

Q. Q. W.

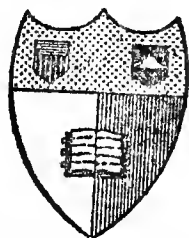
PA

921.5

F5

A32

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES
ITHACA, N. Y. 14853



JOHN M. OLIN
LIBRARY

Cornell University Library
PA 2365 .E5A62

A Latin-English and English-Latin dictio



3 1924 021 621 408

ofin



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

TO

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, LL.D.,

THE ACCOMPLISHED AND DIGNIFIED PRESIDENT OF GIRARD COLLEGE,

This Work is Dedicated,

AS A TOKEN OF REGARD FOR EXALTED PRIVATE WORTH,
EXTENSIVE LITERARY ATTAINMENTS, AND
SUPERIOR INTELLECTUAL
ENDOWMENTS.

OLIN.

PA

2365

E5

A62

PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION.

WHILE my octavo Latin-English Dictionary has met the ordinary want of Colleges and Schools, there has still been a call for a more copious work of the same kind as a book of reference in libraries, and for the convenience of advanced students who do not shrink from the purchase of a large and costly volume. At the same time, it has appeared desirable to transfer to our language the substance of two critical and elaborate Latin-German Dictionaries by Dr. William Freund, in which Latin Lexicography has been carried to a high degree of perfection. These considerations have led me to undertake the task of publishing the Lexicon which is now presented to the reader.

The Dictionaries of Dr. Freund are: 1. WÖRTERBUCH der Lateinischen Sprache, nach historisch-genetischen Principien, mit steter Berücksichtigung der Grammatik, Synonymik, und Alterthumskunde, 4 Bände, 8vo; and, 2. GESAMMTWÖRTERBUCH der Lateinischen Sprache; enthaltend sowohl sämtliche Wörter der alt-Lateinischen Sprache bis zum Untergange des weströmischen Reiches, mit Einschluss der Eigennamen, als auch die wichtigsten mittel- und neu-Lateinischen Wörter, namentlich die in die neueren Europäischen Sprachen übergegangenen, so wie die Lateinischen und Latinisirten Kunstausdrücke der Medizin, Chirurgie, Anatomie, Chemie, Zoologie, Botanik, u.s.w.; mit durchgängiger Unterscheidung der klassischen von der unklassischen Ausdrucksweise, und mit vorzüglicher Berücksichtigung der Ciceronianischen Phraseologie, 2 Bände, 8vo. I had no difficulty in making choice of the Gesamtwörterbuch (Condensed Dictionary) as the foundation of my labors, in decided preference to the more voluminous Wörterbuch. By an admirable system of compression, without material abridgment, the substance of the larger work is given or represented in the smaller; while the latter not only contains the results of more mature consideration, but is also enriched with addi-

tional matter, and recommended by other advantageous features peculiar to itself. In particular, this work has had the benefit of an extensive revision by the author, which has led to the remodelling of many important articles; it also contains a whole class of medical and other scientific terms not to be found in the former, and includes a comparison of the Italian and French languages with the Latin of various ages. The excellence of these Dictionaries, especially of the *Gesamtwörterbuch*, consists in—careful philological criticism, embracing an accurate discrimination of the age and quality of words and meanings (Classical prose, Poetical, Ante- and Post-classical, &c.)—an admirable arrangement of phrases—a very minute and thorough application of a system already adopted by earlier Lexicographers for the classification of meanings (which, it may be observed, are here divided and subdivided, not only into Proper and Figurative (metaphorical), but into Proper and Metonymical, or Proper, Metonymical, and Figurative, and also into General and Special)—and the addition of many new words and phrases from the most recent researches of philologists.

In preparing this volume, I have found occasion for more labor than I at first expected. This labor has consisted partly in the editorial task of supplying manifest omissions, and correcting many thousand misprints which are scattered over the whole surface of the *Gesamtwörterbuch*, and partly in carrying out the plan and extending the substance of the work itself, sometimes from Freund's larger Dictionary, and sometimes from independent sources. In the department of medical and other scientific terminology I have thought it right to explain the Latin words, rather than to give merely verbal renderings; for which purpose I have availed myself of information contained in several of our standard works, more especially HOOPER's *Medical Dictionary*, and the *Pentaglott Dictionary* of DR. SHIRLEY PALMER. In Botany I have derived assistance from LOUDON's *Encyclopædia of Plants*.

In some of the earlier stages of the work I have been assisted by Dr. Werner, of Cheltenham, and W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the Taylor Institute, Oxford.

J. E. RIDDLE.

PREFACE OF THE AMERICAN EDITOR.

THE work herewith presented to the public is mainly an abridgment of Mr. Riddle's translation of Dr. Freund's "Gesamtwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache," and is designed to supply a deficiency that has long existed in our educational books for younger students of the Latin language. The editor has been repeatedly requested to prepare a work which, not much exceeding in size the various abridgments of Ainsworth, should contain, briefly stated, the results of the valuable contributions to Latin philology by distinguished European scholars within the last few years. In undertaking this task, the editor selected as the basis of his work, after comparison with other similar Lexicons, believing it to be, upon the whole, the best that had yet appeared, Dr. Freund's smaller Lexicon, a work marked throughout by accurate scholarship, philosophical analysis, and sound principles of criticism. Since this work, however, included authors never read in our schools or colleges, and was too copious in quotations of illustrative passages from classic writers, it was necessary to abridge it, in order to adapt it to school use. The editor conceives that a good school dictionary should contain: 1. All the words that occur in the authors read in schools and academies, with full definitions and explanations, each class of significations being supported by at least one brief and apposite quotation from some classic author. 2. The etymologies of the words introduced, with occasional comparisons with kindred roots in cognate languages, when such analogies are striking; all fanciful derivations and far-fetched analogies to be excluded; and, 3. The proper names that occur in the same authors, with their derivative adjectives, &c., accompanied by brief explanations.

In carrying out this design the editor has been careful to throw out no word which occurs in any author of good repute, which a student will ever read in his academic or in the greater part of his collegiate career. Nor

has the editor confined himself to the work of abridgment ; while the historical and other divisions of the articles, with the selections of the examples, are from Freund, he has, where it was thought the matter might be improved, made additions from other sources, and sometimes has remodelled a whole article. In this part of the work the main authorities have been Bailey's Facciolati, Gesner's Latin Thesaurus, Riddle's translation of Scheller (folio), Georges's Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch, Klotz's Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch (as far as published), Mühlmann, and Kärcher. In the etymological portion more has been done, as Freund gives scanty information on this point, and introduces no analogies from kindred languages ; the derivations and analogies have been drawn from the most recent and reliable works in this department, such as Pott, Benfey, Schwenck, Bopp, Eichhoff, Donaldson, Chauvée, etc., etc. ; among others, use has been made of Kaltschmidt's School Dictionary, published in Chambers's classical series ; but cautiously, as Kaltschmidt very frequently introduces doubtful etymons and fanciful analogies to support his theory of the language, or assigns significations not justified by classic usage, to correspond with the assumed derivations, while, for an elementary work, too large a space is assigned to these in comparison with the extent of the work.

The second part is mainly a reprint of the English-Latin Dictionary of Kaltschmidt, with some few omissions of unnecessary or obsolete words, and some few alterations and corrections. The student who desires to pursue Latin composition to any extent will, of course, procure the valuable Lexicon of Riddle and Arnold, republished by Harper and Brothers, under the supervision of the editor of the present work.

The entire work is the result of the joint labors of the editor and his friend and colleague, Professor Drisler. The correction of the proofs has been greatly facilitated by the valuable aid of W. H. Wilson, Esq., one of the classical instructors in the Grammar School of the College, on whose care and accuracy the fullest reliance may be placed.

C. ANTHON.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

In the examples the word of the article is represented by merely its initial letter, with the nota of contraction; except when the inflection is such as to require that the word be printed at length for the sake of perspicuity.

Prop. denotes *Properly, in a proper sense.*
Met. or Meton.—*Metonymically.*

Fig.—*Figuratively (by way of metaphor).*

Gen.—*Generally, in some general sense or senses.*

Esp.—*Especially, in some special sense or senses.*

THE NAMES OF AUTHORS

Are abridged (at the shortest) according to the following Table.

A. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium.	Cic.	Cicero.	Liv.	T. Livius Patavinus.
Att.	Attius (Accius).	Balb.	pro Cornelio Balbo.	Luc.	Lucanus.
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.	Pis.	in Pisonem.	Lucil.	Lucilius.
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.	Mil.	pro Milone.	Lucr.	Lucretius.
Aug.	Augustus.	R. Post.	pro Rabirio Postumo.	Macr.	Macrobius.
Aus.	Ausonius.	Lig.	pro Ligario.	Mart.	Martialia.
A. Vict.	Aurelius Victor.	Del.	pro rege Deiotaro.	Mel.	Mela.
Brut.	Brutus.	Phil.	Orationes Philippicæ.	Næv.	Nævius.
Cæcili.	Cæcilius.	3. Letters.		Nep.	Cornelius Nepos.
Cæs.	Cæsar.	Fam.	Epistolæ ad Familiares.	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso.
Cat.	Catulus.	Q. F.	Epistolæ ad Quintum fratrem.	Pac.	Pacuvius.
Catull.	Catullus.	Att.	Epistolæ ad Atticum.	Per.	Persius.
Cels.	Celsus.	4. Philosophical Writings.		Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus.
Cic.	Cicero.	Ac.	Academica.	Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus.
1. Rhetorical Writings.		Fin.	de finibus bonorum et malorum.	Plin. E.	C. Plinii Cæcili Secundi Epistolæ.
Inv.	de inventione.	Tusc.	Disputationes Tusculanæ.	Pañ.	Panegyricus.
de Or.	de oratore.	Par.	Paradoxa.	Prop.	Propertius.
Brut.	Brutus.	Rep.	de re publica.	Q. Cíc. Pet.	Quintus Cicero de petitione consularis.
Or.	Orator.	Leg.	de legibus.	Quint.	M. Fabius Quintilianus.
Top.	Topica.	N. D.	de natura deorum.	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus.
Part.	Oratoriarum partitiones.	Div.	de divinatione.	Sen.	M. Annæus Seneca.
O. Gen.	de optimo genere oratorum.	Fat.	de fato.	Sen. Sil.	L. Annæus Seneca.
2. Orations.		de Sen.	de Senectute (or Cato major).	Stat.	C. Silius Italicus.
Quint.	pro P. Quintio.	Læl.	Lælius (or de smicitia).	Suet.	P. Papinius Statius.
R. Am.	pro Roscio Amerino.	Off.	de officiis.	Suet.	Suetonius.
R. Com.	pro Roscio Comædo.	Un.	de universo (or Timæus).	Tac.	Tacitus.
Dí. C.	Divinatio in Cæciliun.	5. Fragments.		Ter.	P. Terentius.
Verr.	in Verrem.	Ar.	Aratus.	Tib.	Tibullus.
Tull.	pro M. Tullio.	Frg.	Fragmenta.	Varr.	M. Terentius Varro.
Font.	pro M. Fonteio.	Claud.	Claudianus.	Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus.
Cæc.	pro A. Cæcina.	Col.	Columella.	V. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus.
de I. P.	de imperio Pompeii (or pro lege Manilia).	Curt.	Curtius.	Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro.
Cluent.	pro Cluentio Avito.	Eno.	Ennius.	Vitr.	M. Vitruvius Pollio.
Agr.	de lege agraria.	Entr.	Entropius.	V. Max.	M. Valerius Maximus.
R. perd.	pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.	Flor.	Florus.		
Cat.	in Catilinam.	Frontin.	Frontinus.		
Mur.	pro L. Murena.	Gai.	T. Gaius.		
Fl.	pro L. Flacco.	Gell.	Gellius.		
Sull.	pro Sulla.	Hirt.	Hirtius.		
Arch.	pro Archia poëta.	B. G.	Bellum Gallicum.		
Pl.	pro Plancio.	Hpr.	Q. Horatius Flaccus.		
Sest.	pro Sestio.	Just.	Justinus.		
Vat.	in Vatinius.	Juv.	Juvenalis.		
Scaur.	pro Emilio Scauro.	L. Andr.	Livius Andronicus.		
Cœl.	pro M. Cœlio.	Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum.		
P. C.	de provinciis consularibus.				

Classical Prose Writers.

Cicero, Cæsar, Sallust, Livy, Velleius, Celsus, the two Seneca, Quintilian, Tacitus, Suetonius, Pliny the Elder, and Pliny the Younger.

A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS.*

B.C. (about)	(Name of reigning Emperor.)	A.D.	(Name of reigning Emperor.)
240 Livius Andronicus (<i>exhibits the first Play at Rome</i>).		69	T. Flavius Vespasianus. Plinius Major. Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Buttmann</i>). Valerius Flaccus.
235 Cn. Nævius.		81	T. Flavius Domitianus. Papius Statius. Dec. Junius Juvenalis. M. Valerius Martialis. Terentianus Maurus (<i>as generally supposed. See 260</i>).
212 Q. Fabius Pictor.		98	M. Ulpius Trajanus. Tacitus. Suetonius Tranquillus. L. Florus. Plinius Secundus. Javolenus Priscus.
204 Nævius banished from Rome.		138	T. Ælius Hadrianus Antonius Pius. S. Pomponius Gaius. Justinus. A. Gellius. Appuleius.
201 Cato the Censor. Ennius. Plautus.		161	M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus. Septimius Severus. Domitius Ulpianus. Julius Paullus. Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus. Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
184 Death of Plautus.		222	M. Aurelius Severus Alexander. Petronius Arbitr (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>). Cœlius Apicius (<i>cookery</i>). M. Minucius Felix. Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus.
166 Terentia.		260	L. Licinius Gallienus. Terentianus Maurus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>). Commodianus. Arnobius. L. Cæcilius Lactantius Firmianus.
149 Pacuvius. Attius.		306	C. Flavius Valerius Constantinus Magnus. Hilarius Pictaviensis. S. Aurelius Victor.
133 Afranius.		361	Flavius Claudius Julianus (<i>the Apastate</i>). Ammianus Marcellinus. Ambrosius Jostippus. Aurelius Augustinus. Cœlius Aurelianus (<i>physician</i>). Codex Theodosianus.
130 Lucilius.		379	Theodosius. Priscianus Grammaticus.
77 Lucretius.		409	[Alaric in Rome.] Corpus Juris Justinianum (528-534).
64 Terentius Varro.		438	(Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, 493.)
63 M. Tullius Cicero.		527	Justinianus.
48 C. Valerius Catullus.			
44 Sallustius. Cornelius Nepos.† Hirtius.			
[31 Cæsar Octavianus Augustus.]			
	B.C.		
[AUGUSTAN AGE.]	28		Virgilius. Horatius.
	A.D.		
	1		Tibullus. Propertius. Ovidius. Livius. Trogus Pompeius. Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Hirt. and Zumpt. See A.D. 41, 69, 193</i>). Vitruvius. Rutilius Lupus. 12 The Fasti Capitolini and Prænestini.
	(Name of reigning Emperor.)		
Claudius Tiberius Nero.	14		Monumentum Ancyranum. M. Annæus Seneca. Velleius Patereulus. Valerius Maximus. T. Phædrus (Phæder, Passow).
Gaius Cæsar Caligula.	37		Cornelius Celsus.
Tiberius Claudius.	41		Pomponius Mels. L. Junius Moderatus Columella. Scribonius Largus. Asconius Pedianus. Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to St. Croix. See A.D. 69, 193</i>). Q. Rhemnius Fannius Palaemon.
Nero Claudius Cæsar.	54		L. Annæus Seneca. Persius. Lucanus. Silius Italicus. Petronius Arbitr (<i>according to the usual belief. See A.D. 222</i>).

* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur- und Kunstgeschichte*.

† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.

‡ Names in Italics are those of Christian writers.

PART FIRST.



LATIN-ENGLISH.

metrical computation, a play-board, counting-table, or tray, Sueton., Persa.—IV. A) In Architecture; plinth, a flat, square stone on the top of a column, immediately under the architrave, Vitruv.—B) A panel, or square compartment in a wall or ceiling of glass or marble, Vitruv.

ABALIENATIO, ðnis, f. A formal alienation or legal transfer of property, Cic.: from

ABALIENO, 1 v. a. To make strange; hence, to remove, separate. I. Prop. A) Gen.: a tali viro nbsalienari, Plaut.: a. tabulas, picturas, to dispose of, Id.—B) In Law; to give another legal possession of a piece of property, to transfer, Cic.—II. Fig.: To alienate, render disaffected; with ab, or absol., rarely with a simple abl., Cic.: abalienati jure civium, deprived of the rights of citizens, disfranchised, Liv.

ABANTEUS, a, um (Abas). Of or belonging to Abas, king of Argos, Ov.

ABANTIÆDES, æ, m. (Ἀβαντιάδης). Son or descendant of Abas, e. g. Acrisius, Ov.; his great-grandson, Perseus, Id.

ABAS, antiæ, m. (Ἀβας). Abas. 1. Son of Lynceus, grandson of Danaus, king of Argos, Hyg. 2. A centaur, Ov. 3. A companion of Diomedes, Ov. 4. A companion of Æneas, Virg. 5. A Tuscan prince, Virg.

ABAVUS, i, m. (avus, avus). A great-great-grandfather, Cic.

ABBA, æ, f. Abba, a town in Africa, Liv.

ABBASSUS, i, f. Abbassus, a town in Pnyrgia Major, Liv.

ABDALONYMUS (also Abdalonymus and Abdol.), i, m. Abdalonimus, king of Sidon, Curt.

ABDERA, æ, f., also ðrum, n., Liv. 45. 39 (Ἀβδερᾶ). Abdera, a city of Thrace, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants, Cic.

ABDERITA and ABDERITES, æ, m. (Ἀβδερῖται). An inhabitant of Abdera, Abderite, Cic.

ABDERITANUS, a, um (Abderita). Of Abdera, A. plebs, Mart.

ABDERITICUS, a, um. Abderitish; only in Greek Ἀβδερῖτικόν, foolish, stupid, Cic.

ABDICATIO, ðnis, f. I. Renunciation of an office, abdication, a. dictatura, Liv.—II. Repudiation of a son, disinheriting, Quint.

ABDICO, 1 v. a. I. To say that something does not belong to one, to renounce a thing, a. patrem, Curt.—II. A. se siq. re, to renounce an office, to resign, abdicate, a. se præturâ, Cic.—a. se dictaturâ, Cæs. Absol.: ut abdicarent consules. With acc.: a. dictaturam, Liv.:—hence, Passive, abdicato magistratu, Sall. Fig.: to give up, Cic.; to reject, a. legem agrariam, Plin.; a. aurum in totum e vita, to withdraw, Id.—B. As a legal term: a. filium, liberos, &c., to renounce sons or children, to disinherit, Quint.

ABDICO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. In the language of *Augure*, of unfavorable omens; not to approve, to disapprove, quum aves abdisissent, Cic.—II. In judicial language, a. alqd ab alqo, to adjudicate, Liv.

ABDITE, adv. Secretly, a. latere, Cic.

ABDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of abdo.—II. Adj. Hidden, concealed, secret, Cic.:—as Subst. Abdita terræ, Lucr.; abdita rerum, i. q. abdite res, Hor.:—in abdito, in concealment, Plin.

ABDO, idi, itum, 3 v. a. (To give away; hence), I. To put away, remove, copias pulum ab eo

loco abditæ, removed, Cæs.: a. se in Menapios, to depart, Id.: a. alqm in insulam, to banish to an island, Tac.—II. A) Meton. (with the subordinate idea of concealment): a. se, 1) To withdraw himself secretly, to retire. With in c. acc.; only in part. pf., also with in c. abl.: sese in silvas abdidierunt, Cæs. 2) Fig.: To bury one's self (in retirement); a. se totum in literas, Cic.; abdo me in bibliothecam.—B) Gen.: To hide, conceal, keep secret, Cic.; abditu in tabernaculis, concealed, Cæs.:—c. dat.: isteri a. ensem, to thrust in deeply, to bury, Virg.

ABDOMEN, inis, n. (cf. omentum). The fat lower part of the belly, paunch, Plaut.: natus abdomini, born and living only for his belly, i. e. a glutton.

ABDUCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. To lead or escort one away from one place to another, to take or bring with one, Plaut., Ov.—II. Meton. (without predominance of the idea of conduct or escort): To carry off or away, to take away.—A) Prop.: Cic.; a. collegam per vim a foro, Liv.; also alqm de foro, Id. and alqm e foro. Of things: Cic.; a. capita retro ab ictu, to draw back from, evade, Virg.; a. clavem, to remove, Plaut.; a. potionem, to drink off, Scrib.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To separate, distinguish, withdraw, animum a corpore abducimus, to abstract, Cic. 2) Esp. a) From a study, pursuit, duty, or the like, to withdraw, to draw off, to hinder, a. studium abduci, Cic.; animum ab omni rei publicæ cura, Id. b) To alienate, to seduce, from fidelity or allegiance, abducere exercitum, Cic. c) To bring down from a high to a low rank, to degrade, a. religionis suctoritate abducere ad quæstum, Cic.

ABDUCTUS, a, um, part. of abduco.

ABELLA or AVELLA, æ, f. Abella, a town of Campania, Virg.

ABELLANUS or AVELLANUS, a, um (Abella). Of or belonging to Abella, A. nux, called also Abellina nux, Plin. Subst. Abellani, orum, m., inhabitants of Abella, Just.

ABEO, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n. To go away, depart. I. Prop. A) Gen.: abiit (Castina), Cic. Cat.: excedant atque abeat, Liv.; quo diversus nbs? whether do you go out of the way? Virg.; a. ex conspectu, to get out of sight, Cæs.; to withdraw from public view, Sall.; a. exulatum, to go into exile, Liv.: a. ambulatum, to go walking, Ter.; sub altum pectus abit, penetrates deeply, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) To pass away, to disappear, to cease, Cato sic abiit e vita, ut, &c., Cic.; abeunt fructus prædiorum in c. acc., are squandered or lavished. 2) To change from one nature into another, to be transformed or metamorphosed, in villos abeunt vestes, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To depart from, to leave off. a) Personal: ut ab jure non abeat, Cic.; sed abeo a sensibus, leave, i. e. speak no more of, Id.; abiens magistratu, departing from office, laying it down, Liv.; non longe abieris, you need not go far, namely, to seek for examples; quid ad istas ineptias abis? why do you have recourse to?—vide, quo indicium meum abeat, whither it tends, Sen. ß) Impersonal: non incepto abiretur, Liv.—B. Esp. 1) Of a consequence or result; to go or come off: of things; to turn out, Cic.: integri abeunt, come off unhurt, Sall. 2) Mercantile t. t. a) To escape, slip away, not to be knocked down to one (at an auction), ei res

ABERRATIO.

abiret ab eo mancipis, Cic. b) *Of price; to fall, pretium retro abūt, Plin.* 3) *A. in malam crucem, to go and be hung, Plaut; Ter.* 4) *Imp: abi, be-gone! you may go! Plaut; Ter.*

ABERRATIO, ōnis, f. *A withdrawing or diverting the mind from trouble; dissipation of grief, aberrationem a molestiis, Cic.; hanc aberrationem a dolore, this mode of diverting my thoughts from a painful subject, Cic.:* from

XB-ERRO, l v. n. *To wander from the way, to go astray, to lose one's way. I. Prop.: puer aberravit a patre, Plaut; a, ex agmine, Liv.*

—II. Fig. A) *To miss, fail, to wander from, a. a norma, regula, Cic.; a. non multum ab alcis levitate, to be not far removed from, to differ little from: also without ab: aberrare conjecturā.*

—B) *To get away from any thing disagreeable, to divert the mind or attention, sed tamen aberro, my attention is diverted, Cic.*

ABFŪRE, l. q. abfuturum esse. See ABSUM.

ABFŪREM, i. q. abesum. See ABSUM.

AB-HINC, adv. I. *Hence, aufer a lacrimas, Lucr.*—II. *From a certain time (of time past), since, ago; with acc. or abl. and num. cardin., quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim, Cic. 2) (Of future time) Hence, hereafter, Pac. ap. Char.*

AB-HORRĒO, ūi (no supine), 2 v. n. and a. *To shrink back from any thing, to shudder at, abhor. I. Prop.: omnes abhorrebat, omnes ut aliquam immanem bestiam fugiebant, Cic.*

—II. Meton. Gen. A) *To be disinclined, or averse to, to shrink from; usually with ab: a. ab re uxoria, Ter.; a. a cædo, Cic.; animus abhorret a scribendo.*—B) *To be remote from, to disagree, not to suit, ab ista suspitione abhorre-re, to be free from that suspicion; to be out of suspicion, Cic.: a. a fide, to be incredible, Liv.: omne quod abhorret ab oculorum approbatione, that is offensive to the eye. With dat.: alii talibus vitis abhorreant, may be disinclined to; tam pacatæ profectio-ni abhorrens mos, not accordant with, Liv. Absol.: sin plane abhorrebit, shall be utterly unfit, Cic.:*

—abhorrentes lacrimæ, unseasonable, unbecoming, Liv.

ABIEGNUS, a, um [trissyll. abiegnus, Prop.] (abies). *Made of the wood of the fir-tree (dead), a. trabes, a ship, Enn.: a. equus, the wooden horse (at Troy), Prop.*

ABIENS, abeuntis, part. of abeo.

ABIENS, ōtis, f. I. *The white fir-tree, Plin., Ov.*—II. *Meton.: Any thing made of the wood of that tree; a letter (written on a wooden tablet), Plaut; a ship, Virg.; a lance, Id.*

ABIGA, æ, f. (abigo), called also *chamæpitys, ground-pine, St. John's-wort, Plin.*

ABIGO, ōgi, actum, 3 v. a. (ago). *To drive away. I. Prop. A) Puer abige mucas, Cic.*—B) *Esp. 1) To drive away cattle thievishly, to steal cattle, pecus abegerunt, Cic.; a. greges, Id. 2) Ab. partum, fœtum, to procure abortion, medicamentis, Cic.: a. conceptum a se, Suet. 3) To divorce or put away a wife, Agrippinam abegisse post divortium doluit, Suet.*—II. Fig.: *To drive away (an evil), get rid of, a. pestem alqo, Enn.; a. curas, Hor.*

ABITŪO, ōnis, f. (abeo). *A going away, de-parture, Plaut, Ter.*

ABITŪO, ōre, v. n. (bēto). *To go away, Plaut.*

AB-LEGO.

ABITUS, ūs, m. (abeo). *A going away, de-parture. I. Prop.: post abitum bujns pestis, Cic.*—II. *Meton.: A place of egress, Virg.:—pl, vehicula sepebant abitus, egresses, Tac.*

ABJECTE, adv. I. *Dispiritedly, Cic.*—II. *Low, meanly, quo abjectius nati sunt, Tac.*

ABJECTIO, ōnis, f. (abjicio). *A throwing away. I. Prop.: figurarum abjectio, rejection, Quint.*—II. Fig.: *Dejection, despondency, abjectio animi, Cic.*

ABJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of abjicio.*—II. *Adj. A) Spiritless, desponding, animo abjecto, Cic.*—B. *Low, mean, abject, of loose character, nihil abjectum cogitare, Cic.*

AB-JICIO, ōeci, jectum, 3 v. a. (jacio). *To cast or throw away or down. I. Prop., armis defatigatime abjectis, Cic.; abjecto scuto; a. se ad pedes alci, to throw one's self at any body's feet, to fall down at his feet; so abject exanimatus, fell down as dead.*—II. Fig. A) *Gen.: To throw away, give up, hanc miserrimam vitam vel sustentabo, vel abjecero, give up, Cic.; a. salutem suam pro alqo, to sacrifice one's own interests for any body; a. omnem cuocationem; a. versum, a. senarios, to recite carelessly.*—B) *Esp. 1) To let go, not to bestow thought or pains upon, abjiciamus ista, Cic.; a. memoriam beneficiorum; fama ingenii abjicienda, to be renounced; domum Sullanam non abjci, have not altogether given up. 2) a) To humble, lower, degrade, animantes abjiciet ad pastum, Cic.; a. suas cogitationes in rom humilem; senatus auctoritatem abjicit, lowered the credit of the Senate. Hence, b) A. se, to de-grade one's self, act in a manner unworthy of one's self, throw one's self away, Cic.*

AB-JUDICO, l v. a. *To deprive one of any thing by a judicial sentence, to declare that it does not belong to him, to adjudicate. I. Prop.: a populo Romano abjudicabit, Cic.; a. agrum, Liv.*—II. Fig.: *To take away, withdraw, Cic.*

ABJUNCTUS, a, um, part. of abjungo.

ABJUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. *To unyoke (cattle), Virg.*—II. *Meton.: To remove, separate, abjungo Labieno atque iis leginnibus, removed, absent, Cæs.; se ab hnc dicendi genere abjunxerat, kept himself remote, Cic.*

AB-JŪRO, l v. a. *To deny upon oath, to ab-jure, forswear, a. pecuniam, Plaut; a. creditum, Sall.:—also absol., ne quis abjuraat (for-raverit), Plaut; so in Cic., &c.: abjuratæ rapinæ, denied, Virg.*

ABIQUĒATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A loosening of the soil round the roots of trees or vines, Col.*—II. *Meton.: A hole or trench (made by this process), Col.: from*

AB-LAQUEO, l v. a. (laqueus). *To loosen or dig up the earth round the roots of a tree (in order to make a trench), to free from useless roots or weeds, a. radices, Plin.*

ABLATIVUS, i, m. (sc. casus). *The ablative case, Quint.: from*

ABLATUS, s, um, part. of aufero.

ABLEGATIO, ōnis, f. *A sending away, u. juvenatis ad bellum, Liv.; banishment, Plin.*

AB-LEGO, l v. n. *To send off or away, honestos homines ablegare, remove, Cic.; dimisso at-que ablegato consilio, Id.—As a play upon words*

hæc legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, sends me

away, i. e. hinders me from being present on my brother's arrival, Cic.

AB-LIGURIO, 4 v. a. I. To squander in eating and drinking, to consume in gluttony, to lavish, to dissipate, patria abligurire bona, Ter.; fortunas suas abligurient, Cic.—II. To lick off, Suet.

AB-LŪCO, 1 v. a. To let out (on hire), a. domum, Suet.

AB-LŪDO, ēre, 3 v. a. (Not to be in tune with: hence) To be unsuitable, not to harmonize with, to be unlike, a te non multum abludit, Hor.

AB-LŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. To wash off or away. I. Prop.: To make clean, purify, to cleanse by washing, a. pedes alejs, Cic.: a. corpus illuvie, Curt.: a. se flumine vivo, Virg.: a. maculas e veste, to wash off, Plin.: torrens abluens villas, washing away, Sen. Poet.: a. umbras sibi, to get free from, Lucr.: a. sitim, to quench, Id.—II. Fig.: perturbatio animi placatione abluitor, is removed, Cic.: a. perjuriam, to seek to do away, Ov.: —a. maculam, to wash out, Sen.

ABLŪTTO, ōnis, f. (abluo). A washing off, washing, ablution, Plin.

ABLŪTIUS, a, um, part. of abluo.

ABLŪVIUM, ii, n. (abluo). A deluge, Laber.

AB-NĀTO, 1 v. n. To swim away, Stat.

AB-NĒGĀTĪVUS, a, um (abnego). Negative, Prisc.

AB-NĒGO, 1 v. a. To refuse, deny, a. conjugium alci, Virg.: a. comitem (sc. se alci), to refuse to accompany, Hor.—Poet., c. inf., to refuse or decline to do any thing, Virg.

AB-NĒPOS, ōtis, m. (avus). A son of a great-grandchild, Suet.

AB-NEPTIS, ia, f. (avus). A daughter of a great-grandchild, Suet.

AB-NŌBA, æ, m. Mount Abnoba, in Germany, a part of the Black Forest, Tac.

AB-NOCTO, 1 v. n. (nox). To spend a night from home, or out of the house, Sen.

AB-NŌDO, 1 v. a. (nodus). To clear (a tree) from knots, Col.

AB-NORMIS, c (norma). Out of rule, irregular, a. sapiens, not regularly trained, self-instructed, Hor.

AB-NŪEO, ēre, for abnuo. To refuse or deny, Enn.

ABNUITURUS, a, um, part. of abnuo.

AB-NŪMĒRO, 1 v. a. To count the whole, Nig. ap. Gell.

AB-NŪO, ūi, ūitum or ūtum, 3 v. a. (Nuo, obsol.). (By a motion of the head or by some gesture) to refuse, deny, not to assent to, manu abnuiti, quidquam, &c., Liv.; non recusio nec abnuo, Cic.; a. crimen, to disown, disavow, Tac.; colloquium a., not to approve of, decline, Liv.; a. jussa ducis, refuse to obey, Tac.: also, c. inf., non a. parere, Liv.:—With an objective clause: abnuiti, a se commissum esse facios, Cic.: with de: a. alci de nullo negotio, Sall. Absol.: fessi abnuentesque, declining the combat, Liv. Of things: to be unfavorable, spes a. Tibull.: locus abnuiti impetus, is not convenient for, does not admit of, Tac.

AB-NŪTO, 1 v. n. (abnuo). To refuse assent, Enn.: a. alci, Plaut.

AB-ŌLEO, lēvi, litum, 2 v. a. (the root is OLO, as in oleo, olesco; see adoleo; prop. to check the growth of any thing, not to let it come up; hence) To de-

stroy, abolish. I. Prop.: a. monumenta alejs, Virg.; ædes vetustate aut igni abōtæ, Tac. Pass., aboleri, to die (opp. nasci). Plin.—II. Fig.: a. magistratum alci, to take away entirely, depose one from office, Liv.; a. vires, to exhaust, Tac.; a. dedecus armia, to do away by heroic actions, Virg.; a. certamina communi utribate, to abolish, Tac.: a. memoriam, to destroy, Id.; a. reora, to acquit, Dig.

AB-ŌLEO, ēre, v. a. (oleo, to smell). To purify from a bad scent, to sweeten, a. viscera uodua, Virg.

AB-ŌLESCO, lēvi, 3 v. n. (aboleo). To die away, decay. I. Prop.: vitis a. siccitatibus, dries up, Col.—II. Fig.: To pass away, come to nothing, be effaced, disappear, nomen a. vetustate, Liv.; gratia facti a., Virg.

AB-ŌLITTO, ōis, f. (aboleo). I. An abolishing, abolition, a. tributū, Tac.; a. annulling, abrogation, rescinding, a. legis, Suet.; a. accusationis, criminis, Dig.: a. animarum, destruction, Flor.—II. Esp.: An amnesty, sub pacto abolitionis, Quint.; a. facti, Suet.

ABOLITUS, a, um, part. of aboleo.

ABOLLA, æ, f. (ἀβόλλα). A thick cloak or mantle (worn by soldiers, kings, philosophers, &c.), Varr. ap. Non.; Suet.; Mart.—Poet.: facinus maioris abollæ, of a severer philosophy, Juv.

AB-ŌMINĀBILIS, e. Abominable, detestable, Quint.

ABOMINANDUS, a, um. See ABOMINOR.

AB-ŌMINO, āre, for abominor. To abominate, Plaut.

AB-ŌMINOR, 1 v. a. I. To wish away as an unfavorable omen, quum dixisset sepulcrum diratum . . abominatus, wished that this might be no evil omen, Liv.: quod abominari, which may Heaven forbid, Plin. E.—II. Gen.: To abominate, abhor, a. alqd (opp. optare), Liv.; a. mentionem facioaria, Id. Part. pf. Abominatus, in a passive sense, abominated, accursed, a. Hannibal, Hor.; a. semimares, Liv. Part. fut. Abominandus, abominable, a. curia, Liv.

AB-ŌRIGINES, um, m. (ab, origo). I. Original inhabitants; the first inhabitants of Latium, ancestors of the Romans, Cic.; Sall.—II. Gen.: Ancestors, original stock, Plin.

AB-ŌRIOR, ortus, 4 v. n. I. To pass away, perish, Varr.: vox a., dies away (in the throat), fallers, Lucr. Fetus a., perishes (as an untimely birth), Gell.—II. To miscarry, Plin. (doubtful).

AB-ŌRISCOR, ōis, f. (aborior). To pass away, Lucr.

ABORTIO, ōnis, f. (aborior). Abortion, miscarriage, Cic.

ABORTIVUM, i. See the following word.

ABORTIVUS, a, um (abortus). I. Abortive, untimely (with respect to birth), a. Sisyphus, Hor.: a. ovum, in which the chick is prematurely formed, addled, Mart. Subst. Abortivum, i, n. An abortion, Plin.—II. That causes abortion, a. malvæ, cedrus, Plin. Subst. Abortivum, i, n. A means of procuring abortion, for abiga, Juv.

ABORTO, 1 v. n. (abortus). To suffer abortion, miscarry, Varr.

ABORTUS, ōis, m. (aborior). I. Abortion, miscarriage, Tertulle nollem abortum, I wish Tertulla had not miscarried, Cic.: abortum facere, to suffer abortion, miscarry, Plin. E.; also, to produce abortion, Plin. A) Meton.: Of plants; a dwarf, a

ABRACADABRA.

stunted tree, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: Of writings: an unfinished piece, Plin.—II. The setting of stars, Manil.

ABRACADABRA. A mystical charmed word, which, being written in the following manner, on an amulet suspended from the neck, was supposed to be a preventives of fever:

A B R A C A D A B R A
 A B R A C A D A B R
 A B R A C A D A B
 A B R A C A D A
 A B R A C A D
 A B R A C A
 A B R A C
 A B R A
 A B R
 A B
 A

ABRĀDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. I. To rub or scrape off, to shave (the beard), supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic.; a. barbam, Plin.; abrasus quidam, well shaven, Hor.—a. partes radicum, to grub up, Plin.: abrasse fauces, rough (through hard food), Luc.—II. Meton.: To deprive one of his property, rob, get out of (one), a. alqd ab alqo litium terrore, Cic.; a. alqd bonis, Plin. Paneg.

ABRĀSUS, a, um, part. of abrado.

ABREPTUS, a, um, part. of abripio.

AB-RIPIO, ipūi, eptum, 3 (rapio) v. a. To snatch away, take away violently. I. Prop., ab impedimentis carissima abripere, Cæs.; milites vi fluminis abrepti, Id.:—a. se, to take one's self off, scamper away, Plaut. Esp. 1) To rob, pillage, carry off as booty, ut Verrea ipsam abripuisse Cererem videretur, Cic. 2) To squander, (one's property), Ter.—II. *Fig.*: To carry off, remove, volutate omnes tecum fuerunt, tempestate abreptus eat unus, carried away (as by a tempest), Cic.; filium natura a parentis similitudine abripuit, removed, made unlike, Id.

AB-RŌDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. To gnaw or bite off, Varr.; Pers.

ABRŌGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (abrogo). The formal abrogation or repeal of a law, difficultas abrogationis, Cic.: from

AB-RŌGO, 1 v. a. I. A) Prop.: To annul, abrogate, repeal (a law) [derogo, to abolish (a law) in part; obrogo, to invalidate (a law) by enacting another tending to counteract it], huic legi nec obrogari fas est, necque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic.—B) Meton.: To deprive of office, deponere, si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: To take away from, a. fidem alicui, to ruin one's credit, destroy confidence in a person, Plaut.; quibus abrogos fidem juris jurandi, Cic.: a. nimum scripta, Ov.

ABRŌSUS, a, um, part. of abrado.

ABRŌTŌNĪTĒS, æ, m. (ἀβροτωνίτης). Wine seasoned with southern wood, Col.

ABRŌTŌNUM, i, n., and ABRŌTŌNUS, i, m. (ἀβροτων). Southern wood (Artemisia a. Fom. Synantheræ), Plin.

ABRŌTŌNUM, i, n. Abrotinum, a town on the north coast of Africa, Plin.

AB-RUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 v. a. To break off one thing from another with violence, break asunder. I. Prop.: a. ramos manibus, Ov.; a. duos agnos crinibus, to pull out, Id.; a. vincula,

AB-SCINDO.

to tear off, Liv.; a. crurum et poplitum venas, to cut through, Tac.; a. Asiam Europæ, to separate, Plin.: abrupti nubibus ignes, torn from, Lucr.; for which we find also abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg.: abruptis procellis turbata freta, bursting, Id.: abruptum sidus, obscured, concealed, Id.—II. *Fig.*: To break off, separate, hæc legio se prima latrocinio abruptit Antoni, freed itself from, Cic.:—plebs abrupta a cetero populo, Liv.; a. vitam a civitate, to sever one's life from the state, i. e. to quit it, Tac.; but, a. vitam, to cut off the threads of life, to put an end to life, Virg.: a. fas, to destroy, violate, Id.: a. sermonem, to break off, Id.

AB-RŪMUS, a, um (ruma). Removed from the breast, weaned, Varr.

ABRUPTE, adv. Of speech; abruptly, Quint. Of actions; passionately, hastily, impulsively, Just.

ABRUPTIŌ, ōnis, f. (abrumpo). I. A breaking off or asunder, a. corrigiæ, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: Divorce, Cic.

ABRUPTUM, i. See the following Article.

ABRUPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of abrumpo.—II. Adj. A) Of places: steep, precipitous, locua in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv.; a. saxa, Tac. Absol.: Abruptum, steepness from above or below; depth of the sea, Virg.; height of heaven, Stat.—B) *Fig.*: Abrupt, Sallustiana brevitatis et abruptum sermonis genus, Quot.; a. sibilus, Plin.; a. contumacia, extreme, Tac.; a. exitium, sudden, Amm.; a. homo, uncouth, rude, Tertull. Absol.: in abruptum tractus, to the deep, to ruin, Tac.: per abrupta, by unyielding conduct, Id.: in abrupto necessitati, in difficulty, danger, Amm.

ABS (cf. Grk. ἀψ, Æol. ἄψ), prep. See Ab.

ABSCEDENTIA, ium, n. pl. (abscedo). I. In Medicine; abscesses, imposthumes, Cels.—II. In Architecture; objects in the back-ground (opp. promiœntia), Vitruv.

ABS-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 [contr. abscessem for abscessissem, Sil.] v. n. To go away or off, depart. I. Prop.: a. a curia, e foro, Liv.: luna accedens et abscedens, increasing and decreasing, waxing and waning, Plin. Impers.: non ante abscessem est quam, &c., Liv. Esp. 1) To disappear, be lost from view, cor est in extis; jam abscedit, Cic.; Pallada abscessisse mihi, has withdrawn from, Ov.:—suppresso testamento, ne quid abscederet, should be lost, Suet. 2) To come off, a. latere tecto, to come off with a whole skin, Ter.: a. manibus æquis (of combatants), to part without deciding the contest, Tac.—II. *Fig.*: To leave off, retire, desist from, a. incepto, Liv.; ægritudo abscedit, yields, Plaut.: ira abscedit ab eo, Ter.: c. abl.: hæc te abscedat auspicio, Plaut.

ABSCISSIO, ōnis, f. (abscedo). A going away, removal; diminution, accessio ad corpora et a, Cic.

ABSCISSUS, ūs, m. (abscedo). I. A going away, removal, longiqua solis abscessu, Cic.; a. continuus, perpetual absence, Tac.—II. Concr.: An imposthume, abscess, Cels.

ABS-CIDO, cidi, cisum, 3 v. a. (cædo). I. To cut or hew off, caput abscedit, Cic.; sa, abacium caput, brachium, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: a. spem, to cut off, or deprive of, Liv.: a. multum laudi, to detract, Luc.

AB-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3 v. a. To tear off or away. I. Prop.: tunica ejus a pectoris

abscedit, *tore down*, Cic.: *for which poet. with a simple abl.*: a. vestim. humeris. Virg.: *also*, a. plantas de corpore intratum, Id.: Dido abscessa comas, *tearing her hair*, Id.: abscessus in duas partes exercituum, *separated, divided into two parts*, Cæs.: a. terras, *to separate*, Hor.: a. venas, *to open the veins*, Tac. (conf. ABRUMPO).—II. *Fig. To cut off, remove, separate*, a. omnium rerum respectum præterquam victoriam, *to cut off every other prospect*, Liv.: a. reditus dulces, *to hinder*, Hor.: a. inane solido. *to separate, sever*, Id.

ABSCISE, adv. (*cut off or through, deprived of nerve*). *Weakly, without nerve or power*, breviter et a. loqui, V. Max.

ABSCISSIO, ònis, f. (abscondo). *In Rhetoric; a breaking off in the middle of a speech*, Auct. Her.: a. vocis, *stopping of the voice, interruption*, Scrib.

ABSCISSUS, a, um (abscondo; *torn off; hence*) *Rough, severe*, a. responsum, V. Max.

ABSCISUS, a, um (abscedo, *cut off; hence*) *Of places; steep, precipitous*, saxum undique a., Liv.

ABSCONDITE, adv. I. *Obscurely, non implicate et abscondite*, Cic.—II. *Profoundly, with depth of thought or argument*, a. disserere, Cic.

ABSCONDITUS, a, um (abscondo). *Secret, unknown, hidden*, a. insidia, Cic.: *footes peuitus absconditi*, Auct. Her.

ABSCONDO, didi or di. ditum [-consum, LL.], 3v. a. *To put a thing away in store, to lay by, to hide, secrete*. I. Prop., quod quo studiosius ab ipsis absconditur, Cic.—Poet. a. telum in aère, *to shoot it out of sight*, Sil.: a. ense in vulnere, *to bury it deeply*, Sen.: absconditur terra, stella, *becomes invisible, disappears*, Virg.: a. fluvium et campos cæde, *to cover*, Sil.: a. locum, *to lose sight of by retiring from it*, Virg.—II. Fig.: a. fugam furto, *to conceal*, Virg.: a. amorem, Catull.: *pueritiam abscondimus, leave behind, outlive*, Sen.

ABSCONSUS, a, um, part. of abscondo.

ABSEGMENT, inis, n. (ab, seco). *A piece of flesh cut off*, Næv.

ABSENS, entis, part. of absum.

ABSENTIA, æ, f. (absum). *Absence*, Cic.: a. testimoniorum, *absence, want*, Quint.

AB-SILIO, ii and ùi, no sup. 4 v. n. (salio). *To leap off or away*, Lucr.: pontes a., *give way*, Stat.—Poet. c. acc.: aves a. nidos, *fly out of their nests*, Id.

AB-SIMILIS, e. *Unlike (for the most part only with a negative)*, falces non absimilii formâ muralium falcium, Cæs.: non absimilii facie Tiberio piocipi fuit, Suet.

ABSINTHIATUS, a, um (absinthium). *Provided with wormwood*, a. poculum, *filled with wormwood wine*, Sen.

ABSINTHITES, æ, m. (ἀψινθίτης). *Wormwood wine*, Plin.

ABSINTHIUM, ii, n. [absinthium, ii, m., Varr.] (ἀψινθιον). *Wormwood (Artemisia a., Fam. Synantheræ)*, Plin.: a. tetrum, Lucr.—Fig. *for something bitter but wholesome (opp. mel)*, Quint.

ABSIS or APSIS, Idæ, f. (ἀψίς). *An arch, vault*, Plin.: cubiculum in abside curvatum, *vaulted, arched*, Plin. E.: a. stelle, orbit, Plin.

AB-SISTO, stiti, no sup., 3v. n. *To go away, withdraw, retire, remove*. I. Prop., a. ab signis,

Cæs.: a. signis, Liv. *Of things: stella a. a sole, retires*, Plin.: scintillæ a. ab ore, *burst forth*, Virg. *Absol.*, miles abstittit, *stopped*, Tac.—II. Fig.: *To leave off, cease, give up, desist from*, a. in. epto, Liv.: a. bello, Hor.: a. sequendo, etc., Liv. *With inf.*: a. imperare, *to cease*, Liv. *Absol.*: *to cease, desist, neque prius quam debellavero abisistam*, Liv.: *accusator abstittit, refraind*, Tac.

ABSÖLÛTE, adv. *Fully, perfectly*, Cic.: a. vivere, *without want, in affluence*. Compar. Plin. E.

ABSÖLÛTIO, ònis, f. (absolvo). I. *In Law; acquittal, absolutio virginum*, Cic.: *de absolutectione majestatis (for de majestate), acquittal from the crimen majestatis*, Id.—II. A) *Perfection*, hæc absolutectionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, *perfection and finish*, Cic.—B) *Rhet. t. t.*: *Completeness*, Cic.

ABSÖLÛTORIUS, a, um (absolvo). *That serves for acquitting, tabella a.*, Suet. *Subst.*: *Absolutorium, ii, n. (sc. remedium). A means of release or deliverance from*, a. ejus mali, Plin.

ABSÖLÛTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of absolvo.*

II. *Adj.* A) *Finished, complete, perfect, neque appellatur vita bestia nisi confecta atque absoluta*, Cic. *Compar.*, Quint.—B) *Unrestricted, unconditional, absolute, necessitudines quædam simplices et absolutæ*, Cic. 2) *Esp.: In Grammar, absolute, independent*, nomen a., *which gives a perfect sense, without any other addition*, e. g. deus, Prisc.: *verbum a., which stands without a case or object*, Id.—*also opp. to v. inchoat. expressive of a perfect action*, Diom.—*adjectivum a., in the positive*, Quint.

ABSOLVO, vi, ùtum, 3v. a. *To loosen, detach, untie*. I. Prop.: *absoluta lingua ranis, looe, not fixed by nature*, Plin.: a. lapidem, *to separate*, Id.: a. valvas etabuli, *to open*, App.—II. Fig.: *To loosen, to set free, release*. A) *To free, deliver*, App.: a Fannio judicio se absolvere, *disentangle, rid himself from the lawsuit*, Cic.: *is annus populum Rom. longo bello absolvit*, Tac. *With gen.*: a. timoris, Sen. 2) *In Law; to release from a charge of guilt or punishment*, i. e. *to acquit, declare innocent; with abl. gen., or de*, Milonem absolvere, Cic.: *regni suspicione consulem absolvere*, Liv.:—hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, *sibi condetnoat, acquit him of his obligation toward Venus, but condemns him to that toward himself (Verres)*.

a) *With an abstr. obj.*: fidem absolvit, *he acquitted them of their fidelity (toward Otho), forgave it*, Tac.

b) *To dismiss any one with a short answer, abruptly*, Plaut. c) *To satisfy by payment, to pay*, Id.—

B) *To bring to an end, finish, complete; esp. a work of art or a speech (the metaphor is taken from the loosing or removal of a finished web from the loom)*, Coæ Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoantam reliquisset, absolvere.—*absolutus operibus, being ready*, Cæs.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, *go through, dispatch*, Sall.: ab. permissum, *to fulfill, act up to one's promise*, Varr.

ABSÖNE, adv. I. *Inharmoniously, with disagreeable sounds*, App.—II. *Absurdly*, Geil.

ABSÖNUS, a, um (*Deviating from the right sound*). I. *That sounds harshly, inharmonious, dissonant, discordant, vox extra modum a.*, Cic.: *oratores voce absöni*, Id.—II. *Gen.*: *Not agreeing with, not answering, unsuitable; with ab or a dat.*: nec absöni a voce motus, Liv.: *fortunis absöna dicta*, Hor.

ABSORBEO.

ABSORBEO, bū [pai, Lucan.], ptum. 2 v. a. I. *To swallow, engulf, gulp down*, oceanua tot res absorbet, Cic. — a. placentas, Hor. : a. humorcm, to absorb, Curt. —II. Fig.: *To absorb, carry away or off, hunc quoque absorbit æstus quidam gloriæ*, Cic.: ipse quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, *swallows as it were, absorbs or occupies my whole speech, wishes it to treat of him only.*

ABSORPTIO or ABSORTIO, ònia, f. (absorbeo). *A drink*, Suet. (doubtful).

ABSPELLO, &c. See ASPELLO.

ABS-QUE, prep. c. abl. (from abs; cf. itaq̄uc, asque, deque, from ita, sub, and de). *Denotes a want which exists only in our idea; sine, a want which exists in reality.* I. Prop.: *Without, absque me, te eo, &c., esset, i. e. si ego (tu, is, &c.), non fuisset, if it were not for me, &c., Plaut.; Ter. : a. sole, Plaut.* —II. Fig.: *Except, besides, without, a. sententia, Quint.*

ABS-TEMIUS, a, um (temam=τέμνω). I. *That refrains from intoxicating liquors, sober, abstemious*, Ov. :—(Of things), prandium abstemium, *without wine*, Gell. —II. Gen. A) *Temperate, moderate, Hor. With gen., mulieres vini abstemiæ*, Plin. —B) *Equivalent to jejunus: That has not yet broken his fast, that has not yet breakfasted*, Aus.

ABSTENTUS, a, um, part. of abstineo.

ABS-TERGEO, rsi, rsum, 2 v. a. I. A) *To wipe off, to dry up, a. sudorem, Plaut.; a. cruorem, Liv.; and so to cleanse, clean (by wiping), a. labellum, Plaut.; a. vulæara, Ter.—B) Metaph.: a. remos, to strip, to break off, Curt. —II. Fig.: *To wipe away (any thing disagreeable, a passion, &c.), i. e. to drive away, take away, remove, to get rid of, dispel, dissipate, omnem abstergebo dolorem, Cic.; a. omnes senectutis molestias, Id.**

ABS-TERRĒO, 2 v. a. *To frighten away, deter, prevent, remove, neminem a congressu meo abstruit, Cic.; a. teneros animos vitis, Hor.; a. pabula amoris sibi, to take away, withdraw, Lucr.*

ABSTERSUS, a, um, part. of abstergeo.

ABSTINENS, entia (abstineo). (That refrains from any thing illicit), *Abstemious, moderate, temperate, not covetous, esse abstinentem, Cic.; oculos abstinentes habere, Id. With gen., animus abstinentis pecuniæ, Hor.*

ABSTINENTER, adv. *With moderation, temperately, without covetousness*, Cic.

ABSTINENTIA, æ, f. (abstineo). I. *A refraining from any thing, moderation, disinterestedness, conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiæ et continentiæ, i. e. by the right of possession not being violated (alieno abstinere) and one's passions being governed (se continere), Cic.; de provinciali in eo magistratu a., Id. —II. Esp.: A refraining from food, fasting, abstinence, febrem abstinentiæ mitigavi, Quint.; vitam abstinentiæ finire, to starve one's self to death, Tac.*

ABS-TINEO, ūi, tentum, 2 v. a. and n. (teneo) I. Act.: *To keep off, keep back, restrain, (se) aliqui ab, or with an abl. without ab; a quibus jam te abstinebis, Cic.; ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus a., Id. : a. manus ab alquo or alq̄ra re, to refrain from acts of violence, Id. : a. manus a se, to refrain from (laying violent hands upon one's self) self-murder.* —II. Neutr. A) *A re, to abstain refrain from any thing, fabâ Pythagorei abstinent, Cic.; a. ostreia, Id.; a. Venere et vino, Hor.; a.*

AB-SUM.

pugnâ, Liv. :—a. publico, *not to go out*, Tac.; Suet. : a. manibus, *to refrain from acts of violence*, Tac. *With ab*: ab iis (voluptatibus) abstinere, Cic. *With inf, Plaut.; Suet. With ne, Liv. With quic, Id. With quomious, Suet. With gen., a. irsurum, Hor. —B) Absol. (without cibo) To abstain from food, to fast, Celsa.*

AB-STO, are, v. n. *To stand off, or at a distance from any thing, Hor.*

ABSTRACTUS, part. of abstrabo.

ABS-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3 [abstraxo for abstraxisse, Lacr.] v. a. I. Prop.: *A) To draw away, carry away or off, take off by force, de matris hunc complexu abstrahet, Cic.: a. alqm e gremio, a conspectu, Id. : a. se a corpore, to withdraw from perception by means of the senses.—B) To turn off, alienate, separate from a party, a. milites a Lepido, Cic.* —II. Fig.: *To withdraw, divert, hurry away, a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, Cic.; a. ab omni sollicitudine, to divert, free, Id. With abl. without prep. Germanicum auctis legionibus a., Tac.; paternis adversis abstractus, carried off together to ruin, Id.*

ABS-TRŪDO, ūsi, ūsum, 3 v. a. *To thrust, cast away, conceal by thrusting away. I. Prop., me in silvam abstrusi, Cic. (perhaps a poet. citation); abstrusus numus, concealed, Id. —II. Fig., naturam accusa, quæ in profundo veritatem penitus abstruserit, Cic.; a. tristitiam, Tac.*

ABSTRŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of abstrudo. —II. Adj.: *Concealed, secret, penitus abstrusæ insidiæ, Cic.; disputata paulo abstrusior, wanting a closer investigation, too abstruse, Id. : homo abstrusus, reserved, Tac. (The Superl. does not occur.)*

ABSUM, abūi, abesse (for abūi, abfuturus, abforem, &c., also aūi, aūturus, aūorem, &c.), v. n. *To be away, to be absent. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis et dolui, Cic.; abesse a domo, Plaut.; a. ex urbe, Id.; s. et domo et foro, Id. 2) With a definite number, or an adverb (multum, paullum, longe, &c.), to denote the distance. To be away, be distant, ab urbe abesse millia pass. ducenta, Cic.; longe absum, Id. With prope, propius, proxime, to denote a short distance, a Brundisio propius absum, quam tu, biduum, Cic.; quoniam abes propius, since you are nearer, Id. —B) Esp. 1) To be absent, to be away by banishment, nulla lege abesse, Cic. 2) To be absent at the time when a vacancy is filled, not to appear as a candidate, deligere iterum consul absum, Cic. 3) Absens, i. q. mortuus, deceased, absentes presunt presentibus, Plaut. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: To be remote, to be far from, a spe consulatus longe abesse, Cic.; aberit non longe, quin, it wants little that: tantum abest, ut. . . ut, so far from—that, &c.; instead of: id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Id. Sometimes we find etiam in the second clause, Id. : With ut quoque, Suet. With ut contra, Liv. With a third ut, Cic. :—Often without a second ut: tantum aberat, ut binos scriberet; vix singulos confecerunt, Id. —B) Esp. 1) To be removed or free from any thing disagreeable, quamquam abest a culpa, Cic.; a. a carcere atque a vinculis, Id. 2) As to the will; to be disinclined, to keep aloof, a consilio fugiendi absum, Cic.; a. ab istis studiis, Id. : a. a periculis, to avoid, Sall. 3) To be remote, in regard to condition or quality, i. e. to differ, vary, astutia abest plurimum a prudentia, Cic.; neque*

ulla re longius absumas a natura ferarum, *we are superior to the nature of wild beasts*, Id.; longissime Plancius a te atuit, *had the advantage of you with regard to the number of the votes*, Id.; multum abia aberat L. Fufius, *was inferior to them*, Id. 4) *Not to be present, to fail, to be wanting*, quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum acientia? *can be wanting to him*, Cic.; abest historia literis nostris, *is wanting in our literature*, Id.; abest invidia verbo, *let no wrong construction be put upon the word, to say without offence, without vanity*, Liv.:—nihil, non multum, paullum abest, *quit, it wants nothing, not much, little, that . . .*: prorsue nihil abest, *quit sim misererrimus*, Cic.; Cæs.: haud multum atuit, *quit interficeretur, wanted little of, i. e. was near being killed*, Liv. 5) A. alciui or ab alco, *to be wanting to any one, to be of no assistance or service*, Antonio abesse, Sullam defendere, Cic.; etiam absentibus nobis veritas se ipsa defendat, *without our assistance*, Id.; eo plus aberas a me, *the more entirely you forsook me*, Id.: longe iis nomen populi R. futurum, *would be of no service to them*, Cæs.

ABSUMEDO, inis, f. *A waste, consumption*, Plaut. From

AB-SUMO, mpei, mptum, 3 v. a. *To take away by diminishing or destroying, to diminish, consume*. I. Prop.: a. vinum, *to consume*, Hor.; a. urbem flammis, *to destroy*, Liv.; a. alqm ferro, *to fame, veneno, to kill*, Id.; absumitur umbra, *fades away*, Plin.; absumitur fame, *dies of hunger*, Tac.: absumpti sumus, *we are ruined, undone*, Plaut.

—II. Fig.: *To consume, spend, ne dicendo tempus absumam, spend, pass*, Cic.; a. satietatem amoris, *to enjoy even to satiety*, Ter.: absumpta ablaqueatione, *finished*, Col.

ABSUMPTUS, a, um, part. of absumo.

ABSURDE, adv. I. *Harshly, inharmoniously, a. canere*, Cic. —II. *Absurdly, nonsensically, a. dicere quid*, Cic.—*Compar.*, Cic.; *Superl.* not in classic auth.

AB-SURDUS, a, um. *That produces a bad sound, harsh, inharmonious, out of tune*. I. Prop.: Unpleasant, harsh, vox a., Cic.; a. sonus, poet. ap. Cic. —II. Fig.: *Absurd, irrational, incoherent, senseless, foolish, unfit*, ne quis illud tam absurdum respondet, Cic.; etiam bene dicere haud absurdum, *not unsuitable, praiseworthy*, Sall.—*Compar.* and *Superl.*, Cic.

ABSYRTUS, i, m. (Ἀψυρτος), *Absyrtus*. I. *A son of Æetes, king of Colchis, and brother of Medea*, Ov. 2. *A river of Illyria*, Luc.

AB-TORQUEO, ère, v. a. *To turn off, a. pro-gram*, Att.

ABUNDANS, antis. I. *Part. of abundo*. —II. *Adj. (overflowing: hence) Existing in, or containing great quantities, abounding, full, rich, copious, abundant*.—A) Gen.: *abundanti pecuniâ*, Cic.; orator non a., *not fertile in thoughts or conceptions*.—*With gen.*: a. lactis, Virg.; omnium rerum a., Nep.; a. corporis, *large in frame, size*, Claud.—*Compar.* and *Superl.* in Cic.—*Adverb.*: ex abundanti *(to say, add, &c., any thing)*, *superabundantly*, Quint.—B) *Esp.*: *Rich, wealthy, opulent, hæc utrum abundantis an egentia signa sunt?* Cic.

ABUNDANTER, adv. *Abundantly, copiously, largely*, a. ferre fructum, Plin.; a. loqui, Cic.—*Compar.*, Cic.; *Superl.*, Suet.

ABUNDANTIA, æ, f. (abundo). *Abundance, plenty, wealth; usually c. gen.*: omnium rerum a., Cic.—*Absol.*: ducere atq. abundantie, *as a sign of one's riches*, Tac.: laborare abundantia, *from overloading the stomach*, Suet.

ABUNDATIO, ònis, f. *An overflow, inundation, a. fossæ*, Plin.

ABUNDE, adv. (abuodo). *Abundantly, more than enough, amply, copiously, largely*, a. satisfactum toti questioni, Cic.; a. magna præsidia, Sall.:—*mibi a. est, si, &c.*, *I am more than satisfied*, Plin. E.: *so, a. ratus, si, &c.*, Tac. *With gen.*: commestua a., Sall.; *terrorum, fraudis a.*, Virg.

AB-UNDO, l v. n. (unda). *To flow down or over*. I. Prop.: aqua Albana abundavit, *overflowed*, Liv.; liquor a., Virg.: *Poet.*: herbæ a. de terra, *spring, come forth abundantly*, Lucr.—II. *Metaph.*—A) *To abound, to be redundant, abundat atque affluit*, Cic.; *velut abundanter omnia*, Liv. *With dat.*: caro a. alciui, Cela.—B) *To have great plenty of any thing, to be amply supplied or furnished with, to abound in: with abl.*, villa a. porca, hædo, agno, &c., Cic.; a. ingenio, otio, laudibus bellicis, &c., Id. *With gen.*: a. rerum, *opp. to "indigere"*, Lucil. 2) *Esp.*: *To be rich or opulent, cgeotes abundat*, Cic.

ABUNDUS, a, um (abuode). *Abundant, copious, n. lavacrâ*, Gell.

ABUSIO, ònis, f. (abutor). *Rhet.*: *The harsh use of a trope*, Auct. Her.

ABUSIVE, adv. (abusus). I. *By a harsh use of tropes*, Quint.; cf. ABUSO. —II. *By abuse, improperly*, Dig.—III. *Not in good earnest, lightly, slightly*, Amm.

AB-USQUE, prep. c. abl. *From as far as, even from*, a. Puchyno, Virg.; Oceano a., Tac.

ABUSUS, a, um, part. of abutor.

ABUSUS, ùs, m. (abutor). *Improper use, abuse, misuse, usus non abusus*, Cic. *In law, a consumption, a using up of any thing*, Dig.

AB-ÛTOR, usus, 3 v. n. I. *To use up, consume by use, exhaust, spend, make copious use of any thing, sumus parati a. tecum hoc otio, to spend*, Cic.; a. omni tempore, *to occupy the whole time (granted for speaking)*, Id.: a. errore hostium, *to profi by*, Liv. *With acc.*: a. illac, Plaut.; a. operum, *to use all diligence*, Ter.—*In pass. sense*: abusa sunt illa, Plaut.—II. *To abuse, make a wrong or perverse use of any thing, pervert, quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patietia nostra?* Cic.; a. legibus ad questum, Id.

ABYDENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Abydos*, A. urbs, Ov.: *also as a Subst. for Lander*, Id.—*In the plur.*: *Inhabitants of Abydos*, Liv.

ABYDUS or ABYDOS, i, f. [*perhaps also m. in Virg.*] (Ἀβύδος), *Abydos*. I. *A town of Troas, not far from the mouth of the Simois, opposite to Sestos*, Virg.; Liv.—2. *A town in Upper Egypt*, Mel.; Plin.

ABYLA, æ, f. (Ἀβύλη), *Abyla, a mountain in Africa, one of the pillars of Hercules*, Mel.; Plin.

AC, conj. See ATQUE.

ACACIA, æ, f. (ἀκασία). I. *The acacia-tree (Fam. Leguminosæ)*, Plin.—II. *The gum of the acacia-tree, gum Arabic*, Cels.; Plin.

ACADEMIA, æ, f. (Ἀκαδημία). I. *A gymnasi-um, six stadia from Athens, so called from Academos (Echedemos), the celebrated place where Plato taught*

ACADEMICE.

(and whence his philosophy was called *Philosophia Academica*), Cic.; Liv.—II. *Metaph.*—A) The philosophy taught in the *Academia*, the *Academic philosophy*, instaret A. quæ quicquid dixisset, id to ipsum scire negaret, Cic.—B) Cicero's gymnasium on his Tusculan estate, surrounded, after the Greek fashion, by shady walks (*xystris*) and resting-places (*xedris*), Cic.

ACADEMICÆ, *es*, *adj. f.* (after the Greek ἀκαδημική). *Academic*, illam academicam σύνταξιν (i. e. *Academica* or *Quæst. Academicas*) totam ad Varronem tradidimus, Cic.

ACADEMICUS, *a, um*. *Of or belonging to the Academy; hence, Subst., Academicus*, *i, m.*, one of the sect of the *Academy*, an *Academic philosopher*. In the *Neut.*, *Academica*, *orum*, one of Cicero's writings.

ACADEMUS, *i, m.* (Ἀκαδήμιος). *Academus*, a Greek hero, from whom the *Academia* near Athens is thought to have been so called, Hor.

ACALANTHIS, *idia, f.* (ἀκαλανθίς), *i. q.* *Acanthis*. A very small bird, of a dark-green color; a thistlefinch, goldfinch, Virg.

ACAMAS, *antis, m.* (Ἀκάμας), *Acamas*. I. The son of *Theseus* and *Phædra*, Virg.—II. A promontory of *Cyprus*, Plin.

ACANOS, *i, m.* (ἄκανος). The cotton or woolly thistle, Plin.

ACANTHIS, *idia, f.* (ἀκανθίς). I. A little bird, of a dark-green color, a thistlefinch, goldfinch, Plin.—II. A plant, called also *senecio*; groundsel, Plin.

ACANTHIUS, *us, um*. *Of Acanthus* (a town in *Macedonia*), A. sal, Plin.

ACANTHUS, *i* (ἀκανθος). I. *Masc.*: The plant bear's breech, Virg.—II. *Fem.*: A prickly evergreen, Egyptian shrub, Virg.—III. *Acanthus*, a town of *Macedonia*, Plin.

ACAPNOS, *on* (ἄκαπνος). Without smoke, a ligna, wood so dry as to give no smoke when burned, Mart.: mel a, honey which has been taken without the use of smoke, Plin.

ACARNAN, *ōis* (*acc.* *Acarnana*, Liv.), *m.* (Ἀκαρνάν). *Belonging to Acarnania*, *Acarnanian*, *Acarnanian*, Virg. *Subst.*: *Acarnanea*, inhabitants of *Acarnania*, Liv.

ACARNANIA, *is, f.* (Ἀκαρνανία). *Acarnania*, a country of *Central Greece*, separated from *Ætolia* by the *Achelous*, now called *Carnia*, Plin.

ACARNANICUS, *a, um* (*Acarnania*). *Belonging to Acarnania*, *Acarnanian*, Liv.

ACASTUS, *l.* *Acastus*, *l. Son of King Pelias*, Ov. 2. The name of one of Cicero's slaves, Cic.

ACATALECTICUS, *a, um* (ἀκαταληκτικός), or ACATALECTUS (*-rās*). In *Prosody*; a verse that does not want a syllable in its last foot, *acatalectic* (*opp.* to *catalectic*), *Diom.*; *Priac.*

ACATIUM, *i, n.* (ἀκάτιον). A small Greek boat, of an unknown shape, Plin.; Gell. (*voku* also has *acatia*, *is*).

ACAUSTUS (ἄκαυστος). A carbuncle (because it was thought to be *incombustible*), Plin.

ACBARUS, *i* (also *Agbarus* or *Abgarus*). *Acbarus*, a name of one (which became a title) of the Arab princes in the *Oseroic empire* (in *Mesopotamia*), Tac.

ACCA LARENTIA. The wife of *Faustus*, the nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*, Liv.; Gell.

ACCALIA, *ium, n.* (*Acca*), also *Larentalia*. A

ACCENDO.

Roman festival in December, in honor of *Acca Larentia*, Varr.

AC-CANTO, *are*. To sing to or at a thing, Stat.

AC-CEDO, *cessi, cessum, 3 v. n.* [*perf. sync. accensis*, Virg.]. To go to or toward any one or any thing. I. *Prop.*: To draw near to, approach.—A) *Gen.*: ut cunctus senatus ad Cæsarem supplex accederet, Cic.: a. ad urbem, Id.: a. in senatum, in *Macedoniam*, Id.: a. in funus, to join a funeral train or procession; a. propius; a. eo; a. Ariminum. With *acc. sine prep.*: a. acropolis, Virg.—Of things: febris accedit, comes an (*opp.* to *decedit*), Cic.: a. manus extrema operibus, *is pnt to*, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) To approach with hostile intentions, to attack, a. ad cohortem, Pompei. ap. Cic.; a. ad manus, to engage in close fight, Nep. 2) *Mercantile l. t.*: a. ad bastam, to attend an auction, to appear as a bidder at a sale, Liv. 3) A. ad manus, to be admitted to kiss hands, Capitol.—

II. *Fig.* A) To draw near, approach; to happen; be added; usually with *dat.*, plurimum praesidii mihi accesserit, Cic.; a. imperatori plus sollicitudinis quam spei bonæ, Sall.—B) *Esp.* 1) To approach (*esp.* for the purpose of undertaking any thing), to undertake; commonly with *ad*; a. ad rem publicam, to enter upon the service of the state, to engage in public life, Cic.; a. ad causam, to undertake a lawsuit, Id.; a. ad poenam, to bring to punishment; a. ad bellorum pericula, to partake the dangers:—a. ad invidiam levandam, Id.—*Abso.*: ne accedat, let him have nothing to do (with the farming of tolls). 2) To approach by consent, to assent, approve of, acquiesce in, a. ad ejus conditionem, Cic.; a. ad hoc consilium, Nep. With *dat.*: a. Cicero, Quint. With *acc.*: a. societatem nostram, Tac. 3) To come near, to resemble; with *ad* or a *dat.*: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat, Cic.; ad deos propius accedunt, Id. With *acc.*: a. eburnum, Plin.; a. ceras, Sil. 4) To be added, or increased; with *ad* or a *dat.*: ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest, Cic.; Cassio animus accessit, grew, Id.; pretium accedit rei, rises, Plin. Ep. *Abso.*: accedit etiam mora, Cic. The idea which is added is expressed by *quod* when it implies also a ground (*logical*), and by *ut* when it implies a fact only (*historical*): accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic.; ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset, Id. Seldom without a conjunction: accedit illud; si maneo . . . cadendum eat in unius potestatem, Id.

ACCELERATIO, *ōnis, f.* A hastening, acceleration, orationis enuntiandæ &c., Auct. Her.

AC-CÉLERO, *1 v. a. and n.* I. *Act.*: To hasten, accelerate, a. iter, Cæs.; a. gradum, Liv.—*Pass.*, Quint.; Tac.—II. *Intr.*: To hasten, make haste, be expeditious, si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.—*Impers.*, quantum accelerari posset, as expeditly as possible, Liv.

AC-CENDO, *ndi, nsum, 3 v. a.* (*ad, absol.* *cando*, make to glow, whence *candeo*). To set on fire, kindle, light up. I. *Prop.* A) Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic.; rogi accensi, Virg.: accensæ aræ, set on fire, Ov.: a. undas, to heat, Sil.—B) *Metaph.*: To make shining or bright, to light up, illuminate, luna radiis solis accensa, Cic.; clypeam a. auro, Sil.—II. *Fig.*: To inflame, fire, incite, rouse any one or any thing, si hæc accendi arte possint, Cic.; a. alqm ad

demonstrationem, Sall.; animus ad virtutem, Id.: a. injurias interpretando, *to incite, increase, augment*, Tac.: a. pretium alicui rei, *to raise, enhance*, Plin.

ACCENSEO, ūi, Itum or nsum, 2 v. a. *To reckon to or among, add to, his (militibus) accensi cornices*, Liv.: accenseer illi, *I am his companion*, Ov.

ACCENSO, s, um. I. Part. of accende: *Set on fire, &c.*—II. Part. of accenseo: *Added to.*

ACCENSUS, i, m. (accenseo). I. *That attaches himself to any one, an attendant, follower: hence, a public officer that attends a magistrate to summon parties, to keep peace and order during the sitting of a court; a pursuivant, messenger; a beadle, sergeant, Tettius, qui tum a. Nerooi fuit, Cic.; also at funerals, as an arranger of the procession, Id.*—II. Plur.: *A kind of supernumerary soldiers, who followed the army in order to supply the place of the slain in the ranks, Liv.: for accensi velati, see VELATUS.*

ACCENSUS, ūs, m. (accendo). *A lighting, kindling*, Plin.

ACCENTUS, ūs, m. (ad, cautus; formed after the Gr. ᾠροσδία). I. A) *A tone or accent of a word, Quat.*—B) *A sound, tone, note of a musical instrument, Sol.*—II. *Increase, growth, a. hiemis, doloris, Sid., Marc. Emp.*

ACCIPSO for accipero. See ACCIPRO.

ACCEPTIO, ōnis, f. (accipio). I. *A taking, accepting*, Cic.; a. frumenti, Sall.—II. *An accepting, allowing, granting a proposition, App.*

ACCEPTITO, are, a double verb freq. (from accepto, from accipio). *To receive repeatedly, be in the habit of receiving*, Plaut.

ACCEPTO, 1 v. freq. (accipio). *To receive, get, take often, a. mercedes a discipulis, Quint.; a. jugum, to submit to, suffer, Sil.*

ACCEPTOR, ōris, m. (accipio). I. *A receiver, approver*, Plaut.—II. *For accipiter, a hawk, Lucil.*

ACCEPTORIUS, a, um (acceptor). *Serviceable, useful for receiving anything, a. modulus, for bailing or drawing water, Frontin.*

ACCEPTRIX, icis, f. (accipio). *The who receives*, Plaut.

ACCEPTUM, i. See ACCIPRO.

ACCEPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of accipio.—II. Adj.: *Acceptable, agreeable, pleasing*, Cic.

ACCERSO, ACCERATOR. See ARE.

ACCESSIBILIS, e (accedo). *That may be approached, accessible*, Tert.

ACCESSIO, ōnis, f. (accedo). *An approaching, coming to*. I. Gen.: *ad corpora accessio, Cic. With the constr. of accede: in concilium huc accessio, Plaut.*—II. Esp. A) *Med. t. t.: A fit, attack, paroxysm, Cels.*—B) 1) *An addition, increase, paucorum annorum a., Cic.; ad orationem fit s.*—In the plur.: *accessiones fortunæ et dignitatis, Cic.* 2) *Concr.: A thing added, an accession, addition, appendix, Scaurus accessio-nem adjunxit aedibus, added a new portion, Cic.: Syphax is called a. Punici belli, as not being the chief enemy in the Punic war, but, as it were, an appendix to it, Liv.*—C) *Rhet. t. t.: An addition which makes a definition exact, nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic.*

ACCESSITO, arc, v. freq. (accedo). *To approach, eodem ex agro s., Cato.*

ACCESSUS, a, um, part. of accedo.

ACCESSUS, ūs, m. (accedo). I. A) *An approaching or coming to or toward, a. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic.; solis a., perihelion, Id.; lanæ accessus et recessus, increase and wane, Id.:—thus, a. et recessus stellarum, the rising and setting, Id.*—B) *Esp.: The flowing of the tide, quorum (æstuum) a. et recessus luæ motu gubernantur, flow and ebb, Cic.*—C) *Concr. 1) Access, admittance, Ov. 2) A place by which to enter, a. venæ, access, passage, Virg.; s. ad insulam, Suet.*—II. Fig.: *ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, a gradual and cautious approach to the matter, Cic.*

ACCIANUS, a, um. See ATTIANUS.

ACCIDENS, entis. I. Part. of accido.—II. Subst. A) *The accidental, non-essential quality of a thing, το συμβεβηκός: causa, tempus, locus . . . cetera rerum sunt accidentia, Quat.*—B) *An accident, per accidens, by accident, accidentally, Jul. Firm.*

ACCIDENTIA, æ, f. *That which falls out or happens, an accident*, Plin.

ACCIDO, eidi, without a supine, 3 v. n. (ad, cado). *To fall down at, before, or on any thing, to fall down and come to*. I. A) *Prop.: ad pedes omnium a., Cic.:—also, in the same sense, a. genibus, Liv.: missa (t-la) ab Gallis gravius acciderent, fall upon, Cæs. With acc.: in-cendia a. segetes, Lucr.*—B) *Metaph. To strike the senses, to reach any thing by means of the senses, nihil tam populare ad populi Romani aures accidisse, Cic.:—also with dat.: species multitudinis s. hostibus, Cæs.:—and absol.: clamor, vox, fama a., Liv. With acc.: sonus a. aures, Plaut.*

—II. A) 1) *To happen, fall out, come to pass; with a datine of the person (evenio is used of either fortunate or unfortunate occurrences; contingo, mostly of fortunate ones; accido, of occurrences which take us by surprise; hence, of such as are neither fortunate nor unfortunate; or of unfortunate occurrences, inasmuch as every thing sudden and unexpected implies the accessory idea of something hurtful): quis enim potest, si quid adversi acciderit (quod enim non accidit?), extimescere, ne id jure evenerit? Cic.; si qua calamitas accidisset, Id.—With the infin.: nec acciderat mihi opus esse. Sometimes used of fortunate occurrences; accidit satis opportune, Cæs.—Pleonast.: accidit ut, in the narrative style, it happens that, Cic.; Nep. 2) Esp.: si quid cui accidat, or si quid humanitus accidat, if any thing should happen to one; euphemist. for, if one should die (conf. the Gr. εἰ τι πάθῃ), si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. (But we find it in its usual meaning, Cic. Mil. 22, 36, and in other places.)—B) *To turn out, fall out, in any way, si secus acciderit, not fall out to one's mind, Cic.; a. bene, to turn out well, Plaut.*—C) *Gramm. t. t.: To belong to, Quat.**

ACCIDO, cidi, cisum, 3 v. a. (ad, cædo). *To cut at*. I. A) *Prop.: accidunt arbores, Cæs.*—B) *Gen.: To hew down, cut down, cut off, accisa ornus ferro, Virg.; accisis crinibus, Tac.:—used of food, to diminish, consume, accisis dapibus, Virg.*—II. Fig. in the past part. accisus (cut off, i. e.): *Impaired, straitened, weakened, accisæ res, Cic.*

ACCIEO, ère, for accio. *To send for or fetch*, Plaut.

ACCINCTUS.

ACCINCTUS, a, um, part. of accingo.

AC-CINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. (ad, cingo). I. A) To gird to or on, laterique accinxerat ensem, Virg. With the force of a middle verb, accingitur ense, Virg.; Tac.—B) Gen.: To furnish, provide with, equip, gladius accincti, Liv.; hence, accinctus miles, Tac.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To furnish, to provide, magicas accingier artes, have recourse to, Virg.; accingit Phraentem paternum ad fastigium, makes him hope for, Tac.; accincta bonitas, armed, as it were, i. e. ready, at hand, Plin. Pan.—B) Esp.: a. se, or accingi, to set about any thing well girded, i. e. well prepared, to prepare one's self, to make one's self ready (taken from the girding of one's garment when working); with ad, in, the dat., or absol.: accingi ad consulationem, Liv.; a. se prædæ dapibusque, Virg.; accingere, make yourself ready, Ter. With inf.: a. dicere, Virg. Activ.: a. turmas peditum ad munia, Tac. As v. n.: accinguat omnes eperi, set to work lustily, Virg.

AC-CIO, ivi, itum, 4 v. a. (ad, cio). I. To send for, call or fetch, i. e. well summoned, to prepare pueres, Cic.; a. alqm doctorem filio, Id.—Absol.: si accierit, accurrat.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: a. mortem, to make away with one's self, Flor.; accita lascivia, fetched, Tac.—B) Metaph.: To cause to come, i. e. procure, nisi virtus voluptatem acciret, Cic.

AC-CIPIO, cēpi, ceptum [fut. exact. accipero for accipero, Pac.] 3 v. a. (ad, capie). To take to one's self, to accept [what is given or offered]; adipiscor, to get any thing by exertion; nasciscor, to get by a happy occurrence). I. A) Prop.: pecuniam accipere, Cic.; armis obsidibusque acceptis, Cæs.; a. decumas, to take, levy, Id.; majores nostri Tusulanos . . . in civitatem accepervat, gave the rights of citizenship to, Cic.; nec potui accipi liberalius, to be entertained; a. alqm verberibus, to receive, to treat, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To accept by approving of, to admit, approve of, accipio excusationem, Cic.; accepta oratione, approved of, Cæs.; acceptæ præces a diis, heard, Liv. Absol.: accipio, I agree to it, I'll take it, Hor. 2) To receive or take any thing in any manner by judging it, consider, regard, interpret, quod rogas, ut in bonam partem accipiam, Cic.; a. alqd æquo animo, Sall.; a. omen, to take or consider as a prognostic, Id.; a. alqm pre stolidè, Quat. 3) To take upon one's self, to undertake, judicium se accepturum casæ dicebat, Cic.; a. litem, Plaut. 4) To receive any thing bad, to suffer, endure, accipere injuriam, Cic.—II. Metaph. (in a more neutral sense) To receive, to get. A) Gen.: accipi fasciculum literarum, Cic.—B. Esp. 1) a) Mercantile t. t.: To receive payment, part. pass., acceptum, receipt, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Hence, b) In acceptum or acceptum referre alci, to carry to one's credit, to attribute or ascribe (prop. or fig.), opus in acceptum referre, Cic.—Fig.: mihi vitam suam, fortunas, liberos, rem publicam referret acceptam, attributed, had to thank for, Cic. c) Acceptum facere alqd, to consider an amount as paid, pensionem acceptam fsocere, Cic. 2) To perceive any thing, either by means of the mind or the senses (to take in, as it were), to observe, hear, learn, quæ res sensu accipiuntur, Cic.; multa auribus a., Id.; a. ex alqo quæ gerantur; audire at-

ACCOMMODATE.

quæ a. sb alqo, Id.; ut de Hercule accipimus, Id. 3) To comprehend intellectually any thing communicated, to understand, get an insight into any thing, siquis est, qui hæc putet arte accipi posse, Cic.

ACCIPITER, tris, m. [f. Lucr.] (accipio). A bird of prey, hawk, falcon, sparrow-hawk, Cic.; Plin.; a. sacer, used for taking auguries, Virg. Metaph.: of a rapacious or avaricious person, pecunie accipiter, Plaut.

ACCIPITRO, arc, v. a. (accipiter). To tear, lacerate, Læv. ap. Gell.

ACCISUS, a, um, part. of accido.

ACCITUS, a, um, part. of accio.

ACCITUS, ūs, m. (only used in the abl. sing.) (accio). A call, citation, summons, magistratus accitu istius evocatur, Cic.

ACCIUS, ii. See ARRUS.

ACCLAMATIO, ōis, f. A calling to, a raising a shout or cry, exclamation. I. Gen.: attecuita nimis a., Auct. Her.—II. Esp. A) A cry of disapprobation, Cic.—B) A shout of applause, acclamation, Liv.—C) Rhet. t. t.: An exclamation, i. q. exclamatio, Quint.

ACCLAMITO, are, v. freq. (acclame). To call to, Plaut.

ACCLAMO, 1 v. n. To raise a cry at, to shout to or at (in friendly or hostile manner). I. To shout against, to blame or disapprove by shouting; with dat.: noa metuo, ne mihi acclametis, I fear not that you will shout against me, Cic.—II. To shout in favor of, applaud, huzza; with dat.: populus et miles Neroni Othoal acclamavit, Tac.; cunctis servatoreum liberatoremq. acclamantibus, praising him aloud, hailing him as their deliverer, Liv.

AC-CLARO, 1 v. a. To make clear, explain, certa sigaa acclarassis (for acclaraveris). Liv.; o t. t., in the language of the augurs, with regard to celestial signs.

AC-CLINIS, e (acclino). I. Reclining, leaning against; with a dat.: arboris a. trunco, Virg.—II. Fig.: Disposed, inclined, prone, a. animus falsis, Hor.

AC-CLINO, 1 v. a. I. To lean against or to, se a. iâ illum, she leaned upon him, Ovid.; castra acclinata tumulto, Liv.—II. Fig.: a. se, to incline to, to have a liking or inclination for, acclinare se ad causam, Liv.

AC-CLIVIS, e, or (seldom) -VUS, a, um (ad, clivus). Rising like a hill, ascending, steep, uphill, ea viæ pars valde acclivis est, Cic.; collis acclivus, Liv.

ACCLIVITAS, âtis, f. (acclivis). Steepness, acclivity, pari acclivitate collis nascetur, Cæs.

ACCLIVUS, a, um. See ACCLIVIS.

ACCOLA, æ, m. (accolo). One who lives near, a borderer, a neighbor, pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. Metaph.: assedat Cereris, i. e. zealous worshippers, Cic. Used adj., neighboring; of the tributaries of the Tiber, accolis fluvii, Tac.

AC-COLO, colûi, cultum, 3 v. a. I. To dwell near, border upon, geas, quæ illum locum accoluit, Cic.—of countries: pars Galliarum a. Rhenum, Tac. Passively: fluvius crebris accolitur dextra lævaque oppidis, has many towns on both banks, Plin.—II. (i. q. colo) To cultivate, a. vitem, Catull.

ACCOMMODATE, adv. Suitably, agree

ably, aptly, dicere quam maxime a. ad veritatem. Cic. *Compar. and Superl.*, both in Cic.

ACCOMMODATIO, ōnis, f. (accommodo). I. *An adapting, adjusting, accommodating to any thing, elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem a.*, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: *The accommodation of one's will to that of another, complaisance, compliancē, condescension, indulgencē, ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum Cic.*

ACCOMMODATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of accommodo.* — II. *Adj.* (Adapted to any thing; hence) *Fit, suitable, agreeable; with ad or the dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum accommodata, Cic.; accommodata naturę hominis, Id.; quę mihi intellectibus esse accommodata, agreeable to my interests. *Compar.*, accommodator, Cic.; *Superl.*, accommodatissimus, Id.

AC-COMMODO, 1 v. a. I. *To fit, suit, adjust, adapt any thing to another, to lay, put any thing on another; with ad, in, or the dat.*: coram sibi ad caput accommodata, Cic.; a. ense lateri, Virg.; a. insignia, to put on, Cæs. — II. *Fig.*: A) *To adjust, adapt, accommodate any thing to another, meum consilium a. ad tuum, Cic.*: a. vim ad eloquentiam, to suit, Id.; a. testes ad crimen, for each accusation to examine the respective witnesses, Id.; a. eisdem versus in slism rem, to apply, make use of, Id.; thus, a. personam sibi, Id.; a. slqd suorum vtilibus, to give, lend, Id. *Esp.*: ut ei de habitacione accommodet, may gratify, Id. — B) *Esp.*: a. se ad slqd, to accommodate one's self to, conform to, go by, eorum ad arbitrium totos se accommodant, Cic.; a. se ad remp., to apply one's self to, to turn to, Id. — C) *Metaph.*: a. slqd alci, to employ any thing for or about, to apply to, a. bestio upon, a. curam pecoribus, et hortis, Quint.; a. lapidem dentificiis, to use, make use of, prepare for, Plin.

AC-COMMODUS, a, um. *Suitable, fit, or adapted to, valles a. fraudi, Virg.*

AC-CONGERO, essi, eatum, 3 v. a. *To carry or bring to, a. dona huic, Plaut.*

AC-CREDO, didi, ditum, 3 v. n. [*pres. subj. accreditas, Plaut.*] *To give credit to one, assent to, believe, vix accedens, communicari cum Dionysio, Cic.*; a. alci, Hor.

AC-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 v. n. I. *To grow, increase, flumen subito accrevit, grex, swelled, Cic.* — II. A) *Gen.*: *To come in addition to, to be added to; with a dat.*: dictis factisque accrescit fides, Liv.; a. nomen trimetris imbeis, Hor. — B) *To fall to one's share, to devalue upon one, in addition to his property, Dig.*

AC-CRETO, ōnis, f. (accresco). *Growth, increase, accretione luminis, Cic.*

ACCRETUS, a, um. I. *Part. of accresco*: *Grown on to any thing, Plin.* — II. *Adj.*: *Close, solid, a. lapis, Auct. Ātn.*

ACCUBATIO, ōnis, f. *A wrong reading instead of Accubitio.*

ACCUBITIO, ōnis, f. (accubo). *A lying, esp. a reclining at meals (after the Roman fashion), accubation, sessio, accubitio, Cic.*; a. epularis amicorum, Id.: *conf. Accumbo.*

ACCUBITUS, ūs, m. (accubo), i. q. accubitio. *A reclining (sitting) at table, Plin.*

AC-CUBO, ūi, itum, 1 v. n. *To lie near or by; with a dat., or absol.* I. *Gen.*: *furiarum maxima*

juxta accubat, Virg.; a. cadus horreis, *lies in, Hor.* — II. *Esp. A)* *To recline at table (after the Roman fashion), mos fuit, ut, qui secubarent, canerent, &c., Cic.*; a. alci in convivio; apud aliquem, Id.

AC-CUDO, ēre, v. a. *To cain more, to cain to, to add, tres minas s., Plaut.*

AC-CUMBO, cūbū, cūbitum, 3 v. n. (ad, cumbo, to lay one's self down at a place; and hence) *To lie at a place.* I. *Gen.*: a. in vis, Plaut. — II. *Esp.* *for the purpose of eating, on a couch or sofa, leaning the left elbow on mattresses, and taking one's food with the right hand: To recline at table, buc te e balneo, priusquam accumbere, ducere vulebat, Cic.* (On the mode of arranging the couches, and reclining at meals, see *Anthon's Roman Antiquities*, p. 319.)

ACCUMULATE, adv. *Copiously, abundantly, liberally, Auct. Her.*

ACCUMULATIO, ōnis, f. (accumulo). *A heaping up of earth at the roots of trees, Plin.*

AC-CUMULATOR, ōris, m. (accumulo). *He who heaps up or augments, opum primus a., Tac.*

AC-CUMULO, 1 v. a. I. A) *To heap up, amass, accumulate, to increase by heaping up, auget, addit, accumulst, Cic.* — B) *Bot. l. t.*: *To heap up earth about the roots of trees and vines (perhaps for the purpose of giving them shelter against the cold), a. radices, vineas, Plin.* — II. *Fig.*: *To heap one thing upon another, to add copiously, heap, laad with, a. eadem cædi, Lucr.*; a. animam nepotis donis, Virg. *Absol.*: a. inaniter, to accumulate words, Gell.

ACCURATE, adv. *With care, cautiously, accurately, accurate facere, Cic.*; a. causam dicere, Id. *Compar. and Superl.*, in Cic.

ACCURATIO, ōnis, f. (accuro). *Accuracy, diligence, carefulness, exactness, in componendis rebus mira a., Cic.*

ACCURATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of accuro.* — II. *Performed with care, exquisite, exact, elaborate, studied, accurate [of things, but diligens of persons], a. et meditata commentationes, Cic.* *Compar. and Superl.*, in Cic.

AC-CURO, 1 v. a. [accurassis for accuraveris, Plaut.] *To do a thing with care, to take care of, attend to, inelus accuratur, quę consilio geruntur, &c., Cic.*; a. alqm, to entertain at table, Plaut.

AC-CURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3 v. n. I. *To run to, to come running; with ad or in, si accierit, accurram, Cic.*; a. in Tusculanum, Id.; a. ad gemitum, Tac. *Impers.*, Tac. — II. *Fig.*: *audientes, ut simul atque velimus accurant, hasten toward, Cic.*

ACCURSUS, ūs, m. (accurro). *A running to; a. caucourse, a. populi, Tac.*

ACCUSABILIS, e (accuso). *Blameworthy, reprehensible, quorum a. est turpitude, Cic.*

ACCUSATIO, ōnis, f. (accuso). I. *The act of accusing, an accusation, arraignment, indictment, ex accusatione constat, Cic.*; accusationem adornare, confare, to get up, a. instruere atque comparare, to institute, Id.; n. factitare, to pursue, Id.; accusationi respondere, to reply to, accusatione desistere, to give up, abstain from, Id. — II. *Concr.*: *A written charge, in accusationis quique libria, five backs of the impeachment of Verres,*

Cic.; in quarto accusationis, in the fourth Oration against Verres.

ACCŪSĀTĪVUS, i, m. (accuso). *Gramm. v. t.:* The fourth case, the accusative, Quint. (In Varr., casus accusandi.)

ACCŪSĀTOR, ōris, m. (accuso). *In law, v. t. I.* An accuser, plaintiff in a state trial (but petitioner, a plaintiff, in a private action); often also for any kind of accuser, possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic. — II. An informer (i. q. delator), Suet.

ACCŪSĀTORĪE, adv. *With the design of an accuser, a. dicere, Cic.*

ACCŪSĀTORĪUS, a, um (accusator). *Belonging to an accuser, accusatory, a. lex, Cic.*

ACCŪSĀTRIX, icis, f. (accusator). *She who calls any one to account about something, a female accuser, a scold (see Accuso, no. 1), Plaut; Plin. Ep.*

ACCŪSĪTO, are, v. freq. (accuso). *To accuse, Plaut.*

AC-CŪSO, I v. a. (from *sd, causa, as concludo* from *claudo*). I. *Gen. A)* To call any one to account, to utter reproaches, to blame, reprimand, scold, chide, find fault with (cf. *causa, causor, causam dicere*), et orare et jam liberius a, ut, &c., Cic.; a. alqm de epistolarum negligentia, to blame for negligence, Cic. — B) *Of things: To blame, to find fault with, reproach, desperationem a. solitus eras, Cic.: a. culpam alqm, to lay the fault on one, Id. — II. Esp. A)* In Law, t. t.: To sue any one at law, to bring an action against any one (ad causam dicendam provocare), arraign, impeach, accuse (alqm, alqm crimine, alqm slejis rei, de re; inter; capitis, Cic.), accusant ii, qui in fortunās hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic.: — thus, accusatus rei capitalis, Id.; qui inter scarios et de veneficis accusant, Id.; a. alqm id, illud, Plaut. — B) *Casus accusandi, Gram. v. t.: the accusative case, Varr.*

ACĒ, ēs, f. (Ἀκῆ). *Acce or Acco in Galilee, called afterward Ptolemais or Acca, now St. Jean d'Acce, Nep.; Plio.*

ACĒO, ūi, 2 v. n. *To be sour, acid, sharp, vioum a., Cato.*

ACER, ēris, n. [*f. Serv.*] (used only in the nom. and gen. sing.). I. A maple-tree, a maple (*Fam. Acerinæ*), Plio. — II. *Metaph.: Maplewood, Ov.*

ACER, cris, cre [*m. acris, Enn. — f. acer, Næv. and Enn.: acrus, a, um, Pallad.*] (the root *a c*, whence also *acies, acuo, conf. ακῆ, akis; painted; hence*) Sharp, poignant, piercing, keen, pungent, acrid, tart, sour. I. *Prop.: (esp. of what affects the senses), Acerrimi integerrimique sensus, Cic.; oculus acres atque acutos, sharp and piercing, Id.: — thus, acerrimus sensus videndi, Id.; acria rapula, Hor.; unguenta acerrima suavitate condita (opp. "moderata"); mel ex dulci acere, bitter-sweet, Plin. — II. Fig. A)* Acute, keen, sagacious, penetrating, vir acerrimo ingenio, Cic.; a. memoria, Id. — B) *As to the character or qualities of any one, in a good or bad sense. I. In a good sense: zealous, ardent, eager, sprightly, strenuous, and the like, vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, Cic.; acerrimus civis, an ardent patriot, Id.: acer equus, a spirited, mettlesome steed, Virg. With gen.: Vespasianus acer militia, Tac. With inf., Sil. 2) In a bad sense: violent, wild, pas-*

sionate, severe, hard, tam vehemens vir tamque acer in ferro, Cic.; acerrimum et maximum bellum, Id.

ACERBE, adv. *Harshly, sharply, severely, cruelly, painfully, a. nimium est accusatus, Cic. Compar., acerbius inveni in alqm. Superl., acerbissime alqd ferre, Cic.*

ACERBITAS, ātis, f. (acerbus). *Sharpness, harshness. I. Prop.: Sourness, bitterness, tartness, fructus magna acerbitate permixti, Cic. — II. Fig.: Sharpness. A) Of moral qualities: Harshness, austerity, severity, incivility, severitatem proba, acerbitem nullo modo, Cic.; nomen vestrum acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, bitter hatred, Id. — B) Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction, and the like, a. summi luctus, Cic. In the plur.: omnes acerbitates perferre, Cic.*

ACERBO, I v. a. (acerbus). I. *To make any thing bitter, embitter, a. regoi munus alqui, Stat. — II. Metaph.: To increase any thing disagreeable, aggravate, formidine crimen a., Virg.*

ACERBUS, a, um (from acer, as superbus from super). *Sharp. I. Prop.: Harsh (to the taste), sour, tart, a. sapor, Plin.; a. corpus Neptumi. i. e. bitter, salt sea-water, Lucr.: — (of sounds), vox acerbissima, very rough, harsh, Auct. Her. — B) Unripe, untimely, a. uva (opp. matura), Phœdr.: thus, acerbissima oliva, Plio. Metaph. (the image is taken from unripe, sour fruits): s. virgo, not yet marriageable, Varr.; a. partus, a premature delivery, Ov. — II. Fig. A) Of the temper: Harsh, rigorous, forbidding, austere, ill-natured, churlish, cruel, acerbos inimicos, Cic.; asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola, prodigals from Aristippus's and churlish people from Zeno's school, Id.; acerbissimi feneratores, very hard, Id.; acerbissimum hostis, most violent, Id. — B) Of things: Bitter, hard, unpleasant, sad, acerbissimum supplicium, Cic.; a. mors, distressing, afflicting, Nep. *Neut. pl. acerba, adv., Virg.**

ACERNUS, a, um (acer). *Of maple, a. trabes, Virg.; a. mensa, Hor.*

ACEROSUS, s, um (acus). *Full of chaff, a. far, Lucil.*

ACERRA, æ, f. (probably *far acerna, sc. arcula, from acer, of maple*). A small wooden box for carrying incense, a censor, Cic.; a. plena turis, Hor.

ACERRÆ, ārum, f. *Acerre. I. A town in Campania, near Naples, now Acerra, Liv.; Virg. 2. A town in Umbria, called, for distinction's sake, Vatriæ, Plin.*

ACERRANI, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of Acerra in Campania, Liv.; Plin.*

ACERRONIUS, G. *Acerronius, a Roman proper name, Cic.*

ACERSECŌMES, æ, m. (ἀκερσεκόμης, with uncut hair). A young man, youth, Juv.

ACERUS, a, um (ἄκρος). *Without honey, mel a., which drops of itself from the comb, virgin honey, Plin.*

ACERVĀLIS, s (acervus). *Accumulated: a dialectic t. t. for συμπῆρις: a conclusion by accumulation, a sorites, Cic. See ACERVUS.*

ACERVĀTIM, adv. (acervus). *By accumulation. I. Prop.: by or in heaps, confertos a. mors accumulabat, Lucr.; a. ponere sterces, Varr. — II. Fig.: of speech: By the mass, summarily, succinctly, concisely, multa a. frequentans, pres-*

ing many ideas into a sentence, Cic.; s. jam reliqua dicam, Id.

ACERVATIO, ōnis, f. *A heaping up, accumulation, a. saporum, i. e. of various kinds, Plin.*

ACERVO, I v. a. (acervus). *To heap, lay together. I. Prop.: a. panicum, Plin.; acervantur muricum modo, accumulatae, gather, collect, Id.—II. Fig.: To heap, i. e. to multiply, increase, in immenso aliorum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv.; a. verba, sensus, Quint.*

ACERVUS, I, m. (*allied to acer, acies, ἀκίς, ἄκρος, a quantity rising in hills as it were, a heap (esp. of homogeneous objects). I. Prop.: Heap, pile, hoard, a. tritici, Cic.; a. corporum, Id.; cæcus s., i. e. a chaos, Ovid.—II. Fig. A) A heap, mass, a great quantity, multitude, a. facinorum, Cic.; a. officiorum, Plin.—B) A dialectic t. t.: A conclusion by accumulation, sartes, Cic.; Hor.*

ACESCO, acūi, 3 v. inch. n. (aceo). *To grow or turn sour, quodcumque in fundis acescit, Hor.; lac a., Plin.*

ACESINES, æ, m. (Ἀκείνης). *Acesines, a tributary of the Indus, now Chuanab or Chenaub, Plin.; Curt.*

ACESINUS, i, m. *Acesinus, a river in Tauria, Plin.: hence, Acesinus, a, um, of or belonging to the Acesinus, A. agmina, Val. Fl.*

ACESIS, is, f. (ἀκείσις). *A kind of borax, or, as some make it, the herb water-sage, Plin.*

ACESTA, æ, or ACESTE, es, f. (Ἀκέρστα, Ἀκέρστη). *Acesta, a town in Sicily, formerly Egesta, afterward Segesta, Virg.*

ACESTÆI or ACESTÆI, ōrum, m. *Inhabitants of Acesta, Plin.*

ACESTENSES, ium, m. *Inhabitants of Acesta, Cic.*

ACETABŪLUM, i, n. (acetum). *Originally a vessel for holding vinegar, vinegar-cruet: hence, metaph. I. A vessel in the form of a cup, a cup, Quint.; a certain measure, for wet and dry things, the fourth of a hemina, Cato; Plin.: a cup or boss with which jugglers play, Senec.—II. In Anatomy; the socket or pan of the hip bone, Plin.—III. In Zoology; the sucker of a polypus, Plin.—IV. In Botany; a flower-cup, calix, Plin.*

ACETARIA, ōrum, n. (acetum). *sc. olera. Raw herbs prepared with vinegar, a salad, Plin.*

ACETUM, i, n. (originally the part of sceo, grown sour: hence, sc. vinum). *I. Wine vinegar; or simply, vinegar, Liv.; a. acre, Hor.: mulsum a., mead, Plin.—II. Fig. (as sales from sel): Pungent wit, raillery, Hor.*

ACHÆMENES, is, m. *Achæmenes, the first king of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus: dives A., poetic for great or Asiatic wealth in general, Hor.*

ACHÆMENIDÆ, ōrum, m. *Descendants of Achæmenes, Plin.*

ACHÆMENIUS, a, um (Achæmenes). *Poetic for Persian, Ovid.*

ACHÆUS, i, m. (Ἀχαιός). *Achæus. I. A son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, ancestor of the Achæans. 2. A king of Lydia, Ov.*

ACHÆUS, a, um (Ἀχαιός). *I. Belonging to Achæa, Achæian, as subst. an inhabitant of Achæa, Liv.—II. Gen.: Grecian, and subst Achæi, ōrum, m. A) Grecians (see ACHÆIA), Plin. Hence—B) The inhabitants of a Grecian colony on the Euzine Sea, Ov.—C) Portus Achæ-*

orum, the harbor of Troy whers the Greeks landed, Plin.

ACHAIA, æ, f. (Ἀχαια). *Achæa. I. A district in the north of the Peloponnesus, along the Gulf of Corinth, Plin. 2. From the time of Sulla, Greece, as a Roman province, Cic.*

ACHAÏAS, ædis, f. (Achaia). *A female Achæan or Grecian, Ovid.*

ACHAÏCUS, a, um *Achæan, Grecian, A. negotium, Cic.; A. ignis, Hor.: Achæicus, surname of L. Mummius, from the conquest of Greece.*

ACHAÏS, idis, poet., i. q. Achæa. *A female Achæan or Greek, Ovid.*

ACHAÏUS, a, um, poet. for Achæicus. *Achæan, Greek, Virg.*

ACHARNÆ, ōrum, f. *Acharnæ, a town or village of Achaia, Stat. Hence, Acharnæus, a, um, of Acharnæ, Nep.*

ACHARRÆ, ōrum, f. *Acharræ, a town of Thesaly, Liv.*

ACHATES, æ, m. and f. (ἀχάτης). *Agate, Plin.*

ACHATES, æ, m. *Achates, a companion of Æneas, Virg.*

ACHELŪIAS, ædis, and ACHELŪIS, idis, f. *Daughter of Achelous, Acheloiades Sirenes, Ov.; Acheloides, Id.*

ACHELŪIUS, a, um. *I. Of or belonging to the River Achelous, Virg.; Ov.; A. Callirrhoë, daughter of the Achelous, Ov.—II. Met.: Ætolian, A. heros, Tydeus, son of Æneus, king of Ætolia, Stat.*

ACHELŪS, i, m. (Ἀχελῷος). *Achelous. I. A river of Central Greece, now Aspropotamo, Plin.—II. The river-god Achelous, Ov.*

ACHERINI, ōrum, m. *Acherini, a people of Sicily, Cic.*

ACHERON, ontis, m. (Ἀχέρων). *Acheron. I. A river of Epirus, now Deliki, Liv. 2. A river in Lower Italy, now Aeri, Plin. 3. A fabulous river of the infernal regions, flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg.*

ACHERONTEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Acheron, Claud.*

ACHERONTIA, æ, f. *Acherontia, a small town of Lucania, on the borders of Apulia, now Acheruzza, Hor.*

ACHERUNS, untis, m. and f., i. q. Acheron 3, Plaut.; Lucr.:—Acheruntis pshulum, food for Acheron (=hell), said of an abandoned man, Plaut.:—A. ulmorum, of a slave on whose back many rods were broken, Id.

ACHERUNTICUS, a, um. *Belonging to, or fit for, Acheron, or the infernal regions, A. regiones, Plaut.; A. senex, Id.*

ACHERUSIA, æ, f. *Acherusia. I. A lake in Epirus, from which the Riner Acheron flows, Plin. 2. A lake in Campania, south of Cuma, now Lago Fusaro, Plin.—II. A cane in Bithynia, from which Cerberus is said to have been fetched, Plin.*

ACHERUSIUS, a, um. *I. Belonging to Acheron, in Calabria, Liv.—II. Belonging to Acheron, or the infernal regions, A. templa, the infernal regions, Lucr.; A. vita, a miserable life, Id.*

ACHETA, æ, m. (ἀχέτης, ἠχέτης, sounding). *The male singing cicada or grasshopper, Plin.*

ACHILLA, æ. See ACHOLLA.

ACHILLAS.

ACHILLAS, æ, m. *Achillas, the murderer of Pompey, Cæs.*

ACHILLEA, æ, f. *Milfoil (a. millefolium, Fam. Synantheræ), Plin.: called also achilleos, Id.*

ACHILLEÏS, idis, f. (Achilles). *The Achilleid, a poem of Statius, treating of Achilles.*

ACHILLES, is [poet., Achilleus, cii], m. (Ἀχιλλεύς). I. *Achilles, a celebrated Grecian hero, son of Peleus king of Thessaly, and of Thetis, Cic.—II. Met.: For a handsome and powerful man, Plaut.*

ACHILLEUS, s, um (Achilles). I. *Of or belonging to Achillea. stirps A., Virg.; A. manes. Ov.: A. statuas, statues in the posture of Achilles, Plin.: A. cothurnus, a lofty tragic style, Prop.—II. Esp. A) Achillea insula. 1) An island at the mouth of the Borysthenes (now Dnieper), called also Leuce, where Achilles was buried, Plin. 2) An island near Samos, Plin.—B) Achilleus cursus, a peninsula on the Black Sea, where Achilles celebrated games, Plin.—C) Achilleum (sc. oppidum), A town of Troas, near Sigeum, Plin.*

ACHILLIDES and ACHILLEIDES, æ, m. (Ἀχιλλίδης). *A descendant of Achilles, Ov.*

ACHIVUS, s, um (Achæus with the digamma). *Achæan, Grecian (see ACHAIA), A. castra, Ov. Subst. Achivi, the Greeks, Cic.*

ACHLIS, is, f. *A wild beast of the North, perhaps the same as alces, Plin.*

ACHOLLA or ACHILLA, æ, f. *Acholla, a town of Africa, near Tapus, Auct. B. Afr.*

ACHRADINA or ACRADINA, æ, f. *Achradina, a part of Syracuse, Cic.*

ACHRAS, ædis and ædos, f. (ἀχράς). *A wild pear-tree, Colum.*

ACIA, æ, f. (acus). *Sewing-thread, Cels.*

ACIDALIA, æ, f. (Ἀκιδάλια). *Acidalian, an epithet of Venus, perhaps from the fountain Acidalius in Bœotia, where she used to bathe, Virg.*

ACIDALIUS, s, um (Acidaliâ). *Belonging to Venus, A. nodus, the girdle of Venus, Mart.*

ACIDULUS, s, um. I. *Somewhat sour, sourish, s. sapor, Plin.*

ACIDUS, s, um (aceo). I. *Sour, acid, tart, biting, s. sorbus, Virg.; s. inula, Hor.; s. creta, steeped in vinegar, Mart.—II. Fig. A) Sharp, keen, homo acidiæ linguæ, Senec.—B) Unpleasant, disagreeable, harsh, id sane est iovium acidumque duobus, Hor.*

ACIËS, ei [gen. acii and acie, as dii and die, facii and facie, Gell.] f. (allied to acer, ἀκίς, ἀκίη). A) *The sharp point or edge, as of a sword, axe, sickle, &c., aciem securium tunrum vidit, Cic.; s. falcis, Virg.:—the sharp point of a spear, Ov.—B) Metaph. 1) Of the sense or faculty of sight. a) Sharpness of vision or sight, keen sight, ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Cæs.; fugere aciem, Cic. b) Concr.: The pupil of the eye, acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quæ pupilla vocatur, Cic. Poet. for the eye itself: huc geminas flecte acies, Virg. 2) Milit. t. t.: a) Line of battle, battle array, line of soldiers, abstr. and concr., quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, Cic.: statuit non proëllis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall.; tertiam aciem castra munire jussit, Cæs.; novissima a, rear, Liv.: s. a triplex instructa, army drawn up in three lines, Cæs.: dextra a, right wing, Liv.: duæ acies, both armies, Cæs.: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, in order of march, rather than in order of battle, Liv.:*

ACOPOS.

aciem instruere, dirigere, explicare, dilatate, distendere, Cæs.; Liv.:—sometimes of the cavalry, Liv.: also of the battle array of ships, Nep. b) *A battle, action, engagement (i. q. pugna), in acie Pharsalica, Cic.; copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 3) Acies ferri, steel, Plin. 4) Sheen, brightness, a. stellarum, Virg.—II. Fig. A) Sharpness, force, power, might, prowess, weight, influence, patimur hebescere aciem horum (patrum) auctori tatis, power, Cic. 2) Acuteness, shrewdness of intellect, ability, ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut.; nulla acies ingenii tanta, Cic.—Poet.: s. Vulcania, the violence of the flames, Virg.—B) An intellectual contest, discussion, debate, ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non sæpe prodeunt, Cic.*

ACILIANUS, s, um. *Belonging to Acilius, annales A., Liv.*

ACILIUS, s, um. *Acilian, gens A., a plebeian family at Rome.*

ACILIUS, ii, m. *Acilius, a Roman proper name, Cic.*

ACINA. *See ACINUS.*

ACINACES, is, m. (ἀκινάκης). *A short sword of the Persians and Scythians, a Persian dagger, Hor.: Curt.*

ACINARIUS, s, um (aciarius). *Of or belonging to grapes, doli a, for keeping grapes, Varr.*

ACINGOSUS, s, um (acinus). I. *Full of grapes, Plin. (al., racemosus.)—II. Resembling grapes, Id.*

ACINUS, i, m., and ACINUM, i, n. [Acina, æ, Catull.] *A berry, espec. a grape, raisin, Cic.; Colum. (of ivy, Plin.)—II. A grape-stone, kernel, Plin.*

ACIPENSER, æris, and ACIPENSIS, is, m. (ἀκίπενσιος). *A fish much liked by the Romans, perhaps the sturgeon, Cic.*

ACIS, is, and idis, m. and f. (Ἀκίς). *Acis. I. Masc. A) A river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Ætna, now called Chinci.—B) The name of the river-god, son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, Ov.—II. Fem.: One of the Cyclades, Plin.*

ACLIS, idis, f. (ἀκυλίς). *A small dart or javelin, Virg.*

ACMON, ðnis, m. *Acmon, a companion of Æneas, Virg.*

ACMÖNENSIS, e. *Belonging to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia Major, Cic.*

ACMÖNIDES, is, m. *Acmonides (prop. son of Acmon, i. e. the anvil), one of the servants of Vulcan, Ovid.*

ACNÜA or ACNA, æ, f. (ἀκνεα or ἄκαινα). *A measure of land, 120 feet square, called also actus quadratus, Varr.*

ACCENÖÏETUS, i, m. (ἀκκονοῖήτος). *That wants common sense, Juv.*

ACCEÏS, is, f. (ἀκίς). *A concubine, Lucil.*

ACÖNTUM, i, n. (ἀκόντιον). *Aconite, common monk's-hood or wolf's-bane (Fam. Ranunculaceæ), Plin.*

ACÖNTIÆ, ærum, f. (ἀκοντίαι). *Meteors with arrow-like tails, Plin.*

ACÖNTIUS, ii, m. *Acontius. I. A lover of Cydippe, Ov.—II. A mountain in Bœotia, Plin.*

ACÖPOS, us, m. and f., or ACÖPON, um, i, n. (ἀκοντος). I. *A kind of stone, perhaps crystallized quartz or spar, Plin.—II. Fem.: An herb used in child-birth, called also anagyros, Plin.—*

III. Acopum (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), a lenitive or strengthening salve, Plin.

ACOR, ōris, m. (acco). I. The sour flavor of any thing, sourness, tartness, acidity, Quint. —II. Fig., Plin. Ep.

ACORNA, æ, f. (ἀκόρνα). A kind of thistle, Plin.

ACORUS, i, f., and Acōrum, i, n. (ἀκορος and ἀκόρον). Sweet-flag, sweet-cane (Fam. Aroideæ), Plin.

AC-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, I v. n. Prop.: To rest or repose in or at. I. Prop.: vitandi caloribus causa Lanuvii tres horas acquireram, Cic.; acquieturum te esse dixisti. Of things: To rest, have or find rest, aures extremum scmpere expectant in coque a., Id.; a. res familiaris, remains untouched or undiminished, Liv.; —to rest from one's labors, sink to his final rest, euphem., for "to die," anno a. septuagesimo, Nep.; Tac. —II. Fig. A) To find rest in the gratification of one's wishes, desires, &c., to repose or delight in, to enjoy, acquiesce in, be delighted with; usually with in, seldom with an abl. or dat., nulla est republica, quæ delectat, in qua acquiescam, Cic. With abl.: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquierunt. With dat.: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, assent to, put confidence in, Suet. —B) To make one's self easy about a thing, to tranquillize one's self, to be quiet, tu quum es commotus, acquiescis, Cic.

AC-QUIRO, sivi, situm, 3 v. a. (ad, quæro). I. To acquire, get, procure, obtain in addition; with ad or a dat.: mihi ipsi quid est quod ad vitæ fructum possit acquiri? Cic.; a. ad honorem, ad gloriam, Id.; a. vires eundo, to gain or gather strength by running, Virg. —II. A) Gen.: To gain, get, procure, sibi quod ad usum vitæ pertinere acquirere, Cic.; a. pauca (nova verba), Hor. —B) Absol.: To get wealth, Quint.; Juv.

ACRÆ, arum, f. (Ἀκραι). Acræ. I. A town of Sicily, now in ruins, near Pallazola, Liv.; Sil. 2. A town in the Tauric Chersonesus, Plin.

ACRÆPHIA, æ, f. (Ἀκραφία). Acræphia, a town of Bœotia, Liv.

ACRÆUS, a, um (Ἀκραίος), dwelling on the heights). An epithet of Jupiter, Liv.; of Juno, Id.

ACRĀGĀS, antis, m. (Ἀκράγας). Acragas, a mountain of Sicily, and the town on it, near the promontory Pachynum; the town usually called Agrigentum, now Girgenti, Virg. Hence the adj. Acragantinus, Agrigentine, said of Empedocles, Lucr. See AGRIGENTUM.

ACRĀTŌPHŌRUM, i, n. (ἀκρατόφορον). A vessel (jug, bottle) for holding unmixed wine, Cic.

ACRĒDŪLA, æ, f. An unknown bird, for the Gr. ἀκρεδύων, perhaps a thrush, or owl, Cic.

ACRĪCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (acer). Somewhat sharp, acute, ille a. senex Zeno, morose, sour, Cic. Conf. ACERBUS.

ACRILLÆ, arum, f. Acrilla, a town of Sicily, Liv.

ACRIMŌNIA, æ, f. (acer). Sharpness, both agreeable and disagreeable (but acerbitas only disagreeable), pungency (of mustard, and the like). I. Prop.: a. brassicæ, Cat.; a. situpis, Plin. In plur., acrimoniæ allii vel caparum, Col.; a. stomachi, acidity, Id. —II. Fig.: Intellectual sharpness, power, energy, vehementia, si Glabronia patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis, Cic.; convenit

in vultu pudorem et a. inesse, a powerful expression, Id.

ACRISIŌNĒ, ēs, f. (Ἀκρисиωνή). The daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaë, Virg.

ACRISIŌNEUS, a, um. That belongs to Acrisius, A. arces, i. e. Argos, Ov.; A. muri, i. e. Ardea, built by Danaë, Sil.; A. coloni, Argive, Virg.

ACRISIŌNĪADES, æ, patr. m. (Ἀκρисиωνιδής). A descendant of Acrisius, i. e. Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov.

ACRISIUS, ii, m. (Ἀκρίσιος). Acrisius, a king of Argos, son of Abas, and the father of Danaë, Ov.

ACRITER, adv. (acer). Sharply, strongly, vehemently, eagerly, a. solem intueri, Cic.; a. se morti offerre, courageously, Id.; a. videre vitia, sharply, accurately: virgis a. cedere, severely, cruelly, Id. Compar.: a. persequi alqd, Id. Superl.: acerrime contemplari, very sharply, very carefully, a. egere, to be in great want, Plaut.: a. occupatus, very much, exceedingly, Nep.

ACRŌMĀ, ātis, n. (ἀκρόμα: what is heard with pleasure, an ear-treat, hence) I. Music, performance, recitation at table (at banquets), Cic.; Nep. —II. Concr.: A person who entertains others at table by music, recitation, or wit; a minstrel, singer, player, also a reciter of stories, humorous, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroma, Cic.; festivum acroma, Id.; a. et histriones, Suet.

ACRŌSIS, is, f. (ἀκρόσις, a hearing, listening, hence met.). I. A learned discourse or lecture, Vitruv.; Suet. —II. A company of listeners to a learned lecture or discourse, a learned audience, auditory, Cic.

ACRŌCĒRAUNIA, ōrum, n. The Acroceraunian Mountains. I. A high ridge of mountains projecting into the sea, and dangerous to ships, between Macedonia and Epirus, Hor.; also, Acroceraunium promontorium, Plin. —II. Met. adj.: Acroceraunius, a, um, dangerous, A. vita, Ov.

ACRŌCHORDON, ōnis, f. (ἀκροχορδών). A kind of wart, a pendulous wart, Cels.

ACRŌCŌRINTHUS or os, i, f. (Ἀκροκόρινθος). The Acrococorinthus, citadel of Corinth, Plin.; Liv. Acc. Acrococorinthon, Mel.

ACRON, ōnis, m. Acron, king of the Cætanians, slain by Romulus in battle, Prop.

ACRŌNŌMA SAXA. An unknown place in Lower Italy, Cic.

ACTA, ōrum, n. pl. (ago). Acts, deeds; exploits, achievements; acts, decrees (of the Senate), resolutions; acta publica, public records, vid. more fully under AGO, II. B. a. a.

ACTA, æ, f. (ἀκτή). The sea-shore, sea-side, coast, esp. as a residence for pleasure, in actis nostris esse, Cic.; Buias, actas, convivia jactant, Id.

ACTĒŌN, ōnis, m. (Ἀκταίων). Actæon, a grandson of Cadmus, changed into a stag, torn in pieces by his dogs, Ov.

ACTĒUS, a, um (Ἀκταίος), poet. i. q. Atticus. Of or belonging to Attica, Attic, Athenian, A. avces, Ov.; A. conflux, Id.: A. Arscynthus (as being on the border of Attica), Virg.

ACTIACUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Actium, Actian, A. victoria, the victory at Actium, Tac.; A. legiones, having fought at Actium, Id.: A. Iudi, (instituted by Augustus) to celebrate the victory at Actium, Suet. —hence, A. religio, the Actian games, Tac.

ACTIUS, ádis, f. (Ἀκτίς), poet. I. *An Athenian female*, A. Orithyia, Virg.—II. *Belonging to Actium*, A. Cleopatra, conquered at Actium, Stat.

ACTUS, ónis, f. (ago). I. *A moving, motion, in singular* trerantorum actionibus, Vitruv.—II. *A doing, performance, operation, action, activity*. A) *Gen.*: deos spoliat actione divina, Cic.; somnus actionem tollit omnia, Id.; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, Id.—*Also with gen. subj.*: non esse ab actione corporis sejugatum, Cic.; ad res parandas, quibus actio vitæ contineatur, active, practical life, Id.—*Also with gen. obj.*: negatis actionem ullius rei posse in eo esse, Id.; gratiarum actio, thanks, Id.; a. maximæ causæ, conduct, Id.—B) *Esp. 1) Activity in state affairs, an official function, a transaction, management, negotiation, a de pace sublata est, Cic. In the plur.*: scriptis actiones nostras mandavimus, state speeches, Cic. 2) *In Law, t. t.*: a) *A judicial transaction, process, or action, a. injuriarum, an action of damages, Cic.; actionem perduellionis intendere, to bring an action of treason against any one; et dare institueret, Id.; dare actionem alij rei, to grant the right to bring an action (said of orators), to permit an action, Id.; postulare actionem alij rei, to demand leave to bring an action, Id.; thus, querere jus actionemque alij rei, Id.; actiones et res, the processes and the property in question, Liv. b) *A speech upon the action, a charge, impeachment, a. prima and a. secunda in Verrem, Cic.; Quint.* c) *A farm at law, form of process used, in the old Roman law, by the plaintiff in order to support his cause, Cic.; actiones Hostilianæ, processes concerning inheritance, Id.; actiones Manilianæ, for buying and selling, Id.* 3) *Rhet. t. t.*: *Delivery (of an orator or actor), a action, used of an orator, Cic.; of an actor, Id.**

ACTIÖSUS, a, um. *Turbulent, mulieres a., quarrelsome, Plaut.*

ACTITO, are, v. freq. (ago). *To plead or perform often (used of judicial and dramatic actions), multas privatas causas a., Cic.; a. tragœdias, Id.*

ACTIUM, ii, n. *Actium*. I. *A promontory and city in Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf, celebrated for the victory of Augustus over Antonius and Cleopatra, 31 B.C., Plin.; Suet.* 2. *A harbor near Corcyra, Cic.*

ACTIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (actio). *A short judicial speech or accusation, Plin. Ep.*

ACTIUS, a, um, poetic for Activus. *Of or belonging to Actium, A. litors, Virg.; A. Phœbus (who had a temple at Actium), Prop.*

ACTIVUS, a, um (ago). I. *Active, practical, philosophia a., the practical, opp. to "contemplativa" (contemplative), Sen.; a. causa, opp. to "spectativa" thesis, Quint.*—II. *Gramm. t. t.*: *verba activa, denoting action, opp. to "neutra" or "intraositiva," Char.: Diom.*

ACTOR, óris, m. (ago). I. *He who sets a thing in motion, a mover or driver, a peccus, Ov.; a. Balearicus habena, a slinger, Stat.*—II. *He who does or accomplishes any thing; an agent, a doer, performer.* A) *Gen.*: oratore verborum actoremque rerum, Cic. (*a translation of ἡγορητῆρα ἔργων, Hom. II. 9, 443*); dux, auctor, a rerum illarum fuit, Cic. (*instead of which, illo auctore atque agente, Cæs.*)—B) *Esp. 1) Law t. t.*: n) *He who pleads a cause (for himself or as attorney); an accuser, plaintiff, attorney, pleader (in any*

kind of process), accusatorem pro omni actore appello, Cic. b) Met.: *He who manages the affairs of another; a manager, steward, agent, a publican, an administrator of the public funds, Tac.: a. summarum, a keeper of accounts, Suet.* 2) *Rhet. t. t.*: *He who delivers any thing (as an orator or actor); an orator, pleader, a summus causarum, Cic. b) A performer, player, actor, a. malos in theatro perperit, Cic.; spectator et actor, Id.*

ACTÖRIDES, æ, m. *A son or grandson of Actor, e. g. his son Menatius, Ov.; his grandson Patroclus, Id.*

ACTÖARIÖLUM, i, n. dim. *A small swift galley or barge, Cic. Conf. the following.*

ACTÖARIUS, a, um (ago, that is easily moved). *Nimble, light, quick, swift, a. naves, fast sailers, Cæs.: a. navigis, Id. So, also, absol.*: actuarie, Cic.—a. limes, rond 12 feet broad between fields, Hyg.—a. canes, hunting dogs, hounds, according to Vel. Long.

ACTÖARIUS [in late Latin we find also actarius], ii, m. (ac. scribu. from acta). I. *A short-hand writer, Sen.*—II. *One who keeps accounts, a book-keeper, notary, Aur. Vict.*

ACTÖÖSE, adv. *With activity or briskness, vigorously, Cic.—From*

ACTÖÖSUS, a, um (actus). I. *Full of activity, very active, stirring, effective, virtus a. est, Cic.; a. vita, active, opp. to "otium," Sen. Compar.*: animus actuosior, Sen.

ACTUS, a, um, part. of ago.

ACTUS, ūs, m. (ago). I. A) *A moving, driving, motion, impulse, levi admoniti, non actu inflectit illam feram, Cic.; fertur in abruptum magno mons (i. e. saxum) actu, fall. violence, Virg.*—B) *Met. 1) The right of driving cattle through u place, a passage, aquæ ductus, baustus, iter, actus, Cic. 2) A road between fields, Dig. 3) A certain measure of land, Plin. 4) A certain division in beehives, Plin.*—II. *A doing, performing, action, performance, activity, employment, and the like.* A) *Gen.*: in actu mori, Sen.; quotidiano actu forensi, Quint. *In the plur.*: in ceteris actibus vitæ, Quint.—B) *Part. 1) An official, judicial employment, a. rerum, jurisdiction, Suet.; Plin. Ep. 2) Rhet. t. t.*: a) *The delivery (of an orator or actor), play, gesture, motus est in his orationis atque actus, Quint. Hence,*

b) *Met.*: a) *The act of a drama, modo in quocumque fuerit actu probetur, in whatever act he appears, Cic.; non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam, Id. ß) Fig.*: *quum ceteræ partes ætatis bene descriptæ sint, extremum actum tamquam ab iocerti poeta esse neglectum, Cic.*

ACTÖTUM, adv. (actus, as astutum from astus). *Immediately, presently, quickly, ego mortem actutum futuram puto, Cic.*

ACŪLEATUS, a, um (aculeus). I. *Provided with, having a sting or prickle, prickly (animal, plant), Plin.; a. ictus, by a sting, Plin.*—II. *Fig. A) Stinging, biting, satis a. literæ, Cic.—B) Subtle, quibbling, a. quædam σοφίσματα, Cic.*

ACŪLEÖ, ónis, m. *Aculeo, a masculine proper name, Cic.*

ACŪLEUS, i, m. (acus). I. *A sting, sharp point, prickle; of bees, Cic.; Plin.: of scorpions, Cic.—of spurs of a cock, Col.: of thorns, Plin.: of points of an arrow, Liv.:—puogunt quasi aculeis*

interrogatiunculis, as it were pointed, Cic.—
II. Fig.: A *sting, sharpness in good or bad sense (usually in the plur., and of speeches), a cutting remark, ut cum delectatione truceo etiam relinquere in animis, i. e. a strong trace, deep impression, Cic.; nonnulli a. in Cæsarem, sarcastic or pointed expressions or observations, Id.; omnes istos aculeos et totum genus disputandi, subtilites, Id.*

ACUMEN, inis, n. (acu). A *point (to prick or sting with, but acumen is the extremity or summit of any thing). I. Prop. A) The point of the stilus, of a spear, the sting of a scorpion, and the like, verba omnia sub acumen stilli aubeant, Cic.; auspiciu ex nemminibus, from the shining, burning points of the spears, Cic. Poet. instead of acumen, summit; a. mootis, collis, Ov.—B) Met.: Sharpness of flavor, pungency, acumina saporis, Plin.—II. Fig.: Sharpness of the mind in good or bad sense, acuteness, keenness, shrewdness, sagacity, wit, subtlety, and the like, quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic.; a. dialecticorum, sententia philosophorum, acute argumentation, acuteness, Id.: in the plur., dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, sophisms. Poet.: Arts, tricks, meretricis acumina, Hor.*

ACUMINO, i. v. a. (acumen). To make pointed, to point, Plin.

ACUO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (part. fut. acuturus does not occur) (ac, ācis). To make sharp or pointed, to sharpen, point, whet. I. Prop.: prindere serras, quum acutur, Cic.; a. ferrum, Virg.; Hor.; a. enses, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To sharpen, make sharper, improve, incite, a. linguam exercitacione dicendi, Cic.; a. se ad alqd, to make one's self ready, Id.—B) A. alqm (seldom alqd), also ad alqd, to excite, arouse, stir up, provoke, dux res illum acuebat otium et solitudo, Cic.; a. ingenium, Id.; a. furores, Virg.—C) Gramm. t. t.: a. syllabam, give an acute accent to, Quint.

ACUS, ūs, m. (ac, acies, ac-umen, ācŭ, and the like, a point: hence) A *needle (a sewing-needle, a needle used in surgery, a pin for the hair-dress, and the like), vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic.; acu pingere, to embroider, Ov.; Virg.: a pin for the hair or head-dress, Mart.: a needle used in surgery, Cels.:—also, in late Lat., the tongue of a buckle, T. Poll. Pron.: acu rcm tangere, to hit the mark, to hit the nail on the head, Plaut.*

ACUS, ūris, n. (also ūs, f., Col. ἀχρρον). The *husk of corn, chaff, Varr.*

ACUS, i, m. A *kind of sea-fish, hornback (Esox Belone, Linn.), Plin.; Mart.*

ACUTE, adv. *Sharply. I. Prop.: a. sonare, with a sharp or treble tone, opp. "graviter." Cic.; a. cernere, clearly, Lucr.—II. Fig.: Sharply, acutely, keenly, distinctly, a. arguteque responderet, Cic. Compar., acutius tractare alqd, Id. Superl., acutissime perspicere alqd, Id.*

ACUTILIUS, ūi, m. *Acutilius, a masc. proper name, Cic.; hence the adj., Acutilisna negotia, Id.*

ACUTILE, adv. *Somewhat sharply, a. moveri, August.—From*

ACUTILUS, a, um, dim. (acutus). *Somewhat pointed, somewhat acute or subtle, Zenonis breves et a. conclusiones, Cic.*

ACUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of acu.—II. Adj.: *Pointed, sharp. A) Prop.: 1) a. sudas, Cæs.; a. cuspis, Ov.; a. ferrum, Ov.; Hor.; a. elementa,*

sharply edged, indented, Lucr.; a. nasus, sharp, Plaut; a. luna, crescent-shaped, Quint. Compar.: acutiora cornua lunae, opp. to "hebetiora," Cic.:—a. pinus, with pointed or acicular leaves, Ov.; thus, a. cypressus, Id.; a. aures, pricked up, listening, Hor. 2) Met. a) Sharply acting upon the senses, sharp, strong, violent, a. exclamatoria vocis, Auct. Her.; a. sonus, shrill, Cic.: conf. in Superl.: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum acutum, from the highest soprano down to the deepest bass, Id.; a. hinnitus, Virg.; a. accentus, an acute accent, Gramm.; thus, a. syllaba, acutely accented, Id.; a. color, Sol.; a. odor, Plin.; thus, acutiora unguenta, Id.; a. nares, a fine nose, Hor.; thus, a. gustus, Id.; a. gelu, sharp, biting, Hor.:—conf. a. sol, scorching, Id.:—in the n., adv.: tam cernis acutum, Hor.:—ululata acuta, Enn. b) Acute, sharp, severe, violent, dangerous, rapid, morbus a., acute, opp. "chronicus," Cels.; Plin. Subst.: acuta belli, the chances, dangers of war, Hor. c) Med. t. t., of humors: Acrid, corrupt, a. fluxiones pituitae, Plin.—B) Fig. 1) Of the mind: Acute, ingenious, subtle, penetrating, acutus an hebetior, Cic.; motus animi ad excogitandum acuti, Id. Superl.: Q. Scævola ingenio prudentiaque acutissimo. 2) Of style: Precise, exact, correct, Gracchi orationes acutae prudentiaque pleissimae, Cic.

AD [in inscriptions also int: obsolete, ar; e. g. ar me for ad me, Plaut.: hence arbiter for abditer, from abditto, see that word; related to Sanscr. at = id, go] prep. with acc.; denotes motion or direction toward a place [opp. to "ab," expressing motion from, and to "in," implying motion into, a place]. To, toward; at, near, by; until, up to; in respect of, according to, for, and the like. I. A) Of place: To, toward a place, venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cœnam, Id.; ad iudicium omnem suam familiam coegit, Cæs.; tendit ad nos virgo maous supplices, toward us, Cic.; ad meridiem spectans, to, toward the south, Id. Of direction upward, ad cœlum manus tendere, Cæs.; downward, cadere ad terras, Plin. With names of towns: ad Capuam protectus sum, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. And thus always when urbs or oppidum is with the name of the town: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituat, Sall. Ellip.; before a genitive of the name of a deity: ad Castoris volitarunt, to the temple of Castor, Cic.: thus, veatum erat ad Vestæ, Hor. With regard to the space run through, see AB and EX.—B) Met.: Denoting proximity to any thing: Neat, at, by, close by, habes hortos ad Tiberim, Cic.; ad urbem removere, Cæs.; pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trinsimœum, ad Cannas, Liv.: instead of which ellip., ad Apollinis, ad Bellonæ, ad Opis, near the temple of Apollo, &c., Cic.; ad latus prætoris sedere, at the side, Id. Thus, the polit. t. t.: ad urbem esse, to stay in the neighborhood of Rome. (See URBS.) And often with geogr. and topogr. prop. names: ad Murcim, ad Gallians, and the like.—

II. Denoting approximation with regard to time: A) Toward, about, to, until, quum magnam partem noctis vigilasset, ad lucem denique graviter dormitare cepisset, toward the morning, Cic.; thus, ad vesperum, toward the evening, about the evening time; ad hiemem, toward winter. With regard to the limit of time, it is sometimes strengthened by usque: bestia ex se natos amant usque ad quoddam tempus, until a certain time, Cic.; ad multam noctem, till late in the night, Cæs. In this sense, opp.

"ab."—B) *Met.*: Expressing co-existence in time, coincidence with a point of time: *At, on, in, præsto fuit ad horam mortis destinatum, at the appointed hour of death, Cic.*; thus, ad constitutam diem decedere; *conf. ad diem solvere, dare, &c., at the date or term of payment; ad id tempus, at that time, Cæs.*

—III. In other relations of approximation, direction, or conjunction between things. A) Of numbers: 1) a) About, to the number of, near, annos ad quadraginta natus, Cic.; familia ad bominum millia decem, Cæs. b) Adv.: Nearly, occisus ad hominum millibus quatuor, Cæs.; ad duo millia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 2) Including the limit of a number: Up to, even to, to, ædem ad partem dimidiam detegit, to the half, to the midst, Liv.; ad nunum convenit, it agrees to a farthing; iudices ad numerum non habuit, up to a certain number, in a certain number, Cic.; vitium ad æsem perdidit, to the last farthings, Hor. Thus, very often, ad unum omnes, all to a man, all together, de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Seldom in the fem.: naves ad unam omnes constrate, Cæs.

—B) Denoting purpose or destination: For, vita ad spem servanda, for hope, Cic.; miles ad naves, a marine, Liv. —thus, servi ad remum, galley rowers or slaves, Id.—C) Of respect, agreement, comparison: In respect of, with regard to, as to, agreeably to, according to, in comparison of, timidus ad mortem, Cic.; diuturna desperatione obduruit animus ad dolorem novum, with regard to new grief, Id.; ad omnia cæcitas:—thus, ad arbitrium, ad exemplum, ad formam, ad modum, ad similitudinem, ad speciem, &c. (see these words):—nihil ad tuum equitatum, in comparison of:—conf. nihil ad Persium.—D) Adverbial expressions: ad extremum, at last, of time, Cic.; in order, Id.:—ad præsens, for the moment, Id.:—ad summum, on the whole, in general, Id.; also, in a word, in short, Id.:—ad tempus, for some time, Id.; also, according to circumstances, Id.; also, at the appointed time, Sall.;—ad verbum, word for word, literally, Cic.

—IV. In composition it denotes a going to or near, approaching, or being near, as accedere, adire, &c.: the beginning of an action, as adamare, addormire: an augmentation, as adjicere, assumere.

ADACTIO, ðnis, f. (adigo). A driving or forcing to, a compelling or constraining, jurijurandi a, the compelling to take an oath, or the binding by an oath, Liv.

ADACTUS, a, um, part. of adigo.

ADACTUS, ùs, m. (adigo), i. q. adactio: a. dentis, a bite, Lucr.

AD-ÆQUE, adv. Equally, the same as, as much as. Plaut.; Front.

AD-ÆQUO, i n. a. and n. I. Act. A) To make equal, equalize, level, aliquid alicui rei or cum alio. 1) Prop.: moles mœnibus a, to raise to a level with, Cæs.; a. tecta solni, to level with the ground, Liv.; a. urbem, to raze, demolish, Flor. 2) Fig.: cum familiarissimis est adæquat, thought equal, not inferior, Cic.; Alexandri fatius, to compare, Tac.—B) To reach by equalling, ælitudinem adæquare, Cæs.; a. cursum, Id.; a. deorum vitam, Cic.

—II. Neut.: To be equal, to equal. A) Prop.: turris mœnibus adæquat, Hirt.—B) Fig.: urna adæquavit, was equal in votes, Cic.; a. gratiâ, Cæs.

AD-ESTÛO, are, v. n. To boil, ferment, at or against, a. annis, swells and roars, Stat.

AD-AGGERO, i v. a. To heap up, a. terram, Cat.; terra Nilo adaggerata, alluvial, Plin.

ADAGIUM, ii, n. A proverb, Gell.

AD-ALLIGO, i v. a. To bind or fasten on or to any thing, a. vermiculos brachio, Plin.

ADAMANTEUS, a, um (adamæ). Hard as iron, steel, &c., a. nares, Ov.

ADAMANTINUS, a, um (ἀδαμαντινος). I. Hard as iron, steel, &c., a. saxa, Lucr.; a. duritia, Plin.

—II. Met.: Inflexible, invincible, a. clavi, Hor.; a. tunica, Id.

ADAMAS, antis (acc. always adamanta), m. (ἀδάμας, invincible). I. The hardest iron or steel; hence poetic for any thing invincible or inflexible, e. g. pillars, Virg.; chains, Sen.; temper, Ov.; Mart.

—II. The diamond, Plin.

AD-AMBULO, i v. n. To walk toward or at a place, a. ad ostium, Plaut.; a. lateri, App.

AD-AMO, i v. inchoat. n. To begin to love, to acquire a liking for, in Cic. only in the preterit tense, nihil erat quod ille adamasset, Cic.; a. patientiam et duritiam, Id.; a. equos, Ov.; a. virtutem, Sen.

AD-AMUSSIM. See AMUSSIS.

AD-APERIO, ii, ertum, 4 v. a. I. A) To set or throw open, to open, a. fores portæ, Liv.; a. os, Ov.; a. aures, Curt.—B) Meton. 1) To uncover, bare, a. caput, Sen. 2) To make visible, a. cœlum, Plin.; a. simulacra rerum, Lucr.

—II. Fig.: To manifest, adaperita fides, Stat.

ADAPERITLIS, e (adaperio). That may be opened, a. latus, Ov.

ADAPERTUS, a, um, part. of adaperio.

AD-APTATUS, a, um. Adapted, adjusted to, a. galericulum capiti, Suet.

AD-ÆQUO, i v. a. To provide with water, to water, to sprinkle with water, a. jumeutum, to give water to, Suet.; a. amygdalas, Plin.

AD-ÆQUOR, utus, i v. a. dep. To fetch water for one's self to a place, to fetch water, to provide water, Cæs.

AD-ÆSCO, rui, 3 v. inchoat. (areo). To grow dry, dry up, ubi amurca adaruerit, Cat.

AD-AUCTO, i v. frequent. (adaugeo). To increase or augment much, a. rem, Att. sp. Non.

AD-AUCTUS, a, um, part. of adaugeo.

AD-AUCTUS, ùs, m. (adaugeo). Increase, growth, Lucr.

AD-AUGEO, xi, ctum, 2 v. a. I. To increase, augment, add to, maleficia a, Cic.; a. suspitionem, Auct. Her.—II. To consecrate as an offering, Herculi decima adauca, Plaut.

AD-AUGESCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. To increase, grow, Lucr.; Cic.

ADAXINT. See ADIGO.

AD-BIBO, bibi, bibitum, 3 v. a. (strengthened form of bibo). I. To drink, drink hard, Plaut.; a. plus paulo, to drink a little too much, Ter.—II. Fig.: To imbibe, take or lay to heart (a speech, doctrine, &c.), Plaut.; Hor.:—hence, Ital. abbeverare; Fr. abreuver.

AD-BIŦO, ère (beto), v. n. To go or come to or near, Plaut.

AD-BLÀTERO, are. To say or recite, chatting or prattling, App.

ADC. See in Acc.

AD-DECET, ère, v. impers. It becomes, Enn. sp. Gell.; Plaut. (Cstr. with accus.)

AD-DENSEO. See DENSEO.

AD-DENSO, are, v. a. *To make thick, thick-en, extremi addensant acies, close, Virg. (where others read addensent, from addenseo). In pass.: aqua addensatur, becomes thick, Plin.*

AD-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To adjudge or award any thing to any one. A) Prop. 1) Jud. t. t.: a. bona alci, Cic.; a. bona in publicum, to confiscate, Cæs.; a. alqm alci, to make over any one as a slave to his creditor; a. corpus in servitutem, to deliver into slavery, Liv.; a. iudicium alci, to give leave to bring an action (of a praetor), Varr. 2) At an auction or sale: To knock down, make over, sell publicly, a. bona alci, Cic.; a. regna pecuniâ, to sell kingdoms for money, Id. 3) To attribute, ascribe a work to any one as the author, a. fabulas Plauti nomini, Gell.—B) Fig.: To give up, make over, devote, surrender, a. alqm morti, to condemn, doom one to death, Cic.; a. se intemperantæ, to give up one's self to intemperance, Cæs.; a. se operibus naturæ, to apply one's self to the study of the works of nature, Val. Max.; nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, bound, Hor.—II. Neutr.: To consent by giving a favorable omen, to be favorable [opp. to "abdico"], aves non addixerunt, Liv.; addicentibus auspiciis, Tac.*

ADDICTIO, ònis, f. (addico). *An adjudicating or awarding, a. bonorum, Cic.*

ADDICTUS, a, um, part. of addico.

AD-DISCO, didici, no sup. 3 v. a. I. *To learn in addition to, to learn, addiscere aliquid, Cic.—II. To hear, learn, understand; with an acc. and inf., Just.*

ADDITAMENTUM, i, n. (addo). *An addition, super-addition, increase, accession, Cic.; a. vitæ, Sen.*

ADDITIO, ònis, f. (addo). *An adding, figurarum a., Quint.*

ADDITUS, a, um, part. of addo.

AD-DIVINANS, antis. *Divining or foretelling, Plin.*

AD-DO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. *To put, carry, or join to any thing, to add. I. Prop. A) Gen.: a. frenas, Virg.; epistolas in eundem fasciculum eddere, put into, Cic.; a. calcar alci, to set spurs to, to spur, to stimulate, Hor.; Teucris addita Juvoo, with them as an enemy, urging, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) To add by increasing, Cic.; a. gradum, to quicken, Liv. 2) Mercantile t. t.: To add to one's bidding, to give more, bid higher, oihil addo, I do not give more, Poet in Cic.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To bring to, make, give, a. animos, to encourage, Cic.; a. audaciam, Sall.; Virg.—B) 1) Esp.: To add to, increase, augment; with ad, in, a. dat., or absol., ad quotidiana opera a., Cæs.; a. res novas in edictum, Nep.; a. multum animis, Sall.; addita est injuria, Liv. 2) A) To add by speaking or writing, to say something further or in addition, to add, verbum non amplius addam, I will not add a word more, Hor.; thus usually with an acc. c. inf.: addit hæc; lortea viros non præmia sequi solere, Cic.; addunt, retroeri urbano motu Cæsarem, Cæs.:—In the passive with a nom. c. inf.: Tac.:—In the part. perf.: addito, with this addition, Plin.; Tac. Thus, b) Adde huc and adde quod (this latter with the accessory idea of a cause, cf. ACCEDO II), to this add the circumstance that, thereto comes this, besides, moreover, adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv.; adde,*

quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor.: also adde huc quod, Id.

AD-DŪCĒO, cūi, ctum, 2 v. a. *To teach in addition, a. artes, Hor.*

AD-DORMISCO, ère, v. n. *To fall asleep, a. post cibum, Suet.*

ADDŪA, æ, m. (Ἀδούα). *Addua (now Adda), a river in Upper Italy that falls into the Po near Cremona, Plin.*

AD-DŪBITŌ, avi, atum, 1 v. n. and a. *To doubt a little, to be somewhat in doubt; with de, in alia re, with a relat. clause; seldom with acc.: de quo Panætium addubitare dicebant, Cic.; an hoc hoestium necne sit, a., Hor.:—with inf.: aptare lacertos addubitat, hesitates, Sil.*

AD-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To lead to, to bring or convey to, draw to any place or to one's self, and the like. I. Prop.: A) Ad ægro medicum a., Cic.; a. ad colloquium, Cæs.; a. ex Gallia, Cic.; a. Mytilenia, Id.; a. aquam, to convey water to, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To draw any thing close to one's self; to tighten, draw or pull to one's self, a. arcum, to bend or draw the bow, Virg.; a. habenas, to tighten the reins, Cæs.; a. cutem, to wrinkle, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To bring on, occasion, a. febris, Hor.; a. atim, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To bring, place, or put any one or any thing into a certain condition; with ad or in c. acc.: a. ad finem, Nep.; a. in angustias, to bring into difficulty, Cic.; a. in iudicium, to bring to trial, arraign, sue, summon before a court of justice, Cic. 2) To engage, induce, excite any one to an action, feeling, opinion, persuasion; with ad, in, ut, or an objective clause. a) With ad: a. ad facinus, Cic.; a. ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Id. b) With in: in spem, Cic.; in metum, Id.; in opinionem, to induce one to think, Id. c) In the passive, with a simple abl.: quibus rebue adductus, Cæs.; adductus auctoritate, cupiditate regni, oratione, precibus, &c., Cæs.: adductus amicitia, gratia, præmio, &c., Cic. d) With ut: adductus sum ut putarem, Id.; adducor, ut credam, Id. e) With an object, clause: ego non adducor, quemquam bonum putare, Id. f) With quin: adduci nequeo, quin existinem, Suet.*

ADDŪCTIUS, adv. I. *Drawn tighter, adductus jacula coctorsit, Aus.—II. Fig.: Move severely, a. imperitare, Tac.; paulo a. jam regari, with a somewhat tighter rein, Id.*

ADDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of adduco.—II. Adj. A) Prop. 1) Drawn tight, pressed or drawn together, contracted, wrinkled, a. frons, a wrinkled brow, Quint; a. vultus, contracted, Suet. 2) Of place: Contracted, narrow, Africa paulatim adductor, Mel.—B) Fig. 1) Severe, grave, serious, Tac. 2) Of speech: Short, concise, Plin.

AD-ĒDO, edi, èsum, 3 v. a. *To begin to eat a thing, to corrode, gnaw. I. Prop.: a. favos, Virg.—II. Meton.: To rub off, diminish, eat up, consume, adesi lapides, worn smooth by water, Hor.; frumento adeso, eaten up, Sisenn. in Noo.; adesis fortuna, consumed, expended, Tac.; adesus cladibus, weakened, Sil.*

ADDELPHI, òrum, m. (Ἀδελφοί) *The Brothers, a comedy of Terence.*

ADEMPTIO or ADEPTIO, ònis, f. (adimpo). *A taking away, a depriving, a. bonorum, Tac.*

ADEMPTUS or ADEMTUS, a, um, part. of adimo.

AD-EO, *ivi, usually ii, itum, 4 v. n. and a. To go or come to any person or thing.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: a. ad consules, Cic.; a. in conspectum, Id. —B) *Esp.* 1) *To approach a person or a thing for the sake of visiting, addressing, requesting, inquiring, and the like; to go to visit, to address, apply to, consult: with acc, rarely with ad: Per sarum magos a., Cic.; a. libros Sibyllinos, to consult, Liv.; a. alqm scripto, to apply to or address by writing, Tac.; a. alqm verbis, to accost one, Plaut.; a. deos, oracula, to approach as a suppliant, to consult, &c., Cic. With ad: ad me adire.* 2) *To approach as an enemy; to attack, adeundi tempus definire, Cæs.* 3) *Prov.*: a. merum alcui, to cheat any one of his expectation, to make sport of any one, Plaut. —II. *Fig.*: *To approach a business, to set about, undertake, undergo; with ad or the acc.*: ad causas a., Cic.; a. ad vitæ periculum, Cæs.; a. inimicitias, Cic.; a. hereditatem, to enter upon, Id.; a. nomen, to assume, take, adopt as inherited, Vell.

AD-EO, *adv. (ad, eo, probably old acc. form of eom, from ie, Key, Lat. Gr., p. 143). I. So far, so far as that, usque adeo, Cat. —II. Meton.: relat. or absol.* A) *Relat.* 1) *Of time: As long as; followed by quoad: usque aden, quoad scilongum sit, Cic.; for which adeo, dum, Plaut.; and usque adeo, donec, Cat.; Ter.* 2) *a) Of intensity or degree: So very, so much, to such a degree, so; followed by ut: adeo cogit, ut, Liv. b) Often without ut, when the degree is made obvious by the connection of the sentence: a. præceptis ierat, Liv.; adeo conascere multum est, Virg. With a negation: adeo opus non est, so little is wanted, Quint.* 3) *In assigning a purpose: For that purpose, in order that, adeo ut emittat manu, Plaut. —B) Absol., for laying a stress upon, or strengthening any thing: Just, even, exactly, quite; esp. enclit. with a pronoun: id adeo, considerate, even that, Cic.: ego adeo, Plaut.; me adeo, Virg.; ipse adeo, Plaut.*

ADEPS, *ipie (compare dap-ēs, δειπν-ων). I. A) The solid fat, grease of animals (but sebum is the fluid fat, tallow), a. euillus, Varr.; a. ursinus, vulpinus, Plin. Of men: Cassii a., Cic. —B) Meton.* 1) *a. terræ, fat earth, marl, Plin.* 2) *Of trees: the soft part of wood, called also alburnum, Plin. —II. Fig.: Of style: Bombast, turgidity, Quint.*

ADEPTIO, *ōnis, f. (adipiscor). An obtaining or attaining, attainment, a. honi, Cic.*

ADEPTUS, *a, um, part. of adipiscor.*
AD-EQUITO, *avi, atum, 1 v. a. I. To ride or gallop up to, ad nostros a., Cæs.; a. Syracusas, Liv.; a. caestris, Tac. —II. To ride at or near, a. iuxta alqm, Suet.*

AD-ERRO, *are, v. n. I. To reach or come to in wandering about, to wander to, a. scopulis, Stat. —II. Meton.: a. auribus, Stat.*

ADESUM or **ADES DUM** (*adsum and dum*). *Come hither, Ter. See DUM.*

AD-ESURIO, *ire, v. n. To hunger after any thing, to be very hungry, Plaut.*

AD-ESUS, *a, um, part. of adēdo.*

ADF. *Words beginning thus, see in AFF.*

ADG. *Words beginning thus, see in AGG.*

AD-HÆRĒO, *ēre, v. n. A) To adhere, stick, cleave to, a. saxie, Liv.; a. ancoris, Tac. —B) To be close or quite near to, lateri a., to be burdensome to any one by one's nearness, Liv.*

AD-HÆRESCO, *hæsi, hæsum, 3 v. inchoat. To attach one's self to any thing, to remain attached or fastened to any thing. I. Prop.: To adhere, a. ad saxum, Cic.; a. tactis, Plin. —B) Meton.: a. in his locis, to remain, tarry, Cic.*

—II. *Fig.*: *To adhere closely, hold to, stick fast, a. iustitias honestaticæ, Cic.; argumentum adhærescit, applies closely, is to the point, Id.; oratio adhærescit, is full of stops and pauses, Id.*

ADHÆSITATIO, *ōnis, f. An adhering, adhesion, adhesiones atomorum, Cic.*

ADHÆSUS, *ūs, m. (adhæreo). An adhering, hanging, sticking to, a. pulveris, Lucr.*

AD-HALO, *1 v. a. To breathe upon, fungum a., Plin.*

ADHERBAL, *ālis, m. (more correct form, Atherbal, i. e. worshipper of Baal, see Gesen. Phœn: Mon.) Adherbal, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha, Sall.*

AD-HIBĒO, *ūi, itum, 2 v. a. (habeo). To hold toward or to, direct toward, turn, bring, add to; with ad, in, a dat., or absol. I. Gen.: a. manas, Virg.; a. aures, Plaut.; a. vincula, Ov.*

—II. *Esp.* A) *To take, employ, make use of any one or any thing for an action, business, purpose; to apply, use, and the like.* 1) *Of persons: a. elqm in consilium, to take one into consultation, Cic.; a. outricee, to employ, Gell.; a. medicum, Cic. 2) Of things: a. tempus et diligentiam, to employ, Cic.; a. studium, Id.; a. cautionem, to use caution, Id.; a. animum, to attend, Id.; a. vim alicui, to have recourse to force, Id.; a. crudelitatem in elqra, to treat any one cruelly, Id.; a. modum, to set bounds to, limit, Id. —B) To handle, treat, use one in any way; and a. se, to conduct one's self, Cic.*

ADHIBYTIUS, *a, um, part. of adhibeo.*

AD HINNIO, *4 v. n. To neigh to or after. I. Prop.: a. equas, Ov.; Plin. —II. Meton.: of lascivious, lewd persons: To lust after, Plaut.; ad orationem a., to be pleased or delighted with, Cic.*

AD-HORRESCO, *rui, 3 v. inchoat. To shudder at, a. undis, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.*

ADHORTATIO, *ōnis, f. Exhortation, encouragement, Cic.*

ADHORTATOR, *ōris, m. (adhortor). An exhorter, encourager, a. operis, Liv.*

ADHORTOR, *1 v. dep. a. To exhort, encourage, incite, ad bellum faciendum adhortari, Cic.; a. elqm in bellum, Tac.; a. se, to rouse, incite one's self, Catull.*

AD-HUC, *adv. Thus far, so far as this. I. Prop.: convenient adhuc utriusque verba, so far, up to this point, Plaut. —II. Meton.* A) *Of time: 1) Until now, hitherto, as yet, usam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam, Cic.; nihil adhuc scimus, Id.: adhuc locorum, until now, hitherto, Plaut. 2) To denote continuance: Still, yet, sedes promiscue adhuc, Tac.; tres adhuc legiones erant, were still left, Id. —B) To denote increase: What is still more, moreover, beyond that, besides, erat adhuc impudens, Cic.; unam rom adhuc adjiciam, Sen. Thus esp. with a comparative preceding or following it: legatio verbis adhuc lenior, re asperior, Liv.*

ADHABENA, *æ, or ADIABENE, Æs. f. (Ἀδίαβηνή). Adiabene, a province of ancient Assyria, now Eotan, Plin.*

ADHABENUS, *a, um (Adiabene). Of or belong-*

ing to *Adiabene*, A. regimen, Tac. *Subst.*: *Adiabeni, orum, Inhabitants of Adiabene*, Plin.

ADIATORIX, igit, m. *Adiatorix, king of the Comani, taken prisoner by Octavianus at Actium*, Cic. ADICIO, &c. See ADJICIO.

AD-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 v. a. (ago) (adaxiot for adegerint, Plaut.). *To drive, bring a person or thing toward or to*. I. *Prop.*: a. pecus, Cæs.; a. vitulos, Varr.; a. ferrum, Virg.; a. classem, Tac.; a. clavum in urborem, to drive into, Plin.; a. tigna, to ram in, Cæs.; a. flammam turri, to throw against, Id.; a. spiritum arundine, breathe into, Plin.—II. *Fig. A*) *To drive, compel, force to, bring with force to, a. ad insaniam*, Ter.; a. ad mortem, Tac.; a. alqm ad iusjurandum, to oblige one to make oath, Sall.; instead of which, more often, a. alqm iurejurando, Liv.; Tac.; and, a. alqm iusjurandum, Cæs.; Liv.; a. alqm arbitrium (i. e. ad arbitrium), to summon one before an arbiter, Cic.—B) *To bring near*, tempus adactum, Lucr.—C) *To bring to a certain form, to work any thing, a. pium in faciem prœre*, Prop.

AD-IMO, ēmi, emptum, 3 v. a. (ad, emo, orig. to take to one's self; hence, referred to the possessor of a thing). *To take away, take any thing from, to deprive one of*. I. *Of things*: A) *To deprive of, take away (any thing good)*, a. pecuniam, Cic.; a. alcuī exercitum, vitam, somnum, civitatem, spem, &c., Id.:—*poetic, c. inf.*: adimam cantare severis, hinder, forbid, Hor.—B) *To take off, free from (any thing bad)*, a. alcuī compedes, Plaut.; a. vincula, Ov.; a. dolores, Hor.—II. *Of persons*: *To snatch away, carry off, a. leto, to snatch from*, Hor. Hence ademptus, carried off, dead, Ov.; Hor.

ADINSTAR, for ad instar. See INSTAR.

ADIPATUS, a, um (adeps). *Larded with fat, fat, greasy, unctuous, a. puls, Lucil; hence absol.*: adipatum, pastry prepared with fat, Juv. *Of style*: *Coarse or gross, a. oratio*, Cic.

AD-IPISCOR, eptus, 3 v. dep. a. (ad, apiscor). *To reach an object*. I. *Prop.*: a. fugientes Gallos, to overtake, Liv.; a. fessos, Id. *Absol.*: adipiscendi potestas, Plaut.—II. *Fig.*: *To reach, attain, acquire any thing, a. senectutem, to arrive at*, Cic.; a. laudem, Id.; a. victoriam, Cæs.; a. gloriam, Nep.; a. mortem, to kill one's self, Suet. *With gen.*: rerum a. Tac. *Part.*: adeptus, a, um, in a passive sense, Obtained, a. libertate, Sall.; a. victoria, a. principatu, Tac.

ADIPESOS, i, f. (ἀδίψος, free from thirst, allaying thirst). I. *A kind of date*, Plin.—II. *Liquorice (same as glycyrrhiza)*, Plin.

ADITIALIS, e (aditus). *Of or belonging to an entrance, entrance, a. cœna, given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office*, Varr.; Sen.

ADITIO, ōnia, f. (adeo). *An approach, entrance, quid tibi hanc aditio est (i. e. aditio ad hanc)? why do you approach her?* Plaut.

ADITUS, a, um, part. of adeo.

ADITUS, ūs, m. (adeo). *A going to, approach, access*. I. *Prop.*: n. ad pastum, Cic.; a. ad aliquem, Id.; homo rari aditus, seldem accessible, Liv.—II. A) *Concr.*: *An entrance, entry, in primo aditu templi*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *Access, aditus ad consulatam*, Cic.; a. ad honorem, Id.; a. laudis, Id.

AD-JACĒO, cūi, no sup. 2 v. n. *To lie near or*

at; with an acc. or dat.: *Etruriam a.*, Liv.; mare a. Nep.; agro Romano a. Liv. *Also with ad, as a. ad Syrtim*, Mela. *Part. subst.*, adjacencia, ium, n. (sc. loca), *An adjoining country, environs*, Tac.

ADJECTIO, ōnis, f. (adjicio). I. *An addition, increase, augmentation, a. populī*, Liv.; a. il-liberalis, a small increase of money, Id.; a. caloris, Sen. *In the plur.*: dare Hispaniensibus adjectiones familiarum, the right of incorporating new families, Tac.—II. *Esp. A*) *Archit. t. t.*: *A projection on the pedestal of columns*, Vitruv.—B) *Rhet. t. t.*: *A repetition of the same word*, Quint.

ADJECTIVUS, a, um. *Added, a. nomen, in Grammar, that which is added to the noun, an adjective*, Priac.

ADJECTUS, a, um, part. of adjicio.

ADJECTUS, ūs, m. (adjicio). *An adding, a. cuneorum, a driving into*, Vitruv.; a. odoris, Lucr.

AD-JICIO (sometimes also adicio, adicus, &c.), jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. (ad, jacio). *To cast, put, place any thing to or toward*. I. *Prop. A*) a. telum, to throw, hurl, Cæs.; a. sulphur aquæ, to put in, Cels.; non magna adjecta placitie, adjoining, Cæs. *Prop.*: a. album calculum rei, to throw a white stone for any thing, i. e. approve of it, Plin.—B) *Esp.*: *To increase by adding, to add, a. provinciam imperio*, Just.; a. alqm ad numerum sodalium, Suet.—II. *Fig.*: *To direct, turn one's eye, mind, or desire to any thing, a. oculos*, Cic.; a. animum, Ter.—B) *Esp. 1*) *To increase by adding, to add, set, place to, join, a. gloriam*, Cic.; a. auctoritatem, Liv. 2) *To add in speaking, quid ego adjiciam?* Prop. *With an acc. c. inf.*: adjecti, in domo ejus veoenum esse, Tac.

ADJUDICO, 1 v. a. 1. *To adjudge, award judicially (opp. to "abjudico")*, a. regnum, Cic.; a. alqm in servitutum, Id.; a. causam alcuī, to decide a cause in favor of any one, Id.—II. *Meton. in general*: *To attribute, ascribe, a. salutem alcuī, to ascribe*, Cic.—III. *To decide*, Plaut.

AD-JUGO, are, v. a. *To yoke to or together, to unite, join together, a. palmites*, Col.; a. vitem, Plin.

ADJUMENTUM, i, n. (adjuvo). *A means of assistance, help, stay, adjumenta consulatus*, Cic.; adjumenta rerum, Id.

ADJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (adjuvo). I. *An adding to, joining, a. naturæ*, Cic.; a. verborum, Id.; a. animi vel voluntatis, conformity, Q. Cic.—II. *Esp. A*) *Addition, a. virtutis*, Cic.—B) *A limiting addition, limitation, quædam cum adjectione excessitudinea*, Cic.—C) *Rhet. t. t.* 1) *A repetition of the same word*, Cic. 2) *The position of a verb at the beginning or the end of a clause*, Auct. Her.; Quint.

ADJUNCTOR, ōris, n. (adjuvo). *He who adds or joins to*, Gallie ulterioris adjunctor, i. e. Pompey, who caused Gall. Ul. to be given to Casar in addition to his Cisalpine province, Cic.

ADJUNCTUM, i. See ADJUNCTUS.

ADJUNCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of adjuvo*: equi adjuncti, harnessed, yoked together, Ov.—II. A) *Adj.*: *Closely connected with, belonging, proper, essential to, ut nd ea, quæ hujus causæ adjunctora sunt, perveniam*, Cic. *Subst.*: adjuncta, orum, *Things becoming, proper, decent*, Hor.—B) *Esp. 1*) *Rhet. t. t.*: adjuncta, orum, *Accessory circumstances*, Cic. 2) *Dialect. t.*

AD-JUNGO.

t.: adjunctum, i, *A conditional proposition*, Cic.

AD-JUNGO, xxi, utcum, 3 v. a. *To add, annex, set or put together, or to fasten, and the like*. I. Prop.: a. feras, Lucr.; a. tauros uratro, Tib.; s. vitea ulmis, Virg.; a. parietem ad parietem, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To join, unite, associate, attach, add*. 1) *Of persons*: u. consuead ad nostram causam, Cic.; thus, a. alqm accium alci, Id.; a. se ad rationes alci, *to write one's self to the interests of, &c.*, Id. 2) *Of things*: animos hominum a., Cic.; a. auxilium sibi, *to procure assistance*, Id.; a. fidem, *to give credit*, Id.; u. benevolentiam, *to conciliate one's good will*, Id.—B) Esp.: *To add in speaking, subjoin*, a. periculu vitæ, Cic.

ADJÜRATIO, ònis, f. *A swearing by, adjuration*, a. aures salutia, App.

ADJURO, 1 v. a. I. *To swear something to any one, to swear solemnly; with acc., or with acc. c. inf.*: qui omnia adjuravit, debere, Cic.; ut præter commune iururandum hæc adjurarent, Liv.; adjurat, hoc nemini accidisse, Id.; a. per deos alci, *with acc. c. inf.*, Ter.:—*instead of which we find, in poets, a. caput Stygii fontis, to swear by the Styx*, Virg.—II. Met.: *To conjure, adjure any one, entreat earnestly*, a. alqm, ut, Vop.

ADJUTABILIS, e (adjuto). *Helping, assisting*, Plaut.

ADJUTO, 1 v. freq. a. and n. (adjuvo). *To assist, help*, a. alqm, Ter.; id adjuta me, in this assist me, Id. *With dat.*: adjuta mihi, Tac.; a. alci onera, *to help one to carry*, Ter.; a. iniquam voluntatem alci, *to promote*, Gell.

ADJUTOR, oris, m. (adjuvo). *He who helps in any thing; a helper, assistant, promoter, aider*. I. Gen.: honoris a., Cic.; absentis a., Id. *With dat.*: his a., Id. *With ad and accus.*: a. ad rem perferendum, Id. *Absol.*: dare alci adjutorem, Id.; me adjutore, *with my assistance*, Id.—II. Esp.: *Of a representative or subordinate assistant, associate in office, deputy, adjutant, u. negotiorum publicorum*, Cic.; thus, the assistant of a teacher, a school-assistant, Quint.; of a general, adjutant, Nep.; of an emperor, minister, counsellor of state, Veil.; in scenic language, he who acts subordinate parts, the second, third part, Phædr.; Suet.

ADJUTORIUM, ii, n. (adjutor). *Help, aid, support, succor*, a. juria, Quint.; u. belli, Veil.

ADJUTRIX, icis, f. (adjutor). *A female helper, assistant or aider*. I. Gen.: a. consiliorum, Cic.; a. vitorum, the furtherer, promoter, Id.—II. Esp.: *The title of a legion levied in a province, for the re-enforcement of an army*, Tac.

ADJUTUS, a, um, part. of adjuvo.

ADJUVO, jûvi, jûtum, 1 v. a. (adjuvo for adjuvero, Enn. in Cic.; adjuror for adjuveror, Ter.). *To stand by, assist, come to help, support, promote, further; usually with alqm or alqd, in aliqua re, ad alqd, ut*. a) *With a pers. obj.*: fortes fortuna adjuvat, Ter.; a. ægrotum, Cic.; a. militem suum clamore, *to encourage*, Liv. b) *With an impers. obj.*: omnium gentium consensum et conspirationem, Cic.; a. republicam, Id.; a. moerorem, *to increase sorrow*, Id.; a. ignem, *to add fuel to the fire*, Liv.; a. insaniam, *to increase, aggravate*, Plaut.; a. vocem, *to be good for the voice*, Plin.; a. moesem alci, *to assist any one at*, Gell. *With the subjunctive*

ADMINISTRO.

and ut, Cic. c) *Absol.*: *To help, to be useful or of service, and the like*, solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic.; quam ad rem multum bumilitas (navium) adjuvat, Cæs. *With inf.*: adjuvat (mæs) incubare, *helps to brood*, Plin. d) *Subst. in the part. pres.*: adjuvantia causurum, Cic.

ADL. *Words beginning thus, see in ALL.*

ADMAGETOBRIA, æ. See MAGETOBRIA.

ADM-ATÛRO, are, v. a. *To bring to maturity*. Fig.: *To ripen, mature, a. defectio-nem civitatis*, Cæs.

ADMENSUS, a, um, part. of admeter.

AD-METTOR, mensus, 4 v. dep. a. *To measure out, a. frumentum*, Cic. *In a pass. sense*: admensus, *measured out*, Cato.

ADMETUS, i, m. *Admetus, a king of Phæra, husband of Alceste, whose flocks, at the command of Jupiter, were tended for some time by Apollo*, Hyg.; Ov.; socer Admeti, Pelias, father of Alceste, Ov. 2. *A king of the Molossians, a protector of the fugitive Themistocles*, Nep.

AD-MIGRO, are, v. n. *To come to*. Fig.: si ad paupertatem a., Plaut.

ADMINICÛLATUS, a, um, I. Part. of adminiculo.—II. Adj.: *Supported, well provided or stored, memoria adminiculatio*, Gell.

ADMINICÛLO, 1 v. n. (adminiculum). *To support, prop*. I. Prop.: a. vitem, Col.:—*instead of which we find in Cic. adminiculus*—II. A) Fig.: *To assist, to help, e. voluntatem alci*, Varr.; a. alqd ex Homericis verbis, *to maintain, make good*, Gell.—B) Gramm. t. t.: pars adminiculandi (sc. orationem), the adverb, Varr.

ADMINICÛLOR, ari, v. dep. a. (adminiculum). *To support, prop (a vine)*, Cic.

ADMINICÛLUM, i, n. (ad, manus) (whnt holds like a hand). *A support, prop, stay*. I. Prop.: vites adminicula apprehendunt, props, Cic.; adminiculatorum ordines, Id.; a. gubernandi, ruder, Plin.; a. retinendi, a means, Id.—II. Fig.: *Support, staff, assistance, help, natura semper ad aliquod temquam a. snnitur*, Cic.; a. senectuti esse, Liv.; egere adminiculis, Tac.

ADMINISTER, tri, m. (ad, manus). *A servant, attendant*. I. Prop.: victus a., Cic.; rerum a., Sall.; ministros tutari, workmen, Sall.—II. Fig.: administri, Cic.; a. omnium consiliorum, Sall.

ADMINISTRA, æ, f. *A female servant, helpmate*. I. Prop.: Varr.; Ov.—II. Fig.: administralæ virtutis, Cic.

ADMINISTRATIO, ònis, f. I. *Ministration, assistance, hominum administratione uteremur*, Cic.—II. Gen.: *Management, administration, conduct, direction, a. rerum*, Cic.; a. republicæ, Id.; s. tormentorum, Liv.; a. portus, the use, Cæs.; a. aquæ, the distribution, Vitr. *Absol.*: nostra a., practice, Quint.; officis et administrationibus præponere alqm, official duties, Tac.

ADMINISTRATIVUS, a, um (administer). *Fit for the administration of any thing, practical*, Quint.

ADMINISTRATOR, oris, m. *Manager, director, administrator, a. belli*, Cic.

ADM-INSTRO, 1 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To attend upon any one, to serve*, alci ad rem divinam, Plaut.—II. Act. A) *To hand, reach, a. mel, to serve up*, Varr.—B) *Gen.*: *To put the hand to, take in hand, to take care of, con*

duce, manage, administer, handle, and the like, o. bellum, to conduct, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.; a. classem, navem, to conduct, steer, Cæs.; a. rem publicam, Cic.; a. provinciã, to administer, govern, Id.; a. leges, Id.; a. smissa, to take care of, Cæs. Absol.: inter vinces a., to work, Sall.

ADMIRABILIS, e, adj. (admiror). *Having qualities that excite admiration or wonder. I. Exciting admiration, worthy of admiration, excellent, great, a. in dicendo vir, Cic.; a. inagnitudo populæ R., Liv. Ironically: O a. licentiam! Cic.*

—II. *Exciting wonder or astonishment; astonishing, singular, strange, paradoxical, improbitas a., Juv.; hæc admirabilis dicimus, Cic.*

ADMIRABILITAS, átis, f. (admirabilis). *Admirableness, a. cœlestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.; admirabilitatem magnam facere, excite great admiration, Id.*

ADMIRABILITER, adv. I. *In an admirable manner, nos Asia accepit a., Cic.*—II. *In an astonishing, singular, strange manner, nimis a. dicere, Cic.*

ADMIRANDUS, a, um. I. *Part of admiror.*

—II. *Adj. for admirabilis, that which is to be admired, to be wondered at; Admirable, wonderful, vir in plurimis a., Quint.; admirandum in modum, Nep.; a. spectacula, Virg.*

ADMIRATIO, ónis, f. (admiror). I. *Admiration, a. virtutis, Cic.; a. divitiarum, a. passionate desire, Id.; habet res admirationem, excites, Id.; thus, a. efficere, Id.; admiratione affici, to be admired, Id.*—II. *Wonder, astonishment, homines admiratione stupefacti, Cic.; consulem a. incessit, Liv.; folia usque in admirationem crispata, to astonishment, Plin.*

ADMIRATOR, óris, m. (admiror). *An admirer, s. antiquitatis, Quint.; s. aliorum, Id.*

ADMIROR, átus, I v. dep. a. and n. *To look at with admiration or astonishment, to gaze, stare at, l. A) To look at with admiration, to admire, magnitudinem animi a., Cic.; ingenium a., Id. With a pers. obj.: quem (Diodotum) a., Cic.—B) To gaze at any thing with desire, or passion, or excitement, nil a., to wonder at nothing, to look on every thing coolly and dispassionately, Hor. In a bad sense: To look askant, invidia a., Prop.—II. To look at with astonishment, to be astonished or surprised, to wonder at; with alqd, an objective or relative clause, de, quod, cur, or absol.: brevitate epistolæ a., Cic.; admirati sumus, quid esset, cur, &c., Id.; ne quis sit admiratus, cur, &c., Id.*

ADMISCEO, scui, xtum (rarely stum), 2 v. a. I. *To mix, mingle with, add. A) Prop. 1) a. succum aquæ, Plin.; a. florem lapidis æri, Id.; a. cochlearia duo in heminum, Id. 2) Meton. gen.: To mix with, add, a. sagittarios funditoribus, Curt.; a. expeditos antesignanos, Cæs.; a. plebeios, Liv.—B) Fig.: To mix up with, implicate in, a. versus orationi, Cic.; ne me admisceas, don't implicate me, Ter.—II. To blend, mingle. A) Prop.: ser calore admixtus, Cic.; admixtum lacte, Cæs.—B) Fig.: cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, be mixed up, Cic.*

ADMISARIUS, a, um (admitto). I. *Belonging to covering, a. equus, a stallion, Var.; a. asinus, Id.*—II. *Meton.: Subst., admisarius, il, m., A lascivious fellow, libertins, Cic.*

ADMISSIO, ónis, f. (admitto). *Admission; hence, access (to a prince), audienca, admissionum facilitas, Plin.; officium admissionis, the office of the marshal of a prince's household, Suet.; magister admissionum, grand marshal, Aram.; admissionum proximus, a vice-grand marshal, Id.*

ADMISSUM, i, v. (admitto). *A trespass, fault, crime, tale a., Liv.; de admisso Poppeæ, Tac.*

ADMISSUS, a, um, part. of admitto.

ADMISTUS, a, um, part. of admisceo.

ADMITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. *To suffer to go or come to, to admit. I. Prop. A) Gen.: ad caspas alqm a., Cic.; a. alqm per fenestram, Petron.; a. hostes intra mœnia, Flor.; fenestra a. sollem, Plin. Ep.—B) Esp. 1) Of persons of rank: To admit any one for the purpose of saluting, liberating, &c.: to grant entrance, give audience, nec quemquam admitti, admitted no one into his presence, Cic.; a. legatos, to admit to an audience, Liv. 2) To let go or run, give loose to, equum infestum a., to give the reins to, Liv.; thus, esp. in the part. perf., equo admisso with loose reins, at full speed or gallop, Cic.; Cæs. Poet.: admisso passu equi, Ov.; admitta rota, Id.; admittæ jubæ, floating down, Id.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To admit to, suffer to come to, receive, ad colloquium a., Cæs.; a. alqm ad honores, Suet.; a. alqm in numerum eorum, Nep.; a. preationem, to hear favorably, to grant, Liv.—B) Esp. 1) Prop. a) To permit, suffer anything to be, nos admittit hoc veritas, Quint. b) In the language of augurs, of birds: To permit to do, to approve of, simul aves rite admissent, Liv. 2) a. in se slqd (facinus, scelus, &c.), or simply a. slqd (to give, as it were, access to a bad action or design, i. e.), to commit, render one's self culpable of it, quod in me tantum facinus admisi? Cic.; a. maleficium, Id.: a. dedecus, Id.*

ADMIXTIO, ónis (admisceo). *A mixing, mixture, s. corporis, Cic.*

ADMIXTUM. See ADMISCEO.

ADMIXTUS, a, um, part. of admisceo.

ADMÖDERATE, adv. *Fitly, properly, suitably, Luer.*

ADMÖDEROR, ari. *To moderate, restrain, risu a., Plaut.*

ADMÖDUM, adv. (ad, modus). *According to measure, in full measure, fully, entirely, quite, very, extremely, and the like. I. Prop. A) Gen.: me literæ tuæ admodum delectaverunt, Cic.; a. fuit militum virtus laudanda, Cæs. With adj.: antio Gallorum a. dedita religionibus, Cæs.; proræ a. erectæ, Id.; pauci a. erant, Liv.: exceptis a. pæcis, Tac.; a. nihil, nothing at all, Cic. With the words puer, adolescens, juvenis, still quite young, quite a boy, &c., a. adolescens, Cic.; puerum a., Liv.; juvenis, a., Tac. With adverbs: a. raro, Cic.—B) Esp. in affirmative or corroborative replies: Just so, quite so, certainly, by all means, Bellane videtur mulier? Admodum, Plaut.; advenis modo? Admodum, Ter.—II. Meton., with general determination of numbers and time: At most, about, pretty nearly, turres a. CXX., Cæs.; sex millia hostium cæsa, quinque a. Romanorum, Liv.; mille a. equites præmiserat, Curt.; post menses a. septem, Just.*

AD-MCENIO, 4 v. a. I. *To besiege, a. oppidum, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To apply, use, a. quot fabricas, quot fellacias! Plaut.*

ADMOLIOR.

AD-MOLIOR, 4 v. dep. I. Act.: To move toward, to bring, put to, a. manus sacro, to put or lay to, Plaut.; natura rupes prælitata admolita est, has piled up, Curt.—II. Neut.: To make for with an effort, avla a. ad niddum, Plaut.

ADMÖNE-FACIO, feci, 3 v. a. (admoneo, facio). To remind, admonish one of a thing, admoneficisti etiam, followed by an objective clause, Cic.

AD-MÖNEO, 2 v. a. I. To admonish, remind one of any thing (in a friendly, mild way), to suggest, advise. A) Gen.: conari, usually, alqm de re; seldom, alejs rei, with a relative clause; alqd, ut, ne, or merely with a subj.; with an acc. c. inf. or absol.: qui admonent unice, docendi sunt, Cic.; liberos a., Sen.; de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall.; admoneret alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis sæe, complures periculi aut ignominia; &c., Id.; nos tanti viri (Sullæ) res admonuit, Id.; eam rem nos locus a., Id.; me admonuit, ut scriberem, Cic.; me admones, ne loquar, Id. With ad and a gerund: admonentur ad reperiendum, Cic. With an inf.: admonita est cedere colitibus, Ov.—B) Esp.: To press a debtor, to dun, a. alqm æris alieni, Cic.—II. To admonish moreover, quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse: nunc admoneo, ut, &c., Sen.

ADMÖNTIÖ, önis, f. (admoneo). An admonition, a reminding, recalling to mind, warning, advising, Cic. I. Gen.: Advice, encouragement, exhortation, Id.; a. morbi, doloris, the returning sensation of a former disease or pain, Plin.—II. Esp.: Reprimand, chastisement, blame, censure, Cic.; Suet.

ADMÖNTÖR, öris, m. (admoneo). He who admonishes or reminds, Cic.—II. He who encourages or urges on, a. operam, Ov.

ADMÖNTÖRÖ, icis, f. (admoneo). She who reminds or admonishes, Plaut.

ADMÖNTÖM, i, n. (admoneo). An admonition, a reminding, Cic.

ADMÖNTÖS, is, m. (admoneo). An admonition, a reminding (used only in the abl. sing.), admonitu Allobrogum, Cic.; a. tuo, Id.

AD-MÖRDEO, mordi or momordi, rsum, 2. I. To bite or gnaw at a thing, brachia admores colubris, Prop.; admorso stirpe, Virg.—II. Meton.: To bite at, gnaw, said of a miser, i. e. to bleed him, to get money out of him, triparcos homines bene a., Plaut.

ADMÖRSUS, a, um, part. of admordeo. ADMÖTÖ, öois, f. (admoveo). A moving, setting, or putting to; application, a. digitorum, Cic.

ADMÖTÖS, a, um, part. of admoveo.

AD-MÖVEO, mövi, mötum, 2 v. a. [admoram and ömorim, &c., for admoveram, admoveverim, &c., Virg.]. To move, bring, carry, lead, conduct to or toward, and the like; with ad or a dat. I. Prop.: exercitum a., Cic.; a. copias, Liv.; Hannibalem altaribus admotum, led to the altar, Liv.; a. medicos alqui, to send for, Suet. With an impers. obj.: a. opus ad turrim, Cæs.; a. atimulos alqui, to spur on, Cic.; a. manus operi, to put the hand to a work, Id.—II. Fig.: To bring to, apply, bring in contact with, a. mentem ad voces alqis, to give ear to, to attend to what one says, Cic.; a. terrorem, Liv.; a. preces, Ov.; genus admotum superis, related, Sil.

AD-MÖGÖ, 4 v. n. To low to, Ov.

ADONEUS.

ADMÖRMÖRÄTÖ, önis, f. (admurmuro). A murmuring of a crowd (with approbation or disapprobation), murmur, concionis a., Cic.; vestro a. facit, ut, &c., Id.

AD-MÖRMÖRÖ, 1 v. n. To murmur at any thing (with approbation or disapprobation), Cic. As a deponent: ad hoc pecca admurmurati sunt, Front.

AD-MÖTÖLO, 1 v. a. To shave; fig. to cheat, Plaut.

ADN. For words beginning thus, look under AGN. or ANN.

ÄD-ÖBRÖÖ, ere, 3 v. n. To cover with earth, inter, bury, Col.

ÄD ÖLEO, ui (seldom övi), altam, 2 v. a. (from the root ölo, i. q. ölo, whence ödolesco, proles, suboles: prop. to make to grow up, to enlarge; hence) I. In sacrificial language: To put an offering upon the altar, to offer up, to burn, a. hostiam, Enn.; a. verbenas et tura, Virg. Poet.: a. honores alqui deo (deæ), to offer up sacrifices, Ov.; Virg.—II. Met. A) To provide, cover, honor with offerings, a. altaria donis, cover with gifts, Lucr.; Virg.; a. aras cruore captivo, to sprinkle, Id.—B) Gen.: To consume by burning, a. Æneids, Gell.

ÄD ÖLEO, ere, v. n. (oleo, allied to odor). To emit a scent, to smell, uoguenta a., Plaut.

ÄD ÖLESCENS, entis (ödolesco). Growing up, young. I. Adj.: hominem ödolescentem allicere, Cic.; homines a., Cæs.; Sall.; P. Africani filia a., Cic. Compar.: a. Academia, the younger Academy, Id.—II. Subst.: A youth, young man, a young woman (between puer and juvenis, or between 15 and 30 years of age, sometimes even beyond that. Thus Cræsus is called ödolescens in the 34th year of his age, Cic.; and so, Brutus and Cassius, ödolescentes, in the 40th year of their age, Id.; so again, Cicero as a consul, ödolesces, when 44 years old, Id., and the like), Cic., &c. In the fem.: optime a. facere injuriam, a young woman, Ter. Sometimes for the purpose of distinguishing people of the same name: Crassus a., Crassus the younger, Cæs.

ÄD ÖLESCENTIA (adul.), æ, f. The age of an ödolesco (from 15 to 30 or 40 years of age); see ADÖLESCENS.—II. Youth, age of youth, a adolescence (ἐφηβία, ἡλικία): ödolescentiam definire, Cic.; ineunte a., Id.

ÄD ÖLESCENTÖR (adul.), ari, v. dep. (ödolesco). To act or behave as a raw or forward youth, Varr.

ÄD ÖLESCENTÖLÖS (adul.), i, m. dim. (ödolesco). A very young man, a youth, νεανίσκος, Cic. In opposition to more advanced age, Cicero calls himself a. in the 27th year of his age; and Salust calls Cæsar so in the 35th or 36th year of his age.

ÄD ÖLESCO (adul.), ölevi, ultum, 3. [adolevi for ödolesco, Varr.; ödolesco for ödolesvisse, Ov.] v. inch. n. (ödoleo). I. To grow up or grow (of persons, animals, plants, and fig. of time, passions, and the like; esp. of a stage of life). A) Prop.: ad immobilem magnitudinem a., Plin.; ætas a., Virg.; Hor.; republica a., Sall.—B) Fig.: To grow, increase, become greater, ratio quum ödolevit nominatur sapientia, Cic.; ingenium inter artes bonas brevi a., Sall.—II. To be loaded with offerings (of an altar); or to be kindled, ödolescent ignibus aræ, i. q. ödolescent, Virg.

ÄDÖNEUS (trisyllabic), öi and öos, m. (Αδωνεύς).

ADONEUS.

1. For Adonis, Plaut; App. 2. A surname of Bacchus, Aus.

ADONEUS (tetrasyllabic), a, um. *Of or belonging to Adonis, Aus*

ADONIA, ōrum, n. (τὰ Ἀδώνια). *The Adonian festival, kept, about the time of the summer solstice, with alternate lamentations and shouts of joy, as emblematic of dying and reviving nature.*

ADONIS, idis or is (nom. Adon, Venant: gen. Adonis, Plin.: acc. Adonim, Prop.; Adonem, Serv.: voc. Adoni, Ov.: abl. Adone, App.). *Adonis, a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus for his beauty, killed by a boar sent by Mars, and afterward turned by Venus into the flower Adonium, and lamented by her every year on the day of his death, Ov.; Cic.*

ADONIUS, a, um (Ἀδώνιος). *Adonic (Adonius scil. versus), a certain kind of verse, consisting of a dactyl and spondee, Suet.*

AD-OPERIO, erūi, ertum, 4 v. a. *To cover or cover up (almost always in the part. perf.), capite adoperto, Liv.; adopertus amictu, Virg.; foribus adopertis, with closed doors, Suet.*

AD-ŪPINOR, 1 v. dep. *To add as a supplication, to suppose in addition, Lucr.*

ADOPTATICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (adopto). *Adopted, Plaut.*

ADOPTATIO, ōnis, f. (adopto). *An adopting, receiving as a child (a rare form for adoptio), a. Theophani, Cic.; adoptatione in regnum pervenire, Sall.*

ADOPTIO, ōnis, f. (ad-ōp, whence opto; conf. adoptio). I. *A legal adopting as a child, the adoption of one, male or female, who was yet under paternal potestas (as arrogatio is used of one who is his own master, sui juris; the former was done by the authority of the praetor, the latter by the people), Cic.; dare se alci in adoptionem, Vell.; a. consularis, i. e. by a consul, Quint.; adoptionem nūcupare, to publish, promulgate, Tac.—II. Meton.: Of the ingrafting of trees; grafting, Col.*

ADOPTIVUS, a, um (adopto). I. *Belonging to adoption, adoptive, a. filius, Gell.; a. familia, to which one belongs by adoption, Id.; a. sacra, of the adoptive family, Cic.; a. nomen, acquired by adoption, Suet.; a. nobilitas, Ov.—II. Meton.: Of fruits: Ingrafted, foreign, Ov.; Mart.; Pall.*

AD-OPITO, 1 v. a. *To choose, accept for one's self. I. Gen.: a. alqm sibi patronum, Cic.; a. se alci, to attack one's self, make one's self over to another, Plin.—II. Esp. A) In Law, i. t.: To receive one as a child, to adopt, Scipionem adoptavit, Cic.; patricius adoptatus a plebeio, Id.; a. alqm in familiam nomenque, Suet.—B) Meton.: a. alqm in bona libertatis, to make any one share in, to cause to obtain, Flor.; a. sibi nomen, to take a name, Mart.; a. alqd nomini suo, to give a thing its name, Plin.; for which we find also a. alqd in nomen, Id.; and merely, Bætis a. provincianam, gives it its name, Id. Of the ingrafting of trees: fac ramus ramum adoptet, Ov.*

ADOR, ōris and ōris, n. *Spelt, Hor.; Col.*

ADORATIO, ōnis, f. *A submissive worshipping (by kissing one's own hand in salutation of another, and by genuflexion), adoration, propitiare deos adoratione, Plin.*

ADORĀA, æ, f. (adorcus; sc. donatio: orig. a present of corn made as a reward to gallant officers

ADRASTEUS.

and soldiers; hence poet.). *Military renown, glory, Hor.*

ADOREUS, a, um (ador). *Of or belonging to spelt, a semen, Cat.; a. far, i. q. ador, Varr.; instead of which we find also absol., adorem, Col.; a. liba, Virg.; a. falcus, for cutting spelt, Varr.*

AD-ŪRIOR, ortus, 4 (of the 3d in the 2 and 3 pers. of the pres. ind.). *To rise suddenly upon, to approach, go near to a person or thing. I. Prop. A) Gen.: a. alqm, to go to any one in order to address him or ask any thing of him, Ter.—B) Esp.: To go to as an enemy, to attack, assault (clandestinely, artfully; but aggredi, to attack rush upon any one openly), tribunum gladii adoriuntur, Cic.; a. a tergo Milonem, Id.; a. impeditos, Cæs. Of attacking with words: a. alqm, jurgio, Ter.; a. alqm criminationibus, Tac.—II. Fig.: To enter upon, engage in, undertake any business; with inf. or acc.: adortus castellum oppugnare, Liv.; a. deducere dominam, Virg. With acc.: hoc quoque ipsum continuo adoriamur, Cic.*

ADORNĀTE, adv. *With ornament, elegantly, a. declamare, Suet.*

AD-ORNO, 1 v. a. *To prepare, make ready a thing for, fit out, furnish, provide, equip. I. Gen.: alqd (alqa re): naves a., Cæs.; maria clasibus præsiidiis a., Cic.; a. testium copiam, to produce, Id.; fngam a., to put one's self in a condition for flight, Ter.—II. Esp.: To make ready any person or thing by adorning; to adorn, ornament, decorate, embellish, set off, grace, flammem veste a., Liv.; a. urbem moaumentis, Suet.*

AD-ŪRO, 1 v. a. I. *To address one, a. populum cum gemito, App.—II. Esp. A) To address one, esp. a deity, with supplication, to call upon, invoke, implore, supplicate, a. Junonis numen prece, Virg.; a. superos prece, Ov.; a. ventos, Virg.; a. deos, ut, &c., Liv.; instead of which we find it also with a simple subj.: maenest sic semper, adoro, I pray, Prop. With an acc. of the thing which is asked for: hostia cæsa pacem deum a., Liv.—B) To address any person or thing with reverence, to worship, adort, show respect, by kissing one's own hand in salutation of another and genuflexion, a. Cæsarem ad deum, Suet.; a. Cæsarium imagines, Id.; a. priscorum in invenicado curam, to reverence, to esteem highly, Plin.*

ADORSUS, a, um, part. of adordior.

ADORTUS, a, um, part. of adrior.

ADP. *For words beginning thus, look under APP. ADQUIESCO, ADQUIRO, ADQUISITIO, &c. See Acq.*

ADRĀDO, ei, sum, 3 v. a. I. *To scrape or shave at any thing, a. arborem scapello, Col.; ficus adraso cacumine, with a top rather blunted, Plin.—II. Fig.: To give the last polish to a work, Plin. Ep.*

ADRAMYTTEOS or ADRAMYTTEUM, and ADRAMYTTIUM, i, n. *Adramyttium, a town on the coast of Mysia, now Adramittî, Liv.; Cic. Adj., Adramyttæus, Cic.*

ADRANA, æ, f. *Adrana, a river in Hesse, now Eder, Tac.*

ADRĀSTĒA or ADRĀSTĪA, æ, f. (Ἀδράστεια). I. *Adrastea, the goddess of retribution, Virg.—II. A town in Mysia, Plin.*

ADRĀSTĒUS, a, um. *Belonging to Adra-*

tus, A. Arion (equus), given by Adrastus as a present to Hercules, Stat.

ADRASTIS, idis, patr. f. A female descendant of Adrastus, e. g. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Polynices, Stat.

ADRASTUS, i, m. (*Αδραστος). Adrastus, a king of Argos, father-in-law to Tydeus and Polynices, Adrasti pullentis imago, Virg.

ADRASUS, a, nm, part. of adrado.

ADRECTARIUS, s, um. See ARRECTARIUS.

ADRECTUS, a, um. See ARRECTUS.

AD-REMIGO, are, v. n. To row to, classis a. litori, Flor.

ADREPO, ADREPTO, &c. See ARR.

ADRIA, ADRIACUS, ADRIANUS, ADRIATICUS, &c. See HADRIA, &c.

ADRIDEO, ADRIGO, ADRIPIO, ADRISIO, ADRISOR. See ARR.

ADRODO. See ARRODO.

ADROGANS, ADROGANTER, ADROGANTIA, &c. See ARR.

ADROSOR, ADROSUS. See ARR.

ADRUMETUM. See HADRUMETUM.

AD-RŪO, ēre, v. a. To scrape to, heap in addition, a. terram, Varr.

ADSC. Words beginning thus, see under ASC.

ADSE-, ADSL-, ADSO. Words beginning thus, see under ASSE-, ASSI-, ASSO.

ADSP. Words beginning thus, see under ASP.

ADST. Words beginning thus, see under AST.

ADSU. Words beginning thus, see under ASSU.

ADT. Words beginning thus, see under ATT.

ADŪTŪCA, ō. Aduatica, a city in the district of the Eburones, now Tongres, Cæs.

ADŪTŪCI or ADUATŪCI, ōrum, m. Aduatici, a Germanic tribe in Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

ADŪLANS, antis. Flattering, a. verba, Plin. Paol.

ADŪLATIO, ōnis, f. I. The fawning of animals, canum a., Cic.; said of the billing of doves, Plin.; of persons toward animals, Col.—II. Meton.: Base, servile, sneaking, cringing flattery or adulation, Liv.; Tac.

ADŪLATOR, ōris, m. A vile, cringing, servile flatterer, Auct. Her.

ADŪLATORŪS, a, um. Flattering, fawning, a. dedecus, Tac.

ADULESCENS, ADULESCENTIA, &c. See ADOL.

ADŪLO, l v. a. (a rare form for adular, ari). I. To stroke, a. sanguinem caudā, to wipe off, Cic.—II. Meton.: To caress, fawn upon, flatter, canes a. gannitu vocis, Lucr.; a. Dionysium, V. Max.

ADŪLOR, l v. dep. a. To cling to and flatter, to wheedle, fawn upon. I. Prop.: Of dogs: canes mitissimi furem adulantur, Col.; caudam more adulantium canum movere, Gell. Of other animals, Ov.—II. A) Meton.: Of persons: To flatter in a vile cringing manner; usually with acc.: a. aliquem, Cic.; a. domium, Sen.; a. principem, Tac. With dat.: a. presentibus, Liv.; a. alciui, Nep.; Tac.—B) Esp.: Of servile adoration paid to the Asiatic princes (Gr. προσκυνέειν), more adulantium procumbere, Liv.; Hephæstionem more Persarum a., V. Max.

AD-ULTER, ōri, m., and ADULTĒRA, ō, f. (ad, alter, he or she who approaches another's wife or husband). An adulterer, adulteress, para-

mour, Cic.; Hor. In the fem.: est signum adulteræ, lavri cum viris, Quint.; a. Lacæna, i. e. Helen, Hor. Of animals: vacca mugit adultero, Stat. Meton.: One who adulterates, forges, or counterfeits, u. solidorum, a counterfeited coin, Cod. J.

ADULTĒR, ōra, ōrum (adulter), adj. I. Adulteratus, coquetish (adulterinus), a. conjux, Ov.; a. cultus, of paramours, Hor.; a. mens, thinking of gallantry, Ov.—II. Spurious, false, counterfeit, a. clavis, a false key, Ov.; minium a., Plin.; numus a., base, App.

ADULTĒRA, ō. See ADULTĒR.

ADULTĒRATIO, ōnis, f. Adulteration, the carrying off of any thing, a. croci, Plin.

ADULTĒRĪNUS, a, um (adulter). I. Proceeding from adulterous intercourse, spurious, liberi a. sanguine nati, Plin. Of animals: pullus a., Id.—II. Counterfeit, false, corrupted, a. numos accipere, Cic.; signis a. obsignare, with a false seal, Id.; a. claves portarum, false keys, Sall.

ADULTĒRĪUM, ū, n. (adulter). I. Adultery, in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.; in sordido a. nocari, in adultery with a slave, Liv.; a. committere, Quint.; a. inire, Vell.; adulteris casata vasu, with lascivious pictures, Plin. Of animals: adulteria non novere elephantī, Id. Of plants: An ingrafting, arborum quoque adulteria excogitata sunt, Id.—II. Meton.: An adulteration or debasement of a thing, a. mellis, Plin.

ADULTĒRO, l v. n. and a. (adulter). I. Nent.: To have illicit intercourse with a person, to commit adultery, a. re turpe est, Cic.; a. cum Græco adolescente, Just.—II. Act.: To dishonor any one by debauchery, to debauch. A) Prop.: a. matronas, Suet. Of animals: adulteretur columba milvio, Hor.—B) Meton.: To corrupt, falsify, a. faciem arte, to change, Ov.; voluptas naturam boni adulterat, Cic.

ADULTŪS, a, um, part. (adulesco). Grown up, adult, a. virgo, Cic.; puer adulta ætate, Id.

ADUMBRATIO, ad. (adumbro). Only in draught or sketch, in general (opp. adamsim), Lucr.

ADUMBRATIO, ōnis, f. I. Prop.: An outline of a thing, a sketch, Vitruv.—II. Fig. A) Delineation, plan, sketch, of a speech, rei a., Cic.—B) Pretence, appearance, beneficii a., V. Max.

ADUMBRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of adumbro.—II. Adj. A) Represented in outline only, sketched, obscure, superficial, signa adumbrata virtutum, Cic.; a. imago gloriæ, Id.—B) That which is done just for the look of the thing, or for form's sake: Feigned, illusory, false, a. vir Pippæ, the pretended or nominal husband, Cic.; a. læstia, Tac.

AD-UMBRO, l v. a. To cast a shadow on or over any thing, to shade, shadow any thing with another. I. Prop. A) a. uvas stramentis, Col.—B) Esp.: In painting: To sketch out, delineate, shadow out (Gr. σκιαγραφέω), Quint.—II. Fig.: To sketch out, to represent, describe faintly or imperfectly, heroum casus a. dicendo, Cic.; hæc honesta s natura tamquam adumbratur, shadowed, traced out, typically represented, Id.

ADUNCITAS, atis, f. Curvature inward, a. rostrorum, by curved beaks Cic.

AD-UNCUS, a, um. *Bent or turned inward, hooked, a. nasus, an aquiline nose, Ter.; a. unguis, Cic. Poet. Part.: prapes a. Jovis, i. e. the eagle, Ov.; naso adunco suspendis, you turn up your nose at, Hor.*

AD-ŪNO, 1 v. a. (unus). *To unite, adunata omnis classis, Just.*

AD-URGO, ēre, 2 v. a. *To press at or on, Cels. Poet.: a. alqm remis, to pursue, Hor.*

AD-ŪRO, uessi, ustum, 3 v. a. *To burn, scorch, singe. I. Prop. A) a. sibi barbam et capillum, Cic.; ignes cœlestes adussisse complurium vestimenta, Liv.; in India sapientes sine gemitu adurantur, suffer themselves to be burned, Id.; os ferramento adurendum, Cels.; loca sole adusta, parched, Plin.—B) Of wind, frost, and the like: To hurt, damage, consume, pinch, nip, aduri arbores fervore aut flatu frigidiora, Plin.; frigus adurit, Virg.; adusta gelu, Ov.; adusta nivibus, frozen limbs, Plin.—II. Fig.: Of love: To burn, inflame, Venus te adurit, Hor.*

AD-USQUE (written also ad usque). I. *Prep. with acc., for usque ad: As far as, up to, a. columnas, Virg.; a. mœnia, Hor.; adusque quâ, up to where, Ov. Of time: Until, a. supremum tempus, Hor.—II. Adv.: Entirely, quite, a. deraso capite,*

App.

ADUSTIO, ōnis, f. (aduro). I. *A burning, scorching, ulcera adustione facta, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Inflammation, a. infantium, Plin.—B) The attrition of trees, Plin.—C) In a pass. sense: The condition of being burnt, a. picis, Plin.*

ADUSTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of aduro.—II. Adj. A) Browned, tanned by the sun, sunburned, adustus corpora Maurus, Sil.; lapis adustus colore, Plin.—B) Subst., adusta, orum, n., Burns on the body, Cels.*

ADVECTICUS or -TIUS, a, um (adveho). *Imported, foreign, a. vinum, Sall.*

ADVECTIO, ōnis, f. (adveho). *The bringing of goods, conveyance, transport, a. longa, Plin.*

ADVECTO, are, v. freq. a. (adveho). *To carry or convey often to a place, a. rei frumentariæ copiam, Tac.*

ADVECTOR, ōris, m. (adveho). *He that brings or carries anything to a place, Plaut.*

ADVECTUS, a, um, part. of adveho.

ADVECTUS, ūs, m. *A bringing or carrying to, conveyance, a. deæ, Tac.*

AD-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3 [advecti for advexisti, Plaut.; advexe for advexistisse, Id.] v. a. *To carry, bring, convey, transport to, and the like; the passive adveho, to be brought, conveyed, carried to, in carriages, ships, on horseback, &c.; to drive, sail, ride to, arrive at, and the like, frumenti numerum a., Cic.; a. frumentum ex agris Romam, Id.; a. legatos, Liv. In the pass.: ad urbem advectus, Cic.; a. classibus, Tac.*

AD-VELO, are, v. a. *To wreath, n. tempora, Virg.*

ADVENA, æ, c. (advenio). I. *Foreign, strange; subst., a. foreigner, stranger, a. quidam, Cic.; a. anus, Ter.; a. rex, Liv.; Tiberis a. (as coming from Etruria), Ov.; amor a., for a foreign woman, Id. Of a graft, Plin.—II. Fig.: Strange, i. e. inexperienced in, ignorant of any thing, in nostra patria a., Cic.*

AD-VENEROR, ari, v. dep. o. *To worship, a. alqm, Varr.; Sil.*

AD-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 v. a. *To come to, arrive at. I. Prop.: a. ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic.; a. quamcumque in provinciam, Id. Poet. with acc.: a. Tyriam urbem, Virg. Of things: statim advenere literæ, arrived, Suet.; mare adveniens, the flow of the tide, Plin.—II. Fig. A) interest dies adveoit, quo die, &c., came, Cic.; a. dies, Sall.; a. hora proficiscendi, Tac. Poet.: adventi id, quod, for accedit, to this is added that, Lucr.—B) Esp.: To come into one's possession, accrue, happen to one, amicitiam tunc ultro adventuram, Sall.*

ADVENTICIVS or -TIUS, a, um (advenio). *Coming to us from without or abroad, strange, foreign. I. Gen.: a. tepor, Cic.; Mitrobrades magnis a. copiis juvabatur, Id.; a. auxilium, Id.: a. dos, given by another than the father, Dig.—II. Esp.: Belonging to an arrival, a. cœna, on arrival from abroad, Suet.*

ADVENTO, 1 v. int. (advenio). *To arrive rapidly, approach, come on, adventat tempus, Cic.; a. senectus, Id.; adventare Romam, Sall.; a. in subsidium, Tac. With dat.: a. Parthis, Id.; a. portis, Stat. With acc.: a. propinqua Seleucia, to the environs of S., Tac.*

ADVENTOR, ōris, m. (advenio). *He who arrives, a stranger, guest, visitor, Plaut.*

ADVENTORIUS, a, um (adventor). *Pertaining to an arrival (conf. ADVENTICIVS, II). Subst., adventoria, æ, f. (sc. cœna), an entertainment given on one's arrival from abroad, Mart.*

ADVENTUS, ūs [gen. adventi, Ter.], m. (advenio), Arrival. I. *Prop. A) nocturnus ad urbem a., Cic.; a. in urbes aetiorum, Id.; consulis Romam a., Liv.; adventibus se offerre, i. e. to those who arrive, Cic. Of impers. obj.: ante lucis adventum, Sall.—B) A hostile march onward, advance, Cæs.—II. Fig.: malorum a., Cic.*

AD-VERBERO, are, v. a. *To strike against, beat, touch, a. armos unguibus, Stat.*

AD-VERBIUM, ū, n. (verbum). *In Grammar: An adverb, Quint.; Gell.*

AD-VERRENS, entis, part. *Sweeping near or toward, flumen a. natantia saxa, flowing up to, Stat.*

ADVERSARIA, æ, f. *A female adversary, enemy, or opponent. See ADVERSARIUS, II.*

ADVERSARIA, orum, n. (sc. scripta, i. e. lying open to the eyes). *A book in which any business occurrence was put down or noted cursorily, from which it afterward was entered into the ledger, codex accepti et expensi: A note-book, commonplace-book, memorandum-book, Cic.*

ADVERSARIUS, a, um (adversus). *Standing opposite to any one in a hostile manner (in any kind of contention, also among friends, in roting, disputing, bidding at auctions, and the like; of persons and things). I. Adj.: adversarii duces, Cic.; duces adversarii factionis, the opposite party, Nep.; adversaria evertere, the arguments of the opponent, Cic. With dat.: tribunus seditiosis adversarius, Id.—II. Subst.: An adversary, opponent, antagonist, enemy, rival, tribunus plebis illius adversarii, Cic.; acerbus a., Id.; adversarios suos expellere ex civitate, Cæs.*

ADVERSATIVUS, a, um (advorsor). *In Grammar: Opposing, adversative, conjunctiones a. (as, etsi, etiamsi, quamquam), Prisc.*

ADVERSATOR.

ADVERSATOR, ōris, m. *He who opposes, an opponent*, App.

ADVERSATRIX, icis, f. *A female opponent*, Plaut.

ADVERSE, adv. *Contradictorily*, Gell.

ADVERSIO, ōnis, f. (adverto). *A turning, directing toward*, animi a., Cic.

ADVERSITAS, ātis, f. I. *Contrariety, natural aversion*, oris, pathology. Plin.

ADVERSITOR, ātis, m. (adversum-itor). *A slave that goes to meet his master in order to conduct him home*, Don. Ter.

ADVERSO (advors), arc, v. freq. (adverto). I. *To attend zealously, pay great attention*, animo a., ne, &c., Plaut. —II. *To oppress*, App.

ADVERSOR (advors), v. dep. n. and a. (adversus). I. *Neutr.*: *To stand opposite to one, to be against*. A) Prop.: *advorsante vento*, Tac. —B) Fig.: *To oppose, resist*, a. libidini aliojs, Cic.; non a. petendū, Virg.; *adversantibus amicis*, Tac.; a. quomius alqd hat, *not to suffer a thing to be done*, Cic. —II. Act.: *To avoid, shun, flee from a person or thing*, a. regem, Tac.; a. ambitionem, Id.

ADVERSUM, i. See ADVERSUS, adj.

ADVERSUM, adv. See ADVERSUS, adv.

ADVERSUS (advors), a, um. I. Part. of adverto. —II. Adj.: *Turned toward, opposite, being or standing over against, in front of, facing*. A) 1) *solem adversum intueri, to gaze full at, to gaze full in the face of*, Cic.; *collis a., opposite*, Cæs.; *hostes a., fronting*, Id.; *itiner a., against the enemy*, Tac.; *dentes a., the front teeth*, Cic.; a. manus, *flat or inner part of the hand*, Id.; *vulnerari in a. os, in front*, Cæs.; a. flumine ire, *up or against the stream* (opp. secundo flumine), Cæs.; *adversa (sc. loca) Bastarnæ tenent, the opposite side*, Plin.; *ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, blows contrary to those who sail from Athens*, Nep.; thus, 2) Adv. a) *Ex adverso, Over against, opposite*, portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv.; *quum ex adverso starent classes*, Just. *With gen.*: *ex a. Ætolias*, Plin. b) *In adversum, On the other side, in a. Romani subiere, i. e. against*, Liv.; *currus in adversum immissi, against each other*, Prop. —B) Esp.: *That stands opposite in a hostile manner, hostile, adverse, contrary, unfavorable* (in Cicero, of impers. obj. only); *with dat.*: *omnium mentes, mihi sunt a., Cic.*; a. *onus frugibus*, Liv.; *quis omnia regna adversa sint, opposed*, Sall. *Absol.*: *res adversæ, misfortunes, adversity*, Cic.; a. *prælium, unfavorable*, Cæs.; a. *valetudo, illness*, Liv.; *adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute*, Tac.; *adverso Marte*, Virg. *Subst.*: *si quid adversi eveniat, adversity, misfortune. Often in the plur.*, adversa, *misfortunes*, Plin. Pan.; *thus in the masc.*: *vir acer et adversus populi partium, adversary of the popular party*, Sall.

ADVERSUS (advors), and ADVERSUM (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), adv. and prep. (adversus, adj.). *Turned toward or to*. I. Adv.: *Against, whether hostilely or not, ibo advorsum*, Plaut.; *advorsum ire hero, to go to meet, to go for him*, Id. *In a friendly sense*: *postquam nemo adversus ibat, Liv.* —II. Prep. with acc.: *Against, opposite to, over against, toward, in front of*. A) Gen.: *cohorteæ quatuor adversum peditea ho-*

ADVOCATUS.

tium collocat, *opposite*, Sall.; *impetum a. montem in cohortes faciunt, up-hill*, Cæs.; *naves a. urbem ipsam delatæ*, Liv.; *responsum a. Servium, in the matter of*, Tac.; a. *ea consul respondit, thereupon*, Liv. —B) Esp. 1) *Of one's conduct or mode of proceeding, of one's feelings toward a person* [friendly or unfriendly; but erga is used chiefly in a friendly, and contra in an unfriendly, sense], *se gerere a. Cæsarem, to deport one's self toward Cæsar*, Cic.; *adhibere reverentiam a. homines*, Id.; *pietas a. deos sublata*, Id. *In an unfriendly sense*: *libido advorsum nos, metus pro nobis suavit*, Sall.; a. *rem publ. facere*, Id.; Cæs.; *adversum divitiis invictis animos*, Sall. *After the pronoun*: *protigatis viis, quos advorsum ierat*, Sall.; *hunc a., Nep.* 2) *In comparison of, in proportion to, in regard of, duo prospera in tot seculis bella Samnitium a. tot decora pop. Rom.*, Liv.

AD-VERTO (vort), ti, sum, 3 v. a. *To turn or direct toward or to*. I. Gen. A) Gen.: *quum lævam manum advertebat, had turned to*, Cic.; a. *luminis*, Ov.; a. *pedem ripæ*, Virg. —B) Esp.: *Naut. t. t.*: *To turn or direct a ship to or toward any place, a. classem in portum*, Liv.; a. *proras terræ*, Virg.; *Scythicas advertitur oras*, Ov. —II. Fig.: A) 1) *Animum, animos, mentem a. ad alqd or alqui rei, to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, be attentive*, a. *animum etiam levissimis rebus*, Tac.; *huc a. mentem*, Virg.; *in rebus acerbis a. animos ad religionem*, Lucr. *With ne*: *ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant*, Cic. *Without animum*: *paucis, adverte, docebo, attend*, Virg. 2) *Meton.*: *animum a., to remark, observe, comprehend, understand any thing by attention* (hence, mostly in a contracted form, animadvertere; see that word), *animum adverti collemellam*, Cic.; *animum a., equites, aciem, id, hoc, &c.*, Cæs.; *Hirt.*; Sall.; hence also, *in the passivo voice*: *qua re animum adversa*, Cæs. —B) A. *alqm or alqd, to turn or direct one's attention to any thing, advertit ea res Sabinos*, Liv.; *octo aquilæ imperatorem advertere*, Tac.; *odis advertit, dreo upon herself*, Id. —C) a. in *alqm, instead of the usual animadvertere, to punish one*, in *Publium Marcium consules more prieco advertere*, Tac.

AD-VESPERASCIT, -RĀVIT, 3 v. inchoat. impers. (vespera). *It grows late, night is coming on*, Cic.

AD-VIGĪLO, arc, v. n. *To watch by any thing, be watchful over*. I. Prop.: a. *ad custodiam ignis*, Cic.; *parvo a. nepoti*, Tibull. —II. Fig.: *To watch, be watchful, vigilant*, a. *pro rei dignitate*, Q. Cic.

ADVOCATIO, ōnis, f. (a calling in, hence) I. In Law, t. t. (see ADVOCATUS): *Assistance in a court of justice, legal assistance*, Cic. —II. Meton. A) *Consultation of counsel or advocates, maximarum rerum frequentissimæ a.*, Cic. —B) *Concr.*: *A whole body, or company of advocates, a. copiosa*, Cic. —C) 1) *Respite granted by law for procuring an advocate, delay, binas advocatonea postulare*, Cic. *Hence*: 2) *Respite, delay in general*, Sen.

ADVOCATUS, i, m. I. In Law, t. t.: *One who, in a lawsuit, is called upon for advice by a party, and appears with him in court, yet without pleading for him* (which the patronus did; cognitor and procurator are representatives, attorneys in the modern

sense]; *Legal assistant, legal adviser, counsel, a. venire alciui, Cic.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Assistant, helper, friend, vellem adesset Antonius, modo sine advocatis, without his assistants (i. e. soldiers), Cic.*—B) *A pleader (in the modern sense), Quint; Tac.*

AD-VOCO, 1 v. o. *To call to or in, to invite to come or be present, aliqui ad, in, with a dat. or absol. I. A) Prop.: a. concioeum, Cic.; a. viros primarios in consilium, Id. Absol.: quod non advocavi ad obsignandum.*—B) *Esp.: In Lau, t. t.: To call in any one to assist as counselor or adviser in court, viros bonos a. Cic.; a. alios ad actiones, alios ad probationem, Quint. Absol.: aderat frequens, advocabat, called in friends, Cic.*—II. *Fig. A) Gen.: To call to or in, animum ad se ipsum a., recall, call home one's thoughts, Cic.; a. obliterata nomina, call back, Tac.*—B) *Esp. (according to I. B) To call in, call or send for one as an advocate, to summon, call out, adhibere oculos advocatos, as helps, Cic.; a. omnia arma, to summon, call out, Virg.*

ADVOLATUS, ōs, m. *A flying to or toward, Cic. Poet.*

ADVOLITO, are, v. freq. *To use to fly to or toward, papilio luminibus accensis advolitans, Plin.; conf. Advolo, I.*

ADVOLVO, 1 v. n. *To fly to or toward. I. Prop.: avis advolans ad aves, Cic.; examen vesparum a. in forum, Liv.; papilio luceraarum luminibus a., Plin.*—II. *Meton.: Like our fly to, instead of to hasten to, come quickly to, si ingrederia, curre; si curris, advola, Cic.; ad urbem a.; thus, a. ad castra, Cæs.; ad hiberna, Id.—rarely with acc.: rostra Cato advolat, Cic.*

ADVOLVO, vi, volūtum, 3 v. a. *To roll to or toward, to carry to a place by rolling. I. Prop.: a. ulmos focis, Virg.; a. ornos mootibus, Id. In the middle voice: advolvi or a. se genibus, to throw one's self at one's feet, Liv.; Vell.; instead of which with acc.: advolvi genua ulcis, Sall.; Tac.; advolvi aris dei, to prostrate one's self or fall down, Prop.*—II. *Fig.: advolvitur astris clamor, is raised, ascends, Stat.; a. in unum carmen, to compress, Claud.*

ADVORSUM, ADVORSUS, ADVORTO, &c. See ADVERS. and ADVERT.

ADYRMACHIDÆ, arum, m. (Ἀδρυμαχίδαι). *A dyrmachidæ, a people between Egypt and the greater Syrtis, Plin.; Sil.*

ADYTUM, i, n. (ἀδύτων, not to be entered). *The sanctuary of a temple, the inner part, Virg. Of a consecrated tomb, Id. Poet.: ex adyto cordis responsa dare, Lucr.*

ÆA, æ, f. (αἶα, land). *Æa, a city of Colchis, V. Fl.*
ÆACIDÆIUS, a, um (Æacides). *Of or belonging to the Æacidæ, Æacidæan, Æ. regna, i. e. Ægina, Ov.*

ÆACIDES, æ, (voc. Æacida, Enn. ap. Cic.; Æacide, Ov.), m. (Αἰακίδης). *A male descendant of Æacus, king of Ægina, e. g. his sons Phocus, Ov., and Peleus, Id.; his grandson, Achilles, Virg.; his great-grandson, Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, Id.; his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, Enn. ap. Cic.; Perseus, king of Macedonia, conquered by Æmitius Paulus, Virg. In the plur., of the sons of Æacus, Peleus, Telamon, and Phocus, Ov.; of the grandsons, Achilles, and Ajax, son of Telamon, Id.*

ÆACIDINUS, a, um (Æacides). *Belonging to an Æocides (Achilles), Æacidinæan, Achillæan, Æ. minæ, Plaut.*

ÆACIUS, a, um. *Æacian, Æ. flos, i. e. the hyacinth (as sprung from Ajax's blood), Col.*

ÆACUS, i [acc. Æacon, Ov.], m. (Αἰακος). *Æacus, the son of Jupiter and Ægina or Europa, king of Ægina, father of Peleus, Telamon, and Phocus, for his justice appointed judge of the infernal regions, with Minos and Rhadamantus, Ov.; Cic.*

ÆEA, æ, f. (Αἰαίη). *Æea, a fabulous island on the lower coast of Italy, near the Circean Promontory, where Circe dwelt, Virg. Calypso, according to Meta, occupied an island of the same name in the Fretum Siculum.*

ÆEUS, a, um (Æea). I. *Belonging to Circe, Æ. Telegonus, the son of Circe, Prop.; Æ. artes, the sorceries of Circe, Ov.; Æ. carmina, spells, Id.*—II. *Belonging to Æea, as the residence of Calypso, Æ. pnella, i. e. Calypso, Prop.*

ÆBŪTIUS, ii, m., and ÆBŪTIA, æ, f. *A Roman proper name, Cic. Hence, adj.,*

ÆBŪTIA (LEX), Gell; Cic.

ÆDEPOL. See EDEPOL.

ÆDES or ÆDIS, is, f. (orig. probably any thing built, a building; hence) *Esp.: A building, as a lodging, place of residence, habitation, mansion. I. Prop. A) A dwelling-place for men, consisting of several apartments; hence, esp. in the plur., ædes, ium, A dwelling, abode, house, in*

mediis ædibus, Cic.; æ. regie, Plaut; æ. pulchre ædificate, Id.; æ. private, Suet.; æ. libera, rent-free, Liv.—B) For deities: A temple, sacred edifice; in the sing.: ædis (also ædis) Minerve, Cic.; ædes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. In the plur., of several temples: æ. sacræ complures, Cic.; æ. labentes deorum, Hor.—II. Meton. A) Of a cell for bees, Virg.—B) For a household, family, sustol

lat ædes totas in cruceum, Plaut.—C) A scaffold, stage, æ. aurata, a catafalque for the corpse of Cæsar, Suet.

ÆDICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ædes). I. *A small, mean habitation, a cottage; mostly in the plur.: M. Manilius habuit ædiculas in Cariois, Cic.*—II. *A niche or shrine, for the image of a deity; in the sing., Liv.*

ÆDIFICATIO, ōnis, f. A) *The act of building, building (in the abstract), illa intolerabilis æ. constitit, stopped, Cic.—B) Meton.: A building, concr., a structure, edifice, Cic.*

ÆDIFICATIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. *A small building, Cic.*

ÆDIFICATOR, ōris, m. 1) *A builder, architect. Meton.: æ. mundi, Cic. 2) Adj.: That takes pleasure in building, fond of building, Nep.*

ÆDIFICIUM, ii, n. (ædifico). *Any sort of building [but ædes of dwelling-houses only], ædes edificaque, Liv.; vicis edificisque iocensis, Cæs.*

ÆDIFICO, 1 v. n. and a. (ædes, facio). I. *Neut.: To erect a building, to build, æ. domum, Cic.—II. Act.: To build, erect, construct anything. A) Prop.: æ. urbem, carcerem, navem, &c., Cic.—B) Meton. a) To provide a place with buildings, to build upon, erect buildings upon, vacuas areas æ., Suet. b) Gen.: Of other objects: æ. mundum, to construct, frame, Cic. Poet.: æ. altum caput, to raise by a high head-dress, Juv.*

ÆDILICIUS.

ÆDILICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (ædilis). *Of or belonging to an ædile, æ. munero fungi, Cic.; æ. scriba, of an ædile, Id.; æ. repulsa, in suing for the office of an ædile, Id.; æ. largitio, Liv.*

ÆDILIS, is (abl. ædili and ædile), m. (ædes). *An ædile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of temples and other public buildings (whence the name), superintending public spectacles, and performed other functions of our police. Originally there were but two plebeian ædiles, but afterward two ædiles curules (so called from their using the sella curulis) were added.*

ÆDILITAS, atis, f. *The office of an ædile, ædileship, ædilitatem petere, Cic.*

ÆDILITIUS, a, um. *See ÆDILICIUS.*

ÆDES. *See ÆDES.*

ÆDITIVUS or ÆDITIVUS (the older form of æditus, quasi ædis intimus). *A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden, Varro.*

ÆDITIVENS, entis, m., for æditus. *A keeper of a temple, Lucr.*

ÆDITIVUS, i, m. (ædes, tuor). *A keeper or guardian of a temple, sacristan, temple-warden, Cic. Fig.: Said of poets, who are regarded as keepers of the temple of Apollo or the Muses, Hor.*

ÆDUI (also Hæd. and Hed.), ðrum, m. *The Ædui, a people friendly to the Romans, in Gallia Celtica, between the Liger, now Loire, and the Arar, now Saône, Cæs.; Cic.*

ÆETÆUS, a, um (Æetes). *Belonging to Æetes, Æ. fines, i. e. Colchis, Catull.*

ÆETES or ÆETA, æ, m. (Αἰθῆς). *Æetes, a fabulous king of Colchis, son of Sol, father of Medea and Absyrtus, Cic.; Ov.*

ÆETIAS, iadis, f. (Æetes). *A daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea, Ov.*

ÆETINE, es, f. (Æetes, as Nerine from Nereus). *A daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea, Ov.*

ÆETIS, idos, f. (Æetes). *Daughter of Æetes, i. e. Medea, V. Fl.*

ÆETIVUS, a, um (Æetes). *Pertaining to Æetes, Æ. tellus, i. e. Colchis, V. Fl.; Æ. virgo, i. e. Medea, Id.*

ÆGÆON, onis, m. *Ægeon. 1. A hundred-handed giant, Virg. 2. A sea-deity, son of Neptune, Ov.*

ÆGÆUS, a, um. *Ægean; hence, mare Ægæum (Αἰγαῖον πῆλαγος, πόντος Αἰγαῖος). 1. The Ægean Sea, now the Archipelago, Cic.; Plin. Poet.: absol., Ægæum, Prop.; Hor.—II. Adj.: Ægæus, a, um, Of or belonging to the Ægean Sea, Æ. gurgis, Cic.; Æ. Neptunus, Virg.; Æ. tumultus, Hor.*

ÆGATES, um, f. *The three Ægæian islands in front of the promontory of Lilybæum, where Lutatius Catulus conquered the Carthaginians, Mel.; Liv.; Nep.*

ÆGER, gra, grum (a-ger, bearing a burden, burdened. Compare æ-s, a weight). *Sick, indisposed. 1. In body: Sick, ill, suffering, distempered, diseased. Subst.: A sick person, patient (thus always in Celsus, never ægrotus), ægro adhibere medicinam, Cic.; homines ægri morbo gravi, Id.; æ. pedibus, Sall.; æ. stomachus, languishing (i. e. hungry), Hor.; æ. anhelitus, like that of sick persons, Virg. Of plants: æ. seges, Virg.; æ. vitis, Mart.—II. Fig. A) In mind: Distempered, troubled, low-spirited, sad,*

ÆGRE.

dejected, æ. animus, Sall.; æ. mortales, suffering, poor, Virg.; æ. corda, Ov. With abl.: Medea animo ægra, Enn.; animus æ. avaritia, Sall.; æ. amore, Liv.; æ. curis, Virg. With gen.: æ. consilii, undetermined, perplexed, Sall.; æ. animi, Liv. Superl.: Psyche ægerina, most sorrowful, grieved, App.—B) In a suffering state, suffering, frail, weak, feeble, infirm, rei publicæ partes ægras, Cic.

ÆGEUS (dissyllab.), ði, m. (Αἰγεύς). *Ægeus, son of Pandion, king of Athens, father of Theseus; acc., Ægæa, Ov.*

ÆGEUS (trisyllab.), a, um, for Ægæus.

ÆGIÆLEUS (tetrasyllab.), ði, m. (Αἰγιαλεύς). *1. Another name for Absyrtus, Pac. ap. Cic.; Just.—II. Son of Adrastus, slain by Laodamas before Thebes, Hyg.*

ÆGIDES, æ, m. (Αἰγεῖδης). *A male descendant of Ægeus; c. g. Theseus, Ov. In the plur.: Descendants of Ægeus, Id.*

ÆGIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ægium, æ. civitas, Tac. In the plur., Subst.: Inhabitants of Ægium, Liv.*

ÆGIMORUS or -MORUS, i, m. *Æginurus, an island at the mouth of the Gulf of Carthage, now Zowamour or Zembra, Liv.*

ÆGINA, æ, f. (Αἰγῶνα). *Ægina. 1. An island in the middle of the Saronic Gulf, now Engia, Sulp. ap. Cic.; Liv.—II. In Mythology: A nymph, daughter of Asopus, mother of Æacus, Ov.*

ÆGINENSIS, is, m. (Ægina). *An inhabitant of Ægina, V. Max.*

ÆGINETA, æ, m. (Ægina). *An inhabitant of Ægina, Cic.*

ÆGINETICUS, a, um (Ægina). *Of or belonging to Ægina, Æ. æs, Plin.*

ÆGHON. *See ÆGIUM.*

ÆGIPAN, anis or anos, m. (Αἰγίπαν). *1. Goat-shaped Pan, a sylvan deity shaped like a goat, Hyg.—II. A baboon, Mel.; Plin.*

ÆGIS, idis, f. (αἰγίς). A) *The ægis, shield of Jupiter, Virg.; of Minerva, with Medusa's head upon it, Id.; Hor.—B) Fig.: A shield, defence, Ov.*

ÆGISÓNUS, a, um (ægis, sono). *That resounds with the ægis, æ. pectus, V. Fl.*

ÆGISTHUS, i, m. (Αἰγισθος). *Ægisthus, son of Thyestes, murderer of Atreus, and afterward aiding in the murder of Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytemnestra, he lived, until he was at last slain, with her, by Orestes, Cic.*

ÆGIUM or -ON, ii, n. (Αἰγιών). *Ægium, a town in Achaia, and the capital after the destruction of Helice, where the members of the league used to meet, now Postizza, Liv.; Lucr.*

ÆGIUS, a, um (Ægium). *Of or belonging to Ægium, æ. vitis, a kind of vine, Plin.*

ÆGLE, ðs, f. (αἰγλή, brightness). *Ægle, a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neera, Virg.*

ÆGOCEROS, ðis, m. (αἰγόκερος). *Capricorn, poet. as one of the zodiacal signs, usually Capricornus, Lucr.; Luc. Also, Ægoceros, i, Cæs. Germ.; Luc.*

ÆGON, ðnis, m. (Αἰγών). *The Ægean Sea, for Ægæum mare, V. Fl.; Stat.*

ÆGOS FLÛMEN, n. (Αἰγὸς Ποταμός, Goat's River). *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 405 B.C., Nep.; Plin.*

ÆGRE, adv. (ægër, II). *1. With difficulty*

(of the mind). A) Objectively: Uncomfortably; in a sad, grievous, annoying, vexing manner, nescio quid meo animo est ægre, disturbs, troubles my mind, Plaut.; hoc mihi æ. est, this grieves, vexes, annoys me, Id.; æ. facere alcuī, to hurt, vex any one, Plaut.; Ter.; and æ. audire alqd ex alquo, any thing annoying, disagreeable, Id.—B) Subjectively: With grief, regret, displeasure, or dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly, disperse, ægre ferens, out of temper, vexed, Cic.; æ. ferre, to bear unwillingly, with displeasure, Id.; careo ægre, reluctantly, Id.—II. Meton.: With great difficulty, hardly, scarcely, æ. victa pertinacia, Liv.; nihil ægrius factum est, Cic.; ægerrime conficere alqd, Cæsa.

ÆGRESCO, Ære, v. inchoat. n. (æger). I. To grow sick, æ. morbis, Lucr.; corvi æ., Plin.—II. Fig. A) To grow worse, ægrecit medendo, Virg.—B) To grow sorrowful, to grieve, be vexed, æ. rebus latis, Stat.

ÆGRIMŌNĪA, æ, f. (æger). Sadness, sorrow, grief, Cic.; tristis æ., Hor.; æ. deformia, Id.

ÆGRITŪDO, inis, f. (æger). The condition of the æger, Sickness, indisposition. I. Of the body (for which in classic prose we find ægrotatio): elephantī fessi ægritudine, Plin.; ægritudine fessus, Tac.; æ. corporis, Curt.—II. Of the mind: Grief, sadness, sorrow, uneasiness, and the like, ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic æ. in animo, Cic.; ægritudine affici, Id.; curam et æ. ponere, Id.

ÆGROR, Æris, m. (æger). Sickness, Lucr.

ÆGRŌTĀTIO, Ænis, f. (ægrotus). Sickness, disease, infirmity, of the body (but ægritudo chiefly of the mind). I. Prop. A) Ut æ. in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo, Cic.—B) Meton.: Of plants, Plin.—II. Fig.: A morbid state of the mind, disease of the soul or mind, ægrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriæ, cupiditas, Cic.

ÆGRŌTO, 1 v. n. (ægrotus). To be sick. I. Prop.: vehementer diuque ægrotavit, Cic.; æ. graviter, Id.; æ. morbo, Hor.—II. Fig.: æ. in corpore, sic æ. in animo, Cic.—II. Fig.: ea res, ex qua animus ægrotat, Cic. Of abstr. objects: ægrotant artes, Plaut.; æ. fama, Lucr.

ÆGRŌTUS, a, um (æger). Sick. Subst.: A sick man. I. Prop.: quum ad eum ægrotum venissem, Cic.; æ. corpus, Hor.—II. Fig.: æ. animus, quem appellat insaniam, Cic.; æ. republica, Id.

ÆGYPTIACUS, a, um. Egyptian (usually Ægyptus), litas Æ., Plin.; libri Æ., Gell.

ÆGYPTIUS, a, um (Αἰγύπιος). Egyptian, Æ. mare, Plin.; Æ. rex, Cic. Subst.: An Egyptian, ibim aut felem violatum ab Ægyptio, Cic.

ÆGYPTUS, i (Αἴγυπτος). I. Masc.: Ægyptus, a mythic king of Egypt, brother of Danaus, Hyg.—II. Fem.: Egypt, Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic.

ÆLIANUS, a, um (Ælius). Of or belonging to Ælius, Ælian, Æ. oratiuncula, composed by the stoic L. Ælius Tubero, Cic.; Jus Æ., the code of laws by Sext. Ælius Patus: Æ. studia, i. e. of L. Ælius Stilo.

ÆLYNOS, i, m. (αἴλινος). A mournful song, elegy, dirge, Ov.

ÆLIUS, a, Æliua. I. A family name among the Romans.—II. Adj.: lex Æ. Sentia, passed under Augustus, containing provisions concerning the manumission of slaves.

ÆELLO, us, f. (ἄελλω). Æello. 1. One of the harpies, Ov. 2. One of Actæon's hounds, Id.

ÆMILIĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Æmilian family, P. Scipio Africanus Æmilianus, i. e. the younger Scipio Africanus, adopted by the son of the elder Scipio Africanus; he was the son of L. Æmilius Paulus, Vell.; called also simply Æmilianus, Plin.

ÆMILIUS, a, Æmilius. I. A Roman family name. The most celebrated was conqueror of Perseus, and father of the younger Scipio Africanus.—II. Adj.: Æmilian, Æ. tribus, Cic.; Liv.; Æ. via, the name of three several public roads, Liv.; Plin.

ÆMONIA, ÆMONIDES, ÆMONIS, ÆMONIUS. See HÆMONIA, &c.

ÆMULA, æ. See ÆMULUS.

ÆMŪLĀTIO, Ænis, f. Emulation, in good or bad sense; contention, rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge, ill-will, Cic.; æ. gloriæ, Tac.; æ. naturæ (in painting), Plin. In a bad sense: æ. prava, Tac.; inter Agrippinam et Domitiam infensa æ. exercebatur, Id.

ÆMŪLĀTOR, Æris, m. A zealous imitator, emulator, competitor, Juat.; æ. dei animus, Sen. Iron.: æ. Catonis, imitator, Cic.

ÆMŪLĀTUS, ūs, m. (for æmulatio). Jealousy, envy, Tac.

ÆMŪLOR, 1 v. dep. a. and n. (æmulus). To emulate ardently, in good or bad sense. I. In a good sense: To emulate, imitate, to vie with, to rival, strive to equal; with acc.: æ. instituta, Cic.; æ. studis alcujs, to be an ardent follower or disciple of any one, Liv.; æ. virtutes majorum, Tac.; æ. Homerum, to rival, contend with, Quint. Of things: Basilicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur, come up to, Plin. Seldom with dat.: veteribus æ., Quint.—II. In a bad sense: To be jealous of, to be envious to or of; with dat.: vis æmulamur, qui habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, Cic. With cum: ne cum æmuletur, Liv.

ÆMŪLUS, a, um (allied to im-itor). Desirous or eager to equal, emulating, in good or bad sense. I. In a good sense: Emulous, rivaling; commonly subst.: An emulator, rival, competitor; with gen.: æ. mearum laudum, Cic.; mulier æ. domesticæ laudis, Id.; Hannibal æ. itinerum Herculis, Liv.; æ. Platonis, Quint. With dat.: Cæsar summis oratoribus æ., Tac. Of things: labra æ. rosis, Mart.; spes æ. patriæ laudi, Virg.—II. In a bad sense: Jealous, envious. Subst.: An invidious rival. A) Gen.: æ. Misenus, Virg.; æ. Britannici, Suet.; æ. omnium, Id. Of things: Carthago æ. imperii Romani, Sall.; æ. senectus, envious at youth, Virg.—B) Esp.: A rival in love, Cic.

ÆNĀRIA, æ, f. Ænaria, a volcanic island off the coast of Campania, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, under which the Roman poets represented Typhoeus as lying. It was also called Pithecussæ and Inarime, now Ischia, Virg.; Ov.; Val. Flacc., &c.

ÆNĒĀDES, æ, m. (Αἰνεάδης or Αἰνεάδης). I. A male descendant of Æneus; e. g. his son Ascanius, Virg.—II. Meton.: One of the same race as Æneas; a Trojan, Virg.; very often, a Roman, Virg.; Ov.

ÆNĒAS or ÆNĒA, æ, m. (Αἰνεάς). 1. Æneas, son of Anchises and Venus, from whom the Romans claimed their descent, and whom they accordingly

ÆNEATOR.

honored as Juppiter Indiges. 2. *Æneas Silvius*, the third king of Alba, Liv.

ÆNEĀTOR and *contr.* **ÆNĀTOR**, ðris, m. (æs). *A trumpet*, Suet.

ÆNEĪS, idis or idos, f. *The Ænēid of Virgil*, Ov.; Gell.

ÆNEIUS, a, um (Æneas). *Of or belonging to Æneas*, Æ. nutrix, Virg.; Æ. virtus, Ov.; Æ. pietas, Id.

ÆNEUS [poet. also *Ænēus* or *Æhēnēus*], a, um (æs). I. *Made of copper or brass, bronze, copper, signum* æ., Cic.; lecti ærati et candelabra æ., Id. —II. *Meton.*: A) *Brassy, reddish*, æ. barba, Suet.; *conf.* **ÆNOBARBUS**. — B) *Solid, hard as metal, brazen*, æ. murus, Hor.; Ov.; æ. proles, the brazen age, Ov.

ÆNIANES, um, m. *Ænianses, a people of Thessaly*, Cic.

ÆNIDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Æneus, king of Propontis. The inhabitants of Cyzicus are so called, as having been descended from a son of Æneus*, V. Fl.

ÆNIGMA, ætis (dat. and abl. pl. ænigmati, according to Char), n. (αἰνίγμα). *A riddle, puzzle, enigma, anything thing mysterious or inexplicable*. I. *Gen.*: ænigmata somniorum, Cic.; æ. legum, the knotty points, Juv. —II. *Esp.* A) *An obscurity, dark saying, an obscure allegory*, Cic.; Quint.

ÆNIPES or **ÆHENIPES**, ædis (aenus, pes). *Brazen-footed, a boves*, Ov.

ÆNĪBARBUS (Æhēn.), i, m. (aenus, barba). *Red-beard, a cognomen of the Domitian gens at Rome*, Suet.

ÆNUS or **ÆHENUS**, a, um (æs), poet. for æneus. I. *Made of brass, bronze, or copper, crateres a.*, Virg. *Subst.*, nēnum, i, n., *A vessel of brass or copper*, Virg.; Ov. —II. *Meton.*: *Brazen, equiv. to firm, hard, invincible*. A) *Prop.*: manu a., Hor. — B) *Fig.*: *Hard, inexorable, a corda*, Stat.

ÆNUS or **-OS**, i, f. *Ænus, a town in Thrace, near the mouth of the Hebrus, now Eno*, Cic.; Liv. *The inhabitants, Æni, orum*, Liv.

ÆNUS, i, m. *Ænus, a river in Rætia, the boundary between Rætia and Noricum, now the Inn*, Tac.

ÆOLĒS, um, m. (Αἰολεῖς). *The Æolians in Asia Minor, and in the Peloponnesus*, Cic.; Var.; Quint.

ÆOLĪA, æ, f. (Αἰολία). *Æolia*. 1. *A province of Asia Minor, called also Æolis*. 2. *And also Æolias Insulæ, a group of islands near Sicily, now the Lipari islands*, Virg.

ÆOLYCUS, a, um (Αἰολικός). *Of or belonging to the Æolians, Æolian, Æ.* gens, Plin.; Æ. digammon, Quint.

ÆOLIDES, æ, m. (Αἰολίδης). *A male descendant of Æolus*, Ov.; e. g. *Ulysses, as the son of Sisyphus, who was a son of Æolus*, Virg.

ÆOLIPILA, æ, f. (Æolus, for ventus, wind; and pila, ball). *An instrument used in aerostatic experiments, Æolopile*, Vitruv.

ÆOLIS, idis, f. (Αἰολίς). I. *A province of Asia Minor (see ÆOLIA, l)*, Liv. —II. *A female descendant of Æolus, Halcyone*, Ov.; *Cymæa*, Id.

ÆOLIUS, a, um (Αἰόλιος). I. *Of or belonging to Æolus, Æolian, Æ.* virgo, i. e. *Arne*, Ov.; Æ. proles, i. e. *Athamas*, Id.; Æ. aurum, the golden fleece, on which Phryxus and Helle, grand-

ÆQUE.

children of Æolus, were carried, V. Fl. —II. *Of or belonging to Æolia or Æolis, Æolian, Æ.* insulæ, Plin. (see ÆOLIA, 2); Æ. puella, i. e. *Sappho of Lesbos*, Hor. Hence, Æ. carmen, i. e. *Sapphic*, Id.

ÆOLUS, i, m. (Αἰόλος). *Æolus*. 1. *God of the winds, king of the Æolian islands, Virg.* 2. *Son of Hellen, ancestor of the Æolians*, Serv.

ÆQUABILIS, e. *Conformable, consistent, uniform, equal*. I. *Prop.*: motus æ., Cic.; æ. habitus corporis, Id.; æ. partitio prædæ, Id. —II. *Fig.*: status reip. æ., Cic.; jus æ., Id.; æ. orationis genus, Id.

ÆQUABILITAS, ætia, f. (æquabilis). *Conformity, uniformity, equality, evenness*. I. *Prop.*: æ. motus, Cic. —II. *Fig.*: æ. universæ vitæ, Cic.; æ. juris, equality of law, Id. *Of speech*: æ. orationis, Cic.

ÆQUABILITER, adv. *Equally, in the same manner*, æ. prædam disperituro, Cic.

ÆQUÆVUS, a, um (æquus, ævum). *Of the same age*, æ. amicus, Virg.

ÆQUALIS, e (æquo). *Equal to another; but æquabilis, equal to one's self, consistent; usually with dat., subst. with gen.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: partem pedis esse æqualem alteri parti, Cic.; nymphæ æquali corpore, of equal shape, Virg. — B) *Uniform, even, level, flat*, æ. loca, Sall.; æ. terra, Ov. *Compar.*: imber æqualior, more regular, Liv. *Superl. not in class. auth.* —II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: paupertatem divitiis esse æqualem, to be equal in value, Cic.; peccata æ., Id. — B) *Esp.* 1) *Of time*: *Of the same age, coeval, contemporary*, Deiotari benevolentia in populum Rom. est ipsius æqualis ætati, as old as he himself, grown up with him, Cic.; exercitus æ. stipendiis suis, i. e. *grown up under arms*, Liv.; cui (Ennio) æqualis fuit Livius, contemporary, Cic.; in memoriam æ. incurro, the remembrance of contemporary occurrences, Cic. *With gen.*: via æ. dei, Id.; æquales ævi, Sil. 2) *Subst.*: *Æqualis*. a) *Oae of the same age*, senem adolescens ita dilexi ut æqualem, Cic.; meus fere æ., Id. ß) *Meton.*: *A companion in one's youth, a play-fellow*, Plaut.; Ter.; Virg. b) *A contemporary*, Philistus æ. illorum temporum, Cic.; maximos oratores habuit æquales, Id.

ÆQUALITAS, ætia, f. *Equality, evenness*. I. *Prop.*: æ. maris, smoothness, Sea; ad æ. redigere, Plin. —II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: æ. verborum, Cic.; æ. fraternæ, Id.; omnes exuta æqualitate jussa principis aspectare, equality of rights, Tac. — B) *Esp.*: *Equality of age*, æ. vestra, Cic.

ÆQUALITER, adv. *Equally, in the same manner, frumentum æ. distributum*, Cic.; collis ab summo æ. declivis, Cæs.

ÆQUANIMITAS, ætia, f. I. *Favor, benevolence, kindness, bonitas atque w.*, Ter. —II. *Patience, calmness*, æ. fit vescentibus lente Ægyptia, Plin.

ÆQUATYO, ðnis, f. *A making equal or even, equal distribution, equalizing*, æ. bonorum, Cic.; æ. gratiæ et dignitatis, Id.; æ. juris, Liv.

ÆQUE, adv. *Equally, in the same manner, just as*. I. *Prop.*: trabes æ. longæ, Cæs. —II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*, usually with atque, ac, et, or abob: *honore et gloria nou æ. omnes egent*, Cic.; æ. libenter, Id.; tibi æ. noti ac mihi, Id.; me colit æ. atque illum, Id.; lætamur amicorum læti-

ÆQUĪ

tia æ. atque nostra, Id.; æ. ac si, *just as if*, Id.; nisi æ. amicos et nosmetipsos diligamus, Id.; æ. quam, Liv.; Tac.; æ. ut, Plin.; æque...æque, Id.; Tac.; æ. cum alio, Plaut.; Ter.—B) *Esp.*: *With equity*, mihi id æ. factum arbitror, Plaut. *Compar.*, Sall.: *Superl.*, Sid.

ÆQUĪ, ōrum, *m.* *Æqui*, an ancient warlike people of Italy, dwelling in the upper valley of the Anio, and who, in conjunction with the Volsci, carried on constant hostilities against Rome, Liv.; Cic.

ÆQUICULANĪ See **ÆQUICULUS**.

ÆQUICŪLUS or **-CŪLUS**, a, um (*Æqui*). *Of the Æqui*, gens *Æ.*, Virg. *Subst.*, *Æquiculus*, i, m., *One of the Æqui*, *Æ.* asper, Ovid.; ager *Æquicolorum*, Liv.; ex *Æquiculis*, Plin., for which, *Æquiculaoi*, Id.

ÆQUICUS, a, um. *With the Æqui*, *Æ.* bellum, Liv.

ÆQUĪ-LĀTUS, ōris, *adj.* (*æquus*, *latus*). *Equilateral*, having equal sides, Aus.

ÆQUĪ-LĪBRIS, e (*æquus*, *libra*). *Evenly balanced*, in equipoise, Vitr.

ÆQUĪ-LĪBRĪTAS, ātis, *f.* (*æquilibrium*). *The equal distribution of powers in nature*, Cic.

ÆQUĪ-LĪBRĪUM, ii, *n.* (*æquilibrium*). *Perfect evenness*. I. *Prop.*: *Horizontal position*, levelness of surface, ligna submersa ad æ. aquæ, level, Sen.—II. *Meton.*: *Perfect equality*, Gell.

ÆQUĪMĒLIUM and **ÆQUĪMĒLIUM**, ii, *n.* *Æquimelium*, a void place in Rome, under the Capitol, where the house of Sp. Mælius was razed to the ground (solo æquata), as a punishment for his turbulent ambition; in Cicero's time it was used as a cattle-market, Cic.

ÆQUINOCTĪĀLIS, e (*æquus*, *nox*). *Of or belonging to the æquinox*, *equinoctial*, æ. horæ, Plin.: æ. circulus, the equator, Varr.

ÆQUINOCTĪUM, ii, *n.* (*æquus*, *nox*). *The æquinox*, æ. expectare, Cic.; auctumale æ., Liv.

ÆQUĪPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. *Comparable*, worthy to be compared, diis æ., Plaut.; æ. cum alio, Id.

ÆQUĪPĀRO (also *æquipero*). I *v. a.* and *n.* (*æquus*). I. *Act.*: *To compare*; with ad or dat.: æ. suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut.; æ. multitudinem mari tranquillo, Liv.—II. *Neut.*: *To equalize one's self*, to be equal, to come up to a person or thing; hence, mostly with acc.: ut nemo sociorum me æ. posset, Liv.

ÆQUĪPONDĪUM, ii, *n.* (*æquus*, *pondus*). *A counterpoise*, Vitr.

ÆQUĪTĀS, ātis, *f.* *Equality*. I. *Prop.*: *Symmetry*, *proportion*, *uniformity*, æ. membrorum, Suet.; portionum æquitate turbata, Sen.—II. *Fig. A*) *Fairness of conduct toward others*, equity, uprightness, impartiality, difficile est servare æquitatem, quæ est justitia maxime propria, Cic.; æ. tollitur omnis, si habere suum cuique non licet, Id. *With a subj. clause*: quam habet æquitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habent?—B) æ. animi (*seld.* *æquitas alone*), *An even, passionless disposition of the mind*, evenness of temper, equanimity, reasonableness, moderation, calmness of mind, novi moderationem animi tui et æquitatem, Cic. *Absol.*: quo in spectaculo mira populi Romani æ. erat, calmness, indifference, Cic.

ÆQUUS.

ÆQUO, I *v. a.* and *n.* (*æquus*). I. *Act.*: *To make equal*. A) I. *Prop.*: *To make even*, level, or smooth; *to even*, level, or plane, æquare aream cylindro, Virg.; Plin.; æquata agri planities. Cic.; æ. mensam, *to place straight*, Ov.; m. solo omaia (incendio), *to level with the ground*, Liv. 2) *Esp. a*) *Milit. t. t.*: æ. frontem, *to make straight the front of an army*, Liv.; æ. aciem, *to make equal*, or *equally strong*, Id. b) *Polit. t. t.*: æ. sortes, i. e. *to see that the lots were equal*, i. e. the number of affirmative and negative alike, Cic.—B) *Fig. I*) *Gen.*: *To make equal*, *to equal* or *equalize*; with cum or dat.: æquare dicta factis, Liv.; æ. numerum cum navibus, Virg.; solo æquandæ sunt dicituræ, *to be entirely abolished*, Liv.; per somnum vioumque dies noctibus æ., Id.:—thus, æ. nocti ludum, *to sit up all night at play*, Virg.; magnitudinem alcijs animum, *to keep on a level with*, Liv.; si pecunias æquari non placet, *be equally shared*, Cic.; æquata vela, *equally swelled*, Virg. *Absol.*: æquato omnium periculo, when all are exposed to the same danger. Cæs.; thus, æquato Marte, Liv. 2) *Esp.*: *Of judging*; *to make equal with words*, *to compare*, cum parva parte æquari, Cic.; æ. Hannibali Philippum, Liv.—II. *Neut.*: *To equal*, *to come up to* *by equaling*, attain to it; with dat. and acc.: qui (libri) jam illis (oratioibus) fere æquarunt, Cic.; velleræ nobulas æquantia, as thin as clouds, Ov.; sagitta æquans ventos, as swift as the winds, Virg.

ÆQUOR, ōris, *n.* (*æquus*). *Any flat or level surface*, plain. I. *Gen.*: in camporum patentiæ æquoribus habitantes, Cic.; thus, æquore campi exercere equos, Virg.; thus, without campi, of a plain, field, ferro sciendere æ., Id.; and, agere alqm æquore toto, Id.; speculorum æ., the surface of mirrors, Lucr.; æ. saxi, the smooth surface of marble, Id.; æ. vetricis, smoothness, Gell.—

II. *Esp.*: *Mostly in poets*, and in the plur.: *The even, smooth, or mirror-like surface of the sea*, quid tum planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam æ. illud poetæ vocant, Cic.; hence, the sea itself (also when rough agitated), with and without, maris, ponti, and the like: vastum maris æ. araudum, Virg. *Absol.*: æ. Atlanticum, Hor. In the plur.: sæva quierant æ., Virg. In prose: et æquore et terra, Sall.; placidum æquor, Tac. *Of the River Tiber*, Virg. *Meton.*: magno feror æquore, of a great or copious subject, Ov.

ÆQUORĒUS, a, um (*æquor*). *Of or belonging to the sea*, æ. rex, i. e. Neptune, Ov.; æquorei Britanni, encircled by the sea, Id.; æ. grævus, i. e. fishes, Virg.; æ. Achilles, as the son of Thetis, Luc.

ÆQUUS, a, um. *Equal*. I. *Prop. A*) *Gen. v*) *Even*, level, flat, plane, smooth, æ. et planus locus, Cic.; in æ. locum se demittit, Cæs.; regiones æquissimæ, very flat, Id.; sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive æquo, sive ex superiore, i. e. below, before the (higher sitting) judges, or in the Senat., or else from the rostra (in the assemblies), Cic.; conf. et ex superiore et ex æquo loco sermones habiti, i. e. in private affairs, Id. b) *Subst.*, æquum, *A plain*, faciem in æquo campi victoriam fore, in the open field, Liv.; in æquo stare, in the plain, Tac.; in æquum eniti, up the slope, Id.—B) *Equal*, with regard to another object, quum æquam partem tu tibi sumpseris ac populo Romano miseris? an equal part, one half, Cic.—

II. *Fig.*: A) (The image is taken from a field of bat-

AER.

He that is level, and therefore favorable for military operations): Convenient, favorable, advantageous, locum se æquum ad dimicandum dedisse, Cæs. Of time: judicium æquiere tempore fieri oportere, more propitium, Cic. Of other things: Favorable, kind, friendly, propitious, meis æquissimis utuntur auribus, Id.; thus, æ. oculis aspicit, Virg. Thus also of persons: piscatos æquosque ab alqno discedere, Q. Cic. Subst.: ut, me tibi amicissimum esse, et æqui et iniqui intelligant, both friends and enemies, Cic.; æquis iocisque, Liv.—B) (After L, B) s) With regard to another object: Equal (in nature, value, condition, &c.), proportionate, like, similar, æ. conditio, æ. certamen proponitur, Cic.; æquo Marte dimicare, pugnare, with equal success, Cæs.; Liv.; æquo prælio discedere, with equal advantage, Id.; so, æqua manu discedere, Sall. Subst.: An equal, pæer, in æquos fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, Auct. Her. b) Adv.: ex æquo, in like manner, with equal right, advantage, &c., Ov.; Liv.; Tac.; in æquo esse, stare, to be like, Liv.; Sen.; in æquo ponere alqum alci, to make equal, to compare, Liv.—C) 1) Of one's behavior toward another: morally or lawfully equal; i. e. Equitable, just, right, fair, of persons and (offener) of things; absol. or with dat.: prætor æ. et sapiens, Cic.; magister æ. impartial, Cic.; so, æ. estimator et iudex, Id. Of things: Equitable, just, fair, proper, æ. et honesta postulat, Cic. With an obj. clause: æquum esse illos cogitare, Id.; æquum est, it is right, followed by ut, Plaut.; Ter. Absol., in the abl. after a compar.: injurias gravius æquo habere, Sall.; thus, potus largius æquo, Hor. 2) In the neuter, subst., æquum, What is equitable or just, equity, right, in rebus iniquissimis quid potest esse æqui? Cic. Very often, æquum et bonum, or æquum bonum, what is right and good, right and just, justice and equity, quum de æquo et bono disputaretur, Cic.; illi æquum bonum traderent, Id. Thus also the legal term æquius melius, according to greater equity; and, æqui boni facere alqd, to be content with, to submit to; tranquillissimus animus meus qui totum istuc æqui boni facit, Id.—D) Of the mind: Even, calm, composed, undisturbed, tranquil (usually only in connection with animus), concedo, et quod animus æ. est et quæ necesse est, Cic.; æquo animo et libenter parare, Id.

AER, æëris (acc. usually æëra), m. (ἀήρ). The air. I. The atmospheric air or atmosphere (opp. to æther, the higher or thin air), Cic. In plur., Lucr.; Vitr.—II. Meton. poet. A) A cloud or mist wherewith any one clothes himself, Virg.—B) The aerial, lofty height of a tree, top, Virg.

ÆRĀRIA, æ, f. (ærarius, sc. officina). A brass foundery, copper-works, Varr.; Plin.

ÆRĀRIUM, ii, n. (æs). A treasury. I. Gen.: æ. privatum (Cæsaris), the privy purse, Nep.; æ. commune, Id.—II. Esp.: The public treasure of the Roman people kept in the temple of Saturn; also, the Treasury, quum effudisset ærarium, Cic.; dare alci pecuniam ex ærario, Id. A certain part of the ærarium, which could not be touched except in case of necessity, was called æ. sanctius, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. In the ærarium were also kept the public records and the standards of the legions, archives, Cic.; Tac.; Liv.

ÆRUMNOSUS.

ÆRĀRIUS, a, um (æs). I. Of or belonging to brass, bronze, or copper, æ. structuræ (or sectoræ), mines, Cæs.; æ. fornaces, smelting furnaces, Plin.; æ. metallum, a copper mine, Vitr.; æ. faber, a copper-smith, Plin.; also simply, ærarius, Id.; Mart.—II. Esp. A) Of or belonging to money, æ. ratio, standard of coinage, Cic.; Quint.; tribunus æ., paymaster, Varr.—B) Meton. subst.: ærarii, orum, m. (sc. cives), Citizens of the lowest class, who had to pay a poll-tax, and were destitute of the jus suffragii (to be degraded to this class was a great disgrace); referre alqm in ærarios, Cic. In the sing.: facere alqm æ., Liv.

ÆRĀTUS, a, um (æs). Covered or ornamented with copper or brass, æ. lecti, with brazen legs, Cic.; æ. naves, Cæs.; Hor. Poet.: æ. acies, i. e. armed, Virg.; æ. catena, quite of brass, Prop.; æratus murus, strong, impenetrable, Id. By a play upon words: tribuni non tam ærati quam ærarii, not exactly covered with brass (i. e. possessed of money, rich), but ærarii. See ÆRARIUS, II., B. Sarcast., of a rich man, Cic.

ÆRĒUS (trisyll.), a, um (æs). I. Made of copper or brass, bronze, brazen, æ. cornua, Virg. Subst., æreus, i, m. (sc. numus), A copper coin, Vitr.; æreum, i, n., Copper color, Plin.—II. Covered or adorned with brass, æ. clipeus, puppis, Virg.

ÆRĪFER (trisyll.), Æra, Ærum (æs, fero). Carrying metallic, i. e. brazen cymbals, æ. manus comitum (Bacchi), Ov.

ÆRĪPES, Ædis (æs, pes). I. Brazen-footed, æ. cerva, Virg.; taurus, Ov.—II. Meton. (as χαλκίπους): Quick-footed, æ. cervi, Aus.

ÆRIUS (scldom ærëus), a, um (ἀέριος). I. A) Of or belonging to the (atmospheric) air, acrial, animantium genera quatuor, quorum. . alterum pennigerum et æ., living in the air, Cic. Poet.: a. domus, i. e. the space of heaven, Hor.; a. mel (because the bee was believed to produce its honey from falling dew), Virg.—B) Meton.: Aerial, lofty, high. a. Alpes, Virg.

ÆRO, Ænis, m. (αἶψα). A wicker dorser, basket, ærones arena pleni, Plin.

ÆRŌPE, Æs, and ÆRŌPĀ, æ, f. (Ἀερόπη). Ærope, the wife of Æteus, Ov.

ÆRŌSUS, s, um (æs). Full of, abounding in brass or copper, æ. aurum, ferrum, containing, mixed with much brass or copper, Plin.

ÆRŪCA, æ, f. (æs). A kind of verdigris, Vitr. ÆRŪGINŌSUS, a, um (ærogo). I. Full of copper-rust, rusty, æ. manus, Sen.

ÆRŪGO, Ænis, f. (æs; conf. Ferrugo). I. Rust of copper, verdigris, æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit, Cic.; Plin.—B) Meton. poet.: Rusty coin, Juv.—II. Fig. A) Ill-will, envy, jealousy, malice, Hor.; Mart.—B) Avarice, Hor.

ÆRUMNA, æ, f. (confr. for ægrimonia, from æger). Hard or toilsome misery, hardship, misfortune, calamity, distress [stronger than the synonyms molestia, dolor, labor, mœror], mœror (est) ægritudo flebilis, ærumna ægritudo laboriosa, dolor ægritudo crucians, Cic.—II. Defeat, overthrow, Amm.

ÆRUMNĀBĪLIS, e (ærumna). Miserable, calamitous, Lutr.

ÆRUMNŌSUS, a, um (ærumna). Full of trouble or misery, miserable, calamitous, miseros, afflictos, ærumnosos, calamitosos, Cic.;

ÆRUSCO.

conf. ærummosissima mulier Terentia, Id. *Of things.* æ. salum, Cic. poet.

ÆRUSCO, are, v. n. (ær). *To seek or beg one's bread by going about and exhibiting tricks, Sen. Esp., of mendicant philosophers, Sen.*

ÆS, æris, n. 1. *Copper, brass, bronze, æ. rude, Plin.; instead of which, æ. Cyprium (from cuprum), Id.; scoria æris, slags of copper, Id.; flos æris, copper flower, Id.; squama æris, scale of copper, Cels.; leges to æ. incidere, Cic.—II. Meton.: Any thing made of brass, copper, or bronze. A) Gen. (mostly poet.): Of a brazen tool, weapon, shield, trumpet, &c., ære clere viros, i. e. by means of the tuba, Virg.; cymbals made of brass, Ov.; an angle, Id.; a shield, Virg.; a foot-bath, Hor.; a brazen statue, Id. In prose, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) Money (because the most ancient coin was made of copper), æ. circumforaneum, money borrowed of the bankers round the forum, Cic.; æs alienum, borrowed money, i. e. a debt, Id.; in æ. alienum incidere, to get into debt, Id.; in ære a. esse, to be in debt, Id.; laborare ex ære alieno, Cæs.; virtus suo ære censetur, by its own internal worth, Sen.; thus, magister alicujus æris, of some merit, Gell. 2) Meton. a) For as, unity of the standard of coinage: æs grave, the old heavy coin (a pound, an as), Liv.; æris millies, tricies, Cic. b) Pay, wages, hire, dare æra militibus, the pay (commonly spondium), Liv. Hence, æra for stipendia, military service, Cic.; quod ad æs exit, turns to profit, Sen.; multi anni sunt, quam ille in ære meo eat, is in my pay, i. e. my friend, Cic. c) Particular, item of an account, si æra singula probasti, Cic.*

ÆSÆCUS or -ACOS, i, m. (Αἰσακος). *Æsaçus, the son of Priam, Ov.*

ÆSAR, æris, m. (Αἰσαρος). *Æsar, a river in Lower Italy, near Crotona, now Esaro or Necete, Ov.*

ÆSÆRUS, æ, um. *Of or belonging to the River Æsar, Æ. flumen, i. e. Æsar, Ov.*

ÆSCHINES, is, m. (Αἰσχίνης). *Æschines. 1. A disciple of Socrates, Cic. 2. A famous orator of Athens, rival to Demosthenes, Cic. 3. A physician of Athens, Plin.*

ÆSCHYLEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to (the tragedian) Æschylus, Æschylian, Æ. cothurnus, Prop.*

ÆSCHYLUS, i, m. (Αἰσχύλος). *Æschylus. 1. The first great Greek tragedian, Cic.; Hor. 2. A rhetorician of Cnidos, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic.*

ÆSCULAPIUS, ii, m. (Αἰσκληπιός). *Æsculapius, the son of Apollo and Coronis, the god of the medical science, Cic.; Cels.*

ÆSCULETUM, ÆSCULEUS, ÆSCULINUS, and ÆSCULUS. *See Esc.*

ÆSERNIA (ES), æ, f. *Æsernia, a town of Sannium, also Vulturnus, now Isernia or Serigna, Cic.*

ÆSERNINUS, n, um. *Of or belonging to the town Æsernia, Æ. ager, Liv.; A surname of Marcellus, made prisoner there, Liv. As subst.: Æsernini, orum, m., Inhabitants of Æsernia, Liv.*

ÆSERNINUS, i. *Æserninus, a famous gladiator; hence, prov.: cum Æsernio Pacidianus, i. e. one hero compared with another, Cic.*

ÆSIS, is, m. *Æsis, a river in Umbria, now Esino or Fiumesino, Liv.*

ÆSÖN, önis, m. (Αἰσών). *Æson, the father of Jason, Ov.*

ÆSTIVE.

ÆSÖNIDES, æ, m. (Αἰσωνίδης). *Son or descendant of Æson, e. g. Jason, Ov.*

ÆSÖNIUS, a, um (Æson). *Æsanian, Æ. heros, i. e. Jason, Ov.*

ÆSÖPIUS or ÆSÖPEUS, a, um (Æsopus). *Æsopian, Æ. fabula, Phæd.*

ÆSOPUS, i, m. (Αἰσώπος). *Æsopus, Æsop. 1. A Greek writer of fables, a native of Phrygia, Phæd.; Quint. 2. A tragic actor, friend of Cicero, Cic.*

ÆSTAS, ætis, f. (allied to æstus). 1. *The hot season, summer, locute æstas, in the beginning of summer, Cic.; anni æ., summer-time, Gell.—II. Meton. A) A year, Virg.; the time of a campaign, Vell.: Tac.—B) The air or heat of summer, æ. serena, Virg.—C) In pl.: Freckles, spots on the skin (caused by heat), Plin.*

ÆSTIFER, æra, ærum (æstus, fero). 1. *Bringing heat, hot, æ. ignes, Cic.—II. Suffering heat, hot, sultry, æ. arva, Lucan.*

ÆSTIMABILIS, e (æstimo). *Estimable, valuable, Cic.*

ÆSTIMATIO, önis, f. (æstimo). 1. *A valuing, valuation, estimation. A) Prop.: potestas omnium æstimationis habendæ censori permittitur, Cic.; æ. frumenti, of the price of the supply of corn, Id.: æ. pœnæ, the voluntary fixation of a fine (with the Athenians), Id.; æstimationes possessionum et rerum, appraisalment of the estates according to their former (higher) value, Cæs.; thus, prædia in æstimationem accipere, to receive at the higher valuation, Cic., and functionally, æstimationem accipere, to suffer loss, Id.; æqua æ. facta, low-rated, Cæs.—B) Meton. 1) Concr.: An estate valued, quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, estates received instead of ready money at too high a valuation, Cic. 2) The price, worth, value of a thing, Catull.—II. Fig. gen.: Any judgment of the value of an object, consideration, valuation, estimation, rule, standard, æstimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv.; non militis de imperatore æstimatio, the right of judging, Id.; æstimatione recta severus, Tac.*

ÆSTIMATOR, öris, m. *One who values any thing. I. Prop.: An appraiser, estimator, vendor frumenti, Cic.—II. Fig.: One who estimates or forms an opinion of any thing, a judge, justus rerum æ., Cic.*

ÆSTIMO (æstumo), I v. a. (æs, with the termination -timo; conf. AUTUMO, FINITIMUS, MARITIMUS, &c.). *To appraise, rate, value, estimate (in respect of money). I. Prop.: æ. possessiones, Cic.; æ. prata magno, Id.; æ. litem or litas, to determine the sum of money to be paid by the party convicted, to estimate the damages, Id.—II. Fig.: To appraise, value, rate, estimate, judge of any thing by its intrinsic or real value, vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimant, Cic.; æ. amicicias non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall. Instead of which we find sometimes, but rarely, the abl.: æ. virtutem annis, by one's years, Hor.; æ. slqd magni; instead of which, also, æ. slqd magno. With an obj. clause: me esse mortuum nihil æstimo, I value as nothing, I don't care, Cic. poet. With a relat. clause: æstimabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, Sall.*

ÆSTIVA, orum. *See ÆSTIVUS.*

ÆSTIVE, adv. *Summer-like, as in sum-*

ÆSTIVO.

mer, æ. viaticus, as in summer, i. e. lightly, spring-ly, Plaut.

ÆSTIVO, l v. n. (æstivus). *To pass the summer any where, reside any where during the summer (opp. hiberno), æ. gregea, Varr.*

ÆSTIVUS, a, um (æstas). 1. *Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer, æstivos menses rei militari dare, Cic.; æ. locus, summer residence or seat, Id.; æ. saltus, summer pasturage, Liv.; æ. aves, birds of summer, Liv.; æ. animalia, vermin, Plin.; æ. castra, a summer camp, Sall.; æ. aurum, summer ornaments, Juv.*—II. *Subst., æstiva, orum, n. A) (sc. castra) 1) A summer encampment, summer quarters (opp. hiberna), Cic. Ironically: æ. prætoris, pleasure-house. 2) Meton.: The time spent in a summer camp, i. e. a campaign, nulla ex trinis æstivis gratulatio, Cic.; æstivis confectis, after the campaign was ended, Id.*—B) (sc. loca) 1) *Places of pasture during the summer, summer pastures, Plin. 2) Meton.: A herd or flock in summer pastures, Virg.*

ÆSTUARUM, ii, n. (æstus). 1. *Low land, liable to be overflowed with sea-water, a salt marsh, an estuary, pedestria itinera coactis æstuaris, Cæs.*—II. *Meton. A) A morass, in æstuaris ac paludes, Cæs.*—B) *T. t. in Mining: An air-hole, air-shaft, fodere æstuaris, Plin.*

ÆSTUO, l v. n. (æstus). 1. *A) To be in violent or boisterous motion, ignis æstuat, blazes up, Ov.; gurgēs æ., rages, yeasts, rolls, foams; thus, unda æ., Hor.; tepefactus humor æ., boils, Virg.; arbor ventis pulsa æ., waves, Lucr.; quasi æstuantis animiter, of the breath descending and ascending, Gell.*—B) *Meton. 1) (of the effect of fire): To be warm or hot, to burn or glow, exustus ager æ., Virg. 2) Esp. of men and animals: To feel heat, to be warm or hot, ille quum æstualet, umbram accutus est, Cic.*—II. *Fig. A) To ferment with passion, to be in a violent passion, to be restless, disturbed, or excited, to glow, æ. illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.; æ. invidia, Sall.; æ. in alqa re, to glow with love, Ov.*—B) *To totter, waver, hesitate, fluctuate, æstusbat dubitatione, Cic.; sententia æstuat, Hor.*

ÆSTUOSE, adv. *With heat, furiously, æ. absorbere, Plaut. Compar.: æ. inarsit, more fiercely, Hor.*

ÆSTUOSUS, a, um (æstus). *Full of agitation or heat. 1. Prop.: Fermenting, boiling, foaming, frets æ., Hor.*—II. *Meton.: Glowing, burning, very hot, æ. pulverulenta via, Cic. Superl.: æstuosissimi dies, Plin.*

ÆSTUS, ūs [gen. æsti, Pac.], m. (perhaps related to ætho, Sanct. us, to burn). *A violent undulatory or heaving motion. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: fervet æstu pelagus, surf, Pac.; exsultant æstu latices (abeni), bubble, Virg. 2) Concr.: The waves, billows, surges of the sea, delphines æstum scabant, Virg.*—B) *Esp.: The regular agitation of the sea with ebb and flow, tide, flux and reflux, quid de marinis æstibus dicam? Cic.; æ. ex alto se incitat, comes in, or makes, Cæs.; æ. minuit, decreases, goes out, Id.; accessus æstus, i. e. the beginning of the ebb, Id.; æ. maxime tumentes, spring-tides, Plin.; æ. inanes, low tides, Id.*—C) *Meton. 1) a) Fire, glowing or scorching heat, furit æstus ad auras, Virg.; æ. medi, noon-day heat, Id.; labore et æstu languidus, Sall. b) Esp.: Febrile heat, homines ægri quum æstu*

febrigue jactantur, Cic.; æ. ulceris, fever caused by a wound, Att. ap. Cic. 2) Concr.: The undulatory flow, or stream, of atoms, Lucr.; the magnetic fluid, Id.; the evaporation of the Avernus, Id.—II. *Fig. A) Whirlpool, vortex, commotion, ferment, te quasi æ. ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic.; civis belli æ., Hor.*—B) *A restless wandering or agitation of the mind, restlessness, æ. anxiety, qui tibi æ., quæ te obruet! Cic.*—C) *Passionate excitement, vehemence, ardor, glow, fury, æ. pectoris, flame, ardor of love, Ov.; æstu irsum fluctuare, Virg.*

ÆSTYI (Æstii, Æstui), orum, m. *Æsty, a people on the coast of the Baltic, in mod. Courland and Wilna, Tac.*

ÆSULA, æ, f. *Æsula, a small town of the Æqui, now Poli, Hor.*

ÆSULANUS, a, um (Æsula). *Of or belonging to Æsula, Æsulian, Æ. arx, Liv.*

ÆTAS, atis (gen. pluri. ætatum, Liv.), f. (contr. from ævitas, from ævum). *The time of a man's life, lifetime, duration of life, life, age. 1. Prop.: breve enim tempus ætatis satis longum est ad bene honesteque vivendum, Cic.; Neator tertiam jam ætatem hominum vivebat, Id. With an adjective or the like, of the stages or conditions of life, age, sua cuique parti ætatis tempestivitas est data, Id.; thus, ætas adulta, media, protracta, senescentes, ingravescentes, Id.; æ. consularis, the forty-third year, Id.; æ. militaris, Sall. Sometimes the context limits the sense to a definite age, without any particular attribute, esp. youth or advanced age; thus, of youth, tua æ. incidit in id bellum, Cic.; of old age, magoum æfferret mihi æ. ipsa solatium, Id.; Sophocle jam affecto ætate, Id.; torbo atque ætate confectus, Sall.*—II. *Meton. A) Of the duration of trees or other inanimate things: æ. arborum, Plin.; viciou ætatem fert, keeps well; vinum accipit ætatem, takes the flavor of old wine, Plin.*—B) 1) *Gen.: Period of time, time, age, philosophia jacuit usque sd hanc ætatem, Cic. Hence, 2) Concr.: The people of a particular period, a generation, an age, quid oos dura refugimus ætas? Hor.; incuriosa suorum æ., Tac.*—C) *In a still wider sense: Time (esp. of long duration), omnia fert ætas, acinum quoque, Virg.; thus, æ. delet sqld, Hor.; ætatem, adv., for a time, Ter.; Lucr.; also, a very long time, an age, Plaut.; in ætate, sometimes, now and then, at times, Id.*

ÆTATŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ætas). *Juvenile, tender age, youth, in primis puerorum ætatulis, Cic.*

ÆTERNITAS, atis, f. (æternus). 1. *Eternity, tempus est pars quadam æternitatis, Cic.; quod ex omni æternitate verum fuerit, from all eternity, Id.—instead of which also simply ex æternitate, from eternity.*—II. *Meton. A) Everlasting duration, perpetuity, imperishableness, immortality, mihi populus æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Of things: cedri materis æternitas, Plin.*—B) *A title of the emperors: rogatus per æternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep.*

ÆTERNO, are, v. a. (æternus). *To eternalize, immortalize, perpetuate, æ. virtutes aliquid, Hor.*

ÆTERNUS, a, um (contr. from æviterus, from ævum). 1) *Eternal, everlasting, nihil, quod ortum sit, æternum esse potest, Cic.; æ. sollicitudo, lasting, perpetual, Sall.; æ. urbs, l. e. Rome, Tib. Compar.: nec est ligno ulli æternior natura,*

ÆTERNUS.

febrigue jactantur, Cic.; æ. ulceris, fever caused by a wound, Att. ap. Cic. 2) Concr.: The undulatory flow, or stream, of atoms, Lucr.; the magnetic fluid, Id.; the evaporation of the Avernus, Id.—II. *Fig. A) Whirlpool, vortex, commotion, ferment, te quasi æ. ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic.; civis belli æ., Hor.*—B) *A restless wandering or agitation of the mind, restlessness, æ. anxiety, qui tibi æ., quæ te obruet! Cic.*—C) *Passionate excitement, vehemence, ardor, glow, fury, æ. pectoris, flame, ardor of love, Ov.; æstu irsum fluctuare, Virg.*

ÆSTYI (Æstii, Æstui), orum, m. *Æsty, a people on the coast of the Baltic, in mod. Courland and Wilna, Tac.*

ÆSULA, æ, f. *Æsula, a small town of the Æqui, now Poli, Hor.*

ÆSULANUS, a, um (Æsula). *Of or belonging to Æsula, Æsulian, Æ. arx, Liv.*

ÆTAS, atis (gen. pluri. ætatum, Liv.), f. (contr. from ævitas, from ævum). *The time of a man's life, lifetime, duration of life, life, age. 1. Prop.: breve enim tempus ætatis satis longum est ad bene honesteque vivendum, Cic.; Neator tertiam jam ætatem hominum vivebat, Id. With an adjective or the like, of the stages or conditions of life, age, sua cuique parti ætatis tempestivitas est data, Id.; thus, ætas adulta, media, protracta, senescentes, ingravescentes, Id.; æ. consularis, the forty-third year, Id.; æ. militaris, Sall. Sometimes the context limits the sense to a definite age, without any particular attribute, esp. youth or advanced age; thus, of youth, tua æ. incidit in id bellum, Cic.; of old age, magoum æfferret mihi æ. ipsa solatium, Id.; Sophocle jam affecto ætate, Id.; torbo atque ætate confectus, Sall.*—II. *Meton. A) Of the duration of trees or other inanimate things: æ. arborum, Plin.; viciou ætatem fert, keeps well; vinum accipit ætatem, takes the flavor of old wine, Plin.*—B) 1) *Gen.: Period of time, time, age, philosophia jacuit usque sd hanc ætatem, Cic. Hence, 2) Concr.: The people of a particular period, a generation, an age, quid oos dura refugimus ætas? Hor.; incuriosa suorum æ., Tac.*—C) *In a still wider sense: Time (esp. of long duration), omnia fert ætas, acinum quoque, Virg.; thus, æ. delet sqld, Hor.; ætatem, adv., for a time, Ter.; Lucr.; also, a very long time, an age, Plaut.; in ætate, sometimes, now and then, at times, Id.*

ÆTATŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ætas). *Juvenile, tender age, youth, in primis puerorum ætatulis, Cic.*

ÆTERNITAS, atis, f. (æternus). 1. *Eternity, tempus est pars quadam æternitatis, Cic.; quod ex omni æternitate verum fuerit, from all eternity, Id.—instead of which also simply ex æternitate, from eternity.*—II. *Meton. A) Everlasting duration, perpetuity, imperishableness, immortality, mihi populus æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Of things: cedri materis æternitas, Plin.*—B) *A title of the emperors: rogatus per æternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep.*

ÆTERNO, are, v. a. (æternus). *To eternalize, immortalize, perpetuate, æ. virtutes aliquid, Hor.*

ÆTERNUS, a, um (contr. from æviterus, from ævum). 1) *Eternal, everlasting, nihil, quod ortum sit, æternum esse potest, Cic.; æ. sollicitudo, lasting, perpetual, Sall.; æ. urbs, l. e. Rome, Tib. Compar.: nec est ligno ulli æternior natura,*

ÆTHER.

Plin.—B) *Adv.* a) in æternum, to all eternity, forever, urbs in æ. condita, Liv. b) æternum, *Eternally, incessantly, ever, sedet æternumque se debet*, Virg.; æ. latrans, Id.

ÆTHER, Æris or Æros, m. (αἰθήρ). I. A) *The upper, thinner air, ether (opp. aër, the atmospheric air)*, Cic.—B) *Æther, as a deity, the son of Chaos and Night, or, according to others, Jupiter*, Cic.

—II. *Meton.* A) *Heaven, rex ætheris altus Juppiter*, Virg.—B) *Gen.: The air, gelidi sub ætheris sxe*, Virg.—C) *The Upper World (in opposition to the lower regions), æthere in alto durus perferre labores*, Virg.

ÆTHEREUS and **ÆTHERIUS**, a, um (αἰθήριος). I. *Prop.: Of or belonging to the ether, ethereal, altissima ætheresque natura*, Cic.—II.

Meton. A) *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly, æ. arces*, Ov.; *mons ætherio vertice, reaching to heaven*, Tib.—B) *Gen.: Of or belonging to the air, æ. nubes*, Lucr.; æ. aqua, rain, Ov. C) *Of or belonging to the Upper World, vesci aura ætheria*, Virg.

ÆTHIÖPIA, æ, f. (Αἰθιοπία). *Æthiopia*, Plin.

ÆTHIÖPICUS, s, um. *Æthiopian, Æ. oceanus*, Plin.

ÆTHIOPS, Æpis, m. (Αἰθίοψ). I. *An Ethiopian*, Plin. *Adj.: Ethiopian, Æ. lacus*, Ov.—II. *Meton.* A) *Appell.: A negro, blackamoor, black (opp. albus)*, Juv.; Plin.—B) *Adj.: Heavy, stupid, cum hoc homine ac cum stipite Æthiops*, Auct. Or. in Sen.

ÆTHÖN, Ænis, m. (αἰθών, burning). *Æthon, the name of a horse in the chariot of Phæbus*, Ov.; of *Pallas*, Virg.

ÆTHRA, æ, f. (αἶθρα), poet. for æther. I. *Air, volans ales in æthra*, Virg.—II. *The clear sky, æ. siderca*, Virg.

ÆTHRA, æ, f. (Αἶθρα). *Æthra*. I. *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas*, Ov. 2. *Daughter of Pütheus, mother of Theseus*, Ov.

ÆTNA, æ [poet. also, Æτοε, Æs, Ov.], f. (Αἴτνη). I. *Mount Ætna, in Sicily, the fabled abode of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, nov Monte Gibello*, Cic. 2. *A town at the foot of this mountain*, Cic.

ÆTNAËUS, s, um (Æτνα). I. *Of or belonging to Mount Ætna, Æ. ignes*, Cic.; *Æ. fratres*, i. e. *the Cyclopes*, Virg.; *Æ. deus*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Val. Fl. *Subst., Ætneæ, orum, m., Dwellers near Ætna*, Just.—II. *Meton. poet.: Sicilian, Æ. tellus*, Sicily, Ov.

ÆTNEŒSIS, e (ÆTNA, 2). *Of or belonging to the town Ætna, Æ. ager*, Cic. *Subst., Ætneæses, imm, m., Inhabitants of Ætna*, Cic.

ÆTÖLIA, æ, f. (Αἰτωλία). *Ætolia, a province in the southwest of Northern Greece*, Cic.

ÆTÖLICUS, a, um (Æτωλία). *Ætolian, Æ. bellum*, Liv.

ÆTÖLIS, idis, f. (Αἰτωλίδς). *An Ætolian woman*, i. e. *Deianira*, Ov.

ÆTÖLIUS, a, um, poet. for Ætolicus. *Ætolian, Æ. heros*, i. e. *Diomedes*, Ov.

ÆTÖLUS, a, um (Αἰτωλός). *Ætolian, Æ. arma*, i. e. *of Diomedes*, Ov.; *Æ. urbs*, i. e. *Arpi in Apulia, built by Diomedes*, Virg.; *Æ. plagæ*, i. e. *hunting nets or toils (with allusion to Meleager and the Calydonian bear)*, Hor. *Subst., Ætoli, orum, m., Inhabitants of Ætolia*, Cic.; Liv.

ÆVITAS, ætis, f. (æωνium). *Stage of life, æge*, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.; *of old age*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.

AFFECTIO.

ÆVITERNUS, a, um (ævitas). *Eternal, æ. domus*, Varr.

ÆVUM, i, n. [a secondary form, ævus, i, m., Plaut.; Lucr.], mostly poet. for ætas (akin to Greek αἰών, αἰών, Germ. ewig, Eug. ever). *The time of a man's life, lifetime, duration of life, life, æge*. I. *Prop.: in cœlo cum diis agere æge*, Eunn. ap. Cic.; *thus, securum agere æge*, Hor. *Of the several stages or ages of life: flos ævi*, Ov.; *integer ævi*, Virg. *Of old age: ævo collectus, ubi situs*, Virg. *Of animals: æ. piscium*, Plin.—

II. *Meton.* A) *The whole duration or usual age of plants, æge, æ. arborum*, Plin.; *arbor uculato ævo, of unknown growth*, Hor.; *lupinus patitur ævum, keeps well, bears its age*, Col.—B) 1) *Gen.: Period of time, time, ingenia nostri ævi*, Vell.; *ævi ejus rex*, Plin. 2) *Concr.: The people of a particular period, generation, de quibus consensus ævi judicaverint*, Plin.—C) *In a still wider sense: Time (esp. of long duration), omnia vitata deitibus ævi*, Ov.; *omne in ævum, for all time, forever; also simply, in ævum*, Hor.; *conf. per ævum mnsura monumenta, for centuries, for a long while*, Ov.; æ. donare, eternity, Luc.

ÆFER, fra, frum. I. *Adj.: African, for Africanus, A. æquora, the sea between Africa and Sicily*, Ov.; A. avis, i. e. *a Numidian hen*, Hor.; A. murex, i. e. *of Gætulia*, Id.—II. *Subst., Afri, orum, m., Africans*, Cic.; Virg. *In the sing.: dirus A.*, i. e. *Hannibal*, Hor. *Poet.: medius liquor sæcernet Europen ab Afro, i. e. from Africa*, Id.

AF-FÄBER, bra, brum. *Skillful, ingenious, a. industria*, Symm.

AFFABILIS, e (ad, fari). *Easy to be spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind; with dat.: omnibus affabilis*, Cic.; *Cyclops non dictu s. ulli*, Virg. *Compar.*, Sen.

AFFABILITAS, ætis, f. (affabilis). *Courteousness, affability, kindness, conciliat animos bonium affabilitas sermonis*, Cic.

AFFÄBRE, adv. (stÄber). *In a workmanlike manner, ingeniously, skillfully, (signum dei) s. factum*, Cic.

AFFÄTİM (also separately, ad fatim), adv. (ad, fatim). *Abundantly, sufficiently, enough, more than enough, isdem seminibus homines a. vescuntur*, Cic.; a. parare commestum, Sall. *With gen. (like satis and abunde): a. armorum, copiarum, vini*, Liv.; Just.

AFFÄTUS, ūs, m. (affor). *Address, quo a. audeat ambire furentem reginam?* Virg.

AFFECTÄTIO, Ænis, f. (affecto). *An eager desire (in good or bad sense), a striving after, zeal, rage*. I. *Gen.: philosophia sapientiæ est s., Sen.; cœli n., exploration*, Plin.; *circa affectationem Germanicæ originis ambitiosi, in the mania of passing for natives of Germany*, Tac.—II. *Rhet. t. t.: A choice, affected expression, affectation, a. et ambitiosa in loquendo jactantia*, Quint.

AFFECTÄTOR, Æris, m. (affecto). *One who has an eager desire for, or earnestly pursues, any thing, a. justæ amoris*, Eutr.; a. regni, Quint.

AFFECTÄTUS, a, um (affecto). *Rhet. t. t.: For-fetched, affected, affectata et psrum naturalia*, Quint.

AFFECTIO, Ænis, f. (affectus). *The state or condition of a thing produced by external effects:*

AFFECTO.

affectio, affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio, ut lætitia, cupiditas, metus, &c., Cic. I. *Of body*: firma a. corporis, Cic.—II. *Of mind*. A) *Gen.*: virtus est a. animi constans conveniensque, *condition, affection*, Cic.; *thus*, a. animi and animorum, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *A friendly disposition, inclination, good-will, kindness, love, affection*, Tac.; præcipua erga fetum a., Plin. *In the plur.*: inter lætas a. audientium, Tac. b) *Concr.*: *An object of love, affectiones, beloved ones*, i. e. children, Dig.

AFFECTO, 1 v. freq. (afficio) *To strive after, aspire to, aim at a thing in order to obtain it; pursue*. I. *Prop.*: a. navem dextrâ, *to lay hold of*, Virg.; a. viam Olympo, *to strive to mount the skies*, Id.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: quam viam manitet, quod iter affectet, *takes*, Cic.; a. similitudinem, Aact. Her.; a. magnificentiam verborum, Quint.; *conf.* a. elegantiam Græcæ orationis verbis Latinis, Geil.; a. civitate formidare, *to attach, draw to one's self*, Sall.; *conf.* a. Gallias, Vell.; and, a. Galliarum societatem, Tac.; a. dominationes, Sall.; a. regnam, Liv.; a. spem, *to foster, entertain*, Id.; a. eclum, *to aspire to*, Ov.; a. uniones, Plin. *With an object clause*: qui esse docti affectant, Quint. *In the pass. voice*: affectari morbo, *to be attacked with a disease*, Liv.—B) *Esp.*: *To strive after any thing in an affected manner; to affect, feign*, a. crebrum anhelitum, Quint.; a. imitationem antiquitatis, Id.

AFFECTUS, a, am. I. *Part. of afficio*.—II. *Adj.* *Being in a certain state by means of external causes, conditioned, circumstanced, constituted, tempered, disposed, &c.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: oculus conturbatus non est probe a. ad suam munus fungendum, *in a proper state*, Cic. *With abl.*: optima valetudine affectus, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *Ill-conditioned, weakened, afflicted, harassed, enfeebled, weak, infirm, suffering, indisposed*, L. Cæsarein, Neapoli affectum graviter videram, Cic.; affectus valetudine, Cæs. *Of things*: ista para reip. male affecta, *in a bad state*, Cic.; a. fides, *a weakened, sunk credit*, Tac. b) *Of time*: *Near its end, almost finished, spent*, bellam a. videmus et, vere ut dicam, pæne confectum, Cic.; a. jam probe æstate, Id.—B) *Fig.*: omnibus me virtutibus affectum esse cupio, *furnished, endowed*, Cic.; a. honore, Id.; animo affecti sumus, *disposed, inclined*, Id.; res a. alqo modo ad alqd, *connected with, related to*, Id.

AFFECTUS, ūs, m. (afficio). *A state or condition produced by external causes*. I. *Of the body*: ali corpus a. Cels.—II. *Of the mind*. A) *Gen.*: *A condition or disposition of mind, mood, a. animi*, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *A passionate disposition, affection, emotion, love, passion (good or bad), desire, and the like*, tacito a. lætari, Ov.; variis affectibus concisus atque lætaturus, Quint. b) *Concr.*: *An object of love; in the plur., beloved ones*, Luc.

AF-FERO, atūh, allatum, afferre [*in tmesi*: ad jubeat ferri, Plaut.], v. a. *To take, carry, bring, move to or toward, and the like*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: a. litteras ad alqm, Cic.; *instead of which, also*, a. litteras alicui; a. accipenserem, *to serve up*; a. pugionem alicui, *to bring*; a. manus, *to lay one's hand on in order to succor; more often with a bad intention*, a. manus (aleui), *to lay hands on (as an*

AF-FICIO.

enemy, or for the purpose of killing one), to do any one violence; conf. a. manus sibi, *to lay hands upon one's self*, Planc. ap. Cic.; *thus also*, a. manus bonis alienis, *to lay hands on, to touch*; a. manus suis vuleribus, *to reopen (see, also, II. A)*; a. se alqo, *to go to any place*, Plaut.; Virg. *Passiv. poet.*, *with an accusative of the end*: hauc urbem afferimur, *are driven, come*, Virg.—B) *Esp. of laud*: *To bring forth, yield*, Varr.; Col.; Pall.; *and meton.*: magnum proventum pocturam annas hie attulit, Plin. Ep.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To bring to, quam exstimationem, quam honestatem in judicium attulit*, Cic.; a. animam vacuam ad scribendas res, Id.; a. vim (alcai), *to do one violence, lay hands upon one; thus also*, a. vim vitæ aut corpori; *conf.* a. manus beneficio suo, *to destroy again, to render worthless*, Sen. (see I. A).—B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry or bring any thing as intelligence, to bring word or news, to report, inform, give notice of, announce, and the like*, calamitas tanta fait, ut eam ad aures Laculli ex sermone rumor afferret, Cic.; a. crebros rumores ad alqm, Cæs.; n. satis bella, *to bring pretty good news*, Cic.; mihi de Q. Hortensii morte est allatum, Id. 2) *To bring forward, allege, adduce as an excuse, reason, &c.*, hanc, ut sibi ignocerem, causam afferrebat, quod, &c., Cic.; a. alqd ad defensionem suam, Id.; a. ætatem, *to allege for excuse*, Id. 3) *To occasion, cause, effect, give, impart (esp. of the states of the mind)*, ipsa detractio molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, Cic.; a. cladem, consolationem, delectationem, dolorem, egestatem, luctum, metum, voluptatem, &c., Id.; afferre opinionem populo, *to induce the people to believe*, Id.; animam alcai a., *to encourage any one*, Id. 4) a. alqd, *to contribute to a certain object in order to be useful, to be useful, help, assist*, negat, diturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid a., Cic.; a. nihil ad communem fructum, Id.

AF-FICIO, affeci, affectum (adf.), (ad, facio) 3 v. a. *To bring or put one, by external causes, into any state or disposition; to dispose, influence, affect, move*. I. *Gen.*: ut animos eorum ita afficiat, ut, &c., Cic.; literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut, &c., Id.; avide sum affectus de fano, *I have at heart*, Id. *Esp. with abl.*: *To influence with, give to, bestow on, impart to. furnish, provide or fill with; and passive, affici alqo re, to be given to, to be influenced with, be acted upon, be affected by, &c.*, præmiis a. bene meritis de republica, *to bestow a reward on*, Cic.; *thus*, a. alqm beneficio, *to confer a benefit, kindness on*, Id.; a. alqm cruciati, *to torment*, Id.; a. alqm pœnâ, *to punish*, Id.; a. alqm morte, cruce, *to kill, to crucify*, Id.; a. exsilio, *to banish*, Id.; a. alqm sepulturâ, *to bury*, Id.; a. alqm nomine regis, *to give the name of*, Id.; a. alqm honore, *to honor*, Id.; a. populum servitute, *to subdue*, Liv.; a. molestia, *to grieve, distress*, Cic.; a. injuria, *to injure*, Ter.; a. ignominia, *to render on object of ignominy*, Cic.; a. macula, *to stain with reproach, cast a stain upon*, Id.; affici morbo, *to fall sick*, Cic.; affici doloribus pedum, *to have or be laid up with the gout*, Id.; affici vulnere, *to be wounded*, Cæs.; corpore affecta tæbe, *seized*, Liv.; a. alqm lætitiâ, *to delight*, Cic.; affici delectatione, *to be delighted*, Id.; *thus*, affici laude, Id.; affici dolore, *to grieve, be sorrowful*, Cic.; affici admiratione, *to be admired*, Id.; affici difficultate, *to be in difficulties*, Cæs.—II. *Esp.*: *To affect, attack (so as to*

waken), to *weaken*, *debilitate*, ut *æstus*, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afflicent, Liv.

AFFICTIO, ònis, f. (affigo). *An adding, joining to*, a. veretri, Phædr.

AFFICTUS, a, um, part. of affigo.

AF-FIGO, xi, xum, 3 [affixit for affixisset, Sil.] v. a. (ad, figo). *To affix, add to, fix or fasten to or upon; with ad or a dat.* I. Prop.: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaris affigit, Cic.; a. alqm cruci, Liv.; a. alqm cuspidè ad terram, Id.; a. radicem terræ, to fasten in, put into, Virg.; a. literam ad caput, to burn or impress as a brand upon one's forehead, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To fix on, impress, imprint on*, a. alqm animo, to fix, impress on the mind, Quint.; a. literas pueris, to imprint, fix on their memory, Sen.

AF-FINGO, finxi, fictum, 3 v. a. (ad, fingo). *To form or frame in addition, to add by forming or framing, fashion besides.* I. Prop.: nec ei manus affinxit, Cic.: multa natura aut a. aut mutat, Id.—II. Fig.: *To add, attach.* A) Gen.: huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, Cic.; tantum alteri affinxit, Id.—B) *To add by devising or inventing, to devise, invent, feign in addition, to attribute falsely, impute, ascribe*, ut intelligit, quid error affinxerit, Cic.; a. alicui crimem, Tac.; a. literas, to fingo, App.

AF-FNIS, e [abl. affine, Ter.] (ad, fnis). *Bordering upon, adjacent, contiguous.* I. Prop.: gens a. Mauris, Liv.—II. Trop.: *Allied to or connected with any thing or person; hence, A) Allied or related by marriage, (and as subst.) a relation or relative by marriage (opp. consanguineus, cognatus, agnatus, related by blood), cognati et affines, Cic.; a. C. Mario affini nostro, Id. Poet. affinia vincula, ties of relationship, Ov.—B) Partaking, participating, associating in any (esp. bad) thing, accessory to guilt; mostly with dat. or gen.: duos solos video a. ei turpidini, Cic.; thus, a. facinorî, sceleris, culpæ, Id.; a. esse alcjs culpæ, Id.*

AFFINITAS, atis, [gen. plur. affinitatum, Just.] f. (affinis). I. Prop.: *Vicinity, near neighborhood; close connection.* Varr.—II. *Relationship by marriage, alliance, affinity (opp. to cognatio, consanguinity), vinculus et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, Cic.; affinitatem jungere cum alqo, Liv.—B) Concr.: Persons so related, Plaut.—III. Fig.: Affinity, connection, conformity, resemblance, a. literarum, Quint.*

AFFIRMATE, adv. *With assurance, affirmatively, positively.* a. promittere alqđ, Cic.

AFFIRMATIO, ònis, f. (affirma). *Assurance, affirmation, positive assertion, est justurandum a. religiosum, Cic.*

AF-FIRMO, 1 v. a. (ad, firmo). *To make any thing more firm or sure, to strengthen, establish, confirm.* I. Gen.: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv.—II. Esp. A) *To give assurance (by word or deed) of truth or certainty, to confirm, corroborate, ratify, a. dicta promissaque alcjs auctoritate sua, Liv.—B) To affirm, assert, declare positively, asseverate, dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut affirmem, maintain, Cic.; nihil aliud a. possum, Id.; certum a. non ausim, to maintain as a certainty, Liv.; instead of which, a. pro certo rem, Id. Absol.: sive uxoris*

sunt, ut affirmat, sive ipsius, ut negat, Plin. *Impers.*: ut affirmatur, Tac.

AFFIXUS, a, um, (affigo), part. *Affixed, fastened, fixed, causa in animo sensuque meo penitus a.* Cic. *Adj.*: *Sitting close to, adhering, cleaving to*, affixum esse alicui tanquam magistro, Cic.; Tarraconeosis a. Pyrenæo, lying close to, Plin.

AFFLATUS, ūs, m. (afflo). *A blowing, breathing upon, affliction; breeze, breath, gale, blast.* I. Prop.: a. Favonii, Plin.; a. maris, sea-air, Id.; a. apri, breathing, panting, Ov.; Bœoti sine a. vocant colles Tebas, without aspiration, Varr.; lebi a. simulacra refovente, access of light or brightness, Plin.—II. Fig.: *Affliction of the divine spirit, inspiration, enthusiasm, nemo vir magnus sine aliquo a. divino umquam fuit, Cic.*

AFFLĒO, ěre, v. n. (ad, fleo). *To weep at or over a thing, Plaut.*

AFFLICTATIO, ònis, f. (afflicto). *Torment or anguish of body, affliction, a. (est) ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic.*

AFFLICTIO, ònis, f. (affigo). *Torment, or anguish of mind, grief, affliction, a. irrita, a tormenting, vexing, Sen.*

AFFLICTO, 1 v. intens. a. (affligo). *To strike against vehemently, to toss or drive this way and that.* I. Prop.: minuente æstu naves in vadis afflictaur, stick fast, Cæs.—II. A) *Meton.*: *To injure, damage, ruin, naves tempestas a.* Cæs.—B) *To afflict, torment, distress, harass, multo gravius vehementiusque afflictaur (of the effects of fever), Cic.—C) a. se or afflictori alqre, to grieve, be vexed, afflicted, distressed, disquieted, tu me accusas, quod me afflictem, Cic.; mulieres a. sese, Sall.*

AFFLICTOR, ōris, m. (affligo). *He who injures or destroys, a. et perditor dignitatis, auctoritatis senatus, Cic.*

AFFLICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of affligo.*—II. *Adj. A) Battered, cast down, injured, damaged; miserable, unhappy, Græcia sua consiliis a.* Cic.; ab a. amicitia transfugere, Id.; res a., a bad condition or situation, Sall.; a. fides, a weakened, sunk credit, Tac.—B) *Fig., like abjectus.* 1) *Of mind.*: *Cast down, afflicted, distressed, grieved, dispirited, diffidentem rebus suis confirmavit et afflictum erexit, Cic.; a. amicos excitare, Id.* 2) *Of character.*: *Base, depraved, abandoned, homo a. et perditus, Cic.*

AF-FLIGO, xi, etum, 3 [afflixit for afflixerint, Front.]. *To strike or dash against, to throw with violence.* I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: *ad scopulos afflicta navis, Cic.; a. alqm ad terram, Plaut; for which, a. alqm terræ, Ov.—B) Esp.*: *To strike, dash, or throw down, overthrow, statuum istius deturbant, affligunt, comminunt, Cic.; a. infirmas arbores pondere, Cæs.; a. omnia longe lateque, to overturn or subvert, Id.—II. A) Meton.*: *To injure, damage, ruin, by striking, tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit, Cæs., thus, naves afflicte, shattered, wrecked, Id.; affligi morbo, to be affected with disease, Cic.; vectigalia affliguntur, are impaired, lessened, Id.—B) Fig.*: *To throw to the ground, to weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, oppress, &c. animos a. et debilitare metu, Cic.; non vitium nostrum, sed virtus nostra nos afflixit, has ruined, Id.; odio iniquis populi pæne afflictus*

est, *oppressed, overwhelmed*, Id.; *magnis clamoribus afflictus contuit, discouraged, embarrassed*, Id.; *a. aliqua sententia (iudicium), to ruin by condemnation*, Id.; *vituperando rursus a., to degrade, vilify*, Id.; *a. causam susceptam, to desert, give up*, Id.; *Pompeius ipse se effixit, was the cause of his own ruin*, Id.

AF-FLO, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act. A) *To breathe or blow upon a person or thing (with air, vapor, &c.)*. 1) Prop.: *terga tantum afflante vento*, Liv.; *afflatus aura, exposed to a draught of air*, Suet.; *afflari taurorum ore, to be blown upon*, Ov.; *afflari sidere, to be attacked by catalepsy, to suffer from strissis* (see SIDEROR), Plin. 2) Fig.: *To breathe into, inspire, afflata numine dei, inspired*, Virg. —B) *To blow, breathe, exhale any thing upon or toward any person or thing*. 1) Prop.: *a. calidum vaporem membris*, Lucr.; *suevitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus*, Cic. Poet.: *a. crinem cervicibus, to blow round the neck*, Ov.; *a. laetos honores oculis, to breathe beauty on, i. e. to impart it to*, Virg. 2) *To bring, carry to, speret sibi auram posse aliquam astanti voluntatis*, Cic. —II. Neutr.: *To come breathing to or toward*. A) Prop.: *afflabunt tibi odores*, Prop. —B) *To breathe on, to be favorable, afflante fortuna*, Quint.; *amor a. alci, Tib.*

AFFLUENS, entis. I. Part. of affluo. —II. Adj. A) *Like abundant, Abounding, rich; with abl. pauci opibus et copiis affluentes*, Cic. Compar.: *a. videtur esse vera amicitia*, Cic. Superl.: *a. largitor*, August. —B) *Existing in abundance, abundant, copious, plentiful, profuse, numerous, a. copiae omnium rerum*, Cic. Compar.: *a. aquae*, Vitruv. Superl.: *a. humor*, Sol. Adv.: *ex affluenti, abundantly, Tac.*

AFFLUENTER, adv. (affluens). *Abundantly, copiously, a. vinum immissum*, App. Compar.: *a. undique haurire voluptates*, Cic.

AFFLUENTIA, æ, f. (affluens). *Affluence*. I. Prop.: *A flowing to, flow*, Plin. —II. Meton.: *Abundance, affluence, plenty, copiousness, superfluity, omnium rerum affluentis*, Cic.; *affluentiam affectare, superfluity*, Nep.

AF-FLŪO, xi, xum, 3 v. n. *To flow or stream to, toward, or near*. I. A) Prop.: *amnis a. castris*, Liv.; *Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam lator affluens*, Tac. *Of atoms*, Cic. —Poet.: *homo vestitu affluens, with a flowing garment*, Phædr. —B) Meton. 1) *To hasten or run on or near, to approach in great haste, assemble in crowds, numerus comitum a., Virg.; copiae a., Liv. 2) To flow or come in streams, to fall to one's share in abundance, quum domi otium et divitiæ a., Sall.; opes a., Liv. 3) *a. alqa re, To flow over with any thing, to abound in, or have great abundance of any thing, inguentis affluens*, Cic. —II. Fig.: *nihil a te ne rumoris quidem affluxit*, Cic.; *amor a. incautus, creeps or steals upon*, Ov.; *affluentes anai, flowing on, increasing*, Hor.*

AF-FŌDIO, ère, v. a. *To add by digging, to dig in addition, a. cespitem nostro solo*, Plin.

AF-FOR, etus, 1 (1 Pers. pres. affor does not occur) v. dep. a. *To address or accost, licet mihi versibus isdem a. te, quibus effatur Flaminium*, Cic.; *a. mortuum, to bid him farewell*, Virg.; *a. deos, to pray to*, Id.; Ov. *In the pass. voice: templa affantur, are designed for auguries*, Varr.

AFFORE. See ASSUM.

AF-FORMIDO, ère, v. n. *To be sore afraid*, Plaut.

AF-FRANGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. *To strike against, to break against, a. ungues postibus*, Stat.

AF-FRICO, ùi, atum, or ctum, 1 v. a. *To rub against*. I. Prop.: *a. se herbæ*, Plin. —II. Fig.: *To impart by rubbing, malignus quamvis candido rubiginem suam affricuit, has rubbed his rust against, i. e. has imparted his fault to him*, Sen.

AF-FULGEO, si, 2 v. n. *To shine, sparkle, glitter, to appear bright upon or with any thing*. I. Prop.: *Of stars*, Ov.; *cœli ardentes species a., Liv.* —II. Fig.: *To shine, to appear, to show itself by shining (of any thing agreeable), defensurus se urbem prima spes affulsit*, Liv.; *mihi fortuna a., has smiled upon me*, Id.

AF-FUNDO, ùdi, ùsum, 3 v. a. *To pour to, upon, or into*. I. Prop.: *a. Rhenum Oceano, to pour into*, Tac.; *affusa eis aqua calida*, Plin.; *amnis affusus oppidis, flowing by*, Plin. *Instead of which, colonia amni affusa, washed by, i. e. situate near*, Id. —II. Meton. A) *To add or join in haste, to distribute among, equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur*, Tac.; *a. alci vim vitalem, to communicate to*, Id. —B) *In a middle sense: affundi, To stretch or throw one's self upon the ground*, Ov.

AFORE and AFOREM, same as abfore and abforem.

AFRANIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Afranius, Afranian, A. legio*, Auct. B. H. Subst., *Afrani, orum, m., Soldiers of Afranius*, Cæs.

AFRANIUS, a. I. *Afranius, a Roman family name. Thus, l. L. Afranius, a comic poet, a contemporary of Terence*, Cic.; *Hor.* 2. *Another L. Afranius, Pompey's lieutenant in Spain*, Cæs.; *Cic.* —II. Adj.: *Afranian, A. fabula, of the poet A.*, Cic.

AFRI, orum. *Africans*. See AFER.

AFRICA, æ, f. *Africa*. I. *In the more extended sense, one of the quarters of the world*, Mel.; *Plin.*; *Sall.* —II. *In a more confined sense, the Roman province of Africa (the Carthaginian territory)*, Mel.; *Cic.*

AFRICANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Africa, African, A. gallina, n kind of guinea-hen*, Varr.; *A. bestia, lions, panthers (in the fights of wild beasts)*, Id. Hence, simply, *Africanæ, arum, f.*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; *Liv.*; *A. possessiones, in Africa*, Nep.; *A. bellum (like Caesar and Pompey's partisans) in Africa*, Hirt.; *Cic.* Hence, also, *A. causæ, African disputes; and, A. rumores, of the African war*, Cic. —II. Subst. A) *Africanus, i. m., Africanus, a surname of the two Scipios as the conquerors of Carthage*, Cic. —B) *Africanæ, arum, f. (sc. bestia)*. See above.

AFRICUS, a, um (*more rare than Africanus*). I. *African, A. terre, Africa, Fnn.* —II. Esp. A) *A. ventus, west-southwest wind, between the Favonius and Anster, now Africo*, Cic.; *often, also, called simply Africus*, Virg.; *Hor.*; *Sen.*; hence, poet.: *A. procellæ*, Hor.; *and Africus, as the god of winds*, Prop. —B) *Vicus Africus, a street on the Esquiline Hill (called so from a Carthaginian prison that was there)*, Varr.

AGAMEDES.

AGAMEDES, æ, m. (Ἀγαμέδης). *Agamedes*, a brother of *Trochonus*; the two brothers built the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, Cic. *Tusc.*

AGAMEMNO and -ON, ðnis, m. (Ἀγαμέμνων). *Agamemnon*, a king of *Mycenæ*, son of *Atræus* and *Aerops*, brother of *Menelaus*, husband of *Clytemnestra*, father of *Orestes*, of *Iphigenia* and *Electra*, commander-in-chief of the Greeks at *Troy*, Cic.; *Hor.*

AGAMEMNONIDES, æ, m. (Ἀγαμεμνονίδης). Son or descendant of *Agamemnon*, e. g. *Orestes*, *Juv.*

AGAMEMNONIUS, a, um (Ἀγαμεμνονίους). *Of or belonging to Agamemnon*, A. *Orestes*, *Virg.*; A. puella, i. e. *Iphigenia*, *Prop.*; A. *Mycenæ*, where *Agamemnon* reigned, *Virg.*; A. phalanges, led by *Agamemnon*, *Id.*

AGANIPPE, ðs, f. (Ἀγανίππη). *Aganippe*, a fountain of *Bœtia*, on *Mount Helicon*, sacred to the *Muses*, *Plin.*; *Ov.*; *Virg.*

AGANIPPEUS, a, um (Ἀγανίππειος). *Of or belonging to the fountain Aganippe*, A. uada, *Claud.*; A. *lyra*, *Prop.*

AGANIPPIS, idis, f. Sacred to the *Muses*, A. *Hippocrene*, *Ov.*

AGARICON, i, n. (ἀγαρικόν). *Agaric*, a kind of fungus or mushroom growing on trees, *Plin.*

AGASO, ðnis, m. 1. A driver of beasts of burden, esp. horses; a groom, hostler, *Liv.*; *Curt.*; of an ass-driver, *App.*—II. *Meton. Gen.*: An inferior servant, foot-boy, lackey, *Hor.*; *Pers.*

AGATHOCLES, is, m. (Ἀγαθοκλῆς). *Agathocles*. 1. A king of *Sicily*, son of a potter, *Cic.*; *Just.* 2. A Greek historian, *Cic.*

AGATHOCLEUS, a, um (Ἀγαθόκλειος). *Of or belonging to King Agathocles*, A. tropæus, *Sil.*

AGATHYRNA, æ, f. *Agathyrna*, a town on the northern coast of *Sicily*, *Liv.*

AGATHYRSI, ðrum, m. (Ἀγαθύρσοι). *Agathyrsi*, a people of *Scythia* in the European *Sarmatia* (now *Transylvania* and *Temeswar*), *Plin.*; *Virg.*

AGAVE, ðs, f. (Ἀγαθή). *Agave*. 1. A daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, mother of *Pentheus*, whom she tore to pieces in a fit of madness, *Ov.*; *Hor.* 2. A drama named after her, *Juv.*

AGE and (in the plur.) AGITE, interj. (ago). Come on! come on, then! go on! well! (as an exclamation of encouragement; in transitions), age nunc refer animum, &c., *Cic.*; age nunc consideremus, *Id.*; age jam concedo non esse miserum, well then, well, *Id.*; age si praverit, well, agreed. In the plur.: agite, juvenes, succedite, *Virg.* Strengthened by *sis* (i. e. si vis) and *dum*. Thus, in the plur.: agitedum ite mecum, *Liv.*

AGEA, æ, f. A gangway in a ship, *Enn.*

AGELASTUS, i, m (ἀγέλαστος, he who does not laugh). A surname of *M. Crassus*, grandfather of the triumvir, *Plin.*; *Cic.*

AGELLULUS, i, m. dim. A small field, small estate, *Catull.*

AGELLUS, i, m. dim. (ager). A small field, small estate, *Cic.*; *Hor.*

AGEMA, atis, n. (ἀγμα). A certain division of an army with the *Macedonians*, answering to a Roman legion, *Liv.*; *Curt.*

AGENDICUM, i, n. *Agendicum*, a town of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, now *Sens*, *Cæs.*

AGENOR, ðris, n. *Agenor*, a king of *Phœni-*

AGGERO.

cia, father of *Cadmus* and *Europa*, *Ov. Poet.* *Agenoris* urbs, i. e. *Carthage* (built by the *Phœnician Dido*), *Virg.*

AGENOREUS or -IUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Agenor*, A. bos, i. e. *Jupiter* (who, in the shape of a bull, carried off *Europa*, daughter of *Agenor*), *Ov. Gen.*: for *Phœnician*, A. ahena, *Sil.*; for *Carthaginian*, *Id.*

AGENORIDES, æ, m. A male descendant of *Agenor*, an *Agenoride*, e. g. *Cadmus*, *Ov.*; or *Perseus* (whose grandfather *Danaus* was a relative of *Agenor*), *Ov.*

AGENS, entis. I. Part. of ago.—II. A) Adj. 1) Efficacious, powerful, vigorous, lively (of speeches and speakers), utendum est imaginibus agentibus, *Cic.* 2) Gramm.: agentia verba, for activa, *Gell.*—B) Subst.: One who pleads or speaks in a court of justice, a speaker, counsel, attorney, *Quint.*

AGER, agri, m. 1. A piece of arable or meadow land; A field, land, or ground. 1) Prop.: a. quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, *Cic.*; a. novalis, fallow ground or field, fallow, *Varr.* (opp. a. restibilis, a field cultivated every year, *Id.*)—II. *Meton. A)* In a more extended sense, the whole compass of land belonging to a community, that is capable of culture, Territory (opp. terra, a land containing several such agri), ut melior sit a. Hirpinus (totum enim possidet) quam meus fundus Arpinus, &c., *Cic.*; Rheus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit. *Cæs.*—B) In the plur.: The country, as opposed to town, non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, *Cic.*

AGESILAUS, i, m. (Ἀγessilaos). *Agesilaus*, a king of *Sparta*, a celebrated general, *Cic.*; *Nep.*

AGESIS for age sis. See AGO.

AG-GEMO (adg.), ðre, v. n. To sigh or lament at. or to; with dat. or absol., *Ov.*

AGGER, ðris, m. (aggero: any thing carried or brought together, in order to make an elevation). Rubbish (a heap of earth, sand, stone, &c.). 1. Prop.: unde agger omissio comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, *Cæs.*; multo aggerere vestire trabes, to cover over, *Id.*—II. Any elevation formed by heaping up, dam, dike, mole, rampart, mound. A) Gen.: a. terreus, mud-wall, *Varr.*; a. vis, the raised part of a road, high-road or causeway, *Virg.*; Tac.: instead of which, also, simply agger, *Stat.*; Amm.; a. armorum, a heap of arms, *Tac. Poet.*: a. sepulchral mound, *Val. Fl.*; wood-pile, a funeral pile, *Ov.*; a. heap of dead bodies, *Val. Fl.*; a. aiveus, a mass of snow, *Virg.*; a. Alpium, the Alps; a. pelagi, a high wave or billow, *Luc.*—B) 1) a) Esp. *Milit. t. t.*: Wall, rampart, bulwark, defence, oppidum, mœnere vallo et fossa, aggere maximo, *Cic.*; aggerem jacere, to throw up, *Cæs.*; a. promovere ad urbem, to advance, *Liv.* b) agger *Tarquinius*, the wall erected by *Tarquinius Superbus* on the eastern side of *Rome*, in order to protect the city, *Plin.* 2) *Fig.*: Wall, rampart, esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio vel a. oppugnandæ Italiae Græcia, *Cic.*

AGGERATIO, ðnis, f. (aggero). A damning up; a mound, dam, *Vitr.*; *Just.*

AG-GERO, gessi, gestum, 3 v. a. (ad, gero). To carry, convey, take, bring to or toward. 1. Prop.: a. luta et limum, *Cic.*; a. tellurem tumulo, to heap up for, *Virg.*—II. *Fig.*: To bring forward, to lay to one's charge, a. probra, *Tac.*

AGGERO.

AGGERO, 1 v. a. (agger). *To heap up, pile up, accumulata.* I. A) Prop.: a. cadavera in stabulis, Virg.; a. ossa, Tac.; a. quadrantes patri- monio, *to heap upon, to add*, Phædr.—B) Meton.: a. arborem, *to heap up earth about a tree*, Col.—II. Fig.: *To heap up, i. e. to increase or aug- ment*, a. iras, Virg.

AGGESTUS, a, um, part. of aggero.
AGGESTUS, us, m. (aggero). *A carrying to or toward, a procuring, collecting, a lignorum*, Tac.; a. arena, *heaping up*, A. Vict.

AG-GLÖMERO, 1 v. a. (*to gather into a clow*). *To add, join to, a. latera, associate together*, Val. Fl.; a. se lateri, Virg.

AG-GLÜTINO, 1 v. a. *To glue on or agglu- tinate*. I. Prop.: tu illud (pröcium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, Cic.; a. aurum, *to solder*, Plin.—II. Meton.: a. se (jocosely), *to fasten one's self upon any one*, Plaut.

AG GRAVESCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. *To grow heavy, grievous, or critical*, morbus a., Pac.; Ter.

AG-GRÄVO, 1 v. a. *To make heavier*. I. Prop.: *To increase, a. pondus*, Plin.—II. Fig.: *To render heavier or more oppres- sive, aggravate, make more inconvenient or dangerous*, bellu aggravatæ res, Liv.—B) Meton.: *To molest, incommode, importune, odor a. caput*, Plin.; argumenta, quæ per se nihil reum a. videantur, Quint. Absol.: morbus n., Suet.; sine ope hostis, quæ a., *without the co-operation of the enemy, which made the situation worse*, Liv.

AG-GRËDIOR, gressus [inf. aggeriri and ag- grediri, for aggerdi, Plaut.; aggetrus for aggres- sus, Enn.], 3 v. dep. a. and n. (ad. gradior). *To go near, approach a person or thing*. I. Prop. A) Gea.: non repellatur inde, quo a. cupiet, Cic.; a. ad alqm, Plaut.—B) Esp. 1) *To go to, or ap- proach, any one for any purpose (for addressing, requesting, consulting, &c.), to approach one, ap- ply, address one's self to, to address, ac- cost, request, quem ego Romæ aggerdiar*, Cic.; a. legatos alium ab alio diversos, Sall.: a. alqm pecunia, *to bribe*, Id. *In a passive sense: facillimis quibusque aggressis*, Just. 2) *To fall upon, at- tack, assault, assail, quis audent bene comita- tum a.?* Cic.; a. alqm vi, Sall. *In a passive sense: ut aggrederer dolis*, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To pro- ceed or pass to any thing, to apply one's self to, go about, prepare for, undertake, be- gin; with ad or an acc., seldom with inf.*: sic ag- gredior ad hanc disputationem, quasi, &c., Cic.; a. ad injuriam faciendam, Id.; a. aliam rem, Sall. *With inf.*: de quibus dicere aggerdiar, Cic.; a. avel- lere alqd, Virg. Absol., Cic.

AGGRËGO, 1 v. a. [(ad. grex), *to lead to a flock, according to Fest.*]. I. Meton.: *To collect into a body, unite, add, join to, associate with*. Prop.: si eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic.; a. alqm in numerum aliejs, *to add to the number of, reckon among*, Id.; a. filium ad patris inter- tum, *to add to, involve in*, Id.; a. se aignis, *to join*, Cæs.—II. Fig.: *To unite, attach, a. se ad amicitiam aliejs*, Cæs.

AGGRESSIO (adg.), önis, f. (aggerdior). I. Prop.: *An attack, assault*, App.—II. Fig. t. l. A) *The first part of an oration or discourse, introduction, exordium*, Cic.—B) *A rea-*

AGITO.

soning, course of argument, Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, Quint.

AGGRESSUS, a, um, part. of aggerdior.
AG-GÜBERNO, arc, v. a. *To guide, direct, a. iter pedibus*, Flor.

ÄGILIS, e, (ago). *Movable*. I. Prop.: *Easi- ly movable, agiba classis*, Liv.; a. pollex, Ov. Compar.: aer agillor et tenuior, Sen.—II. Meton.: *in a middle signification: Moving with ease, quick, active, brisk, nimble, agile*. A) Gen. 1) a. dea, *swift-footed (Diana)*, Ov.; a. Cylle- nius, *swift-flying (Mercury)*, Id. 2) Fig.: a. facili- que victoria, Sis. ap. Nou. Compar.: argumenta- tio agillor, Quint.—B) Esp.: *Of activity: Active, alert, industrious*, Hor.; Sen.

ÄGILITAS, ätis, f. (agilis). *Movableness, quickness, nimbleness, activity, agility*. I. Prop.: a. navium, Liv.; cursus et a. alejs, *quick motion*, Quint.—II. Fig.: a., *ut ita dicam, mol- litiæque naturæ, excitabilitæ*, Cic.

ÄGIS, idis (acc. Ägin), m. (*Ävis). *Ägis, the name of several kings of Sparta*, Cic.; Nep.

ÄGITÄBILIS, e (agito). *Light, movable*, a. aer, Ov.

ÄGITÄTIO, önis, f. (agito). *Quick and strong motion, rapid movement, agitation*. I. Prop.: a. et motus lingue, Cic. *In the plur.*: a. fluctum, Id.—II. Fig.: *An eager motion, activity, animus nunquam agitatione esse vacuus potest*, Cic. 2) *Exercise, practice, a. studio- rum, zealous prosecution*, Cic.; a. virtutum, Sen.

ÄGITÄTOR, öris, m. (agito). *One who sets animals in motion, a driver*. I. Gen.: a. equo- rum, a. charioteer, Virg.; a. aselli, *an ass-driver*, Id.—II. Esp.: *A charioteer in the public races, a racer*, Cic.

ÄGITÄTUS, a, um. I. Part. of agito.—II. Adj.: *Excited, lively, impassioned, full of effect, actio paulo agitator*, Quint.

ÄGITÄTUS, üs, m. (agito). *Motion, move- ment, agitation*, Varr.

ÄGITO, 1 v. in. a. and n. (ago). *To put in great motion or agitation, to move great- ly, to toss, to drive, chase*. I. Prop.: aquila siliæ aves agitans, Cic.; a. columbas, Ov.: numina Trojæ agitata (ventis), *driven or tossed about on the sea*, Virg.; a. corpora huc illuc, Sall.—II. Fig. A) *To set a person or thing in quick or violent motion, to drive, stir up, stimulate, irri- tate, agitate, disquiet, attack, provoke, to jeer, ridicule, &c., a. plebem, to excite*, Liv.; ut eos agitent furæ, Cic.; res agitata, *uproar, tu- mult*; agitat rem militare, legationem, *attacks, finds fault with, ridicules*, Cic.; a. alqm verbis, Hor.—B) *To carry on any thing with energy, to drive, urge, prosecute, promote, and the like*. 1) Gea.: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehemente agitabatur, *promoted*, Cic.; a. inducias, Sall.; co- hortis præsidium agitabant, *gave, afforded pro- tection*, Id.; a. præcepta, *to endeavor to fulfill*, Id.; a. pacem, *to enjoy, live in peace*, Id.; a. dies festos, *to celebrate*, Cic.; sat a., *to have plenty to do with a thing, to have enough on one's hands*, Plaut. 2) Esp.: *To carry on a thing in one's mind, to think or med- itate upon, to contrive, design, habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente*, Cic.; thus, a. bellum in animo, Liv. *Without mente and animo: si ille hoc unum a. cöperit*, Cic.; a. fugam, *to think upon flight*, Virg.; a. de supremis, *to occupy one's mind*

with thoughts of death, Tac.—C) *Of time: To spend, pass, vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur*, Sall.; a. *ἄνυον*, Virg. *Often in this sense absol. for to live, to be, hi proprius mare Atricum agitabat*, Sall. *Impers.: paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitabatur, they lived*, Sall.

AGLĀIA, *æ*, or AGLĀIE, *ēs*, *f.* (Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαίη, the shining one). *Aglaia, one of the three Graces*, Virg.; *Sea*.

AGLĀOPHON, *ontis, m.* *Aglaophon, a celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis*, Cic.

AGLAUROS, *i, f.* *Aglauros, a daughter of Cecrops, turned by Mercury into a stone*, Ov.

AGMEN, *inis, n.* (ago). *Motion proceeding in a line, course*. I. *Prop. abstr. A) Gen.: denso sunt agmine nubes*, Lucr.; *leni fluit agmine Thybris*, Virg.; *agmina fati et volucria, courses and windings*, Gell.—B) *Esp. Milit. t. t.: March, passage, progress, ne miles gregarius in agmine jumentum haberet*, Sall.; *thus, citatissimo agmine*, Liv.—II. *Meton. concr.: A multitude in motion, A crowd, multitude, troop, band, meus reditus is fuit, ut a Brundisio usque Romam a. perpetuum totius Italiae viderem*, Cic.; *ingens mulierum a. Id.; turba agminis algeri, flock*, Virg.—B) *Esp. Milit. 1) a) A corps of an army on its march, a column, agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, rather in order of march than in order of battle*, Liv.; a. *quadrato ad urbem accedere, with army in column*, Cic.; a. *primum, the vanguard*, Liv.; a. *medium, centre*, Id.; a. *novissimum, the rear, rear-guard*, Cæs.; *for which we find, a. extremum*, Liv.; a. *claudere, to close, keep together*, Cæs.; *for which we find, a. cogere*, Liv.; a. *constituere, to make a halt, to halt*, Sall.; a. *carpere, to harass*, Cæs. b) *Poet. gen. for army, troops, multitude*, Virg.; *ov.; military service*, Hor. 2) *Fig.: educenda dictio ex hac domestica exercitacione et umbratili medium in a., in pulverem, &c., into the very midst*, Cic.; *ut oec duces sinus, nec a. claudamus, may not close the rear, may not be the last; in dies a. occupationum extenditur, multitude, number*, Plin. Ep.

AGNA, *æ, f.* *An ewe lamb*, Varr.; *Hor.*

AGNĀLIA, *ium, n.*, *for Agoalia. The festival of Janus*, Ov.

AGNASCOR, *nātus, 3 v. dep. n.* (ad, gnascor = nascor). I. *To be born in addition or afterward, cui filius agnatus sit*, Cic.—II. *Meton.: To grow at or upon, to adhere to as an ex-crescence, of plants*, Plin.; *of the cor, Id.; of the teeth*, Gell.; *of supernumerary members of the body*, Plin.

AGNĀTIŌ, *ōnis, f.* I. (agnatus) *Relationship of the agnatus, Blood relationship or consanguinity by the male side, agnation*, Cic.—II. (agnascor) A) *A being born after the father's death*, Dig.—B) *A growing to or upon, increase, accession*, App.

AGNĀTUS, *a, um, part.* of agnascor.

AGNĀTUS, *i, m.* (agnascor). I. *A blood relation by the father's side (a father's brother, a brother's son, grandchild, &c.); an agnate [opp. cognatus, a blood relation of any kind], agnati et gentiles*, XII, Tab. ap. Cic.—II. *A child born after the father's death, Posthumous*, Tac.

AGNELLUS, *i, m. dim.* (agnus). *A little lamb*, *lambkin*, Plaut.

AGNĪNUS, *a, um* (agnus). *Of or belonging*

to a lamb, a. lactes, Plaut. AGNINA, *æ, f.* (sc. caro). *A lamb*, Plaut.

AGNĪTIŌ, *ōnis, f.* (agnosco). *A knowing, recognizing, cognizance*. I. *Prop.: A literarum, Quint.*—II. *Meton.: An object of knowledge, ad agnitionem animi, object of knowledge for the mind*, Cic.

AGNITUS, *a, um, part.* of agnosco.

AGNŌMEN, *inis, n.* (ad, nomeo). *An additional surname of an individual*, Capit.

AGNŌMINĀTIŌ (ano.), *ōnis, f.* (ad, nomioatio). *Rhet. t. t.: A juxtaposition of words agreeing in sound (as, venit, venit; lenones, leones; navus, vanus, &c.), accord of sound, association, paronomasia*, Auct. Her.; *Quint.*

AGNOSCO (adgn. or adn.), *nōvi, aūtum* (ad, gnosco = nosco), *3 v. a.* [agnotus for agnitus, Pac; agnoturus for agniturus, Sall.]. *To recognize or know again a thing already known before*. I. *Gen.: animus agoocit illa reminiscendo*, Cic.; *nomine audito extemplo agnovere virum*, Liv.—II. *Meton. A) To acknowledge, admit, allow, concede any thing to be true, genuine, one's own, suscipere hoc crimen, agnoscerem*, Cic.; *tantum tribuere quantum ego nec agnosco nec postulo, admit, acknowledge as my due*, Id.; a. *as alienum, to acknowledge*, Dig.; a. *bonorum possessionem, to declare one's own, lay claim to*, Id. *With an object, clause: me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, I admit, grant*, Cic.—B) *Gen.: To recognize, become acquainted with, see, perceive, observe, understand, deum a. ex operibus ejus*, Cic.; *thus, a. alqd ex se, to experience, discover for one's self*, Id.; *hæc dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quis ea possit a., to understand*, Id.

AGNUS, *i, m.* [also *f.* in old Latin]. *A lamb*, Cic.; *Ov.; Hor. Collectiv.: villa abundat porco, hædo, agno. Prov.: agnum lupo eripere velle, said of vain efforts*, Plaut.; *agnum facere alqm, to tear any one to pieces*, Id.

ĀGO, *ēgi, actum, 3 v. a. and n.* [axim for egerim, Pac.]. *To set or put in motion, to move, to drive, lead, guide; to drive or move away, and the like*. I. *Prop. A) Gen. 1) Of living beings. a) Of animals: a. pecus pastum*, Varr.; a. *elephantos præ se*, Liv.; *canes ardentis a. cervum, to hunt, rouse*, Virg.; *agas assellum (the beginning of a proverb), drive the ass*. b) *Of men: multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, in quam missus erat, driven*, Liv.; *thus, a. præcipites Pompeianos, to pursue*, Cæs.; a. *alqm in crucem, to drag to the cross*, Cic.; a. *alqm ad mortem, to lead to death or execution*, Tac.; a. *captivos Indos sub curribus, to lead in triumph*, Mart.; a. *se, to go, come*, Plaut.; *Virg. Instead of which, also, in a neuter sense: unde agis? Plaut. In a middle sense: agi, To go, march, si citius agi vellet agmen*, Liv.; *thus, quo multitudine omnis agebatur, hastened, ran*, Id. 2) *Of inanimate things: que (impedimenta) secum a. ac portare non poterant*, Cæs.; a. *carpentum per patris corpus*, Liv.; a. *rates, to steer*, Ov.; a. *spumas in ore, to bring up, to foam*, Cic.; a. *vocem, to utter*, Id.; a. *cloacam sub terram, to conduct*, Liv.; a. *sublicas oblique, to drive, ram in*, Cæs.; a. *fundamenta, to lay the foundation*, Cic.; a. *radices, to strike or take root*, Id.; a. *limitem ferro, to cut or open a path*, Virg.—B) *Esp. 1) To drive or carry away by force or pillage, pecoris et mancipiorum prædas a,*

Sall.; prædam præ se, Liv.; a. boves in sua rura, Ov.; hence, ferrè et agere (Greek, ἀγρεύειν καὶ φέρεω), to make booty of things (ferre) and of men and cattle (agere), postquam res sociorum ferri aique videt, Liv. 2) Milit. t. t.: To set in motion, push, advance toward or to, bring near to, of engines of war, vineas turresque ad oppidum a., Cæs.; thus, a. testudinem, Sall. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: To set a person or thing in motion, to move, drive, agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, Cic.; thus, alqm transversum, to lead astray, Sall.; a. alqm diris, to persecute, Hor.; vera gloria radices agit, takes root, Cic.; a. se, to behave, conduct one's self, Sall.; Tac. — B) Esp. 1) a) To carry on an employment or business, to do, act, apply one's self to, occupy one's self with, exercise, conduct, mihi qui nihil agit, esse omoïo non videtur, Cic.; a. suum negotium, Id.; a. triumphum, to hold, celebrate a triumph, Id.; a. vigiliæ, to keep guard, to guard, Id.; a. forum, to hold the assizes, a court-day, Id.; thus, a. senatum, to hold a senate, Suet.; a. fiscum, to levy a contribution, Id.; a. bellum, to levy war, wage war, Cæs.; a. libera arbitria, to decide freely, Liv.; a. gratias, grates, to thank, return thanks, Cic.; a. delectum rerum verborumque, to make, Quint. Prov.: jucundi acti labores; acta a., to do unnecessary things, to pour water into a sieve. b) Of particular actions. a) To transact, act, carry on any thing, in public affairs, recordere velim, quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic.; a. de conditionibus, Liv.; a. cum populo, to make a proposal or motion, Cic.; huc, a. ad populum, to make a speech to the people, Id.; a. per senatum, per populum, to conduct a proceeding before the Senate, before the people, Id.; a. cum alqo, to treat any one strictly, Id. Meton. gen.: a. cum alqo, de alqo re, to speak to any one (entreat, exhort, warning), Cic.; a. hene, præclare cum alqo, to treat or use one well, Id. In the part., actum, i, n., A public transaction, a. ejus, qui in rep. cum imperio versatus est, Cic.; more commonly in the plur., acta, orum, n., Public acts or deeds of the Senate, or the magistrates, or among the people, acta Cæsaris servanda censeo, his ordinances, Id.; hence also, A register of public acts, records, code of law, official paper, advertiser, intelligencer, a. publica, Tac.; Suet.; a. diuora urbis, town-newspaper, Tac. ß) To transact any thing in a court of justice, to plead, defend a cause, causas amicorum a., Cic.; a. summo jure, to insist upon one's strict rights, Id.; a. lege, to commence a lawsuit, to sue at law, go to law, Id.; a. furti, to accuse of theft, Id. In the passive: agitur res, the question is, the cause of dispute is, &c. Impers.: qua de re agitur, what the object of the process is, the point of dispute or litigation, Cic. Meton., gen.: agitur res, is at stake or in danger, in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, Cic. Impers.: actum est (de alqo or alqo re), (of a person or thing) it is all over, all is lost, all hope is gone. γ) To act as a speaker or stage-player, to deliver, enunciate, represent, play, (oratoris est) a. cum dignitate, Cic.; a. fabulam, Ter.; a. primas partes, to act the first part, Id.; a. Ballionem, Chæream, to act, represent Ballio, Chærea. Meton.: a. alqm, to assume or act one's character, to imitate one, Cic. δ) Relig. t. t.: To strike, kill, slay a victim, hoc esse, strike it (the victim), (the customary formula by which the priest ordered the

victimarius to slaughter the victim), Ov. Hence, Meton., of murdering a man, Suet. e) To carry on any thing in one's mind, to think of or upon, to direct one's thoughts to, turn one's mind to, attend to, have in view, look to, aim at, id et agunt et moluntur, Cic.; aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, inadvertent, absent, wandering, Id.; thus often, a. alias res, not to be attentive, Id. c) Pregnantly: nihil a., to achieve, effect nothing, nihil agis, nihil assequeris, Cic.; conf. nihil agis, dolor! it is of no avail to thee, Id.; egerit non multum, has not performed much, Cur. ap. Cic. d) quid agitur? how do you do? how are you? how goes it? Plaut.; Ter.; also, quid agis? Plaut.; Hor.; quid agam? what shall I do? what am I to do? Ter. 2) Of time. a) To pass or spend it, to live, in India sapientes nudî etatem agunt, Cic.; a. æstiva ad Tarentum, Liv.; a. quartum annum et octogesimum, to be eighty-four years old, to be in his eighty-fourth year, Cic. b) Absol.: T's live, dwell, be any where or in any state, Africa (i. e. Afri), quæ procul a mari incolitus agebat, Sall.

AGŌN, ōnis, m. (ἀγών). A contest in the public games (e. g. wrestling, boxing, &c.), Plin. Ep. Prov.: nunc demum a. est, now we must act, Suet.

AGŌNĀLIA, ium and ōrum, n. The festival of Janus (on the 9th of January and 21st of May), Ov.

AGŌNALIS, e. Of or belonging to the Agonalia: dies a., Varr.

AGŌNĪA, ōrum, n., for Agonalia. The festival of Janus, Ov.

AGŌRĀNŌMUS, i, m. (ἀγοράνομος). A clerk of the market, a police officer (corresponding to the Roman ædilis), Plaut.

AGRÆLĪ, ōrum, m. Agræi, a people of Ætolia, Liv.

AGRĀGANTINUS, a, um, for Acragentianus or Agrigentianus: A. fons, Plin.

AGRĀRIUS, a, um (ager). I. Of concerning, or relating to land; agrarian, a. lex, relating to the division of public lands among the people, Cic.; Liv.; the same, absol.: agraria promulgata est a Flavio, Cic.; a. rem tentare, to move or propose such a division, Id.; triumvir a., a commissioner for making such division, Liv. Milit.: a. stationes, the outposts of an army, Amm.; the same, absol., agraria, Veg. — II. Subst., agrarii, ōrum, m., Such as favored the Lex Agraria, and were desirous of possessing land, the partisans of the agrarian law, Cic.

AGRESTIS, e (ager). Of, concerning, or belonging to land, a field, the fields, or the country; rural, rustic, agrestic. I. Prop.: te hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.; homo a., a rustic, a peasant; conf. Numidæ a., practicing agriculture, Sall.; a. tauri, used for agriculture, Col.; a. Musa, rustic, Virg. Subst., agrestes, ium, m., Rustics, peasants, Cic.; Liv. In the sing., Tibull. Poet.: a. figura, of an animal, Prop.; thus, a. vultus, Ov. — II. Meton. A) For silvestris, That grows wild, wild (of plants and animals), a. palmæ, Cic.; thus, a. poma, Virg.; a. columbæ, a pigeon that feeds in the fields, a stock-pigeon (opp. domesticæ), Varr.; thus, a. mus, a field-mouse, Hor. — B) After the manner of rustics or peasants, in opposition to the manner of towns, clownish, uncivilized, rude, coarse [stronger than rusticus]; or of character, Rude, wild,

harsh, non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes, Cic.; vito hæc rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Id.; Musæ agrestiores, more uncivilized, ruder, Id. *Compar.*: quæ barbaria Indiâ vastior aut agrestior? *Superl.*, Cassiod.

AGRICOLA, æ, m. (ager, colo). *One who cultivates land (in the widest sense), a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist, Deiotarus diligentissimus a. habebatur, agriculturist, Cic.; agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. Poet.*: a. cœlestes, rustic deities (Ceres, Bacchus, Vertumnus, &c.), Tib.

AGRICOLA, æ, m. *Agricola, a Roman proper name: the father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote the life of Agricola, Tac.*

AGRICULTIO, also separately AGRI CULTIO, ònis, f. *The tilling of the ground, agriculture, Cic. See CULTIO.*

AGRICULTOR, also separately AGRI CULTOR, òris, m. *A cultivator, agriculturist, husbandman. Liv.; Col.; Curt. See CULTOR.*

AGRICULTURA, also separately AGRI CULTURA, æ, f. *Agriculture, husbandry, Cic.; Cæs. See CULTURA.*

AGRIGENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Agrigentum. Agrigentine, A. sal, Plin. Subst., Agrigentini, orum, Inhabitants of Agrigentum, Cic.*

AGRIGENTUM, i, n. *Agrigentum, a town on the south coast of Sicily, now Girgenti, Plin.; Cic.*

AGRIMENSOR, also separately AGRI MENSOR. *A land-surveyor, Amm.; Cassiod.*

AGRIMONIA, æ, f. (ἀγριμόνιον). *The herb agrimony, (Fam. Rosaceæ), Plin.*

AGRIPETA, æ, m. (ager, peto). *One who tries to get land (by an agrarian law), Cic.*

AGRIPEA, æ, m. *Agrippa, a Roman surname: Menenius Agrippa, known by his fable of the belly and the limbs, Liv.; M. Vipsanius A., son-in-law of Augustus, Tac.; Suet.; a king of Judea, Tac.*

AGRIPPINA, æ, f. *Agrippina, a Roman female name. 1. Grand-daughter of Atticus, wife of the Emperor Tiberius, Suet. 2. Daughter of Agrippa and Julia, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula, Suet.; Tac. 3. Daughter of the latter, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, mother of the Emperor Nero, a female monster. Suet.; Tac.; after her Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis was named, now Cologne, Tac.; the inhabitants, Agrippinenses, Id.*

AGRIPPINENSIS, e. *See the last article, at the end.*
AGYREUS (trissyll.), èi and èos, m. (Ἄγυριος). *Guardian of the streets, an epithet of Apollo, Hor.*

AGYLLA, æ, f. *Agylla, a town in Etruria, afterward Cære, now Cervetri, Plin.; called also Agyllina, Virg.; its inhabitants, Agyllini, Id.*

AGYRIUM, ii, n. *Agyrium, a town of Sicily, birth-place of Diodorus Siculus, now St. Filippo d'Argiro, Cic. Hence, Argyrinensis ager, Id.; and, Argyrinenses, Inhabitants of Argyrium, Id.*

AH, interj. *Ah! alas! ah me! an exclamation expressive of great emotion, of pain, joy, indignation, Plaut.; Cic.; Virg. With acc.: ah me, me, Catull.*

AHĀ, interj. *Ah ha, aha, ha ha! an exclamation in laughter or blame, Plaut.*

AHALA, æ, m. *Ahala, a Roman surname: C. Servilius A., the murderer of Marius, Cic.*

AHARNA, æ, f. *Aharna, a town of Etruria Liv.*

AHENEUS, AHENUM, &c. *See AEN.*

AI, interj. (ai). *Alas! Ov.*

AI, imp. of aio.

AIO, AIS, &c. (ain' for aisne, in conversation) (avo). *To say or affirm anything, to assert, declare, avouch. I. Gen.*: Ennio delector, ait quispiam, Cic.; debere eum siebat, Id.; and thus esp. in proverbs: ut, quomodo, quod aiunt, as they say, as the saying is, to speak proverbially, docebatur, ut aiunt, oratore eum.—II. *Esp. A) To say yes, to assent (opp. negare, to say no, to negative), Diogenes sit, Antipater negat, Cic.—B) In conversational style: ain' or quid ais? Do you say so? do you mean it? are you in earnest? really? indeed? is it possible? ain' tu, Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum pescit censorem non fuisse? Cic.; thus also with a plur.: ain' tandem, nunc castra valleta nun habetis? Liv.*

AIUS LOQUENS or AIUS LOCUTIUS. *A voice, which told the Romans that the Gauls were approaching, afterward worshipped as a deity, Cic.; Liv.*

AJAX or AIAX (bisyll.), aicis, m. (Aias). *Ajax. 1. The name of two Greek heroes before Troy; one, son of Telamon, Cic.; Ov.; the other, son of Oileus, Virg.; Cic. 2. Title of a tragedy by Ennius, Cic.*

ALA, æ, f. (contr. from axilla; perhaps related to Sanscr. il, to move; ul, to swing). *A wing. I. Prop.*: Of a bird, Ov.; Virg.; Plin. *Poet.* of the wings of death, Hor.; of fate, Id.; of the wind, of lightning, Virg.—II. *Meton. A) An analogous part of the body. 1) Of men: The part of the arm which adjoins the shoulder; the armpit, Liv.; sub a. portare alqd, Hor.; alarum graveolentia, the rank smell of the armpits, Plin.; conf. hirsutus cubet hircus in alis, Hor. 2) Of other animals: Shoulder, shoulder-blade; of elephants, Plin.—B) Of that which resembles a wing. 1) In plants: The angle formed by the insertion of a leaf or branch into a branch or trunk, Plin. 2) Of buildings: A wing, outbuilding, offices, Vitruv. 3) In the army: A wing (in the Roman army, usually consisting of cavalry and the troops of the allies), a body of horse, Cic.; Sall.; Liv. *Poet., Gen.*: A company of horsemen, Virg. 4) *Poet.*: Of oars, Prop.; of sails, Virg.*

ALABANDA, æ, f. *Alabanda, a town of Caria, built by the hero Alabandus, Plin.; Cic. The inhabitants of Alabanda, Alabandenses, Cic.; also, Alabandes or is (according to the Greek Ἀλαβανδῆς), Id.; and Alabandeui, Liv. Hence also adj.,*

ALABANDEUS, a, um. *Of or pertaining to Alabanda, Alabandean, Hierocles A, Cic.; also, Alabandicus, a, um: A. cannabis, rosa, lapis, Plin.*

ALABARCHES, æ, m. (ἀλαβάρχης). *A collector or receiver of tolls or customs, clerk of the customs, Juv. Ironically of Pompey, who boasted of having increased the Roman customs, Cic.*

ALABASTER, tri, m. (plur., alabastra) (ἀλαβαστρος). *I. A perfume-baz of alabaster, in the shape of a pear, Cic.; Plin.; Mart.—II. Meton.: The cup of a rose-bud, Plin.*

ALABASTRITES, æ, m. (ἀλαβαστρίτης). *I. A kind of lime-stone, Alabaster-stone, Plin.—II. A kind of precious stone, Plin.*

ALIBASTRUM, i, n. (ἀλάβαστρον). *For stimmi, Antimony, Plin.*

ALACER.

ALACER, cris, e [m. alacris, EDD.; Virg.] (*akin to Greek ἐλαγός; conf. ludicer*). *Brisk, eager, lively, sprightly, active, prompt, ready, videbant Catilinam interea alacrem atque lætum, Cic.; swift, nimble, speedy, quick, cum alacribus salta certare, Sall. Of the mind, feelings, &c.: Cheerful, joyful, gladsome, jovial, gay, alacres animo sumus, Cic.; but also, spirited, courageous, mettlesome, a. et promptus animus ad bella suscipienda, Cæs.; alacer Mezentius, Turnus, Virg.;—thus, of animals: a. equus, Cic. Poet. of things: a. voluptas, lively, Virg.; a. enses, ready to cut, Claud.*

ALACRITAS, ātis, f. (alacer). *Briskness, liveliness, activity, eagerness, promptness, alacrity, mirā sum a. ad litigandum, Cic.: Of the condition of mind: Gladness, excessive joy, rapture, a. inanis, id est lætitia gestiosa, Cic.; conf. sine ægritudine, sine a. With gen. of cause: a. perfecti operis, rejoicings over a work when finished, Liv.*

ALAMANNI. See ALEMANNI.

ALANI, ōrum, m. *Alani, a Scythian people near the Mæotic Lake, Plin.; Mart.; Luc.*

ALAPA, æ, f. *A slap in the face or on the cheek, a box on the ear, Mart.; alapam ducere, to give, Phædr. Whencever a slave was released from slavery, his master gave him an alapa; hence, multo majoris alapæ veneunt, liberty is purchased at a much dearer rate, Phædr.*

ALARIS, e, for ALARIUS. *That is posted or stands in the wings (of an army), a. cohortes, Liv.*

ALARIUS, a, um (ala). *Belonging to the wing (of an army), cohortes a. et legionariæ, i. e. of the allies, Cæs.*

ALASTOR, ōris, m. *Alastor, a companion of Sarpedon, Ov.*

ALATUS, a, um. 1. *Furnished with wings, winged, a. plantæ (of Mercury), Virg.—II. Meton.: Swift, rapid, fleet, Ov.*

ALAUDA, æ, f. (Galic word). 1. *A lark, Plin.—II. The name of a legion raised by Cæsar in Gaul (called so from the ornament of their helmets), Cic.*

ALBA, æ, f. *Alba, the name of several towns. 1. Alba or Alba Longa, the mother-town of Rome, built by Ascanius, Liv.; Virg.; also, Longa Alba, Cic. 2. A town of the Marsi, near the Lacus Fucinus, now Celano, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. 3. Alba Helvia, in Gallia Narbonensis, now Viviers, Plin.*

ALBA, æ, m. 1. *Alba, a king of Alba Longa, Liv.; Ov. 2. A Roman proper name, Cic.*

ALBANIA, æ, f. *Albania, a province on the Caspian Sea, now Georgia, Plin.*

ALBANUS, a, um. 1. *Of or belonging to the town Alba Longa, Alban, A. ager, Cic.: A. lacus, the Alban lake, west of Alba, now Lago di Castello Gandolfo, Cic.; mons A., to the east of the Alban lake, with the temple of Jupiter Latiaris, where the feriæ Latiæ, or holidays kept by all the cities of the Latin name, were celebrated, now Monte Cavo, Cic.; lapis A. or saxum A., cut on the Alban Mount (the mod. peperino or piperno), Quint.; Suet.; hence, columnæ A., constructed of Alban stone, Cic. Subst., Albani, ōrum, Inhabitants of Alba, Liv.; Albanum, i, n., A villa near Alba, Cic.—II. Of or belonging to the province Albania; Albani, Inhabitants of Albania, Plin.*

ALBUM.

ALBĀTUS, a, um (albus). *Clothed in white (opp. to atratus, Cic.; Hor.; Suet.; auriga a. one of the four parties in the circus (see FACTIO), Plin.*

ALBENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Alba, a city of the Marsi, A. ager, Liv. Subst., Albenses, Inhabitants of Alba, Plin.*

ALBĒO, ēre, v. n. (albus). *To be white, campi ossibus albert, Virg. It occurs mostly in the part. albens, white, albentes rosæ, Ov.; a. ossa, Tac.; ulbeute cœlo, at the dawn of day, at daybreak, Cæs.*

ALBESCO, ēre, v. inch. n. (albus). *To begin to grow white, to become white, mare albescit, Cic.; albescens capillus, Hor.; lux a., begins to dawn, Virg.*

ALBIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to an Albius, Albian, A. judicium, of Statius A. Oypsiocis, Cic.*

ALBICĒRIS, e, or -RUS, a, um (albus, cera). *Yellowish white, olea albiceris, Cat.; Varr.*

ALBICO, āre, v. a. and n. (albus). 1. *Act.: To make white; pass., albicari, to become white or foaming, Varr.—II. Neut.: To be white, to whiten, prata a. pruinis, Hor.; litus albicans, Catull.*

ALBIDUS, a, um (albus). *Whitish, white, spuma a., Ov. Compar., Cels. Superl.: pus albidissimum, Id.*

ALBIGAUNUM, i, n. *Albigaunum, a town of Liguria, now Albenga, Tac. Its inhabitants, Albigauni, Liv.*

ALBINOVĀNUS, i, m. *Albinovanus, a Roman proper name. 1. C. Peto A., an epic poet, friend of Ovid, Quint. 2. Celsus A., a young contemporary of Horace, Hor.*

ALBINUS, a. *Albinus, a Roman family name of the gens Postumia, Cic.*

ALBION, ōnis, f. *Albion, an old name for England, Plin.*

ALBIS, is, m. *Albis, a river of Germany, now the Elbe, Tac.*

ALBITŪDO, ōnis, f. (albus). *White color, whiteness, Plaut.*

ALBIUS, a. *Albius, a Roman patronymic. Thus, A. Tibullus, a well-known elegiac poet.*

ALBOR, ōris, m. (albus). *Whiteness, a. ovi, Pall.*

ALBŪCIUS, a. *Albucius, a Roman family name, T. Albucius, an orator, Cic.*

ALBŪGO, ōnis, f. (albus). 1. *A certain disease of the eye, a white speck, haw, pearl of the eye, Plin.—II. In the plur.: White scales on the head, dan druff, Plin.*

ALBŪLA, æ, f. *Albula. 1. The ancient name of the Tiber, Virg.; Ov.—II. Certain sulphureous springs, near Tibur, now Lago di Salfataro, Plin.; Suet.; Mart.*

ALBŪLUS, a, um, dim. (albus). *Whitish, a. columbus, Catull.*

ALBUM, i, n. 1. *Abstr.: White color, whiteness, Virg.; albo polire columnas, to make white, Liv.—II. Concr. A) 1) The white of any thing, a. ovi, Cels.; a. oculorum, Id. 2) Esp. for albugo: A white spot, a disease of the eye, Col.—B) A white tablet (plastered) and publicly exhibited, tablet; as, 1) The register, catalogue, roll of the Pontifex Maximus, on which the remarkable events of the year were written, for annales maximi, Cic.; Liv. 2) Of the prator, for publishing his edicts, sedere ad a., to occupy one's self with pratorian*

ALBUMEN.

right, Sen.; thus, ad a. se transferre, to pratorian right, Quint. 3) A list of names, register, roll, a. senatorium, Tac.; a. iudicum, Suet.

ALBŪMEN, inis, n. (albus). The white of any thing, a. ovi, Plin.

ALBŪNEA or ALBŪNA, æ, f. *Albunea*. I. A fountain, near Tibur, Hor.; Virg.—II. A Sibyl in the grove near Tibur, Lact.

ALBURNUM, i, n. The young white wood under the bark of trees, sap-wood, Plin.

ALBURNUS, i, m. *Alburnus*, a mountain of Lucania, near the Stilarus, Virg.

ALBUS, a, um (akin to ἀλῶπος, gray). White. [Gen. opp. ater; but candidus, shining white (opp. niger).] I. Prop. A) Democritus luminibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic.; hence, poet.: a. homo, clothed in white, Hor.; a. pedes, made white, Juv. Prov.: albus an ater sis. nescio, you are entirely indifferent to me; albis dentibus deridere alqm (showing the teeth, i. e.), to jeer or deride much, Plaut; avis a., a white sparrow, a rarity, any thing uncommon; albus gallinæ filius, fortune's favorite child, Juv.; album calculum adicere alicui rei, to approve of any thing (see CALCULUS), Plin. Ep.; albis equis præcurrere, to be greatly superior to, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) Pale, wan, a. urbanis in officio, Mart.; a. corpore (of dropsical people), Hor.; a. pallor, making pale. 2) Bright, clear, sol a., Enn. sp. Cic.; a. Lucifer, Ov.; a. Notus, Hor.—II. Fig.: Lucky, fortunate, a. stella, the constellation of the Gemini, Hor.; a. dies, Sil.

ALCÆUS, i, m. (Ἀλκαῖος). *Alcaeus*, a lyric poet, born at Mytilene in Lesbos, Cic.; Hor.

ALCÆICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to *Alcaeus*, *Alcaic*, A. versus, Gramm.

ALCÆMENES, is, m. *Alcæmenes*, a celebrated statuary at Athens, contemporary of Phidias, Cic.

ALCĀTHŌE, Æs, f. *Alcathoe*, the citadel of Megara, poet. for Megara itself, Ov.

ALCĀTHŌUS, i, m. *Alcathous*, a son of Peleus, founder of Megara, Ov.

ALCE, Æs, f. *Alce*, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv.

ALCĒDO (halc.), inis, f. For *alcyon*, The kingfisher, Plaut.

ALCĒDŌNĪA (halc.), ōrum, n. The calm at sea when the kingfisher broods, or halcyon tranquillity of the ocean, alcedo; hence, facētē, Meton.: Deep calm or stillness, Plaut.

ALCES, is, f. (old Germ. Elch or Elc). *Au- elch* (Fam. Cervi), Cæs.; Plin.

ALCESTIS, is, or ALCESTE, Æs, f. (Ἀλκείστis or Ἀλκείστis). *Alcestis*, daughter of Pelias, wife of Admetus, for whom she laid down her life, Ov.; Juv.

ALCIBIADÆS, is (voc. Alcibiade, Liv.), m. (Ἀλκιβιάδης). *Alcibiades*. I. A celebrated Athenian commander and statesman, son of Clinias, Nep.; Cic. 2. A Lacedæmonian, Liv.

ALCIDAMAS, æ, m. (Ἀλκιδάμας). *Alcidamas*, a Greek rhetorician of Elæa in Æolis, pupil of Gorgias, Cic.

ALCIDES, æ, m. (Ἀλκείδης). A descendant of *Alcaeus*, *Alcides*, i. e. Hercules, Virg.; Hor.

ALCIMEDON, ontis, m. (Ἀλκιμέδων). *Alcimedon*, a Greek sculptor, Virg.

ALCINŌUS, i, m. (Ἀλκίνοος). *Alcinous*, a king of the Phæacians, famous for his luxury and his love of horticulture, Hyg. F. Hence, poet., Meton.: Juventus Alcinoi, people living luxuriously, Hor.;

ALEMONIDES.

alivæ Alcinoi, Virg.; and prov. Alcinoo dare poma, of any thing superfluous, Ov.

ALCIS, m. *Alcis*, a deity of the Naxaroli, Tac. (others take *Alcis* here for the dat. plur. of *Alci*, orum, as *Castor* and *Pollux*).

ALCITHŌE, æs, f. (Ἀλκίθῆ). *Alcithoe*, a daughter of Meneas at Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, Ov.

ALCMÆO or -ON, ōnis, m. (Ἀλκμῆων). *Alcmæon*. 1. Son of Amphiaraus, who murdered his mother Eriphyle, for which crime he was tormented by the Furies, Cic.; hence, Alcmæoniæ furiæ, Prop. 2. A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, Cic.

ALCMAN, ānis, m. (Ἀλκμάν). *Alcman*, a lyric poet of Lydia, Vell. Hence, Alcmanium metrum, Gramm.

ALCMENA or ALCMENA, æ, ond ALCMENE, Æs, f. (Ἀλκμῆνη). *Alcmena*, daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphiaraus, mother of Hercules by Jupiter, Plaut.

ALCYŌN (halc.), ōnis, f. (ἀλκυών). The kingfisher, halcyon, Prop.; Virg.

ALCYŌNE, Æs, f. (Ἀλκυόνη). *Alcyone*, daughter of Æolus, wife of Ceyx, changed into a kingfisher (alcyon), Ov.

ALCYONEUS and -NIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the kingfisher, diea a., for alcedonia, the calm at sea when the kingfisher broods, Col.; a. medicamen, or simply alcyoneum, i, n., a remedy for speckles in the face, Plin.; Cels.

ALĒA, æ, f. I. A game of hazard or chance with dice (forbidden at Rome, except on the Saturnalia), in foro alia ludere, Cic.; instead of which, ludere aleam, Suet.; prosperiore a. uti, to play fortunately, Id. Prov.: jacta alea esto, let the die be cast, Caesar's well-known exclamation at the Rubicon, Suet.—II. A) Meton.: Any thing hazardous, hazard, chance, risk, luck, non perspicitis, aleam quamdam inesse hostis deligendis? Cic.; in dubiam imperii avertitque aleam ire, to try one's fortune, Liv.; dare summam aleam in aleam, to risk, Id.; opus periculose aleæ, a work full of danger and hazard, a hazardous enterprise, Hor.; M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, not liable to any doubt whatever, Plin.

ALĒATOR, ōris, m. (alea). A dice-player, gamester, Cic.

ALĒATORĪUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to a gamester, or gaming, a. damus, at play, Cic. Subst., aleatorium, ii, n., A gaming or gambling-house, Sid.

ALĒC (allec, halce), Æcis, n., and ALĒX (hal), Æcis, c. (ἀλκις). Fish-brine (esp. from the sediment of the garum), Plin.; Hor.; Mart.

ALĒCTO, ūs, f. (Ἀλκτώ). *Alecto*, one of the three Furies, Virg.

ALĒYUS, a, um (Ἀλῆγιός). Of or belonging to *Ale* in Lycia, A. campi, where Bellerophon fell from Pegasus, Cic. poet. (according to Hom.).

ALĒMANNI (Alam.), ōrum, m. *Alemanni*, a people of Germany, A. Vict.; Claud.; Sid.

ALĒMANNĪA (Alam.), ūs, f. The country of the *Alemanni*, Claud.

ALĒMANNĪCUS (Alam.), a, um. Of or belonging to the *Alemanni*, A. tentoria, Amm.

ALĒMON, ōnis, m. *Alemon*, an Argive, who built Crotona, Ov.

ALĒMŌNĪDES, æ, m. A descendant of *Alemon*, e. g. his son Myscelus, Ov.

ALEO.

ALFO, ðnia, m., for aleator. *A dice-player, gamester*, Catull.

ALERIA, æ, f. *Aleria, a town of Corsica*, Plin.; Flor.

ALES, itis (ala). I. *Adj. A) Winged, a. avis*, Cic. poet.; a. equina, *Pegasus*, Ov.; deus a. *Mercury*, Id.—B) *Meton.: Swift, fleet, rapid, a. auster*, Virg.; a. passu, Ov.—II. *Subst. n. and f.: A bird (chiefly of the larger kind)*. A) *Gen.: a. albina, a swan*, Hor.; a. Phœbicus, *a raven*, Ov.; also called a. argentea (*before it was changed*), Id.; a. fulvus Jovis, *an eagle*, Virg.; also called a. minister fulminis, Hor.; also, a. regia, Ov.; a. exterrita, *a pigeon*, Virg.; a. canorus, *a swan*, Hor. Hence, with poets, *Meton.: A. Mœonii carminis, a bird of Mœonian strain, an epic poet*, Id.—B) *Esp. 1) In the language of augurs: A bird that gives omens by its flight*, Cic. 2) *Poet. meton. for augurium: A sign, omen, bonâ a.*, Catull.; *conf. malâ a.*, Hor.

ALESCO, ðre, v. n. (alo). *To grow*, Varr.; Lucr.

ALËSIA, æ, f. *Alesia, a town of Gallia Celtica, now Ales, in Burgundy, Cæs.*

ALËSUS, i. See HALËSUS.

ALËTRINAS, atis. *Of or belonging to the town Alétrium (in Latium), ex municipio A.*, Cic. *Subst., Alétrinatea, um, m., Inhabitants of Alétrium*, Id.

ALËTRINENSIS, æ. *Of or belonging to the town of Alétrium, A. federatus*, Cic., *doubtful*.

ALËTRIUM, ii, n. *Alétrium, a town of Latium, now Alatri*, Front.

ALEX. See ALEC.

ALEXANDER, dri, m. (Ἀλεξάνδρος). *Alexander*. 1. *Another name for Paris*, Cic.; also, A. Paris, Plin. 2. *Also (surnamed Magnus), Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia*. 3. *A tyrant of Phere in Thessaly*, Cic. 4. *A king of Egypt*, Cic. 5. *A freedman of Cicero*, Cic.

ALEXANDREA or ALEXANDRIA, æ, f. (Ἀλεξάνδρεια). *Alexandrea*. 1. *A city of Lower Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, now Scanderon*, Plin.; Cic. 2. *A city of Troas*, Cic.; called, also, A. Troas, Liv.

ALEXANDRINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Alexandria, Alexandrine, A. testes, from Alexandria*, Cic.; A. navis, *a merchantman from Alexandria*, Suet. *Subst., Alexandrini, orum, m., Inhabitants of Alexandria*, Cic.

ALGA, æ, f. (akin to ἄλς, *Isel. all, the sea*). *Sea-grass, sea-wrack, sea-weed*, Hor.; Virg. *Poet. for any thing of small value, villior alga*, Virg.; Hor.

ALGENSIS, e (alga). *Of or pertaining to sea-weed, nourished in sea-weed, a. genus purpureæ*, Plin.

ALGEO, alsî, 2 v. n. (akin to ἀλγέω, *to suffer pain*). 1. *To feel cold, to be chill, to quake or shiver with cold*, Cic.; puer sudavit et alsit, Hor. *Poet.: prohibas laudatur et alget, starves of cold*, Juv.—II. *Esp.: algens, Cold, chilly, a. pruinæ*, Stat.; a. lucæ, Plin. *Poet.: a. toga, cold, i. e. worn out*, Mart.

ALGESCO, alsî, 3 v. inchoat. n. (algeo). *To catch cold, grow cold*, Ter.; Plin.

ALGIDUM, i, n. *Algidum, a town on Mount Algidus, now Rocca de Papa*, Flor.

ALGIDUS, a, um (algeo). *Cold, a. Inca, Catull.*

ALGDUS, i, m. *Algidus, a mountain near Rome*, Hor. Hence, *Adj.: Algida terra*, Ov.; and A. secessus, Mart.

ALIENIGENA.

ALGOR, ðris, m. (algeo). *Cold (which is felt), chillness*, Cic.; Sall. *In the plur.: contra algores nunire alqd, the colds of winter*, Plin.

ALGÛSUS, a, um (alga). *Full of sea-weed*, Plin.

ALGUS, us, m., and ALGU, n., for algor, Plaut.; Lucr.

ALIACMON. See HALIACMON.

ALIÁS, adv. (alius, like foras, cras). I. *Prop. Locally: Elsewhere, quoniam in Ida, non a. nascitur*, Plin.—II. *Meton. A) Of time: At another time (of past and future time), once, on another occasion, quod quum sæpe a., tum nuper*, Cic.; thus, raro n., *seldom at other times*, Liv.; semper a., *frequently at other times*, Suet.; non alias, *at no time*, Liv.; alias... alias, *at one time... at another, now... now, sometimes... sometimes; alias... plerumque, alias... interdum; alias, aliter, or aliud, now so, then otherwise. Of future time: plura scribemus a., at another time, hereafter*—B) *In other respects, besides, otherwise*, Plin.; non a. quam, *for no other reason, in no other case, under no other condition*, Tac.

ALIBI, adv. (alius, prop. old dat.) I. *Prop. Locally: In another place, elsewhere, other-where, somewhere else, qui et a. quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin.; a. dicit Cicero, Quint; idextra sinistraque, nec usquam alibi, Cic.; alibi... alibi, at one place... at another, in this place... in that, here... there, Liv.; instead of which, also, hic... alibi, Virg.; Plin.; and, alibi... deinde, Curt.; alibi aliter or alius, here so there otherwise, the one here another there, Liv.—II. Meton.: In other things, elsewhere, else, nolle sc. a. quam in innocentia epem habere, Liv.*

ALICA, æ, f. (alo; sc. farina). I. *A kind of spelt, Cat; Plin.—II. Meton. A) Peeled spelt, Cela; Plin.—B) A drink prepared from spelt, frumenty, flummery, &c.*, Mart.

ALICÁRIUS, a, um (alica). *Of or pertaining to spelt, Plaut. Subst., alicarius, ii, m., A miller who grinds or prepares spelt*, Lucil.

ALICASTRUM, i, n. (sc. frumentum). *A kind of spelt, summer-spelt, March-wheat*, Col.

ALICÛBI, ad (aliquis). *In some place, somewhere, si Pompeius constiterit a., Att. ap Cic.*

ALICÛLA, æ, f. dim. (sla). *A short light garment*, Petron.; Mart.

ALICUNDE, adv. *From some quarter, præcipitare a., Cic. Of persons: audire, quærere, a., of somebody, Id.*

ALID for ALIUD. See ALIUS.

ALIËNATIO, ðnia, f. *Alienation*. I. *Prop.: a. domini, rei, Dig.; a. sacrorum, a transferring to another family*, Cic.—II. *Fig. A) A separating one's self from any one, a forsaking, desertion, estrangement, parting; aversion, dislike, turpis fuga et a. exercitus*, Cæs.; a. consulum, Cic.; tua a me, Id.; præcipua in Vitellium a., *dislike to, aversion*, Tac.—B) *In Medic.: a. mentis, aberration of mind, loss of reason, derangement*, Cels.; Plin.; instead of which, also, simply alienatio, Sen.

ALIËNIGENA, æ (alius, signo). *Born in another country, strange, foreign, outlandish, homo longinquus et a.*, Cic. *Subst.: nec quid alienigenæ de vobis loqui soleant, foreigners, strangers, aliens*, Cic.

ALIENIGENUS.

ALIENIGENUS, a, um, for alienigena. *Strange, outlandish, foreign, mulier alienigeni sanguinis, V. Max.*

ALIENO, l v. a. (alienus). *To make over to another, transfer, alienate. I. Prop. A) pretio parvo ea, quæ acceperunt a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic.—B) Gen.: To estrange, separate, remove, urbs alienata, that has been brought under, has become subject to, a different master, Sall.; pars insulæ prodita atque alienata, lost, Liv.; a. alqm velut occisum, to remove, Just.—II. Fig. A) 1) To alienate, render over, set at variance, a. omnes a se bonos, Cic.; a. voluntatem alcijs ab alqo. Id. 2) Mid.: To keep at a distance from, a void anything, a falsa assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, Cic.; alienari a memoria periculi animi, to think no more of, Liv.—B) In Medicine. 1) a. mentem, to take away the senses, to derange; and commonly in the pass., to lose one's senses, to go mad, vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv.; signum alienatæ mentis, of madness, derangement, Suet. Absol.: odor sulphuris sapius haustus alienat, deprives of sensation, benumbs, Sen. 2) alienari, of limbs: To die, intestina momento alienantur, Cels.*

ALIENUS, a, um (alius). *That belongs to another, is not our own, strange, foreign. I. Prop. A) Gen.: alijs dare aliena, Cic.; æs alienum, prop., the property of another, i. e. debt; but, nomina a, debts contracted by others, Sall.; pavor a., of others, Liv.; pedibus a. ambulare, to be conveyed in a litter, Plin.; equites alieno Marte pugnare, i. e. like foot-soldiers, Liv. Subst., alienum, i, n., Other people's property, property which is not our own, largiri ex alieno, Cic.; ædificum extruere in alieno, upon another man's ground, Id. In the plur., aliena, Other people's concerns or affairs; in full, aliena negotia, Hor.—B) Esp.: Of another family, strange, with regard to our family or country, propinquæ potiores quam alieni, Cic.; alienissimus a Clodio, not in the least related to, Id.; se suaque omnia alienissimis crederunt to perfect strangers, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: That does not belong to any thing, not connected, foreign, unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent, unbecoming, different, contrary; mostly with ab or an obl., seldom with a dat. or gen.: homo non alienus a literis, not unversed, not strange in, Cic.; aliena ducere a dignitate, Id. With abl.: alienum sibi videri dignitate imperii, Cic. With dat.: quod illi causæ maxime est alienum, Cic. With gen.: quæ essent aliena firmæ et constantis assensionis, Cic.; domus (Bruti) nec aliena consilii, strange to, Sall. With in: in physicis Epicurus totus est a., unversed, inexperienced in, Cæs. Absol.: aliena et nihil profectura petere, things incongruous or futile, Sal.—B) Esp. 1) Not connected by friendship, unfriendly, strange,averse, indisposed, hostile, unfavorable, tuum factum alieni hominis, ut lenissimè dicam, Cic.; ex alienissimis sociis amicissimos reddere, Id. With dat.: Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, Of things: alieno loco prelium committunt, Cæs. 2) In Medicine. a) Of the body: Dead, insensible, Scrib. b) Of the mind: Mad, maniacal, deranged, frantic, a. mens, Sall.*

ALIGER, Æra, ærum (ala, gero). *Having*

ALIPES.

wings, winged, a. agmen, of birds, Virg.; a. nuncius Jovis, Mercury, Stat. Subst., aligeri, orum, Winged gods of love, Sil.

ALIMENTARIUS, a, um (alimentum). *Belonging to nourishment, a. lex, relating to the division of corn among the poor, Cœl. ap. Cic.*

ALIMENTUM, i, n. (alo). *Food, alimentary substance, nutriment; nourishment, aliment. I. Prop. A) nec desiderabat alimenta corporis, Cic.; plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. Poet. of things: a. cetera flammæ, alimentary substance, aliment, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) Recompense made by a child to his parents for their support, sustenance (Greek θρέπτρα), quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis (patria), Cic. 2) As Law term: Aliment, sustenance, maintenance (including clothing, lodging, &c.), Dig.—II. Fig.: addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, new food or materials, Liv.*

ALIMENTUS, i, m. *Alimentus, a Roman surname. See CINCUS.*

ALIMONIA, æ, f. (alo). *Nutriments, maintenance, Plaut.; Suet.; Gell.*

ALIMONIUM, ii, n. (alo). *Nutriments, maintenance, Varr.; Tac.; Juv.*

ALIO, adv. l. Prop. *Locally: Elsewhither, to another place, si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam, Cic. Of persons: a te causam regiam a. transferebant, Cic.; thus, quo a. nisi ad nos socios confugerent? whither else? i. e. to whom else? Liv.; alius... alio, one here... another there; thus also, aliunde... alio, from one to another, Sen.—II. Meton. A) To another thing, vocat me a. jamdudum tacita vestra expectatio, Cic.; alio... alio, to the one side... to the other side, hither... thither.—B) To another purpose or end, hoc longe a. spectabat, Nep. With a negation: plebem nusquam a. natam quam ad serviendum, for nothing but, Liv.*

ALIOQUI or ALIOQUIN, adv. l. *In other respects, on other accounts, for the rest, milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerat; a. magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv.; ne pugnemus, quam præsertim plurimis a. Græcis sit utendum, besides, moreover, Quint.—II. In the contrary case, if not, otherwise, credo minimam iacius rei fuisse cupiditatem: alioquin multa exstant exempla majorum, Cic.*

ALIORSUM or -SUS (not contracted, aliorsum, Ter.; and, alioversus, Luct.) adv. *In another direction, elsewhither. I. Prop. Locally: a. ire, Plaut. Of persons: infantis a. dati facta amolito, Gell.—II. Meton.: In another manner or way, in a different sense, a. accipere alqd, Plaut.; Ter. Hence the French ailleurs, d'ailleurs.*

ALIPES, ædis. l. *Having wings on the feet, deus a., Mercury, Ov. Absol.: alipes, Ov.; a. equi, i. c. of the chariot of the sun, Id.—II. Meton.: Quick-footed, fleet, a. cervi, Lucr.; a. equi, Virg.*

ALIPHËRA, æ, f. *Aliphëra, a town of Arcadia, Cic.; Liv.*

ALIPILUS, i, m. (ala, pilus). *A slave who plucked the hair from the armpits of his master in the bath, Sen.*

ALIPTES or -A, æ, m. (ἀλείπτῆς). *One who presides over the anointing of wrestlers, a wrestling-master, Cic.; Cols. Juv.*

ALIQUA.

ALIQVA, adv. I. Prop. Locally: In some place or other, somewhere, a. evolure si posset, Cic.—II. Meton.: In some way or other, by some means or other, a. resciscere alqd, Ter.; a. nocere, Virg.

ALIQVAM-DIU or, separated, ALIQVAM DIU. I. Prop.: For a while, for some time, for a considerable time, Aristum audivit a, Cic.; ubi a. certatino, Sall.

ALIQVAM-MULTUS or, separated, ALIQVAM MULTUS, a, um. Pretty much, considerable in number or quantity, sunt vestrum aliquam multi, qui Pisonem cognovnt, Cic.—Adv.: haec defensio aliquammultum a me remota est, considerably, or, rather far, App.

ALIQVANDO, adv. (alius, quando). I. Once, at some time, veritus sum deesse Pompeii salutem, quae ille a. non defuisset meae, Cic.; ne quid praetermitteretur, quod a. factum esset, Liv.; si a., if ever, if at any time, ampla domus dedecori domino saepe fit . . . et maxime, si a. alio domino solita est frequentari, Cic. Of that which takes place after a long time: At length; often strengthened by tandem; e. g. modo scribe a. ad nos, quid agas, Cic.; and in reversed order: hunc miserum a. tandem posse consistere.—II. Meton.: With the subordinate idea of repetition: Sometimes, at times, occasionally, now and then, once and again, many a time, te nonnumquam a me alienarunt, et me a. immutarunt tibi, Cic.; aliquando . . . aliquando, like modo . . . modo, at one time . . . at another; now . . . now, Quint.; Pin.

ALIQVANTILLUM, i, n. dim. (siquantum). A little bit, a. gusto, Plaut.

ALIQVANTISPER, adv. (siquantus, per). During some time, for some while, Plaut.; Ter.; Just.

ALIQVANTULUS, a, um, dim. (siquantus). Very little. Rarely used as adj.: a. namorus frumenti, Auct. B. Afr. More frequently in the neut., subst. c. gen.: A very little, a very small part or quantity, quam vis alieni aliquantulum relictum esset, Cic. And adv.: A little, somewhat, quam aliquantulum progressus esset, Cic.

ALIQVANTUS, a, um (alius, quantus). Some, somewhat (much or little), utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus an nihil arbitremur? A. Actum vero et aliquantura quidem, considerable, Cic.; signorum et armorum aliquantum numero, hostium paucorum potius, Sall. Neut. subst. c. gen.: A considerable quantity, number, &c., a good deal, aliquantum agri in medio relictum est, Cic.; s. itineris progressi, Caes. Aliquantum and Aliquanto, adv., Somewhat considerable, qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, nihilominus in miseria est, quam ille qui nihil processit, has come tolerably near, Cic.; non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, Id.; a. ante, a little before, Id.; iidem melius a. dicent si, &c., much better, Id.; carinae a. planiores, much flatter, Caes.

ALIQVATENUS, adv. (siquis, tenus). I. Prop. Of place: To a certain extent, Padus a. exilis, mox aliis amnibus adeo surgit, &c., Mel.—II. Meton.: In a certain measure, to a certain degree, somewhat, sed illud a. longe produciatur, Sen.; caules a. rubentes, Plin.

ALIQVA. See ALIQUIS.

ALIQVIS or ALIQVI, qua, quod [fem. sing., ali-

ALITUS.

que res, Lucr.], pron. adj. (alius, quis). Some, some one, somebody, ut aliquis nos deus ex hinc hominum frequentia tollerit, Cic.; quae vera sit, deus aliqui viderit, Id.; in quo aliqua significatio virtutis apparet, Id.; qui appropinquans aliquid malum metuit, Id.; sive plura (argumeta) sunt, sive aliquid unum, only single one, Id.; quid mihi nunc tanquam alicui Graeculo otioso quaestionulam ponitis, like some Greek idler, Id.; animorum aliqua ex parte motus quosdam videmus, in some measure, Id.; non sine aliqua spe, not without some hope, Id. Rarely in the plur.: quicumque aut affinitate aut aliquibus ministeriis regium contigissent, Liv. With numerals, to denote an indefinite number, aliquis viginti dies, some twenty days, Plaut.

ALIQVIS, qua, quid, pron. subst. (alius, quis). I. Any whatever, some one (thing) or other; in the plur.: Several, some persons, quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, if there be any one whatever, Cic.; atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, this somebody, Id.; aliquid facerem, at hoc non facerem, any thing whatsoever, Ter.; non despero fore aliquem aliquando, some one or other, Cic.; expectabam aliquem meorum, some one, Id. Aliquis as a participle governs the gen. plur., or is joined with the abl. with de, e, or ex. With the second person: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. With the plur.: aperite siliquis ostium, Ter. In the plur.: semper aliqui acquirendi sunt, quos diligamus, Cic.; cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. In the neut., adv.: si in me aliquid offendistis, at all, in any respect, Cic.; succensere a., Id.; sublevare alqm a., Caes.—II. Esp. A) In a pregnant sense: aliquid, Something considerable, something of importance. Thus, especially, esse aliquid or aliquid, to be of some importance, to be somebody or something, si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic.—B) Gramm.: esse ad aliquid, to relate to another word, Quint.

ALIQVO, adv. Somewhere, to some place, a. exire, Cic. With gen.: a. terrarum, Brut. ap. Cic.

ALIQVOT, indecl. Some, several, accipi a. epistolas, Cic.; a. sunt anni, quam, &c., Id.; id a. de causis acciderat, Caes.

ALIQVOTIES, adv. Sometimes, several times, certain times, nisi a. ex ipsis accusatoribus audissem, Cic.

ALIQVORSUM, adv. Somewhere, Plaut. ALIS, instead of alius. See that word.

ALIS, idis, f., for ELIS (Dor. *ALIS for *HALIS), Plaut.

ALITER, adv. (alis for alius). Otherwise, in another manner or way. I. Prop. A) tu si a. exletimas, nihil errabis, Cic.; a. ab aliis digerantur, differently by different persons, Id.; a. Diodoro placet, Id. It is joined with the adverbs longe, multo, nihilo, and often has after it the particles ac, aequè, et, quam, &c.; longe aliter est atque, it is far otherwise than, Cic.; non a. quam ut, on no other condition than, Suet.—B) Esp.: Contrariwise, on the contrary, otherwise, else, sine a. quid eveniat providere decet, Sall.; qui a. fecerint, who would not in opposition, Sall.—II. Meton.: In the contrary case, if not, otherwise, neque enim a. esset jus, Cic.; a. amicitiae stabiles permanere non possunt, Id.

ALITURA, ae, f. (alo). A nourishing, rearing, Gell.

ALITUS, a, um, part. of alo.

ALIUBI, *adv.* (alius, ubi). *Elsewhere, in another place (for the more comm. alibi), vetant hoc a. venti, Plin.; a. atque a. apparere, now here, now there, Sen.*

ALIUM. *See ALLIUM.*

ALIUNDE, *adv.* (alius, unde). *From elsewhere (of plac., but also of persons and things), from another place, person, or thing, assumpto a. uti bono, Cic.; ut totum opus nou a. constet, of nothing else, Plin.; sermo a. alio transsilien, leaping from one subject to another, Sen.; qui a. part semper, a. sentiat, to be on one side and take part with the other, Liv.*

ALIUS, *a. nd, gen.* alius [the old form, alis, alid, Lucr.; *gen. sing. m. alii, Cat.; f. aliae, Lucr.; dat. aliae, Plaut.] (ἄλλος). I. A) Another, other [of many, opp. alter, one of two], aliud alio melius, one better than another. Cic.; aliud ex alio, one after another, Id.; hæc a. questio est, Id. *In connection with the indefinite pronouns, quis, quidam, quispiam, nullus, &c.; Q. Fabium Labeonem seu quem a. arbitrum Nolanis datum, some other one, Id.; polliceri tabulas novas, sacerdotia, rapinas, alia omnia, and all other things, Sall. In comparisons, commonly connected with atque, ac, et, or, if preceded by a negation, or a negative question, with nisi and quam: longe alia nobis ac ut scriperas nunciatum, things far different from what you had written, Cic.; aliud mihi ac tibi, Id.; non a. ullus sermo nisi de te, Id.; est virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Id. With præter: nec quisquam aliud est philosophia præter studium sapientiae, Id. With a compar. abl.: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi, nothing else but, Brut. ap. Cic.; neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. It is frequently repeated, and then means the one... the other, or one... another, &c.: alius alio more viventes, living one in one way, another in another, Sall.; alio atque alio loco requiescere, in one place and another, in different places, Id.; febres aliae aliæque subinde oriuntur, different, Cels. With subj. clauses, aliud... aliud sometimes expresses the difference of two actions or circumstances: aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare, one thing, another, Quint. The phrase nihil aliud nisi (quam), with a verb finite or part. is equivalent to the Gr. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, nothing but, solely, exclusively: ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet, Cic.—B) *Esp. 1) In the language of augurs, alio die, to express that the Comitia, on account of some bad omen they had observed, were to be put off to some other day, Cic. 2) Of another, i. e. of a different nature, different, homines alii facti sunt, Id. Frequently as a polit. t. t.: senatus frequens in alia omnia transit, to the opposite opinion, Hirt.—II. *Meton. A) For reliqui, of the remaining parts of a whole, Remainder, the rest, Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximum fidem habebat. Cæs.; a. multitudo terga vertit, Liv.—B) For alter, Another of two, duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, one upon another, Liv.; thus in enumerations: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Cæs.; and with proper names used as appellations: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a second Ariovistus, Tac.; alium Neronem opinabantur, a second Nero, Suet.****

ALIUS, *a. um, for ELIUS (see ÆLIS). Eliau, of or belonging to Elis, Plaut.*

ALIUS-MŌDI (alius, modus; also written separately). *Of another kind, res a. est ac putatur, Cic.*

ALIUS-VIS, aliavis, aliudvis (alius, volo). *Any one else, aliumvis magistrum quærere, Cic.*

AL-LĀBOR (ad, labor), psus, 3 v. dep. *To glide to, slide to, arrive at, reach, sngues ex occulto allapsi, Liv.; a. Curetum oris, to glide up to, to reach, Virg.; mare a. crescenti astu, flows, rises toward, Id.*

AL-LĀBŌRO (ad, laboro), 1 v. a. *To toil or labor at any thing, allaborandum est tibi, Hor.; to add with labor or pains, myrto nihil a. Id.*

ALLACRYMO, are, v. a., and ALLACRYMOR, ari, v. d. *To weep at any thing, Juno allacrymans, Virg.*

AL-LAMBO, ċre (ad, lambo), v. a. I. *To lick any thing, a. ora, Prud.—II. Meton.: To touch, allambentes flammæ, Quint.*

ALLAPSUS, *a. um, part. of allabor.*

ALLAPSUS, ūs, m. (allabor). *A gliding, going toward, or approaching unobseredly or with a gentle motion, serpentium a., Hor.*

AL-LATRO (ad, latro), 1 v. a. *Prop.: To bark at, a. eunti, Aur. Vict.; hence, I. To assail with harsh language, roil at, a. Africeni magnitudinem, Liv.; a. alqm, Mart.—II. Of the roaring of the sea: To dash against, tot maria a. oram Peloponnesi, Plin.*

ALLATUS, *a. um, part. of afferro.*

ALLECTO, 1 v. frequ. (allicio). *To allure.—I. Prop.: a. boves sibi, Col.—II. To entice to, to invite, ad agrum fruentium allecat senectus, Cic.*

ALLECTOR, ōris, m. (allicio). *A decoy-bird, a. avium, Col.*

ALLECTUS, *a. um. I. Part. of allēgo.—II. Subst., allectus, i, m., A supernumerary member of a college, Varr.*

ALLEGĀTIO (adl.), ōnis, f. I. *A sending away, or dispatching, allegationes difficiles, Cic.—II. A Law t. t.: An allegation or adducing any thing by way of proof, the alleging of a cause for doing any thing, Ulpian.*

ALLEGĀTUS, ūs, m. *A sending, meo a. veniit, Plaut.*

AL-LĒGO (ad, lēgo), 1 v. a. I. *To dispatch or depnte [esp. as a negotiator of a private affair], a. amicos, Cic.; a. homines ad alqm or alni. In the part. subst., allegati, Deputatis. inter allegatos alqjs, Cic.—II. *Meton. A) To appoint any one, set any one on, to suborn, a. me allegatum senem, Ter.—B) To bring forward, by way of speaking or citing, to mention, adduce, a. exemplum, Plin.; a. merita, Suet.; a. mandata alcu, to bring or carry, Tac.**

AL-LĒGO (ad, lēgo), ēgi, ectum, 3 v. a. *To add to a college by election, omnibus Druidibus præest unns: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Cæs.; a. alqm in senatum, Suet.*

ALLEGŌRIA, æ, f. (ἀλληγορία). *An allegory, Quint.*

ALLĒVĀMENTUM, i, n. (allēvo). *A means of lightening, a support, sine ullo a., Cic.*

ALLĒVĀTO, ōnis, f. (allēvo). *A lifting, raising, or drawing up. I. Prop.: humerorum a, Quint.—II. *Meton.: A lightening, mitigation, alleviation, a. doloris, Cic.**

AL-LEVO.

AL-LEVO (ad. lēvo), *l, v. n.* To lift or raise up, erect. *I. Prop.*: a. artus, to lift up, Ov.; a. brachium, manum, pollicem, Quint.; a. supercilla, Id. — *II. Fig. A)* To lighten, mitigate, alleviate, a. onus, Cic.; a. sollicitudines, Id.; allevor quum loquor tecum absens, *I find myself relieved, Id.*; allevatæ notæ, weakened, Tac. — *B)* To raise, distinguish, Flor.

AL-LEVO (ad. levō), also allævo, are, *v. a.* To make smooth, to polish, a. nodos, Col.

ALLEX, icia, *m.* The thumb, great toe: — *facetè, Met. of a little man: n. viri, a mere shrimp, a thumbing, Plaut. Others read bullex.*

ALLIA, æ, *f.* The Allia, a small river which falls into the Tiber about six miles above Rome, near which the Romans sustained a memorable defeat by the Gauls, July 16, B.C. 390, now Rio di Masso, Liv.

ALLIATUM, *i, n.* (allium). Garlic-sauce, Plaut.

AL-LICIO (ad. lacio), lexi, lectum, 3 [alliceo, allenti, ère, Auct. ap. Prisc.], *v. a.* To allure, draw on, attract, a. animos ad benevolentiam, Cic.; a. ferrum, to attract, Id.

AL-LIDO (ad. lædo), si, sum, 3 *v. a.* I. To dash, throw against, pars ad ecupulos allisa, Cæs. — *II. Fig.*: To damage, endanger, to wreck (the image taken from shipwreck), a. virtutem, Sen.; in quibus (damnatiombus) Servius allisus est, was exposed to danger, Cic.

ALLIENSIS, e (Allia). Of or belonging to the River Allia, A. pugna, the battle of the Allia, Cic.; also called, A. clades; Liv.; dies A., the day of the Allia; the day of this battle (July 16th), considered as an unfortunate day, Id.

ALLIENUS, *i, m.* Allienus, a Roman proper name, Cic.

ALLIÆ, ærum, *f.* Allifæ, a town of Samnium, now Allife, Liv.

ALLIFANUS, a, um (Allifæ). Of or belonging to Allifæ, Allifanian, A. ager, Cic.; pocula, Hor. Subst., Allifani, orum, The inhabitants of Allifæ, Plin.

ALLIGATIO (ad.), ònis, *f.* I. A binding to any thing, arbutorum a, Col. — *II. Meton., concr.* A band, ligament, Vitr.

ALLIGATOR (ad.), òris, *m.* One who binds or ties one thing to another, a tier (of vines), alligatoris cura, Col.

ALLIGATÛRA (ad.), æ, *f.* A ligature, band or tie (of vines), infra insitionem et a, Col.

AL-LIGO (ad. ligo), *l, v. a.* To bind or tie one thing to another. I. A) Prop.: a. ad statuum, Cic.; a vine to trees, Col. — *B) Meton.* 1) To tie, bind, wrap up one thing with another, oculus alcis alligatus, bound up, blindfolded, Cic.; a. cuput lanæ, Mart.; a. vulnus, to tie up, dress, Liv. 2) Gen.: To bind fast, bind, fasten, victus alligari se patitur, suffers himself to be bound or fettered, Tac.; ancora a. naveæ, holds fast, Virg.; a. coloreum, to fix, make fast, Plin.; lac alligatum, curdled, Mart. — *II. Fig.*: To tie, bind, oblige, obligate, lex omnes mortales a, Cic.; a. se scelere, to make one's self guilty, to bind one's self, Id.

AL-LINO (ad. lino), levi, litum, 3 *v. a.* To smear, daub. I. Prop.: a. atrum signum veribus, to affix a black mark, to mark, Hor. — *II. Fig.*: a. vitia sua alteri, to impart, Sen.

ALLISUS a, um, *part. of allido.*

ALLUVIO.

ALLIUM (compare ἀλλῆς, akin to German lauch, English leek), *n.* Garlic. Plaut.; Hor.; Plin. Proc. olere n., to smell of garlic; i. e. to look poor or needy, Varr. [hence the Fr. ail].

ALLÖBRÖGES. See ALLOBROX.

ALLOBRÖGICUS, a, um (Allobrox). Of or pertaining to the Allobroges, A. vinum, Cels.; A. vitis, Plin. Subst.: used as a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, as the conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell.

ALLÖBROX, ògis, *in the plur.* Allöbröges, um, *m.* (acc. sing. Allobroga, Juv.) An Allobrogian, one of the Allobroges, a people living in Gallia Narbonensis, between the Rhodanus (Rhône), and Isara (Isère), Cæs.; Cic.; Liv.

ALLÖCÛTIO (alloquor), ònis, *f.* I. An address, inchoare a., Suet.; vertere a., to alter, Plin. — *II. Esp.*: An exhortation, consolation, Sen.

ALLÖCÛTUS, a, um, *part. of alloquor.*

ALLÖQUÛM (alloquor), *n.* An address, exhortation, consolation, a. leni pellicere homines, Liv.; a. militem firmare, Tac. In the plur.: a. dulcia, Hor.; longis a. producere noctem, in conversation, Luc.

AL-LÖQUOR (ad. loquor), cÛtus, 3 *v. dep. a.* To address, speak to any one (saluting, requesting, consoling), quem nemo a. vellet, Cic.; senatum allocutus, Tac.; a. deum, to call on, implore, Virg.; allocutum mulieres eunt, to console, comfort, Varr.

AL-LÛBESCO, ère (ad. lubet), *v. inchoat.* To begin to please, to please, jam alludescit, Plaut.

AL-LÛCEO (ad. luceo), xi, 2 *v. n.* and a. I. Neutr.: To shine at or upon any thing, nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen.; nobis alluxit (ignis), shone as a good omen, Suet. — *II. Act.*: To give light for any thing, a. faculam alcis rei, fig. to offer opportunity for any thing, Plaut.

ALLÛCINATIO, ALLÛCINOR. See ALVC.

AL-LÛDIO (ad. ludo), are, *v. n.* To begin to jest or joke, quando sdbibero, alludiabo, Plaut. Of caressing dogs, Id.

AL-LÛDO (ad. ludo), ùsi, ùsum, 3 *v. a.* I. To play near or with any thing, to joke, jest, aludens varie et copiose, in a sportive or playful manner, Cic.; Cicero Trebatio alludens, joking with, Quint.; a. occupato, to interrupt a busy person by joking, Phædr.; a. Homeri versibus, to allude to, V. Max. — *II. Meton., of things (water, wind, and the like)*: To play against, mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, Cic.; alludentibus undis, Ov.; poet. with acc., Cestull.

AL-LÛO (ad. luo), ùi, 3 *v. n.* I. To wash against, alluuntur a mari mœnia, Cic.; fluvius latera hæc alluit, Id. — *II. Fig.*: Massilia barbaræ fluctibus alluitur, is washed, is surrounded, Cic.

ALLÛVIES, ei, *f.* (alluo). I. Sea or river water that overflows the land, in proxima a., Liv. — *II. Meton.*: Mud or slime occasioned by an inundation of water, fluviinum alluvie, Col.

ALLÛVIO, ònis, *f.* (alluo). I. The rising or swelling of a river, an overflowing or inundation of water, a flood or deluge, aquarum alluvionibus, App. — *II. In Law, t. t.*: Alluvial soil, land or soil washed up by a river, Dig. In the plur.: jura alluvionum, the right of possession in the case of alluvial soil, Cic.

ALMO.

ALMO, ὄνις, m. *The Almo, a small river near Rome, nno Almonio, Ov.; as a river-deity, id.; Cic.*

ALMUS, a, um; for alumnus, from alu). *Non-rish-ing, nutritiva; hinc, refreshing, recreating, comforting, charming, kind, friendly, n. m. t. r. rra. Lucr.; a. Ceres, Virg.; a. sol, Hor.; a. sn. erdos, Prop.*

ALNUS, a, um (alnus). *Of alder, Vitr.*
ALNUS, i, f.; *Irel. alntr, Germ. eller, Engl. alder. An alder, Plin.; the earliest wood used for ship-building; hence [poet. a ship, alnos fluvii sensere, Virg.; hene the Fr. aune].*

ALIO, alii, altum [or altum], 3 (part. perf., altus in Cic. and Sall., afterward altus, Curt., to distinguish from the adj.), r a. (Souscrit al. Gr. ἀλδῆω, Lat. alio, adolesco; *Irel. ata, to fill, feed*) I. *To nourish, maintain, support (without determining the means, opp. nutrire, to support by animal food), quum agellus emu non satis aleret, support, Cic.; quibus amnantes aluntur, id.; a. se suis-que locustinis, Cues.; all lacte, carne, locustis, &c., to live, feed upon, Cic.; Plin. Pnet.; imbres a. amnem, enlarge, succell, Hor.—II. To foster, cherish, promote, support, honos alit artes, Cic.; mons discendo alitur, id.*

ALŌE, es, f. (ἀλόη). *The aloe, Plin.; used as medicine, Cels. Fig. (for its bitterness): plus aloes quam mellis, Juv.*

ALŌEUS (trissyll.), ēi and eos, m. (Ἀλωεύς). *Aloeus, the name of a giant, the father of Otus and Ephialtes, Luc.; Hyg.*

ALŌGIA, æ, f. (ἀλογία). *Want of reason or sense, folly, ne tibi alogias exequamur, Sen.*

ALŌIDE, arum, m. (Ἀλωείδαι). *The sons of Aloeus, namely, Otus and Ephialtes, Virg.*

ALŌPĒCIA, æ, f. (ἀλωπεκία, ἀλώπηξ). *The fox-evil, a disease causing the hair to fall off by the roots, like the mange of foxes, the scurf, scald, scald-head, Plin.*

ALPES, ium (sometimes in the sing. Alps, is), f. (Celtic alb or alp, lufy). *The Alps, Cic.; Cas.; Plin. Poet., for any chain of mountains: geminæ A., the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil.*

ALPHA, n. ind. (ἄλφα). I. *The A in Greek, ante alpha et beta, i. e. before having learned to read, Juv.—II. Meton.: The first in any thing, quod alpha dixi te, the first, Mart.*

ALPHĒIAS, ōdis, f. (Ἀλφειάς). *The nymph and fountain Arethusa, that mingles its stream with the Alphens, Ov.*

ALPHĒNOR, ōris, m. *Alphenor, a son of Niobe and Amphion, Ov.*

ALPHĒSIBŒA, æ, f. (Ἀλφεισβοία). *Alphesibæa, daughter of Phegeus, king of Arcadia, wife of Alceæon, Prop.*

ALPHĒSIBŒUS, i, m. *Alphesibæus, the name of a shepherd, Virg.*

ALPHĒUS (trissyll.) or ALPHĒOS, i, m. (Ἀλφειός). *The Alphēus, a river of Arcadia and Elis, fabled to flow under the sea and rise again in Sicily, where it joins the Arethusa, Ov. Adj. Alphēus, a, um (Ἀλφειός). Of or belonging to the Alphens, Alphēan, A. Pisæ, in Elis, Virg.*

ALPICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Alps, Inscr. Subst., The inhabitants of the Alps, Nep.*

ALPINUS, a, um (Alpes). *Of or belonging to the Alps, Alpine, A. nives, Virg.; A. gentes, tribes inhabiting the Alps, Liv.; A. hostis, the Gauls,*

ALTER.

who passed over the Alps in their way to Italy, Ov.; A. mures, marmots, Plin.

ALPIS. *See ALPES.*

ALSIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to the town Alsinum, in Alsiensi (agro), Cic.; A. populus, Liv.*
ALSTŌSUS, a, um (alsius). *Susceptible of cold, chilly, pecus a, Varr.*

ALSIUM, ii, n. *Alsium, one of the most ancient towns of Etruria, nno Palo, Veil. P.; Sil.*

ALSĪUS or ALSŪS, a, um (algeo). *Chilly, cold, cool, alsia corpora, Lucr.; the form alsus used only in the compar. n. Antio nibil alsius, Cic.*

ALSĪUS, a, um (Of Alsium, in Etruria, litus A., Sil.; A. tellus, Rutil.

ALTAR, āris, n. *See ALTARIA.*

ALTĀRIA, ium [only in late Latin in the sing.]; altare, altar, num altarium) n. (alta ara). I. *A high altar, dedicated to the gods above (whereas ara is a lower altar, employed in sacrificing to the gods below), duo altaria Phœbo, Virg.; inter aras et altaria, Plin. Pan.; conspergant aras adolentque altaria locustis, Lucr.—II. Sometimes, though very rarely, altare is used to denote the superstructure, and ara the base of an altar, Solin.; Prudent. [Hence the Fr. autel]*

ALTĀRIUM, ii. *See ALTARIA.*

ALTE, adv. I. A) *On high, highly, video te a spectare, Cic.; a. extollere pugionem, id.; a. cadere, from on high, id.—B) Fig.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin.—II. A) Deeply, sulcus altius impressus, Cic.; ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv.—B) Fig.: indignum iis, qui altius perspiciebant, penetrated more deeply, Cic.; a. repetere or petere, to fetch from far; altius expedire, to relate from the beginning, Tac.; verbum altius transferre, to carry too far the metaphorical meaning of a word, Cic.*

ALTER, tēra, tērum (gen. altērius; dat. sing. commonly alteri; rarely altero, Cic.; fem. altera, Ter.; Nep.) (akin to Sanscrit. antara; Lith. antars; Lat. dōtrs; Goth. antars; Gr. ἕτερος; Eng. other). I. A) *One of two, another of two (opp. alius, another of several), necesse est, sit alterum de duobus, Cic.; alter consulum, Liv.; a. ex censoribus, id.; binas a te accipi literas, quarum alteris tibi gratulabare, in one of which, Cic.; hos libros alteros quinque, these other five, id. In distributive clauses: alter... alter, or alter... hic, ille, &c., the one... the other: quorum alter ex-rcitum perdidit, alter vendidit, id. In the plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victor-um timent, the one party fight, the other, &c., Cic.—B) E-p. 1) As polit. t. t.: alter ambove, one (of the two consuls) or both, Cic. 2) a) As a numeral: The second, primo die, a. dies, tertius dies, Cic.; proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis diebus, id.; alteris mensis, at the dessert (otherwise mensa secunda), Hor.; alter ab illo, the next after him, Virg. b) Unus et a., unus atque a., unus alterque, The one and the other. a) Definitely: equivalent to Two, unus et a. dies intercesserat, Cic. b) Indefinitely: This and that, one of two, versus unus et a., Hor. c) Alterum tantum, As much more, twice as much, pars alteru tanto major, Cic. 3) With proper names used as appellatives: Another, a second, Homicar, Mars a., Liv.; me sicut a. parentem observat, like a second father, Cic.; te me esse alterum, my other self, id.; amicus est tamquam a. idem, another self, id. 4) Opposite, ad verse, the other, alterius factiois*

ALTERCATIO.

principes, Nep.; a. pars, Suet.—II. *Meton.* A) For alteruter, *Either of two, the one or the other*, quorum fortasse utrumque erit, alterum certe, Cic.; nec in alterius favore inclinatus miserat, *neither to the one nor to the other*, Liv.—B) *Subst.*: Another, neighbor, one's fellow-creature, qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. [Hence the Fr. *autre*, *autrui*.]

ALTERCATIO, ōnis, f. I. A *disputation, contest in words, dies consumptus est altercatione*, Cic.—II. *Esp. in a court of justice: A debate of advocates*, Cic.

ALTERCATOR, ōris, m. *One who holds a debate with an opponent in a court of justice, a pleader*, Quint.

ALTERCO, are, v. a. *To dispute, quarrel, cum patre altercasti, Ter. In the pass.*: dum de his alteratur, Justin.

ALTERCOR, l v. dep. (alter). I. A) *To dispute, wrangle, quærel, alterari incipit, Cæs.*—B) *Esp. in Law, t. t.*: *To debate, plead, in altercando invenit parem neminem*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To contend, struggle, altercate libidibus pavore*, Hor.

ALTERNE, adv. *By turns, alternately*, Sea.; Plin.

ALTERNIS. See ALTERNUS, at the end.

ALTERNO, l v. a. and n. (alterus). I. *Act.*: *To do a thing by turns, to alternate, s. vices, to interchange, Ov.*; *hirundines alternat cricum, feed their young ones by turns*, Plin.; a. fructus, *to bear fruit every other year*, Id.—II. *Neutr.*: *To interchange, alternant prælia miscet, fight by turns*, Virg.; a. cum symphonia, *reciprocating*, Plin.; hæc alternant potior sententia visa est, *while he was doubtful, hesitating*, Virg.

ALTERNUS, a, um (contr. for alterius, from alter). I. *Alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable, a. trabibus ac saxis, white beams and stones were alternating with each other*, Cæs.; *alterno pede*, Hor.; a. fœdus amicitia, *mutual*, Catull.; a. ripæ, *opposite*, Stat.; s. verbis laudans, *with every other word*, Liv.; *amant alterna Camœne, alternate song*, Virg.; *alternis aptum sermonibus, for dialogue*, Hor.—II. *Esp. A) Metr. t. t.*: *Alternating with hexameters and pentameters, elegiac, pedes a.*, Cic.; *epigramma a. versibus longiusculis*, Id.—B) *In Law, t. t.*: *a. consilia or a. iudices rejicere, to reject the judges by turns (the defendant and the plaintiff)*, Cic.—C) *Adv. 1)* alterna (n. plur.), *Alternately, by turns*, App. 2) *alternis (sc. vicibus, same)*, Liv.; Sen.; Phia.; Virg.

ALTERORSUS. See ALTRORSUS.

ALTERÛTER, alterûtra (more frequent than altera utra), alterutrum (more frequent than alterum utrum, and thus gen. alterutris, dat. alterutri, gen. and dat. f. alterutræ, &c.). I. *One of two, the one or the other, necesse esse alterutrum, the one thing or the other*, Cic.; in alterutro peccandum, Id.—II. *Meton. for uterque: Both, necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub die esse, both were necessary*, Col.

ALTERÛTRIMQUE, adv. *On both sides*, Plin.

ALTHÆA, æ, f. (Αλθαία). *Aithæa, the mother of Meleager*, Ov.

ALTICINCTUS, a, um (slte, cinctus). *Girt high*, Phædr.

ALTILIS, e (alo). I. *Intended for fatten-*

ALTUS.

ing, fatted, fat, boves a., Varr.; a. cochlear, Plin. *Subst.*, altilis, *Fatted poultry, esp. fowls, satur altillum*, Hor.; *minor a.*, Juv. *Of plants: Fat, thick, a. asparagi*, Plin. *Meton.*, of other things: *Rich, dote a.*, Plaut.—II. *Act.*: *Nourishing, a. sanguis*, Macr.

ALTINAS, atis, m. *An inhabitant of Altinum*, Plin.

ALTINUM, i, n. *Altinum, a municipal town among the Veneti, nov Altino*, Plin.; Mart.

ALTINUS, a, um (Altinum). *Of or belonging to Altinum*, Col.

ALTISONUS, a, um (slte, sonus). I. *High-sounding, sounding from on high, a. cardo*, Enn.; *Juppiter a.*, Cic. poet.—II. *Meton. Of poets: High-sounding, sublime*, Marouis a. carmina, Juv.

ALTITONANS, antis (alte, tonans). I. *Thundering from on high*, Juppiter a, Enn.; *pater a.*, Cic. poet.—II. *Meton.*: *Roaring aloud, a. Vulturans*, Lucr.

ALTITUDO, inis, f. (altus). *Height, altitude, depth. I. Height, altitude. A) Prop.*: a. ædium, Cic.; a. montium, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *Height, loftiness, elevation, a. orationis*, Cic.; a. animi, *greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity*, Gell.—II. *Depth. A) Prop.*: *spelunca infinita altitudine*, Cic.; a. fluminis, Cæs.; a. plagæ, *the depth of a wound*, Cels.—B) *Fig.*: *Depth, unfathomableness, impenetrability of soul, a. animi, impenetrability, power of disguising one's sentiments*, Cic.; a. ingenii, Sall.; *egit (Tiberius) altitudine animi, impenetrable reserve or closeness*, Tac.

ALTUSCÛLUS, a, um (altus). *Rather high, uti calcenatis a.*, Suet.

ALTIVOLANS, antis (alte, volans). *Flying on high, genus altivolantum*, Enn. ap. Cic.; a. rota solis, Lucr.

ALTIVOLUS, a, um (alte, volo). *Flying on high, aves a.*, Plin.

ALTOR, ōris, m. (alo). *A nourisher, supporter, omnium rerum a. est muadus*, Cic.; a. Caesaris, Tac.

ALTRINSECUS, adv. (prop. aliterim-secus, from alter-secus). I. *On the other side, tu teneto a.*, Plaut. *Esp.*: *Inward*, App.—II. *On both sides, ab utraque part.*: *venientes a.*, Lact.

ALTRIX, icis, f. (altor). *A female nourisher, ut terra a.*, Cic. *Of a wet-nurse, nurse*, Id. *Adj.*: *Nourishing, altricis Apulæ*, Hor.

ALTROVORSUM, contracted altrorsus, adv. (altrorsum). *On the other side, ab altera parte*, Plaut.

ALTUM, i. See ALTUS.

ALTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of alo.*—II. *Adj. (made great, great; hence, according to the position of the beholder), High or deep. A) High. 1) Prop.*: a. agger, *altus pedes LXXX*, Cæs.; *altissimi montes*, Id.; *latera pedem alta, a foot high*, Sall. b) *Subst.*, altum, i, *Height. a) Gen.*: *edibus in altum*, Cic. b) *Esp.*: *The high sea, the deep, in alto jactari*, Cic.; *naves in altum provectæ*, Cæs. *The height of heaven, height, heaven, Mæs genitum demisit ab alto*, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: *High, lofty, great, loud, shrill, clear, and the like, in altissima gradu dignitatis*, Cic.; *aita mente præditus, high-minded*; *altissimi soni*, Quintil.; *conclamare altiore voce*, Catull.—B) *Deep.*

1) *Prop.*: altissimæ radices, Cic.; altissima flumina, Cæs.; fossæ quinos pedes alta, Id. 2) *Fig.*: a) somnus, Liv.; a) sopor, Virg.; a) silentium, Id.; altissima eruditio, Quint.; a) mens, Virg.; a) animus, Liv. b) *Subst.*, altum, *The depth, the interior*, non ex alto venire nequitiam, Sen.; ex alto repetita, fetched from far, Cic.

ALTUS, ūs, m. (alo). *A nourishing, terræ altu*, Macr.

ALŪCYNATIO (alucinor), ōnis, f. *Foolery, reveries, fancies, vestras a. fero*, Sen.

ALŪCINOR (better than all or hall, akin to ἀλω, ἀλώσκω, "to wander"), l v. dep. *To rave, to dream, to trifle, quæ Epicurus alucinatus est, Cic.*; epistolæ debent interdum a, to digress freely, Id.

ALŪMEN, idis, n. *Alum*, Plin.
ALŪMINATUS, a, um (alumen). *Containing alum, aluminous, a. aqua*, Plin.

ALŪMINOSUS, a, um. *Full of alum*, Plin.
ALUMNA, æ. See ALUMNUS.

ALUMNUS, a, um (alo). *A pupil, nursling, foster-child, dulcis a.*, Hor.; carus a., Virg.; a) Platonis, a pupil, a disciple of Plato; a) sutrinæ tabernæ, an apprentice, Tac.; a) legionum, brought up in the camp, Id. *In the fem.*, alumna, æ, *A foster-daughter, foster-child, nostra hæc a.*, Plant.; civitates quasi a. eloquentia, Cic.

ALUNTIUM, ii, n. (Ἀλουντιον and Ἀλόντιον). *Aluntium, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, famed for its wine*, Plin. Hence, adj., Aluntinus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Aluntium*, A. vinum, Plin. *Subst.*, *The inhabitants of Aluntium*, Plin.

ALŪTA, æ, f. (probably from alumen). *I. A soft leather (prepared with alum), alutæ tenniter confectæ, Cæs.*—II. *Meton.*: *Any thing made of it or resembling it; a shoe*, Ov.; *Juv.*; *a bag, purse*, Juv.; *a beauty-spot for the face*, Ov.

ALVĒARIUM, ii (also alveare, is), n. (alvens; prop. a billyng vessel; hence) *A bee-hive, hive, a. vimine texta*, Virg.; in alveariis apum, Plin.; also, *A bee-house, an apiary, a. facere*, Varr.

ALVĒATUS, a, um (alvens). *Hollowed out in the form of a tray, sulcus a.*, Cat.

ALVĒOLATUS, a, um (alvens). *Deepened like a small tray*, Vitr.

ALVĒOLUS, i, m. dim. (alvens). *I. A small tray or trough*, Liv.; a) ligneo, Phædr.—II. *Meton.*: *A small gaming-board, alveolum poscere, Cic.*—B) *A small channel of a river, Curt.*

ALVĒUS, i, m. [alveum, n., Fest.] (alvus). *A cavity, hollow. I. Gen.*: ilicis alveo, Virg.—II. *Esp.*: *A trough, tray*, in alveo, Cato; fluitans a., Liv.—B) *A water-basin, basin, in balneum venit... ut in a. descenderet*, Auct. Her.—C) *The bed of a river, fluminis alveo*, Virg.; medio a., Hor.—D) 1) *The lower part of a ship, hold, alveus navium*, Sall.; alvei navium quassati, Liv.—hence, 2) *Gen.*: *A small ship, a boat, bark, cavatus ex materia*, Vell.—E) *A deep, hollow gaming-board, a. cum tessuris lusorius*, Plin.—F) *A bee-hive, apes alveo se continent*, Plin.

ALVUS, i f. [m. præ class.] (alo). *Prop.* any thing hollow; hence, I. *A The belly, paunch, purgatio alvi*, Cic.; a) solvere, Cels.; a) stringere alvum, to bind, constipate, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *Stool*,

excrement, a. varia, liquida, nigra, pallida, &c., Cels.—II. *The womb, quum prægnans Dionysium alvo contineret*, Cic.—III. *The stomach, alvi natura*, Cic.—IV. *A bee-hive, alvi melle pleni*, Plin.

ALYATES, is or ei, m. (Ἀλυάτης). *Alyattes, a king of Lydia, father of Cræsus*, Plin.; Hor.

ALYMON, ōnis, m. *Alymon, father of Iphimedia*, Ov.

AM. See AMBI.

AMABILIS, e. *Worthy of being loved, lovely (of persons and things), filiolam tuam amabilem esse scio*, Cic.; sinhilissimum nodum amicitia tollere, most agreeable, Id.

AMABILITER, adv. *In a lovely manner, amiably, a. io me cogitare*, Anton. ap. Cic.; valtum a. posuit, Petr.; a. ludere, Hor.

AMALTHEA, æ, f. (Ἀμάλθεια). I. *A) Amalthea, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*, Hyg.—according to others, this goat herself; one of her horns, under the name cornu Amaltheæ or cornu Copiæ, was placed in heaven as a constellation, Hyg.—B) *Meton.*: *Amalthea or Amaltheum, the name of a library, A. mea te expectat*, Cic.—II. *Name of the Cumean sibyl*, Tib.

AMANDATIO, ōnis, f. *A sending away*, Cic.
AMANDO, I v. a. *To send away, remove*, Cic.

AMANIENSES, ium, m. *Inhabitants of the mountain chain Amanus*, Cic.

AMANS, antis. I. *Part. of amo.*—II. *Adj.*: *Loving, affectionate, kind. Subst.*: *A well-wisher, patron, friend, homines a. tui*, Cic.; cives a. patriæ, Id. *A lover*, Ter.; Ov.

AMANTER, adv. *Lovingly, affectionately, friendly*, Cic.

AMANUENSIS, is, m. (a, manus). *A clerk, secretary, amanuensis*, Suet.

AMĀNUS, i, m. *Amanus, a chain of mountains between Syria and Cilicia, now Alma-Dagh*, Cic.; Plin. *The inhabitants, Amaniensis*, Cic.

AMĀRACINUS, a, um (amaracum). *Of marjoram. a. oleum*, Plin.; a. unguentum, Id. *Ab sol.*, amaracium (sc. unguentum), marjoram-unguent, Lucr.

AMĀRACUS, i, comm., and amārācum, i, n. (ἀμάρακος and ἀμαράκος). *Marjoram*, Plin.

AMĀRANTUS, i, m. (ἀμαράντος). *Amaranth, everlasting*, Plin.

AMĀRE, adv. *Bitterly*, Sen. *Superl.*, Suet.

AMĀRITAS, atis, f. (amarus). *Bitterness, a. succi*, Vitr.

AMĀRITIES, ei, f. (amarus). *Bitterness*, Cæstul.

AMĀRITUDO, inis, f. (amarus). *Bitterness. I. Prop.*: *Of flavor*, Varr.—II. *Fig.*: *Bitterness, unpleasantness, disagreeableness, a. odii*, Val Max.; a. vocis, disagreeableness, Quint.
AMĀROR, ōris, m. (amarus). *Bitterness; any thing bitter*, Lucr.; Virg.

AMĀROLENTUS, a, um (amarus). *Full of bitterness, very bitter*, Timon a., Gell.

AMĀRUS, æ, v. m. *Bitter. I. Prop.*: *A) Off-flavor: a. sapor*, Plin.; a. salices, Virg.; *Doris amara, i. e. the sea*, Id.; os a., a bitter taste in the mouth, Cels.—B) *Meton.*: 1) *Of the sense of hearing: Harsh, coarse, sharp, sootum a.*, Stat. *Of the sense of smelling: Offensive, nasty, disagree-*

able, fructus amarus odore, Plin.—II. *Fig.: Bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable, amores a, Virg.; a dies, Tib.; a. casus, Ov.; amara curarum, the bitterness of cares, Hor.; amara, annoyances, unpleasantnesses, Id. Of speech: Bitter, sarcastic, acrimonious, dictis a., Ov.; a. sales, pungent wit, Quint. Of character: Harsh, amariorum me senectus facit, Cic. Hence, French amer.*

AMASENUS, *i, m. Amasēnus, a small river of Laetium, flowing through the Pontine marshes, now Amasenno, Virg.*

AMASIA, *æ, f. (Ἀμασία). Amasia, a city of Pontus, on both banks of the River Iris, and the birth-place of Mithradates the Great and the geographer Strabo, Plin. It is now Amasiah.*

AMASIS, *is, m. (Ἀμασις). Amasis, the name of a king of Egypt, Luc.*

AMASIUS, *ii, m. (amo). A lover, gallant, Plaut.*

AMASSO, *ia, it. See AMO.*

AMASTRIS, *ia, f. (Ἀμαστρίς). Amastris, a town on the coast of Paphlagonia, now Amasera, Catull. Hence, Amastriacus, a, um, Of or belonging to Amastris, Ov.; Plin. Amastriani, orum, The inhabitants of Amastris, Id.*

AMATA, *æ, f. Amata, the wife of King Latinus, Virg.*

AMATHUS, *untis (the Greek acc. Amathunta; Ov.), f. (Ἀμαθούς). Amathus, a rich town on the southern coast of Cyprus, Virg.; Id.; sacred to Venus, who, therefore, was called Amathusia, Ov.; Tac. Hence, adj., Amathusiacus, a, um, Of or belonging to Amathus, A. bidentes, Ov.*

AMATHUSIA, *æ, f. A surname of Venus. See AMATHUS.*

AMATIO, *onis, f. A amour, love-intrigue, Plaut.*

AMATOR, *oris, m. He who loves or is fond of any person or thing. I. Gen.: A lover, friend, vir bonus a. que noster, Cic.; urbia, ruris a., Hor.; a. sapientiae, Id.; amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. readers of his writings, Id.—II. Esp.: A gallant, paramour, lover, adulter a., Cic.; aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, one who is always in love, Id.*

AMATORCULUS, *i, m. dim. A pitiful lover, Plaut.*

AMATORIE, *adv. Amorously, epistola scripta a., in an amatory style, Cic.*

AMATORIUS, *a, um (amator). Pertaining to (sensual) love, amorous, amatory, frui voluptate a., enjoyment of love, Cic.; a. virus, an amatory potion, love-potion, Plin.; a. medicamentum, Suet. Subst., amatorium, i, n., A means of exciting love, philter (φίλτρον), tibi monstrabo a., Sen.; a. alci dare, Quint.*

AMATRIX, *icis, f. An amorous woman, a woman of strong passions, a sweet-heart, Sappho a., Mart.; dicacula a., Plaut. Adj.: Wanton, playful, a. aquæ, Mart.*

AMAZON, *onis, f. (Ἀμαζών, plur. Amazones). An Amazon, one of a warlike race of women on the River Thermodon, Virg.; Val. Fl. Meton.: A female adventurer, Ov.*

AMAZONICUS, *a, um (Amazon). Amazonian, Plin.; Suet.*

AMAZONIS, *idis, f. An Amazon, Amazonidum sgmina, Virg.; Prop.*

AMAZONIUS, *a, um, poet. for Amazonicus, Amazonian, Hor.; Ov.; vir A., Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus, Id.*

AMB. See AMBI.

AMBACTUS, *i, m. (Icel. ambatt; Goth. and bahts; Germ. amt). A vassal, client, retainer, Cæs.*

AMBAD-ÉDO, *ère, v. a. (To eat or gnaw round; hence) To consume entirely, uxoris dotum ambad-disse, Plaut.*

AMBAGES, *is (nom. and gen. sing. doubtful, only in the abl. sing., and complete in the plur.; gen. plur. ambagum), f. (ambi-ago, qu. roundabout ways). Turnings, windings. I. Prop.: Of roads: ambage viarum (of the mazes of a labyrinth), Ov. In the plur.: innerum a., Plin.; longus a. iter, Claudian.—II. Fig. A) A roundabout way of speech, digression, ne te longis a. morer, Hor.; missis a., without circumlocution, directly, Id.—B) Shifts, evasions, subterfuges, ambiguity, immemor a. suorum (of the Sphinx that spoke enigmatically), Ov.; per a., figuratively, mysteriously, Liv.; Plin.*

AMBAGO, *inis, f., i, q. ambages, Manil.*

AMBARVALIS, *e (amb-arvum). Going round the fields, a. hostes, victims sacrificed for the fields, after having been first carried around them, Fest.; Serv.*

AMB-ÉDO, *édi, èsum, 3 (præs. 3 pers. ambest, Fest.; part. præs. ambeus, Lucr.) v. a. To eat or gnaw round, robora ambea flammis, Virg.*

AMBENS. See AMÉDO.

AMBESUS, *part. of ambedo.*

AMBI, *and abbreviated amb, am, an, an inseparable prep. (ἀμφί). All round. In composition: ambidens; ambages; amicio; anheln.*

AMBIGO, *ère, v. c. and n. (ago). To go round or about, to rove or hover round a place. I. Prop.: devitiis itineribus ambigens patriam, going round, Tac.—II. Fig. A) To wander in one's thoughts or judgment, i. e. to be in doubt, hesitate, be uncertain (in Cic. almost always impers. and pass.), quale quid sit, ambitur, is uncertain, Cic.; omnis res habet naturam ambiendi, so that one may dispute pro and con, Id.; non ambitur, with an acc. c. inf., it cannot be doubted, Tac. Passive: in eo genere quod ambitur inter peritissimos, of which there is a doubt, Id.—B) To contend, dispute, ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic.; a. de hereditate, Id.; a. de regno, Liv.*

AMBIGUE, *adv. I. In an uncertain, wavering manner, a. pugnare, with doubtful success, Tac.—II. Ambiguously, with a double meaning, a. dicere, Cic.*

AMBIGUUS, *a, um (ambigo; prop., carrying hither and thither; hence), I. Wavering, uncertain, per a. favorem, toward both sides, Liv.; a. Proteus, i. e. assuming different forms, changeable, Ov.; a. lupi, they who are now like wolves, now like men, Id.; haud a. rex, without doubt, with certainty, Liv. Subst., ambiguum, Doubt, non habui a., Brut. ap. Cic.—II. Fig. A) Of speech: Ambiguous, of a double or doubtful meaning, obscure, scriptum a. Cic.; a. responsa, Suet. Subst., ambiguum, An ambiguous, doubtful, obscure speech, ambiguity, ambiguum complura genera, Cic.—B) Insecure, uncertain, wavering, ambiguous, not to be relied on, doubtful, and the like, a. fide, Liv.; pudicitia, Gell.*

Of fortune: Wavering, a rerum sciens, Tac. With a gen.: Wavering in any thing, a impe- raudi, irresolute whether or not to assume the reins of empire, Id.; a pudoris ac metus, wavering between shame and fear, Id.

AMBIO, 4 (*impf. usually ambiebat; ambibat, Ov.*) (eo) v. a. and u. *To go, go round about any thing.* 1 *Gen.: ut terram lunæ cursus ambiret, Cic.; a. vicatium, to go from street to street. Of things: (s-p. uer): To surround, encompass, quam (insulam) Euphrates ambiebat, Vell.; mare a. muros, Curt.; oras (clipei) ambitu auro, surrounded, bordered, Virg. — II. Esp. A) To go round any one in order to address him, to approach any one with entreaties, to request, sollicit, te p. uiper ambit colonus, sollicit, Hor.; a. reginam aff. tu, Virg.; but a. Latium connubiis, to circumvent or win the favor of, by the pretext of a marriage, Id. — B) Of candidates for an office: To go to ask any one for his vote, to canvass for votes, Cic.*

AMBITIŌ, ōnis, f. (ambio). 1 *A going round, as the candidates for an office used to do at Rome, in order to get the vote of the citizens, a canvassing for votes, a suing for an office [in a lawful way, opp. ambitus, in an unlawful and fraudulent way, us by bribery, intimidation, and the like], de ambitionibus, de cupiditate honorum, Cic. — II. Gen. A) A seeking or striving after one's favor, an excessive desire to please, flattery, ambitiose labi, Cic.; a. relegata, without any flattery, Hor. — B) 1) A seeking of honors and rank, love of honor, eager desire of honor, ambition, vanity, me a. quædam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.; miserrima est omnino a. honorumque contentio, Id. 2) Gen.: Ezerition, effort, quum admitti magnâ a. ægre obtinisset, Just.*

AMBITIŌSE, adv. 1 *With an eager desire to please, with partiality, a. corrigere orationem, Cic. — II. Ambitiously, vainly, a. scribere, Cic.; a. petere regnum, Liv.; ambitiosissime petere provinciam, Quint.*

AMBITIŌSUS, a, um (ambio). 1 *Prop.: Going round any thing, encompassing, winding round. umnis a., with many windings, Plin.; hederis ambitiosior, clinging round more closely than ivy, Hor. — II. Fig. A) One who goes round to obtain other people's favor, ambitious, desirous of honor or popularity, over-desirous to please, vain, vain-glorious, cancelled, proud, &c., homo minime a., Cic.; in Græcos a. esse, to seek after the favor of the Greeks, Id.; a. orator, desirous to please, Quint. Of things: a. amicitia, interested friendship, seeking to please for one's own interest, Id.; a. mors, a vain-glorious death, in order to become celebrated for it, Tac. — B) Passiv.: That is much applied to, sought, desired, a. turba (cœlestium), Ov.; a. domus, much frequented, Id.*

AMBITUS, a, um, part. of Ambio.

AMBITUS, ūa, m. (ambio). 1 *Gen.: A going round, turn, revolution. A) 1) Gen.: ambitu breviore luna currit quam sol, Plin.; a. aquæ properantis per agros, the meandering, Hor. 2) Cour.: Circuit, circle; border, compass, a. parmae, Plin.; castra lato a., Tac.; a. ædium, the open space left round the house, circuit, Cic. — B) 1) Fig.: post longum seculorum a., circuit, Tac. Of speech: Cir-*

cum locution, multos ambitus facere, Liv.; per a. verborum, by circumlocution, Suet. 2) Rhet.: A period, a. verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. — II. Esp.: An unlawful suing for an office, by bribery, intimidation, and the like [opp. ambitio, a lawful suing for an office], legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic.; punire ambitum, Id.; accusare alium ambitus, Id. — B) Meton.: Vanity, ostentation, vain-glory, boasting, display, relinquere ambitum, Sen. Of speech: Parade, a. rerum, Quint.

AMBIVARETI, orum, m. *The Ambivareti, a people of Gallia, the chentes or vassals of the Ædui, probably dwelling north of the latter, Cæs.*

AMBIVARITI, orum, m. *The Ambivari, a people of Gallia, west of the Maas, in the neighborhood of Namur, Cæs.*

AMBIVIUS, L. . . . Turpio. *A famous actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose plays he acted, Cic.*

AMBO, bæ, bo (acc. plur. ambo and ambo) (ἀμφω). *Both [at once, together; utroque uterque de utroque, each of two, separately], sumus ambo belle curiosi, Cic.; dæe res in prætura desideratæ sunt, quæ ambo in consulatu Murenae proferunt; horum utrumque, &c., Cic. Poet. for duo, two, via se finit in partes a., Virg.*

AMBRACIA, æ, f. (Ἀμβρακία). *Ambracia, the capital of Epirus, on the Arachthus, now Arta, Cic.; Plin.*

AMBRACIENSIS, e (Ambracia). *Ambracian, A. legati, Liv. Subst.: The inhabitants of A., Id.*

AMBRACIŌTES, æ, m. (Ἀμβρακιώτης). *Ambracian, A. vinum, Plin.*

AMBRACIUS, a, um (Ambracia). *Ambracian, Ov. Her.; Plin.; sinus A., Liv.; Mel.*

AMBRŌSIA, æ, f. (ἀμβροσία). 1 *The food of the gods (as nectar, the drink of the gods), ambrosiâ Deos aut nectare lætari, Cic. — II. Meton.: The nuptial of the gods, Virg.; Ov.*

AMBRŌSIACUS, a, um. *Ambrasian, a. vitis, Plin.*

AMBRŌSIE, ës, or -A, æ, f. (Ἀμβροσίη). *Ambrosia, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades, Hygin.*

AMBRŌSIUS, a, um (ἀμβρόσιος). *Ambrosial, a. dapes, Mart.; a. comæ, fragrant with ambrosia, Virg. Meton.: Delicious, a. succis, Sil.; a. pedes, immortal, Claudian.*

AMBŪBANA, æ, usually plur. *Ambubaie, arum, f. (from the Sarcie). A female flute-player or dancer, Hor.; Suet.*

AMBŪLĀCRUM, i, n. (ambulo). *A walk planted with trees, Plaut.*

AMBŪLĀTIUS, e (ambulo). *Going up and down, marablic, fundulis a., Vitr.*

AMBŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (ambulo). 1 *A walking or walking about, a taking a walk, ambulationem postmeridianam in Academia conficere, Cic. — II. Cour.: A place for walking in, a walk, nihil ei restabat præter bulnearia et ambulationem, Cic.*

AMBŪLĀTIUNCŪLA, æ, dim. f. (ambulatio). 1 *A short walk, una a. atque unus sermo, Cic. — II. Cour.: A small place for walking in, a short promenade, tecta a., Cic.*

AMBŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who walks about, I. A lonnger, idler, Cat; Col. — II. A hawker, pedler, Mart.*

AMBULATORIUS.

AMBULATORIUS, a, um. *That serves or is fit for walking in, porticus a, Ulpian. Meton.: Of engines, that traverse to and fro, Movable, turres u, Auct. B. Alex.; Vitr.*

AMBULATRIX, icia, f. *A female loiterer or loungeer, Cat.*

AMBULO, 1 v. n. and a. (ambi). *To go or walk about, to go for a walk, to take a walk. I. A) Prop.: quum in bortis cum Galba ambulavisset, Cic.; a. in sole, Id.—B) Gen. a) To continue or keep on going, walk on, go, travel, and the like, si recte ambulavcrit, if he walked on well, Cic.; eo modo Cæsar ambulat, travels, Id.; bene ambula, a pleasant journey to you, Plaut.; a. in jus, to go to law, to take a cause into court, Plaut.; Ter.; milites educuntur ambulatum, to march, Veg.; Nilus ambulans, travelling on, Plin. Impers., ambulatur, One goes, Varr. b) With an acc. of the space walked through: To walk through, sail through or over, quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic.; per omnes leges ambulavit, went into all the laws, Plin.*

AMBURO, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. (prop. to burn round; hence gen.) I. A) *To burn all about, singe, scorch, Verres ambustus incendio, Cic.; facete, tribunus ambustus, a scorched tribune (who was obliged to leave off speaking on account of the flames from the burning curia), Id.; magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac.—B) Met. t. t.: ambustum, i. n., A burn, scald, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Of cold: Frozen, ambusti artus vi frigoris, Tac.—B) Of fortune: Injured, damaged, ambustæ fortunæ reliquæ, Cic.*

AMBUSTIO, ònis, f. (amburo). *In Medic.: A burn, Plin.*

AMBUSTULATUS, a, um (amburo). *Burned or roasted all round, Plaut.*

AMBUSTUM, i. See AMBURO, I. B.

AMELUS, i, m. *Purple Italian starwort, sharewort, elacampæne, Virg.; Col.*

AMENANUS, i, m. *The Amenanus, a river of Sicily, near Catania, Ov. Adj.: A. flumina, Id.*

AMENS, entia (a, mens). *That is not in his senses, out of his mind, beside himself, insensate, senseless, mad, homo amentissimus, Cic.; a. animi, distracted in mind, Virg.; terrore amens, beside one's self with terror, Liv. Of things: amentissimum consilium.*

AMENTIA, æ, f. (amens). *Madness, confusion of the senses, senselessness, stupidity, senseless behavior, flagrare a., Cic.; vis amentia mentem turbaverat, Liv.*

AMENTO, 1 v. a. (amentum). I. *To furnish with a thong (for hurling), hastæ amentatæ, Cic.; so, also, fig. of speech, Id.—II. Poet.: To launch, hurl, throw, a. jaculum habena, Luc. Of wind: amentante Noto, Sil.*

AMENTUM, i, n. (AP, apio, apto). *a contraction, probably, from apimentum). I. A thong or strap fastened to a missile weapon, epistola ad a. deligata, Cæs.; jaculorum amenta, Liv.; torquere a., Virg.; of a shac-tie, Plio.*

AMERIA, æ, f. *Ameria, an ancient town of Umbria, now Amelia, Plin.; Cic.*

AMERINUS, n, nm. *Of or belonging to Ameria, Amerine, municeps A., Cic.; A. curibula, Cat.; A. salix, Plin. Subst., Amerini, Inhabitants of Ameria, Plin.*

AMICULUM.

AMES, itis, m. (AP, apio, apto). *A pole or fork for spreading nets with, Hor. Ep.; Pall.*

AMETHYSTINATUS, a, um. *Wearing a dress of the color of an amethyst, Mart.*

AMETHYSTINUS, a, um (amethystus). I. *Of the color of amethyst, amethystine, violet, a. vestes, Mart. Subst., amethystina, Garments of the color of amethyst, Juv.—II. Set with amethyst, a. tricinctus, Mart.*

AMETHYSTIZON, ontis. *That comes near to an amethyst in color, a. carbunculi, violet-colored, Plin.*

AMETHYSTUS, i, f. (ἀμέθυστος). I. *The amethyst, a precious stone, of a purple or violet color, Plin.—II. A kind of vine, Col.*

AMPLEXUS, a, um, part. (ambi-flecto). *Turned round, Galliæ ora grandi circuitu amplexa, Mel.*

AMFRACTUS, s. See ANFR.

AMIA, æ, f. (ἀμία). *A tuuny, Plin.*

AMIANTUS, i, m. (ἀμιαντος, unpolluted). *The amiant, earth-flax, asbestos, Plin.*

AMICA, æ, f. (amicus). I. *A female friend, amicæ et cognatæ, Ter.—II. Esp.: A mistress, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter.*

AMICE, adv. (amicus). *In a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, amicably, a. facere, Cic.; vivere fideliter, vitæque hominum a., Id.*

AMICIO, icui, or isi, ictum, 4 [fut. amicior, Plaut.; inf. perf. amicisse, Front.], v. a. (am, jacio). *To throw round or on (of the outer garment), wrap round (inducere, to put on; vestire, to dress), amictus toga purpurea, Cic. Poet.: nube amictus, enveloped, unwrapped, Hor. Of inanimate beings: To cover, clad, loca amicti nive, Catull.; amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov.; amicti vitibus montes, Flor.*

AMICITER, adv. for amice. *In a friendly manner, Plaut.*

AMICITIA, æ, f. [gen. sing. amicitiæ, Lucr.] (amicus). I. *Friendship, est mihi a. cum alquo, Cic.; amicitiam contrahere, jungere, Id.; a. colere, tueri, Id.; dedere se amicitiaæ alcis, Cæs.; repudiare a. alcis, Id.; renouitare a. alci, Liv. Of treaties of amity between nations: Ubi amicitiam fecerant, Cæs.; a. populi Romani colere, Sall.; amicitiaæ fœdus, Liv.—II. Meton. Of plants: a. est rutæ: cum fico, Plin.; a. vitium, Id.*

AMICITIES, ci, f., for amicitia. *Friendship, Lucr.*

AMICO, arc, v. a. (amicus). *To win any one's friendship, to gain any one's favor or goodwill, Stat.*

AMICTUS, a, um, part. of amicio.

AMICTUS, ñs, m. (amicio). *Dress, attire, clothing. I. Meton.: amictum imitari alcis, Cic.; mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, Id.—II. Concr.: An outer garment, cloak, mantle, a. duplex, made of a double stuff, Virg.; Tyrii a., Ov. Poet.: cœli amictus, a garment of ether, ether, air, Lucr.; multus a. nebulae, a thick mist enveloping an object, Virg.; virides amictus, i. e. plants covering the ground, Col. poet.*

AMICULA, æ, f. ðim. *A mistress, sweetheart, Cic.; Plin.; Suet.*

AMICULUM, i, n. (amicio). I. *An over or outer garment, a light or loose garment thrown over or round the body, a short cloak, Dionysius Jovi aureum detraxit a., Cic.; amicæ amictus amiculo, Id.—II. Fig.: Cloak, a. gloriæ cupido, Front.*

AMICULUS.

AMICŪLUS, i, m. dim. *A little friend, a dear or intimate friend, quid de Decimo a meo?* Cic.; Hor.

AMICUS, a, um (amo). *Friendly, kind, amicable, benevolent; with dat. or absol.: tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici, Cic.; ego amicus Cilicum æraris quam nostro, Id.; nomen a., Virg.; amica luto eue, fond of mud, Hor. Of things: ventus a., favorable, Ov.; a. imbres, Virg.; amicum est mihi (with a subj. clause, as φίλον ἐστὶ μοι), I am glad, it is agreeable to me, Hor.*

AMICUS, i (amo), m. 1. *A friend, a. ex animo, Cic.; paternus a., Id.; amicolor greges, Id. Poet. for patronus, a patron, Hor.; Juv.; for socius, a companion, fellow, partner, Ov.—II. Meton. A) A friend of the state, a title of honor of foreign kings or nations allied with the Romans, rex Ægypti socius atque a. a Senatu appellatus, Suet.—B) A counsellor, minister, Nep.; Suet. Hence, Fr. ami.*

AMILCAR. See HAMILCAR.

AMINEUS (æus), a, um (Ἀμινῆος). *Of or belonging to Aminæum, Aminæan: A. vites, said of vines brought originally from Aminæum in Thessaly, to Campania in Italy, Virg.*

AMISIA, æ, f. *Amisia. 1. A river of Germany, now the Ems, Tac.; Plin.; Mel. 2. A fortress on the left bank of the Ems, perhaps Emden, Tac.*

AMISSIO, ōnis, f. (amitto). *A loss, oppidorum a., Cic.: a. dignitatis, Id.*

AMISSUS, a, um, part. of amitto.

AMISSUS, ūa, m., for amissio. *A loss, Siciliae a., Nep.*

AMISUS, i, f. (Ἀμισός). *Amisus, a large city on the coast of Pontus, now Samsun, Cic.; Plin.; Mel. Its inhabitants, Amiseni, Plin.*

AMITĀ, æ, f. *A father's sister, paternal aunt (opp. materna, a mother's sister), Cic.; Liv.; a. magna, a grandfather's (avi) sister, Dig.; a. major, the aunt of a grandfather, Dig.; a. maxima, the aunt of a great grandfather, called also abamita, Id. Hence, French tante, in old French, ante.*

AMITERNINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Amiternum, Col. Subst., Amiterniŏi, orum, The inhabitants of Amiternum, Plin.*

AMITERNUM, i, n. *Amiternum, a town of the Sabines, where Sallust was born, now Amatrice or Torre d'Amiterno, Liv.*

AMITERNUS, a, um, poet. for Amiterninus: *A. cohors, Virg.; Mart.*

AMITTO, īsi, īssum, 3 [amisti, contracted for amisiſti, Ter.; amisiſs, contracted for amiseris, Plaut.] (a., mitto) v. a. *To let any thing go, let slip, dismiss. 1. A) Prop.: præda de manibus amissa, Cic.; a. prædam ex oculis manibusque, Liv.—B) Fig.: To let slip, to let pass by, to let pass unobserved, u. ejusmodi occasionem, Cic.; priore sacramento amisso, null; a. fidem, to be faithless, Nep.—II. Meton.: To lose any thing (by or without our own fault (opp. perdere, by our own fault)), Deicius amisiſt vitam, at non perdidit, Auct. Her.; classes optimas amissas, Cic.; a. filium, cives, to lose (by death), Id.; a. lumina, to lose one's sight, Id.*

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. *A Latin historian of the fourth century.*

AMMŌN (Hamm.), ōnis, m. (Ἄμμων). *I. A name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram, who had there a famous oracle, Curt.—*

AMCENUS.

II. Meton.: *Ammonis cornu, a horn-like, gold-colored precious stone, Plin.*

AMMONEO. See ADMONEO.

AMMŌNIACUM, i, n. (Ammon). *A kind of gum-resin dropping from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, Plin.; Cels.*

AMMŌNIACUS, a, um (Ammon). *Of or belonging to Ammon, Ammoniac, A. sal, Plin.; Col.; Ov.*

AMNICŪLA, æ, com. (amnis, colo). *Living, being, or growing near a river, a. salices, Ov.*

AMNICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (amnis). *A little river, rivulet, ab altero a., Liv.*

AMNICUS, a, um (amnis). *Of or belonging to a river, a. calami, Plin.; insula amnicarum maxima, formed by a river, Id.*

ANNIS, is, m. [f., Plaut Abl. usually amœ; poet. amni] (akin to Sanscr. ap, ambu, water; apnas, amfœa, river). *Running water, a great mass of running water, a stream, profluens a., Cic.; liquores perucidī amnium, Id.; ruunt de montibus a., said of mountain torrents, Virg.; secludit amni, down the stream, Virg. (opp. adverso amne, up the stream, Curt.). Of the sea, Tibull. Of water, Virg.*

AMO, i [amasso for amavero, Plaut.] v. a. (Sancrit kam, "to love," the initial aspirate being dropped). *To love [with the fundamental idea of affection; diligere, on the contrary, to love with esteem, to esteem], pueri amant inter se, love each other, Cic.; a. alqm ex animo, to love with all one's heart, Id.; a. alqm amore singulari, to love one exceedingly, Id.; ita me di ament, as truly as I live, by Heaven, Plaut.; instead of which we also find ellip.: ita me Jupiter! Id.; di te ament, Heaven bless you, Id.; a. se, to be pleased with, admire, think highly of one's self, Cic.; a. alqm de or in alqa re, quod, &c., to be grateful to any one, Id.; amabo te (prop.: I shall love you if you do as I desire), be so kind as to, I pray, I will thank you; soror, parce, amabo, Plaut. Of things: To like, be fond of, take pleasure in, nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alqis a., Cic.; amat janua limen, likes to remain at, Hor. After the Greek φιλεῖν with inf., To find pleasure in doing any thing, to use to, to be in the habit of, aurum perumpere amat saxa, Hor.; also absol.: quæ irâ fieri amat (after the Greek οἶον φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι), as usually happens, Sall.*

AMCÆBEUS, a, um (ἀμοιβῆος). *Reciprocal, alternate (good Lat. alternus), a. carmen, alternate song, Fest.*

AMCÆBEUS (trisyll.), ei, m. (Ἀμοιβεύς). *Amabeus, an Athenian player on the cithara, of great reputation, Ov.*

AMCENE, adv. *Pleasantly, to the smell, Plaut. Of speech, in the compar., Gell. Of a dwelling, in the superl., Plin.*

AMCENITAS, âtis, f. (amcenus). *Pleasantness, with regard to the senses, hortorum a., Cic.; amcēnitates orarum et litorum, Id.; amcēnitates studiorum, Plin.; a. vitæ, Tac. As a caressing or coaxing appellation: uxor mea, mea a., quid tu agis? my sweet, my charmer! Plaut.*

AMCENUS, a, um (amo). *Pleasant, agreeable, delightful, locus a., Cic.; a. rus, Ilor.; a. aquæ, rosæ, Id.; amcēnissima ædificia, Tac. Subst., amcēna, orum, n., Pleasant places or countries, per a. Asiæ, Tac. Of abstr. obj.: a. vita,*

AMOLIOR.

Tac.; a. ingenium, Id. *Of dress: cultus amolior, too elegant (for a Vestal), Liv.*

Ā-MŌLIOR, itus, 4 v. dep. (a. molior). *To remove, throw away or aside. I. Prop.: prope res a. omnia, Plaut.; a. omnia c medio, Plin.; a. obstantia silvarum, Tac. Pass.: smolita objecta onera, removed, Liv.; a. se, to pack off, to depart, get off, Plaut.; Ter.—II. Fig.: To remove, avert, turn away, amolientes periculum, Plin.; a. crimen, to rebut, Tac.; a. dedecus, id.; a. noemen meum, I pass over in silence, lay no stress upon, Liv.*

ĀMŌLITUS, a, um, part. of amolior.
ĀMŌMUM or -ON, i, n. (ἀμωμον). *Amomum, a shrub growing in Armenia, similar to the white vine, and with fruit like a cluster of grapes, of which a fragrant ointment was made, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.*

ĀMŌR [the old form amos, like honos for honor, Plaut.], ōris, m. (amo). I. A) *Love, affection, amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, Cic.; constr. with in, erga, or a gen. obj.: noster in te a., Id.; si quid in te residet amoris erga me, Id.; amplecti alqm amore; habere amorem erga alqm; respondere amori amore, Id.; conciliare amorem alicui, Id. Often also in the plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic.; est inibi in amoribus, I love him much; concr. of a dear or beloved object: Pompeius nostri amores, Id.—B) Personifd.: The God of love, Cupid, Virg.; Ov.; Hor.; Prop. In the plur.: Loves, Cupids, Ov.—II. Meton. Gen.: An eager desire, longing, wish, consulatus a., Cic.; a. gloriae, Id.; a. auri, Virg.; a. habendi, atarice, Hor.; a. scribendi, a desire of writing, Id.*

ĀMORGUS or -OS, i, f. (Ἀμοργός). *Amorgus, an island among the Sporades in the Ægean, where Simonides, the Iambic poet, was born; a place of exile under the Roman emperors; now Amorgo, Plin.; Tac.*

ĀMŌTIŌ. ōdis, f. (amoveo). *A removal, putting away, doloris a., Cic.*

ĀMŌTUS, a, um, part. of amoveo.

A-MŌVĒŌ, mōvi, mōtum, 2v. a. (a. moveo). *To remove, withdraw. I. Prop. A) illum ex istis locis amove, Cic.; a. sacra in urbes ab hostium oculis, Liv.; a. se, to withdraw, retire, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) Secretly to put or remove any thing aside, out of the way, to make away with, to steal, haves per dolum amotæ, Hor. 2) To banish, Sullium amovendum in insulam censuit, Tac.—II. Fig.: To avert, libidinem, odium, cupiditatesque a., Cic.; a. bellum, Liv.*

ĀMPHĪARĒUS, a, um (Amphiarus). *Of or belonging to Amphiarus, Prop.*

ĀMPHĪARĒIDES, æ, m. (Amphiarus). *A male descendant of Amphiarus, Alcmæon, Ov.*

ĀMPHĪARĒUS, i, m. (Ἀμφιάραος). *Amphiarus, a celebrated Argive soothsayer, who was swallowed up by the earth in the war of the Seven against Thebes, Cic.; Ov.*

ĀMPHĪBŌLĪA, æ, f. (ἀμφιβολία). *A Rhet. t. t.: Ambiguousness, ambiguity, Cic.; Quint.*

ĀMPHĪBRĀCHYS, ōs, m. [later, also, -is, i], (ἀμφίβραχος). *An Amphibrach, a poetical foot, consisting of a — —, Quint.*

ĀMPHICTŌNES, um (acc. Gr. -as), m. (Ἀμφικτύρες). *The members of the Amphictyonic council, or congress of the states of Greece, accusari apud A., Cic.; Quint.; Tac.*

ĀMPHĪLŌCHĪA, æ, f. (Ἀμφιλοχία). *Amphilochia, a district of Acarnania, Cic.*

AMPHRYSIUS.

ĀMPHĪLŌCHĪCUS or ĀMPHĪLOCHĪUS, a, um (Amphilochia). *Amphilochia, Liv.; Plin.*

ĀMPHĪLŌCHĪ, urum, m. *The inhabitants of Amphilochia, Liv.*

ĀMPHĪLŌCHUS, i, m. (Ἀμφίλοχος). *Amphilochus, a son of Amphiarus, Plin.*

ĀMPHĪMACRUS, i, m. (Ἀμφίμακρος). *A Metr. t. t.: An Amphimacer, a poetic foot, consisting of a — — —. It was also called Creticus, a Cretic, Quint.*

ĀMPHĪŌN, ōnis, m. (Ἀμφίων). *Amphion, son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin brother of Zethus. He was famed for his skill on the lyre, Hor.; Ov.*

ĀMPHĪŌNIUS, a, um (Amphion). *Amphionian, Prop.*

ĀMPHĪPŌLĪS, is, f. (Ἀμφίπολις). *Amphipolis, a city of Macedonia, on the River Strymon. It is now Neokholio, in Turkish Jeni-Kevi, Liv.; Plin.*

ĀMPHĪPOLĪTANUS, a, um (Amphipolis). *Of or belonging to Amphipolis, Just.*

ĀMPHĪPOLĪTES, æ, m. (Ἀμφιπολίτης). *An inhabitant of Amphipolis, Amphipolitæan, Varr.*

ĀMPHĪPROSTYLOS, i, m. (ἀμφίπροστυλος). *A building with columns both before and behind, Vitr.*

ĀMPHĪSBÆNA, æ, f. (ἀμφίσβαινα). *A kind of serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail at pleasure, The annulated or two-headed snake, Plin.; Lucan.*

ĀMPHĪSSA, æ, f. (Ἀμφίσσα). *Amphissa, a town of the Locri Ozola, on the borders of Phocis, now Salona, Luc.*

ĀMPHĪSSIUS, a, um (Amphissa). *Of or belonging to Amphissa, Amphissian, A. saxa, in the country of the Locri in Lower Italy, Ov.*

ĀMPHĪTĀPA, æ, f. (ἀμφιτάπη). *A coverlet, shaggy on both sides, dormire super a., Varr.; Lucil.*

ĀMPHĪTHEĀTRĀLĪS, e (amphitheatrum). *Amphitheatral, a, spectaculum, Plin.; a. pompa, Claudian.*

ĀMPHĪTHEĀTRĪCUS, a, um (amphitheatrum). *Amphitheatrical, a. charta, a kind of bad paper, Plin.*

ĀMPHĪTHEĀTRUM, i, n. (ἀμφιθέατρον). *An amphitheatre, a large building for the exhibition of spectacles, in form of an oval, Plin.; Tac.*

ĀMPHĪTRĪTE, es, f. (Ἀμφιτρίτη). *Amphitrite. I. A sea-goddess, wife of Neptune, Col.—II. Appell. for the sea, Ov.*

ĀMPHĪTRYŌ (ŭo) or -ON, ōnis, m. (Ἀμφιτρυών). *Amphitryon, a king of Thebes, husband of Alcmene, Ov.*

ĀMPHĪTRYŌNIĀDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Amphitryon, Hercules, Virg.; Ov.*

ĀMPHŌRA, æ (gen. plur., as a measure, usually amphorum, especially with numeral adjectives), f. (ἀμφορεύς). I. *A vessel with two handles, A pitcher, jar, flask, bottle, amphoras implere, Cat.; Hor.—II. Meton.: a measure of liquids, containing eight congii, or very nearly six gallons, singulas vini a., Cic.*

ĀMPHŌRĀLĪS, e (amphora). *Containing the quantity of an amphora, a. vas, Plin.*

ĀMPHRYSIĀCUS, a, um (Amphrysus). *Of or belonging to the Amphrysus, A. gramine, Stat.*

ĀMPHRYSIUS, a, um (Amphrysus). *Of or be-*

longing to Amphrysus, Amphrysian, A. vates, i. e. the Sibyl, Virg.

AMPHRYSYS or -OS, i, m. (Ἀμφρύσιος). The Amphrysus, a small river of Thessaly, falling into the Pagasaan Gulf, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus, Virg.; Ov.

AMPLE, adv. (amplus). Widely, spaciously; hence, I. Abundantly, richly, magnificently, splendidly, exorare a., Cic.; militibus agri amplissime dati, Id.; quam amplissime afferri, to be buried most splendidly, Id.—II. Fig. A) Becomingly, honores gerere amplissime, Cic.—B) Of speech: Richly, magnificently, a. loqui, Cic.

AMPECTO, circ. for amplector, Plaut.

AM-PECTOR, exus, 3 v. dep. (am, plector). To entwine, surround, encompass, encircle, embrace. I. Prop.: a. genua alui, Plaut.; a. postes, Virg.; a. dextram, to seize, Id.; a. hostium aciem, to inclose, Liv.; quantum loci a. munimento, to surround, inclose, take in, Id.—II. Fig. A) To embrace with love or esteem, to love, honor, value, esteem, Cæsar me amicitissime amplectitur, Cic. Of things: qui tanto amore suas possessiones amplexi tenebant, ut, &c., Cic.; a. virtutem, Id.; a. rempublicam, Id.—B) To comprehend with the mind, conceive, understand, penetrate, quæ si iudex non amplectetur omnia consilio, Cic.; a. cogitationem toto pectore, to ponder, Id.—C) To bring an object of thought within certain limits, to comprehend, to treat or discourse on, discuss, handle, argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, Cic.; a. alqd virtutis nomine, to comprehend, Id.

AMPEXO, are, for amplexor, Plaut.

AMPLEXOR, atus, 1 v. dep. intens. (amplector). I. To entwine, clasp, embrace, aram amplexantis, Plaut.; inbunicum meum sic amplexabantur, Cic.—II. Fig. To love, be fond of, value, esteem, tum me amplexatur, Cic.; a. otium, Id.

AMPLEXUS, a, um, part. of amplector.

AMPLEXUS, ūs, m. (amplector). An entwining, embracing, surrounding, encompassing, serpentis a., Cic.; oceanus orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv.; tenere alqm amplexu, embrace, Tac.

AMPLIATIO, ōnis, f. (amplio). In Law, t. t.: A deferring of judgment, ampliata est et ipsa a., Sen.

AMPLIFICATIO, ōnis, f. (amplifico). A widening, enlarging, increasing. I. Prop.: pecunie a., Cic.; rei familiaris a., Id.—II. A Rhet. t. t.: An amplifying, amplification of a proposition, an exaggerated representation, Auct. Her.; Quint.

AMPLIFICATOR, ōris, m. He who widens, enlarges, increases, rerum ipsarum a., Cic.; dignitatis a., Id.

AMPLIFICE, adv. Sumptuously, magnificently, Catull.

AMPLIFICO, 1 v. a. (amplus, facio). I. To widen, extend, enlarge, a. divitias, Cic.; a. fortunam, Id.; a. sonum, to increase, Id.; a. rempublicam, Id.—II. Fig.: suctoritas amplificata, Cic.; honore et gloria amplificati, Id.—B) Esp. in Rhet.: To enlarge, speak largely and copiously, dilate; to set off, extol, aggrandize, ennoble, summa laus eloquentiæ est a. rem orando, Cic.

AMPLIO, 1 v. a. (amplus). To widen, extend, enlarge, increase, aggrandize. I. Prop.: amplianda plaga est, Cels.; a. rem, Hor.; de ampliando numero, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: a. nomen, to ennoble, aggrandize, Mart.; a. virtutem, Quint.—B) Esp. in Rhet.: To defer passing sentence, delay judgment, adjourn (pronounced by the orator with the word amplius), potestas ampliandi, Cic. With acc. pers.: istum ampliaveritis, delay or adjourn a cause relating to any one, Auct. Her.; thus, bis ampliatus, whose cause has been put off or adjourned twice, Liv.

AMPLITER, adv. (amplus). I. Copiously, splendidly, Plaut.—II. Very, very much, a. occupatum esse, Plaut.

AMPLITUDO, iois, f. (amplus). Wideness largeness, extent, greatness, size. I. Prop.: simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic.; a. urbis, Liv.; a. egregia corporis, a pretty large size, Suet.—II. Fig. A) Greatness, dignity, grandeur, distinction, &c., a. animi, grandeur, greatness of soul, Cic.; homines in quibus eumma est a., dignity, Id. In the plur.: amplitudines bonorum, Wealth, Cic.; a. virtutum, Gell.—B) Esp. in Rhet.: Copiousness and dignity of expression, a. Platonis, Cic.

AMPLIUS (comp. of ample), adv. I. More, longer, further [of extent in time and number; plus, of substantive quantity, more; magis denotes the comparison of an action or quality, more; potius, the choice among several things, rather]; mostly with a compar. abl. or absol.: milites a. horis quatuor fortissime pugnaverunt, Cæs.; a. sunt sex menses, Id.; a. millia passuum decem, Cæs.; duas a. horas, Liv.; duo haud a. millia peditum, not more than, Id.; si a. obsidum velit, more, Cæs.; quid loquar a., what else, what more or further? nihil or non dico a., I say nothing further, no more, I add nothing else; nihil n. quam ut (oe), nothing else or further but, &c.; hoc a., co a., more than this, moreover.—II. Esp. A) Law t. t.: The word with which the judge used to defer a cause for further deliberation to another time, Cic.; conf. AMPLIO.—B) A polit. t. t.: a. censere, to signify assent, with an addition, Servilio assentior, et hoc a. censeo, Cic.

AMPLUS, a, um. Wide, spacious, large. I. Prop. A) a. domus, Cic.; amplissima curia, Id.; a. insula, Plin.—B) Meton.: Abundant, much, considerable, large, great, amplissima pecunia, Cic.; amplissima fortuna, Id.; amplissima dies, the longest day, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: Wide, strong, great, iræ ampliores, Ter.; morbus amplior, Id.; a. spes, Suet.—B) Esp. I) Splendid, glorious, excellent, reputable, noble, a. præmia, Cic.; amplissima res gestæ, Id.; amplissimi honores, Id.; is mihi videtur amplissimo, most celebrated; amplissimo genere natus, Cæs.; amplissimus, a title of generals, consuls, and of the Senate, a. collegium decemvirale, Cic.; a. honor, i. e. the consulate, Id.; a. ordo, i. e. the Senate, Plin. 2) Of orators and orations: Copious, Cic.

AMPULLA, æ, f. (olla). I. A vessel made of glass, with a narrow neck and swelling body, A flask, bottle, Cic.; Plaut.—II. Meton. Fig.: Inflated diction, tumid language, bombast, rant, Hor.

AMPULLACEUS (ampulla). I. Of or belonging to a flask, coria a., flask-leather, Col.—

AMPULLARIUS.

II. *In the form of a flask, big-bellied, a pira, a kind of large pear.* Plin.

AMPULLARIUS, *i, m.* (ampulla). *A maker of flasks.* Plaut.

AMPULLOR, *l, v. dep.* (ampulla). *To speak in high or inflated style, a tragica arte.* Hor.

AMPUTATIO, *onis, f.* (amputo). I. *A lopping or cutting off.* sarrinentorum *a.* Cic. —

II. *Meton. convr.*: *A piece that has been cut or lopped off, a chip.* Plin.

AMPŪTO, *l, v. a.* (am. puto). *To lop, clip, prune, cut off, round about.* I. *Prop.*: a. vitem ferro, Cic.; a. membra quædam corporis, Id.; a. humeros, to amputate, Sen. — II. *Fig. A*) *To cut away, put away, remove, amputata inanitas, removed, Cic.*; a. multitudinem sententiarum, to lessen, Id. — *By In rhet.*: amputata loqui, broken sentences, Cic.

AMPŪCIDES, *æ, m.* *A descendant of Ampyx; the soothsayer Mopsus.* Ov.

AMPYX, *ycis, and AMPŪCUS, i, m.* (*Αμπξ or Αμπκος). *Ampyx.* 1. *One of the Lapithæ, father of the soothsayer Mopsus.* Hyg. 2. *A companion of Phineus, changed by Perseus into a stone.* Ov.

AMSANCTUS (Amps), *i, m.* *Amsanctus, a lake in the country of the Hirpini, dangerous for its pestilential vapors, now Lago d'Asante or Muffiti.* Virg.; Cic.; Plin.

AMULETUM, *i, n.* *An amulet, a sympathetic preservative against sickness (usually hung round the neck).* Plin.

AMULIUS, *ii, m.* *Amulius, king of Alba, who dispossessed his brother, Numitor, of the crown, and ordered Numitor's grandchildren, Romulus and Remus, to be exposed in the Tiber.* Liv.; Ov.

AMURCA, *æ, f.* (ἀμόργη). *The lees of oil; strictly speaking, however, a watery substance from pressed olives.* Cat.; Varr.; Virg.

AMURCARIUS, *a, um* (amurca). *Of or belonging to amurca, a dolia.* Cat.

AMUSSIS, *is, f.* (acc. amussim; abl. and plur. do not occur) (akin to modus, mensura, metiri). *A rule, level.* Varr. ap. Non.; ad a., also in one word adamussim, according to the level or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually, Varr.; Gell.

AMUSSITO, *are, n. a.* (amussis). *To make according to rule or level, amussitata insoles.* Plaut.

AMUSSIUM, *i, n.* (amussis). *A horizontal plate for ascertaining the direction of the wind.* Vitruv.

AMYCLÆ, *arum* (also Amyclæ, *æs, Sil.*), *f.* (*Αμύκλαι). *Amyclæ.* 1. *A town of Laconia, where Castor and Pollux were born, now Sklavokhori.* Mart.; Ov. 2. *A town of Latium, east of Terracina.* Virg.

AMYCLÆUS, *a, um* (Amyclæ). *Of or belonging to Amyclæ, in Laconia.* Virg.; A. fratres, Castor and Pollux, Stat.; A. corona, for the victor in a pugilistic contest, Mart.

AMYCLANUS, *a, um* (Amyclæ). *Of or belonging to Amyclæ, in Latium.* A. sinus, Plin.

AMYCLIDES, *æ, m.* *The son of Amyclæ, founder of Amyclæ; Hyacinthus.* Ov.

AMYCŪS, *i, m.* (*Αμυκος). *Amycus.* 1. *A son of Neptune, king of the Bebryces.* Val. Fl. 2. *A centaur.* Ov.

AMYGDALA, *æ, f.* (ἀμυγδάλη). I. *An almond, the kernel of an almond.* Plin. — II. *Meton.*: *An almond-tree.* Col.; Plin.

ANADYOMENE.

AMYGDALÆUS, *a, um.* *Like the almond-tree, a. folium.* Plin.

AMYGDALINUS, *a, um.* *Of or made of almonds, a. oleum.* Plin.; a. pruna, grafted on an almond-tree, Id.

AMYGDALUM, *i, n.* I. *For amygdala, An almond, the kernel of an almond.* Ov.; Pallad. — II. *An almond-tree.* Col.

AMYGDALUS, *i, f.* (ἀμυγδαλος). *An almond-tree.* Pallad.

AMYMONÆ, *es* (*Αμυμώνη). *Amymonæ.* 1. *A daughter of Danaus, and mother of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes.* Hyg.; Prop. 2. *A fountain near Argos.* Ov.

AMYMONIUS, *a, um* (Amymonæ). *Of or belonging to Amymonæ.* Hyg.

AMYNTAS, *æ, m.* (*Αμύντας). *Amyntas.* I. *The father of Philip, king of Macedonia.* Nep.; Just. 2. *The name of a shepherd.* Virg.

AMYNTADES, *æ, m.* *A descendant of Amyntas, i. e. Philip.* Ov.

AMYNTOR, *oris, m.* (*Αμύντωρ). *Amyntor, a king of the Dolopes, father of Phœnix.* Ov.

AMYNTORIDES, *æ, m.* *The son of Amyntor.* Phœnix, Ov.

AMYS'TIS, *idis, f.* (ἀμυστις). *A mode of drinking, by emptying a cup at a single draught.* Hor.

AMYTHAON (Amith.), *onis, m.* (*Αμυθαών). *Amythaon, the father of the seer Melampus.* Ov.

AMYTHAONIUS, *ii, m.* *Son of Amythaon, Melampus.* Virg.; Prop.

AN, *conj.* (ἀν, εἰάν). *If; or if, or. It is used, 1. As a simple particle of question, not expressed in English: an potest ulla esse excusatio? can there be any excuse? Cic. 2. In direct questions: quæsi, an apud Læcam fuisset, I asked, if he had been at Læca's, Id. 3. In double questions: roga, velintne an non uxorem, ask him whether he will take a wife or not, Ter. It is also joined to ne, making anne; as, cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, anne multa, when the question is, if three be little or much. When joined with non, the combination is equivalent to nonne; as, an non dixi hoc esse facturum? did I not say that this would be the case? Ter. When joined with nescio, dubito, it conveys a doubt, which, however, inclines to affirmation, as if it were annon; as, est quidem id magnam, atque haud scio, an maximum, it is important, and I do not know if it be not highly important, or, it is perhaps of the utmost importance, Cic.*

ANABATHRUM, *i, n.* (ἀνάβαθρον). *A temporary row of seats rising one above another, placed round the sides of a room.* Juv.

ANACES, *um, m.* (*Ανακες). *A name given to Castor and Pollux.* Cic.

ANACHARSIS, *is, m.* (*Ανάχαρσις). *Anacharsis, a celebrated Scythian philosopher, who flourished in the time of Solon.* Cic.; Plin.

ANACREON, *ontis, m.* (*Ανακρέων). *Anacreon, a Greek lyric poet, born at Teos.* Cic.; Hor.

ANACREONTICUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Anacreon.* Fulg.

ANACTORIUM, *ii, n.* (Ανακτόριον). *Anactorium, a town in Acarnania, at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf.* Plin.; Phlut.

ANADĒMA, *âtis, n.* (ἀνάδημα). *A head-dress, head-band.* Inscr.

ANADYOMENE, *es, f.* (ἀναδυομένη, *emerging*: a name given to Venus, as rising out of the sea). *The*

name of a celebrated picture of Venus by Apelles, Plin.

ANAGLYPTUS or ANAGLYPHUS, a, um (ἀνάγλυπτος or ἀνάγλυφος). Engraved in bass-relief, Inscr. Subst. anaglypta, oram, n., Bass-relief, Plin.

ANAGNIA, æ, f. (Ἀναγνία). Anagnia, the chief town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Anagni, Liv.

ANAGNINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Anagnia. Subst. plur. Anagnini, The inhabitants of Anagnia, Cic.; Plin.

ANAGNOSTES, æ, m. (ἀναγνώστης). A reader, a person (usually a slave) employed to read to another, Cic.; Gell.

ANALECTA, æ, m. (ἀναλέκτες). A collector of the crumbs left after a meal, Mart.; Sen.

ANALECTRIS, idis, f. (ἀναλέκτριον). A cushion or pad for the shoulders, in order to improve the shape, Ov.

ANAPÆSTUS, i, m. (ἀνάπαιστος). An anapaest, a metrical foot, consisting of — — —, Cic. Adj., anapæstus, a, um, Anapæstic, a, pes, Cic. Anapæstum, i, n. (sc. carmen), A poem in anapæsts, Cic.; Gell.

ANAPHE, es, f. (Ἀνάφη). A city, a small island of volcanic origin, in the Ægean Sea, east of Thera, now Anaphi or Nanfia, Ov.

ANAPUS, i, m. (Ἀναπός). The Anapus, a river of Sicily, flowing into the sea, to the south of Syracuse, now the Anapo, Ov.

ANARTES, ium, m. The Anartes, a people of Dacia, Cæs.

ANAS, anatis (gen. plur. usually anatum, seldom anatum, Varr.) c. (akin to νῆσσα, the swimmer, old High Germ. anut). A duck, anatum ova, Cic.

ANAS, æ, m. The Anas, a river of Spain, now Guadiana, Cæs.; Mel.; Plin.

ANATARIUS, a, um (anas). Of or belonging to ducks, a, aquila, the osprey, the sea-eagle, Plin.

ANATÛLA, æ, f. dim. (anas). A little duck, duckling, Cic. As a word of endearment, Plaut.

ANATINUS, a, um (anas). Of or belonging to ducks, fortuna a, Plaut. Subst., anatina, æ, f. (sc. caro), Duck, Petron.

ANATOCISMUS, i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός). Interest upon interest, compound interest, Cic.

ANATOMICUS, i, m. (sc. medicus). An anatomist, dissector, Maer.; Amm.

ANAURUS, i, m. (Ἀναυρός). The Anaurus, a river of Thessaly, flowing into the Pagæan Gulf, Luc.

ANAXAGORAS, æ, m. (Ἀναξαγόρας). Anaxagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomena, who had Pericles and Euripides among his pupils, Cic.; Lucr.; Quint.

ANAXARCHUS, i, m. (Ἀνάξαρχος). Anaxarchus, a Greek philosopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus, V. Max.; Ov.

ANAXARETĒ, Æs, f. Anaxarete, a female of Cyprus, who despised the addresses of Iphis, and was changed into a stone, Ov.

ANAXIMANDER, dri, m. (Ἀναξίμανδρος). Anaximander, an Ionic philosopher and geographer of Miletus, friend of Thales, Cic.; Gell.

ANCÆUS, i, m. (Ἀγκῆος). Ancæus, an Arcadian, killed by the Caledonian boar, Ov.

ANCALITES, um, m. The Ancalites, a people of Britain, Cæs.

ANCEPS [ancipes, Plaut.], cipitis (ablat. regul. ancipiti) (an = amb, and caput). Having two heads. I. Prop.: a. Janus, Ov. Port.: Having two summits, a. acumen montis, Id. — II. A) Turned toward two sides, two-fold, double, a. ferrum, two-edged, Lucil.; a. securis, Ov.; a. metus et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv.; a. prælium, Cæs. — B) Meton. 1) Of a changeful nature, i. e. uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided, anceps fatorum via, Cic.; a. oraculum, Liv.; a. prælio pugnare, Cæs.; a. fides, wavering, Curt. Hence, 2) Uncertain as to its issue, i. e. hazardous, critical, dangerous, a. via, Ov.; a. morbi, Plin.

ANCHISES, æ, m. (Ἀχιλλεύς). Anchises, the father of Æneas, Virg.; Ov.

ANCHISEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Anchises, tumulus A., Virg.

ANCHISIÆDES, æ, m. The son of Anchises; Æneas, Virg.

ANCHORA and ANCHORALIS. See ANCOBA, &c.

ANCILE, is, n. (gen. plur. anciliorum, Hor.) (probably for ancidile, from an aud cædo). A kind of small oval shield, Virg. Esp.: A shield said to have fallen from heaven during the reign of Numa. This shield, with eleven others exactly of similar make, was kept in the temple of Mars by the Salii, carried by them every year on the first of March round the city, and then replaced in the temple. l. v.; Tac.; Virg.; Ov. Adj.: clypeis a., Juv.; arma a., Val. Max.

ANCILLA, æ, f. dim. (dim. of obsolete ancula, akin to Sanscr. anc, to bow before one, old High Germ. encho, a servant). I. A maid-servant, waiting-woman, handmaid, female slave, servi ancillæque, Cic.; cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Id. — II. Meton.: terra usus mortaliu semper a., servant, Plin.

ANCILLARIS, e (ancilla). I. Of or belonging to a maid-servant, sordido a, que artificia, the service of a handmaid, Cic. — II. Meton.: Slavish, a. adulatio, slavish, servile, Amm.

ANCILLOR, aris l. o. dep. (ancilla, to serve as a maid-servant, hence gen.: To be a slave, to serve, viri uxoriibus ancillantur, Tit. ap. Non. Of things: æstus (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Plin.

ANCILLŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ancilla). A handmaid, a young slave, Ter.; Ov. Of things: eloquentiæ a., Cic.

ANCŌN, ōnis, m. (ἄγκων, the flexure of the arm at the elbow, the elbow). I. The elbow of a square, Vitr. — II. A stone in a wall, the top of which projects over the bottom, a console or projection, Vitr. — III. The piston of an hydraulic machine, Vitr.

ANCON, ōnis, and ANCŌNA, æ, f. (Ἀγκών). Ancona, a town in Picenum, on the Adriatic, lying in a bend of the coast, whence its name; now Ancona, Cic.; Cæs.

ANCŌRA (less correctly written anchora), æ, f. (ἄγκυρα). I. An anchor, ancoras jacere, to cast, Cæs.; naves deligare ad ancoras, Id.; consistere ad ancoram, to lie or ride at anchor, Id.; in ancoris expectare, to remain at anchor, Id.; a. tollere, to weigh anchor, Id.; a. solvere, Cic. — II. Fig. Resort, refuge, hope, ultima a. fessis, Sil.

ANCŌRALIS, c (ancora). Of or belonging to an anchor, strophia a., cables, App. Subst., ancorale, is, n., A cable, Liv.; Plin.

ANCORARIUS

ANCORARIUS, a, um (ancora). *Of or belonging to an anchor, ex u. funibus, cables, Cus.*

ANCYRA, æ, f. (Ἀγκυρα). *Ancyra. 1. A city of Galatia, now Angora, Liv.; Curt.; Plin. 2. A town of Phrygia Epictetus, near Mysia, Plin.*

ANCYRANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ancyra, in Galatia, triumphus A., Claud.*

ANDABATA, æ, m. *Gladiators who wore helmets without any aperture for the eyes, so that they were obliged to fight blindfold, and thus excited the mirth of the spectators, Cic.*

ANDEGAVI or ANDECAVI, orum, or ANDES, ium, m. *A people of Gaul, to the north of the Liger, or Loire, whose capital Juliomagus is now Angers, Cæs.; Tac.*

ANDES, ium, m. *See ANDEGAVI.*

ANDES, is, m. *Andes, a village near Mantua, birth-place of Virgil, now Pietola, Donat. Vit. Virg.*

ANDRÆMON, ðnis, m. (Ἀνδραίμων). *Andraemon, the father of Amphissus, husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus, Ov.*

ANDRISCUS, i, m. (Ἀνδρίσκος). *Andriscus, a man of low origin, who pretended to be a natural son of King Perseus, and caused the third Macedonian war, Liv.; Vell.; Flor.*

ANDRIUS, a, um (Andros). *Of Andros, one of the Cyclades, Ter. Subst., Andria, æ, f., The Andrian Female, the name of a comedy of Terence.*

ANDRŌGEOS and ANDRŌGEUS, i, m. (Ἀνδρόγεωσ). *Androgeos, a son of Mimos, assassinated, according to one account, at Athens, Ov.; Virg.*

ANDRŌMACHĒ, Æ, and -A, æ, f. (Ἀνδρομάχη). *Andromache, the wife of Hector, Virg.*

ANDRŌMEDA, æ, and -E, Æs, f. (Ἀνδρομέδη). *Andromeda, the wife of Perseus, Cic.; Ov.*

ANDRŌN, ðnis, m. (Ἀνδρών). *1. With the Greeks: The part of the house where the men resided; also called andronitis, Vitr.—II. With the Romans: A passage between two walls of a house, Plin.; a gallery, Vitr.*

ANDRŌNICUS, i, n. *Andronicus, a Roman surname. Thus, especially, L. Livius A., the first Roman dramatic poet, Cic.; Gell.*

ANDRŌNITIS, idis, f. *See ANDRON. I.*

ANDROS and ANDRUS, i, f. (Ἄνδρος). *Andros, one of the larger Cyclades, southeast of Eubœa, now Andri, Ter.; Ov.*

ANELLUS (ann.), i, n. dim. (annulus). *A small ring, Plaut.; Hor.*

ANEMONE, Æs, f. (ἄνεμων). *Anemone or wind-flower, Plin.*

ANETHUM, i, n. (ἄνηθον). *Dill, anise, Virg.; Plin.*

ANFRACTUS (amfr.), a, um, part. (amb, frango). *Bent, crooked, a spatia, Amm. Subst., anfractum, i, n., A turning, winding (for anfractus, us), terrarum anfracta, Att. ap. Varr.*

ANFRACTUS, Æs, m. (amb, frango). *A recurring, a bending or turning up or back, crookedness, winding, bent form or shape. I. Prop.: quid pulchrius figura (spherica), quæ nihil incisum anfractibus habere potest? Cic. Of the annual revolution of the sun: septeni solis a. reditusque, Cic. Of the crookedness of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. Of the turnings and windings of a road: si nullus a. intercederet, Cæs.; a. viarum, Liv.—II. Fig. A. Of speech,*

ANGUIMANUS.

for ambages: Prolizity, diffusiveness, long circumstance of words, quid opus est a? Cic.

—B) *Of legal matters: Quibbling or cavilling, vita remota a judiciorum a., Cic.; juris a., Quint.*

ANGARIUS, ii, m. (Persian). *A courier, express, Lucil. ap. Non.*

ANGELLUS, i, m. dim. (angulus). *A little corner, Lucr.*

ANGERONA, æ, f. *Angerona, according to some, the goddess of Silence, Plin.; Macr.*

ANGERONALIA (Angerona). *The festival of the goddess Angerona, Vnrr.; Fest.*

ANGINA, æ, f. (angno). *A disease of the throat, called the quinsy, a sure throat, Plaut.*

ANGIPORTUS, Æs, m. (rarely, angiportum, i, n.) (ango, angustus, portus). *A narrow lane, by-way, vie omnes angiportusque, Cic.; angiporto toto decurrere, Auct. Herp.*

ANGITIA, æ, f. *Angitia, the sister of Medea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi and Marrubii, who lived about the shores of the Lake Fucinus; ðemus Angitia, a grove sacred to Angitia, in the territory of the Marsi, now Selva d'Albi, Virg.; Sil.*

ANGLI, orum, m. *The Angli, a German people on the left bank of the Elbe, who afterward passed over with the Saxons into Britain, Tac.*

ANGO (si, ctum, and anxum, acc. to Gramm.), 3 v. a. (ἄγγω). *Firmly to press together, to choke, throttle, suffocate, stifle. I. Prop.: a, guttur, to compress one's throat, to suffocate, Virg. Of plants: To choke, pluribus radicibus angitur, Col.—B) Meton.: To press, hurt, pain, hac canis angit, Hor.; ardeole anguntur, suffer pain, Plin.—II. Fig.: Of mind: To vex, disturb, alarm, trouble; and mid. angit, to feel alarmed, to distress one's self, multa sunt quæ n., Cic.; præcipuo quodam dolore angit, Id.; magno cruciata timoris angit, Id.*

ANGOR, ðris, m. (ango). *I. Prop. for angina: A suffocating, straguling, pain in the throat, sore throat, occupat fauces earum a., the quinsy, Plin.; æstu et angore vexari, a choking with smoke, Liv.—II. Fig.: Anguish, vexation, trouble [as a transitory condition; but anxietas, anxiosus, as a lasting state], curam et angorem animi levare, Cic.; a. pro amico sæpe capiendus, Id.*

ANGRIVARI, orum, m. *The Angrivarii, a people of Germany, dwelling on both sides of the Visurgis, or Weser, near the Cherusci, Tac.*

ANGUICŌMUS (tetrasyll.), u, um (anguis, coma). *Snake-haired, Ov.*

ANGUICŪLUS, i, n. dim. *A little snake, Cic.*

ANGUIFER (trisyll.), Æra, Ærum (anguis, fero). *That carries or has serpents about it, a. caput, Ov.; Gorgo a., Prop. Subst., Anguifer, otherwise called Ophiuchus or Serpentarius, as a constellation, Col.*

ANGUIGENA (tetrasyll.), æ, m. (anguis, gigno). *Engendered of snakes; a name given to those men who had grown up from the dragon's teeth sowed by Cadmus, Ov.*

ANGUILLA, æ, f. (anguis). *I. An eel, Plin.; a. est, elubitor, escapes like an eel, is a slippery fellow, said of a sly person, Plaut.—II. Meton.: The hard skin of an eel, used for punishment in schools, Verrius ap. Plin.*

ANGUI-MANUS (quadrisyll.), a, um (anguis,

ANGUINEUS.

manus). *Having serpentine arms, a term applied by poets to elephants, Lucr.*

ANGUIŒUS (quadrisyll.), a, um (anguis). I. *Of or belonging to snakes, a. comæ Gorgonius, Ov.*—II. *Having the shape of snakes or serpents, serpent-formed, a. cucumis, Col.*

ANGUINUS (trisyll.), a, um (anguis). *Of or belonging to snakes, cervix a., Pac. ap. Cic.; a. adeptus, Plin. Subst., anguinum i. (sc. ovum), A snake's or serpent's egg, Plin.*

ANGUIPES (trisyll.), èlis (anguis, pes). *Serpent-footed, an epithet of the giants, Ov.*

ANGUIS (bisyll.), is (ablat. usually angue; angui, Hor.) (Senser. api), m. and f. I. *A serpent, snake, maris anguis, Cic.; duobus anguibus domi comprehensis, Id. For denoting anything odious: cane pejus et angue, Hor. In fable, as a symbol of terror: hence the snakes' heads of Medusa, Ov. As an image of rage: hence Sisiphos's girdle of serpents, Id.; and her snaky hair, Tib. As an emblem of cunning and prudence: hence of Ceres's team of serpents, Id.*—II. *Meton.: As a constellation, A) Draco, between the Greater Bear and the Lesser Bear, Cic.—B) Hydra, Ov.—C) The constellation called Anguis, in the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitentens), Ov.*

ANGUITENENS, entis (anguis, tenens). *Hold-ing a serpent; hence Suis: Serpentinus, as a constellation. i. q. Anguifer, Gr. ὀφιοϋχος, Cic.*

ANGŪLĀRIS, e (angulus). *Having angles or corners, angular, lapis a., a square stone, Cat.; a. pileæ, corner pillars, Vitr. Subst., angularis, is. A cornered vessel, Apic.*

ANGŪLĀTUS, a, um, part. (made cornered or angular; hence) *angular, corpuscula partim a., Cic.*

ANGŪLŌSUS, a, um (angulus). *Full of angles or corners, angular, indented, a. folia, Plin.*

ANGŪLUS, i, m. (ἀγκύλος, curved). *An angle, corner, edge. I. Gen.: figura, quæ nihil habet incisum angulis, Cic.; hujus lateris alter a., Cæs.; a. oculi, an angle of the eye, canthus, Plin.*—II. *Esp. A) In a mathematical sense: An angle, ad pares angulos in terram et mare feruntur, Cic.; recti a., Sen.; a. obtusus, an obtuse angle, Lucr.*—B) *1) A secret place, corner, hole, nook, nero non modo Romæ, sed nec ulla in angulo totius Italiæ oppressus ære alieno fuit, Cic. Contemptuously of schools: earum rerum, quas isti in angulis perscrutant, Cic.*

ANGUSTE, adv. (angustus). *Narrowly, closely. I. Prop. A) a. sedere, Cic; angustus pabulari, in a smaller space, Cæs.—B) Meton. Of quantity or number: Sparingly, scantily, co anno frumentum angustus provenerat, Cæs.; re frumentaria n. uti, to be short of provisions, to suffer want, Id.*—II. *Fig.: quum angustus concluduntur, more succinctly, Cic.; a. dicere, disserere, Id.; habere se angustus, to be at a pinch, in straits, in a dilemma, Id.; a. transportare milites, with great difficulty, hardly, Cæs.*

ANGUSTIÆ, arum (seldom in the sing., angustia, æ), f. (angustus). *A narrow space, narrowness. I. Prop. A) a. fretorum, a strait, Cic.; a. itineraria, Cæs.; a. loci, Sall.; n. spiritus, shortness of breath, Cic. In the sing.: nisi angustia loci interpellaverit, Vitr.—B) Meton. Of narrowness of circumstances: Indigence, scantiness, want,*

ANHELO.

poverty, incredibles a. pecuniæ publicæ, Cic.; a. rei frumentariæ, Cæs.; a. rei familiaris, Suet.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.: Narrowness, narrow bounds, cur orationem tantas in a. compellimus? straits, Cic.; ad verborum a. revocare, into the straits of logomachies, Id.—B) Esp. 1) Of time: Shortness, want, temporis a., Cic. 2) Of one's condition: Difficulty, embarrassment, perplexity, versari in angustis, Cic.; quum in his angustis res esset, Cæs.; a. petitionis, difficulty of obtaining the dignity of consul, Cic. 3) Of mind: Littleness, narrowness, non capiunt a. pectoris tui, Cic.; ejus animus tantis a. invidiæ continetur, narrow, evasive feelings, Auct. Her.*

ANGUSTICLĀVIUS, a, um (angustus, clavus). *With the narrow stripe of purple on the tunic, as the badge of a plebeian tribune (opp. laticlavus), wearing the angusticlave, Suet.*

ANGUSTO, i v. a. (angustus). *To make narrow. I. Prop.: a. puteos ore, Plin.; a. maris fauces, Luc.*—II. *Fig.: To circumscribe, restrain, moderate, a. nimis gaudia, Seo.; a. patrimonium, Id.*

ANGUSTUS, a, um (ango; conf. angustus, from angeo). *Narrow, small, not spacious, close. I. Prop. n) a. domus, Cic; a. locus, Id.; a. iter, Cæs.; a. montes, close, neighboring, Id.; Tac; angustior spiritus (Demosthenis), short, Cic.; a. odor rose, not reaching far, Plin.; a. sagitta, with a small point, Cels. b) Subst., angusta orum, for angustia, Narrowness, a. viarum, Virg.; Tac.—B) Meton. Of circumstances: Spare, small, limited, indigent, necessitous, needy, res a. domi, narrow means, Juv.; a. pauperiem pati, pinching, Hor.; a. domus civium, poor, built without sumptuousness, Tac.*—II. *Fig. A) Gen.: Narrow, strait, scanty, minutæ angustæque concertationes, sophistical, fallaciously subtle, Cic.; in angustum deducere, to limit, restrain, Id.—B) Esp. 1) Of time: Short, scanty, limited, a. dies (brumæ), Ov.; a. nox, Id.; a. tempus, Luc.; Quint. 2) a) Of one's condition: Difficult, critical, pinching, in rebus tam subitibus tamque angustis, Cic.; fides angustior, impaired credit, Cæs. b) Subst., angustum, i, n., Difficulty, straits, exigency, res est in angusto, the matter or situation is critical, Cæs.; in angustum venire, to get into a scrape, into difficulties, Cic. 3) Of mind: nihil est tam angustis animi quam amare divitias, Cic. 4) Of speech: Brief, simple, a. quedam oratio, Cic.*

ANHELĀTIO, ōnis, f., for anhelitus (anhele). *A strong drawing of the breath, a panting, piscium a., Plin. As a disease: Difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, asthma, Plin.*

ANHELĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who finds difficulty of breathing, an asthmatic, Plin.*

ANHELĪTUS, ūs (anhele). I. *A) A panting, hearing, nimis celeritates gressus, quum fiunt, a. moventur, Cic.—B) Esp. as a disease: A difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, asthma, Plin.*—II. *Meton. concr.: Breath, exhalation, aridus a. veniebat a. lasso ore, Ov.; sublimi a., deeply fetched, Hor. Of the exhalations of the earth: Vapor, damp, a. terræ, Cic.*

ANHELO, i v. n. and a. (amb. halo, qu. in pant strongly round about, about the whole body; hence) I. *Neutr. A) To pant for breath, to breathe short or with difficulty, anhelans ex imis pul-*

ANHELUS.

monibus, Auct. Her.; acer, anhelanti similis, Virg. *Poet. of a roaring fire, Virg.; of the foaming of the sea, Sil.; of the puffing bellows, Pers.; of the cracking of the ground, Stat.—B) To split or gape from heat, orbis anhelans stævis ardentibus, Sil.—II. A) To breathe forth, to emit with a blast, Capricreous a. frigus de pectore, Cic. poet.—B) Fig.: To pant with breathe out, anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. Her.; Catilina seculi anhelans, Cic.*

ANHELUS, a, um. *Panting, a. equi, Ov.; Virg.: pectus a., Virg.; senes a., asthmatic, Id.*

ANICIJANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Anicius, Anician, A. pira; Cat.; Plin.; a. nota (vini), the mark of a wine whose age could be traced up to the consulate of L. Anicius Gallus (590 A.U.C.), Cic.*

ANICŪLA [contracted anicla, Prud.], æ, f. dim. *A little old woman, an old crone or gossip, hæc ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.; ista vix digna incubatione anicularum, Id.*

ANIEN. *Se ANIO.*

ANIENICŪLA, æ, m. (Anio, colo). *One who lives near the Anio, Sil.*

ANIENSIS, e (Anio). *Of or belonging to the Anio. A. tribus, on the Upper Anio, Liv; Cic.*

ANIENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the river Anio, A. fluentis, Virg.; A. unda, lympha, Prop.*

ANIGROS, i, m. (Ἀνίγρος). *The Anigros, a small river of Elis, Ov.*

ANILIS, e (anus). *Old-woman-like, old-womanish, ineptis pæne a., Cic.; fabellas a. proferre, Id.*

ANILITAS, ætis, f. *The old age of a woman, the age of an old woman, anility, dotage, Catull.*

ANILITER, adv. *After the manner of an old woman, superstitiose atque a. dicere alqd, Cic.*

ANIMA, æ (dat. and ablat. plur. regul. animis; only with ecclesiastical writers animabus), f. (ἄνω, ἄνω, Sanscr. an, to breathe, blow; hence also animus). *A breath of air, air, wind. I. Prop. A) Gen.: levas a. aurarum, Lucret.; impellunt animas leten, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) Air as an element, for ær: inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque posuit, Cic.; iges juncti ex a. tenui et ex ardore solis, Id. 2) Air inhaled and exhaled, the breath, animæ canalis, the air-tube, wind pipe, Plin.; animæ gravitas, offensiveness of breath, Id.—II. Meton. A) 1) (In as far as air or breath constitutes the condition of life) Breath of life, animal principle of life, life, soul (opp. animus, the intellectual principle), si tunc P. Sestius animam, quam vix retinuit, edidisset, Cic.; ægrotò dnm a. est, spes esse dicitur, Id.; agere animam, to breathe one's last, to be at the last gasp, Id. As a word of endearment: vos meæ carissimæ a., Cic.; animæ dimidium meæ, Hor. 2) Concr.: A living being, creature, egregiæ a., Virg.; a. quales nec eadidiores, Hor. Of the departed, manes, shades, Ov.; Suet.—B) For animus, The intellectual principle, the spirit, a. rationis consilii que particeps, Cic.; non interire animas, sed ob aliis post mortem transire ad alios, Cæs.*

ANIMADVERSIŌ, ònis, f. (animadverto). *I. Observation, consideration, attention, notatio naturæ et a. peperit artem, Cic.; excitanda a*

ANIMO.

et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, *consideration, attention, Id.; quæstio atque a. in alqm, trial, Id.—II. Censuræ, blame, punishment, chastisement, nec effugere possemus animadversionem, si, &c., Cic.; animadversionis puternæ metus, Id. Thus especially of the punishment inflicted by the censors: animadversiones censorum, Id.*

ANIMADVERSOR, òris, m. (animadverto). *An observer, acres et diligentes a. vitorum, Cic.*

ANIMADVERTO (vort), ti, sum, 3 v. a. (contracted from animum adverto, in which way it is sometimes written, see ADVERTO). *I. To turn one's thoughts or attention to, give heed to, attend to, consider, regard, nec omnino eurant, nec, quid agamus, animadvertunt, Cic. With ut: illud me non animadvertisse moleste fero, ut ascriberem te, &c., Cic. Of victors who walked before the consul, who took care to order the passers by to show proper marks of respect, Liv.; Sen.; Suet.—II. Meton.: (As a consequence of attention) A) To remark, perceive, observe, see, notice, equid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic.; quid quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverto potest, Id.—B) Esp.: To observe any thing vicious or bad with displeasure, to censura, blame, chastise, punish, ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, quæ difficillime præcavetur, Cic.; res imprimis a magistratibus animadvertenda, Id. Very often in alqm: video animadvertisse censors in iudices quosdam Cic.; in eum aut ipse animadverteret aut civitatem a. iuberet, Cæs.*

ANIMAL, àlis, n. (anima). *A living creature, animal, alia a. gradiendo, alia serpendo nd pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic. Of men: a. providum et sagax homo, Cic. Of the universe as a living being: hunc mundum a. esse, Cic.*

ANIMĀLIS, e (anima). *I. Composed or consisting of air, airy, natura animantis vel terrena vel ignea vel a. vel humida, Cic.—II. Animate, having life, eolligata corpora vinculis animalibus, Cic.; hestia a., of which the life or the soul only was offered to the gods, but the flesh was intended for the priests, Macrobi.; dii a., gods who were originally men, Serv. Virg.*

ANIMANS, antis (animò). *Animate, having life, living (seldom found as an adj.), deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic.; mundus et a. compositus rationis, Id. Offici subst. f.m.: A living creature, animal (usually in opposition to man), animantium genera quatuor, Cic. Seldom neut.: animantia, quæ sunt nobis nota.*

ANIMATIŌ, ònis, f. (anima). *I. A quickening or giving of life, Tert.—II. Meton. concr.: A living creature, divinæ a. species, Cic.*

ANIMATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of animo.—II. Adj. A) Affected, disposed (in any way), inclined, sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, Cic.; socii infirme animati, of a changeable, uncertain disposition, Id.—B) Courageous, bold, brave, milites a. probe, Plaut.*

ANIMATUS, ūs, m. (animò). *A. Animation, life, carere animatu, Plin.*

ANIMO, l v. a. (animus). *I. To fill with air or breath, to blow into, breathe upon, a. duas tibias uno spiritu, App.; a. buccinas, to blow, Arò.—II. To fill with soul or life, to ani-*

mate, give life to. A) Prop.: quæ (atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, a non posse. Cic. Poet.: a. alqd in alqd, to change an inanimate object into an animate one, to give life to, a. guttas in angues, Ov.; a. classem in Nymphas, Id. Of torches: to light, Claud.—B) Fig. 1) To provide with any disposition of mind, temper, or feelings, utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. 2) To incite, exhilarate, refresh, Claud.

ANIMOSE, adv. (animosus). I. Full of spirit or courage, courageously, a. et fortiter facere alqd, Cic. Comp., Sen.—II. Ardently, eagerly, passionately, animosus solvitur votum, Sen. Suppl.: animosissime comparare gemmas, Suet.

ANINŌSUS, a, um (anima). I. Full of air, airy, a. guttura, breathing, Ov. Of the wind: Blowing hard, vehement, violent, Virg.; Ov.—II. Full of life, animate, living; of stables, Prop.

ANIMŌSUS, a, um (animus). I. Full of spirit or courage, spirited, mettlesome, stout-hearted, in gladiatoris pugnis fortes et a., servare cupimus, Cic.; conf. a. pectus equorum, Virg. Meton. poet.: a. alqd re, proud of any thing, vobis animo a. creatis, proud of having given birth to you, Ov.: a. spoliis, Id.—II. Ardent, eager, passionate, emptor a., Dig.; corruptor a., sparing no cost, Tac.

ANIMŪLA, æ, f. dim. (anima). I. A light wind or breeze, quæ (literæ) mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt, i. e. coolness, recreation, Cic.—II. A little or dear soul, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam.

ANIMŪLUS, i, m. dim. (animus), used only in the voc.: mi animule! My dear heart! Plaut.

ANIMUS, i, m. (ἀνεμος, from ἀν, ἀντι, Sanscr. an, to breathe; hence, also, anima). The principle of rational or intellectual life, the spirit [whereas anima, the principle of animal life, the soul]. I. Prop. A) Gen.: credo deos sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic.; a. est, qui viget, qui sentit, qui meminit, &c., Id.—B) Esp.: The faculty of the soul that wills, feels, or thinks. 1) The faculty of the soul that wills: Desire, will, intention, purpose, design, and the like, istum exheredare in animo habebat, he intended, proposed, Cic.; persequi Jugurtham a. ardebat, Sall.; hostes in foro constiterunt hoc animo, ut, &c., for the purpose, Cæs.; a. fert dicere formas, I have a desire, I desire, I will, Ov.; animi causa, for pleasure or amusement; ex animo, with all one's heart, willingly, spontaneously. 2) a) The faculty of the soul that feels: Feeling, soul, heart, inclination, disposition, temper, mood, sentiment, and the like, a. alius ad alia vitia propensor, Cic.; a. perturbatus et incitatus noc cohibere se potest, Id.; a. promptus et alacris ad defendendam remp., Id. b) Of single dispositions of mind. a) Spirit, heart, courage, hujus ego temeritati si virtute atque acimo non resistissem, Cic.; fac animo magno fortique sis, Id.; bono animo esse, to be in a good mood, of good heart. Frequently in the plur.: quos (libros) tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Id. β) Loftiness of spirit, pride, haughtiness, quæ (civitas) unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit, Cic. γ) A choleric disposition, anger, parce tuis animis, Prop. 3) a) The faculty of

the soul that thinks: The mind, intellect, id potestis cum animis vestris cogitare, Cic.; recordari cum animo, Id. b) Of particular faculties of mind.

a) Memory, nihil ex illius (Themistoclis) animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse, Cic. β) Recollection, consciousness, reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Cæs. γ) Judgment, opinion, hoc, meo quidem animo, summi in patriam amoris mei signum esse debet certissimum, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Of things. Thus, of the nature of plants: hec exierunt silvestrem animum, Virg. Of the violent motion of the winds, Id. Of a top, Id. Of the fire or liveliness of speech, Quint.—B) Concr. Of beloved persons: mi anime, my love, my dear, Plaut.—C) For anima, Vital power, life, Virg.

ANIO (a secondary form Anien, Stat.), enis, m. (Ἀνίω). Anio, a river falling into the Tiber, non Teceoron, Cic.; Eor.

ANISUM, i, n. (ἀνισον). Anise, Plin.

ANIUS, ii, m. Anius, a king and priest in Delos, Virg.

ANNA, æ, f. Anna, sister of Dido, Ov.; Virg.

ANNALIS, e (annus). I. Lasting a year, of a year, a tempus, a cursus, Varr.—II. Concerning or relating to years or age, legibus a. gravioram ætatem ad consulatum constituebant, fixing the year of life in which the consulate might be entered upon, Cic. Subst., annalis, is (sc. liber), commonly plur., annales, ium (sc. libri), m., Chronicles, annals, Cic. In the sing., Id.

ANNALIS, is, m. Annalis, a Roman surname, Thus, Sextus A. Quint.

ANNASCOR. See AGNASCOR.

AN-NATO (adn.), are, r. n. I. To swim to or toward, Plin.—II. To swim by, or by the side of, Sen.

ANNE. See AN.

AN-NECTO (adn.), exui, exum, 3 v. n. To join to. I. Prop.: To join, tie to, attach to, fasten to, funiculo scapham annexam trahebat, Cic.—II. Fig.: To connect, fasten, annex, adjoin, rebus præsentibus annectit futuras, Cic.

ANNELLUS. See ANELLUS.

ANNEXUS (adn.), a, um, part. of annexo.

ANNEXUS (adn.), ūs, m. (annecto). A tying or joining to, Tac.

ANNIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Annius, Cic. Subst., Annianus, i, m., Annianus, a Roman poet in the age of Hadrian, Gell.

ANNIBAL. See HANNIBAL.

ANNICERII, orum, n. (Ἀννικέριος). A Cyrenaic sect of philosophers, Cic.

ANNICULUS, a, um (annus). Of a year, one year old, a. nuces, Cat.

ANNIFER, a, um (annus, fero). I. That bears fruit all the year round, Plin.—II. That produces a new stalk or trunk every year, Plin.

ANNISUS (adn.), a, um, part. of annitor.

ANNITOR (adn.), nisus or nixus. 3 v. dep. To rest or lean upon or against. I. Prop., with ad or a dat.: natura semper ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum annititur, Cic.—II. Fig.: To exert one's self, to strive, to labor. Constr. with ut, ad and a gerund, de or pro with abl., or with an inf.: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, Sall.; Cic.; Liv., &c. Absol.: annitente Crasso, Sall.

ANNIUS, *ii, m.* *Anninus*, a Roman patronymic, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, &c.

ANNIVERSARIUS, *a, um* (annus, verito). *Returning with the revolution of a year, yearly, annual, a. sacra*, Cic.; vicissitudines a., the change of the seasons, Id.

ANNIXUS (adn.), *a, um, part. of annitor*.

AN-NO (sdn.), *are, v. n. and a. I.* To swim to or toward; with *ad* or *an* acc.: pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Cæs.; a. paulatim terras, Virg. *Absol.*: plures annabant thyani, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: To come to, approach, illa magna commoditas, ut, quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset a., Cic.—III. To swim by or by the side of, pedites annantes equis, Tac.

ANNO. See HANNO.

ANNOMINATIO. See AGNOMINATIO.

ANNON. See AN.

ANNONA, *æ, f.* (annus; *conf.* pomona, from pomum). The yearly produce of the earth. I. *Gen.*: vectigal novum ex salaria a., Liv.—II. *Esp.* A) *Corn.* 1) As food: vilitas annonæ ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariæ consecuta est, Cic.; clausis annonæ subsidiis, Tac. 2) *Milit.*: Provisions, Veget.; *Amm.* In the plur.: Ammunition bread, Lampr.; *Cod. Th.*—B) *Meton.*: The price of corn and food in general, putarem annonam in macella cariorem fore, Cic.; a. nihil mutavit, Liv. *Poet.*: vilis amicorum a., to be had at a low price, Hor.

ANNOSUS, *a, um* (annus). Full of years, aged, old, annus a., Ov.; a. vetustas, Id., a. cornix, Hor.

ANNŌTATIO (adn.), *ōnis, f.* (annoto). A noting down, observing, a written remark or annotation, librum meum cum a. tuis expects, Plin. E.

ANNŌTATIUNCŪLA (adn.), *æ, f. dim.* A brief written remark or annotation, Gell.

ANNŌTATOR (adn.), *ōris, m.* (annoto). I. An observer, remarker, annotator, Plin. E.

ANNŌTATUS (adn.), *ūs, m.* Remark, observation, mortes dignæ annotata, Val. Max.

ANNŌTINUS, *a, um* (annus; *conf.* diutinus, from diu). A year old, of last year, a. naves, of last year. Cæs.; novus fructus cum a., Plin.

ANNŌTO (adn.), *l v. a.* I. A) To note down, write down, a. in scriptis quedam ut tumida, Plin. E.—B) *Esp.*: To note down any one as impeached, or for punishment, Dig.; Plin. E.; *Suet.*—II. *Meton.* A) For *annuadverto*: To remark, observe, quam annotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, *Suet.*—B) *annotari*, To be signaled or known, hæc litora pisco nobili annotatur, Plin.

ANNULARIS, ANNULARIUS, ANNULATUS, ANNULUS. See ANUL., &c.

AN-NŪMĒRO (adn.), *l v. a.* To number or count in with, reckon together with. I. *Prop.* A) a. denarius, Cic.: his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius, Id. With in: in grege annumeror, I am counted with the multitude, Id.—B) *Meton.*: To reckon, count, a. agnos duos pro uno ove, Varr.—II. *Fig.*: To set down for, to reckon, a. imperitium culpæ, to think equal, Dig.

AN-NUNCĪO (adn.) or AN-NUNTIŪO. *l v. a.* I. To announce, proclaim, make known, publish. annuuciavere, exanimatum illum, Plin.—II. *Meton.* *Gen.*: To relate, App.

AN-NŪO (adn.), *ūi* (ntum, according to Priac.; *perf.* annuvi, Enn.), *3 v. n.* To wink or nod at or to. I. *Prop.*: simul se annuisset, on the first hint, Cic.; annuuntibus suis evadit, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) To nod with the head, in order to signify assent or approbation, to assent, concede, agree with, give consent, approve, allow, permit [*opp.* abnuere, to refuse, deny], id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic.; audacibus annie cæptis, be favorable to, Virg.; a. falsa, to confess, affirm, Tac.—B) To point out (by winking or nodding), quos iste annuerat, Cic.—C) To promise (any thing by a wink or nod), quibus annuis arcein, Virg.; quum snuisset se venturum, Liv.; a. nutum numenque, to grant one's protection, Id.

ANNUS, *i, m.* (*conf.* Gr. ἔτος, ἔνος). I. A) a year, nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.; anno exeunte, at the end of the year, Cic.; extremo anno, Liv.; instead of which, extremo anni, Tac. *Poet.*: anno pleno, finished, Hor. b) anno, In a year, in a year's time, qui a. jam prope senatum non habuerit, Liv.; also, Every year, Plin.; instead of which, with in: ter in anno: anno also, Last year, a year before, Plaut. c) annum, For a year, for the space of a year, matronæ annum eum luxerunt, Liv. d) ad a., A year hence, for the next or coming year, ut tibi faciendum est ad a., Cic. e) in annum, For a year, prorogatum in a. imperium est, Liv.—B) *Esp.*: The year of life to which one must have attained for entering upon an office, official year, quod hoc honore (consulatus) me affectis prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Poet.*: Season of the year, formosissimus a., Virg.; pomifer a., Hor.—B) Growth of a year, agricolæ annum flevire, Lucan; arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac.—C) Time of life, age, rugis integer a., *Prop.*

AN-NŪTO (adn.), *are, v. frequ.* To nod often to any one, nunc annuat, Plaut.

ANNŪM, *i, n.*; more frequently in the plur., annua, orum. Yearly salary, pension, *Suet.*

ANNŪS, *a, um* (annus). I. Lasting a year, a year long, of a year, a. tempus, Cic.; provincia, a., a year's administration, Id.; *conf.* magistratus a., Cæs.; ut annui essemus, to remain for a year in the province, Cic.; a. dies, the stated year (for payments), Id.—II. Happening every year, yearly, annual, a. commutationes, changes of the seasons, Cic.; a. vice, and a. vicibus, every year, Plin.

AN-QUĪRO, quisivī, itum, *3 v. a.* (amb, quæro, qu. to seek round about; hence) To seek after, search for. I. *Prop.*: omnia, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria a., Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To search into, examine, investigate, inquirentibus nobis, Cic.; a. aut consulare, conduce id necne, Id.—B) *Esp.* (in Law. 1) To investigate judicially, a. de perduellione, Liv. 2) To proceed criminally against, accuse, impeach; with an abl. or gen. of the punishment, capite acquisitus, Liv.; quum capitis acquisisset, Id.

AN-QUĪSĪTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (anquiro). A judicial accusation, Varr.

ANSA, *æ, f.* (akin to ensis). I. A handle, haft, ear of vessels, Cat.; Virg.; Ov.; the handle of a door, Petr.; any thing to lay hold of, as, the loop of a sandal for drawing the straps through, Plin.; of a rudder, Vitruv.; a cramp for holding stones together,

AN-NŪO (adn.), *ūi* (ntum, according to Priac.; *perf.* annuvi, Enn.), *3 v. n.* To wink or nod at or to. I. *Prop.*: simul se annuisset, on the first hint, Cic.; annuuntibus suis evadit, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) To nod with the head, in order to signify assent or approbation, to assent, concede, agree with, give consent, approve, allow, permit [*opp.* abnuere, to refuse, deny], id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic.; audacibus annie cæptis, be favorable to, Virg.; a. falsa, to confess, affirm, Tac.—B) To point out (by winking or nodding), quos iste annuerat, Cic.—C) To promise (any thing by a wink or nod), quibus annuis arcein, Virg.; quum snuisset se venturum, Liv.; a. nutum numenque, to grant one's protection, Id.

ANNUS, *i, m.* (*conf.* Gr. ἔτος, ἔνος). I. A) a year, nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.; anno exeunte, at the end of the year, Cic.; extremo anno, Liv.; instead of which, extremo anni, Tac. *Poet.*: anno pleno, finished, Hor. b) anno, In a year, in a year's time, qui a. jam prope senatum non habuerit, Liv.; also, Every year, Plin.; instead of which, with in: ter in anno: anno also, Last year, a year before, Plaut. c) annum, For a year, for the space of a year, matronæ annum eum luxerunt, Liv. d) ad a., A year hence, for the next or coming year, ut tibi faciendum est ad a., Cic. e) in annum, For a year, prorogatum in a. imperium est, Liv.—B) *Esp.*: The year of life to which one must have attained for entering upon an office, official year, quod hoc honore (consulatus) me affectis prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Poet.*: Season of the year, formosissimus a., Virg.; pomifer a., Hor.—B) Growth of a year, agricolæ annum flevire, Lucan; arare terram aut expectare annum, Tac.—C) Time of life, age, rugis integer a., *Prop.*

AN-NŪTO (adn.), *are, v. frequ.* To nod often to any one, nunc annuat, Plaut.

ANNŪM, *i, n.*; more frequently in the plur., annua, orum. Yearly salary, pension, *Suet.*

ANNŪS, *a, um* (annus). I. Lasting a year, a year long, of a year, a. tempus, Cic.; provincia, a., a year's administration, Id.; *conf.* magistratus a., Cæs.; ut annui essemus, to remain for a year in the province, Cic.; a. dies, the stated year (for payments), Id.—II. Happening every year, yearly, annual, a. commutationes, changes of the seasons, Cic.; a. vice, and a. vicibus, every year, Plin.

AN-QUĪRO, quisivī, itum, *3 v. a.* (amb, quæro, qu. to seek round about; hence) To seek after, search for. I. *Prop.*: omnia, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria a., Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To search into, examine, investigate, inquirentibus nobis, Cic.; a. aut consulare, conduce id necne, Id.—B) *Esp.* (in Law. 1) To investigate judicially, a. de perduellione, Liv. 2) To proceed criminally against, accuse, impeach; with an abl. or gen. of the punishment, capite acquisitus, Liv.; quum capitis acquisisset, Id.

AN-QUĪSĪTĪO, *ōnis, f.* (anquiro). A judicial accusation, Varr.

ANSA, *æ, f.* (akin to ensis). I. A handle, haft, ear of vessels, Cat.; Virg.; Ov.; the handle of a door, Petr.; any thing to lay hold of, as, the loop of a sandal for drawing the straps through, Plin.; of a rudder, Vitruv.; a cramp for holding stones together,

Id.; the *check of a balance*, Id. — II. *Occasion, opportunity, excuse*, quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum, Cic.

ANSANCTUS. See AMSANCTUS.

ANSĀTUS, a, um (ansa). *Having a handle or handles, a vase*, Col.; a. tela, *having ears*, Enn. ap. Macr. *Facetiously: homo a., i. e. with his arms a-kimbo*, Plaut.

ANSĒR, ēris, m. [f. Varr.] (Germ. gans, Greek γήψ, Sanscr. hanṣa). *A goose, gander*, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.; a. Amyclæus, o suam into which Jupiter changed himself, Virg.

ANSĒR, ēris, m. *Anser, an indelicate poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius*, Cic.

ANSERCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (anser). *A little goose, gosling*, Col.

ANSĒRĪNUS, a, um (anser). *Of or belonging to a goose*, genus a, Col.; a. adeps, *goose-grease*, Id.

ANSĪBĀRĪL, ōrum, m. *Ansibarii, a people on the western bank of the Weser, in the present Minden*, Tac.

ANSŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ansa). *A small handle, App.; a small cramp*, Id.; a. small loop, Val. Max.

ANTĒ, arum, f. (ante). *Pillars in front of a house, on each side of the door, door-posts*, Vitruv.; ædes in antis, *a temple with pillars at the corners of the walls*, Id.

ANTĒUS, i, m. (Ἄνταιος). *Antæus, a giant, killed by Hercules*, Ov.; Luc.

ANTANDROS (us), i, f. (Ἄντανδρος). *Antandrus, a town of Mysia, near the sea*, Plin. Hence, Antandrius, a, um, *Of Antandros*, Cic.

ANTARCTICUS, a, um (ἀνταρκτικός). *Antarctic, southern*, Hyg.; App.

ANTĒ (ἄντα, αντί), adv. and prep. *In front, before*. I. Adv. A) *Of place: Before, in front, forward*, ingredi non a. sed retro, Cic. — B) *Of time: Before, previously, illos septem et multis a. seculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes*, Cic.; multo a. long ago, Id.; tanto a., *so long before*, Id.; anno a. quam mortuus est, *a year before he died, before his death*, Id. *Poet., as an adj.: ignari a. malorum, of the previous sufferings; in Greek τὰ πρὶν κακά*, Virg. — C) *Of succession, order: First, ut a. caput, deinde reliqua pars anferatur*, Cels. — II. Prep. with acc. A) *Of place: Before, ut a. suos hortulos piscaretur*, Cic.; fossa erat a. oppidum, Cæs. — B) *Of time: 1) Before, a. lucem venire*, Cic.; a. horam tertiam, Cæs.; a. has meas literas, *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. 2) *Esp. a) a. tempus, before the (proper, legal) time, qui factus est consul bis, primum a. tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore*, Cic. b) a. a. diem (abbrv. a. d.), *with an ordinal number, denotes the day of the month: me a. d. XIII. Kalendas Januarias principem revocandæ libertatis fuisse, the 13th before the Calends of Jan., i. e. the 20th of December*, Cic.; thus, a. d. VI. Kal. Novembr., *the 27th of October*; a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias), *the 12th of March*; a. d. III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, *the 3d of Jan.*, Gell. *As the expression u. diem was considered as one word, we sometimes find it preceded by ex and in: de Quinto fratre nuncii nobis tristes venerant ex a. d. III. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., the 3d of June*, Cic.; eadem te optumatum contulisse in a. d. V. Kal. Nov., *for the 28th of Oct.*; thus, in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., *on the 28th of Nov.* b) a. diem, *before the proper time*, Ov.; Virg.; a.

70

hunc diem numquam, *never till now*, Plaut.; Ter. — C) *Of succession or rank, instead of the usual præ: a) quem a. me diligo, above myself, better than myself*, Balb. ap. Cic.; facundiâ Græcos, gloria belli Gallos a. Romanos fuisse, *have surpassed*, Sall.; necessitas a. rationem est, *goes before, is above*, Curt. Thus, very freq. b) a. alios, a. omnes, *before others, before all, unam longe a. alius pulchritudine insignem*, Liv. a) *Before all things, first, primum, Quint* b) *Principally, exceedingly, mœstitia co a. omnia insignia, quia, &c.*, Liv. — III. *In composition, ante mostly has a local meaning (Prop. and Fig.): Before, foremost, anteferre, anteire, antepone, &c. With reference to time, it is, perhaps, used by classic writers only in adjectives and adverbs: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac. In verbs of time, the preposition is better written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante parus, &c. In later Latinity, we find these verbs as compounds.*

ANTRĀ, adv. (ante-eā, like postea, posthac, antehac). *Before, formerly, heretofore, in time past (with reference to a past or present point of time), et antea laudatus*, Cic.; fuit a. tempus, quum Germanos Galli virtute superarent, Cæs.; Plin.

ANTEACTUS, a, um, and ANTEAGO, better written as two words.

ANTE-CANIS, is, m. (προκύων). *The Lesser Dog-star, so called from its rising before the greater dog-star*, Cic. poet.

ANTE-CĀPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. *To take beforehand*. I. Prop.: a. multa, *quæ bello usi forent, to take possession of beforehand, pre-occupy*, Sall. — II. Fig.: antecepta animo rei informatio, *a previous notion, innate idea*, Cic.; a. noctem, *to anticipate, not to wait for it*, Sall.; conf. a. tempus legatorum, *to anticipate, come before*, Id.

ANTECEDENS, entis. I. Part. of antecedo. — II. Subst. *In Rhet.: That which precedes, the antecedent*, Cic.

ANTE-CĒDO, essi, essum, 3 v. n. and a. *To go before, precede; with dat. acc., and absol. I. Prop. A) Gen.: qui (equites) agmen antecessissent*, Cæs.; a. signa, *before the standards*, Curt. — B) Esp.: *To get the start, take the lead, Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones*, Cic. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic.; antecedens annus, Plin. — B) Esp.: *To have the start of or advantage over, be superior, surpass, excel, natura hominis pectudibus antecedit*, Cic.

ANTE-CELLO, ēre, v. n. *To be eminent, be superior to, to surpass, excel; with dat., in aliqua re, or absol., a. ceteris eloquentiâ*, Cic.; antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria, *to surpass all in the glory of genius*, Id. *With acc.: eloquentia ceteros antecellis, thou art superior to the others in eloquence*, Id.

ANTECEPTUS. See ANTECAPIO.

ANTECESSIO, ōnis, f. (antecedo). I. *A going before, preceding*, Cic. — II. Esp.: *A preceding cause, condition*, Cic.

ANTECESSOR, ōris, m. (antecedo, he that goes before). Milit.: *A kind of detachment sent forward, for antecessores, an advanced guard*, Suet.; Auet. B. Afr.

ANTECESSUS, us, m. (antecedo). *A going before; occurs only in antecessum, beforehand, in advance, in a. dare, solvere, accipere, &c., to pay in advance, to get paid in advance*, Sen.; Flor.

ANTECURRO.

ANTE-CURRO, 3 v. a. *To run before, precede, stella solem antecurro, Vitr.*

ANTECURSOR, oris, m. (antecurro). *A forerunner, pioneer. Milit.: A detachment sent forward to prepare quarters and other necessities for the main body, an advanced guard, Cæs.*

ANTEDICO, ANTEDICTUS, written more properly as two words.

ANTE-ËO, ivi or ïi, 4 v. n. and a. [*the old form, anteo, antidit, for anteo, anteit, Plant.; anteis, anteit, &c., used as bisyll., Hor.; Ov.; and other poets: contracted forms, anteat, antibo, antire, antiase, &c., Ov.; Tac.*] *To go before, precede. I. Prop.: With dat., acc., and absol.: anticantant lictores, Cic.; a. alqm, Hor.—II. Fig. A) To go before, surpass, outdo, excel one in a thing, Cato, qui his ætate antebat, Cic. Absol.: a. operibus, tu distinguendis ois self by one's actions, Cæs.—B) To anticipate, meet, oppose, resist, a. damnationem, Tac.; a. auctoritati parentia, to resist, oppose, Id.—C) To know beforehand, Sil.*

ANTEFACIO, ANTEFACTUS, written more properly as two words.

ANTE-FERO, tñli, lätum, ferre. *To carry or bear before. I. Prop.: a. fasces, Cæs.; a. imagines clarissimarum familiarum, the pictures of ancestors at funerals, Tac.—II. Fig. A) To prefer, give the preference, a. longe omnibus anum Demosthenem, Cic.—B) To anticipate, to consider beforehand, consilio a. debemus, Cic., doubtful (written as two words in Orell.).*

ANTE-FIXUS, a, um. I. Fixed or fastened before any thing, affixed or nailed to any thing, a. ora truncis arborem, Tac.—II. Subst., antefixa, orum, n., Little ornaments affixed to the roofs of houses or temples, Liv.; Vitr.

ANTEGERO and ANTEGESTUS, a, um, written more properly as two words.

ANTE-GRÆDIOR, essus, 3 v. dep. (ante, gradior). *To go before, precede. Prop. and Fig., Cic.*

ANTE-HÄBEÖ, ère, v. a. *To prefer, ne incredibilia veris antehabeant, Tac.*

ANTE-HÄC [*the old form antihac, as antidea for antea, Plaut.*], adv. I. Before this (present) time, formerly, before now, hitherto, in time past [antea, before any time]; a. sperare saltem licebat, nunc, &c., Cic.—II. Sometimes for antea, Before any time, formerly, sæpe a. fidem proderat, Sall.

ANTELATUS, a, um, part. of antefero.

ANTE-LUCANUS, a, um (ante, lux). *Before daylight, before daybreak, very early, ex a. tempore, Cic.; a. cenæ, till daybreak.*

ANTE-MÉRIDIÄNUS, a, um (ante, meridies). *In or of the forenoon, before mid-day, a. sermo, Cic.; a. literæ, that has arrived before noon, Id.*

ANTE-MITTO, ère, v. a. *To send before or forward (usually præmittere), antemissis equibus, Cæs.*

ANTEMNÆ, arum [*sing. Antenna, Cato; Sil.*], f. *Antenna, a city of the Sabines, Varr.; Virg.; Plin. Hence, Antennates, The inhabitants of Antenna, Liv.*

ANTENNA (antenna), æ, f. (am, tenco). *A sail-yard, Cæs.; Liv.; Hor.*

ANTENOR, ðria, m. (Ἀντήνωρ). *Antenor, a Trojan, who founded Patavium (Padua), Virg.*

ANTENÖREUS, a, um (Antenor). *Antenorean or Patavian, Mart.*

ANTHEDONIUS.

ANTENÖRIDES, æ, m. (Antenor). *A descendant of Antenor, Virg.*

ANTEOCCUPATIO and ANTEOCCUPO, written more properly as two words.

ANTEPARO and ANTEPARTUS, written more properly as two words.

ANTE-PES, ædis, m. I. *The forefoot, Cic.—II. A forerunner, a servile client that walked before his patron, Juv.*

ANTE-PILANUS, i, m. *Milit.: In plur., Soldiers who fought before the pilani; the hastati and principes were so called because they fought in front of the triarii, called pilani, from their (pila), long javelins, Liv.*

ANTE-PÖNO, sui, sätum, 3 v. a. *To set or place before or forward. I. Prop.: a. equitum locos ædilibus plobis, Tac.; a. prandium, Plaut.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: ut omnia causis fiant antepositis, Cic.—B) Esp.: To prefer, give the preference, quem mihi ipsi antepono, Cic. Inmesi: mala bonis ponit aute, Id.*

ANTE-QUAM, or, in two words, ANTE QUAM. *Before that, before, sooner than, a. de rep. dicam, exponam, &c., Cic.*

ANTEROS, otis, m. (Ἀντέρος). *Anteros. I. (The adversary of Eros), The avenger of contemned love, Cic.—II. A kind of amethyst, Plin.*

ANTES, ium, m. *Rows or ranks, for instance, of vines, Virg.; Col. Of the ranks of an army, Cnt.*

ANTE-SCHÖLANUS, i, m. (schola). *An under teacher, usher, Petr.*

ANTE-SIGNANUS, i, m. (ante, signum, before or in front of the standard; hence), I. *antesignani (sc. milites), Soldiers who fought in front of the eagles and standards, Cæs.; Liv.—II. Meton.: One who fights in the first ranks, a leader, a. in acie Pharsalica, Cic.*

ANTE-STO or ANTISTO, stäti, 1 v. n. *To stand before; fig., to excel, surpass; absol., to distinguish one's self, to be eminent, superior, Crotoniatae oultum omnibus (dat.) corporum viribus (abl.) antesteterunt, Cic.*

ANTESTOR, atus, 1 v. dep. (*contr. from antestestor*). I. *In Law: To call upon any one to be witness of or to an arrest, &c., Hor.—II. Meton., Gen.: næ iste te antestartur, Cic.*

ANTE-VENIO, èai, entam, 4 v. n. and a. I. *To get before, a. alci, Plaut.; a. exercitum, Sall.—II. Fig. A) To prevent, anticipate, frustrate, a. consilia et insidias hostium, Sall.—B) To exceed, excel, surpass, amor omnibus rebus antevonit, Plaut. Absol.: beneficia ubi multum antevener, i. e. become too great, Tac.*

ANTE-VERTO (-vort), ti, sum, 3 v. a. [*as dep. antevortar, Plaut.*]. *To go before, precede. I. Prop. A) tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic.—B) Esp.: To take or win the lead, to get before, itaque antevertit, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To anticipate, prevent, Fannius antevertit, Cic.—B) To place before, prefer, omnibus consiliis antevortendum existimavit, thinks he must prefer it to all other plans, Cæs.*

ANTE-VÖLO, are, v. n. *To fly before, fama a. currum, Stat.*

ANTHEDON, ðnis, f. (Ἀνθηδών). *Anthedon. 1. A sea-port of Bæotia, where Glaucus was born, Ov. 2. A maritime town of Palestine, afterward called Agrippias, Plin.*

ANTHEDÖNIUS, ði, um. *Anthedonian, Stat.*

ANTHEMIS.

ANTHEMIS, *idis, f.* (ἀνθεμίς). *Chamomile* (*Fam. Syanthurææ*), Plin.
 ANTHEMUSIAS, *adis, f.* *Anthemusias, a town of Mesopotamia*, Tac.
 ANTHERICOS, *i, m.* (ἀνθέρκος). *The stem of asphodel*, Plin.
 ANTHIAS, *æ, m.* (ἀνθίας). *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin.
 ANTHINUS, *a, um* (ἀνθινός). *Prepared from flowers, a. mel.* Plin.
 ANTHOLOGICA, *orum, n.* (ἀνθολογικά). *An anthology, a collection of writings*, Plin.
 ANTHRACINUS, *a, um* (ἀνθράκινος). *Black as a coal*, Varr.
 ANTHRACITIS, *idis, f.* (ἀνθράκτις). *Coal carbuncle*, Plin.
 ANTHRAX, *acis, m.* (ἀνθραξ, coal). 1. *Cinnabar*, Vitr.—II. *In Medic.*: *A carbuncle (in pure Lat carbunculus)*, Æmil. Max.
 ANTHROPOGRAPHOS, *i, m.* (ἀνθρωπογράφος). *A portrait-painter*, Plin.
 ANTHROPOPHAGUS, *i, m.* (ἀνθρωποφάγος). *A man-eater*, Plin.
 ANTHUS, *i, m.* (ἄνθος). *A yellow wagtail*, Plin.
 ANTIANUS, ANTIAS, ANTIATINUS. See ANTIUM.
 ANTIACCHIUS, *i, m.* (ἀντιακχείος). *An antibacchius, the poetical foot* — — — Ter. Maur.; *a. versus, that consists of such feet*, Diom.
 ANTICATO, *onis, m.* *Anticato, Cæsar's reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato*, Quint.; Juv.; Gell.
 ANTICITHONES, *um* (ἀντικίθονες). *Antipodes*, Plin.
 ANTICIPATIO, *onis, f.* (anticipo). *A notion of a thing antecedently to instruction, an innate idea*, Cic.
 ANTICIPO, *1 v. a. and n.* (ante, capio). I. *Act. A) To take beforehand, to anticipate, fig.: anticipas ejus rei molestiam, anticipate affliction, distress yourself beforehand*, Cic.; *a. viam, to get the start*, Ov.; *a. mortem, to kill one's self beforehand*, Suet.—B) *To surpass, excel, a. acumen alcijs*, Aus.—II. *Neutr.*: *To come before or earlier*, venti uno die anticipantes, Plin.
 ANTICIRRHA, *æ. See* ANTICYRA.
 ANTICLEA, *æ, f.* *Anticlea, the mother of Ulys ses, mistaken by Cicero for Euryclea, his nurse*, Cic.
 ANTICUS, *a, um* (ante). *That is in front, foremost, anterior [opp. posticus], in a. partem pelli*, Cic.
 ANTICYRA, *æ* (Anticyræ. arum, and Anticirra, æ), *f.* (Ἀντικύρα). *Anticyra, an island in the Ægean, near the Sinus Maliacus, famous for hellebore*, Hor.
 ANTIDOTUM, *i, n.* and -US or -OS, *i, f.* (ἀντιδο- τον or -ος). I. *A counter-poison, antidote, remedy, Cels.*; Quint.; Spart.—II. *Fig.*: *a. adversus Cæsarem*, Cæs.
 ANTIENSIS. See ANTIUM.
 ANTIÛNE, *es, or* ANTIÛONA, *æ, f.* (Ἀντιϋόνη). *Antigone, a daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes*, Hyg.; Prop.; Juv. 2. *A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy*, Ov.
 ANTIÛNEA, *æ, f.* (Ἀντιϋνεία or Ἀντιϋονία). *Antigonea, the name of several towns*. 1. *In Epirus*, Liv. 2. *In Macedonia*, Id. 3. *In Arcadia*, Id. 4. *In Troas*, Plin.
 ANTIÛGENSIS, *c.* *Of or belonging to*

ANTIQUARIUS.

Antigonea, A. ager, Liv. *Subst.*: *An inhabitant of Antigonea*, Plin.
 ANTIÛONUS, *i, m.* (Ἀντιϋόνος). *Antigonus*. 1. *The name of several kings after Alexander the Great*: *Antigonus I. the father of Demetrius Polioretus*, Cic.; Nep.; Just.; *A. Gonntas, the son of Demetrius Polioretus*, Just.; *A. Dason, Just.* 2. *An ambassador of King Deditarus*, Cic.
 ANTLIBANUS, *i, m.* *Antlibanus, a chain of mountains in Phœnicia, opposite Mount Libanus*, Cic.
 ANTILOCHUS, *i, m.* (Ἀντιλοχος). *Antiochus, a son of Nestor*, Hor.; Ov.
 ANTIMACHUS, *i, m.* (Ἀντιμαχος). *Antimachus*. 1. *A Greek poet, of Colophon, a contemporary of Socrates and Plato*, Cic.; Prop. 2. *A centaur*, Ov.
 ANTIÛOMIA, *æ, f.* (ἀντινομία). *An opposition of laws to each other*, Quint.
 ANTIÛCHEA, *æ. See* ANTIÛCHIA.
 ANTIÛCHENSIS, *e. I.* (Antiochia) *Of or belonging to Antioch, A. plebs, Amm.* *Subst.*: *An inhabitant of Antioch, Cæs.*; Tac.—II. (Antiochus) *Of or belonging to Antiochus, A. pecunia, received from him*, Val. Max.
 ANTIÛCHEUS or -IUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to the philosopher Antiochus, Antiochian, Antiochea contemnere*, Cic.
 ANTIÛCHIA or -EA, *æ, f.* (Ἀντιϋχεια). *Antiochia, Antioch, the name of several towns, esp. the capital of Syria, situate on the River Orontes, built by Seleucus Nicator, now Antakia*, Cic.
 ANTIÛCHINUS, *a, um* (Antiochus). *Of or belonging to the philosopher Antiochus*, Cic.
 ANTIÛCHUS, *i, m.* (Ἀντιϋχος). *Antiochus*. 1. *The name of several kings of Syria, esp. A. Magnus, celebrated for his wars with the Romans*, Liv.; Cic. 2. *An Academic philosopher, whose lectures Cicero and Brutus attended*, Cic.
 ANTIÛPA, *æ, f.* (Ἀντιϋπη). *Antiope*. I. *A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus, tied by Dirce to the neck of a bull*, Hyg. 2. *The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Cic.
 ANTIÛPATER [Antipatrus, Inscr.], *tri, m.* (Ἀντιπατρος). *Antipater*. 1. *A general and successor of Alexander the Great, father of Cassander*, Cic. 2. *His grandson, son of Cassander, son-in-law of Lysimachus, Just.* 3. *The name of several philosophers: a Cyrenaic philosopher*, Cic.; *a Stoic philosopher*, Id.; *a contemporary of Cicero and Tyrus*, Id. 4. *A famous jurist*, Id.
 ANTIÛPATHIA, *æ, f.* (ἀντιπάθεια). *A natural contrariety of two things to each other, antipathy*, Plin.
 ANTIÛPATRIA, *æ, f.* *Antipatria, a town of Macedonia*, Liv.
 ANTIÛPHATES, *es, m.* (Ἀντιφάτης). *Antiphates*. 1. *A cruel king of the Lastrygones*, Ov.; Juv.; Sil. 2. *A son of Sarpedon*, Virg.
 ANTIÛPHON, *ontis, m.* (Ἀντιφών). *Antiphon*. 1. *A famous sophist in the time of Socrates*, Cic. 2. *An interpreter of oracles*, Id.
 ANTIÛPODES, *um, m.* (ἀντιποδες). I. *Antipodes, Eccl.*—II. *Fig.*: *Of banqueters*, Sen.
 ANTIÛQUARIUS, *a, um* (antiquus). I. *Concerned with antiquity, a. ars, the art of reading and copying old codices*, Her.—II. *Subst.*

A) antiquarius, ii, m. 1) *An antiquary, an antiquarian, nec quoniam sdeo a. puto, Tac.; Suet.* 2) *One who knows how to read and to copy old manuscripts, Cod. Th.* B) antiquaria, æ, f., *A female lover of antiquity, a female antiquary, Juv.*

ANTIQUÆ, adv. (antiquus). I. *Anciently, in old time, antiquissime regnasse, Sol.*—II. *In an ancient or venerable manner, in antiquated style or language, Hor. Compar., Tac.*

ANTIQUITAS, atis, f. (antiquus). *Ancient or former time, antiquity. I. Prop.: ab ultima a., Cic.*—II. *Meton. A) The events or history of antiquity, tenenda omnis a., Cic. In the plur., antiquitates, Antiquities, as a title of historical and archaeological works, historical records, Plin.; Gell.*—B) *People of ancient times, ancient, errabat multis in rebus a., Cic.*—C) *Ancient customs, primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, Rutilius documentum fuit a., prudentiæ, Cic.*—D) *Ancientness, age, a. generis, Cic.*

ANTIQUITUS, adv. (antiquus; conf. humanitus, divotitus, from humanus, divinus). I. *Of old, anciently, in old times, Belgas Rhenum a. transductos, Cæs.*—II. *Down from ancient times, jam inde a. insita periticia, Liv.*

ANTIQUO, i, v. a. (antiquus). *To declare any thing to be old or obsolete, to annul, repeal, abrogate, reject, legem agrariam antiquari passus est, Cic.*

ANTIQUUS, a, um (ante). *Old, that has been before [denotes a being before, of time (as anticus denotes a being before, of place) opp. novus, new, that has been only since a short while; distinct from vetus, existing for a long time, opp. recens, that has not yet long existed, young, fresh]. I. Prop.: causam suscepisti antiquiore memoria tua, Cic.; antiquior dies, an older date, Id. Subst., antiqui, The ancients, antiquorum auctoritas, Cic.*—II. *Meton. A) That is of the old fashion, honest, upright, frank, sincere, plain-dealing, simple, homines a., qui ex sua natura ceteros fagere, honest, plain people, of the old fashion, Cic.*—B) *In the Compar. and Superl.: Old in fame or reputation, sacrd., celebrated, famed, excellent, quod honestus, id mihi est antiquus, Cic.; longe antiquissimum ratus, Liv.*—C) *For vetus: That existed or happened long since, vld., antiqua templa deum, Hor.; antiquissima scripta, Id.; antiquum obtinere, to retain the old fashion of living, Plaut.*—D) *Aged, old, cives a., old people, Pac. ap. Cic.; a. Butes, Virg.*

ANTISPASTUS, i, m. (ἀντισπαστος). *In Metr. (sc. pes). An antispast, the poetical foot, — — —, Gramm. Hence, antispasticum metrum, a metre consisting chiefly of antispasts, Gramm.*

ANTISSA, æ, f. (Ἀντίσσα). *Antissa, a town in the south of Lesbos, now Petra, Liv. Hence, Antissæi, orum, m., The inhabitants of Antissa, Liv.*

ANTISTES, stitis (ante, sto, presiding; hence, subst.) *A president, overseer. I. Gen.: a. vindemiatorum, Coll.*—II. *Esp. A) He who presides over a temple, a priest, Cic.; Liv. As fem.: A female president of a temple, chief priestess, Liv.; Val. Max.*—B) *Meton.: One who is initiated into any thing, a master of it, artis dicendi a., Cic.*

ANTISTHENES, is and æ, m. (Ἀντισθένης). *An-*

tisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy, Cic.

ANTISTITA, æ, f. *See ANTISTES. A female president of a temple, a chief priestess, Cic.; Ov.*

ANTISTO. *See ANESTO.*

ANTISTRÖPHE, Æs, f. (ἀντιστροφή). *An antistrophe in the choruses of the Greek tragedy, Gramm.*

ANTITHESIS, is, f. (ἀντίθεσις). *A grammatical figure, when one letter is put for another (for instance, olii for illi, Gramm.*

ANTIUM, ii, n. *Antium, a maritime town of the Volsci in Latium, now Torre d'Anzo, Cic.; Plin. Hence, A) Antianus, a, um, Of or belonging to Antium, Non.*—B) *Antias, atis, Of or belonging to Antium, A. populus, Liv.; Valerius A., V. Antias, an historian before Livy, Gell. Subst., Antiatæ, um, The inhabitants of Antium, Liv.*—C) *Antiatinus, a, um, Antian, A. Fortunæ, Suet.*—D) *Antiensis, e, Antian, A. templum, Val. Max.*

ANTLIA, æ, f. (ἀντλία). *A machine for raising water, worked by the feet, a pump, Suet.; Mart.*

ANTONIANUS. *See ANTONIUS.*

ANTONIASTER, tri, m. (Antonius; conf. surdaster, from surdus). *Little Antony, in a contemptuous sense, bic noster A., Cic.*

ANTONINUS, i, m. (Antonius). *Antoninus, the name of several Roman emperors; esp. A. Pius and M. Aurelius A. Philosophus. Hence, adj., Antoninianus, a, um, Of or belonging to Antonine, Eutr.*

ANTONIUS, a. *Antonius, a Roman patronymic. Thus, esp. M. Antonius, the famous triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium, Cicero's mortal enemy; M. A., the uncle of the former, a famous orator, who flourished shortly before Cicero, Cic.; C. A. was consul with Cicero. Fem.: Antonia, a daughter of the triumvir A. Plin. Hence, adj. A) Antonianus, a, um, Of or belonging to A., A. lex, by the triumvir A. Lentul. sp. Cic. Subst., Antonii, The partisans of the triumvir Ant., Lepid. sp. Cic. doubtful (another reading Antoniani).*—B) *Antonianus, a, um. 1) Of or belonging to the triumvir Ant., Cic. Subst., Antonianæ, arum, f. (sc. orationes), (Philippic) orations delivered by Cicero against Antonius, Gell. 2) Of or belonging to the orator Antonius, A. diceudi ratio, Cic.*

ANTONOMASIA, æ, f. (ἀντονομασία). *A fig. of Rhet., when the epithets of a name are put for the name itself, Quint.*

ANTRO, onis, m. *Antro, a Roman proper name Cic.*

ANTRON, onis, f. (Ἀντρον). *Antron, a town of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, Liv.*

ANTRUM, i, n. (ἄντρον). *A cave, cavern, grotto, Virg.; Hor.; said of a sedan-chair, Juv.; s. narium, the cavity of the nose, Sid.*

ANUBIS, is and idis (acc. Anubin, Prop.; Anuben, Plin.), m. (Ἄνουβις). *Anubis, an Egyptian deity with a dog's head, Virg.*

ANULARIUS (ann.), a, um (anulus). I. *A) Concerned with signets, a. creta for anulare, chalk for rings, Vitr.*—B) *Scalæ a., A place of Rome in the eighth district, perhaps the residence of the ring-makers, Suet.*—II. *Subst., anularius, ii, m., A ring-maker, Cic.*

ANULATUS (ann.), a, um (anulus). *Furnish-*

ed with a ring, ringed, a. aures, Plaut; a. pedes, fettered, App.

ANULUS (ann.), *i, m.* Any thing ring-formed, a ring. *I. Gen.*: a. virgei, rings made of willows, Plin.; a. velares, curtain-rings, Id.; a. catenæ, a link of a chain, Id.; a. fultus, Mart; a. curled lock of hair, Id.; a. round ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitr.—*II. Esp.*: A ring for the finger, a signet-ring, a. induere, to put on, Cic. The wearing of gold rings was a privilege of knights; hence, anulum invenire, to become a knight, Cic.; jus anulorum, the rank of a knight, Suet.

ANUS, ūs [also -uis, Ter.], *f.* (akin to Germ. ahn). An old woman, an old dame, old wife, quæ est a. tam delira? Cic. Of the sibyl, Hor. Adj.: Old, aged, a. matronæ, Suet. *Of animals*: cervæ a., Ov. *Of things*: charta a., Catull.

ANUS, *i, m.* The fundament, Cic.; Cels.

ANXIË, adv. (anxius). Anxiously, with anxiety or grief, a. ferre alqd, Sall.

ANXIËTAS, atis, *f.* (anxius). *I. Anxiety* [as a lasting state, an anxious disposition; but angor, anguish as transitory], Cic.—*II. Meton.* For angor. *A) Anguish, fear, trouble, disquiet, anxietate divortii mortuus, Plin.—B) Carefulness, anxious care, thoughtfulness, quærendi, judicandi; comparandi a., Quint.*

ANXIËFER, ãra, ãrum (anxius, feru). That brings or causes anxiety, distressing, a. cura, Cic. poet.

ANXIËTUDO, inia, *f.* (anxius). Anxiety, anguish, solicitude, a. prona ad luctum, Cic.

ANXIËUS, a, um (angu). Anxious [as a lasting condition of the mind], inclined to anxiety. *I. Prop.*: neque omnes anxii, qui anguatur aliquando, Cic.—*II. A) Gen.*: Also of transitory anguish, Anxious, solicitous, seized with anguish, troubled, disquieted, apprehensive, a. noimo et sollicito, Cic.; anxium habere alqm, to render any one anxious or solicitous, Tac.; anxius animi, of an anxious mind, vezed in mind, Sall.; a. alqa re, alarmed by any thing, Liv.; Suet. *Instead of which we also find* a. alcijs rei, Liv.; a. sui, fearing for himself, Tac. *With de, Quint; Suet; n., ne bellum oriatur, Sall.—B) Meton.* 1) Act.: Causing anxiety, distressing, wgritudines a. atque acerba, Cic.; timor a., Virg. 2) That is done with care, carefully wrought, elegantia orationis neque morosa neque a., Gell.

ANXUR, ūris, *n. and m.* Anxur, a maritime town of Latium, called also Tarracina and Terracina, Hor.; Plin.

ANXURAS, atis, *m.* Of or belonging to Anxur, populus A., Liv.

ANXURUS, *i, m.* Juppiter A., worshipped at Anxur, Virg.

ANYËDROS. See ANHYDROS.

ANYTUS, *i, m.* (Anyros). Anytus, an accuser of Socrates, Hor.

ÆNES, um, *m.* (Ævoes). Poet. for Bœotian, Virg.

ÆNIS, Idia, *f.* (Aonea). Poet., A female inhabitant of Bœotia. In the plur., Aonides, The Muses, as inhabitants of Helicon, Ov.

ÆNIUS, a, um. Aonian; poet., of or belonging to Bœotia, Bœotian, A. vir, Hercules, a native of Thebes, Ov.; A. juvenis, Hippomenes, Id.; A. deus, Bacchus, Id.; A. aquæ, Aganippe, Id.; A. sororea, the Muses, Id.

ÆORNOS, *i, m.* (Æopros, without birds). *I. The Lake Avernus, Virg.—II. Fem.*: A high rock in India, Curt.

ÆPÅGE, interj. (Æπαγε). Begone! away! off with! &c., depart! avaunt! a. te, Plaut; Ter.; a. te a me, Plaut.

ÆPÅMEA or -IA, æ, *f.* (Æπάμεια). Apameia. *1. An important town of Cæle Syria, on the Orontes, Liv. 2. A town of Phrygia Major, Cic. 3. A town of Bithynia, Plin.*

ÆPÅMEENSIS and ÆPÅMENSIS, e (Apamen). Of or belonging to Apamea in Phrygia Major, A. civitas, Cic.

ÆPELLA, æ, *m.* Apella. *1. The name of a freedman at Rome, Cic. 2. A credulous Jew in the time of Horace; hence, Prov. for a credulous person, Hor.*

ÆPELLES, ia, *m.* (Æπελλῆς). Apelles, a celebrated painter in the time of Alexander the Great, Cic.

ÆPELLEUS, a, um (Apelles). Of or belonging to Apelles, A. tabula, Prop.

ÆPENNICOLA, æ, *comm.* (Apenninus, colo). An inhabitant of the Apennines, Virg.

ÆPENNINGENA, æ, *comm.* (Apenninus, gigno). Born on the Apennines, Ov.

ÆPENINUS (Apennin), *i, m.* In the plur.: Apennines, a chain of mountains which run diagonally across Italy, Cic.

ÆPER, pri, *m.* (akin to Greek κάπρος, Germ. Eber, Sanscr. verāha). *1. A wild boar, boar, a. Erymanthius (killed by Hercules), Cic. Prov.*: uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut; apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for any thing perverse, Virg.—*II. A kind of fish, sea-hog, Enn. ap. App; Plin.*

ÆPER, pri, *m.* Aper, a Roman surname, Tac.

ÆPERANTIA, æ, *f.* (Æπεραντία). Aperantia, a country of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes, Liv. Hence, subst., Aperantii, orum, *m.* The inhabitants of Aperantia, Liv.

ÆPERIO, ãrii, ãrium, 4 [fut. aperibo, Plaut] (ab, pario, as, on the contrary, operio, from ob, pario). To uncover, bare. *I. Prop. A) a. corpus, Cæs; Cic; aperito pectore, with a bare breast, Ov. Instead of which, poet., aperta pectora matres, bore.—B) Meton.* 1) (from the intermediate idea of making visible): To open any thing shut, cause to be seen, make visible, discover, display, show, reveal, abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic.; a. portas, Cæs.; ventus incendio viam aperuit, opened the path, Liv.; a. ludum, to open a school, give lessons, Cic.; dispulsa nebula a. diem, makes visible, causes to be seen, Liv.; dies a. novam aciem, shows, Tac. 2) Esp. of places and nations: To open, throw open, furnish access to, aperuerit armis orbem terrarum, Liv.—*II. Fig.*: To unveil any thing unknown, divest it of its cover, make known, disclose, reveal, unfold, explain, and the like, occulta quedam aperiri, Cic.; a. mysteria alcijs, to reveal, betray, Id.; latius se a materia, shows itself, Quint. Ellipt.: quod DCCC. aperuisti, have communicated (i. e. announced the payment of), Cic.

ÆPERTE, adv. Openly, publicly. *I. Prop.*: a. vincere, in the open plain, Ov.—*II. Fig. A) Openly* (not secretly), non ex insidijs, sed a., Cic.—*B) Openly* (not obscurely), plainly, obviously, clearly, plane et a. loqui, Cic. Compar.:

APERTO.

apertius dicere, Id. *Superl.*: apertissime et planissime explicare alqd, Id.

APERTO; are, v. *freq.* (aperio). *To bare entirely*, s. brachium, Plaut.

APERIUS, a, um, I. *Part. of aperio.*—II. *Adj.*: *Open, uncovered.* A) *Prop.* 1) *naves a, without a deck*, Cic.; a. *humerus, not covered, not defended*, Cæs.; *apertoa* (sc. *milites*) *ad auxiliandum, not protected*, Id. *Prov.*: a. *pectus videre suumque ostendere, to deal or act openly or honestly toward each other.* *Poet.*: *cœlum a, cloudless, clear*, Virg. 2) *Meton.* a) *In opposition to what is shut: Open, not shut, free, cœlum ex omni parte patens atque a, Cic.*; a. *iter per medios montes*, Liv. *Poet.*: a. *Mare, on action in the open field*, Ov. b) *Subst.*, *apertum, What is open or free, an open place, a plain*, per a. *fugientes*, Hor.; *castra in a. posita*, Liv.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Open, avowed* (in opp. to what is concealed or secret), *ex occultia invidiis in a. latrocinium*, Cic.; *animus a. et simplex, open, frank, honest; conf. ut semper est apertissimus, very open-hearted* (ironically for very forward, impudent, saucy), Cic. 2) *In opposition to what is obscure: Plain, evident, clear, manifest, a. et lucida narratio*, Cic.; *quis apertior in iudicium adductus? whose crime is more evident, less doubtful?* Cic. *In the newt., subst., magisque in aperto, manifest*, Sall. 3) *In opposition to what is impeded or difficult: in aperto esse, to be unimpeded, easy* (the figure taken from an open field or plain), *vota virtuosae in aperto*, Tac.

APEX, icis, m. (*akin to cap-ut, Greek κεφαλή, Sanscr. kap-āla*). *Point, top, summit.* I. *Prop. A) Gen. Poet.*: *The top of a mountain*, Sil.; *the top of a tree*, Virg.; *of a flame that ends in a point*, Ov.; *the comb of birds*, Id.; *the point of a sickle*, Col.—B) *Esp.* 1) *A cap, tiara, crown*, ab aquila Tarquiniu apicem impositum putent, Cic.; *apices regum*, Hbr. b) *Esp.*: *The conical cap or bonnet of a flamen, a. Dialie*, Liv.; *homo honestus non apice insignis, i. e. for sacerdotal dignity, priesthood*, Sen. 2) *In Gramm.*: *A long mark over a vowel*, Quint. b) *Meton.*: *A line, stroke, form of a letter*, Gell.—II. *Fig.*: *A crown, highest ornament, crowning-point, a. senectutis est auctoritas*, Cic.; *hinc a. fortuna sustulit, hic possuisse gaudet, the tiara, as symbol of royalty or power*, Hor.

APHĒA, æ, f. (Αφαία). *Aphæa, a name of the nymph Britomartis*, Virg.

APHĀREUS (trisyll.), ei, m. (Ἀφαρεύς). *Aphareus. 1. A Messenian king; hence his sons, Aphārēs proles*, Ov. 2. *A centaur*, Ov.

APHIDNĒ, aruin, and -A, æ (Ἀφιδναί). *Aphidnae, a place of Attica, where Theseus concealed Helena*, Sen. *poet.*; Ov.

APHRĀCTUS, i, f. (ἀφρακτος, *undocked, sc. ναῦς*). *A long vessel without a deck, a galley; in pure Lat., navis aperta*, Cic.

APHRŌDĪSĪA, orum, n. (Ἀφροδίσα). *A festival in honor of Aphrodite*, Plaut.

APHRŌDĪSĪAS, adia, f. (Ἀφροδισιάς). *Aphrodisias, a part of Æolis in Asia*, Liv.

APHŪA, æ, or -E, es, f. (ἀψύη). *A kind of small fish, perhaps the anchovy*, Plin.

ĀPIĀRIUM, ii, n. (apis). *A bee-house, apiary*, Col.

ĀPIĀRIUS, ii, m. (apis). *A bee-master*, Plin.

ĀPIĀSTRUM, i, n. (apis). *Balm-mint*, Varr.; Plin.

APOLLODORUS.

ĀPIĀTUS, a, um (apia). *Spotted, speckled, a. mensa*, Plin.

ĀPICĀTUS, a, um (spex). *Adorned with a priest's cap or mitre*, Ov.

ĀPICĪUS, ii, m. *Apicius, a celebrated glutton in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, Plin. *Hence, Apicianus, a, um, and Apicius, a, um, Of or belonging to Apicius*, Plin.; Cat.

ĀPICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (apis). *A little bee*, Plaut.; Plin.

ĀPIDĀNUS, i, m. (Ἀπιδανός). *Apidanus, a river of Thessaly, which receives the Enipeus*, Ov.

ĀPIS or -ES, is (gen. plur. apium and apum), f. *A bee*, Cic.; Plin.

ĀPIS, is [idis, P. Nol.], m. *Apis, an Egyptian deity, worshipped under the form of an ox*, Plin.

ĀPISCOR, aptus, 3 v. dep. (apo). *To reach, get, obtain.* I. *Prop.*: *maris apiacendi causa*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To attain to, get, acquire, a. magnam laudem*, Sulpic. ap. Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To reach with the understanding, comprehend, observe*, Lucr.

ĀPIŪM, ii, n. (apie). *Smallage, parsley, celery, &c.* (Fam. Umbellifera), Plin.; used for garlands, Virg.

ĀPLŪDA (appl.), æ, f. (psleu). I. *Chaff, husk*, Plin.—II. *Bran*, apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell.

ĀPLŪSTRĒ, is (nom. plur. aplustra, Lucr.; dat. aplustris, Id.), n. (ἀπλαστρον). *An ornament of planks placed upon the stern of a galley, stern-decoration*, Cic.; Lucr.; Luc.

ĀPO or ĀPIO, ēre (Sanscr. āp, to seize), used only in the part. aptus. See ĀPTUS.

ĀPOCLETĪ, orum (ἀποκλήτοι). *With the Ætolians, members of a select committee*, Liv.

ĀPŌCŌPE, es, f. (ἀποκοπή). *In Gramm.*: *The omission of a letter or syllable at the end of a word*, Gramm.

ĀPŌDŌSIS, is, f. (ἀπόδοσις). *Conclusion, the second part of a period, answering to the first (pro-tasis)*, Gramm.

ĀPŌDYTERĪUM, ii, n. (ἀποδυτήριον). *An undressing-room at a bath*, Cic.; Plin. E.

ĀPŌGRĀPHON, i, n. (ἀπόγραφον). *A written copy, transcript*, Plin.

ĀPOLLĪNAR, āris, n. (for Apollioal). *The temple of Apollo*, Liv.

ĀPOLLĪNĀRIS, e (Apollo). I. *Of or belonging to Apollo, Iudi A.*, celebrated on the 5th of July in honor of Apollo, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.—II. *Subst.*, *Apollinarius, is, f.* (sc. herba), *A plant commonly called hyoseyamus*, Plin.

ĀPOLLĪNĒUS, a, um (Apollo). *Of or belonging to Apollo, A. urbs. i. e. Delos, where Apollo was especially worshipped*, Ov.; A. *prolea, i. e. Æsculapius*, Id.; A. *vatea, i. c. Orpheus*, Id.; A. *laurus, sacred to Apollo*, Id.; A. *ars, the art of soothsaying*, Id.; also, *the art of healing*, Id.; A. *os, i. e. song*, Id.

ĀPOLLŌ, inis [an old form Apello, as hemo for homo, according to Fest.], m. (Ἀπόλλων). *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana; the god of the sun, of soothsaying, of the management of the bow, of medicine, poetry, and music*, Cic.; Hor.—II. *Meton.* A) *Apollinis urbs, a town of Upper Egypt, called also Apollinopolis, now a village*, Ed. f. Plin.—B) *Apollinis promontorium, in Africa, to the east of Utica, now Zibid*, Plin.

ĀPOLLŌDŌRUS, i, m. (Ἀπολλόδορος). *Apollodorus. 1. A famous rhetorician, tutor of Augustus*

tus, Suet.; Tac.; hence Apollodorēus, i, m., *A pupil of Apollodoros*, Quint. 2. *A grammarian of Athens, author of a mythologic work still extant*, Cic. 3. *An Academic philosopher, contemporary with the Epicurean Zeno*, Cic.

APOLLŌNĪA, æ, f. (Ἀπολλωνία). *Apollonia*. I. *The name of several important towns: 1. In Ætolia*, Liv.; 2. *In Macedonia*, Id.; 3. *In Illyria*, Cic.; Cæs.; 4. *In Cyrenaica*, Plin. — II. Hence, A) Apollōniatēs, æ, and Apollōniās, ātis, m., *Of Apollonia*, Diogenes Apollōniatēs, Cic. *In the plur.: The inhabitants of Apollonia*, Plin. — B) Apollōniēnsis, e, *Of or belonging to Apollonia*, A. civitas (in Sicily), Cic. *In the plur.: Its inhabitants*, Just.

APOLLŌNIDENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Apollonia in Lydia*, Cic.

APOLLŌNIS, idis, f. *Apollonia*, a town of Lydia, Cic.

APOLLŌNIUS, ii, m. (Ἀπολλώνιος). *Apollonius*. 1. *A famous rhetorician of Rhodes*, Cic. 2. *A. Molo, a rhetorician of Rhodes, tutor of Cicero in Rome*, Cic.

APŌLŌGUS, i, m. (ἀπόλογος). I. *Gen.: A narrative*, Plant. — II. *Esp.: A story, fable, narrations apologorum*, Cic.

APŌPHŌRĒTA, ōrum, n. (ἀποφώρητα, to be carried away). *Small presents given to visitors at the festivals of Saturn*, Suet.

APŌPLECTICUS and APŌPLECTUS, a, um (ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπόπληκτος). *Struck with a fit, apoplectic*, Firm.

APŌPLEXIA, æ, or -XIS, is, f. (ἀποπληξία and ἀπόπληξις). *In Med.: Apoplexy, fit*, C. Aur.

APŌPRŌEGMENA, ōrum, n. (ἀποπροηγμένα). *With the Stoics, Contemptible exceptionable things (opp. prōegmena)*, Cic.

APŌSIŌPĒSIS, is, f. (ἀποσιώπησις). *In Rhet.: A breaking off in the middle of a speech (ap. Cic. reticentiā)*, Quint.

APŌSPLENOS, i, f. (ἀπό, σπλήν). *Rosemary*, App.

APŌSTEMA, ātis, n. (ἀπόστημα). *An imposthume, an abscess*, Plin.

APŌSTRŌPHE, ēs, f. (ἀποστροφή, a turning away). *In Rhet.: A figure of rhetoric, when the speaker turns away from the judges or his hearers, and addresses some other person or thing*, Quint.

APŌTHĒCA, æ, f. (ἀποθήκη). *A place in which any thing is laid up, a store-house, repository, store-room*, Cic.; Hor. Hence the Ital. bottegu, Fr. boutique.

APPĀRĀTE (adp.), adp. *Magnificently, sumptuously, splendidly*, a. edere et bibere, Cic.; a. facti ludī, Liv.

APPĀRĀTIO (adp.), ōnis, f. (apparo). *A preparation, preparing, making ready*. I. *Prop.: a popularium munerum*, Cic. — II. *Fig.: Of the preparation of an orator, a. atque artificiosa diligentia*, Cic.

APPĀRĀTUS (adp.), a, um. I. *Part. of apparo*. — II. *Adj. (prop. prepared; hence)*. A) *Of persons: Prepared, ready, furnished, equipped, a. accedo ad causam*, Cic. — B) *Of things: Well furnished, sumptuous, magnificent, splendid, domus omnibus instructor rebus et apparatur*, Cic. — III. *Of speech: Studied with over-much care, labored, affected, ut non a oratio esse videntur*, Auct. Her.; verba a. Id.

APPĀRĀTUS (adp.), ūs, m. (appro). I. A) *A preparation, preparing, making ready, totius operis a.*, Cic. — B) *Concr.: Preparations, equipment, apparatus (tools, instruments, vessel, engine, and the like), ex regio a.*, Liv.; a. argenteus, silver plate, Plin. — II. *Esp.: A preparation on a magnificent scale, magnificence, splendor, pomp, regio apparatu accepti*, Cic.; nullo a. dicere, unaffectedly, Id.

APPĀRĒO (adp.), parui, paritum, 2 v. n. *To come in sight, appear, show itself, to be come or be visible, make one's appearance*. I. *Gen.: equus mecum una demersus rursus apparuit*, Cic.; quum lux appareret, when it dawned, the day broke, Cæs. — II. *Esp. A) res apparet, and more frequently impers. apparet, also followed by a relative clause: It is clear, evident, manifest, res apparet*, Ter.; idque apparet ex genere verborum, Cic.; thus, apparet id etiam cæco, that even a blind man can see, Liv. After the Greek manner (δῆλός ἐστι) in attraction with a nom. with inf.: ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, Cic. Without an inf., with an adj. predicate: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen (sc. fore, imminere, &c.), Liv. — B) In Law: To appear waiting as a servant near any one, to wait upon, attend, serve, quum appareret ædilibus, Liv.

APPĀRĪTIO (adp.), ōnis, f. (appareo). I. *A waiting upon, attendance, service, in longa a. singularem fidem cognovi*, Cic. — II. *Concr.: Servants, domestics, as a body, ex necessariis a.*, Cic.

APPĀRĪTOR (adp.), ōris, m. (appareo). *A servant, attendannt, officer of a magistrate (a lictor, secretary, and the like)*, Cic.; Liv.

APPĀRĪTŪRA (adp.), æ, f. (appareo). *Service, attendance*, Suet.

APPĀRO (adp.), 1 v. a. *To prepare, to take previous measures, make preparation, make every thing ready, furnish out, ornare et a. convivium*, Cic.; a. crimioa in alqm. With inf.: trajicere apparentem, Suet.; a. sese, to make one's self ready, Plaut.

APPELLĀTIO (adp.), ōnis, f. (appello). I. *An address, speaking to, hanc nactus appellatōnis causam, this opportunity of addressing*, Cæs. — II. A) *In Law: An appeal, interessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. to the tribunes*, Cic. — B) *A calling by name, naming, name, title, appellatio, voluit appellatōne hac inani nobis esse par*, Cic.; a. modo, a mere name, Suet. — C) *In Gramm. 1) Pronunciation, lenis a. literarum, Cic. 2) Concr.: A substantive*, Quint.

APPELLĀTOR (adp.), ōris, m. (appello). *One who appeals, an appellant*, Cic.

APPELLĪTO (adp.), are, v. frequent. o. (appello). *To name or call often or usually*, Tac.

APPELLO (adp.), pūli, pulsum, 3 v. a. *To drive, move, carry, bring to or toward; mostly with ad*. I. *Gen. A) a. turres ad opera Cæsaris, Cæs. — B) Fig.: To turn, direct, a. animum ad scribendum, Ter. — II. Esp. A) appellere navem (ad litus), To drive a ship to the land, to land, a. classē ad Delum, Cic.; a. naves ad eam ripam, Id. Absol.: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv.; thus, huc appelle, Hor. Seldom in a neuter sense: navis appellit, arrires, Tac. — B) Fig.: To strike as if were against a rock, nec tuns unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, Cic.*

APPELLO.

APPELLO (adp.), 1 [subj. perf. appellassis, for appellaveris, Ter.] (ad. obsol. pello, -are, to call). 1. To address, speak to, accost, appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus, Cic.—II. Esp. A) To address, apply to, in the way of entreaty, invitation, admonition, and the like, call upon, invoke, entreat, vos etiam atque etiam appello, Cic.; Tulliola me ut sponsorem appellat, admonishes. Id.—B) In Law. 1) To appeal to any one, a prætor tribunus a. ausus, Cic. 2) To sue, inform against, impeach, indict, cavendum, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic.—C) To call any one by any name, to give a name, to name, unum te sapientem appellat et existimat, Cic.; a. auctores, to mention, Plin.; a. alqm nutu significatio-neque, to indicate, point out, characterize, Cic.—D) Of letters: To pronounce, de suavitate appellandarum literarum, Cic.

APPENDICYUM, ii, n., for appendix. An appendage, Hier.

APPENDICŪLA, æ, f. dim. A small appendage or addition, a. cause judicate, Cic.

APPENDIX, icis, f. (appendo). That which hangs on any thing, an appendage. I. Prop.: App.—II. Meton. Gen. A) An appendage, supplement, vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.; appendices Olcadum, auxiliaries, Liv.—B) A barberry-bush, Plin.

AP-PENDO (adp.), endi, ensum, 3 [a new form, appendeo, ère, Apic.], v. a. To weigh to, suspend to, appenduntur, non numerantur pecuniæ, Cic.; non ea me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam a., to have regard to their power, force, weight, not to their number. Id.

APPENSUS (adp.), a, um, part. of appendo.

APPETENS (adp.), entis. I. Part. of Appeto.—II. A) Adj.: Striving eagerly for, desirous of any thing, alcjs rei or absol.: a. gloriæ atque avidus laudis, Cic. Compar., appetentior, Id. Superl., appetentissimus, Id.—B) Esp.: Avaricious, covetous, greedy, homo non cupidus, neque a., Cic.

APPETENTER (adp.), adv. (appetens). Eagerly, with appetite, covetously, greedily, Cic.

APPETENTIA (adp.), æ, f. (appeto). Desire, longing for, appetite, a. cibi, Plin.; libido effrenatam (efficit) appetentiam, Cic.

APPETITŪO (adp.), õnis, f. (appeto). A snatching at any thing, attempt to lay hold of. I. Prop.: triplex a. solis, a snatching at the sun, repeated three times, Cic.—II. Fig. A) An earnest desire or longing after, vehement inclination, sliter a. (eam enim esse volumus õpũũ), the appetitive power or faculty, Cic.; a. animi, Id.—B) Esp.: Desire of eating, appetite, Gell.

APPETITUS (adp.), a, um, part. of Appeto.

APPETITUS (adp.), õis, m. I. Prop.: A rushing upon any thing, an attack, assault, barbaricos a., Annm.—II. Fig.: A passionate striving for, longing after any thing, the appetitive power or faculty, desire, passion, pars in appetitu posita est, quæ est õpũũ Græce, Cic.; appetitum voluptatis, Id.

AP-PËTO (adp.), ivi, or ii, itum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To attempt to seize, snatch at. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: ter eum (solem) frustra appetivisse manibus, Cic.; a. dextram osculis, to seek to seize the hand with kisses, i. e. to endeavor to kiss it,

APPLICATUS.

Plin.; hence, salutaris, appeti, decedi (senes), in order to kiss their hands, Cic. Of pluces: To draw near, approach, a. alia atque alia loca, continually to gain more space, Liv. 2) Esp. a) To fall upon, attack, assail, assault, vita sæpe ferro atque insidiis appetita, Cic.; a. humerum apertum gladio, Cæs. b) To strive passionately for, long after, desire earnestly, covet, ut bona natura appetimus, Cic.; a. cupidissime populi Rom. amicitiam, Cæs.; a. olivam, to long after, have an appetite for, Mart. With an obj. clause: ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, strives, endeavors, Cic.—II. Neut. Of time: To draw on, approach, dies appetebat septimus, quem constituerat, Cæs.; consularia comitia appetebant, Liv.

APPIA, æ. See APPIUS.

APPIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Appia, a town of Phrygia Major, Appian, A. legati, Cic.

APPIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Appianus, Appian, A. libido, Liv.; A. mala, said of apples of excellent quality, Plin.

APPIAS, adis, f. I. A surname of the nymph at the Aqua Appia (see APPIUS) in the neighborhood of the Temple of Venus, Ov. Hence, Meton.: Of her statues at the neighboring temple of Venus. Id.—II. A name given jocosely to Minerva (with regard to Appius Pulcher), Cic.

APPIËTAS, atis, f. Appiety, the old nobility of the Appian family, a word formed jocosely by Cicero, Cic.

AP-PINGO (adp.), pinxi, pictum, 3 v. a. 'I. To add by painting, a. delphinum silvis, Hor.—II. Meton.: To add by writing, appinge sliquid noxi, Cic.

APPIUS, ii, m., and APPIA, æ, f. Appius, Appia. I. A Roman prænomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia.—II. Henc, A) Adj.: Appius, a, um. 1) Appia via, a road made by the censor A. Claudius Cæcus (440 A.U.C.) from the Porta Capena in a direct line to the Alban hills, and thence, through the Pontine marshes, to Capua, afterward extended (perhaps by Trajan) to Brundisium, Liv.; Cic.; called, also, simply Appia, Cic.; Hor. 2) A. aqua, an aqueduct, built by the same Appius, Liv.—B) Appii Forum, a borough of Latium, in the middle of the Pontine marshes, founded by the same Appius, Hor.

AP-PLAUDO (adpl.) [applõdo], ei, sum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To strike any thing against another, applauso corpore palmis, Ov.—II. Neut.: To clap with the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, c. dat., quibus viris maxime applaudatur? Cic.; nobis clare applaudite, applaud us loudly, Plaut.

APPLAUSOR (adp.), õris, m. (applaudo). One who signifies his approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder, populus scenici imperatoris spectator et a., Plin. Pan.

APPLAUSUS (adp.), a, um, part. of Applaudo.

APPLICATIO (adp.), õnis, f. (applico) (prop. entering into a close connection with any thing; hence), I. Fig.: Application, attachment, inclination, applicatione animi cum quodam sensu amandi, &c., Cic.—II. Esp. In Law: jus applicationis, the right of a patron to inherit the property of a client, Cic.

APPLICATUS (adp.), a, um. I. Part. of Applicio.—II. Adj.: Lying close, contiguous to;

APPLICITUS.

closely adapted, attached, united. A) Prop.: *Leucas colli applicata*, Liv.—B) Fig.: *Turned or directed toward, inclined to, omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love*, Cic.

APPLICITUS (adp.), a, um. I. Part. of *Applico*.—II. Adj.: *Lying close, closely adapted, joined to, hypocaustum a. cubiculo*, Plin. E.

APPLECO (adp.), l (perf. *applicui, less frequent than -avi; sup. applicitum, found only after the time of Augustus, v. a. and n.* To affix, join, attach, put or add to; with ad, less freq. with a dat. I. Prop. A) *Romani sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum applicarent*, Liv.; *instead of which, a. castra flumini*, Id.; a. se ad *hæmam, to approach*, Cic.; a. se ad *arborem, to lean against*, Cæs. Mid.: *dum corporibus applicantur, attach themselves to each other*, Liv.—B) *Esp. Naut.:* a. *navem, to direct a ship toward any place in order to land, to put in, to land, navim ad eum (naufragum) applicarunt*, Cic. In the neuter: *quorumque naves hostium applicat, land*, Liv.—II. Fig.: *To affix, attach; very freq. a. se, to attack one's self, betake one's self, apply one's self to, ad honestatem applicetur voluntas*, Cic.; a. se ad *alqm magistrum*, Id.; a. se ad *philosophiam*, Id.

APPLORO (adp.), l v. n. I. *To bewail*, Hor.—II. *To weep at or over*, Sen.

APPILOSUS (adp.), a, um, part. of *Applo do for applando*.

AP-POŃO (adp.), pösüi, pösitum, 3 v. a. [perf. *apposivi, Plaut.*] *To set, place, put near or to.* I. Prop. A) *omnes columnæ machina apposita dejectæ*, Cic.; a. *manus ad os, Sulpic. ap. Cic.*; *appone re modum rei, to set or prescribe bounds to a thing*, Cic.—B) *Esp. 1) To serve up at table, a. patellam*, Cic. 2) a. *alqm alcu, to give a person to another for any purpose, to associate, oppoint, custodem Tullio me apponite*, Cic.; *moderator et magister consulis appositus*, Liv.—II. Fig.: *To add, adjoin, a. laborem ad damnum*, Plaut.; a. *alqd lucro, to consider as gain*, Hor.

APPORRECTUS (adp.), a, um (ad, porrigo). *Stretched or extended by anything, a. draco, Ov.*

AP-PORTO (adp.), l v. a. *To carry, convey, conduct, bring to.* I. Prop.: *mercatura multa undique apportans*, Cic.; *to bring on, bring with*, Ter.—II. Fig.: *senectus si nili quicquam aliud vitii a. secum, brings with it, Cæcil. ap. Cic.*

AP-POSCO (adp.), ère, v. a. *To demand in addition, plus a. visus, Hor.*

APPÖSITE (adp.), adv. *Suitably, fitly, dicere a. ad persuasionem*, Cic.

APPÖSITIO (adp.), önis, f. (*appono*). *A placing near or to, an adding, applying.* I. Prop.: a. *eucurbitæ, C. Aur.*—II. Fig.: a. *similium*, Quint.; a. *criminis, imputatio, Lampr.*

APPÖSITUM (adp.), i, n. *Rhet. and Gramm.:* *An addition; epithet, adjective*, Quint.

APPÖSITUS (adp.), a, um. I. Part. of *Appono*.—II. Adj. A) Prop.: *Contiguous, bordering upon; with dat.:* *regio mari apposita*, Plin.; *castellum a. Luppie flumini*, Tac.—B) Fig. 1) *Gen.:* *Near, bordering on, similar to, fidentia contrarium est diffidentia, audacia a. est*, Cic. 2) *Esp. a) Fit, suitable, well adapted, convenient for anything; with ad:* *menses ad agendum maxime appositos*, Cic.; *argumentatio*

APPULEIUS.

appositissima ad judicationem, Id. b) *Inclined or prone to; with dat.:* *iudex juri magis an æquo sit appositus*, Quint.

APPÖSIUS (adp.), üs, m. *In Medic.:* *A laying on or applying of a remedy*, Plin.

APPÖTUS (adp.), a, um. *Drunken, intoxicated*, Plaut.

AP-PRÆCOR (adp.), l v. dep. *To pray to, call upon by prayer, a. rite deos*, Hor.

AP-PRÆHENDO [poet. *apprendo*], di, sum, 3 v. a. *To seize, lay hold of, grasp.* I. Prop. A) *vitæ clavicularis adminicula tamquam manibus a.*, Cic.; a. *manum*, Quint.—B) *Esp.:* *To catch hold of, seize, apprehend, take in a hostile manner, a. Hispanias*, Cic.—II. Fig. A) *ut quicquid apprehenderam, whatever I had brought forward (in defence)*, Cic.; *nisi caute et cum judicio apprehenditur, is undertaken, done*, Quint.—B) *Esp.:* *To comprehend or understand, conceive*, C. Aur.

APPRENDIO. See APPREHENDO.

AP-PRIME (adp.), adv. *Chiefly, very, especially, homo a. doctus*, Varr.; *artifices a. bovi, Nep.*

AP-PRIMO (adp.), essi, essum, 3 v. a. *To press to any thing, a. dextram ejus*, Tac.; *scutum pectori appressum, lying close*, Id.

AP-PRIMUS (adp.), a, um, i. e. *longe primus, By far the first, a. Patroclus*, L. Andr.

APPRÖBATIO (adp.), önis, f. *Approval, approbation, acquiescence, a. audientium, Cic.;* *eadem approbatione faciunt qua sobrii*, Id.—II. *Esp. in Philos.:* *Proof, confirmation*, Cic.

APPRÖBATOR (adp.), öris, m. (*approbo*). *One who approves of any thing, an approver, quamvis non fueris suavor. a. certe fuisti*, Cic.

APPRÖBE (adp.), adv. *Very well, perfectly*, Plaut.

AP-PRÖBO (adp.), l v. a. I. *To approve, commend, applaud, praise, populus meum jusjurandum una voce et consensu approbavit*, Cic.; *quod actum est, dii approbent, suffer to be done, bless*, Id.—II. *To prove, corroborate, evince, hanc (propositionem) velle a.*, Cic. *With an obj. clause, Plin.;* Tac.—III. a. *alqd alcu, to do any thing to one's liking or satisfaction, render acceptable (instead of which in Cic. probare)*, Phædr.; Tac.

AP-PRÖMITTO (adp.), ère, v. a. *To promise in addition, promise to make one's self responsible for another*, Cic.

AP-PRÖPERO (adp.), l v. n. and a. I. *Neut.:* *To hasten, hurry toward or to, eum, ut appropere, adhorteris*, Cic.—II. *Act.:* *To accelerate, cæptumque opus adeo appropereatum est*, Liv.

AP-PRÖPINQUATIO (adp.), önis, f. *An approach, a. mortis*, Cic.

AP-PRÖPINQUO (adp.), l v. n. I. *To draw near, approach, be near; with ad or a dat.:* *qui ad summam jam aquam appropinquant*, Cic.—II. Fig.: *illi pœna, nobis libertas appropinquant*, Cic.; *catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat ut videt, is already near seeing*, Id.; *centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquant, write near to the highest military dignities*, Cæs. *Of time:* *hiems a.*, Id.; *quum dies comitiorum a.*, Liv.

AP-PRUGNO (adp.), l v. a. *To storm, assail*, a. *castellum*, Tac.

APPULEIUS (Apul.), i, m. *Appuleius. I. A*

APPULIA.

Roman family name. Thus, 1. L. A. Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people, Cic. 2. A Roman writer, of Madaura in Africa, in the second century.

—II. Hence, adj., Appuleius, a, um, Of or by Appuleius, A. lex, by the tribune A., Cic.

APPŪLIA (Apul.), æ, f. *Apulia*. 1. A country of Lower Italy, now Puglia, Cic.; Plin.—

II. Hence, adj., Appūlicus (Apūl.), a, um, *Apulian*, A. mare, the Adriatic, Hor.—B) Appūlus (Apul.), a, um, the same, A. genus, Hor.

APPULSUS (adp.), a, um, part. of appello.

APPULSUS (adp.), ūs, m. (appello). *A driving to*. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: a pecoria, a driving of cattle to water, Dig.—B) Esp.: A pushing to the shore, making for land, landing, ab litiorum appulsu arcere, Liv.—II. A) An approach, access, pars terræ appulsu solis exarsit, Cic.—B) Esp.: A operative approach, action, nimios et frigoris et calor appulsus sentire, Cic.

APRICATIO, ōnis, f. *A basking, sitting, or walking in the sunshine*, Cic.

APRICITAS, ātis, f. (apricus). *Sunniness*, Plin.; a. diei, sereneity, clearness of the day, Col.

APRICOR, ari, v. dep. (apricus). *To sun one's self, sit, lie, bask, stand in the sunshine*, Alexander offerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic.

APRICUS, a, um (Diogeni for apericus, from aperio: Prop. lying open, uncovered; hence), I. Exposed to the sun or the warmth of the sun, sunny, opaci an a., Cic.; a. colles, Liv.; a. campus, Hor. Subst., apricum, i, n., *A sunny place*, aprica Alpinum, Plin. Poet.: in apricum proferre alqd. to the light of the sun, to the light, Hor.—II. Meton. A) Fond of the sunshine, s. mergi, Virg.; a. flures, Hor.—B) Warmed by the sun, sunny, serene and warm, a. status cœli, Col.; a. flatus, southern breezes, Id.

APRILIS, is (contr. far aperillis, from aperio; with or without mensis, the month in which the earth qu. opens itself to fertility). *April*, mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic. Adj.: Idus April., Ov.; dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilium, Cic.

APRINUS, a, um (aper). *Of or belonging to a wild boar*, a. pulmo, Plin.

APRONIUS, ii, m. *Apronius*, a Roman proper name: thus, L. Apronius, a reprobate fellow in the service of Verres, Cic. Hence, adj., Aproniānus, a, um, Of or belonging to Apronius, A. convivium, Id.

APRUGNUS (also Aprūnus), a, um (aper). *Of or belonging to a wild boar*, a. callum, Plaut. Subst., aprugna (sprugna), æ, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of a boar, Caput.

APSINTHIUM, another mode of writing for absinthium.

APSI, another mode of writing for absis.

APSUS, i, m. (Ἄψος). *Apsus*, a river in Gr. Illyria, falling into the Adriatic, now Crevasta, Cæss.; Liv.

APTĒ, adv. 1. *Accurately joined, connected firmly or closely*, mundi corpus a. coheret, Cic.—II. Meton.: *Fitly, aptly, suitably, properly*; with ad or absol.: ad pedem a. convenire, Cic.; thus, dicere alqd. ad tempus a., Id.

APTO, l v. intens. a. (apo). *To add, adjoin, adapt, adjust*. 1. Prop. A) a. anulum digito, Suet.; a. vincula collo, Ov.; a. arma, to put on, Liv.—B) Meton.: *To get ready, prepare, fit, ac-*

AQUA.

accommodate for any thing, arma capere s. quæ pugnae, Liv.; a. se pugnae, Virg.; a. classem velis (abl.), to make ready to sail, Id.; a. se armis, to make one's self ready to fight, Liv.—II. Fig.: *To fit, accommodate, adapt*, a. animos armis, Virg.; a. bella Numantia modis citharæ, Hor.; hoc verbum (rape) est ad aptatum, refers to, Cic.

APTŌTA, orum, n. (sc. nomina) (ἀπρωτα). *In Gramm.: Indeclinable, nomina* (ias, frit, git, &c.), Gramm.

APTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of the obsolete v. apo or apio (root AP, allied to the Greek ἄπρω; conf. apiscor, apis, apex, apto). A) *Joined, fastened to*. 1) Prop.: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, fastened, hanging, Cic. 2) Fig.: *Depending on, originating in; usually with ex*: rerum causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ, Cic.; non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Id. *With a simple abl.*: rudentibus a. fortuna, Id.—B) *Joined together, connected, adhering together*. 1) Prop. a) *facilius est apta dissolvere*, Cic. b) *Meton. poet. with abl.*: *Accommodated, adorned, furnished with any thing*, fides alma, apta pinnis, veinged, Enn. ap. Cic.; cœlum a. stellis fulgentibus, Virg. 2) Fig.: *ordo rerum conservatus et omnia inter se a.*, Cic.—II. Adj. (prop., adapted, i. e.): *Proper, fit, calculated for, convenient, suitable, apposite; with ad, a dat., or absol. (of persons alwoys with a dat.)*: ossa commissuras habent et ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic.; locus ad insidias aptior, Id.; conf. castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Id. *With dat.*: id esse naturæ hominis aptissimum, Id.; hos (oratores) aptissimos cognovi turbulentis concionibus, Id. *Absol.*: a. compositio membrorum, Id.; Thucydides verbis aptus et precus, concise and compressed; tempus a., proper, convenient, right, Liv.; exercitus a., ready to fight, ready for the combat, Id.; lar a., sufficient means or property, Hor. *With in*: in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. *With inf.*: ætas mollis et a. regi, Ov.

APUD (an old mode of writing, apud) [another form apur or apor, as ar for ad, according to Fest.], prep. with acc. (akin to Sanscr. abhi, Gr. ἐν, denoting an adhering or being attached to; hence, a being near to any thing). *By, near, with, at, close to; mostly of persons and with words denoting rest; seldom with names of places, and only in vulgar language with words signifying motion*. I. *Of persons*: quem io lecto Crassus esset et a. eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic.; verba a. senatum facit, in the presence of, before, Id.; a. matrem recte est, things go well with the mother, she is well, Id. *To denote a dwelling in one's house*: ut secum et a. se essem quotidie, Id.; thus, fuisti a. Læcum illa nocte, Id. *To denote an author, or his writings*: *In, in the writings of*, quod a. Platonem est in philosophos dictum, Id.; esse a. se (in conversation), to be in one's senses, to be one's self, Plaut.; Ter.—II. *With names of places*: imperator appellatus a. Issum, Cic.; a. villam, at or in his villa, Id.; a. forum, Liv.—III. *With words of motion*, for ad: *To. ire a. alqm*, Plaut.

APULEIUS. See APPULEIUS.

APULIA, APULICUS, APULUS. See APPUL.

ĀQUA, æ [gen. aquai, Lucr.], f. (Rom. a va, Sanscr. ap, Germ. Au). 1. A) *Water*, ex terra a., ex a. oritur aer, Cic.; a. marina, sea-water, Id.; a. pluvia, rain-water, Id. *In the plur.*: aer oritur

ex respiracione aquarum, Id. b) Peculiar phrases, taken, a) From water as a necessary means of supporting life: aqua et igni interdiciere alcui, to forbid any one (the use of) fire and water, to banish, Id.; instead of which we find, also, aqua et igni arceret alqm, Tac. b) From the water used at table for the washing of hands: prabere aquam, to invite to a dinner or supper, to treat, entertain any one, Hor. γ) From the custom of sprinkling faint persons with water: aspergere aquam alcui, to revive the spirits of any one, to reanimate, Plaut.—B) Esp. 1) In opposition to the land: Water, waters, flood, sea, lake, river, in aquem progredi, Cæs.; remigio, findere aquas, Ov. Hence, aquam et terram petere ab hoste (like the Gr. ὑπὸ καὶ ὑδρὸν αἰρεῖν), to demand water and earth, i. e. tokens of submission, Liv.; Curt. 2) A water-conduit, aqueduct, a. Claudia, Crabra, Marcis, Virgo (see these words). 3) Rain-water, rain, cornix augur aquæ, Hor. In the plur.: aquæ magnæ, ingentes eo anno fuerant, great rains, great inundation, Liv. 4) The water in the clepsydra; hence the phrases: aquam dare, to give a pleader time for speaking, Plin. E.; aquam perdere, to waste the given time, Quint. Prov.: aqua hæret (alcui in alqa re), the water stands still, for, to be at a loss, stuck fast, Cic. 5) In the plur.: Healing waters, medicinal springs, mineral waters, bath, ad aquas venire, Cic.; conf. II. B.—II. Meton.: As a proper name. A) Aqua, a certain constellation (in Gr. Ὑδρῶν), Cic.—B) Aquæ, with certain epithets, the name of several watering-places, Aquæ Cumanæ, afterward called Baiæ, Liv.; thus, A. Sextias, now Aix, in France; A. Mattiæce, now Wiesbaden; A. Pannonicæ, now Baden-Baden. Hence the Fr. eau, from the old Fr. aiguei, isauve.

AQUÆDUCTIO, or, separated, AQUÆDUCTIO, ðnis, f. A conveyance of water, aqueduct, Vitruv.

AQUÆDUCTUS (also aquæ ductus and aquarum ductus, Plin.). I. An aqueduct, conduit, Cic.—II. The right of conducting water to a place, Cic.

AQUÆMÂNĀLIS, is, m. (sc. urceus, conf. aqualis) (aqua, manus). A wash-basin, wash-hand basin, Varr.

AQUALICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (aqualis, prop. a small vessel for water; hence), I. The stomach, Sen.—II. The lower part of the belly, paunch, Pers.

AQUALIS, e (aqua). I. Of or belonging to water, Varr.—II. Subst., aqualis, is, c., A vessel for water, ewer, laver, Plaut.; Varr.

AQUARIUS, a, um (aqua). I. Of, belonging to, or concerned with water, rota a., a water-wheel, Cat.; a. provincia, superintendence over the conveyance of water, Cic.—II. Subst., Aquarius, ii, m., A) A drawer of water, Juv.—B) A conduit-master, Cælin. in Cic.—C) The Waterman, a constellation (Ὑδροχόος), Cic.; Hor.

AQUATYCUS, a, um (aqua). I. That is found in or near the water, aquatic, a. arbores, a. Plin.—II. Full of water, watery, humid, a. Auster, Ov.—III. Resembling water, water-like, a. color, Sol.

AQUATYLIS, e (aqua). I. Living in the water, aquatic, vesicimur bestie et terrenis et s., Cic. Subst., aquatila, n., Aquatic animals, Plin.—II. A) Watery in flavor, Plin.—B) Subst., aquatilia, i, m., Aquaceous tumors, Veg.

AQUATIO, ðnis, f. (aqua). I. A) A fetching of water (esp. by soldiers), Cæs.—B) Concr.: A place whence water is fetched, a watering-place, Cic.—II. A) The watering of animals and plants, Col.; Pall.—B) In the plur., concr.: Water, per aquationes actutumoi, Plin.

AQUATOR, ðris, m. (aqua). One that fetches water (of soldiers), Cæs.; Liv.

AQUATIUS, a, um (aqua). Watery, thin, lac venum aquatius æstivo, Plin.; vinum aquatissimum, August.

AQUILA, æ [gen. aquilæ, Cic. Ar.], f. (akin to avia, and Sanscr. avila, disquiet). I. An eagle, Cic.; Plin. Pron.: aquilæ senectus, for a vigorous, active old age, Ter.—II. Meton. A) A military eagle, the principal standard of a Roman legion (signa, the standards of single cohorts), Cic.; Cæs. 2) For a legion, Auct. B. H.; Luc.—B) In Architect.: in the plur., aquilæ, The uppermost parts of a building, Tac.—C) The Eagle, the name of a constellation, Cic.—D) The sea-eagle, a kind of fish, Plin.

AQUILEIA, æ, f. Aquileia, a town of Upper Italy, now of the same name, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv. Hence, Aquileiensis, e, Of or belonging to A. A. sger, Liv. Subst., Aquileiensis, ium, m., The inhabitants of A., Id.

AQUILEX, ægis [icis, Tert.], m. (aqua, lego). A conduit-master, water-bailiff, Plin.

AQUILIFER, æri, m. (aquila, fero). An eagle-bearer, a standard-bearer, ensign, Cæs.

AQUILINUS, a, um (aquila). Of or belonging to an eagle, a. unguis, Plaut.

AQUILLIANUS (Aquilian.), a, um. Of or belonging to the lawyer Aquillius, a. definitio, Cic.

AQUILLIUS (Aquilus), a. Aquilius, a Roman family name; thus, I. C. Aquilius, a lawyer and friend of Cicero, Cic. 2. M. Aquilius, consul in 653 U.C., afterward legate, cruelly killed by Mithradates, Cic.; fem. Aquillia, Cic. Adj.: A. lex, perhaps by the tribune A. Gallus, Cic.

AQUILO, ðnis, m. (aquila). I. A) The north wind, Cic.; also, a. ventus, Nep.—B) The north-northeast wind, Plin.—II. Meton. A) The north country, the North, spelunca conversas ad a., Cic.—B) In Mythol.: Aquilo, the husband of Orithyia, father of Calais and Zetes, Ov.

AQUILONARIS, e (aquila). Northern, northerly, regio tum a. tum australis, Cic.; Piscis a., the Northern Fish, a constellation, Vitruv.

AQUILONIA, æ, f. Aquilonia, a town of the Hirpini, on the River Aufidus, Liv.

AQUILONIUS, a, um (Aquila). I. Northerly, a. hiecus, Plin.; n. luna, being in the north, Id.; Piscis a., the Northern Fish, a constellation, Col.—II. Of Aquilo, husband of Orithyia, A. proles, i. e. Calais and Zetes, Prop.

AQUILUS, a, um (akin to Gr. ἀχίυς, and Lat. caligo). Dark-colored, swarthy, Plaut.

AQUINAS, atis. See AQUINUM.

AQUINIUS. See AQUINUS.

AQUINUM, i, n. Aquinum, a town of Latium, birth-place of the poet Juvenal, now Aquino, Cic. Hence, adj., Aquinas, atis, Of or belonging to A. A. colonia, Tac. Subst., Aquinates, ium, m., The inhabitants of A., Cic.

AQUINUS or NIUS, i, m. Aquinus, a bad poet, friend of Cicero, Cic.; Cæll.

AQUITANIA.

AQUITANIA, æ, *f.* Aquitania. I. A province in southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees, Cæs.; Plin.—II. Hence, A) Aquitānus, a, um, Aquitanian, s. gens, Tib. Subst., Aquitani, The inhabitants of A., Cæs.; Plin.—B) Aquitānicus, a, um, Aquitanian, a. sinus, Plin.

AQUOR, atus, 1 v. dep. (aqua). To fetch water (of soldiers), a. ægre, Cæs.

AQUOSUS, a, um. I. Full of water, watery, aquosissimus locus, Cat.; a. hiems, rainy, Virg.; nubes a, a rain-cloud, Ov.; Orion a, bringing rain, Virg.; languor a., dropsy, Hor.; Prop.; mater a., i. e. Thetis, Ov.; Piscis a., a certain constellation, Ov. Absol.: in aquis, in watery countries, Plin.—II. Clear as water, crystallus a., Prop.

AQUULA, æ, *f.* dim. A little water, brook-let, Cic.

ARA [the old form aea, Lex Num. ap. Gell.], æ, *f.* (probably related to ēpa, earth, area, arena). I. A) Origin.: Any elevation of earth, stone, turf, &c., a. sculpcri, a funeral pile, Virg.; Sil.—B) As a proper name: Aræ, The Altars, several rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Africa, Virg.—II. A) Esp.: An elevation for religious use, an altar (in the temples, streets, and the courts of houses), a. loquenti a. in oova via consecrata, Cic. They who look oaks used, for greater confirmation, to lay hold of an altar, qui ei aram tenens juraret, crederet, uo. Id. Such as were in need of protection took refuge at an altar; hence equiv. to refuge, protection, shelter, tamquam ad aram confugitis ad deum, Id.; aræ focique, the altar and the hearth, equiv. to home, dwelling-place, de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis decreto, Id.—B) Ara, The Altar, a constellation, Cic.

ARABIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀραβία). Arabia. I. A country in the southwest of Asia, Cic.; Plin. 2. A small town of Arabia Felix, Mel.

ARABICE, adv. Arabia-like, Arabic, A. olere, to diffuse sweet Arabian odors, Plaut.

ARABICUS, a, um. Arabic, A. sinus, Plin. Subst., Arabica, æ, *f.* (sc. gemma). An ivory-like precious stone, perhaps a kind of onyx, Plin.

ARABILIS, e. That may be ploughed, arable, campus a. tauris, Plin.

ARABIO, ðnis, m. Arabia, a proper name, Cic.

ARABIUS, a, um, for Arabs. Arabian, A. terra, Plaut.; A. limen, with Arabian curtains, Prop.

ARABS, ðbis (acc. plur. Arabas, Ov.) (Ἀραβί). Arabic, pastor A., Prop. Subst.: An Arabian, Cic. Poet. for Arabia, palmiferas Arabas, Ov.

ARABUS, a, um, for Arabs. Arabian, A. lapis, Plin. Subst.: An Arabian, Virg.

ARACHNE, es, *f.* (ἀράχνη, a spider). Arachne, a Lydian girl, changed into a spider by Minerva, Ov.

ARACHOSIA, æ, *f.* (Ἀραχωσία). Arachosia, a country of Persia, separated from India by the Indus, Plin.

ARACYNTHUS, i, m. (Ἀράκυνθος). Aracynthus, a mountain between Boeotia and Attica, Prop.; Virg.

ARADUS, i, *f.* Aradus, a town of Phœnicia, now Rodad, Cic. Hence, adj., Aradius, a, um, Of Aradus, Aradian, Lucr.

ARANEÆ, æ, *f.* (ἀράχνη, Sanscr. rajju, thread). I. A spider, Plaut.; Sen.—II. Meton. A) A spider's web, cobweb, Plaut.—B) Cobweb-like threads, Plin.

ARBITER.

ARANEOLA, æ, *f.* dim. (aranea). A small spider, Cic.

ARANEOLUS, i, m. dim. (aranea). A small spider, Virg.

ARANEOSUS, a, um (araneum). I. Full of cobwebs, situs a., Catull.—II. Like a cobweb, a. filis, Plin.

ARANEUM, i, n. (aranea). A cobweb, Phædr.

ARANEUS, i, m. (ἀράχνη). A spider, Plin.

ARANEUS, a, um (aranea). Of or belonging to a spider, a. genus, Plin.

ARAR, is [acc. Ararin, Virg.; Ararin, Claud.], m. Arar, a river of Gaul, now Saone, Cæs. [Amm. Saucouua, whence Saone.]

ARATEUS, a, um. See ARATUS.

ARATIO, ðnis, *f.* (aro). I. A ploughing, Col.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: Agriculture, ut quantuosa mercatura, fructuosa a. dicitur, Cic.—B) Concr.: Ploughed land, Plaut. Esp.: arationes, Estates belonging to the state, farms let out to cultivators, Cic.

ARATIUNCULA, æ, *f.* dim. (aratio). A small estate, Plaut.

ARATOR, ðris, m. (aro). One who ploughs, a ploughman. I. Prop.: teurns a., Ov.; bos a., Suet.—II. Meton. A) Gen for agricultor: A husbandman, former, Cic.—B) In the language of the Roman financiers, aratores, they who farmed the public lands for the tenth part of the produce, Cic.—C) The Ploughman, a constellation, Varr.

ARATRUM, i, n. (ἀροτρον). A plough, Cic.; used for marking the boundaries of new towns, Id.

ARATUS, i, m. (Ἀρατος). Aratus. I. A Greek poet, whose Γερμανίερα were translated into Latin by Cicero and Germanicus, Cic. Hence, Aratæ, orum, The poems of A., Cic. 2. A famous Greek general, the founder of the Achaean confederacy, Cic.

ARAXES, is, m. (Ἀράξης). Araxes. I. A river of Great Armenia, now Arasch, Virg.; Plin. 2. A river of Persia, now Bend-Emir, Curt.

ARBACEUS, is, m. (Ἀρβάκης). Arbaces, the first king of Media, Vell.; called also Arbauctus, Just.

ARBELA, orum, n. (Ἀρβήλα). Arbela, a town of Assyria, near the Tigris, between which and Gaugamela Darius was beaten by Alexander; now Erbil, Curt.

ARBITER, tri, m. (ar = ad, beto : prop. one that goes to any thing in order to see and hear it; hence) I. Any one who is present at an action or speech, A witness, eye-witness, ear-witness, a knower, beholder, spectator, hearer, remotissime arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, Cic.; a. literarum, Tac.—II. Esp. in Law. A) Any one who is appointed by the parties to decide a cause, A mediator, arbiter, umpire [pronouncing sentence according to equity, but judex, according to laws; the formal difference between arbiter and judex disappeared afterward, when, in consequence of the Lex Æbutia, sentence was pronounced according to prescribed formulas of the prætor], prætor arbitros tres datos, XII. Tab. sp. Fest.; quid arbitrum sumpseris, Cic.; a. Nolantis de finibus a senatu datus, Id.; adigere alqm arbitrum, to summon any one before the arbiter (see ARIGO); a. honorarius, a private arbiter, who settled a cause out of court (intra parietes, hence also called disceptator domesticus), Id.—B) Meton. 1) Gen.: An arbiter, umpire, plane vellem me a. inter sotiquam Academiam et

Zenonem datum, Cic.; a. pugnae, a judge of the contest, *unpire*, Hor. *Of things*: Taurus innumerratum gentium a., i. e. that sets boundaries to, Plin. 2) (Taken from the act of deciding according to opinion and will) Any one who can treat a thing according to his free will, or has it at his own disposal. A master over any thing, ruler, Hor.; a. dibendi, Id.

ARBITRA, æ, f. A female witness, Hor.
ARBITRARIO, adv. Uncertainly, Plaut.

ARBITRARIUS, a, um (arbiter). *Meton.*: Uncertain, arbitrary, certum est, non a., Plaut.

ARBITRATUS, ūs, m. (arbitor). *Opinion, sentiment, judgment, discretion, liking, decision (usually found only in the abl. sing.), disputationis sententias hoc libro exposui arbitrato meo, Cic.*; tuo vero id quod amodo arbitrato, quite to your liking, Id.; ejus a. sit educatus, care, *superintendence*, Id.; ejus a. de communibus negotiis consuleretur, who might negotiate with full power, Sall.

ARBITRARIUS, ii, n. (arbiter). I. A being present at any thing, presence, Sen. poet.—II. A) *Esp. in Law*: The decision, sentence of an arbitrator, aliud est iudicium, aliud est a., Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: Sentence, decision, decisive sentence, sentence by authority, res penitus atque ab opinionis arbitrio se junctas, Cic. 2) *Free-will, power or liberty of doing anything, authority, discretion a.*, Juppiter Optimus Maximus, ejus nutu et arbitrio cœlum, terra marisque reguntur, Cic. 3) *arbitria funeris, funeral expenses (fixed by an arbiter)*, Cic.

ARBITROR, 1 v. dep. (arbiter). I. To be present so as to hear any thing, secede, ut arbitri dicta nostra a. queant, Plaut.—II. A) *Esp. in Law*: To give judgment, to pronounce sentence, Dig. —B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: To judge any how, judge of any thing, a. diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell.; a. fidem alci, to attach credit to, Plaut. 2) *In Law*: arbitor, To state one's opinion as a witness, to depose, give evidence, illud verbum consideratissimum nostræ consuetudinis arbitor, Cic. 3) *Gen.*: To judge, think, believe, consider, be of opinion; with an obj. clause or absol.: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrare, Cic.; arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Cæs. Rarely found in a passive sense: ut morte ejus nunciata denique bellum confectum arbitraretur, Cic.

ARBOR, ōris [poet. nom. arbos, Ov.; Virg.; hence acc. arbosem, according to Fest.] f. (akin to robur). I. A tree, Cic.; a. fici, n. fig-tree.—II. *Meton.* *Of things made of wood*: thus, the mast of a ship, Virg.; a. auar, Id.; a. ship, Ov.; a. janelin, Stat.; the beam of a press, Cat.; Plin.; a. infelix, galloway, caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic.

ARBORARIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to trees, v. folx, a pruning-knife*, Cat.
ARBORATOR, ōris, m. (arbtor). A cultivator or pruner of trees, Col.; Plin.

ARBORÆUS, a, um (arbtor). I. *Of or belonging to a tree, a. frondes*, Ov.; radix, Id.—II. *Like a tree, cornua, i. e. having many antlers*, Virg.

ARBOS. See ARBOR.

ARBUSCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (arbtor). I. A small tree, Varr.—II. *Meton.* A) a. crinita, the tuft on the head of a peacock, Plin.—B) *In Mechan.*: A movable machine with wheels for propelling military engines, Vitr.

ARBUSCŪLA, æ, f. *Arbuscula, the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero*, Cic.; Hor.

ARBUSTUM, i, n. (arbos = arbor; see ARBUSTUS). A thicket of trees. I. A plantation, an orchard planted with trees, Cic.; Hor.—II. *Meton.*: A single tree, Cat.

ARBUSTUS, a, um (arbos = arbor). Set or planted with trees, Cic.

ARBŪTEUS, a, um (arbutus). *Of the arbuté or strawberry tree, a. crates*, Virg.

ARBŪTUM, i, n. (arbutus). I. The fruit of the arbuté or strawberry tree, an arbuté berry, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: poet. for arbutus, An arbuté tree, Virg.

ARBŪTUS, i, f. The strawberry or arbuté tree, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.

ARCA, æ, f. (akin to arx, arcus, arceo). I. A) Any case to be locked up, or to inclose any thing, a chest, box, trunk, Cic.; Suet.—B) *Esp.* 1) A money-chest, money-box, coffer of a rich man [sacculus, on the contrary, of a poor man] Varr.; Hor. Hence, 2) *Meton.*: A coffer, the money in the coffer, arce nostræ confidito, rely upon my coffer, my money, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: Anything in the form of a chest. A) A small narrow prison or place of confinement, a cage, in arcus conjiciuntur, Cic.—B) A coffin, Liv.—C) A reservoir for water, Vitr.—D) A box in hydraulic machines, Vitr.—E) A square landmark of surveyors, Agrim.

ARCADES. See ARCAS.

ARCADIA, æ, f. ('Αρκάδια). Arcadia, a mountainous district in the centre of the Peloponnesus, Cic.; Plin.; Ov.

ARCADICUS, a, um. Arcadian, asini, A., Varr.; A. juvenis, for a simpleton, ass, Juv.

ARCADIUS, a, um. Arcadian, A. deus, i. e. Pan, Prop.; A. dea, i. c. Carmenta, Ov.; A. virgo, the nymph Arethusa, Id.; A. astrum, the Great Bear, Val. Fl.

ARCANO, adv. In secret, privately, hunc (librum) lege s. convivis tuis, Cic.

ARCANUM, i, n. A secret, mystery. See ARCANUS.

ARCANUM, i, n. Arcanum, an estate of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arca and Arpinum, Cic.

ARCANUS, a, um (arceo, arca; prop. inclosed; hence), I. Secret, private, hidden, concealed, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic.; consiliis a. regis interesse, Liv.; a. sacra, a secret, mysterious, esp. sacred, divine service, Ov.; instead of which, we find also with poets, sacrum Cereris arcanae, Hor.; a. nox, silent, Ov. Subst., arcanum, i, n. A secret, mystery, si quid unquam arcaui fuerit, Liv.; arcana Jovis, the secret decrees, Hor.—II. Keeping secret, trusty, concealing, ex arcana mittere, Plin.; and so some understand arcana nox, Ov.

ARCAS, ādis, m. ('Αρκάς). I. Arcas, the son of Jupiter and Callisto, progenitor of the Arcadians; after his death as a constellation, The Great Bear, Ov.—II. An Arcadian, freq. in the plur.: Arcades, um, Cic.; Plin.; A. tyrannus, i. e. Lycaon, the grandfather of Arcas, Ov.; A. bipenniifer, i. e. Arcas, Id. Adj. for Arcandius, Arcadian, Virg.

ARCEO, cūi, ctum or tum, 2 v. a. (ἐρύω, εἶρύω, ἀρκέω). I. To inclose, contain, encompass, hold, alvus a. et continet quod recipit, Cic.—

ARCESILAS.

II. To ward or keep off, remove, prevent; absol. with ab, rarely with a simple abl.: ille scit, ut hostium copias, tu ut aquas pluviae arceantur, Cic. With abl.: tu Juppiter. . hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Id.; hæc vis a. homines ab improbitate, Id. With a simple abl.: a. alqm illis sedibus, Id. Rarely with acc. of the thing: a. transitum hostis, to ward off, prevent, Liv. With an object. clause: To prevent from doing, Ov.; Tac.

ARCESILAS, æ (Arcesilaus, i, Gell), m. ('Αρκεσίλαος or -αος). Arcesilaus, a Greek philosopher, pupil of Theophrastus and Polemon, and founder of the middle Academy, Cic.

ARCESIUS, ii, m. ('Αρκεσίσιος). Arcesius, son of Jupiter, father of Lactes, grandfather of Ulysses, Ov.

ARCESSITOR, òris, m. One who calls or fetches another, a summoner, Plin. E.

ARCESSITUS, a, um, part. of arcesso.

ARCESSITUS, ùs, m. A calling, fetching, inviting (found only in the abl. sing.), quum ad eum ipseus rogatu arcessituque venissem, Cic.

ARCESSO, ìvi, itum (inf. also arcessire, and pass. arcessiri. A new form, accerso, used very freq. by Sallust), 3 v. a. (ar for ad, and cio). To call or fetch to a place, send for, summon. I. Prop.: A) Gen.: quum ab aratro arcessiebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic.; ab sociis auxilia accersere, Sall. —B) Esp. in Law: To summon before a judge, to sue, accuse, arraign, inform against; alqm alqjs rei: ut hunc hoc iudicio arcesseret, Cic.: a. capitis, Id.; conf. a. alqm in summum capitia periculum, Id.; a. alqm pecunia captâ, Sall. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: To fetch, derive, draw, a capite quod velimus a, Cic. —B) Esp. of speech: arcessitus, Studied with overmuch care, affected, cavendum est, ne a. dictum putetur, facthed, Cic.

ARCHELÆUS, i, m. ('Αρχέλαος). Archelaus. 1. A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, tutor to Socrates, Cic. 2. A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, friend of Euripides, Cic. 3. A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, Plin. 4. A general of Mithradates, Gell. 5. His son, adversary of King Ptolemæus Auletes of Egypt, Cic.

ARCHETYPUM, i, n. (ἀρχέτυπον). An original, Varr.; Plin.

ARCHETYPUS, a, um. Of or belonging to an original, original, Juv.; Mart.

ARCHIACUS, a, um. See the following, 2.

ARCHIAS, æ, m. ('Αρχίας). Archias. 1. Aulus Licinius A., a Greek poet of Antioch, in whose defence Cicero delivered a beautiful oration. 2. A celebrated joiner; hence, Archiaci lecti, a kind of small dining-sofas made by Archias, Hor.

ARCHIDIÁCONUS, i, m. (ἀρχιδιάκονος). An archdeacon, Sid.

ARCHIEPISCOPUS, i, m. (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος). An archbishop, Cod. Just.

ARCHILOCHTUS, a, um (Archilochus). 1. Archilochian, A. metrum, Gramm. —II. Appellatively for Poignant, biting, A. in illum edicta oopulo ita sunt jucunda, &c., Cic.

ARCHILOCHUS, i, m. ('Αρχιλοχος). Archilochus, a Greek poet, inventor of the iambics, and author of very severe satires, Hor.

ARCHIMÁGERUS, i, m. (ἀρχιμάγειρος). A chief cook, Juv.

ARCHIMÉDES, is, (gen. also Archimadi), m.

ARCULA.

('Αρχιμήδης). Archimedes, a celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse, Liv.; Cic. Hence, Archimedeus or -ius, a, um, Archimedean, A. manus, Mart. Cap

ARCHIMIMUS, i, m. (ἀρχιμυμος). The first mimic actor, the chief of the pantomimes, Suet.

ARCHIPIRATA, æ, m. (ἀρχιπειράτης). A captain of pirates, Cic.; Liv.

ARCHITECTA, æ, f. A female architect or builder, Plin. E.

ARCHITECTON, ònis, m. I. An architect or master-builder, Plaut.; Sen. —II. Meton.: A crafty contriver of plots, Plaut.

ARCHITECTONICE, òs, f. (ἀρχιτεκτονική, sc. τέχνη). The art of building, architecture, Quint.

ARCHITECTONICUS, a, um (ἀρχιτεκτονικός). Of or belonging to architecture, architectural, a. rationes, Vitruv.

ARCHITECTOR, atus, ari, n. dep. (architectus). To build, construct, frame. I. Prop.: situm loci cujusdam a, Auct. Her. Architectatus, in a passive sense, Built, redes a. ab alqo, Nep. —II. Fig.: Devise, contrive, invent, ut (sapientia) optime possit a. voluptates, Cic.

ARCHITECTURA, æ, f. (architectus). The art of building, architecture, Cic.

ARCHITECTUS, i, m. (ἀρχιτέκτων). 1. A master-builder, architect, Cic.; Vitruv. —II. Fig.: A contriver, inventor, author, inventor veritatis et quasi a. beatus vitæ Epicurus, Cic.

ARCHON, ontis, m. (ἀρχων, governor). An archon, the chief magistrate at Athens, Cic.; Vell.

ARCHYTAS, æ, m. ('Αρχύτας). Archytas, a Pythagorean philosopher, friend of Plato, Cic.

ARCI-TENENS, also ARQUITENENS, entis (arcus, teneo). That carries a bow, deus a, i. e. Apollo, Ov.; the same also simply, a, Virg.; A, The constellation Sagittarius, Cic.

ARCTE, adv. See ARTE.

ARCTO. See ARTO.

ARCTOPHYLAX, acis, m. ('Αρκτοφύλαξ). The Keeper of the Bear, a constellation, commonly called Boëtes, Cic.

ARCTOS (rarely arctus; nom. plur. arctoe after ἀρκτοι, Germ.), i, f. (ἀρκτος). 1. The name of two constellations: The Greater and the Lesser Bear (Ursa major et minor), Ov. —II. Meton. A) The north pole, Ov. —B) The north, Hor. —C) The north wind, Hor. —D) The northern tribes, Luc. —E) Night, Prop.

ARCTŌUS, a, um (ἀρκτός). Northern, Mart.

ARCTURUS, i, m. (ἀρκτούρος). Arcturus. 1. The brightest star in Boëtes, Cic. —II. Meton. A) The whole constellation Boëtes, Virg. —B) Autumn (the time of the rise of Arcturus), Virg.

ARCTUS, a, um. See ARBUS.

ARCŪATIM, adv. (arcuo). In the form of a bow, a. repens animal, Plin.

ARCŪATUS, a, um. Arched or made in the form of a bow, curved, a. currus, Liv.; a. opus, Plin. E.

ARCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (arca). 1. A small box or case (for ornaments, unguents), a. muliebres, Cic. —B) Fig.: Rhetorical ornament, omnes isocraticis discipulorum arculas consumpsit, Cic. —II. Esp. A) A small money-box, Afran. —B) The wind-chest of an organ, Vitruv.

ARCULĀRIUS, ii, m. (arcula). *A maker of little caskets or jewel-cases, Plaut.*

ARCŪO, l v. a. (arcus). *To make or crook in the form of a bow. Mid.: quæ (millepeda) non arcuatur, does not take the form of a bow, Plin.*

ARCUS, ōs, m. [written also in an antiquated form, in the gen. arqui, Lucr.; and nom. plur. arci, Varr.; in the gen. fem., Enn.] (akin to arc-a, in allusion to its bent form). I. *A bow for the discharge of arrows, a. intentus in alqm, Cic.*—II. *Meton.* A) *The rainbow, a. ipse ex nubibus efficitur, Cic.*—B) *Of any other thing in the form of a bow. Thus, the arc of a circle, Sen.; Col. Hence, of the parallel circles round the earth, Ov.; the curved back of a chair, a. sellæ, Tac.; of the curvature of a harbor, Virg.; of a gulf, Ov.; of breakers, Id.; of serpents, Id.; of arches or vaults of buildings, of triumphal arches, Ov.; Suet.*

ARDEĀ, æ, f. (ἄρδῆα). *A heron, Virg.*

ARDEĀ, æ, f. (Ἄρδῆα). I. *Ardea, the capital of the Rutuli, in Latium, Varr.; Ov.*—II. *Hence,* A) *Ardeās, ātis [nom. Ardeatis, Cat.], Of or belonging to Ardea, in agro Ardeati, Cic. Plur., Ardeates, ium, The inhabitants of A., Liv.*—B) *Ardeātinus, a, um, Of or belonging to A., A. prædium, Nep.*

ARDELĪO, ōnis, m. (ardeo, to carry on with zeal). *A busy-body, Phædr.*

ARDENS, entis. I. *Part. of ardeo.*—II. *Adj.: Burning, glowing, hot, fiery. A) Prop.: ardentibus faces intentare, Cic.; a. febris, burning, Plin.; ardentissimum tempus æstatis, Id.; a. aqua, Mart.; a. oculi, sparkling, Virg.; ardentissimus color, very bright, Plin.*—B) *Fig. 1) Gen.: Fiery, ardent, ardentior nimis, quam est hic ær, Cic. 2) Esp. a) Of passionate affection: Hot, ardent, vehement, fervent, quia unquam fuit avaritia tam ardentis? Cic.; mortem ardentior studio petere, Id. b) Of speech: Fiery, warm, ardens oratio, Cic.*

ARDENTER, adv. *Hotly, ardently, vehemently, eagerly, quo affluentius voluptates hauriat, eo gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic.; a. cupere, Id.*

ARDEŌ, rsi, rsum, 2 v. n. (akin to aridus, as if from arido). *To be on fire, blaze, burn. I. Prop.: caput araisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic.; ardentibus lapides coelo decidisse, Liv.; ardebant oculi, sparkled, flashed, Cic. Poet.: campi ardent armis, shine, glitter, Virg.; læna a. Tyrio murice, shines, glows, Id.*—II. *Fig. A) To burn, glow with passion or vehemence, to be inflamed, excited with passion; with ablat.: a. desiderio, Cic.; a. cupiditate, Id.; a. dolore et ira, Id.; a. doloribus podagræ, to be tormented, distressed, Id.; a. Galliam, tot contumeliis acceptis, to be in a state of ferment, Cæs. Poet., with inf.: To burn with a vehement desire, or to be very desirous of doing any thing, ardet abire, Virg.; a. ruere, Ov.*—B) *To be inflamed with love, be violently in love, deus arsit in illâ, Ov.; a. virgine rapta, Hor.; also with acc.: a. formosum Alexin, Virg.*

ARDEŪLA, æ, f. dim. (ardeo). *A heron, Plin.*

ARDESCO, arsi, 3 v. inch. (ardeo). *To burst into a flame, take fire, begin to burn. I. Prop., Ov.; Plin.; of the rays of light, to emit beams, Ov.; of the glittering of a sword, Tac.*—II. *Fig.: Of passionate affection or excitement, Ov.; Virg.; Tac.*

ARDOR, ōris, m. (ardeo). *A glowing or burning fire, burning heat, heat. I. Prop.: solis ardore torrerit, Cic.; a. cœlestis, qui æther numatur, Id. In the plur.: nimiosa solia ardores defedere, Id.; ille imperatorias a. oculorum, fire, bright ness, Id.*—II. *Fig. Of passions: Flame, fire, ardor, heat, animation, glow, desire, cupiditatum ardore restinet, Cic.; a. mentis ad gloriam, Id.; a. quidam amoris, Id. Poet. Of the fire or flame of love, Ov.; Hor. Hence, Meton.: A beloved person or object, flame, Ov.*

ARDŪENNA, æ, f. *The Ardennes, a vast forest in the northwest of Gaul, Cæs.*

ARDŪS, a, um (akin to the Sanscr. ridh, to grow or increase). *High, steep. I. Prop. a) oppidum ascensu arduo, Cic.; ardua via, Liv.; a. locus, Sall.; a. mons, Ov.; a. supercilii, proud, Gell.; in campo sese ardua iacet, with neck borne aloft, Virg. b) Subst., arduum, i, n., A steep height, eminence, visa in arduo, Tac.; ardua Alpium, Id.; a. castellorum, Id.; in a. montis, Ov.*—II. *Fig.: Difficult, hard, laborious, arduous, opus a., Cic.; nihil adeo a. sibi existimabat, quod non virtute consequi posset, Cæs.; id a. factu erat, Liv. Subst.: nec fuit acocietas in arduo, Tac. Compar., arduior, Cat. ap. Prisc. Superl., arduissimus, Id.*

ĀREA, æ, f. (akin to ἔρα, earth). *Any open void place, square or place in a city, nunc campus et aræ repetantur, public places, walks, Hor.; a. salinariæ, open places near the sea, Vit. Thus, especially: A ground-plot, building-ground, area, site for a house, ground, pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aræam præclaram habebimus, Cic.; domum dirui jessit, ut monumentum a. esset oppressæ netariæ spei, Liv.; an open place near or in a house, a yard, court, area, floor, resedimus in a. domus, Plin. E., an open play-ground, Hor.; a. place of combat or arena for any action, Ov.; a. career, course, Mart.; a. halo round the sun, Sen.; a. threshing-floor, ut neque in segetibus, neque in arvis, neque in borreis arator possit fraudare decumanum, Cic.; aræ æquanda cylindro, Virg.; a. bed or plot in a garden, Col.; Plin.: a. fowling-floor, Plaut.; a. baldness of the head, Mart.*

ĀREALĪS, e. *Of or belonging to a threshing-floor, a. cribrum, Serv. Virg.*

ĀRE-FĀCĪO [contr. arfacio, Cat.; per anastr. facit ær, Lucr.], fœci, factum, 3 v. a. (areo). *To make dry, dry up, Cat.; Lucr. Pass.: areferri in feruo, Plin.; caulis arefactus, Id.*

ĀRELĀTE, is, n. [Ārelās, ātis, n., Aus.] (Ἀρελάτα, Ἀρελάτων). *Arelate, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles, Cæs.; Plin.; Suet. Hence, Arêlâtensis, e, Of or belonging to Arelate, A. ager, Plin.*

ĀREMORICUS, a, um. *See ARMORICUS.*

ĀRENA, æ, f. (akin to areo). I. *Sand, soil, earth, Virg.; Ov. Poet. in the plur., Virg.; Ov. Prov.: arenæ semina mandare, to talk in vain, Ov.*—II. *Meton. A) Gen.: A sandy place or ground, in arenam aliquam aut palædas emat, Cic. In the plur.: A sandy country, a sandy desert, sands, Tac.; Curt.—B) Esp. 1) The sea-shore, strand, Ov.; Virg.; also in the plur., Ov. 2) a) The place of combat in the amphitheatre, streued with sand, arena, Suet.; Juv. Hence. b) Fig.: Any place of fighting or*

ARENACEUS.

combat, theatre, prima a. civilis belli Italia fuit, Flor.; in a. mea, hoc est, apud centumviros, in my department, profession, Plin.

ARENACEUS, a, um (arena). Sandy, terra a., Plin.; a. semen, like sand, Id.

ARENACUM, i, n. Arenacum, a town of the Batavi, now Arnhem, Tac.

ARENARIA, æ, and IUM, ii. See the following article.

ARENARIUS, a, um (arena). Belonging to sand. Arenaria, æ, f. (sc. fodina; a new form, arenarium, ii, n., Vitr.), A sand-pit, in arenarias quædam perductus occidit, Cic.

ARENATIO, ðnis, f. (arena). A cementing with fine mortar, Vitr.

ARENATUS, a, um. Mixed with sand, a. calx, Cat. Subst., arenatum, i, n. (sc. opus). A fine mortar, consisting one part of lime and two of sand, Vitr.

ARENIVAGUS, a, um (arena, vagor). Wandering about through sands, Luc.

ARENGSUS, a, um. Full of sand, sandy, litus a., Virg.

ARENS, entis. I. Part. of areo. —II. Adj.: Dry, arid, saxa a., Ov.; cetera abrupta atque a., Tac. Esp.: Dry with thirst, choked or languishing with thirst, Ov. Poet. as an epithet of thirst, Id.

ARENULA, æ, f. dim. (arena). Fine sand, a grain of snud; in the plur., Plin.

AREO, ère, v. n. (akin to uro). To be dry or arid. I. Prop., Cat.; Plaut.; Ov. —II. Esp.: To be dry with thirst, to languish, arentibus siti faucibus, Liv.; arentibus siti monstrare fontem, Sen.

AREOLA, æ, f. dim. (area). I. A small open place, Plin. —II. A little garden-bed, Col.

AREOPAGITES, æ, m. ('Αρειοπαγίτης). An Areopagite, Cic.

AREOPAGITICUS, a, um ('Αρειοπαγίτικός). Of or belonging to the Areopagites, Sid.

AREOPAGUS or OS, i, m. ('Αρειος πάγος). The Areopagus, Mars' Hill, at Athens, on which the celebrated Athenian court held its sittings, Cic. (in Tac. called Areum iudicium).

ARES, is, m. ('Αρης). Mars, the god of war; hence, jocose, for a warrior, Plaut.

ARESCO, ère, v. inch. n. (areo). To grow or become dry, to dry, dry up or away, nullo modu facilius arhitror posse herbas a., Cic. ap. Non. Of tears: cito arescit lacrima, præsertim in alienis malis, Cic.

ARESTORIDES, æ, m. ('Αρεστορίδης). The son of Arestor, i. e. Argus, Ov.

KRETALOGUS, i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος). One who is constantly talking of virtue, a braggart, Suet.; Juv.

ARETHON, ontis, and ARETHO, ðnis, m. ('Αρέθων), also Arachthus, i, m. The Arcthon, a river of Epirus, Liv.

ARETHUSA, æ, f. ('Αρέθουσα). Arcthusa. I. A celebrated fountain in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, with which the Alpheus was said to mingle its waters, Cic. In Myth: A nymph in the train of Diana, Ov. —II. Poet. meton. for Syracuse, Sil.

ARETHUSIS, idis. Arcthusian, Syracusæ A., Ov.

ARETHUSIUS, a, um. Arcthusian, poet. for Syracusan, proles a., Sil.

ARGENTORATUM.

ARETINUS (Arr.), a, um. Of or belonging to the town Aretium, testa a., Mart. Subst., Aretini, orum, m., The inhabitants of Aretium, Plin.

ARETIUM or ARREBITUM, ii, n. Aretium, a city of Etruria, now Arezzo, Plin.

AREUS, a, um ('Αρειος). Of or belonging to Mars. A. iudicium, the Areopagus, Tac. See AREOPAGUS.

ARGANTHONIUS, ii, m. ('Αργανθώνιος). Arganthonius, a king of Taressus, said to have reigned 80 years, and to have lived 120, Cic.; Plin. Hence, Arganthoniacus, a, um, Of or belonging to A., Sil.

ARGELORUM, m. I. A part of Rome, Liv.; Ov. —II. Figures of men, made of rushes, which, in memory of ancient human sacrifices, on the Ides of May, were thrown into the Tiber from the pons publicus, Varr.; Ov.

ARGENTARIA, æ, f. (argentum). I. (sc. fodina) A silver mine, vectigalia magna, instituit ex ferriis argentariisque, Liv. —II. A) (sc. taberna) A banking-house, bank, banker's office, Liv. —B) (sc. ars) The profession of a banker or money-changer, M. Fulcinus, qui Romæ argentarium non ignobilem fecit, Cic.; a. dissoluta, after the dissolution of the bank, Id.

ARGENTARIUS, a, um (argentum). I. Belonging to silver, a. metalla, silver mines, Plin.; a. plumbum, a mixture of tin and lead, Id.; a. creta, a sort of marl for cleansing and polishing silver, tripoly, Id.; a. faber, a silver-smith, Dig. —II. Esp.: Belonging to money, a. opes, plenty of money, Plaut.; a. inopia, want of money, Id.; a. taberna, a banker's office, a banking-house, bank, Liv.; a. mensa, a banker's table, bank-counter, Dig.

ARGENTARIUS, ii, m. I. A silver-smith, for faber a., Inscr. —II. A money-changer, banker, Cic.; Plaut.; Suet.

ARGENTATUS, a, um (argentum). I. Covered or ornamented with silver, silvered over, plated, a. milites, whose shields were covered with silver, Liv. —II. Furnished or accompanied with money, a. quærimonia, facetè, Plaut.

ARGENTEUS, i, m. Argenteus, a small river of Gallia Narbonensis, flowing into the Mediterranean, near Forum Julii; now Argens, Lepid. ap. Cic.; also called Argenteus amnis, Plin. Hence, pons Argenteus, Lepid. ap. Cic.

ARGENTÆUS, a, um (argentum). I. Made of silver, silver, a. aquila, Cic.; a. denarius, Plin.; for which we find also simply argenteus, Tac. Facetè: amica tua facta est a., is silvered, i. e. sold, Plaut.; salus a., a silver salutation, i. e. money, Id. Poet.: a. proles, the Silver Age, Ov. —II. Meton. A) Ornamented with silver, a. scena, Cic.; a. acies, Liv. —B) Clear or bright as silver, silvery, Ov.; a. crisiis, Plin.

ARGENTEXTEREBRŌNIDES, æ, m. (argentum, exterebro). A fictitious word; one who coaxes or cheats another out of his money, a sponge, Plaut.

ARGENTIFŌDINA (also written as two words), æ, f. (argentum). A silver mine, Varr.; Plin.; Vitr.

ARGENTORATUM, i, n., and ARGENTORATUS, i, f. Argentoratum, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Strassburg, Amm. Hence, adj., Argentoratensis, e, Of or belonging to Strassburg, Amm.; f. Vitr.

ARGENTOSUS.

ARGENTOSUS, a, um (argentum). *Full of silver, containing silver, aurum a. Plin.*

ARGENTUM, i, n. (ἀργήεις: hence by contr., Doric ἀργάς, any thing white). I. *Silver, Plin.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Silver plate, accessit ad a., Cic.; navis plena argenti facti atque signati, full of wrought and coined silver.*—B) *Silver coin, coin, money, Plaut.; Hor.*—C) a. vivum, *Quicksilver, Plin.*

ARGESTES, is, m. (ἀργέστης). *The north-west wind, Plin.*

ARGEUS, a, um (Argos). *Argive, poet. for Grecian, Hor.*

ARGI, ōrum, m. (Ἄργος). I. *Argos, the chief city of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, Liv.; Virg.; called also Argos, Plin.; Ov.*—II. *Meton. poet.* Argos, for Greece, Luc.

ARGIA, æ, f. (Ἀργεία). *Argia. 1. Daughter of Adrastus, wife of Polyneices, Stat. 2. Wife of Inachus, mother of Io, Hyg.*

ARGILETANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the place Argiletum, Cic.*

ARGILETUM, i, n. *A place in Rome in the Vicus Tuscus, where booksellers and other tradesmen had shops, Cic.; Virg. Poet. written as two words, Argile letum, Mart.*

ARGILLA, æ, f. (ἀργίλλος, from ἀργός, white). *White clay, potter's earth, loam, homulus ex a. et luto fictus, Cic.*

ARGILLACRUS, a, um (argilla). *Like or consisting of clay, clayey, Plin.*

ARGILLŌSUS, a, um (argilla). *Full of clay, clayey, terra a., Varr.; Plin.*

ARGINŪSÆ, arum, f. (Ἀργινούσαι or νούσαι). *The Arginuse, three small islands off the coast of Æolis, opposite Mytilene, in Lesbos, celebrated for the naval victory of the Athenians over the Lacedæmonians, Cic. Sing., Arginussa, Plin.*

ARGĪTIS, idis, f. (ἀργός, white). *A kind of vine with white grapes, Col.*

ARGĪVŪS, a, um (Ἀργείος). I. *Of Argos, Argive, A. orator, Cic.; A. angur, i. e. Amphiaræus, Hor.; Juno A., as the tutelæ goddess of Argos, Cic.; Virg. Subst., Argivi, ōrum, The inhabitants of Argos, the Argives, Cic.*—II. *Meton. poet. for Grecian, A. castra, Virg. Argivi, The Greeks, classis Argivum, Virg.*

ARGO, ūs, f. (Ἀργώ). *The ship of the Argonautæ, Cic.; Virg.; as a constellation, Cic.*

ARGOLICUS, a, um (Αργολικός). I. *Of or belonging to Argolis, Argolic, A. sinus, Plin.; A. urbes, Virg.*—II. *Meton. poet. for Grecian, Ov.; A. decus, i. e. Ulysses, Cic. poet.*

ARGOLICUS, a, um (Ἀργώ). *Of or belonging to the ship Argo, A. navis, as a constellation, Cic.*

ARGOLIS, idis, f. (Αργολίς). *Argolis. I. Adj.: Argive, A. Alcimene, Ov.*—II. *Subst. (sc. terra): A district of Peloponnesus, Mel.; Plin.*

ARGONAUTÆ, arum, m. (Ἀργοναυτᾶι). *The Argonauts, Val. Flac.; Plin.; Hyg.*

ARGONAUTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Argonauts. Argonautica, the title of a poem by Valerius Flaccus, the subject of which is the Argonautic expedition.*

ARGOS. See ARGĪ.

ARGŌUS, a, um (Ἀργῶος). *Of or belonging to the ship Argo, or to the Argonautic expedition, Prop*

ARGUTATOR.

ARGŪMENTATIO, ōnis, f. (argumentor). I. *In Rhet.: A reasoning, argumentation, a. est explicatio argumenti, Cic.; perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, Id.*—II. *Meton.: A proof, etiamne in tam perspicua rebus a. quærenda est, Cic.*

ARGŪMENTOR, i v. dep. (argumentum). I. *To adduce proof, confirm by argument, prove, evince, æque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, a. soleo, Cic.; nec jure an injuria cæsi sint, a. refert, Liv.; a. de voluntate alcijs, to prove, show how any one is disposed, Cic.*—II. *To adduce any thing as a proof, atque ego illa non argumentabor, Cic.; multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentatur, Liv.*

ARGŪMENTŌSUS, a, um. *Rich in matter, substance, or contents, a. opus, Quint.*

ARGŪMENTUM, i, n. (arguo). I. *That from which any thing can be proved, a proof, argument, mark, sign, reason, a. est ratio, quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem, Cic.; exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere conatur, Id.; Massiliensium factum mihi argumento est, serves ne for proof, is to me a proof, Id.; argumento sit clades Romana, Liv.; a. ingens caritatis, a proof, sign, mark, Tac.; fabulæ novæ quid habent argument, nisi ut emas, &c., what else do they show, mean, but, &c., Cic.*—II. *Esp. A) In works of art (in the widest sense, including speeches): The materials, contents, matter, subject, occurrence, story, &c., of any representation of art, argumentum plura significat; nam et fabulæ ad actum scenicarum compositæ argumenta dicuntur, et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus: Argumentum, inquit, tale est, &c., Quint.; tragici poetæ quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, Cic.; Livius Andronicus ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, to compose a whole piece on one subject, Liv. Of works of the imitative arts: ex eborè diligentissime perfecta a. erat in valvis, Cic.; vetus a. in tela deducitur, Or.*—B) *In the language of Philosophy: A conclusion, syllogism, Cic.*

ARGŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 (ἀργῶ, white). *To give to understand, point out, affirm, show, prove. I. Gen.: speculatores, non legatos veuisse arguebat, Liv. Mid.: laudibus arguitur viro vinous Homerus, shonos or betrays himself, Hor. Of things: degenere animos timor arguit, shons, Virg.; and Mid.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, shons uself, Ov.*—II. *Esp. a) In Law: qu. To assert or affirm any one as guilty, to accuse, inform against, impeach, indict, si coram eum a. vellent, Liv.; reos, ne apud præfectum urbis arguerentur, apud prætorum detulit, Tac. With gen.: a. criminis, Tac.; a. furti, Pbædr.; a. repetundarum, Tac. With de: quæri oportet de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, Cic. b) Meton. Of things: To accuse, censure, nec ea culpa, quam arguo, omnium Albanorum est, Liv.; tribuni plebis arguunt in C. Cæsare regni voluntatem, Vell.*

ARGUS, i, m. (Ἄργος). *Argus. 1. A hundred-eyed monster, who watched Io, Ov. 2. The builder of the ship Argo, Val. Flac.*

ARGUS, a, um, for Argivus, Plaut.

ARGŪTATIO, ōnis, f. *A creaking noise, Catull.*

ARGŪTATOR, ōris, m. *A subtle disputant, Gell.*

ARGUTE.

ARGUTE, *adv.* (argutus). I. *Shrewdly, acutely, ingeniously*, Cic.—II. *Slyly, cunningly*, Plaut.

ARGUTÆ, arum (argutus). I. *That which produces a strong effect upon the senses, any thing lively, expressive, speaking, or vigorous*, a digitorum, a quicquid motus of the fingers; Cic.; or guttas vultus, Plin.; tam artifices a, the notes (of the nightingale), Id.—II. *Fig.* A) *Ingenuity, subtility, witiness, acuteness*, Demosthenes nihil argutis Hyperidi cedit, Cic.—B) *In a bad sense: Craft, slyness, cunning, nihil est, quod illi* (Græci) non persequantur suis argutis, Cic.; importuna atque audax argutia, Gell.

ARGUTO, are. *To prattle*, a. senci aliquid, Prop. ARGÜTOR, I v. dep. (argutus). I. *To prattle, chatter*, Plaut.—II. *To talk pertly, shrewdly*, Plaut.—III. *To make a noise with the feet; of a fuller, to stamp*, Tit. ap. Non.

ARGÜTULUS, s, um, *dim.* (argutus). I. *Somewhat talkative*, famula s., App.—II. *Somewhat ingenious or subtle*, admonitu tuo perfecti sume argutulos libros, Cic.

ARGÜTUS, a, um, I. *Part. of arguo*.—II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Producing a strong effect upon the senses. Lively, sharp, clear, loud, and the like*, oculi nimis a., *lively, eloquent, speaking*, Cic.; a. caput, *morable*, Virg.; a. hirundo, *twittering*, Id.; a. cicada, *shrill*, Mart.; a. ilex, *whispering, rustling*, Id. *Poet.*: *An epithet of musicians and poets*, Hor.; Mart.; a. forum, *noisy*, Ov.; a. odor, *penetrating, sharp, pungent*, Plin. 2) *Meton.*: *Verbose, talkative, prating, literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus mittas*, Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Intellectually: Sharp, ingenious, acute, subtle, witty, quick, quis illo* (Catone) *in sententiis argutor?* Cic.; a. orator, Id.; a. dicta, Id. 2) *In a bad sense: Sly, cunning, crafty, a. meretrix*, Hor. 2) *In the language of augurs: Plain, demonstrative, distinct, sunt qui vel argutissima hæc exta esse dicant*, Cic.; a. omen, Prop.

ARGYRASPI, idis (ἀργύρασις). *A soldier with a shield covered with plates of silver*, Liv.; Curt.; Just.

ARGYRIPA or ARGYRIPPA, æ, f. (Ἀργυρίππα). *Argyripa, a town of Apulia, called also Arpi*, Virg.

ARIA, æ, f. (Ἀρία). *Aria, a province of the Persian empire, to the east of Parthia, and north of the great desert of Carmania. It answers to the eastern part of Khorassan, and the west and northwest part of Afghanistan*, Plin.

ARIADNA, æ, or es, f. (Ἀριάδνη). *Ariadne, daughter of Minos, king of Crete*, Ov.

ARIADNÆUS, a, um (Ἀριάδναϊος). *Of or belonging to Ariadne*, Ov.

ARICIA, æ, f. *Aricia, an ancient city of Latium, near which was a grove and temple of Diana, who was worshipped here with barbarous customs. It is now Riccia*.

ARICINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aricia. A regio*, Mart. *Subst.* Aricini, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Aricia*, Liv.

ARIDITAS, atis, f. (aridus). I. *Dryness, aridity, omnem humorem absorbens sriditatem ampliat*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *Anything dry or arid*, Pall.

ARIDULUS, a, um (aridus). *Somewhat dry*, Catull.

ARISTARCHUS.

ARIDUS [contr. aridus, Lucil.], a, um (sreo). I. A) *Dry, arid, a. folia*, Cic.; terra a., Plin. *Subst.*, aridum, i, n., *Dry land, a dry place, aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi*, Cæs.; longas naves to aridum subduxerat, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *As of dry things: a sonus* (as when one breaks dry wood), Lucr.; a. fragor, Virg. 2) *Lean, meagre, poor, penurious, a. crura*, Ov. 3) *Poet.*: *Making dry, drying up, a. sitis*, Lucr.; a. calor, Id.; a. febris, Virg.—II. *Fig.* A) *Of speech: Dry, poor, jejune, genus sermonis a.*, Cic.; a. narratio, Quint.; aridissimi libri, Tac.; also of an orator, a. orator, Quint.; a. rhetores, Sen.; a. magister, Quint.—B) *Ignorant, pueri a.*, Sæet.—C) *Araricious, a. pater*, Ter.

ARIES, ietis, m. (ἄρῖας, compare ἄρῖν, Sanscr. v a r ā h a). I. *A ram*, Varr.; Plin.; *n sign of the zodiac called the Ram*, Hyg.—II. *A battering-ram, quamvis muram aries percusserit*, Cic. 2) *Fig.*: *ex quo a. ille subjicitur in vestris actionibus, support*, Cic.—C) *A kind of shark*, Plin.

ARIETARIUS, a, um (aries). *Of or belonging to a battering-ram, a. machina*, Vitr.

ARIETATIO, onis, f. (aries). *A butting, after the manner of rams*, Sen.

ARIETINUS, a, um (aries). I. *Of or belonging to a ram, a. ungula*, Plin.—II. A) *Like a ram's head, a. cicero*, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: *Ambiguous (from the divergent horns of the ram), a. oraculum*, Gell.

ARIETO, I v. a. and n. (aries). *To butt, as a ram; to strike in a vehement manner, quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras ades arietat?* Plaut.; arietata inter se arma, Sen.; a. in portas, Virg.; arietare inter se, *to engage in battle*, Sen.; arietare in aliqua re, *to run or strike against*, Id.

ARIMASPI, orum, m. (Ἀριμασπί). *The Arimaspi, a people in the north of Scythia*, Plin.

ARIMINENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ariminum, A. ager*, Plin. *Subst.*, Ariminenses, ium, *The inhabitants of Ariminum*, Cic.

ARIMINUM, i, n. *Ariminum, a town of Umbria, now Rimini*, Cic.; Plin.

ARIOBARZANES, is, n. (Ἀριοβαρζάνης). *Ariobarzanes. 1. The name of several kings of Cappadocia. 2. The name of several kings of Pontus*, Cic.

ARIOLA, ARIOLATIO, &c. See HARIOL.

ARION (Ἄριον), onis, m. (Ἀρίων). *Arion. 1. A celebrated player on the cithara, of Methymna in Lesbos, saved by a dolphin*, Cic.; Ov. 2. *A horse presented by Neptune to Adrastus*, Prop.

ARIONIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Arion. A. lyra*, Ov.

ARIOVISTUS, i, m. *Ariovistus, a king of a Germanic people in the time of Caesar*, Cæs.

ARISBA, æ, or -E, es, f. (Ἀρισβή). *Arisba. 1. A town of Troas*, Virg. 2. *A town of Lesbos*, Mel.

ARISTA, æ, f. (*akin to Germ. Aehre, Engl. ear*). I. *The beard of an ear of corn*, Cic.; Varr.; Ov.—II. *Meton.* 1) *An ear of corn*, Ov.; also ear of spikenard, Id. *Hence, 2) Poet. for Summer*, Claud.

ARISTÆUS, i, m. (Ἀριστᾶϊος). *Aristæus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, father of Actæon*, Virg.; Cic.

ARISTARCHÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristarchus; hence, subst., Aristarchei, orum, m., The followers of A., a severe critic*, Varr.

ARISTARCHUS, i, m. (Ἀριστάρχους). *Aris-*

tarchus, a famous critic of Alexandria, Cic. Appell. for a critic, orationes meae, quarum tu A. es, Cic.

ARISTIDES, is, m. (Ἀριστέδης). *Aristides* 1. An Athenian famous for his love of justice, contemporary with Themistocles. 2. A painter of Thebes, contemporary with Apelles, Plin. 3. A celebrated Greek rhetorician, born A. D. 117. 4. The author of the most valuable treatise on music that has come down to us. 5. A poet, who wrote a licentious poem entitled *Milena*.

ARISTIPPEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristippus, illud Aristippeum* contempere, Cic.

ARISTIPPUS, i, m. (Ἀριστίππος). *Aristippus, a philosopher of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect, Cic.; Hor.*

ARISTYUS, a. *Aristius, a Roman family name, A. Fuscus, a poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, friend of Horace, Hor.*

ARISTO, ōnis, m. (Ἀρίστων). *Aristo, a philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno, Cic.*

ARISTOGITON, ōnis, m. (Ἀριστογυῖτων). *Aristogiton, an Athenian who, together with Harmodius, overthrew the dominion of the Pisistratidae, Cic.*

ARISTOLOCHIA, æ, f. (ἀριστολοχία). *A plant said to be useful in child-birth, Aristolochy, heart-wort, birth-wort, Cic.; Plin.*

ARISTONEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristo, Aristonæan, A. vitia, Cic.*

ARISTONICUS, i, m. (Ἀριστόνικος). *Aristonicus, a natural son of King Eumenes, vanquished by the consul M. Perperna, Flor.; Vell.; Just.*

ARISTOPHĀNES, is, m. (Ἀριστοφάνης). *Aristophanes*. 1. A celebrated comic poet of Athens in the time of Socrates, Cic.; Hor. 2. A celebrated grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, tutor to the critic Aristarchus, Cic.

ARISTOPHĀNEUS or -IUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the poet Aristophanes, Aristophanic, A. anapestus, Cic.*

ARISTOTĒLES, is, or, i, m. (Ἀριστοτέλης). *Aristotle*. 1. A celebrated Greek philosopher, native of Stagira in Macedonia, pupil of Plato, tutor to Alexander the Great, founder of the Peripatetic sect. 2. A guest of Cicero, Cic.

ARISTOTĒLEUS or -IUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian, A. vis, Cic.; A. ratio, Id.; A. Topica, Id.*

ARISTOXENUS, i, m. (Ἀριστοξένος). *Aristoxenus, a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle, Cic.*

ARITHMETICA, æ, and -E, es, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη). *Arithmetic, the science of numbers, Sen.; Plin.*

ARITHMETICUS, a, um (ἀριθμητικός). *Arithmetical, a. ratio, Vitruvius. Subst., Arithmetica, orum, n., Arithmetic, in arithmetics satis exercitatus, Cic.*

ARIUS, i, m. *Arius, a river of Aria, now Herirood, Plin.; called also Arias, Amm.*

ARIUS, i, m. (Ἀρείος). *Arius, a well-known heretic, Prud.*

ARIUSIAN, a, um. *Ariusian, of the district Arisia, in Chios, A. vina, Virg.*

ARMA, ōrum [gen. pl. armum, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or.], n. (allied to APQ, ars, artus; hence, prop., any thing joined to, fitted on, another; hence), *Armor, instruments, tools, implements. I. Gen.: Thus, agricultural implements, Ov.; Virg.; the uten-*

sils of bakers, Virg.; the equipment and rigging of a ship (as the masts, oars, sails, cables, &c.), Id.; scissors for cutting the hair, Mart.; a wing as an instrument for flying, Ov.—II. A) 1) Esp.: Military equipage, arms, as well generally as for defence (defensive armor, opp. tela), o. alia ad legendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.; a. capere, Id.; a. sumere, Id.; vocare ad a., Id.; concitare ad a., Cæs.; descendere ad a., Id.; aptare a., Liv.; induere a., Id.; decernere armis, Cic.; esse in armis, Cæs.; arma virique, to denote all men able to bear arms, a. virtute ad bella pollicentes, Liv.; per a., per viros late stragem dederit, Id. 2) Meton. a) Soldiers, troops, nostro supplicio liberum Romana a., Liv.; nulla usquam apparuerunt a., Id.; auxilia a., auxiliares, Ov. b) War, quorum (armorum) exitus semper incerti, Cic.; nihil tam fugisse quam a. civilia, Id.; ab externis a. otium erat, Liv.; a. inferre Italiae, Nep. Poet. for Combat, fight, Virg.—B) Fig.: Arms, preservatives, protecting means, posse se facile armis prudentiæ tueri atque defendere, Cic.; aptissimas suot a. senectutis artes, &c., Id.

ARMĀMENTA, orum, n. (arma). *Implements, tools; esp. of ships, the tackling, omnia coute a. locans, Cic.; quum omnis Gallicis a. vibus spes in velis a. que consisteret, Cæs.; Liv.; a. vinearum, poles, props, Plin.*

ARMĀMENTĀRIUM, ii, n. (armamentum). *I. An armory, ex a. vibus sacris a. que publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic.—II. The equipment and rigging of a ship, tackling, Plin.*

ARMĀRIUM, ii, n. (arma). *A chest for arms or tools, a safe, cupboard, closet, Cic.*

ARMĀTŪRA, æ, f. (armo). *I. Armor, equipment, a. varia pedatus et equitatus, Cic.; Numidæ levis armaturæ, Cæs.—II. Meton. A) Armed soldiers, nostra levis a., Cic.*

ARMĀTUS, ō, um (armo). *I. Part. of armo.—II. Adj. A) Gen.: Provided, furnished, equipped with any thing, classes a., Virg. 1) a) Esp.: Furnished with arms, or with things serving for arms, equipped, armed, in arms, multitudine a., Liv.; armata millia cœorum, a hundred thousand armed men, Cæs.; urbs a. muris, fortified, defended, Cic. Poet.: a. anni, years of war, Sil. b) Subst., armati, Armed men, persons bearing arms, omnia loca multitudine armatorum completa, Cæs. 2) Fig.: Armed, armati animis, Cic.*

ARMĀTUS, ūs, m. (armo). *I. Armor, equipment (found only in the abl. sing.), haud dispari a., Liv.; Cretico maxime a., Id.—II. Meton.: Men bearing arms, soldiers, magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Brutis, et omni gravitate a. hear-armed soldiers, Liv.*

ARMĒNIA, æ, f. (Ἀρμενία). *Armenia, a country of Asia, divided into Armenia major (to the east; now Ezeroum, Kars, Van, and Erivan) and minor (to the west; now answering to the country east and south of the city of Sirras, as far as the Euphrates and Taurus), Plin.; Cic.*

ARMĒNICUS, a, um (Ἀρμενικός). *Armenian, A. bellum, Plin.; A. triumphus, Id.; A. malum, or simply Armeniacum, an apricot, Col.*

ARMĒNIUS, ū, um, I. *Armenian, A. reges, Cic.; A. tigres, Virg.—II. Subst. A) Armenius ii, m., An Armenian, Ov.—B) Armēniū, ii, n., 1) (sc. pigmentum) Ultramarine, a beautiful blue*

color made of an Armenian stone, Varr. 2) (sc. pomum) *An apricot*, Col.

ARMENTALIS, e. *Belonging to a herd, a. equæ, trained up for breeding*, Virg.

ARMENTARIUS, a, um (armentum). *Belonging to a herd, a. morbi*. Sol. Subst., Armentarius, ii, m., *A neat-herd, herdsman*, Varr.

ARMENTUM, i, n. (contr. for aramentum, from arō). I. *Plough-cattle* [but jumentum, contr. for jumentum, from jugum, draught-cattle]; mostly in the plur.: greges armentorum, Cic.; Liv. *In the sing.*: præ se armentum agens, Liv.; a. ægrota in agris, Hor.—II. Meton.: *Of horses and other large animals*, Virg.; Plin. *Of stags*, Virg.; a. immania Neptuni, of sea-monsters, Id. *A herd or drove, in gen.*, multa æ. equorum boumque, Plin.

ARMIFER, æra, erum (arma, fero). *Bearing arms, armed*, Ov.; *an epithet of Minerva*, Id.

ARMIGER, æra, erum (arma, gero). I. *Bearing arms, armed*, pennigerum, non a. corpus, Att.; a. deus, i. e. *Mars, the god of war*, Sil. *Poet.*: a. bumus, producing armed men, Prop.; a. sulcus, the same, Claud. Subst.: *An armed person, cum pœcis armigeris*, Curt.—II. *Bearing the arms of another person; subst., An arm-or-bearer*, Thoactes a. regis, Ov.; a. Jovis, i. e. *the eagle*, Id. *Hence, meton.*: *A cider, abctior*, Sergius a. Catilina, Cic.

ARMILLA, æ, f. dim. (armus). I. *An armet, bracelet*, Cic.; Plaut. *As a military badge: manipulum armillis donavit*, Liv.—II. *An iron ring*, Vitr.

ARMILLATUS, a, um (armilla). I. *Ornamented with an armet*, Suet.—II. *Ornamented with a collar or necklace*, Prop.

ARMILUSTRUM, i, n. *A place at Rome, where the Romans used once a year to sacrifice under arms, and to consecrate their weapons*, Liv. *This festival was called Armilustrum*, Varr.

ARMINIUS, ii, m. *Arminius, a celebrated German chief, who defeated Varus*, Vell.; Tac.; Flor.

ARMIPOTENS, entis (arma, potens). *Powerful in arms, warlike*, Virg.; Stat.

ARMISÓNUS, a, um (arma, sono). *Resounding with arms*, Virg.

ARMO, i v. a. (arma). *To equip, provide with necessaries*. I. Gen.: quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, Cæs.; muri propugnaculisque armabantur, Liv.; a. thecæm calamis, to provide, Mart.—II. Esp.: *To equip, provide with arms, to arm*. A) Prop.: quum in pace multitudinem armarit, Cic.; eos armandos curat, Cæs.; ut quemque casus armaverat, Sall.—B) Fig.: *To arm, equip, sese armare eloquentia*, Cic.; dexteram patris in filiam armavit, Liv.; Claudii sententia consules armabant in tribunos, put into a passion, provoked, Id.

ARMORICÆ CIVITATES [Arêmoricæ, Aua.] (Celtic, from ar, on, near; and môr, the sea). *A name given to the states on the northwest coast of Gaul, from the Ligeris to the Sequana, now Bretagne, and a part of Normandy*, Cæs.

ARMUS, i, m. (ἀρμυ from ἄρμ), *a joining*. *The shoulder-blade, the forequarter; mostly of animals* [of man, humerus], Plin.; Ov. *The shoulder of the human body*, Virg.; poet. also, the human arm, Luc.; the side, flank, of animals, Virg.

ARNE, Æs, f. (Ἄρνη). *Arne, a town of Bœotia*, Stat.

ARNIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to the river Arnus*, A. tribus, most distant from Rome, Liv.

ARNÖBIVS, ii, m. *Arnobius, a native of Africa, and father of the Church in the time of the Emperor Diocletian*.

ARNUS, i, m. (Ἄρνος). *The Arnus, a river of Etruria, now Arno*, Plin.

ARO, i v. a. (ἀρῶν). *To plough, till*. I. Prop.: terram a, Varr.; ager non semel aratus, Cic. Absol.: fodere aut a, Sen.; tempus araudi, Virg.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: *To carry on the business of agriculture, to live by tillage*, civis Romani qui arant in Sicilia, i. e. cultivate, farm the public lands, Cic.; quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant, Sall.—B) Poet.: *To plough the main, i. e. sail through*, a. æquor, aquas, Ov. *Of wrinkles which spread over the body like furrows*, Id.

ARÖMA, ätis, n. (ἀρώμα). *Spice*, Col.

ARÖMÄTTES, æ, m. (ἀρωματίτης). *A vinum, aromatic wine, hippocras*, Plin.

ARPI, örüm, m. *Arpi, a town of Apulia, also called Argyrips*, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

ARPINAS, ätis. *Of or belonging to Arpinum; A. fundus*, Cic.; A. aquæ, Id. Subst., Arpinates, ium, *The inhabitants of Arpinum*, Cic.

ARPINUM, i, n. *Arpinum, a town of Latium, birth-place of Cicero and Marius, now Arpino*, Cic.; Liv.

ARPINUS, s, um. I. *Of Arpi*, Liv. Subst., Arpini, *The inhabitants of Arpi*, Liv.—II. *Of Arpinum*, A. chartæ, i. e. *the writings of Cicero*, Mart.

ARRECTUS, s, um. I. *Part. of arrigo*.—II. Adj., Prop.: *Raised; hence, steep, precipitous, pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita strrectiora sunt*, Liv.

AR-RÉPO (ad, repo), psi, ptum, 3 v. n. *To creep to or toward*. I. Prop.: mus a. ad columbaria, Varr.; rubetæ a. foribus, Plin.—II. Fig.: *To steal softly to or toward*, a. leniter in speni, Hor.

ARREPTANS, antis (arrepo). *Creeping to or toward*, arreptantibus Satyris, Plin.

ARRHA, æ, f., and ARRHÄBO (also without aspiration, ARRA and ARRABO), önis, m. and f. (ἀρραβών). I. *An earnest, token, pledge, arrhabo*, Plaut.; Ter.; ironic., arrha mortis, money given to physicians, Plin.—II. Fig.: hunc arrhabonem amoris a me accipe, Plaut.

ARRHABO, önis. *See the preceding article.*

ARRIA, æ, f. *Arria, the wife of Pætus, famous for her greatness of soul*, Tac.

AR-RIDÖO, risi, risum, 2 v. n. (ad, rideo). I. *To laugh or smile at or on any thing, esp. with approbation, and when one answers in conversation; absol. or with a dat., less frequently with an acc., leniter arrides Scipio*, Cic. *With dat.*: notis familiariter a, Liv. *With acc.*: video quid arriseris, Id.—II. Meton. A) *Of things: To please, be agreeable*, illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, Cic.—B) *To bear any one good-will, be well-affected toward any one*, Lucr.

AR-RÏGO (adr), exi, ectum, 3 v. a. (ad, rego). *To raise, erect*. I. Prop.: leo comas arrexit, Virg.; a. aures, to prick up (opp. demittere), Plaut.—II. Fig.: *To stir up, arouse, excite, animare*, eos oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall.; omnes reliquæ belli arrectæ, roused, Id.; a. animos alcjs, to spur on, encourage, incite, Sall.; Liv.; Virg.

AR-RIPIO (adr.), ip̄i, eptum, 3 (ad, rapio). *To draw or take any thing quickly to one's self, to catch or snatch at.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: quum monum Commii arripisset, Hirt.; arma, quae possent, arripuit, Cæs.; cultro arrepto, Liv.; a. castra, to attack, Virg.; a. naves, to take forcible possession of, Tac. Poet.: a. terram velis, to gain the shore, Virg.—B) Esp. in Law: *To drag one to a court of justice, ad questionem ipse abreptus est, Cic.;* consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv.—II. Fig. A) *To catch hold of, seize, acquire, comprehend (quickly, with zeal), a. sibi cognomen ex Æliorum imaginibus, Cic.;* a. libenter facultatem lædendi, Id.—B) Poet.: *To attack any one with abusive language, to inveigh against, censure, a. primores populi, Hor.*

ARRISIO (adr.), ònis, f. (arrideo). *A smiling upon, a approving, interpellatio aut a., Auct. Her.*

ARRISOR (adr.), òris, m. (arrideo). *One who smiles on another with approbation, a flatterer, Sen.*

ARRÖDO, òsi, òsum, 3 v. a. (ad, rodo). *To gnaw or nibble at any thing, arrosio clipeis, Plin.—II. Fig.: To impair, hurt, reipublicam a., Cic.*

ARRÖGANS, autis. I. Part. of arrego.—II. Adj.: *Presumptuous, arrogant, haughty, Cic.; Tac. Compar., pigris a., Quint.*

ARRÖGANTER (adr.), adv. *Presumptuously, arrogantly, proudly, Cic.; Cæs.; Tac. Compar., Suet.*

ARRÖGANTIÄ, æ, f. (arrego). I. *Presumption, arrogance, haughtiness, omnis a. odiosa est, Cic.;* avaritia et a., præcipua validorum vitis, Tac.—II. *Obstacity, pertinacity, Liv.*

ARRÖGATIO, ònis, f. (arrego). *A solemn adoption of one that is of age, Gell.*

AR-RÖGO, 1 v. a. (ad, rogo). I. *To ask or inquire of, Plaut.—II. To procure to one's self or another any thing (foreign), to add to one's self or another.* A) Prop. 1) Polit. t. t.: *To add one official to another, to associate him with another, huic (cosuli) dictatorem arrogari haud decorum visum est, Liv.* 2) *In Law t. t.: Solemnly to adopt as a child one that is of age, Gell.—B) Fig. 1) To procure, acquire any thing for any one, chartis pretium quotus arroget aonus, Hor.; fortuna laudem et decus arrogavit, Id.; oibilib non arroget armis, claims every thing by right of arms, Id.* 2) *To usurp, assume, arrogate to one's self any thing that is not our own, or that is undue, Cic.; Sall.*

ARROSOR, òris, m. (arrodo). *One who gnaws at any thing, a nibbler, consumer, stultorum divitum a., Sen.*

ARS, tis, f. (*APÖ, ἀρτώ, artus). *The faculty of joining or uniting any thing, corporal or spiritual, property or skillfully; Skill, dexterity, art, ability.* I. Prop.: *Skill or faculty of the mind or body that shows itself in performing any work; Trade, profession, art, science, gubernatoris a., Cic.;* a. disserendi, dialectics, Id.; a. rhetorica, rhetoric, Quint.; a. musica, Plin.; artes urbanae, i. e. jurisprudence and eloquence, Liv.; artes persequi, Id.; artibus infici, Id.—II. Meton. A) 1) *A collection of rules belonging to an art or science; Theory, system, non omnia, quæcumque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad præcepta esse revocanda, to be reduced to rules or theories of art, Cic.*

—B) *Poet. concr. 1) A piece or work of art, divite me artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor.* 2) *artes, The Muses, artium chorus, Phædr.—C) 1) Subjective: Art, skill, address (in good or bad sense), qui artis bonas famam querit, Sall.* 2) *In a bad sense: capti eadem arte sunt quæ ceperant Fabios, Liv.;* Cythereas novas artes versat, Virg.; malæ artes, bad qualities, Tac.

ARSACES, is, m. (Ἀρσάκης). *Arsaces, the first king of Parthia, Just.; his successors, Arsácide, srum, m., Tac.; Luc.*

ARSACIDÆ, arum, m. See **ARSACES**.

ARSAMOSATA, æ, f. *Arsamosata, a strongly fortified city in Armenia Major, now Shemskaï, Tac.; Plin.*

ARSENICUM, i, n. (ἀρσενικόν or ἀρρηνικόν). *Arsenic, orpiment, Plin.*

ARSIA, æ, m. *Arsia, a river of Istria, forming the boundary between Upper Italy and Illyricum, now Arsa a. Plin.*

ARSIA SILVA. *A forest of Etruria, Liv.*

ARSINÖE, ës, f. (Ἀρσινόη). I. *Arsinoe, the daughter of Ptolemæus Lagi and Berenice, wife of King Lysimachus, afterward of her brother Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Just.—II. The daughter of Lysimachus, first wife of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Plin.—III. A daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes, sister of Cleopatra, Hirt.—IV. One of the Hyades, Hyg.—V. The name of several towns: 1. In Lower Egypt, Plin. 2. In Cyrenaica, Mel. 3. In Cilicia, Plin.*

ARSINÖETICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Arsinoe in Cilicia, A. aqua, Plin.*

ARSINÖEUM, i, n. *The monument of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemæus Philadelphus, Plin.*

AR-SIS, is, f. (ἀρσις). *Metr.: The elevation of the voice (opp. thesis); in pure Latin, sublatia, M. Cap.; Graecim.*

ARSUS, a, um, part. of ardeo.

ARTABANUS, i, m. *Artabanus. 1. Son of Hystaspes, and brother of Darius, Nep.: Just. 2. A king of Parthia, of the family of the Arsacide, Tac.; Just.*

ARTATUS or **ARCTATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of arto.—II. Adj. (prop. drawn together, contracted; hence), Narrow; and of time, short, a. potius, Lucan; artati temporis spatium, Vell.*

ARTAXATA, æ, f., and orurn, n. (Ἀρτάξατα). *Artaxata, the later capital of Armenia Major, the ruins of which are now called Ardashaï, Tac.; Juv.*

ARTAXERNES, is, m. (Ἀρταξέρης). *Artaxerxes, the name of several kings of Persia, Nep.; Just.*

ARTE or **ARCTE**, adv. *Narrowly, tightly, closely, a continentur trabes, Cæs.; quam artissime ire, Cic.;* artissime diligere aliquem, very vehemently, most dearly, Plin.

ARTEMIS, idis, f. (*Ἀρτεμις). *The Greek name of Diana, Plin.*

ARTEMISIA, æ, f. (Ἀρτεμισία). *Artemisia. 1. A queen of Halicarnassus, who accompanied Xerxes in his expedition against Greece. 2. The wife of Mausolus, king of Caria, who erected to his memory the famous Mausoleum, Gell.*

ARTEMISIUM, ii, n. (Ἀρτεμισιον). *Artemisium. I. A tract of country on the northern coast of Eubœa.—II. A promontory of Caria, near the Gulf of Glaucus, Plin.*

ARTEMON, ònis, m. (ἀρτέμων). I. *A small*

ARTERIA.

sail, Isid. —II. *The pulley of a crane, or the like, Vitr.*

ARTERIA, æ, f. [*plur. arteria, orum, n., Lucr.*] (ἀρτηρία). I. *The windpipe, Plin.; and as consisting of two parts, we find it also in the plur., Auct Her.; Suet.* —II. *An artery, Cic.*

ARTHRITICUS, a, um (ἀρθριτικός). *Gouty, afflicted with the gout or podagra, Cic.*

ARTHRITIS, idis, f. (ἀρθριτις). *Distemper in the joints, gout (in pure Lat. articularis morbus), Vitr.*

ARTICULĀRIS, e (articulus). I. *Belonging to the joints, articular, a. morbus, the gout, articular disease, Plin.; Suet.* —II. *A Gramm. t. t.: Of the nature of an article, a. pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc.*

ARTICULĀTIM, adv. (articulus). *Limb by limb, joint by joint, piecemeal. I. Prop.: membra (pueri) a. dividit, old Poet in Cic.* —II. *Fig. Of speech: Articulatedly, clearly, distinctly, Cic.*

ARTICULĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (articulus). *A Botan. t. t. I. Apuntting forth fresh knots, Plin.* —II. *A defect in vine-shoots, Plin.*

ARTICŪLO, l v. a. (articulus; *prop., to joint, divide into joints; hence, fig.) To pronounce distinctly, to articulate, a. voces, Lucr.*

ARTICŪLŌSUS, a, um (articulus). *Full of joints. I. Prop. Of plants: Knotty, full of knots, a. radix, Plin.* —II. *Fig. Of speech: Full of members, dismembered, i. e. full of minute divisions and subdivisions, Quint.*

ARTICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (artus). *A small member uniting several parts of the body, A joint of trees or plants, a. knot. I. Prop. A) nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin.; hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, Id.; (alces) crura sine nodis articulisque habent. Cæs.; articulorum dolores, a pain in the joints, pain of the gout, Cic.; Cels. Poet.: macies auxerit articulos, i. e. had made visible several of the joints, Ov. Of plants: tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum, Cic.; ante quam seges in articulum eat, gets joints, articulations, or knots, Col.—B) Meton. 1) Of mountains: articuli montium, the hills joining several mountains, Plin. 2) Gen. for artus: A limb, member of the human body, Lucr. Hence also for a finger, Prop. Prop.: molli articulo tractare alqm, gently, tenderly, Quint. 3) Of space: A point, stations (siderum) in mediis latitudinibus articulis, Plin. —II. Fig.: A division, part, member. A) 1) Of speech: continuatio verborum articulis distincta, Cic. 2) Esp. in Gramm.: An article, Quint.—B) Of time: A point of time, moment, in ipso a. temporis, at the critical moment, in the very moment, Cic.; in articulo rerum, Curt.—C) Of other things: A step, degree, point, per eosdem articulos, degrees of dignity, Suet.*

ARTIFEX, icis (ars, facio), adj. and subst. I. Adj.: *Skillful, ingenious, in an active or passive sense. A) Act.: Skilled, skillful, experienced, clever in any thing, miles decollandi a., Suet.; a. saltationis, Id.; per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. Of things: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic.—B) Pass.: Made with art or skill, artificial, ingenious, quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop.; a. argutiæ, Plin. Poet. Of horses: Well-trained, Ov.—II. Subst. comm.: An artist, artificer, master; a fe-*

ARTUS.

male artist or mistress. A) Prop.: reponendarum (tegarum) a., architect, Liv.; multi a. ex Græcia venerunt, Id.; Græci dicendi artifices et doctores, rhetoricians, Cic.; quum contra talem artificem (Hortensium) dicturus essem, of an orator, Id.—B) Meton.: A master, creator, maker, framer, author, si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus a., architect, creator, Cic.; crudele artificis scelus, author, Virg.

ARTIFICIĀLIS, e (artificium). *Belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art (for which we find in Cicero artificiosus), Quint. Subst., artificialia, ium, n., Things correct as to the rules of art, Quint.*

ARTIFICIŌSE, adv. *With art, artificially, according to rules of art, illa a. digests, Cic. Superl. Auct. Her.*

ARTIFICIŌSUS, a, um (artificium). I. *Skillful, ingenious, in an act. or pass. sense. A) Act.: rhetores elegantissimi atque a., Cic.; ignis a. est natura, Id.—B) Pass.: Artificial, ingenious, utraque (venæ et arteriæ) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic.—II. Meton. In opposition to that which is natural: Artificial, factitious, ea genera diviniandi a. dicuntur, Cic.*

ARTIFICIŪM, ii, n. (artifex). I. *Employment in the exercise of an art or profession, a trade requiring art, an occupation, trade, profession, employment, art, ne opifices quidem tueri sua a. possent, Cic.; in artificio perquam tenui et levi. Id.—II. Meton. A) A collection of rules relating to an art or science (conf. Ars II., A), a theory, system, non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed a. ex eloquentia natum, Cic.; a. memoriæ, the art of memory, mnemonics.—B) In a subjective sense: Dexterity, skill, cleverness, knowledge, art, artifice, in a bad or good sense, trick, stratagem (conf. Ars II., C), simulacrum Dianæ singulari artificio perfectum, Cic.; opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam a. quodam singulari, Id.*

ARTO or ARCTO, l v. a. (artus). I. *To draw close, keep or hold close together, vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, to be bound, Plin.—II. Fig.: To narrow, shorten, limit, curtail, in præmiis, in honoribus omnia artata, curtailed, Liv.*

ARTŌCREAS, ætis, n. (ἀρτόκρεας). *A meat-pie, Pers.*

ARTŌLĀGANUS, i, m. (ἀρτολάγανον). *A bread-cake; some say, a pancake or fritter, Cic.; Plin.*

ARTOPTA, æ, m. (ἀρτόπτῆς). I. *A baker, Juv.—II. A vessel used in baking, a bread-pan, Plaut.*

ARTOPTICŪS, a, um (artopta). *A. panis, bread baked in an artopta, Plin.*

ARTOTRŌGUS, i, m. (ἀρτος, τρώγω, one who gnaws at bread). *The name of a parasite, in Plautus.*

ARTUS or ARCTUS, a, um (*ΑΡΤ, ἀρτῶν, ars, artus; *prop., joined, united in close connection; hence) Narrow, straight, tight, close, and the like. I. Prop. A) artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, Cic.; artiores silvæ, thicker, Cæs.; a. theatrura, small, Hor.; a. toga, tight, without folds, Id. In the n. subst., artura, Narrowness, a narrow space, multiplicatis in artu ordinibus, Liv.; quinquaginta volumina de an-*

imalibus collectis in artum, reduced, abridged, *Plin.*—B) *Meton.*: Fast, close, me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, a deep or profound sleep, Cic.; arctissima teuebæ, a very thick darkness, Suet.—II. *Fig. A* Close, artior colligatio est societatis propinquo, Cic.—B) *Scanty, sparing, straitened, hard, a. commeatu, smull, scanty, Liv.*; Tac.; thus, a. res, necessitous, distressed, Ov.; Tac.; artior spes squæ manantis, Col.

ARTUS, uum, pl. m. [a second form, artua, n., *Plaut.*] (ἀρῦ, ἀρῦα, ἀρῦρον). I. A) A commixture by which several parts of the body are connected, a joint, molles artus, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) Limbs, omnibus artubus contremisco, Cic.; dolor artuum, Id. 2) Of plants: Brauchas, tendrils, *Plin.*—II. *Fig.* (muscular power or strength in the joints; hence in gen.) Strength, artus sapientiæ, Q. Cic.

ARULA, æ, f. dim. (ara). I. A little altar, ante hosce deos erant arule, Cic.—II. With the Campanians, A heap of earth round an elm-tree, *Plin.*

ARUNDINÆCEUS (har.), a, um (arundo). Like a reed, a. folium, *Plin.*

ARUNDINÆTUM (har.), i, n. (srundo). A bed of reeds or canes, *Cat.*; *Plin.*

ARUNDINÆUS, a, um (arundo). I. Of or belonging to reeds or canes, a. silva, *Virg.* *Poet.*: a. carmen, a pastoral song.—II. Like a reed, *Plin.*

ARUNDINŌSUS (har.), a, um (arundo). Full of reeds or canes, *Cat.*

ARUNDO, inis, f. (*Sanscr.* uṇḍ, "to flow," so that ar-undon=ad undam crescent). I. A reed or cane [thinner and taller than canna], *Cat.*; *Plin.*; *Ov.*—II. *Meton.* A) Any thing made of reed or cane; a fishing-rod, *Ov.* *Poet.*: moderator arundinis, i. e. an angler, fisherman, *Ov.*; a lined twig for catching birds, *Hor.*; *Mart.*: the shaft of an arrow, *Ov.* *Poet.*: an arrow itself, *Ov.*; *Virg.*; a pen, *Mart.*; *Pers.*: tristis a. a gloomy, severe style, *Mart.*; a reed-pipe, consisting of several tubes joined by means of wax, *Ov.*; *Virg.*; a weaver's comb, *Ov.*; a stick, cane, *Prop.*—B) In Surgery: A splint for holding together injured parts of the body, *Suet.*

ARUNS, ntis, m. Aruns (*Donaldson's* *Varro-nianus*, p. 71), an Etruscan name of younger sons, as the elder were called Lar or Lars. Thus, 1. The brother of Lucumo (*Tarquinius Priscus*), *Liv.* 2. The younger son of *Tarquinius Superbus*, *Liv.* 3. A son of *Porcenna*, *Liv.* 4. An Etruscan soothsayer, *Luc.*

ARUSPEX. See HARUSPEX.

ARVĀLIS, e (arvum). Of or belonging to arable land or corn land; hence, Fratres Arvales, a college of twelve priests, who sacrificed every year to the rural Lares, for the increase of the fruits of the fields, *Varr.*

ARVERNĪ, orum, m. Arverni, a people of Gallia Aquitania, in the present Auvergne, *Cæs.*

ARVERNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Arverni, *Arvernian*, *Plin.*

ARVINA, æ, f. I. A) Grease, fat, lard, *Virg.*—II. Arvina, a surname of the Dictator A. Cornelius Cossus, *Liv.*

ARVUM, i, n. (sc. solum). I. Arable land, corn land, a sown field, a field, prata et a., *Cic.*; Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, agriculture, *Sall.*—II. *Meton.*: Fields, meadows, a country, *Ov.*; *Hor.*; a. Neptunius,

i. e. the sea, *Virg.*; a. genitale, for partes genitales, *Virg.*

ARVUS, a, um (arvus, from arco, to plough). Belonging to or fit for ploughing, arabile, agri arvi, *Cic.*; a. uger, *Varr.*

ARX, arcis, f. (arceo). A castle, fortress, citadel, the Capitol in Rome. I. *Prop. A*) Tarento amisso, arcem tamen Livius retinuit, *Cic.*; a. Romana, *Liv.*; a. Capitolina, Id.—B) *Fig.*: A bulwark, defence, protection, castle, refuge, hæc urbs (Roma) s. omnium gentium, *Cic.*; Africa, s. omnium provinciarum, Id.—II. *Meton.*: An elevated place, an eminence, elevation, height, peak, top. A) *Prop.*: summam locum sibi legit in arce, on the highest part, *Ov.*; Paros constitit arce, Id.; Roma septem sibi muro circumdedit arces, *Virg.*; the highest part of heaven, *Ov.*; heaven, *Virg.*; *Hor.*; a. sacra, i. e. a temple on an eminence, *Hor.* B) *Fig.*: Height, pitch, pinnacle, summa laudum arces, *Sil.*; celsa mentis ab arce, *Stat.*; Ciceronem arcem tenentem eloquentiam, *Quint.*

AS, assis, m. (the Tarentinc ass, from which ass=assis), The whole as unity. I. Gen.: heres ex asse, solæ heri, *Quint.*; auferre hereditatem ex asse, entirely, the whole inheritance, *Dig.* Adv.: ex asse, or in assem, in all, entirely, *Dig.*—II. Esp.: A standard measure for weight, the unit. A) As coin: The unit, the as, divided into 12 uncia, originally a pound of copper, afterward continually decreasing in weight, quod si commionas, vlein redigatur ad assem, *Hor.*; vinctica ad assem perdere, to the last farthing, Id.; rumores unius assis æstimare, i. e. not to value at a farthing, to disdain, *Catull.*—B) As weight: A pound, *Ov.*—C) As a measure of length. 1) A foot, *Col.* 2) A juger of land, *Col.*; *Plin.*

ASARŌTUM, i, n. (ἀσάρων). A floor inlaid with mosaic-work, *Stat.*

ASBESTINUM, i, n. (sc. linum) (ἀσβέστινον). Incombustible linen-cloth, *Plin.*

ASBESTOS, i, m. (sc. lapis) (ἀσβέστος, incombustible). A kind of stone, probably an amianthus.

ASBŌLUS, i, m. (ἀσβολος, soot). Asbolus, a black, shaggy hound of Achaon, *Ov.*

ASCĀLĀBŌTES, æ, m. (ἀσκαλαβώτης). A kind of lizard, called, also, stello, *Plin.*

ASCĀLĀPHUS, i, m. (Ἀσκάλαφος). Ascalaphus, the son of Acheron and Orpheus, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal region, and was in revenge changed into an owl (bubo), *Ov.*

ASCĀLŌ, ōnis, f. (Ἀσκάλων). Ascalon, one of the chief cities of the Philistines, on the coast of Palestine, between Acotus and Gaza, now Askalan, *Mel.*; *Plin.*

ASCĀLŌNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ascalon, Ascalonian, A. cæpa, the shalot, *Col.*

ASCĀNIUS, ii, m. (Ἀσκανίος). Ascanius, a son of Aeneas and Creusa, founder of Alba Longa, *Liv.*; *Virg.*

ASCENDENS (adsc.), entis. I. Part. of ascendo.—II. A) Adj.: a machina, a climbing-machine, a storming or scaling ladder, *Vitr.*—B) In Law: Subst., ascendentes, Kindred of the ascending line, parents, grand parents, great-grand-parents (opp. descendentes, children, grand-children, great-grand children), *Dig.*

ASCENDO, ndi, usum, 3 r. n. and a. (ad, scando).

ASCENSIO.

To get up to a thing, mount up, climb, ascend; commonly with in, ad, or an acc. I. Prop.: lex peregrinam vetat in murum a., Cic.; s. in equam. Id.; a. in cœlum. Id. With ad: a. ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, Liv. With acc.: qui primi murum ascendissent, Cæs.; T. Labienum summum jugum montis a. jubet, Id.; a. cœcum, Liv. Hence, also, passively: si mons erat ascendendus, Cæs.; ascenso simul curru. Sæet. Absol.: ex locis superioribus suos ascendentes protegebant, Cæs.—II. Fig.: qui in summum locum civitatis non potuerant a., Cic.; ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, Id. With ad: a. ad honores, Id. With acc.: ex honoribus continuis familiarum unum gradum dignitatis a., Id.

ASCENSIO, ònis, f. (ascendo). An ascent. I. Prop., Plaut.: Vitr.—II. Fig.: A rising, soaring, flight, quorum (oratorum) quæ fuerit a., Cic.

ASCENSUS (adsc.), a, um, part. of ascendo.

ASCENSUS ùs, m. (ascendo). An ascending, ascent, climbing. I. A) Prop.: primos prohibere ascensu cœperunt, Cæs.; hosti ascensum difficilem præbere, Liv. In the plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Id. Of stars: a. sidorum, the rising on our hemisphere, Plin.—B) Meton. concr.: The way by which one ascends, an ascent, rise, access, ipse in oppidum noluit ascendere, quod erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic.; ædes tribunal habent et ascensum, an ascent, stair-case, Vitr.—II. A) Fig.: ad honores amplioris gradum is primus a. esto, a rising, Cic.—B) Concr.: A step, degree, in virtute multi suot ascensus, Cic.

ASCIA, æ, f. (akin to Sanscrit ac, Greek ἀξίον, ὄξυζών). I. An axe, hatchet, hoe, Cic.; Plin.; Pall.—II. Meton.: A trowel, Vitr.

ASCIBURGIUM, ii, n. Asciburgium, an ancient place, on the left bank of the Rhine, now Asburg, near Mörs, Tac.

ASCIO, are, v. a. (ascis). I. To chip, hew, or polish with the axe, Vitr.—II. To stir with a trowel, Vitr.

ASCIO, ivi, 4 v. a. (ad, scio). To take to one's self, receive any one in order to unite with him, a. socios, Virg.; asciri in societatem Germanos, Tac.; a. alqm inter comites, Id.

ASCISCO (adsc.), scivi, scitum, 3 v. a. (ad, scisco). To take, receive, admit, bring in, fetch a person or thing to one's self, for any thing (esp. by way of alliance, in any capacity, as any thing). I. Prop.: nemo, quem non ad hoc sceleris fœdus acceverit, Cic.; s. voluntarios ad spem prædæ, Liv.; plurimos cujusque generis homines asciscive dicitur, Sall.; a. alqm patronum, Cic. With in: asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv.—II. Fig.: To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adnpt. A) Conr.: a. Græcis ascita, Cic.; a. peregrinos ritus, Liv.—B) Esp. 1) To receive anything with approbation, to approve of, adopt, be pleased with, si id asciscissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. 2) a. sibi alqd, to lay claim to any thing for one's self, to arrogate, a. uni sibi eloquentiæ laudem, Tac. 3) ascitus. Of speech (qu. far-fetched, opp. to that which is natural): Strange, unnatural, affected, nativum quendam leporem, non ascitum, Nep.

ASCITUS, a, um, part. of ascio and ascisco
ASCITUS, ùs, m. (ascisco). A receiving, receipt, Cic.

ASIA.

ASCIVS, a, um (ἀσκιος). Having no shadow, a. loca. countries under the line, equinoctial countries, Plin.

ASCLEPIADES, æ, m. (Ἀσκληπιάδης). Asclepiades. 1. A physician of Prusa in Bithynia, Cic. 2. A blind Eretrian philosopher, Cic. 3. A Greek poet, the inventor of the metrum Asclepiadeum, Diom.

ASCLEPIADEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the poet Asclepiades, A. metrum, the metre invented by him, Diom.

ASCONIUS, ii, m. Asconius. Q. A. Pedianus, a Roman grammarian, born at Patavium (Padua) about B. C. 2. He wrote, among other things, a commentary on the speeches of Cicero, of which portions still remain.

ASCRA, æ, f. (Ἄσκρα). Ascra, a town of Bœotia on Mount Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod, Ov.

ASCRAEUS, a, um (Ἀσκραίος). I. Ascraean, A. nemus, Prop. Subst., ASCRAEUS, i, m., Hesiod, Ov.—II. Of Hesiod, A. carmen, i. e. rural, Virg.—III. Heliconian, A. fontes, Prop.

A-SCRIBO, psi, ptam, 3 v. a. (ad, scribo). To write in addition, to add in writing. I. Prop. A) Gen.: in altera epistola diem non ascribis, do not add the date, Cic.; Terentia saltem tibi plurimam ascribit, adds her very kind regards, Id.—B) Esp.: To write down, enter, enroll, register any one for any thing, colonos Venusium ascripserunt, Liv.—II. Fig. A) To add to, write, number, or reckon among, ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic.; a. alqm in talem numerum, Id.; unus A. Gabinus belli maritimi Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, is added, Id.; a. alqm ordinibus deorum, to enroll, Id.—B) To ascribe, attribute, impute, hoc incommmodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic.

ASCRIPTIO, ònis, f. (ascribo). An addition in writing, Cic.

ASCRIPTIVUS, a, um (ascribo). Entered in a list, enrolled, admitted, naturalized, Romulum aliosque complures, quos quasi a. cives in cœlum receptos putant, Cic.; a. servi, slaves bound to the land, who were transferred with the estate to every new master, Dig.

ASCRIPTIVUS, s, um (ascribo). Supernumerary, superadded; subst., of soldiers, Plaut.

ASCRIPTOR, òris, m. (ascribo). How who approves of any thing by his signature, a subscriber, a. legis agrariæ, Cic.

ASCRIPTUS, a, um, part. of ascribo.
ASCŪLĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Asculum, Asculanian, A. triumphus, Plin. Subst., ASCULANI, orum, m., Inhabitants of Asculum, Cic.

ASCŪLUM, i, n. Asculum, the chief town of Picenum, now Ascoli, Cic.; Cæs.; Plin.

ASDRUBAL. See HASDRUBAL.

ÆSELLA, æ, f. dim. (asioa). A little she-ass, Ov.

ÆSELLUS, i, m. dim. (asinus). I. A little or young ass, a. onustas auro, Cic.; as a constellation, Plin.—II. Meton. A) A sea-fish, perhaps a codfish or haddock, Plin.—B) Æsellus, a Roman surname, Cic.

ÆSIA, æ, f. (Ἄσία). Asia. 1. One of the three great divisions of the ancient world. 2. Asia Minor, the peninsula on the extreme west of Asia, now Anadoli. 3. The Roman province of Asia, including

the districts of Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia. 4. The district watered by the River Cæster, in the western part of Asia Minor.

ASIANE, adv. After the manner of the Asiatics, A. loqui, like the Asiatic rhetoricians, Quint.

ASIANUS, a, um ('Ασιανός). Of or belonging to the province of Asia, Asiatic, A. res, Liv. Subst., Asiani, The inhabitants of the province, Cic. In Rhetor. Oriental rhetoricians, Quint.

ASIATICUS, a, um (Asia). Asiatic, A. bellum, Cic.; A. persica, a fruit from Asia, a kind of peach, Plin. Also absol.: Asiatica, Col.; A. genus dicendi, a florid Oriental style, Cic. Subst., Asiaticus, i, m., A surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, Liv.

ASILUS, i, m. A gad-fly, horse-fly, Virg. ASINA, æ, f. 1. A she-ass, Varr.; Plin.—

II. Asina, a Roman surname; as, Cn. Scipio A., Macr.

ASINÆUS, a, um (Asine). Of or belonging to Asine, A. sius, Plin.

ASINARIUS, a, um (asinus). Of or belonging to an ass, a mola, Cat. Subst., Asinarius, ii, m., An ass-driver, Cat. Asinaria, æ, f., The title of a comedy of Plautus.

ASINE, Æs, f. ('Ασίνη). Asine. 1. A town of Messenia. 2. A town of Laconia. 3. A town in Argolis, Plin.

ASININUS, a, um. Of or belonging to an ass, a stercus, Varr.; a pullus, a young ass, Id. Meton.: a. pruna, a kind of bad plums, Plin.

ASINIUS, a, um. Asinius, a Roman family name; the most celebrated of this name was A. Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, Cic.

ASINUS, i, m. (probably from an early Greek form, ἄσινος for ἄσιν). Compare Icel. asni). An ass, Cic.; Plin. Meton.: A dull, stupid person, an ass, quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam? Cic. Hence the Fr. âne.

ASIS, idis, f., poet. for Asia. Asia, Ov.

ASIUS, s, um (Asia). Of or belonging to the district of Asia, on the Cæster (Asia, 4), A. palus, a marshy country on the Cæster, Virg.

ΑΣΟΠΙΑΔΕΣ, æ, m. ('Ασοπιάδης). The grandsons of Asopus, i. e. Æacus, Ov.

ASOPIS, idis, f. ('Ασωπίς). Asopis. 1. The daughter of Asopus, Ægina, mother of Æacus by Jupiter, Ov.—II. His daughter Evadne, Ov.—III. The island Eubœa, Plin.—IV. Adj.: Poet. for Bœotian, Stat.

ΑΣΟΠΟΣ, i, m. ('Ασωπός). Asopus. 1. A river in Peloponnesus, flowing through the Sicyonian territory into the Corinthian Gulf. 2. A river of Bœotia, represented also as the father of Ægina and Evadne, Ov. 3. A river of Thessaly, Liv. 4. A river of Phrygia, Plin.

ΑΣΟΤΟΣ, i, m. (ἄσωτος). A debauchee, prodigal, dissolute person, Cic.

ΑΣΠΑΡΑΓΟΣ, i, m. (ἀσπαραγός). 1. Asparagus, Cat.; Plin.—II. Meton.: A sprout in the shape of asparagus, of other plants, Plin.

ΑΣΠΑΣΙΑ, æ, f. ('Ασπασία). Aspasia. 1. A celebrated female, a native of Miletus, and connected with the history of Pericles. 2. The mistress of the younger Cyrus, Just.

ASPECTABILIS, e (aspecto). Visible, that may be seen, Cic.

ASPECTO, I v. freq. a. (aspicio). 1. To look at or upon any one with attention, respect, desire, or the like, quid me aspectas? Cic.—II. Meton. A) With an inanimate obj.: To attend to, observe, omnes exuta æqualitate, jussa principis a, Tac.—B) Of locality: To look toward, adversusque a. desuper arces, Virg.; mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac.

ASPECTUS (aspe), a, um, part. of aspicio. ASPECTUS, ūs, m. (aspicio). 1. Active: A looking toward or at, a look at or toward a thing, glance. A) Prop.: primo a. inanimam quiddam se putat cernere, Cic.; urbs situ est præclaro ad aspectum, Id.—B) Meton. concr.: The faculty or sense of seeing, sight, cœlum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic.; quæ aspectu percipiuntur, Id.; amittere omnino aspectum, to lose one's sight, to grow blind, Id.—II. Passive: A being visible, appearance. A) Prop.: a. siderum, i. e. the rising, Plin.—B) Meton.: The manner of appearance, appearance, external look, aspect, pomorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus et a, Cic.; horridiore sunt in pugna aspectu, Cæs.; carbuculi aspectus nigrioris, aspect, color, Plin.

AS-PELLO (abspello), ère, v. a. To drive away, Plaut. Merc. Fig.: a. metum, to drive away, remove, banish, Plaut.

ASPENDOS or -US, i, f. ('Ασπενδός). Aspendus, a town of Pamphylia, now Manavgat, Mel. ASPER, èra, èrum [contr., aspra, Ean.; aspris, Virg.] (old form asperus; compare Greek ἄσπερος). Rough, uneven, hard [opp. levis and lenis]. I. Prop.: loca a., Cæs.; jugum a., Id.; collis a., Id.; solum a., Liv.; mare a., agitated by storms, tempestuos, Liv.; numus a., not yet worn, nec, Suet. Poet.: pocula aspera signis, rough with figures in bas-relief, Virg. Of sound: Rough, harsh, pronunciationis genus a., Cic.; litera a., i. e. the letter R, Ov.; compositio præfracta et a., uneven, rugged, Sen. Of smell: Strong, herba odoris asperi, Plin. Of flavor: Rough, harsh, sharp, tart, sapor a. maris, Plin. Absol.: asperum, i, n., Roughness, unevenness, per aspera et devia, rough, rugged places, Tac.—II. Fig. A) In manners, behavior, speech, &c.: Rude, harsh, austere, coarse, sharp, homo a., Cic.; homines a. et montani, Cæs.; asper cladibus, strongly or vehemently exasperated, Ov. Of animals: anguis a. siti, irritated, Virg.; tigris a., Hor. Of things: asperioribus facietis perstringere alqm, sharp, biting, Cic.—B) Of circumstances: Hard, unpleasant, unfortunate, adverse, critical, in periculis et a. temporibus, Cic.; dubiæ atque a. res, Sell.

ASPER, èri, m. Asper, a Roman surname; as, Trebonius A., a severe tribune of the people, Liv.; Sulpicius Asper, a centurion under Nero, Tac.

ASPERE, adv. (asper). Roughly, harshly, severely, rudely, sharply (fig.), M. Cato a. apud populum est luctus, Cic.; nimis a. tractare alqm, Id.

ASPERGO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (ad, spargo). To sprinkle to, at, or on; to besprinkle any thing with. I. a. alqd (alci rei), To sprinkle, scatter, strew any thing, &c., to, at, or on. A) Prop.: aspersa tomere pigmenta, dashed on, Cic.; liquor aspersus oculis, Plin.; a. glandem bubus, to shake down, Id.—B) Fig.: To add, join, annex, affix, subjoin, quum clarissimo viri nonnullam

laudatione tua labaculum aspergus, Cic.; a. sales huic generi orationis, Id. —II. a. alqm or alqd alqa re, to besprinkle, bespatter a person or thing with. A) Prop.: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic.; imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. —B) Fig. 1) To stain, spot, sully, dishonor, hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic.; a. alqm lingua, to asperse, Auct. Her. 2) Generally: To fill, a. aures gemitu, Val. Max.; audituicula quadam aspersus, i. e. informed, Geil.

ASPERGO, inis, f. (aspergo). A) A sprinkling, splashing, Ov.; a. parietum, the oozing, or dripping, of walls, Plin. —B) Meton. concr.: Drops sprinkled (rain, blood), Virg.

ASPERITAS, atis, f. (asper). Roughness, unevenness, hardness. I. Prop.: saxorum asperitates, Cic.; a. viaram, Id.; a. locorum, Sall.; Liv.; a. linguæ, Plin.; a. animæ, hoariness, Id.; a. hiemis, rawness, severity, Tac.; vasa snaglypta in asperitateque excisa, with figures in bass-relief, Plin.; a. soni, harshness, shrillness, Tac. —II. Fig. A) Of behavior, speech: Rudeness, coarseness, austerity, roughness, sharpness, a. agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, Hor.; asperitatis et invidiæ corrector, Id. —B) Of circumstances: Hardness, difficulty, adversity, in his asperitatibus rerum, Cic.; a. belli, Sall.

ASPERNATIO, onis, f. (aspernor). A contempting, neglect, Cic.; Sen.

ASPERNOR, I. v. dep. a. (ad, spernor). To reject with disdain, to disdain, contempt, despise, take no notice of, oemo bonus, qui vos non animo aspernetur, Cic.; a. regis liberalitatem, Id.; a. dolorem, ut malum, Id. With inf.: validissimum quemque militiæ dare aspernabantur, refused, Tac. In a passive sense: qui est pauper, aspernatur, is held in contempt, Cic.

ASPERO, I. v. a. (asper). To make rough, uneven, sharp. I. Prop.: asserculi asperantur, Cul.; spes asperantur ac macescunt, become rough, Varr.; glacialis hiems aquilooibus a. undas, renders rough or boisterous, agitates, Virg.; a. sagittas, to sharpen, whet, Tac. —II. Fig.: To render more acute, aggravate, arouse, a. crimina, to aggravate, heighten, Tac.; a. iram victoris, Id.

ASPERSIO, onis, f. (aspergo). A besprinkling, aspersio aquæ, Cic.; num Veneris Cœæ pulchritudinem effingi posse aspersione fortuita putas? a besprinkling of colors, Id.

ASPERSUS (adsp.), a, um, part. of aspergo.

ASPERSUS (adsp.), ūs, m. (found only in the abl.). A besprinkling, a. calidæ squæ, Plin.

ASPHALTITES, æ, m. (Ἀσφαλτίτης, also A. lacus, Ἀσφαλτίτης λίμνη). The Dead Sea, in Judæa, Plin.

ASPHŌDELUS, i, m. (ἀσφάδελος). The asphodel, Plin.

A-SPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 v. a. and n. (ad, specio). I. To look to or at a thing. A) Prop. 1) aspicite ipsum, Cic.; a. Bœotiam atque Eubœam, to take a view of, Liv.; a. opus admirabile, Ov.; lucem a., to see the light, i. e. to live, Cic. 2) Of places: To look to or toward any direction, i. e. to be situate or look toward, tabulatum a. meridiem, Col. —II. Inchoative: To get a sight of, perceive, respexit, et equum alacrem lætus aspexit, Cic.; aspicit hanc visamque vocat, Ov.

ASPIRATIO, onis, f. (ad, spiro). I. A blow-

ing or breathing to or toward, animantes aspiratione aeris sustinentur, Cic. —B) Fig.: a. numinis, the favor, Amm. —II. Esp. A) Evaporation, quæ omnia sunt aspiratione terrarum, Cic. —B) In Gramm. 1) A breathing or aspiration, vocali a., Cic. 2) Meton.: The letter H itself, Prisc.

A-SPIRO, I. v. n. and a. (ad, spiro). I. Neut.: To blow, breathe, exhale, &c., to or toward. A) 1) Prop. a) ad quæ (granaria) nulla aura aspiret, Varr.; pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, exhaling, Cic.; aspirant aere in noctem, rise toward night, Virg. b) In Gramm.: To add the h-sound to any thing, to aspirate, Græci a. solent, Quint. 2) Fig.: To blow or breathe favorably upon, to favor, assist, di, cœptis aspirate meis, Ov.; aspirat fortuna labori, Virg. —B) 1) Meton.: To approach any one, qu, by breathing toward him, i. e. desiring, longing for him, to draw near any one; with ad, in, or absol.: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me a. non posses, Cic.; tu ad eum numquam aspirasti, Id.; a. in curiam, Id.; a. in campum, Id. 2) Fig.: ad eam laudem, quam volumus, a. non passunt, to approach, arrive at, attain to, Cic.; bellica laude a. ad Africaum nemo potest, to come up to, Id. —II. Act. A) To blow any thing to or upon. 1) Prop.: Juno ventos aspirat eunti, blows favorable winds upon him, Virg. 2) Fig.: a. divinum amorem dictis, Virg.

ASPIDIS, idis, f. (ἀσπίς). A viper, adder, aspidæ ad corpus admota, Cic.; acc. plur., aspidas, Id.

ASPORTATIO, onis, f. (asporto). A carrying away, signorum a., Cic.

ASPORTO, I. v. a. (abs, porto). To carry away or off, hoc (simulacrum) asportandumque curavit, Cic.; a. res regum vehiculis, Liv.

ASPRETUM, i, n. (asper). A rough place, with crags, bushes, brambles, &c., ad hæc saxa erant, et temere incepta, ut fit, in aspreis, Liv.

A-SPUO, ère, v. u. (ad, spuo). To spit at, dormiens infans a nutrice aspiuit, Plin.

ASSARACUS, i, m. (Ἀσάρακος). Assaracus, a king of Troy, son of Tros, father of Cyprius, grand-father of Anchises, Ov.; Assaraci nurus, i. e. Venus, Id.; Assaraci frater, Ganymede, a constellation (Aquarius), Id.; Assaraci gens, the Romans, Virg.

ASSECLA or ASSECULA (ads.), æ, comm. (assequor). An attendant, servant; it is generally applied by way of contempt, a parasite, follower, pauci assentatores atque a. subsequantur, Cic.

ASSETATIO, onis, f. (assector). I. An attendance of clients, friends, &c., upon superior officers of the state, hæc in nostris petitionibus operum atque assensationem, Cic. —II. Observation, cœli a., Plin.

ASSETATOR, oris, m. (assector). I. An attendant (in a good sense; assecla, on the contrary, mostly in a bad sense), quidam vetus a. ex numero amicorum, Cic. —II. Meton.: A follower, disciple, a. sapientiæ, Plin.; a. eloquentiæ, Id.

ASSECTOR, I. v. dep. a. (ad, sector). To accompany, attend one, to be of one's suite, follow, quam adilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

ASSENSIO, onis, f. (assentior). I. Assent, approbation, dum lego, assentior: quum posui librum, a. omnis illa elabitur, Cic. In the plur. causa acta quibus assensibus universi ordinis,

Cic. — II. *Esp. in philosophical style: The habit of giving credit to sensible appearances, Cic.*

ASSESSOR, ōris, m. (assentior). *He who assents or approves, quotidie commemorabam, te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse a., Cic.*

ASSESSUS, a, um, part. of assentior.

ASSENSUS, ūs, m. (assentior). I. *Assent, consent, approbation, assensu omnium dicere, Cic. In the plur. Ov.: Tac. — II. Esp. A) A Philos. t. t.: An attaching of credit to sensible appearances, Cic. — B) Poet.: An echo, Virg.*

ASSENTATIO, ōnis, f. (assentior). I. *A flattering assent, flattery, nullam in amicitiiis pestem esse majorem quam a., Cic.; assentatione callida capi, Id. — II. Esp. in a good sense: Assent, approbation, Vell.*

ASSENTATIUNCŪLA, æ, f. (assentatio). *A little flattery, non vereor ne a. quosdam accipere tuam gratiam videar, Cic.*

ASSENTATOR, ōris, m. (assentior). *A flatterer, semper auget a. id, cuius ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic.; periciosi a., Id.*

ASSENTATORIE, adv. (assentator). *In a flattering or adulatory manner, after the manner of flatterers, dubitare te, non a., sed fraterne veto, Cic.*

ASSENTATRIX, icis, f. (assentator). *A female flatterer, Plaut.*

ASSENTIO. *See the following article.*

ASSENTIOR, sensus (ad. sentior), 4 v. dep., rarely in the act. form ASSENTIO, si, sum, 4 v. n. *To assent to, adopt one's opinion, to join any one in opinion, agree with one, approve, give assent to, of animate and inanimate objects; with dat. or absol. I. In the depon. form: quum suspensissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. Absol.: sapientem, si assensus esset, etiam opinaturum, Cic. With a gen. obj.: non habeo quid tibi assentiar, Cic. — II. In the act. form: ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, Cic.; Philippus assensit Lentulo, Id. In the passive: sapiens multa sequitur probabilia, neque comprehensa neque percepta neque assensa, granted, assented to as true, Cic. Impers.: Bibulo assensum est, Cic.*

ASSENTIOR, 1 v. intr. (assentior). *To agree with one in everything, to be precisely of one's way of thinking, to flatter, (callidus adulator) etiam adversando sæpe assentatur, Cic.; benevolentiam civium assentando colligere turpe est, Id.*

ASSEQUOR, cŕtus (quŕtus), 3 v. dep. a. (ad. sequor). I. *To follow, run after any one any where, ne sequere, assequere, Plaut. ap. Varr. — II. Meton.: To follow, to reach a person or thing, come up with, overtake. A) Prop.: si es Romæ, jam me a. non potes; sin es in via, quim eris me assecutus, coram agemus, Cic.; Pisoem nuncius assequitur, excessisse Germanicum, Tac. Absol.: in Brutios raptim, ne Gracchus assequatur, concessit, Liv.; nondum assecutus parte suorum, not yet arrived, Tac. — B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To get, attain to, obtain a thing, eosdem sumus honorum gradus, quos illi, assecuti, Cic.; a. immortalitatem, Id.; a. laudem, Id. 2) Esp. a) To get at by the understanding, i. e. to comprehend, perceive, understand, ut essent, qui cogitationem n. possent, Cic.; nihil eorum a. potu-*

erit, Id. b) To get at any thing as to its qualities, to come up to, be equal with, benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, Cic.; a. ingenium alcijs alqa ex parte, Plin. P.

ASSERO, eris, m. (akin to assis, and Germ. Ast) *A pole, stak, pale, assesres pedum XII. in terra defigebantur, Cæs.; a pole of a lectica or sedan-chair, Suet.; a lat, Vitr.*

ASSERCŪLUS, i, m. [Asserculum, i, n., Cat.] (asser). *A little beam or pole, a small pole or pale, Col.*

ASSERO, ēvi, itum, 3 v. a. (ad. sero). *To sow, plant, or set at or near, Cat.; Hor.*

ASSERO (ads.), ērii, ertum, 3 v. a. (ad. sero). I. (Prop. to join; hence, to take to one's self; and thus) *In Law: s. alqm (manu, in libertatem), to free, liberate one (by laying hands upon him); and a. alqm in servitum, to declare, assert one as one's own slave; continuo tu illam a leuone asserito manu, Plaut.: qui, quoscumque libuisset, ut libertatem assercbant, Suet.; ut virgino in servitum assereret, Liv. — II. Meton. gen. A) To free or rescue from, protect, defend from or against, habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua a. te hoc mo munimento potes, Plin.; a. se ab injurijs obliuiois, Id.; post asseratam a Maolio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, Flor. — B) To attribute, ascribe, appropriate a thing to a person, nec laudes asserere nostras, do not attribute to yourself, Ov.: asserere me cœlo, ascribe me to the skies, declare me to be of celestial origin, Id.; Felicis sibi cognomen asseruit L. Sulla, gave himself, assumed, Plin.; a. se studijs, to devote one's self to, Id. — C) Gen.: To maintain, affirm, assert, declare, non vscat a., que fixeris: quum vix prodest et verum fateri, Aact. Decl. Quint.*

ASSETIO, ōnis, f. (asserer). *A legal affirmation that any one is a freeman or slave, Quint.; Suet.*

ASSERTOR (ads.), ōris, m. (asserer). I. A) *He who restores one to his former state of freedom, a deliverer, Suet.; Sen. — B) Meton. gen.: A deliverer, defender, protector, Ov.; Suet.; Macr. — II. He who lays claim to one as his slave, a puella, Liv*

AS-SERVIO, ire, v. n. (ad. servio). *To serve, second, toto corpore atque omnibus uagulis, ut dicitur, contentiois vocis asserviuo, promote besides, Cic.*

AS-SERVO, 1 v. a. (ad. sero). *To take care of, watch over, observe, imperat, dum res judicetur, hominæ ut asservert, Cic.; a. alqm in carcerem, Liv.; acerrime asservari, to be watched or observed very closely.*

ASSESSIO, ōnis, f. (assideo). *A sitting near one (in order to comfort him), quæ tus fuerit a., oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic.*

ASSESSOR, ōris, m. (assideo). I. *An assessor, assistant, Lacedæmonii regibus suis suggerem a. dederunt, Cic. — II. In Law: A coadjutor of a judge, an assessor, Suet.*

ASSESSUS, a, um, part. of assideo.

ASSESSUS, ūs, m. (assideo). *A sitting near one, Prop.*

ASSEVERANTER, adv. (assevero). *Very earnestly, energetically, severely, loqui cum alqo valde a., Cic.*

ASSEVERATIO, ōnis, f. (assevero). I. A) *A solemn or earnest assertion, asseveration,*

ASSEVERO.

omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic.—B) *Esp. in Gramm.*: A word of asseveration, an asseverating interjection (for instance, heu), Quint.—II. *Firmness, strictness*, multa a. coguntur patres, Tac.; accusatio asseveratione eadem peracta, Id.

AS-SEVERO, 1 v. a. (ad, severus). I. *To act in any thing with earnestness, to carry on a thing earnestly*, quæ est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc? is dealt or proceeded with earnestly here? Cic.; viri severitatem asseverantes, assuming the appearance of gravity, Tac.—II. *Esp. of speech*: Earnestly or firmly to assert or assure, pulchre asseverat, se ab Oppidano destitutum, Cic.; unum illud firmissime asseverabat, Id. *With an inanimate object*: To show, prove, asseverat magni artis Germanicam originem, Tac.

AS-SIBILO, are (ad, sibilus). *To hiss, whistle, whisper at a thing*, Stat.; Claud.

AS-SICCO, are, v. a. (ad, sicco). *To dry up*, Col. AS-SIDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2 v. n. and a. (sd, sedeo). I. *Neut.*: To sit at or near. A) 1) *Gen.*: intelligens dicendi existimator non assidens et attente studens, sed uno aspectu et præteritis de oratore sæpe iudicet, Cic. 2) *Fig. poet.*: To be near one, i. e. to be like, resemble one, parvus nimiumque severus a. insano, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To sit or stand by one, helping, nursing, advising, &c., to lend aid, assist, nurse, take care of, &c.*, morte proposita quum lacrimas in carcere mster noctes diesque assideret, Cic.; si alius casus lecto to affixit, habes qui assideat, &c., Hor.; in tribunali a., to assist or attend in court as an assessor, Tac. b) *Fig.*: a gubernacula, to guide the helm (of state), Plin.; a. literis, to attend to literary pursuits very earnestly, Id. 2) *To lie before a place as an enemy (conf. II.)*, Gracchus assidens tantum Casilino, Liv.; a. mœnibus, Virg.—II. *Act.*: To encamp near a place in a hostile manner, to blockade, besiege it, a. muros, Virg.; a. castellum, Tac. *Passive*: Amisum assideri audiebat, Sall.

AS-SIDO, sēdi, 3 v. n. and a. (ad, sido). *To seat one's self any where, to sit down, seat one's self*, assidamus, si videtur, Cic.; a. super aspidem, Id. *Of a speaker who sits down after he has finished his speech*: peroravit aliquando, assedit; surrexi ego, Cic. *With acc.*: Hiempsal dextra Adberbalem assedit, sat down on the right hand of A., Sall.

ASSIDŪE, adv. (assiduus). *Perpetually, continually, constantly*, voces, quas audio a, Cic. *Superl.*: assiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius Magnæ, Cic.

ASSIDŪITAS, ōtis, f. (assiduus). *The constant presence of friends, clients, physicians, &c., a constant or frequent attendance, and the like.* I. A) *Prop.*: quotidiana amicorum a., Q. Cic.; s. medicæ, a continual attendance, Id.; assiduitatem præbere alci, constantly to attend, accompany one, to be always about or with one, Id.—B) *Gen.*: A constant presence, Suet.—II. *Meton.* *Of time*: Continuance, duration, permanent or uninterrupted state, constancy, frequency, frequent occurrence, and the like, a. molestiarum, Cic.; a. dicendi aluit audeciam, Id.; a. bellorum, Id.; a. epistolarum, an uninterrupted correspondence, Id. *Without gen.*: telis in remp. nostram a., unremitting application, assiduity, Cic.

ASSIMULO.

ASSIDŪO, adv. (assiduus). *Perpetually, constantly*, Plaut.; Plin.

ASSIDŪUS, i, m. (ns, do). I. *One liable to be taxed or to taxation, a rate-payer*, quum locupletus assiduus appellasset ab ære dando, Cic.; assiduus vindex a. esto, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.—II. *Meton.* A) *A rich or wealthy person*, Plaut.—B) *Adj.*: That is of full value, first rate, classic, classicus a. que aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell.

ASSIDŪUS, ō, um (assiduo). *That is constantly any where.* I. *Prop.*: quum hic filius a. in prædiis esset, Cic.; fuit a. mecum prætor me, Id.—II. *Of time*: Continual, perpetual, uninterrupted, constant, permanent, flagitator non ille quidem molestus, sed a. tamen et acer, constant, Cic.; homines labore s. assueti, Id.

ASSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (assigno). *An appointment, allotment, agrorum a., Cic. In the plur.*: novæ a. instituit, Id.

ASSIGNO (ads), 1 v. a. (ad, signo). I. *To assign, allot, appoint a thing to any one.* A) *Prop.*: duo millia jugerum Clodio rhetori assignasti, Cic.; a. agros militibus, Id.; nastura avibus cœlum assignavit, Plin.; quibus deportanda Romæ Regina Juno assignata erat, had been assigned, given over, Liv.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To attribute, ascribe, impute a thing to any one as a crime or fault, rarely as a merit*, nec vero illi homini sed temporis assignandum putavit, Cic.; hæc si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico assigna, qui, &c., Id. *As a merit*: Cypri devictæ nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell.; sua fortia facta gloriæ principis a., Tac. 2) *To consign, give over, bonos juvenes a. famæ, i. e. to make known*, Plin.; pœon, cui clausulam assignant, assign, give, Quint.; a. verbum auditori, to impress upon, Id.—II. *To affix a mark to, to seal a, tabellæ, Pers.*

ASSILIO, silii, sultum, 3 v. n. (sd, silio). *To leap to, toward, or upon.* I. *Prop.*: s. mœnibus, Ov. *Poet.*: *Of water*: To dash or flow against, wash, Ov.; Stat.—II. *Fig., in speaking*: To come or leap suddenly to a subject, nam neque assiliendum statim est ad aliud genus orationis, Cic.

ASSIMILATIO, ōnis, f. (assimilo). *A resembling, being like, likeness, similarity*, Plin.

ASSIMILIS, e (ad, similis). *Like, in pulmonibus inest raritas quædam et assimilis epooigis molitudo, Cic.; capillus a. æri, Suet. Poet. with gen., Ov.; hoc a. est quasi, that is just as if, Plaut.*

ASSIMILITER, adv. (assimilis). *In like manner, similarly*, Plaut.

ASSIMILO, 1 v. a. (assimilis). *To make like, represent as like, compare, a. deos in humani oris speciem, Tac.; a. convivia freto, to compare, Ov.*

ASSIMŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (assimulo). *A dissembling, counterfeiting, a pretended or fictitious approaching of the speaker to the opinion of the hearers*, Auct. Her.

ASSIMŪLATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of assimulo.*—II. *Prop.*: Imitated for the sake of appearance, feigned, counterfeited, pretended, multos fortes viros specie quadam virtutis a. tenebat, feigned virtue, Cic.; s. familiarites, false, feigned friendship, Id.

ASSIMŪLO, 1 v. e. (ad, simulo). *To feign, pretend, counterfeit, a. anum, Ov.; hyænæ a. sermonem humanum, Plin.*

ASSIS, is, and also AXIS, is, m. and f. (*akin to asser*). *A board, plank, Cæs.; Plin.*

AS-SISTO, astuli, 3 v. n. (ad, sisto). *To place one's self any where, to stand, post one's self. I. Prop.: servus suis, ut ad fores assisterent, imperat, Cic.; ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) assisteret, posted himself, Id.; a. consulum tribunaliibus, to present one's self at, to appear at, Tac.——II. A) Meton. (as a finished action): To stand any where, stand in its place, ita iucere talam, ut rectus assistat, stand upright there, Cic.—B) Fig.: To stand by, assist, assistebant Varro, Plin.*

ASSITUS, a, um, part. of assero.

ASSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Assus in Troas, opposite Lesbos; A. lapis, a kind of limestone, Plin.*

ASSO, are, v. a. (Sansk. us, to burn). *To roast, broil, Apic.*

AS-SOCIŪ, 1 v. a. (ad, socio). *To add to, join, unite, Claud. Poet.: a. passus, to go with one, Stat.*

AS-SŪLEŌ, ēre, v. n. (ad, soleo). *To be used or wont, to be in the habit of; impers. usually in the third pers. sing.: quum multa assolet veritas præbere vestigia sui, Liv.; most freq.: ut assolet, as is the custom, according to the habitual or usual course, as usual, prima classis vocatur, renunciat; deinde, ut a., suffragia, Cic.*

AS-SŪNO (ads.), are, v. n. and a. (ad, sono). *To assent by sounding, to respond by sound, Ov.*

AS-SŪDASSO, ēre, v. intr. (from sudo; conf. capesso, from capio). *To sweat vehemently, Plaut.*

AS-SŪDESCO, ēre, v. inch. (súdo). *To begin to sweet, Varr.*

ASSŪE-FACIO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. (assuetus, facio). *To accustom, inure one to a thing; commonly with abl. or inf.; less freq. with dat. or ad: puro sermone assuefactum domum, Cic.; sceleram exercitatione assuefactus, Id.; arma quibus me assuefeceram, Id. With inf.: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciant. Cæs. With dat.: a. alqm operi, Liv.: corvus assuefactus sermone, Plin.*

AS-SŪESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 v. n. and a. (ad, suesco). I. *Neut.: To accustom or use one's self to; in the perf., to have accustomed one's self to, to be accustomed, be in the habit; commonly with an abl. or inf.; less freq. with ad, ia, or a dat.: homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.; genus pugne, quo assuerant, Liv. With inf.: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. With ad: uri a. ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt. Cæs. With in: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv. With dat.: mensis assuetus herili, Virg. With acc.: ne tanta animis assuetis bella, Virg. With gen.: Romanis Gallicis tumultus assuetis, Liv. Absol.: sic assuevi, I am accustomed, Cic.——II. Act.: To accustom one to, a. mentem pluribus, Hor.; a. Armenios in hoc servitutis genus, Flor.*

ASSŪETŪDO, inis, f. (assuetus). I. *A being accustomed to any thing, custom, habit, Liv.; Tac.; Ov.——II. Esp.: Sexual intercourse, Tac.*

ASSŪETUS, a, um. I. *Part. of assuesco.——II. Adj. passive: Accustomed, customary, assuetam sibi causam suscepit, Vell.; nec nisi assue-*

tos potant fontes, Plin.; longius assuetus, further than common, Ov.

ASSŪLA, æ, f. dim. (assis). I. *A chip, shaving, a thin piece of wood or stone, and the like, Plin.; Vitr.: facere assulas foribus, to break the door in pieces, Plaut.——II. Meton.: A shingle, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gramm.*

ASSŪLATIM, adv. (assula). *In chips or pieces, Plaut.*

ASSŪLŌSE, ado. (assula). *In chips, slips, or pieces, s. frangitur calamus, Plin.*

ASSULTIM, adv. (assilio). *By leaps or bounds, a. ingredi, Plin.*

ASSULTO (ads.), 1 v. intr. (assilio). I. *To leap at, leap or jump to or upon with vehemence or impetuosity, caais assultans contraque bellum assurgens, Plin.——II. Esp.: To approach at full gallop; act., to assail, attack, rush upon, illi telis assultantibus, hi conferto gradu, Tac. Impers.: tertia vigilia assultatim est castris, Id.*

ASSULTUS, ūs, m. (assilio). *A leaping to ward or upon, an assault, attack, in the plur., Virg.; Tac.*

AS-SUM or ADSUM, affui (adf.), adesse, v. n. (ad, sum). *To be at or near, be any where, be present, be there. I. A) 1) Prop.: ut mæne ad portam adessent, Cic.; nihil accipiam injuriæ, si tu aderis, Id.; a. in collegio, Id. For which with dat.: a. senatui, Tac.; a. convivio, Suet.; a. pugne, Liv.; a. scribendo, to be present as a witness, to be witness to, Cic. 2) Esp.: To be present with help or assistance, to assist, help; with dat.: omnes hi, quos videtis adesse in hac causa, Cic.; ego tuis rebus adero, Id.; dictator intercessioni adero, Liv.—B) Meton. 1) To approach, come near, hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic.; quum hostes adessent, were near, Liv. 2) To appear, make one's appearance in court, Verrem aliter cautione non ad iudicium affuturum, Cic.——II. Fig.: a. animo and animis, to be present with attention, interest, courage, to give attention, observe, to be fearless, adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, Cic.: vigilare, a. animo, Id.*

AS-SŪMO, inisi, mtrum, 3 v. a. (ad, sumo). *To take to one's self, choose, accept. I. Prop. A) Gen.: numquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit sibi assumat, Cic.; socius et administrator omnium consiliorum assumitur Scæurus, Sall.; a. alqm filium, to adopt; thus, Plin.; a. alqm in familiam nomenque, Tac.—B) Esp.: To take in addition, to add to, to join, ne qui (socii) postea assumerentur, Liv.; Butram tibi Septiciumque assumam, Hor.——II. Fig. A) Gen.: L. Scipio (Asiaticus) laudem sibi ex Asiæ nomine assumit, Cic.; neque mihi quicquam assumi neque hodie assumo, I have assumed or arrogated, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To take in addition, to assume, si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumserit, Id. 2) In Logic: To add the minor to a syllogism, Cic. 3) In Gramm.: verba assumta. a) Adjectives, epithets, Cic. b) Figurative expressions, tropes, Quint.*

ASSUMTIO, ōnis, f. (assumo). I. *Acceptance, approbation, Cic.——II. Esp. in Logic: The minor in a syllogism, Cic.*

ASSUMTIVUS, a, um (assumptus). *In Law: Taking in addition, assumptive, a. causa, which has its defence from external circumstances, Cic.*

ASSUMTUS, a, um, part. of assumo.

ASSUO.

AS-SUO, ēre, v. a. (ad, suoj). *To sew on, patch on, a pannum, Hor.*

AS-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3 v. n. (ad, surgo). *To rise up, get up, at any thing.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: *ex morbo, lide.* Of things: paulo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, rise, Id.; Delos a. Cynthus munte, Plin.—B) Esp. 1) a. (alcul), *To rise up to any one out of respect, an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit?* Cic. Impers.: *ut majoribus natu assurgatur, Id.* Poet.: *To concede superiority to, to yield to.* Virg. 2) *To rise, take rise, spring, spring up, grow, begin to exist, tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels.*: turres a., Virg.—II. Fig.: *To rise, querelis haud justis assurgis, you rise, break out in complaints, Virg.*; a. in ultionum, Flor.; raro assurgit Hesiodus, rises; is sublime, writes in a lofty style, Quint.

ASSUS, a, um (Saurerit v. s. to burn). I. Roasted, res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam a. magis a. quam frixa, Cels.—II. Meton.: *Dry, mere, simple, a sudstio, without bathing, Cels.*: assum (sc. balneum), a sweating-room, Cic.; also as a subst., assum, i. n. Roast ment, a roast; a. sol, a basking in the sun without a previous anointing, Cic.; a. femina, a dry-nurse (opp. nutrix), Juv.; a. lapides, rough, unworked, Virg.; a. tibie, accompanied by no voice, Id.

ASSYRIA, æ, f. (Ἀσσυρία). Assyria, a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now Kurdistan, Plin.

ASSYRIUS, a, um (Ἀσσυρίος). I. Of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian, Virg. Subst., Assyrii, urum, m. The Assyrians, Cic.—II. Meton., for Oriental, Median, Phœnician, Indian, and the like, A. venenum, Tyrian purple, Sil.; A. stagnum, the Lake of Genesareth, in Palestine, Just.; A. ebur, Indian, Ov.; A. malus, i. e. Medica, the lemon-tree, Plin.

AST, conj. See Ar.

ASTA, æ, f. (Ἄστρα). Asta. 1. A town of Liguria, now Asti, Plin. 2. A town of Hispania Batica, near Gades, Mel.

ASTABORAS, æ, m. (Ἀσταβόρας). Astaboras, a river of Æthiopia, now the Atbara or Tacaze, and which unites with the Astapus, or Bahr-el-Azak (Blue Nile) to form the River Nile, Plin.

ASTACUS, i, m. (ἄστακος). A kind of crab or lobster, Plin.

ASTACUS, i, m. (Ἄστας). Astacus, the father of Menalippus, who is hence called Astacides, Ov.

ASTACUS, a. OS, i, f. (Ἄστας). Astacus, a city of Bithynia, on the Sinus Astacenus, Mel.

ASTAPA, æ, f. Astapa, a town of Hispania Batica, Liv.

ASTAPUS, i, m. (Ἀστάπος). See ASTABORAS.

ASTARTE, Æs, f. (Ἀστάρτη). Astarte, a goddess of the Syrians and Phœnicians, Cic.

ASTENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Asta, in Hispania, A. ager, Liv. Subst., Astenses, m., the inhabitants of Asta, Hirt.

ASTERIA, æ, or -E, Æs, f. (Ἀστερία). Asteria. 1. Daughter of Polus and Phæbe, Cic.; Hyg. 2. Daughter of Cæus the Titan, who, to avoid Jupiter, took the form of a quail, and threw herself into the sea, Ov.; Ilyg. the Island of Delos, which rose on this spot, was hence called Asteria, Plin.

ASTERISCUS, i, m. (ἀστερίσκος). An asterisk; a star, as a typographical mark, Gramm.

ASTRINGO.

A-STERNO, ēre, v. a. (ad, sterno). *To prostrate; Mid., to lay one's self down at full length, Ov.*

ASTICUS, a, um (ἀστικός). Of a city, n. ludi, games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus, Suet.

ASTIPULATIO, ðnis, f. (astipulor). 1. An affirmation of the same thing, assent, Plin.—II. A modulating of an orator's voice, according to the nature of the subject, Quint.

ASTIPULATOR, ðris, m. (astipulor). 1. In Law: *He who joins another in a stipulation, Gñi. Inst.*—II. A) In Law: *A legal assistant, testes tot cum a. tuo comparantur?* Cic.—B) Meton.: *An approver, illud fal-um esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum a. Antiochus, Cic.*

A-STIPULOR, i, v. dep. (ad, stipulor). 1. In Law: *To join in a stipulation, Gñi. Inst.*—II. Meton.: *To assent, agree with, a. irato consuli, Liv.*

A-STYTUO, ēre, v. a. (ad, statuo). *To place any where, reum ad lectum (egroti) astituumus, Auct. Her.*

A-STO (ad, sto). stiti, without a supine, 1 v. n. (ad, esto). *To stand near, at, or by.* I. A) Prop.: *qui astat in conspectu meo gener, Cic.*; a. in campis, Tac.; a. supra caput, Virg. *With dat.*: a. tribunali, Tac. *With acc.*: occursantium populis te nstato, Plin.; squamis astantibus, standing upright, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) *To be still in existence or remaining safe, astante ope: barbarici, Eum. ap. Cic.* 2) *To assist, Plant.*—II. Fig.: *certa quidem finis vite martialibus estat, amatis, Lucr.*

ASTRÆA, æ, f. (Ἀστραία). Astræa, the goddess of justice, who lived on earth in the Golden Age, Ov. *As a constellation, Libra, Luc.*

ASTRÆUS, i, m. (Ἀστραίος). Astræus, a Titan, husband of Aurora, father of the winds, which are hence called Astræi fratres, Ov.

ASTRAGĀLUS, i, m. (ἀστράγαλος, knuckle, ankle-bone). I. In Archit.: *A wave or wrath about a column, an ogee, Vitruv.*; a. Lesius, a sort of moulding, Id.—II. *A leguminous plant, milk-vetch, Plin.*

ASTRĒPO, ēre, v. n. and a. (ad, strepo). 1. *To make a noise at or to a thing, astrēpēt vulgus diversis incitantibus, Tac.* *With acc.*: a. surdis principis aures irritis precibus, Tac.—II. Esp.: a. alci, in shout applause, Tac.

ASTRICTE, adv. (astricte). Closely, briefly. *Of speech: orationem non a. numerosam esse oportere, Cic.*; a. scribere, Plin.

ASTRICTIO (adstr.), ðnis, f. (astringo). A power of contracting or binding, herbæ gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin.

ASTRICTORUS, a, um (astringo). Binding, astringent, n. vis foliorum, Plin.

ASTRICTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of astringo.—II. Adj.: *Drawn in, contracted, straitened, narrow.* A) Prop.: *limen n., shut, Ov.*; *alvus astrictior, confined, costine, Cels.*; *gustus n., harsh, tart, Plin.*; *non astricto socco, a dawdling, i. e. careless, style, Hor.*—B) Fig.: 1) *Saving, penuriose, niggardly, a. pater, Prop.* 2) *Of speech: Concise, not diffuse, short, a. eloquentia, Cic.*; *verbosum a. comprehensio, Id.*

ASTRIFER, ðra, ðrum (astrum, ferro). 1. *Starry, a. axes, Stat.*—II. *Placed among the stars, Mart.*

A-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 v. u. (ad, stringo)

ASTROLOGIA.

To draw in closely, draw together, contract, bind, or fasten to. I. Prop.: quis est hic? qui ad statuum strictus est, Cic.; a. frontem, to bend, knit, Sen.; a. labra, to contract, Quint.; a. alvum, to render constrict, to astringe, Cels.; radix gustu astringit, contracts, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To keep tight or strict, to bind, make bound, oblige, force, pater nimis indulgens quicquid ego astrinxit, relaxat, in which I was very strict, Cic.; fraus a. perjurium, binds, Id.; vinculum ad astringendam fidem, to bind, confirm, Id.; a. hujus tanti officii servitutem, to confirm, make sure, Id.; religione strictum, obliged, bound, Id.; astrictus legibus, obliged, bound, Id.; astringi sacris, to be obliged to maintain them, Id.—B) Of speech: To contract into a small compass, to compress, shorten, Stoici breviter a. solent argumenta, Cic.

ASTRŌLOGĪA, *æ, f.* (ἀστρολογία). I. A) The science of the stars, astronomy, Cic.—B) A treatise on astronomy, Plin.

ASTRŌLOGUS, *i, m.* (ἀστρολόγος). I. An astronomer, Cic.—II. An astrologer, Enn. ap. Cic.: Juv.

ASTRŌNŌMIA, *æ, f.* (ἀστρονομία). Astronomy, Sen.

ASTRŌNŌMICUS, *a, um* (ἀστρονομικός). Astronomical; hence, Astronomica, orum, *m.*, the title of a poem by Manilius.

ASTRUM, *i, n.* (ἄστρον). I. A star, constellation, Cic.; Virg.; Hor.—II. Meton. A) For Heaven, immortality, sic itur ad astra, Virg.; nostras laudes in astra sustulit, extolled to the skies, Cic.; thus, decidere ex astitit, to lose all one's glory, Id.—B) For Height, turris educta ad astra, Virg.

ASTRŪO, *xi, ctum, 3 v. a.* (ad, struo). I. To erect near, build in addition, add. A) Prop.: quum veteri astituit recens aedificum, Col.; a. alqd villæ, Plin.—B) Fig.: To add to, victus ab eo Pharaoces vix quicquam gloriæ ejus astruxit, Vell.: a. alqd dignitati, Plin.; a. alqd famæ, Id.—II. A) To furnish, provide a thing with another (commonly instructre), a. contignationem laterculo, Cæs.—B) Fig.: a. alqm falsis criminibus, to cover, charge, Curt.

ASTŪ, *n. ind.* (ἄστυ). A city, esp. Athens (as Urbs for Rome), ut vestri Attici, priusquam Theseus eos demigrare ex agris, et in a., quod appellatur, omnes se conferre jussit, Cic.

A-STŪPEO, *ēre, v. n.* (ad, stupeo). To be astonished at, a. divitiis, Sen.; a. sibi, Ov.

ASTUR, *āris, m.* Of or belonging to the province of Asturia, Asturian, A. cquus, Mart. Subst. An Asturian, Plin.; Flor.

ASTŪRA, *æ (Ἀστυρα)*. Astura. I. Masc., A river of Asturia, Flor.—II. Masc., A river, and Fem., An island and town, of Latium, in the neighborhood of which Cicero had a villa, Cic.; Liv.

ASTŪRCEO, *ōnis, m.* (Astur). An Asturian horse, a. jennei, Auct. Her.; Sen.

ASTŪRIA, *æ, f.* Asturia, a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin.

ASTŪRICA, *æ, f.* Asturica, the chief town of Asturia, now Astorga, Plin.

ASTŪRICUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Asturia, Asturian, A. gens, Plin.; Sil.

ASTUS, *ūs, m.* (astu; prop. dexterity, adroitness, cleverness; hence, in a bad sense), Craft, cunning [as a single act; but astutia, craftiness, as a quality], ille astu subit, Virg.; a. hostium, Tac.

ATAT.

ASTŪTE, *adv.* Craftily, cunningly, Cic. Compar., Varr.; Suprl., Gull.

ASTŪTIYA, *æ, f.* (astutus). Craftiness, cunningness, knavery, subtilty, as a quality; also, in milder sense, wariness, circumspection, address, aut confidens a. aut callida audacia, Cic. In the plur.: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias.

ASTŪTUS, *a, um* (prop. clever, adroit; hence, in a bad sense), Crafty, cunning, shrewd, wary, circumspect, artful, ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimetur a, Cic.

ASTYAGES, *is, m.* (Ἀστυάγης). Astyages, a king of Media, father of Mandane, grandfather of Cyrus, Just.

ASTYANAX, *actis, m.* (Ἀστυνάξ). Astyanax. 1. The son of Hector and Andromache, Virg. 2. A tragic actor in the time of Cicero, Cic.

ASTYLOS, *i, m.* (Ἀστυλος). Astylus, a centaur and augur, Ov.

ASTYPALÆA, *æ, f.* Astypalæa, one of the Sporades, Mel.

ASTYPALÆENSES, *ium, m.* The inhabitants of Astypalæa, Cic.

ASTYPALÆIUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Astypalæa, Ov.

ASYLUM, *i, n.* (ἄσυλον). A place of refuge, asylum, qui (servus) in illud a. confugisset, Cic.; Romulus a. aperit, Liv.

ASYMBOLUS, *a, um* (ἀσύμβολος). That makes no contribution toward a common entertainment, scat-free, Ter.

AT (ant chiefly with poets: akin to Sæscr. atha, but), *conj.* serves to connect different, although not entirely opposite ideas; esp. used for limiting ideas; But. 1. In complete antitheses: But, on the other hand, on the contrary, fecit idem Themistocles: at idem Pericles non fecit, Cic.; connected with etiam and vero: at etiam sunt, qui dicant, although there are indeed, Id.; st vero ille tenuis, but certainly, Id.—II. In partial antitheses: But, but yet, on the other hand, &c., Cic. A) In transitions, esp. when the style is impassioned, una navis cum Nasidianis profugit... at ex reliquis una præmissa Massiliam, Cæs. Thus also in entry: at tu pater deum hominumque, Liv.—B) With objections: But (one may say, it may be objected, and the like), sunt, quos signa... delectant. At ammus, iniquit, civitatis principes, Cic. Connected with enim: quid disputatione iste afferri potest elegantius? At enia vereor, ne, &c., but indeed, Id.

ATABELLUS, *i, m.* Strocco, a burning wind, sometimes fit in Apulia, Hor.; Plin.

ATACINUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the river Ataz, in Gallia Narbonensis; hence, Atacini, orum, *m.*, The inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, Mel.; P. Terentius Varro A., a poet of that country in the time of Cæsar, who wrote Argonautica, Hor.

ATLANTA, *æ, or ATALANTE, Æs, f.* (Ἀταλάντη). Atlanta. 1. Daughter of Sthenius king of Bœotia, Ov. 2. Daughter of Iulius of Arcadia; she took part in hunting the Calydonian boar, Ov.

ATALANTEUS or ATLANTEUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Atlanta, Stnt.

ATAT or ATATAT, also ATATATÆ, ATTATATATÆ or ATATTE, ATATTATE, *interj.* (ἀτταταί, ἀτταταταί). An exclamation of joy, pain, astonish-

ATAVUS.

ment, fear, &c.: *Ah! oh! hey! eigh! lo!* Plaut.; Ter.

AT-XVUS, i, m. (atta, avus). 1. *The grandfather of a great-grandfather* (abavi), a fourth grandfather (opp. adnepos), *noo avum proavum, a. audieras consules fuisse?* Cic.—II. *Meton. gen., like avus, abavus: An ancestor*, Virg.; Hor.

ATAX, acis, m. (Ἀτάξ). *Atax, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, now Aude*, Plin.

ATEIUS, a. Ateius, a Roman family name. *Thus, C. Ateius Capito, a tribune of the people in 699, A.U.C. His son, of the same name, a celebrated lawyer.*

ATELIA, æ, f. (Ἀτέλλια). *Atella, a very old town of the Oscii in Campania, now Aversa*, Cic.

ATELLANUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Atella, Atellan, A. municipium*, Cic. *Subst., Atellani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Atella*, Plin. *Very frequently A. fabula, fabella or simply Atellana, æ, f., a kind of popular farce*, Liv. Hence *Atellanus, m., An Atellan actor*, Cic.; and *Atellanius, a, um, Of or belonging to the Atellani*, A. versus, Cic.; *Atellanicus, a, um, Id.*; Suet.

ATER, tra, trum. I. *Black [dead black, without gloss (opp. albus); but niger, shining black (opp. candidus)], Democritus luminibus smissis alba et atra discernere non poterat*, Cic.; a. *hilla, black bile, melancholy*, Id.; u. *noctes, dark*, Tac. *Poet.*: *lictores a. dressed in black*, Hor. *Prov.*: *albus aterve, see ALBUS*.—II. *Fig. A) 1) Of circumstances: Gloom, sad, mournful, dismal, unfortunate, a. dies*, Virg.; *cauf. a. fila trium sororum*, Hor.; and *Esquiliæ (as a burying-place)*, Id. 2) *Esp.*: *dies s., a day on which any misfortune had befallen the state, an unlucky day, si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum estu*, Liv.—B) *In disposition: Malevolent, malignant, quem versibus obliat atris*, Hor.—C) *Dark, obscure, difficult to be understood, latebræ Lycophræois a.*, Stat.

ATERNIUS, a. *Aternius, a Roman family name. Thus, A. Aternius Fontinalis, a consul A.U.C. 300*, Cic.

ATERNUM, i. *See the following article.*

ATERNUS, i, m. (Ἀτερπος). *Aternus, a river of Samnium, now Pescara*, Plin.; *at its mouth was the town called Ateronum, i, n., now Pescara*, Liv.

ATESTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ateste, Atestan*, Mart.

ATHACUS, i, f. (Ἀθακος). *Athacus, a town of Macedonia*, Liv.

ATHAMĀNES, um, m. (Ἀθαμᾶνες). *Athamane, the inhabitants of Athamania*, Cic.; Liv.

ATHAMĀNIA, æ, f. (Ἀθαμανία). *Athamania, a district of Epirus, near Mount Pindus*, Liv.

ATHAMĀNIS, idis, f. *A female Athamanian*, Ov.

ATHAMĀNTEUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Athamas, Athamantian*, Ov.

ATHAMĀNTĀDES, æ, m. (Ἀθαμαντιάδης). *The son of Athamas, i. e. Palamon*, Ov.

ATHAMĀNTICUS, a, um (Ἀθαμαντικός). *Of or belonging to Mount Athamas, in Thessaly*, Plin.

ATHAMĀNTIS, idis, f. (Ἀθαμαντίς). *The daughter of Athamas, i. o. Helle*, Ov.

ATHAMĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Athamania, Athamanian*, Prop.

ATLANTEUS.

ATHĀMAS, antis, m. (Ἀθάμας). *Athamas, son of Zeus, grandson of Hellen, king of Thebes, father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, of Melicerta and Leucurus by Ino, the latter of whom he pursued in a fit of madness*, Ov.; Cic.

ATHĀNĀGIA, æ, f. *Athanageria, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis*, Liv.

ATHĀNĀSIUS, ii, m. (Ἀθανάσιος). *Athanasius, an archbishop of Alexandria, in the time of Constantine, an opponent of the Arius*.

ATHENÆ, arum, f. (Ἀθήναι). 1. A) *Athens, chief town of Aulica*, Cic.—B) *Meton. 1) For Science, Juv. 2) A. novæ, a name of honor for Mediolanum*, Plin. E.—II. *Other towns of Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, &c.*: Varr.; Liv., &c.

ATHENÆUM, i, n. (Ἀθήναιον). *Athenæum. I. A fortress of Athamania*, Liv.—II. *Vid. sqq.*

ATHENÆUS, u, um (Ἀθηναίος). 1. *Of or belonging to Athens, Athenian*, Lucr.—II. *Of or belonging to Minerva. Hence, subst., Athenæum, i, u. (Ἀθήναιον), A temple sacred to Minerva at Athens, where the learned and poets read their works*, Lampr.; *a similar building for the same purpose at Rome, built by Hadrian*, A. Vict.

ATHENIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Athens, Athenian*, Nep. *Subst., Athenienses, -ium, The inhabitants of Athens, Athenians*, Cic.

ATHENIO, ðnis, m. *Athenio, a slave who took the lead in the insurrection of slaves in Sicily, in 652 A.U.C.*; Cic.; *contemptuously of Sex. Claudius*, Id.

ATHĒOS (us), i, m. (ἄθεος). *He that denies the existence of a God, an atheist*, Diogenes, a. *qui dictus est Cic.*

ATHERIANUS, a, um. *Of or relating to the lawyer Atherius, A. jus*, Cic. (also written *Atterianus, Aterianus, and Haterianus*).

ATHĒSIS, is, m. (Ἀτρυς). *Athesis, a river of Upper Italy, now Adige or A dego*, Plin.

ATHLETĀ, æ, m. (Ἀθλητής). *A wrestler in the public games, an athlete, a combatant, prize-fighter, Milo quum athletas se in curriculo exercentes videret*, Cic.

ATHLETICE, adv. *Athletically*, Plaut. *From ATHLETICUS, a, um (Ἀθλητικός). Athletic, a. victus, Cels.; a. ars, wrestling, art of wrestling*, Gell.

ATHOS, ðis, and ATHO (Athon), ðnis, m. (Ἄθος and Ἄθων). *Athos, a mountain of Macedonia on the Sinus Strymonicus, opp. to Lemnos, now Monte Santo*, Liv.

ATIĪĀNUS, a, um (Atilius). *Of or belonging to Atilius, Atilian, A. prædia*, Cic.

ATIĪLUS (Atili), a. *Atilius, a Roman family name; for instance, M. A. Regulus, a general in the first Punic war, taken prisoner by the Carthaginians*, Cic. *Adj.*: *Atilia Lex, by the tribune L. A., A.U.C. 544*, Liv.

ATIŪNA, æ, f. *Atina. 1. A town of Latium, now of the same name*, Liv. 2. *A town of the Venetian territory*, Plin.

ATIŪNAS, ætis. *Of or belonging to Atina, A. præfectura*, Cic. *Subst.*: *in Atinati, in the territory of the Atinates*, Cic.

ATIŪNIUS, a. *Atinius, a Roman family name, hence, adj.*: *A. lex*, Cic.

ATLANTEUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas; poet. for Libyan, A. finis*, Hor.—II. *Of or relating to King Atlas*, Ov.

ATLANTYXDES, æ. m. *A descendant of Atlas, e. g. Mercury, a grandson of Atlas. Ov.; Hermaphrudius, a great-grandson of Atlas, Id.*

ATLANTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas, Libyan, A. mare, the Atlantic Ocean, Cic.*

ATLANTIS, idis, f. I. A) *Of or belonging to Mount Atlas, A. silva, Luc.—B) Subst.: The name of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean; the largest (perhaps America) is said by Plato to have been swallowed up, Plin.—II. A female descendant of Atlas, Atlantides, the Pleiades and Hyades, Hyg.*

ATLAS, antis, m. (ἄτλας). I. *Atlas, a high mountain of Mauritania, Plin.—II. A) A mythic king of Mauritania, Cic.—B) Poet. for a Giant, Juv.*

ÁTOMUS, a, tus, um (ἄτομος). I. *Undivided, indivisible, a. tus, Plin.—II. A) Usually, subst., atomus, i, f. (ἡ ἄτομος). Any small indivisible body or elementary particle, an atom, noun, illi: (Democritus) atomos, quas appellat, censet in infinito ioani terti, Cic.*

ATQUE or AC (in classical prose we find the latter chiefly before consonants), conj. (ad, que). *Connects more closely than et single words or whole sentences: And also, and besides, and even, and. I. Connecting single words. A) Gen.: quæ sit scientia atque ars agriculturæ, Cic. It serves to connect two substantives so as to form an hendiadys: isto animo atque virtute in summa rep. versari, with this virtuous, noble sentiment, Cic. It is connected with adeo, etiam, is, hic, &c.: duces hostium intra moenia, a. adeo in sensu videmus, Cic.; angustis portis a. his a Cesaris militibus occupatis, Cæs.—B) Esp. 1) In comparisons: Than, after magis, secus, alius, aliter, aliorum, contra, contrarius, &c., Cic., etc.: cuius ego soluti non secus ac meam tueri debeo, Id. After comparatives for quoniam: liquid minus ac iussi faciunt, Virg.: velut gravior a. ipse sensisset exceptum, Suet. 2) As, after par, idem, æquæ, similiter, juxta, æquus, similis, dissimilis, talis, &c.; bonos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis ac del. tus ac mihi, Cic., &c.: simul atque, us sum as (see SIMUL I. γ). 3) In explicative or corrective negations: ac non, sometimes ut h. potius. And not, and not rather, perparvam controversiam dicis, ac non eam. que dirimat omnia, Cic. With potius: quis (eum) ita asperxit ut perditum civem, ac non potius ad importundissimum hostem? Cic.—II. Connecting whole sentences: And, and thus, and even so, and that too, and indeed, especially. A) Gen.: Africanus indigenis mei? Minime hercle! ac ne ego quidem illius, Cic. To add something more weighty or emphatic: hoc sperant lezes, hoc vult... a. hoc multo magis efficit naturæ ratio, Cic. In expressing a wish; commonly a utinam: videmus fuisse quosdam, qui illi-m ornate ac graviter dicent. A. utinam in Latin talis oratoris simulatorum reperire possemus! Cic.—B) Esp. 1) In comparisons: a, ut Cic. Poet.: a. velut, Virg. 2) In adversative sentences: frig. connected with tamen: Verretheless, and yet, ipsi non dicere pro nobis possent: a. huc a nobis petunt omnia, Cic.; discipulos dissimiles in ver se ac tamen humidos, Id. 3) In Logic it indicates the minor proposition, Cic., &c. 4) In anticipating an objection: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, Cic. 5) In re-*

capitulations: And so, and thus, ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, Cic.

ATQUL, conj. (at, qui). *An adversative particle, serving to connect an adversative clause very closely with the foregoing: But nevertheless, but yet, notwithstanding, however, but rather, but now, and yet, &c. I. Gen.: tum dixisse (Lysandrum) mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam solertiam ejus, a. quoniam essent illa dimenata atque descripta; et ei Cyrum respondisse: a. ego ista sum omnia dimeo-us, nevertheless, however, and yet, Cic.; a. id tibi verendum est, truly, indeed (with irony), Id.; O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! a. explicanda est, nevertheless, y. t., but, Id. With conditional sentences: a. si, But, now if, well then if, a. si tempus est alium jure hominis necandi, certe illud est, Id.—II. In the minor of a syllogism: But now, now, quom sol igneus sit... necesse est, aut ei similis sit igni, &c... a. hic noster ignis confector est omnium, &c. Cic.*

ATRACIUS, æ, m. *Of the town Atrax, in Thessaly. Hence, poet., Cæneus of Thessaly, Ov.*

ATRACIS, idis, f. *Of Atrax, i. e. Hippodamia of Thessaly, Ov.*

ATRACIUS, a, um. *Atracian. I. Of or belonging to the river Atrax, in Ætolia, A. ora, Prop.—II. Of or belonging to the Thessalian town Atrax; poet. for Thessalian, A. ars, sorcery (of the Thessalians), Stat.; A. virgo, i. e. Hippodamia, Val. Flac.*

ATRAMENTUM, i, n. (ater). *Any black liquid, corumbus tauri, apri dentibus se tutantur... atramenti effusione sepia, of a black liquor. Cic. According to the manner of prepping and using it: Writing-ink, ink, calamo et atramento temperato, charta e. m. dentata res atgetur, Cic.; a. black color with painters, black paint, Indian ink, Plin.; Vitr.: black varnish, Plin.; shoemaker's black, blue vitriol, Id.; conf. with factitious oil—sion to carbo: (Cn. Carbo) accusatus a M. Antonio atramento sutorio absolutus putatur, i. e. having poisoned himself with blue vitriol (shoemaker's blacking).*

ATRATUS, a, um. (ater). *Clothed in black for mourning, cedo, quis unquam cœnarit a! Cic. Poet.: a. equi, of the chariot of the sun in an eclipse, Prop.*

ATRATUS, i, m. *Atratus, a small river near Rome, Cic.*

ATRAZ, æcis (Ἄτραξ). *Atraz. I. Masc.: A river of Ætolia, Plin.—II. Fem.: A town of Thessaly on the Peneus, Plin.*

ATREBATES, um (Ἀτρέβατοι). *Atrebates, a people of Gallia Belgica, nno Artois, Cæs. In the sing., Atrebas, atis, One of the Atrebates, an Atrebatian, Cæs.*

ATREUS (dissyll.), æi, m. (Ἀτρέως). *Atreus, a son of Pelops, brother of Thyestes, whose own son he served up to him as food, for her of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argus and Mycenæ, Ov.: Cic.*

ATRIDES (A, Prop.), æ, m. *A descendant of Atreus, i. e. Agamemnon, Ov.; Hor.: Menelaus, Ov.; Hor. In the plur., Atrides, Agamemnon and Menelaus, Hor. Sarcast., Atrides, of Domitian, as the ruler of Rome, Juv.*

ATRIEN-SIS, is, m. (atrium): *a steward or overseer of the interior; hence, gen.) An overseer of the house, steward, Cic.: Plin.*

ATRIOLUM, i, n. dim. (atrium). *A little anteroom or entrance-hall, Cic.*

ATRIUM.

ATRIUM, *n.* (*ater*, from the darkness of the apartment, or from being blackened by smoke; *Varr.* however, derives from *Atria*, whence such form of building originated, see *Müller's Etrusk.*, vol. i., p. 255). A hall, the principal apartment of a Roman house [it was always roofed, but the cavadium was unroofed] (the mistress of the house used to work in the atrium with her servants; here clients paid their respects, family portraits used to hang, and the bridal bed to stand), *Cic.*; *Vitr.*; *Hor.* The portico of a temple, in *atrio Libertatis*, *Cic.*; a. auctionarium, a hall for auctions, *Id.*—*B)* *Meton. Poet.* for a whole house, *Ov.*

ATRŌCITAS, *atis, f.* (*atrox*). Horribleness, enormity, hideousness, atrocity. *I. Gen.*: *ipsius facti a. aut indignitas, Cic.*; *a. sceleris, Sall.*; *a. maris, agnation, Col.*—*II. Esp. A)* Moral harshness, cruelty, atrocity, rage (like that of the sea), non atrocitate animi moveor, *sed, &c., Cic.*—*B)* In *Philos.* or *Law*: Strictness, exactness, severity, *a. ista, quomodo in veterem Academicam iraperit, Cic.*

ATRŌCITER, *adv.* Harshly, wildly, horribly, severely, cruelly, nimis a. miltians alqui, *Cic.*; impatiently, reluctantly, *ferre, Cic.*; *Tac. Compar.*, *Liv.*; *Tac. Superl.*, *Cic.*

ATRŌPOS, *i, f.* (*ἄτροπος*). *Atropos*, one of the three *Parce*, *Mart.*

ATROX, *ōcis*. Unpleasant to the senses in a high degree; *Horrid. repulsive, wretched, atrocious* [of persons and things; *sævus, on the contrary, of persons only*]. *I. Gen.*: *profecto res tam scelestas, tam a., tam œsaria credi oon potest, Cic.*; *atrocissimæ literæ, terrible, bad, Id.*; *a. bellum, Sall.*; *a. periculum, hazardous, Id.*; *a. hora cuniculi flagrantis, fierce, violent, Hor.*; *a. nox, a. tempestas, inclement, stormy, rough, Sen.*; *Tac.*—*II. Esp. A)* Morally: *Fierce, savage, cruel, excited, vehement, admiscere huic generi orationis atroci genus illud alterum, Cic.*—*B)* *Stable, firm, intrepid, inflexible, præter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor.*—*C)* In *Law*: *Adverse, hostile to any one, in re tam insigni tamque atroci, Cic.*

ATTA, *œ, m.* *Atta*, a Roman surname (originally of one who walked on the tips of his shoes); for *inst.*, *C. Quintius Atta, a writer of comedies, Hor.*

ATTACTUS (*adt.*), *a, um, part.* of attingo.

ATTACTUS (*adt.*), *ūs, m.* (*attiago*) (*we find it in the abl. sing. only*). *A touching, touch, Varr.*; *Virg.*

ATTĀGEN, *ōis, m.* [*attāgēna, œ, f.*, *Mert.*] (*ἀτταγεν*). *A heath-cock, wood-cock, Plin.*; *Hor.*

ATTĀLENSES, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Attalia, in Pamphylia, Cic.*

ATTĀLIA, *œ, f.* *Attalia, a town of Pamphylia.*

ATTĀLCUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Attalus, Attalic, A. peripetasmata, Cic.*; *A. urbes, i. e. Pergamenian, Hor.*; *A. conditionibus, for offers of the wealth of Attalus, Id.*; *A. vestes, interwoven with gold, Prop.*

ATTĀLUS, *i, m.* (*Ἄτταλος*). *Attalus, the name of several kings of Pergamus. esp. Attalus III., who made the Roman people the heir of his empire and wealth Plin.*

ATTĀMEN (also written as two words, *at tamen*), *adv.* *But yet, but, however, nevertheless, for all that, a., quod fuit roboris, duobus proclibus interit, Cæs.*

ATTENUO.

ATTEIUS or **ATEIUS**, *a.* *Ateius*, a Roman family name; thus, *A. Philologus, a rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio, Suet.* *A. Capito, a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, founder of a school of law, adversary of Antistius Labeo, Tac.*

ATTEMPERATE (*adt.*), *adv.* *In a proper manner, Ter.*

AT-TEMPERO (*adt.*), *are, v. a.* *To adapt, fit, join to, adjust, a. gladium sibi, i. e. to turn toward one's self, Sen.*

AT-TENDO (*adt.*), *endi, entum, 3 v. a.* *To direct, stretch a thing toward, extend. I. Prop.*: *a. aurem, to bend, Att. ap. Non.*; *a. manus cœlo, App.*—*II. A)* *Fig.*: *a. a. animo, and simply a., absol., To turn one's mind or attention to, advert to, give heed to, listen to, observe (conf. advertere animum), quo tempore iures judex erigeret so. animo attendere, Cic.*—*B)* *Simply a.*: *rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, queso diligenter attendite, Cic. With acc.*: *ut populus primum versum attenderet, Id. With de:* *quam de necessitate attendemus, Id. With dat.*: *a. sermonibus malignis, Plin. E.*; *a. plurimum eloquentiæ, to apply one's self to, take pains about, Suet.*—*C)* *a. animo, Ter.*; *App.*

ATTENTE, *adv.* *Attentively, heedfully, intently, a. audire, Cic. Compar.*, *Id. Superl.*, *Id.*

ATTENTIO (*adt.*), *ōis, f.* (*attendo*). *Attention, attentiveness, application, reliqua sunt in cura, a. animi, &c., Cic.*

AT-TENTO (*adt.*), *1 v. a.* *To stretch out the hand in order to get any thing. I. A)* *Prop.*: *To touch, a. arcum digitis, Claud.*—*B)* *To attack, assault, quia vi attemptem acriter repulerat, Tac.*—*II. Meton. gen.*: *To attempt, try a thing, præteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attemptatum deseri, begun, attempted, Cic.*; *attentata defectio, attempted, Liv.*; *a. Capuani, to seek to corrupt, solicit, to tamper with, Cic.*; *a. mecum facieŋtia jura, to try to shake, to attack, Hor.*

ATTENTUS (*adt.*), *a, um. I. Part.* of attendo.—*II. Adj.*: *Intent on any thing, i. e. A. Attentive, si attentos animos ad decoris conservatiōnem tenebimus, Cic.*; *attentissima cogitatio, intent reflection, Id.*—*B)* *Striving after a thing, careful, assiduous, industrious, quæsticulus te faciebat attentorem, Cic.*

ATTENTUS (*adt.*), *part.* of attineo.

ATTENŪATE (*adt.*), *adv.* *Mengrely. Of speech: Poorly, simply, without rhetorical ornament, a. pressequere dicere, Cic.*

ATTENŪATIO (*adt.*), *ōis, f.* (*attenuo*). *A lessening, extenuating, a. suspiciōis, Auct. Her.*; *a. verborum, plainness of speech, Id.*

ATTENŪATUS (*adt.*), *a, um. I. Part.* of attenuo.—*II. A)* *Adj.*: *Impaired, weak, slender, fortuosa rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auct. Her.*; *voce paululum attenuata, somewhat weak, Id.*—*B)* *Esp. of speech. 1) Shortened, short, brief, illa juvenilis redundantiâ multa habet attenuata, Cic. 2) Nice, scrupulous, affected, choice, itaque ejus oratio omnia religione attenuata, Cic. 3) Meagre, poor, simple, plain, without rhetorical ornament, a. oratio, Auct. Her.*

AT-TENŪO (*adt.*), *1 v. a.* *To make thin, weak, lean, to thin, attenuate, weaken, lessen. I. Prop.*: *a. cutem lambendo, Plin.*; *sortes attenuatæ, diminished, Liv.*—*II. Fig.* 1) *To diminish,*

impair, enfeeble, &c., legio proëlis attenuata, impaired, weakened, Cæs.; attenuandæ, si ab his dehortabimur, Auct. Her. 2) To bring down, lower, humble, isisgoem attenuat deus, Hor.

AT-TERO (adt.), trivi [perf. atterui, Tib.], tritum, 3 v. a. *To rub one thing against or upon another. I. Gen.: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin.; a. leniter caudam, to move gently, Hor.—II. Esp. A) To wear out by rubbing, to rub away, destroy, impair, weaken, quot manus atteruntur, ut unus nitent articularis, Plin.; a. dentes, Id. Poet.: a. surgentes herbas, to tread or trample upon, crush, beat down, Virg.; stritas versabat rivus arenas, loosened or separated (by the water) by rubbing, Ov.; et alteri alteros nliquantum attriverat, had weakened, impaired the resources of, Sall.; alimentorum pretia plebem striverat, had exhausted, Tac.; nec publicanus atterit Germanos, impoverishes them, Id.—B) Fig.: ubi eorum (juvenum) famam atque pudorem attriverat, destroyed, Sall.; et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, to have one's dignity impaired, Tac.*

AT-TESTOR (sdt.), 1 v. dep. I. *To attest, prove, Phædr.—II. Esp. in the language of augurs: attestata fulgura, which confirm that which has been announced by former lightnings, Sen.*

AT-TEXO (adt.), exûi, extum, 3. I. *To twist or join to by plaiting, interweave into, pinnæ loriceæ ex eratiibus attextuntur, Cæs.—II. Gen.: To add, join, unite, vos ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextitote mortalem, Cic.*

ATTIIS or ATTIS, idis, f. ('Ατθίς). I. *Attic, Athenian, Mart.—II. Subst. A) An Athenian woman, Sen. Esp.: Philomele, an Athenian who was changed into a nightingale; hence, for a nightingale, Mart.; also Procne, sister of Philomele, Sen. A favorite of Sappho, Ov.—B) Attica, Lucr.*

ATTIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to an Attian, Attian, A. versus, of the poet Attius, Cic.; A. militæ, of the prætor Attius, Cæs.*

ATTICA, æ, f. ('Αττική). *Attica, a district of Greece, of which the chief city was Athens, Plin.; Ter.*

ATTICA, æ, f. *Daughter of Atticus, Cic.*

ATTICE, adv. *In an Attic manner, after the Athenian manner, A. dicere, Cic.*

ATTICISSO, are, v. v. (ἀττικίζω). *To imitate the Athenian or Attic manner, to atticise, Plaut.*

ATTICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (Attica). *Daughter of Atticus, Cic.*

ATTICUS, a, um ('Αττικός). I. *Attic, Athenian, A. terra, Attica, Liv.; A. fides, as being inviolable, Vell.; A. sermo, A. subtilitas, Cic. (as remarkable for excellence).—II. An epithet of T. Pomponius, friend of Cicero, given to him for his eloquence.*

AT-TINEO (adt.), tñōi, tentum, 2 v. a. and n. (ad, teneo). I. *Act.: To hold at or to, hold fast, hold in, hold back, keep hold of, a cultros, Plaut; a. alqm arma et equum poscentem, Tac.; Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidas spe pacis attinuisse, had kept in suspense, had amused, Sall.; Vologesen defectione Ilyrcaniæ attineri, was held back, prevented, Tac.; a. impetum oleis, to stop, Id.; ripam Danubii legiones attinebant, preserved, guarded, Id.; attineri domi, to be kept, stay at home, Id.—II. Neutr. A) Prop.: To extend, reach, stretch, a lævo thraice læ-*

tere ad Borysthenem recta plaga attinent, Curt.—B) Fig.: In the third person, res or hoc attinet, less freq., hæc attinent, ad alqm, or absol., this belongs to, relates to, concerns any one, quod ad me attinet, Cic.; quæ ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Id.; quid istud ad me attinet? what is that to me? Plaut.; nihil attinuit, it was of no use, Cic.; quid attinuit? what good is it? Id.; quod attinet ad, with respect to, Id.

AT-TINGO (adt.), tñgi, tactum, 3 (ad, tango) v. a. *To touch, touch upon, come in contact with. I. Prop. A) Gen.: priusquam uris murum attigisset, Cæs.; Sall. Proc.: digito eœluma, i. e. to be extremely happy, Cic.; extremis digitis a. alqd, to touch upon, mention slightly, Id.; conf. under II. B., 2.—B) Esp. 1) a) To touch a place, to reach, arrive at, ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.; a. Britanniam navibus, Cæs. b) Meton. gen.: To border upon, be contiguous to, Cappadociæ regio, quæ Ciliciam attigit, Cic.; eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Cæs. 2) To touch in a hostile manner, to attack, si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes, Liv. 3) a. alqm, to touch as a lover, have intercourse, Catull.; Tib. 4) To touch in eating, to eat, a. graminis herbam, Virg.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To touch, concern, relate to, me alia causa delectat, quæ te non attingit, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) In a speech: To touch upon, mention slightly, quod perquam breviter attingi, Cic. 2) Of action: To touch, take in hand, engage in, attempt, undertake, sero ac leviter Græcas literas a., Cic.; a. forum, to take part in the administration of the state, Id. 3) To touch as to the qualities, relationship, &c., of any thing, to stand in connection with, have a relation to, be in relation with, come near, be like or similar, concern, have to do with, qui te aliqua necessitudine attingunt, Cic.*

ATTIS, idis (also, Attis or Atys, yos), m. ('Αττις, Ἄττις, Ἄττις). *Attis or Atys, a youth of Phrygia, distinguished for personal beauty, with whom Cybele was in love, Ov.*

ATTIUS (Accius), ii, m. *Attius, a Roman family name. Thus, 1. L. Attius, a dramatic author, contemporary with Pacuvius. 2. Attius Navius, an augur in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, Liv.; Cic. 3. P. Attius Varus, the prætor in Africa at the commencement of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, Cæs.; Cic.*

AT-TOLLO (adt.), ère, v. a. *To lift or raise up, lift on high, raise, lift. I. Prop. A) A. pedes super limen, Plaut.; a. planum fracto crure, to raise, help up, Hor.; a. parvum natum, to take up, Ov.; a. manus ad cœlum, Liv.; a. se in femur, to raise one's self, Virg.—B) Esp. of buildings: To set up, erect, raise, build, a. hanc molem cœloque educere, Virg.; Tac., &c.—II. Fig.: To raise, exalt, distinguish, increase, amplify, extol, ardet attollique animos, Virg.; quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, were raised, distinguished, Vell.; quum sua quisque facta attolleret, Id.*

AT-TONDEO (adt), di, sum, 2 [perf. redupl. sync. attotouse for attondisse, Virg. Catal.] v. a. *To shear, lop, dress, shave. I. A) Prop.: cepit attonusum habere, Cels.; thus, a. vitem, Virg.—B) To gnaw at, nibble, eat away, attenuata, tondent virgula capellæ, Virg.; attonsa arva, pastured, mowed, Luc.—II. Fig.: Iava attonsa, lessened, Cic.; a. alqm, to pigeon, cheat, cozen, Plaut.*

ATTONITE.

ATTONITE (adt.), adv. *Enthusiastically*, Plin.

ATTONITUS (adt.), s, um. I. *Part. of attono.* —II. A) *Adj. (as if thunderstruck; hence), Stunned, struck, bewildered, amazed, senseless, talibus attonitis visis, Virg. Of things: attonite magna ora domus, Virg.—B) Esp.: Seized with inspiration, inspired, enthusiastic, frantic, matres a Baccho, Virg.; a. vates, Hor.*

AT-TONO (ndt.), ùi, itum, 1 v. a. *To thunder at, amaze, deprive of one's senses, Ov.*

ATTONSUS (adt.), s, um, part. of attondeo.

AT-TORQUEO (adt.), ère, v. a. *To hurt*, Virg.

ATTRACTO, are. See ATTRACTO.

ATTRACTUS (ndt.), s, um. I. *Part. of atrahō.* —II. *Adj. (drawn in; i. e.), Contracted, wrinkled, frons attractor, Sen.*

AT-TRAHO (adt.), xi, etum, 3 v. a. *To draw near by force, to draw, pull to, or attract.* I. *Prop.: atque adeo atrahitur Lollius, Cic.; a. alqm Romanum, Id.—II. Fig.: To allure, attract, ad amicitiam atrahit similitudo morum, Cic.*

ATTRACTATUS (ndt.), ùs, m. *A touching, feeling, Pac. ap. Cic.*

AT-TRECTO (adt.; written also attract.), 1 v. a. (tracto). *To touch, handle, feel anything (esp. in an unlawful manner).* A) *Prop.: id signum a. non esset solitus, Liv.; thus, a. patrios penates, Virg.—B) Esp.: To appropriate to one's self, take possession of, seize upon, a. regis gazas, Liv.*

AT-TREPIDO (adt.), are, v. n. *To hobble along,* Plaut.

AT-TRIBUO (adtr.), ùi, ùtum, 3 v. a. *To add, adjoin, annex to, incorporate with.* I. *Prop.: pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic.; in aula ab Sulla Rhodiis attributa, assigned, subjected, Id.; a. pecuniam ulcui, to assign, Id. Hence also, s. alqm, to assign, make over to, Id.; his rebus omnibus terui in millia æris attribuerentur, were laid on as a tax, Liv.—II. Fig. A) *To attribute, give, bestow, tunc, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic.; si legi, loco, urbi, monumento attribueretur oratio, as it were, put into the mouth of, i. e. if a law, &c., should be introduced as speaking, Id.—B) Esp.: a. alqd ulcui, to attribute, impute, ascribe anything to any one as the author or cause, bonos exitus attribuimus diis immortalibus, Cic.**

ATTRIBUTIO (adt.), ònis, f. (attribuo). I. *In Trade: The assignment of a money-debt, de a. conficies, Cic.—II. In Gramm.: A predicate, attribute (equivalent to attributum), Cic.*

ATTRIBUTUM, i, n. (attribuo). I. *A bill or draft on a public treasury, Varr.—II. In Gramm.: A predicate, attribute, Cic.; Gell.*

ATTRITUS (ndt.), s, um. I. *Part. of attero.* —II. *Adj.: Rubbed.* A) *Gen.: mentum paulo sit attritus, Cic.; a. ansa, Virg. Poet.: a. frons, qu, to which no shame adheres, bold, shameless, Juv.—B) In Medic.: Rubbed, rubbed sore, excoriated, a. partes, Plin. Subst., attrita, orum, n. *Parts of the body rubbed sore or galled, Id.**

ATTRITUS (ndt.), ùs, m. I. *A rubbing against anything, Sen.; Plin.—II. Esp. in Medic.: A galling, a bruise, Plin.*

ATYS or ATYS, yos, m. ('Arvs, 'Arvus). *Aty.* 1. *Son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the Lyd-*

AUCTOR.

tan kings, who therefore were called Atyadæ, Tac. 2. *The founder of the gens Atin, Virg.*

AU (hau), interj. *An exclamation of sorrow or pain, Ah! oh! Plaut.; Ter.*

AUCEPS, cùpis, m. (contr. aviceps, from avis and capio). I. *A bird-catcher, fowler, Hor.—II. Fig.: voluptatum aucupem, Cic.; præco actionum, cantor formularum, a. syllabarum, a captivus sifter of the precise literal sense, Id.*

AUCTARIUM, ii, n. (augeo). *An increase, addition,* Plaut.

AUCTIFICUS, s, um (auctus, facio). *Increasing,* Lucr.

AUCTIO, ònis, f. (augeo). I. *Gen.: An increase, a diemum (opp. retractio), Macr.—II. A) Esp. in Trade: A sale by auction, auctionem, public sale, Cic.; auctionem proscribere, to publish, make known, Id.; a. proterre, to put off, Id.—B) Meton.: That which is sold, or to be sold, at an auction, quum suctionem venderet, Cic.*

AUCTIÖNARIUS, s, um (auctio). *Relating or belonging to sale by auction, auctionary, atru a., a hall where auctions were held, Cic.; tabulæ a., catalogues of sale, Id.*

AUCTIÖNOR, 1 v. dep. (auctio). *To hold an auction, sell by or at auction, ut in atris auctionariis auctionentur, Cic.*

AUCTIO, are, v. frequ. (augeo, aucto). *To increase very greatly, augment, a. pecunias fenore, Tac.*

AUCTO, are, v. frequ. (augeo). *Greatly to increase,* Plaut.; Lucr.

AUCTOR (more correct than Autor), òris, m. (augeo, he who brings up, causes the growth of a thing; hence), *He who produces, procreates, causes, establishes a thing.* I. *Prop.: An author, founder, originator, creator, causer, maker, and the like.* A) *Gen.: L. Brutus, proclarus a. nobilitatis tuæ, the founder, father, progenitor, Cic.; thus, a. gentis, s. augur, Suet.; a. Trojæ, the founder, builder, Virg.; statua auctoris incerti, maker, artist, Plin.; auctorem rerum, the doer, Sall.—B) Esp.: An author, writer, composer of literary productions, scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov.; sine auctore notissimi versus, anonymous verses, Suet.; utriusque linguæ auctoribus, Id.—II. Meton.*

A) 1) *He who causes or advises a thing, serves for a pattern or example; An occasioner, adviser, counsellor, promoter, pattern, example, mod. et, omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, at my advice, at my command, Cic.; duce at auctore Bruto, Id.; virtutum auctore, pattern, Id.* 2) *Esp.: a. legis, a. consilii, &c., he that makes a motion for a law, brings forward a bill, a mover, proposer, hujus deditiois ipse Postumius a. fuit, Cic. Of the Senate which approves, accepts, sanctions a motion: senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum auctores, Cic.; hence, auctores fieri, to accept, sanction a law, patres ante a. fieri cogit, Id.; a. consilii publici, who is a leader in the Senate, a leader, director, spokesman, consilii publici auctorem, Id.; sometimes s. legis, he that makes a motion for a law, a mover, quarum legum a. fuerat, Liv.—B) He who stands to the truth of, is guarantee for warrants any thing; A surety, voucher, warrantee, guarantee. 1) *Gen.: fama nunciabat esse in Syria: a. eret nemo, Cic.; id certis auctoribus comperi, Id.* 2) *Esp. a) A voucher, au-**

thor, inasmuch as his statement serves for a document or proof (thus frequently in Cicero; but never used by him in the general meaning of writer, author, compiler; see above, I. B). *quidam rerum Romanorum auctorem laudare possunt religiosissimum, an historicum, relator, narrator, Cic.; hence, auctoritas esse, with an obj. clause, to relate, narrate, Fabius Rusticus a. est, scriptos esse codicillos, Tac.* b) *In the language of courts of justice.* a) *A settler, vendor, inasmuch as he warrants the right of possession of the thing to be sold, and makes it over to the buyer; A possessor, proprietor, quid a milo auctore emisset, Cic. β) A guardian, curator, dos, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. γ) A witness present at espousals, nihil genero socrus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. c) He who stands for or defends a thing; A spokesman, trader, deputy, agent, defender, præclarus iste a. sua civitatis, Cic.*

AUCTORAMENTUM, i. n. (auctor). I. *That by which one is bound to perform any service (military service, gladiatorial service, &c.); E alist in g-money, bounty, earnest, pay, hire, wages, est in illis (quæstibus mercenariorum) ipsa merces a. servitutis, Cic.—II. An engaging one's self to do any service, a contract respecting a person hired, a turpissimum (gladiatorum), Sen.*

AUCTORITAS, ætis, f. (auctor); and according to its meaning of producing, procreating, causing, establishing, hence, I. *Prop.: A production, generation, invention, cause, occasion, auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic.—II. Motion.* A) *Desire, will, order, command, advice, exhortation, counsel; pattern, model, example.* 1) *Gen: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, Cic.; ad Cæsaris auctoritatem se contulissent, chief command, Id.; hominis auctoritate confirmandum puto, exhortation, consolation, comfort, Id.; thus, vultu a. example, Id. 2) Ep. of public right: The will (of any authority), a decree of the Senate, a decree of the Roman people, contra senatus auctoritatem, Cic.; hence the abbreviation of the decrees of the Senate: S. C. A., i. e. senatus consulti a.: sometimes a decree of the Senate which was invalidated by the protestation of the tribunes of the people (opp. senatus consultum, a decree of the Senate that goes into a law); Cic.: a. collegii (pontificum), Liv. 3) *Mon.* a) *Free will, power to do any thing at one's pleasure, authority to act, plenitudo of power, full power, competency, qui habet auctoritatem legum duodrum a. senatu, Cic.; legatos cum a. mittere, with full powers, Liv. b) Gen.: Power, authority, dignity, influence, weight, auctoritate sua commovere hominem posse, Cic.; (s-e in auctoritate necjs, to be under the influence of one, Liv.; auctoritatem habere: afferre; facere, &c., Cic. Of things: Weight, importance, value, worth, consequence, &c., quum antea per atatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci (i. e. the vestro) attingere viderem, this respectable place, Cic.; quo majorem auctoritatem haberet oratio, Id.—B) 1) a) *Warranty, security, credit, quum justitia sine presentia satis habent auctoritatis, Cic.; tollitur omnis a. somniorum, Id. b) Concr. c) That which serves to establish a fact; A document, title-deed, Cic. β) A person who is warranty for a thing; An authority, quum auctoritates principum con-***

jurationis colligeret, Cic.; auctoritates præscriptæ, those who were present at the framing of a decree of the Senate, and prefixed their names to it, Cic. 2) *Esp. in Law.* a) *The right of property, adversus hostem æternam a., an eternal right of property is valid against strangers, i. e. a stranger can acquire no right of property on the property of a Roman by prescription, XII. Tab. sp. Cic.; usus etia. fundi, Cic. b) *Warranty, surety, security, Paul. Sent.**

AUCTORO, i. v. a. (auctor, II. B.). I. *To guarantee, confirm, strengthen, Tert.—II. To bind, oblige.* A) *Prop.: a. se, or in the middle voice, Tu bind, engage, or hire one's self out as any thing, vindemiator auctoratus, Plin.; uri virgis ferroque necari auctoratus ens, hired out as a gladiator, Hor.; eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, qu. engaged, hired out, Liv.—B) Fig.: a. mortem sibi alq. re, to cause one's own death by any means, Vell.*

AUCTURNALIS (aut), f. (auctumnus). *Autumnal, autumnal, Liv.*

AUCTUMNUS, i. m. (augeo). I. *The season of abundance, i. e. The autumn, time of harvest and vintage, hiems, ver, æstas, a., Cic.—II. The produce of the autumn, the harvest, Mart.*

AUCTUMNUS (aut), a, um (auctumnus). *Autumnal, Ov.*

AUCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of augeo.—II. Adj. (increasid; hence), Great, plentiful, rich (it is found only in the compar., and in later Lat. in the superl.), honore auctiores vult esse (papulus Romanus), Cæs.; auctius atque melius di fecere, Hor.*

AUCTUS, Æs, m. (augeo). *An increasing, augmenting, growth; abundant, plenty, Danubius immenso æquarum auctu, Plin.; maximis semper auctibus crescere, Liv.*

AUCUPATORIUS, a, um (aucupor). *Of or serving for bird-catching or fowling, a. arundo, Plin.*

AUCUPIUM, ii. n. (aucups). I. A) *Bird-catching, fowling, piscatus, a., venatio, Cic.—B) Meton. concr.: Birds caught, Sen.: Cele.—II. Fig.: A catching at, running or hunting after a thing, a. delectationis, Cic.; an. upia verborum et literarum tendicula in iudicium vocant, a pedantic over minute investigation of words, an illiberal sifting of the precise literal sense, hoc novum est a., a new trade, Ter.*

AUCÛPO, are, rare for aucupor.

AUCÛPOR, I v. dip. (aucups). I. *To catch birds, go a fowling, Varr.—II. Gen.: To aim at, catch at, watch for, hunt after, nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic.*

AUDACIA, æ, f. (audax). *Boldness, confidence, in a good, and, more often, in a bad sense. I. In a good sense: Courage, boldness, bravery, intrepidity, audacia in bello, Sull.—II. In a bad sense: Audaciousness, temerity, audacity, impudence, incredibili importunitate et a., Cic. In the plur. concr.: Bold, daring actions, quantas a., quam incredibiles furores reperietis, C. c.*

AUDACITER, adv. (audax). *Boldly, fearlessly, rashly, daringly, Sull.; Liv.*

AUDACTER, adv. (audax). *Baldly, courageously, fearlessly; rashly, daringly, a libereque dicere, Cic Compar., a. exsultare, Cic. Superl., a. transire conari, Cæs.*

AUDAX.

AUDAX, ácis (audeo; *conf. tenax from teneo, capax from capio*). *Daring, in a good sense, but mostly in a bad sense; bold, confident; rash, presumptuous, audacious, Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic.; audacissimus ex omnibus, the boldest, most courageous, Id.; poeta s., intrepid, imperturbable, the same under praise and blame, Hor. With abl.: qui viribus audax, Virg. With inf.: a. omnia perpeti, Hor. Of things: s. verba, unusual, poetical, Quint.*

AUDENS, entis. I. *Part. of audeo.*—II. *Adj.: Daring, bold, in a good sense, courageous, contra audentior ito, Virg.*

AUDENTER, adv. *Boldly, fearlessly; rashly, audaciously, Dig. Compar., Tac.*

AUDENTIA, æ, f. (audens). *Boldness, in a good sense, courage, intrepidity, bravery, nec defuit a. Druso, Tac.; cur tibi similis a. negotiorum? the same liberty? Plin. E.*

AUDEO, nus, 2 [perf. ausi for ausus sum, Cat.; hence, subj. sync. ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint, very frequent in poets, sometimes also in Liv. and the later prose authors] v. a. *To have the courage to do any thing, to dare, be so bold as, venture, undertake, attempt; commonly with inf., rarely absol., with acc. or with quin: de Ligario non audeam confiteri! Cic.; nudeo dicere, inquit, I venture to say (according to the Greek τολμῶ λέγειν), Id.; nec dicere ausim, I do not venture or dare to say it, Liv. Absol.: et quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Cæs.; duo itinera audendi; seu mallet, &c., Tac. With acc.: s. talia, Virg.; Ov.; capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. With quin: ut non audeam, quin promam omnis, Plaut.*

AUDIENS, entis. I. *Part. of audio.*—II. *Subst.: A hearer, listener, ad animos audientium permovendus, Cic.*

AUDIENTIA, æ, f. I. *A hearing, listening, audience, attention, facit persæpe ipsam sibi audientiam disertis senis mitis oratio, Cic.; præco facit audientiam, orders or imposes attention, silence, Auct. Her. § Liv.—II. Meton.: The faculty or sense of hearing, hearing, Prud.*

AUDIO, 4 (audin or audin' for audisne, like ain' for aisne) [Imperf. audibat, Ov.; audibant, Catull.; Fut. audibo, Enn.: audibis, Plaut.] (allied to ἀὐδῆ; to the Lat. ovis, equivalent to avis; whence also avis, the Eng. ear, and the Germ. Ohr) v. a. *To hear, perceive, experience by hearing. I. Gen.: alqd, de, with a relat. or obj. clause, or absol. The person from whom one hears any thing, with ab, de, ex, rarely an acc. with part.: adhuc de isto periculo nihil audisne (me), Cic., &c. With ab: sæpe audivi a majoribus natu, Cic., &c. With de: sæpe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, Cic., &c. With ex: audivi ex majoribus natu, Cic., &c. With an acc. with part.: quum audiret forte reges concertantes pnd se de nobilitate generis, Suet. Absol.: videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic.; a. in lqm, to hear something to the disadvantage of any one, Cic. In the abl. of the part. perf., audito, at the intelligence, Liv.; Tac.—II. Esp. A) *Attentively to listen, give ear, hear a person or thing, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiat, Cic.—B) To hear a prayer or request, grant an answer to a prayer, in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Poet. absol.: audiat et... iocunuit lævum, Virg.; thus also, poet.: n. alqm, to grant one's request, Ov.; Hor.—C) To**

AUFERO.

hear a professor lecture, hear or attend lectures, to study under, take lessons, te anuum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic.—D) In Lucr.: To hear, examine, give audience, attend to a cause, nemo illorum iudicium clarissimis viris accusantibus audientum sibi de ambitu putavit, Cic.—E) To listen to a person or thing with approbation, to approve, agree with, assent to, grant, allow, nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden a diis raptum ait, Cic. Absol.: audio, I grant or allow that, well, si per eos status febant... audio: sin, &c.; thus the contrary, non audio, that I don't allow or grant.—F) Obediently to listen to a person or thing, to obey; with acc. and (analogous to obidire) with dat. in the phrase dicto audientem esse (alci): tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium, te audi, Cic.; qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, ready to obey the word, i. e. to obey at once, Id.; ne plebs nobis dicto audiens sit, Liv.—G) Like the Greek ἀκούω, to hear one's self called or styled anyhow, i. e. to pass for; To be reputed, have a character or reputation; usually connected with bene or male (as in Greek καλῶς and κακῶς ἀκούειν), To have a good or bad character or reputation, si idem bene valeret, bene audiret, copiosus esset, &c., Cic.; a. parentibus, n. propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, to be praised by, Id. Without aud: tu recte vivis, si curus esse quod audis, Hor.; rexque psterque audisti, Id.—H) In conversation: audi, listen, pay attention, Ter.; audin' i do you hear? Ter.

AUDIPIO, ónis, f. I. *A hearing, listening, (puer) fabellarum audicione ducuntur, Cic. Pass.: A hearsay, hoc solum audicione expetere cõpõt, Id.—II. Meton. A) The talk of the people, rumor, report, si accepissent fama et audicione, esse quoddam nomen, Cic. In the plur., factæ a.—B) A lecture, lesson, Plin.; Gell.—C) For auditus, The sense of hearing, App.*

AUDITOR, óris, m. (audio). I. *A hearer, auditor, semper oratorum eloquentie moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic.—II. Esp.: The hearer of a master, disciple, pupil, Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti a., Cic.*

AUDITORIUM, ii, n. (auditor). I. *A lecture-room, an audience-room, court of justice, Quint.; Tac. Of a school (opp. forum), Quint.—II. An assembly of hearers, an audience, auditory, adhibito loquenti auditorio, Plin. E.*

AUDITUS, a, um, part. of audio.
AUDITVS, ùs, m. I. *Prop.: A hearing, listening, Tac. Pass.: A report, rumor, talk, occupavrat animos prior a., Tac.—II. Meton.: The sense of hearing, a. semper patet, Cic.*

AUFERO, abstuli, ablatum, auferre, v. a. (ab, fero). *To carry or bear off or away, take away, remove. I. Prop. A) Gen.: multa palam domum suam auferrebat, Cic.; e conspectu terræ ablati sunt, carried off, Liv.; a. se, to carry one's self off, go away, Ter.—B) Esp.: To take away, take by force, snatch away, carry off, a. vasa omnia ab alqo, Cic.; s. pecuniam in ventre, to swallow, squander, Id.; a. ariculum mordicus, to bite off, Id.; abstulit cita mors Achillem, carried off, Hor.; to separate one place from another, mare Europam auferens Asia, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To carry off, gain, get, receive, Quintus a Scapulis paucos dies auferit, Cic.—B) Esp.: To carry off or away, take away, snatch away,*

turn aside, divert, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, carry away, Cic.; *conf. abstulerunt me velut de spatio Græcæ res. have turned my thoughts, diverted me from my subject*, Liv.; hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, take, Cic.; mors s. omnes sensus, Id.; a. fugam, to prevent, Flor.

AUFIDENA, æ, f. *Aufidena, a town of Samnium, now Alfidena*, Liv. Aufidenates, ium, Its inhabitants, Plin.

AUFIDIANUS, a, um. *Belonging to an Aufidius, Aufidion*, A. nomcn, the debt of Aufidius, Cic.

AUFIDIUS, n. *Aufidius, a Roman family name. Thus, 1. Cn. Aufidius, prætor, elder contemporary of Cicero, author of a Greek history, Cic. 2. T. Aufidius, a Roman orator, Cic. 3. Sex. Aufidius, Cic. 4. A. Aufidius Luscius, magistræ of Fundi, Hor. 5. A. Iurco, a noted epicure, Hor.*

AUFIDUS, i, m. *Aufidus, a river of Apulia, now Ofanto*, Hor. Hence, Aufidus, s, um, adj., *Aufidian*, Sil.

AUFUGIO, fugi, 3 v. n. (sb, fugio). *To flee away, run away, quum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic. With acc.: a. aspectum parentis, to flee, Cic. poet.; aufugere ad aliquem, to take refuge with one*, App.

AUGE, es, f. (Αὔγη). *Auge, daughter of Augea, mother of Telephus by Hercules*, Ov.

AUGEAS. See AUGIAS.

AUGEO, xi. ctum. 2 [perf. conj. auxitis, Liv.] (akin to Sanscr. auj, to grow; Icel. auka, to augment) v. a. and n. (Prop. to make great; hence) I. Act.: To increase, augment, strengthen, heighten. A) Gen. 1) Prop.: ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic.; a. vallum et turres, Tac.; a. vocem, to strengthen, Suet.; a. hostias, to increase, Id. Poet.: a. volucrum turbam, to increase the multitude of birds, i. e. to be changed into birds, Ov. 2) Fig.: ut voluptas eugeri non possit, Cic., &c.; a. animum alqjs, to heighten, Id.—B) Esp.: alqm (alqd) alqra re, Am- ply to furnish any person (thing) with, endow, equip, enrich, adorn. 1) Prop.: ut Sullanos possessores divitiis augeatis, Cic.; filiolo me actum scito, presented with, Id. 2) Fig. To enrich, equip, adorn, amplify, magnify, elevate, quorum alter te scientia a. potest, altera exemplis, Cic.; a. venatibus, to worship by sacrifices, Virg.—II. Neut.: To grow up, grow, increase, usque adeo pereunt fetus augeatque labore, Lucr.; ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinom auxisse, Sall.

AUGESCO, ère, v. inch. n. (augeo). *To begin to grow, to grow, increase, temperatioe calor et oriri et a.* Cic.; animi a. alcuï, Sall.

AUGIAS or AUGÆAS, æ, [Augeus, Hyg.], m. (Αὔγίας). *Augæas, a king of Elis, whose stables, which had not been cleaned for thirty years, were cleansed by Hercules in one day*, Sorv. Virg. Hence, Prov.: cloncas Augiæ purgare, Sen.

AUGMEN, inis, n. (augeo). *An increase, enlargement, augmentation*, Lucr.

AUGMENTUM (augmentum), i, n. (augeo). *An increase, enlargement, augmentation (opp. d-minutio)*, Dig.; a. fulguris, Plin.

AUGUR, Æris [old auger, according to Prisc.] I. Commonly, *An augur, a soothsayer who made his predictions from the flight and singing of birds*, Cic.—II. Gen.: *Any soothsayer or divin-*

er, a. Apollo, as the god of soothsaying, Hor.; a. Argivus, i. e. Amphiaraus, Id.; a. Thestorides, i. e. Calchæus, Ov. In the fem.: a. squæ sunosa cornix, rain-foreboding, Hor.

AUGÜRÄLIS, e (augur). I. *Belonging to an augur or the college of augurs, auguräl, a. libri*, Cic.; a. insignia, Liv.; a. cæna, which an augur gave on entering upon his office.—II. Subst., Augurale, is, n., A) 1) *A place to the right of the general's tent, in which the auspices were held*, Tac. Hence, 2) *The principal tent*, Quint.—B) *An augur's staff*, lituus, Sen.

AUGÜRÄTIO, ðais, f. (auguro). *A divination*, Cic.

AUGÜRÄTO, adv. *After consulting the auguries, with the consent of the gods*, Liv.

AUGÜRÄTUS, ðs, m. (auguro). *The office of an augur, lituus clarissimum insigne auguratus*, Cic.

AUGÜRUM, ii, n. [pl. Augurs, Att. sp. Non.] (augur). I. *The observation and interpretation of the flight of birds, Augury*, a. agere, Cic.; a. capere, Liv.; a. accipere, to take for a foretoken, Id.; s. salutis, about the weal of the state.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: *A divination, soothsaying, prediction, prophecy, verissima auguria rerum futurarum*, Cic.—B) *A foreboding, presentiment, seculorum quoddam a. futurorum*, Cic.—C) *A sign, token, foretoken*, Plin.—D) *The art of divining*, Virg.; Flor.

AUGÜRUS, a, um (augur). *Belonging to augurs, a. jus*, Cic.

AUGÛRO, I (augur). I. *To consult by augurs, a. salutem populi, an old formula in Cic.*—II. Meton. A) *To consecrate by auguries, sugurato templo ac loco*, Cic.—B) Gen.: *To presage, divine, forebode*, Cic. sp. Non.; si quid veri mens augurat, Virg.

AUGÛROR, I v. dep. (augur). I. *To presage, divine by the flight of birds, Calchæus ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est*, Cic.—II. Meton. gen.: *To presage, conjecture, forebode, mortem est auguratus*, Cic.

AUGUSTA, æ, f. I. *In the time of the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughters, and sisters of the emperor, Imperial Majesty*, Tac.; Suet.—II. *The name of several towns; for instance, A. Taurinorum, now Turin*, Plin.; A. Prætoria, in Upper Italy, now Aosta, Id.; A. Trevirorum, now Trèves, Mel.; A. Emonita, in Lusitania, now Merida, Plin.; A. Vindelicorum, now Augsburg.

AUGUSTÄLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the emperor Augustus*, A. ludi, Tac.; A. sodales, a college of Augustan priests, instituted by Tiberius, Id.; called also, A. sacerdotes, Id.

AUGUSTÄNUS, a, um, I. A) *Of or belonging to Augustus, A. colonia*, Dig.—B) Meton.: *Imperial; hence, Augustani, Roman knights levied by Nero for military service*, Tac.—II. Subst., Augustani, orum, m., *The inhabitants of towns that had the title of Augusta*, Plin., &c.

AUGUSTE, adv. *Reverently, with religious awe, venerari deos*, Cic.

AUGUSTEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Augustus*, A. Lex, Frontin.

AUGUSTINUS, a, um. *Belonging to Augustus*, A. currus, the carriage of Augustus, Suet.

AUGUSTODUNUM, i, n. *Augustodunum, a town of the Ædui, in Gallia; now Autun*, Tac.

AUGUSTUS.

AUGUSTUS, a, um (augeo). *Sacred, venerable, majestic, august, magnificent, noble*, omitto Eleusina sanctam illum et, Cic. *Compar.*: formam viri aliquantum augustiorem, Liv. *Superl.*: augustissima vestis, Id.

AUGUSTUS, i, m. I. A surname given to Octavianus Caesar as supreme ruler, *and subsequently to all the Roman emperors, like our Majesty, Imperial Majesty, Emperor*, Hor.—II. *Adj.*, Augustus, a, um, *August, imperial*, A. caput, of Augustus, Ov.; mensis A., the month of August, so called after Augustus, called before Sextilis, Plin.; Mart.

AULA, æ [old gen. aulai, Virg.], f. (αὐλή). A court, fore-court. I. A) Gen.: janitor aulae, i.e. Cerberus, Hor.; for atrium, Hall, entry, entrance-room, Virg.; Hor.; a court for cattle, Hor.; esp. a prince's court, royal palace, in aula, at court, Virg.; Hor.—B) Meton. 1) A prince's power, dignity, Cic.; qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, had great influence at court, Tac. 2) Court life, court, courtiers, caret invidenda a. sobrius, Hor.; prona in eum a. Neroneis ut similem, the court, Tac.

AULÆUM, i, n. (αὐλαία). I. A cover, hangings, canopy, suspensa a., Hor.—II. *Esp. A)* The curtain before the scene in a theatre, a. tollitur, is drawn up (at the end of the piece), Cic.; Ov.; a. mittitur, is dropped (at the beginning of the piece), Phedr.—B) Arras, tapestry, Virg.; Hor.—C) An embroidered upper garment, Juv.

AULERICI, orum, m. The Aulerici, a people of Gallia Celtica, divided into three branches: A. Eburonices or Eburones, in the present Perche (the southeastern part of Normandy), Cæs.; A. Cenomani, in the present Le Maine, Id.; A. Brannovices, in mod. Le Briennais, Cæs.

AULÆTICUS, a, um (αὐλητικός). Belonging to or fit for flute-playing, a. celsamus, Plin.

AULICUS, a, um (αὐλικός, from αὐλή). Belonging to a prince's court, court-like, princely, a. apparatus, Suet. *Subst.*, aulici, orum, m., Courtiers, Suet.; Nep.

AULIS, is, or idis, f. (Αὔλις). Aulis, a sea-port town in Bœotia, whence the Greek fleet sailed to Troy, Virg.

AULCÆDUS, i, m. (αὐλοῦδος). One who sings to the flute (on which another plays), Cic.

AULON, ðnia, m. Aulon, a mountain famous for its fertility in vines, and an adjacent valley in Calabria, Hor.

AULULÀRIA, æ, f. (sc. comœdia) (aulula). The title of a comedy of Plautus, the hero of which is a miser who has buried a pot of gold.

AULUS, i, m. Aulus, a Roman prænomèn, usually written A.

AURA, æ [old gen. surai, Virg.], f. (αὔρα, the breathing of air). A breeze, gentle gale, wind. I. Prop. A) nunc omnes terrent auras, every breeze, Virg.; a. acris, Lucr.; wind, omnes, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auras, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) Air, breath, vivit et ætherias vitales suscipit auras, ætherial vital air, Lucr.; captare naribus auras, to sniff or scent the breeze, Virg.; assurgere in auras, to the air, towards heaven, Id.; the Upper World, in opposition to the regions of the dead, Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Virg.; ferre alqd sub auras, to bring to light, make known, Id.; thus, reddere ad auras, to restore to the open air, Id.; fugere auras, to

AURIFEX.

shun the daylight, Id. 2) Air-like exhalations; the splendor or lustre of light, gleam, glitter, Virg.; sound, echo, Prop.; odor, vapor, exhalation, Virg.; Hor.—II. *Fig.*: A current of air, breath of air, wind, Air, totam opinionem parva nonnumquam commutat a. rumoris, Cic.; a. popularis, popular opinion, Liv.; Quint. (for this Cicero has ventus popularis); also, a. favoris popularis, Liv.; libertatis auram captare, to catch at every hope of liberty, to hope for liberty, Id.

AURARIUS, a, um (aurum). I. Of or belonging to gold, a. metalla, gold mines, Plin.—II. *Subst. A)* aurarius, ii, m., A goldsmith, Inscr.—B) auraria, æ, f. (sc. fodina), A gold mine, Tac.

AURATIURA, æ, f. (aurum). Gilding, Quint.

AURATUS, a, um. I. Part. of auro.—II. *Adj.* A) Gilt or gilded, decked or ornamented with gold, a. tecta, Cic.; a. milites, with golden shields, Liv.; a. tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Virg.—B) Of gold, golden, a. lyra, Ov.—C) Of a gold color, a. gutta, Plin.

AURELIA, æ, or AURELIANUM, i, or AURELIANENSIS URBS. Aurelia, a town of Gaul, now Orleans.

AURELIUS, a. Aurelius. I. A Roman family name; for instance, L. Aurelius Cotta, M. Aurelius Antoninus, Sex. Aurelius Victor.—II. *Adj.*: A. Via, Cic.; A. Lex, e. g. iudicaria, Id.; aud. de ambitu, Id.; A. tribunali, in the forum at Rome, Id.; called also Gradus Aurelii, Id.; Forum A., a town of Etruria on the Via A., near the present village of Castellaccio, Cic.

AURÆOLUS, a, um, dim. (sureus). I. Prop. A) Of gold, golden, a. anellus, Plaut. *Subst.*, aureolus, i, m. (sc. numus), A gold coin, Mart.—B) Gilded, gilt, Lucil. ap. Non.—C) Gold-colored, Varr.—II. Meton.: Golden, splendid, excellent, aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic.

AURÆUS, a, um (aurum). I. Prop. A) Of gold, golden, a. patera, Plaut.; a. corona, a military distinction, Liv.; a. numus, a gold coin, gold piece (worth about 17s. 8d. in Rome; but according to the present value of gold, about £1 1s.). Cic. Also, absol.: aureus, i, m., Plin.; Suet. *Poet.*: a. vis, the power of changing every thing into gold, Ov.—B) Provided, ornamented, interwoven with gold, gilt or gilded, a. sella, Cic.; a. Pactolus, with gold sand, Ov.—C) Of a golden color, golden, a. color, Lucr.; a. caesaries, Virg.—II. Meton.: Golden, beautiful, splendid, excellent, a. Venus, Virg.; a. copia, Hor.; a. ætas, the Golden Age, Ov.; a. medicritas, the golden mean, Hor.; a. mores, good, Id.; thus, a. puella, faithful, Id.

AURICHALCUM. See ORICHALCUM.
AURICOMUS, a, um (aurum, coma). With golden or gold-colored hair, Val. Fl. *Poet.*: That has golden foliage, Virg.

AURICULA, æ, f. dim. (auris). I. The ear flap, flap of the ear, auriculum fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic.—II. Meton. Gen.: The ear, Auct. Her.; Hor.

AURIFER, æra, ðrum (aurum, fero). Carrying gold, bearing gold, a. amnis, i. e. Pactolus, Tib.; a. arbor, i. e. bearing golden apples (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. *poet.*

AURIFEX, icis, m. (aurum, facio). A worker in gold, goldsmith, Cic.

AURIFODINA.

AURIFODINA, æ, f. (aurum). *A gold mine, Plin.*

AURIGA, æ, comm. (aurea, ago: *prop. he who has the reins; hence*) I. *A charioteer, driver, wagoner, Virg.; Hor. In the fem., Virg. For a cart-boy, stable-boy, stable-groom, Virg.—II. Meton. A) The name of a constellation, Auriga, Cic.—B) Poet. for a steersman, pilot, Ov.*

AURIGARIUS, ii, m, for auriga. *A charioteer in the Ludi Circenses, Suet.*

AURIGATIO, onis, f. (aurigo). *A driving in a chariot. Suet.*

AURIGENA, æ, m. (aurum, gigno). *Gold-begetter, a poet. epithet of Perseus, Ov.*

AURIGER, æra, ærum (nurum, gero). *Bearing or wearing gold, a. taurus, with golden horns, Cic. poet.*

AURIGO, i, v. n. (auriga). I. *To drive a chariot, to be a charioteer, Plin.; Suet.—II. Fig.: To guide, direct, centubitis stellis et aurigantibus, Gell.*

AURINIA, æ, f. *Aurinia, a Germanic prophetess, Tac.*

AURIS, is, f. (in Lacon. ἀὺς, in Dor. ὠς=ὄψ; Germ. Ohr, Engl. ear). *The ear (usually plur., as a pair). I. Prop.: aures quom sonum percipere debeat, Cic.: dare aures suas alui, to lend an ear to one, listen to, Id.; thus, præbere aures, Liv.; erigere aures, to prick up one's ears, listen attentively, Id.; accipere auribus alqd, to hear, Id.; dare alqd auribus alcijs, to gratify the ears, to speak to another's will, Treb. ap. Cic.; admonere alqm ad aurem, secretly to remind or admonish one, Id.; in aurem, in nure, ad aurem, dicere alqd, to whisper in one's ear, Hor.; aurem vellere, to pull the ear, i. e. to admonish, remind, Virg.; aurem pervellere, the same, Sen. Poet. for a hearer, auditor, Hor.—II. The mould-board or earth-board of a plough, Virg.*

AURISCALPIUM, ii, n. (auris, scalpo). *An ear-picker, Mart.*

AURITULUS, i, m. (auritus). *One that has long ears, an ass, jackass, Phædr.*

AURITUS, a, um (auris). I. A) *Furnished with ears, Virg. Subst. auritus, i, m., A hare, Avien.—B) Meton. 1) Listening, attentive, Hor.; testis a., an ear-witness, Plaut. 2) Pass.: Heard, a. leges, Prud.—II. Having the form of an ear, a. aduncitas rostri, Plin.*

AURORA, æ, f. (αὐρῶς ὥρα, or aurea hora). I. *The redness of the dawn, morning dawn, break of day, Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus, Liv. When personified, The Goddess of the Morning, Hæc, wife of Tithonus and mother of Memnon, Ov.; Virg.—II. Meton. A) The East, Ov.—B) The inhabitants of the East, Claud.*

AURUM, i, n. (αὐρῶν, from αὖω, to shine). I. *Gold, a. et argentum in auribus, Cic.; n. habere, to possess, Id. Prov.: montes auri polliceri, to promise largely, Ter.—II. Meton. A) Golden vessels or utensils, gold plate, Lucr.; a golden goblet, Virg.; Ov.; a golden chain, Ov.; a golden ring, Juv.; a golden bit, Virg.; a golden clasp, Id.; a golden fleece, Ov.—B) Coined gold, gold coin, vide queso. ac qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic.—C) The color of gold, gleam or brightness as of gold, Ov.—D) Poet.: The Golden Age, Hor.*

AUSPICIUM.

AURUNCA, æ, f. *Aurunca, a town of the Aurunci, afterward Suessa, now Sessa, Juv.*

AURUNCI, orum, m. *The Aurunci, an old Italian people, Plin.; Virg. Adj.: Of or belonging to the A., A. patres, Virg.*

AUSCULTATIO, onis, f. (ausculto). I. *A hearing, ening, listening, Sen.—II. Esp.: An obeying, Plaut.*

AUSCULTATOR, oris, m. (ausculto). I. *A hearer, hearer, listener, Cic.—II. Esp.: He who obeys, App.*

AUSCULTO, i, v. intr. (for auriculito, from auricula). *To listen to a person or thing, I. Gen.: To hear, hearken, listen, Plaut.; Ter.—II. Esp. A) To give ear, credit, assent to a thing, Plaut.—B) To hear in secret, overhear, hearken, listen, Plaut.—C) a. alui, to hearken to any one, to obey, mibi auscultas, Cic.*

AUSER, æris, m. (Ἀύσαρ). *Auser, a tributary river of the Armus in Etruria, now Serchio, Plin.*

AUSTANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Ausa, in Hispania Tarraconensis, Austanian, A. ager, Liv.*

AUSIM. See AUDEO.

AUSONA, æ, f. *Ausona, an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ, Liv.*

AUSONES, um, m. (Ἀύρωνες). *The Ausones, a primitive people of Central and Lower Italy.*

AUSONIA, æ, f. (Ἀύρωνία). *Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov. Poet. gen., for Italy, Virg.*

AUSONIDÆ, arum, m. *The inhabitants of Ausonia, Virg. Poet. gen., for The inhabitants of Italy, Virg.*

AUSONIS, idis, f. *Ausonian; Poet., Italian, Ov.*

AUSONIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Ausones, Ausonian, Plin. Poet. gen., for Italian, Roman, Virg.; A. aula, the imperial court, Mart. Subst., Ausonii, orum, m., for Ausones, Virg.*

AUSPEX, icis, comm. (a contracted form for avispe, from avis, specio). I. *A soothsayer, diviner by the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, latores et a. legis curiatus, Cic.—II. Meton. A) A person that makes preparations for a marriage, a match-maker, παρανήπιος, etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, Cic.—B) A protector, favorer, leader, director, Hor.; Virg.—C) A commencement, Pacat.—D) Adj.: Fortunate, favorable, Claud.*

AUSPICĀLIS, e. *Belonging to or serving for soothsaying or divination, a. pisciculus, Plin.*

AUSPICĀTO, ad. I. *After taking the auspices, Romulus a. urbem condidisse traditur, Cic.—II. Meton.: Prosperously, in good hour or time, auspiciously, Ter.*

AUSPICĀTUS, a, um. I. *Consecrated and hallowed by auguries, a. in loco, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Commenced, begun, bellum male a., Just.—B) Fortunate, favorable, a. omina, Vell.*

AUSPICĀTUS, ūs, m. *A taking of the auspices, Plin.*

AUSPICĪUM, ii, n. (auspex). *Divination by observing the flight, &c., of birds, auspice, augury, Cic.; habere a., to have the right of taking auspices (in the time of peace all public authorities had this right; in the time of war, the commander-in-chief*

alour, Id.; Liv.; facere a., of the birds, to give a prophetic token, Liv.; thus, ratum a. facere, to give a favorable omen.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: A sign, token, foretoken, omen, fulmen sinistrum a. optimum habemus, Cic. *Poet.*: cui (divin) si vitiosa libilo fecerit a., gives a token, incites to change, Hor.—B) 1) *Milit.*: The chief command, militis ductu auspicioque ejus, Liv.; ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. 2) *Still more general*: Faucy, will, pleasure, Virg.—C) *A beginning*, auspicia belli a. parricidium incipientes, Just.

AUSPICO, I for *auspicor*. To take the auspices, Plaut.; a. mustelam, to take an omen from, Plaut.

AUSPICOR, I v. dep. (*auspex*). I. To take the auspices, n. est oblitus, Cic.; Fabio *auspicanti* aves non adlixere, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) To begin, undertake a thing for the sake of a favorable portent, to commence for the sake of luck, *auspicandi gratia* tribunal ingrederentur, Tac.—B) *Gen.*: To begin, undertake a thing, homo a suppliciis vitam *auspicatur*, Plin.; a. gradum senatorum per militum, to obtain admission to the Senate by military services, Sen.: *With inf.*: a. cantare, Suet.

AUSTER, tri. m. I. The south wind (app. aquilo, the north wind), a. vehemens, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: The south country, the south, Cic.

AUSTERE, adv. Severely, rigidly, austerely, agit mecum a., Cic.

AUSTERITAS, átis, f. (*austrer*). Harshness, austeritas I. Prop. A) *Of flavor*: a. vini, Plin.—B) *Meton.* *Of color*: Dinginess, darkness, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: Severity, rigor, u. magistri (opp. cunitas), Quint.

AUSTERUS, a, um (*αυστηρός*). Harsh, tart, sour. I. Prop. A) *Of flavor*: vinum nigrum a., Cels.; vinum austerissimum, Scrib.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of smell*: Strong, balsami sucus odore a., Plin. 2) *Of color*: Dark, dingy, colures a., Plin.—II. *Fig.* A) *Severe, rigorous, strict*, austerior et gravior esse potuisset, Cic.—B) *Of things without life*. 1) *Of speech*: Serious, stern, grave, harsh, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decantam, a harsh and firm, not a sweet and insipid delicacy (the figure is borrowed from wine), Cic. 2) *Of a style of building*: Harsh, in opposition to pleasing, pleasant, a. maluit genere quam jucundo placere, Plin. 3) *Of circumstances*: Earnest, sad, gloomy, disagreeable, irksome, a. labor, Hor.

AUSTRALIS, e (*auster*). Southward, southern, a. regio, Cic.; a. cingulus, the torrid zone, and a. ora, the same, Id.; a. polus, the south pole, antarctic pole, Ov.

AUSTRINUS, a, um (*auster*). Southern, a. calores, Virg.; a. dies, on which the south wind blows, Plin.: a. vertex, the south pole, Id. *Subst.*, Austrina, orum, m. (sc. loca), The southern countries or regions, a. Cypri, Plin.

AUSUM, i, n. (*audeo*). A daring attempt, a bold deed, Virg.; Ov.

AUSU, a, um, part. of *audeo*.

AUT (*adv.* Sanscr. uta), conj. I. *Gen.*: Or; repeated several times, aut, either . . . or; partly, partly, Cic. &c. We sometimes find two disjunctives with aut . . . aut, together: assentior Craso, ne a de C. Laelii a. de hujus generi a. arte a. gloria detraham, Cic. In negative sentences for

neque . . . neque: neque enim sunt a. obscura a. non multa post commissis, Cic. *Poet.*: aut . . . vel. and vel . . . aut, for aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel, Ov.; Mart. Also *poet.*: neque . . . aut, for neque . . . neque, Virg.; Hor.—II. *Esp.* A) *It illustrates or corrects a ton general or incorrect assertion*: Or rather, or, or strictly speaking, de hominum genere, a. omnino de animalium loquor, Cic.—B) *Restrictively*, for connecting something less important with something more important: Or yet, or also, or at least, quero, num injuste a. improbe fecerit, Cic.; profecto cuncti a. magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall.—C) *For alioquin*: Otherwise, or else, or, nunc manet isontem gravis exitus: a. ego veri vana feror, Virg.

AUTEM (au fur ab, *cf.* Sanscr. upi, but, and te m, time), conj. Subjoins something different or entirely opposite: But, on the other hand, on the contrary, yet, however, sometimes an emphatic: and; (it stands always after one or more words). I. *Gen.*: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego a. libentissime, Cic. It is also repeated several times; and in poetry we sometimes find sed a. connected, Virg.; and ast a., Cic. *poet. ap. Prisc.*—II. *Esp.* A) *For subjoining a word repeated from the foregoing sentence*: admoneri me satis est. Admonebit a. nemo alius nisi reipubl. tempus, Cic.—B) *For resuming a sentence (interrupted by a parenthesis)*, Cic., etc.—C) *For annexing a parenthesis*, Cic., etc.—D) *In enumerations, for annexing something more weighty*: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa a. gratia, Cic.—E) *To annex an impassioned question*: But, however (the Greek *δὲ*), quomodo a. moveri animus ad appetendum potest, Cic. Thus especially in corrective questions.—F) *In syllogisms, to subjoin the minor, like atque and atqui*: aut hoc, aut illud: hac n. non: igitur illuc, Cic.

AUTHEPSA, æ, f. (*αὐθής*, from *αἰρός*, *ἔψω*, a self boiler). A machine for boiling or cooking, Cic.

AUTÖGRAPHUS, a, um (*αὐτόγραφος*). Written with one's own hand, a. epistola, Suet. *Subst.*, autographum, i, n., An autograph, Symm.

AUTOLYCUS, i, m. (*Αὐτόλυκος*). Autolycus, a son of Mercury, maternal grandfather of Ulysses, a very dextrous thief, Ov. *Meton.*, of a thievish person, Plaut.

AUTÖMATUS, -UM (-os, -on) (*αὐτόματος*). I. That acts of itself, spontaneous, Petron.—II. *Subst.*, automata or um, i, n., A self-moving machine, automaton, Suet.

AUTÖMEDON, ontis, m. (*Αὐτομέδων*). I. Automedon, the charioteer of Achilles, Virg.—II. *Meton. gen.*: A charioteer, Cic.; Juv.

AUTÖNÖE, Æ, f. (*Αὐτόννη*). Autonoe, a daughter of Cadmus, mother of Actæon, Ov.

AUTÖNÖEIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Autonoe, A. heros, i. e. Actæon, Ov.

AUTOR, AUTORITAS, &c. See AUCTOR, &c.

AUTUMNALIS, AUTUMNESCO, AUTUMNITAS, AUTUMINO, AUTUMNUM, AUTUMNUS. See AUCT.

AUTUMO, I v. n. (from *aitumo*, from *aito*; orig. to say yes (opp. nego, to say no); hence) I. To assert, state, say, believe, factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum surum, Ter.—II. *Esp.*: To call, ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Dido autumaat, Carthago coeditur, Vell.

AUVONA, æ, f. *Auvona, a river of Britain, the A. n. Tac.*

AUXILIARIS, e (auxilium). I. *Ready to help, aiding, helping, a. undæ, Ov.; a. carmen, a magic formula, spell, Id.*—II. *Esp. Milit.* A) a. milites, cohortes, &c., *auxiliary or subsidiary troops (often opp. to legiones), a. cohortes, Cæs. Absol., auxiliarios, Cæs. Hence—B) Adj.: Of or belonging to auxiliary troops, a. stipendia, Tac.*

AUXILIARIUS, a, um (auxilium). *Ready to help, aiding, helping. I. Gen.: magis consiliarius amicus quam a., Plaut.*—II. *Milit.:* a. miles, cohorts, *auxiliary or subsidiary troops, a. cohorts, Cic.; Sall.; Liv.; a. miles (opp. legionarius), As. Pollio ap. Cic.*

AUXILIATOR, òris, m. *A helper, assistant, litigantum a., Quint.*

AUXILIATUS, ùs, m. *A helping, aiding, Lucr.*

AUXILYO, are, rare for auxilior.

AUXILYOR, l v. dep. (auxilium). *To lend aid, help, assist, c. dat., mihi auxiliari, Cic. In sickness: To aid, relieve, kent, Plin.*

AUXILIUM, ii, n. (augeo). *Help. aid. I. Gen.: a. ferre alci, Cic. In the plur.: Remedy, expedient, Liv.; Quint.*—II. A) *Milit.:* 1) *Auxiliary or subsidiary forces or troops (usually in the plur.), tueri aex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum a., Cic. In the sing., Tac.; Ov. 2) Gen.: Military force or power, infirmis auxiliis proficiaci non dubitaverat, Cæs.—B) In Medic.: A remedy, medicament, omne a. corporis, Cels.*

AUXIM, is, it, &c. See AUCEO.

AUXIMATES, ium. *The inhabitants of Auximum, Cæs.*

AUXIMUM, i, n. *Auximum, a town of the Picent, now Osimo, Cæs.*

AVARE, adv. *Avariciously, covetously, greedily, nihil a., nihil injuste facere, Cic. Compar., a. exigere opus, severely, Col. Superl., Sen.*

AVARICENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Avaticum, A. præmia, Cæs.*

AVARICUM, i, n. *Avaticum, a town of Gallia, now Bourges, Cæs.*

AVARITER, adv. *Avariciously, covetously, greedily, Plaut.*

AVARITIA, æ, f. (avarus). *An insatiable desire of any thing, avarice, covetousness, greediness, selfishness [opp. abstinentia], est autem a. opinatio vehemens de pecunia, Cic.: a. bias et imminens, a. greedy covetousness, Id. Of gluttony, Plaut.; a. glorie, immoderate desire of glory, ambition, Curt. In the plur.: omnes avaritiæ, all sorts of selfishness, Cic.*

AVARITIES, ei, f. for avaritia. *Avarice, Lucr.*

AVARUS, a, um [Gen. plur. fem., avarum for avararum, Plaut.] (aveo). *Eagerly desirous, greedy, covetous, avaricious, a. et furax homo, Cic. Compar., Cic. Superl., Cic. Poet., without a bad accessory idea: Graii præter laudem nullius avari, covetous of glory alone, Hor.*

AVE. See AVEO.

AVĒHO (abveho), exi, ectum, 3 v. a. *To carry off or away, a. dona domos, Liv. Poet., with an acc. of goal, Virg. Pass.: To drive, ride, sail away or off, avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv.*

AVELLA, AVELLANUS. See ABELLA, ABEL-LANUS.

AVĒLLO, eli, or ulsi, ulsum, 3 v. a. *To tear away, pull or rend off or away. I. Prop. A) poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic.: sibi avelli jubet spiculum, to be drawn or taken out, Id.—B) Fig.: morbus et ægrotatio, quæ avelli invetrata non possunt (from the mind), Cic.*—II. *Meton.: To separate from a thing by pulling, to part, to remove forcibly, num eam de matris huic complexu avellet? Cic.*

AVENA, æ, f. I. A) *Oats (Fam. Gramineæ), Col.; Virg.; Hor.—B) Esp.: Wild oats, weed, Cic.*—II. *Meton. A) Gen.: Any stalk or reed, gracili a., Plin.; disparibus avenis, Ov.—B) An oaten pipe, pastoral pipe, Virg.*

AVENACEUS, a, um (aveo). *Of oats, oaten, a. farium, Plin.*

AVENARIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to oats, a. cicada, Plin.*

AVENIO (Avennio), ònis, f. *Avenio, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Avignon, Mel.; Plia.*

AVENTENENSIS or AVENTINIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Mount Aventinus, Vel. Max.*

AVENTINUM, i, n. See AVENTINUS.

AVENTINUS, i, m. (Aventinum, i, n., Liv.). I. *The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, between the Palatine and Cælian hills, first made a part of the town by Ancus Marcius, Cic.; Liv.; Virg.*—II. *Aventinus, a son of Hercules, Virg.*

AVENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mount Aventinus, A. jugum, Ov.*

AVEO (hav.), ère, v. n. (Sanscr. av, to desire). *To be very desirous, desire earnestly, long for, crave after; commonly with an inf. or a relative clause: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. With acc.: a. genus legationis, Id.*

AVEO (hav.), ère, v. n. *To be in good health, be well, be happy; it is found as a salutation only, used both at meeting and in taking leave, in the imper., ave, or inf., avere, Be thou well! be thou happy! hail! all hail! farewell! Cesar, simul atque have mihi dixit, statim exposuit &c., had saluted me, Cæsar, ap. Cic.; haveto, farewell, Cato ap. Sall.; thus, have, in taking leave of a dead person, Catull.; Marcus avere jubet, sends you his love, Mart.*

AVERNALIS, e. *Of or belonging to Lake Avernus, A. aquæ, Hor.*

AVERNUS, i, m., or A. LACUS. *Avernus. I. A place and lake of Campania, near Cumæ, Baie, and Puteoli, exhaling a pestilential vapor; according to fable, the entrance into the infernal regions; near it was a cavern in which the Cumæan Sibyl dwelt; now Lago d'Averno, Avernus lacus, Cic.; Avernus, Virg.—II. Meton. Poet.: for The infernal regions, Ov.*

AVERNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lake Avernus; and poet., to the infernal regions. A. luci, Virg.; A. vallee, Ov.; A. freta, i. e. Avernus lacus, Virg. Absol.: Avena, orum, n., The country near Lago d'Averno, Id. Of the infernal regions: A. stagna, Id.; A. loca, Ov.; A. Juno, i. e. Proserpina, Id.*

AVĒRRO, erri, ère, v. a. *To sweep away or off, cara pisces averrere mensa, Hor.*

AVĒRRUNCO, are [old forms, averruncassint for averruncunt, Pac. ap. Varr.: inf, fut., averruncassere, Id.]. *A religious t. t.: To overt any thing evil, forefend, dii averruncunt, Attic. ap. Cic.*

AVERSABILIS.

AVERSABILIS, e. *Abominable*, Lucr.

AVERSATIO, ōnis, f. (aversor). *A turning from, aversion, reluctance, taciturnity*, Quint.

AVERSIVO, ōnis, f. (averto). *A turning from or away*. I. Gen. *adverb.*: ex a., *turned away, backward*, Auct. B. Ilisp.—II. *Esp. A* In Law: per a. or *aversione emere, vendere, locare, &c.*, to buy, sell, lease, &c. (*without making a particular calculation*) in a lump, Dig.—B) In Rhet.: *A turning from the proper subject*, Quint.—C) *Dislike, aversion*, Dict. Cret.

AVERSOR, i v. intens. (averto). I. Absol.: *To turn one's self away from, turn the back upon anything*, a. advocati, Cic.—II. A. alqm or alqd, *to turn away from one's self, reject, refuse, shun, abominate a person or thing, consul aversatus (filium), sending away, not admitting*, Liv. Pass.: vultus aversatus, *turned away*, Aur. Vict.

AVERSOR, ōris, m. (averto). *A pilferer, purloiner, embezzler*, Verres ille vetus s. pecuniæ publicæ, Cic.

AVERSUS, a, um. I. Part. of averto.—II. *Adj.*: *Turned away, i. e. A) Prop. Of place (opp. adversus): On or toward the side turned away or back, i. e. on or toward the back side, behind, from behind, et adversus et n. impudicus es, before and behind*, Cic.; *ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, from behind*, Cæs.; *hostem a. videre, i. e. the fleeing enemy*, Id.; *aversus boves csudis in speluncam traxit, backward*, Liv. Subst., *aversa, orum, n. The back part, per a. urbis fugam dederat*, Liv.; *s. insulæ, the opposite part*, Id.—B) Fig. 1) *Turned away, remote, distant, milites a. a proclia, marched off, retired*, Cæs. 2) *Of the disposition of the mind: Opposite, averse, disinclined, disaffected, hostile; usually with ab: quis potest esse tam a. a vera, tam præceps? &c.*, Cic. With dat.: *aversus mercaturis*, Hor. Absol.: *amici a., alienated, at variance*, Hor.

AVERTO (vort), ti, sum, 3 v. a. *To turn off or away, avert*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: *nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, turn off*, Cic.; *a. ab Arari, to turn from*, Cæs.; *a. se, to turn one's self away*, Cic. Poet. with an acc. of the god, Virg. With dat., Prop. In the middle sense: *To turn one's self off or away, illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat, averted*, Virg.; *thus, with acc.*: equus fontes avertitur, *turns itself away from*, Id.; *and, in the same meaning simply avertere as v. neut.*: dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, *turning away*, Virg.—B) Esp.: *To purloin, carry off, embezzle, steal, a. pecuniam publicam*, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To turn away, detain, keep off, ward off, tu velim a. me animum parumper avertas*, Cic.; *thus, quod dii omen avertaat, which the gods forbid*, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *To turn, divert from an action, intention, or circumstance, qui mentem optimi viri a defensione meæ salutis avertent*, Cic. 2) *In the mind: To turn off, alienate, estrange, a. civitates sb amicitia alcjs*, Cæs.

AVIA, æ, f. (avus). A) *A grandmother*, Plaut.—B) *Meton.*: *An old prejudice*, Pers.

AVIARIUM, ii, n. (avis). I. *A place where domestic fowls are kept, bird-house, aviary*, Cic.—II. *Any place in a wood where birds resort, haunt or resort of wild birds*, Virg.

AVIARIUS, a, um (avis). I. *Of or belonging to*

AVOLO.

to birds or fowls, bird, a. rete, a fowler's net, Varr.—II. Subst., aviarius, ii, m., *A fowler, bird-catcher*, Col.

AVIDE, adv. *Eagerly, greedily, a. arripere literas Græcæ*, Cic. Compar., Liv. Superl., Cic.

AVIDITAS, âtis, f. (avidus). I. *Eagerness, desire (in good or bad sense)*, quod mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, Cic.—II. Esp. A) *A greediness for money, avarice, ad quas plerique inflammamti aviditate rapiuntur*, Cic.—B) *Hunger, appetite*, Plin.

AVIDUS, a, um. *Longing for (in good or bad sense), passionately desiring, desirous, eager; mostly with gen. or absol.* I. Gen.: *avidus laudis*, Cic. Absol.: *is sunt avidæ (aures meæ)*, Cic.; *rarely with in with acc.*: *avidæ in direptiones manus*, Liv.—II. Esp. A) *Eager to possess any thing, covetous, greedy of money, avaricious, grati animi, non avidi signa proferre*, Cic.; *a. manus heredis*, Hor.—B) *Desirous of food, hungry, cunivivæ s.*, Hor.—C) *Of things: Insectabile, a. mare*, Lucr.; *a. ignis*, Ov.—D) *Of space: Large, wide*, Lucr.

AVIENUS, i, m. Avienus, a Roman name. Thus, Rufus Festus A., a Roman poet in the latter half of the fourth century.

AVIS, is, f. (abl. sing. more often avi than ave). I. *A bird, ista avi (aquila) volat nulla vehemētius*, Cic. *Of bees*, Varr. Prov.: *a. alba, for a rare, unusual thing*, Cic.—II. Esp.: *An ominous or prophetic bird, secundis avibus, with a favorable omen*, Liv.; *avi mala, with a bad omen*, Hor.

AVITUS, a, um (avus). I. *Belonging to a grandfather, paternæque a. possessiones*, Cic.—II. Gen.: *Old, ancient, a. merum*, Ov.

AVIUS, a, um (s. via). I. A) *Situate apart or at a distance from a road, out of the way, unfrequented* [devius, leading out of the way; *invius, having no way*], nocturnus et a. itineribus, *side-marches*, Sall. Poet. *of one that is out of the way, is led astray*, Virg.—B) Subst., avium, ii, n., *An out-of-the-way place, a pathless place, per avin præibat*, Tac. With gen.: *s. saltuum*, Id.—II. Fig.: *Erroneous, avius a vera ratione erras*, Lucr.

AVOCAMENTUM, i, n. (avoco). *A means of diversion or recreation*, Plin. E.

AVOCATIO, ōnis, f. *A calling away, diverting the thoughts from cares, &c., diversion*, Cic.

AVOCO, i v. a. *To call off or away*. I. Prop.: *a. partem exercitus ad Vulsum bellum*, Liv.; *a. alqm alcui, to call away from one*, Messal. ap. Gell.; *a. arma, in fighting, to make a feint*, Quint.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To withdraw, remove, Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis avocasse philosophiam*, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) *To turn or divert from an action, intention, and the like, prevent, hinder, ne metus quidem a. frædisimissis factis potest s.*, Cic. 2) *To distract, disturb one's attention or occupation, negotia quæ avocant animum*, Plin. E.; *a. se, to amuse one's self*, Arn.

AVOLO, i v. n. *To fly away*. I. Prop.: *auspiciant pullos avolasse*, Suet.—II. Meton.: *To flee or hasten away, pass away quickly* [opp. advolare, to hasten to], experiar certe, ut hinc avoleam, Cic.; *Critoni non persuasi, me hinc avolaturum, i. e. I shall die*, Id.; *voluptas s., flies away*, Id.

AVULSOR.

AVULSOR, oris, m. (avello). *One that tears off*, Plin.

AVULSUS, a, um, part. of avello.

AVUNCULUS, i, m. (avus). *I. A mother's brother, maternal uncle* [patruus, a father's brother], Cic.; a. magnus, a grandmother's brother, great uncle; a. major, a great grandmother's brother, great-great uncle, Dig.: but also for a. magnus, a great uncle, Vell.—II. Meton. A) For a. major, A great-great uncle, Tac.—B) The husband of a mother's sister, Sen.

AVUS, i, m. (akin to Hebr. ab, father). *I. A grandfather*, Cic.; Hor.—II. Meton. A) An ancestor, forefather, Hor.; Ov.—B) An old man, Albin.

AXENUS (ἀξενος). *Inhospitable*. A. Pontus, the former name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov.

AXICIA, æ, f. (asseco). *A pair of scissors*, Plaut.

AXICŪLUS (assic.), i, dim. (axis). *I. A small axle-tree*, Vitr.—II. A plug, Vitr.—III. A small pole, Col.

AXILLA (Germ. Achsel, Icel. auxl), ancient for ala. *An armpit*, Cic. *Heuce, Fr. aisselle*.

AXIM. axit. *See Ago, at the beginning*.

AXINOMANTĪA, æ, f. (ἀξινωμαντία). *A divination or soothsaying by axes*, Plin.

AXIOMA, atis, n. (ἀξίωμα). *A principle, fundamental truth*, axiom, App.

AXIS (axis), is, m. (ἄξων). *I. A) An axle-tree*, ab axibus rotarum, Liv.—B) 1) Meton. poet. for A car, wagon, in gen.. Ov. 2) The arbor or axis of a clepsydra, Vitr. 3) The earth's axis, Cic. *Heuce, Meton.* a) a) The pole, a. meridianus, Vitr. β) Esp.: The north pole, Att. ap. Cic.; Virg. b) The whole heavens, Ov.; Virg.; sub axe, in the open air, Id. c) A climate, a. hesperius, the west, Ov.; a. boreus, the north, Id. 4) The pin or hook on which the hinge of a door turns, Stat. 5) The valve of a pump, Vitr. 6) A pale, stake, beam, Luc. 7) In Archit.: axes volutarum, the axes of the volutes, Vitr.—II. A board or plank, Cæs.

AXIUS, ii, m. (ἄξιος). *Axius, a river of Macedonia. now Vardar*, Liv.

AXONA, æ, f. Azona, a river of Gaul, now Aisne, Cæs.

AXUNGIA, æ, f. (axis, ungo). *Grease for the axle-trees of wheels*, Plin.

AXURUS. *See ANXUR*.

B.

BABÆ or ΠΑΡÆ, interj. (βαβῆ or παραί). *An exclamation denoting astonishment and joy: Strange! wonderful!* Plaut.; Ter.

BABŪLO, onis, m. (perhaps of Babylon, a Babylonian, foreigner). *A banker*, Ter.

BABŪLON, onis [Gr. gea. Babylonos, Claud.; occ. Babylona, Prop.], f. (Βαβυλών). *Babylon, the metropolis of Babylonia and Assyria, on the Euphrates: its ruins are near the modern Hille, in Irak Arabi*, Cic.

BABŪLŌNĪA, æ, f. (Βαβυλωνία). *Babylonian*. *I. A province of Syria, between the Euphrates and Tigris; sometimes for Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia, now Irak Arabi*, Mel.; Plin.—II. The city of Babylon, Just.

BACCHOR.

BABŪLŌNICUS, a, um, for Babylonia. *Babylonian*, B. peristromata, covers, tapestry, skillfully embroidered with figures, Plaut.; also simply called Babylonica, orum, Lucr.; rarely in the sing., Babylonicum, Publ. Syr.; B. doctrina, astrology, Lucr.

BABŪLŌNIENSIS, e, for Babyloniis. *Babylonian*, B. miles, Plaut.

BABŪLŌNIUS, a, um. *Babylonian*, B. Euphrates, Ov.; B. numeri, i. e. direction by the stars, Hor.; B. suboles, expert in astrology, Prop. Subst. Babyloni, orum, m., The Babylonians, Cic. Sing. fem., Babylonia, A Babylonian woman, Ov.

BACCA (baca), æ, f. *I. A) A berry*, Ov.; Virg.—B) Esp.: An olive-berry, Cic.—II. Meton.

A) Any round fruit that grows upon a tree (in opposition to tubers that grow in the ground), arbores, quarum aspicit baccam ipse numquam, Cic.—B) Of things shaped like berries. 1) A pearl, Hor.: Ov. 2) Druq of goats, Pall.

BACCALIS, e (bacca). *That bears berries*, b. laurus, Plin.

BACCATUS, a, um (bacca, II., B., I). *Made of pearls, adorned with pearls*, b. monile, Virg.

BACCHA (anciently Baca). æ, f. (Bacchus). *A Bacchanalian, a female attendant of Bacchus* (usually in the plur.), Ov.; Bacchis initiare alqm, to initiate into the Bacchanalia, Liv.

BACCHABUNDUS, a, um (bacchor). *Reveling, ranting, raving, like Bacchanalians*, Curt.

BACCHĀNAL (Bacau), alis, n. (Bacchus). *I. The place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnized*, Plaut.; Liv.—II. In the plur.: Bacchaulia, ium (gen. -orum, Sall), The feast of Bacchus, bacchanalia, celebrated every third year at Rome in a very extravagant manner, for which reason they were prohibited in 186 B.C., Liv.; Cic. *Poet.*: B. vivere, licentiously, Juv.

BACCHĀTIŌ, onis, f. (bacchor). *A revelling, like Bacchanalians, de nocturnis ejus bacchationibus*, Cic.

BACCHĒIUS, a, um. *Bacchic*, B. dona, i. e. wine, Virg.; B. sacra, the feast of Bacchus, Ov.

BACCHĒUS, a, um. *Of Bacchus*, Bacchic, B. ululatus, Ov.

BACCHĀDĒ, æ, rum, m. (Βακχιάδα). *Descendants of Bacchis, an ancient dynasty at Corinth*, Ov.

BACCHICUS, a, um. *Bacchic*, B. metrum, Gramm.

BACCHIS, idis, f. (Βακχίς). *I. For Bacchu: A Bacchanalian*, Ov.—II. Bacchis, the name of a woman in the Heautontim. of Terence. In the plur.: Bacchides, the name of a comedy of Plautus.

BACCHĪUS, a, um. *Bacchic*, B. sacra, Ov.

BACCHŪS, a, um. *Bacchic*, B. pes, the poetical foot — — —, Terent. Maur.

BACCHOR, i v. dep. (Bacchus). *I. To celebrate or solemnize the feast of Bacchus*, Catull. Hence, Bacchantes, for Bacchæ, Bacchanalians, Ov. *Poet. pass.* of the place where the feasts of Bacchus were celebrated: Bacchata jugis Naxos, on the hills of which the feasts of Bacchus were solemnized, Virg.—II. Milton. A) To revel, rave, riot like a Bacchanalian, quanta in voluptate bacchabere? Cic. *Of poet. inspiration*, Stat.; Juv.: to run about in a distracted manner, Virg. *Of things* (wind, rain, and the like): to raise, Hor.; Ov.; Virg.—B) Fig. of enthusiastic speech

BACCHUS.

oratio b. arbitraretur, Cic. *Poet.*, of a rumor that flies about, Virg.

BACCHUS, i, m. (Βάκχος). I. *Bacchus*, the son of Jupiter and Semele, god of wine, Ov.; Hor.—II. *Meton. poet.* A) A vine or vines, Virg.—B) *Mure* freq. for Wine, Ov.; Hor.

BACCIFER, ēra, ērum (bacca, fero). I. *Bearing berries*, b. taxus, Plin.—II. *Esp.*: *Bearing olives*, Ov.

BACENIS, is, f. (Βακέννη). *Bacenis*, now the Hartz Forest; according to others, the western part of the Thuringian Forest, Cæs.

BACILLUM, i, n. dim. [bacillus, i, m., Isid.] (baculus) I. A small stick or staff, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: A licitor's staff, anteibat lictores non cum bacillis, Cic.

BACTRA, orum (Bactrum, i, Plin.), η. (Βάκτρα). *Bactra*, metropolis of Bactriana, now Balk, Hor.

BACTRIANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Bactra*, B. regio, Curt.—II. *Of or belonging to Bactriana*; hence, subst., Bactriani orum, m., for Bactri, Bactrians, Plin. In the sing. collect. for Bactrian, Tac.

BACULUM, i, n. [baculus, i, m., App.] (Sansk. bâhu, arm; Gr. βᾶκτρον). A staff, stick (esp. for walking; scipio, a staff for ornament; fustis, a stick for beating). Ov.; of an augur's staff, Liv.; a sceptre, Flor.; Suet.

BADIUS, a, um (φαῖός). *Chestnut-colored*, Varr. ap. Non. Hence, Ital. bajo. Fr. bai.

BADIZO, are, v. n. (βαδίζω) To step, march, Plaut.

BADÜHENNÆ LUCUS. A forest in the north of Germany, in West Friesland, Tac.

BÆBIUS, a. *Bæbius*, a Roman family name. Hence, adj., Bæbius, a, um, Of Bæbius, B. lex, Liv.

BÆCULA, æ, f. *Bæcula*, a town of Hispania Tarracensis, on the frontier of Batico, now Baylen, Liv.

BÆTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bætis*, B. provincia, Tac. Subst., Bætica, æ, f. (Βαιτική), The province of Bætica, situate round the River Bætis in Hispania, famous for its wool, now Andalusia and a part of Granada, Mel. Hence, adj., Bætic, B. lana, Plin. Subst., Bætic, orum, m., The inhabitants of Bætica, Plin. Ep.

BÆTIS [Bëtis, P. Nol.], is (acc. Bætin, Plin. Abl., Bæte, Liv.; Bæti, Plin.), m. (Βαίτις). *Bætis*, a river in southern Spain, now Guadalquivir, Mel.; Plin.

BAGŌUS, i, and BAGŌAS, æ, m. (Βαγῶος and Βαγῶας) (a Persian word). I. An eunuch, Plin.—II. *Grn.*, for A guard of the women, Ov.

BAGRADA, æ, m. (Βαγράδας). *Bagrada*, a river of Africa near Utico, now Medscherda, Cæs.; Liv.

BAIÆ, arum, f. (Βαῖα). *Baiæ*. I. A town and warm bath in Campania, between Cumæ and Puteoli, much frequented by the Romans, now Baia, Cic.—II. *Grn.* for A watering-place, Cic.

BAIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Baiæ*, B. ægrotia, Cic.

BÄJULO, nre, n. a. (hajulus). *To carry or bear any thing heavy*, Plaut.; Phædr.

BÄJULUS, i, m. I. A carrier, porter, day-laborer, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: A bearer at a funeral, Amm.

BALNEUM.

BALÆNA, æ, f. (φάλανα). A whale, Plin.; Ov. Hence, Fr. baleine, Germ. Wallfisch, Engl. whale.

BALANATUS, a, um (balanus). *Embalmed*, Pers.

BALANTIS, idis, f. (βαλανίτις). *Shaped like an acorn*, b. castanea, Plin.

BALANUS, i, f. and m. (βάλανος). I. An acorn, glands, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: A fruit in the shape of an acorn, Plin., &c.

BALATRO, ōnis, m. (BLATERO). I. A jester, buffoon, Hor.—II. *Balatro*, a Roman surname, Hor.

BALATUS, ūs, m. (balo). *The bleating of sheep*, Virg.; Ov.

BALBE, adv. *Stammeringly, stutteringly*, Lucr.

BALBUS, a, um. I. *Stammering, stuttering*, Cic.; Hor., &c.; balba de nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers.—II. *Balbus*, Balbus, a Roman surname of the Ampii, Atii, Corneii, Octavii, &c.

BALBŪTIO, ire, v. n. and a. (balbus). I. *Neut.* A) *To stammer, stutter, lisp*, Cels.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To speak indistinctly, stutter, desinant* b. (Academici), Cic.—II. *Act.* A) *To lisp out, to utter or say any thing in a stammering or lisping manner*, b. alqm, to call or name one in a stammering manner, Hor.—B) *Meton.*: *To utter indistinctly*, Stoicus perpauca b., Cic.

BALÆARES (Baliar.) insulæ, and absol. Balesares, ium, f. (Βαλαριείς). *Baleaic Islands*, the islands Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean, the inhabitants of which were famous singers, Liv.

BALÆARICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Baleaic Islands*, Baleaic, B. mare, Plin. Balearicus, a surname of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, as having conquered the Balesares, Cic.

BALÆARIS, e. *Of or belonging to the Baleaic Islands*, Baleaic, B. funditores, Cæs.

BALINÆ and BALINEUM. See BALNEUM.

BALLISTA (balista, ballistra), æ, f. (βάλλω). I. A) A warlike machine for throwing large stones, or any other weapons, a sort of cross-bow, aseres maximis ballistis missi, Cæs.—B) *Meton.* The weapon thrown, Plaut.—II. *Fig.*: b. infortunii, mishap, disaster, Plaut.

BALLISTARIUM (ballist.), ii, n., for ballista. A battery of ballista, Plaut.

BALNEÆ. See BALNEUM.

BALNEARIUS, a, um (balneum). *Of or belonging to a bath*, b. fures, Cætrull. Subst., Balnearia, arum, n., *Bathing-chambers*, Cic.

BALNEATOR, ōris, m. (balneum). *The master of a bath*, Cic.

BALNEŌLUM, i, n. (pl. balnēōle, arum, f.) dim. (balneum). A small bathing-room, a little bath, b. angustum, Sen. In the plur.: prius balneolas suspendit, Cic.

BALNEUM (balineum), i, n. (in the plur. balneæ (balineæ), arum, f., sometimes balnea and balinea, orum, n.) (βαλνεῖον). I. A bathing-chamber, bath (usually in the plur., as containing several rooms, public baths), ut veniat ad balneæ Senias, Cic.; vinum et epulæ balineaque ita enervaverunt corpora, &c., Liv.—II. *Meton.*: A bathing, s balineæ, after the bath, Plin.

BĀLO (bēlo, Varr.), *l. v. n.* I. *To bleat, Ov. Poet.*, pecus balans, and *absol.*, balans, a sheep, Juv.; Lucr. *Facētē: To speak of sheep, Varr.*—II. *Meton.*: *To talk foolishly, Aru.*

BALSĀMUM, *i. n.* (βάλαμον). I. *Balsam, the gum of the balsam-tree, Plin.*; Virg.—II. *Meton.*: *The balsam-tree, Plin.*

BALTEUS, *i. m.*, and *-UM*, *i. n.* *A border, rim, girdle, belt. Thus, I. Of a cake, Cato.*

II. *In Archit.*: *A girdle on the capitals of pillars, Vitruv.*—III. *A vacant space separating the rows of seats in an amphitheatre, Calp. Ecl.*—IV.

The bark of a willow, Plin.—V. *A sword-belt, Cæs.*; Virg.—VI. *A woman's girdle, Ov.*; Mart.—VII. *The zone, zodiac, Manil.*

BAMBĀLIO, *ōnis, m.* *Bambalio, a Roman surname, M. Fulvius B., the father-in-law of Antony, Cic.*

BANDŪSIA, *æ, f.* *Bandusia, a fountain in Apulia, six miles from Venusia, Hor.*

BANTIĀ, *æ, f.* *Bantia, a town near Venusia in Apulia, now Vanzè, Liv.*

BANTINUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Bantia, B. saltus, Hor. Subst.* Bantini, *orum, m.*, *The inhabitants of Bantia, Plin.*

BAPTĒ, *arum, m.* (βάπται). *The priests of the goddess Cotytto, Juv.*

BAPTISTERIUM, *ii, n.* (βαπτιστήριον). *A place for bathing or swimming, a basin, Plin.*

BĀRĀTHRUM, *i. n.* (βάραθρον). I. *A deep cavity, pit, abyss, b. Etnæ, Sil.*; imo *gurgite barathri, Virg.*—II. *Esp. A) The infernal regions, Plaut.*—B) *The orifice of the stomach, throat, gullet, m. v. effundere sūd in b., Plaut.*; hence, *b. macelli, qu. the gulf of the market, for a gluttonous person, Hor.*; and, *barathro donare sūd, to squander, Id.*

BARBA, *æ, f.* (Sænser. *v̄s̄v̄s̄v̄a*, *crisp locked, curly*). I. *A beard of men and animals, viris mammæ atque barba, Cic.*; *barbam tondere, Id.*; *b. ponere, to shave off, Hor.*; *b. promittere, to let grow, Liv.*; *b. submittere, the same, Tac.*; *b. vellere alci, to pull any one by the beard, Hor.* *Of animals:* *b. bircorum, caprarum, Plin.*; *b. polyporum, claws, cirri, Plin.*—II. *Meton.* *Of plants:* *The barb. a. nucum, Plin.*

BARBANA, *æ, f.* *Barbana, a river of Illyria, flowing through the Palus Labeatis, now Bojana, Liv.*

BARBĀRE, *adv.* (barbarus). I. *In a foreign manner; with the Greeks, i. q. after the Roman, Italian manner, Plaut.*—II. *Meton. A) Rudely, in an uncivil manner, Cic.*—B) *Of behavior:* *Rudely, clownishly, harshly, coarsely, roughly, Hor.*

BARBARI, *orum.* See **BARBARUS**.

BARBĀRIA, *æ, f.* (rarely *-es, -ei, -um, -e*) *f. (barbarus). A foreign country, any country out of Greece or Italy. I. Prop.*: *non solum Græciæ et Italia, sed etiam omnis b. commota est, Cic.*; *non Egyptii nec Syri nec fere cuncta b., Id.* *Thus, of Persia, in opp. to Greece, Cic.*; *in the same opp. for Phrygia, Hor.*; *of Gaul in opp. to Rome, Cic.*; *in the same opp. for Srythia and Britan, Id.*; *for Italy, with the Greeks, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.*: *Intellectual and moral barbarism.* A) *Intellectual barbarism:* *Ignorance, hæc turba et b. frenensis, Cic.*; *of impropriety of diction, barbarism, barbaries domestica, Id.*—B) *Moral barbarism:* *Rudeness, incivility, rusticity, inveteratam*

barbarism ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Cæsar), Cic.

BARBĀRICUS, *a, um* (βαρβαρικός). I. *Foreign, in opp. to Greek or Roman, b. alæ Cæsaris, Luc.*; *b. pira, Plin.*; *b. equi, Veg.*; *b. sermo, Amm.*; *thus for Phrygian, Font.*; Virg.; *German, Suet.*; *Italian, Roman, with the Greeks, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.*: *Uncivilized, rude, unmannerly, b. vita, Claud.*; *b. silva, irregular, Col.*

BARBĀRIUS. See **BARBARIA**.

BARBĀRISMUS, *i. m.* ((βαρβαρισμός). *A barbarism, a barbarous or vicious mode of speaking, especially in respect of the pronunciation of single words, Auct. Her.*; Quint.; Gell.

BARBĀRUS, *a, um* (βάρβαρος). I. *Foreign; and subst., a foreigner, barbariana, in respect of the Greeks and Romans, servi agrestes et b., Cic.*; *reges b., Hor.*; *quæ virginum barbarata, Id.*; *barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoriis contenti, Tac.*; *thus, in respect of the Greeks, for Italian, Roman, absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Græcam literam (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Græce loqui, Cic.*; *poeta b., i. e. Nævius, Plaut.*; *b. mores, Id.*; *for Persian, a Persian, Curt.*; *Nep.*; *for Phrygian, Virg.*; *Hor.* *In the neut. adv.*: *in barbarum, after the manner of foreigners or barbarians, Tac.*—II. *Meton.*: *Intellectually or morally barbarous. A) Intellectually: Uncultivated, uneducated, uncivilized, ignorant, qui aliis inhumanus se b. videretur, Cic.*; *homines b. atque imperiti, Cæs.*—B) *Morally: Rude, wild, rough, barbarous, barbari quidam et immanes, Cic.*; *homines feri se b., Cæs.*

BARBĀTULUS, *a, um, dim.* *Somewhat bearded, having a downy beard, concursabant b. juvenes, totus ille grex Catilinæ, Cic. Meton. Of fish: b. multi, Id.*

BARBĀTUS, *a, um* (barba). *Furnished with a beard, bearded, of men and animals. I. Prop.*: *dicere licebit Jovem semper b., Cic.*; *b. multi, Id.*; *b. birculus, Catull.*; *also, absol., barbatus, for agrot, Phædr.* *For denoting Romans of the good old times (who never shaved their beards), aliquis mihi s̄b inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, Cic. Poet. of elderly persons, adults, equitare in arundine, si quem delectet b., Hor.*; *Jove nondum b., still young, Juv.*; *and likewise poet. of a philosopher, Juv.*; *thus, of Socrates, Pers.*—II. *Meton. A) Of plants: Downy, s. nux, Plin.*—B) *Poet. Of books: Rough, worn, Mart.*—C) *Barbatus, a surname of Lucius Cornelius Scipio.*

BARBIGER, *era, erum* (barba, gero). *Wearing a beard, b. capellæ, Lucr.*

BARBITOS, *m. and f.* (pl. *Barbita, n. Aus.*) (βάβιτρον or -ος). I. *A lute, lyre, Hor.*—II. *Meton.*: *A song, Ov.*

BARBŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (barba). I. *A little, thin beard, Cic.*—II. *Meton. Of plants, Plin.*—III. *Barbula, a surname of Q. Æmilius, Liv.*

BARCĒL, *orum, m.* *The inhabitants of Barce, in Africa, Virg.*

BARCĒUS, *a, um* (Barcas). *Of or belonging to Barcas, Barcæan, B. juvenis, i. e. Hannibal, Sil.*

BARCAS, *æ, m.* (Bárκας). *Barcas, the founder of a family at Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged; hence a surname of Hamilcar, Nep.*

BARCE, *es, f.* and **BARCA**, *æ, f.* (Bárκη). I. *Barce or Barca, the second city of Cyrenaica, in*

BARCINO.

Africa, the ruins of which are now called Merjeh, Plin.—II. Barce, the nurse of Sicheus, Virg.

BARCINO or -ON, ōnis, f. *Barcia*, a town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Barcelona*, Plin. Hence, *Barcinonensis* muria, Aus.

BARCINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Barcas*, familia B., Liv.; factio B., Id. *Subst.*, *Barcini*, orum, m., *The Barcine faction, the Barcini*, Liv. *Poet.*: B. clades, near the River *Metaurus*, where *Hædrubal* fell, Sid.

BARDAICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bardæi* (an *Illyrian* people), B. calcicus, a kind of soldier's boot, poet. for soldiers, Juv. *Abso.*: Bardaicus, i, m., *A souldier's boot*, Mart.

BARDUS, a, um (Βραδύς). *Dull of apprehension, stupid*, Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et b. Cic.

BARDU, i, m. *A bard, a term applied by the Gauls to poets and augurs*, Luc.; Amin.

BARGUSII, ōrum, m. (Βαργυσίοι). *Bargusii, a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Pyrenees*, Liv.

BARIS, idos, f. (Βάρις). *A small Egyptian galley, a boat*, Prop.

BARITUS, ūs, m. (from Germ. baren, to cry aloud). *The war-cry or battle-song of the ancient Germans*, Tac.

BARIIUM, ii, n. *Barium, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic, now Bari*, Liv.

BARO, ōnis, m. (akin to varo, from varus, crooked). *A bluckhead, stupid fellow, hæc quum loqueris, nos b. stupemus, like bluckheads*, Cic.

BARRUS, i, m. (Sanscr. wârana). *An elephant*, Hor.

BASALTES, is, m. (from *Æthiopian* basal, iron, hardness). *Basalt, a black and hard kind of marble*, Plin.

BASANTES (lapis) (Βασάντης, from βάσανος). *A touch-stone*, Plin.

BASCAUDA, æ, f. (a *British* word, akin to the *Welsh* basgawd and *English* basket). *A basket*, Juv.; Mart.

BASIATIO, ōnis, f. (basio). *A kissing, a kiss*, Catull.; Mart.

BASIATOR, ōria, m. (basio). *A kisser*, Mart.

BASILÆA or -IA, æ, f. *Basle, in Switzerland*, Amm.

BASILICA. See *BASILICUS*.

BASILICE, adv. (basilicus). *Splendidly, magnificently, princely*, Plaut. *Jocosely: interire b. entirely*, Id.

BASILICUS, a, um (Βασιλικός). I. *Royal, princely, splendid*, Plaut.—B) *Esp.*: b. vitis, a kind of vine with the people of *Dyrrhachium*, Plin.—II. *Subst.* A) basilicus, i, m. (sc. jactus). *The fortunate or best throw of dice*, Plaut.—B) *Basilica*, æ, f. 1) *A basilica, hall, colonnade, a handsome public building with porticoes, near the forum, where merchants assembled for business and justice was administered*, Cic.; b. *Æmilia*, Plin.; b. *Julia*, Id.—C) basilicum, i, n., *A magnificent robe*, Plaut.—D) *The best sort of nut, A nutmeg*, Plin.

BASILISCUS, i, m. (Βασιλίσκος). *A basilisk*, Plin.; Luc.

BASIO, i v. a. *To kiss*, Catull.; Mart. Hence, *Fr. baiser*, Ital. bacio.

BASIS, is, f. (Βάσις). *That on which any thing rests; esp. of pillars, A foot, pedestal, base, in*

BEATUS.

basī statuarum maximis literis incisum. Cic.; the foundation of a building, b. villæ, Id.; b. trianguli, the fundamental line, base, basis, Id.; b. arcus, the chord of an arc, Col.; the lower part of the shaft of a column, Vitr.

BASIUM, ii, n. *A kiss*, Catull.; Mart.; jactare basia, lit., to throw a kiss to any body, i. e. to kiss one's hand, Phædr.

BASSAREUS, eos, m. (Βασσαρεύς). *A cognomen of Bacchus*, Hor.

BASSARICUS, a, um (Βασσαρεύς). *Belonging to Bacchus*, Prop.

BASSARIS, idis, f. (Βασσαρίς). *A female follower of Bacchus*, Pers.

BASTARNÆ (Basternæ), ōrum, m. *Bastarnæ, a German tribe, who migrated to the country near the mouth of the Danube. At a later period we find them partly settled between the Tyrras and Borysthenes*, Liv.

BATAVODURUM, i, n. *Batavodurum, one of the two chief towns of the Batavi, now Wyk, by Duerstede*, Tac.

BATAVORUM INSULA. *The island formed by the Rhenus, Vnhalis, and Mosæ, now part of the province of South Holland*, Cæs.; Tac.

BATAVUS, a, um. *Batavian, B. spuma*, Mart. *Subst.*, *Batavi*, orum, m., *The Batavi, the progenitors in part of the present Dutch*, Tac.; Sil.

BATHYLLUS, i, m. (Βάθυλλος). *Bathyllus*. 1. *A favorite of Anacreon*, Hor. 2. *A celebrated actor of pantomime in the time of Augustus*, Tac.; Juv.

BATILLUM, i, n., and BATILLUS, i, m. 1. *A shovel, coal-shovel*, Plin.; a pitchfork or shovel for manure, Varr.—II. *A coal-pan, fumigating pan, chafing-dish*, Hor.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, æ, f. (Βατραχομυομαχία). *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice, a poem incorrectly attributed to Homer*, Mart.; Stat.

BATTIADES, æ, m. (Battus). *An inhabitant of Cyrene*, Sil.; esp. the poet. *Callimachus*, born at *Cyrene*, Ov.

BATTUS, i, m. (Báttos). *Battus*. 1. *The founder of Cyrene*, Sil. 2. *A herdsman of Neleus*, Ov.

BATŪO, ūi, ēre, v. a. and n. (Sanscr. vadh, to strike, kill). *To beat, to thrust, to knock*. I. *Gen.*, Plaut.—II. *Esp. Of sword exercise: To fence*, Suet. Hence, Ital. battere, *Fr. battre*.

BAUCIS, idis, f. (Βαυκίς). *Baucis*. 1. *The wife of Philemon, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury*, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: *An old woman*, Pers.

BAVIUS, ii, m. *Bavius, a malevolent poetaster, who, together with Mævius, attacked the poetry of Virgil and Horac.*

BDELLIUM, ii, n. (Βδέλλιον). I. *A kind of palm, vine-palm*, Plin.—II. *A gun exuding from it, Veg.*: as a term of endearment, tu b., Plaut.

BEATE, adv. (beatus). *Happily, bene beateque vivere*, Cic.

BEATITAS, ætis, f. (beatus). *The state of the happy one, happiness, aut ista sive b., sive beatitudo dicenda sunt*, Cic.

BEATITUDO, inis, f. (beatus). *The state of the happy, happiness*, Cic.

BEATŪLUS, a, um, dim. *Somewhat happy* (ironical), Pers.

BEATUS, a, um (beo). *Rendered happy, happy, felicitous*. I. *Gen.*: qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator, Cic.; vita b., Id.; libera et b. civitas, Id.; aiñil est ab omni parte

b., Hor. *In the neut. absol.:* ex bonis quæ sola honesta sunt, efficiendum est beatum, *felicity (usually vita beata)*, Cic.—II. *Esp. A)* Blessed with earthly goods, rich, wealthy, Dionysius tyrannus beatissimæ civitatis (Syracusarum), Cic.; satis beatus unicus Sabinis, Hor.; b. copia, rich, flowing over, Quint.

BEBRYCES, cum, m. (Βέβρυκες). *Bebryces, a mythical people, inhabiting the country afterward called Bithynia*, Plin.; Val. Fl.

BEBRYCIA, æ, f. (Βεβρυκία). *The district of Bebrycia (later, Bithynia)*, Sull. Frugn. ap. Serv.; Val. Fl.

BEBRYCIUS, a, um. *Belonging to Bebrycia*, B. gens, Virg.

BEDRIACENSIS, e. *Of Bedriacum*, Tac.; Suet.

BEDRIACUM, i, n. *Bedriacum, a small town of Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, now Beverate*, Tac.

BELGÆ, ærum, m. (Βέλγαι). *The Belgæ, in the north of Gaul*, Cæs.; Tac. *In the sing.*, Belga, æ, m., *A Belgian*, Luc.

BELGICUS, n, um. *Belonging to the Belgæ*, *Belgian*, B. esseda, Virg. Hence, Gallia B., or *absol. Belgica*, æ, f., *The part of Gaul inhabited by the Belgians, between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the North Sea*, Plin.: Tac.

BELGIUM, ii, n. *A part of Gallia Belgica, forming the territory of the Bellovaci and of the tribes dependent upon them*, Cæs.

BÉLIDES, æ, m. (Βηλίδης). *A male descendant of Belus*, B. Palamedes, Virg.; of Lynceus, Ov. *In the plur.*, of Danaus and Egyptus, Stat.

BELIS, idis, f. (usually pl. Bêlides, um). *Grand-daughters or female descendants of Belus, Belides, Danaids*, Ov.

BELLARIA, ðrum, n. (bellus). *A dessert, sweetmeats*, Plaut.; Suet.

BELLATOR, ðris, m. (bello). *A warrior, a combatant, quis est qui aut bellatori aut imperatori aut oratori quærat aliquid?* &c., Cic.; primus ipse b., Liv. *Poet. of wine-bibbers*, Plaut. *Poet. adj.:* Warlike, fit for fight, b. Turnus, Virg.; b. deus, i. e. Mars, Id.; b. equus, the war-horse, Id.; also used *absol.*: bellator, Juv.

BELLATÏRIUS, n, um (bellator). *Warlike, hostile*, b. jumenta, Amm.; b. stilus, a polemic style, Plin.

BELLATRIX, icis, f. (bellator). *A female warrior*. I. *Adj.:* Warlike, b. Penthesilea, Virg.; b. diva, i. e. Pallas, Ov.; b. Romæ, Id.—II. *Fig.:* b. iracundia, violent anger, Cic.

BELLAX, acis (bello). *Warlike*, Luc.

BELLE, ade. (bellus). *Handsomely, fairly, prettily, gently, finely, agreeably, &c.*, b. posita Hermathena tua, Cic.; b. habere, to feel well, Id. *In conjunction with adj.:* sumus ambo b. curiosi, pretty or rather curious; aqua non longe a villa b. sane fluens, Id.

BELLEROPHON, ontis, and -ontes, æ, m. (Βελλεροφών and Βελλεροφόντης). *Bellerophon, the son of Glaucon, and grandson of Sisyphus, who killed the Chimæra, but was thrown from the winged horse Pegasus while attempting to mount to heaven*, Hor.

BELLEROPHONTEUS, a, um (Bellerophon). *Belonging to Bellerophon*, B. equus, Pegasus, Prop.

BELLICÏOSUS, a, um (bellicus). *Warlike, fit*

for fight, gentes immanes et barbaræ et b., Cic.; homines b., Cæs.; bellicosissimæ nationes, Cic.

BELLICUS, a, um (bellum). I. A) *Belonging to war, military*, b. disciplina, Cic.; b. jus, Id.; b. laudes, *military glory*, Id.; b. ignis, *originating with, kindled by the enemy*, Liv.; b. numina, *obtained by military exploits*, Flor.; b. nubes, *misfortune of war*, Claud.—B) *Subst.*, bellicum, i, n., *The signal for an attack, given by the tuba:* b. canere, *to give the signal for an attack*, Cic.; ubi primum b. cuni audisset, arma capturum, *to take up arms at the first call*, Liv. *Fig.:* idem me b. cecinisse dicunt, *to have given a signal for rising, to have incited, aroused; also of a fiery speech:* alter (Thucydides) iucitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo b., *he sounds, in some measure, the signal; sounds the trumpet of alarm*, Cic.—II. *Meton. for bellicosus*, Warlike, b. Pallas, Ov.; b. deus, i. e. Romulus, Id.

BELLIFER, æra, ðrum (bellum, fero). *Warlike*, Claud.

BELLIGER, æra, ðrum (bellum, gero). *Warlike, carrying on or waging war*, Ov.; Sd.; Mart.

BELLIGERO, i v. n. (bellum, gero). *To carry on war, to wage war, nec cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes*, Eno. ap. Cic.; par in belligerando, Cic.

BELLI PÏTENS, entis (bellum). *Potent in war*, b. diva, Pallas, Stat. *Subst.*, for Mars, Virg.

BELLO, i v. n. (bellum). I. *To carry on war, to wage war, bellum gerere*: Cic.; b. adversus alqm, Liv.; bellandi studium, *warlike spirit*, Cæs.; bellum a consulis bellatum, *brought to a close, finished*, Liv. *With dat.:* b. magno parenti, Stat.—II. *Gen.:* *To combat, fight*, Ov.; Sil.; Stat.

BELLÏNA, æ, f. (bellum). *Bellona, the Roman goddess of war, in whose temple the Senate gave audience to those who were refused leave to enter the city*, Liv.; Ov.; Virg.

BELLOR, ari, for bello. *To carry on war*, Virg.

BELLÏVACI, ðrum, m. *The Bellovaci, a people of Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beaunais*, Cæs.

BELLUA, BELLUALIS, BELLULIS, BELLULINUS. *See BELVA, BELVALIS, &c.*

BELLÏLUS, a, um, dim. (bellus). *Neat, prettily*, Plaut.

BELLUM, i, n. (originally duellum, from duo, a fight between two, a duel: hence), I. A) *War, belli æquitas*, Cic.; bellorum semeu et causa, Id.; b. domesticum, Id.; b. civile, Id.; b. parare, compare, to prepare for war, Id.; b. excurere, to excite, Id.; b. movere, Id.; b. indicare alui, to declare, Id.; b. inferre alui, to carry on war, or wage war against any body, Id.; for which also, b. inferre contra alqm, Id.; b. gerere, to carry on, Id.; b. ducere, to prolong, Id.; b. trahere, the same, Id.; b. tollere, to remove, Id.; belli domique, in peace and war, Sal.; Liv.; also with abl.: bello Latinorum, Cic.; Ariovisti bello, Cæs.; opp. prelium, denoting a single battle: Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat et prelia, Id.—B) *Meton. for prelium:* A battle, Virg.; Just.—II. *Fig.:* War, combat, strife, quum mihi uni cum omnibus improbis æternum videam b. esse susceptum, Cic.; cur philosophiæ prope b. indixeris, Id.

BELLUS, a, um (contr. for benulus, from bonus, for bonus). I. *Pretty, handsome, neat, am*

BELUA.

able, charming, pleasant (sp. Cic. for the most part in his *Epistles*), Piliæ et puellæ Cæcilie bellissimæ salutem dices, Cic.; Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, Id. *Of things*: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum diximus, Id.; subsidi-um bellissimum existimo esse senectutis otium, Id.; quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, in what a pleasant situation, Id.; hæc ipse fero quidem fronte ac vultu bellis, sed angor intimi sensibus, cheerful, or with a cheerful face or air, Id. In the n., bellum est, with a subject following, it is a pleasant or fine (thing): etiam sine cog- nitione juris quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. In good health, well, fact bellus revertare, Id.—II. Meton. with relation to the interior quality of a thing, i. q. bonus: Good, in quo Græci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. sp. Non.; b. vinum, Col. Hence, old Fr. bel, beal, biaul; whence the modern beau, bel, belle, bellâtre.

BELŪA or BELLŪA, æ, f. (akin to balo). I. A) An animal, esp. of large size (as an elephant, lion, whale, &c.), a monster, quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, Cic.; elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, ad figuram quæ vastior? Id.; ea genera beluarum, quæ in rubro mari Indiæ gignantur, Id.—B) Esp.: An elephant, quis (gladii) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt.; b. Indu, Ov.; b. Gætula, Juv.—II. Meton. used as an epithet: Beast, monster, quid ego hospiti jura in hac immani b. commemoro? Cic.; furor impuræ beluæ, Id. Hence, Ital. belva.

BELŪATUS (bell), a, um (belua). Embroidered with the figures of animals, Plaut.

BELŪINUS (bell), a, um (belua). Animal, b. voluptates, Gell.

BELŪOSUS (bell), a, um (belua). Abounding with monsters, b. Oceanus, Hor.

BELUS, i, m. (Bῆλος). Belus, i. The founder of Babylon, Ov. 2. An Indian deity, compared with Hercules of the Greeks, Cic. 3. King of Egypt, the father of Danaus and Ægyptus; hence, Belides, Belis, Belias.

BENACUS, i, m. (Bήνακος). Benacus, a lake in Gallia Transpadana, now Lago di Garda, out of which the Mincius flows, Virg.; B. lacus, the same, Plin.

BENDIDIUS, a, um (Bενδιδεύς). Belonging to Bendis, the Thracian goddess of the moon, B. templum, Liv.

BENĒ, adv. Compar., melius; Superl., optime (venus for bonus). Well, in the widest sense of the word, of any mental or physical excellence; well, rightly, properly, nobly, &c. I. Gen.: villa bona beneque ædificata, Cic.; ager b. cultus, Id.; corpus b. constitutum, Id.; b. olens, Id.; b. emere, to buy cheap, Id.; the reverse, b. vendere, to sell dear, Plaut.—II. Esp. A) *Wit verbs*. 1) bene dicere. a) To speak well, rightly, correctly, properly, b. dicere, id est, Attice dicere, Cic.; qui optime dicunt, the most eloquent, Id. b) b. dicere (aleui), to speak well of any body, to praise, to extol, cui b. dixit unquam bono? Cic.; (poete) ad b. dicendum delectandumque redacti, Hor. c) To speak words of good omen, Plaut. 2) bene facere. a) To do any thing well, rightly, properly, orderly, to do well, b. facit A. Silius qui transegerit, Cic. Hence, bene facta, good or noble doings, noble actions, philosophia mater omnium b. factorum beneque dictorum, Id.; omnia b. facta b. lucis se collocari volunt. b) facere (aleui), to do

BENEFICIUM.

any body good, show him some kindness, ego ne ingratis quidem b. facere absistam, Liv.; quod bonis b. fit beneficium, Plaut. c) In *Medic.*, to do good, to be useful, to be efficient, id b. faciet ut alvum bonam faciet, Cato; ad capitis dolorem b. facit surpyllum, Scrib. d) b. facis, b. fecisti, &c., a form of returning thanks or demonstration of joy, very well, excellent! Ter.; Plaut.; Liv. 3) bene esse (aleui), b. habere, b. agi, to be well off, patria est, ubicumque est b. Pacuv.; si vales, b. est, ego valeo; also by way of abbreviation. a. v. b. e. e. v.; used as introduction in many of Cicero's letters; b. habet, iuncta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic.—B) *With adj.*, and adv., emphat.: Right, very, particularly, exceedingly (like the Fr. bien). 1) *With adj.*: in clamando video eum esse b. robustum atque exorcitatum, Cic.; Fabius literarum b. peritus, Id.; babetis sermonem b. longum, Id.; pectus b. fidum, Hor.; mentis b. sanæ, Id. 2) *With adv.*: b. penitus in istius familiaritatem sese dedit, Cic.; b. mane hæc scripsi, Id.; b. diu, Suet.; non b., not well, not easily, hardly, Ov. Hence, Fr. bien.

BENĒ-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 (bene, dico). I. To speak well of any body; more properly written as two words. See BENE, II, A, 1.—II. To praise the Deity, to render praise, to adore, to worship, b. deum, Eccl.—III. To bless men or things consecrate, keep holy, b. diem septimum, Bibl.

BENĒ-DICTIO, ōnis, f. (benedico). I. A lauding, praising, App.—II. Meton.: A benediction, blessing, Eccl.

BENĒ-FACIO, more correctly written as two words. See BENE, II, A, 2.

BENĒ-FICE, adv. (beneficus). Beneficently, b. facere, Gell.

BENĒ-FICIENTIA, æ, f. (beneficus). Well-doing, kindness, disposition to do well to others, quid enim melius aut quid præstantius bonitate et b., Cic.; uti beneficentia adversus supplices, Tac.

BENĒ-FICIARIUS, a, um (beneficium). I. Given or received as a favor, b. res, Sen.—II. Subst. beneficiarius, ii, m., Milit.: A privileged soldier (one that was exempt from lower military labor, as working at the entrenchments, foraging, &c.), Cæs.; Veg.

BENĒ-FICIUM, ii, n. (beneficus). Benefaction, service, kindness. I. Gen.: melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos b. collocari puto, Cic.; thus, b. collocare, conferre, deferre, dare, reddere, petere, Id.; beneficiis afficere, obstringere alqm, Id. In the abl.: beneficio, by the help, by assistance, by means of: nobilissimum adolescentem beneficio tuo esse salvum, Cic.; sortium beneficio se esse incolumem, Cæs.; Gorgias beneficio longissimæ a-tatis cum multis simul floruit, Quint.—II. Esp. A) Polit. v. t.: A benefaction, benefice, favor, distinction, conferred by the Senæ, the people, a public department, or a private person of influence, on any body, cooptatio collegiorum ad populi b. transferebatur, Cic.; quicquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate prætoris, i. e. election by the people, Id.; quum suo magno esset beneficio, necd much to his recommendation, Id.; of military advancement or promotion, Liv.; Tac.—B) Privilege, b. liberorum, exemption from the office of judge obtained by having a certain number of children, Suet.; b. militaria, Dig.

BENĒ-FIGUS, a, um (bene, facio). *Beneficent, doing good, kind, obliging*, dii sunt b. generique hominum amici, Cic.; voluntate b. benevolentia movetur, Id. *Compar.*, beneficentior, Sen. *Superl.*, beneficentissimus.

BĒNEVENTANUS, a, um. *Belonging to Beneventum*, B. ager, Cic. *Subst.*, Beneventanorum, m., *The inhabitants of Beneventum*, Ascen.

BĒNEVENTUM, i, n. *Beneventum, a town in Samnium, now Benevento*, Cic.

BĒNEVŌLE, adv. (benevolus). *In a benevolent manner, kindly*, amice et b. facere alqd, Cic.

BĒNE-VŌLENS, entis, for benevolus (volo). *Benevolent, wishing well*, Plaut. *Subst.*, *A well-wisher, friend*, Plaut.

BĒNEVŌLENTĪA (beniv.), æ, f. (benevolus). *Benevolence, well-wishing, good-will, kindness*, nihil est, quod b. effici non possit, Cic.; b. mutua, Id.; benevolentiam alcis consecrari, Id.; benevolentiam comparare, conciliare (*with and without sibi*), conficere, conjungere, colligere ex aliqua re, capere ex aliqua re, Id.

BĒNE-VŌLUS, a, um (bene, volo). *Benevolent, kind, friendly*, benevolus animo me pramunebat, Cic.; servus b. alci, *ready to serve, truly attached*, Id. *Compar.*, benevolentior, Cic. *Superl.*, benevolentissimus, Cic.

BĒNIGNE, adv. (benignus). I. A) *Benevolently, amicably, kindly, mildly, salutare*, b. Cic.; b. attenteque audire, Id.; b. monstrare viam alci, Id.; b. capere arma, *willingly, readily*, Liv.—B) *Esp. in the language of conversation*: b. dicitur, or *absol.* benigne, *as expressive of thanks, you are very kind, obliging, &c.*; *I am much obliged to you: or, if declining, No, I thank you*, Plaut.; Cic.; Hor.—II. *Beneficently, liberally*, aut operari b. fit indigentibus aut pecunia, Cic. *Compar.*, Hor.

BĒNIGNITAS, atis, f. (benignus). I. *Benignity, benevolent behavior, friendliness, kindness*, etsi me summa eum b. audistis, Cic.; deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunæ sunt certæ, Id.—II. *Active benevolence, well-doing, beneficence, kindness, obligingness*, benignitatis plurimum conferre in aliquem, Cic.: amicum benignitas exhausta, Id.

BĒNIGNUS, a, um (*contr. from benignus*); *conf. malignus and privignus*. *Good-natured; in sentiment, behavior, or action*. I. *Benevolent in sentiment or in behavior, friendly, kind, amicable*, b. divi, Hor.; b. numen, Id.; Apelles b. in æmulis, Plin. *Of things*: sociorum comitas vultusque b., Liv.; b. dies, *propitious, lucky*, Stat.—II. *Benevolent, doing good, liberal, obliging*, qui benigniores volunt se quam res patiuntur, Cic. *Poet. with gen.*: vini somnique benignus, *indulging too freely in wine and sleep*, Hor. *Esp. of things*: *Yielding abundantly, abundant, rich*, b. ager, Ov.; b. tellus, Plin.; benignissimum inventum, *exceedingly beneficent*, Id.

BĒO, l v. a. (Sanscr. bhā, *to shine*; compare Gr. φάω). *To render happy*, Plaut.; Ter.; b. alqm aliqua re, *to present with any thing, to render happy by any thing, to enrich*, Hur.

BĒRECYNTIUS, a, um. *Belonging to Mount Bercyntus, Bercyntian*, B. tractus, Plin.; B. mater, i. e. *Cybele*, Virg. *Absol.*, Bercynt-

tia, Ov. *Poet.*: *Belonging to Cybele*, B. heros, i. e. *Midas*, Ov.; B. tibia, *a curved Phrygian flute*, Id.; Hor.

BĒRECYNTUS, i, m. (Βερέκυντος). *Bercyntus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, Serv. Virg.

BĒRENICE, es, f. (Βερενίκη). *Berenice*. I. 1. *The wife of Ptolemy I. Soter, and mother of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus*. 2. *Daughter of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus, and wife of Antiochus Theos, king of Syria*. 3. *Wife of Ptolemy III. Evergetes*. Her hair was fabled to have become a constellation.—II. 1. *A city in Upper Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea*. 2. *A city in Cyrenaica, the ruins of which are now called Ben Ghazi*, Plin.

BĒRENICEUS, a, um. *Belonging to Berenice*, B. vertex, Catull.

BĒRENICIS, idis, f. *The district of Berenice*, Luc.

BĒRGŌMAS, atis. *Belonging to Bergomum, B. municipium, Insacr. *In the plur.*, Bergomates, ium, *The inhabitants of Bergomum*, Plin.*

BĒRGŌMUM, i, n. (Βέργομον). *Bergomum, a town in Gallia Transpadana, now Bergamo*, Plin.; Just.

BĒRŌE, es, f. (Βερόη). *Beroe*. 1. *The nurse of Semele*, Ov. 2. *A daughter of Oceanus*, Virg. 3. *The wife of Doryclus*, Virg.

BĒRŌEA or **BĒRRHŌEA**, æ, f. (Βερόια or Βερόια). *Beræa*. 1. *An ancient city of Macedonia, southwest of Pella, now Verria*. 2. *A fortified town in the interior of Thrace*. 3. *A town in Syria, now Aleppo*, Liv.; Plin.

BĒRŌEÆUS, i, m. *An inhabitant of Beræa*, Liv.

BĒRŌEENSIS, um. *The inhabitants of Beræa*, Plin.

BĒRŌSUS, i, m. (Βηρωσός). *Berosus, a priest of Belus, at Babylon, who lived in the time of Antiochus II., and wrote in Greek a history of Babylonia*, Plin.

BĒRYLLUS, i, m. (Βήρυλλος). I. A) *Beryl, a gemstone, a precious stone of a sea-green color*. Plin.—B) *Poet.*: *A ring made of that substance*, Prop.—II. *Beryllus seroïdes* (Βήρυλλος ἀεροειδής), *Sapphire*, Plin.

BĒRYTIUS, a, um. *Belonging to Berytus*, B. vinum, Plin.; B. ura, Id.

BĒRYTUS, i, f. (Βηρύτιος). *Berytus, a town and harbor in Phœnicia, now Beyrouit*, Plin.; Tac.

BĒS, bessis, m. (be-as, i. e. binæ partes assis). I. A) *Two thirds of an us or of a whole, fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, instead of one third (monthly interest), two thirds were paid; after our modern calculation=two per cent. instead of four per cent.*, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *The number eight*, Mart.—II. *In Mathematics, where the cardinal number is six, bes denotes Four*, Vitr.; hence, b. alter, 13, Id.

BĒSSĀLIS, e (bes). I. *Containing eight*, b. interculum, *eight inches long*, Vitr.; b. scutulus, Mart.—II. *Meton.*, *of any thing of minor value*, Petr.

BĒSSI, ōrum, m. (Βέσσοι or Βησσοί). *The Bessi, a Thracian tribe on Mount Hæmus*, Cic.; Cæs.; Plin.

BĒSSICUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Bessi*, B. gens, of the Bessi, Cic.

BĒSSUS, i, m. (Βήσσοος). *Bessus, a governor of Bactria, the assassin of Darius Codomannus*, Curt.

BESTIA.

BESTIA, æ, f. (akin to βῆσ, Sanscr. pus, to nourish). I. An animal [as a creature without reason, opp. man; but animal—a living being, man included], si hoc apparet in bestia quanto id magis in homine fit natura, &c., Cic.; bestia in perturbationes non incidunt, Id.; b. aquatilis, Id.; mutæ b., Liv. As epithet: Beast, Plaut.—II. Esp.: A wild beast intended to fight with gladiators or criminals (as a lion, tiger, panther, &c.), mittere aliqui ad bestias, Cic.; objicere aliqui bestiis, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.; bestiarum de natio, i. e. to fight with wild beasts, Dig. Hence Fr. bête.

BESTIA, æ, m. A cognomen of the Calpurnian gens, Cic.

BESTIARIUS, a, um (bestia). I. Belonging to a wild beast, b. ludus, a fight with wild beasts, Sen.—II. Subst., bestiarius, ii, m., One who fights in the public games with wild beasts, ducenti b., Cic.

BESTIOLA, æ, f. dim. (bestia). A little animal, animalcule, dissimillimis bestiis communiter cibis quaritur, Cic.

BETA, æ (akin to βοτός, fed. βοράνη, herb). Beet, a plant, Cic.; Plin. Hence, Fr. bette.

BETA, n. ind., and **BETA**, æ, f. (βῆτα). I. The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet (pure Latin b), Juv.; Aus.—II. Meton.: The second in any thing (as alpha denotes the first), Mart.

BETACEUS, a, um (beta). Of beet, b. pedes, beet-root, Varr. Subst., betaceus, i, m. (sc. pes), Beet-root, Plin.

BETIZARE or **BETISSARE** (from the softness of the plant beta), used by Augustus for languere, Suet.; conf. languidior tenera beta, Catull.

BETULA (betulla), æ, f. (A Gallic word. Compare Cornish bezula). The birch-tree, Plin.

BIANOR, ðris, m. *Bianor*. 1. A centaur, Ov. 2. An old hero of Mantua, Virg.

BIAS, antis, m. (Bias). Bias, a Greek philosopher, a native of Priene, in Ionia, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic.; Val. Max.

BIBACULUS, i, m. A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the prætor L. Furius, Liv.

BIBERIUS CALDIUS MERO. A satirical name for Tiberius Claudius Nero, from his propensity for drink, Suet.

BIBLIOPOLA, æ, m. (βιβλιοπώλης). A book-seller, Plin.; Mart.

BIBLIOTHECA, æ, f. (βιβλιοθήκη). A library, collection of books, Cic.

BIBLIOTHECARIUS, ii, m. (bibliotheca). A librarian, Front. E. ad Cæs.

BIBLUS, i, f. (βίβλος, βύβλος). Poet. for papyrus, Luc.

BIBO, bibi, without sup. 3 v. a. and n. (πιω, πίνω, Sanscr. pā, pa, piva, to drink). To drink. I. A) Gen.: b. vina, Hor.; b. nectar, Id.; b. potionem, Quint.; b. venenum, Id.; b. gemmā, Virg.; aut bibet aut abcat (the Greek ἢ πίνει ἢ ἀπύθει), drink or be off, Cic.—Poet.: b. pocula, for e. poculis, Hor.; b. uvam, for vinum, Id.; b. flumcn, i. e. to live on the river's side, Virg.; Hor.; b. nomen aleis, to drink as many glasses as there are letters in the name, Mart.; b. mandata, to drown by drink, to forget by drinking, Id.—B) Meton. Of things: To suck in, absorb, drink, metreta oleum non bibit, Cat.; amphora fumum b. instituta, Hor.; laua b. colorem, Plin.; arcus b. draves water, Virg.; hasta b. crtuorem,

BIFARIUS.

drinks or bathes itself in blood, Id.—II. Fig.: To drink, suck in, absorb, b. hauustus justitie, Quint.; b. omnem succum ingeoni, Id.; b. amorem, Virg.; b. totis ossibus novum goem, the same, Stat. Hence, Ital. bevvere, Fr. boire.

BIBRACTE, is, n. (Βίβρακτα). *Bibracte*, the capital of the *Ædui*, later Augustodunum, now probably *Aulun*, Cæs.

BIBRAX, actis, n. *Bibrax*, a town of Gaul, in the territory of the *Remi*, now *Bièvre*, Cæs.

BIBROCI, ðrum, m. *Bibroci*, a British tribe, Cæs.

BIBULUS, a, um (bibō). That willingly or easily drinks, Hor. Meton. of things: Sucking in, absorbing, Ov.; Virg.; b. aures, ready to hear, drinking in or listening attentively, Pers.; b. charta, blotting-paper, Plin.

BIBULUS, i, n. A Roman cognomen, e. g. M. Calpurnius B., who was consul with *Cæsar* A.U.C. 695, Suet.

BICEPS, cipitis (bis, caput). I. With two heads, puella nata b., Cic.; b. puer, Liv.; b. Janus, Ov.; b. Parnassus, with a double summit, Id.—II. Fig. Divided, split, b. civitas, split into two parties, Varr. ap. Non.; Flor.

BICOLOR, ðris (bis, color). Two-colored, b. equus, Virg.; b. bacca (green and black), Ov.; b. myrtus, steel-blue, Id.

BICORNIGER, ðri, m. (bis, corniger). Two-horned, a surname of *Bacchus*, Ov.

BICORNIS, e (bis, cornu). Two-horned, double-horned, b. animal, Plin.; b. caper, Ov. Poet.: Of a two-pronged fork, Virg.; of the new moon, Hor.; of the Rhine, because its mouth is divided into two principal branches, Virg. Subst., Bicornes, Horned animals for sacrifice, Inscr.

BICORPOR, ðris (bis, corpus). Having two bodies, b. Gigantes, Næv. ap. Prisc.; b. manus, Cic. poet.

BICUBITALIS e (bis, cubitus). Two cubits long, b. caulis mei, Plin.

BI-DENS, entis (bis, dens). I. Having two teeth, two-pronged, b. ancora, Plin.; b. forfex, Virg.; b. ferrum, the same, Id.—II. Subst. A) A kind of hoe with two prongs, Virg.; Col. Meton. poet. for Agriculture, Juv.—B) A full-grown animal for sacrifice (that has its two rows of teeth), Ov.; Hor.; Plin. Meton. poet. for a sheep, Phædr.

BIDENTAL, ðis, n. A place struck by lightning, where afterward an altar was erected, and a sheep two years old (bidens) was offered, Hor.; Pers.

BIDUUM, i, n. (sc. tempus). A space of two days, eximant nunc aliquem diem aut summum b. ex mense, Cic.; supplicationes in biduum decretæ, Liv.

BIDUUS, a, um (bis, dies). Of two days, b. tempus, Liv.

BIENNIS, e (biennium). Lasting two years, b. spatium, Suet.

BIENNIIUM, ii, n. (bis, annus). A space of two years, two years, tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis, ille biennium, iste sexennium, Cic.; ad res conficiendas b. sibi satis esse duxerunt, Cæs.

BIFARIAM, adv. (bifarius). In two places, in two parts, twice, b. quatuor perturbationes æqualiter distributæ sunt, Cic.; castra b. facta, Liv.

BIFARIUS, a, um (bis, for). Two-fold, double, b. ratio, Amn.

BIFER, ēra, ērum (bis, fero). I. *Bearing fruit twice*, Varr.; Plin.; Virg. — II. *Meton.: Double-shaped*, Manil.

BIFIDUS, a, um (bis, findo). *Split or divided into two parts*, Plin.; Ov.

BIFŌRĪS, e (bis, foris). I. *Having two doors, folds, or leaves*, b. valvæ, Ov. — II. *Having two openings*, App.

BIFORMĀTUS, a, um (bis, forma). *Double-shaped*, Cic. poet.

BIFORMIS, e (bis, forma). *Double-shaped, having two forms*, b. monstrum, i. e. *Minotaurus*, Ov.; b. Janus, Id.; b. partus hominum, Tac. *Fig., of a poet, as man and swan*, Hor.

BI-FRONS, ontis (bis, frons). *Double-fronted, double-faced*, b. Janus, Virg.

BIFURCUS, a, um (bis, furca). *Two-pronged, two-forked*, b. ramus, Ov.; b. valli, Liv.; b. arborea, Plin.

BIGA, æ. See **BIGÆ**.

BIGÆ, arum (post-Aug. also in the sing. biga, æ), f. (contr. from bigugæ). *A two-horsed vehicle or chariot*, Varr. ap. Non.; Virg.; Tac.

BIGĀTUS, a, um (bigæ). *Marked with a chariot drawn by two horses* (i. e. bigæ); of silver coin, b. argentum, Liv. *Subst.*, bigatus, i, m. (sc. numus), a coin bearing the above stamp, bigæ, Plin.; Liv.; Tac.

BIGERRA, æ, f. *Bigerra, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the territory of the Oretani*, Liv.

BIGERRĪONES, um, or **BIGERRI**, orum, m. *Bigerriones, a people of Aquitania, now Bigorre*, Cæs.

BIJŪGI, orum, m. (sc. equi). *A pair of horses*, Virg.

BIJŪGIS, e (bis, jugum). I. *Of, for, or with two horses*, b. equi, Virg. — II. *Meton.: Double*, Claud.

BIJŪGUS, a, um (bis, jugum). *Yoked as a pair*, b. leonea, Virg.

BILBĪLIS, is, f. *Bilbilis. I. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the River Salo, the native place of Martial, now Baubola*, Mart. — II. *The River Salo, near Bilbilis, now Xalona*, Just.

BILBILĪTANUS, a, um. *Belonging to Bilbilis, aquæ B., mineral springs near Bilbilis*, Itin. Anton.

BI-LIBRA, æ, f. (bis, libra). *Two pounds*, b. farris, Liv.

BILĪBRIS, e (bilibra). *Weighing two pounds, of two pounds*, Plin. *Subst.*, bilibris, is, f. *A quantity of two pounds*, Veg.

BILINGUIS, e (bis, lingua). *Having two tongues. I. A) Prop.*, Plaut. — B) *Meton.: Speaking two languages*, Hor. — II. *Fig.: Double-tongued, i. e. false, hypocritical*, Virg.; Phædr.

BILĪOSUS, a, um (bilis). *Full of bile, bilious*, Cels. *Subst.*, biliosus, i, m. *A bilious person*, Id.

BĪLIS, ia, f. (akin to fel). I. *Bile (the fluid itself, while fel signifies the vessel containing the bilis)*, Cels.; Cic. *In the plur.*: biles, yellow and black bile, Plin.; b. suffusa, a bilious fever, Id.; hence, bile suffusus, one who has a bilious fever, Id. — II. *Meton. A) Bile, i. e. anger, vexation, displeasure, &c.*, bilem id commovet, that moves the bile, causes vexation or anger, Cic.; jecur tumet bile, Hor.; expellere bilem meraco, Id. — B) ntra (or

nigra) b., black bile, i. e. melancholy, Cic. 2) *Rage, frenzy, atra bili percita est*, Plaut.

BILIX, icis (bis, licium). *That has two threads, two-threaded*, Virg.

BĪLŪSTRIS, e (bis, lustrum). *That lasts two lustra, i. e. ten years*, b. bellum, Ov.

BĪMANĪUS, a, um (bis, mamma). *That has two breasts. Meton.: That has double clusters*, b. vites, Plin.

BĪMĀRIS, e (bis, mare). *Situate on two seas; poet. epithet of Corinth*, Hor.; Ov. *Meton.*: b. morbus, Aus.

BI-MĀRĪTUS, i, m. (bis, maritus). *The husband of two wives*, Planc. ap. Cic.

BĪMĀTRIS, e (bis, mater). *Having two mothers; an epithet of Bacchus*, Ov.

BĪMĀTUS, ūs, m. (bimus). *The age of two years*, Plin.; Col.

BĪMEMBRIS, e (bis, membrum). *Having two members, b. puer, half human, half animal, Juv.; usually a poet. epithet for the centaurs* (i. e. half human, half horse), Ov.; Sil. *Subst.*, bimbrea, Virg.

BĪMESTRIS, e (bis, mensis). *Of two months, two-monthly*, b. consulatus, Planc. ap. Cic.; b. stipendium, Liv.; b. porcus, Hor.

BĪMŪLUS, a, um, dim. *Of two years*, Suet.; Catull.

BĪMUS, a, um (bis). *Of two years*, b. semen, Plin.; b. surculi, Id.; una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Planc. ap. Cic.; b. merum, Hor.; b. sententia, a vote respecting the prolongation of a provincial administration for two years, Cic.

BĪNGĪUM, ii, n. *Bingium, a town of the Batavi on the Rhine, now Bingen*, Tac.

BĪNI, æ, a [in the sing., Lucr.] (bis). *Two distributively; two to each. I. Prop.*: describatur censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic.; unicuique vestrum bini pedes (campi) assignentur, Id.; turrea binorum tabulatorum, Cæs.; iaerms cum binis vestimentis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. *Hence, with plur. subst. only*: te binas meas (litteras) accipisse, unas a Pindenisse, alteras a Laodiceis, Id.; ioter b. castra, Id.; b. copiae hostium, Id. *Before other numbers*: bina millia passuum, Quat. — II. *Meton.* *Of things that are found in pairs or match with each other*: binos (scyphos) habebam, a set of cups, two cups that match with each other, Cic.; per b. tabellarios, Id.; b. aures, Virg.; b. frenæ, Id.

BĪNOCTĪUM, ii, n. (bis, nox). *A space of two nights, two nights*, Tac.

BĪNŌMINIS, e (bis, nomen). *That has two names, b. Ascanius (called also Iulus)*, Ov.

BĪNUS, a, um. See **BINI**.

BĪŌN, ōnis, m. (Bῆων). *Bion. 1. A bucolic poet, a native of Smyrna. 2. A philosopher, a native of Borysthenes, famed for his sharp sayings*, Cic.; Hor.

BĪŌNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bion; sharp, witty, sarcastic*, b. sermones, Hor.

BĪPALĪUM, ii, n. (bis, pala). *A spade with a cross-bar at a certain height above the blade, upon which the laborer pressed his foot in digging, and thus drove the blade twice the depth of the common spade or pala*, Cat.: Col.

BĪPALMIS, e (bis, palmus). *Of two spans*, b. tabulae, Varr.; b. epiculum, Liv.

BI-PARTĪO (bipert.), no perf., itum, 4 v. a. (bis, partio). *To divide into two parts, ex altero genere quod erat bipartitum*, Cic.

BIPARTITO.

BI-PARTITO, adv. (bipartio). *In two parts, doubly*, b. classem distributam fuisse, Cic.; b. signa inferre, Cæs.; b. collocatis insidiis in silvis, Id.

BI-PATENS, entis (bis, pateo). *Open on both sides*, Virg.

BI-PEDĀLIS, e (bis, pedalis). *Two feet long, wide, or thick*, b. trabes, Cic.; b. materia, Id.

BIPENNIFER, era, erum (bipennis, fero). *Bearing a two-edged axe*, Ov.

BIPENNIS, e (bis, penna). *Having two wings*, b. insectum, Plin.

BIPENNIS, e (bis, pinna). *Having two edges*, b. ferrum, Virg. *Subst.*, bipennis, is, f. (sc. securis), *A two-edged axe*, Ov.; Virg.; Tac.

BI-PES, edis (bis, pes). *Two-footed*, Virg.; Plin.

BIRĒMIS, o (bis, remus). I. *Having two oars*, b. lembi, Liv.; b. scapha, Hor. *Subst.*, birēmis, is, f. *A small two-oared boat*, Luc. —II. *Also, A galley with two banks of oars*, Cic.; Cæs.; Tac.

BIS, adv. num. (for dvis, from dvo (duo), the dental being dropped, as bellum for duellum). I. *Twice, in two, in a two-fold manner, doubly, in two ways*, b. improbus fuisti, Cic.; ludos apparare b. terque, Id.; quum semel ant b. audierit, Quint.; b. consul, that has been consul twice [iterum consul, that is consul for the second time], Cic.; b. in die, twice a day; for which, bis die, Cels.; Hor.; and, quotidie b., Liv.; b. in anno, Varr.; for which, b. anno, Plin. *With distributive numbers*: bis bina quot essent, Cic.; b. milles, Liv. *Joined to a cardinal number it expresses, in poetry, that number taken twice*: b. quinque dies, labores, Ov.; b. quinque viri, Hor.; b. centum annos, Ov.; b. tanto or b. tantum, twice as great, twice as much, Plaut.; Virg. —II. *In a compound words bis drops the s (just like dis in Greek)*, bidens, bifer, bilix, &c.

BISALTÆ, arum, m. (Βισάλται). *The Bisaltæ, a Thracian people on the River Strymon*, Liv.; *the country they inhabited was called Bisaltics, æ, f., Id.; for which, Bisaltia*, Græll.

BISALTIIS, idis, f. (Βισαλτίς). *Theophae, daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a sheep*, Ov.

BISANTHE, es, f. (Βισάνθη). *Bisanthe, a town of Thrace on the Propontis, a colony of Samos, in later times Rhædestus, now Rodosto*, Plin.; Nep.

BISSEXTUS, i, m. (sc. dies). *An intercalary day; because the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth of February were both styled the sixth of the Calends of March (bis sextus), once in four years*, Dig.

BISON, ontis, m. (Βίσων), i. q. urus, Plin.

BISTONES, um, m. (Βίστονες). *The Bistones. I. A people of Thrace between Mount Rhodope and the Ægean Sea*, Plin. —II. *Gen.*: Thrace, Luc.; Val. Fl.

BISTŌNIA, æ, f. (Βιστόνια). *The country of the Bistones, also poet. for Thrace*, Val. Fl.

BISTŌNIS, idis, f. (Βιστόνις). *Of or belonging to the Bistones, Thracian*, Ov. *Subst.*: *A Thracian woman, a Bacchant or female worshipper of Bacchus*, Hor.

BISTŌNIUS, a, um (Βιστόνιος). I. *Of or belonging to the Bistones*, Lucr. —II. *Gen.*: Thracian, Ov.

BISULCŪ-LINGUA, æ (bisulcus). *With a cloven tongue. Fig.*: *A double-tongued person, a hypocrite*, Plaut.

BI-SULCUS, a, um (bis, sulcus, divided into two

BLANDIMENTUM.

furrows; hence gen.), I. *Divided or split into two parts*, b. ungula, a cloven hoof, Plin. —II. *Subst.*, bisulca, oram, n. (sc. animalia). *Animals that have cloven hoofs (opp. solidipedes uncloven*, Plin.; rarely in the sing. Id.

BITHŪNIA, æ, f. (Βιθύνια). *Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, to the east of Mysia and the Propontis, and to the south of the Pontus Euzianus*, Plin.; Tac.

BITHŪNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bithynia*, B. societas, Cic. *Subst.*, Bithynicus, i, a surname of Q. Pompeius, the conqueror of Bithynia, Cic.; and also of his son, Id.

BITHŪNYON, ii, n. (Βιθύνιον). *Bithynion, a town of Bithynia, later Claudiopolis*, Plin.

BITHŪNIS, idis, f. (Βιθύνις). *A woman of Bithynia*, Ov.

BITHŪNIUS, a, um. *Bithynian*, Col. *Subst.*, Bithynii, The inhabitants of Bithynia, Plin.

BITHŪNUS, a, um. *Bithynian*, Hor.; Tac. *Subst.*, Bithyni, The inhabitants of Bithynia, Plin.; Tac.

BITO, ere. See BETO.

BITO or -ON, ōnis, m. (Βίτων). *Biton, a son of the priestess Cydippe, a brother of Cleobis, renowned for filial love*, Cic.

BITŪMEN, inis, n. (probably for pitumen, akin to πῖτρον, πῖτρα). *Bitumen, asphalt (a kind of mineral pitch)*, Plin.; Tac.; Just.

BITŪMINATUS, a, um (bitumen). *Mixed with bitumen*, b. aqua, Plin.

BITŪMINĒUS, a, um (bitumen). *Consisting of bitumen*, b. vires, poet. for bitumen, Ov.

BITŪRICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bituriges*, B. vitis, Col.; Plin.

BITŪRIGES, um [in the sing. Biturix, Luc.], m. (Βιτούριγες). *The Bituriges, a people of Gallia Aquitania, divided into two tribes*. B. Cubi, in the country of the modern Bourges, Plin.; Hirt.; and, B. Ubisci, near Bordeaux, Plin.

BITŪM, ii, n. (bivius). *A place with two ways or where two ways meet, quum ad bivias consisteres*, Liv.

BIVĪUS, a, um (bis, via). *Having two roads, dividing into two ways*, b. fauces, Virg.; b. calles, Val. Fl.

BLÆSUS, a, um (Βλασιός, akin to halbus). *Speaking in articulately, stammering, lisping*, Ov. *Of a parrot*, Id. *Of drunken persons*, Juv.

BLANDA, æ, f. *Blanda. 1. A town on the coast of Lucania, near the modern S. Biasio*, Liv.; Mel. 2. *A small town on the coast of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the modern village Blanco*, Plin.; Mel.

BLANDE, adv. (blandus). *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously; fawningly*, b. rogare, Cic. *Compar.*, b. petere, Id. *Superl.*, b. appellare alqm, Id.

BLANDĪQUUS, a, um (blandus, dico). *Smooth-tongued, that speaks soothingly*, Plaut.

BLANDĪLOQUENS, entis (blandus, loquor). *Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken*, Labcr. ap. Macr.

BLANDĪLOQUENTŪLUS, a, um, dim. *Smooth-tongued, fair-spoken*, Plaut.

BLANDĪLOQUUS, a, um (blandus, loquor). *Speaking flatteringly, flattering*, Plaut.

BLANDIMENTUM, i, n. (blandior). I. *Flattering or soothing speech, flattery, captus*

blandimentis, Liv. *In the sing.*: b. sublevavit metum.—II. *Meton. gen. A) Agreeableness, blandishment, multa nobis b. natura ipsa genuit, Cic.*; blandimentis vitæ evicta, Tac.; sine apparatus, sine blandimentis expellunt famem, coaxings of the appetite, i. e. seasoned meats, sauce, Id. B) Careful attention or culture, hoc blandimento impetravit radicibus, Plin.

BLANDIOR, 4 v. dyp. n. (blandus). *To caress, flatter, soothe, fawn upon, &c.* I. *Prop.*: de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hanibalem pueriliter blandientem patri, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv.; cessit tibi blanditi Cerberus, Hor.; b. auribus, to gratify or tickle the ears, Ov.; b. sibi, to imagine any thing, to flatter one's self, to deceive one's self, Dig.—II. *Meton. Of things: To flatter by any thing agreeable, to allure, invite, to be favorable, &c., video, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.*; ignoscere vitibus blandientibus, Tac.; blandiebatur cæptis fortuna, Id.

BLANDITER, adv. (blandus). *Flatteringly, courteously, alluringly, Plaut.*

BLANDITIÆ, æ f. (blandus). I. *A caressing, coaxing, flattering (in the sing. and plur.)*, in cive excelso tanto homini nobili blanditiæ, ostentationem, ambitionem notam esse levitatis, Cic.; hereditates malitiosis b. quæsitæ, Id.—II. *Meton. Of things: Pleasantness, blandishment, blandities præsentium voluptatum delinuit atque corrupti, Cic.*; b. rerum talium, Quint.

BLANDITIM, adv. (blanditus). *Caressingly, Lucr.*

BLANDITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of blandior.*—II. *Adj.: Agreeable, pleasing, b. rosæ, Prop.*; b. pærogrinatio, Plin.

BLANDUS, a, um (akin to the Gr. ἀ-βλαδ-έως = ἡδώς, and Gaelic bladh, blanndar, flattery). *Caressing, flattering (with words or deeds), coaxing, fawning.* I. *Prop.*: secerni b. amicis a. vero tam potest, &c., Cic.; scis me minime esse b., Id.; b. esse volumus (patroni), Quint. *Poet. with gen.*: b. precum, Stat. *With acc.*: b. genus vocemque, Id. *With inf.*, Hor.; Stat.—II. *Meton. gen.: Flattering, enticing, alluring, charming, pleasant, invitatur illecebris blandæ voluptatis, Cic.*; ne blanda aut supplicii oratione fallamur, Id. *Compar.*: blandiores succi, Plin. *Superl.*: voluptates, blandissimæ dominæ, most charming mistresses, Cic.

BLÄTERO, 1 v a. (akin to balo). *To babble, prate, Hor.*; Gell.

BLÄTERO, õnis, m. *A babbler, Auct. ap. Gell.*

BLÄTIO, ire, v a. (akin to balo). *To talk foolishly, to prate, babble, Plaut.*

BLATTÆ, æ, f. (akin to βλάττω). 1. *A black-beetle, a cockroach, Virg.* 2. *An insect that eats clothes, books, &c., a tin-worm, moth, book-worm, Hor.*

BLATTÆRIUS, a, um (blattæ). *Of or belonging to blattæ, b. balnea, i. e. a dark bathing-room (so called by reason of blattæ shunning light), Sen.*

BLEMYÆ, arum, and BLEMYES, um, m. *The Blemysæ, an Æthiopian people, on the borders of Upper Egypt, to which their predatory incursions were very troublesome in the time of the Roman emperors, Plin.*; Claud.

BLENNUS, i, m. (βλεννός). *A doll, Plaut.*

BOÄRIUS, a, um (bos). *Of or relating to*

oxen or cattle, b. forum, the cattle-market at Rome, near the Circus Maximus, Liv.; Tac.

BOCCHAR, aris (Bocchor, õris), m. *Bocchar, a king of Mauritania, Liv. Poet.: An African, Juv.*

BOCCHUS, i, m. *Bocchus, a king of Mauritania, the father-in-law of Jugurtha, Sall.*

BODOTRIA, æ, f. *An estuary on the east coast of Scotland, now the Frith of Forth, Tac.*

BCEBE, õs, f. (Βοῦβη). *Bæbe, a town of Thessaly, on the Lake Bæbeis, Ov.*

BCEBÆIS LACUS (Βοιβηῖς λίμνη). *The Lake Bæbeis, in Thessaly, Plin.*

BCEOTARCHES, æ, m. (Βοιωτάρχης). *A Bæotarch, one of the chief magistrates in Bæotia, Liv.*

BCEOTIÆ, æ, f. (Βοιωτία). *Bæotia, a district of Greece, to the north of Attica, Cic.*; Plin.

BCEOTICUS, a, um (Βοιωτικός). *Bæotian, Plin.*

BCEOTIS, idis, f. (Βοιωτίς). *For Bæotia, Mel.*

BCEOTIUS, a, um (Βοιωτίος). *Bæotian, B. Bæcis, Cic. In the plur., Bæotii, orum, m., Bæotians, Nep.*

BCEOTUS, a, um (Βοιωτός). *Bæotian, Ov.; Stat. In the plur., Bæotii, orum, m., The Bæotians, Liv.*

BOETHIUS, ii, m. *Boëthius, a celebrated philosopher and statesman under Theodoric.*

BÖETHUS, i, m. *Boethus. 1. A statuary and engraver in silver, Cic. 2. A Stoic philosopher, Cic.*

BÖGUD (Bogus), idis, m. *Bogud, a king of Mauritania, Auct. B. Alex.*; Bogudiana Mauritania, his territory, Plin.

BOIÆ, æ, f. I. *Boia, the capital of the Boii, Cæs.*—II. *A woman of this people, Plaut.*

BOIHEMUM, i, n. *Boihemum, a part of Germany in which the Boii are said to have settled, after having crossed the Rhine. It answers in part to the modern Bohemia, Tac.*

BOII, orum, m. (Βοῖοι). *The Boii, one of the most powerful of the Celtic tribes, said to have dwelt originally in Gaul. At an early period, they migrated in two great swarms, one of which settled between the Po and the Apennines, the other in Germany, Cæs.; Tac. See BOIHEMUM.*

BÖLA, æ, and BOLÆ, arum, f. (Βῶλα). *Bola, a town of the Æqui, in Latium, Virg.*; Liv. *Hence, Bõlanus, a, um, Of or belonging to Bola, B. ager, Liv. Subst., Bolani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Bola, Id.*

BÖLETUS, i, m. (βωλίτης). *A superior kind of mushroom, Plin.*

BÖLUS, i, m. (βόλος). I. *A cast at dice, Plaut.*—II. *(A cast of a net; hence, πύλον) A) That which is caught, a draught, Suet.—B) Fig.: Profit, gain, b. mihi creptus e faucibus, Ter.; bolo tangere or multare alqm, to snatch away one's gain, Plaut.*

BOMBON (CHIDES), æ, m. (βόμβος and μάχουα). *A comic name of a bragging soldier, Plaut.*

BOMBUS, i, m. (βόμβος). *A kind of low or dead sound; the humming of bees, the sound of a horn, a sound of applause, &c., Varr.*

BOMBYCINUS, a, um (bombyx). *Of silk, silken, b. vestis, Plin.*

BOMBÿLIUS, ii, m. (βομβύλιος). *The larva of the silk-worm, Plin.*

BOMBÿX, õcis, m. (βόμβÿξ). I. *A silk-worm, Plin.*—II. *A Meton. A silk dress, Id.—B) Gen.: The fine threads of cotton, Id.*

BOMILCAR.

BOMILCAR, *aris, m.* *Bomilcar*. 1. *A Carthaginian general, the contemporary of Agathocles, Just.* 2. *A Numidian, deep in the confidence of Jugurtha, and who effected for him the assassination of Massiva, Sall.*

BONA DEÆ. *A Roman divinity, worshipped by the Roman females with peculiar solemnities, Cic.; Juv.*

BÖNITAS, *ätis, f.* (*bonus*). *Good quality, goodness, both bodily and mental. 1. Bodily, or of concrete objects: propter agrorum bonitatem, Cic.; thus, b. prædiorum, Id.; b. soll, Quint.; b. vini, Plin.; b. vocis, Cic.—II. Mental, or of abstract objects. A) Gen.: bonitas naturæ, Cic.; iogeuui bonitas, Id.; b. verborum, Id.—B) Esp. 1) Of character: Goodness, honesty, integrity, virtue, perspicere virtutem et bonitatem alcis, Cic. 2) Of behavior toward others: Goodness, kindness, friendliness, benignity, id non sine divina bonitate erga homines fieri arbitratur, Cic.; uti deorum bonitate, Id.*

BONNA, *æ, f.* *Bonn, on the Rhine, Tac.*

BONNENSIS, *e.* *Of or belonging to Bonn, Tac.*

BÖNÖNYA, *æ, f.* *Bononia. 1. A town in Gallia Cispadana, now Bologna. 2. A town in the north of Gaul, now Bologne.*

BÖNÖNIENSIS. *Of or belonging to Bononia, C. Rusticellus B., Cic.*

BÖNUM, *i, n.* *A good, bodily or spiritual. 1. Relating to the body; in the plur., bona: The goods of fortune, temporal blessings, property, riches, prosperity, good circumstances, &c., b. nsequi, Cic.; b. aliena, Id.; b. publicare, Id.; b. paterna, Quint.; curatio bonorum, Id.—II. Relating to spiritual affairs: Welfare, happiness, prosperity, tria genera bonorum; maxima animi, secunda corporis, extera tertia, Cic.; bona animi et corporis, Id.; bonum mentis est virtus, Id.; summum b., the chief good, Id.; bona pacis, blessings, Tac.; bonum publicum, the welfare of the state, Sall.; Liv.; bono esse alci, to be best for any body, or to anyone's advantage, Cic.; cui bono fuit? for what good purpose or end? Id.*

BÖNUS, *a, um* (*Compar., melior, us; Superl., optimus, a, um*). (*Old form duonus, akin to Sanscr. diva na s, bright, pleasing, from the root du or diu, to be brilliant, to refresh.*) *Good, in the widest sense of the word; of any bodily or spiritual excellency, excellent, fit, right, &c. I. Bodily. A) Gen.: b. valetudo, Cic.; bonis viribus esse, Id.; b. tempestas, Id.; b. vina, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) With words that denote measure, size, multitude, number, &c.: bonam partem sermonis esse dilatam, Cic.; bona copia librorum, Hor. 2) Wealthy, rich, viri b. usuras perscribunt, Cic.; hence, res bonæ, happy situation, happiness, Id.—II. Mentally. A) Gen.: Good, apt, fit, excellent, noble, virtuous, &c., Polybius, b. auctor in primis, Cic.; b. poeta, Id.; b. advocatus, Quinct.; b. dux, Id.; b. fama, Cic.; bono animo esse, to be of good cheer, Id.; for which, habere bonum animum, Sall.; Liv.; b. dicta, witty sayings, boni moti; cum b. venia audire alqd, with (any one's) kind permission, Liv.: for which simply bonâ veniâ, Ter.—B) Esp. 1) a) vir bonus, a good man, omnibus virtutibus instructus et ornatos viros bonos dicimus, Cic. In this sense also absolutely: ut bonos boni diligant asciscantque sibi, Cic. b) With relation to rank, position, &c.: Con-*

BOVIANUM.

siderable, esteemed. Cic. Hence absol., optimi for optimates: esm optimism rcmp. esse duco, quæ sit in potestate optimorum, Cic. c) (for fortis) Brave, courageous, valiant, boni atque ignavi, Sall.; optimus quisque, Id. 2) a) Of behavior to others: Good, kind, kindly or favorably disposed or inclined toward any one, bonus atque benignus, Hor.; b. divi, Id.; hence, an appellation of Jupiter: Jupiter Optimus Maximus (see JUPITEN); hence also the common formula, quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit; dicere bona verba, words of good omen, favorable, Tib. b) Of things: Good for any thing, campî militi Romano ad prælium boni, Tac. With dat.: (mons) peccori bonus alendo, Liv. 3) bone, in addressing a person, My good fellow, O bone, Hor. Ironically: quid ais, bone custos, Cic.; thus, bone vir, Plaut.

BÖÖTES, *æ, m.* (*Βούτης*). *Bootes, a constellation near the Great Bear, called also Arctophylax, Cic.; Ov.*

BÖRÉAS, *æ, m.* (*Bopéas or Βορρᾶς*). 1. *The north-northeast wind, aquilo; often used for the north wind, septentrio, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.—II. Meton. A) For the North, Hor.—B) As a deity: Boreas, the son of Strymon, father of Calais and Zetes, Ov.*

BÖRÉUS or **ÏUS**, *a, um* (*Βόρειος*). *Of or belonging to Boreas, Ov.*

BÖRYSTHÈNES, *is, m.* (*Βορυσθένης*). *Borysthenes, a river of European Sarmatia, afterward Danapis, now Dnieper, Plin.; Gell.*

BÖRYSTHÈNIS, *idis, f.* (*Βορυσθένης*). 1. *Belonging to the Borysthenes.—II. Borysthenis, a town on the Borysthenes, also called Olbia and Olbiopolis, now Kudak, Mel.*

BÖRYSTHÈNITE, *arum* (*Βορυσθενίται*). *The inhabitants of the banks of the Borysthenes, Prop.*

BÖRYSTHÈNIUS, *a, um*. *Of or belonging to the Borysthenes, Ov.*

BÖS, *bövis, c.* (*most freq. m.*) (*Βούς*). 1. *Au ox or cow, Cic.; Virg. In the fem., Liv.; Ov.; Hor. Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, i. e. to confer an office or employment on one who is not fit for it, Cic.; the same ellipt., bos clitellas (sc. portabat), Quinct.—II. Meton. A) b. Lucas, an elephant; see Lucas.—B) A leatheren thong, Plaut.*

BÖSPÖRANUS, *i, m.* (*Βοσποράνός*). *An inhabitant of the Bosphorus Cimmericus, Cic.; Tac. Hence, adj., B. bellum, a war carried on with that people, Tac.*

BÖSPÖRIUS, *a, um* (*Βοσπορίος*). *Of or belonging to the Bosphoranî, B. mare, Ov.*

BÖSPÖRUS (*Bosphorus is incorrect*), *i, m.* (*Βόσπορος*). *Bosphorus, (Ozford), the name of two straits. I. B. Thracicus, between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Straits of Constantinople, Mel.—II. B. Cimmericus, leading from the Black Sea into that of Azoff, now the Straits of Caffa or Feodosia, Mel.*

BÖTTIÆA, *æ, f.* (*Borraia*). *Bottia, a district in Macedonia, on the right bank of the River Axius, Liv. Its inhabitants, Bottiaei, Plin.*

BÖTÖLÄRIUS, *ii, m.* (*βοτῆρις*). *A sausage-maker, one who deals in sausages, Sen.*

BÖTÖLUS, *i, m.* (*Gr. βώω, to stuff, βώβαλον*). *A sausage, Mart.; Petron.*

BÖVIÄNUM, *i, n.* *Bovianum, a town of Sam-*

nium, the principal place of the Pentri, now Bojana o. Liv.; surname Vetus, Plin.

BOVILLÆ, arum, and -A, æ, f. *Bovilla*, a town of Latium, on the Via Appia, where Cladius was killed by Milo, Tac.

BOVILLANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Boville*, B. vicinitas, Cic.

BRABEUTA, æ, m. (Βραβευτής). *A numpire, a judge, who distributed prizes in the public games*, Suet.

BRACÆ or BRACCÆ, arum, rarely sing., BRACA or BRACCA, æ, f. (Celtic break, compare Scottish breeks, Engl. breeches). *A kind of covering for the legs, Pantaloon, trowsers*, Ov.; Prop. Hence. Ital. brache, Fr. braies.

BRACATUS (bracc.), a, um. *That wears bracæ; hence, I. A) Foreign, barbarous, effeminate, sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari*, Cic.; b. nationes, Id.—B) *Esp. of Transalpine Gaul (for transalpinus)*, Mel.; Plin.; hracata cognationis dedecus, *relationship with persons from Gallia* b. Cic.—II. *Dressed in a loose garment*, Mel.

BRACHIÆLE, is, n. (brachium) (sc. ornamentum). *An ornament for the arm, a bracelet, for armillæ*, Plin.

BRACHIÆLIS, e (brachium). *Of or belonging to the arm*, b. crassitudo, Plin.

BRACHIATUS, n, um (brachium). *Furnished with branches like arms*, b. arbores, Plin.

BRACHIOLUM, i, n. dim. *A little arm*, Catull.

BRACHIUM, ii, n. (βραχίον). I. A) *The arm, from the wrist to the shoulder*, frangere h. Cic.; h. (dextrum) cohberere togâ, Id.; circumdare b. collo, Ov.; b. dare cervicî, Hor.; brachii projectio in contentionibus, *contractio in remissis, a stretching forth and withdrawing the arm, in speaking*, Cic.—B) *In a narrower sense: The lower arm (from the hand to the elbow; lacertus, the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder)*, Ov.; Tac.; Cels.—

II. *Meton. A) A limb of animals resembling an arm, a claw, foot*, Ov.; Plin. Hence, of the constellation Cancer, Ov.; of Scorpio, Id.; Virg.—B) *Any thing in the shape of an arm*, Cato; Ov.; the branch of a vine, Virg.; an arm of the sea, Ov.; a projecting work, or continued line of communication of a fortress, Liv. *Of ships: a sail-yard*, Virg.; Stat.

BRACHMÂNÆ, arum, and BRACHMANES, ium, m. (Βραχμᾶνες). I. *The caste of priests among the Indians, Brahmins*, Curt.; App.—

II. *All the people whose religion was Brahminism.*

—III. *A particular tribe of India.*

BRACHYCÁTALÆCTUM and BRACHYCÁTALÆCTICUM, i, n. (βραχυκατάληκτον or βραχυκατάληκτικόν) (sc. metrum). *A verse which wants two syllables, or one foot*, Diom.; Serv.

BRACTEA, æ, f. (akin to βακρός, βηκρός, fractus). *A thin sheet or leaf, a thin plate of metal*, Virg.; Ov.; a thin leaf of wood, Plin. *Poet.: b. viva, the golden-colored fleece of the Spanish sheep*, Mart.

BRACTEATUS, a, um (bractea). I. *Covered with gold leaves or thin plates of gold*, b. sellæ, Sid. *Meton. I) That glitters like gold*, b. leo, with a gold-colored mane, Sen.—II. *Fig.: Splendid, in appearance, showy, tinsel*, b. felicitas, Sen.

BRACTEOLA, æ, f., dim. (bractea). *A thin leaf of gold*, Juv.

BRANCHIÆ, arum, f. (τὰ βράγχια). *The gills of a fish*, Plin.

BRANCHIDÆ, arum, m. (Βραγχίδαι). *The descendants of Branchus, priests of the temple of Apollo at Branchida, near Miletus*, Plin.; Curt.

BRANCHUS, i, m. *Branchus, a son of Apollo, ancestor of the Branchida*, Varr.

BRASSICA, æ, f. (akin to πράσον, porrum). *Cabbage*, b. rupa, Cato; Plin.

BRATUSPANTIUM, ù, n. *Bratuspantium, the chief town of the Bellocaci in Gallia Belgica, now Bratuspante, near Breitenl. Cæs.*

BRENNUS, i, m. (Cymric brenbin, a king or leader). *Brennus, the leader of the Gauls, who defeated the Romans at the River Allia*, Liv.; Cic.

BREUNI, òrum, m. *Breuni, a Rætian people, who dwell in what is now the Tyrol, near the Brenner, Hor.*

BRÉVIA, ium, n., scil. loca, or vada (brevis). *Shallows*, Virg.; Tac.

BRÉVIARIUM, ii, n. *A short catalogue or table, a breviary, summary, summarium*, Sen.; b. rationum, Suet.; b. imperii, a statistical table, Id.

BRÉVILŒQUENS, entis (brevis, loquor). *One who expresses himself concisely or speaks briefly*, Cic.

BRÉVILŒQUENTIA, æ, f. (brevis, loquentia) *Brevity of speech*, Cic. ap. Gell.

BRÉVIO, i v. a. (brevis). *To shorten, abridge, contract*, b. quædam, Quint.; brevitur cervix, *is contracted*, Id.; b. syllabam, *to pronounce briefly or short*, Id.

BREVIS, e (βραχύς). *Of small extent or short measure, short. I. Of space or size: sedebat iudex L. Aurifex, brevior ipse quam testis, of shorter size or stature*, Cic.; pleraque Alpium ad Italia breviora, *lower*, Liv.; h. vada, *low, shallow*, Virg.; aqua b., *narrow*, Ov. In the n. absol.: in breve te (libellum) cogi, *wrapped or rolled up tight*, Hor.—II. A) *Of time, and of objects referring to it: Short, of short duration, dolor in gravitate brevis solet esse*, Cic.; omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, *happened in rather shorter time*, Liv.; b. ævum, *Sall.*; b. rosæ, *short-lived, fading quickly*, Id.; b. cœna, *lasting a short time only, frugal*, Id.; b. dominus, *short-lived*, Id. Thus also of speech: b. laudatio, *brief*, Cic.; b. commentarii, *Quint. Of a short and acutely accentuated syllable [opp. longa or producta]: syllaba longa brevi subjecta*, Hor.: *for which also absol.: iambus, qui est e brevi et longa*, Cic. *Of an acutely accentuated syllable*, Id.—B) *Adverbial expressions. I) a) brevi tempore, or absol. brevi, rarely brevi spatio, In a short time, shortly, respubl. per vos b. tempore jus suum recuperabit*, Cic.; fama tanti facinoris b. divulgatur, *Sall.*; b. spatio novi veteresque coedure, Id. b) *Also, brevi, A short time, a little while, b. cunctatus, Ov.; for which also, breve*, Catull. c) *Especially of discourse: brevi, i. e. In a few words, breviflu, comprehendam brevi*, Cic.; *thus, b. circumscibere, dicere, exponere, and the like*, Cic., &c. 2) *ad breve, For a short time*, Suet.

BRÉVITAS, atis, f. (brevis). *Shortness, brevity. I. Relative to space: Small size, littleness, hominibus Gallis b. nostra contentui est*, Cæs.; b. corporis, *Lucr.*—II. *Of time, and objects relating to it: Short duration, shortness of time, brevitate temporis tum pauca eorum scribere*, Cic. *Of brevity or conciseness of speech: mul-*

vos imitatio brevitatis decipit, Id.; brevitatis causa, for the sake of conciseness, in order to be brief. Of the shortness of syllables: b. et celeritas syllabarum, Cic.

BREVITER, adv. (brevis). I. *Shortly, briefly, of space or size*, Plin., &c.—II. *Meton. Of discourse: Briefly, shortly, in a few words, superficially*, in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, breviser descriptus, Cic.; res multas b. dicere, Id. *Compar.*: illi brevius dixerunt, Cic. *Superl.*: agam quam brevissime potero, Cic.

BRIAREUS (trisyll.), ei, m. (Βριαρεύς). *Brigarcus, a giant with a hundred arms, also called Eggeon*, Virg.; Luc.

BRIGANTES, um, m. *The Brigantes, the most powerful of the British tribes, who inhabited the whole of the northern part of the island from the Abus (Humber) to the Roman wall, with the exception of the southeast corner of Yorkshire. Their capital was Eboracum*, Tac. Hence, adj., Julius Briganticus, the sister's son of Civilis, Tac.

BRIGANTINUS LACUS (Brigantium). *The Lake of Constance*, Plin.

BRIGANTIUM, ii, n. *Brigantium*. I. *A town of the Brigantini, or the Lacus Brigantinus, or Lake of Constance*.—II. *A town of the Segusiani in Gaul, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, now Briançon*.—III. *A town of the Lucenses in Gallæcia, in Spain, now Coruna*.

BRIMO, us, f. (Βριμώ, the Angry or the Terrifying). *A cognomen of Proserpina*, Prop.

BRISEIS, idos, f. (Βρισηίς). *Briseis, daughter of Briseus of Lyrnessus, the captive of Achilles, but taken from him by Agamemnon*, Hor.; Ov.

BRITANNIA, æ, f. (Βρετανία). *Britain, i. e. the modern England and Scotland*, Cæs.; Cic.; Plin.

BRITANNICUS, a, um (Britannia). I. *Of or belonging to Britain, British*, B. westus, the British Channel, Cic.; B. legiones, Tac.; B. lingua, Id.—II. *Britannicus, a name given to the conquerors of British tribes*, Suet.; Tac.

BRITANNUS, a, um. *British*, Prop. *Subst.*, Britanni, orum, m., *The Britons*, Cæs.; Tac. *Id* the sing.: B. catenatus, Hor.

BRITOMARTIS, is (Βριτόμαρτις). *Britomartis*. I. *A Cretan nymph, the daughter of Zeus, who invented hunter's nets*, Virg. 2. *A cognomen of the Cretan Diana*, Claud.

BRIZIA, æ, f. (Βριζία). *Brizia, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Brescia*, Liv.; Plin.; Just.

BRIXIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Brizia*, B. Galli, Liv.; B. porta, Tac.

BRŌMIUS, ii (Βρόμιος, the Noisy one). *An epithet of Bacchus, from the noisy celebration of his feasts*, Ov. *Adj.*, Brōmius, a, um, *Relating to Bacchus*, Varr.

BRONTE, es, f. (Βροντή). I. *Thunder personified*, Plin.—II. *A kind of gem, The thunder-stone*, Plin.

BRONTES, æ, m. (Βρόντης). *The name of a Cyclops in Vulcan's workshop*, Virg.

BRUCTERI, ōrum, m. *The Bructeri, a people of Germany, dwelling on both sides of the Amisia or Ems, and extending south as far as the Luppia or Lippe*, Tac. *Adj.*, Bructerus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Bructeri*, B. natio, Tac.

BRŪMA, æ, f. (contracted from brevima, and this a contraction from brevissims). I. A) *The*

winter season, musculorum jecusculu brundā dicuntur auguri, Cic.; ver, æstas, auctumnus, b., Hor.; b. illinet nivos agris, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *The shortest day of the year, solis aetheris discessusque solstitiis bruniusque cognosci*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *A year, ante brumas triginta*, Mart.

BRŪMALIS, e (bruma). I. *Of or belonging to winter, winterly*, b. tempus, Cic.; Ov.; b. horæ, *short winter hours*; b. mensis, Plin.; b. frigus, Virg.; Mart.; b. nix, Ov.—II. *Of or belonging to the shortest day (opp. solstitialis)*, b. dies, the shortest day, Cic.; b. signum, Capricorn.

BRUNDISIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Brundisium*, b. ostrea, that are caught in the harbor of Brundisium, Plin.

BRUNDISIŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Brundisium*, B. colonia, Cic.; B. nunci, Id. *Subst.*, Brundisini, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Brundisium*, Cic.

BRUNDISIUM (Brundus), ii, n. *Brundisium, a town and harbor of Calabria, now Brindisi*, Cic.; Plin.; Hor.

BRŪTIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to M. Junius Brutus*, B. castra, Vell.; B. Cassianæque partes, Id.

BRŪTIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bruttii*, B. caules, Plin.

BRŪTIĪ, ōrum, m. (Βρῦττιοί, Βρούττιοί). *The Bruttii, i. e. the inhabitants of the most southern part of Italy, Cæs.*; Mel. *Meton.*: *The country of the Bruttii, in Salentinis aut in Bruttiiis babent*, Cic.; ex Bruttiiis, Liv.

BRŪTTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Bruttii*, B. ager, Liv.; B. litus, Plin.

BRŪTUS, a, um (okin to Sanscr. prusa, rough, rude). I. *Heavy, inert, brute, senseless, b. podas, Lucr.; b. tellus, Hor.; corpora b.*—II. *Fig.*: *Blunt, not acute, insensible, brute, without feeling*, T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem. *Scæ.*; animalium hoc maxime brutum (sus), Plin.; b. animal, Id.; b. filmina et vana, ut quæ nulla veniant ratione nature, Plin.; b. pira, with a woolly rind, Id.

BRŪTUS, i, m. *Brutus, a Roman surname of the gens Julia, after L. Junius B., who delivered Rome from the dominion of the kings*, Liv.; M. Junius Brutus, a philosopher and orator, a friend of Cicero, and one of the assassins of Cæsar.

BŪBĀLUS, i, m. (Βούβαλος). *A species of African antelope*, Plin. Hence, Ital. bufalo, Fr. buffle.

BŪBASTIS, is, f. (Βούβαστις). *Bubastis*. I. *A town of Lower Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, now Tell-Basta*, Mel. Hence, adj. Bubastites nomos, Plin.—II. *A deity worshipped there, identified by the Greeks with Artemis, or Diana, the moon goddess*, Ov.

BŪBĪLE [another form, bovine, Cat.], is, n. (bos). *An ox-stall, a cow-house*, Varr.; Coll.; Phædr.

BŪBO, ōnis, m. [f. Virg.] (bovo = bo). *A horned owl*, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.

BŪBŪLA, æ, f. (sc. caro). *Beef*, Cels.; Scrib.

BŪBŪLCUS, i, m. (bubulus). I. *One who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman*, Cic.—

II. *One who tends oxen, a herdsman*, Virg.

BŪBŪLUS, a, um (bos). *Of or belonging to neat cattle, of oxen*, b. pecus, Varr.; b. armentum, Col.; b. finium, Liv.; b. caro, beef, Plin.; for which simply bubula, which see.

BUCCA.

BUCCA, æ, f. (*akin to faux; Sanser. bbug, a bend; Germ. bucken*). I. Gen.: *A cavity, gemina quædam buccarum inanitas, Plin.*—II. Esp. A) *The inflated or full cheek [whole genæ means simply the side of the face, the cheek], pictus Gallus, distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic.; ambas b. inflat iratas, Hor. Prov.: dicere (scribere, &c.) quod or quicquid in buccam venit, to talk or write just as things come into one's mouth, Cic.*—B) *Meion. 1) A mouthful, b. panis, Petron.; Mart. 2) He that has his mouth full. a) In eating; hence, A parasite, Petron. b) In speaking: A talker, declaimer, Juv.; Mart.*

BUCCÆA, æ, f. (*bucca*). *A morsel, a mouthful, duas b. manducavi, Suet.*

BUCCINA, BUCCINATOR, BUCCINO, and BUCCINUM. See BUCINA, &c.

BUCCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (*bucca*). I. *A cheek, the mouth, Suet.*—II. Esp. milit. A) *That which covers the cheek and mouth, The beaver or cheek-piece, Liv.*—B) *bucculæ, Grooves on the catapult, in which the missile was placed, Vitruv.*

BUCCŪLENTUS, a, um (*buccula*). *That has full cheeks or a large mouth, Plaut.*

BUCEPHALUS, i, m. (*Βουκεφάλος, that has a broad forehead*). *Bucephalus, the famous horse of Alexander the Great, Curt.*

BUCERŪS, a, um, for bucerus. *Ox-horned, Lucr.*

BUCERŪS, a, um (*Βούκερως*). *Having horns like cattle, b. armenta, horned cattle, neat cattle, Ov.*

BUCETUM, i, n. (*bos*). *A pasture for cattle, Lucr.*

BUCINA (*bucc*), æ, f. (*Βουκίνη*). I. *A wind instrument, a trumpet, horn, bugle, Varr.; Col.; Prop.; a war-trumpet [spiral and gibbous, while the tuba was straight], with which the signals of the four watches of the night were given, te gallosum, illum bucinarum cantum exsuscitavit, Cic.; ubi secundæ vigiliæ bucinâ datum signum esset, Liv.; ut ad tertiam bucinam præsto essent, at the third watch, Id.; the shell of Triton, Ov.*—II. Fig.: *b. famæ, Juv.*

BUCINATOR (*bucc*), ōris, m. (*bucina*). I. A) *One that blows on the bucinâ, a trumpet, Cæs.*—B) Fig.: *One that publishes or proclaims any thing, b. existimationis meæ, Cic. Fil.*

BUCINO (*bucc*), i v. n. (*bucina*). *To give a signal with the bucinâ, Varr.*

BUCINUM (*bucc*), i, n. (*bucina*). I. *The sound of a trumpet, Plin.*—II. *A purple shell, the juice of which is used in dyeing, Plin.*

BUCOLICUS, a, um (*Βουκολικός*). *Of or belonging to shepherds, bucolic, pastoral, b. poema, a pastoral poem, Col.; bucolica, orum, n., Ov.; Gell.*

BUCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (*boe*). *A heifer, Cic.; Virg.*

BUCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (*bos*). *A young ox, steer, or bullock, Col.*

BŪBO, ōnis, m. (*akin to bubo*). *A toad, Virg.*

BULBŌSUS, a, um (*bulbus*). *Bulbous, b. radix, Plin.*

BULBUS, i, m. (*βολβός*). *A bulb. I. Gen.: A bulbous root or plant, such as hyacinths, lilies, tulips, &c., Plin.*—II. Esp.: *An onion, Plin.; Col.*

BUSTUM.

BŪLEUTERIUM or -ON, ii, n. (*Βουλευτήριον*). *The Greek Senate-house, in curia Syracasæ, quem locum illi b. nomine appellant, Cic.*

BULLA, æ, f. (*Sanser. blu or plu, to flow, the primitive meaning being a water-bubble*). *Any swollen or projecting round or circular object, as a stud on a door, an a girde, book, &c.; a round knob, Cic.; Petr.; Virg.; a kind of ornament in the shape of a globe, with an amulet within, suspended as an ornament from the necks of children; for freeborn or noble children it was of gold or silver, but for the children of freedmen or the common people, it was of leather, Cic.; consecrated to the Lares, on the occasion of taking the toga virilis, Pers. Hence, poet.: bullâ dignua, childish, Juv.; a water-bubble, Ov., Plin.*

BULLĀTUS, a, um (*bullâ*). I. *That has a round boss, b. cingulum, Varr.*—II. *Wearing a bullâ, b. puer, Scip. Afr. ap. Macr.; b. heres, i. e. still a child, Juv.*—III. *That is transient or passes away (like a bubble), b. nugæ, Pers.*

BULLĪTUS, ūs, m. *The bubbling up of water, Vitruv.*

BULLO, are, and BULLIO, ire (*bullâ*). *To boil, to make bubbles, to bubble, Plin.; Cels.; Pers. Hence, Ital. bollire, Fr. bouillir.*

BULLŪLA, æ, f. dim. (*bullâ*). *A little bubble of water, Cels.*

BŪMASTUS, i, f. (*Βούμαστος, sc. ἄμπελος, large-breasted*). *A kind of vine that bears large berries, Col.; Plin.*

BŪPĀLUS, i, m. (*Βούπαλος*). *Bupalus, a satyr of Chios, who made caricatures of the poet Hipponax, for which the latter retaliated in very bitter satires, Hor.*

BURDIGĀLA, æ, f. *Burdigala, the capital of the Bituriges Ubisci, in Aquitania, on the left bank of the Garumna or Garonne, now Bordeaux.*

BURGUNDIŌNES, um, m. *The Burgundiones, a powerful nation of Germany, who dwelt originally between the Viadus, or Oder, and the Vistula, and who, in the fifth century, settled west of the Alps, in Gaul, where they founded the kingdom of Burgundy.*

BŪRI or BŪRII, ōrum, m. *The Buri, a German tribe in the neighborhood of the Marcomani and Quadi, on the Oder, Tac.*

BŪRIS, is, f. *The curved hinder part of a plough, the plough-tail, Virg.*

BURRUS, a, um (*πυρρός*). *Reddish, rufus, rubens, according to Fest.*

BURRUS, an old form for Pyrrhus.

BŪSTRIS, idis (*Βουστρίς*). *Busiris. I. Masc.: A cruel king of Egypt, Virg.; Ov.*—II. Fem.: *A town in Lower Egypt, now Aousir, Plin.*

BUSTĪRĀPUS, i, m. (*bustum, rapio*). *A robber of graves; as a term of reproach, Plaut.*

BUSTŪARIUS, a, um (*bustum*). I. *Of or belonging to a funeral pile, b. gladiator, i. e. that fought at a funeral pile in honor of the dead, Cic.*—II. *Subst. bustuarium, i. One who took care of the burning of corpses, or procured what was necessary for the ceremony, Amm.*

BUSTUM, i, n. (*buvo for uro, to burn; hence, originally, i. A place where corpses were burned, Lucr.*—II. *Meion. A) 1) a) A hillock raised on the ashes, a tomb, mound, si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) aut monu*

BUTES.

mentum violarit, Cic.; Sardanapalus incidi jussit in busto: hæc habeo, &c., Id. b) *Esp.*: Busto Gallica, a place at Rome, where Camillus had caused the slain Gauls to be burned and buried, Liv. 2) *Fig.*: Of a person that violates the laws, religion, or sacred ordinances, b. legum omnium ac religionum, Cic.; b. reipublicæ, Id.—B) A burned corpse, the ashes, busta egena sepulcri jacere, Stat.

BŪTES, m, m. (Βούτης). *Butes*. 1. Son of Amyntus, king of the Bebrycæ, Virg. 2. Son of the Athenian Pallas, Ov. 3. The armor-bearer of Achilles, Virg. 4. A Trojan, Virg.

BŪTHRŌTIŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Buthrotum*, B. ager and B. causa, Cic. *Subst.*, Buthroti, ñrum, m., *The inhabitants of Buthrotum*, Id.

BŪTHRŌTUM, i, n. [Buthrotos, i, f., Ov.] (Βουθρωτόν and Βουθρωτός). *Buthrotum*, a town on the coast of Epirus, now Butrinto, Plin.

BŪTYRUM (butýron, buturum), i, n. (Βούτυρον). *Butter*, Plin.

BUXENTUM, i, n. (Πυξούς, gen. ούντος). *Buxentum*, a town of Lucania, a Roman colony after the second Punic war, now Policastro, Liv.; Mel.

BUXĒTUM, i, n. (buxus). *A wood or plantation of box-trees*, Mart.

BUXĒUS, a, um (buxus). I. *Of box*, Col. — II. *Of the color of box*, Mart.

BUXĪFER, ñra, ñrum (buxus, feru). *Bearing box-trees*, Catull.

BUXUM, i. See Buxus.

BUXUS, i, f. [buxum, i, n., Virg.; Prop.] (πύξος). I. *Box*, a box-tree, Plin.; Ov. — II. *Meton.*: *Box-wood*, Ov.; Plin. *Poet.*: *Things made of box-wood*, Ov.; Virg.; *a top*, Virg.; Pers.; *a comb*, Ov.; Juv.; *a writing-tablet*, Prop.

BYBLIS, idis, f. (Βυβλίς). *Byblis*. I. *A daughter of Miletus*, Ov. — II. *Another name of the Isd and Melos, in the Ægean Sea*, Plin.

BYBLUS or -OS, i, f. (Βύβλος). *Byblus*, a town of Phœnicia, celebrated for the worship of Adonis, now Jebel, Plin.

BYRSA, ñ, f. (Βύρσα). *The citadel of Carthage*, Virg.

BŪSSINUS, a, um (βύσσινος). *Made of byssus*, Plin.

BYSSUS, i, f. (byssum, i, n., Isid.) (βύσσιος). I. *A fine yellowish flax*. — II. *The linen made from it*, App.

BŪZĀCIUM, ii, n. (Βυσσᾶτις). *Byzacium*, a region remarkable for its fertility, and forming the southern portion of the Roman province of Africa. Now the southern part of Tunis, Plin.

BŪZĀCIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Byzacium*, Sil.

BŪZANTĒNUS, a, um. *Byzantine*, Aus.

BŪZANTIUM, ii, n. (Βυζάντιον). *Byzantium*, a city on the Thracian Bosphorus, later Constantinopolis, Constantinople, called by the Turks Stambul, Plin.; Cic.; Liv.

BŪZANTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Byzantium*, Plin.; Ov. *Subst.*, Byzantii, ñrum, m., *The inhabitants of Byzantium*, Cic.; Liv.

C.

C, c. Originally coatinating both the K and the G sound; hence the old orthography LECIONES,

CACUMEN.

MACISTRATUS, for legiones, magistratus, and the prænamina Galus and Gnæus abridged by C. and Co. It also stands for Gaia, when inverted, viz. J. On the tablets used for voting or in trials C stands for condemnno, and hence it was called litera tristis, opposite to A (absolvo), which was named litera salutaris. As a numeral, C stands for a hundred, i. e. centum.

CABALIĪNUS, o, um (caballus). *Of or belonging to a horse*, c. caro, horse-flesh, Plin.; c. dentes, Id.; c. fons, Hippocræne, Pers.

CABALLUS, i, m. (καβάλλης). *An inferior saddle or pack horse*, a jade, nag, Hor.; Juv.; Dig. *Prov.*: optat arare c., no one is satisfied with his own condition, Ilor.; c. io clivo, of a person that walks at a creeping pace, Petr. Hence, Ital. cavallo, Fr. cheval.

CABILLŌNUM, i, n. *Cabillonum*, a town of the Ædui, on the Arar, or Saone, in Gallia Lugdunensis, see Chalons sur Saone, Cæs.

CABĪRI, ñrum, m. (Κάβειροι). *The Cabiri*, mystic divinities, who occur in various parts of the ancient world. They were chiefly worshipped at Samothrace, Lemnos, and Imbros, and their mysteries at Samothrace were solemnized with great splendor.

CACĀBUS (cacc.), i, m. (κάκκαβος). *A boiler or pot*, Col.

CACĀTŪRIO, ire, v. n. (caco). *To desire to go to stool*, Mart.

CACĪNNATIŌ, ñnis, f. (cachiunno). *Immoderate or loud laughter*, ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen c., Cic.

CACHINNO, 1 v. n. (akin to Sanscr. k a k h, to laugh; Gr. κυχάξω, καχάξω; Lat. hincio). *To laugh aloud or immoderately*, ridere convivæ; c. ipse Apronius, Cic. *Poet.* *Of the sea or water in general*: *To ripple*, to make a splashing noise, Att. ap. Non.

CACHINNO, ñnis, m. *A laughter, scaffer*, Pers.

CACHINNUS, i, m. (cachinno). I. *A loud laugh*, immoderate laughter, in quo Alcibiades cachionum dicitur sustulisse, is said to have broken out into a loud laugh, Cic.; commovere cachinnos irridentium, Id. *Poet.*: *The rushing or splashing noise of the sea*, Catull.

CACO, 1 v. n. and a. (κακῶω). I. *To void animal excrements*, Hor.; Phædr. — II. *To soil with excrement*, cacata charta, Catull.

CACŌ (the Greek κακο). *Used in composition, indicative of physical or mental inferiority or imperfection* (opp. eu, the Greek εὖ). See the following articles.

CACŌĒTHES, is, n. (κακόηθες, of evil habit). I. *In Medic.*: *A bad, incurable disease*, Cels. *Plur.*, cacœthæ (τὰ κακοήθη), Plin. — II. *Metaph.*: *scribendi cacœthæ*, a mania for composing verses or writing, Juv.

CACŌSYNTHĒTON, i, n. (κακοςύνθετον). *In Rhet.*: *Incorrect or faulty construction*, Quint.

CACŌZĒLIĀ, ñ, f. (κακοζήλια). *A low imitating, an aping, affected imitation*, Quint.

CACŌZĒLUS, a, um (κακόζηλος). *A bad imitator*, one that offends against good taste, Suet.

CACŪLA, ñ, m. (coquo). *A cook*, a slave or drudge of a soldier, Plaut.

CACŪMEN, iois, n. (acumen, with prefixed c). I. *The extremity of any thing; the point, top*,

summit (of trees, branches, mountains, an egg, &c.), præcutis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Cæs.; vicina c. montis, Lucr.; c. pyramidis, Plin. — II. Fig.: The end, aim, summit, highest point, Lucr.

CACUMINO, *i. v. a. (cacumen). To point, make pointed, to prick, c. summas aures, to prick up the ears, Ov.; c. ense saxo, Sid.; ova cacuminata, Plin.*

CACUS, *i. m. (Κάκος). Cacus, the son of Vulcan, a notorious robber, inhabiting a cave on Mount Aventine, slain by Hercules, Liv.; Virg.*

CADĀVER, *ëris, n. (cadō). I. A corpse, dead body, aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam, Cic.; Clodii eruentum c. Id. As a term of reproach, of a worthless, contemptible person: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quicquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expectabam? Cic. — II. Meton.: The ruins or carcasses of cities, &c., tot oppidum cadavera, Sulpic. ap. Cic.*

CADĀVERŌSUS, *a, um (cadaver). Like a corpse or a dead body, c. facies, Ter.*

CĀDIVUS, *a, um (cado). A secondary form for caducus. Of fruit: That falls down of itself, mala c., Plin.*

CADMĒIS, *idis (Καδμήϊς). Of or belonging to Cadmus, Cadmæan, Ov. — Subst.: Semele, Ov.; Ino, Id. Plur.: The daughters of Cadmus, Sen. poet.*

CADMĒUS, *a, um (Καδμείος). Of or belonging to Cadmus, Prop.; Stat. — Subst., Cadmæa, æ, f. (sc. arx), The Cadmea or citadel of Thebes, Nep.*

CADMUS, *i. m. (Κάδμος). Cadmus. I. A son of the Phœnician king Agenor, the brother of Europa, founder of Thebes, and who introduced letters into Greece, Ov.; Plin. 2. An historian of Miletus, said to have been the first who wrote in prose, Plin. 3. A certain executioner in the time of Horace, Hor.*

CADO, *cecidi, cāsum, 3 v. n. (Sanscr. cad, to fall). To fall, fall down, to sink, incline, go down, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen.: de manibus civium arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic.; c. ex equo, to fall from a horse; amnis c. in sinum maris, falls into, empties itself, Liv.; sol c., goes down, Virg. — B) Esp.: To fall (especially in battle), to be slain, to die, to find one's death, pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs.; c. pro patria, Quint.; c. in acie ab hoste, Suet.; also, not in battle, but otherwise; tot bellorum superstitum muliebri fraude cecidisse, Tac. Poet.: Of an animal intended for a victim, to be killed or sacrificed, Virg.; Hor. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: To get any where by chance, to fall upon, arrive at, to come under, to be subject or exposed to, in morbum c., Cic.; c. sub oculos, Id.; c. in potestatem unius, Id.; c. sub impium ditionemque Romanorum, Id.; c. in offensionem alicuj, to give offence, to offend any one. — B) Esp. 1) c. in or sub alqm (alqd), To belong or pertain to an object, to relate or refer to it, to be befitting, suitable, proper for, &c., to be compatible with, to agree with, to be hoaræ, non cadit in hos mores, can not touch or belong to, can not be expected from, Cic.; cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri? does it behave then, &c., Id.; verbum in nostram consuetudinem (sermonis) non cadit, does not belong to the idiom of our speech, is no idiom, word, or expression of ours, Id. 2) To fall on such or such a day, term, time, &c.,*

to come together with, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic.; in eam diem c. numos, qui a Quinto debentur, to fall or be due, to be payable, Id. 3) Denoting the issue or result of any thing: To fall out, to come to pass, to turn out, to happen, occur, to take a certain turn; also with a dative, to happen to any one, to befall, to fall to any body's share or lot, verebar quorsum id casurum esset, Cic.; quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasset, had turned out differently from what was expected, Id.; augurum prædictis multa incredibiliter vera cecidisse, had turned out to be true, Id.; vuta cadunt, are fulfilled, Tib.; insperanti mihi cecidit, ut, &c., Cic. 4) To decline in value, worth, estimation, power, &c.; to go down, fall, sink, grow weaker, decrease, vanish, cease, &c., c. animis, to lose courage, Cic.; c. causâ, to lose one's suit, Id.; of a theatrical piece, not to take, not to succeed (sup. stare), Hor. 5) In Rhet. Of words or syllables: To end in, to have a final sound, verba multius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic.; similiter cadentia, final sounds or cadences produced by corresponding forms of oblique cases of nouns or parts of verbs, Cic.: Quint.

CADŪCĒATOR, *ôris, m. (caduceus). A herald sent to treat about peace, &c., Liv.; Curt.*

CADŪCĒUM, *i, n. (sc. sceptrum or baculum), or CADUCEUS, i, m. (sc. scipio) (καρπούκειον). A herald's staff, caduceum præferentes, Liv.; the staff of Mercury as messenger of the gods, Suet.*

CADŪCIFER, *ëra, ërum (caduceus, feru). Carrying a caduceus, Mercury, Ov.*

CADŪCUS, *a, um (cado). That is about to fall, that will fall or go down easily, tottering, not stable. I. Prop. A) vitæ quæ natura caduca est, Cic.; caducus morbus, the falling sickness, epilepsy, App. — B) Gen.: Falling, falling down, fallen, c. spic., falling down during the reaping or cutting, Varr.; . frondes, Ov.; Virg.; c. poma, Prop.; c. fulmen, Hor.; caduci bello, slain or fallen in battle, Virg.; juvenis c., devoted to death, Id. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: Transitory, perishable, uncertain, frail, rain, qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco, Cic.; quoniam res humanæ caducæ sunt, Id.; c. spes, rain, Ov.; c. preces, Id. — B) Esp. in Law, of bequeathed property, which does not come to the person appointed by will in case of his or her being childless, but will either be distributed among the other heirs, or, in default of any such heirs, become the property of the public exchequer, quem nisi in via caducæ hereditatis retardas, Cic.*

CADURCUM, *i, n. (Cadurci). I. A coverlet wrought by the Cadurci, Juv. — II. Meton.: A nuptial couch ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, Juv.*

CADURCI, *ôrum, m. The Cadurci, a people in Gallia Aquitania, in the country now called Quirci, celebrated for their manufacture of linen coverlets, Cæs.; Plin.*

CADUS, *i, m. (κάδος). I. A jar or kind of earthen vessel, especially for containing wine, Plaut.; Virg.; for oil, Mart.; for honey, Id.; for keeping or saving money, Id.; an urn for depositing the ashes of the dead, Virg. — II. Meton. A) Hor. — B) A measure for liquids containing twelve congi, Plin.*

CADŪSII, *ôrum, m. (Καδύσιοι). The Cadusii, a powerful Scythian tribe in the mountains*

CÆCIAS.

southwest of the Caspian, on the borders of Media Atropatene, Plin.

CÆCIAS, æ, m. (καΐκίαι). The northeast wind, Plin.

CÆCIGENUS, a, um (cæcus, gigno). Born blind, Lucr.

CÆCILIA, æ, f. See CÆCILIUS.

CÆCILIANUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to a Cæcilius, C. fabula, Cic.; C. senex, a character in a comedy of Cæcilius, Id.; C. illud, Id. — II. Subst., Cæcilianus, i, m., A Roman proper name, Tac.

CÆCYLIUS, a. Cæcilius, a Roman family name; thus, Cæcilius Statius, a writer of comedies, contemporary with the poet Ennius, Cic.; Hor.; in the fem., Cæcilia, the daughter of Metellus Balearicus, Cic.; Gaia Cæcilia, the Roman name of Tananquil, Plin. Adj.: Cæcilia Lex, Cic.; Lex C. et Didia, Id.; familia C., Vell.

CÆCINA, æ, m. Cæcina, a Roman family name; thus, Licinius C., in favor of whose citizenship Cicero made a speech.

CÆCITAS, atis, f. I. Blindness, miserum c., Cic. — II. Fig.: Mental blindness, infatuation, mentis cæcitate, Cic.

CÆCO, I v. a. (cæcus). To make blind, to blind. I. Prop.: sol c., Lucr. — II. Fig.: To dazzle, obscure, largitiones c. mentes imperitorum, Cic.; celeritate cæcata oratio, rendered obscure, Id.

CÆCUBUM, i, n. Cæcubum, a marshy district of Latium near Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine, Mart.

CÆCUBUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cæcubum, Cæcuban, C. ager, Plin.; C. vina, wines of Cæcubum, Hor. Subst., Cæcubum, i, n. (se. vinum), Wine of Cæcubum, Id.

CÆCULUS, i, m. Cæculus, son of king Latinus, founder of Præneste, Virg.

CÆCUS, a, um. Blind, not able to see, deprived of sight. I. A) Prop.: catuli cæci, Cic.; c. corpus, the part of the body that has no eyes, i. e. the back, Sall. Prov.: apparet id etiam cæco, even a blind man can see that, Liv. Subst., Cæcus, a cognomen of Appius Claudius, on account of his blindness. — B) Fig.: Morally blind, not far-seeing or clear-sighted, ignorant, c. atque amens tribunus, Cic.; c. furor, Hor.; cæcus ad has belli artes, Liv. — II. Meton. A) That is not or can not be seen, invisible, hidden, concealed, dark. 1) Bodily: ut vallum c. caveant, Cæs.; c. vulnus, a hidden wound, Lucr.; and also, a wound on the back, Virg.; for which, c. ietus, Liv. Poet. meton. Of hearing: c. murmur, dull, low, Virg. 2) Mentally: res c. et ah aspectus judicio remote, Cic.; c. die emere, literally, on blind (i. e. uncertain) terms, on trust or credit, Plaut. — B) Where nothing can be seen: Dark, obscure. 1) Bodily: cubiculum, si fenestram non habet, dicitur cæcum, Varr.; c. parietes, Virg.; c. gemmæ, not transparent, dark, opaque, Plin.; c. acervus, confused, mingled together (a chaos), Ov. 2) Mentally: Dark, uncertain, obscure, obscura spe et c. cxspectatione, in expectation of an uncertain success or issue, Cic.; thus, c. eventus, Virg.; c. crimen, that can not be proved, Liv. — C) In Bot.: Without eyes, i. e. without buds, c. rami, Plin.

CÆDES, is [gen. pl. cædum, Sil.], f. (cædo). I. A cutting, felling, lopping. A) Gen.: ligni

CÆMENTUM.

atque frondium cædem, Gell. — B) 1) Esp.: Killing, slaughter, murder; esp. of a body of men, a massacre, carnage, bloodshed in battle or murder, si c. et occisio facta nou erit? Cic. Also, slaying of animals at a sacrifice, Ov.; Hor. 2) Meton. a) Concr.: The persons slain or killed, the slain, ingentes Rutulæ cædis acervos, Virg.; Tac. b) The blood shed by murder, cæde madentes, Ov.; respersus fraterna cæde, Catull.

CÆDO, cecidi, cæsum, 3 v. o. (akto to Sanscr. chid, to cut, Gr. ὀράω, οράω). To fell, cut down, lop off, and, in general, to beat, strike. I. Prop. A) Gen.: arbores senescentes c., Cic.; thus, c. silvas, Cæs.; murus latus quam cæderetur rucbat, undermined (preceded by ad subruendum murum), Liv.; toga apte cæsa, cut out, i. e. fashioned, Quint.; c. humida vina securibus, to cut up frozen wines, Virg.; c. volutas, to hollow out, excavate, Vitruv.; c. januam saxis, to break open, Cic.; flagellis ad mortem cædi, Hor. Prov.: c. vineta sua, to cut one's own throat, Hor.; c. stimulos pugnis, to make worse by foolish resistance, Plaut. — B) Esp. 1) To cut down, i. e. to kill, assassinate, murder, slay, take any body's life, ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est cæsus, Cic. Esp. Milit.: Romani insecuti (hostem) cædentes spoliantesque cæsos castra regia diripiunt, Liv. Poet.: cæso sanguine, shed, Virg.; cæsi corporum acervi, for cæsum, Catull. Of animals: To kill, slaughter (esp. for a sacrifice), c. greges armentorum, Cic. 2) Obscendly: To ravish, pollute, dishonor, Catull. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: testibus cæditur, beaten down or pressed, Cic. — B) After the Greek: c. sermones (κόμην τὰ πῆματα), to chat, gossip, Ter.

CÆDUUS, a, um (cædo). In Bolony: Fit for cutting or hewing down, silva c., Cat.

CÆLAMEN, inis, n. (cædo). Carved work in relief, Ov.

CÆLATOR, oris, m. A carver or sculptor in relief, Cic.; Juv.

CÆLATŪRA, æ, f. (cælo). I. The art of engraving, carving, &c., in relief, Quint.; Plin. — II. Meton. concr.: Works in relief, Suet.; Plin.

CÆLEBS (cœl.). libis. I. Unmarried, single (either a bachelor or widower), Cic.; Quint.; c. vita, Hor. — II. Meton. Of animals, Plin.; and of trees on which no vine is reared, Hor.

CÆLES, CÆLESTIS. See CÆLES and CÆLESTIS.

CÆLIBATUS, ūs, m. (cælebs). Unmarried state, calibacy, Sen.; Suet.

CÆLICOLÆ, CÆLICUS, CÆLIFER, CÆLI-FLUUS, CÆLIGENUS, CÆLIPOTENS, CÆLISPEX, CÆLITUS. See CÆL.

CÆLO, I v. a. (cælum). I. To form or fashion in relief, to engrave, carve (in metal, stone, ivory, &c.), hanc speciem Praxiteles cælavit argento, Cic.; c. calvam auro, to inlay with gold, to adorn with gold like mosaic work, Liv. — II. Meton. A) To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture, Val. Fl. — B) Of poetry: To compose with skill, cælatum novem Musis opus, Hor.

CÆLUM, i, n. A chisel, an engraver's tool, a graver, Quint.; Mart.

CÆLUM, i, n. The heaven. See CÆLUM.

CÆMENTUM, i, n. (concr. for cædimentum, from cædo). A rough stone from a quarry, a

builder's stone, rubblestone, in cam insulam calcem, cæmenta convexit, Cic.

CÆNA, CÆNACULARIUS, CÆNATIO, &c. See CŒN.

CÆNEUS (dissyl.), ēi, m. (Καινεύς). Cænens, a girl (Cænīs) changed by Neptune into a boy, Ov.; again into a girl, Virg.

CÆNNENSES, ium, m. Inhabitants of Cænina, a town of Latium, Liv.

CÆNENUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cænina, Liv.

CÆNIS, idis. See CÆNEUS.

CÆPA (cepa), æ, f., and CÆPE (cepe), is, n. (in the plur. only CÆPÆ, arum). An onion, Hor.; Ov.

CÆPINA, æ, f. (cæps). A field or bed of onions, Col.

CÆPIO, ñis, m. A Roman family name in the gens Servilia.

CÆRE, n. ind. [gen. Cærītis, f., Virg.; abl. Cærēte, Id.] (Καρη). Cære, one of the twelve towns of Etruria, formerly called Agylla, now Cerveteri, Liv.

CÆRES, itis, and ætis. Of or belonging to Cære, C. populus, Liv. In the plur., Cærītes (Cærētes), um, m. The inhabitants of Cære, who acquired the Roman citizenship, but without the right of voting, for assistance rendered to the Romans in the Gallic war, Liv. Hence, Prov.: in tabulas Cærītes, or Cærītum referri, to lose the right of voting (i. e. to be degraded), Gell.; thus also poet., Cærīte cera (i. e. tabula) digni, worthy of contumely, of being degraded, Hor.

CÆRETANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cære, C. amnis, Plin.

CÆRIMŌNĪA (cær.), æ, f. (Cære, q. v.). I. A holy action or act, a sacred custom, religious use, ceremony [in Latin, ritus signifies profane as well as religious use or custom]; usually in the plur.: in sacerdotio caerimonisque, Cic.; c. violare, Id.; c. polluere, Liv.—II. Meton. A) Subjective: A holy awe, reverence, fear toward the Deity, religio: thus usually in the sing.: religione confici caerimoniaeque voluerunt, Cic.; esse in magna c., to be in odor of sanctity, to be held in veneration, Plin. In the plur.: habere aliquid in caerimoniis, to keep holy, Id.—B) Objective: A religious sacredness attached to certain things, sanctity, holiness, Cæs. ap. Suet.; c. legationis, Cic.

CÆRITES, um, or CÆRETES, um, m. The inhabitants of Cære. See CÆRES.

CÆRŪLĀTUS, a, um (cæruleus). Dark-colored, of a dark blue, Vell.

CÆRŪLA, orum, n. The blue color of the sky, Ov.: of the sea, Virg.

CÆRŪLEUS, a, um (related to cæsius). I. Dark-colored, dark blue (the Greek κωλέος). Of the sky, Finn. ap. Cic.; Lucr.; Ov. Of the sea: quid mare? nonne cæruleum? Cic. Fragm.; c. dei, sea-deities, Ov.; csp. c. deus, Neptune, Id. Of other things of a dark blue color: c. draco, Ov.; c. oculi Germanorum, Tac.: Hence, c. pubes Germanorum, Hor.—II. Meton. poet. A) Dark, black; an epithet of death, night, rain, &c., Virg.; Ov.; Stat.—B) Dark green, c. cucumis, Prop.

CÆSAR, āris, m. (Καίσαρ). A family name of the gens Julia; the most celebrated among whom was C. Julius Cæsar, who overthrew the Roman republic, and became sole dictator; assassinated by Brutus

and Cassius. After him, all the emperors took the cognomen Cæsar, besides the title of Augustus, until Hadrian introduced the distinction, according to which Augustus was the title of the emperor, and Cæsar, the name of the heir to the throne.

CÆSARAUGUSTA, æ, f. (Καίσαρ-αυγούστα). Cæsaraugasta, a town named after Augustus, in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Saragossa, Mel.; Plin.

CÆSARĒA or -ĪA, æ, f. (Καίσαρεια). Cæsarea. I. A town of Palestine, formerly called Stratonis Turris, Plin. 2. A town of Mauritania, formerly called Iol, now Algiers, Plin. 3. The capital of Cappadocia, now Kaisarīah, Plin.

CÆSĀREUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar, C. sanguis, Ov.—II. Imperial, C. amphitheatrum, built by the Emperor Domitian, Mart.

CÆSĀRIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar, C. bellum civile, Nep. Subst., Cæsariani, orum, m., The adherents or party of Cæsar in the civil war, Auct. B. Afr.

CÆSĀRIĀTUS, a, um (cæsaries). Covered with hair, hairy, Plaut.; Tert.

CÆSĀRIENSIS, e. Of or from Cæsarea; as name of district, Cæsariensis, C. Mauritania, &c., Tac.

CÆSĀRIES, ei, f. The hair of the head, Virg.; Ov.; c. promissa, Liv. Poet.: The hair of the beard, Ov.

CÆSĀRINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar, C. celeritatis, Cic.

CÆSĪA SILVA. A forest of ancient Germany; now Dammer-und Häser-wald, on the frontiers of Cleve and Munster, Tac.

CÆSĪCIUS and -TIUS, a, um (cæsius). Bluish, of a bluish color, Plaut.

CÆSĪM, adv. (cædo). By cutting, with the edge of a sword, &c. I. Prop.: c. petere vitem, Col. Esp. Milii: c. petere hostem (opp. punctum), Liv.—II. Fig., of speech: In short clauses or sections, interruptedly, c. diximus, Cic.

CÆSĪUS, a, um. I. Of a bluish gray, blue-gray; usually of the eyes only, c. oculus Minervæ, Cic.—II. Meton., of people that have gray eyes, of the color of cæs' eyes: Gray-eyed, Lucr.; Catull.

CÆSĪUS, ii, m. Cæsius, a Roman proper name.

CÆSO (Καίσο), ñis, m. Cæso, a Roman proper name.

CÆSŌNIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. M. Cassonius, an ædile with Cicero, Cic.

CÆSPES (cæsp.), itis, m. (cæsus). I. A sod, turf, clod, non esse arma cæspites, Cic.; gramineo de cæspite, Virg.—II. Meton. A) Consisting of clods; a poor hut, Hor.—B) Of the shape of a clod, a knob, Plin.—C) A clump of herbs, Plin.

CÆSTUS (cæst), ūs, m. (cædo). Boxers' gloves, gauntlets, i. e. strong leather gloves, loaded with lead or iron, fastened on a combatant's hand, the cestus, Cic.; Virg.

CÆSURA, æ, f. (cædo). A cutting, hewing, cutting off or down. I. A) c. ligni, Plin.—B) Meton.: That which has been cut off, Plin.—II. Fig. metr.: A cæsura (i. e. pause in a verse), incisio, Dion.

CÆSUS, a, um, part. of cædo.

CALCUS and CALYCUS, i, m. (Καίκος). Calcus. I. A river of Mysia Major, near Pergamus, now

Mandragorai, Ov.; Virg.—II. *A companion of Æneas*, Virg.

CAIUS, a. See GAIVS.

CAIA, æ. See GAIVS.

CAIETA, æ, f. (Καίητι). *Caïeta*. I. *A town and harbor of Latium, now Gaëta*, A. Vict.—

II. *The nurse of Æneas*, Virg.; Ov.

CAIETANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Caieta*, C. villa, Val. Max.

CALÄBER, bra, brum. *Of or belonging to Calabria*, C. pascua, Hor.; C. Pierides, i. e. some poems of the poet Ennius (of Calabria), Id.

CALABRIA, æ, f. *Calabria*, a district of Lower Italy, from Tarentum to the promontory *Luvgium*, now *Terra d'Otranto*, Hor.

CALABRICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Calabria*, C. oliva, Col.

CALACTA, æ, f. (καλή ἀκτή, fair shore). *Calacta*, a town on the north coast of Sicily, now *Caronia*, Cic. *The inhabitants*, Calactioi, Id. *In the sing.*, Calactinus, Id.

CALÄGURIS or CALÄGURRIS, is, f. (Καλυγούρις). *Calogurris*. I. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Loharra*, Liv. *Its inhabitants*, Calaguritani, Cæs. 2. *A town of the Vascones, in Hispania, the native place of Quintilian, now Calahorra*. *Its inhabitants*, Calaguritanii Nassicci, Plin.

CALÄIS, idis, m. (Κάλαις). *Calais*, the son of Boreas and Orithyia, the brother of Zetes, Ov.

CALÄMÄRIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a writing-reed or quill*, c. theca, a box for pens, Suet.

CALÄMIS, idis, m. (Κάλαις). *Calamis*, a celebrated Greek sculptor and engraver in metal, Cic.

CALÄMISTER, tri, m. [Calamistrum, i, n., Plant.] (calamus). I. *A curling-iron, a crispig-pin*, Plaut.—II. *Fig.*: An excess of ornaments and flourishes in speaking, extravagance, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic.

CALÄMISTRÄTUS, a, um (calamister). *Curled with a crispig-pin*, Cic.; Plaut.

CALÄMITÄS, ätis, f. (Σανςτ. kalimass, hurt, sin, from kal, to cut). *Injury or damage done by a storm or tempest*. I. *Prop.*: ai aratio omnis tempestatis calamitate semper vacat, Cic.; in calamitate fructuum, misgrovith, Id.—II. *Gen.*: Any loss or damage, trouble, misfortune, mishap, injury, detriment, &c., pernicious meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, Cic. *Milit.*: Misfortune in war, defeat, quibus procllis calamitatibusque fractos, &c., Cæs.

CALÄMYTÖSE, adv. *Unfortunately, calamitously*, turpiter potius quam c., Cic.

CALÄMYTÖSUS, a, um (calamitas). I. *That causes great damage or loss, injurious, ruinous, destructive, unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous*, te tamquam aliquam c. tempestatem pervasisse, Cic.; c. incendium, Sall.—II. *Passive*: Exposed to damage or injury, suffering from damage, loss, injury; unfortunate, miserable, c. loca, Cat.; vectigal, otium c., Cic.

CALÄMUS, i, m. (κάλαιμος). I. *Ay holm, stalk, or stem, a reed, rush, cane (pure Lotin arundo)*, Plio.; Virg.—II. *Meton.* A) *Any thing made of reed or cane*, c. g. a pen, quincuo c. in manus mea incidit, Cic.; a reed-pipe, Ov.; the shaft of an arrow, Hor.; a fishing rod,

Ov.; a lime-twig, Prop.—B) *Of things resembling a reed*; e. g. a twig, sprig, scion, Plin.

CALÄNUS, i, m. (Κάλανος). *Calanus*, an Indian philosopher in the time of Alexander the Great, Cic.

CALÄTHISCUS, i, m. (καλαθίσκος). *A little wicker basket*, Catull.

CALÄTHUS, i, m. (κάλαθος). I. *A wicker basket, a hand-basket (i. q. quasillum), a flower-basket, a basket for wool, i. e. work-basket*, Virg.—II. *Meton.* A) *A vessel in the shape of a basket, made of wood, for milk, &c.*, Virg.; a wine-cup, Id.—B) *The calix of a flower*, Col.

CALÄTIA, æ, and CALATÄE, arum, f. (Καλαρία). *Calatia*, a town of Campania, on the Via Appia, between Capua and Beneventum, now *Guajazzo*, Cic.; Liv. *Its inhabitants*, Calatiui, Liv. *In the sing.*, Calatinus, a cognomen of M. Attilius, Cic.

CALÄTOR, öris, m. (*prop.*, one who calls out; hence), *A servant, slave, waiter*, Plaut.

CALÄURIA and CALÄUREA, æ, f. (Καλαύρεια or -ία). *Calauria*, an island on the east coast of Argolis, Plin.; Ov.

CALÄUTICA, æ, f. *A female head-dress, hanging down over the shoulders, a kind of veil*, Cic. *Fragm.*

CALCÄNEUM, i, n., and CALCÄNEUS, i, m. (calx). *The heel*, Virg. *Mor.*

CALCAR, äris, n. (calx). *A spur; usually in the plur.* I. A) *Prop.*: concitare equum calcaribus, to spur one's horse, Liv.; for which, fodere aruos equi calcaribus, Virg.—B) *Meton.*: The spur on the foot of a cock, Col.—II. *Fig.*: A spur, inducement, incitement, stimulus, se calcaribus in Ephoro uti solere, Cic.

CALCÄRIUS, a, um (calx). *Of or belonging to lime, c. fornax, a lime-kiln*, Plin. *Subst.*, calcarius, ii, m., *A lime-burner*, Cat.

CALCEAMENTUM (calciam), i, n. (calceo). *A covering for the foot, a shoe, sandal, &c.*, Cic.

CALCEÄTUS (calcätus), a, um. *Furnished with shoes, wearing shoes, shod, non satia comode calceati*, Cic. *Facetö*: c. dentea, well prepared for biting, Plaut.

CALCEÄTUS (calcät), üa, m. *A covering for the feet, for calceamentum*, Plin.

CALCĒO (calcio), 1 v. a. (calceus). *To furnish or cover with shoes, put on shoes, to shoe*, Pbædr.; Suet. *Also of animals*, Plin.; Suet.

CALCĒLÄRIUS (calcio), ii, m. (calceolus). *A shoemaker*, Plaut.

CALCĒÖLUS, i, m. dim. (calceus). *A little shoe, a half-boot*, Cic.

CALCĒUS (calcäus), i, m. (calx). *A shoe, half-boot, c. habiles et apti ad pedem*, Cic.; calceos mutare, to become or be elected senator (inasmuch as the senator wore a peculiar sort of half-boot), Cic.

CALCHAS, antis, m. (Κάλχας). *Calchas*, son of Thestor, a Greek soothsayer in the camp before Troy, Cic.

CALCHEDON. See CHALCEDON.

CALCITRÄTUS, üa, m. *A kicking*, Plin.

CALCITRO, are, v. n. (calx). I. *To strike with the heel, to kick*, Plin. *Prov.*: c. contra stimulum, to act against one's own interest, to hurt one's self, Amm. *Meton. gen.*: To kick convulsively with the feet, as one about to die, to sprawl, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: To be stubborn or refractory, calcitrat, non putat, &c., Cic.

CALCITRO.

CALCITRO, *ois, m.* One that kicks, a kick-er, Varr. *Meton. gen.*: One that makes much noise, a poltroon, Plaut.

CALCO, 1 v. a. (*calx*). To tread any thing or upon any thing, to step upon. I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: *extractos marientum c. acervos, Ov.*; *c. viam leti, to enter upon, set out on, walk upon, Hor.*—B) *Esp.*: To tread or stamp fast or firm, *c. oleas in orculam, Cat.*; *c. agrum, Virg.*—II. Fig. A) To trample upon, to suppress, *c. domitum amorem pedibus, Ov.*; *libertas nostra calcatur, Liv.*—B) To treat in a contemptuous manner, to contemn, despise, insult, *calcet et ossa mea, Prop.*

CALCULATOR, *oris, m.* An accountant, book-keeper, keeper of accounts, Mart.

CALCULENSIS, e (*calculus*). Belonging to or that is found on stones, Plin.

CALCULO, are, v. a. (*calculus*). To calculate, compute, reckon up, Prud.

CALCULO, *ois, m.* (*calculo*). A calculator, accountant, August.

CALCULOSUS, a, um (*calculus*). I. Full of little stones, stony, *solum c., Plin.*—II. *Esp.* in *Medic.*: Afflicted with the stone, *Cels.*; *Plin.*

CALCULUS, i, m. dim. (*calx*). A small stone, pebble, flint, I. *Gen.*: *conjectis in os calculis, Cic.*; *argilla et c., gravel, Virg.*—II. *Esp.* A) A stone in the bladder or kidneys, the gravel, stone, *Cels.*—B) A pebble used in reckoning, a counter; hence, a calculation, account, *calculus alcijs rei subducere, to compute, Cic.*; *ad calculos vocare alqd, to submit to a strict calculation, Id.*; *ad calculos vocare alqm, to reckon with any body, to call to an account, to reckon together, Liv.*; *parum calculum ponere cum alqa re, to return like for like, Plin. E.*—C) A chessman, draughtsman, *calculus promovere, Quint.*; *calculus reducere, to take back or make another move, to retract a move, Cic.*; *ad illos calculos revertamur, quos tum abieciimus, to return to or adopt again former measures, Id.*—D) A stone used in voting, *c. judiciali, Cod. Just.*; *album calculum adijcere errori, i. e. to give one's assent, to consent, Plin. E.*—E) A little white stone as a remembrance of some happy event, *0 diem notandum mihi candidissimo calculo, Plin. E.*

CALDARIUM (*calid.*), *ii, n.* I. A vessel with warm water for bathing, *Vitr.*—II. A warm bath (room), Sen.

CALDARIUS (*calid.*), a, um (*caldus for calidus*). Of or belonging to warmth, warm, *c. cella, a warm bath (room), Plin. E.*; *c. æs, that can be worked only when warm, Plin.*

CALDUS, a, um. See CALIDUS.

CALDUS, i (*hot-headed*). *Caldus, u Roman cognomen, Cic.*

CALLEDONIA, æ, f. (*Καληδονία*). The Highlands of Scotland, *Caledonia, Tac.*

CALLEDONIUS, a, um. *Caledonia, C. silva, Plin.*

CAL-FACTO (*calif*), *ðci, actum, 3 (imperat. caleface, Cic.: pass. regular, calefio; unusual, calefacientur, Vitr.) v. a. (caleo, facio)*. To make warm, to heat. I. Prop. A) *ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic.*—II. Fig. A) To heat, as it were, anyone, i. e. to disturb him, to excite, chafe, to put into a passion, *culface hominem, Cic.*; *calefacta corda tumultu, excited, disturbed, Virg.*—B) To car-

CALIDUS.

ry any thing on eagerly, *forum aleatorium calefecimus, Aug. ap. Suet.*

CAL-FACTO, are, v. freq. a. (*calefacio*). To make warm, to warm, heat, *c. athenum lignis, Hor.* *Factæ: c. alqm virgis, to beat soundly, Plaut.*

CALEFACTUS (*calfactus*), a, um, part. of *calefacio*.

CALEFIO, *eri, pass. of calefacio*.

CALENDÆ (*kal.*), *arum, f.* (*calo, to call, from the calling out of the dates*). I. The first day of the Roman month, the *calends*, usually written *Cal.* (*Kal.*), e. g. *Kal. Januar.*, the first of January, *Cic.*; *ex a. d. 3 Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept.*, from the third of June to the last day of August. Term of paying interest, *Hor. Prov.: ad Calendas Græcas solvere, i. e. never to pay (since the Greeks did not reckon by Calends)*, *Aug. ap. Suet. Poet.: C. sextæ, the calends of June, Ov.*

—II. *Meton.*: A month, *Ov.*; *Mart.*

CALENDARIUM (*Kal.*), *ii, n.* (*Calendæ*). I. A book of debts or interest kept by bankers, &c., an account-book, debt-book, *Sen.*

CALENUM, i, n. (*sc. vinum*). Wine of *Cales*, *Juv.*

CALENUS, a, um. Of or belonging to *Cales*, *C. municipium, Cic.* In the plur., *Caleoi, orum, m.*, The inhabitants of *Cales*, *C. Gracchus ap. Gell.*

CALRO, *ii, 2 v. n.* To be warm, hot, to glow [*Obj.*, (*opp. frigere, to be cold*); hence, æstuate, to feel warmth (*opp. algere, to feel cold*)] I. Prop. A) *c. ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic.*; *alio sole calentes, Hor. Poet. for æstuate, to feel hot, Plaut.*; *c. febre, to have a fever heat, Juv.*—B) Of a place: To be much frequented, *Mart.*—II. Fig. A) Mentally: To be heated with passion, to be fiery, to be excited, to glow, in re frigidissima *cales, Auct. Her.*; *c. amore, Ov.*; *c. uno scribendi studio, to be carried away by an eagerness of writing, to burn with a desire of writing, Hor.*—B) Of inanimate subjects: To be carried on with eagerness and zeal; to glow, *judicia calent, Cic.*; *sntis c. res risa est, to be sufficiently mature for execution, Id.*—C) To be still warm, new, or fresh, *illi rumores de comitis caluerunt, Cæsar, ap. Cic.*

CALRO, *ium, f.* and **CALENUM**, i, n. (*Καλησία*). *Cales*, a town in the south of Campania, celebrated for its good wine, *now Calvi, Cic.*

CAL-ESCO, ere, v. *inchoat. n.* (*caleo*). I. To become or grow warm, *ubi enim potest illa ætas (senectus) c., Cic.*—II. Fig.: To be heated or inflamed, to glow, i. e. with love, *Ov.*

CAL-FACTO. See **CALEFACTO**.

CALICULUS, i, m. dim. (*calix*). A small cup, *Cels.*

CALIDA or **CALDA**, æ, f. (*sc. aqua*). Warm water, warm beverage, something warm (a mixture of wine with boiling hot water), *Sen.*; *Tac.*

CALIDÆ AQUÆ. A place near Carthage (The hot wells), *Liv.*

CALIDARIUM (*calid.*). A warm bath (i. e. the room), *Cels.*; *conf. CALBARIUM*.

CALIDARIUS, a, um. See **CALDARIUS**.

CALIDE, adv. *Hotly, c. agere alqd, Plaut.*

CALIDUM, i, n. Warm water, warm beverage (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water), *Plaut.*

CALIDUS [*contr. calidus*], a, um (*caleo*). Warm,

CALIENDRUM.

hot. I. Prop.: omne quod eat c., Cic. — II. Fig. A) Mentally: Passionately warm, hasty, hot, fiery, violent, fierce, periculosa et c. consilia, Cic.; c. redemptor, eager, busy, Hor.; equus c. animis, fiery, Virg.—B) Quick, swift, fast, c. pedes, Varr.; c. consilium, Plaut.; quadraginta minae c., procured with great dispatch, Id.

CALIENDRUM, i, n. (κάλλυντρον). A kind of female head-dress, Hor.

CALIGA, ð, f. (allied to calceus, from calx). I. A soldier's boot (heavy, and studded with nails), Cic.; Suet. — II. Meton. Military service, Sen.; Plin.

CALIGARIS, e (caliga). Of or belonging to a soldier's boot, c. clavus, Plin.

CALIGARIUS, a, um (caliga). Of or belonging to a soldier's boot, c. clavus, Plin.

CALIGATIO, ðnis, f. (caligo). Darkness, obscurity, Plin.

CALIGATUS, a, um (caliga). With boots on, in boots, milites c., Suet. Subst., caligatus, i m. (sc. miles), A soldier of the ranks, a private, Suet.

CALIGINOSUS, a, um (caligo). Full of fog, covered with cloud or mist. I. Prop.: cælum et humidum et c. est, Cic. — II. Fig.: Dark, unknown, uncertain, c. nox, i. e. dark, uncertain futurity, Hor.

CALIGO, inis, f. (akin to Sanscr. kalya, twilight; Greek ἀχλὺς). Any vapor or mist arising from the earth, a fog. I. Prop. A) noctem eadem c. obtinuit, Liv. — B) Meton. 1) Obscurity, darkness occasioned by such a mist, tenebris et caligine, Cic.; cæca c., Virg. 2) In Medic.: A weakness of the eyes, dimness, Cels. — II. Fig. A) Mental blindness, dullness of perception, philosophia ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic.—B) Gloomy circumstances, affliction, vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic.

CALIGO, are, v. n. and a. (caligo). I. Neut.: To spread a vapor, to rise as vapor, emit vapor. A) Prop.: amnes astate vaporatis, hieme frigida nebulis caligant, Col.—B) Meton. 1) a) To be surrounded by vapor or mist, to be dark, gloomy, c. oculoa, Lucr.; lucus caligans, Virg. Prov.: c. in sole, to feel or grope about in broad daylight, Quint. b) In Medic., of the eyes: To suffer from weakness, to be weak or dim, Cels.; also of persons, to be dim-sighted, Mart.; Scrib. 2) Fig.: To be surrounded by darkness, to grope about, Plin.; Sen.—II. Act.: To surround with darkness, Virg.; Juv.

CALIGULA, æ, m. (caliga). Caligula, a cognomen of Caius Caesar, who succeeded Tiberius, from his wearing, when a boy, small caliga, Suet.; Tac.

CALIX, icis, m. (κύλιξ). I. A drinking-vessel, cup, Cic.; Hor.—II. Meton. A) Wine, Hor.—B) A vessel for boiling, a caldron, pot, Cat.; Ov.—C) A conduit-pipe of an aqueduct, Frontin.

CALLENES, entis. I. Part. of calleo. — II. Adj.: Expert or experienced in a matter, qui aunt vaticinandi callentes, Plin.

CALLEO, ère, v. n. and a. (callum). I. Neut. A) To have a hard skin, to be callous, Plin.; Plaut.—B) Fig. 1) To be callous, i. e. insensible, unfeeling, in illis rebus exercitatus animus c. debet, Sulpic. ap. Cic. 2) To be skillful,

CALLISTO.

to be up to or practiced in a thing; to be clever, shrewd, deep, callent in hoc cuncta animalia, Plin.—II. Act.: To be skilled in any thing by practice, to understand any thing, to have a knowledge of any thing, si neque Pœnorum jura calles, Cic.; c. artem, Tac.

CALLICRÁTIDAS, æ, m. (Καλλικρατίδας). Callicratidas, a Spartan general, conquered and slain near the Arginusæ, Cic.

CALLICŪLA, æ, f. Callicula, a low mountain in Campania, near Casilinum, now Cajanello, Liv.

CALLIDE, adv. I. Skillfully, cleverly, dextrously, with some art or address, c. arguteque dicere, Cic. Compar. Tac. Superl., Nep.—II. In a bad sense: With subtlety, craftily, cunningly, stily, c. accedere, Cic.; c. occultare vitia sua, Sall.

CALLIDITAS, ðtis, f. (callidus). I. Address, dexterity, adroitness, skill, Tac.; Flor.—II. In a bad sense: Cunning, craftiness, deepness, shrewdness, subtlety, stulta c. perverso imitata prudentiam, Cic. In war: a stratagem, Liv. In oratory: a catch, artifice, Cic.

CALLIDUS, a, um (calleo). I. Well versed by experience, experienced, dextrous, adroit, clever, expert, skillful, &c., agitator c.; c. artifex, Cic. With gen.: callidus rei rustice, Col.; thus, c. rei militaris, Tac. Of things: callidissimi artificum (naturæ), very well contrived or wrought, Cic.; thus, c. junctura, Hor.—II. In a bad sense: Deep, cunning, crafty, sly, dnm versuti et c. velimus esse, Cic.; ad fraudem callidi, Id.

CALLIFÆ, arum, f. Callifæ, a town of the Hirpini, Liv.

CALLIMÁCHUS, i, m. (Καλλίμαχος). Callimachus. 1. A Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene, who lived under Ptolemy Philadelphus, in Alexandria, Cic. 2. A celebrated staviary, Plin.

CALLIOPE, es, and -PÆA, æ, f. (Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια, that has a fine voice). Calliope. I. The Muse of epic poetry, sometimes also of any kind of poetry, Hor.; Prop.—II. Meton. A) The Muses collectively, Virg.—B) Poetry, verse, Ov.

CALLIOPEA, æ, f. A secondary form for Calliope, Virg.

CALLIPHŌN, ontis, m. (Καλλιφών). Calliphon, a Greek philosopher, who regarded virtue and pleasure as the chief good, Cic.

CALLIRRHŌE [poet. CALLIRHŌË], es, f. (Καλλιρρόη). Callirrhœ. I. A daughter of Achilous, the second wife of Alcmena, Ov.—II. 1) A celebrated fountain near Athens, Plin. 2) A hot spring in Palestine, on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, Plin.—III. Another name of the town Edessa, Plin.

CALLIS, is, m. (rarely f., Liv.; Amm.). I. A narrow foot-path, a beaten track, Cic.; per devias calles exercitum ducere, Liv.; per c. ignotos, Id.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: A way, a road, Val. Fl.—B) A race-course, Lucr.

CALLISTHENES, is, m. (Καλλισθένης). Callisthenes, a philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and disciple of Aristotle, Cic.

CALLISTO, ōs, f. (Καλλιστώ). Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, changed by Juno into a bear, and hereupon placed by Jupiter among the stars, viz. Helice or Ursa Major, Prop.; Ov.

CALLŌSUS, a, um (callum). 1. *That has hard, or thick skin, callous, callosior cutis*, Plin.—II. *Meton. Gen. poet.: Thick, hard, c. olivæ, Plin.; c. ova, Hor.*

CALLUM, i, n. (rarely callus, i, m., Cels.). 1. A) *Hard, thick skin of the body, calcamentum solum c.*, Cic.—B) *Meton. 1) Hard flesh, Plin. 2) The hard skin and flesh of plants, hard surface, rind, shell, &c.*, Plin. 3) *A hard covering, the hardness, e. g. of soil, &c.*, c. terræ, Plin.—II. *Fig.: Hardness, insensibility, want of feeling, ipse labor quasi c. quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.*

CALLŌ, are, v. a. (καλῶ, Sanscr. kal, chal, to call). *To call, call out, convocare (for religious rites or observances), Varr.; calata comitia, for the consecration of a priest, Liel. Felix ap. Gell. Sarcastically: calatis granis (for comitiis), Cic.*

CALLŌ, ōnis, m. 1. *A soldier's boy or drudge, Cæs.; Liv.*—II. *Gen.: An inferior servant, Cic.; Hor.*

CALOR, ōris, m. (caleo). *Warmth, heat, esp. of the sun, in sing. and plur.* 1. *Prop. A) Gen.: vis frigidus et caloris, Cic.; of animal warmth, heat, c. vitalis, Lucr.; omois c. dilapsus, Virg.; mediis caloribus, in the midst of summer, Liv.; c. austrini, burning heat, Virg.*—II. *Fig.: Mental heat, fire, ardor, excitement, passion, si c. ac spiritus tulit, Quot. Poet.: The fire or flame of love, Ov.*

CALPE, es, f. (Κάλπη). *Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules in Hispania Batica, now Gibraltar, Plin.; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic.*

CALPURNIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Calpurnius, Liv.*

CALPURNIUS, a. *Calpurnius, a Roman family name; thus, 1. L. Calpurnius Piso, an intimate friend of Antony, Anton. ap. Cic. 2. L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, a colleague of the consul P. Mucius Scaevola, A.U.C. 621, Id. In the fm., Calpurnia, æ, Calpurnia. 1. The wife of Cæsar, Vell. 2. The wife of Antistius, daughter of Bestia, Id. Adj.: Calpurniana, Calpurnia familia, Cic.; C. Lex, Id.*

CALTHA, æ, f. *A flower of a yellow color and strong smell, Marsh-marigold, Virg.*

CALTHŪLA, æ, f. (caltha). *A woman's dress, or robe, of a yellow color, Plaut.*

CALUMNIA [anciently written kal], æ, f. (calvor). 1. A) *Cunning, trick, artifice, sophistry, Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, spoke purposely so long until the time had elapsed, Cic.; religionis c., a specious pretext derived from religion, a religious pretext, Id.; impediti calumnia paucorum, Sall*—B) *Meton.: Over anxiety, needless apprehension, in hac c. timoris, irresolution produced by vain fear, Cæcin. ap. Cic.*—II. *Esp. in Law. A) False accusation, chicanery, trickery, existunt sæpe injuriæ calumnia quadam, Cic.; calumniæ jurare, to take an oath that a prosecution is not made, or an action not brought against any body from bad feeling or mere chicanery, Cœl. ap. Cic.; Liv.*—B) *Meton.: An action concerning chicanery, or a false charge, calumniæ non effugiet, Cic.; calumniam afferre ad pontifices, to accuse, Liv.; calumniæ ferre, to be convicted of false accusation, Cœl. ap. Cic.*

CALUMNIATOR (kal.), ōris, m. (calumniator). 1

A false accuser, detractor, calumniator, scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse, Cic.—II. *Fig.: c. sui, one that always finds fault with himself or is over nice as to the execution of his work, Plin.*

CALUMNIOR (kal.), l v. dep. (calumnia). *To resort to artifice, to use trickery or chicanery, to attack maliciously, to blame unreasonably, to censure without sufficient reason. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quod antea calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic.*—B) *Esp. in Law: To attack any one under a false plea or pretence, or by misinterpreting the law in one's favor, to resort to chicanery, false arguments, subterfuges, &c., to use tricks and artifices, jacet res in controversiis, isto calumioante biennium, Cic.; c. verba juris, to interpret falsely, to distort, Dig.*—II. *Meton.: To be anxious or uneasy without necessity, sed calumniabar ipse, Cic.; c. se, to be unfair to one's self, to be over scrupulous, Quint.*

CALVA, æ, f. (calvus). *The skull, top of the head, scalp, Liv.; Mart.*

CALVĀRIA, æ, f. (calva, calvus). *The skull, scalp, Cels.; Plin.*

CALVENA, æ, m. (calvus). *A nickname of (the bald) Marius, a friend of Cæsar, Cic.*

CALVEO, ère, v. n. (calvus). *To be bald, Plin.*

CALVESCO, ère, v. inch. n. (calvo). 1. *To grow bald, Col.; Plin.*—II. *Meton. Of plants: To grow thin or too far apart, Col.*

CALVITIES, ei, f. (calvus). *Baldness, Suet.*

CALVITIUM, ii, n. (calvus). 1. *Baldness of the head, quasi calvitio moror levaretur, Cic.*

—II. *Meton.: c. loci, bareness of trees, Col.*

CALVOR (akin to glubo, scalp). *To resort to trickery or chicanery, to deceive, Plaut. Passioe: contra ille calvi ratus, Sall.*

CALVUS, a, um (akin to Greek φαλακρός, Germ. kah). 1. *Bald, without hair, hairless, Plaut.; Suet.*—II. *Meton. Of plants: Having a smooth skin or shell, c. nuce, Cat.*

CALVUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen, e. g. of the poet C. Licinius.*

CALX, calcis, f. [m. Pers.]. 1. *The heel, certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, with one's hands and feet, πῦς καὶ λάξ, Cic.; cædere calcibus, to kick, Plaut. Prior: adversus stimulum calcēs (sc. jacere), to kick against the pricks, i. e. to hurt one's self by vain resistance, Ter.; calcem impingere alcum rei, to kick out, i. e. to abandon any occupation or employment, Petr.*—II. *Meton. A) For the foot, Virg.*—B) *The piece of wood cut out with a graft or sprig, Plin.*—C) *In Archit.: calcēs scaporum, the foundation or support of a stair-case (Fr. patio de l'échiffre), Vitr.*

CALX, calcis, f. (rarely m.) (χάλις, cf. Sanscr. chilā, stone). 1. *A small stone. Gen.: A chessman, a counter, &c., on a play-board, Plaut.; Lucil.*—II. *Esp.: Limestone, whether slaked or not, in eam insulam materiem, calcem, camenta, arma, convexit, Cic.; calcem coquere, to burn, Cat.; c. viva, unslaked, Vitr.; c. exstincta, slaked, Id.*—III. *Meton.: The terminus of a race-course (formerly marked out with chalk), the goal [opp. carcere, the starting-post], ad calcem, ut dicitur, pervenire, Cic.; ad carceres a calce revocari, to return from the end to the beginning, Id.*

CALYDON, ōnis, f. (Καλύδων). *Calydon, a town of Ætolia, on the River Evenus, Ov.*

CALYDŌNIS, *idis, f.* *A woman of Calydon, Ov.; for Delianira, Id.*

CALYDŌNIUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Calydon, C. beros, i. e. Meleager, Ov.; C. amnis, i. e. Achelous, Id.; C. rognæ, i. e. of Diomedes, in Lower Italy, Dauria, Id. Subst., Calydoniæ, arum, f., Women of Calydon, Sen.*

CALYMNE, *es, f.* (Καλύμνα). *Calymna, an island of the Ægean, celebrated for its honey, Ov.*

CALYPSO, *ūs, and seldom ōnis, f.* (Καλύψω). *Calypso, a nymph, the daughter of Atlas (or Oceanus), on the island Ogygia, who hospitably entertained Ulysses, Ov.*

CALYX, *ycis, m.* (κάλυξ). I. *A bud, cup, or calyx of a flower, c. narcissi, Plin.—II. The shell of fruit, Plin.—III. The shell of an egg, Plin.—IV. The shell of a fish, Plin.—V. A crust or kind of plaster of wax put round fruit to preserve it, Plin.*

CAMARA, *æ.* See CAMERA.

CAMARINA (Cāmēr), *æ, f.* (Καμαρίνα). *Camarina, a town on the southwest coast of Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, now Camarana, Virg.*

CAMBŪSES, *is, m.* (Καμβύσης). *Cambyses. The husband of Mandane, father of the elder Cyrus, Just. 2. The son and successor of the elder Cyrus, Just.*

CAMELINUS, *a, um* (csmelus). *Of or belonging to a camel, Tac c. Plin.*

CAMELLA, *æ, f.* *A kind of drinking-vessel, a cup, Ov.*

CAMELŌPARDALIS, *is, f., and CAMELOPARDALUS, i, m.* (καμηλοπάρδαλις). *A camelopard, giraffe, Varr.*

CAMELUS, *i, m.* (κάμηλος, Hebr. לָמָד). *A camel, Cic.; Hor.*

CAMENA (Camæna and Camœna, old form Casmena), *æ, f.* I. *A muse, Ov.; Hor.—II. Meton.: A poem, song, Hor.*

CAMERA (cāmāra), *æ, f.* (καμάρα). I. *A vault, arch, vaulted or arched roof or ceiling, e. g. of a room, Cic.; Sall.—II. Meton.: A kind of ship with a tilted covering, Tac.*

CAMERIA, *æ, f., and CAMERIUM, ii, n.* (Καμερία). *Cameria, a town of Latium, Liv. Its inhabitants, Camerini, Val. Max. Camerinus, i, m., A cognomen of the celebrated gens Sulpicia, Liv. Hence, poet., for people of rank, great personages, Juv.*

CAMERINUM, *i, n.* *Camerinum, a town of Umbria on the frontiers of Picenum, now Camerino, Cic.*

CAMERO, *are, v. a.* (camera). *To vault, to arch, Plin.*

CAMERS, *ertis.* *Of or belonging to Camerinum, Camertian, C. ager, Cic. Subst., Camertes, ium, m., The inhabitants of Camerinum, Cic.; Liv.*

CAMERTINUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Camerinum, C. foedus, Cic.*

CAMILLA, *æ, f.* *Camilla, a heroine of the Volsci, Virg.*

CAMILLUS, *i, m.* *A Roman family name; esp. M. Furius Camillus, the conqueror of Veii, and deliverer of Rome from the Gauls, Liv.*

CAMINUS, *i, m.* (κάμινος). I. *A hearth or place for fire, a furnace, Ov.; Virg. A stove, flue, chimney, Hor.; Suet.—II. Meton.: A chimney-fire, a fire, camino luculentum utendum cen-*

seo, Cic. *Prov.: oleum addere camino, to pour oil into the fire, Hor.*

CAMMARUS (camar. and gamm.), *i, m.* (κάμμαρος). *A lobster, Plin.; Juv.*

CAMPENA, *æ.* See CAMENA.

CAMPANIA, *æ, f.* *Campania, a fruitful district in the centre of Italy, with its capital Capua, now Terra di Lavoro, Plin.; Flor.*

CAMPANIUS, *a, um.* *Of Campania, Cat.*

CAMPANIUS, *a, um.* *Of Campania, Tib.*

CAMPANUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Campania, C. ager, Cic.; C. morbus, a kind of wart on the skin (an epidemic disease in Campania), Hor.; C. pons, at Capua, leading over the Savo to Sinuessa, Id. Subst., Campani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Campania, Cic.*

CAMPAS, *ætis.* *Of Campania, Plant.*

CAMPESTER [-TRIS, Cat.], *tris, tre* (campus). I. *That is, grows on, or belongs to a plain, low, flat, genus agrorum c., Varr.; c. ac demissi loci, Cæs.; c. barbari, that lie on plains, that inhabit the plains, Liv.; c. hostis, that fights on the plain, Liv. Subst., campestris, ium, n., Flat land or country, Plin.; Tac.—II. Of or belonging to the Field of Mars. A) 1) Belonging to the games or athletic exercises held in the (Campus Martius) Field of Mars, c. ludus, Cic. 2) Subst., campestre, is, n. (sc. velamentum), A kind of apron or girdle worn by combatants, Hor.—B) Of or belonging to the comitia held in the Field of Mars, c. gratia, Liv.*

CAMPUS, *i, m.* (allied to Greek χαμαί, χάμηλος, Sanscr. gamphira, low). *Any flat surface or plain, a flat or level country, a flat field, a plain. I. 1) Gen.: campos et montes hieme et æstate peragrantes, Cic. 2) Meton.: The fruit of the field, Stat.; the surface of the sea, Ov.; Virg.—II. Esp. A) 1) Campus Martius, or simply Campus, The Field of Mars, on the Tiber, originally belonging to the Tarquinii, and after their expulsion consecrated to Mars, where the comitia centuriata were held; also used as a place for games and military exercise, Cic.; curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, Id. 2) Fig.: A field, opportunity, e. g. for discussion or debate, quum sit c., in quo exultare possit oratio, Cic.—B) Another of the eight (or seventeen) open places at Rome, C. Esquilinus, Cic.; Suet.*

CAMULODUNUM, *i, n.* *Camulodunum, a Roman colony in Britain, perhaps the modern Colchester, Tac.*

CAMUR, *ura, ūrum* (allied to camera). *Bent, curved, Virg.*

CANACE, *es, f.* (Κανάκη). *Canace, daughter of Æolus, Ov.*

CANALIS, *is, m.* [f., Cat.; Varr.]. *A groove, gutter, channel. I. A) Prop.: A conduit or water-pipe, a gutter, trough, Cæs.; Liv.: Virg.; the shaft or pit of a mine, Plin.; c. animæ, the windpipe, Id.—B) In Archit.: The channel or flute in pillars, esp. in Corinthian columns, Vitruv. In Milit.: A groove of the catapult, Id. In Surgery: A splint, Cels.—II. Fig., of the flow of speech: pleniore hæc canali fluunt, &c., Quint.*

CANARIA INSULA. *One of the Insulæ Fortunatæ in the Atlantic, so called from its breed of dogs, Plin.*

CANARIUS, a, um (canis). *Of or belonging to a dog, c. augurium, in which a dog was sacrificed, Auct. ap. Plin.*

CANCELLI, ōrum [sing., cancellus, Dig.], m. (cancer). I. A) *A grating, lattice; bars or railings, c. scenici et theatri, Varr.; c. fori, the bar in a court of justice, Cic.; the barrier in the public games, Id.—B) Meton. 1) An elephant's skin, Plin. 2) The room or space encompassed by boundaries, Auct. B. Afr.—II. Fig.: Boundaries, limits, e. g. in a speech, extra bos cancellos egredi conabor, Cic.*

CANCER, cri [gen. canceris, Lucr.], m. (καρκίνος). I. A) *A crab, Plin.; Ov.—II. Meton. A) In Medic.: A cancer, a kind of ulcer, Cels.—B) The constellation Cancer, in which the sun is at the time of the summer solstice, Ov. Poet., the south, Ov.; great heat, Id.—C) Hands clasped together like the claws of a crab, cancri Orcei, App.*

CANDAŪIA, æ, f. (Κανδαυία). *Candavia, a mountainous tract of land in Illyria, Cic.*

CANDE-FACIO, -feci, -factum, 3 v. a. (candeo). I. *To make shining white, Gell.—II. To make of a glowing heat, to cause to glow, c. lapides, Plin.*

CANDE-FIO, -factus sum, -fieri. *To become glowing, Plin.*

CANDELA, æ, f. (candeo). I. *A taper or light made of wax or tallow, a candle, Col.; Plin.—II. Meton. A) A fire-brand, fire, Juv.—B) A cord covered with wax (to prevent decay), Liv. CANDELABRUM, i, n. [in old Latin, candelaber, m.], (candela). *A candlestick, chandelier, Cic.**

CANDENS, entis. I. *Part. of candeo.—II. Adj. (for candidus): Shining or dazzling white, as white as snow, glittering, et de candidibus atra facere, Ov.; c. elephantus, i. e. ivory, Hor.*

CANDĒO, ūi, 2 v. n. (akin to kaíw; cf. Icel. kúnda, to kindle). I. *To be shining white, to be white, Hor.—II. Meton. A) To be of a glowing heat, to glow, be hot, caudente carbone, Cic.—B) Fig.: To burn with passion, Claud.*

CANDESCO, ūi, 3 v. n. (candeo). I. *To become shining white, to become bright, Ov.—II. To attain a glowing heat, to begin to glow, Ov.*

CANDIDĀTŌRIŪS, a, um (candidatus). *Of or belonging to a candidate, c. munus, Cic.*

CANDIDĀTUS, a, um (candidus). *Dressed in white. I. Gen.: nautæ c., Suet.—II. Esp., Subst. A) (one that is clothed in a bright white toga) An applicant, one who solicits an office, &c., a candidate, pretorius c., Cic.—B) Fig.: One who strives after or aims at a thing, a claimant, c. Atticæ eloquentiæ, Quint.; c. crucis, one that is about to suffer on the cross, App.*

CANDĪDE, adr. I. *In white, c. vestitus, Plaut.—II. Fig.: Purely, sincerely, c. ponere inimicitias, Cæsar, ap. Cic.*

CANDĪDŪLUS, a, um, dim. adj. (candidus). *Somewhat white, whitish, Cic.*

CANDĪDUS, a, um (candeo). *Shining white, as white as snow [opp. niger; but albus gen. white, opp. ater]. I. A) Prop.: candida (facere) de nigris, Ov.; Soranus c. alta nive, Hor. Poet., of very handsome persons: c. et pulcher puer, Hor.; c. Dido, Virg. Clothed in white, for candidatus, c. turba, Tib.; c. sententia, a white stone used in voting, Ov.*

In the neut. absol., with gen.: caudium ovi, whiteness, Plin.—B) Meton. 1) Gen.: Clear, pure, spotless, c. stella, Plaut.; c. dies, serene, Ov. Of the voice: vox c. et plena, Quint. 2) Poet.: That makes bright, c. Favonius, that make a clear sky, Hor.—II. Fig. A) Of speech or a speaker: Clear, pure, natural, c. genere dicendi, Cic.—B) Of character: Pure, honest, upright, c. judex, Hor.—C) Of circumstances or fortune: Serene, cheerful, favorable, c. natalis, Tib.; c. fata, Ov.

CANDOR, ōris, m. (candeo). *A shining, dazzling, snow-white color, whiteness; brightness, clearness, radiance, brilliancy. I. Prop.: c. dentium, Plin.; solis c., Cic. Striking or dazzling beauty, fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Of speech. 1) Brilliance, splendor, Cic. 2) Simplicity, clarissimi candoris (Livius), Quint.—B) Of character: Purity, frankness, sincerity, candor, tua veritas, tuus c., Plin. Pan.*

CANENS, entis (caneo). *Gray, grayish, Ov. CANĒO, ūi, 2 v. n. To be white or gray, whitish gray, hoary, Virg.; Tac.*

CANĒPHŌROS or -US, i, f. (Κανηφόρος). *She that bears a basket, Canephoræ, plur., a picture or statue representing Athenian maidens carrying sacred vessels in small baskets on their heads at the feasts of Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus, Canēphōres, Cic.*

CANESCO, ere, v. n. (caneo). *To become whitish-gray, gray, or white. I. Prop.: pabula c., Ov.; capilli c., Plin.; to grow old, Ov.—II. Fig., of speech: To be stale, oratio jam nostra cauescit, Cic.*

CANĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (canis). I. *A little dog, Plin.; of a bad wife, Plaut.—II. Meton. A) The dog-star, Sirius, Hor.—B) A kind of sea-dog, a seal, Plin.—C) An unlucky throw with dice, Pers.*

CANĪCŪLARIS, e. *Of the dog-star, c. dies, the dog-days, Pall.*

CANĪDIA, æ, f. *Canidia, a notorious sorceress, Hor.*

CANINĒFĀTES (Cannin), um, m. *Canine-fates, a people on the Bavian peninsula, Tac. In the sing., Caninefas, Tac. Also adj.: Of or relating to the Caninefates, C. ala, tumultua, cohortes, Tac.*

CANINIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Caninius, C. tempus, when Caninius, the tribune of the people, proposed the restoration of Ptolemy, Cic.*

CANINIŪS, a. *A Roman family name, e. g. C. (L.) Caninius Gallus, a tribune of the people, Cic.; C. Caninius Rebilus, a legate of Cæsar, in Gaul, Cic.*

CANINUS, a, um (canis). I. *Of or belonging to a dog, canine, c. lac, Ov.; c. dentes, the eye-teeth, canine teeth, Cels.; c. scæva, a good omen taken from the barking of a dog, Plaut.—II. Meton.: litera c., the letter R (because of its snarling sound like that of a cur), Pers.; c. facundia, vociferous language, a bellowing, Auct. ap. Sall.; c. prandium, dog's fare, i. e. bad fare (with which no wine was drunk), Varr.; philosophi c., Cynics, August.*

CANIS [canes, Plaut.], is, c. (Gr. κνῶν, κνῶς, Sanscr. chvan). I. *A dog, Cic.; as a term of reproach, Plaut.; a parasite, a cringing, fawning fellow, a creature, multa sibi opus esse, multa caubus*

CANISTRA.

suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. ; cave canem, "be-ware of the dog" (inscription over the door where a dog was kept in a chain), Varr.—II. Meton. A) The constellation Sirius, the brightest star of which is the Canicula, Ov.—B) A sen-dog, seal, Virg.; Plin.—C) The worst throw at dice (dog's throw), Prop.—D) A kind of shackle, Plaut.

CANISTRĀ, orum, n. [canistri, orum, m., Pall.] (κάνιστρα). Wicker-work baskets for bread, flowers, fruit, &c., Cic.; Ov.; Hor.; c. siccaria, small baskets in which wine-vessels stood on the table, a wine-basket, Serv. Virg.

CANITIES, ēi, em, e, f. (canua). I. A white or light gray color, Ov.; Plin.; the gray color of the hair, Ov.; Plin.—II. Meton. A) Gray hair, Ov.—B) Old age, Hor.

CANIUS, ii, m. Canius, a Roman proper name, Cic.

CANNA, æ, f. (κάννα). I. A reed, a bulrush, Ov.—II. Meton.: Any thing made of a reed, e. g. a reed-pipe, Ov.; a boat, gondola, Juv.

CANNĀBINUS, a, um (κάνναβινος). Of hemp, hempen, Col.

CANNĀBIS, is, f., and CANNABUM, i, n. (κάνναβις and κάνναβος). Hemp, Plin.

CANNÆ, ārūm, f. (Κάνναι). Canne, a place of Apulia, east of the Aufidus, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans, now Canne, Liv. Appellative: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, a second Canne, Liv.

CANNENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Canne, C. pugna, Liv.; Prop.; C. clades, Liv.

CĀNO, cēcīni, cantum, 3 v. n. and a. (Sanscr. kan, kvan, to sound, sing). To sing; also, to play, blow (as a trumpet), &c. I. Gen. A) Neut.: Of persons, animals, instruments, &c.: c. vel voce vel fibibus, Cic.; c. arundine, Ov. Impers.: lituus, quo canitur, by which the signal is given, that is blown. Of animals: To sing, cry, croak, &c., volucres dulcīna c., Prop.; especially of a cock. To crow, galli victi silere solent, c. victores, Cic.; gallina cecinit (as a bad omen), Ter. Of instruments: To sound, resound, tibiae canentes, Cic.; moeste tubæ c., Prop. Poet. of places: silvæ uodique c. novis avibus, Lucr.—B) Act.: To make to resound or echo, to sing, to celebrate in song, quum Simonides cecinisset carmen, Cic.; c. nil dignum sermone, Hor.; c. arma virumque, Virg. Of animals: ranae cecinere querelam (according to the ancient pronunciation, giving the c the k sound, "kekinere kuerelam" in imitation of the croaking), Virg. Prov.: c. carmen intus (sibi), to look only to one's own advantage (see ASPENDIUS); c. eandem cantilenam, always the old story (or song), Ter.; c. alqd surdis auribus, to talk to the deaf (i. e. to people that will not listen, as we say, to talk to a post), Liv.—II. Esp. A) 1) Of military signals: To give the signal by a trumpet or a flourish of trumpets, ut attendant semel bisne signum canat in castris, Liv.; omnes signa c. jubet. Sall.; c. receptui, to give the signal for a counter-march or retreat (by trumpet), Liv.; Tac. Also impers.: si receptui cecinisset, if a signal had been given (by trumpet) to retreat, Liv. 2) Meton., also in other than military matters: c. bellicum, to give the signal for insurrection, to incite (see BEL-LICUS).—B) In matters of religion: To sing, i. e. proclaim by divination, to prophesy, prog-

CANTICUM.

nosticare, foretell, ut hæc, quæ nunc fiunt, e. dii immortales videntur, Cic.; c. fers fata, Hor. CANON, ōnis, m. (κανών). I. A rule, Plin.—II. Esp. A) A kind of channel in hydraulic instruments, Vitr.—B) An annual grant or impost, Lampr.—C) A list of religious works, a canon, Eccl.

CANONICUS, a, um (κανονικός). According to rule, regular. Gen., i. i. in Music: c. ratio, theoretical music, the theory of harmony, Vitr. In Astronomy: c. defectioes solis, that take place at the regular time, August. Subst., Canonici, orum, m., Theorists, Plin. Canonica, orum, n. (for canonica ratio), Theory, Plin.

CANŌPŪS, a, um. Of Canopus, Catull.

CANŌPICUS, a, um. Of Canopus, Plin.

CANŌPTĀE, arum, m. The inhabitants of Canopus, Cic.

CANŌPUS, i, m. (Κάνωπος, Κάνωπος). Canopus or -bus, a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile, Plin.; Tac.

CĀNOR, ōris, m. (cano). A sound, song, melody, tune, Ov.; martius c., a martial melody, sound, or tune, Virg.

CANŌRUS, a, um (canor). Harmonious, melodious, sonorous, musical, profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, a flowing, harmonious speech and voice, Cic. Also, in a bad sense: vox c., a singing or droning voice, Cic.; turba c., a chorus, Ov.; c. æs (i. e. tuba), clear-toned, shrill, Virg.

CANTĀBER, bra, brum. Of or belonging to Cantabria or the Cantabri, Cantabrian, Claud. Subst., Cantabri, orum, m., The Cantabri, Cantabrians, Plin. In the sing., Cantaber, Hor.; Just.

CANTĀBRĪA, æ, f. (Κανταβρία). Cantabria, a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Biscay, Plin.

CANTĀBRICUS, a, um. Cantabrian, i. e. of Cantabria, C. terra, Mel.

CANTĀMEN, inis, n. (canto). A formula in enchantment, an incantation, charm, Prop.

CANTĀTOR, ōris, m. A singer, bard, Gell.; Mart.

CANTĀTRIX, icis, f. Singing; a female singer, Claud.

CANTĒRIUS (canth), ii, m. I. A gelding, Cic.; Sen. An experienced or tried man, Plaut. Prov.: c. in fossa, to be in troubles, Liv.

—II. In Archit.: The wooden frame-work of a roof, Vitr.—III. A rail or stake with cross-pieces to prop up a vine, Col.

CANTĀRĀ, æ, f. An old woman, ap. Ter.

CANTĀRĪS, idis, f. (κανθάρης). I. A genus of beetle, embracing various kinds, Plin.—II. A Spanish fly, usually employed as poison or in medicine, Cic.—III. A corn-worm, a grub, Plin.—IV. A weevil, an insect injurious to rose-trees and vines, Plin.

CANTĀRUS, i, m. (κάνθαρος). I. A large drinking vessel with handles, a can, tankard, mug, Hor.; Virg.—II. Meton. A) A water-pipe, Dig.—B) A kind of sea-fish, Plin.

CANTĒRIUS and its derivatives. See CANTE-RIUS, &c.

CANTĒUS, i, m. (κανθός). I. The fellow or tire of a wheel, Quint.—II. Meton.: A wheel in general, Pers.

CANTICUM, i, m. (cantus). A song, ballad.

CANTILENA.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: omne convivium obscenis can-
ficis strepit, Quint.—B) Esp. in Roman Comedy:
A solo, accompanied with music and dancing, a
manly, nosti c. (in Demurgo Turpili), memi-
nisti Roscium, Cic.—II. Meton.: A faultily
and drawing kind of speech or delivery,
Cic.

CANTILENA, æ, f. (cantillo). I. A song, bal-
lad, Gell.—II. Esp. in a contemptuous sense:
A story often repeated and worn threadbare, an
old song, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt,
Cic. Prov.: canere cantilenam eandem, to be al-
ways harping on the same string, Ter.

CANTIO, ònis, f. (cano). A song, ballad. I.
Gen., Plaut.; Suet.—II. An incantation, a
formula used in enchantment, veneficiis et
cantionibus Titinia, Cic.

CANTIO, 1 v. freq. a. (canto). To sing re-
peatedly or frequently, carminia in epulis esse
cantata, Cic.

CANTIUM, ii, n. Cantium, a promontory, and
the country about it, in Britan, now Kent, Cæs.

CANTIUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (cantio). A little
song, a charming or alluring strain, cantiu-
culis (Sirenum), Cic.

CANTO, 1 v. intus. n. and a. (cano). To
sound, sing, play, blow (a wind instrument),
&c. I. Gen. A) Neut.: adimam c. severis. Hor.;
cantando victus, in a gloe, Virg.; c. tibus, Nep.;
c. ad manum, in the theatre, to accompany a dance
or pantomime with singing or playing, Liv. Of ani-
mals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic.
Prov.: c. surdo, to talk to deaf ears, i. e. to no effect,
Prop.; c. ad surdas aures, the same, Ov.—B) Act.:
To sing of, to celebrate by song, to praise,
glorify, c. carmina non prius audita, Hor.; jam-
pridem istum canto Cæsarem, Cic.; c. Augusti
tropæa, Hor.—II. Esp. A) To pronounce a
magic formula, to call up by charms or
magic, to enchant, bewitch, Cat.; Ov.; Virg.—
B) To point out, indicate, say, Plaut.

CANTOR, òris, m. (cano). A singer, musi-
cian. I. Gen.: omniibus hoc vitium est cantori-
bus, Hor. Poet, bard, Prop.—II. Esp. A)
Contemptuously: One who sings over or re-
cites set forms; an eulogist, extoller, c.
formularum, Cic.—B) In theatrical language:
A player (χορευτής), Cic.; Hor.

CANTRIX, icis, f. A songstress, Plaut.

CANTUS, ùs, m. (cano). I. A) The sound of
music, melody, song, quotidiano cantu vocum,
Cic.; c. avium, Id.; c. galli, the crowing of a cock,
Id.; c. tubarum, Liv.—B) A song, verse, poetry,
per compositos cantus, Tac.—II. Esp. A)
Prophecy, divination, Catull.—B) An in-
cantation, Ov.; Tib.

CANULEIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g.
Canuleius, a tribune of the people, who introduced,
A. U. C. 340, marriages between patricians and plebe-
ians, Liv.; hence, adj., Canuleium plebiscitum, Cic.

CANUS, a, um. I. Gray, hoary, of the color
of ashes, c. capilli, Ov.; c. nix, Hor.; c. fluctus,
foaming, Cic. poet.; Ov. Subst. plur.: cani-
orum, m. (sc. capilli), Gray hair, Cic.; c. falsi,
Ov.—II. Poet. meton.: Old, hoary, c. senectus,
Catull.

CANUSIUS, a, um. Belonging to Canu-
sium, C. fusca, garments made of Canusian wool,
Mart.

CAPHARIS.

CANOSIUM, ii, n. Canusium, a very ancient
town of Apulia, celebrated for its wool, now Canosa,
Hor.

CAPACITAS, ætis, f. (capax). A capability
of holding much, room, capaciousness,
utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse,
Cic.

CAPANEUS (trisyll.), èi, m. (Καπανεύς). Capa-
neus, one of the Seven before Thebes, struck by a
flash of lightning from Jupiter, Prop.

CAPAX, æcis (capio). That can hold much.

I. Prop.: Roomy, capacious, spacious, ex-
tensive, spatiosa et c. domus, Plin. E.; scyphi
capaciores, Hor. With gen.: capable of holding or
containing, cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv.—II.

Fig.: Susceptible, able, capable, compre-
hensive (aures) ita sunt avidæ et capaces, Cic.;
animus c. ad præcepta, Ov. With gen.: animal c.
mentis altæ (i. e. man), Ov.; c. secreti, keeping,
Plin. E.

CAPEDO, inis, f. (capis). A small vessel or
cup, used for pouring out libations, Cic.

CAPEDUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (capedo). A smaller
vessel than the capedo, of the same kind, Cic.

CAPELLA, æ, f. dim. (capra). I. A young
she-goat, a kid, Ov.; Virg.; an architectural or-
nament, Cic.—II. Meton.: A star in the constel-
lation Auriga, Ov.; Plin.

CAPENA, æ, f. Capena, a town of Asturia, in
the neighborhood of which was the temple of Feronia,
Liv.

CAPENAS, ætis. Of or belonging to Capena,
c. fundus, Cic. Subst. plur., Capenates, The
inhabitants of Capena, Liv.

CAPENAS, a, um. Of or belonging to Capena,
C. Porta, a gate at Rome, now S. Sebastiano, Cic.

CAPER, pri, m. I. A he-goat, sacrificed to
Bacchus (because it is injurious to the vine), Ov.;
Virg.—II. Meton.: A smell arising from the
armpits, Catull.

CAPERRO, 1 v. a. and n. (caper). I. Act.: To
wrinkle, App.—II. Nut.: To be wrinkled,
Plaut.

CAPRESSO (capisso), ivi (rarely ii), itum, 3. v.
desid. a. (capio). To snatch or seize eagerly
at any thing, to catch at, take hold of. I. Prop. A)
Gen.: cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus
ipsis capessunt, Cic.; c. arma, Ov.; Virg.—
B) Especially of places: Tu strive after, to
make for, to betake one's self to, to endeavor
to arrive at, medium locum capessentes,
Cic.; c. Italian, Virg.; c. se, to betake ones self,
Plaut.—II. A) Fig.: To seize or lay hold
of eagerly, make use of, avail one's self
of, undertake to carry on, c. rempublicam,
to undertake the administration of the state, Cic.;
c. bellum, Liv.—B) Meton.: To apprehend, c.
corde alqd, Enn. ap. Cic.

CAPETUS, i, m. Capetus (Mythol.), a king of
Alba, Liv.

CAPHAREUS (trisyll.), èi, m. (Καφαρεύς). Ca-
phareus, a promontory on the south coast of Eubœa,
where the Greeks were wrecked on their return from
Troy, unde Capo del Oro, Ov.; Virg.

CAPHAREUS, a, um (four syllables) (Καφήρεος).
Of or belonging to Caphareus, Ov.

CAPHARIS, idis, f. (Καφήρίς), i. q. Caphareus,
Sen.

CAPILLAMENTUM.

CAPILLAMENTUM, i, n. (capillus). I. *Hair*, Plin.; *a wig, peruke*, Suet. — II. *Meton.*: *The fibres or threads of roots*, Plin.

CAPILLARE, is, n. (sc. unguentum). *Pomatum or ointment for the hair*, Mart.

CAPILLAREUS, a, um (capillus). I. *Like hair, of the nature of hair, c. coma arboris*, Plin. — II. *Made of hair*, August.

CAPILLATUS, a, um (capillus), part. I. *Having hair or a fine head of hair, hairy*, adolescens bene c., Cic.; *denoting the olden time, vinum diffusum capillato consule*, Juv.; *conf. BARBA and BARBATUS*. — II. *Of plants: Having thin fibres, radices c.*, Plin.

CAPILLOR, l v. dep. (capillus). *To be hairy*, Plin.

CAPILLULUS, i, m. dim. *Fine hair*, Cora. Gall.

CAPILLUS, i, m. [capillum, i, n., Plaut.] (pilus). I. *The hair of the head [but crinis, hair in general]*, c. compositus et delibutus, Cic.; c. promissus, long, Cæs.; *hair, generally including the beard*, Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. *Of the beard*, Sen.; Suet.; *of the hair of animals*, Catull. — II. A) *Meton.*: *The fibres of a plant*, Plin. — B) *Esp.*: c. Veneris, *maiden-hair*, i. q. herba capillariss, App.

CAPIO, cēpi, captum, 3 [fut. perfect, capso, &c., Plaut.]. *To take, seize, or take up any thing*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: pati ab igne ignem c., si qui velit, Cic.; c. arma, Id.; Cæs.; c. cibum, to take, Sall. — B) *Esp.* 1) *To reach a place, to arrive at, iosulum c. non potuerant*, Cæs.; *aves c. portus*, Id. *Seldom for capessere, to make for any place, to hasten to it, c. moates proximos fugā*, Liv. 2) *To take any one or any thing by force, or in a hostile manner, to take captive, to catch, to take by force of arms, capture, conquer, occupy, make a prisoner, &c., belli nefarios duces captos tenetis*, Cic.; *thus, capti bostes*, Hor.; c. locum, *to occupy, put a garrison into*, Sall.; Nep. 3) *To take for a certain purpose, to elect, choose, capiendi loci causa*, Cic.; c. locum castris, Liv. *Of the ordaining of a priest, Cic.; of a place for religious ceremonies, c. templa ad inaugurandum*, Liv. 4) *With reference to room: To include, comprise, hold, contain, terra feras cepit, volucres aer, Ov.; una domo jam capi non possint*, Cic.; *non capiet tuus venter plus ac meus*, Hor. 5) *To take or receive any thing, or the proceeds of any thing, to take possession or to receive a portion of an inheritance, &c., to make profit, capitille ex suis prædiis sexcenta sestertia*, Cic.; *thus, c. vectigal ex agro*, Liv. — II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To take, lay hold of, seize, ex quo documentum nos c. fortuna voluit*, Cic.; *tempus adeundi ad alqm, Id.; c. conatum, to make an attempt*, Liv. — B) *Esp.* 1) *To seize or take mentally, to embrace with one's mind or mental capacities; hence, to comprehend, understand*, Cic.; *thus, quod mentes eorum c. possent*, Liv. 2) a) *In the passive: To be seized, impeded, checked, debilitated, &c., as to mental or bodily powers, in the liberty of one's will, &c. (thus mostly in the part. perf.)*, Hannibal altero oculo captus, loses, Liv.; *conf. ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit*, Cic.; *membris omnibus captus, deprived of the use of, maimed, Id.; mentes esse captum, to be out of one's mind, Id.; conf.*

CAPITOLINUS.

virgines velut captæ furæ, possessed, Liv.; *captus animi, crack-brained*, Tac.; *quibus illa ætas (adolescens) capi potest, taken by, gained over, seduced, allured, led astray*, Cic. b) *In the active: To take, gain over, mislead, seduce, deceive, &c.; quæ (pictura), si propius stes, to captat magis*, Hor. 3) *To take upon one's self, to engage in any thing, as, an office, an employment, to enter upon, to undertake (capessere, suscipere)*, libido reip. capiundæ, Sall.; *thus, c. consulatum*, Id. 4) *See I, B.* 5) *To take any thing, to receive, accept, as, the proceeds of any thing, to take, as a possession, put one's self into possession, to come to, as property, &c., maximum fructum esse capturos*, Cic.; c. somnum, *to take rest*, Id.; c. nomen ex alq re, Cæs.; *videant consules, ne quid republicis detrimenti capiat, may not take any hurt, not suffer any harm*, Cic. 5) a) *Of dispositions or emotions of the mind: To feel, enjoy, suffer, desiderium, quod capiebatur filio*, Cic.; c. tedium vitæ, Nep. b) *Conversely: desiderium c. alqm, lays hold of, seizes, comes upon any one, &c.; nisi te amor ipse cepit*, Cic.; *ubi senatum metus cepit*, Liv.

CAPIS, idis, f. *A small vessel with one ear for pouring out libations*, Liv.

CAPISTRO, l v. a. (capistrum). I. *To tie or fasten with a halter, to muzzle, c. jumenta*, Col.; Plin. — II. *Meton.*: *To bind, fasten, c. vites*, Col.

CAPISTRUM, i, n. (capio). I. *A halter, a muzzle for animals*, Varr.; Cic.; Virg. — II. *Meton.* A) *A band, tie for fastening vines*, Col. — B) *A cord used about a wine-press*, Cat.

CAPITAL (caput; prop. adj.: *Of or belonging to the head, for capitalis; hence, subst.*), *A capital crime or offence, c. esto, an old form*, Cic.

CAPITALIS, e (caput). I. *Of or belonging to the head, capital*. A) *Gen.*: c. periculum, *danger of life*, Plaut.; c. morbus, *that endangers life, mortal*, Gell. — B) 1) *Esp. in Law, of offences that are punished with death: Capital, reus rerum capitalium*, Cic. *Subst., capitale, A capital offence, c. est, objicere ante acta*, Quint. *In the plur., an old form*, Cic.; Liv.; Suet. 2) *Meton.*: *Highly or entirely destructive, deadly, dangerous, mortal, c. bostis, mortal enemy*, Cic.; c. odium, *mortal hatred*, Id. *Compar.*, Id. — II. *Principal, chief, head, excelling, pre-eminent*, Siculus ille (Philistus) c., acutus, &c., *principal (capital) author*, Cic.; c. ingenium, *principal (capital) genius*, Ov.; c. jocus, *a capital joke*, Treb.

CAPITALITER, adv. *Mortally, to the very death, c. lacessere*, Plin. E.

CAPITATUS, a, um (caput). *Furnished with a head, c. œopa*, Plin.; c. vinea, *that grows chiefly toward the head (opp. brachiata)*, Col.

CAPITINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Capium, in the south of Sicily, C. civitas*, Cic.

CAPITO, onis, m. (caput). I. *A big head, one that has a large head, flocos, frontones, capstones*, Cic. — II. *A big-headed sea fish, a pollard*, Cat. — III. *A kind of big-headed river-fish*, Aus.

CAPITO, onis, m. *Capito, a Roman surname, esp. in the gens Sestia*, Hor., &c.

CAPITOLINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Capitol, Capitoline, c. clivus*, Cic.; c. ludi, Liv.; c. quercus, *a wreath of oak presented to the*

CAPITOLIUM.

victor in the Ludi Capitolini, Juv. *Subst.*, Capitolini, orum, n., *The directors of the Ludi Capitolini, Cic.*

CAPITŪLUM, ii, n. (capitulum, caput). I. *The Capitol, i. e. the splendid temple of Jupiter on the mons Saturnus or Tarpeius, opposite the Arx, built by the Tarquini; afterward, the whole hill with its temple and citadel, now Campidoglio, Liv.; Cic.*

—II. *Meton.*, also of the citadels of other cities, e. g. of Capua and of Beneventum, Suet.

CAPITŪLĀTIM, adv. (capitulum). *By heads, summarily, Nep.; Plin.*

CAPITŪLUM, i, n. dim. (caput). I. *A little head, Plaut. As a term of endearment: O c. lepidissimum, Ter. —II. Meton. A) In Archit. 1) The capital or chapter of a column, Vitruv. 2) The capital of a triglyph, Vitruv. —B) The cross-beam of an engine of war, Vitruv. —C) A larger division of a book, chapter, Ecel.*

CAPŌ, ōnis, and CAPUS, i, m. (κάπων). *A capon, Col.; Mart.*

CAPPADŌCĪA, æ, f. (Καππαδοκία). *Cappadocia, a country of Asia Minor, now Caramania, Cic.*

CAPPADŌCĪUS, a, um. *Cappadocian, Col.; Plin.*

CAPPADŌCUS, a, um. *Cappadocian, Col.; Mart.*

CAPPADŌX, ōcis, m. (Καππάδοξ). *Cappadocian, C. equi, Veg. Subst., Cappadoces, cum, m., The inhabitants of Cappadocia, Plin.; Hor.*

CAPPĀRIS, is, f. and CAPPĀRI, ind. n. (κάππαρις or κάππαρι). *The caper-bush, Plin.; also the fruit itself, capers, Id.*

CAPRA, æ, f. (caper). I. *A kid or she-goat, Cic. —II. Meton. A) A star in the constellation Auriga, Hor. —B) A strong smell under the armpits, Hor.*

CAPRÆ PALUS. *The place at Rome, near the Campus Martius, where Romulus disappeared, Liv.; called also Caprea Palus, Ov.*

CAPRĒA, æ, f. (capra). *A roe, wild she-goat, Virg.; Ov. Prov.: jungere capreas lupis, said of a thing impossible, Hor.*

CAPRĒA, arum, f. *Caprea, an island in the Tuscan Sea, near Campana, the favorite resort of the Emperor Tiberius, now Capri, Plin.; Tac.*

CAPRĒENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to (the island) Caprea, C. secessus, i. e. the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius, on the isle of Capri, Suet.*

CAPRĒOLUS, i, m. dim. (caper). I. *A kind of wild goat, a chamois, roebuck, Virg.; Col. —II. A weeding-hook with two points, Col.*

III. *Capreoli, m., Stays, props, Cæs. —IV. The tendril of a vine, Col.; Plin.*

CAPRICORNUS, i, m. (caper, cornu). *Capricorn, one of the signs of the zodiac, Cic.; Hor.*

CAPRIFICATIŌ, ōnis, f. *A ripening of figs by means of the gall-fly (cynips penses, L.), a kind of insect found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree, Plin.*

CAPRIFICŌ, are, v. a. (caprificus). *To ripen or force figs by means of the bite or sting of the gall-fly, Plin.*

CAPRIFICUS, i, f. (caper, ficus). *A wild fig-tree, a wild fig, Plin.; Hor.*

CAPRIGENUS, a, um (caper, gigno). *Of the goat kind, Macr. Subst., caprigeni, æ, Goats, she-goats, Virg.*

CAPTIVUS.

CAPRILE, is, n. (caper). *A goat-house, Plin.*

CAPRĪMULGUS, i, m. (caper, mulgeo). I. *A milker of goats, i. e. Poet., a peasant, Catull. —II. A bird that was supposed to suck the udders of goats, Plin.*

CAPRĪNUS, a, um (caper). *Of or belonging to goats, c. pellis, a goat's skin, Cic. Prov.: rixari de lana c., about goat's wool, i. e. things of little value, Hor.*

CAPRĪ-PES, pēdis (caper, pes). *Goat-footed, Hor.; Prop.*

CAPSA, æ, f. *A repository, a chest, box, coffer, esp. for books, a book-case, Cic.; Hor.*

CAPSA, w, f. *Capsa, a town of Gatulia, surrounded by vast sandy deserts, Sall.*

CAPSĀRIUS, ii, m. (capsa). *A slave who followed his master's son to school, and carried his books, Suet.*

CAPSELLA, æ, f. dim. (capsa). *A small box, Pet.*

CAPSENSES, ium. *Inhabitants of Capsa, Sall.*

CAPSŪLA, æ, f. (capsa). *A small box, Plin.; Catull.; homo de c., neatly dressed, just like the English "as if taken out of a band-box," of a person over-nice in dress, Sen.*

CAPSUS, i, m. (capsa). I. *A coach-box, Vitruv. —II. A pen or other inclosure for animals, Vell.*

CAPTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. I. *A reaching after, catching at, c. verborum, Cic.; c. testamenti, a hunting after legacies, Plin. —II. Esp.: A feint in fencing, Quint.*

CAPTĀTOR, ōris, m. I. *Prop.: One who snatches at or catches a thing, Prud. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: One who endeavors or strives after a thing, c. auræ popularis, Liv. —B) Esp.: One who hunts after legacies, legacy-hunter, Hor.*

CAPTŌ, ōnis, f. (capio). *A taking in, deceiving, deception. I. Prop. A) Gen.: si in parvula re captiois aliquid vererere, Cic. —B) Esp. in Philos.: A sophism, omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. —II. Meton.: The result of deception, injury, harm, disadvantage, Plaut.*

CAPTŌSE, adv. *Captiously, c. interrogare, Cic.*

CAPTĪŌSUS, a, um (captio). I. *Fallacious, deceitful, O societatem c. et indignam, Cic. —II. Esp. (after captio, I, B.): Captious, sophistical, c. interrogationibus decepti, Cic. Absol.: captiosa, sophisms, c. solvere, Cic.*

CAPTĪŌSŪLA, æ, f. (captio). *Captiousness, sophism, omnes c. pertimescere, Cic.*

CAPTĪVITAS, atis, f. (captivus). I. *Captivity, Sea.; Tac. Of towns or countries: A taking, capture, c. urbium, Tac. —II. Meton.: c. oculorum, blindness, App.*

CAPTĪVUS, a, um (captus, capio). *Caught, captured, taken as booty; usually as a subst., a prisoner, captive, prisoner of war, captivos commutare, reddere, redimere, Cic.; c. corpora, booty consisting of prisoners and cattle (opp. urbs), Liv. Poet. fem., captiva, æ, A female prisoner, Ov.; Hor. Adj.: Of or belonging to prisoners, of the prisoners, c. lacerti, Ov.; c. sanguis, Virg. Of animals: Caught, taken in the chase, c. crocodili, Plin. Of things: Taken in*

war, booty, spoil, &c.; captured, captive, c. navces, Cæsa; Liv.; c. Corinthus, Hor.

CAPTO, *i v. intens. a.* (capio). To endeavor to catch, snatch at eagerly, to attempt to get possession of. I. Prop.: c. flemina a labria fugientia, Hor.; c. pisces, Tib.; c. auram patulis naribus, to snatch at, Virg.; Ov.—II. Fig.: To strive after eagerly, to demand, seek. A) Gen.: c. assensionem alcje, Cic.; c. risus, Id.; c. voluptatem, Id.; variis captaret omnibus, endeavored to find out, investigated, Suet., foll. by relative clause.—B) Esp. 1) To endeavor to entrap by cunning or deceit, to deceive, qui to c. vult, Cic.; c. hostem insidiis, Liv.; c. inter se, to try to deceive one another, Id. 2) To endeavor to catch a legacy, to hunt after a legacy, c. testamenta, Hor.; more frequently absol., Mart.; Plin. E.

CAPTŪRA, æ, f. (capio). I. A catching, a draught, c. uberrima piscium, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Concr.: That which is caught, a draught (of fish, fowl, &c.), Plin.; Suet.—B) Low, mean gain or profit, Sen.; Suet. 2) That which is got by begging, alms, Val. Max.

CAPTUS, a, um, part. of capio.

CAPTUS, ūs, m. (capio). A taking or laying hold of, a seizing. I. Prop.: c. bonorum, Val. Max.; c. trium digitorum, as much as may be seized with three fingers, Plin.—II. Fig.: Power of comprehension, mental capacity, satis prudentes, ut est c. hominum, according to their capacity (consequently of great penetration or prudence), Cic.; ut est c. Germanorum, according to German notions, Cæs.

CAPŪA, æ, f. Capua, the capital of Campania, now the village St. Maria di Capua, Cic.; Hor.

CAPŪLĀRIS, e (capulus). Of or belonging to a coffin, c. homo (senex), near the grave, Plaut.

CAPŪLUS, i, m. (capio). I. A hilt, esp. of a sword, Cic.; Ov.; Virg.—II. Meton. A) The membrum virile, Plaut.—B) A coffin, Lucil. Apr. Non.; ire ad capulum, to go to the grave, Lucr.; capuli decus, one that is fit for the coffin or the grave, i. e. old, worn out, Plaut.; conf. capularis.

CAPŪT, itis [abl. capiti, Catull.]. n. (related to Gr. Κεφάλη, the German Kopf; Sanscr. kapāla, skull). I. A) The head of a man or an animal, cervicibus fractis c. abscedit, Cic.; capite demisso, with one's head bent down, or stooped, with downcast looks, Cæs.; velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, put their heads together, confer, Liv.; capita aut navim, a game in which a coin was tossed up, leaving it for the other party to guess whether it would fall with the side turned up which had the image of a Janus head on it, or that which had a rostrum; the English "head or tail," Macr. Prov.: nec c. nec pedes, neither head nor tail, i. e. neither beginning nor end, Cic.; per c. pedesque, over head and heels, i. e. precipitately, Catull.—B) Meton. 1) Of things: The uppermost part, the top, tip, extreme point, head, capita summa papaveris, the heads of poppies, Liv.; c. jecoris, the extremities of the liver, Cic.; Liv.; c. pontis, the head of a bridge, Planc. ap. Cic. Of rivers; usually, Source, origin, spring, fountain, Hirt.; Liv.; Ov.; sometimes also, the mouth, Cæs.; Hor. Of plants: Root, Cat.; Plin.; a vine-shoot, Cic. 2) Gen.: A man, head, person, liberum c., Cic.; carum c., Virg.; Hor.; in capita, for each person, to a man, Liv. Of an animal, a breast, Virg.; Col.—II. Fig. A) (physical

or civil) Life, pactum pro capite pretium, Cic.; capitis periculum inferre alci, danger or risk of life, Id.; certamen c., of life and death, Id.; civil life, according to Roman ideas, all liberties, privileges, and rights of a citizen and father of a family, Cic.; Liv.—B) The head, as the seat of understanding, the understanding, Hor.—C) The leader, principal, chief, head, caput est omnium Græcorum, Cic.; capita uominis Latini, the leaders, Liv. Of things: jure nigro, quod cœne c. erat, Cic.; c. esse artis, decere, the principal thing, Id.; c. literarum, the principal contents, the sum, the chief or principal point, Id.; c. Epicuri, the first principle, Id.; c. rerum, the head, chief, Id.; a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, from the first to the last section, or paragraph, clause, Id.; contraria inter sese de rep. capita, sections, chapters, Id. Of money: Principal sum, capital stock, Cic.; Liv.; Hor.

CAPYS, yos, m. (Κάπυς). Cappy. 1. The son of Assaracus, father of Anchises, Ov. 2. A companion of Æneas, Virg. 3. The eighth king of Alba, Liv.

CAR, Cāris, m. A Carian, inhabitant of Caria, Cic. Plur., Cares, um, Carians, Plin.; Ov.

CĀRĀBUS, i, m. (κάραβος). A kind of lobster, Plin.

CĀRĀCALLA, æ, and CĀRACALLIS, is, f. (a Gallic word). A Gallic cloak, Spartan.

CĀRĀLIS (Cālāris), is, f. (Κάραλις). Caralis, the capital of Sardinia, now Cagliari, Mel.; Flor.; a secondary form, Carales, um, Liv.

CĀRĀLĪTĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Caralis, Liv. Subst., Cārālītāni, orum, m., The inhabitants of Caralis, Cæs.

CĀRĀSEUS, a, um (carbasus). Of fine linen, c. vela, Cic.; c. sinua, Virg.

CĀRĀSĪNUS, a, um, for carbaseus. Of fine linen, Plin.

CĀRĀSUS, i, f., plur. -SA, orum, n. [m. carbasii, Amm.] (κάρπασος). I. Fine Spanish flax, Plin.; Catull.—II. Meton.: Linen or any thing else made of flax; as, a garment, Virg.; Ov.; a sail, Id.; the books of the Sibyl, that were written on linen, Claud.

CĀRĀTĪNA, æ, f. (καρτάνη). A sort of coarse shoe, Catull.

CARBO, ōnis, m. I. A coal, charcoal, Cic. Poet.: carbones elogiorum, scurrilous verses, Plaut.; conf. carbone notare, to make black, Hor.—II. In Medic.: A bad ulcer or swelling, carbuncle, Ser. Sammon.; conf. carbunculus.

CARBO, ōnis, m. A surname of the gens Papiria, Cic.

CARBŌNĀRIUS, a, um (carbo). Of or belonging to coal, c. negotium, A. Vict. Subst., carbonarius, ii, m., A collier; a burner of charcoal (i. e. that burns wood into coal), Plaut.

CARBŌNŪLUS, i, m. dim. (carbo). I. A small coal, Auct. Her.—II. Meton. A) A kind of earth or sand, like coal, Vitru.—B) A kind of precious stone, a carbuncle, ruby, hyacinth, Plin.—C) A kind of painful swelling, a boil, ulcer, Cels.; Plin.

CARCER, ēris, m. (καρκαρον, perhaps related to ἔρκος, arceo). Originally, a locked-up place, an inclosure; hence, I. A) A prison, lock-up-house, jail, dungeon, ad illius pœnam c. ædificatus esse videtur, Cic.—B) Those that are shut up in a dungeon, prisoners, criminals, in me carcerem effudistis, Cic.—II. Usually in plur. A) The barrier or starting-place in the circus (opposite the calx or meta), qui vix e carceribus exierit,

Cic.; **carceribus missi currus**, Hor. *Poet. in sing.*, Enn. ap. Cic. ; *Ov.*; *Virg.*—**B**) *Fig.*: *The beginning, ad carceres a culce revocari, i. e. to begin life anew, or to begin a new life, Cic.*

CARCERARIUS, a, um (carcer). *Of or belonging to a prison, &c., Plaut.*

CARCHEDONIUS, a, um (Καρχηδόνιος). *Carthaginian, Plin.*

CARCHESIUM, ii, n. (καρχήσιον). *I. A kind of drinking-vessel, narrow in the middle, Ov.*; *Virg.*—**II.** *Meton.*: *The upper part of a mast so shaped, a round-top, mast-head, Luc.*

CARCINŌMA, ātis, n. (καρκίνωμα). *A cancer (pure Lat. cancer), Cels.*; *Plin.*; *also, figuratively, of bad, incorrigible persons, Aug. ap. Suet.*

CARCINOS, i, m. (καρκίνος). *The constellation Cancer, Luc.*

CARDACES, um, m. (Κάρδακες). *A kind of Persian soldiers, Nep.*

CARDAMŌMUM, i, n. (καρδάμμων). *A kind of spice, cardamoms, c. Alpinia (Fam. Scitamineæ), Plin.*

CARDIA, æ, f. *Cardia, a town in the Thracian Chersonese, Plin.*

CARDIACUS, a, um (καρδιακός). *Of or belonging to the stomach, c. morbus, Cels. Subst., cardiacus, i, m., One affected with a disorder of the stomach, Cic.*; *Hor.*

CARDIANUS, i, m. *Of or from the town Cardia, c. Eumenes, Nep.*

CARDINALIS, e (cardo). *Of or belonging to a door-hinge, Vitr.*

CARDINATUS, a, um (cardo). *Mortised, Vitr.*
CARDO, inis, m. [*f. Græc. ap. Prisc.*]. *I. A) A hinge, Plaut.*; *Virg.*—**B**) *Meton.* 1) *In Mechanics, plur.*: *Beams let into one another so as to be turned; sing.*: *The point or tenon of a beam to be mortised or inserted into another, Vitr.* 2) *In Astron.*: *A point, pole, c. cæli, i. e. the north pole, Varr.*; *hence, a line drawn through a place from south to north, Plin.*; *the four cardinal points, quatuor c. mundi, Quint.*; *of the earth, as the centre of the universe, Plin.*; *c. auni, the summer solstice, Id.* *Poet.*: *c. extremus, extreme old age, Luc.*—**II.** *Fig.*: *That round which any thing turns, i. e. the principal matter, chief point, ubi litium c. vertatur, Quint.*; *tanto cardine rerum, in the most decisive moment (in articulo), Virg.*

CARDŪLIS, is, f. (carduus). *A thistle-finch, Plin.*

CARDŪS, i, m. *A thistle, c. candidans (Fam. Synantheræ), Virg.*

CARE, adv. *At a high price, dearly. I. Prop.*: *aves c. venenat, Varr. Compar., Suet. Superl. Sen.*—**II.** *Fig.*: *Dearly, highly, quæ a te propter amorem carius sunt æstimata, Planc. ap. Cic.*

CARECTUM, i, n. (carex). *A place where sedge grows, a bed of sedge, Virg.*

CAREO, ūi, itum [*pres. subj. carint for careant, Plaut.*]. *To be free, empty, deprived of any thing, not to have, or to be without any thing; with abl. Poet. with gen. and acc. I. Gen.*: *planc febrī c., Cic.*; *thus, c. morbis, dolore, malo, Id.*; *c. Romæ, to be distant or remote from, Id.*; *c. morte, to be immortal, Hor.*—**II.** *Esp. A*) *Subjectively*: *To keep one's self from any thing, not to avail one's self of, c. temeto, Cic. ap. Non.*; *especially, to keep at a distance from any place, not to*

go there, c. foro, senatu, publico, Cic.—**B**) 1) *To be deprived of any possession, to want, to miss any thing, not to have, c. consuetudine amicorum, Cic.*; *c. libertate, Hor.*; *sensu et vita c., to be deprived of feeling and life, Cic.* *With gen.*: *tui carendum est, we must be without thee, Ter.*; *c. acc., Plaut.*; *Turp.* 2) *Subjectively*: *To feel the absence of any thing, to miss it, Cic.*

CARES, um. *See CAR.*

CAREUM, i, n. (κάρον). *Caraway (Fam. Umbellifera), Plin.*

CAREX, icis, f. *Sedge, sheep-grass, c. arenaria (Fam. Cyperacæ), Virg.*

CARIA, æ, f. (Καρία). *Caria, a province of Asia Minor, south of Lydia, Plin.*

CARICA, æ (sc. ficus). *A kind of dried fig, ficus c., Cic.*; *Ov.*

CARICUS, a, um. *Of Caria, Carian, Plin.*

CARIES, em, e (the oblique cases are not found). *Rottenness, mouldiness, decay, of wood or timber, Plin.*; *of a bone, Cels.*; *the flat taste of rappid wine, Plin.*; *of old fruit, Mart.*

CARINA, æ, f. *I. The keel of a ship, Cæs.*; *Liv.*—**II.** *Meton. A) Gen.*: *A ship or vessel, Virg.*; *Hor.*—**B**) *Of things of a similar shape, e. g. nut-shells, Plin.*

CARINÆ, arum, f. (carina). *A valley and street of Rome, between the Cælian and Esquilian Hills, with many magnificent edifices, Cic.*; *Hor.*

CARINARIUS, ii, m. (καρπός, κηρός, cerua, wax). *One who dyes in wax-yellow colors, Plaut.*

CARINATUS, a, um (carina). *In the shape of a keel, c. concha acatii, Plin.*

CARIŌSUS, a, um (caries). *I. Rotten, corrupt, decayed, worm-eaten, c. vitis parvæ, Plin.*; *c. os, Cels.*; *c. vina, i. e. mild, of mild flavor, Mart.*—**II.** *Fig.*: *c. senectus, Ov.*

CARIS, idis, f. (καρίς). *A kind of lobster, Ov.*

CARITAS, ātis, f. (carus). *I. Prop. A) Dearness, high price or value of a thing, c. annonæ, Cic.*—**B**) *Esp. for c. annonæ*: *Scarcity of food, dearth, annus in summa caritate fuerit, Cic.*—**II.** *Fig. A) Esteem, value, high estimation, affection, love, c. quæ est inter natos et parentes, Cic.*; *nulla c. in vita tyrannorum, Id.* *With gen. obj.*: *c. patriæ et suorum, Id.*; *c. ipsius soli, Liv.* *With gen. subj.*: *caritatem civium et gloriam concupere, Cic.*—**B**) *Meton. in the plur., cour.*: *Beloved persons, omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic.*

CARMELUS, i, m. (Heb. כַּרְמֶל). *Carmel, a mountain in Phœnicia, now Karmel, Tac.*

CARMEN [*an old form, casmen*], inis, n. *A song, lay, verse. I. Gen.*: *carmina, quæ apud Homerum in procorum epulis canuntur, Cic.*; *feral carmine, Virg.* *Poet.*: *concitare uodas in carmina, to produce rippling sounds, Claud.*—**II.** *Esp. A) A poem, composition in verse, poetry, carminum auctores, Cic.*; *condere c., Id.*; *tragicum, Æolium c., Hor.*; *c. famosum, malum, a catuulvatory poem, libel, Hor.*; *it is seldom used for epic or lyric poems, except with an adjective, or when the sense is understood from the context, Quint.*; *but sometimes it denotes of itself lyric poetry or verse, opp. iambi and elegi, Hor.* *A poetical inscription on monuments, i. e. an inscription in verse, Ov.*; *Virg.*—**B**) *Any formulaary or set form, e. g. of a law (because laws used to be written in verse), jurare*

CARMENTALIA.

coegebatur (milces) *diro quodam carmine, a formula of excretion*, Liv.; Cic.—C) *A prophecy, an oracle*, Ov.; Virg.; Tac.—D) *An incantation*, Ov.; Tac.

CARMENTĀLIA, ĩum, n. I. *The feast of Carmentis, celebrated on the eleventh of January*, Ov.—II. *The feast of the Carmentes, celebrated on the fifteenth of January*, Ov.

CARMENTĀLIS, Of or belonging to Carmentis, C. Flamen, Cic.; C. porta, near the temple of Carmentis, Liv.

CARMENTIS, is, f. (carmen: a prophetess). *Carmentis, the mother of Evander, to whom divine honours were paid*, Ov.

CARNA, æ, f. *A tutelary goddess of door-hinges and children that are yet in the cradle, formerly called Crane*, Ov.

CARNĀRIUM, ĩi, n. (carnarius). I. *An instrument furnished with hooks to hang meat upon*, Col.—II. *A meat-house, store-house, larder*, Plin.

CARNĀRIUS, ĩi, m. (caro). *One who is fond of meat*, Mart.

CARNĒADES, is, m. (Καρνεάδης). *Carneades, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Diogenes and founder of the new Academy*, Cic.

CARNĒADEUS or ĩUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Carneades, C. sententia*, Cic.

CARNI, orum, m. *Carni, a people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia*, Plin.

CARNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Carni, C. Alpes*, Plin.

CARNIFEX, icis, m. (caro, facio). I. *A hangman, executioner*, Cic.; Quint. *A term of reproach: Scoundrel, rascal*, Cic.; Liv. *Poet. adj.: Murderer, killing*, Mart.—II. *Fig.: A murderer, assassin, fortuna gloriae carnifex*, Plin.

CARNIFICĪNA, æ, f. (carnifex). I. *The office of a carnifex or hangman*, Plaut.—II. A) *The place in which criminals were tortured*, Liv.—B) *Meton.: Torture, torment, earoficinam subire, to suffer the torture*, Cic.

CARNIFICO, i v. a. (carnifex). *To butcher, mangle, cut up, c. jacentes*, Liv.

CARNIVORUS, a, um (caro, voro). *That devours meat or flesh, carnivorous*, Plin.

CARNOSUS, a, um (caro). I. *Rich in flesh, fleshy, corpulent*, Plin.—II. *Flesh-colored*, Plin.

CARNUS, untis, f. *Carnus, the principal town of the Carni*, Vell.

CARNŪTES, um, m. (Καρνούται). *Carnutes, a Gallic tribe on both sides of the Liger, whose principal town was Autricum, now Chartres*, Cæs.

CĀRO, ũi, 3 v. a. (κείρω, κείρω). *To card (wool, &c.)*, Plaut.

CĀRO, carnis [num. carnis, L. Andr. sp. Prisc.: abl. carni, Plaut.] (κρέας, Sanscr. kravya, flesh). I. A) *Flesh (animal)*, Cic.; Cæs. *Of fruit*, Plin.; *in trees, the part of the wood which is next the bark*, Id.—B) *Meton. of precious stones: The softer part*, Plin.—II. *Fig., of style: Softness, carnis tamen plus habet Æschines minus lacertorum*, Quint.

CARPĀTHIUS, a, um (Καρπάθος). *Carpāthian, C. mare, the sea between Crete and Rhodes, so called from Carpathus*, Hor.; C. vates, i. e. *Proetis, who dwelt here*, Ov.

CARSEOLANUS.

CARPĀTHUS or -OS, i, f. (Κάρπαθος). *Carpāthus, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Crete and Rhodes, now Scarpanto*, Plin.; Mel.

CARPENTĀRIUS, a, um (carpentum). *Of or belonging to a wagon or chariot, c. fabri-cæ*, Plin.

CARPENTUM, i, n. (akin to carrus). *A carriage or chariot with two wheels, especially used by ladies at festivals*, Liv.

CARPI, orum, m. *Carpi, a people on the Danube, in Dacia*, Eutr.

CARPINEUS, a, um (carpinus). *Made of horn-beam*, Plin.

CARPINUS, i, f. (akin to acer). *Horn beam, the yoke-elm (C. duinensis, Fam. Cupulifera)*, Col.

CARPO, psi, ptum, 3 (related to κάρπω, ἀπάζω). *To pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, to browse, graze*. I. *Prop. A) Gen.: c. flores ab arbore*, Ov.; *alis (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt*, Cic. *Poet.: for to tear off, pluck out, c. setis inter cornua*, Virg.; *c. pensum, i. e. to spin*, Hor.; *c. furtim coronas ex collo, to pull off*, Id.; *c. crinem genaque, to tear to pieces*, Val. Flac.—B) *Esp. 1) To divide into separate parts, separate, c. exercitum in multas parvasque partes*, Liv.; *c. fluvium, to lead into single canals*, Curt. 2) *In Milit.: To weaken, tire out, or harass the enemy by repeated attacks, c. agmen adversariorum*, Cæs.; Liv. 3) *Poet.: c. viam, iter, terram, mare, &c., to go, enter upon, or proceed along a path, way, on land, to navigate a sea, &c.*; Ov.; Virg.; Hor.; *c. prata fugā*, Virg.; *c. supremum iter, i. e. to die*, Hor.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.: To pluck, i. e. to enjoy, ut omnes undique flosculos carpam*, Cic. *Poet.: c. oscula, to pluck from the mouth, as it were, to brieve, take by force, rob of*, Ov.; Prop.; *c. brove ver, to enjoy*, Ov.; *thus, c. diem*, Hor.; *c. vitales auras, i. e. to live*, Virg.—B) *Esp. 1) To divide into pieces, to dismember, cut up, sæpe carpenda membris minoribus oratio est*, Cic. 2) *To diminish or weaken gradually, wear away, consume, destroy, ruin, c. vires*, Liv.; *regina (Dido) caeco carpitur igni*, Virg. 3) *To carp at, calumniate, to slander, non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt*, Cic.; *c. absentem imperatorem*, Liv.; *absentem Novium quum carperet*, Hor.

CARPTIM, adv. (carptus). I. *By parts or portions, with choice, c. perscribere res gestas*, Sall.—II. *On different or various sides, c. aggregi hostem*, Liv.—III. *Of that which does not happen or is not done at once, i. e. not together, singly, in parts, separately, by degrees, seu c. partes, seu universi mallent*, Liv.; *corvi c. vocem resorbent*, Plin.

CARPTOR, ōris, m. (carpo). *A carver (at table)*, Juv.

CARPTŪRA, æ, f. (carpo). *A sucking of flossers (said of bees)*, Verr.

CARPTUS, a, um, part. of carpo.

CARRŪCA, æ, f. *A kind of four-wheeled travelling-carriage*, Plin.; Suet.

CARRUM, i, n. *Another form for carrus*, Anct. B. Hip.

CARRUS, i, m. (Germ. karren: akin to curro, Sanscr. char, to go). *A cart with four wheels, a wagon*, Cæs.; Liv.

CARSEŪLANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Carseoli*, Col. *Subst., Carseolani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Carseoli*, Plin.

CARSEOLI, *drum, m.* *Carseoli*, a town of the *Ægæi* in *Latiun*, now *Carsolet*, Liv.; Ov.

CARTEIA, *æ, f.* *Carteia*. 1. A town of *Hispania Bætica*, now *San Roque*, Mel. 2. A town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Orgaz*, Liv.

CARTEIANUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to Carteia* (in *Hispania Bætica*), Plin.

CARTEIENSIS, *e*, for *Carteianus*, Auct. B. Hisp.

CARTHÆA, *æ, f.* (*Καρθαία*). *Carthæa*, a town of *Cæos*, Plin.

CARTHÆUS, *a, um.* *Of Carthæa*, Ov.

CARTHAGINIENSIS, *e* (*Carthago*). I. *Of or belonging to Carthage*, Liv. Subst.: *A Carthaginian*, Liv.—II. *Of or belonging to New Carthage*, Plin.

CARTHAGO (*Karth.*), *ιοίε* (*Καρχηδόνη*). I. A *Carthage*, a celebrated city in the north of *Africa*, the ruins of which form a part of the modern *Tunis*.—B) Also, *C. nova*, *New Carthage*, a colony of the *Carthaginians*, in *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Cartagena*, Liv.; Plin.—II. In *Mythology*, the daughter of the fourth *Hercules*, Cic.

CARTHÆIUS, *a, um.* *Of Carthæa*, Ov.

CARTILAGINEUS, *a, um* (*cartilago*). *Cartilaginous*, Plin.

CARTILAGINOSUS, *a, um* (*cartilago*). *Full of gristle, cartilaginous*, Cels.

CARTILAGO, *inis, f.* *Gristle, cartilage*, Cels. In *plants*, Plin.

CARUNCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (*caro*). *A small piece of flesh or meat*, Cic.

CARUS, *a, um* (*akin to Sanscr. कार्या*, *Greek χαριες*). 1. *Dear, of high price or value*, c. αοοοοα. *Plaut.*; Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *Worthy, dear, esteemed, loved, carum ipsum verbum est amoris, Cic.*; *frater carissimus atque amatissimus, Id.* Subst., *cari*, *Those that are dear to one*, *Plaut.*

CARVENTANA ARX. *The citadel of the town Corventum, in Latiun*, Liv.

CARYÆ, *arum, f.* (*Καρύαι*). *Caryæ*, a place of *Laconia*, with a temple of *Diana*, *Vitr.* Its inhabitants, *Caryætes, ium, m.*

CARYATIDES (*Caryæ*). *The Young Virgins serving in the temple of Diana, a painting by Praxiteles*, Plin. In *Archit.*: *Female figures used for supporters in buildings, &c., Caryatides, Vitr.*

CARYINUS, *a, um* (*καρύινος*). *Prepared from nuts, c. oleum*, Plin.

CARYON, *i, n.* (*καρύον*). *A kind of walnut*, Plin.

CARYŪTA, *æ*, [*caryōtis, idis, Mart.*], *f.* (*καρυώτης*). *A kind of date*, Plin.

CARYSTÆUS, *a, um.* *Of Carystos*, Ov.

CARYSTIUS, *a, um.* *Of Carystos*, Plin.

CARYSTOS, *i, f.* (*Κάρυστος*). *Carystos*. 1. *A town on the south coast of Eubœa, celebrated for its marble*, Plin. 2. *A town of Liguria*, Liv.

CASA, *æ, f.* (*conf. Arab. kazah; Icel. hus; Teut. hūs*). 1. *A hut, cottage, cabin, &c.*, Cic.; *Cæs.*; *garden-house*, Cic.—II. *A country seat*, *Mart.*

CASCA, *æ, m.* *Casca*, a Roman surname of the gens *Servilia*, Cic.

CASCUS, *a, um.* *Old, very old*, *Enn. ap. Varron.*; *Aus.*

CASĒOLUS, *i, m. dim.* (*cascus*). *A little cheese*, *Virg.*

CASEUS, *i, m.* [*cascum, i, n, Cat.*]. *Cheese, a cheese, Cic.*; *Virg.*

CASIA or **CASSIA**, *æ, f.* (*κασία* or *κασσία*). I. *A kind of aromatic shrub resembling cinnamon* (*Fam. Leguminosæ*), *Virg.*; *Plin.*—II. *An odoriferous shrub, otherwise called cocoroo or thymelæa*, *Virg.*; *Plin.*

CASILINÆTES, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Casilinum*, *Val. Max.*

CASILINENSES, *um, m.* I. *g. Casilinate*, Cic.

CASILINUM, *i, n.* *Casilinum*, a town of *Campania*, now *Nova Capua*, Cic.; *Liv.*

CASILINUS, *a, um.* *Casilinian*, C. *limina*, i. e. *the gates of Casilinum*, *Sil.*

CASINA, *æ, f.* *The name of a comedy of Plautus, so called after the heroine of the piece.*

CASINAS, *atis.* *Of or belonging to Casinum*, C. *ager*, Cic. *Absol.*: in *Casinate*, in the territory of *Casinum*, Plin.

CASIUS MONS (*Κάσιον ὄρος*). I. *A ridge of mountains on the coast of Syria, south of Antioch, now Jebel Okrah.*—II. *A mountain on the coast of Egypt, east of Pelusium, with a temple of Jupiter on its summit. Here, also, was the grave of Pompey*, Plin. *Hence, adj.*, *Casiæ rupes*, *Luc.*; and *Casius Juppiter*, Plin.

CASPERIA, *æ, f.* *Casperia*, a town of the *Sabines*, now *Aspra*, *Virg.*

CASPIUM MARE (*Greek Κάσπιον Πέλαγος*). *The Caspian Sea*, Plin.; *Curt.*

CASPIUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to the Caspian Sea*, C. *sinus*, *Mel.*; C. *mons*, a part of *Mount Taurus*, *Id.*; C. *portæ*, the *defiles or narrow passes of Mount Taurus*, *Plin.*; *Suet.*; C. *via*, the same, *Tac.*

CASSANDER, *dri, m.* (*Κασσανδρος*). *Cassander, son of Antipater, king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great, Just.*

CASSANDRA, *æ, f.* (*Κασσάνδρα*). *Cassandra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba*, *Virg.*

CASSANDRĒA, *æ, f.* *Cassandrea*, a city on the isthmus of the peninsula of *Pellene*, founded by and named after *Cassander*, on the site of the earlier *Potidæa*, *Liv.*

CASSE, *adv.* (*cassus*). *Fainly, to no purpose, c. tempus terere*, *Liv.*

CASSES, *ium* (*sing.* *Ov.*; *Grat.*) *m.* (*akin to cæna*). 1. *A hunter's net, toil*, *Virg.*; a *cobweb*, *Id.*—II. *Fig.*: *A snare, trap, Tibull.*; *Ov.*

CASSIANUS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to a Cassius*, C. *bellum*, i. e. *of the consul L. Cassius*, *Cæs.*

CASSIŌPE, *ēs* (*Cassiŏpæa*, *æ, Maol.*), *f.* (*Κασσιόπη* or *Κασσιόπεια*). *Cassiope, the mother of Andromeda, who was changed into a constellation*, *Ov.*

CASSIS, *idis* [*another form for cassida*, *æ, Virg.*; *Prop.*], *f.* (*an Etruscan word*). I. *A helmet (of metal; galca was made of leather)*, *Cæs.*; *Tac.*; *Ov.*—II. *Meton.*: *War*, sub *casside*, *Plin.*

CASSIS, *is.* *A net*. See *CASSES*.

CASSITERIDES, *um, f.* (*Κασσιτερίδες*). *The Cassiterides or Tin Islands, now the Scilly Islands and western extremity of Cornwall*, *Plin.*

CASSIUS, *a.* *A Roman family name; thus, L. Cassius, a consul beaten and slain in battle by the Helvetians, A.U.C. 647, Cæs.*; C. *Cassius, the assassin of Cæsar, Cic. and elsewhere*; C. *Casa*, *Looginus, a celebrated jurist under the Emperor Tiberius, Dig.*

CASSUS, *a, um* (= *quassus, from quatio*). *Empy, void*. I. *Prop. A*) *c. nux. hollow*, *Hor.*—B) *Καπ.*

CASTALIA.

Poet. with gen. or abl. : deprived or bereft of an object, cochlea c. sanguine, bloodless, poet. ap. Cic. ; corpus c. lunaria, without light, Lucr. ; also, bereft of life, dead, Virg. ; virgo c. dote, without a portion, Plaut. —II. Fig. : Empty, void, vain, frivolous, futile, c. vota, Virg. ; c. labores, vain, fruitless, Plin. Adverb. : in cassum, also written as one word, incassum, vainly, without result, incassum jactare tela, Liv. ; longa c. ciere ioc. fietas, Virg.

CASTALIA, æ, f. (Κασταλία). Castalia, a fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, Virg. ; Hor.

CASTALIS, idis, f. I. q. Castalios ; C. unda, Mart. ; C. sororea, the Muses, Id. ; absol., Castalides, the same, Id.

CASTALIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the fountain Castalia, C. fons, Plin. ; C. umbra, the cavern of the oracle at Delphi, Ov.

CASTANEA, æ, f. (κάστανος). I. A chestnut-tree, Plin. ; Col. —II. A chestnut, Plin. ; Virg.

CASTE, adv. (castus). Purely, spotlessly, honestly, I. Gen. : c. vivere, Cic. —II. Esp. A) Purely, chastely, c. tueri eloquentiam, Cic.

—B) Piously, holily, sacredly, c. tribuere deorum nomini, Cic. ; c. ndire ad deos, Cic.

CASTELLANUS, a, um (castellum). Of or belonging to a castle, c. triumphi, for the capture of a castle or fortress, Cic. Subst., castellani, orum, m., The inhabitants of a castle, soldiers in garrison, Sall.

CASTELLATIM, adv. (castellum). I. Castlewise, castle by castle, c. dissipati, in various strong-holds, Liv. —II. Gen. : By heaps, Plin.

CASTELLUM, i, n. dim. (castrum). I. A) Any fortified place, a fort, fortress, citadel, castle, Cæs. ; Cic. —B) Meton. : A reservoir for water belonging to an aqueduct, Frontin. ; Plin. —II. Fig. : A strong-hold, place of refuge, Cic.

CASTIGATIO, ðnis, f. (castigo). I. Botan. : A pruning, lopping, Plin. —II. Senere treatment, chastisement, reprimand, punishment, Cic. ; Liv

CASTIGATOR, ðris, m. (castigo). A chastiser, reprover, corrector, c. censorque minorum, Hor.

CASTIGATÖRIUS, a, um (castigator). Of or belonging to a chastiser or reprovor, c. solatium, reproving, reproaching, Plin.

CASTIGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of castigo. —II. Adj. A) Scanty, confined, i. e. small in body, c. pectus, Ov. ; c. frous, Stat.

CASTIGO, i v. a. (castum, ago). I. To keep in check, to bridle, tame, confine, restrain. A) Prop. 1) equum freois asperioribus castigandum esse, Liv. 2) Meton. poet. : To confine, with respect to place, insula castigator aquis, Sil. ; c. examed in trutina, i. e. to correct or rectify a sentence or judgment, Pers. —B) Fig. : castigatus animi dolor, Cic. —II. A) To chastise, correct, punish, whether by word or deed, pueros matres et magistris c. solent, Cic. ; c. nimiam lenitatem, Liv. ; c. moras, Virg. —B) Meton. : To correct any thing faulty, to amend, c. carmen, Hor. ; c. vitia sua, Plin.

CASTIMÖNIA, æ, f. (castas). I. Purity, especially chastity, as required for officiating in religious matters, quæ sacra per summam castimoai-

CASUS.

am fiat, Cic. ; decem dieram c., Liv. —II. Gen. : Purity of manners, morality, Cic.

CASTITAS, atis, f. (castus). I. Chastity, chasteness, innocence, mater foit raræ castitatis, Tac. —II. Gen. : Purity of manners, morality, uprightness, Vitruv. ; Gell.

CASTOR, ðris, m. (κάστωρ). A beaver, i. q. fiber, Plin.

CASTOR, ðris, m. (κάστωρ). Castor the son of Tyndareus and Leda, the brother of Helena and Pollux, Hor. ; Ov.

CASTÖREUM, ei, n. (castor). Castor, a liquid substance, of a strong smell, obtained from the beaver, Plin. ; Virg.

CASTRÄ, orum. See CASTRUM.

CASTRATIO, ðnis, f. (castro). A castrating of animals, Col. ; a pruning or lopping of plants, Plin.

CASTRATÖRA, æ, f. (castro). I. A castrating of animals, Pall. —II. A pruning or lopping of plants, Plin.

CASTRENSIS, e (castra). Of or belonging to the camp, c. ratio et militaris, Cic. ; c. corona, presented to him who first entered the enemy's camp, Gell. ; c. verbum, a military expression, Plin.

CASTRO, i v. a. (akin to cædo). To cut off, curtail. I. Prop. A) Gen. : c. caudas catulorum, Col. ; c. alvos apum, to take out the honey, Id. —B) Esp. 1) To castrate, geld, Plin. 2) Of plants : To prune, lop, Plin. —II. Fig. : To lessen, weaken, diminish, c. vires, Plin.

CASTRUM, i, n. (akin to casa, a covered building or enclosure). I. In the sing. : A castle, strong-hold, fortress, for castellum, Nep. ; usually as a proper name : Castrum Tridentinum, a place in Picenum ; Castrum Novum, a Roman colony in Etruria, Liv. —II. In the plur. 1) A camp, encampment, c. æstiva, summer-quarters, Soet. ; c. hiberna, winter-quarters, Liv. ; c. navalia, a station for ships, a naval station, Cæs. ; Liv. ; c. ponere, manire, Cæs. ; c. movere, to break up camp, Cæs. 2) Fig. : A philosophical sect, Epicuri castra, Cic. —B) Meton. 1) (Since the Romans pitched a camp after each day's march ; hence) A day's march, secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, in two days' march, Liv. 2) Military service, magnum in castris usum habuit, Cæs. 3) As proper names : Castra Cornelia, a place between Utica and Carthage ; Castra Haonibalis, a place in Bruttium, &c.

CASTULO, ðnis, f. (Καστολόω). Castulo, a town of the Oretani, on the Bætis, near the confines of Bætica, now Cazlona, Liv.

CASTUS, a, um (akin to Germ. keusch). Morally pure, spotless, uncontaminated, unpoluted. I. A) Gen. : quis hoc adolescente castior ? Cic. ; c. fides, inviolable, Sil. ; c. signa, marks of innocence, Ov. —B) Of style : Free from barbarisms, pure, C. Cæsar sermonis castissimi, Gell. —II. Esp. A) Chaste continent, innocent, virtuous, c. matres, Virg. ; c. Mærova, Hor. Poet. of inanimate objects : c. cubile, Catall. ; c. domus, Hor. —B) Pious, religious, holy, sacred, casti nepotes, Virg. ; c. sacerdotes, Id. ; c. luci, Hor.

CÆSÜLA, æ, f. dim. (casa). A little hut, a small house, Plin. ; Jav.

CÄSUS, ðs, m. (cædo). A falling, falling down, a fall. I. Prop. : c. ovis, Liv. ; cæsus turres deciduat Hor. —II. Fig. A) Of time : Ter-

mination, end, extremæ sub casum hicmis, Virg.
—B) A moral failure; a slip, fall, fault, Cic.—C) 1) That which occurs or comes to pass; an accident, hap, occurrence (usual both in the sing. and plur.), arma contra casus et eventus, Cic.; c. humani, Id.; ad novos c. Aderb., casu, Accidentally, by chance, sive casu sive consilio deorum, Cic. 2) Esp. a) An unfortunate accident, a mishap, civitatis casum dolere, Sall. Euphemistically for death, Cæs.; Suet. b) A fortunate or happy event, a favorable opportunity, c. prælori facinoris, Sall.; c. bene gerendæ rei, Tac.—D) In Gramm.: A case, c. rectus, Cic.; Quint.; c. obliqui, Quirit.

CATABATHMOS, i, m. (καταβαθμός). *Catabathmos*, a mountain and sea-port of Libya, on the frontiers of Egypt, Sall.

CATACECAUMENE, sc. f. (κατακεκαυμένη, burned, parched). *Catacecaumene*, a district of Lydia, where the vine was cultivated with great success, Plin.

CATACECAUMENITES, æ, f. (κατακεκαυμένης, sc. ὄβος). *Wine* from *Catacecaumene*, Plin.

CATAGRAPHUS, a, um (κατάγραφος). *Painted, colored, variegated*, Catull. Subst., catagrapha, orum, n., *Profiles*, Plin.

CATANA, æ, f. *Catana*, a city in Sicily, at the foot of Mount Ætna, now *Catania*, Cic.; Plin.

CATÄONIA, æ, f. (Καταονία). *Catonia*, a district in the southeastern part of Cappadocia, Plin.

CATAPHRACTA, æ, m. (καταφρακτή). *A breast-plate or cuirass*, Tac.

CATAPHRACTUS, a, um (καταφρακτος). *That wears a breast-plate or cuirass*, Liv.; Prop.

CATAPULTA, æ, f. (καταπέλτης). *A catapult, a military engine for discharging arrows, lances, &c.*, Vitruv.; Veg.

CATARRACTA (catarrhacta), æ, f., and CATARRACTES, æ, m. (καταράκτες or καταράκτος). I. *A water-fall, esp. that of the Nile*, Plin.; Sen.

—II. *Milit.*: A porticulis, Liv.; Veg.—

III. *A flood-gate, a sluice in a river*, Plin.

CATASTA, æ, f. (κατάστασις). *A stage, cage, or stall, on or in which slaves were exposed for sale*, Plin.; Suet.

CATE, adv. (catus). *Carefully, prudently, cautiously*, Plaut.; Cic.

CATEIA, æ, f. (a Gallic word). *A kind of javelin or lance*, Virg.

CATELLA, æ, f. dim. (cstula). *A little dog*, Mart.

CATELLA, æ, f. dim. (catena). *A small chain*, Liv.; Hor.

CATELLUS, i, m. dim. (catulus). *A little dog, a whelp*, Cic.

CATELLUS, i, m. dim. (cateon). *A small chain*, Plaut.

CATENA, æ, f. (Sanscr. kit, to bind). I. *A wooden bracket, brace, &c., for holding two beams together*, Cat.; Vitruv.—II. *A chain; used as a fetter, a fetter, shackle, &c.; usually in the plur.*: catenas injicere alui, Cic.; in catenas conicere alqm, Cæs.; Liv. *Meton. poet.*: *A chain, i. e. a series of objects or events connected with each other*, Lucr.; Gell.—B) *Fig.*: *A boundary, constraint, fetter*, Cic.; Quint.

CATENARIUS, n, um (catena). *Of or belonging to a chain, c. canis, a dog fastened by a chain*, Sen.

CATENATIO, ðnis, f. *A binding by chains or other bands; hence, a bracket, brace, clincher*, Vitruv.

CATENATUS, a, um (catena). I. *Furnished or bound with a chain, fettered, in chains*, Hor.; Quint.—II. *Connected, as if by a chain, e. g. of a verse, versus ex pluribus syllabis catenati*, Quint.; c. labores, uninterupted, Mart.

CÄTENO, are, v. a. (catena). *To chain together, to bind with chains*, Col.

CÄTERVA, æ, f. (akin to turba, turma). *Any great number of men in company, a troop, crowd*. I. *Gen.*: cum magna c. veoit, Cic.; vagari magnâ cum c. Id. *Of animals*: c. avium, Virg. *Of things*: c. verborum, Gell.—II. *Esp. A* In Milit.: *A division of an army, troop, battalion, especially of barbarians, but legions of Roman soldiers*, Tac.; Hor.—B) *A company of actors*, Plaut.

CÄTERVARIUS, a, um (caterva). *Of or belonging to a troop, c. pugiles, that fight in crowds or bands*, Suet.

CÄTERVATIM, adv. (caterva). *In crowds, in troops*, Sall.; Liv.

CÄTHEDRA, æ, f. (καθέδρα). I. *A raised seat, a seat with cushions and a back, especially used by women*, Hor.; a sedna chair, Juv.; a professor's chair, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) c. molles, cf. *feminate women*, Juv.

CÄTLINA, æ, m., L. Sergius. *Catiline*, a contemporary of Cicero, notorious as the leader of a conspiracy.

CÄTLINARIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Catiline, Catilinarian, C. seminarium*, Cic.; C. bellum, Quint.

CÄTLILLO, are, v. a. (catillus). *To lick the dishes, feed greedily*, Plaut.

CÄTLILLO, ðnis, m. (one who licks dishes; hence, in general). *A glutton, gourmand*, Lucil.

CÄTLILLUS, i, m. (catinus). I. *A small dish or porringer*, Col.—II. *Meton.*, of things in the shape of a small dish or plate: *The ornament of a scabbard*, Plin.

CÄTILLUS (Cätillus, Hor.; Cätillus, Stat.), i, m. *Cätillus*, brother of Tiburtus, one of the founders of Tibur, Virg.

CÄTINA. See CATANA.

CÄTINUS, i, m. (κάτρανος). *A dish, platter; also, a sauce-pan, pat, Varr.*; Hor.; a crucible, Plin.; a censer, Suet.

CÄTIUS, ii, m. *Cätius*. 1. *An Epicurean philosopher*, Cic. 2. *A fictitious name*, ep. Hor.

CÄTO, ðnis, n. (catus, wise). *Cato*, a cognomen of several celebrated men of the gens Porcia. Thus, 1. M. Porcius Cato, with the cognomen Censorius or Censor, Cic. Brut. 2. M. Porcius Cato, the younger, who killed himself after the battle of Pharsalus, at Utica; whence he was called Uticensis. 3. Valerius Cato, of Gaul, a grammarian and poet in the time of Sulla, Catull.; Suet.

CÄTONIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cato*. C. familia, Cic.

CÄTIL, orum. See CHATTI.

CÄTELINUS, n, um (catulus). *Of or belonging to a little dog, c. caro*, Plaut.

CÄTULLUS, i, m., C. Valerius C. *Cätullus*. 1. *A celebrated Roman poet, born near Verona, 87 B.C.* 2. *A mimographer in the time of Juvenal*, Juv.

CÄTULUS, i, m. dim. (cnaia). 1. *A young dog*, Cic.; Virg.—II. *Meton.*: *The young of other*

animals; as, lions, tigers, wolves, serpents, &c., Ov.; Hor.

CATŪLUS, i, m. A cognomen of the gens Lutatia. CATURIGES, um, m. Caturiges, a Ligurian people, in Gallia Narbonensis, near the Cottian Alps.

CATUS, a, um (a word of Sabine origin for acutus; compare Sanscr. kath, to speak). I. Prop.: That has a clear sound, Enn. ap. Varr. — II. Fig. A) In a good sense: Clear-sighted, acute, wise, Cic. — B) In a bad sense: Cunning, crafty, sly, Plaut.; Hor.

CĀTUS, i, m. (κάττα). A tom-cat, Pall. Hence, Ital. gatto, Fr. chat.

CAUCASIUS, s, um. Of or belonging to Caucasus, Caucasian, C. montes, Mel.; C. volucres, Virg.

CAUCASUS, i, m. (Καύκασος). Caucasus, a chain of high and rough mountains in Asia, between the Pontus Euxinus and Caspian Sea, Plin.; Cic.

CAUCI, orum. See CHAUCI.

CAUDA, æ, f. (akin to cudo, to strike or lash; Sanscr. chud, to sting). A tail, Cic.; Plin. Prov.: caudam jactare, to shake the tail, to fawn upon, to flatter, Pers.; caudam trahere, to wear a fool's-cap (lit., to have a tail stuck on, as by boys in sport), to be laughed at, Hor.; c. leonem facit, the lion is known by his tail, Quint. Hence, Ital. coda, Fr. queue.

CAUDEX (same as cōdex), icis, m. I. The stem or trunk of a tree, a block, Plin.; Virg.; Ov. As a term of reproach: Blockhead, Ter. — II. Meton.: A raft, a boat, Sen.

CAUDICĀRIUS (cod.), a, um (caudex). Of or belonging to the stem of a tree, c. naves, made of the green trunks of trees, Sall. ap. Non.

CAUDINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Caudium, Furculæ C. Liv.; C. proëlium, Cic.

CAUDIUM, ii, n. Caudium, a small town of Samnium, celebrated for the mountainous pass (Furculæ Caudinæ, or Caudine Forks), where the Roman army was shut up by the Samnites and compelled to pass under the yoke, Cic.

CAULÆ, arum, f. (probably from cavile). A hollow, opening, Lucr.: a stall, Virg.

CAULICŪLUS, i, m. (caulis). I. A small stalk or stem of plants, Plin.; Cels. — II. Meton., in Archit.: An ornament of columns, Vitr.

CAULIS (cōl), is, m. (καυλός). A stalk or stem of a plant, Plin.; Col. — B) Esp.: The stalk of a cabbage; and hence, a cabbage, Cic.; Hor.

CAULON, onis. Another form for Caulonia, Ov.; Virg.

CAULŌNIA, æ, f. Caulonia, a town of the Brutii, near the modern Castel Vetere, Liv.

CAUNĒÆ, arum, f. (sc. ficus). Figs from Caunus, Cic.

CAUNUS, i, f. (Καῦνος). Caunus, a city on the coast of Caria, now Kaignes, celebrated for its dried figs, Plin.; Cic.

CAUPO, ois, m. (akin to κάπηλος, κάπη, κάπη). A retailer; a publican, innkeeper, Cic.; Hor.

CAUPŌNA, æ, f. (caupo). I. A hostess, a landlady, App. — II. A tavern, ian, public house, Cic.; Hor.

CAUPŌNIUS, a, um (caupo). Of or relating to a tavern or eating-house, c. puer, a waiter, Plaut.

CAUPŌNOR, ari, v. dep. (caupo). To huckster, Enn. ap. Cic.

CAUPŌNŪLA, æ, f. dim. (caupona). A small inn or tavern, Cic.

CAURUS or CŌRUS, i, m. (Gaelic coirc, a whirlwind, a gust). The northwest wind, Cæs.; Sen.

CAUSA (caussa), æ, f. That through or on account of which any thing happens or is done; a cause, reason, motive, occasion. I. Gen. A) c. ea est, quæ id efficit, cuius est c., Cic.; c. bellorum, Id.; causam rei invenire, Id.; quid causæ est, cur, quod, &c., Id. — B) In abl.: causa, prep. (placed after the noun). On account of, for the sake of, voluptatum adipiscendarum c., Cic.; ut hoc honoris mei c. suscipis, Id.; alienâ potius c. quam suâ, Quint.; exempli c. (see EXEMPLUM). — II. Esp. A) In a pregnant sense, for justa c.: Sufficient or good reason, just cause, cum c. accedere ad accusandum, Cic. — B) A reason (whether true or not) for any unjust actio; an excuse, pretext, subterfuge, tu C. Cæsari causam belli contra patriam inferendi dedisti, Cic.; per causam supplementi equitatisque cogendi, under the pretext, Cæs. — C) 1) In Law, A cause, matter, case, c. capitæ aut famæ, Cic.; causam suscipere, agere, constituere, declamitare, defendere, perorare, obtinere, perdere: causâ cadere, to lose one's suit (see CADO); causam dicere, to plead a cause. 2) Meton., out of a court of justice. a) A party, interest of a party, c. suarum partium, Quint.; c. C. Cæsaris melior, Id. b) An intimate connection or relationship, explicare, quæ mihi sit c. cum Cæsare, Cic. c) In a still more general sense: Circumstance, situation, Regulum erant in meliore c. quam, &c., Cic. d) A business, concern, cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, had charged with the commission, Cic. — D) In Rhét.: The topic of a discourse, Cic.

CAUSĀLIS, e (causa). I. Causal. — II. In Gramm.: c. conjunctiones, which show the reason of what has been premised.

CAUSĀRIUS, a, um (causa, II., E.). I. Sick, rather in disposed, Sen.; Plin. — II. In Milit.: That has been dismissed on account of ill health, invalid, Liv.

CAUSATE, adv. (causa). With reason, Plin.

CAUSIA, æ, f. (καυσία). A high-crowned, felted, Macedonian hat, with a broad brim to shelter from the heat, Plaut.

CAUSEDICUS, i, m. (causa, dico). An advocate, pleader, Cic.

CAUSIFICOR, ari, v. n. (causa, facio). To pretend, to make pretexes or excuses, to allege, Plaut.; App.

CAUSOR (caussor), i v. dep. (causa). I. To carry on a suit at law, or a defence, to defend a cause, to plead, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 2) Fig.: To discuss, dispute, debate, controversy, Lucr. — II. To adduce any thing as a pretext or excuse; to allege, pretend, c. coosensum patrum, Liv.; c. valetudinem, Tac.

CAUSŪLA, æ, f. dim. A petty lawsuit, Lysias parvarum rerum causulas scripsit, Cic.

CAUTE, adv. (cautus). I. Act: Cautiously, prudently, c. dicere, Cic.; cautissime tractare sliquid, Id. — II. Pass.: With security, with bail or warranty, Cic.

CAUTĒRIUM, ii, n. (καυτήριον). I. A branding-iron, an instrument used for branding, Plin. — II. A caustic application, a cautery, Plin.

CAUTES, is, f. (Sanscr. kat, to penetrate, to bore

CAUTIM.

through). *A crag, peaked rock, naves nihil saxa et cautes timebant.* Cæs.; c. duræ, Ov.; Virg.

CAUTIM, adv. (cautus). *Cautiously.* Ter.

CAUTIO, ònis, f. (caveo). *A guarding or taking care of one's self, caution, cautiousness, prudence, providence.* I. Gen.: alter locus cautionis, ne. &c.; c. multas; adhibere cautionem rebus suis, Id.; res habet multas cautiones, requires much caution, Id.; mea c. est, that is my business, i. e. I shall have to look to that.—II. Esp. A) *In Law:* A written document in legal form, by which a security or guaranty is given; a security, bond, warranty, Cic.—B) *A promise by word of mouth; a bail, security,* Cic.

CAUTOR, òris, m. (caveo). I. *One who is on his guard, a wary man,* Plaut.—II. *In Law:* One who is surety or bail, Cic.

CAUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of caveo.—II. Adj. A) 1) *Legally secured, quo mulieri esset res cautior, curavit, that her property might be safer,* Cic.; c. nuni, Hor. 2) *Fig.: Safe, in eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior,* Cic.—B) 1) *Guarding one's self, wary, cautious, provident, c. in periculis,* Cic.; c. in scribendo, Id. *Of inanimate objects:* c. consilium, Cic.; cautissima senectus, Tac. 2) *In a bad sense: Cunning, sly, crafty, c. vulpes,* Hor.

CÆVÆDIUM, ii, n. (also, cavum ædium, Varr.; Vitr.). *The large apartment of a house, open in the centre (see ATRIUM),* Plin. F.

CXVATOR, òris, m. *One who hollows or excavates, c. arborem (aves),* Plin.

CÆVÆA, æ, f. (cavus). *A hollow place, cavity.* I. Gen., Plin.—II. Esp. A) *Any place where animals are kept; an enclosure, cage, bee-hive, &c.,* Hor.; Cic.; Virg.—B) *A fence made of thorns, &c., round young trees,* Col.—C) 1) *The place in the theatre where the spectators sat,* Cic.; Suet. 2) *Melon: A theatre, in general,* Cic.; Plaut.

CÆVÆATUS, a, um (cavea). I. *Surrounded with or shut up in a cage,* Plin.—II. *Arranged in the form of a cavea in the theatre, c. urbes,* Plin.

CÆVÆO, cavi, cautum, 2 (Sanscr. kav, to reverse, to respect), v. n. *To be on one's guard, or on the look-out for one's self or others.* I. Gen.: To be on one's guard, to take care of one's self, to provide for, to beware: ab, de, or with a conjunct., with ut, with acc., hence also in the passive: ille Pompeium nonebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic.; caveret, ne iret, Id.; cave existimes, Id.; tertium est, ut caveamus, to take care that, Id.; caveant iutemperantiam, Id.; c. maculas, Hor. *Passive:* cæværa cavebuntur, Cic.; cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas, Id.—II. Esp. A) *To provide for, or settle by a legal deed, will, or testament; to provide, establish, institute, cautum est in Scipionis legibus, oe, &c., Cic.; testamento c., ut dies natalis gereretur, Id.—B) Mercantile t. t. 1) c. ab alio, To make any one give a security or bail, to secure one's self, Cic. 2) c. (alicui, de aliqua re), To give any one a security, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—C) *In the art of fencing, c. ictus, or more frequently, c. simply, to parry a blow,* Quint.—D) c. alicui, to take care of any one or any thing, to protect any body or any thing against another, Cic.*

CÆVERNA, æ, f. (cavus). *A hollow place in*

CECROPS.

the earth, a cave, cavity, grotto, Cic.; c. navigum, the hold of a ship, Id.; c. arboria, a cleft, Gell.

CÆVERNŪLA, æ, f. dim. (caverna). *A little cavity or hole,* Plin.

CÆVILLA, æ, f. (cavus, prop., vain, empty, or worthless talk; hence), *A cavil, scoff, taunt, jeer; a joke, jest,* Plaut.

CÆVILLATIO, ònis, f. (cavillor). I. *A jeering, scoffing, cavilling,* Cic.; Liv.—II. *Sophistry, c. ineptæ, Quint.; c. infelix verborum,* Id.

CÆVILLATOR, òris, m. (cavillor). I. *A jeerer, caviller, a humorous person,* Cic.—II. *A sophist,* Sen.

CÆVILLOR, 1 v. n. and a. (cavilla). I. *To banter, mock, cavil, jeer, make sport, familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor,* Cic. *Wuh acc.: c. togum ejus prætextam,* Id.—II. *To reason captilously, to quibble,* Liv.

CÆVILLŪLA, æ, f. (cavilla). *A little cavil, quirk,* Plaut.

CÆVO, 1 v. a. (cavus). *To hollow out, excavate. c. naves ex arboribus,* Liv.; c. lintres arborum, Virg. *Poet.: c. parnam gladio, to make a hollow in, i. e. to perforate,* Ov.; c. tegmina, to make round, to bend round, to form, Virg.; luna cavans cornua, i. e. waning, Plin.

CÆVUM, i, n. (cavus). *A hollow, hole, cavity, Liv.; Plin.; c. ædium, for cævædium.*

CÆVUS, a, um (akui to excavate, to hollow out, &c.). I. *Hollow, hollowed, c. ilex,* Hor.; c. concha, Virg.; c. luna, decreasing, Plin.—II. *Fig.: c. menses, that have only thirty days (opp. pleni menses),* Censor.

CÆVUS, i, m. (c. locus). *A hollow, hole,* Col.

CÆYSTRIUS, u, um. *Of or belonging to the Cæystr, C. ales, i. e. a swan, Ov.*

CÆYSTROS or -US, i, m. (Καύστρος). *The Cæystr, a river in Lydia celebrated for its swans, now Kuchuk-Meinder, or Little Mæander, Ov.; Sen. Cæ. An emphatic pronominal suffix, like the Greek ι in οὐροῖ, τοῦτ', &c.: hiccæ, hæccæ, huccæ, &c., this one here, this very same, &c. When the interrogative ne is added, cc is changed into ci: hiccine, hoccine, siccine, &c.*

CÆA (Cæos, Plin.). æ, f. (Κέως). *Cæa, one of the Cyclades, opposite Sunium, the native place of the poet Simonides, now Zia,* Plin.; Ov.

CEBRËN, ònis (Κεβρήν). *Cebren, a river, and according to fable, the god of a river in Troas; the father of Eone and of Hesperia, who is for that reason called Cebrenis, Ov.; Stat.*

CECRŒPIA, æ, f. I. *The citadel of Athens, built by C-crops, Plin.—II. Meton. poet. for Athens,* Cuntl.

CECRŒPIDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Cecrops, e. g. Theseus, Ov. Appellat. for a grandee, Juv. In the plur., Cecropidæ, arum, The Athenians, Ov.*

CECRŒPIS, idis, f. I. *A female descendant of Cecrops; his daughter Aglauros, Ov. In the plur.: The daughters of Pandion, Ov.—II. Meton. Gen. for an Athenian woman, Juv.; and adj., Attic, Ov.*

CECRŒPIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cecrops, C. arx, the citadel built by Cecrops, Ov.—II. Meton. gen.: Of or belonging to Athens or Attica, Athenian, Ov.; Virg.: C. cothurnus, the style of tragedy peculiar to Athens, Hor. CECROPS, òpia, m. (Κέκροψ). *Cecrops, the**

CEDO.

most ancient king of Attica, and the founder of the citadel of Athens, Hyg.; Cic. According to fable, he was half human and half serpent; hence, C. geminus, Ov.

CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 v. n. and a. (akin to χάζω, Sanscr. ehad, to move). I. Neut.: To go, to go or walk about, to move. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: nitidus qua quisque per ora c., Hor. 2) Esp.: To go or move from any place, to go away, to leave, c. ex ingrata civitate, Cic.; c. e vita, to die; for which, e. vitā, Id.; c. loco or ex loco, to leave one's post, Liv.; Tac.; c. foro, to leave the forum, as a merchant, &c., i. e. to become bankrupt, Sen. In Law: c. possessione (alciui), to make over one's property to another person, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) To go on, proceed, turn out, come to an issue, res c. prospere, bene, optime, male, &c., Sall.; Quint.; Tac.; Ov. 2) c. pro aliqua re, To be the value of any thing, to be equal in value, to be the price of, oves binæ pro siogulis in fructu cedent, Cat.; epulæ et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, take the place of, Tac. 3) To pass by, to vanish, disappear, horæ cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic. 4) c. alciui, or cedere simply, To get or go out of any body's way, to yield, to give way, to submit to, to put up with, to bow to, Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic.; c. loco iniquo, non hosti, Liv.; c. alciui virtute, Cæs.; c. alciui inventione, Quot. 5) c. alciui, To come to any one, as property; to fall to any body's lot or share, to be allotted to any body, captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv.; c. alciui in usum, Hor. 6) c. in alqd, To be turned or changed into, to turn out, come to an issue, ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artificii, Plin.—II. Act.: c. alqd alciui, To cede, concede, give up any thing to any body, to make a concession; grant, remit, transfer, make over, permitto, Cic.; Liv.; Just.

CEDO (Sanscr. kath, to speak; Icel. getta, to tell; Goth. quithan, to say, quitha, I say; Eng. quotb), v. def. I say, I pray; used as an imperative: give, bring hither, let, suffer. But cete for cedit is the imperative of cedo, to give, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter.

CEDRINUS, a, um (κέδρινος). Made of cedar-wood, c. trabes, Plin.

CEDRIS, idis, f. (κέδρίς). The fruit or berry of the cedar, Plin.

CEDRUS, i, f. (κέδρος). I. A cedar, cedar-tree, which yields very fine oil, and has a durable and sweet-smelling wood, Plin.—II. Meton. poet.: Oil of cedar, a preservative against insects, carmina cedro linenda, worthy of preservation, Hor.; cedro digns locutus, Pers.

CĒLĒNĒ, arum, f. (Κελαινά). Cēlanā, a city of Phrygia, at the sources of the Mæander and Marsyas, where, according to fable, the contest took place between Marsyas and Apollo, Luc.

CĒLĒNO, ūs, f. Cēlanō. I. A daughter of Atlas, one of the seven Pleiades, Ov. 2. One of the Harpies, Virg. Hence, cēpllat, for a covetous and grasping woman, Juv.

CĒLĀTOR, ōris, m. A concealer, hider, Luc.

CĒLĒBER, bris, bre (akin to calo, κλέος, &c.) That contains a mass or multitude, numerous. I. Gen.: c. gradus, quick, doubled, Att. np. Noo.; c. verba, Ov.—II. A) Esp.: Of places where many persons are moving about: Populous,

CELERTITAS.

much frequented, in foro celeberrimo, Cic.; celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, Id.; c. et clarum oraculum, much visited or resorted to, Id.—B) 1) Meton.: Celebrated by a numerous assembly, solemn, festive, ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos viderit, Cic.; c. ludi, Suet. Hence, 2) Esp.: Distinguished, celebrated, vir c. arte grammatica, Plin.; tribuons plebis c. opibus, gratia, amicitiiis, &c., Vell.; c. quisque ingenio, Tac.

CĒLĒBRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (celebro). I. A numerous concourse or assembly of people, hominum coetus et celebrationes obire, Cic.—II. Meton. A) A solemn act, a solemnity, celebration of a festival, c. ludorum, Cic.—B) Celebratly, equestres staturæ Romanorum celebrationem habent, Plin.

CĒLĒBRĀTUS, a, um, I. Part. of celebrō.—II. Adj.: Usual, customary, frequent, quid porro in Græco sermone tam c. est, Cic.; celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint.—III. Meton. A) Festive, solemn, brilliant, supplicatio celebrator, Cic.; c. dies, Ov.—B) Celebrated, famous, known, Actiæ victoriæ memoria celebrator in posterum, Suet.

CĒLĒBRĪTĀS, ātis, f. (celeber). I. A numerous company or concourse of people, a great number or multitude, in celebratitate iudiciorum, Cic.; in maxima c. vivere, Id.—II. Meton. A) A solemn celebration, a brilliant feast or festival, a solemnity, c. supremi diei, a solemn celebration of a funeral, Cic.—B) Renown, celebrity, fame, c. farinæ, Cic.

CĒLĒBRO, l, v. a. (celeber). I. To frequent or visit a place often or in great numbers, c. domum alcijs, Cic.; c. silvas, Ov.; c. penates, to return home, Tib.—II. Meton. A) To do any thing frequently or in numbers, to take in hand often, to repeat, ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas, Cic.; cognitionem exercitationemque, Id.; celebratum id genus mortis, often resorted to, put in execution, Tac.—B) c. alqd alqa re, To fill any thing with, e. conciones coacervo eantorum, Cic.; c. ripas carmines, Ov.; c. juvenes multo sermone, to speak often or a great deal with them, Tib.—C) To celebrate, c. dies festos, Cic.; Liv.; Ov.; c. nuptias, Liv.—D) 1) To commend, to render famous, to extol, praise, celebrate, &c., c. nomea alcijs scriptis, Cic.; e. alqm non modo in sermonibus sed apud patres, Tac. 2) To speak frequently of any thing, to make known, spread abroad, qua re celebrata, Cic.; quod omnium vocibus maledictisque celebratum est, Id.

CĒLER, ōris, e. Superl., celerissimus, Enn. (κέλης, κέλλω, cello). Swift, quick, hasty. I. Corporeally: c. pennæ, Hor.; celer Mercurius, Id.; c. venti, Id.—II. Mentally and in an abstract sense. A) mens quis nihil est celerius, Cic.; orstione celeri dicere, Id.—B) In a bad sense: Hasty, precipitate, hot, celeriora quam tutoria consilia, Liv.

CĒLĒRES, um (celer). I. The 300 mounted body-guards of Romulus, Liv.—II. The equestrian order, the knights, Plin.

CĒLERĪPES, ōdis (celer, pes). Swift-footed, fleet, Cic.

CĒLĒRĪTĀS, ātis, f. (celer). I. Swiftmess, quickness, c. pedum, Cic.; c. corporum, Id.; c.

peditum, Cæs. — II. *Of spiritual and abstract objects*: c. animorum, Cic.; c. moriendi sensum aufert, Id.

CELERITER, adv. (celer). *Swiftly, quickly, hastily*, librum tibi c. mittam, Cic.

CELERO, 1 v. a. and n. (celer). I. Act.: *To quicken, hasten*, c. fugam in silvas, Virg. — II. *Nent.*: *To hasten*, Lucr.

CELES, ætis, m. (κέλης). *A race-horse*, Plin. CELEUS, ei, m. (Κελεύς). *Celeus, king of Eleusis, the father of Triptolemus, whom Ceres instructed in agriculture*, Ov.; Virg.

CELEUSMA, ætis, n. (κέλευσμα). *The cry or word of exhortation, command given by a leader of a company of rowers*, Mart.

CELLA, æ, f. (Sanscr. cal, to cover over; Lat. celo; Gr. κελύω). *A room, cellar, store-room for fruit, granary; also a dwelling-place or roode for animals*, Cic.; Hor.; c. columbarum, a pigeon-house, Col.; c. anserum, a coop for geese, Id.; a cell in a honey-comb, Virg.; an apartment for slaves, Cic.; a buttery, a pantry, Id.; a small chapel for the images of the gods, a shrine, Cic.; Liv.; a bath-room, Pall.

CELLARIUS, a, um (cella). *Of or belonging to a store-room or buttery*, Plaut.

CELLARIUS, ii, m. *A butler, steward*, Col. CELLULA, æ, f. dim. (cella). *A small room, cell, chamber, apartment*, Col.

CELO, 1 v. a. (Sanscr. cal, to cover over). *To conceal, hide, cover; usually with alqm alqd; seldom de alqa re: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic.; de armis, de ferro, de insidiis c. te noluit, Id.; res celatur alci, is concealed from any one, Nep.; c. vultus manibus, Ov.; c. aurum, Hor.; c. alqm (without alqd), to conceal from any one, Cic.*

CELOX, œcis, f. (sc. navis) (akin to celer, κέλης). *A fast-sailing yacht or ship*, Liv.; a piratical ship, a corsair, Id. Adj.: *Quick, fast, rapid*, Plaut.

CELSITUDO, inis, f. (celsus). *High or noble carriage, loftiness, c. corporis, size*, Vell.

CELSUS, a, um (akin to κάλλω, cello, ex-cello, collis). *High, lofty, erect. I. Corporeal: deus homines celsos constituit, Cic.; c. vertex montis, Cic. poet.; c. Apenninus, Hor. — II. Mentally. A) In a good sense: Beyond the vulgar, great, noble, elevated, sublime, celsus at erectus qualem sapientem esse volumus, Cic.; quo generosior celsiorque est, Quint; high in rank, elevated. great, in hanc celsissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. — B) Haughty, proud, celsi in prolium vadunt, Liv.; c. Ramnes, Hor.*

CELSUS, i, m. *Celsus, a celebrated physician under Augustus and Tiberius*.

CELTÆ, arum, m. (Κελταί). *The Celts, the great European tribe; with the Romans, in a more limited sense, the inhabitants of Gaul*, Cæs.; Plin.

CELTIBERI, orum, m. (Κελτισβηρες). *The Celtiberi, a warlike race, dwelling chiefly in the central part of Spain, who derived their origin from the Celts and the Iberi; hence, Celtiberi, Cic.; Cæs. Sing., Celtiber, æri, c., One of the Celtiberi, Catull. Adj.: Celtiber, æra, Ærum, Of or belonging to the Celtiberi, Mart.*

CELTIBERIA, æ, f. (Κελτισβηρία). *Celtiberia, the country of the Celtiberi*, Cic.; Cæs.

CENCHRÆÆ, arum, f. (Κενχραει). *Cenchreae,*

the eastern harbor of Corinth, on the Sinus Saronicus, Mel.; Ov.

CENOMANI, orum, m. (Κενομανοί). *Cenomani, a Celtic tribe of Gallia Cisalpina*, Plin.; Cæs.

CENSEO, aui, sum (rarely situm) (Sanscr. c. ana, to approve, to decide). I. A) *To rate, assess; said of the censor who taxed the Roman citizens according to an estimate of their property: censores populi pecunias censento, Cic.; quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, Id.; capite censi, the lowest or poorest class of the citizens, that were only entered in the lists according to their number, i. e. rated by the head, Gell. — B) Meton. Of the person who rates his property for the sake of being entered in the censor's list: To state one's property, to make a statement or return respecting one's property, Cic.; in the latter sense it is also used as a deponent verb, censor, Id. — II. Fig. A) 1) To appraise, esteem, rate, value, make account of, in quo censandum nil nisi dantis, amor, Ov. 2) Esp.: censi alqa re, To be esteemed or highly respected on account of any thing, Sen.; Suet. — B) Meton. 1) Gen.: To judge of any thing, to take anything to be, to consider, to think or esteem any thing right, serviceable, &c., nunc, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum censo, Cic. 2) Politically. a) Said of individual senators, To be of opinion, Cic. Of the Senate collectively: To ordain, resolve, decree, captivos reddendos non censuit, Cic.; senatus censuit, uti, quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, Æduos defenderet, Cæs.*

CENSIO, œnis, f. (censio). I. *A rating, assessing*, Plaut. — II. *Meton. A) Correction, punishment (on the part of the censor), Fest. Hence, comici: c. bubula, i. e. a censuring with ox-hide thongs, viz. a lash or whip, Plaut. — B) Opinion, judgment*, Symm.

CENSITUS, a, um. See CENSEO.

CENSOR, œris, m. (censio). I. *A censor, i. e. a magistrate at Rome who took an estimate of the property of the citizens, and likewise watched over their morals, Cic. — II. Meton.: A severe judge of morals, a censorer, Cic.; Hor.*

CENSORINUS, i, m. *Censorinus. I. A cognomen in the gens Marcia. 2. A grammarian of the third century.*

CENSORIUS, a, um (censor). I. *Of or belonging to a censor, censorial, c. tabula, the list of the censor, Cic.; thus, c. severitas, Id.; c. homo, that has been censor; thus, Cato Censorius, Quint. — II. Meton.: Severe, censorious, c. gravitas, Cic.*

CENSURA, æ, f. (censor). I. *The office of censor, censorship, Cic.; Liv. — II. Judgment or opinion on a thing, criticism, examination, c. virorum, Vell.; c. vini, Plin.*

CENSUS, a, um. Part. of censeo.

CENSUS, ūs, m. (censio). I. *The act of the censor in taking an account of the property, &c., of the citizens; the census, census habere, Cic.; for which, c. agere, Liv. — II. Meton. A) The list or register of the censor, non irrepsisse in census, Cic. — B) Property, possessions, riches, homo ægens, sine censu, Cic.; c. exiguus, Hor.*

CENTAUREUM or -ION, i, n. (κερ αυρειον or κενταυριον). *The herb centauray*, Plin.; Virg.

CENTAUREUS, a, um. *Of a centaur*, Hor.

CENTAURUS.

CENTAURUS, i, m. (Κένταυρος). I. A centaur, a fabled being, half man and half horse, Ov.; Virg.; Hor. —II. A constellation in the southern hemisphere, Cic. —III. The name of a ship (sc. navis), f. C. magoa, Virg.

CENTENARIUS, a, um (centeni). Consisting of a hundred, pondera, Plin.; c. fistula, of a hundred tubes, Front.; c. basilica, a hundred feet long, Caput.

CENTENI, æ, a, num. distrib. (centum). A hundred every time, by hundreds, cepit ille ex suis præditi sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic.

CENTESIMA, æ. See **CENTESIMUS**.

CENTESIMUS, a, um, num. ord. (centum). I. The hundredth, c. lux ab interitu Cludii, Cic. Subst., centesima, w, f. (sc. pare). The hundredth part, paid as a tax, Tac.; as interest, i. e. one per cent. a month, Cic. —II. (for centuplex) Hundred-fold, Plin.

CENTICEPS, cipitis (centum, caput). That has a hundred heads, c. belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor.

CENTIES, odv. (centum). A hundred times, c. dictum, Ter.

CENTIFOLIA (centum, folium). Having a hundred leaves, c. ross, centifolia, Plin.

CENTIMANUS, s, um (centum, manus). Having a hundred hands, Hor.

CENTIPLEX. See **CENTUPLEX**.

CENTO, ònis, m. (κέντρον). I. An old rag, any thing made up of rags, or patched; as, a patched garment, coat, &c., Cæs.; a quilt of patchwork, Cato; a piece of coarse cloth to protect soldiers from missile weapons, Cæs. Prov.: centone sarcire alci, to fill one's head with idle stories, Plaut. —II. A composition made up of scraps from various authors, a cento, Anson.

CENTRONES, um, m. (Κέντρονες). The Centrones, a Gallic tribe dwelling among the Graian Alps, and whose territory answered to the modern Tarantaise, Cæs.

CENTRUM, i, n. (κέντρον). The middle of a circle, the centre, Plin. Meton. 1) The inner part of wood, of a precious stone, &c.; the pith, grain, as of wood, &c., Plin.

CENTUM, ind. num. (ἐκατόν, Sanscr. chata, Gokh. bunda, old H. G. hunt). I. A hundred, c. dies penes accusatorum cum fuissent, Cic.; c. et decem, Cæs. —II. Meton. poet. for a great number: Many, very many, c. puer artium, Hor. Hence, Fr. cent.

CENTUM CELLÆ, arum, f. A sea-port of Etruria, now Civita Vecchia, Plin.

CENTUMGEMINUS, s, um. Hundred-fold, Virg.

CENTUMVIRALIS, e (centumviri). Of or belonging to the centumviri, or hundred judges, e. iudicium, Cic.; c. causa, Id.

CENTUMVIRI, orum, n. A college consisting of a hundred judges, who took cognizance of private causes relating to property; their number was properly 105, Cic.; Quint.; Suet.

CENTUNCULUS, i, m. dim. (cento). A covering or garment made of rags or patches, a horse cloth, a small mattress, Liv.

CENTUPLEX, icis (centum, plico). Hundred-fold, Plaut.

CENTUPLICATUS, s, um (centuplex). A hund-

CERASTES.

red-fold, centuplicato venire, to be sold a hundred-fold dearer, Plin.

CENTURIA, æ, f. (centum). I. In Milit.: A division of soldiers (originally 100, in later times 60 men), a century, a company, c. tres equitum, Liv.; in legione sunt c. sexaginta, Cinc. np. Gell. —II. A squadron of a hundred horse, Liv. —

III. A century or division of the Roman people, Liv.

CENTURIATIM, adv. (centurias). By centuries, c. producti milites idem jurant, Cæs.; tributim et c. descriptis ordinibus, Cic.

CENTURIATUS, ñs, m. I. A division into centuries, Liv. —II. The office of a centurion, Cic.

CENTURIO, l v a. (centuria). To divide into centuries. In Milit.: juventutem centuriaverat armaveratque ad tales casus, Liv.: centuriati pedites, Id. Of the people in the comitia: comitia centuriata, in which the people voted by centuries, Cic.; c. lex, i. e. passed in the comitia centuriata.

CENTURIO, ònis, m. (centuria). In Milit.: A chief over a hundred, a centurion, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.

CENTURIONATUS, ùs, m. (centurio). The election of centurions, Tac.

CEOS, for Cea, Plin.

CEPA. See **CÆPA**.

CĒPHĀLLĒNĪA, w (Κεφαλληνία). Cephalonia, the largest island in the Ionian Sea, now Cephalonia, Plin.

CĒPHĀLUS, i, m. (Κέφαλος). Cephalus, a grandson of Æolus, the husband of Procris, Ov.

CĒPHĒIS, idis, f. A female descendant of Cepheus, i. e. Andromeda, Ov.

CĒPHEIUS, s, um. Of or belonging to Cepheus, C. virgo, i. e. Andromeda, Ov. Poet. for Ethiopian, Id.

CĒPHEUS (dissyll), ei, m. (Κηφέως). Cepheus, a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, father-in-law of Perseus, placed with them among the stars, Cic.; Ov.

CĒPHEUS (trisyll), a, um. Of or belonging to Cepheus; also for Ethiopian, Prop.

CĒPHĒIUS (os) or **CĒPHĒISSUS**, i, m. (Κηφισός or Κηφισσός). Cephissus. 1. A river in Phocis and Bœotia, Ov.; as god of the river, the father of Narcissus, Ov. 2. A river to the west of Athens, Ov.

CĒRA, w, f. (κηρός). I. Wax, Cic. Or.; Plin. —II. Meton. A) A tablet covered with wax for writing, Cic.; Hor.; in codicis extrema c., on the last page or leaf, Id.; prima c., Hor.; in ima c., at the bottom of the page, Suet. —B) A wax seal, Cic.; Ov. —C) A wax bust of an ancestor, Sall.; Ov. In the plur.: cæræ, the busts of ancestors, placed in the atrium. —III. A substance of the nature of wax used for painting the skia, Plaut.; pitch or tar, used in ship-building, Ov. Hence, Fr. eire, cierge.

CĒRĀMICUS, i, m. (Κεραμικός). The Ceramicus, the name of two places within and without Athens; the latter contained the tombs and statues of warriors fallen in battle and buried at the public expense, Cic.; Plin.

CĒRĀMICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ceramicus, C. sinus, the Gulf of Ceramicus, Plin.

CĒRĀRIUM, ii, n. (cera). A tax on wax, i. e. on seals, which were made of wax, Cic.

CĒRĀSTES, w, or is, m. (κεράστεις, horned). I. The horned serpent, Plin.; Luc. —II. A

CERASUM.

kind of horned insect or worm that destroys trees, Plin.

CERĀSUM, i, n. A cherry, Cels.; Plin.

CERĀSUS, i, f. (κέραος). A cherry-tree (brought by Lucillus from Cerasus, a town of Pontus, into Italy), Col. Hence, Fr. cerise.

CERĀSUS, untis, f. (Κερασούς). Cerasus, a town of Pontus (whence the cherry was brought into Europe; see CERASUS), now Kleresoun, Plin.

CERĀTUM, i, n. (κηρωτόν). An unguent or pomatum made of wax; a wax-plaster, Cels.; Plin.

CERĀTŪRA, æ, f. (cern). A waxing, a besmearing with wax, Col.

CERĀTUS, a, um. See CERO.

CERĀUNIĀ, orum, n., for Ceraunii, Cæs.

CERĀUNIĪ, orum (sc. montes). The Ceraunii, a ridge of mountains extending from the frontier of Illyricum, along the coast of Epirus, now Monti della Chimara, Plin.

CERBERŪS, i, m. (Κέρβερος). Cerberus, the three-headed dog of the infernal regions, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.

CERCŪRUS, i, m. (κέρκυρος). I. A kind of light sailing-vessel having a long poop, a cutter, Liv. —II. A sea-fish, Plin.

CERDO, ōnis, m (κέρδων, κέρδος). A low mechanic, an artisan, journeyman, Juv.; c. sutor, a cobbler, Mart.

CERĒLLIS, e. Of or belonging to Ceres, C. nemus, sacred to Ceres, Ov.; C. papaver, Virg.; C. dona, corn, bread, Ov.; C. arma, utensils for baking bread, Virg.

CERĒBELLUM, i, n. (cerebrum). A small brain, Cels.; Plin. Hence, Ital. cervello, Fr. cervelle, cerveau.

CERĒBRŌSUS, a, um (cerebrum). Deranged in the brain, crazy, headstrong, hot-headed, Plaut.; Hor.

CERĒBRUM, i, n. (Sanskrit. ciras, the head). I. The brain, Cic.; Virg. —II. Meton. A) Understanding, sense, wisdom, Hor.; Suet. —B) Anger, Hor. —C) The pith of plants, Plin.

CERĒS, ōris, f. (ἔρα, the earth; Latin terra). CERES. I. The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpina, and the goddess of agriculture, Cic.; Hor. —II. Meton. poet.: Corn, food, fruit of the earth, Virg.; Ov.

CERĒUS, a, um (cera). I. Of wax, waxen, c. effigies, Hor.; c. imago, Id.; c. castra, wax cells, i. e. a honey-comb, Virg. —II. Meton. A) Of the color of wax, c. brachia, Hor.; c. pruna, Virg. —B) As soft as wax, i. e. easy to be moulded or moulded, c. ceruus in vitium flecti, Hor.

CERĒUS, i, m. (cera). A wax taper, wax candle, Cic.; Sen.

CERĒVISĪA, æ. See CERVISIA.

CERĒFICO, avi, l (cera, facio; prop., to make wax; hence of the purple-fish), To produce slime, Plin.

CERINTHA, æ, and -E, ōs, f. (κηρίνη). Honeywort, a sort of honey-suckle, much liked by bees, Virg.; Plin.

CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3 (akin to κρίνω, to separate). I. Prop.: c. alqd per cribrum, to pass through a sieve, Cat.; c. furium cribro, Plin. —II. Meton. A) To distinguish any thing clearly with the eyes, i. e. to perceive, see, discern, nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus,

CERTE.

Cic.; omnia sic aperiam, ut ea c. oculis videamini, Id. —B) 1) To discern mentally, to perceive, look through any thing, comprehend, distinguish, quicquid animo cernimus, id omne dicitur a sensibus, Cic.; vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Id. 2) Esp. a) To decide or determine any thing doubtful or a quarrel (used instead of the more usual discernere), quocumque senatus creverit populusque jussit, Cic.; quid de Armenia cernerent, Tac.; priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv.; also, to decide by combat, to fight; thus, c. ferro, Virg.; c. pro patria, pro liberis, &c., Sall. b) To decide for, to resolve upon, to determine, to mibi amicam esse crevi, Plaut. Esp.: To determine to enter upon an inheritance, c. hereditatem, Cic.; Liv.

CERNŪLO, are, v. a. (cernuo). To throw with one's face on the ground, non evertit fortuna sed c. et alidit, Sen.

CERNŪO, v. a. and n. (cernuus). To throw or tumble down head foremost, upset, overturn, Varr. sp. Non.; Prud.

CERNŪS, a, um (cerno). I. With the face turned toward the ground, hanging down the head, Virg. —II. Sbst., cernuus, i, m., A rope-dancer, tumbler, Lucil. sp. Non.

CERO, v. a. (cēra). To cover or overlay with wax, cerata tabella, Cic.; ceratæ pennæ, secured with wax, Hor.

CERŌMA, ātis, n. (κέρωμα). I. An ointment made of wax and oil, with which wrestlers were anointed, Plin.; Mart. —II. Meton. A) The place in which wrestlers anointed themselves, Sen.; Plin. —B) A wrestling, combat, Mart.

CERŌMATĪCUS, a, um (κηρωματικός). Anointed with ceroma, Juv.

CERŌSUS, a, um (cera). Full of wax, c. mel, Plin.

CERREUS, a, um (cerrus). Of or belonging to the holm-oak, c. glans, Plin.

CERRUS, i, f. A kind of oak, a holm-oak, Plin.

CERTĀMEN, inis, n. (certo). A strife, struggle, contest. I. Gen.: In the public games, either hostilely or otherwise, with arms or words, gladiatorium c.; and, c. luctandi, Quint.; c. quinquennale, musicum, gymnicon, equestre, Suet.; c. quadrigarum, Id.; c. honoris et dignitatis, capitis et famæ, Cic.; Sall. Poet.: certamina ponere, to establish (ἀγωνα πορθεῖναι), Virg.; certamina divitiarum, a struggle for riches, Hor. —II. Esp. Milit.: Combat, fight, action, engagement, fit prolium acri certamine, Hirt.; in ipso certamine pugna, Liv.; vario certamine pugnatum est, Cæs.

CERTĀTIM, adv. (certo). With emulation, emulously, earnestly, Cic.; Liv.

CERTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (certo). Any contest, strife, struggle, combat, fight, relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato, sed virtuti cum voluptate c., Cic.; inter amicos fit honesta c., Id.

CERTE, adv. (certus). I. Certainly, surely, assuredly, in truth, indeed, fuit c. id æquum, Cic.; addit ea quæ c. vera sunt, Id.; ex literis c. scire potuistis, to know for certain, Id. In affirming any thing that has been said before: Indeed, to be sure, venerat, ut opinor, hæc res in judicium, Certe, Cic. In making a reply: est miserum (mors), quoniam malum. Certe, to be sure, as-

CERTO.

surely.—II. In a restrictive sense: But certainly, surely, at least, yet, however, at all events, ut homines mortem vel optare incipient, vel c. timere desistant, Cic.; res fortasse verae, c. graves, Id.

CERTO, *adv.* (certus). With certainty, surely, safely, certainly, &c., nihil ita expectare, quasi c. futurum, Cic.; quod te moleste ferre c. scio, I know for certain or to a certainty, Id.

CERTO, *l. v. intens.* (cerno). I. To contest, strive together, vie, struggle, to wage a strife, fight, contend (whether with weapons or by way of argument, &c.), utrum utilius Fabricio armis cum boste c. an venenis, Cic.; Hannibal, qui tot annos de imperio cum populo Romano certavit, Id.; c. inter se jure, to contend at law, to go to law, Id.; c. cum usuris fructibus praediorum, to endeavor to pay a high interest out of the produce of the lands, Id.—II. Meton. gen., with inf.: To endeavor, strive, aequales certat superare legendo, Ov.; c. Phœbum superare canendo, Virg.; c. tollere alqm tergeminis honoribus, Hor.

CERTUM, *i, n.* Certainty. See CERTUS, II., b. CERTUS, *a, um* (cerno). I. A) Determined, decided, settled, resolved; classically used in the neuter only, certum est (alcul): certum est omnia dicere, Cic.; c. est, non dare signum, Liv.—B) Relating to a person: Determined, resolved (to do, &c., any thing), Æneas jam certus eundi, Virg.; certus descendi, Tac. Poet. with inf.: c. mori, Virg.; c. sequi, Val. Flac.—II. Gen. A) 1) a) Of any thing that has been settled, or about which there is no doubt: Fixed, determined, certain, sure, to be depended upon, true, &c., consilium totius Galliae in diem c. indicare, a fixed day, Cæs.; omnium ætatum c. est terminus, Id.; c. limites, Hor.; amicus c., certain, to be relied upon, Enn. sp. Cic.; c. homines, safe people, that may be depended upon, Cic.; adversus bostem nec spe nec animo certiore, firmer, Liv.; certus promisit Apollo, the unwarring, Hor.; certius fit illud Catonis, becomes still clearer or more evident, Cic. In the neut. absol.: Something certain, a certainty, si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv.; neque tamen id ipsum certum habeo, know for certain, Cic. 2) Of persons: Sure, certain of any thing, certiore facere alqm (de alqa re, alqis rei, with acc. with inf., or with a relative clause), to inform any body, to send word, intelligence, or information, to apprise any body of any thing, to let any body know, Cæsarem de his rebus certiore faciant, Cæs.; certiore me sui consilii fecit, Cic.; Cæsarem c. faciunt, sese, &c., Cæs.; per exploratores Cæsar c. factus, Id.—B) Meton. (It is also used instead of quidam, of an object whose existence is undoubted, but which is not accurately defined): habet certos sui studiosos, certain imitators, Cic.; hunc certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, certain duties, Id.

CERŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (cera). A small piece of wax, c. miniata, a kind of pencil for marking out incorrect passages in a book, Cic.; for which, c. miniatula, Id.

CERUSSA, *æ, f.* White-lead, Plin.; Plaut.

CERUSSATUS, *a, um* (cerussa). Painted with white-lead, c. buccæ, Cic.

CERVA, *æ, f.* (cervus). I. A doe, kind, Plin.; Ov.—II. Poet. gen.: A deer, hart, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.

CETARIUM.

CERVARIUS, *a, um* (cervus). Of or belonging to deer, c. lupus, a lynx, Plin.; c. venenum, a plant with which arrows were poisoned, Plin.

CERVICALIS, *âlis, n.* (cervix). A pillow, bolster, Suet.; Juv.

CERVICĪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (cervix). I. A small, short neck, Cic.; Quint.—II. The neck of a hydraulic machine, Vitruv.

CERVINUS, *a, um* (cervus). Of or belonging to a stag, c. cornu, an antler, Plin.; c. vellers, Ov.; c. senectus, extreme old age, Plin.

CERVISIA or CEREVISIA, *æ, f.* (a Gallic word; compare Cymric cwrw). Beer, ale, Plin.

CERVIX, *icis, f.* (Sanscr. grovâ, neck, from gir, voice, gri, to cry). I. A) The hinder part of the neck; also the neck, simply; with Cicero in the plur. only, gladius impedit illius beati cervicibus, Cic.; frangere c., to break any body's neck, Id. In the sing., Liv.; Quint.; Ov., and elsewhere.—B) Fig.: qui suis cervicibus tanta munera atque rempuli sustinet, upon their shoulders, Cic.; dare c. alcul rei, to submit to, to put up with, Id.—II. Meton. of things: The neck of a bottle, machine, &c., Mart.; Vitruv.; c. Peloponnesi, i. e. the isthmus of Corinth, Plin.

CERVUS, *i, m.* (Greek κέρας, Latin cornu). I. A stag, Plin.; Cic.—II. Meton. in the plur.: The branches of a stag's horn, antlers. A) In Milit.: Stakes or palisades in the form of stag's horns, chevauz de frise, Cæs.; Liv. Hence, Ital. cerbio, Fr. cerf.

CESPES, *is.* See CÆSPES.

CESSATIO, *ônis, f.* (cesso). I. A state of leisure or rest, idleness, inactivity, Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat, Cic.—II. Meton.: A lying fallow (of a field), Col.

CESSATOR, *ôris, m.* (cesso). A loiterer, an idler, Cic.

CESSIO, *ônis, f.* (cedo). In Law: A yielding, giving up, transfer, Cic.

CESSO, *l. v. intens.* (cedo). To loiter, tarry, delay; to cease from action, give way. I. Prop.: si tæbellari non cessarint, Cic.; cessantes concitare ad arma, Hor.; c. mori, Id.—II. Meton. A) a) To be idle, to loiter about, to do nothing, to have or take a holiday, c. et ludere et inagi, Hor.; c. per hibernum tempus, Liv. b) Of inanimate objects: To cease, to rest, not to be practiced, cur cessant flammis tibie? Hor.; aræ sine ture relictae c., remain unvisited, Ov.; terra c., lies uncultivated or fallow, Virg.; Plin.; cessantem honorem dedit, a vacant office, Suet. 2) Poet.: c. alcul rei, to be at leisure for any thing, i. e. to apply one's self to, cultivate; just as vacare alcul rei: c. amori, Prop.—B) 1) Not to be present, to be absent or wanting, voluntas c., Hor. 2) Esp. in Law: Not to appear before a court, Suet.—C) Fig.: To err, to blunder, qui multum cessat, &c., Hor.

CESTRUM or -ON, *i, n.* (κέστρον). A graving-tool, burin, Plin.

CESTUS or -OS, *i, m.* (κεστός: prop. embroidered; hence, subst.) I. A girdle, belt, strap, Cat.—II. Esp. The girdle of Venus, Mart.

CESTUS. A boxer's glove, a gauntlet. See CÆSTUS.

CETARIA, *æ, f.* (cete). A fish-pond of salt water, near the sea-side, Plin.

CETARIUM, *û, n.* See CETARIA, Hor.

CETARIUS.

CETARIUS, ii, m (cete). *A fishmonger*, Ter. sp. Cic.; Col.

CETE, òn, n. pl. (κῆτη). *Any large sea-fish, whales, dolphins*, Virg.

CETERA, adv. (ceterus). *As to the rest, regarding the rest, else*, Bocchus præter nomen c. ignarus populi Romani, Sall.; virum c. egregium, Liv.; c. lætus, Hor.; c. Grsius, Virg. See CETERUS.

CETERŌQUI or -QUIN, adv. (ceterus, qui). *In other respects, otherwise*, Cic.

CETERUM, adv. *In other respects, as to what remains, however*, fœdera alia aliis legibus, c. eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. *After a negation it stands for Although, yet, but*, Liv.; Tac.

CETERUS, a, um (the nom. sing. occurs nowhere; the sing. in general is very rare, especially in Cicero) (ἕτερος). *The other, remainder, rest, that is left*. I. Plur.: c. sophistas lupos videmus a Socrate, Cic. *In the neut. obsol.*: et cetera, seldom cetera, *And so on*, ut illud Scipionis, Agas asellum et cetera, Cic.; ea esse dico, quæ cerni possunt, ut fuodum, ædes, parietem, cetera, Id. — II. Sing.: vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem, Cic.; ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Cæs.

CÆTHEGUS, i, m. *Cethegus, a Roman family name of the gens Corcolia*.

CÆTRA (cætra), æ, f. (probably a Spanish word). *A short leathern target or buckler, used by the Spaniards and Moors*, Liv.; Virg.

CÆTRATUS, a, um (cætris). *Furnished with the ætra, light-armed, c. cohorts*, Cæs. Subst., cætrati, *Targeteers*, Cæs.; Liv.

CETTE. *Contraction for ceditæ, from cædo*. CETUS, i, m., also CETOS, n., and plur. CETE (κῆτος). I. *A large sea-fish, a whale, dolphin, shark, &c.*, Plin. — II. *The name of a constellation*, Vitr.

CEU, adv. (from ce-re, as neu and seu, from neve and ive). I. *As, as it were, like as*, pars vertere terga, c. quondam petiere rates, Virg.; intus c. stella lucet, Plin.; c. quum, as, as when (in comparisons), Virg.; Sen. — II. *For c. si, As if, just as if, in a manner as if*, per sperta volans, c. liber habenis, æquurs, Virg.

CÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the island Ceos*. Ceon, C. Simonides, Cic.

CÆVA, æ, f. (Icel. ku, kyr, cow). *A kind of small cow*, Col.

CÆVO, ère, v. n. I. *To wag the tail*, Mart. — II. *Meton.*: *To flatter, fawn*, Pers.

CÆYX, ycis, m. (Κῆϋξ). I. *Ceyx, king of Trachys, husband of Halcyone*. He and his wife were changed into kingfishers, Ov. — II. Plur., cœcyces, um, m., *Kingfishers (the females are called halcyones)*, Plin.

CHABRIAS, æ, m. (Χαβρίας). *Chabrios, an Athenian general, whose life has been written by Nepos*.

CHÆRŌNĒA, æ, f. (Χαίρωνεια). *Charonca, a town of Bœotia, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks; the birth-place of Plutarch; now the village of Capurna*, Plin.; Liv.

CHALCEDON, or, more correctly, CALCĒDON, onis, f. (Καλχιδών). *Calchedon, a town of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium*, Plin.; Luc.

CHALCIDICUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Chalcis*, Ch. Euripus, Cic.; Ch. versus, by the

CHARTARIUS.

poet Euphorion of Chalcis, Virg. — II. *Poet. meton.*: *Cumean (because Cuma was a colony of Chalcis)*, Ch. arx, i. e. Cuma, Virg.

CHALCIS, idis, f. (Χαλκίς). *Chalcis*. I. *The capital of Eubœa, opposite Aulis, now Egrippo or Negroponte*, Plin. 2. *A town of Syria*, Plin.

CHALDÆI, òrum (Χαλδαίοι). *The Chaldeans, the ruling race in the Babylonian monarchy, celebrated for their skill in astronomy and astrology*, Cic. — II. *Meton.*, Chaldæus, i, m., *A soothsayer, astrologer*, Cat.

CHALDÆICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Chaldeans, Chaldean*, Ch. genus prædicendi, Cic.

CHALYBEIUS, a, um (χάλυψ). *Of steel*, Ov.

CHALYBES, um, m. (Χάλυβες). *The Chalybes, a people of Pontus, noted for skill in manufacturing steel*, Plin.; Virg.

CHALYBS, ybis, m. I. *Steel*, Plin.; Virg. — II. *Meton.*: *Steel wares, e. g. a bit*, Luc.; *an arrow-head, Id.*; *an iron cage or prison*, Val. Flac.

CHAMÆLEON, ònis and ontia (χαμαιλέον). I. *Masc.*: *A chameleon*, Plin. — II. *Masc. and fem.*: *A plant, carline-thistle, sow-thistle*, Plin.

CHAMÆMELON, i, n. (χαμαιμήλον). *The herb chamomile*, Plin.

CHAMAVI, òrum, m. *The Chamavi, a Germanic tribe, originally between the right bank of the Rhine and the River Lippe, afterward between the Weser and the Elbe*, Tac.

CHÆON, ònis, m. *Chæon, the brother of Helenus, ancestor of the Chæones*, Virg.

CHÆONES, um, m. (Χαῶνες). *Chæones, a people in the northwest of Epirus*, Plin.

CHÆONIA, æ, f. *The country of the Chæones*, Cic.; Virg.

CHÆONIS, idis, f. *Of or belonging to the Chæones*, Ch. arbos, i. e. an oak-tree, Ov.

CHÆONIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Chæones; poet., of or belonging to Epirus*, Ch. sinus, Ov.; Ch. glans, Virg.; Ch. victus, *food consisting of acorns*, Claud.; Ch. pater, i. e. Jupiter, *from his oracle at Dodona*, Virg.; Ch. columbæ at Dodona, Id.

CHAOS (abl. Chæo, gen. Chæi, Serv.) n. (Χάος). I. *A vast void, a bottomless abyss, Ov.*; personified, Virg. — II. *Meton.*: *The shapeless primordial mass of the universe*, Chaos, Ov.

CHARACTER, èris, m. (χαρακτήρ). A) *A mark engraven or burned into any thing*, Col. — B) *Fig.*: *A character or style of writing or speaking*, Cic.

CHÆRITES, um, f. (Χάριτες). *The Graces (pure Latin Gratia); there are usually three; Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia*, Ov.; Plin.

CHÆRON, onis, m. (Χάρων). *Charon, son of Erebus, and ferryman of the Lower World*, Cic.; Virg.

CHÆRONDAS, æ, m. (Χαρωνδας). *Charondas, a celebrated legislator of Catania*, Cic.

CHARTA, æ, f. (ὁ χάρτης). I. *Paper, made of the Egyptian papyrus*, Plin.; Cic.; c. dentata, *polished, glazed*, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) *The papyrus*, Plin. — B) *A writing, letter, treatise, poem, &c.*, Cic. — C) *A thin leaf, plate, sheet, c. plumbea*, Surt. Hence, Fr. carte, charte.

CHARTARIUS, a, um (charta). *Of or belonging to paper, paper, c. officinæ*, Plin. Subst., chartarium, ii, n, *Archives, a library*, Hierou.

CHARTULA.

CHARTŪLA, æ, f. dim. A small leaf or sheet of paper, Cic.

CHĀRYBDIS, is, f. (Χάρυβδης). Charybdis. I. A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite Scylla, Cic.; Ov. — II. Meton.: Any thing dangerous, Hor.

CHASMA, ātis, n. (χάσμα). A gaping of the earth, a chasm, Sen.

CHIATTI (Catti), orum, m. (Χάττοι). The Chatti or Catti, one of the most important nations of Germany, dwelling in the modern Hesse and adjacent countries, Tac.

CHAUCI, ōrum, m. The Chauci, a powerful nation of Germany, between the Amisia (Ems) and Albis (Elbe). They were divided by the Visurgis (Weser) into Majores and Minores, Tac.

CHELŪDRUS, i, m. (χέλιδρος). A kind of amphibious serpent, armed with a skin like the shell of a tortoise, Virg.

CHELŪS (acc. chelyn, voc. chely), f. (χέλυσ). I. A tortoise, Petr. — II. Meton.: A lyre (pure Lat. testudo), Ov.; Stat.

CHERAGRA, æ. See CHIRAGRA.

CHERRŌNESUS (Cherson.), i, f. (Χερρόνησος or Χερσόνησος, peninsula). By way of eminence, The Thracian Peninsula on the Hellespont, The Chersonese, Plin.

CHERSONESUS. See CHERONESUS.

CHERUSCI, orum, m. Cherusci, in a strict sense, the Germanic tribe to the south of the Hartz Mountains; but frequently, the great Germanic confederation on both sides of the rivers Weser and Lippe, Tac.

CHĪLO, ōnis, m. (Χίλων or Χείλων). Chilo, one of the seven wise men of Greece, native of Lacedæmon, Plin.

CHIMÆRA, æ, f. (Χίμαιρα, a she-goat). Chimæra. I. A fire-breathing monster in Lycia, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hind part that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat. It was killed by Bellerophon, Hor.; Virg. — II. A volcano or burning mountain of Lycia, Plin. — III. The name of one of the ships of Æneas, Virg.

CHIMÆRIFĒRA, æ, f. Lycia, producing the Chimæra, Ov.

CHIOS, ii, f. (Χίος). Chios, an island of the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, celebrated for its marble and wine, now Scio, Cic.; Hor.

CHIRAGRA (chēr.), æ, f. (χειράγρα). The gout in the hand, Hor.

CHIRIDŌTUS, a, um (χειριδωτός). Furnished with sleeves, ch. tunica, Gell.

CHIRŪGRAPHUM, i, n. (χειρογράφον). I. One's own handwriting (pure Lat. manus): quo me teste convincas? an chirographo? Cic.; neque utar meo ch. neque signo, Id. — II. Meton. A) Any thing written with one's own hand, Cic.; Suet. — B) A note of hand, bond under one's own hand, bill, Suet.

CHIRON, ōnis, m. (Χείρων). Chiron, a centaur, the son of Saturn and Philyra, renowned for medical skill and prophetic powers, Ov.; Virg.

CHIRŌNŌMĪA, æ, f. (χειρονομία). The art of gesticulation or using the hands properly in acting, speaking, &c., Quint.

CHIRŌNŌMŌS, i, c., and CHIRŌNŌMŌN, ontis (also in the Greek form, untis), m. (χειρονόμος or χειρονομών). He that makes motions with his hands, or gesticulates, Juv.

CIBARIA.

CHIRURGIA, æ, f. (χειρουργία). Surgery, Cels. CHIRURGUS, i, m. (χειρουργός). A surgeon, Cels.

CHIUS, a, um (Χίος). Of or belonging to the Island Chios, Ch. terra, Plin.; Chium (sc. vinum), wine grown in Chios, Hor.

CHLĀMŪDĀTUS, a, um (chlamys). Wearing a military-cloak or travelling-cloak, Cic. CHLĀMYS, ūdis, f. (χλαμύς). A Grecian military-cloak, a travelling-cloak, Cic.; Ov.

CHŌASPES, is, m. (Χοάσπης). Choaspes, a river of Susiana, celebrated for the clearness of its waters, of which alone the kings of Persia drank, now Karn-Su, Plin.

CHĒRILUS, i, m. (Χοίριλος). Chærilus, a bad poet in the suite of Alexander the Great, Hor.; Curt.

CHŌLĒRA, æ, f. (χολέρα). I. Gall, bile, Lampr. — II. Meton.: Jaundice, Cels.

CHŌLĒRICUS, i, m. (χοληρικός). Afflicted with the jaundice, Cels.

CHŌLIAMBUS, i, m. (χολιάμβος). Literally, a limping iambus, i. e. a verse the last foot of which, instead of an iambus, has u spondeæ, Diom. Also called scanzon (σκάζων).

CHORDA, æ, f. (χορδή). I. An intestine, gut, Petr. — II. Meton.: The string of a musical instrument, a chord, Cic.; Hor. — III. A cord or rope, Plaut.

CHŌRĒA, æ, f. (χορεία). I. A dance in a circle to the sound of music, Virg.; Ov. — II. Meton. A) The circular motion of the stars, Varr. sp. Non.

CHŌRĒUS, i, m. (χορείος) (sc. pes). A metrical foot, afterward called trochæus, —, Cic.

CHŌRIAMBUS, i, m. (χοριαμβος). A choriambus, a metrical foot composed of a choreus and iambus, — — —, Diom.

CHŌRUS, i, n. (χορός). I. A dance in a circle, Hor.; Virg. — II. Meton. concr. A) A chorus, a number of persons singing or dancing, a group of singers or dancers (esp. on the stage), Cic.; Hor. Poet.: A host of stars, the heavenly host or bodies, Hor. — B) Gen.: A host, band, group, Catilina stipulatus choro juventutis, Cic.; ch. scriptorum, vatium, puellarum, Hor.

CHĒREMES, ētis, or is. The name of an old man in several comedies of Terence.

CHRĪA, æ, f. (χρησία). In Rhet.: A sentence proposed as a theme for rhetorical exercise, Quint.

CHRISTIĀNUS, a, um (χριστιανός). Christian, relating to Christianity, Eutr. Subst., A Christian, Tac.; Suet.

CHRŌNICUS, a, um (χρονικός). Of or belonging to time, c. libri, chronicles, Gell. Subst., chronica, orum, n., Chronicles, Plin.

CHRŪSĒIS, idis, f. (Χρυσῆς). Daughter of Chryses, Chryseïs. Her proper name was Aëtyonm, Ov.

CHRŪSES, æ, m. (Χρῦσης). Chryses, priest of Apollo, of Chryse in Mysia, father of Astynome or Chryseus, Ov.

CHRŪSIPPUS, i, m. (Χρῦσιππος). Chrysippus, a Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, the disciple of Cleanthes and Zeno, Cic.; Pers.

CHRŪSPRASUS, i, m. (χρυσόπρασος). Chryseoprase, a precious stone of a light-green color, Plin.

CIBĀRIA, orum (in the sing., Sen.), n. I. Means of nourishment, food, board, fare,

fodder, provision, victuals (for men or animals), Cic.; Cæs.; Hor.—II. Esp.: A quantity of corn allowed for use to the provincial officers, an allowance, ration, Cic.

CIBARIUM, ii, n. I. Means of nourishment, usually cibaria, orum, Sen.—II. The coarse or second flour that remains after the fine or first quality, Plin.

CIBARIUS, a, um (cibus). *Of or belonging to food.* I. Prop.: c. res, a matter relating to food, Plaut.; c. uva, fit for eating, Plin.; c. leges, against the luxury of the table, Cst. ap. Macr.—II. Meton. A) Common, ordinary, c. pavis, common or household bread, Cic.; c. oleum, Col.

CIBATUS, ūs, m. (cibo). *Food, victuals, Plin.; Gell.*

CIBO, i v. a. (cibus). *To feed animals, Liv. epit.; Suet.*

CIBORIUM, ii, n. (κιβόριον). *A drinking-cup, so called from its resemblance to the pod of the Egyptian bean, Hor.*

CIBUS, i, m. (akin to capio and κάπτω, I swallow). *Anything which is eaten by men or animals; Food, victuals, provisions, aliment, fodder.* I. A) Prop.: quibus cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum, Gall.; c. sumere; c. capere, Ter.—B) Meton., of plants: Nutrimēt, nourishment, cibus arborum imber, Plin.; c. diffunditur per truncos ac ramos, Lucr.—II. Fig.: Nourishment, food, humanitatis cibus, Cic.; c. furoris, Ov.

CIBYRA, æ, f. (Κίβυρα). *Cibyra, a town of Phrygia Major on the frontiers of Caria, celebrated for its manufactures, and the seat of a Roman court of justice, Cic.*

CIBYRATICUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Cibyra, c. forum, Cic.; c. negotia, Hor.*

CICADA, æ, f. I. An insect that sits on trees and makes a shrill noise with its wing-cases, *A cicada, Plin.; Virg.—II. Meton. poet.: Summer, Juv. Hence, Ital. cicala, French cigale.*

CICATRĪCŌSUS, a, um (cicatrix). I. Full of or covered with scars, c. facies, Quint.—II. Fig., of a corrected or polished writing, c. opera, Quint.

CICATRĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (cicatrix). *A small scar, Cels.*

CICATRĪX, icis, f. (akin to cædo). *The scar of a wound.* I. A) Prop., Cic.; Ov.; c. adversa, a wound received in front; c. ducere, Liv.—B) Meton. 1) Of plants: The mark of an incision, Virg.; Plin. 2) The seam of a mended shoe, Juv.—II. Fig.: A healed wound, a scar, reipublicæ cicatrix, Cic.; ne vulneribus mederetur, sed cicatricibus, already covered with scars.

CICCUS, i, m. (κίκκος, the soft skin surrounding each of the pips of a pomegranate, hence). *A trifle, bagatelle, ciccum non interdiū, I would not give a fig, Plaut.*

CICER, ōris, n. *Chick-pea, a kind of pulse, vetch, c. arietinum, Hor.; Plin.*

CICERCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (civera). *A kind of small cicera, a little vetch, Col.*

CICERO, ōnis, m. (Κικέρων). 1 M. Tullius Cicero, the chief of Roman orators, born at Arpinum on the 3d of January, B.C. 106, assassinated by some mercenaries of Antonius, B.C. 43. 2 Q. Tullius Cicero, his brother, the author of the writing de Petitione Consulatus.

CICĒRŌNIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cicero, Ciceronian, C. simplicitas, Plin.; C. aquæ, at the villa of Cicero at Puteoli, Id.*

CICĒRŌRIUM [cicērōreum, Hor.], n. (κικέρωρον, κικέρωρα). *Succory, c. intybus, endive, Plin.*

CICI, ind. n. (κικί). *The palm Christi, or castor-oil plant, an Egyptian shrub, otherwise called croton, Plin.*

CICINDĒLA, æ, f. (candela). *A glow-worm, Plin.*

CICINUS, a, um (cici). *Of the castor-oil plant, oleum c., the oil of the cici (tree), castor-oil, Plin.*

CICŌNES, um (Κίκωνες). *Cicones, a Thracian people, on the Hebrus, Virg.; Plin.*

CICŌNIA, æ, f. (akin to cycasus). I. *A stork, Plin.; Cic.—II. Meton.: A derisory conformation of the fingers, imitating the form of a stork's bill, Pers.*

CICUR, ūris. I. *Tame, tamed, domestic, cicurum bestiarum (genera), Cic.—II. Fig.: Mild, gentle, Varr.; c. consilium, prudent, Pac.*

CICŪTA, æ, f. I. *Hemlock, c. virosa, Plin.; Hor.—II. Meton. A) A poison extracted from this plant, Pers.—B) A pipe made of its stalk, Virg.*

CICŪTA, æ, m. *Cicuta, the name of a certain usurer, Hor.*

CIDĀRIS, is, f., and **CIDAR**, ris, n. (a Persian word). *A royal tiara or turban, Curt.*

CICĒO, civi, citum. 2 [another form, cico, cire, Luer.; Mart.] v. a. *To put in motion, to move, stir, shake, &c. I Prop. A) Gen.: natura omnia ciet motibus et mutationibus suis, Cic.; Nereus ciet æquora, disturbs, agitates, Virg.; puppes sinistrorsum citæ, driven, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) In Law: c. herctum, to make an inheritance movable, i. e. to divide or distribute it, Cic. 2) To arouse, excite, call out, challenge, call to assistance, c. ad arma, Liv.; c. viros ære, Virg.; c. nocturnos manes, to move, stir; hence, to invoke, Virg.; c. non homines tantum sed fœdera et deos, to call to assistance, Liv. 3) To call upon, to name, to call over (names), nomen utrumque ciet, Ov.; c. singulos nomine, Tac.; c. patrem, to give the name of one's father, to pronounce's birth, Liv. 4) To call forth, to produce, c. lacrimas, Virg. b) In Medic.: c. alvum, to move, promote the action of, Plin.—II. Fig.: To move, stir, excite, cause, induce, ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus cieri, brought forth, produced, Cic.; c. tinnitus, Virg.; c. bellum, proelium, pugnam, Liv.; Tac.*

CILICES, um, m. (Κίλικες). *Cilicians, Cic.*

CILICIA, æ, f. (Κιλικία). *Cilicia, a country in the south of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria, nov Ejalet Itshil, Plin.; Cic.*

CILICIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician, C. provincia, Cic.*

CILICIUM, ii, n. (κίλικιον). *A coarse cloth made of the hair of Cilician goats, worn by soldiers and sailors, Cic.; Liv.*

CILICIUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Cilicia, Cilician, C. mare, Plin.*

CILISSA, æ, f. *Cilician, C. terra, Cilicia, Ov.; C. spica, i. e. saffron, Id.; Prop.*

CILĒUM, ii, n. (related to κυλάς, κύλα). I. *The eyelid, Plin.—II. The eyelash, Plin.*

CILIX, icis (Κίλιξ). *Cilician, C. crocua, Lucr.*

CILLA (Cylla), æ, f. (Κύλλα). *Cylla, a town of Æolis, where Apollo was worshipped, Ov.*

CILNIUS, a (Etrusc. Cfelne or Cfenle). *The*

CIMBER.

name of a celebrated Etrusca gens, from which Mæcenas was descended, Liv.

CIMBER, *uri, m.* A Roman cognomen: L. Tilius Cimber, one of the assassins of Cæsar, Cic.

CIMBER, *a, um.* See CIMBRI.

CIMBRI, *orum, n.* Cimbri, a north German tribe, inhabiting Julland, Schleswig, and Holstein; they were defeated by Marius on their invasion of Italy, Cæs.; Tac. In the sing. adj.: Cimbrian, C. triumpho, Ov.

CIMBRICUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the Cimbri, C. scutum, Cic.

CINEX, *icis, m. (rarely f.).* A bug, bed-bug, Plin.; Catull. As a term of reproach: c. Pantilius, Hor.

CIMINIUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Ciminus, C. lacus, Col.; C. silva, Liv.

CIMINUS, *i, m.* Ciminus, a lake and mountain of Etruria, now Viterbo, Virg.

CIMMERII, *orum, m. (Κιμμέριοι).* Cimmerii. I. A) A people of the modern Tartary, near the Bosphorus Cimmerius, with the capital Cimmerium, Plin. —B) In the sing. adj.: Cimmerian, C. Bosphorus, Plin.; Ov. —II. A fabulous people between Baia and Cumæ, who were said to live in caves, Cic. —

III. *Poet.*, for the infernal regions, Tibull.

CIMOLUS, *i, f. (Κίμωλος).* Cimolus, one of the Cyclades near Crete, now Cimoli, Ov.; Plin.

CIMON, *ōnis, m. (Κίμων).* Cimon. 1. The father of Miltiades, Nep. 2. The son of Miltiades, a celebrated Athenian general, whose exploits have been written by C. Nepos.

CINÆDICUS, *a, um (cinædus).* Lewd, unchaste, Plaut.

CINÆDUS, *i, m. (κίναϊδος).* I. A person guilty of unnatural lewdness, Plaut.; Catull. *Adj.*: Unchaste, Catull.; barefaced, impudent, Mart. —II. *Meton.*: A effeminate dancer, Plaut.

CINCINNATUS, *u, um (cincinnus).* Having curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair, Cic.; Plaut.

CINCINNATUS, *i, m.* Cincinnatus, a cognomen of the dictator L. Quinctius, Cic.; Liv.

CINCINNUS, *i, m. (related to κίκιννος).* I. Curled hair, a lock, curl, Cic. —II. *Fig. in the plur.*: Too elaborate oratorical ornament, in orators aut in poetæ cincinnis, Cic.

CINCIUS, *a.* Cincius, a Roman family name.

1. M. C. Alimentus, a tribune of the people, A.U.C. 549, who proposed the Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus, Cic. 2. L. C. Alimentus, a Roman historian during the second Punic war. 3. L. C., the steward of Atticus, Cic.

CINCTICULUS, *i, m. dim. (cinctus).* A little belt, Plaut.

CINCTORIUM, *ii, n. (cinctus).* A sword-belt, balteus, Mel., doubtful.

CINCTURA, *æ, f. (cinctus).* A girding; a girdle, belt, Suet.; Quint.

CINCTUS, *a, um, part. of cingo.*

CINCTUS, *ūs, m. [cinctum, i. n., Scrib.] (cingo).* I. A girding, quotidiani cinctus, Plin.; c. Gabinius, Liv.; Virg. —II. *Meton. concr.*: A girdle, belt, Plin.; Suet.

CINCTUTUS, *a, um (cinctus).* Girded with a tight garment; poet., obsolete, antiquated, Hor.

CINEAS, *æ, m. (Κινέας).* Cineas, a friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, Cic.

CINYRAS.

CINÉFACTUS, *a, um (cinis, facio).* Turned to ashes, Lucr.

CINÉRACEUS, *a, um (cinis).* Like ashes, c. terra, Plin.

CINÉRARIUS, *a, um (cinis).* Of or belonging to ashes. *Subst.*, cinērarius, *ii, m.*, The slave who heated the crisping-iron, a hair-dresser or curler, Sen.; Catull.

CINÉRĒUS, *a, um (cinis).* Like ashes, of the color of ashes, c. color, Plin.

CINGA, *æ, f.* Cinga, a river of Hispania Tarraconensis; now Cinga, Cæs.

CINGETORIX, *igis, m. Cingetorix.* 1. A distinguished Gaul, Cæs. 2. A king of a part of Caucium, in Great Britain, Cæs.

CINGO, *nxi, nctum, 3 v. a.* To surround, gird, enclose, encompass, embrace. I. A) *Prop.*: cingi gladio, ferro, ense, &c., to gird on one's sword, Liv.; Suet.; Ov. *Poet. pass. with acc.*: cingitur ferrum, Virg.; c. tempora floribus, to crown with a wreath, to decorate (with), Hor.; provincia mari cincta, encompassed, surrounded, Cic.; diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis mœnibus cingitis, surround by mounds, fortify, Cic.; flumen oppidum cingit, flows, winds round the town, Cæs.; cinerunt æthera nirabi, surrounded, enveloped, Virg. —B) *Meton.*: To surround any one with a numerous escort, to throng around, to accompany, c. latus alci, Ov.; c. alqm regredientem, Tac. —II. *Fig.*: To surround, beset, Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic.

CINGŪLA, *æ, f.* A girdle, girth, belt, Ov.

CINGŪLUM, *i, n.* A girdle, belt, especially a military girdle, Virg.

CINGŪLUM, *i, n.* Cingulum, a town of Picenum, now Ciagula, Cic.; Cæs. Its inhabitants, Cingulani, Plin.

CINGŪLUS, *i, m. (cingo).* The girdle of the earth, i. e. a zone, Cic.

CINIFLO, *ōnis, m. (cinis, flo).* A hair-dresser; see CINERARIUS, Hor.

CINIS, *eria, m. (rarely f.) (related to κόνις).* I. A) Ashes, cinders, Hor.; Suet. *Esp.* a corpse that has been burned to ashes, observavit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, Cic. —B) What is made from ashes, lye, Pho. —II. *Fig.*: Destruction, death, ruin, Troja virum omnium c., Catull.; vertere in cinerem, to spend, squander, Hor.

CINNA, *æ, n.* Cinna, a Roman cognomen. 1. L. Cornelius C., a partisan of Marius in the civil war against Sulla, Cic. 2. C. Helvius, a Roman poet, friend of Catullus, Plin. E.

CINNĀMEUS, *a, um (cinnamum).* Of cinnamon, App.

CINNĀMŌMINUS, *a, um (κιννάμωμινος).* Of or made of cinnamon, c. unguentum, Plin.

CINNĀMŌMUM or CINNĀMUM, *i, n.* [Cinnamum, i, m. Sol.] (κιννάμωμον or κινναμωμον). I. Cinnamon, Plin.; Ov. As a term of endearment, Plaut. —II. *Meton.*: A branch of the cinnamon-tree, Ov.

CINNAMUM and US, *i.* See foregoing.

CINNANUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Cinna, C. tumultus, Nep.

CINYPHUS, *a, um.* I. Of or belonging to Cyrius, Ov. —II. *Poet.*: Libyan, African, Ov.

CINYPS, *nypis, m. (Κύνψ).* Cinyps, a river of Libya, between the two Syrtis, Plin.

CINYRAS, *æ, m. (Κινύρας).* Cinyras, king of

Assyria, afterward of Cyprus, the father of Myrrha, and with her of Adonis, Ov.

CINYREIUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Cinyras, Ov.*

CIO, ire. See **CIRO**.

CIPPUS, i, m. *A pointed stake used in fortifying a camp, a palisade, Cæs.; also used instead of a grave-stone, Hor.; Pers.*

CIRCA, adv. and prep., for circum. 1. *Adv.*: *Around, all round, round about, in the precincts, Liv., &c.; grameo erat c., all round, Ov.; ex montibus, qui c. sunt, in the neighborhood, Liv.: conf. without esse; multarum c. civitatum iritatis animis, of the towns round about, Id.; c. omnia defecerunt, all round, Id.*—II. *Prep. with acc.*: *Round about, all round, a place, person, or thing.* A) *With reference to space, c. flumina et lacus, Sen.; c. pectus erat, Hor.; legatos c. vicinas gentes misit, to the surrounding or neighboring nations, Liv. Of persons: canibus suis, quos c. se haberet, may have about him, Cic.; omnes c. eum levi fenore obstricti, all that were with or about him, i. e. his escort, retinue, Suet.*—B) *Of time: About, toward, near, postero die c. eandem horam, Liv.; circa lucem, about daybreak, Suet.; c. lustra decem, Hor.; c. Demetrium Phalereus, at or about the time of Demetrius Phalereus, Quint.*—C) *With reference to number: Some (followed by a number), about, nearly, more usually circiter; es fuere oppida c. septuaginta, Liv.*—D) *Respecting, with regard to, as to, in consideration of, &c., c. verba dissenso, Quint.; c. bonas artes publicas scordia, Tac.*

CIRCEÛM, i, n. (κῆρκάων). *A mandrake, i. q. msdragoras, Plin.*

CIRCEÛS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Circe, Circean, c. poculum, Cic.; C. gramen, i. e. magical, Prop.; C. campi, i. e. Colchis, Val. Flac.; C. mœnia, i. e. Tusculum (because built by Telegonus, son of Circe, Hor.*

CIRCE, Æs [gen. Circeas, L. Andr. ap. Feet.] (acc. Circam and Circea, Cic.), f. (Κίρκη). *Circe, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Helios (the Sun) and Perse or Perseis, sister of Æetes of Colchis, famous for her sorcery, Cic.; Ov.; Hor.*

CIRCEIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Circeii, C. ostrea, Plin. In the plur.: Circeienses, ium, the inhabitants of Circeii, Cic.*

CIRCEII, orum, n. *The town of Circeii in Latium, on a promontory of the same name, now Monte Circello, celebrated for its oysters, Cic.; Hor.*

CIRCENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to the circus, c. ludi, the Circensian games, the races in the Circus Maximus, called also ludi magni and maximi, Cic. Absol.: circenses, ium, m., Suet.*

CIRCINO, i, v. a. (circinus). *To make circular, to round, Plin. Poet., c. auras, to fly in a circle, Ov.*

CIRCINUS, i, m. (κίρκινος). *A pair of compasses, flumen Dubis ut circino circumductum, Cæs.*

CIRCITER (circus, circum). *Adv.*: *About, near.* I. *Prop.* *Of space: cistella loca hæc c. excidit mihi, in this neighborhood, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Of time: About, toward, diebus c. quindecim, Cæs.; c. horâ decimâ noctis, Sulpic. ap. Cic. With acc.: c. Idus Novembres, Cic.; c. meridiem, Cæs.*—B) *Of number: About, nearly, or there-*

abouts, c. horniarum millia sex, Cæs.; c. omni copia c. pars quarta, Sall.

CIRCÛS [Circius, Cat. ap. Gell.], ii, m. *A sharp wind that blows in Gallia Narbonensis, northwest by west (to the Romans), Sen.*

CIRCUEO, ire. See **CIRCUMEO**.

CIRCÛITIO (circumitio), ðnis, f. (circumeo, prop., a going round; hence, esp.), i. A) *A going round to visit military posts, the patrol, c. scura ædilium plebei erat, Liv.*—B) *Meton.: A circle, a circular form, collocanda oppida non quadrata sed circumitionibus, Vitruvius.* 2) *Concr.: A walk or passage for walking round, a gallery, corridor, Vitruvius.*—II. *Fig.: A circuitous mode, a circumlocution, quid opus est circutione? Cic.*

CIRCÛITUS (circumitus), ðs, m. (circumeo). *A circular ambulation, a circuit, a revolution.* 1. *Prop.* A) 1) *c. solis, Cic.; nox et dies uoum circuitum orbis efficit.* 2) *In Medic.: A periodical return of an illness, Cels.*—B) *Meton. concr.: Circuit, circumference, collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere complecti non poterat, Cæs.; a way or path round (a hill),*—II. *Fig.* A) *In Rhet.: A period, Cic.*—B) *A circuitous mode of expression, ea, quæ proprie signari poterant, circuitu cœperunt eouciare, by circumlocution, periphrasis, Quint.*

CIRCÛLATÛM, adv. (circulor). I. *Prop.: Circularly, C. Aur.*—II. *Meton.: In flocks or companies, by hundreds or in whole masses, Suet.*

CIRCÛLATOR, ðris, m. *A stroller, mountebank, a quack, Cels. Also as a term of contumely: c. auctionum, a hawker, As. Poll. ap. Cic.*

CIRCÛLATÛRIUS, a, um (circulator). *Of or belonging to a mountebank, c. jectatio, Quint.*

CIRCÛLOR, i v. dep. (circulus). I. *To form a circle for conversation, videt oscitantem judicem, loquentem cum altero, nonnumquam etiam circumlantem, Cic.*—II. *Esp.: Of quacks or mountebanks: To collect a crowd round one's self, Sen.*

CIRCÛLUS [contr. circulus, Virg.], i, m. dim. (circus). *Any circular figure, a circle, ring.* I. *Prop.* A) *c. aut orbis, qui κύκλος Græcæ dicitur, Cic.*—B) *Esp.* 1) *An astronomical circle or zone; also, the circle described by a planet in its course, an orbit, stellæ circulos suos efficiunt, Cic.; c. lacteus, the Milky Way, Plin.* 2) *In Agr.: A meridian, Plin.*—II. *Meton.* A) *A circular body, a hoop on a cask, Virg.; a kind of pastry, a cracknel, Varr.*—B) *The circle of a company, a company, club; usually in the plur.: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecrari, Cic. In the sing.: quemcumque patremfamilias stripuisse etis aliquo circulo, Cic.*

CIRCUM, adv. and prep. (acc. of circus). *Round about, all round, round.* I. *Adv.* A) *Prop.: quæ c. essent opera, Cæs.; c. sub mœnibus urbis aquantur, all round the foot of the walls, Virg.*—B) *Meton. gen. Denoting proximity: In the neighborhood, in the precincts, close by, close, gentes innumere c. infraque relictas, Ov.*—II. *Prep. with acc.* A) *Prop.: terra c. axeni se convertit, Cic.; c. caput micantes radios, Ov.; c. villulas nostras errare, to rove about among our villas, Cic.; demittere pueros c. smicos, to friends about, or in turn. It also stands after the acc.: hunc c*

CIRCUMACTIO.

ἀκροὶ δὲ αὐτὴν φερέται, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.* Denoting proximity: *In the neighborhood of, in the precincts of, close by, near to, about, at, hard by, c. bæc loca cominorabor, Cic.; c. adem Concordiæ, Sall.* 2) *Esp., of persons, denoting attendance, escort, &c.: Near, about any one, in any body's neighborhood, eos, qui c. illum sunt, Cic.* It sometimes follows its case, *Hectora c., Virg.; servi c. pedes, like ad pedes, attending, Cic.*

CIRCUMACTIÓ, *ónis, f.* (circumago). *A revolving or turning round.* I. *Prop.: c. solis, Vitr.*—II. *Fig.: A turn of speech, Gell.*

CIRCUMACTUS, *a, um.* I. *Part. of circumago.*—II. *Adj.: Turned round, bent, in orbem c., Plin.*

CIRCUMACTUS, *ûs, m.* (circumago). *A turning round, rotation, c. cœli, Sen.*

CIRCUM-AGGĒRO, *l, v. a.* *To heap up round about, c. stercoratum terram, Col.; Plin.*

CIRCUM-AGO, *égi, actum, 3 v. a.* *To drive, guide, turn round, wheel round; and mid. circumagi, to turn one's self, to turn round.* I. *Prop. A) Gen.: c. equos frenis, Liv.; circum-agente se vento, shifting or changing, Id.; annus, Id.*—B) *Esp.: To emancipate a slave by turning him round, Sen.*—C) *Meton.* 1) *To drive, lead, take, or convey from one place to another, milites huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.; nil opus est te circumagi, for you to be taken, led about, i. e. that I should drag you about with me, Hor.*—II. *Fig. A) Gen.: tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. E.; hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, took another turn, Flor.*—B) *Esp. 1) Of time: c. se, or more frequently in the passive, To accomplish, as it were, the circular course, i. e. to pass by, to elapse, to close, to be spent, in ipso conatu rerum circum-agit se annus, Liv.* 2) *In the passive: To be led about in an unsettled manner, alieni momentis sumi circumagi, Liv.*

CIRCUM-ARO, *are, v. a.* *To plough round, c. agrum, Liv.*

CIRCUM-CÆSÛRA, *æ, f.* *The outline of any thing, the circumference of a body, circumscriptio, Lucr.*

CIRCUM-CÛDO, *cidi, cisum, 3* (circum. cædo). *To cut off all round, to cut all round, to pare, prune.* I. *Prop.: ars agricolarum, quæ c., Cic.; c. cæspitem gladiis, Cæs.; c. genitalia, to circumcise, Tac.*—II. *Fig.: To make smaller, shorter, less, to cut, prune, shorten, diminish, confine, restrict, abbreviate, curtail, &c., circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic.; sumtus circumcisi aut sublati, Liv.; c. vinum in totum annum, to abstain from wine, Cels.* *Of style: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint.*

CIRCUM-CINGO, *ère, v. a.* *To surround entirely, Cels.*

CIRCUM-CIRCA, *adv.* *Round about, from all sides, Plaut.; Sulp. sp. Cic.*

CIRCUMCISE, *adv.* *Briefly, concisely, Quot.*

CIRCUMCISÛRA, *æ, f.* (circumcido). *The pruning of plants, Plin.*

CIRCUM-CÛSUS, *a, um.* I. *Part. of circumcido.*—II. *Adj.: Cut all round; hence, A) Prop. Of places: Steep, precipitous, inaccessible, cut off from access, ut arx quasi circumciso*

CIRCUMEO.

saxo niteretur, Cic.; collis ex omni parte c., Cæs.—B) *Fig.: Short, brief, c. orationes et breves, Plin. E.*

CIRCUM-CLÛDO, *si, sum, 3 v. a.* (circum. claudo). *To enclose all round, to shut up on all sides, to hem in, ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Cæs. Fig.: te mea diligentia circumclusum, Cic.*

CIRCUM-CÛLO, *ère, v. a.* *To live or dwell round about, c. sium maris, Liv.*

CIRCUM-CURRO, *ère, v. u.* *To run all round.* I. *Prop.: corsæ c., Vitr.; linea circumcurrens, circumference, periphery, Quint.*—II. *Fig.: To rove or wander about, cam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, Quint.*

CIRCUM-CURSO, *arc, v. int., a. and n.* *To run about or round, Plaut.; Lucr.*

CIRCUM-DO, *dédi, dátum, 1 v. a.* *To lay, set, place, put any thing round another, to provide or furnish any thing with another thing, to surround.* I. *c. alqd alqui, to put, lay, place, &c., round. A) Prop.: ignes circumdatos, Cic.; c. arma humeris, Virg. Also without dat., Cic., &c. With abl. loci: c. munitiones toto oppido, Hirt.; c. equites cornibus, to dispose or post on the flanks, Liv.*—B) *Fig.: necessitates vobis fortuna circumdederit, Liv.; c. egregiam famam paci, to procure, Tac.*—II. *c. alqd (alqm) aliqua re, To surround with any thing, to enclose, furnish with all round, to encompass, encircle, &c., (Deus) animum circumdedit corpore, Cic.; c. mœnia fossâ, Sall. Poet. with an acc. by a Greek construction: Dido circumdata Sidoniam chlamydem, Virg.*

CIRCUM-DÛCO, *xi, ctum, 3* (imperat. circumduce, Plaut.) *v. a.* *To lead or draw about.* I. *Prop.: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, as if described with a pair of compasses, Cæs.; c. stratum (in founding a town), Cic.; c. verba, to encircle with a line made with the pen, to put in brackets, Suet.; umbra liocis circumducta, encompassed, marked out with, Plin.; cœburibus longiore itinere circumductis, led round, Cacs. With double acc.: quos Pompeius omnia sua præsidia circumduxit, at all the military posts, Cæs. Neutr.: nocte media præter castra hostium circumducit, marches round, Liv.*—II. *Fig. A) To work a speech out; i. e. to write it over again, to extend it, quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint.*—B) *To mark or pronounce a syllable with the broad accent or circumflex, to pronounce broad, Quint.*—C) *c. slqm, To cheat any one out of his money, Plaut.*

CIRCUMDUCTIO, *ónis, f.* (circumduco). *A leading round.* I. *Prop.: c. aquarum, Vitr.; c. spheræ, a circle, orbis, Hyg.*—II. *Fig. A) A copious expression of idea in order to make a period, Quint.*—B) *A deceiving, cheating, defrauding, Plaut.*

CIRCUMDUCTUM, *i, u.* (circumduco). *In Rhet.: A period, Quint.*

CIRCUMDUCTUS, *a, um, part. of circumduco.*

CIRCUMDUCTUS, *ûs, m.* (circumduco). *A leading round, circuit, Quint.*

CIRCUM-ËO (circueo), *ii (ivi), circumitum, 4 v. n. and a.* *To go, travel, march round or about.* I. *Prop. A) Gen.: ipse Cæsina quum circuiret prædia, Cic.; c. oram maris sote hiemem, Liv.; circumire urbem, to stroll about through the city, Id.,*

CIRCUMEQUITO.

e. angiporto illac per hortum, to go round, i. e. to take a roundabout way or circuitous road, Plaut. Poet.: c. extremas oras, i. e. circumeundo pingit, Ov.—B) *Esp.* 1) In Milit.: To surround, encompass, to hem in, shut up on all sides, totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Cass. 2) To go about from one person to another, to go about the city, to make the round, especially for the purpose of canvassing, to canvass. illum (Antonium) c. veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sancirent, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To surround, beset, encompass, totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic.—B) To express by circumlocution, or by other terms, c. omnia copiosa loquacitate, Quint.; Vespassiani nomen vitandū c., to avoid, Tac.—C) To cheat, defraud, circumvenit, Plaut.; Ter.

CIRCUM-ÉQUITO, are, v. a. To ride round any thing, c. mœnia, Liv.

CIRCUM-ERRO, are, v. n. To wander round, stroll about, turba lateri c., Sen.

CIRCUM-FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. To carry round, to move about. I. A) Prop.: c. codicem, Cic.; c. libros, to carry about for sale, Quint.; c. acies huc atque huc, to cast one's eyes about, Virg.; thus, c. oculos, vultus, Ov.; Liv. Middle: sol ut circumferatur, that it may turn round, Cic.—B) Meton. In a religious ceremony: To carry anything round for the sake of expiating; hence, to expiate, purify, Virg.; Plaut.—II. Fig. A) To spread anything all round, c. bellum, Liv.; Tac.; c. pacis suæ bona terrarum orbi, to bring, prepare, Vell.—B) To carry round with the tongue, to render notorious, to publish, speak of, divulge, ille amicitiam meam latissima prædicatione circumfert, Plin. E.—C) In Rhet.: To give rotundity to a sentence, to make periodic, Quint.

CIRCUM-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3 v. a. To bend, wind, or wheel round, to turn. I. Prop.: c. longos cursus, Virg.—II. Fig.: To mark with a circumflex, to put the accent on, to pronounce long, c. penultimam, Gell.

CIRCUM-FLEXUS, a, um, part. of circumflecto. CIRCUM-FLEXUS, ūs, m. (circumflecto). A bending or winding round, an arching, c. mundi, Plin.; c. coeli, vault of heaven, Id.

CIRCUM-FLO, arc, v. n. I. To blow round about, blow in every direction, circumflantibus Anstris, Stat.—II. To blow round any body; in the passive, fig.: ut ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari posse videatur, Cic.

CIRCUM-FLŪO, xi, 3 v. n. and a. To flow round, to surround by flowing round, as a stream, &c. I. Prop.: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda, Ov.; in poculo c. quod supersit, to run over (all round the brim), Id.—II. Meton. gen. A) To surround in mass, to crowd around, muloa circumfluxiæ (lupum), Varr.—B) To be present, to exist in numbers or crowds, to run over, circumfluentibus undique eloquentiæ copiis, Quint. With acc.: secundæ res c. vos, Curt.—C) c. alqa re or absol.: To have an abundance of any thing, to abound, c. omnibus copiis, Cic.; redundans et circumfluens oratio, overflowing with eloquence, Id.

CIRCUM-FLŪUS, a, um (circumfluo). I. Active: Flowing round, c. humor, Ov.—II. Passive. A) Washed round, surrounded with water, c. ioaula, Ov.; c. campi Euphrate et Tigre, Tac.—B)

CIRCUMJICIO.

Gen.: Hung round, c. chlamys limbo Mæonio, bordered, Stat.

CIRCUM-FŌDĪO, no perfect, fossum, 3 (inf. pass. circumfodiri, Col.). To dig all round any thing, c. arbores, Plin.; Sen.

CIRCUM-FŌRĀNEUS, a, um (circum, forum). I. Of or at the market-place, c. us, i. e. borrowed from the banker's stall in the market; hence, debts, Cic.—II. One who goes from one market to another, c. pharmacopola, Cic.

CIRCUM-FRĒMO, ère, v. n. and a. To surround any thing with a murmuring noise, c. nidos, Sen.

CIRCUMFULGĒO, ère, v. n. To shine or glitter all round, Plin.

CIRCUM-FUNDO, fudi, fisum, 3 v. a. To pour around, to surround or encompass any thing with a fluid. I. c. alqd (alciui). To pour around. A) Prop.: c. aquam, Cat.; Tigris urbi circumfunditur, flows round, surrounds the town, Plin.; conf. in circumfuso sere, pendebat tellus, Ov.; to boil, run over, Plin.—B) Meton. 1) To spread in a crowd all round; in a middle sense, to flock or meet together in crowds, to crowd round any body, magna multitudo sagittariorum ab utraque parte circumfudebatur, Cæs. With dat.: circumfundebantur obvii sciscitantes, Liv. In the act. form: circumfudit eques, stacked together in numbers, Tac. 2) Fig.: undique circumfusæ molestiæ, Cic.—II. c. alqd aliqua re, To pour any fluid matter round any thing, to surround, encompass, of a fluid, water, &c. A) Prop.: terram crassissimam circumfundit aer, Cic.—B) Meton.: To surround, encompass any body or any thing, to wrap up, envelope, si cum exercitu paucas cohortes circumfundisset, Tac.; multis circumfuseum Stoicorum libris, Cic.

CIRCUMFUSUS, a, um, part. of circumfundo.

CIRCUM-GĒMO, ère, v. n. To groan, howl, or roar round about any thing, ursus c. ovile, Hor.

CIRCUM-GĒSTO, are, v. a. To carry round, c. epistolam, Cic.

CIRCUM-GRĒDIOR, gressus, 3 v. dep. To go or walk round any thing, Tac.

CIRCUMGRESSUS, a, um, part. of circumgredior.

CIRCUM-INJICIO, ère, v. a. To throw up all round, c. vallum, Liv.

CIRCUM-JACEO, ère, v. n. To lie round about or around, to border upon. I. Prop.: Lycaonia et Phrygia c. Europe, Liv.; circumjacentium populorum, surrounding, Tac.—II. In Rhet.: circumjacentia, ium, The context, Quint.

CIRCUMJACIO. See CIRCUMJICIO.

CIRCUMJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of circumjicio.—II. Adj. A) Lying about or surrounding, c. ædificia muris, Liv.; c. plentias saltibus, Tac. Without dat.: c. oppida, Tac.—B) Fig., of Style: Accompanying, circumjectæ orationis copia, Quint.

CIRCUMJECTUS, ūs, m. (circumjicio). A surrounding, circuit. I. Prop.: circumjectu arduo, Cic.—II. Meton.: Clothing, covering, Varr.

CIRCUM-JICIO (circumjacio, Liv. 33, 18, doubtful). jeci, jectum, 3. I. To throw round, to put or place round, c. hastis in venientem ex transverso hostem, Liv.; c. vallum, to throw up all

CIRCUMLAMBO.

round, Id. *In the pass. with acc. (on account of circum):* quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself round*, Cic.—II. c. alqd alqa re, *To surround with any thing*, Cic.

CIRCUM-LAMBO, ēre, v. a. *To lick all round*, c. nra, Plin.

CIRCUM-LATRO, are, v. a. *To bark around*, c. hominem, *to bark at*, Sen.

CIRCUMLATUS, a, um, part. of circumfero.

CIRCUM-LIGO, l v. a. I. c. alqd alqui, *To bind or tie round or about*, spongiæ hydropicis circumligantur, Plin.; c. alqd mediæ hastæ, Virg.—II. c. alqd alqa re, *To bind round with any thing, to wind round, to surround, encompass*, c. ferrum stuppa, Liv.; Roscius circumligatus angui, Cic.

CIRCUM-LINO, no perf., litum, 3 (another form, circumlinio, ire, Quint.; Col.). I. c. alqd alqui, *To smear a thing round another, to put on all round*, circumlini vulneribus, Plin.; sulphura c. summis tedis, Ov.—II. c. alqd alqa re, *To besmear round with any thing, to daub round with*. A) 1) Prop.: circumlini alvos fimo bubulo utilissimum, Plin.; Persæ mortuos cerâ circumlinitos condunt, *besmear or cover with or anoint with all round*, Cic.; pictura in qua nihil circumlitum est, *shaded with colors*, Quint. 2) Meta. gen.: *To surround, to overlay, clothe with all round*, Midas circumlitus auro, Ov.; thus, c. saxa musco, Hor.—B) Fig.: *To embellish, set off, to magnify*, Quint.

CIRCUMLITIO, ōnis, f. (circumlinio). I. *A smearing round, a besmearing, overlaying, covering all round*, c. oris, Plin.—II. Esp.: *An overlaying with colors, a coloring*, Plin.; Sen.

CIRCUMLOCŪTIO, ōnis, f. (circumloquor). *A periphrasing, explaining circuitously, circumlocution*, Quint.

CIRCUM-LŪCENS, entis, part. (lucor). *Glittering or shining all round*, c. fortuna, Sen.

CIRCUM-LŪO, ēre, v. a. *To wash or flow round*, Rhenus c. tergum ac lsters, Tac.; Liv.

CIRCUM-LUSTRANS, antis, participle (lustror). *Lighting or shining all round*, Luc.

CIRCUM-LŪVIO, ōnis, f. (luo). *Land that is washed all round by water*, Cic.

CIRCUM-MEO, l v. a. and n. *To go all round*, c. insulam, Mel.

CIRCUM-MĒTOR, iri. *To measure all round*, c. columnas, Vitr.

CIRCUM-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. *To send round or about*, c. legationes in omnes partes, Cæs.

CIRCUM-MŪNIO, ivi, itum, 4. *To fortify round about, to invest, secure*, crebris castellis circummuniti, Cæs.

CIRCUMMŒNTIO, ōnis, f. *In Milit. A fortifying round, circumvallation*, Cæs.

CIRCUM-NASCENS, entis, participle (nascor). *Growing around*, c. absinthium, Plin.

CIRCUM-NAVIGO, sre, v. a. *To sail round, circumnavigate*, c. sinus Oceani, Vell.

CIRCUM-NECTO, ēre, v. a. *To bind round, surround*, Sen.

CIRCUM-PĀDANUS, a, um, part. (pavio). *Situate round or about the Po*, c. campi, Liv.

CIRCUM-PĀVĪTUS, a, um, part. (pavio). *Beat en hard all round*, c. ares, Plin.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR.

CIRCUM-PLAUDO, ēre, v. a. *To applaud or salute on all sides by clapping the hands*, Ov.

CIRCUM-PECTOR, plexus, 3 v. dep. [act. secondary form, Plaut.]. I. *To embrace, clasp round, encompass, surround*, c. conjunctiones, Cic.; c. collem opere, *to surround with fortifications*, Cæs.—II. Fig.: *To surround, to encompass*, Gell.

CIRCUMPLEXUS, a, um, part. of circumplector.

CIRCUMPLEXUS, ūs, m. (mut. in the abl. sing.). *An encompassing, folding round*, Plin.

CIRCUM-PLICO, l v. a. *To twine or fold round*, si anguem vestis circumplicavisset, Cic.

CIRCUM-PŌNO, pōsi, pōsitum, 3 v. a. *To set or place round*, c. neniis stagno, Tac.

CIRCUMPŌTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (circum, potō). *A drinking round in order or by turns*, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.

CIRCUM-PULSO, are, v. a. *To beat or strike all round*, Stat.

CIRCUM-PURGO, are, v. a. *To cleanse round about*, c. clavum pedis, Cels.

CIRCUM-QUAQUE, adv. *Round about*, Aur. Vict.

CIRCUM-RĀDO, ēre, v. a. *To scrape or pare round*, c. tonsillas digito, Cels.

CIRCUMRĀSIO, ōnis, f. (circumrado). *A scraping or paring round*, Plin.

CIRCUM-RETIO, no perf., ūtum, 4 v. a. (circum, rete). *To throw a net round; only fig.*: circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic.

CIRCUM-RŌDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. *To gnaw round about*. I. Prop.: c. escam, Plin.—II. Fig.: etiam dudum enim circumrodo, *I keep gnawing about, i. e. am lingering or hesitating, can not make up my mind*, Cic.; dente Theonion circumroditur, *is gnawed, i. e. cut up, reviled*, Hor.

CIRCUM-SCINDO, ēre, v. a. *To tear all round*, c. et spoliare lictor, Liv.

CIRCUM-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *To write all round, to draw a mark or line all round, to encircle, enclose*. I. Prop.: c. orbem, *to draw a circle*, Cic.; virgulâ stantem circumscripsit, Id.—II. Fig. A) *To limit, confine, circumscribe, nullis ut terminis circumscribat jus suum*, Cic.—B) *To restrain, keep within limits, restrict*, senatus prætorum cum circumscripsisset, Cic.—C) *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, ensnare, entrap*, captivus interrogantibus circumscripti, Cic.—D) *To declare null and void, to cancel*, circumscriptis iis sententiis, quas posui, Cic.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. (circumscribo). I. Gen.: *An enclosing by a circle, a circle, ex illa c. excederet*, Cic.—II. Esp. A) 1) *A limit, circumference, circuit, compass, terminum, formam, circumscriptionem*, Cic. 2) *A rounding of periods; a period*, Cic.—B) *A circumventing, defrauding, cheating, c. adolescentium*, Cic. *In the plur.*, Id.; Sen.

CIRCUMSCRIPTOR, ōnis, m. (circumscribo). I. *A defrauder, deceiver, cheat*, Cic.—II. *One that annuls or cancels, c. sententiæ suæ*, Tert.

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS.

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS, s, um. 1. *Part. of circum-*
scribo.—II. *Adj.* A) *In Rhet.*: *Rounded pe-*
riodically, circumscripti verborum ambitus con-
ceduntur, Cic.—B) *Concise, brief, Plin. E.*

CIRCUM-SECO, *no perf., sectum, 1 v. a.* *To*
cut all round, to pare round, c. alqd serrulā,
Cic. To circumcise (of the Jews) (usually cir-
cumcido), Suet.

CIRCUM-SEDEO (sidēo), sēdi, sessum, 2 v. a.
To sit round any one, to surround, beset,
crowd round him. 1. Gen.: *florentes amicorum*
turba c., Sen.—II. *Esp. A) To besiege, in-*
vest, blockade, lay Mutinam circumsedent, Cic.
—B) *Fig.*: *To lay siege round, to storm,*
circumsessus muliebribus blanditiis, Liv.

CIRCUM-SEPIO, sepsi, septum, 4 v. a. *To*
hedge round, surround, enclose, c. corpus
armatus, Liv.

CIRCUM-SERO, ēre, v. a. *To sow, set, or*
plant round, c. genistas alveariis, Plin.

CIRCUM-ESSIO, ōnis, f. (circumsedeo). *A*
blockade, investing of a town, &c., te hujus
circumsessionis tuæ causam, Cic.

CIRCUM-SESSUS, a, um, *part. of circumsedeo.*

CIRCUM-SIDEO, ere. *See CIRCUMSEDEO.*

CIRCUM-SIDO, ēre, v. a. *To set, lay, or place*
one's self round a thing, socios Romanorum
circumsidunt, Liv.

CIRCUM-SILIO, ire, v. n. *To leap round or*
about, Catull. Of inanimate things: morborum
omne genus c., Juv.

CIRCUM-SISTO, stēti, 3 v. a. and n. *To place*
one's self round, stand round, surround,
circumsistant hominem atque interficiant, Cæs.
Absol.: *sex victores circumsistant, Cic.*

CIRCUM-SONO, nre, v. n. and a. 1. *Neut. A)*
To resound on all sides, to be filled all
round with a sound or clamor, locus c. ulu-
latibus, Liv.; talibus aures tuas vocibus undique
c., Cic.—B) *To sound all around, ad circum-*
sonantem undique clamorem flectere cornua, Liv.
—II. *Act.*: *To utter a clamor round, to*
surround with clamor, clamor c. hostes, Liv.;
Threicio circumsonor ore, i. e. I am surrounded by
those who speak the Thracian language, Ov.

CIRCUM-SONUS, a, um. 1. *Act.*: *Resound-*
ing around, c. turba canum, barking around,
Ov.—II. *Passive.*: *Surrounded with a*
sound, c. Thisbe avibus, Stat.

CIRCUM-SPECTATRIX, icis, f. *She who*
looks or spies around, Plaut.

CIRCUM-SPECTE, adv. *With circumspec-*
tion, cautiously, providently, circumspect-
ly, Quint.; Sen.

CIRCUM-SPECTIO, ōnis, f. (circumspicio). 1.
Prop.: *A looking on all sides, Macr.*—II.
Meton.: *Circumspection, caution, Cic.*

CIRCUM-SPECTO, 1 v. a. *To look round*
after a person or thing. 1. Prop.: *ut in pastu cir-*
cumspectet, Cic.; c. ora principum, Liv.—II.
Fig. A) To think upon any thing, give
one's attention to any thing, to consider,
turn over in one's mind, c. omnia, Cic.—B)
To look to any thing, to wait for any thing,
to watch for, c. defensionis tempus, Liv.

CIRCUM-SPECTUS, s, um. 1. *Part. of circum-*
spicio.—II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Weighed over, well*
considered, circumspect, cautious, prudent,
interrogatio c., Quint. 2) Meton. Of per-

CIRCUMTERO.

sons: Prudent, cautious, considerate, wary,
modo circumspectus et sagax, Suet.; circumspec-
tissimus princeps, Id.

CIRCUM-SPECTUS, ūs, m. (circumspicio). *A*
looking round. 1. Prop.: *cervix flexilis ad*
circumspetum, Plin.; facilis est c., unde exeam,
Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *ut detineret regem ab circum-*
spectu rerum aliarum, from thinking upon other
things, Liv.

CIRCUM-SPERGO [spargo, Apic.], ēre, v. a. 1.
To scatter all round, Col.—II. *To sprin-*
kle all round, c. se aquā, Plin.

CIRCUM-SPICIO, spexi, spectrum, 3 [contr. cir-

cumspexi, Ter.; *inf. circumspexi, Varr.], v. n.*

and a. 1. *Neut.*: *To look all round, to look*
round. A) Prop.: *nec suspicit nec circumspicit,*
Cic.; c. se, to turn round to look, to look round,
Plaut.—B) *Fig.*: *To look to what one is*
about, to be cautious, to act with circum-
spection, esse circumspiciendum diligenter, ut
&c., Cic.—II. *Act.*: *To look round after*
any thing, to consider, contemplate. A) 1)
Prop.: *tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua*
sua c. poterant, see to either of the wings of it, Liv.;
c. saxum, to see, get in sight of, catch a sight of,
Virg. 2) Esp.: *To look round after a thing,*
to look out for, to seek, tecta ac recessum c.,
Liv.; c. externa nuxilia, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *To re-*
flect upon, weigh or turn over in one's
mind, think of any thing, consider, reliquis
ejus consilia snino circumspiciebat, Cæs.

CIRCUMSTANTIA, æ, f. (circumsta). 1. A) *A*
standing round, a surrounding, c. hosti-
um, Gell.; Sen.—B) *Concr.*: *The persons stand-*
ing round, a circle, crowd, c. angelorum, Tert.
—II. *Fig.*: *A circumstance, attribute,*
quality, hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus
ex circumstantiis, Quint.

CIRCUM-STO, stēti, 1 v. n. and a. *To stand*
around, surround, encompass. 1. Prop. A)
Gen.: *equites Rom., qui circumstant senatum, Cic.*
In the part. pres.: *Subst., circumstantes, Those*
standing round, the by-standers, Quint;
Tac.—B) *Esp. in a hostile way: To surround,*
beset, besiege, desinant (improbi) c. tribunal
pretoris urbani, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To surround,*
encompass, besiege, quin dies et noctes om-
nia nos undique fata circumstant, Cic.

CIRCUM-STREPO, *no perf., pitum, 3 v. a.* 1. A)
To make a noise around, clamore seditios-
orum circumstreptur, Tac.—B) *Fig.*: *tot huma-*
nam vitam circumstreptibus minis, Sen.—II.
To shout around, quidam atrociora circumstre-
pebant, Tac.

CIRCUM-STRŪO, 3 v. a. *To build round*
about, Plin.; Suet.

CIRCUM-SŪDANS, antis, *part. (sудо). Sweat-*
ing on all sides, Plin.

CIRCUM-SURGENS, entis, *part. (circum, surgo).*
Rising all round or on every side, Tac.

CIRCUM-SŪTUS, s, um, *part. (circum, suo).*
Sewn together all round, Cels.

CIRCUM-TEGO, ēre, v. a. *To cover round,*
Lucr.

CIRCUM-TENTUS, s, um, *part. (tendo). Cover-*
ed with any thing that fits tight all round,
Plaut.

CIRCUM-TERO, ēre, v. a. *To rub all round,*
hunc turba c., Tibull.

CIRCUMTEXTUS.

CIRCUM-TEXTUS, a, um, part. (texo). *Woven round*, Virg.

CIRCUM-TINNIO, ire, v. a. *To sound all round*, Varr.

CIRCUM-TONO, ōi, 1 v. a. *To thunder or roar around*, Ov. *Of warlike clamor*, Hor.

CIRCUM-TONSUS, a, um, part. (tondeo). I. Prop.: *Shorn all round*, c. matrona in puerilem habitum, Suet. — II. Fig., of discourse: *To much ornamented, labored, artificial*, Sen.

CIRCUM-TREMO (more correctly two words, circum tremo), Lucr.

CIRCUM-VADO, si, 3 v. a. *To surround, assail on every side*. I. Prop.: *naves c.*, Liv.

—II. Fig.: *novus terror circumvasit aciem*, Liv.

CIRCUM-VAGOR, ari, v. dep. *To stroll or wander about*, Vitr.

CIRCUM-VAGUS, a, um. *Wandering or straggling about*, c. Oceanus, Hor.

CIRCUM-VALLO, 1 v. a. *To surround with a rampart, &c., to invest, besiege*. I. A) Prop.: *c. oppidum*, Cæs.; *circumvallatum esse Pompeium*, Cic. — B) Meton. gen.: *To surround*, c. locum duobus sulcis, Col. — II. Fig.: *To beleaguer, beset, tot res repente circumvallant*, Ter.

CIRCUMVECTIO, ōnis, f. (circumveho). I. A carrying round, e. g. of merchandise, portorium circumvectionis, customs paid on transporting goods, Cic. — II. Course, c. solis, Cic.

CIRCUM-VECTOR, ari, v. a. I. *To carry round or about, oram c.*, Liv. Poet.: *separately, circum vectari rura enballo*, Hor. — II. Meton.: *To go through, describe*, c. singula, Virg.

CIRCUMVECTUS, a, um, part. of circumveho.

CIRCUM-VEHOR, vectus, 3 v. dep. *To go or ride about anything*. I. Prop.: *ex navibus circumvecti milites*, Cæs.; *equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem*, Liv. — II. Fig.: *To describe any thing minutely, c. omnia verbia*, Virg.

CIRCUM-VĒLO, are, v. a. *To cover or veil round about*, Ov.

CIRCUM-VĒNIO, vēai, veatum, 4 v. a. *To be about anything, to surround, encompass*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: *Rhenus uno alveo continuus aut medicas insulas circumveniens, flowing around*, Tac.; *thus, Cocytos c. media omnia*, Virg. *In the pass.: planties locis paulo superioribus circumveata, surrounded*, Sall. — B) Esp.: *To surround, hostilely, to beleaguer, shut up, beset, invest, cut off all communication, &c., ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur*, Cæs.; *c. multos ab tergo*, Sall. — II. Fig. A) *To surround, assail, oppress, quo quis judicio circumveniretur*, Cic.; *c. falsis criminibus*, Sall. — B) *To circumvent, defraud, deceive, cheat, impose upon any one, to beguile, circumventum esse innocentem pecuniā*, Cic.

CIRCUMVENTUS, a, um, part. of circumvenio.

CIRCUM-VERSIO, ōnis, f. (circumverto). *A turning round*, c. manus, Quot.

CIRCUM-VERSO (vorso), are, v. a. *To turn round*, Lucr.

CIRCUM-VERSUS, a, um, part. (verro). *Swept round*, Cat.

CIRCUM-VERTO (vorte), ěre, v. a. *To turn round*. I. Prop.: *rota circumvertitur axem, re-*

CISMONTANUS.

volves round its axis, Ov.; c. se, to turn one's self toward the right side, Suet. — II. Fig.: *To deceive, defraud, cheat, c. aliquid argenteo*, Plaut.

CIRCUMVESTIO, ire, v. a. *To clothe round, to cover all round*, c. arborem, Plin. Poet.: *c. se dictis, to arm or protect one's self*, poet. ap. Cic.

CIRCUM-VINCIO, 4 v. a. *To bind about*, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VISO, ěre, v. a. *To look round*, Plaut.

CIRCUM-VOLITO, avi, 1 v. a. and n. I. *To fly or flutter round*, c. aliquid, Hor. Absol.: *circumvolitantes alites, fluttering about*, Tac. — II. Meton. gen.: *To wander about, to hover*, Sen.; Lucr.

CIRCUM-VÖLO, 1 v. a. I. *To fly, hover round*, Harpyiæ c. prædam, Virg. — II. Meton. gen.: *To run or haste round*, Vell.; Sil.

CIRCUM-VÖLÜTO, are, v. a. *To roll round, feram circumvolvari blandientem, to twist himself*, Plin.

CIRCUM-VOLVO, no perf., völätum, 3 v. a. *To roll, wrap, twine, or twist round*, herba circumvolvens se arboribus, winding itself upon, Plin. *In a middle sense: serpentes circumvolatæ sibi ipsæ, coiled up*, Plin. Poet.: *magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, accomplishes, finishes its career or course*, Virg.

CIRCUS, i, m. (Gr. γῶπος, Sanscr. hēra, a circle). *A circle, orb.* I. *A circle in the heavens*, Cic.

—II. A) Circus or Circus Maximus, *The race-course at Rome, the Circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills*, Cic.; Liv.; C. Maximus, Liv.; Suet.; C. fallax, because there were a great number of jugglers, diviners, &c., loitering about, Hor. — B) *A race-course, in general*, Liv.; Virg. Poet.: *The spectators in the circus*, Sil.

CIRIS, is, f. (κεῖρις). *A water-fowl into which Scylla the daughter of Nisus was changed*, Ov.; Virg.

CIRRATUS, a, um (cirrus). *Having curled or crisped hair*, Mart.; Pers.

CIRRHA, æ, f. (Κίρρα). *Cirra, a town of Phocis, near Delphi*, Mel.; Luc.

CIRRHÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cirra*, C. campi, Plin.; C. vates, Delphic; conf. C. aotra, i. e. the oracle at Delphi, Id.

CIRRUS, i, m. (κυρῶς, Germ. kraus, curled). I. *Curled hair, a ringlet, a lock of curled hair, a tuft of hair*, Mart. — II. Meton. A) *The tuft of feathers on the heads of certain birds*, Plin. — B) Plur.: *The arms of polyph, Plin.; the filaments of oysters*, Id. — C) *Also of plants: A tuft*, Plin. — D) *A fringe on a garment*, Phædr.

CIRTA, æ, f. (Κίρτα). *Cirta, a town of Numidia, now Constantine*, Sall.

CIRTENSES, ium, m. *The people of Cirta*, Tac.

CIS, prep. with acc. (related to is). *On this side, this side (opp. trans and ultra)*. I. *Of space: quoad hostis c. Euphratem fuit*, Cic.; C. Tiberim ... trans Tiberiam, Liv. — II. *Of time: Within*, c. dies paucos, Plaut.

CIS-ALPINUS, a, um. *This side the Alps, Cisalpine*, c. Gallia, Cic.; Cæs.

CISIUM, ii, n. *A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, cabriolet*, Cic.

CIS-MONTANUS, a, um. *On this side of the mountains*, c. Aufuatores, Plin.

CISPIUS.

CISPIUS (Cespium) MONS. *Mount Cispius, one of the tops of the Mons Esquilinus, now S. Maria Maggiore, Varr.*

CIS-RHENANUS, a, um. *This side the Rhine, C. Germani, Cæs.*

CISSEIS, idia, f. *Daughter of Cisseus, i. e. Hecuba, Virg.*

CISSEUS, ei, m. (Κισσεύς). *Cisseus, a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, Hyg.*

CISSOS, i, f. (κισσός). *Ivy, Plin.*

CISTA, æ, f. (κίστη, Sanscr. hasta). *A chest or box for money, clothes, books, &c., Cic.; Hor.; also, a ballot-box for voting in the comitia, &c., Auct. Her.*

CISTELLA, æ, f. (cista). *A small chest or box, Plaut.*

CISTELLARIA, æ, f. (cistella). *The name of a comedy of Plautus.*

CISTELLATRIX, icis, f. (cistella). *She that has the charge of a casket, Plaut.*

CISTELLULA, æ, f. (cistella), *A small box, casket, Plaut.*

CISTERNA, æ, f. (cista). *A subterraneous reservoir for water, cistern, Plin.*

CISTERMINUS, a, um (cisterna). *Of or belonging to cisterns, c. aqua, rain-water, Sen.*

CISTIFER, æri, m. (cista, fero). *That carries a box, Mart.*

CISTOPHÖRUS, i, m. (κιστοφόρος, that bears a box). *An Asiatic coin, worth four drachmæ, with the impression of a box on it, Cic. Gen. plur.: cistophorum, Liv.*

CISTULA, æ, f. (cista). *A small chest or box, Plaut.*

CYTATE, adv. *Quickly, swiftly, piscatorea citatus moventur, Quint*

CYTATIM, adv. (citatus). *Hastily, quickly, c. scribere, Cic., doubtful.*

CYTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of cito — II. Adj. A) *Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, hurried, hasty, citato equo, in full gallop, Cæs.; Liv.; conf. citatore and citatissimum agmine, Liv. Adv.: Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, in rapid course, Cæs. — B) Fig. Of speech or a speaker: argumenta uerba et c., Quint.*

CYTER (cis). *On this side, the original positive of citior and citimus, Cst. and Afran. ap. Prisc.*

CYTÉRIOR, us (citer). 1. *On this side, this side, hither (opp. ulterior), alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citiorem, Cic. — II. Meton. A) Nearer, deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citeriora, Cic. — B) Of time or measure: Shorter, smaller, Val. Max.*

CYTÉRIUS, adv. (citer). *More within, sooner, fig., Sen.*

CYTHÆRON [Cithæron, Auson.], ðnis, m. (Κιθαρόν). *Cithæron, a mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Bacchus, Plin.; Ov.*

CYTHARA, æ, f. (κithára). I. *A guitar or lute, Hor.: Quint. — II. Meton.: A playing on the guitar or lute, Hor.*

CYTHARISTA, æ, m. (κιθαρίστης). *A player on the cithara, Cic.*

CYTHARISTRIA, æ, f. (κιθαρίστρια). *A female player on the cithara, Ter.*

CYTHARIZO, are, v. n. (κιθαρίζω). *To play on the cithara, Nep.*

CYTHARÆDICUS, a, um (κιθαρωδικός). *Of or belonging to a citharædus, c. ars, Suet.*

CYTRIA.

CYTHARÆDUS, i, m. (κιθαρωδός). *A player on the cithara, Cic.; Hor.*

CYTHARUS, i, m. (κίθαρος). *A kind of turbot or flat-fish, Plin.*

CYTIENSIS, is, m. *Of or from Citium, C. Zeno, Gell.*

CYTEUS, i, m. *Of or from Citium, C. Zeno, Cic.*

CYTIMUS, a, um (citer). *Situate or standing next to, next in place, (stella) citima terris, Cic.*

CYTIVM (Citium), i, n. (Κίτιον or Κίττιον). *Citium. 1. A town on the coast of Cyprus, the native place of the Stoic Zeno, Plin. 2. A town of Macedonia, Liv.*

CYTIVS, ii, m. *Citius, a mountain of Macedonia, Liv.*

CYTO, adv. I. *Quickly, swiftly, c. me ad te esse venturum, Cic. Compar. Hor.; c. dicto, more quickly than can be said, Id.: c. suprema die, i. e. before the day of death, Id. Superl.: se in currus citissime recipere, Cæs. — II. Meton. A) citius for potius: Sooner, rather, ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, Cic. — B) With a negation = non facile: Not easily, not very well, neque verbis aptiore cito alium dixerim, Cic.*

CYTO, I, v. intens. a. (cieto). *To set in motion, to move or cause to move quickly, to promote. I. Prop.: c. hastam, Sil.; c. urinam, to provoke, Cels.; c. radices, to put forth or strike root, Col. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: is motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, may be caused or produced, Cic. — B) Esp. 1) To call by name, summon, cite, cause to appear or come forward, c. iudices, Cic.; c. uoum (militem) nominatum ex iis, to call out to military service, Liv.; omnes abs te rei capitibus citantur, are summoned for trial, Cic. 2) Meton.: To mention any body or any thing by name, to name, qui hoc anapesto citantur, that are mentioned or alluded to, of whom mention is made, Cic.; c. Io Bacche, to cry, repeat, sing over, Hor.: c. pœanem, to declaim, sing, Cic.*

CYTRÆ, adv. and prep. with acc. (citer). *On this side (opp. ultra). I. Prop.: Germani, qui essent c. Rhenum, Cæs. Adv.: ultra citrave pervolare, Plin.; nec c. mota nec ultra, neither one way nor the other, neither hither nor thither, Ov. — II. Meton. A) Of what remains within a limited space: Within, before, short of, tela hostium c. cadebant, fell before reaching their aim, i. e. did not hit or reach the Romans, Tac.; nec a postrema syllaba c. tertiam, before the third syllable, i. e. before the antepenultima, Cic.; c. Trojana tempora, before, previous, or anterior to, Ov.; virtus c. genus est, remains behind the generation, Ov.; c. scelus, not quite so much as a crime, on the verge of crime, Id.; c. quam capias, less than, Ov. — B) Gen.: Without, except, plus usus sine doctrina, quam c. usum doctrina valet, Cic.; c. spectaculorum dies, except during the public games, Suet.; c. magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, except the size, although not in size, Mel.*

CYTRATUS, a, um (citrus). *Covered with the leaves of the citrus-tree, c. libri, Plin.*

CYTRÆUS, a, um (citrus). *Of or belonging to the citron-tree or cedar. c. rena, of the wood of the cedar-tree, Cic.; citreum (sc. inalum), the fruit of the citron tree, a citron, Plin.*

CYTRIA, æ, f., for citrus. *A citron-tree, Plin.*

CITRO.

CITRO, *adv.* (*citer*). *Hitherward; usually joined with ultra; thus, ultra citroque, ultra et c., ultra c., to and fro, hither and thither, from both sides, reciprocally, backward and forward; qui ultra citroque navigarent, Cic.; quum sæpe ultra citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, reciprocally, from both sides, Cæsar.*

CITRUM, *i. n.* (*citrus*). I. *Wood of the African cedar-tree, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: A utensil made of this wood, Mart.*

CITRUS, *i. m.* (*κέρπος, cedrus*). I. *An African tree, with fragrant wood, probably a species of cedar-tree, Plin.*—II. *A citron-tree, Plin.*

CITUS, *a, um* (*cicio, set in motion; hence*). *Quick, swift, rapid, vox acuta, gravis, cita, Cic.; c. ingressus, Sall.; c. pes, i. e. iambic, Hor. Adverb.: citi solvite vela, quickly, Virg.; citus equo aderat, Tac.*

CIVICA, *æ, f.* (*ci. corona*). *A civic crown, Sen. See the following article.*

CIVICUS, *a, um* (*civis*). I. *Of or belonging to a citizen, civic, for civilis (used by Cicero only in the instance of c. corona): c. corona, a civic crown, i. e. a wreath of oak bestowed on one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen, with the inscription ob civem (cives) servatum (servatos), Cic.; Liv.; also, civica, æ, simply, Sen.; Quint.; c. jura, the laws of the state, Hor. Poet.: c. arma, defence in a court of justice, Ov.*—II. *Of or belonging to the Roman state, Roman, non modo civica, sed ne Italica quidem stirpis, Liv.*

CIVILIS, *e* (*civis*). *Of or belonging to a citizen, civil. I. Prop.: civili conciliatione et societate, Cic.; c. instituta, Id.; c. jus, civil law (i. e. the law of the country), (opp. naturale jus and jus gentium); but it also stands for common law (opp. publicum jus); conf. c. ac publica lege, Id.; c. actio, brought by one citizen against another; bellum c., civil war, Id. Hence, Commentarii de Bello Civili, the title of Caesar's History of the Civil War; c. quercus, i. e. a wreath of oak, a civic crown, for civica corona, Hor. (See CIVICUS); c. robur, milit., forces of the citizens (opp. mercede parati milites), Liv.; c. dies, the civil day, i. e. from one midnight to the other (opp. dies naturalis, from sunrise to sunset), Plin.*—II. *Meton. A) Of or belonging to public life or the state, public, political, ex civibus studiis, Cic.; c. scientia, political economy, politics, Id.; c. vir, a statesman, Quint.*—B) *Of popular manners: Like a citizen, polite, condescending, courteous, civil, urbane, c. animus, Tac.; c. sermo, Liv. Compar., Ov. Superl., Eutr.*

CIVILIS, *is, m.* *Claudius C., a leading Balaavian in the time of the Emperor Vespasian.*

CIVILITAS, *âtis, f.* (*civilis*). I. *Political science, i. e. the theory of government, politics, Quint.*—II. *Polite, civil behavior toward a fellow-citizen, affability, civility, Suet.*

CIVILITER, *adv.* I. *In the manner of a citizen, like a citizen, c. contendere, Cæsar. ap. Cic.; non c. uti nimis opibus, as a citizen (opp. impotens regnum), Liv.*—II. *Popularly, condescendingly, affably, politely, civilly, Tac. Compar., Plin. Superl., Eutr.*

CIVIS, *is* (*abl. cive; rarely civi*). *c. I. A citizen, freeman or free woman, quod c. cum cive agat, Cic.; n. fellow-citizen, Cic., &c. Fem.: A female citizen, Plaut.*—II. *A subject, ut rex civibus suis, Cic.*

CIVITAS, *âtis* (*gen. plur. sometimes civitatum,*

CLAMOSE.

Cæs.; Sall.), *f.* (*civis*). I. *Abstr. A) The condition, quality, rights, and privileges of a citizen, citizenship, Cato in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic.; dare civitatem alcui, Liv.—B) Fig.: Of style: ut oratio Romani plano videatur, non civitate donata, Quint.*—II. *Concr. A) A corporation of citizens, the community, the state, consilia cœtusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur, Cic.; omnis Helvetia civitas, state, nation, Cæs.; the administration of public affairs, government, Cic.—B) Meton. for urbs: A town, city, Sen.; expugnata c., Quint.*

CIVITATŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (*civitas*). I. *Citizenship of a small town, Sen.*—II. *A small town, App.*

CLADES, *is* (*gen. plur., cladum for cladium, Sil.*), *f.* (*perhaps related to κλάω, κλάδω, to break*). *A breaking or breakage, damage, loss, accident, misfortune, ruin, &c. I. Gen.: Mucius, cui postea Scævola a clade dextra inanus cognomen inditum, loss of his right hand, Liv.; causæ tantæ cladis (of the plague), Id. Poet., of persons: Scipiades, cladum Libyæ, the ruin, curse, scourge, Virg.*—II. *Esp. in Milit.: A defeat, discomfiture, rout, overthrow, peditus cum equibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall.; sine clade victor, Hor.*

CLAM [*an old form calam or calim, according to Fest.*], *adv. and prep.* (*probably from celo*). *Secretly, privately, without the knowledge of. I. Adv.: plura c. de medio removebat, Cic.; c. mihi est, it is unknown to me, Plaut.*—II. *Prep. with abl. and acc.: Without the knowledge of, non sibi c. vobis salutem fuga petivit? Cæs. With acc.: c. matrem, Plaut.; c. me est, I am not aware of it; Ter.; c. alqm habere, to keep (any thing) from any one, not to let him know, Id.*

CLAMATIO, *onis, f.* *A bawling, clamoring, Plaut.*

CLAMATOR, *ôris, m.* *One who cries or calls out (especially of a bad advocate, &c.), a bawler, noisy declaimer, c. odiosi ac molesti, Cic.*

CLAMATORĪUS, *a, um* (*clamator*). *Clamorous, c. avis, a bird of ill omen, Plin.*

CLAMITO, *I v. intens., n. and a.* (*clamo*). *To cry or call out with a loud voice, to exclaim, shout, quidam in portu caricæ Csuno ad vectes veodeos, Caucæas clamitabat, Cic.; ad arma cives! clamitans, Liv.; c. alqm, to call any one by name, Plaut.*

CLAMO, *I v. n. and a.* (*related to κλέω, Sanscr. kal*). *To cry out, cry aloud, shout, exclaim. I. Neut.: in clamando quidem video eum esse vere robustum, Cic. Poet.: of a grasshopper, Phædr. Facetiously: To snore, Plaut.; of abstr. subj.: fides c. in ore, is praised, is in every one's mouth, Prop.*—II. *Act. A) With acc.: To cry aloud to, call upon, proclaim, declare, c. morientem nomine, Virg.; c. alqm furem, Hor.; per urbem Saturoalia diem ac noctem clamatum, Liv.*

CLAMOR [*an old form clamos, acc. to Quint.*], *ôris, m.* (*clamo*). I. *A cry, clamor, shout, clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, raised, Cic.*—B) *Esp.: Exclamation, applause, dixi de te tanto clamore populi, Cic.; c. coronæ, Hor.*—II. *Meton. poet., of inanimate objects: Noise, bustle, roar, tumult, Virg.; Hor.*

CLAMOSE, *adv.* *With noise or clamorously, c. ne dicamus omnia, Quint.*

CLAMOSUS.

CLAMOSUS, a, um (clamor). *Full of clamor or noise, noisy*. I. *Act.*, of one that makes much noise: *Clamorous, bawling, noisy, turbidus* etc. *alterator*, Quint.; *c. pater*, Juv. — II. *Pass.*: *That is done or accompanied with noise, noisy*, *c. acceleratio*, Auct. Her.; *filled with noise and tumult, tumultuous*, *c. urbs*, Stat.; *c. circus*, Mart.

CLAMPETIA, æ, and -Æ, arum, f. *Clampetia*, a town of the *Bruttii*, now *Torre di Mezzo*, Liv.

CLANCULARIUS, a, um (clanculum). *Secret, hidden, private*, *c. poeta quidam, unknown*, Mart. CLANCULUM, dim. (clam). I. *Adv.*: *Secretly, privately*, Plaut.; *Ter.* — II. *Prep.* with *acc.*: *Without the knowledge of*, *c. patres*, Ter.

CLANDESTINO, adv. *Clandestinely*, Plaut.

CLANDESTINUS, a, um (clam). *Secret, hidden, clandestine*, *c. introitu urbe est potitus*, Cic.

CLANGO, Ære, v. n. *To resound*, Stat.

CLANGOR, Æris, m. (clangor). *A sound, noise, cry*; *e. g. of birds*, Att. ap. Cic.; *of wind instruments*, Virg.

CLANIS, is, m. *Clanis*, a river of *Etruria*, now *Chiare*, Sil.; Tac.

CLANIUS, ii, m. *Clanius*. I. *A river of Campania*, now *Clanio Vecchio*, Virg. — II. *A fabulous name of persons*, Ov.

CLARE, adv. *Clearly, brightly, distinctly*. I. *Prop.* of *sight*: *c. videre oculis*, Plaut.; *c. fulgens cesariæ*, Catull.; *of hearing*: *ut jam c. gemant, clearly, loud, distinctly*, Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *Clearly, intelligibly, plainly, evidently*, *c. atque evidenter ostendere*, Quint.; *eo clarus id periculum apparet*, Cœl. ap. Cic. *Superl.*, *Quiet.* — B) *Splendidly, in a distinguished manner*, *c. exsplendescibat*, Nep.

CLAREO, Ære, v. n. (clarus). I. *Prop.*: *To be clear, to shine brightly*, Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *To be apparent, manifest, evident, et isse claret*, Quint. — B) *To be famous, distinguished, illustrious*, (*Fabii Maximi*) *gloria claret*, Eun. ap. Cic.

CLARESCO, Æi, 2v. incl. (clareo). I. *To grow clear or bright, tecta luminibus c.*, Tac. *Of hearing*: *To sound clearly, to become audible*, Virg.; *Quint.* — II. *Fig.* A) *To become open, plain, manifest, apparent, to appear, become visible, verba ipsa materiæ vitore clarescunt*, Quint. — B) *To become famous, celebrated, distinguished*, *c. magnis inimicitiiis*, Tac.

CLARIGATIO, Æis, f. I. *A solemn demand of satisfaction*, *by the Fetialis*, Quint. — II. *The seizure of the person or property of one found on forbidden ground*, Liv.

CLARIGO, 1 v. n. (clarus). *Said of the Fetialis*, *Solemnly to demand satisfaction*, Plin.; *conf. Liv.* 1. 32.

CLARISONUS, a, um (clarus, sono). *Clear-sounding*, Cic.

CLARITAS, atis, f. (clarus). I. *Prop.*: *Clearness (of light or sound)*, *c. sideris Veneris*, Plin.; *vis in manibus, c. in voce*, Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *Of style*: *Distinctness, perspicuity, clearness, pulchritudinem rerum c. orationis illuminat*, Quint. — B) *Reputation, renown, fame, repute, celebrity*, *num te fortunæ tuæ, num claritatis pœnitebit?* Cic.; *c. natalium*, Tac.

CLASSIS.

CLARITUDO, Inis, f. (clarus) for *claritas*. I. *Prop.*: *Clearness (of light or sound)*, *fulgor c. lunæ*, Tac. — II. *Fig.*: *Renown, celebrity, fame, quibus (artibus) summa c. paratur*, Sull.

CLARIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Claros*, *C. Apollo*, Tac.; *C. deus, the same*, Ov.; and *absol.*, *Clarius*, Virg.; *C. poeta*, i. e. *Antimachus of Colophon, near Claros*, Cic.; *Ov.*

CLARO, 1 v. a. (clarus). I. *Prop.*: *To make clear or bright*, Cic. *poet.* — II. *Fig.* A) *Mentally*: *To clear up, throw some light upon, to explain, make evident*, *Lucr.* — B) *To render famous, renowned, celebrated*, Hor.

CLAROR, Æris, m. (clarus). *Brightness, clearness*, Plaut.

CLAROS, i, f. (Κλάρος). *Claros*, a town of *Ionia*, with a temple of *Apollo*, now *Zille*, Ov.

CLARUS, a, um. *Clear, bright*. I. *Prop.* *Of light and sound*: *tamquam in clarissima luce versetur*, Cic.; *c. luminis mundi, i. e. the sun and moon*, Virg. *Of the wind*: *c. aquilo*, Virg. (*conf. ALBUS and CANDIDUS*). — II. *Fig.* A) *Mentally*: *Clear, perspicuous, intelligible, apparent, manifest, evident*, *c. res est, quam dicturus sum*, Cic.; *luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia*, Id. *In the neut.*, *clarum est, with a subjective clause, It is clear*, Plin. — B) 1) *Of character*: *Illustrious, famous, renowned, distinguished, celebrated (especially in the superl.)*, *clari et honorati viri*, Cic.; *Clarissimus, a title of persons of distinction (Your Serene Highness, &c.)*, especially of a *consul, proconsul, senator, &c.*, Cic.; *Plin. E.* 2) *In a bad sense*: *Notorious, infamous, popular Campanus luxuria superbaque clarus*, Liv.

CLASSIARIUS, a, um (classi-). I. *Of or belonging to a fleet*, *c. centurio, the captain of a ship*, Tac. — II. *Subst.*, *classiarius, ii, m. A) (sc. nauta) A sailor, Cæs.*; *Tac.* — B) *(sc. miles) A marine, Tac.*; *Nep.*

CLASSICULA, æ, f. (classis). *A small fleet, a squadron, flotilla*, Cic.

CLASSICUM, i, n. (sc. signum). I. *A military signal given by a trumpet*, Cæs.; *Liv.* — II. *Meton.*: *A war-trumpet*, Virg.; *Tib.*

CLASSICUS, a, um (classis). I. A) *Belonging to a division of citizens*, *Vsrr.* — B) *Esp.*: *Belonging to the first or principal class of citizens*. 1) *Prop.*, *subst.*, *classicus, i, m. A citizen of the first rank*, *Cat. ap. Gell.* 2) *Fig.*: *Of the first rank or class, classical, c. assiduusque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, standard, classic, serving as a model*, *Gell.* — II. A) *Of or belonging to a fleet, sea, c. milites, marines*, Liv.; *c. legio, Tac.*; *c. bellum, naval war, Prop.*; *conf. c. certamen, a sea-fight, Vell.* — B) *Subst.*, *classicus, i, m. 1) A marine, Tac. 2) A sailor, Curt.*

CLASSIS, is [abl. classi, Virg.; *gen. plur. classum*, L. Andr.], f. (*perhaps κλάρις, i. q. κλήρις; concret.*, a convened assembly of the people). I. *A division or class of the Roman people (of which, according to the census made under Servius Tullius, there were six, whereof five only paid taxes)*, Cic.; *Liv.* — II. *Meton.* A) *A class, division, qui (philosophi) cum illo collati quintæ classis videntur, to be the first of a class, Id.*; *audire classem, to attend a class (as hearer)*, *Id.* — B) *A division of*

CLASTIDIUM.

an army, an army, c. prociacta, Lex Numæ ap. Post.; Hortinæ classes, Virg.—C) A fleet, posteaquam maximas ædificasset ornassetque classes, Cic.

CLASTIDIUM, *ii, n.* *Clastidium*, a small place of Gallia Cisalpina, Cic.

CLĀTERNA, *æ, f.* *Claterna*, a town of Gallia Cispadana, near Ravenna, Cic.

CLĀTHRI (clatri), *ōrum, m.* (τὰ κλῆθρα). A grate, cross-bars, Hor.; Plin.

CLĀTHRO (clatro), *1 v. a.* (clathri). To furnish with cross-bars, Plaut.

CLAUDĒO, *ēre, and* CLAUDO, *ēre, no perf.*, clausum, *3 v. n.*, less frequently used than the deriv. claudico (claudus). To limp, to hobble, to be lame, to totter. Fig.: cur c. aut insistere orationem malio, Cic.; numerus clausurus est, will not run metrically, Gell.

CLAUDIĀLIS, *e.* Of or belonging to the Emperor Claudius, C. flaminium, Tac.

CLAUDIĀNUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to a Claudius, Claudian, C. castra, of Ap. Claudius, Liv.; C. tempora, of the Emperor Claudius, Tac.; C. cometa, visible in C.'s time, Sen.

CLAUDIĀNUS, *i, m.* Claudian, a Roman poet in the time of Theodosius and his sons.

CLAUDICĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* A limping, a being lame, c. nou deformis, Cic.

CLAUDICO (clōd), *1 v. n.* (claudeo). To limp, to be lame. I. Prop.: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Cic. Poet. of wings: To be lamed, Lucr.; of a balance, to turn, Id.; of the cardo mundi, to be inclined, Id.—II. Fig.: To halt, to be incomplete or defective, tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.

CLAUDITAS, *ātis, f.* (claudus). A limping, a being lame, Plin.

CLAUDIUS (Clōd), *a.* Claudian. I. The name of two Roman gentes, one of patrician and the other of plebeian extraction; c. g. I. Appius Claudius Cæcus, who built the Via Appia and an aqueduct (see APPRIUS). 2. Q. Claudius Quadrigrarius, an historian, contemporary with Sulla. 3. P. Clodius Pulcher, a turbulent tribune of the people, enemy of Cicero, who was killed by Milo, A.U.C. 702.—II. Adj.: Claudius (Clōd), *a, um.* Of or belonging to Claudius (Clodius), Claudian, Via C., a side-path of the via Cassia, Ov.; Aqua C., an aqueduct begun by Caligula, and finished by Claudius, Suet.; tribus C., on the other side of the Arno, named from the founder of the gens C., Liv.; Leges Clodix, of Clodius the tribune of the people, Cic.

CLAUDO (clōd. and clūd.), *si, sum, 3 v. a.* (related to κλείω, clavis, Sanscr. çlis). To shut, shut up, close, bar up, bolt. I. Prop. A) ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, Cic.; c. ocellos, to close in dying, Prop.; c. portas, Hor.; c. rivos, to stop up, Virg. Poet.: c. animam laqueo, to cut off, stop, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) c. alqd alqa re, To enclose, enc compass, surround, tum loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic.; c. urbem operibus, Liv. 2) To close, end, conclude, c. epistolam, Ov. In Milit.: c. agmen, to bring up the rear, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) To stop, close, keep shut, not open, nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, Cic.; clausæ aures ad doctissimas voces, turning a deaf ear, Id.; c. fugam hostibus, to cut off the retreat, Liv.; clausa consilia habere, to keep close or secret.—B) c. alqd alqa re, To enclose, limit, confine, qui non claudunt numeris sententias,

CLAVIS.

Cic.—C) To bring to a close, to end, finish, terminate, of style, &c.: ad illud, quo veteres tragœdiæ comœdiæque clauduntur: Plaudite, Quint. Of time: cujus atas trepidavit c. octavum lustrum, to close, Hor.

CLAUDO, *ēre, for* claudeo, To limp.

CLAUDUS [clūdus, Plaut.], *a, um* (akin to Greek χλωός, Sanscr. khaulaē). I. A) Lame, limping, c. Vulcaus, Cic.; pcs c., Hor.; isto c. pilam, a proverb applied to a person that can not make right use of a thing, Cic.—B) Meton. Of a galley having no oars on one side, Liv.; Tac.—II. Fig.: Limping, lame, defective, maimed, carminia c. alterno versu, i. e. an elegiac verse, so called on account of the intermixed pentameters, Ov.

CLAUSTRA (clostra), *orum* (seldom in the sing. claustrum or clostrum, l. Curt.; Sen.); *n.* (claudo). That by means of which any thing is shut; A lock, bolt, bar, &c. I. A) Prop.: etringi multorum fores, revelli claustra, Cic.; laxare c., Virg.—B) Meton. gen.: A lock, enclosure. Milit.: Any defence, A circumvallation, wall, fort, fortress, key, &c., c. urbis, i. e. gates, Ov.; c. undæ, a dam, mound, Sil.; c. maris, a harbor, Id.; sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, Cic.; suis claustris impediti, mounds, defences, walls, Tac.—II. Fig. A) A bolt, bar, barrier, c. tua frægerunt versus, i. e. have been thrown open, Plin. E.; c. obstantia rumpit animus, the barriers (meton., taken from the race-course), Hor.—B) A protection, wall, barrier, quum ego c. ista nobilitatis refregissim, Cic.

CLAUSŪLA, *æ, f.* (claudo). A close, end. I. Gen.: c. epistolæ, Cic.; c. summæ nervorum, Plin.—II. Esp. in Rhet.: The conclusion of a period, Cic.; Quint; (opp. initium), Quint.

CLAUSUM (clusum), *i, n.* (claudo). A place shut up, close, enclosure, Col.; Virg.; clusa domorum, locked houses, Lucr.

CLAUSUS, *a, um, part.* of claudo.

CLĀVA, *æ, f.* (clavus). I. A knotty branch, stick, or staff, Cic.; Plin.; a kind of club used in training recruits, cudgel, Cic.; the club of Hercules, Ov. Prov.: clavam Herculi extorquere, i. e. something impossible, Macr.—II. Meton.: A sprig, scian, Pall.

CLĀVĀRIUM, *ii, n.* (clavus). A donative to soldiers for buying shoe-nails, shoe-money, Tac.

CLĀVATOR, *ōris, m.* (clavus). A slave that carries the club for the soldiers, one that carries a club, Plaut.

CLĀVATUS, *a, um* (clavus). I. Furnished with spikes or pricks, c. concha, Plin.—II. Furnished with a purple stripe, c. mantilla cocco, Lampr.

CLĀVICŪLA, *æ, f.* (clavus). I. A small key, Cæs.—II. A tendril of a vine by which it cleaves to its prop, Cic.

CLĀVIGER, *ēri, m.* (clava, gero). Club-bearer, cognomen of Hercules, &c., Ov.

CLĀVIGER, *ēri, m.* (clavis, gero). That carries a key (said of Janus, as god of doors), Ov.

CLĀVIS, *is* [acc. clavim, Tib.: abl. clavi, Varr.] *f.* (κλᾱfis, κλεις). I. A key, abducere clavem, Plaut.; c. adulterinis portarum, a false key, Sall.; tradere claves, i. e. to entrust or charge with the management of the house, Dig.; conf. adimere claves uxori, i. q. to separate from one's wife, Cic.—II. Meton. A) c. trochi, an instrument in the shaps

of a key to turn a top, Prop.—B) c. torcularii, a bolt or cross-bar, Fr. barre, Cat.

CLAVUS, i, m. I. A) A nail, peg, plug, c. ferreis confixa transtra, Cæs. According to a religious ceremony that prevailed among the Tusci, the ancient Romans marked the number of years by striking nails into the wall of a small chapel sacred to Jupiter, Liv.; hence, ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. begin to reckon the year from this day, Cic. As an image of firmness, said of personified Necessitas, Hor.—B) Fig.: fixus animus clavo cupidinis, a fetter, Plaut.—II. Meton. A) 1) Gen.: The handle of a rudder in the shape of a nail; hence, the rudder itself, the helm, Virg. Prov.: clavum rectum tenere, to be on the spot, to neglect nothing, Quint. 2) Fig.: clavum tanti imperii tenere, Cic.—B) 1) A stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad (latus) by the senators, and narrow (angustus), by the knights (conf. LATICLAUVUS and ANGSTICLAUVUS), Hor.; Omit.; Suet.; hence, latum clavum impetrare, to become or be elected a senator, Plin. E.; and, latum clavum tribuere clemi, to elect any one a senator, Suet.; conf. latum c. adimere, to remove from the Senate, Id. 2) Poet.: A tunic, in general, Hor.—C) In Medic.: An outer swelling, a hardening of the skin, a tumor on the body in the form of the head of a nail, e. g. a wart, corn, &c., Cels.; Plin. A disease of olive-trees, Plin.—D) An abortion among bees, Plin.

CLAZÖMENE, arum, f. (Κλαζομεναί). Clazomene, one of the twelve towns of Ionia, birth-place of Anaxagoras, Cic.

CLAZÖMENIUS, a, um. Of or from Clazomene, C. Anaxagoras, Cic.

CLEANTHES, is, m. (Κλεάνθης). Cleanthes, a Stoic philosopher, a disciple of Zeno and master of Chrysippus, Cic.

CLEANTHEUS, a, um. Of Cleanthes, Stoic, Pers.

CLEMENS, entis, Mild. I. Prop. of the air, wind, sea, &c.: undæ clementi flumine pulsæ. Catull.; c. mare, quiet, calm, Gell.; c. chilvulus, gently sloping, App.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: Gentle, calm, placid, still, without passion, etsi satis c. sum in disputando, Cic.: c. rumor, not exaggerated, Sall.; clementius genus columbarum, tamer (opp. agreste), Varr.—B) Esp. of one's conduct to others: Mild, gentle, merciful, indulgent, clement, c. iudices et misericordes, Cic. Poet.: insula c. ratibus, i. e. accessible, Claud.

CLEMENS, entis, m. Clemens, a Roman proper name, Tac.

CLEMENTER, adv. Mildly, gently. I. Prop. A) Gen. of the wind: spirent clementius Austri, Stat.—B) Esp. of an eminence: Not steeply, gently or gradually rising, slopingly, c. et molliter assurgens collis, Col.; thus, colles c. assurgentes, Tac.—II. Fig. A) Calmly, gently, placidly, si quid est factum c. (opp. dissolute), Cic.—B) Gently, mercifully, kindly, indulgently, clementius, c. et moderate judicare, Cæs.; c. ducti milites, peaceably, quietly, without plundering, Liv.

CLEMENTIA, æ, f. (clemens). I. Prop., of the air, wind, weather: Mildness, clemency, c. æstatis, Plin. E.; c. coeli, Liv.—II. Fig.: Mildness, kindness, benignity, indulgence, humanity, clemency, mercy, placabilitas atque c., Cic.

CLEOBIS, is. See BIRO.

CLEONÆ, arum (Cleona, æ, Mel.), (Κλεωναί) Cleonæ. 1. A town of Argolis, near Nemea, Plin. 2. A town of Macedonia, on Mount Athos, Plin.

CLEONÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cleonæ, C. leo, i. e. the Nemean lion, Luc.

CLEOPATRA, æ, f. (Κλεοπάτρα). Cleopatra. 1. A queen of Egypt, noted for her beauty and familiar intercourse with Cæsar and Antony, Cæs.; Juv. 2. The sister of Alexander the Great, Liv. 3. The daughter of Mithradates, wife of Tigranes, Just.

CLEPO, psi, ptum, 3. (perf. subj., an old form cleperit and clepsit) v. a. (κλέπτω). I. To steal, pilfer, Att. ap. Cic.—II. Fig.: c. sermonem ex occulto, to listen secretly, Pac. ap. Noo.; c. se, to hide, cover, conceal, Sen. poet.

CLEPSYDRA, æ, f. (κλεψύδρα). A water-glass, a vessel for measuring time by water, a kind of hour-glass, Sen.; used by orators for measuring the duration of their discourse, Cic.; Plin. E.; hence, clepsydrum petere, to wish or attempt to speak; and, c. dare, to give leave to speak, Mart.

CLEPTA, æ, m. (κλέπτης). A thief, Plaut. LERUMENGE, orum, m. (κληρονομοί), i. q. Sortientes, the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut.

CLIENTS, entis, c. (for cliens, from clivo, to hear). A client, Glauca c. et familiaris istius T. Roscii, Cic.; one who enjoys the protection of a superior, Cæs.; an ally, Id.

CLIENTA, æ, f. (cliens). A female client, Hor.

CLIENTELA, æ, f. (cliens). I. The relation of a client to his patron, or the connection subsisting between them, patronage, clientship, esse in fide et c., Cic.; also, confederacy, Cæs.—II. Meton. concr. in the plur.: Protégés, clients, amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic.

CLIENTULUS, i, m. dim. (cliens). A little or humble client, Tac., doubtful.

CLIMA, ætis, n. (κλίμα). I. A) A climate, clime, region, App.—B) Meton.: A spot, place, c. medium ventris, Veg.—II. A land-measure sixty feet square, Col.

CLIMACTER, æris, m. (κλιμακτήρ). A critical period of human life, viz., the years 7, 14, 21, 28, and so on, Plin.

CLIMACTERICUS, a, um (κλιμακτηρικός). Dangerous, critical, climacteric (conf. CLIMACTER), c. tempus, Plin.

CLINAMEN, inis, n. (clino). Inclination, Lucr.

CLINATUS, a, um, part. (clino). Inclined, Cic.; Lucr.

CLINIAS, æ, m. (Κλεινίας). Clinias, the father of Alcibiades, Nep.; hence the latter is called Cliniades, Ov.

CLINICE, es, f. (κλινική, sc. τέχνη). That part of the practice of physic which relates to bedridden patients, clinicus, Plin.

CLIO, Æs, f. (Κλειώ). Clío. 1. The Muse of history, Ov. 2. A sea-nymph, Virg.

CLIQUEO (clyp.), l v a. (clipeus). To furnish with a shield. Clipeatus, furnished with a shield, Liv.; Ov.

CLIQUEUS (clyp. and clup.), i, m. [Clipeum, i, n, Virg.]. 1. A round shield, of brass [on the contrary, scutum, an oblong shield, of wood], Cic.; Liv. Prov.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. to do any

CLITELLÆ.

thing too late, Ov.—II. Meton. Of any thing in the form of a shield. A) The canopy of heaven, Enn. ap. Varr.—B) The disk of the sun, Ov.—C) A kind of round meteor, Sen.—D) A bust, Liv.; Plin.; Tac.

CLITELLÆ, arum, f. (for calathellæ, from κάλαθος, a basket). A pack-saddle, a dorse, panier, Cic.; Hor.

CLITELLARIUS, a, um (clitellæ). Belonging to a pack-saddle, c. mulus, bearing a pack-saddle, Col.

CLITERNINI, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Æqui, Cic.

CLITOMÁCHUS, i, m. (Κλειτόμαχος). Clitomachus, an academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Carneades, Cic.

CLITÓRIUM, ii, n., and CLITÓR. ðria, m. Clitorium, a town of Arcadia, Plin.; Liv.

CLITÓRIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Clitorium, c. lacus, Plin.

CLITUMNUS, i, m. Clitumnus, a small river of Umbria, the source of which was sacred, personified as Jupiter Clitumnus, now Clitunno, Plin.; Virg.

CLIVÓSUS, a, um (clivus). I. Hilly, steep, full of hills, c. Olympus, Ov.—II. Fig.: Troublesome, difficult, c. trames vitæ, Sil.

CLIVÓLUS, i, m., dim. A little hill, Col.

CLIVUS, i, m. [Clivum, i, n., Cat. ap. Non.] (clino, κλίω, to incline). I. A gently rising hill or sloping ground, Cæs.; Hor.; c. Capitolium, Cic. Prov.: sudare in imo clivo, to be in difficulty at the beginning of a business, Ov.—II. Meton.: Any slope, c. meosæ, Ov.

CLÓACA, æ, f. (akin to claudo; in late Latin clausa). A subterranean canal by which filth was conveyed from the city into the Tiber, built by Tarquinia Priscus, a common sewer, Cic.; Liv. Prov.: arcem facere e cloaca, to make much ado about trifles, Cic. Facetiously, of the stomach of a drunkard, Plaut.

CLÓACÁLIS, e. Of or belonging to a common sewer, Sid.

CLOACINA, æ. See CLUACINA.

CLÓDIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Clodius. (See CLAUDIUS 3.) C. crimen, the assassination of Clodius by Milo, Cic.; C. incendia, caused by Cl.

CLODICO, are. See CLAUDICO.

CLODIUS, See CLAUDIUS.

CLOELIA, æ, f. Clælia, a Roman maid who, having been sent to Porsenna as a hostage, swam back to Rome across the Tiber, Liv.; Virg.

CLOSTRUM, See CLAUSTRUM.

CLÓACINA (Closc.), æ, f. (cluo, to cleanse). She who purifies, C. Venus, Plin.

CLUDO, ere. See CLAUDO.

CLUO, ère (Cluo, ère, Prud.), v. n. and a. (κλύω). To be called; to be reputed, esteemed, Plaut.; Lucr. Also in the passive, Plaut. With inf.: To be said, reported to, Plaut.; to be, exist, Lucr.

CLULIUS, ii, m. Cluilius, a king of Alba, Liv.; from whom the Cluiliæ fossæ were so called, Id.

CLÓNIS, is [abl. clune, Hor.], m. and f. The buttock, haunch, Hor.; Plin.

CLŪO, ère, an old form for purgare, to purify, acc. to Plin.; conf. CLUACINA.

CLŪO. See CLUO.

COACTOR.

CLŪPÆÆ (Clypeæ), arum (Clupea, æ, Mel.), f. Clypeæ, a town of Africa Propria, Cæs.

CLŪPEUS, i. See CLIPEUS.

CLŪKINUS, a, um (cluræ). Of or belonging to an ape, c. pecus, apes, Plaut.

CLŪSILIS, e (cludo for claudo). Easily shut or closed, c. mordaceque cochææ, Plin.

CLŪSINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Clusium, C. fontes, cold baths, Hor. In the plur., Clusini, orum, m., The inhabitants of Clusium, Liv.

CLŪSIUM, ii, n. Clusium, a town of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna, anciently Camara or Camers, Liv.

CLŪSIUS, ii, m. (cludo for claudo). A cognomen of Janus, whose temple was shut in time of peace, Ov.

CLŪSUS, a, um. See CLAUDO.

CLŪMENE, ðia, f. (Κλυμένη). Clymene. 1. Wife of the Æthiopian king Merope, mother of Phaethon by Sol, Ov. 2. A sea-nymph, Virg. 3. The companion of Helena, Ov.

CLŪMENEIUS, a, um (Clymene). Of or belonging to Clymene, C. proles, i. e. Phaethon, Ov.

CLŪMENUS, i, m. A name of Pluto, Ov.

CLŪPEÆ, arum. See CLIPEÆ.

CLŪPEUM and CLŪPEUS. See CLIPEUS.

CLŪSTER, ðria, m. (κλυστήρ). I. A clyster (pure Latin lotio), Cels.; Plin.—II. A pipe or syringe for applying a clyster, Plin.; Suet.

CLŪTÆMNESTRÆ, æ, f. (Κλυταιμνήστρα). Clytaemnestra, daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, wife of Agamemnon, mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, Cic. Hence the title of a tragedy of Ætius, Cic. Appellat. for an unchaste woman, Cæll. ap. Quint.

CLŪTYE, ða, f. (Κλυτή). Clytie, a sea nymph, beloved by Apollo, changed into a heliotrope, Ov.

CNÆUS (Cnæus), i, m., abridged Cn., a Roman prænomen; pronounced Γνæus; conf. Quint.

CNIDE, ea, f. (κνίδις). A kind of zoophyte, sea-nettle (pure Latin urtica), Plin.

CNIDIUS and CNIDUS. See Gn.

CNOSIUS and CNOSUS. See Gn.

CŌ-ACCEDO, ère, v. n. To be added besides, decem c. minæ, Plaut.

CŌACERVÁTIO, ðmia, f. I. Gen.: A heaping together, Dig.—II. Esp. in Rhet.: An amassing of arguments, Cic.; Quint.

CŌACERVO, i v. a. (con, acervo). To heap together, heap up. I. Prop.: pecuniæ coguntur et coacervantur, Cic.; c. cadavera, Cæs.; c. agros, to buy in quantities, with emere.—II. Fig.: To heap, accumulate, multum quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt, Cic.

CŌACESCO, ácii, 3 v. n. To grow sour, tart. I. Prop.: ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate c., Cic.—II. Fig.: To become corrupt (of morals), eam (gentem Sardonum) transfusionibus coacuisse, Cic.

CŌACTIO, ðnis, f. (cogo). I. A calling in or collecting money due, c. argentaria facitavit, Suet.—II. A condensing, reducing into a smaller compass, Gal.

CŌACTO, are, v. int. u. (cogo). To draw or press together, Lucr.

CŌACTOR, ðris, m. (cogo). I. Prop.: A receiver of money, collector, Cic.; Hor.; c. agminis, that brings up the rear, the rear-guard, Tac.

COACTUM.

—II. *Fig.*: One that forces or compels, adjutor et, ut ita dicam, c. Sen.

COACTUM, i, n. (cogo). A coverlet made of milled cloth, Cæs.

COACTURA, æ, f. (cogo). A gathering, i. e. that which is gathered, e. g. fruit, c. uniuscujusque diei, Col.

COACTUS, a, um, part. of cogo.

COACTUS, ūs, m. (cogo). A forcing, compelling, constraining, coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.

CO-ADDO, ēre, v. a. To add together with, Plaut.

CO-EDIFICIO, 1 v. a. To build upon, c. campum Martium, Cic.

CO-EQUALIS, e. Of the same age, c. sinciput Petr.

CO-EQUO, 1 v. a. To make even or level, to level. I. Prop.: c. montes, Sall.—II. *Fig.*: To make equal, to equalize, to put on an equal footing, omnia cœquasti, Cic.; c. gratiam omnium, Sall.

CO-AGGERO, atum, 1 v. a. I. To heap together, c. lapides, Serv.; Virg.—II. c. aliquid aliquid re, To cover by heaping together, or by a heap, c. ova faba fresa, Col.

COAGMENTATIO, ōnis, f. A joining together, a connection, conjunction, structure, omnis c. corporis, Cic.

COAGMENTO, 1 v. a. (coagmentum). To join or glue together, to put or fasten together, to bind, connect, cement, &c. I. Prop.: opus ipsa suum cadem, quæ coagmentavit, aurtora dissolvit, Cic.—II. *Fig.*, of style: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic.; c. pacem, to conclude. Id.

COAGMENTUM, i, n. (cogo). A joining together. I. Prop.: A joint, Cæs.—II. *Fig.*: Combination, c. syllabarum, Gell.

COAGULATIO, ōnis, f. (coagulo). A curdling, coagulating, c. lactis, Plin.

COAGULO, 1 v. a. (coagulum). To cause a fluid to thicken or curdle, coagulate, c. lac, Plin.

COAGULUM, i, n. (cogo). I. Prop. A) A means for causing a fluid to curdle, runnet or rennet, Plin.; Ov.—B) *Fig.*: That which joins together or binds, Gell.—II. Meton.: Any thing curdled, curdled milk, Plin.

CO-KLESCO, ālūi, ālitum, 3 v. inch. n. To grow together, to unite so as to form one and the same, to grow firmly together, to coalesce. I. Prop. A) arbor cum terra coluit, Dig.; vulnus c., Plin.—B) Meton.: To grow firmly, to strike root, in eo loco grandis ilex cohaeruit inter saxa, Sall.—II. *Fig.* A) To unite entirely with any thing so as to form one, to mingle, coalesce, Trojani et aborigines facile cohaerunt, Sall.—B) To grow firm, be consolidated, take root, auctoritas Pisonis nondum adalisset, Tac.

COALATUS, ā, um, part. of coalesco. Made up, composed; confirmed, strengthened; grown, increased, Tac., &c.

CO-ANGUSTO, are, v. a. To bring into a narrow compass, to confine, enclose. I. Prop.: fistula coangustetur, Cels.—II. *Fig.*: To limit, restrict, hæc lex coangustari etiam potest, Cic.

COARCTATIO. See COARTATIO.

COCLÉS.

COARCTO. See COARTO.

CO-ARGŪO, ūi, 3 v. a. To prove any one or anything guilty or wrong. I. c. aliquid, To convict of guilt or crime, hæc autem hæc eadem coarguunt, Cic.; c. aliquid avaritiæ, Id. Absol.: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer gestus, Quint.—

II. c. aliquid, To prove unanswerably a crime, a wrong, a fallacy, &c.; to prove to be wrong, to refute, &c.; to show the contrary, &c., c. certum crimen multis suspiciōibus, Cic.; quam legem usus coarguit, experience has proved ineffectual, Liv.; quod coarguunt tibi, prove to be false, Plin.; lucus c. aures domini, makes known, Ov.

COARTATIO (coarct), ōnis, f. A drawing together, contracting, c. plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv.

CO-ARTO (coarct), 1 v. a. To draw together into a narrow compass, to press together, compress, confine. I. Prop.: angustæ faucæ c. iter, Liv.; c. fauces et os sudario, to strangle one's self, Val. Max.; Cnæus in oppidis coartatus, shut up, confined, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) To shorten, to abridge, c. tempus sponsas habendi, Suet.

COASSATIO (coax), ōnis, f. Any thing made of boards joined together, a floor, Plin.

COASSO (coax), 1 (co-assis for axis). To join boards together, to plank, floor, Vitruv.

CO-ATRÆ, arum, m. Coatra, a people on the Palus Mæotis, Plin.; Luc.

COAXATIO. See COASSATIO.

COAXO, are. To crouch, Suet.

CO-CALUS, i, m. Cocalus, a king of Sicily, who protected Dædalus against Minos, Ov.

COCCINATUS, a, um (coccinus). Clothed in scarlet, c. puerulus, Suet.

COCCINEUS and COCCINUS, a, um (coccum). I. Scarlet-colored, Plin.; Juv.—II. Subst., coccinea, orum, n, Scarlet garments, Mart.

COCCUM, i, n. (κόκκος). I. The scarlet berry, supposed by the ancients to grow on a kind of oak, but now ascertained to be a kind of insect or cochinal, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Scarlet color, Hor.: Quint—B) Cloth of a scarlet color, Sil.; Suet.—C) c. Gnidium, a grain of the plant thymelea, Cels.; Plin.

COCCYMEIUM, i, n. (κοκκύμηλον). A plum, Cloat ap. Macr.

COCCYX, ygis, m. (κόκκυξ). A cuckoo, Plin.

COCHLEA (coclea), æ, f. (κοχλιάς). I. A snail, periwinkle, Cic.; Plin.; in cochleam, in the form of a snail, Cels.—II. Meton. A) A snail-shell, Mart.—B) The screw of a press, Vitruv.—C) A machine for drawing water, Vitruv.—D) A kind of light door, Varr.—E) A tortoise, Stat.

COCHLEAR, āris (cochlearium, ii, Plin.; cochleare, Mart.), n. (cochlea). A spoon, Cels.; Plin.; a measure for liquids, esp. in Medic., a spoonful, Col.; Plin.

COCHLEARIUM, ūi, n. (cochlea). I. A snail-shell, Varr.—II. A spoon. See COCHLEAR.

COCHLIS, idis, f. (κοχλίς). I. A precious stone in the form of a snail, Plin.—II. Adj.: Spirāl, c. columna, having a winding stair-case within, P. Vict.

COCLÉS, itis, m. I. A person blind of one eye, qui altero lumine orbi nasceretur, coclites vocabatur, Plin.—II. A surname of Horatius, who defended alone a bridge against the army of Porsetno, Liv.

COCO.

COCO or COCOCOCO. *The clucking of hens*, Petr.

COCTILIS, c (coquo). I. *Baked*, c. laterculus, Plin.; c. muri, *made of burned bricks*, Ov. — II. *Subst.*, coctilia, ium, n. (sc. ligna), *Dried wood that burns without smoke*, Treb.

COCTIO, ónis, f. (coquo). *Digestion*, Plin.

COCTIVUS, a, um (coquo). I. *That is soon cooked* (acc. to others, *fit for cooking*), c. castanea, Plin. — II. *Easy of digestion*, Apic.

COCTOR, óris, m. (coquo). *A cook*, Petr.

COCTŪRA, æ, f. (coquo). I. *A cooking*, Col. *Of fruits: A maturing*, Plin. — II. *Meton.*: *A boiling liquid*, Col.

COCTUS, a, um, part. of coquo.

COCYTUS or -OS, i, m. (Κοκκυτός). *In Myth.*: *Cocytus, a river of the infernal regions*, Cic.; Virg.

CODA, æ. See CAUDA.

CODĒX (caud.), ícis, m. (a later form for caudex).

I. *A trunk, body, or stock of a tree* (see CAUDĒX); hence, *a wooden log to which slaves were fastened for punishment*, Plaut. — II. A) *A book* (because the ancients wrote on wooden tablets covered with wax) (codex, with separate leaves; on the contrary, volumina, i. e. rolls), L. Piso multos codices implevit eorum rerum, &c., Cic. — B) *Esp.*: *An account-book, ledger, &c.* [on the contrary, adversaria, a day-book], non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum, Cic.; in codicis extrema cera, on the last sheet, Id.; referre in codicem, to enter into a book, Id.

CODICILLI, órum [in the sing., Cod. Th.], m. (codex, caudex). I. *A small trunk of a tree*, Cat. — II. *A small writing*. A) *A billet, note, letter, petition, &c.*, Cic.; Tac. — B) *A letter of the emperor, conferring some privilege, a diploma*, Suet. — C) *A codicil to a will*, Plin. E.; Tac.

CODRUS, i, m. (Κόδρος). *Codrus*. I. *The last king of Athens, who devoted himself to death, in order to procure for his people a victory over the Spartans*, Cic.; Hor. 2. *A bad poet, enemy of Virgil*, Virg.; Juv.

CŒLE SŪRIA, or, in one word, CŒLESŪRIA, æ, f. (Κοίλη Συρία). *A part of Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus*, Mel.; acc. Cœlen Syriam, Liv.

CŒLEBS, CŒLIBARIS, CŒLIBATUS. See CŒL.

CŒLES (cæl.), ítis (cœlum). *Heavenly*, c. regna, Ov. *Subst.*, cœlites, um, m., *The gods*, Ov.; Hor.

CŒLESTIS (cæl.), e [ablat. cœleste, Ov.; gen. plur. cœlestium, Id.; Virg.] (cœlum). *Of or belonging to heaven, heavenly*. I. *Prop.*: cogitantes supra atque cœlestia, Cic.; c. aqua, Hor.; c. prodigia, Liv. — II. *Meton.* A) *God-like, divine*. *Subst.*, cœlestes, ium, m., *The gods, deities, &c.*, c. nomen, Ov.; c. auxilium, of the gods, Id. *Compar.*, Sen. *Subst.*: Herculeum hominum fama in concilio cœlestium collocavit, Cic. — B) *Gen.*: *Magnificent, excellent, eminent, God-like, divine*, C. divinæque legiones, Cic. — *Superl.*, Vell.

CŒLIACUS, a, um (καλιακός). I. *Of or belonging to the lower stomach, c. medicamenta*, Plin. — II. *Suffering from a complaint in the bowels*, Varr. *Subst.*, cœliacus,

CŒNA.

i, m., *One who is diseased in the bowels*, Plin.

CŒLIANUS, a, um. *Of Cælius*, C. ornationes, Tac.

CŒLICŒLA (cæl.), æ (gen. plur. cœlicolum, Virg.), m. (cœlum, colo). I. *An inhabitant of heaven, a deity*, Ov.; Virg. — II. *A warrior of the heavens*, Cod. Just.

CŒLICŪS (cæl.), a, um (cœlum). *Heavenly, magnificent*, Stut.

CŒLIFER (cæl.), ěra, ěrum (cœlura, fero). *Bearing the heavens: of Atlas*, Virg.

CŒLIGENUS (cæl.), a, um (cœlum, gigno). *Heaven-born*, c. Victoria et Venus, Varr.

CŒLIMONTANUS (Cæl.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cælimontium*, C. porta, Cic.

CŒLI-PŒTENS (cæl.), entis, m. (cœlum, potens). *Powerful in heaven*, c. dii, Plaut.

CŒLIUS (Cælius), a. *Cælius, a Roman family name*; e. g. I. M. Cælius Rufus, for whom Cicero made a speech, and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the eighth book of the *Epist. ad Familiares*. 2. L. Cælius Antipater, a historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, the teacher of Crassus, Cic. 3. Cælius Aurelianus, a physician of the third century.

CŒLIUS MONS, or simply CŒLIUS, ii, m. *Cælius, one of the seven hills of Rome, south of the Palatinus, and east of the Aventinus, called after the Tuscan Cœles Vibenna, now Lateran*, Tac.

CŒLO, are. See CŒLO.

CŒLUM (cæl.), i, n. [another form cœlus, i, m., Eon. ap. Noo.; in the plur. cœli, Lucr.; Ecl.] (perhaps related to κοίλος, hollow). *The sky, heavens, vault of heaven*. I. *Prop.*: rotundum ut c., Cic.; de cœlo tangi, to be struck by lightning, Liv.; Tac.; conf. e cœlo ictus, Cic.; de cœlo servare, to observe heavenly signs, for the comitia, such as lightning, Id.; de cœlo fieri, of signs from the heavens, to appear, Id.; albente cœlo, when the sky became gray, Sis. ap. Quint.; vesperascente cœlo, in the evening twilight, Nep.; mons in cœlum attulit, toward heaven or the sky, Plin. *Prov.*: quid si nunc e. ruat? what if the sky should fall? of groundless fear, Ter.; toto cœlo errare, to be totally wrong, Macr. *Personified*: Cœlus, i, m., Cælus (Greek Uranus), a son of Æther and Dies, Cic. — B) *Meton.*

1) *A region or quarter of the heavens*, Cic.; Liv.; Hor. 2) *The atmosphere, air, temperature, pingue et concretum c.*, Cic. 3) *Poet.*: *The Upper World, as opposed to the Infernal Regions, ad c. mittunt insomnois Manes*, Virg. 4) *Gen.*: *Anything resembling the form of the sky, an arch or vault, c. campræ*, Vitr. — II. *Fig.*: *Heaven, i. e. the height of happiness, glory, bliss, &c.* Cæsar in e. fertur, Cic.: in cœlo sum, I am as if in heaven, Id.; digito e. attingere, to touch the heavens, be almost in heaven; de cœlo detrahere alqm, i. e. to deprive one of his happiness.

CŒLUS, i. See the foregoing article.

CŒ-EMO, ěmi, ěmum, 3 v. a. *To buy up, to purchase in large quantities*, Cic.

CŒEMPTIO, ónis, f. (coemo). *In Law*: *A marriage, contracted in the form of an act of sale*, Cic.

CŒEMPTIONALIS, c (coemptio). *Of or belonging to a marriage-contract* (coemptio), c. scens, Plaut.

COEMPTUS, a, um, part. of coemo.

CŒNA (cœna and cœna), æ, f. (κοινή). I. *The principal meal of the Romans, usually taken at three*

o'clock in the afternoon, a late dinner, supper, cœnas facere, to prepare, Cic.; condicere cœnam alcuī, to engage one's self to dine with any body, to accept an invitation to dinner, Suet.; promittere ad cœnam, the same, Plin. E.; inter cœnam, at table, Cic.; super cœnam, the same, Suet. Prov.: venire cœna comesa, after dinner, too late, Varr.—II. Meton. A) A dish, a course at dinner, c. prima, altera, tertia, the first, second, third course, Mart.—B) A dinner party, ingens c. sedet, Juv.—C) A dining-place, or place where an entertainment is given, Plin.

CŒNACŪLUM (cæn. and cæn.), *i, n.* (cœna, properly, a room for taking meals in, a dining-room). *An upper floor or story, an upper room, a garret, attic (in later times, the habitation of the poor), Cic.; Hor. Poet.: c. maxima cœli, the upper space of the sky or heavens, Enn. ap. Tert.*

CŒNATICUS (cæn. and cæn.), *a, um* (cœna). *Of or belonging to a meal, spes c., the hope of a meal, Plaut.*

CŒNATIO (cæn. and cæn.), *ōnis, f.* (cœna). *A room for taking meals in, dining-room, Sen.; Juv.*

CŒNATRUNCŪLA (cæn. and cæn.), *æ, f.* (cœna). *A small room for taking meals in, Plin. E.*

CŒNATŪRIO (cæn. and cæn.), *v. desid.* (cœno). *To have an appetite for eating, Mart.*

CŒNATUS (cæn. and cæn.), *a, um, part. I.* *That has taken food, cur te cœnatum noluerit occidere, Cic.—II. Of time: Spent in feasting, c. noctes, Plaut.*

CŒNO (cæn. and cæn.), *l v. n. and a.* (cœna). *To sup, to dine. I. Neut.: To take a meal or repast, to eat at table, c. melius, Cic.; c. cum alqo, Hor.—II. Act. A) To eat anything at a meal, to dine or sup upon, c. aves, Hor.—B) Fig.: c. magnam malum, Plaut. Poet.: c. nova adulteria, i. e. to represent or imitate at a meal, poet. ap. Suet.*

CŒNŌSUS, *a, um* (cœnum). *Full of mud, muddy, swampy, boggy, miry, &c., c. lacus, Col.; c. gurgis, i. e. the Styx, Juv.*

CŒNŪLA (cæn. and cæn.), *æ, f.* (cœna). *A little meal or entertainment, a small dinner or supper, Cic.; Suet.*

CŒNUM (cœnum), *i, n.* (cunio). *Mud, mire, dirt, filth, cœno oblitus, Cic.; c. clouacrum, Col. As a term of reproach: c. plebeium, Liv.; a dirty fellow, Cic.*

CŒŌ, *ivi or ii, itum, ire. v. n. and a.* *I. Neut.: To go or come together, to assemble, meet. A) Prop. 1) Cœ.: heri aliquot adolescentulli coimus in Piræo, Ter.; c. alqo (in sedilia theatri), Hor. 2) Esp. a) To unite by joining together, come together, meet close or shut together (of animate and inanimate objects), qui una coierint, Cæs.; reliqui milites coeunt inter se, collect, join, Id.; palpebræ dormientis non coeunt, do not shut or close themselves, Cels. b) To cohabit, copulate, c. cum aliena uxore, Quint. With dat.: c. simul biuis, Sen. Of animals, Ov. c) To close, as with an enemy, to come into contact, to come to close quarters, inter se coisse viros et cerneret ferro, Virg.—B) Fig.: 1) To unite, to combine, to go together, quotiens in societate coeunt, Tac.: duodecim adolescentulli coierunt, conspired, joined in a conspiracy, Nep.; male sartha gratia nequiquam coit et rescinditur, closes or shuts*

(as a wound), Hor. 2) To run together, to curdle, coageal, sanguis coit formidine, Virg.—II. Act.: c. societatem, to enter into a compact, to conclude an alliance, form a league, utinam cum C. Cæsare societatem numquam coisses, Cic.

CŒPTIO, *cœpi, cœptum, 3* [the present tense are only ante-classic, ap. Cat., Plaut., Cæcil.] *v. a. and n.* (co, apio, to seize upon). *I. Act.: To commence or begin doing any thing; usually with inf.; rarely with acc. or absol., quum ver esse coepert, when spring had set in, Cic.; urbanus coepit haberi, Hor. With acc.: c. cursum, Att. ap. Cic.; quæ coepertamus, Quint. Absol.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor.; thus also, as in other languages, dicere coepisse, to begin or commence speaking, silentio per præconem facto ita coepit, Liv. In the passive form; usually connected with the inf. pass.: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepita deberi, before it became due, Cic.; quoniam de rep. consuli coepi sumus, they have begun to consult us, Id. In the part. perf.: coeptus, a, um. Begun, commenced, coepti fiducia belli, Virg.—II. Neut.: To take its beginning, to begin, commence, post, ubi silentium coepit, verba facit, &c., Sall.; vere coepturo, at the commencement of spring, Plin.*

CŒPTIO, *l v. int. a. and n.* (cœpio). *To begin eagerly. I. Act.: animal coepat ea appetere, Cic. With acc.: c. defectionem, seditionem, insidias, &c., Tac.—II. Neut.: To take its commencement, to begin, coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac.*

CŒPTUM, *i, n.* (cœpi). *A beginning, undertaking, ne sudaci coepo deessent, Liv.*

CŒPTUS, *a, um, part. of cœpio.*

CŒPTUS, *ūs, m.* (cœpio). *A beginning, undertaking, primos suos quasi coeptus, Cic.*

CŒPŪLŌNUS, *i, m.* *A companion at a feast or banquet, Plaut.*

CŒ-ERCĒO, *ūi, itum, 2 v. a.* (arceo). *To surround, shut up on all sides, to encompass, environ. I. Prop.: maudis omnia complexu suo coeret, Cic.; aqua jubetur coereri, to be locked up, Id.; vitæm coeret arces agricolarum, confines, checks, Id.; quibus operibus intra muros coeretur hostis, is checked, shut up, Liv. Poet.: c. postreum aciem, to hold together, i. e. to command, lead, Virg.—II. Fig.: To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in, &c., licentia reprimeret et quasi extra ripas diffidentes coereret, encompass, as it were, keep in check, Cic.; c. cives omnibus modis, Sall.; lezes morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coerent, punish, chastise, Cic.*

CŒERCITIO, *ōnis, f.* (coerceo). *I. A restraining, checking; coercion, restraint, Liv.; Sen.; Suet.—II. Chastisement, punishment, Liv.; Quint.—III. Meton.: The right of inflicting punishment, Suet.*

COERCITUS, *a, um, part. of coerceo.*

CŒRULEUS, *a, um.* See **CŒRA**.

CŒTUS, *ūs, m.* (another mode of writing coitus, from coeo). *I. Gen. A) A coming together, a meeting, primo coetu vicinus, Plaut.—B) Meton. concr.: An assembly, society, company, in omni coetu concilioque, Cic.—II. Esp.: Union, association, Lucr.; Gell.*

CŒUS (dissul Cœ-us), *i, m.* (Καῖος). *Cæus, a Titan, the father of Latona, Ov.; Tac.*

CŒ-EXERCITATUS, *a, um.* *Exercised at the same time, Quint.*

COGITABILIS, e (cogito). *Conceivable, comprehensible*, Sen.

COGITATE, *ado.* *With thought or reflection, considerably, c. tractare rem suam*, Plaut.

COGITATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A thinking, considering, reflecting, consideration, reflection, acutissime siue eloquentia cogitare*, Cic.; *in cogitatione defixura esse, to be deeply engaged in thought*, Id.; *tacita c.*, Quint.—II. *Meton. A)* *Concr.*: *A thought, device, project, scheme, omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferbam*, Cic.; *injicere cogitationem sicuti, to prompt*, Id.: *in cogitationem venire, incidere, to fall into a train of thought*, Sulp. ap. Cic.—B) *The faculty or power of thought, homo solus participans rationis et cogitationis*, Cic.

COGITATUM, i, *n.*, *usually in the plur.* *Cogitata, orum, n.* *Thought, si cogitata praeclare eloqui possent*, Cic.

COGITATUS, a, *um.* *I. Part. of cogito.*—*Adj.*: *Thought upon, weighed over, well or maturely considered*, Cic.

COGITATUS, ūs, *m.* (Cogito). *A thinking, reflecting, considering; a thought*, Sen.

COGITO, I (con, agito). *To think, imagine, reflect, weigh over, consider.* *I. Gen.*: *with acc., or with de or a relative clause; also absol.*: *sive quid mecum ipse cogito*, Cic.; *uno de teste c.*, Id.; *c.*, *quam illi honestum sit*, Id.; *c. vel acutissime siue eloquentia, Id.*; *ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita*, Id.—II. *Esp. A)* *To think upon, revolve in the mind, to excogitate, invent, intend, contrive, determine upon, &c.*; *with inf.*: *seldom with acc., with de, or absol.*: *Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito*, Cic.; *c. dare lucem ex fumo*, Hor.; *c. eadem principis et res novas*, Tac.; *cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis*, Suet.—B) *To be of a certain sentiment or opinion, to have a certain feeling on a point, si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me c. vis*, Anton. ap. Cic.; *c. adversus alqm.*, Suet.

COGNATIO, ōnis, *f.* (cognatus). *Relationship.* *I. A) Prop.*, *of men*: *L. Cicero, frater noster, cognatione patruelis*, Cic. *Of animals*: *c. caprarum, equorum, &c.*, Plin. *Of plants*: *c. arborum, caeparum*, Plin.—B) *Meton. concr.*: *Kindred, i. e. relatives, quam tibi tota c. sarraco advehatur*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *Connection, resemblance, agreement, c. studiorum*, Cic.; *est quaedam inter hos status c.*, Quint.

COGNATUS, a, *um* (con, natus, nascor). *Alied.* *I. Prop.*, *of persons: Related by blood (on the mother's side).* *Subst.*: *A relation, relative, suadebant amici cognatique Caesenniae*, Cic. *Poet.*: *of or belonging to relations, kindred, c. corpora*, Ov.; *c. pectora*, Id. *Of animals, Plin.* *Of plants, Id.*—II. *Fig.*: *Related, similar, corresponding, cognate, nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces*, Cic. de Or.

COGNITIO, ōnis, *f.* (cognosco). *A learning to know, knowledge of any thing as a consequence of perception, a conceiving by our mental faculties, an acquiring knowledge or information, cognizance, learning.* *I. Prop.* *A) Gen.*: *c. juris*, Cic.; *illi, quorum vita omnis in rerum cognitione versata est*, Id.; *c. urbis, inspectio, survey*.—B) *Esp. in Law: A judicial in-*

quiry, inquest, a taking cognizance, examination, quum cognitionis dies esset, Cic.; *c. rerum capitalium*, Liv.—II. *Meton. A) Concr.*: *Conception of a thing, notion, idea, deorum innatas cognitiones habemus*, Cic.—B) *A knowing again, recognition, for agnitio*, Ter.

COGNITOR, ōris, *m.* (cognosco). *I. One who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher, Cic.*—II. *A) In Law: An advocate, agent, attorney*, Cic.; *Hor.*—B) *A fiscal agent, Manil.*

COGNITURA, as, *f.* (cognitor). *The office of a fiscal agent, or one who prosecutes persons indebted to the exchequer*, Suet.; *Gai. Inst.*

COGNITUS, a, *um*, *part. of cognosco.*

COGNOMEN, inis, *n.* (con, nomen). *I. A surname; the family name, which was joined or added to the name of the gens (nomen)* (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, Africanus), T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto c. invenit, Cic.; *P. Crassus cum cognomine dives*, Id.—II. *Meton. gen.*: *A name, Virg.*; *Gell.*

COGNOMENTUM, i, *n.* *for cognomen.* *I. Prop.*: *A surname, Cn. Lentulus, cui c. Clodiano fuit*, Sall.—II. *Meton. gen.*: *A name, in cognomen-tum ejus (Herculis) scitit*, Tac.

COGNOMINIS, e (cognuomino). *Of the same name, Virg.*; *Vell.*; *Pliu.*

COGNUMINO, I v. a. (cognomen). *To surname, to call by a surname or cognomen.* *I. Prop.*, *Quint.*; *Plin.*—II. *Meton. A)* *cognominata verba, synonymis*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *To call, name, Just.*; *Gell.*

COGNOSCENS, entis. *I. Part. of cognosco.*—II. *Adj.*: *Knowing well, c. sui*, Auct. Her.

CO-GNOSCO, gnōvi, gnatum, 3 v. n. (con, nosco). *To ascertain completely (by the senses or the mind), to learn, obtain information respecting, make one's self acquainted with, to know or recognize, to discover, find out, to perceive, see; and in the perfect, to have acquired knowledge or information of, i. e. to know.* *I. Gen.*: *c. regiones*, Cæs.; *c. domos atque villas*, Sall.; *miserias cognoscite sciorum, you learn or are told*, Cic.; *c. per exploratores*, Cæs.; *his rebus cognitis, when these things were known, intelligence having been received of these things*, Id.; *c. jus civile, to learn*, Cic.; *c. alqm. to become acquainted with*, Id.—II. *Esp. A) In Law: To examine, investigate, as a judge or magistrate, Verres cognoscebat Verres judicabat*, Cic.; *c. de agro Campano*, Id.—B) *In Milit.*: *To reconnoitre, qualis esset oatura montis et qualis ira circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit*, Cæs.—C) *To know again, to recognize, for agnosco: video et cognosco sigaum*, Plaut.; *c. faciem suam*, Ov. *Hence, Ital. conoscere, Fr. connoître.*

CŪGO, cōegi, cōactum, 3 (for cō-igo, from con and ago). *To drive, bring, or collect together several things to or at one point.* *I. Prop.* *A) Gen.*: *c. oves stabulis*, Virg.; *c. oleam, to gather*, Cst.; *c. pecuniam, to collect*, Cic.; *c. multitudinem hominum ex agris*, Cæs.; *c. exercitum in unum locum, to concourate, c. senatum cito, to convoke, convene; seldom of one senator*, Cic.; *Italia coacta in angustiis, pressed into narrow confines*, Sall.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In Milit.*: *c. signum, to bring up the rear*, Liv. 2) *Of fluids: To thicken, make thick, condense, curdle, c. mella frigore*, Virg.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.*: *To bring or drive together,*

me in semihoræ curriculum cogegisti, *have confined, restricted*. Cic.; c. ex dubus syllabis in unam, *to contract*, Quint.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To drive or impel any one to any action, i. e. to compel or force; seldom, to obtain any thing by force; usually with inf., ut, or absol.; rarely with acc.: num te emere cogit, qui ne hortatus quidem est?* Cic.; Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Id.; quid enim refert, quæ me ratione cogatis? Id.; cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, *to be taken by force or extorted*, Liv. 2) *To infer, conclude, draw an inference, ex quibus id quod volumus cogitur*. Cic.

COHÆRENTIA, æ, f. (cohæreo). *Coherence, connection, dependency*. Cic.

COHÆRĒO, si, sum, 2v. n. *To be connected with, to adhere to, to stick to, to be united or attached to*. I. *Prop.*: mundus ita apte cohæret, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: collocabuntur verba, ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant, Cic.; turpes ac perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohæreant, amputandos, *are related to us by (the ties of) blood*, Quint.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To hold firmly together in its several parts; to consist, to last, subsist, endure, continue, nec virtutes sine beata vita c. possunt*, Cic. 2) *Meton.*: c. aliqua re, *to be composed of any thing; to consist of*, Cic.

COHÆRESCO, hæsi, 3v. n. (cohæreo). *To adhere together, cohere, hold together*. I. *Prop.*: atomi c. inter se, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To unite*, Plin.

COHÆSUS, a, um, *part. of cohæreo*.

COHÆRES, ædis, c. *A co-heir, fellow-heir*, Cic.; Quint.

COHIBĒO, ïi, ïtum, 2 (con, habeo). *To hold together, to contain, hold, embrace*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: universa natura omnes naturas cobibet, Cic.; c. brachium toga, *to confine*, Id.; c. deos paritibus, Tac.; c. lacertos auro, *to enclose*, Ov.—B) *Esp.*: *To hold fast with restraint, to keep back or restrain, to check, c. ventos carcere*, Ov.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To contain, causæ cohîbent in se efficientiam naturalem*, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To hold with a tight rein; to keep in check, to keep back, restrain, to curb or bridle, repress, hinder, arrest, prevent, c. manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, to keep back, restrain*, Cic.; c. hostem ab effusa prædandi licentia, Liv.; c. motus animi turbatos, Cic. *With quominus: vix cohiberi amici, quominus, &c.*, Tac.

COHŪNESTO, 1v. o. (con, honesto). *To honor, grace, do honor to, render honorable or of good repute, c. exsequias*, Cic.; c. res turpes, *to call by honorable names*, Arn.; c. defluvia capitis, *to cure, prevent*, Plin.

COHORRESCO, ui, 3v. *inch. n.* (con, horresco). *To shudder, quake, shake with fear or cold, quem ut agnovi, equidem cohortui*, Cic.

COHORS (cors, chors), rtis, f. (related to χόρος and hortus). I. *A small court or enclosure for cattle, a yard*, Varr.; Ov.; Mart.—II. *Meton.* A) (An enclosed mass, as it were) *A cohort, i. e. a division of troops, the tenth part of a legion, 3 manipuli or 6 centurias*, Cæs.; Virg.; c. prætorial, the pretorian guard, i. e. body-guard of the general, Cæs.; Sall.—B) *A train, attendants, followers, e. g. of the governor of a province*, Cic.; Tac.; Hor.—C) *Gen.*: *A multitude, company*,

crowd, assembly, c. stipata fratrum, Virg.; c. Gigantum, Hor.

COHORTALIS, e (cohors). *Of or belonging to a court or yard, c. aves, Col.; c. pullus, Cæs.*

COHORTATIO, ðnis, f. (cohortor). *An exhortation, encouraging address, c. iudicum, Cic.; cohortationem militum facere, to address the soldiers in a spirited speech*, Nep.

COHORTICŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (cohors). *A small cohort*, Cælar. sp. Cic.

COHORTOR, 1v. *dep.* (con, hortor). *To exhort, encourage to any thing, esp. soldiers, cohortatus suos proelium commisit*, Cæs.; c. militem ad prælium, Quint.; c. alqm ad virtutem, Cic.

CO-INQUINO, 1v. a. (con, inquino). I. *To pollute, defile on all sides or all over*, Col.—II. *Meton.* A) *Of a disease: To infect, taint, c. totam progeniem*, Col.—B) *Fig., of vices: c. se crimine*, Val. Max.

COÏTIO, ðnis, f. (coeo). I. *Gen.*: *A coming together, meeting, assembling*, Ter.—II. *Esp.* A) *An assembling or meeting for a bad purpose, a conspiracy, plot, quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit*, Cic.—B) *Copulation, for coitus*, Macr.

COITUS, a, um, *part. of coeo*.

COÏTUS, ðs, m. (same as coetus, from coeo). *A union, connection*. I. *Gen.*: ut c. recens venæ resolvatur, Cels.; luna morata in coitu solis (at new moon), Plin.; c. syllabarum, Quint.—II. *Esp.*: *Carnal connection, copulation (of men and animals)*, Quint.; Suet.; Ov. *Meton., of plants: An ingrafting*, Plin.

COLAPHUS, i, m. (κόλαφος). *A blow on the ears, a blow with the fist, colaphum ducere*, Quint.; colaphum infringere alui, Plin.

COLCHI, orum. See COLCHUS.

COLCHICUM, i, n. (Colchis). *A plant with a medicinal root, meadow saffron*, Plin.

COLCHICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Colchis, C. venena, i. e. of Medea*, Hor.

COLCHIS, idis, f. (Κολχίς). *Colchis, a country of Asia, east of the Euxine, celebrated in fable for the golden fleece, and as the native country of Medea. It answers now to Mingrelia and part of Imereti*, Plin.; Val. Flac.

COLCHIS, idis, f. *Of or belonging to Colchis, C. gens, Val. Flac. Subst.: A woman of Colchis, i. e. Medea*, Ov.; Hor.

COLCHUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Colchis, C. venena, i. e. of Medea, Ov. Subst. Colchus, i, m., An inhabitant of Colchis*, Hor.; *esp. in the plur., Colchi, orum, The inhabitants of Colchis*, Cic.; Plin.

COÏLEUS (akin to culeus), i, m. *A testicle*, Cic.; Mart.

COLLABASCO, ðre, v. n. (con, labasco). *To totter or be about to fall at the same time*, Plaut.

COLLABEFACTO, are, v. a. (con, labefacto). *To make to totter, to cause almost to fall, e. onus motu*, Ov. *Poet.: To make a hard body liquid, to liquefy*, Lucr.

COLLABEFIO, factus, fieri, v. pass. (con, labefio). *To be made to totter or fall. I. Prop.: navis præfracto rostro tota collaberet*, Cæs. *Poet.: To become liquid, be melted*, Lucr.—II. *Fig.: To be overthrown or supplanted*, Nep.

COLLABOR.

COL-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3 v. dep. (coo, labor). *To fall together, fall in a heap, fall down, fall in, fall to ruins.* I. Prop.: circa partem Flumentanam collapsa quādam ruinis sunt, Liv. *Of persons: To swoon, fall by the sword or otherwise.* Ov.; Tac.—II. Fig.: *To fall into, Plant; Val. Max.*

COL-LĀCERĀTUS, a, um, part. (con, lacero). *Torn to pieces, mangled,* c. corpora, Tac.

COL-LĀCRIMĀTIO, ōnis, f. (collacrimo). *A weeping at any thing, a weeping,* Cic.

COL-LĀCRIMO, 1 v. n. and a. (con, lacrimo). *To weep together with, weep at any thing, to weep, bewail, complex me senex collacrimavit, Cic.; histerio casum anum toties collacrimavit, bewailed, Id.*

COLLĀPSUS, a, um, part. of collabor.

COLLĀTIA, a, f. *Collatia, a Sabine town in Latium, near the right bank of the Anio, Liv.*

COLLĀTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (confero). *Brought together from various quarters, raised by contribution, mixed,* c. instrumenta, Sen.; c. aēs, Tert.

COLLĀTINUS, a, um. *Cf or belonging to Collatia, C. arces, Virg. Subst., Collatini, orum, m., Inhabitants of Collatia, Liv. In the sing.: Collatius, the cognomen of L. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, Liv.*

COLLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (confero). I. *A bringing together, collecting.* A) Prop. 1) *A formal attack of two armies, a regular battle, pitched battle,* Cic. 2) *Of money: A contribution, collection,* Liv.; Suet.; Plin.—B) Fig.: *A uniting, collecting together, c. militarium, Plant.—II. A comparing, comparison, similitude.* A) Gen.: c. est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine confrens, Cic.

COL-LĀTRO, are, v. a. (con, latro) (prop.), *to bark at violently; hence* Fig.: *To revile, call by insulting names,* c. philosophiam, Sen.

COLLĀTUS (conl.), a, um, part. of confero.

COLLĀTUS (conl.), ūs, m. (confero). I. *In Milit.: An engagement, battle,* Auct. B. Hisp.—II. *A contribution to knowledge, i. e. teaching, instruction,* Censor.

COLLAUDĀTIO, ōnis, f. (collando). *Strong commendation, a praising, c. scriptoris, Cic.*

COLLAUDO, 1 v. a. (con, laudo). *To praise very much or in every respect, c. clementiam elcjs, Cic.; c. benevolentiam diligentiamque, Id.*

COLLECTA, a, f. (colligo). (sc. pecunia) *A contribution in money, collectam a conviva exigere, Cic.*

COLLECTĀNĒUS, a, um (colligo). *Brought together or collected from various parts,* Plin.; *Dicta c. the title of a writing of Cæsar, Suet.*

COLLECTICIUS or TIUS, a, um (colligo). *Collected, gathered together, c. exercitus, hastily collected or got up, Cic.*

COLLECTIO, ōnis, f. (colligo). *A collection, gathering together.* I. A) Prop.: c. membrorum, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) *In Rhet.: A short repetition, recapitulation,* Cic. 2) *In Philos.: A syllogism, conclusion,* Quint.; Sen.—II. *Meton. concr.: A gathering of humors in the body, a tumor, abscess,* Plin.; Sen.

COLLECTIVUS, a, um (colligo). I. Prop.: *Gathered together, collected, c. humor, Sen.—II. Fig. A) In Rhet.: Relating to a syl-*

COLLIGO.

logism, argumentative, c. status, Quint.—B) In Gramn.: Collective, c. nomea, a collective noun.

COLLECTUM, i, n. (colligo). *That which has been collected (of fruit), Plin.*

COLLECTUS, a, um, part. of COLLIGO.

COL-LĒGA, a, m. (con, lēgo). I. *A partner in office, colleague, bis una consules, collegis in censura, Cic.; c. esse aleni, Tac.—II. Meton. gen.: One who exercises the same profession, a companion, comrade, fellow, &c., Plant; a fellow-actor, Juv.*

COLLĒGIUM, ii, n. (collega). I. *Concr.: A community of persons bringing to the same office, profession, or trade, a college, union, corporation, guild, society, c. prætorum, Cic.; c. pontificum, Cæs.; c. sacerdotum, Suet.: ex collegio, after an unanimous resolution, with common consent, Liv.; for which, ex collegii sententia, Id.—II. Abstr.: Collegueship, association,* Sulpic. ap. Cic. *Meton., of animals: auxiliatur noctis accipiter collegio quodam naturæ, community, fellowship, Plin.*

COL-LĒVO, are, v. a. (con, lēvis). *To make quite smooth, to polish, c. plagam arboris falce, Plin.*

COL-LĪBET or COLLŪBET, būit or bitum est, 2 (con, libet). *It pleases, quæ victoribus collibuisse, Sall.; simulac mihi collibitum est, Cic.*

COL-LĪDO, si, sum, 3 (con, lēdo). *To strike or beat together, to dash or press together.* I. Prop.: c. manus, Quint.; c. dentes, Sen.—II. Fig., passive: *To come in contact hostilely, to come in collision, to close, Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello, Hor.; collisa inter se duo reip. capita, Vell.; si binæ consonantes colliduntur, are brought in contact, Quint.*

COLLĪGĀTIO (conl.), ōnis, f. (colligare). *A binding together.* I. A) Prop.: tota c. operis, Val. Max.—B) Meton. *In Mechan.: Ligature, band, Vitr.—II. Fig.: Connection, conjunction, omnia naturali colligatione fiunt, Cic.*

COL-LĪGO, ēgi, ectum, 3 v. a. (con, lēgo). *To gather or bring together, to assemble, collect.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: c. reliquias dispersas, Suet.; c. flores, Hor.; pulvis collectus turbiæ, blown together in a heap, Hor.; c. vasa, to pack up, Cic.; c. spiritum, to gather, as it were, i. e. to fetch a deep breath, Quint.—B) Esp.: *To gather up, contract, breviorē spatio urbem colligere, Liv.; conf. anguis in spiram tracta se colligit, drusus itself together, Virg.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To bring together, collect, comprise, c. multa multorum facite dicta, Cic.; c. multa vitia in alqm, i. e. to ascribe to any one, Id.; c. omnia bella civilia, to collect into one view, to cite together, put in regular order, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To acquire, obtain, get, c. famam, existimationem multo sudore, labore vigiliisque, Cic.; c. auctoritatem, Cæs. 2) a) To collect or comprise in one's mind, i. e. to turn over in one's mind, to think upon, quum maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic.; sic colligo mecum, Hor. Hence, b) In Logic: To conclude, draw a conclusion, infer, ex eo c. potes. quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. 3) c. se (animos, animum, mentem), to collect one's self, to resume one's composure, to take courage, recover one's self, &c., Cic.; Liv.; Tac. 4) To come or amount to (in point of*

COLLIGO.

number), to number, ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, Plin. In the passive: ducuntur ferme et decem anni colliguntur, are comprised, Tac.

COLLIGO, 1 v. a. (con, ligo). To bind together, tie together, tie up, join together, fasten together or connect. I. Prop.: i, licitor, colliga manua, tie the prisoner's hands (a standing formula). Cic.; Liv.; c. scuta uno ictu pilorum, to fasten together, Cæs.; c. vulnera, to close, Plin.; Suet. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: To combine, unite, c. sententias verbis, Cic.; c. annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, to comprise. —B) Esp.: To tie up, i. e. to check, impede, c. impetum Antonii, Cic.; c. Brutum in Græcia, i. e. to order him to remain there, Id.

COL-LINEO, 1 v. a. (con, lino). I. To direct one thing in a straight line toward another, to aim, c. hastam aliquo aut sagittam, Cic. —II. Meton.: To hit the mark, quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineat, Cic.

COL-LINO, levi, litum, 3 (con, lino), v. a. I. To besmear, c. ora venenis, Ov.; c. tabulas cerâ, Gell.; c. crines adulteros pulvere, to soil, Hor. —II. Fig.: To contaminate, defile, Plaut.

COLLINUS, a, um (collis). That is or grows on a hill, hilly, c. genus agrorum, Varr.; c. loca, Colum.; C. Porta, a gate at Rome, near the collis Quirinalis, Cic.; Liv.; hence, C. herbæ, growing near this gate, Prop.

COL-LIQUEFACTUS, a, um, part. (con, liquefactio). Made fluid, melted, c. venenum, Cic.; c. glacies, Varr.

COL-LIQUESCO, liqui 3 v. n. (con, liquesco). To become fluid, melt, liquify, Varr.; Col.

COLLIS, is, m. (κόλῳν, Sanscr. chaila; Icel. kulle, akin to celsus). An eminence, hill, rising ground, easy ascent, Cic.; Liv.

COLLISIO, ònis, f. (collido). A dashing or striking together, a concussion, Just.

COLLISUS (conl), a, um, part. of collido.

COLLISUS, ùs, m. (collido). A striking or dashing together, c. ipso margaritarum, Plin.; c. dentium, C. Aur.

COLLITUS (conl), a, um, part. of collimo.

COLLOCATIO, ònis, f. (colloco). A setting up, an erecting, ordering, a putting of a thing in its right place. I. Gen.: c. mœnium, Vitruv.; c. siderum, the relative position, Cic.; c. verborum, Id.; Quint. —II. Esp.: c. filias, an endowing with a portion, Cic.

COL LOCO, 1 v. a. (con, loco). To set, put, or lay any thing in its place, to set or put up, to erect, &c.; usually with in and an abl, or absol. I. A) Prop.: c. alqm in sede ac domo atque in rep., Cic.; c. alqm in cubili, Id.; c. exercitum in hibernis, Cæs.; c. se, to settle (at any place), to take up one's abode, c. se Athenis, Cic.; c. chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, to adjust, arrange, Ov.; c. comites apud ceteros hospites, to lodge, put into quarters, Cic.; c. legiones propius Armeniam, Tac. —B) Esp. 1) c. alqm, To give in marriage, cujus filio filiam suam collocaverat, Cic.; c. sororem nuptum, Cæs. 2) c. pecuniam, a Mercantile t. t. To lay out (especially in lands), to invest, employ, to put in, curavit ut in fundo dos collocaretur, that the dowry should be given in landed property, Cic.; c. duas fœnoris partes in agris, Tac.; c. pecunias, Suet. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: To place or set

COLLUSOR.

in or upon, in animis vestris omnes triumphos meos collocari volo, to be deposited, Cic.; c. spem, to place, Id.; c. adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, to spend, pass away, emplo Id.; c. omne suum studium in doctrina et sapientia, to employ in, Id.; c. in prioribus libris satis de aliqua re, to have mentioned or set sufficiently forth, Tac.; c. rem militarem, to put in order, to arrange, Cic.; c. verba apte, to compose, Quint. —B) (See I., B., 2.) To lay out, employ, invest, melius apud bonos quam apud tortuosos beneficium collocari puto, to be put out, as it were, at interest, Cic.

COL-LŪCŪPLETO, 1 v. a. (con, locupletio). I. Prop.: To enrich much, Ter. —II. Fig.: To embellish, rei collocupletaudæ causa, Auct. Her.

COLLŪCŪTIO, (cool), ònis, f. (colloquor). A conference, conversation, c. hominum, Cic.; venit cum hostium ducibus in colloquationem, Auct. Her.

COLLŪQUŪM, ii, n. (colloquor). A conference, discourse, conversation, venire in c., ad c., Cæs.; clandestina c. cum hostibus, Liv.; colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. epistolary converse, correspondence. Meton. of animals: alitum c., Plin.

COL-LŪQUOR, cŭtus, 3 v. dep. (con, loquor). To speak with any one, to converse together, to hold a conference, &c.; usually cum alqo, inter se, or absol.: c. cum alqo per alqm, Cæs.; c. cum alqo per literas, Cic.; c. inter se multum de aliqua re, Id.; c. ex equis, Cæs.

COL-LŪCEO, òre, v. n. (con, loceo). To be entirely illuminated or lightened, to shine brightly, be light or brilliant, sol, qui in immenso mundo tam longe lateque collicueat, Cic.; acies tota c. flammis, Liv.; ædes c. ignibus, Ov. Poet.: c. floribus, to be resplendent, Ov.; ab alqare: mare, qua a sole c., Cic.

COL-LŪCO, are, v. a. (con, lux). To make light, to thin by lopping, c. arborem, Col.

COLLUCTATIO, ònis, f. (colluctor). A wrestling, struggling. I. Prop. Col. —II. Fig.: Of the agony of death, Sen. Of pronunciation: Difficulty of expression, Quint.

COLLUCTOR, ari, v. n. (con, luctor). To wrestle, struggle. I. Prop.: c. prædonibus, Prud. —II. Fig.: c. cum agro, Col.; c. petulantia morbi, Gell.

COL-LŪDO, si, sum 3 v. n. (con, ludo). I. Prop.: To play with any one, c. paribus, Hor.; c. in aqna, to sport together, Virg. —II. Fig.: To have a secret understanding with any one, to act in collusion in order to hurt a third person, Cic.

COLLUM, i, n. (Sanscr. gala; Icel. hale; akin to gula). I. The neck (of men and animals), in c. invadere, to fling one's arms round a person's neck, to embrace any one closely, Cic.; c. secare alcu gladio, to cut, Id.; c. torquere alcu, to turn, twist, wring the neck, Liv. —II. Meton. also of other things: The neck of a bottle, Phædr.; Plin.; of a poppy, Virg. Hence, Fr. cou.

COL-LŪDO, ñi, ñtum 3 v. a. (con, luo). To wash, wash out, rinse, c. os, Plin.; c. dentes aqua, Id. Poet.: c. ora, to wet, moisten, to quench one's thirst, Ov.

COLLŪSIO, f. (colludo). A secret understanding with any one, collusion, Cic.; Sen. COLLŪSOR, òris, m. (colludo). A playmate, Cic.; Suet.

COLLUSTRO.

COL-LUSTRO, 1 v. a. (con, lustro). I. To illuminate, make clear, brighten, ad omnia collustras, Cic.—II. To take a view of, survey, c. omnia oculis, Cic.

COLLUVIES, ei. See the following article.

COLLŪVIO, ōnis, and COLLUVIES, em, e, f. (colluo). That which is washed together, a collection of filth, sweepings, dirt. I. Prop.: colluvies cohortas et ōdificiis, Col.—II. Fig.: Impurity, filth, dirt, impure mixture, a medley, c. omnium ecelorum, Cic.; c. rerum, Liv.; c. gentium, a spartios mixture, Liv.

COLLŪBUS, i, m. (κόλλυβος). I. Exchange of money, Cic.; Suet.—II. Meton.: Profit or loss in money-changing, Cic.

COLLYRIUM, ii, n. (κολλύριον). In Medic. 1. A solid body of cylindrical form, for introduction into the ear, nostril, &c., a suppository, Cels.; Plin.—II. An unguent for the eye, eye-water or salve, Cels.; Hor.

CŪLO, cōli, cultum, 3 v. a. (akin to κολῶν, κλῶν, to break; Sanscr. kal, to subdue). To till, cultivate, tend, labor upon, take pains with, &c. (e. g. a field, trees, the body, &c.). 1. A) Prop.: c. prœdia, Cic.; c. vitem, Id.; c. arbores, Hor.; c. capillos, Tibull.—B) Meton.: To frequent a place, to visit it often; and, as n. u., to dwell, to sojourn or stay any where. &c.; c. urbem, Cic.; c. bæc loca, Liv.; c. Britanniam, Tac. Neut.: c. circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv.; c. usque ad Albim, Tac.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To exercise, practice, study, bestow great pains upon, to cultivate, observe, cherish, care for, &c., c. justitiam, Cic.; c. amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, Id.; c. Carthaginem unam, to favor in particular, Virg.—B) Esp.: To honor, venerate, worship (gods or men), hos deos c. debemus, Cic.; cur deos ad hominibus colendos dicas, Id.; c. alqm donis, Liv.; c. aras, Id.

CŪLO, 1 v. a. (colum). To pass through a strainer, to strain, purify, clarify, c. ce-ram, Col.; c. mel, Id.

CŪLŪCĀSĪA, æ, f, and CŪLŪCĀSIUM, ii, n. (κολοκασία, and κολοκασιον). An Egyptian bean, Virg.; Plin.

CŪLON or CŪLUM, i, n. (κῶλον, a member of the body). 1. A) The colon, the longest and widest of all the intestines, Plin.—B) Meton.: A pain in the intestines, the colic, Plin.—II. Metr. t. i.: A member of a verse, Quint.

CŪLŪNA, æ, f. (coloune). A country-woman, wife of a rustic, Ov.

CŪLŪNĒ, arum, f. (Κολωναί). Coloneæ, a small town of Troas, Nep.

CŪLŪNEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Colonus (Κολωνός), CEdipus C. (Οἰδιπὸς ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ), Cic.

CŪLŪNĪA, æ, f. (colonus). 1. A) A rural possession, an estate or farm, Col.—B) Gen.: An abode, habitation, plantation, Plaut.; facetiously, c. molarum, a mill, Id.—II. A) A place or town newly settled, a colony, settlement, coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic.; c. coloniam condere, Vell. 2) Nom. pr.: Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, Cologne on the Rhine.—B) Meton.: Colonists, settlers, planters, a colony, coloniam deducere alq. Cic.

CŪLŪNICUS, a, um (colonus). I. Of or belonging to husbandry, Plin.—II. Of or

COLUMBA.

belonging to a calany, c. cohortes, levied in the colonies, Cæs.; c. decuriones, Suet.

CŪLŪNŪS, i, m. (Κολωνός). Colonus, a deme of Attica, immortalized by Sophocles, who was a native of it, in his Œdipus Coloneus, Cic.; Plin.

CŪLŪNUS, i, m. (colo). 1. One who cultivates land, whether his own or not, a husbandman, farmer, peasant, Cic.; Hor.—II. A) An inhabitant of a colony or settlement, a colonist, Cic.; Liv.—B) Gen.: An inhabitant, Virg.; facetiously, c. catenarum, one who is in chains, Plaut.

CŪLŪPHŪN, ōnis, m. (Κολοφῶν). Colophon, one of the twelve Ionic towns in Lydia, not far from the sea-coast, celebrated for its cavalry, novo Zille, Cic.; Plin.

COLOR, ōris, m. (akin to clarus and gloriis). Color. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: colorem accipere, Plin.; c. ducere, to color, to begin to color (of a grape), Virg.—B) 1) Esp. of men: Color, hue, complexion, crebra coloris mutatio, Cic.; colorem mutare, to change color, Hor.; colorem perdere, Ov.; c. albus, Id.; c. niveus, Hor. 2) Poet.: A handsome complexion, beauty, formose puer, nimium na crede color, Virg.; quo fugit c. ? Hor.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: Color, i. e. appearance, external form, condition, air, ornament, address, &c., c. vitæ, Hor.; omnis Aristippum decuit c, he could adapt himself to any complexion or state of affairs, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) Of style: Color, complexion, character, ornatur oratio colore quodam, Cic.; c. dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint.; c. totius orationis, Id. 2) In a bad sense: Color, cloak, disguise, pretext, Quint. Hence, Fr. couleur, tricolore.

CŪLŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of color.—II. A) Adj.: Variegated, of various colors, party-colored, c. arcus, Cic.; c. pira, Plin.—B) 1) Of a reddish tint or color, colored, painted, Quint. 2) Fig.: ficta et colorata, colored, glossed over, disguised, Sen.

CŪLŪRO, 1 v. a. (color). To color, give a color to. 1. A) Prop.: c. corpora, Cic.; c. lignum einopide, Plin.—B) Esp.: To color, to give a ruddy or reddish color to, quum in sola ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, am colored, Cic.; c. pira sole, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To give a color or complexion to, to beautify, to give a certain character, Sen.—B) Esp. 1) Of style: To impart a certain color or complexion; and pass., to assume a color, Cic. 2) In a bad sense: To palliate, gloss over, Val. Max.

CŪLOSSEUS, a, um (Κολοσσιαίος). Colossal, giant-like, gigantic, c. status, Plin.; Suet.; colosseum se pingi Nero jussit, Plin.

CŪLOSSUS, i, m. (κολοσσός). A statue of gigantic size, a colossus, Plin.; especially the Colossus of Rhodes, Id.

CŪLŪBER, bri, m. (κέλλω, cello). A serpent, snake; especially, an adder, Ov.; Virg.

CŪLŪBRA, æ, f. (coluber). A female snake or adder, Plin.; Cels.; Ov.

CŪLŪBRIFER, ōris, ōrum (coluber, fero). Bearing snakes, an epithet of Medusa, Ov.

CŪLUM, i, n. (akin to culcus). 1. A strainer, colander, Col.; Virg.—II. Poet.: A net made of osters, Aus.

CŪLUMBA, æ, f. (columbus). A dove, pigeon,

COLUMBARIUM.

Plin.; Cic.; c. Cythereades, dedicated or sacred to Venus, Ov. A term of endearment, Plaut.

COLUMBARIUM, ii, n. (columba). 1. A pigeon-house, dove-cote, Col.—II. Meton. A) In Architect.: The hole where a rafter rests, or is mortised in the wall of a building, Vitruv.—B) A hole out of which the water runs, after it is taken by the water-mill wheel, Vitruv. In the plur., the niches or pigeon-holes in a sepulchral chamber, in which the ashes of the dead, contained in jars, were deposited.

COLUMBARIUS, ii, m. (columba). I. One that keeps pigeons, Var.—II. A rower, as a term of reproach, Plaut, ap. Fest.

COLUMBINUS, a, um (columba). 1. Prop.: Of or belonging to a dove or pigeon, c. pulli, Cic. Also absol., columbini, Young pigeons or doves, Mart.—II. Meton.: Of the color of a dove, dove-colored, c. terra; Plin.; c. vitis, Id.

COLUMBOR, ari, v. dep. (columba). To kiss or bill like doves, Measala ap. Sen.

COLUMBULUS, i, m. (columbus). A young dove or pigeon, Plin. E.

COLUMBUS, i, m. (κόλυμβος). A male pigeon, also in general for a dove, Hor.; Col.

COLUMELLA, æ, f. dim. (columna, column). A) A small pillar or column, Cic.; Cæs.—B) The base or pedestal of the catapulta, Vitruv.

COLUMELLA, æ, m. L. Junius Moderatus C. A writer on agriculture, of the first century, a native of Gades, contemporary with Seneca and Celsus.

COLUMELLARIS, e (columella). In the shape of a pillar, c. dentes, the grinders, i. e. double teeth of a horse, Plin.

COLUMEN, inis, n. (akin to columna and culmen). I. A point, gable. A) Prop.: in turribus et columnibus villæ, gables and roofs, Varr. Thus, the top of the Capitol, Cic. poet. Poet., a pillar of fire, Id.; the summit of a mountain, Catull.—B) Fig.: A point, summit, the highest, head, chief, c. amicorum, Cic.; c. audaciæ, a very impudent fellow, Plaut.—II. A) A pillar or beam that supports a roof, Vitruv.—B) Fig.: A support, point of support, pillar, c. familiæ vestræ, Cic.; c. rerum mearum, Hor.

COLUMNA, æ, f. (cello: any thing raised on high or projecting: related to columnen and culmen). I. A column, pillar. A) 1) a) Prop., Cic.; Quint. b) Esp.: Columna Rostrata, a column ornamented with the prows of ships, erected in honor of Duillius, Quint.; Columna Herculis, the columns of Hercules, i. e. Calpe and Abyla, Plin.; Tac. 2) Meton. Of things in the shape of a column: A water-spout, Sen.; Plin.—B) Fig.: A pillar, support, stay, prociere stantem columnam (of Augustus), Ilor.—II. A point, summit; Poet. also for the vault of heaven, Cic. poet. Hence, Ital. colonna, Fr. colonne.

COLUMNARIUM, ii, n. (columna). A tax on pillars, Cic.

CÖLUS, i, and ñs, f. (akin to caulis). I. A distaff, rock, Ov.; Plin.—II. Meton.: Threads that have been spun, Sen.

CÖMA, æ, f. (κόμη). The hair of the head, hair as the ornament of the head. I. Prop.: consul calamistrata c., Cic.; c. flava, Hor.; c. longa, Id.; c. ponere, Ov. The mane of a lion, Gell.; of a horse, Pall.—II. Meton. A) Of plants: Foliage, an ear of corn, grass, a stalk, Hor.; Plin.—

COMESUS.

B) Wool of sheep, Poet. ap. Cic.; the hairy or woolly surface of parchment, Tibull.—C) Rays of the sun, a torch, &c., Catull.; Sen.

CÖMÄNA, örüm, n. (Κόμᾶνα). Comana. 1. A town of Cappadocia, on the Sarus, now El Bostan, Plin. 2. A town of Pontus, on the Iris, now Gumünik, Plin. Its inhabitants, Comani, Auct. B. Alex.

CÖMANS, antis, part. (como). Having hair, with long or flowing hair, c. equæ, Plin.; c. colla eorum, Virg.; c. galea, with a tuft of hair, Id. Poet.: c. stella, with a resplendent hairy tail, Ov.; astro comantes Tyndaridæ, adorned with stars, Val. Flac.

CÖMÄRON, i, n. (κόμαρον). I. The fruit of the arbuté or wild strawberry-tree, Plin.

CÖMÄTUS, a, um, part. (como). I. Haired, hairy, c. tempora, Mart. Subst.: comatus, i, m., Suet. Poet.: c. silva, with thick foliage, leafy, Catull.—II. Gallia Comata, i. q. Gallia transalpina, from the people wearing their hair long, Plin.; Catull.

COM-BIBO, ïbi, 3 v. a. (con, bibo). I. To drink with any one, combibendi peritissimua, Sen.—II. To drink in, to imbibe, suck up, absorb.

A) Prop.: c. succos, Ov.; c. lacrimas, to suppress, Id.; Sen. Poet.: c. solea cute, to suck in, as it were, the rays of the sun, Mart.—B) Fig.: To imbibe, Cic.; Sil.

COMBIBO, ñnis, m. (combibo). A pot-companion, fellow-tippler, Cic.

COMBÜRO, ussi, ustum, ère, v. a. (con, uro). To consume by burning, to burn. I. Prop.: c. naves, Cæs.; c. annales, Cic.; c. alqm vivum, Id.—II. Fig.: c. alqm judicio, to ruin any one, Cic. Poet.: combustum alqm, inflamed with love, Prop.; c. diem, to spend in revelry, Plaut.

COMBUSTUM, i, n. (combuo). In Medic.: A wound caused by burning, a burn, Plin.

CÖM-EDO, èdi, èsum, or estum, 3 (con, edo). To eat, eat up, consume by eating. I. A) Prop.: c. corbitam cibi, Plaut.; c. panem, Afer sp. Quint.—B) Meton.: To get through one's property, to lavish, spend, squander one's fortune, c. patrimonium, Cic.; c. booa, rem, numos, &c., Id.—II. Fig.: To eat up, devour, c. se, to devour one's self (with grief, pain, &c.), to waste or pine away, Cic. ap. Non.

CÖMENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Comum, C. ager, Liv. Absol.: in Comensi, in the territory of Comum, Plin. Subst.: Comenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Comum, Liv.; according to a later appellation of Comum, they are called also Novocomenses, Cic.

CÖM-ES, itis, c. (con, eo). A companion, associate, partner on a journey or elsewhere, an attendant; in the fem., a female attendant, companion, &c. I. Gen.: T. Agusius c. meus fuit, Cic.; c. fugæ, Vell.; c. tantæ virtutis, Liv.; culpam poena premit c., Hor.; nec fides comitem abnegat, Id.—II. Esp. A) An attendance, retinue of magistrates, usually composed of the youth of noble families who sought to become versed in matters of administration, Cic.—B) A retinue or suite of persons of rank, Hor.; Suet.—C) The suite of the emperor, the court, Suet.—D) A tutor or guardian of an illustrious youth, Virg.; Suet. Hence, Ital. conte, Fr. comte.

COMSTUS, a, um, part. of comedo.

COMESUS, a, um, part. of comedo.

COMETES.

COMETES and **COMETA**, æ, m. (κομήτης). *A comet*, Cic.; Virg.

CŌMICE, adv. *In a comic manner*, c. res tragicas tractare, Cic.

CŌMICUS, a, um (κωμικός). I. *Of or belonging to comedy*, c. poeta, Cic.; c. stulti senes, as they were represented in comedy, Cæcil. ap. Cic. de Sen.; c. aurum, i. e. a lupine, used by comic actors instead of money, Plaut.—II. *Subst.*, comicus, i, m. A) *A comic actor*, Plaut.—B) *A comic writer*, Cic.; Quint.

COMINUS. See **COMMUNUS**.

CŌMIS, e (Sanscr. csm, to love). *Kind, obliging, courteous, affable, friendly*, comes homines esse dicuntur, Cic.; quis Lælio comior? Id. *Of inanimate and abstract subjects*: comi hospitio, Liv.; c. ingenio, Tac.

CŌMISSĀBUNDUS, a, um (comissor). *Reveling, banquetting, feasting*, Liv.; Curt. **CŌMISSĀTIO**, ōnis, f. (comissor). *A drinking-party, followed by a nocturnal revel with torches and music, convivia, comissions, cantus*, Cic.

CŌMISSĀTOR, ōris, m. (comissor). *One that revels after an entertainment with any body, one that joins a comissatio*, Cic.; Liv.; c. conjurationis, in a contemptuous sense, an associate, a partaker, Cic. *Poet.*: c. libellus, read during a revel, Mart.

CŌMISSOR, l. v. dep. (κομάζω). *To go through the city in a nocturnal revel with torches and music*, Liv.; Hor.

CŌMITAS, ātis, f. (comis). *Friendliness, politeness, civility, affability, courteousness, mildness*, Cic.

CŌMITĀTUS, a, um. *Accompanying or accompanied*. See **COMITOR**.

CŌMITĀTUS, ūs, m. (comes). I. A) *A number of attendants or of persons who accompany any one, retinue, company, ancillarum puerorumque comitatu*, Cic.; tanto virtutum comitatu, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *The retinue of the emperor, the household, suite, the court*, Tac.—II. *Meton.* gen. *A company, crowd, swarm, nunciatur Afranio, magnos comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Cæs.*; magnum comitatum traosredientem fines interfeceerunt, Liv.

CŌMITER, adv. (comis). *In a friendly or kind manner, mildly*, c. appellare unumquemque, Cic.; tum Cotto, c., ut solebat, Atqui, inquit, &c., Id.

COMITIA, ōrum. See **COMITIUM**.

CŌMITĪĀLIS, e (comitia). I. *Relating to the comitia*, c. dies, on which the comitia were held, Cic.

—II. *Meton.* In *Medic.* A) *c. morbus, Epilepsy (so called, because in the event of any case of that illness occurring during the comitia, the latter were prorogued)*, Cels.—B) *Subst.*, comitialis, is, m., *A person affected with this disease*, Plin.

CŌMITĪĀLĪTER, adv. (comitialis). *Epileptically*, c. accidere, Plin.

CŌMITĪĀTUS, ūs, m. (comitia). *The assembly of the people in the comitia*: comitiatum dimittere, Cic.

CŌMĪTIUM, ii, n. (con, eo). I. *An open place in the Roman forum where the comitia were held*, Cic.; Liv. *A place where the assembly of the magistrates was held at Sparta*, Nep.—II. *Meton. plur.*, comitia, ōrum, n., *A regular assembly of the people, for making or repealing laws, &c.*; these comitia were of three kinds: c. curiata, which was

COMMEMORABILIS

the most ancient, when the people voted by curiæ; c. centuriaræ, during the republic, when they voted by centuriæ; and c. tributa, when they voted by tribus: consul c. habere cœpit, Cic.; c. consularia, Id.; c. tribunicia, Id.

CŌMITŌ, arc, for comitor. *To accompany, attend upon*, Ov.; Prop.

CŌMITŌR, l. v. dep. (comes). *To accompany, follow, attend; usually with an acc. or absol.; seldom (with abstract subjects) with ant.* I. *Gen.*: comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Cæs.; c. alqm in exsilium, Suet.; c. currum Augusti triumphæ, Id.; c. gressum herilem, Virg. *With dat.*: illi injusto domino prospera fortuna comitatus est, followed him, Cic.; cetera, quæ comitantur huic vitæ, Id. *Part. perf.*, comitatus, a, um, *in a passive sense, Attended by*, mulier alienis viris comitata, Cic.; quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Id.—II. *Esp.*: *To attend to the grave, to follow a funeral*, Virg.; Nep.

COMMA, ātis, n. (κόμμα). I. *Gramm.*: *The section of a period*, Quint.—II. *Metr.*: Cæsura.

COM-MĀCŪLO, l. v. a. (con, msculo). *To pollute all over, to defile*. I. *Prop.*: c. altaria deum sanguine suo, Tac.; c. manus sanguine, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: c. se cum Jugurtha miscendo, Sall.; flagitius commaculati, Tac.

COMMĀGENE, es, f. (Κομμαγενή). *Commagene, the northeasternmost district of Syria*, Plin.

COMMĀGENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Commagene*, c. legati, from Commagene, Cic.; C. medicamentum, a kind of unguent good against the cramp, Plin. *Subst.*, Commageci, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Commagene*, Plin.

COM-MANDŪCO, atum, l. v. a. (con, manduco). *To chew, champ, c. acinos*, Plin.

COM-MĀNĪPŪLĀRIS, is, m. (con, manipularis). *A soldier of the same manipulus*, Tac.

COMMEĀTUS, ūs, m. (comineo). I. *Prop.*: *A going to and fro*, Pall.—II. *Meton.* A) *A place in which one can go to and fro, a thoroughfare, passage, way*, Plaut.—B) *In Milit.*: *Leave of absence for a certain time, a furlough, sine ullo commeatu*, Liv.; commeatum petere, Vell.; c. sumere, Liv.; in commeatu esse, to be on furlough or leave of absence, Suet.; ad commeatu diem venire, adesse, on the day when the leave of absence is expired, Auct. Her.; Quint.

Meton.: longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, had left me undisturbed for a long while, Sen.—C) *Persons or things going or traveling together*.

a company, caravan, Alexandrini, qui de novo c. Neapoli confuxerunt, Suet.; c. nostri Pontico mari adventantes, Tac.—D) *A carrying over, transport, cargo, convoy, duobus commeatibus exercitum exportare*, Cæs.—E) *Provisions brought to a place, supplies, stores, ex omnibus proviciis commeatu prohibebamur*, Cic.; c. advecti, Liv. *Meton.*: c. argentarius, gain or profit made by money transactions, Plaut.

COM-MĒDĪTOR, ari, v. dep. (con, meditor). *To imprint or impress carefully on one's mind*, c. locos egregie, Auct. Her.

COM-MĒMINI, isse. *To remember clearly, to call distinctly to one's mind, quem hominem probe c. se aiebat*, Cic.

COMMĒMŌRĀBĪLIS, e (commemoro). *Worthy of mention, memorable, remarkable, multa alia c. proferre poseum*, Cic.

COMMEMORATIO.

COMMEMORATIO, ōnis, f. (commemoro). *A mentioning, recounting, c. antiquitatis, Cic.; c. nominis nostri, Id.*

COMMEMORO, 1 v. a. *To call any thing to one's own or to another person's mind, to think over again, call to recollection, remember. I. Prop.: quid quoque dic dixerim, commemororo vesperi, Cic.; ad commemorandam amicitiam misit, Liv.—II. Meton. (without the idea of remembering): To mention in conversation, to speak of any thing, to relate, recount, &c.; usually with acc., seldom with de: c. humoam societatem, Cic.; O commemoranda judicial Id. With de: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, are speaking of, Cic.*

COMMENDABILIS, e (commendo). *Commendable, praiseworthy, Liv.*

COMMENDATICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (commendo). *Of or containing recommendation, c. literas ad alqm mittere, a letter of recommendation, an introduction, Cic.*

COMMENDATIO, ōnis, f. (commendo). *A recommendation. I. Prop.: ut intelligat mesm commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, Cic.; oculorum commendatione, Id.; commendatione naturæ, Id.—II. Meton. concr.: That which recommends, the excellence of a thing, worth, praise, c. ingenii, Cic.; c. liberalitatis, Id.*

COMMENDATIVIUS, a, um. *See COMMENDATICIUS.*

COMMENDATOR, ōris, m. (commendo). *One who commends, a favorer, fautor et c., Plin. E. COMMENDATRIX, icis, f. (commendo). She who commends, lex est c. virtutum, Cic.*

COMMENDATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of commendo.—II. Adj. A) Recommended, quæ res commendator erit memoriæ hominum sempiternæ? Cic.—B) Meton.: Praised, distinguished, calami commendatores, Plin.*

COMMENDO, 1 v. a. (cop, mando). *To intrust to any one's charge, commit to one's care, commend. I. Prop.: nunc tibi omnem rem atque causam meque totum commendo, Cic.; c. salutem alcjs alci, Id.; c. alqd literis, to commit to writing, Brutus ap. Cic.; c. nomina memoriæ, to commit to memory, to learn by heart: c. alqm sempiternæ gloriæ, to consign to lasting fame.—II. Meton.: To recommend, to make agreeable, to praise, quæ (vox) una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, Cic.; marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin.*

COMMENSUS, a, um, part. of commetior.

COMMENSUS, ōis, m. (commetior). *Proportionable measure, symmetry, proportion, Vitr.*

COMMENTARIOLUM, i, n. (commentarius). *A short treatise in writing, a brief commentary, Cic.*

COMMENTARIUS, ii, m. (sc. liber), and COMMENTARIUM, ii, n. (sc. volumen) (commentor). *I. A writing in which one notes down any thing briefly, a note, memorandum, journal, commentary; also, sketches, memoirs, &c. (usually in the plur.). Cic.; Liv.; Tac.; thus, Commentarii, the titles of two well-known historical writings of Cæsar, Cic.—II. Esp. A) In Law: A brief, minutes, Cic.—B) A hermeneutic commentary, anotation, Gell.*

COMMERCIIUM.

COMMENTATIO, ōnis, f. (commentor). *A meditating upon or studying any thing, a careful preparation, study. I. Prop. A) quos locos multa commentatione paratos habere debetis, Cic.; tota philosophorum vita, ut ait Socrates, c. mortis est, a reflecting upon, a preparing for.—B) Esp.: A figure of Rhetoric, Quint.—II. Meton. concr.: A treatise on a subject, a written dissertation, c. Aristotelis (de natura animalium), Plin.*

COMMENTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (commentus, comminiscor). *Invented, found out, discovered by thinking. I. In opposition to any thing already existing; hence, newly invented, new, nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic.; c. spectacula (opp. usitata), Suet.—II. In opposition to what is real. A) In a good sense: Conceived, fancied, ideal, c. civitas Platonis, Cic.; c. et ficti Dei, Id.—B) In a bad sense: Fictitious, imaginary, false, c. crimen, Cic.*

COMMENTICOR, 1 v. dep. (comminiscor). *I. Prop.: To meditate, reflect upon, to weigh over in one's mind; usually with an acc. or absol.; seldom with de: quæ secum commentatus esset, Cic.; magi congregantur in fano commentandi causa, Id.; multos menses de populi R. libertate commentati, Id. Part. perf. in a passive sense: ut sua et commenta et scripta meminisset, Cic.; commentata oratio, Q. Cic.—II. Meton. (as the consequence of meditation) A) To invent any thing, to find out, contrive, to think of, devise (a trick), Plaut.—B) To represent any thing by writing, to sketch, compose, c. mimos, Cic.; c. de militari disciplina, Plin.—C) To explain, to comment upon, c. carmina, Suet.*

COMMENTOR, ōris, m. (comminiscor). *An inventor, a discoverer, c. uvæ, i. e. Bacchus, Ov.*

COMMENTUM, i, n. (comminiscor). *I. An invention, fiction, feigned story, opinioem commenta delet dies, the fictions of opinion, Cic.—II. A) An invention, Suet.; Just.—B) Meton. 1) A plan, design, intention, Just. 2) In Rhet.: A figure of speech, for commentatio, Vitell. ap. Quint.*

COMMENTUS, a, um, part. of comminiscor.

COMMO, 1 v. n. (cop, meo). *To go hither and thither, to go or come to and fro. I. Prop.: inter Veios Romanque nuncios c., Liv.; c. invicem nuncios, Tac. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: qua contrariæ quinquere me commesent, moved to and fro, or from one place to another, or backward and forward, Suet.; posse eodem Flacco interuocio sermones c., to carry on, Tac.—II. Meton. (with reference to the aim or object of one's going): To go, come, travel often or repeatedly to a place, to visit or frequent a place, insula Delos, quo omnes commebant, Cic.; minime ad eos mercatores sæpe commeat, Cæs.; c. in urbem, Ter.*

COMMERCIIUM, ii, n. (con, merx). *I. A Commercial intercourse, a dealing in merchandise, commerce, trade, traffic, mare magnum et ignara lingua commercin prohibebat, Sall.—B) Meton. 1) Commercial right, established law of trade, c. in eo agro nemini est, Cic. 2) Merchandise, wares, c. militaria, Plin.; provision, Id. 3) A commercial place, a market place, market, c. et litora peragraræ, Plin.—II. Gen.: Correspondence, connection, in-*

COMMERCOR.

tercourse with any one, c. habere cum Musis, Cic.; c. habere cum virtute, Id.; c. plebis, carried on with the latter, Liv.

COM-MERCOR, 1 v. dep. (con, mercor). *To buy up, c. arma, tela, &c., Sall.*

COM-MEREOR, ūi, itum, 2 v. a. (commereor, itus, 2 v. dep., Plaut.) (con, mereor). 1. *To deserve any thing, c. estimationem, Cic.; c. pœnam, Ov.*—II. *Meton. c. in se aliquid mali, Plaut.; c. culpam in se, Id.*

COMMEREOR, eri. *See the foregoing article.*
COM-METIOR, mensus, 4 v. dep. (con, metior). *To measure, measure out. I. Prop. c. siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic.*—II. *Fig. To measure, i. e. to compare, judge, c. negotium cum tempore, Cic.*

COM-METO, are, v. int. n. (con, meteo). *To go frequently to a place, Ter.*

COMMICTUS, a, um, part. of commingo.
COMMIGRATIO, ōnis, f. (commigro). *A migrating, wandering, c. (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen.*

COM-MIGRO, 1 v. n. (con, migro). *To wander, remove, c. in tuam domum, Cic.; c. Romam, Liv.; c. e Germania in Gallias, Tac.*

COM-MILITUM, ii, n. (con, militia). I. *Companionship in war, comradeship, Quint.; Tac.*—II. *Meton. gen. Fellowship, c. studiorum, Ov.*

COM-MILITO, ōnis, m. (con, miles). I. *A fellow-soldier, comrade in war, companion in arms, Cic.; Liv.*—II. *Meton. gen. An associate, fellow, c. dii, Flor.*

COM-MILITO, are, v. n. (con, milito). *To be a fellow-soldier, to fight on one's side, luna quasi commilitans, as if joining in the fight, Flor.*

COMMINATIO, ōnis, f. (comminor). *A threatening, menacing, c. orationis tamquam armorum, Cic. In the plur. c. Hannibalis, Liv.*

COM-MINGO, axi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To make waver on; hence, to defile, Hor.*

COM-MINISCOR, mentus, 3 v. dep. (con, mens). *To devise, invent, contrive, design. I. To invent or feign something that is not true, to feign, nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic.; c. tantum scelus, Quint.; c. dolum, Plaut. Part. perf. in a passive sense: Invented, contrived, designed, devised, feigned, commenta funera, Ov.; c. crimen, Liv.*—II. *To invent anything new, c. novas literas, Suet.; c. novum balnearum usum, Id.*

COM-MINOR, 1 v. dep. a. (con, minor). *To threaten, menace, comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv.; c. necem alui, Suet.; c. alui cuspidē, Suet.*

COM-MINŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (con, minuo). *To break or cut into small pieces, to break up, crush, shatter. I. Prop. illi statium deturbant, affligunt, comminuant, Cic.; c. lapidem, Plin.; c. immensum argenti pondus et auri, to make less, diminish, Hor.*—II. *Fig. To weaken, impair, debilitate, enervate, opes civitatis comminutae, Cic.; c. vires ingenii, Ov.; Viriathus, quem C. Lælius prætor comminuit, Cic.*

COM-MINUS (cōminus), adv. (con, manus). *Hand to hand, in close quarters (opp. eminus). I. A) Prop., Milit. nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; c. pugnare, Cæs.; c. conserere manus, Liv.; c. conferre signa, Id.*

COMMITTO.

nunc c. agamus, close, Cic.—II. *Meton. gen. In the neighborhood, close by, hard by, c. faciem suam ostentabat, Sall.; c. monstrata captivitate, Tac.; Atalanta et Helena c. pictæ, near one another, Plin.*

COM-MINUTUS, a, um, part. of comminuo.
COM-MISCO, scūi, xtum or stum, 2 (con, misceo). *To mix together, mingle, unite. I. A) Prop. c. amurcam cum aqua, Cat.; c. servos cum ingenuis, Suet.; c. frusta mero cruento, Virg.; nota Falerni commixta Chio, Hor.*—B) *Esp. of carnal copulation, Cic.*—II. *Fig. To unite, c. jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auct. Her.*

COM-MISERATIO, ōnis, f. (commiseror). *Rhet. A part of an oration intended to excite pity, Cic.; Quint.*

COM-MISEREOR, itus, 2 v. a. (con, misereor). *To have compassion on, commiserate, pity; impers.: navitas precum Arionis commiseritum est, roused the pity, Gell.*

COM-MISERESCO, ēre, v. n. (con, miserescō). *To commiserate, pity, c. ejus, Ter.*

COM-MISEROR, 1 v. dep. (con, miseror). I. *Prop. To pity, commiserate, c. fortunam Græciæ, Nep.; c. interitum fratris, Gell.*—II. *Rhet. To excite compassion or pity, quid quum c., conqueri cœperit, Cic.*

COM-MISSIO, ōnis, f. (committo). A) *A strife with emulation, a contest, a measuring of one's strength with another, Cic.; Suet.*—B) *Meton.: A showy speech or composition intended for display, Suet.*

COM-MISSUM, i, n. (committo). I. *A thing intrusted, a secret, tacere c., Hor.; aures retinent fideliter c., Id.; tegere c., Id.*—II. A) *An error, fault, trespass, crime, c. turpe, Hor.; luere commissa, Virg.*—B) *Meton. in Law: A forfeiture, confiscation; coner., Confiscated property, Suet.*

COM-MISSŪRA, æ, f. (committo). *A joining together, joint, junction, or juncture, a tie, seam, knot. I. Prop. c. molles digitorum, Cic.; c. nodorum, Sen.; c. colorum, mixture, Plin.*—II. *Fig. of style: A connecting link, a connection, Quint.*

COM-MISSUS, a, um, part. of committo.
COM-MITTO, a, um, part. of commisceo.

COM-MITIGO, are, v. a. (con, mitigo). *To make soft; facetiously, c. caput sædaliō, to beat soft, i. e. to break, crack, Ter.*

COM-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. (con, mitto) *(To bring several things together in one whole). To put together, combine. I. Prop. A) Gen. c. inter se oras vulneris suturis, Cels.; costæ committuntur cum osse pectorio, Id.; qua naris fronti committitur, is in connection with, is joined, Ov.; c. duo verba inter se, Quint.*—B) *Esp. 1) s) In a hostile sense: To bring together for combat or any contest of emulation, &c., to bring up contending forces, to set together, to match; hence, to engage in a fight, to commence a battle or combat; and still more frequently, to fight a battle, to carry on war, to celebrate games, to contend in public games, &c., c. pugiles Latinos cum Græcis, Suet.; c. aciem, Flor.; c. prælium, Nep.; c. pugnam, Cic.; c. bellum, Liv.; c. ludos, Cic. Impers.: priusquam committeretur, before the battle began, Suet.*—II. *Meton. (implying purpose, aim, &c.): To intrust,*

COMMIXTURA.

consign, commit, give over to; also in a bad sense: To deliver one's self up, to expose one's self. A) *Gen.*: c. literas liberiores neque Achaicis hominibus neque Epiroticis audeo, *to intrust to, to deliver to*, Cic.; c. semina sulcis, Virg.; c. caput tonsori, Hor.; c. ratem pelago, Id.; cui (Pompeio) senatus totum remp., commiserat, Cic.; c. se in id conclave, *to venture, to risk one's self*, Cic.; c. duos simul filios in aleam ejus casus, Liv.; c. remp. in discrimen, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To permit any thing wrong to pass or take place, to let or allow any thing to come to pass, to perpetrate, be guilty of, to commit*, c. multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, Cic.; c. alqd adversus populum R., Liv.; c. tantum facinus, Id.; c. majus delictum, Cæs.; c. contra legem, *to transgress, to sin against*, Cic.; *for which we find also, c. in legem. With ut: ego nolo quemquam civem c., ut multandus sit, will not suffer, will not be the cause or be guilty of that, &c.*, Cic. 2) *In Law, t. t.* a) c. pœnam, multam, *to draw upon one's self, or subject one's self to*, Cic.

COMMIXTURA, æ, f. (commisceo). *A mixing together*, Cat.

COMMIXTUS, a, um, part. of commisceo.

COMMÛDE, adv. (commodus). I. A) *Fitly, suitably, aptly, conveniently, properly, to the purpose*, multa breviter et c. dicta, Cic.; *feceris igitur c. mibique gratum, si me de his rebus feceris certiore*, Id.—B) *In Medic.*: c. facere, *to be good, healthy, salubrious*, Cels.—II. *Meton.*: *Opportunely, rightly, just as it ought to be, commodiously, magis c. quam strenue navigavi*, Cic.; *emerseram c. ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, just, exactly at the moment when*, Cic.

COMMÛITAS, ætis, f. (commodus). *Due measure or proportion, regularity, symmetry.* I. A) *Prop.*: c. membrorum, Suet.; c. corporis, dexterity, agility, Cic.—B) *Fig.*, of style: *The proper or suitable expression, good delivery, &c.*, c. orationis, Auct. Her.—II. *Meton.* A) *Convenience, convenient opportunity, advantage, benefit, (in ædificando) adhibenda est commoditatis*, Cic.; plurimas et maximas commoditates smicitia continet, Id.—B) *Of persons: Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence*, Plaut.; c. patris, Poet. ap. Cic.

COMMÛDO, adv. (commodus). I. *Just in season, opportunely, c. eccum exit, Titin. ap. Charis.*; c. de parte superiore descendebat, Sisenn. ib.—II. *In a befitting manner, properly, c. mori*, Sen.

COMMÛDO, 1 v. a. (commodus). I. *To put in order, to adapt, adjust, c. trapetum*, Cat. *Fig.*: *commoda loquam tuam*, Plaut.—II. *Meton.* A) c. alcu (alqa re, in alqa re), *To be kind to a person in or with any thing, c. tantum ei in hac re*, Cic.; *ut eo libentius iis commodes*, Id.—B) c. alcu alqd, *To lend, to serve or accommodate with the use of any thing for a length of time (according to the legal definition, of such things as may be returned, in opposition to mutuum dare, of things the value of which only can be restored)*, c. aurum Cœlio, Cic.; c. pœnulam, Quint.; c. vires suas allis, Liv.; c. aurem patientem culturæ, *to give ear to, to listen to*, Hor.

COM-MÛDÛLATIO, õnis, f. (con, modulatio). *Symmetry, proportion, regularity*, Vitr.

COMMONSTRO.

COMMÛDUM, i, n. (commodus). I. *Convenient opportunity, convenience, velim ali quando, quum erit tuum c., Lentulum puerum vi sss, Cic.; ubi consul copias per c. exponere posset, conveniently*, Liv.; *frequently in the phrases commo meo, tuo, &c., at my, your, &c., convenience, conveniently, quod commo tuo fiat, as it may be convenient to you or suit you*, Cic.—II. *Advantage, profit.* A) *Gen.*: *commodorum compensatione*, Cic.; *ab augesie bonium commodia, Id.; consequi aliquid commodi, Id.; commods comparare, Id. Adverb.*: *ut regem reducas, quod commo reip. facere possis, without detriment*, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *The profits of a public office, salary, stipend, wages, c. tribunatus*, Cic.; *c. veteranorum*, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. 2) *A loan*, Cic. 3) *A privilege*, Suet.

COMMÛDUM, adv. (commodus). *Just in proper time or season, opportunely*, Cic.—II. *Just at the time when, c. discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit*, Cic.

COMMÛDUS, a, um (com-modus, *that has its proper or due measure*). I. *Prop.*: *Suitable, apt, fit, convenient, proper, c. etatura, a good height, Plaut.; c. viginti mioræ, full twenty, Id.; capitis vsletudo commodior, firmer*, Cels.—II. A) *Meton.*, subj.: *With reference to the person for whom a thing has the proper quality: Suitable, convenient, proper, fit, apt, favorable, &c., for any one, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britannium transejctum esse*, Cæs.; *si commodius anni tempus esset*, Cic.; *eos, qui aotea commodis fuerint moribus, friendly, Id. With dat.*: *id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim*, Id. *With an obj. clause: commodissimum esse statuit, omnes vires subduci*, Cæs.; *commodum est, it pleases, libet: philosophum, si ei commodum esset, pecuniam facere posse*, Cic.—B) *Esp. of behavior: Affable, polite, kind, complaisant, gentle, &c.* quemquam existimas Catone commodiorem, Cic.

COMMÛLITUS, a, um, part. of commolo.

COM-MÛLO, õi, itum, 1 v. a. (con, molo). *To grind or pound to pieces, to bruise, c. grana minutissime*, Col.; c. olivam, Id.

COMMÛNE-FACIO, fœci, factum, 3 v. a. (commoneo, facio). *To remind seriously, to admonish, call to any body's mind, illi eum c., ut, Cic.; simul commonefecit, saxosæ Augustum, &c., Tac.; c. quemque beneficii sui, Sall. In the pass.*: *neuo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, that is not reminded of*, Cic. *Of things: c. istius turpem præturam, to commemorate*, Cic.

COM-MÛNEO, õi, itum, 2 v. a. (con, moneo). *To remind any one of any thing, to impress a thing on any body's mind or recollection, call to any body's mind, alqm (de re, more rarely alejs rei, ut, ne): ut hic modu me commouit Pisonis anulus*, Cic.; *c. te ejus matrimonii*, Auct. Her.; *c. grammaticos officii sui*, Quint.

COMMÛNITIO, õnis, f. (commoneo). *A reminding, admonition*, Quint.

COMMÛNTORIUM, ii, n. (commonitorius). I. *A writing intended to remind any body of any thing, e. g. a letter of instruction*, Amm.—II. *Fig.*: *An admonition, a means of reminding*, Sid.

COMMÛNITUS, a, um, part. of commoneo.

COMMONSTRO, 1 v. a. (con, monstro). *To show or point out clearly, c. aurum alcu,*

COMMORATIO.

Cic.; c. viam, Id.; c. leges fatales ac necessarias, Id.

COMMORATIO, ōnis, f. (commoror). I. *Alin-gering, tarrying, delaying, villa et amenitas illa commoratio est*, Cic.; c. tabellarium, Id. —II. *Esp. in Rhet.: A dwelling upon an important subject*, Cic.; Quint.

COM-MORDEO, di, sum, 2 v. a. (con, mordeo). *To bite violently*. I. *Prop.*: c. tela ipsa, *to bite at any thing*, Sen.; a cane commorsus, Plin. —II. *Fig., of abusive language: To revile*, Sen.

COM-MORIOR, mortuus, 3 v. dep. (con, morior). *To die together with, to die at the same time, in acie cum Arunte commortuus est Brutus*, Liv. *With dat.*: obviam ire et c. hostibus, Sall.; c. tibi, Sen. *Subst.*: Commorientes, the title of a lost comedy of Plantus, Ter.

COMMOROR, 1 v. dep. n. and a. (con, moror). I. *Neut.*: *To stay, remain, sojourn at a place*. A) *Prop.*: c. Romæ, Cic.; c. Ephesi, Id.; c. apud alqm, Id. *Absol.*: Milo paulisper dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. —B) *Fig. usually with in or absol.*: c. diutius in armis civilibus, Cic.; c. in eo vitio, Quint.; ipsa mihi veritas paulisper c. cogit, Cic. —II. *Act.*: *To keep back, retard, detain in any one*, Plaut. *Fig.*: c. se, *to keep one's self from any thing*, Plaut.

COMMORSUS, a, um, part. of commordeo.

COMMOTIO, ōnis, f. (commoveo). *A motion, commotion*. I. *Prop.*: c. vasorum, Pall. —II. *Fig.*: *Emotion, agitation, affection, c. suavis iucunditatis in corpore*, Cic.; c. animi, mental commotion, Id.

COMMOTIUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (commotio). *A slight affection, indisposition*, Cic.

COMMOTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of commoveo.

—II. *Adj.* A) *Wavering, unsteady*, c. æs alienum, *not secure*, Tac.; c. genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. —B) *Moved, excited, exasperated*, animus ipse commotior, Cic.; commoto similis, *one in a passion, an angry person*, Suet.

COMMŪVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (con, moveo). *To put violently in motion, to move, stir, shake*. I. *Prop.*: c. columnas, *to remove*, Cic.; c. castra ex eo loco, *to decamp*, Id.; c. hostem, *to repel, to cause to retreat*, Liv.; c. se ex loco, *to go away, leave*, Cic.; c. sacra, *to carry about in procession the sacred vessels, the images of the gods, &c.*, Virg. —II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To set in motion, to move, shake*, ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, Cic.; experiamur, si possimus cornua c. disputationis, *to repulse, to cause to lose ground (taken from Military t. t.)*, memoriam quodammodo commoveat, *rouse, call forth*, Id. —B) *Esp.* 1) *To disorder (bodily or mentally), to affect; for the most part passively; to be taken ill, to fall sick, be attacked by illness, alii commoveantur statis temporibus, nervis, capite, mente*, Plin.; commotus mente, *deranged in one's mind, crazy*, Id.; commotus habebitur, *taken to be mad*, Id. 2) *Of the mind: To move, stir, affect, make an impression upon, shake, disturb; usually in the passive: to be moved, excited, troubled, disturbed, &c., sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri*, Cæs.; c. affectibus, Quint.; c. Antoni ludis, Cic. *With a simple acc.*: nihil me clamor iste commovet sed consolatur, Cic.; qui me commorit, *arouse, provoke*, Hor. *Of a passion:*

COMMUNITAS.

To call forth, rouse, produce, c. magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic.; c. iovidiam in alqm, Id.

COM-MUNDO, 1 v. a. (con, mundus). *To clean, cleanse carefully*, c. vasa, Col.

COMMUNE, is. See COMMUNIS, I.

COMMUNICATIO, ōnis, f. (communico). *An imparting, communicating, making common*. I. *Gen.*: largitio et c. civitatis, Cic.; c. consilii, Id.; c. suavisima sermōis tecum, *conversation*, Id. —II. *Esp. in Rhet.*: *A figure of rhetoric by which the orator appears to consult his hearers*, Cic.; Quint.

COMMUNICO, 1 v. a. (depon, perf. communicanti sunt, Liv.) (communis). I. *To do or have any thing in common with any one*. A) 1) *To share a thing with any one, to share or divide any thing, alqd cum alqo, inter alqos, or simply alqd, more rarely alqd alcuī: vobiscum Africanus hostium spolia et præria laudis communicavit*, Cic.; c. consilia cum alqo, *to take counsel together*, Cæs.; c. rem cum altero, *to lay (a thing) before any one, to communicate with any one about a thing*, Cic.; quum de societate inter se multis communicarent, Id.; communicato inter se consilio, Liv.; c. consilia, Cæs.; c. lucrum, Suet. 2) *Meton.* a) *Of things and abstract subjects: c. alqd cura alqo re, To connect, join, unite, viri quantes pecunias sb uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis æstimatione facta cum dotibus communicant, add just as much to it*, Cæs.; modo vestri facti gloriam cum mea laude communicet, *let me also come in for a share of the praise*, Cic. b) *c. cum alqo or alcuī, To have intercourse with, c. cum peregrinis, Just.* —B) *To partake, participate in, to share with any one in, c. provinciam cum Antonio*, Cic.; c. inimicitias cum alqo, *to have common enemies, to consider any one's enemies one's own*, Id.

COM-MUNIO, ivi, or ii, itum, 4 v. a. (con, munio). *To fortify, secure well*. I. *Prop.*: c. castella, Cæs.; c. castra, Id.; c. biberoculus, Liv. —II. *Fig.*: c. auctoritatem aulae, *to establish*, Cic.

COMMUNIO, ōnis, f. (communis). I. *A mutual participation in any thing, communio, inter quos est c. legis, inter eos c. juris est*, Cic.; c. sanguinis, Id.

COM-MUNIS, e (con, munus). *Common to several or to all; common, general, universal (opp. proprius, peculiar to any one)*. I. *Gen.* 1) is (servus) fuit ei cum Roscio communis, Cic.; communem totius generis hominum conciliationem colere, Id.; semper alqd ad communem utilitatem afferre, Id.; communium literarum et politioris humanitatis experts, liberal education, Id.; c. loca, public places, Id.; on the contrary, c. loci, philosophical common-places. 2) *Subst.*, Communis, is, n. a) *Commonwealth, community, state, quomodo iste c. Milyadum vexarit*, Cic.; c. Siciliae, Id. b) *State property, c. maguum (opp. census privatus)*, Hor. 3) *Adv.*: in commune. a) *For common use, in common, for all, in c. inferre*, Cic.; in c. prudesse, Quint. b) *In general, hac in c. de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus*, Tac. c) *Half share! halves!* Sen.; Phædr. —II. *Esp.* A) *Condescending, sociable, affable, friendly, kind, ut c. inimis, par principibus videretur*, Nep. B) *In Gramm.*: c. syllaba, i. q. anteps, Gramm.; c. genus, of both the masc. and fem. gender, Id.

COMMUNITAS, âtis, f. (communis). *A com-*

mon society or fellowship. I. Gen.: c. nulla cum deo homini, Cic.; c. conditionis, æquitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, Id.; c. vitæ atque victus, a living together, community.—II. Esp. A) Sociableness, affability, complaisance, Cic.; Nep.

COMMUNITER, adv. (communis). In common, conjointly, together; generally, commonly, literæ, quas c. cum aliis scripsisti, Cic.; possidere aliquid c. cum aliquo, Id.; id quod c. appellanus honestum, Id.

COMMUNITUS, a, um, part. of communio. COMMURMORO, are, and MUROR, atus, 1 v. n. (con, murmuro). To murmur, mutter, ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic.

COMMUTABILIS, e (commuto). Subject to change, changeable, variable, Cic.

COMMUTATIO, ònis, f. (commuto). I. Change, alteration, c. temperatum cœli, Cic.; c. crebræ sætuum, Cæs.; c. quædam morum aut studiorum, Cic.—II. Esp. a figure of Rhetoric: Antimetabole, i. e. a placing in opposition, Auct. Her.

COMMUTO, 1 v. a. (con, muto). To change entirely, to alter. I. A) Prop.: c. signa rerum, Cic.; quæ commutantur fiuntque contraria, Id.—B) Fig.: ad commutandos animos, to alter, Cic.—II. Meton. A) To interchange, exchange, c. captivos, Cic.—B) 1) Fig.: c. mortem cum vita, Sulpic. ap. Cic.; c. fidem suam et religionem pecunia, Cic. 2) Esp.: To exchange words, i. e. to converse, Ter.

COMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 v. n. (con, emo, to put together). To arrange, adorn, dress; especially of the hair: to adjust, dress. I. Prop.: c. capillos, Cic.; c. comas acu, Quint. Poet. of persons: pueri præcincti et compti, Hor. Of other ornaments: c. colla genasque, Stat.; colus compta, furnished with wool, Plin.—II. Fig.: To trim, polish, Quint.

COMŒDIA, æ, f. (κωμῳδία). Comedy, hyperbolic improbability veteres Atticorum comœdiæ notaverunt, Cic.; comœdiam facere, Ter.; c. agere, Id.

COMŒDUS, a, um (κωμῳδός). I. Belonging to comedy, c. natio, the whole nation is n pack of players, Juv.—II. Subst., comœdus, i, m., A comic actor (opp. histrio, an actor, gen.), et comœdum in tragœdiis et tragœdum in comœdiis admodum placere vidimus, Cic.

COMOSUS, a, um (coma). I Having much hair, c. frons, Phœdr.—II. Meton. of plants: Covered with thick foliage, Plin.

COMPACISCOR, actus, 3 v. dep. (con, paciscor). To make an agreement or compact, to strike a bargain, si sumus compacti, Plaut.; abl. of the part. perf. compacto, in a passive sense: According to agreement, by agreement, Cic.; Liv.; for which, ex compacto, Suet.; de compacto, Plaut.

COMPACTILIS, e (compactus, compingo). I. Joined together firmly, close together, compact, c. trabes, joined together, Vitruv.; c. operimentum (nucum), thick, Plin.—II. Especially of stature: Short and thick, c. leones, Plin.

COMPACTIO, ònis, f. (compingo). A putting or setting together. I. Prop.: c. membrorum, compactness, Cic.—II. Meton. concr.: Things joined together, a structure, Vitruv.

COMPACTŪRA, æ, f. (compingo). A joining together, a joint, junction, Vitruv.

COMPACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of compingo.—II. Adj.: Compact, of short and thick structure, strong, c. corpore et robusto, Plin.; c. firmaque membra, Suet.

COMPACTUS, a, um. Agreed upon, settled by agreement. See COMPACTISOR.

COMPAGES, is, rarely COMPAGO, ònis, f. (compingo). A joining together, a joint, structure, Plin.; Cels. Meton.: dum sumus in bis inclusi compagibus corporis, prison, Vell.; octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplinaque c. hæc coalluit, this political structure, state, Tac.

COMPAGO, ònis. See COMPAGES.

COMPAR, aris (con, par). I. Equal, c. conubium, Liv.; compari Marte concurrere, Id. With dat.: c. consilium tuum parentis tui consilio, Liv.—II. Subst.: An equal, companion, comrade, colleague, Hor.; a consort, husband or wife, Plaut.; Ov.

COMPARABILIS, e (comparo). That may be compared, comparable, c. species, Cic.; c. mors trium clarissimorum virorum, Liv.

COMPARATE, adv. (comparo). By way of comparison, comparatively, Cic.

COMPARATIO, ònis, f. (comparo). I. A) Comparing, comparison, c. majorum, minorum, parium, Cic.; c. orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis, Id.—B) Esp. 1) A contest by way of emulation, trial of skill, in comparisonem se demittere, Suet. 2) An agreement, compact, Liv. 3) In Rhet.: c. criminis, comparison of a crime with a good end for which it has been committed, Cic. 4) In Gramm. a) The comparative degree, Quint.—II. Meton. gen.: Proportion, relation, Cic.

COMPARATIO, ònis, f. (comparo). I. A) Comparing, preparation, c. novi belli, Cic.; c. veneni, a preparation, Liv.; ut nihil de mea comparatione deminuam, preparation in my defence, Cic.—II. A) Procuring, getting, acquiring, c. testium, Cic.; c. criminis, i. e. a providing of the materials for an action at law, Id.

COMPARATIVUS, a, um (comparo). I. Of or belonging to comparison, with comparison, comparative, c. judicatio, Cic.; c. genus causæ (opp. simplex), Quint.—II. In Gramm.: c. gradus, or absol., comparativus, i, m., The comparative degree, Donat.

COMPARATUS, ūs, m. (comparo). Proportion, c. modulorum, Vitruv.

COM-PARCO, rsi, 3 v. a. (con, parco). To save up, Ter.

COM-PARFO, ūi, 2 v. n. (con, pareo). To appear evidently, to be visible, to show one's self, to appear, omnis suspicio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic.; signa et dona c. nmnia, to be all present or at hand, Id.; nequamquam argenti ratio comparet, ogress, is correct, Plaut.

COMPARO, 1 v. o. (con, paro). To set together in equal proportions, to put in connection, to unite. I. Prop. A) Gen.: non possumus nobis vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv.; c. labella cum labellis, Plaut.—B) Esp.: To pair or match together, for contest, by way of emulation or combat, to put together, ut ego cum patrone disertissimo comparer, Cic.; Scipio et Hæn-

COMPASCO.

nibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv.; c. alqm Threici et mox hoplomacho, Suet.

—II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To place together for the sake of comparison, to set one thing over against another, to compare*, homo, quod rationis est particeps, similitudines comparat, Cic.; i quum meum factum cum tuo comparo, Id.; equi fortis senectuti comparat suam, Id.; nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utria, sed intor se quoque ipsa, Quint. *With a relative clause*: deinde comparat, quanto plures delicti sicut homines, &c., compares, draws a comparison cum, Cic. 2) *To equal or compare with, to place on a like footing with, to esteem as equal*, c. exercitum exercitui, duces ducibus, Liv.—B) *Politi. t. t.*: c. inter se, among colleagues, to agree respecting the performance of official business, to settle or arrange, to agree, ut consules inter se provincias compararent, Liv.

III. *To prepare carefully, to make preparations, to get ready, to put in proper order, arrange*, Cic. 1) *Prop.*: c. convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.; c. arma, milites, classem, Liv.; c. se, to make one's self ready, get ready, Cic.; legati Romani in Bosotium comparati sunt, made themselves ready for the journey, Liv. 2) *Esp.*: *To make arrangements or take steps toward any thing, to arrange, to appoint, institute, ordain, establish, settle; and especially in the passive, comparatum esse, to be arranged, established, settled, &c., praetores, ut id considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic.; bene majores nostri hoc comparaverunt, ut, &c., Id.; natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut, &c., Liv. Seldom of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut, &c., in the situation, Cic.—B) *Meton. gen.*: *To acquire, get, gain, obtain, procure any thing, c. victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic.; e. gloriam ex rebus bellicis, Id.; c. utilitates et sibi et suis, Id.; annus hibernus imbres nivesque comparat, gathers together, Hor.; sex tribunos ad intercessionem comparavere, gained them over to their side, Liv.**

COM-PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3 v. n. and a. (con, psaco). I. A) *Neut.*: *To feed together*, Cic.—B) *Gen.*: *To browse*, Plin.—II. *Act.*: *To consume by feeding upon, to eat away*, c. pabulum, Varr.

COM-PASCOUS, a, um. *Belonging to common pasturage, c. uger, a common pasture, a common, Cic.*

COMPEDIO, 4 v. a. (compes). *To bind with shackles, to shackle, fetter, Sen.*

COMPPELLATIO, ōnis, f. (compellare). *An addressing*. I. *Gen.*, Auct. Her.—II. *Esp. with reproach: A reprimand or reproof, Cic.*

COM-PELLO, pūli, pulsum, 3 v. a. (con, pello). *To drive together to any place, to bring to a place by force*. I. *Prop.*: si armentum in speluncam compulsisset, Liv.; c. pecoris vim ingentem in saltum, Id.; c. greges in unum, Virg.; c. hostes intra oppida murosque, Cæs.; c. ossa in suas sedes, to put in their place, Cels.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To drive, to urge, hostes eo compulsi, ut, &c., drove them to such straits, Liv.—B) Esp.*: *To drive any one to any thing, to compel, urge, incite, force into, in hunc sensum et allicior beneficium hominum et compellor injuriis, Cic.; c. alqm ad deditiōnem fame, ad pugnam, ad necem, ad mortem, ad cavendum ulciscendumque, &c., Suet.*

COMPERTUS.

COMPELLO, 1 v. a. (con, and obs. pellare). I. *Gen.*: *To address, accost, c. alqm voce, Virg.; Ov.; c. alqm talibus dictis, Id.*—II. *Esp.* A) *To address with reproof, to reprimand, reproach, upbraid, pro cunctatore sequem, pro cseto timidum compellabat, Liv.; ne compellerar inultus, Hor.—B) In Law: To accuse, Cic.*

COMPENDIARIUS, a, um (compendium). *Abridged, short, Cic. Adv.*: compendiaria or compendiario, *By a short way or method, Sen.*

COMPENDIOSUS, a, um (compendium). I. *Advantageous, profitable (opp. damnosus), Col.—II. Abridged, reduced to a small compass, App.*

COMPENDIUM, ii, n. (con, pendo). *A sparing, saving*. I. A) *Prop.*: magno ligni compendio percoquere alqd, Plin.; c. operæ, Id.—B) *Fig.*: facere c. pultandi, to save knocking, i. e. to dispense with knocking, Plaut.; eorum hanc facere compendi potes, you may save yourself the trouble, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) *An abbreviation, a shortening, conferre verba ad c., to shorten, Plaut.*: compendi facere, to abridge (a discourse), Id.; compendi morari, a short time only, Id. 2) *Esp. for c. vie, A short way, Tac.; Just.; e. maris, Tac.; c. innotia, Ov.—B) Gain, profit, Cic.; Cæs.*

COMPENSATIO, ōnis, f. (compenso). I. *A balancing; compensation, c. mercium, exchange, barter (opp. pecunia), Just.—II. Fig.*: *Compensation, recompense, amends, nisi æquabilis hæc in civitate c. sit, Cic.; hac usrum compensatione sapientem, Cic.; ita multis sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes compensatione leniant, by throwing advantages into the opposite scale, Id.*

COMPENSO, 1 v. a. (con, pendo). *To weigh or reckon one thing against another, to weigh together, balance. alqd cum alqra re, alqra re, or absol. c. letitiam cum doloribus, Cic.; c. bona cum vitis, Hor. With abl.*: summi labores nostri magnus compensati gloria, Cic. *Meton.*: *To shorten the way, c. magnos sinus, Luc.*

COMPENDINATIO, ōnis, f. *An adjourning a trial until the third day, Sen.; Tac.*

COMPENDINATUS, ūs, m. (comperendino), i. q. comperendatio, Cic.; Brut.

COMPENDINO, 1 v. a. (comperendinus). I. *In Law: To adjourn or put off a trial to the third day, c. reum, Cic.—II. Meton., of an advocate: To ask for an adjournment until the third day, Cic.*

COMPENDINUS, a, um, adj. (con, perendie). *Put off until the third day, Macrobr.*

COMPERTO, pēri, pertum, 4 v. a. (con, pario). I. (*Prop.*: *to disclose, discover, lay bare; hence) To ascertain, obtain knowledge of a thing from an authentic source, to receive sure intelligence, &c., quum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto diceret, Cic.; hæc ego omnia comperi, Id.; c. ex alqo, Quint. In the part. perf.*: comperis oculis, seen with their own eyes, Liv.; comperito habere de alqra re, to know any thing for certain or for a certainty, Sell.; pro comperito polliceri, to promise as certain, Suet. *In the ablat. absol.*: comperito, since there was certain intelligence, since it was known as a fact; nondum comperito, quam regionem hostes petissent, Liv.—II. *Esp.*: comperitus, a, *A person convicted of a misdemeanor, c. flagitiū, Tac.; c. sacrilegii, Liv.*

COMPERTUS, a, um. *See COMPERTO.*

COMPES.

COM-PES, *ædiæ, f. (con, pes)*. I. A (wooden) fetter, shackle for the feet, Plaut.; Hor.—II. Meion. A) Gen.: Any thing that fetters, a fetter, shackle, qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, tardius ingrediuntur, Cic.; c. nivali victuus Hebrus, Hor.—B) A silver necklace (a female ornament), Plin.

COMPESCO, *ûi, v. a. (compes)*. To keep in check, to bridle or curb, to confine, restrain, keep in, coercere, continere, c. ramos fluentes, to prune, Virg.; Col.; c. seditiosum civem, Quint.; c. legiones, Suet.; c. animam frenis et catena, Hor.; c. mentem, Id.

COMPËTTOR, *õris, m. (competo)*. One who solicits for the same office, a fellow-candidate, competitor, Cic.

COMPËTITRIX, *icis, f. A female competitor*, Cic.

COMPËTO, *ivi or ii, itum, 3 v. a. and n. (con, pto)*. I. Act.: To strive together to attain a thing, c. unum locum, Just.—II. Neu.: To meet together, to strike against one another. A) Prop.: ubi viæ c., Varr.; ai cacuminâ arundinum in unum c., Col.—B) Fig. 1) a) To come together, to coincide with, to happen at the same time, tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.; tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competit, agreed, corresponded with, Suet. b) Esp.: To be suitable or fit, to correspond, c. neque oculis neque auribus satis, Tac.; ut vix ad arma capienda competeret animus, Liv. 2) In Law: To belong, to be due or owing to a person, actionem c. in equitem Romanum, Quint.

COMPILATIO, *õnis, f. (compilo)*. (Prop.: a plundering, robbing; hence, contemptuously) A collecting of acts or documents, a compilation, c. Chrestii, Cic.

COMPËLO, *l v. a. (con, pilo)* (to grasp or snatch hastily together). To plunder, rob. I. Prop.: c. fana, Cic.; c. consulens exercitum provinciamque.—II. Fig.: c. sapientiam alexis, to pillage, Cic.; c. acrinia Crispini, to plunder, Hor.

COMPËNGO, *pëgi, pactum, 3 v. a. (con, pango)*. To put, join, or fasten together. A) Prop.: c. ædificia, Sen.; c. solum roborois axibus, Col.—II. To put, drive, or thrust any one any where, to shut or lock up, c. alqm in carcerem, Plaut.; c. se in Appuliam, Cic.

COMPITALIA, *ium*. See COMPITALIS.

COMPËTALICÏUS or -TIUS, *a, um (compitalis)*. Of or belonging to the compitalia, c. dies, Cic.; c. ludi, Id.

COMPËTALIS, *e (compitum)*. I. Of or belonging to cross-roads, c. lares, which stood in cross-roads, Suet.—II. Subst., compitalia, *ium*, and *lorum, n.*, A festival in honor of these tutelary deities, Cic.

COMPËTUM, *i, n. (competo)*. I. A place where two or more roads meet, a cross-road, cross-way; usually in the plur., Cic.; Virg.—II. Fig.: A cross-road, point of hesitation, dilemma, Pers.

COM-PLACËO, *ûi, and COMPLACÏTUS sum, 2 v. n. (con, placeo)*. I. To please at the same time, Col.—II. Gen.: To please greatly, Plaut.; Ter.

COMPLANATIO, *õnis, f. (complano)*. (Prop.: a

COMPLEXIO.

a making level; hence, concr.) That which makes level, i. e. a bank, mound, Sen.

COM-PLANO, *l v. a. (con, planus)*. To make level or plain, to level, smooth. I. Prop.: c. montium juga, Suet.; c. lacum, to fill up, Id.—II. Fig.: c. et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. to render supportable, Sen.

COMPLECTOR, *xus, 3 v. dep. (con, plecto)*. To embrace, encircle, surround, encompass. I. Prop.: c. genua, Quint.; c. inter se, to embrace one another, Cic.; c. collem opere, to surround with, Cæs. With abstr. subj.: me artior amom complexus est, seized me, Cic. Poet.: c. dextram alcijs, to seize, as it were, with both hands, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To find, obtain, get, philosophiæ vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To seize mentally, i. e. to comprehend, conceive, understand, cogitatione et mente complectimur, Cic.; c. deum et divinum animum cogitatione, Id. 2) To compose or express in writing, to set forth, describe, represent, treat upon, nullo modo possum omnia istius facta oratione c., Cic.; c. omnia rerum memoriam breviter libro, Id. Hence, 3) Philos. t. t.: To draw a conclusion or inference, to conclude, concludere, Cic. 4) To embrace with feelings of kindness, tenderness, or affection, to love, esteem, favor, si c. hominem vuleris, Cic.; c. philosophiam, Id. With abl.: c. hunc omni tus comitate, to show him all (possible) kindness, Cic.; c. omnes cives caritate, Liv. 5) In a passive sense: To be comprehended or contained, quomodo maleficio sceleris omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic.

COMPLEMENTUM, *i, n. (compleo)*. That which serves to fill up or to complete a thing, a complement, c. numerorum, Cic.

COM-PLEO, *ëvi, ètum, 2 v. a. (con, and obs, pleo)*. To fill up, fill, make full. I. Prop. A) Gen.: c. fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Cæs.; c. paginam, to fill with writing, Cic.; c. omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall. With gen.: quum completus jam mercatorum carcer esset, Cic.; c. urbes ararum, Lucr.—B) Esp. 1) To satisfy with food, &c., to satiate, c. se conchia, Cic.; multo cibo et potione completi, filled with. 2) In Milit.: To make up, recruit, complete (of an army or fleet), c. legiones, Cæs.; c. classem Romanam sociis navibus, Liv. 3) To impregnate, Lucr.—II. Fig. A) To impress with certain feelings, to fill with anything, to inspire with, c. alqm gaudio, Cic.; c. milites bona spe, Cæs.; c. omnia luctu, Sall.—B) Of time: To finish, complete, Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic.; c. sua tempora, sua fata, Ov.—C) To make complete, accomplish, fulfill, perform, perfect, complent ea beatissimum vitam, Cic.

COMPLETUS, *a, um*. I. Part. of compleo.—II. Adj. A) Filled up, full, c. alveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet.—B) Fig.: Perfect, accomplished, complete, c. et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

COMPLEXIO, *õnis, f. (complector)*. A connecting, combining. Gen. A) c. atomorum, conglomeration of atoms, Cic.; c. cumulata honorum, Id.—II. Esp. A) A comprehending with words, a condensing, c. brevis totius negotii, a short or condensed narrative, an abstract, Cic.—B) In Rhet. 1) A period, c. longissima verbo-

COMPLEXUS.

rum, Cic. 2) *A figure of Rhetoric, when the speaker resumes what he has been saying, Auct. Her.—C) In Philos. 1) The conclusion of an argument, Cic. 2) A dilemma, Cic.—D) In Gramm.: A contraction of two syllables into one, Quint.*

COMPLEXUS, a, um, part. of complector.

COMPLEXUS, ūs, m. (complector). *An embracing, encompassing; embrace, compass. 1. Prop.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic.; num etiam de matris hunc complexu avellet atque abstrahet? Id.; me ipsa suo complexu patris tenuisset, Id.; in Cæsaris complexum venire, to come to close quarters, to close with Cæsar, Cæs.; c. armorum, combat, fight, Tac.—II. Fig. A) style: Connection, c. brevis verborum, Quint.; c. sermonis, Id.—B) Embrace, i. e. love, affection, Cic.*

COM-PLICŌ, avi, ātum, 1 v. a. (con, plico). *To fold together, fold up. 1. Prop.: c. epistulam, Cic.—II. Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, i. e. obscure, complicated, Cic.*

COM-PLŌDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (con, plaudo). *To clap together, c. manus scenicum est, Quint.*

COMPLŌRATIO, ōnis, f. (comploro). *A loud weeping; or, with the gen. of an object, a bewailing, c. lamentabilis mulierum, Liv.; c. sui patriæque, Id.*

COMPLŌRATUS, ūs, m. (comploro). *A loud lamentation, c. familiarum, Liv.*

COM-PLŌRO, 1 v. a. (con, ploro). *To lament with tears, quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv.*

COMPLOSUS, a, um, part. of complodo.

COM-PLŪRES, a, and rarely iō, ium. *Very many, many, complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti, Cic.; c. senatus consulta, Id.; hæc atque ejusdem generis complura, Cæs.*

COMPLŪVATUS, a, um (compluvium). *In the shape of a compluvium; hence, Tied up in the shape of a square, c. vites, Plin.*

COMPLŪVIUM, ii, n. (compluo). *I. A square open space in the top of the Roman atrium, through which the rain water, collected from the roof, fell into the basin on the ground below, i. e. into the impluvium, Vitruv.; Suet.—II. A kind of square frame to which vines were tied (conf. COMPLUVIATUS), Col.*

COM-PŌNO, pōsūi, pōsitum, 3 v. a. (con, pono). *To place, set, or put several things together. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: c. aridum lignum, Hor. Poet.: c. se, to recline or lie down at a meal, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) To place or bring together, to join, combine, unite, compose, componens manibusque manus atque oribus ors, Virg.; genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore est, is composed of, consists or is formed of, Sall. 2) To adjust, arrange, c. capillum, Cic.; c. togam, to fold property or tastefully, Quint.; c. concurrentes lesertores per manipulos, to dispose of, Tac.; incedere composito agmine, with closed ranks, Id. 3) To lay up in store, to store up, lay by, hæc verno tempore componuntur, Col.; c. mortuum, to bury, inter, Hor.; Tac. 4) To set together, match, pair for combat, e. g. two gladiators, sæpe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur, Quint.—II. Fig. A) To compose with the mind, to produce or create mentally; viz. 1) To draw up in writing, com-*

COMPOSITUS.

pose, write, to couch in writing, c. librum, Cic.; c. orationem, Quint.; c. carmina, Hor. 2) To make up (falshoods), to devise, feign, invent, contrive, c. mendacia, Plaut.; c. verba et frusdes, Prop.; c. insidias alci, Tibull. 3) To take a resolution, to determine upon with any one, to agree upon, to settle a point, to appoint, ceteri proditores ea, quæ composita erant, expectabant, Liv.; c. diem gerendæ rei, to appoint, fix upon, Id. With ut: compositum inter ipsos ut Latiaris, &c., Cic. In the part. perf., adverb.: ex composito, according to agreement, as had been agreed upon, Sall. ap. Gell.; Liv.; Tac.; for which simply composito, Nep.; Virg.—B) 1) To set in order, arrange, dispose, regulate, manage, dispensare stque c. invents, Cic.; c. itinera sic, ut Nonis Quintil. Puteolis esse, make such arrangements, or manage so as to be, &c.; hence, 2) With ad or in aliquid; rarely alci rei: To arrange a thing with reference to another, to make or render fit or proper for any thing, to suit or adapt to, to prepare or make fit for, c. omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitas, Quint.; c. animum ad omnes casus, Id.—C) To settle a difference, to adjust, accommodate, to appease, quell; to calm, tranquilize, bring to terms (of persons), c. controversias regum, Cæs.; c. discordias, Tac.; c. turbatas seditione res, Liv.; c. aversos amicos, to reconcile, Hor.—D) To place or hold together for the sake of comparing, to compare, ubi Metelli dicta cum Isetis composuit Sall.; c. causam nostram cum adversarii causa, Quint.; si parva licet c. magnis, Virg.

COMPŌRTATIO, ōnis, f. (comporto). *A bringing or carrying together, Vitruv.*

COM-PORTO, 1 v. a. (con, porto). *To carry or bring together, to collect, c. frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic.; c. arma in templum Castoris, Id.*

COM-POS, ōtis (con, potis). *Master of, having power over a thing: usually with gen.; rarely with abl.: c. mentis, Cic.; c. sui, Liv.; thus, c. patriæ, Liv.; c. voti, whose wish has been accomplished, Id.*

COMPŌSITE, adv. (compositus). *1. In good order, in a good and orderly manner, c. et apte dicere, Cic.; c. ornate, copiose eloqui.—II. Composedly, with composure, c. ambulare, Col.*

COMPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. (compono). *1. Prop. A) A joining together, uniting, preparing, composing, c. unguentorum, Cic.; c. membrorum, Id.; c. rerum, Id. In Medic.: A mixture, compound, Cels.—B) A laying up in store, Col.—C) A setting together, matching, pairing of combatans, c. gladiatorum, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: Coherence, connection, systematic order, c. disciplinæ, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) A literary production, writing, or composition, Cic.; hence, 2) In Rhet.: A proper connection, arrangement as to style, disposition of words, c. apta, Cic. 2) A settling of a difference, an agreement, accommodation, reconciliation, Cic.*

COMPŌSITOR, ōris, m. (compono). *One who sets or puts together, an arranger, disposer, non inventor sut c., Cic.*

COMPŌSITUS, a, um. *1. Part. of compono.*

—II. *Adj.* A) *Composed of several parts, compound* (opp. simplex), c. verba, Quint.; c. voces, Id.—B) 1) *Properly arranged, disposed, adjusted, prepared, perficium* in nemo unquam compositor ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic.; c. orator, Id. 2) *Wise* sd or *dat.*: *Proper, becoming, fit for any thing*, c. alliciendis moribus alcijs, Tac.—C) *Of any thing false: Invented, feigned, false*, c. crimen, Cic.—D) *Staid, calm, composed, collected, tranquil, without passion*, Quint.; Tac.

COM-PŌTATIO, ōis, f. *A drinking-company* (a translation of the Greek συμπόσιον), Cic.

COMPŌTIŌ, 4 v. a. (compos). *To make partaker of, put in possession of*, Plaut. *In the pass.*: *To be made partaker of, to obtain*, c. locis, i. e. *to get into*, Plaut.

COMPŌTOR, ōris, m. *A pot-companion*, Cic.

COMPŌTRIX, icis, f. *A female pot-companion*, Ter.

COM-PRANSOR, ōris, m. *A boon companion, one who dines with another*, Cic.

COMPRĒCATIO, ōnis, f. *A supplication, solemn prayer*, Liv.

COM-PRĒCOR, ari, v. dep. *To implore, supplicate, pray*, Plaut.; Cythereia, comprecor, ausis assis, I pray, implore, Ov.

COM-PRĒHENDO (compredeo), di, sum, 3 v. a. *To seize or grasp together, lay hold of, catch*. I. *Prop.*: A) *Gen.*, Cic.; c. naves, *to fasten, put, or join together*, Liv.; c. ignem, *to catch fire*, Cæs.; comprehensa postea privata ōdificia, *seized by the flames*, Liv.; c. utrumque et orare, *to seize, lay hold of*, Cæs.; c. ovem hieme (stabulis), *to keep during the winter*, Col. *Abol.*: quum comprehēdit surculus, *strikes or takes root*, Varr.; si mulier noa comprehendit, i. e. *becomes pregnant, conceives, concipit*, Cels.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To seize hostilely, to seize upon, arrest, stop, apprehend*, c. tam capitale hostem, Cic.; c. naves, *to stop, seize, make a seizure of*, Liv.; c. fures, *to catch, arrest, surprise in the very act*, Catull.; c. epistolam, *to intercept*, Just.; comprehensus morbo toto corpore, *seized, attacked*, Id. 2) *To take up a certain space, to comprise, contain, enclose, encompass*, circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt.—II. *Fig.* A) *To comprise, embrace, or take in with the mind*, i. e. *to conceive, understand, comprehend*, si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, *conceived, embraced* (derived from plants taking root), Cic.—B) *To comprise or embrace in writing*, i. e. *to set forth, express, describe, narrate*, ne plura conseret, comprehendam brevi, Cic. *Poet.*: c. alqd oumero, *to express by numbers, to enumerate, number, count*, Virg.—C) *To embrace any one with love or affection*, c. multos smicitis, Cic.—D) *To discover, disclose, or detect*, c. nefandum adulterium, Cic.

COMPRĒHENSIBILIS, e (comprehendo). *That can be grasped or seized*. I. A) *Prop.*: c. et solidum corpus, Lactant.—B) *That is perceptible by the senses, sensible*, c. oculis foraminis, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: *Intelligible, comprehensible* (translation of κατάληπτός), Cic.

COMPRĒHENSIO, ōnis, f. (comprehendo). *A seizing, laying hold of, arresting*. I. A) *Prop.*: currens, scssio, c., Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *A seizing judicially, an arresting, imprisoning*, c. son-

tium, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *A conception, perception, idea, κατάληψιν*, quam comprehensioem dicemus, Cic.—B) 1) *Composition, expression, style, universa c. et species orationis*, Cic. 2) *In Rhet.*: *A period, sentence, proposition, c. et ambitus ille verborum*, Cic.

COMPRĒHENSUS, s, um, part. of comprehendo. COMPRENDO, ere. See COMPRENDO.

COMPRESSE, adv. I. *By pressing together, compressedly, compendiously, briefly*, Cic.—II. *Urgently, eagerly*, Gell.

COMPRESSIO, ōnis, f. (comprimo). *A pressing together*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: aurum compressione coactum, Vitr.—B) *Esp.*: *An embracing or embrace*, Plaut.—II. *Fig.*, of style: *A compressing, abridging*, Cic.

COMPRESSUS, a, um, part. of comprimo. COMPRESSUS, ūs, m. (comprimo). *A pressing together* (only in the ablat. sing.), compression. I. *Gen.*: semen compressu suo diffindit, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: *An embracing, embrace*, Plaut.; Ter.

COM-PRIMO, essi, essum, 3 v. a. (con, premo). *To press or squeeze together, press close together, make close or thick, compress*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quum plane digitos compresserat, Cic.; c. ordines (aciei), *to close the ranks*, Liv. *Prov.*: compressis manibus sedere, *to be idle, to sit with one's hands folded*, Liv.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To hold or keep back, keep in, to check, c. manum, to withhold*, Ter.; c. animam, *to hold the breath, hold back one's breath*, Id.; c. linguam alciui, *to make any one hold his tongue, to put to silence*, Plaut. *In Medic.*: c. stomachum, *to make costive, to bind*, Cels.; c. alvum, *to stop a diarrhœa, to bind, confine*, Id. 2) *To hold back by concealing, to withhold, conceal, suppress any thing*, c. frumentum, Cic. 3) *To have carnal intercourse with, to dishonor, vi compressa Vestalis*, Liv. *Meton.*, of animals: *To couple*, Col.—II. *Fig.*: *To keep or hold back by checking*, i. e. *to restrain, curb, bridle, repress, subdue*, c. animi conscientiam, *to put to silence*, Cic.; c. exultantem latitiam, Id.; hæc cogitatio animum comprimit, *composes the excited mind*, Id.; c. multa, magna delicta, *to suppress, conceal, pass over in silence*, Cic.; Liv.

COMPRŌBITIO, ōnis, f. *An approving, approval, approbation*, c. honestatis, Cic.

COMPRŌBATOR, ōris, m. *One who approves of a thing*, Cic.

COM-PRŌBO, 1 v. a. I. *To esteem a thing good and right; hence, to approve of, assent to*, istam tuam et legem et voluntatem vehementissime comprobo, Cic.; c. hsa tsbulas, *to acknowledge*, Id.—II. *To prove, confirm, attest, factis et moribus comprobavit*, Cic.

COMPRŌMISSUM, 1 n. (compromitto). *In Luv.*: *A joint promise of two or more parties to leave the decision of a matter to an umpire*, Cic.

COM-PRŌMITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. *In Luv.*: *To promise that each party will be satisfied with the decision of an umpire*, Cic.

COMPTE (comt.), adv. *Elegantly, beautifully, neatly, tastefully, c. disserec*, Sen.

COMPTUS (comt.), s, um. I. *Part. of como*.—II. *Adj.*: *Adorned*. A) *Prop.*, Lucr.—B) *Fig.*, of style: *Embellished, ornamented, elegant*, c. et mitis oratio, Cic.

COMPTUS.

COMPTUS (comt), ūs, m. (como). I. *Hair-dress, head-dress, Lucr.*—II. *Fig.: A tie, comptu conjugioque corporis atque animæ, Lucr.*

COMPULSUS, a, um, part. of compello.

COMPUNCTUS, a, um, part. of compungo.

COMPUNGO, nxi, actum, 3 v. a. *To sting sharply, to touch in a stinging manner.* I. *Prop.: barbarum compunctum notis Threiciis, Cic.; c. carmīa notis, to make marks or notes of censure, Sen.; colores c. aciem, to dazzle, blind, Lucr.*—II. *dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, as it were, hurt themselves with their own subtleties, Cic.*

COM-PURGO, arc, v. a. *To purify completely, c. visum, Plin.*

COMPŪTABILIS, e (computo). *That may be calculated, c. impendio, Plin.*

COMPŪTATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A reckoning, computation, calculation, Sen.*—II. *Esp. in a bad sense: Close reckoning, stinginess, niggardliness, parsimony, Sen.*

COMPŪTATOR, ōris, m. *A calculator, Sen.*

COM-PŪTO, 1 v. a. *To reckon together, to compute, count, or cast up, c. rationem digitis, Plaut.; c. annos, Quint.; Plin. Absol., Cic.; plures computant quam oderunt, look to their own advantage, Sen. Poet.: facies tua c. annos, shows your age, Juv.*

COMTE, COMTULUS, COMTUS. See COMPT. CŌNUM, i, n. (Κόμιν). *Comum, a town of Gallia Transpadana, the birth-place of Pliny the Younger, now Como, Liv.*

CŌNAMEN, inis, n. (conor). *An effort, ardent endeavor, Ov.*

CŌNATIO, ōnis, f. *An undertaking, endeavoring, an effort, Sen.*

CŌNĀTUM, i, usually in plur. CONATA, orum, n. (conor). *An undertaking, hazardous attempt, Cæs.; Liv.*

CŌNĀTUS, ūs, m. (conor). I. *Gen.: An undertaking, attempt, principem fuisse ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic.; compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Id.*—II. *Esp. A) An effort, endeavor, exertion, zealous attempt, zeal, quo majore conatu aguntur, Cic.*—B) *An impulse, ut conatum habere ad, c. occ., Cic.*

CON-CXCO, 1 v. a. *To pollute with ordure, to defile, c. se, Sen.*

CON-CÆDES, ium [sing. abl. concæde, Amn.], f. *A barricade made of felled trees, Tac.*

CON-CALĒFACIO, fēci, factum, 3 v. a. *To warm, heat, c. brachium, Cic.*

CONCĒLĒFACTŌRIUS, a, um (concalefacio). *That warms or excites heat, c. vie, Plin.*

CONCALEFACTUS, a, um. See CONCALEFACIO.

CON-CALĒO, ūi, 2 v. n. *To be warm, Plaut.*

CON-CALĒSCO, lūi, 3 v. incho. I. *To become warm or glowing, corpora nostra... ardore animi concalcescunt, Cic.*—II. *Esp.: To become inflamed with love, concaluit; quid vis? Ter.*

CON-CALLESKO, lūi, 3 v. incho. (calleo: prop. to grow hard or callous; hence) I. *To be made shrewd or ingenious, tamquam manū opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic.*—II. *To lose feeling, become callous or insensible, Cic.*

CONCĀMĒRATIO, ōnis, f. *A vaulting, a vaulted place, vault, Plin.*

CONCENTUS.

CON-CĀMĒRO, 1 v. a. *To vault or arch all round or all over, c. templum, Plin.*

CONCĀNI, arum, m. (Κονκάνοι). *Concāni, a savage tribe in Hispania Tarraconensis, who drank horses' blood, Hnr.*

CON-CĀSTĪGO, arc, v. a. *To punish severely, to chastise, Plaut.*

CONCXVO, 1 v. a. (concavus). *To make hollow or round, c. nidos, Cnl. Poet.: c. brachia in arcus, to bend, Ov.*

CON-CĀVUS, a, um. *Hollowed, vaulted, arched, concave, c. altitudines speluncarum, Cic.; c. saxa, Virg. Poet.: c. aqua, boiling up or rising, Ov. Subst., concava, orum, n., Hollow places, cavities, Claud.*

CON-CĒDO, cessi, cessum, 3 v. ā and a. I. *Neut.: To go away or from any place, to withdraw, depart, retire. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: concedite atque abscedite, Plaut.; c. alio a parentum oculis, to depart, betake one's self from, get out of, Cic. 2) Esp.: c. vitā, or simply c., to depart this life, to die, c. vitā, Tac. Absol.: quandoque concessero, Tac.*—B) *Fig. 1) c. alcuī, or simply c., to go, as it were, out of any one's way, to give way, yield, make room for another, to be behind, ut magnitudini medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet, must yield, make room for, Cic.; c. naturæ, i. e. to die, Sall.; me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, not behind any one, or less cherished than any one, Cic.; concessit senatus postulanti tuæ, gave way to, yielded to, Id.; pœtæ non ignoscit, nobis concedit, he yields, pardons, Id.; c. temere dicto, to concur in, assent to, Id. 2) c. in alqd, To join in any thing, to submit to, to concur in, to enter into, victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, joined the conqueror, surrendered, Sall.; c. in sententiam, to second, to support, Tac.; c. in partes, to join, Id.*—II. *Act.: c. alqd alcuī, To concede, permit, grant, yield. A) Gen.: vos concedite pudori meo, ut, Cic.; c. peccata alcuī, to pardon, Id.; c. crimen gratiæ, to concede the charge of partiality, Id.*—B) *Esp.: To resign, relinquish, sacrifice, forbear or desist from any thing in order to please another, dolorem atque amicitias reip. concessisse, Cic.; c. petitionem alcuī, to desist from it out of regard to any one, Id.; c. alqm senatui, to set at liberty, Id.*

CON-CĒLBRO, 1 v. o. *To visit frequently or in great numbers. I. Prop.: c. loca aquarum, Lucr.*—II. *Meton. A) To be intent upon, pursue any thing eagerly, cultivate diligently, c. studia per otium, Cic.*—B) *c. alqd alqd re, to fill with any thing, to accompany, Plaut. With acc.: alma Venus, quas terras conclebras, eniveni, animate, impart life to, Lucr.*—C) *To celebrate, solemnize in great numbers, c. diem natalem, Plaut.; c. funus, Liv.*—D) *1) To praise or glorify any thing, c. genium ludis, Tibull. 2) Gen.: To publish abroad, make known. fama ac literis victoriam ejus diei conclebrabant, Cæs.*

CONCENTIO, ōnis, f. (concinco). *A singing together, a concert of voices, harmony, c. clarissima (catervæ), Cic.*

CON-CĒNTŪRIO, are, v. a. (to assemble by centuries; hence, factō) *To convene, prepare, c. in corde sycopantias, Plaut.*

CONCENTŪRIUS, ūs, m. (concinco). I. *A concert, vocal or instrumental, music, harmony, symphony, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, Cic.;*

CONCEPTACULUM.

c. tubarum, Liv. — II. *Meton. gen.*: *Agreement, concord, harmony*, c. actionum, Cic. *Of agreement of colors*, Plin.

CONCEPTACULUM, i, n. (concipio). I. *Prop.*: *A receptacle*, Plin. — II. *Fig.*: *superbia alibi c. habet*, Plin.

CONCEPTIO, ðnis, f. (concipio). I. *Prop. A) A taking or seizing together; hence, contents, compass*, Vitruv.; c. imbrum, *the absorption of the rain by the soil*, Plin.; c. aquæ, *a confluence or conflux*, Frontin. — B) *Esp.*: *A conceiving, becoming pregnant, pregnancy*, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: *In Law: A composing, forming, framing*: e. g. of formularies, Cic. — B) *Of Style: Expression*, Gell. — C) *In Gramm.*: *A syllable*, Charis.

CONCEPTUS, n, um, part. of concipio.

CONCEPTUS, ðs, m. (concipio). *A taking or keeping together, a collecting, collection*. I. *Prop.*: *Tiberis novorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, having been checked for nine days in its course*, Plin. — II. *Meton. A) Concr.*: *A conflux, confluence, conceptus aquarum inertium vastos*, Sen. — B) *Gen. 1) A seizing, taking, catching*, c. camini, i. e. *a taking fire*, Suet. 2) *Conception*, Cic. *Meton. of plants*, Plin. *Concrete: A conception in the womb, a fetus*, c. a ac abigere, Suet.

CON-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. (carpo). *To pluck or rend to pieces*. I. *Prop.*: c. epistolæ, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: *To censure severely*, c. ferventissime alqm, Cœl. ap. Cic.

CONCERTATIO, ðnis, f. *A debate, dispute, contention, strife, quarrel, conflict, concertationis studio*, Cic.; c. captatioque verborum, *a propensity for disputing or argumentation* (ἐπιστροφή of the sophists), Id.

CONCERTATIVUS, a, um (concerto). *Of or belonging to contest or dispute*, c. accusatio, *a recrimination*, Auct. ap. Quist.

CONCERTATOR, ðris, m. *A rival*, Tac.

CONCERTATORIUS, a, um (concerto). *Relating to disputes, controversial*, c. forensæ, Cic.

CONCERTO, l v. a. *To emulate, strive for the mastery, to contend*. I. *Gen.*: *Ambiorigem prælio non esse concertaturum*, Cæs. — II. *Esp.*: *To dispute, debate, cum inimico concertavit*, Cic.

CONCESSATIO, ðois, f. *A loitering, stopping*, Col.

CONCESSIO, ðnis, f. (concedo). *A permitting, conceding, allowing, indulgence, allowance, grant*. I. *Gen.*: c. agrorum, Cic. — II. *Esp. a fig. of Rhet.*: *Concession*, Cic.

CON CESSO, l v. a. *To cease*, Plaut.

CONCESSUS, a, um, part. of concedo.

CONCESSUS, ðs, m. (concedo). *Concession*; only in the abl. sing.: c. omnium, Cic.

CONCHA, æ, f. (κόγχη). I. *Prop. A) Gen.*: *A muscle, a shell-fish*, conchas legere, Cic. — B) *Esp. 1) a) A pearl-muscle, or pearl-oyster*, Plin. b) *Meton.*: *A pearl*, Ov. 2) *A purple-fish*, Ov.

— II. *A) Meton.*: *A muscle-shell*, Cic. *Hence*, — B) *Meton. 1) The shell of a snail*, Col. 2) *A shell*, Ov. 3) *Any thing in the form of a marine shell*, e. g. a salt-cellar, a box for unguents, a little flask for oil, Hor. 4) *pudendum mulicbre*, Plaut.

CONCILIABULUM.

CONCHATUS, a, um (concha). *Shell-formed*, c. cauda, Plin.

CONCHIS, is, f. (κόγχος). *A kind of bean which was boiled in the shell*, Mart.

CONCHITA, æ, m. (κογχίτης, κόγχη). *A gatherer of shell-fish*, Plaut.

CONCHÛLA, æ, f. (concha). *A little shell-fish*, Cels.

CONCHÛLIATUS, a, um (conchylum). I. *Dyed with purple, purple*, c. peristromata, Cic. — II. *Clothed in purple*, Sen.

CONCHÛLIUM, ii, n. (κογχύλιον). I. *Any shell-fish or testaceous animal*, Cic. — II. *Esp. A) Purple color, purple*, Cic. — B) *A purple garment, a purple robe*, Quist.; Juv.

CON-CIDO, idi, 3 v. n. (con, cado). *To fall down, fall to the ground, tumble down*. I. *Prop. A) Gen.*: *conclave illud concidisse*, Cic. — B) *Esp.*: *To fall to the ground, to fall, to perish, to die, accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit*, Liv.; c. in prælio, *to fall, to be killed*, Cic. *Of the victim in a sacrifice, to be killed*, Ov. — II. *Fig.*: *To fall, i. e. To abate, cease, diminish in strength, authority, estimation, value, &c.*, Cic.; *venti c., abate*, Hor.; c. macie, *to shrink together, to become shrivelled*, Ov.; *concidit bellum, has become extinct*, Hor.; *concidit bellum, the war is over*, Tac.; *hostes c. adimis, lose courage, are disheartened*, Hirt.

CON-CIDO, cidi, cîsum, 3 v. a. (con, cædo). *To hew or cut to pieces, to destroy*. I. *Prop. A) Gen.*: c. nervos, *to cut through*, Cic.; c. alqd minute, Col.; c. et cremare navea, *to break up, to dash to pieces*, Liv.; *pedestria itinera concisa æstuaris, intersected with, Cæs.* — B) *Esp. 1) To cut down (in battle), to cut up or to pieces, to kill, slay, magnam multitudinem eorum fœciorum conciderunt*, Cæs. 2) *To cudgel soundly, beat or scourge severely*, c. alqm virgîs, Cic. — II. *Fig. A) To strike to the ground, i. e. to ruin, bring to nothing, subvert, destroy, annihilate*, c. Antonium decretis vestris, Cic.; c. Timocratem totis voluminibus, *to beat*, Id. — B) *Of Style: To cut the nerves, as it were, of a speech, to render powerless or feeble, to dismember, divide into parts, nec minutus numeros sequens occidat*, Cic. — C) *To cut up, reproach, revile*, c. alqm articulatum, Plaut.

CON-CIEO, ivi, itum, 2 (after the fourth conj.): *conciare, concieri*, Liv.; *conciere*, Tac.; and an old form, *conciabatur* for *conciebatur*, Tac.) v. o. *To set in motion by driving together, to drive, bring, or call together*. I. *Prop.*: *num concienda plebs*, Liv.; c. multitudinem ad se, Id. *Part. of inanimate objects: amois concitus imbribus, set in motion, moved, disturbed*, Ov.; *saxa concita murali tormento, shaken*, Virg. — II. *Fig. A) Gen.*: *To move violently, to excite, to rouse passionately; especially in the part. perf., concitus, excited, &c.*: c. hostem, Tac. *In the part. inmani concitus ira, moved with great anger, greatly exasperated*, Virg.; c. divioo motu, *inspired*, Hor.; *mors c. ob cruciatus, hastened on*, Plin. — B) *To raise, excite, cause, produce*, c. turbas uxori, Plaut.

CONCÛLIABÛLUM, i, n. (concilium). *A place of assembly, a public place, market-place, court of justice*, Liv.; Tac.; c. damni, *a brothel*, Plaut.; and also simply, c., Id.

CONCILIATIO.

CONCILIATIO, ōnis, f. (concilio). *A uniting, connecting; a band, union.* I. Gen.: communem totius generis hominum conciliationem, Cic.—II. Esp. A) 1) *Agreement in sentiment, a being well-disposed toward anyone; also, a making well-disposed to any one or any thing, a conciliating, conciliationis causa, Cic. In Rhet.: A gaining over or conciliating a hearer, judge, &c., Cic. 2) Meton.: An inclination or desire for anything, c. nature, Cic.—B) An acquiring, getting, procuring, c. gratiæ, Cic.*

CONCILIATOR, ōris, m. 1) *One who prepares, provides, a provider, promoter, accomplisher, c. nuptiarum, an abettor, Nep. 2) A pimp, procurer, Vopisc.*

CONCILIATRĪCŪLA, æ, f. (conciliatrix). *She that mediates, unites, or abets, blandia c., Cic.*

CONCILIATRĪX, icis, f. (conciliator). 1) *She who unites two or more persons or things, she who makes friends, blandia c., Cic.—II. She who promotes, furthers, or brings about, que c. est humanæ maxime societatis, Cic.*

CONCILIATRĪA, æ, f. (concilio). *The trade of a procurer, conciliatarum exercere, Sen.*

CONCILIATUS, a, um, I. Part. of concilio.—II. Adj.: *Related as a friend. A) Passive: Dear, beloved, Hasdrubal fore statis Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.—B) Active: Favorable, inclined, well-disposed, ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliator, Quint.*

CONCILIATUS, ūs, m. (concilio). *A uniting; union, connection (only in the abl. sing.), Lucr.*

CONCILĪO, I v. a. (concilium). *To unite, to bring or join together.* I. Prop. A) c. solida primordia (of the conglomeration of atoms), Lucr.—B) *Meton.: c. alqd (alcui) or absol.: To procure, furnish, provide, c. filiam suam alcui, to sell, Suet.; c. pecuniam, to procure, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To unite (in affection or sentiment), to make friends of, to gain the favor of, win over, conciliate; usually with inter se, alcui, or simply acc.: resp. nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. With dat.: c. sibi iudicem, Quint.; c. eam civitatem Arverais, Id. With simple acc.: c. animos hominum, Id. Poet.: c. artes dietis, to recommend, Ov.—B) *Meton.: To procure, provide, to get, bring about, produce, be the author of, &c., pacis inter cives conciliandæ te cupidum esse lætor, Cic.; c. sibi amorem ab aliquo, Id.; risum c., to cause laughter, Quint.; c. nuptias, to bring about, Id.**

CONCILĪUM, ii, n. (con, calare). *An assembly, congregation, meeting of several persons.* I. Gen.: ab concilio abigi, Liv.; c. pastorum, Cic.—II. Esp.: *A meeting for the purpose of taking counsel, a common council, an assembly of the Senate or elders, a council [concr.]; but consilium, counsel, abstr.], opiniones in omni cœtu concilioque referendæ sunt, Cic.; c. convocare, Cæs.*

CONCINNATOR, ōris, m. (concinnus). *He who arranges or properly adjusts, c. caputum et capillorum, a hair-dresser, Col.*

CONCINNE, adv. *Neatly, elegantly, finely, blande et c. Cic.*

CONCINNITAS, ætis, f. (concinnus). *A neat or elegant composition of several things.*

CONCIONATOR.

I. Prop.: *non est ornamentum virile c., show, Sen.—II. Fig., of Style: Neat construction of words or sentences, Cic.*

CONCINNĪTUDO, inis, f. (concinnus). *Neatness of style, Cic.*

CONCINNO, I v. a. (concinnus). 1) *To join together or mingle properly, to compose or mix in due proportion, to arrange, adjust, fabric concinnanda, Col.; c. vultum, to adorn, Petron.; c. ingenium, to cultivate, Sen.—II. Meton. gen.: To prepare, produce, to make, c. musculum alcui, Treb. sp. Cic. With an adj.: To make, render, turn into (reddere), c. alqm insanum, Plaut.*

CON-CINNUS, a, um (con, cinus, cf. concionus). I. *Properly or well put together or arranged; well-adapted or fitted; hence, tasteful, neat, fine, c. tectorium, Cic.; c. heliut, elegant, Id. Poet. with dat.: Obliging or kind toward any one, courteous in behavior, polite, c. amicis, Hor.; concinnus est alcui, it pleases, it is convenient, Plaut.—II. Fig., of Style: Elegant, ornamental, fine, embellished, polished, neat, graceful, oratio c., distincta, Cic. Of a speaker: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores, Cic.*

CON-CĪNO, cinī (centum), 3 v. n. and a. (con, cano). I. *Neut.: To sing or play on a musical instrument together, to sing or play in concert. A) Prop.: c. tragœdā pronuncianti, Suet.; cornua ac tubæ concinnere, they were blowing horns and trumpets together, Liv.; ubi signa concinnissent, had been sounded at the same time, Id.—B) Fig.: To agree, harmonize, accord, omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic.—II. Act. A) To cause anything to resound, to sing or play any thing together harmoniously; to sing in praise of, celebrate by singing, to glorify, hæc quum pressis et febilibus modis concinuntur, Cic.; c. Cæsarem majore plectro, Hor.—B) To sing prophetically, to prophesy, nigra svīs c. funestum omea, Prop.*

CONCIO, ire. See CONCREO.

CONCIO (contio), ōnis, f. (concio, concio). I. *An assembly (of the people or the army), c. conventusque civium, Cic.; laudare alqm pro concione, before the people, in public, Sall.; Liv.—II. Meton.: 1) An oration to the people or army, a harangue, public address, legi concionem tuam, Cic.; concionem apud milites habuit, to make an address to, harangue publicly, Cæs. 2) The place whence a speech is delivered, rostra, tribune, ascendere in concionem, to ascend the orator's rostra, to appear before a public assembly, Cic.; quum subito ille in concionem ascendit, quam Appius ei dedit, when all at once, in the assembly which Appius had convened for his sake, he ascended the rostra, Id.*

CONCIŌNĀBUNDUS, a, um (concionor). *Delivering speeches to the people (especially of an inflammatory and seditious nature), hæc in prætorio prope concionabundus agere, Liv.*

CONCIŌNĀLIS, e (concio). *Belonging or pertaining to an assembly of the people, c. prope clamor senatus, Cic.; c. senex, who endeavors to excite the populace to sedition, rebellion, &c. (compare comitalis), Liv.*

CONCIŌNĀRIUS, a, um (concio). *Of or belonging to an assembly of the people, c. populus, Cic.*

CONCIŌNĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who harangues*

the people and endeavors to excite them to sedition, a political agitator, Cic.

CONCIÖNÖR, ätus, I v. dep. (concio). I. To be assembled, to form or be convened in an assembly, singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv.—II. A) To deliver an oration to an assembly (of the people or army), c. ex turri alta solobat, Cic. With an accus. and inf.: C. Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, declared in the assembly of the people, Cic.—B) Gen.: To say any thing openly before the people, to make known, cetera tota clarissima concentione... concionata est, Cic.

CONCIPILÖ, avi, I v. a. (concipio). To seize, lay hold of, Plaut. Others have concipilo (compilo), to tear or cut in pieces.

CONCIPILÖ, cöpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. (espicio, to lay hold of on all sides). To seize, snatch, take to one's self, to receive, take up into itself, take in. I. Prop.: A) Gen.: c. ignem, to catch, Cic.; pars (anima) concipitur cordis parte quadam, is taken up, inhaled, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To conceive, become pregnant, utrum quum concepit mula, Cic. Poet.: concepta crimina portat, i. e. that which has been criminally conceived, Ov. 2) In Law: c. furtum, to find out, to catch in the very act, Dig.—II. Fig. A) To perceive with the senses, c. bona oculis, to see, Plaut.—B) Of the mind. 1) To form a conception, to imagine, to conceive, si imbecilli animi ista concipiunt, Cic.; quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 2) Esp.: To embrace or encompass with the mind, i. e. to comprehend, understand, perceive, see clearly, principia rerum omnium animo ac mente c., Cic.—C) To give way to a passion or any other mental emotion, to conceive, to contract a bad habit or fault, to undertake or commit anything bad or wrong, quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, Cic.; c. ingentes iras animo, Ov.—D) 1) To draw up, compose, express in words; especially, to prescribe or draw up a form of words, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, Cic.; c. iusjurandum, Liv.; c. fœdus, Virg.; concepta verba, a form of words. 2) To proclaim or announce formally, c. auspiciis, Liv.; c. bellum, Varr.

CONCISE, adv. In short periods or sentences, briefly, concisely, Quint.

CONCISIO, önis, f. (concido). In Rhet.: A dividing into short members or clauses, Cic.

CONCISURA, æ, f. (concido). I. A dividing, distributing, c. aquarum, a conducting into smaller pipes, Sen.—II. A cleft, chink, Plin., doubtful.

CONCISUS, a, um. I. Part. of concido.—II. Adj.: Broken up into pieces, short, concise, c. sententiæ, Cic. Meton.: Of a speaker, concisus ei Thrasymachus videretur, Cic.

CONCITAMENTUM, i, n. (coacito). An incentive, stimulus, Sen.

CONCITATE, adv. I. Hastily, impetuously, quickly, c. agitur pecus, Col.—II. In an excited state or manner, violently, c. dicere, Quint.

CONCITATIO, önis, f. An exciting, setting in motion; an emotion, excitement. I. Gen.: ab omni concitatione animi vacare, Cic.; c. animorum, anger, Liv.—II. Esp.: A civil commotion, sedition, tumult, plebei contra patres c., Cic.

CONCITATOR, öris, m. One who excites, rouses, stirs up, c. belli, Hirt.; multitudo concitata ipsum concitatore antecessit, the party who excited to sedition, Sen.

CONCITATRIX, icis, f. She who excites, rouses, or stirs up, c. Veneris (eruca), Plin. Adj.: Exciting, c. vim habet styrium, Plin.

CONCITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of concito.—II. Adj. (prop., set in rapid motion; hence) A) Prop.: Quick, rapid, conversio cœli concitator, Cic.; quam concitatisimos equos, Liv.—B) Fig.: Vehement, passionate, ardent, testimonia non concitata concionis, Cic.

CONCITO, I v. int. a. (concieo). To set in strong or violent motion, to incite, urge on strongly, to rouse, move. I. Prop.: c. equum calcantibus, Liv.; c. armata in adversos moentes, to drive, Id.; c. feras, to hunt, chase, follow, Ov.; c. tela, to hurl, send off, Liv.—II. Fig. A) To drive, urge, incite, rouse, stir up, inflame any one, concitatus cohortatione ad . . . Cic.; c. multitudinem ad arma, Cæs.; c. servitia, Sall.—B) To excite (e. g. passion, &c.), to provoke, raise, arouse, move, c. bellum, Cic.; c. risum, Id.; c. tumultum, Cæs.

CONCITOR, öris, m. (concieo). An exciter, stirrer up, c. belli, Liv.; c. vulgi, an agitator, Id.

CONCITUS and CONCITUS, a, um, part. of concito.

CONCIUNCÜLA, æ, f. dim. (concio). A harangue to the people, Cic.

CONCLAMATIO, önis, f. A cry or shout, esp. of a crowd, clamor, c. universi exercitus, Cæs.

CONCLAMATUS, a, um, part. of conclamo.

CONCLAMO, I v. n. and a. To call out together, call aloud, cry out, proclaim. I. Gen.: constr. with acc. and inf., ut, quod, &c., with acc. or absol.: quum vos universi conclamastis, Cic. With acc.: c. victoriam suo more, Cæs. Absol.: quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, raised a shout of joy, exulted loudly, Liv.; conclamat virgo, calls, Ov. Poet., of incantate objects: c. saxa querelis, to fill with loud complaints, Mart.—II. Esp. A) In Milit. 1) c. ad arma, to call to arms, to give the signal for an attack, Liv. 2) c. vasa, to give the signal for packing up or for the march, Cæs.; in the same sense, simply c., Id.—B) c. aliqu (mortuum), to call out to a deceased person, and to bewail him during seven days until his interment, c. suos, Liv. Prov.: jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter.

CONCLAUSUS, a, um. See CONCLUDO.

CONCLAVE, is [gen. plur. conclaviorium as well as conclavium, Vitr.] n. (coa, clavis) (that may be locked up). I. An apartment, room, Cic.—II. A stable, stall, Col.

CONCLÜDO, si, sum 3 (part. perf. conclusus, Col.) v. a. (con, claudo). To shut up, enclose, confine, lock up, to stop up. I. Prop.: c. bestias delectationis causa, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To comprise, comprehend, include, contain, conclusa nunc artibus, Cic.—B) To end, close, finish, complete, conclude, facias crudelitatem perfectum atque conclusum, Cic.—C) In Rhet.: To round, complete in a regular manner or according to the rules of rhetoric or poetry (a verse, &c.), c. sententiæ, Cic.; c. versum, Hor.—D) In Philos.: To draw a conclusion or inference, to infer, conclude, ex rebus con-

CONCLUDE.

cessis concludi quod volis, Cic.; c. argumentum, Id.

CONCLŪSE, *adv.* (concludo). *In Rhet.*: With rounded periods, harmoniously, c. apteque dicere, Cic.

CONCLŪSIO, ōnis, *f.* (concludo). I. *Prop.* A) Gen.: A shutting or closing, c. palpebrarum, C. Aur.—B) *Esp.* 1) A shutting up, a blockade, c. duntina, Cæs. 2) *Concr.*: An enclosing or enclosure, c. portuum, Vitr.—II. *Fig.* A) An end, finish, close, in conclusione muneris ac negotii tui, Cic.—B) *In Rhet.* 1) The end of a speech, the peroration, c. est exitus totius orationis, Cic. 2) A period, Cic.—C) *In Philos.*: A conclusion; an argument, Cic.

CONCLŪSIUNCŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (conclusio). A trifling or captious conclusion, Cic.

CONCLŪSŪRA, æ, *f.* (concludo). A binding, connection, c. fornicationis, Vitr.

CONCLŪSUS, a, um, *part.* of concludo.
CONCOCTIO, ōnis, *f.* (concoquo). *Digestion*, Cels.

CONCOCTUS, a, um, *part.* of concoquo.

CON-CŒNĀTIO, ōnis, *f.* A dining (supping) together; also *concr.*: The party (a translation of σύνδειπνον), Cic.

CON-CŒLOR, ōris, *c.* That is of the same color, c. est illis, Ov.

CON-CŒMITĀTUS, a, um, *Accompanied*, attended, Plaut.

CON-CŒPŪLO, are, *v. a.* To combine, Lucr.

CON-CŒQUO, coxi, coctum, 3 *v. a.* I. To boil or cook with something else, sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum, Plin.—II. To digest, concoct A) 1) *Prop.*: quum stomachi calore concoxerit, Cic. 2) *Meton. gen.*: To make ripe, to mature, bring to maturity, terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Plin.—II. *Fig.* A) To think upon, consider, weigh over in one's mind, tibi diu concoquendum est, utrum, &c., Cic.; clandestina consilia concocta, concoctum, Liv.—B) To put up with, brook, endure, ut ejus odia concoquamus, Cic.; c. κέρειν, to approve of an opinion, Id.—C) c. se, to grivo, to pine away with grief, Plaut.

CONCORDIA, æ, *f.* (concoro). *Concord*, union, unanimity, harmony, agreement, tantam habebat morum similitudo concordiam, Cic.; eos quasi c. quadam placet, by a certain unanimity of disposition, Id.; c. quam magnes cum ferro habet, sympathy, affinity, Plin.; si Cæsar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, connection, alliance, Vell. *Poet. concr.*: A friend, Ov.

CONCORDIA, æ, *f.* Concordia. I. The goddess of Concord, Cic.; Ov.—II. A cognomen of the Emperor Vitellius, Suet.—III. A Roman colony in the Venetian territory, Plin.

CONCORDITER, *adv.* With concord, amicably, quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic.

CONCORDO, 1 *v. n.* (concoro). To be of the same mind, to accord, agree, harmonize, quum ejus judicia opinionisque concordant, Cic.

CONCORPĒRO, 1 *v. a.* To bring into or unite in one body, to incorporate, Plin.

CONCORS, dis [another form, CONCORDIS, e, Cæcil. ap. Prisc.] (con, cor, of one mind, as it were). *Concordant*, agreeing, united, harmonious, cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.; commune et c. regnum, Liv.

CONCUBIUS.

CON-CREBRESKO, br̄bi, 3 *v. n.* To become abundant, to increase, Virg.

CON-CREDO, didi, ditum, 3 [pf. credui, Plaut.], *v. a.* To entrust, to hand over, assign, commit, cui to et rein et famam tuam c. solibas, Cic.; c. nugas neci, Hor.

CON-CRĒMO, 1 *v. a.* To burn together, to consume by fire, c. vivos igni, Liv.

CON-CRĒPO, pūi, pitum, 1 *v. n.* and *a.* I. *Neut.*: To make a noise, ring, rattle, resound, scabilla concrepant, Cic.; c. digitis, to snap; ut si digitis concrepuerit, i. e. with the slightest exertion or least trouble, Cic.—II. *Act.*: To cause to resound, to make any thing resound by striking against it, c. æra, Ov.

CON-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, 2 [contr. concreesse for concrevisse, Ov.] *v. n.* (to grow together; hence), To condense, run together, to thicken, curdle, to unite or be joined compactly together, to become concrete. I. *Prop.*: aqua frigidibus pruinaque, Cic.; ora c. rigido rostro, become hard, turn into a hard beak, Ov.; thus, Acontes c. saxo oborto Gorgone conspexit, turned into a stone, Id.; concreti sanguine crines, sticking together, clotted with blood, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: To form itself by thickening or condensing, to grow, unde concreta omnia et quorundam facta sint, Cic.; quod est concretum ex, c. abl., grown, compounded, formed, Id.

CONCRETIO, ōnis, *f.* (concreasco). I. *Abstr. A)* Gen.: A thickening, condensing, congealing, individuorum corporum concretione, Cic.—II. *Concr.*: Materiality, corporeity, matter, ab omni concretione mortali, Cic.

CONCRETUS, a, um, 1. *Part.* of concreasco.—II. *Adj.*: Thickened, grown, or run together, curdled; congealed, frozen; thick, dense, hard, stiff, firm, quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil c., Cic.; c. radix, rigid, stiffened, Virg. *Poet.*: c. dolor, i. e. without tears, Ov.

CONCRETUS, ūs, m. (concreasco). A thickening, c. albicant succi, Plin.

CON-CRĪMINOR, 1 *v. dep.* To complain bitterly or violently, Plaut.

CON-CRISPO, atum, 1 *v. a.* (only usual in the *part. pres.* and *perf.*). To curl, to put in an undulatory motion, concrispati cincinni, Vitr. CON-CRŪCIO, are, *v. a.* To torment much, Lucr.

CONCŪBINA, æ, *f.* (concupo). I. *Prop.*: A concubine, mistress, Cic.—II. *Gen.*: A coquette, Tac.

CONCŪBINĀTUS, ūs, m. (concupinus). I. *Prop.*: Concubinage, Plaut.—II. In a bad sense: Criminal conversation (with married persons), c. nuptiarum, Suet.

CONCŪBINUS, i, m. (concupo). He who lives in concubinage, Quint.

CONCŪBYTUS, ūs, m. (concupo). I. *Gen.*: A lying together with. *Prop.*: Of things: c. dentium, the being closed, C. Aur.—II. *Esp.*: Concubinage, cohabitation, copulation, ficti deorum cum humano genere c., Cic. *Of animals*, Virg. CONCŪBYUM, ii (sc. tempus). The time of first sleep, Plaut.; Liv.

CONCŪBIUS, a, um (concupo). Of or belonging to the usual time for sleep, concubia nocte, in the first sleep, at the dead of night, Cic. See CONCUBIUM.

CONCUBO.

CONCUBO, būi, bitum, 1 v. n. I. Prop.: To lie together in a mass, Prop.—II. Esp.: To lie with any one, to cohabit with, c. cum viro, Cic.

CONCULCATIO, ōnis, f. A trampling under foot, Plin.

CONCULCO, 1 v. a. (con, calx). To tread together, to bruise. I. Prop.: c. vinaces in dolia, Cat.—II. Fig. A) To trample on, to abuse, maltreat, c. et quater miseram Italsiam, Cic.—B) To tread under foot, i. e. to despise, slight, c. laureani, Cic.

CON-CUMBO, ēre, v. n. (con, cumbo, cubo). To lie with any one, to cohabit with, Ov.; Juv.

CON-CUPIENS, entis, part. (con, cupio). Desiring eagerly, longing for, concupientes regni, Enn ap. Cic.

CON-CUPISCO, ivi, or ii, itum, 3 v. inchoat. a. (cupio). To have an eager desire for any thing, to long after, wish for, to strive or endeavor after any thing; with acc. or with inf., also absol.: c. signa, tabulas, Cic.

CON-CURO, are, v. a. To take care of, Plaut.

CON-CURRO, curri (rarely cucurri), cursum, 3 v. n. To run together, to rush or run upon one another, to come together, to repair to a place in crowds, to rush or flock together. I. Prop. A) Gen.: tota Italia concurrerit, Cic.; c. ad arma, Cæs. Of things: c. montes mediis in undis (the Symplegades), Ov.; c. dextra dextræ, applauds (by clapping), Hor.; labra c. skut, Sen. Poet.: palma c. Eleæ quadrigæ, follows directly, Prop.—B) Esp.: To charge, close, engage together, to rush to the fight, join battle, concurrunt equites inter se, Cæs.; c. cum aliquo, Liv. Impers.: utrinque magno clamore concurrunt, Sall.; quid enim? concurrunt, a charge is made, the combatants engage, Hor.—II. Fig. A) To have recourse to any thing, nullæ vires, nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic.—B) Of time, events, circumstances, &c.: To come or clash together, to fall out or happen at the same time, non concurrent nomina, the respective payments do not happen to fall due on one and the same day, Cic.; res enim concurrent contrariæ, will clash together, Cic.—C) To agree, accord, correspond with, c. cum summâ, Dig.—D) To contend with, to be at strife with, quum ipsa inter se concurrant, Quint.

CONCURSATIO, ōnis, f. A running together, clashing with one another. I. A) Prop.: cum multa concursatione (populi), Cic.; a charging, closing, Liv.—B) Esp. 1) A running about, a running to and fro, quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes profertur? Cic; c. decemviris, journey of the decemviri in the provinces, Id. 2) In Milit.: A skirmishing, Curt.—II. Fig. A) A concurring, coinciding in point of time, c. somnium, Cic.—B) Anxiety, restlessness, c. exagitate mentis, Sen.

CONCURSATIOR, ōris, m. One who runs to and fro. In Milit.: A skirmisher (opp. statarius), c. et vagus pedes, Liv.

CONCURSIO, ōnis, f. (concurro). A running together, concourse, meeting. I. Gen.: c. atomorum, Cic.—II. Esp.: A rhetorical ornament, consisting of an emphatic reiteration of the last words in a period, c. et impetus in eadem verba, Cic.

CONCURSO, 1 v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) Gen.: To run together, Lucr.—B) Esp. 1) To run

CONDEMNO.

about, to run to and fro, qui tum armati dies noctesque concursabant, Cic.; c. per viam, Liv.; quum concursant ceteri prætores, are on the circuit, are visiting the provinces, Cic. 2) In Milit.: To skirmish, Liv.—II. Act.: To visit, to travel about for the purpose of visiting, quum jam hoc nova more omnes fere domos omnium concurrerit, go from house to house, Cic.; c. et obire provinciam, to go round, to journey in, Id.

CONCURSUS, ūs, m. (concurro). A running or meeting together, a conflux or concourse of people, a rush. I. Prop. A) Gen.: concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic.; c. fit in prætorium, Cæs.; c. oris, the shutting of the mouth, Quint.—B) Esp. in Milit.: A hostile meeting, an engagement, attack, charge, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) A meeting together, union, association, quid opus est tanto concursu honestissimorum studiorum, Cic.—B) Esp.: An attack, concursum omnium philasophorum sustinere, Cic.

CON-CURVO, 1 v. a. To bend, curve, Lamber. ap. Macr.

CONCUSSIO, ōnis, f. (concutio). A shaking, concussion, a shake, shock, c. vasorum, Col.; c. vasta, quæ duas suppressit urbes, an earthquake, Sen.

CONCUSSUS, a, um. I. Part. of concutio.—II. Adj.: Excited, agitated, Pallas aliquanto concussior, M. Cap.

CONCUSSUS, ūs, m. (concutio). A shaking, shake (only in the ablat. sing.), Plin.

CON-CUTIO, ussi, ussum, 3 v. a. (con, cutio). 1. To shake violently, to agitate. A) Prop.: c. caput, Ov.; c. arma manu, to hurl, Id.; c. frumens, to move with noise, Tac. Poet.: c. alqm certo areu, to hit with certainty, to be sure to hit, Prop.; c. undas, to agitate, Ov.—B) Fig. 1) To shake in a destructive manner, to cause to totter, to shatter, to shake to its foundation, c. republicam, Cic.; c. opes Lacedæmoniorum, Nep. 2) a) Of the mind: To disturb, to move violently, to excite, disquiet, frighten, alarm, agitate, terrore metum concutientem definitum, Cic.; magnum et summum est deoque vicium, non concuti, not to be moved, Sen. Poet.: With Greek construction, animum concussus, to be shaken or agitated in one's mind, Virg. b) In Law: c. alqm, to extort money by threats, Dig. c) To move, stir up, incite, c. pectus, Virg.—II. To strike together, c. manus, Sen.

CONDALICUM, ii, n. (κονδάλιον, κόνδυλος). A small ring, such as slaves wore, Plaut.

CON-DECET, ēre, v. impers. It behooves, befits, is becoming, Plaut.

CON-DECORO, 1 v. o. To adorn, adjust, arrange carefully, c. ludas scenicos, Ter.

CONDEMNATOR, ōris, m. I. One who condemns, Tert.—II. An accuser, c. Chudias, Tac.

CON-DEMNO, 1 v. a. (dæmno). I. A) To condemn; usually alqm with gen., ablat., rarely de alq re: c. alqm judicio turpissimo, Cic.; c. alqm sibi, to sentence any one to make payment to himself, (opp. absolvère), Cic. With gen.: c. alqm capitis, to condemn any one to death, Cic., &c. With ablat.: c. alqm eodem crimine, Cic. With de: c. alqm de ulla, Cic.—B) Gen.: To condemn, censure, ceteros causa incognita cadentantis, Cic.; c. alqm inertie, Id.—II. Meton. On the part of a prose-

CONDENSEO.

ator: To establish a charge, to effect the condemnation of anyone, hoc uno crimine illum condemo. Cic.

CONDENSEO, ēre, for condenso. To condense, Lucr.

CONDENSO, are, v. a. (condensus). To make quite tight or close, to press close together, c. radices herbarum, Col.

CONDENSUS, a, um. Close together, close, dense, c. aciem irrupissent, Liv.; c. vallis arboribus, planted thick, Id.

CONDICIO. See CONDITIO.

CONDICO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. A) To agree upon, make an agreement together, appoint, condixit pater patratu, &c., an old formula in Liv.; rupta quiete coadicta, the suspension of arms, Armm.—B) Esp. To agree with any one in any thing, to coincide with, Tert.—II. To announce, make known, proclaim, publish. A) Gen.: sacerdotis c. in diem tertium, Gell.—B) Esp.: c. alui (cōnam), to invite one's self to an entertainment, to engage one's self, quom mihi condixisset, cōnavit apud me, Cic.; c. ad cōnam, Plaut.

CONDIGNE, adv. Worthily, suitably, opportunely, Plaut.

CONDIGNUS, a, um. Worthy, becoming, Plin.

CONDIMENTARIUS, a, um (condimentum). I. Of or belonging to sauce or seasoning for food, c. cæpæ, Plin.—II. Subst., condimentarius, ii, m., A grocer, Tert.

CONDIMENTUM, i, n. (condio). That which serves to season food, spice, sauce, seasoning. I. Prop.: c. cibi, Cic.; c. viridia, green kitchen herbs, Col.—II. Fig.: c. haudquaquam medicore amicitia suavitas quædam sermonum atque morum, Cic.

CONDIO, 4 v. a. (condo). I. A) To preserve fruit, to pickle, conserve, c. lactucam, with componere, Col.—B) Meton. 1) To season, spice, render more savory, c. cœnam, Plaut.; c. fungos, heluellas, Cic.; c. nuguenta, to perfume, Id. 2) c. mortuum, to embalm, Cic.—II. Fig.: To season, i. e. to cultivate, adorn, embellish, make agreeable, soften, temper, &c., duo sunt, quæ condiant orationem, Cic.

CONDISCIPŪLA, æ, f. (condiscipulus). A female school-fellow, Mart.

CONDISCIPŪLATUS, ūs, m. (condiscipulus). School-fellowship, Nep.

CONDISCIPŪLUS, i, m. A school-fellow, Cic.

CON-DISCO, didici, 3 v. a. I. To learn together or at the same time with, c. alui, App.—II. To learn thoroughly; usually with an infinitive or a relative clause: condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. With acc.: c. modos, Hor.

CONDITIO (condicio), ōnis, f. (condo). I. Prop. (a founding; hence, coner.): Creation, work, Eccl.—II. Fig. (a placing firm; hence) A) 1) A position, state, condition, quality, circumstance, relation, est autem infima c. et fortuna servorum, Cic.; c. humana, Id.; cura super conditione communi, over the common fate, Hor. Of things: recipere alqm in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, with regard to the enjoyment of rights and freedom, Cæs.; pari conditione, in like

CONDOCEFACIO.

manner, with the same view, Auct. B. Hisp.; conditionem alqm vitæ sequi, made or manner of living, Cic. 2) Esp. a) Connubial relationship, a marriage, match, filiam ejus eiecisti, alia conditione quæsitæ ante perspecta, Cic. b) Coner. In a bad sense: A concubine, an unchaste woman, Cic.—B) 1) (A settling of terms or conditions) A condition, proposal, demand, non respere conditionem, Cæs.; bellum poni conditionibus, Sall.; ad c. alqis venire, to accede to, accept of any one's terms, Cic.; conditiones ferro, to make conditions or terms, Id. 2) Meton. subjectively: Free choice, Plin.

CONDITIO, ōnis, f. I. A preserving of fruit; in the plur., Cic.—II. A seasoning; in the plur.: c. ciborum, Cic.

CONDITIVUM, i, n. (condo). A tomb, Sen.

CONDITIVUS, a, um (condo). Of fruit: Preserved, c. mala, Cat.

CONDITOR, ōris, m. (condo). A maker, framer, author, founder, urbium conditores, Quint.; Thebanæ c. urbis, Hor.; legum lator c. que Romani juris, Liv.; T. Sicinium conditorem Veios sequantur, who is in favor of the emigration to Veii, Liv.; c. historie, author, composer, writer, compiler, Quint.; absol. in same signif., Tib.

CONDITOR, ōris, m. (condio). One who seasons or flavors any thing, c. ciconiarum, Poet. ap. Schol. Hor.

CONDITORIUM, ii, n. (condo). I. Gen.: A place for keeping any thing, Armm.—II. Esp. A) A coffin, Suet.—B) Meton.: A tomb, Plin.

CONDITURA, æ, f. (condio). I. A preserving or pickling of fruit, Col.—II. Seasoning, spice, sauce, Sen.

CONDITUS, part. of condo.

CONDITUS, part. of condio.

CONDITUS, ūs, m. (condo). A founding, App.; Conser.

CONDITUS, ūs, m. (condio). A preserving, seasoning, spicing, Col.

CON-DO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. (prop. to give or put together). To put together as one whole, to form, found, establish, produce, construct, make. I. Prop.: c. urbem, Cic.; c. arces, Virg. Meton. of the inhabitants of cities founded, c. Romanam gentem, Virg.; c. poema, to compose, Cic.; c. bella, to celebrate, sing of, Virg.; c. aurea secla, to found, establish, Id.—II. Meton. A) 1) To place, lay, put any thing carefully in a place, to put aside, to lay up or by, c. et reponere fructus, Cic.; c. alqm in carcerem, to put in custody or prison, Id.; c. lit-ras publicas in ærario sacro, to keep, deposit, Id.; c. alqm sepulcro, to bury, Id.; thus, c. ossa parentis terrâ, Virg.; Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi condidit, has brought (him) to his grave or killed him, Sen. 2) Fig.: in causis conditæ sunt res futura, repose, are hidden, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To preserve fruit (usually condio), c. corna autumnalia in liquida fæce, Ov. 2) To put any where for the sake of concealing, to conceal, hide, nubes c. lunam, Hor.; c. oculos, to shut, close, Ov. Middle: Danaï conduntur in alvo (equi), hide themselves, Virg. Poet.: c. ensem in pectus, to push, thrust into, Ov.; for which, c. ensem in pectore, Virg. 3) Of time: To take up, to spend, pass, c. diem, Hor.; Plin. E.

CONDŌCE-FACIO, fœci, factum, 3 v. a. (condo-

CONDŌCEO.

ceo). *To train, instruct.* I. Prop. : c. belusus, Cic. —II. Fig. : animum condocesciat, ut, &c., Cic.

CON-DŌCEO, cūi, ctum, 2 v. a. *To teach, practice, exercise,* c. milites equo uti frenato, Auct. B. Afr.

CON-DŌLESCO, lūi, 3 v. inch. n. (doleo). *To begin to feel or be in pain,* Cic.; also as v. n., *To feel violent pain, to suffer much,* condoluisse latus ei dicenti, Cic.

CONDŌNATIO, ōnis, f. *A donation,* c. bonorum possessionumque, Cic.

CON-DŌNO, 1 v. a. I. c. slqd (alci), *To present, to give as a present to any one.* A) Prop. : c. omnia certis hominibus, Cic.; praetor c. hereditatem alci, adjudicatis, Id.; c. pecunias creditas debitoribus, *to make a present of, to acquit from refunding,* Id.—B) Fig. 1) Gen. : *To present with,* i. e. *to give up, devote, bring as an offering, to sacrifice,* c. omnes inimicitias reipublicae, Cic.; c. se vitamque suam reip., Sall. 2) Esp a) *To forgive an offence, to overlook, pardon, ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis,* Cic. b) Meton. : *To omit or forego any thing out of favor to another, to pardon, forgive, leave unpunished, tres fratres reipublicae condonaveris,* Cic.; c. filium sibi, Liv. —II. c. alqm nqd, *To present any one with,* rem te condono, Plaut.

CON-DORMIO, ire, v. n. *To fall quite asleep.* Suet.

CON-DORMISCO, mīvi, 3 v. inchoat. *To fall quite asleep, to sleep,* Plaut.

CONDRŪSI, ōrum (Κονδρούσι). *Condruſi, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the right bank of the Meuse, near Liege and Namur,* Cæs.

CONDŪCIBILIS, e (conduco). *Expedient, profitable,* c. et utile, Plaut.

CON-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. n. and n. I. Act. : *To bring, lead, or draw together, to collect, assemble.* A) Gen. : c. virgines unum in locum, *to assemble,* Cic.; c. exercitum in upum locum, *to concentrate,* Cæs.—B) Esp. 1) *To combine, unite by drawing together,* c. partes in unum, Lucr.; c. lac, i. e. *to cause to curdle,* Col.; c. corticem, *to tie up or together,* Ov. 2) *To take to one's self by renting, to take on lease, to hire, rent, farm.* n) *To rent for one's use,* c. domum in Palatio, Cic.; c. numos, *to borrow,* Hor. Meton. *Of personal objects; tamquam aliquom Threem conducere, hired, bribed, Cic. Fig. : c. alqm, ut taceat, to bribe, gain over,* Cui. b) *To contract for any thing, as for the receipts of the customs or any other branch of the public revenue, also for the erection of a public building, for supplying the army, &c., redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat,* Cic.; c. præbenda, quæ ad exercitum opus essent, *to supply by contract, to be n contractor for,* Liv.; c. vectigilia, *to form,* Cic. —II. Neut. : *To contribute to any thing, to serve, be serviceable or of use, to be advantageous or conducive; only in the third person sing. and plur.; with ad or dat. and absol. : ad vite commoditatem conducat id necne,* Cic.; c. proposito, Hor.

CONDUCTICIUS or TIUS, n, um (conduco). *Hired, c. domus,* Poet. ap. Suet.; c. exercitus, *mercenary,* Nep.

CONDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (conduco). I. A) *In Phi-*

CONFERO.

los. : *A connecting of the major and minor terms of a syllogism,* Cic.—B) *In Medic. : A convolution, spasm,* C. Aur.—II. *A renting, taking on a lease, farming, a contracting for,* c. fundi, Cic.

CONDUCTOR, ōris, m. (conduco). I. *A lessee, tenant, farmer, contractor,* c. agri, Cōl.; c. operis, Cic.

CONDUCTUM, i, n. (conduco). *That which is held on a lease, that is hired, rented, &c.; as, a house, a farm, &c.,* Cic.

CONDUCTUS, a, um, part. of conduco.

CONDUCTUS, i, m. (conduco). *A lessee, tenant,* Hor. *In Milit. : A soldier that serves for pay, a hireling; plur. mercenary troops,* Nep.

CONDUPLICATIONO, ōnis, f. I. *In Rhet. : A reduplication, a repetition of the same word,* Auct. Her.—II. *An embracing, embrace,* Plaut.

CON DUPLICIO, 1 v. a. *To double, c. cibum,* Varr. *Facere : c. corpora,* i. e. *to embrace,* Plaut.

CON-DŪRO, are, v. a. *To make quite hard, to harden,* c. ferrum, Lucr.

CONDUS, i, m. (condo). *One who lays up or gives out provisions, a steward, butler,* Plaut.

CON-FABŪLOR, i, v. n. and a. *To converse, to talk any thing over, to discourse together,* Plaut.

CONFARRĒATIO, ōnis, f. (confarreo). *The more ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans, before the Pontifex Maximus or the Flamen Dialis, in presence of ten witnesses, in which an offering of "far" was made (opp. diffarrestio),* Plin.

CON-FARRĒO, 1 v. a. (con. far). *To marry by the ceremony of confarreatio (which see), omnia confarreatiandi assuetudine,* Tac.

CON-FATALIS. *Bound by the same fate, copulata res est et confatalis,* Cic.

CONFECTIO, ōnis, f. (conficio). *A preparing, working, composing, getting ready, finishing, accomplishing.* I. Gen. A) c. hujus libri, Cic.; c. annuum, Id.; c. tributū, i. e. n collecting.—B) Concr. : *The thing prepared, a preparation,* Pall.—II. Esp. : *Diminution, destruction, c. escarum,* i. e. *a chewing,* Cic.; c. valetudinis, *a weakening, impairing,* Id.

CONFECTOR, ōris, m. (conficio). I. *One who prepares or makes, a maker, finisher, c. negotiorum,* Cic.; c. coriorum, *a tanner,* Jul. Firm.—II. Esp. : *A consumer, destroyer, c. omnium inguis,* Cic.; c. ferarum, i. e. *one who slaughters, a killer,* Suet.

CONFECTŪRA, æ, f. (conficio). *A preparing, making,* c. mellis, Col.

CONFECTUS, a, um, part. of conficio.

CONFERCIO, fersi, fertum, 4 v. a. (farcio). I. *To stuff together, to press together tightly, to stuff full, to cram full,* c. myrrham in folles, Plin.—II. Fig. : *To crowd or cram together, urbanos et agrestem confertum in angusta tecta,* Liv.

CONFĒRO, contūli, collatum (concl.), conferre, v. a. *To carry or bring together, to gather.* I. Prop. A) Gen. : c. sarcinas in unum locum, Cæs.; c. materiam omnem, *ant-quam dicere ordiamur, to get together, compile,* Quint.; c. capita, *to set their heads together (in conversation),* Cic.; Liv. *Abol. : cur non confertis, ne sit connubium diviti-*

CONFERTIM.

bus et pauperibus, *propose at the same time a law that, &c.*, Liv.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To carry or bring together for a certain purpose; to collect or contribute money, fruit, &c.*, c. tributa quotannia ex censu, Cic.; c. sextantea in capita, Liv. 2) a) *Milit.*: *To bring together in a hostile manner, to set together, to set against, bring to close fight*, Galli cum Foeteio ferrum ac manua contulerunt, *closed, fought a regular or pitched battle, Cic.; thus, c. signa cum alqo, Id.; c. arma inter ae, Liv.; c. pedem cum pede, to fight man to man, Id.* b) *Not Milit.*: non possum magia pedem c., *ut aiunt, to come into closer quarters, Cic. Poet.*: mecum confer, *fight me (if you dare), Ov.; c. lites, Hor.* 3) *To bring together for comparison, to compare; with cum, inter ae, and dat.*: quem cum Democrito e. possumus, Cic.; c. parva magnis, Id. 4) *To talk over any thing together, to take counsel or hold a conference, confer, quemerimus congressi, tum, si quid res feret, coram inter oos conferemus, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *To carry or bring any whither; to turn, apply, betake one's self to.* A) a) *Gen.*: c. ae suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium, Cæs.; c. iter alqo, *to direct, turn toward, Id.; c. ac Rhodum, to repair to, set out for, Cic.* b) *Fig.*: non hanc suspicionem nunc primum in Capitonem conferri, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To apply any thing to a certain purpose; to employ, bestow, confer upon; with ad or in alqo: c. omnem suam curam atque operam ad philosophiam, Cic. With in: c. omnes curas cogitationesque in remp., Cic.; c. curam restituendi Capitolii in alqm, to commit to any body the care of, Tac.* 2) *To attribute or ascribe to any one either a good or bad action; to lay to the charge of any one, lay the blame upon, to impute, ascribe to, &c.*, permulta in Plancium, quæ ab eo nunquam dicta suot, confentur, Cic.; c. sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, Id. 3) *To put off, defer, delay, c. omnia in mensam Martium, Cic.; c. iter suum in posterum diem, Brut. ap. Cic.* 4) *(like συμπέπει and conduct, see CONDUCCO, II.) To contribute, to be of service, be advantageous, tend, conduce, caturare plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint. With dat., also with in, or absol.*

CONFERTIM, adv. (confertus). *In Milit. lang.*: *Closely, in a compact body, non c., neque in unum, Sall.*

CONFERTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of confercio.*—II. *Adj.* A) *Close together, dense (opp. rarus)*, quum ita completa et c. sint omnia, ut, &c., Cic.; c. naves, Liv.; confertum agmen, *an army marching in close order, Id.; confertissima acies, an army in very close array, Cæa.*—B) *With abl.*: *Filled up, filled full, stuffed, crammed with any thing, ingenti turba conferta deorum templi, Liv.*

CONFERVE-FACIO, ēre, v. a. (conferveo). *To make red-hot, Lucr.*

CONFERVĒO, ēre, v. n. I. *To boil together, Pall.*—II. *Meton. in Medic.*: *To grow together, as a broken bone, to heal, Cels.*

CONFERVESCO, ferbū, 3 v. n. (conferveo). *To begin to boil fast, to grow hot.* I. A) *Prop.*: aer conclusus verando c., Vitr.—B) *Fig.*: mea quum confertuit ira, Hor.—II. *Meton. in Medic.*: *of a broken bone: To grow together, to heal, unite, si quando ossa non conferbucunt, Cels.*

CONFIDENTIA.

CONFESSIO, ōnis, f. (confiteor). *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal, c. errati sui, Cic.; c. culpæ, Liv.; ad extera corporum indubitata c. habet, proofs of healing property, Plin.*

CONFESSUS, a, ura, part. of confiteor.

CONFESTIM, adv. (related to festinus, festino, from ferro). *Immediately, without delay, forthwith, e. huc advolavit, Cic.; c. subsequi, Cæa.*

CONFICIENS, entia. I. *Part. of conficio.*—II. *Adj.*: *Efficient or producing effect, effective, c. causæ, Cic.; cum civitate mihi res est acerrima et conficientissima literarum, that notes down carefully every thing, Id.*

CONFICIO, fœci, sectum, 3 [perf. subj. confexim, Plaut.] (*pass. rare: confit for conficitur, Plaut.; Plin.; confieret, Balb. ap. Cic.; Liv.; confieret, Suet.; confieri, Sulpic. ap. Cic.; Virg. v. a. (facio).*) *To put together, to bring about, to effect, carry out or into effect, to get ready, prepare, accomplish, &c.* I. *Gen.*: c. anulum, pallium, accoeca sua manu, Cic.; c. tabulas, *to prepare, Id.; conf. e. tabulas literis Græcia, Cæa; c. centurias, to assemble, Q. Cic.; c. bibliothecam, Cic.; c. iter, to finish, to be at the end of, Id. Absol.*: tu cum Apella confice de colomois, *finish the business, Cic.*

—II. *Esp.* A) *To bring about, to produce, cause, effect, make, c. motus animorum, Cic.; c. animum auditoris nitentem et misericordem, to render, Id.; c. redditum alci, to bring about, effect, Id. Absol.*: aliæ cœuæ ipsæ conficiunt, *aliæ vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, to effect, Cic.; conf. CONFICIENS.*—B) *To accomplish, finish, complete, end, c. centum annos, Cic.; c. biennium, Id.*—C) *In Philos. in the pass.*: *To be logically effected, as it were, i. e. to be concluded, to follow, quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic.*—D) *To lessen, reduce, diminish, impair, exhaust, bring to nothing, destroy, demolish, dentes acuti morau dividunt escas, intimi autem conficiunt, grind, Cic.; c. patrimonium suum, to spend, get through, squander, dissipate, joined to dissipere, Id.; vir bonus, ne ipse frigore conficiatur, be weakened, impaired; thus, esp. in the part. perf., confectus, weakened, impaired, worn out: c. senectute, Id.; and without abl.: confectua et saucius gladiator, Id.; c. provincias, *to subdue, conquer, Id.; me sica illa pæne confecit, killed, Id.; sidus confectum, the influence of which has ceased, that has set, Plin.**

CONFICTIO, ōnis, f. (confingo). *A feigning, c. criminis, Cic.*

CONFICTUS, a, um, part. of confingo.

CONFIDENS, entis. I. *Part. of confido.*—II. *Adj.* A) *Trusting to one's self, courageous, bold, Plaut.*—B) *In a bad sense: Audacious, impudent, bold, Cic. Superl., Virg.*

CONFIDENTER, adv. I. *Confidently, boldly, courageously, c. pro se loqui, Plaut. Compar.*: c. dicam de studiis ejus honestia, Cic.—II. *In a bad sense: Boldly, audaciously, impudently, c. restare, Ter. Superl.*: c. resistent, Auct. Her.

CONFIDENTIA, æ, f. (confidens). I. *Gen.*: *Firm trust, faith, or reliance, confidence, Plaut.*—II. *Esp.*: *A trust in one's self, self-confidence, boldness, in a good or bad sense.*

A) *In a good sense: Boldness, courage, spirit, duaa sibi res, confidentiam et vocem, fuisse, Cic.*

—B) *In a bad sense: Boldness, audacity, impudence, videte, quo vultu, qua c. dicant, Cic.*

CONFIDENTILOQUUS, a, um (confidens, loquor). *That talks boldly or audaciously, Plaut.*

CONFIDO, fuis, 3 (perf. confiderunt, Liv.) v. n. *To trust firmly in anything, to depend or rely upon, to believe any thing firmly or with assurance; usually with abl., dat., and acc. with inf.: qui poterit sut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate c.? Cic.; c. castrorum propinquitate, Cæs. With dat.: vestra virtuti constantique confiderem, Cic.; c. maxime huic legioni, Cæs. Also with acc. and inf.; with de c. abl.; with ut c. subj.; absol., Cic. & C. Poet. even c. acc.: c. avos, Stat.*

CONFIGO, xi, xum, 3 [part. perf. confictus, Scaur. ap. Diom.] v. a. *To join or fasten together. I. Prop.: c. transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. —II. A) Meton.: To pierce through, to transfix, c. filia suos sagittis, Cic. Prov.: c. cornicum oculos (see CORNIX).—B) Fig.: meminerant, ejus sententis confixum Antonium, rendered inactive, Cic.*

CONFIGURO, I v. a. *To form, fashion, c. vitam ad similitudinem sui, Col.*

CONFINDO, ère, v. a. *To cleave, split, Tibull.*

CONFINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To form, fashion, frame, shape. I. Prop.: c. nidos, Plin. —II. Fig.: To invent, devise, feign, counterfeit, c. alqd criminis, Cic.*

CONFINS, e. *Having a common boundary, bordering, near, adjoining. I. Prop. A) confines erant hi Senonibus, Cæs.—B) Subst. 1) confinis, is, m., A neighbor, Mart. 2) confine, is, n., That which is adjoining or near to, Luc. In the plur.: in confinibus hostis arcendus est, Sen.—II. Fig.: That comes near, similar, allied, c. sunt his celebrata spud Græcos schemata, Quint.*

CONFINIUM, ii, n. (confinis). *I. Prop.: A common boundary, a border, confine, frontier (of lands; but vicinitas, of houses), Cic.—II. Fig.: Neighborhood, vicinity, c. breve artis et falsi, Tac.*

CONFIO, eri. See CONFICIO.

CONFIRMATE, adv. *Vigorously, firmly, Auct. Her.*

CONFIRMATIO, ônis, f. *I. A fastening together, an establishing. A) Gen.: c. perpetuæ libertatis, Cic.—B) Esp.: A strengthening of courage, encouragement, consolation, c. animi, Cic.—II. A) An establishing of an assertion, a confirmation, c. perfuga, Cæs.—B) In Rhet.: A proving by argument, Cic.*

CONFIRMATOR, ôris, m. *One who confirms, a securer, c. pecuniæ, a security, guarantee, bail, Cic.*

CONFIRMATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of confirmo. —II. Adj. A) Courageous, firm, resolute, satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic.—B) Proved, established, certain, quod eo confirmatus erit, si, &c., Cic.*

CONFIRMITAS, âtis, f. *Obstinacy, stubbornness, Plaut.*

CONFIRMO, I v. a. *To fasten, to make fast, to make strong, strengthen, confirm. I. Gen.: ali vires nervosque confirmari putant,*

Cæs.; c. intestina, to heal, Cels.; c. se, to recover (from sickness), convalescere, Cic.; conf. c. valetudinem, to strengthen, Id.; c. decreta, to confirm, Nep. —II. Esp. A) *To strengthen any one's courage, to encourage, animate, c. excitare afflictos animos honorum, Cic.; c. milites, Cæs.; c. terros, Sall.; nunc erige te et confirma, take courage, be a man, keep up your spirits, Cic.; c. profugas pollicendo, ut, &c., to encourage, to persuade that, &c., Sall.; c. gladiatores libertate, encourages them, animates or inspires them by representing to them their newly-acquired liberty, Cæs.—B) To strengthen in a sentiment, to confirm in a feeling, c. homines, Cæs.—C) To establish by proof, to prove, demonstrate, to show the truth of; to assure, promise as certain, to assert, to protest, c. nostra argumentis ac rationibus, Cic.; hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, had protested, assured me, Id.*

CONFISCATIO, ônis, f. *A confiscation, Flor.*

CONFISCO, I v. a. (con, fiscus). *I. Gen. A) To keep or lay by in a coffer or chest, c. aumam, Suet.—B) Fig.: in confiscato habere alqd, to have laid by, to have ready at hand, Tert.—II. Esp.: To transfer to the emperor's privy purse, to confiscate, c. HS. millies, Suet. Meton., of persons whose property has been confiscated: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet.*

CONFISIO, ônis, f. (confido). *Trust, confidence, c. firma animi est fidentis, Cic.*

CONFISUS, a, um, part. of confido.

CONFITEOR, fessus, 2 [part. perf. confessus, in a passive sense, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.] v. a. (fateor). *To acknowledge, confess, avow, concede; to allow to be true. I. Prop.: quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut? &c., Cic.; c. se, to make one's self known, Ov.; c. se victum, to own one's self to be vanquished, Cæs.; c. in se, to confess one's self guilty of some crime, Cic.—II. Meton.: To evince, show, manifest, indicate, make known, confessa vultibus iram, Ov.; c. motum animi sui lacrimis, Quinct.; timorem pallore c., to show one's fright by paleness, Ov.*

CONFIXUS, a, um, part. of configo.

CONF-FLACCESCO, ère, v. n. *To grow quite feeble or languid, to flag, subside, Gell.*

CONFLAGRATIO, ônis, f. *A burning, conflagration, Sen.*

CONFLAGRO, I v. n. and a. *I. Neut.: To be in flames, to burn. A) Prop.: c. terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic.—B) Fig.: an te non existimas invidiæ incendio conflagraturum? Cic.—II. Act.: To burn, consume by fire, urbs incendio conflagrata, Auct. Her.*

CONFLATURA, æ, f. (conflo). *A melting of metals by fire, Plin.*

CONFLEXUS, a, um (flecto). *Bent, curved, c. juga cubito, Plin.*

CONFLICTATIO, ônis, f. *A striking or dashing together; a fight, combat, contest, c. deformis et incommoda turbæ, Quint.*

CONFLICTIO, ônis, f. (confingo). *I. Gen.: A striking together, collision, c. duorum inter se corporum, Quint.—II. Esp.: A conflict, struggle, Cic.*

CONFLICTO, I v. int. a. (confingo). *I. Prop.: To strike violently together, Gell.; hence, Fig.—II. Middle, conflictor [in active form, Ter.]. To contend, as it were, or struggle with*

CONFLICTUS.

or against, c. cum adversa fortuna, Nep. — III. To hurt, to ruin, and especially in the pass., conflictari aliquo re, to be tormented, plagued, or ruined by any thing, to suffer much from, qui plura per scelera remp. conflictavisset, Tac. Pass.: nos duriore fortuna conflictati videmur, Cic., c. iudicio, to be engaged, involved in a lawsuit, Id.; c. morbu, to fall sick, Nep.; sæva hincine c., to suffer from the severity of winter, Tac. Absol.: it milites tantum conflictati sunt, qui, &c., got into the heat of the fight, Tac.

CONFLICTUS, a, um, part. of confingo.

CONFLICTUS, ūa, m. (confingo). A striking, clashing together. I. Prop.: conflictu atque tritu lapidum, Cic. — II. Fig.: fatalis incommodi conductu urgeri, need, distress, misery, affliction, Gell.

CON-FLIGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. and n. (Prop.: To strike, dash together). I. Act.: To bring together, to unite. A) Prop.: c. corpora, Lucr. — B) Fig.: To compare, c. factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. — II. Neut.: To come into hostile contact, i. e. to fight, combat, contend (either in the field or in a court of justice, in controversy, &c.); to contend, dispute, be at variance with each other, &c., manu cum hoste c. immane quiddam, Cic.; c. armis, Id. Of things and abstract objects, c. venti, Virg.; causæ inter se c., Cic.

CONFLO, 1 v. a. To blow together, blow up, excite by blowing; to kindle, inflame. I. 1) Prop.: c. incendium, Liv. In Medic., intestina conflata, inflamed, C. Aur. 2) Fig.: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr. — II. Meton. A) 1) To melt by blowing, to liquefy, melt by fire, cast, fuse, c. argentum, æs Cyprium, Plin.; c. falces in enssem, Virg. 2) Fig.: consensus conflatus in hac prope æqualitate fraterna, amalgamated, coalesced, Cic. — B) Gen. 1) To bring or set together, to collect, to join, to raise, make or get up, aquire, c. exercitum, Cic.; c. pecuniam, Id.; c. se alienum, to contract debts, Sall. 2) To stir up, excite, produce, cause, occasion, c. periculum alci, Cic.; c. invidium inimico, Id.; c. conjuratum, Suet.

CONFLORĒNS, entis, part. (floro). Flourishing at the same time, August.

CONFLŪENS, entis. I. Part. of confuio. — II. A) Adj.: (of a river) Falling into another river, a confluent Rhodano castra movi, from the confluence of the Rhone and the Arar, Lepid. ap. Cic. — B) Subst., confluentes, entis, and confluentes, ium, m., The place where two rivers have their confluence, quum ad confluentem Monsæ et Rheni pervenissem, Cæs.; Anienem transit ad confluentes, at the confluence of the Anio and the Tiber, Liv.; Tac.

CONFLUENTES, ium, m., now Coblenz (at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine), Suet.

CON-FLŪO, xi, xum, 3 (contr. confluet for confluisset, Lucr.), v. n. To flow together. I. Prop.: Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duæ partes cito in unum conduit, Cic. — II. Meton. gen.: To come, run, flow, or stream together, i. e. a flock together in numbers or in a great crowd, to crowd together, confluerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem multi, Cic.; magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Cæs.; ad ipsos leus, honos, dignitas confluit, poured down upon them, Cic.

CON-FŌDIO, fōdi, fossum, 3 v. a. I. To dig

CONFUNDO.

up entirely, c. vineta, Col. — II. A) Prop.: To pierce through, transfix, c. alqm, Sall.; c. scripta notis, to cross out, to cancel, Plin. E. — B) Fig.: To harass, annoy, eos tot iudiciis confosos prædamatorisque, cut up, as it were, Liv.

CONFORMATIO, ōnis, f. (conformo). A getting or bringing into shape, or assuming a form, a forming, framing, fashioning, confirmation. I. Gen. A) c. lineamentorum, Cic.; c. vocis, the expression of the voice, Id.; c. verborum, order, arrangement, Id.; c. et moderatio contentiæ et temperantiæ, a forming, bringing into a system, Id. — B) Meton.: That which is mentally formed, i. e. a notion, idea, conception, c. animi, Cic.; also simply c., the same, Id. — II. Esp. in Rhet.: Protopoia, Auct. Her.

CON-FORMO, 1 v. a. To frame, shape, fashion according to some principle, in due proportions, or properly, ad majora quædam nos natura conformavit, Cic.; c. se ad voluntatem alci, to conform or adapt one's self to any one's will, Id.

CON-FORNICO, are, v. a. To vault all over, Vitr.

CONFOSUS, s, um. I. Part. of confodio. — II. Adj.: Bored through, perforated, te fucian confosiorum aoricua nenia, Plaut.

CON-FRACTUS, a, um, part. of confringo.

CON-FRAGOSUS, a, um. Full of crumbled parts, and thus rugged, uneven. I. Prop.: c. via, Liv. — II. Fig.: c. nomina versusque, harsh, not flowing, unpleasant, Quint.; c. conditiones, i. c. hard, difficult, Plaut.

CON-FRAGUS, a, um (confringo), poet. for confragosus. Rugged, uneven, Lucr.

CON-FREMO, ūi, 3 v. n. To make a loud noise, to roar, murmur, Ov.

CON-FREQUENTO, 1 v. a. To visit frequently or in great numbers, Col.

CON-FRICO, 1 v. a. To rub hard or strongly, c. totum os sale trito, Col.; c. genua, to touch any body's knees, to beg urgently, Plaut.

CON-FRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. (frango). To break to pieces, shatter. I. Prop.: c. digitos, Cic.; juga montium contracta in humeros, bent as a shoulder, curved, Plin. Prov.: c. tesseram, to dissolve the ties of friendship, to break faith, Plaut. — II. Fig.: To break, annihilate, destroy, c. arta claustra naturæ, to break, to press through, Lucr.; c. rem, to squander, waste, dissipate, Plaut.

CONFUGIO, fugi, 3 v. n. To take refuge or shelter at, to resort to, flee to, have recourse to. I. Prop.: c. ad unum alqm, Cic. — II. Fig.: c. sd opem iudicum, Cic.; c. ad meam fidem, Id.; an, quoniam hoc non sudes dicere, illuc confugies? &c., by way of subterfuge, excuse yourself, plead as an excuse, Cic.

CONFUGIUM, ii, n. (confugio). A place of refuge, sanctuary, Ov.

CONFULGEO, ère, v. n. To shine all over, Plaut.

CON-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a. To pour together, to mix together. I. Prop. A) c. mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. Middle: Alpheus Siculie confunditur undis, mixes with, Virg. — B) Meton.: To pour out, to pour into, c. viuum in ea vasa, Col. Middle: cibus in eam venam, quæ cava appellatur, confunditur, spreads, extends itself, Cic. — II. Fig. A) 1) To mix, mingle, combine, unite,

c. vera cum falsis, Cic.; c. sermones in unum, to speak together, Liv.; rusticus urbano confusus, Hor.; c. prelia cum aliquo, to engage in, to join battle, Id. 2) a) *Esp.*: To mix, unite, mingle without order, to mix up, throw into a heap, or into confusion, to confuse, jumble together, particulae primum confuse, Cic.; c. signa et ordines pedum atque equitum, Liv.; c. annum, with conturbare, to confuse, Suet.; c. foedus, to disturb, violate, Virg.; c. ora, to distort the face, disfigure the features, Ov. b) To disturb, discompose, confuse (mentally), magis confundere audientium animos, quam si, &c., Liv.; c. immitem animi imagine tristi, Tac.—B) To spread, extend, diffuse any thing, id in totam orationem confundendum, Cic.

CONFŪSE, adv. I. Disorderly, confusedly, c. dispersimus numeros, Cic.—II. On the whole, taking things altogether, c. universis mancipii constitutum pretium, for the whole lot, Dig.

CONFŪSIO, ōnis, f. (confundo). I. A) A pouring together, a mingling, mixing, combining, uniting, c. colorum, App.; confusio virtutum, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: A mingling, confusion, disorder. confusionem habet religionum, Cic.; c. suffragiorum, i. e. voting not according to centuries, Id.—II. (A being suffused with red, as it were; hence), blushing, a blush, c. oris, Tac.

CONFŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of confundo.—II. Adj.: Thrown into disorder, disordered, jumbled together, c. oratio, with perturbata, Cic.; c. suffragium, not according to centuries, Liv.; ipse confusus animo, disturbed, confused, Id.

CONFŪTATIO, ōnis, f. Refutation, Auct. Her.

CONFŪTO, 1 v. a. (con, futo). To cool a boiling liquid by pouring cold water on it, to damp, to cool. I. Prop., Titin. ap. Non.—II. Fig. A) To damp, repress, keep back, keep in, allay, hinder, soothe, c. maximos dolores, Cic.—B) To overthrow by reasoning, to confute, refute, c. argumenta Stoicorum, Cic.

CONFŪTŪO, ēre. To cohabit, Catull.

CONFUTURUS, a, um. See CONSUM.

CONGLĀTIO, ōnis, f. A congeating, c. liquoris, Plin.

CON-GELO, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To cause to freeze, to congeal. A) Prop.: c. oleum, Col.; Mare Congelatum, The Frozen Ocean, Varr.—B) Meton.: To cause to run together, to thicken, or harden, c. lac, to cause to curdle, Col.; c. rictus serpentis in lapidem, to harden, Ov.—II. Neut.: To freeze entirely, to freeze up or together, to freeze. A) 1) Prop.: Ister c., Ov. 2) Meton.: To grow hard, to harden, lingua c., Ov.—B) Fig.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum lætatur otio, frozen up, i. e. become inactive, Cic.

CONGEMINATIO, ōnis, f. A doubling; facetiously, an embracing, embrace, with conductio, Plaut.

CON-GE-MINO, 1 v. o. To double, redouble, c. ictus crebros ensibus, Virg.; c. securim, to redouble the blows or strokes of the axe, Id.

CON-GE-MO, ūi, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To sigh aloud, to groan, congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Poet.: Of a felled tree, Virg.—II. Act.: To bewail, lament, c. mortem, Lucr.

CONGENER, ēria (con, genus). Of the same race or stock, Plin.

CON-GENERO, 1 v. a. I. To beget together with, to bear at the same time, in the part. perf., c. senium pareotis, Col.; c. verbum, of the same root, Varr.—II. Fig.: To unite, combine, Att. ap. Non.

CONGER (congrus, Charis), gri, m. (γόγγυρος). A sea-eel or conger-eel, Plin.

CONGERIES, ei, f. (congero, that has been brought together). I. A heap, collected mass, a mass, crowd, c. ramorum et fruticum, Plin.; c. summa silvæ, Ov.; a heap or pile of wood, a funeral-pile, Id.; Quint.—II. Fig. in Rhet.: A heaping together, amplification, Quint.

CON-GERO, gessi, gestum, 3 v. a. To carry together, to gather, to bring or collect on one spot, to accumulate. I. Prop. A) c. uddique saccos, Hor.; c. vinticum, Cic.; c. uscula, to join, to kiss, Ov. Poet.: cubilia congesta blattis, filled with, Virg.; c. aram arboribus, i. e. to erect, pile up, construct, Id.—B) Meton.: To put, push, thrust, throw, direct, bring to a place (esp. in a mass or quantity), c. grana tritici Midæ dormienti in os, Cic. With dat.: scuta illi (virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, thrown upon her, Liv.; c. lanceas, to direct together to the same spot, to hurl together, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To bring together or collect into a discourse, to introduce, aliu de, quod congestisti operarios omnes, Cic.; ex omnibus latebris congestæ figuræ, Quint.—B) To heap upon any body, bring forward against, i. e. to tax with, impute, charge with, attribute or ascribe to, c. ingentia beneficia in alqm, Liv.; congerantur in unum omnia, may heap upon one, i. e. trouble, Cic.

CON GERO, ōnis, m. A thief, Plaut.

CON-GERRO, ōnis, m. A playmate, Plaut.

CONGESTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (congero). Heaped or piled up, collected together, c. agger ex materia, Cæs.

CONGESTUS, a, um. I. Part. of congero.

—II. Adj.: Thick, fat, Auson.

CONGESTUS, ōs, m. (congero). A carrying or heaping together. I. Prop.: avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic.—II. Meton. concr. A) That which is brought or carried together, a heap, mass, pile, multitude, c. culmorum et frondium, Col.—B) Fig.: Multitude, abundance, in dicendo cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, Quint.

CONGIĀRIUM, ii, n. I. (sc. vas) A vessel holding a congius, Dig.—II. A) (sc. donum) A largess of oil, wine, salt, &c., made to the people, of the measure of a congius, Quint.; Liv.—B) Meton. 1) A present in money instead of a congius of oil or wine, given to the soldiers or the people, answering to our money for drink, Cic.; Liv. 2) A present, in general, a douceur, Sen.

CONGIĀRIUS, a, um (congius). Of or containing a congius, Cat.

CONGIUS, ii, m. A Roman measure for liquids, the eighth part of an amphora, or 6 sextarii, Liv.

CON-GLACIO, 1 v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To turn to ice, to freeze, aqua neque conglaciaret frigoris, Cic.—B) Fig.: curioni nostro tributus conglaciatus, passes over without any result or effect, Coel. ap. Cic. (conf. CONGELO).—II. Act.: To

CONGLISCO.

a use to freeze, turn to ice, congeal; in the pass, to be frozen, turn to ice, grandinem conglaciat imbre gigni, Plin.

CON-GLISCO, ère, v. n. *Fig.: To grow up, Plaut.*

CONGLÖBÄTIO, önis, f. *A heaping together, gathering together in a round form, c. multa ignium, Sen.*

CON-GLÖBO, I [in *imesi*: conque globata, Lucr.], v. a. *To form into a ball, to make round, to give a spherical form, to conglobate.*

I. Prop.: mare conglobatur undique æquabiliter, Cic.; c. figura, Id.—II. *Meton. A) To assemble, collect in a crowd, to crowd together, catervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall.—B) Fig.: maxime definitiones valent conglobatæ, together, Cic.*

CONGLÜTINÄTIO, önis, f. *A glueing together. I. Prop.: c. recens, Cic.—II. Fig.: A joining together, c. verborum, Cic.*

CONGLÜTINO, I v. a. *To glue together, stick or join together. I. Prop.: calx c. utraque res inter se, Vitr.; c. vulnera, to dress, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To join closely together, to connect, unite intimately, natura quæ hominem conglutinauit, Cic.; c. concordiam, Id.—B) To contrive, devise, fingere quod luhet, conglutius, Plaut.*

CON-GRÆCO, are, v. a. (græcor, ari). *To lavish, squander in good cheer (like the Greeks), c. aurum, Plaut.*

CON-GRÄTÜLOR, ari, v. a. *To wish joy, to congratulate, congratulantur libertatem civitati restitutam, Liv.*

CON-GRËDIOR, gressus, 3 v. n. (con, gradior). I. *To go or come with any body, to meet, cum eo sæpe congressus, Cic. With acc.: colloqui, c. alqm, Plaut.—II. Esp.: To come together hostilely; hence, to encounter, engage, to fight, contend (either with arms or words), sæpenumero sese cum eis (Germanis) congressos, Cæs. Also of a contest of emulation, Cic., &c.*

CONGRËGÄBILIS, e (congrego). *Apt to assemble, sociable, c. examina spium, Cic.*

CONGRËGÄTIO, önis, f. *An assembling. I. Prop.: c. hominum, Cic.—II. Fig. A) A putting together, collecting, c. srgumentorum, Quint.—B) A figure of Rhetoric: A recapitulation, Quint.*

CONGRËGO, I [in *imesi*: conque gregantur, Lucr.] v. a. *To assemble together in one troop or flock. I. Prop.: c. oves, Plin. Middle: apium examina congregantur, fy together in swarms, Cic.—II. Meton. gen.: To assemble, unite, combine, congregate, c. dissipatos homines, Cic.*

CONGRËSSIO, önis, f. (congedior). *A coming or meeting together. I. Gen., Cic. In the plur.: c. familiarum, Cic.—II. Esp. A) An attack, engagement, combat, Just.—B) Cohabitation, Lactant.*

CONGRËSSUS, a, um, part. of congedior.

CONGRËSSUS, üs, m. (congedior). *A coming or meeting together; in an interview. I. Gen., Cic. In the plur., Cic. Of animals: Sociableness, sociability, Cic.—II. Esp. A) Conjunction, union, c. material, Lucr. Carnal connection, copulation, c. feminarum, Plin. An encounter, fight, combat,*

CONJECTOR.

Cic.; primo congressu, in the first charge or onset, Cæs.; uno congressu, in one attack, Virg.

CONGRIO, önis, m. (cooger). *The name of a cook in Plaut.*

CONGRÜENS, entis. I. Part. of congruo.—II. Adj. *Agreeable, suitable, fit, proper, congruous; with cum, the dat., or absol.: c. vita cum disciplina, Cic. With dat.: c. actio menti, Cic.; congruens est, it is befitting or becoming, quum Nerva ssuisset, ut, &c. . c. erat, &c., Plin.*

—III. *Esp.: Agreeing in its parts or portions, i. e. well-proportioned or proportionable, symmetrical, harmonious, c. clamor (opp. dissonus), Liv.*

CONGRÜENTER, adv. *Agreeably, fitly, suitably, congruously, c. naturæ vivere, Cic. Compar., Front.; Superl., Tert.*

CONGRÜENTIA, æ, f. (congruo). *Agreement, fitness, harmony, c. corporis, with æqualitas, proportion, symmetry, Plin. E.*

CON-GRÜO, üi, 3 [inf. congruere, Ter.] v. n. (con, gruo.—Sanscr. jri; Icel. groa, to grow; akin to germen, gramen, and cresco). *To come or clash together with any thing, to meet, coincide. I. Prop.: guttæ inter se congruunt, run in the same direction, Vitr.—II. Fig. A)*

To agree with respect to essence, quality, or contents, &c., to coincide, to accord, fit, suit, correspond, to be to the purpose or becoming; with cum, inter se, dat., or absol.: illa si vehementer velis c. cum causa; Cic.; valde ejus sermo cum tuis literis congruebat, Id.; sermo inter omnes congruebat, agreed, Liv. With dat.: non omni cause nec auditori c. orationis unum genus, does not suit, Cic.—B) To agree in judgment, sentiment, opinion, &c., to coincide, to accord, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic.; mulier c. mulieri, one woman is like another, Ter.—C) To agree or coincide in point of time, to synchronize with, to happen at the same time, Græci suos dies mensesque c. volunt cum solis lunæque ratione, Cic.; forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri cædes unclaretur, happened at the same time, Tac.

CONGRÜS, a, um (congruo). *Agreeable, suitable, becoming, fit, congruous, Plaut.*

CÖNIA, æ, f. for ciconia, Plaut.

CÖNIFER, èra, èrum (conus, fero). *That bears fruit in the shape of a cone, Virg.*

CÖNIGER, èrs, èrum (conus, gero), i. q. conifer, Catull.

CONIRE, for coire, Quint.

CONJECTÄTIO, önis, f. *A conjecture, c. ingenis opum, Plin.*

CONJECTIO, önis, f. (conjicio). I. *A throwing, hurling, c. telorum, Cic.—II. Fig. A) A placing together, comparing, c. annonas et æstimationis, Cic.—B) A conjecture, a conjectural interpretation, for conjectura: c. somniorum, Cic.—C) Gen.: A controversy, Plin.*

CONJECTO, I v. int. a. *To throw together, to cast together. I. Prop.: c. cupediss ciborum ad cœnulam, Gell.—II. Fig. A) To conclude by conjecture, to guess, presume, c. rem vestutate obrutam, Liv.; c. iter, to march by conjecture (not knowing the country), Id.—B) To interpret a sign, to augur, foretell, prophesy, nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, Suct.*

CONJECTOR, öris, m. (conjicio). *One who*

interprets or explains by conjecture. I. Gen.: c. *Œdipus, an interpreter of riddles, Plaut.*

—II. Esp.: *An interpreter of dreams, a soothsayer, Cic.*

CONJECTRIX, icis, f. *A female interpreter of dreams, Plaut.*

CONJECTURA, æ, f. (conjectio). I. *A conjecture, guess, conjectural inference, facit de se conjecturam, draws the conclusion, Cic.; conjectura aberrare, to guess wrong, Id.*—II. Esp.: *An interpreting of a dream, divination, Cic.*

CONJECTURALIS, e (conjectura). *Resting on conjecture, conjectural, c. causa, Cic.*

CONJECTUS, a, um, part. of conjicio.

CONJECTUS, ūs, m. (conjectio). I. A) *A throwing or casting together, a connecting, uniting, c. materia, Lucr.*—B) *Concr.: A heap, mass, Lucr.*—II. A) *A throwing, casting, hurling, c. lapidum, Cic.; veoire ad telli conjectum, to come within (as we should say) gunshot, Liv.; c. oculorum in me, a casting or directing of the looks or eyes, Cic.; brachii c., effort, Lucr.*—B) *Fig.: c. animum in me, a directing or turning, Cic.*

CONJECTIO (also conicio, conicis, &c.), jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. (con, jacio), *To throw together in one place.* I. A) *Prop.: c. sarcinas in medium, Liv.*—B) *Meton.: To cast, throw, drive, thrust, push, bring toward a place, to direct or toward, c. tela in nostros, Cæs.; c. alqm in carcerem, Cic.; vis tempestatu c. navem in portum, drives, Id.; c. cultros in guttura, to push, thrust into, Ov.; c. se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, to throw one's self into, betake one's self hastily to, Cic.; c. se mirificam in latebram, to take to flight, Id.; c. se in noctem, to commit himself to the night, to travel by night, Id.; c. se in pedes, to take to one's heels, Plaut. With dat.: c. vincula collo, Ov. Simply with acc.: c. tela, to throw, hurl, Ov.*—II. *Fig. A) 1) To judge of by way of conjecture, to conclude or infer from circumstances, to conjecture, guess, divine, cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic.; multa conjecta sunt aliud slio tempore, have been conjectured or presumed, Id. 2) Esp.: To interpret, foretell, prophesy, num vates melius conjiciet quam gubernator? Cic.*—B) *To throw, cast, put into a certain state, c. remp. in perturbacione, to throw into confusion, Cic.; c. se mente ac voluntate in versum, to take up poetry as a profession, Id.; c. legem in decimam tabulam, to write or engrave upon, Id.; c. oculos in alqm, to cast a look or one's eyes upon, Id.; c. crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, to throw upon, impute to, Id.; c. maledicta in vitam sleis, to utter, Id.; c. pecuniam in propylæa, to throw away, squander. Absol.: quot ego tuas petitiones ita conjectas, hurled (as a dart), aimed, Cic.*

CONJUGALIS, e (conjux). *Matrimonial, conjugal, c. amor, Tac.; c. dii, tutelary gods of matrimony, Id.*

CONJUGATIO, ōnis, f. I. Gen.: *A binding together, joining, mixing, App.*—II. Esp. A) *The etymological relation of words, affinity, Cic.*—B) *In Gramm.: Conjugation, inflection, otherwise called declinatio, Grmm.*

CONJUGATOR, ōria, m. *One who joins, Ca. tull.*

CONJUGIALIS, e (cōjugium). *Conjugal, connubial, c. fœdus, Ov.*

CONJUGIUM, ii, n. (conjugo). I. Gen.: *A connection, union, c. corporis atque animæ, Lucr.*

—II. Esp. A) *A conjugal connection or union, i. e. wedlock [in a physical point of view, whereas connubium represents that union as a civil institution], Cic.; Ov. Also of animals: Copulation, Plin. Poet.: Cohabitation, copulation, Ov.; Virg.—B) Meton. concr.: A husband, wife, consort, Virg.; Tac. In the plur., of animals: A couple, a male and female, as cock and hen, Plin.*

CONJUGO, 1 v. a. *To bind, join, unite together, c. amicitiam, to cultivate, form, Cic.; conjugata verba, etymologically related, Cic.*

CONJUNCTE, adv. *In connection, conjointly, at the same time.* I. Gen.: c. cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.; c. elatum alqd, i. e. hypothetically (opp. simpliciter, categorically).—II. Esp.: *Intimately, on friendly terms, c. vivere, Nep.; conjunctissime vivebat mecum, Cic.*

CONJUNCTIM, adv. (conjungo). *In conjunction, in common, jointly, together, c. ratio habetur hujus omnis pecunias, Cæs.*

CONJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (conjugo). *A connecting, uniting, conjoining, or joining together.* I. Gen.: *ad conjunctionem hominum, Cic.; c. mentis cum externis mentibus, inward connection, agreement, sympathy, Id.; c. literarum inter se, Quint.*—II. Esp. A) *Marriage, wedlock, Cic.*—B) *Connection by relationship, relationship, c. sanguinis, Cic.*—C) *Connection by friendship, friendship, intimacy, amicitia conjunctioque necessitudo, Cic.*—D) *A connection between two propositions, Cic.*—E) *In Gramm.: A conjunction, Cic.*

CONJUNCTUM, i, n. (conjugo). I. *A physical property or quality inherent in a body (such as gravity, heat, &c.), Lucr.*—II. *In Rhetoric: Connection, Cic.*—III. *In Logic: A proposition consisting of several members connected together, Gell.*

CONJUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part.: of conjugo. —II. Adj. A) *Of place: Contiguous to, bordering upon, neighboring, c. regio Oceano, Hirt; c. Paplagonia Cappadocia, Nep.*—B) *Fig. 1) Gen.: Connected or in connection with anything, i. e. agreeing, agreeable, suitable, befitting, harmonizing, conformable, belonging to, prudentia, c. cum justitia, Cic.; verba c. inter se, Id.; conjunctis sententiis, unanimously, Id.; c. constantia inter augures, unanimity, Id. 2) Esp. a) Married, Varr.; Virg. Poet. of a vine: vitis c. ulmo marito, Catull. b) Joined or connected by the ties of relationship or friendship, related, intimate, cum alio vinculis propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, Cic.; Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Sall. With dat.: civitas c. populo Romano, Cic.*

CONJUNGO, junxi, junctum, 3 v. a. *To bind, tie, or unite together; with cum, dat., inter se, or simple acc. I. Gen.: c. eam epistolam cum bac, Cic.; c. alqm cum deorum laude, to place in the rank of the gods, Id. With dat.: c. castra muro oppidoque, Cæs.; c. noctem diei, to get into the night, Id. With a simple acc.: c. boves, to yoke together, Cat.; c. vocales, to contract, Cic.; c. bellum, to carry on jointly, Id.; c. abstinentiam cibi, to continue uninterruptedly, Tac.*—II. Esp. A) *To marry, c. alqm secum matrimonio, Curt.; Rom-*

ulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit, *concluded*, Cic. *Poet.*: To unite in love, Catull.—B) To connect by the ties of relationship or friendship, respública c. nos inter nos, Cic.; c. multos sibi familiarī amicitia, Sall.; c. amicitiam, to conclude, Cic.

CONJUNX. See CONJUX.

CONJURATIO, ōnis, f. I. Gen. A) A swearing or taking an oath together, Serv. Virg.—B) Meton.: A union or alliance confirmed by an oath, c. urbana, Plin.—II. Esp. A) A conspiracy, plot, Cic.; Cæs.—B) Meton. *concr.*: Joint partakers in an oath, conspirators, extra istam conjurationem perditorum humanum, Cic.

CONJURATUS, a, um. I. Part. of conjuro. That has leagued or bound himself by an oath with others.—II. Subst., conjuratori, orum, m. Conspirators, Cic.; Sall.

CONJURO, 1. v. n. To swear together, swear among each other, to bind each other together or combine by an oath. I. A) For a good purpose: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Cæs.; quos conjuratos haberet, bound by an oath, Liv. *Poet.*: rates conjurata, for conjurationum, Ov.—B) Meton. *gen.*: To unite, combine, Hor.—II. For a bad purpose: To conspire, to enter into a conspiracy, to form or make a plot, c. contra remp., Cic.; c. inter se, Sall. *Poet.*: conjurata arina, of conspirators, Ov.; c. Ister, Virg.

CONJUX (conjux), ūgis, c. (conjungo). I. A consort (*masc. and fem.*, but usually of the wife), Cic. *Poet. also*, A husband, Ov.; Virg. In the plur. for man and wife, Catull. Of animals, Ov.; Plin. An elm-tree (round which a vine entwines itself), Col.—II. Meton. A) A betrothed, a bride, Virg.—B) A beloved, a sweet-heart, Ov.

CONL. See COLL.

CONM. See COMM.

CON-NECTO, xūi, xum, 3 v. a. To tie, bind, or fasten together. I. Prop.: omnia inter se connexa, Cic.—II. Fig. A) quum virtutes ite connexae sint, ut, &c., Cic.; c. amicitiam cum voluptate, Id.; c. filiam discrimini patris, to implicate, Toc.; c. aliam majorem insaniam, to subjoin, Plin.—B) Esp.: To subjoin in the conclusion of a syllogism, si est verum, quod ita connectitur, &c., Cic.

CONNEXIO, ōnis, f. (connecto). I. A logical conclusion, Quint.—II. In Gramm.: A syllable, Charis.

CONNEXUS, a, um. I. Part. of connecto.—II. Adj.: Connected, joined, persequere connexos his funeribus dies, i. e. the following days, Cic.; Silanus c. Germanico per sffinitatem, related to, Tac.; for which, c. Cæsari, Id.; Patroclus jam tunc connexus amore, tied, connected by the ties of affection, Stat.

CONNEXUS, ūs, m. (connecto). A joining together, connection, Vitr. In the plur., Lucr.

CONNISUS, a, um, part. of connostr.

CON-NITOR, nixus ondis disus, 3 v. n. To lean or rest against or upon with all one's might. I. Prop.: valido connixus corpore Taurus, Cic. *poet.*—II. Fig. A) Gen.: ratio, quae connixae per se et progressa longius, supported by itself, resting upon its own strength, Cic.—B) Esp.: To strive earnestly, try to the utmost, exert one's self greatly, to strive to reach a place, to ascend, &c., equitatus noster summum in ju-

gum virtute connititur, Cæs.; thus, c. in unum locum, Liv. *Poet.*: To bring forth, year, Virg.

CON-NIVĒO, nivī or nivī, 2 [inf. connivere, Calvus ap. Prisc.] v. n. (related to nico and nicto). To shut the eyes, to wink. I. Prop. A) conivertem somno consopiri sempiterno, with the eyes shut or closed, Cic.—B) Meton., of the eyes: To shut, close (themselves), oculis somno conivertibus, Cic. *Poet.*, of the sun and moon: To be darkened or eclipsed, Lucr.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: quibus sopita virtus conivertet, Cic.—B) Esp.: To wink at, to overlook, to show indulgence to, ea ipsa concedo, quibusdam etiam in rebus conivoco, Cic.

CONNIXUS, a, um, part. of connostr.

CONNUBIALIS (with the poets mostly tetrasyllab.), e. Relating to marriage, connubial, Ov.

CONNUBIUM, ii [with the poets sometimes trisyllab.], n. (nubo). I. Marriage, wedlock (considered as a civil institution; whereas conjugium regards it in a physical point of view), Cic.—II. Meton. A) The right of marriage according to civil law, connubia illi (decemviri), ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissima lege saucerūt, Cic.—B) For concubitus, Lucr.; Ov.—C) Of plants: An ingrafting, Plin.

CONNUDATUS, a, um, part. (nudo). Naked, bare, c. mulier, Plin.

CONNUS, i, m. Connus, a celebrated Greek player on the cithara, teacher of Socrates, Cic.

CŌNON, ōnis, m. (Κώνων). CŌNON. I. An Athenian general, whose life has been written by C. Nepos. 2. A mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Sen.

CŌNŌPEUM and CŌNŌPIUM, i, n. (κωνοπέιον, κωνοπίον). A net to keep off flies and gnats, musquito-net, Hor.; Juv.

CŌNOR, 1. v. a. To try or attempt anything, to undertake, to set to work at, to venture; usually with inf., with acc., or absol.: bæc agere sæpe conantem deterruit pudor quidam, Cic.; c. opus magnum et arduum, Id. *Wüh abl. gerund.*: ne frustra dehortando conemini, endeavor to dissuade me, Nep.

CON-QUADRO, 1. v. a. and n. I. Act.: To make square, c. perticas, Col.—II. Neut.: To be proportionate, to agree with, Sid.

CON-QUASSATIO, ōnis, f. A violent shaking, debilitating, weakening, c. totius valetudinis corpora, Cic.

CON-QUASSO, 1. v. a. To shake violently. I. Prop. A) Appulla maximis terræ motibus conquassata, Cic.—B) To dash or break to pieces, c. calicem, Cat.—II. Fig.: To shatter, to ruin, externæ nationes illius omni furore conquassatae, Cic.

CON-QUĒROR, questus, 3 v. a. and n. To complain greatly of, make complaints about, to bewail; with acc., and with dc: c. decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, &c., Cic.; c. tecum de tui fratris injuria, I complain to you about the injury done me by your brother, Id. *Absol.*: conquerar an sileam? Ov. *Impers.*: postero die in seustu conquestum, Suet.

CONQUESTIO, ōnis, f. (conqueror). I. A violent or bitter complaint, c. nulla, nullum auxillium, Cic. Of the plaintive notes of birds, Plin.—II. Esp., as a figure of Rhetoric: c. est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic.

CONQUESTUS, a, um, *part. of conqueror.*

CONQUESTUS, ūs, m. (*conqueror*). *A violent complaint.* Liv.

CON-QUIESCO, quīēvi, quīētum, 3 (*contr. conquiesci*, Cic.; *conquiescit*, Cels.; *conquiescē*, Liv.) *v. n.* I. *To rest, repose, take rest, to be inactive, be at ease, c. in Tusculano ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus*, Cic.; *ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant, come to rest, id.; c. ante iter confectum, to stop on the road, to halt*, Cæs.; *c. meridie, to rest or sleep at noon, id.; videmus, ut c. ne infantes quidem possint, rest, be inactive*, Cic.; *c. vectigal, is suspended, id.; thus, c. navigatio mercatorum, is stopped, id.; c. literæ, nisi quid novi exstiterit, are at rest or suspended, id. In Medic.: febris c., subsides*, Cels. — II. *Esp.: To find repose in anything, to take delight in [usually acquiesco]; with in, with abl., or absol.: c. in amici multa benevolentis*, Cic.; *c. in nostris studiis, id.*

CON-QUINISCO, quexi, 3 *v. n.* *To cover down, to squat*, Plaut.

CON-QUIRO, quisīvi, quisitum, 3 *v. a.* (*quæro*). I. *To seek, get, or bring together; or simply, to seek after, try to procure, to raise, c. naves toto flumine Ibero, Cæs.; c. et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv.; suffragia c., to solicit or canvass for votes*, Tac. — II. *To go in quest of, make search for, c. alqm tota provincia*, Cic.

CONQUISITE, *adv. Carefully, with much pains, c. conscribere alqd, Auct. Her.*

CONQUISITIO, ōnis, *f.* (*conquiro*). *A seeking, getting, or bringing together, a search for, raising, c. pecuniarum*, Tac.; *durissima conquisitione collectus, Iery, Cic.*

CONQUISITOR, ōris, *m.* (*conquiro*). I. *In Mil. ū: A recruiting sergeant, press-master*, Cic. — II. *A scout, spy*, Plaut.

CONQUISITUS, a, um, I. *Part. of conquiro*. — II. *Adj.: Select, picked, choice, exquisite, mensæ exquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur*, Cic.

CONR. *See words which begin thus in CORR.*

CONSALUTATIO, ōnis, *f.* *A greeting (especially of several), c. forensia*, Cic.

CONSALUTO, 1 *v. a.* I. *To greet (especially of several), c. inter se smicissimè*, Cic.; *c. alqm imperatorem*, Tac. — II. *To salute heartily, c. alqm*, Petron.

CONSANESCO, nŭi, 3 *v. inchoat.* *To grow sound or whole*, Cic.

CONSANGUINEUS, a, um, I. *Related by blood, related; usually subst., consanguineus, i, m., One related by blood, a relative*, Cic.; *Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aduorum*, Cæs. — II. *Esp. poet.: Sister-like, like sisters, c. turba, Ov. Subst., consanguinea, ō, f., A sister, Catull. Of animals: c. arietes, At. ap. Cic.*

CONSANGUINITAS, ōtis, *f.* (*consanguineus*). *Relationship by blood, consanguinity*, Liv.; Virg.

CONSANO, arc, *v. a.* *To heal, cure, make sound, c. cicatricem*, Col.

CONSARRIO (arrio), ire, *v. a.* *To hoe, c. sulcos omnes*, Col.

CONSATUS, a, um, *part. of consero.*

CONSAUCIO, 1 *v. a.* *To wound grievously, c. corpus crebro vulnere*, Auct. Her.

CONSCĒLERĀTUS, a, um, I. *Part. of conscē-*

lero. — II. A) *Adj.: Polluted with guilt, criminal, execrable, detestable*. — B) *Subst.: A criminal, a villain, c. pirata*, Cic.; *conscēleratissimi filii*, Id.

CON-SCĒLĒRO, 1 *v. a.* *To pollute with guilt, to stain, defile, profane, dishonor, c. aures paternas*, Liv.

CON-SCENDO, di, sum, 3 *v. a. and n.* (*con, scandō*). *To mount, get up or into, to ascend*. I. *Gen. A) c. vallum*, Cæs.; *c. equos*, Liv.; *Ov.; also, c. in equo*, Ov. — B) *Fig.: c. laudis carmen, to ascend to the height of the hymn, i. e. to extol*, Prop. — II. *Esp. Naut. t. t.: To mount a vessel, i. e. to go on board, embark, c. navem*, Cic.; *c. classem*, Ov. *Poet.: c. æquor navibus, to navigate*, Virg. *Absol.: c. in Siciliam, to embark for Sicily*, Liv.

CONSCENSIO, ōnis, *f.* (*conscendo*). *A mounting, stepping, or getting into, c. in naves*, Cic.

CONSCIENTIA, ōs, *f.* (*consciūs*). I. *A knowing of a thing together with another person, a knowing or being aware of a thing, constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjunctionem tuam non vides?* Cic. *Absol.: nocte per fugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens*, Liv. — II. *Consciousness, feeling*. A) *Gen.: c. contracti culpa periculi*, Liv.; *c. ipa pulcherrimi facti*, Cic.; *c. smissæ fortunæ, recollection*, Id.; *c. literarum, knowledge*, Plin. *Absol.: ut nostram atabilem conscientiam contemnamus, our own conviction or persuasion*, Cic.; *thus, in veris quoque sufficit c., Quint.* — B) *Esp. 1) A moral sense or consciousness of doing right or wrong, conscience, magna est vis conscientiæ in utramque partem*, Cic.; *c. recta, a good conscience, id.; c. mala, a bad conscience*, Sall.; *salva conscientia, with a good or clear conscience*, Sen. 2) *Sometimes also without boni or mala: A good or bad conscience.*

a) *A good conscience, mea mihi c. pluris est quam omnium sermo*, Cic. b) *A bad conscience, hunc tu quis conscientiæ labes in snino censes habuisse?* Cic.

CONSCINDO, idi, issum, 3 *v. a.* *To tear to pieces*. I. *Prop.: c. epistolam*, Cic. — II. *Fig.: qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscisci, received with hissing*, Cic.; *is me ab optimistibus ait conscindi, to be censured or abused*, Id.

CONSCIO, ire, *v. a.* (*consciūs*). *To be conscious of a crime, c. nil sibi*, Hor.

CON-SCISCO, scivi, scitum, 3 *v. a.* *To approve of, determine or resolve upon unaimously, to decree*. I. *Prop.: populi iussa verita quum suffragio consciscitur, a legal formula ap. Cic.; Tuscii omnes consciscerant bellum*, Liv.

— II. *Melon. gen. A) c. alqd sibi, more rarely, in se, To accomplish, execute, bring upon one's self, commit, c. sibi mortem, to die by one's own hand, commit suicide*, Cic., *c. sibi exallium ac fugam*, Liv. *Without sibi: c. mortem*, Liv. *With in se: c. facinus in se ac suos fedum ac ferum*, Liv. — B) *To agree on a point, to coincide, c. in laudando alio*, Nep.

CONSCISCO, a, um, *part. of conscindo.*

CONSCITUS, a, um, *part. of conscisco.*

CON-SCIUS, a, um, (*scio*). I. *One that knows any thing with another, a witness, partaker, an accomplice, confidant, &c.; usually with gen. or dat.: studiorum et officiorum maxime c.,*

CONSCREOR.

Cic.; c. conjurationis, Sall. *With dat., with in, with de, or absol.*—II. A) c. sibi, *Conscious of a thing, quem sibi nullius esset conscii culpæ, Cic.; mens c. sibi recti, a mind conscious of its own rectitude, Virg.; c. virtus, that knows itself, the consciousness of virtue, Virg.—B) Esp.: Conscious of guilt, c. animus, Sall.*

CONSCREOR, ari, v. n. *To clear one's voice, to hawk, c. magnifice, Plaut.*

CONSCRIBILLO, avi, 1 v. dim. a. (conscribo). *To scribble upon, scribble all over, Varr.; c. nates, i. c. to strike so as to draw blood, Catull.*

CONSCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. 1. *To write together, i. e. to include several names or things in a writing, to enlist, enroll, c. legiones, to levy, raise, Cæs.; c. survorum exercitus, Cic.; eodem tempore centurie tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, written out, established, Liv.; Patres Conscripti, elected and assembled fathers, the title of the Roman Senate when sitting, Conscript Fathers, Liv. Poet. in sing.: conscriptus, A senator, Hor.—II. Meton. A) To write, compose, couch or draw up in writing, to treat of, c. librum de consulat., Cic.; c. legem, to project a law, draw up a bill, Id.—B) Poet.: c. alqd olq re, to fill as with writing, c. mœsam vino, Ov. Factiously, c. alqm stiliis ulmeis, to mark, imprint marks upon, Plaut.*

CONSCRIPTIO, ònis, f. (conscribo). 1. *A writing, composing, drawing up in writing, c. libelli, Sid.—II. Concr.: A written paper, writing, a treatise, composition, conscriptiones quæstionum, acts (le procès verbal), Cic.*

CONSCRIPTUS, a, um, part. of conscribo.

CON-SECO, cûi, ctum, 1 v. a. 1. *To cut up, cut to pieces, c. membra fratris, Ov.—II. To lop, prune, cut off, c. surculos, Plin.*

CONSECRATIO, ònis, f. 1. A) *A dedicating any thing to the gods, a consecration, c. legis, a declaration of inviolability, Cic., doubtful.—B) A deification (esp. of the Roman emperors), Tac.—II. A magical ceremony, Lampr.*

CON-SECO, 1 v. a. (sacro). 1. A) *To make sacred, i. e. to devote any thing to the gods or a deity, to dedicate, c. totam Siciliam Cereri et Libera, Cic.; locus consecratus, a consecrated place, holy ground (opp. profanus), Id.; Cæs.; c. veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac mœnibus, i. e. to devote to everlasting destruction, Cic.; thus, te tuumque caput c., I devote you to the infernal gods, doom you to death, Liv.—B) Meton. gen.: To devote, dedicate, give up, appropriate to any thing, qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic.—II. A) *To place among the gods, to deify, Liber, quem nostri majores cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt, Cic.—B) Meton.: To make immortal, to eternalize, Socratis ratio disputandi Platonis memoria et literis consecrata, Cic.**

CONSECTARIUS, a, um (consector). 1. *That is according to rule, logical, that follows, illud vero maxime c., Cic.—II. Subst., consecrarium, ii, n., A conclusion, consequence, Cic.*

CONSECTATIO, ònis, f. *A striving (eagerly) after an object, an ardent desire after, c. concinnitatis, Cic., doubtful (an old reading consecutio); c. supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, i. e. an enumerating, Plin.*

CONSECTATRIX, icis, f. *She who strives*

CONSENTIO.

after or pursues a thing, a friend, c. voluptatis libidines (opp. inimica), Cic.

CONSECTIO, ònis, f. (conseco). *A cutting or hewing to pieces, c. arborum, Cic.*

CON-SECTOR, 1 v. a. 1. *To follow, pursue, strive after eagerly, to be eager of imitating, to aspire ardently, c. rivulos, Cic.; c. verba, to keep too closely to the words, Id.; c. vitiosa imitandu, to imitate, Id.—II. In a bad sense: To pursue, as an enemy, to persecute, c. redeuntes equites atque occidere, Cæs.; c. alqm inplacabili odio, Tac.*

CONSECTUS, a, um, part. of conseco.

CONSECTIO (consequutio), ònis, f. (consequor). A) *A consequence, consecutionem affert voluptatis, is followed by pleasure, Cic.—B) In Rhet. 1) A series or continuation in proper order, a connection, disposition, c. verborum, Cic. 2) A consequence, conclusion, Cic.*

CON-SENECO, nti, 3 v. n. 1. *To grow old, to turn gray with old age, exercitus c. alieno in agro, Liv. Poet.: haud ulla carina consenuit, not one has grown old, i. e. all have gone to the bottom, Prop.—II. Meton. A) To grow weak, fall away, lose strength or energy, waste, decay, sink, fade, filia in fratris manibus et gremio mœrore et lacrimis consensebat, Cic.; anxia atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall.; leges ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse, to become obsolete, be no longer in force, Cic.; invidia causa cognita c., disappears, Id.; illius partis auctores nullo adversario c., lose their weight or authority.—B) c. in alqa re, To grow old in an occupation, to abide too long in or with any thing, c. in commentariis rhetorum, Quint.*

CONSENSIO, ònis, f. (consentio). *Agreement in a thing, unanimity, common accord. 1. Gen.: c. omnis omnium gentium in alqa re, Cic.; c. naturæ, harmony, accordance, Cic.—II. A) Esp. in a bad sense: A secret intelligence or understanding, a plot, conspiracy, c. scelerata, Cic.—B) Concr.: A body of conspirators, Nep.*

CONSENSUS, a, um, part. of consentio.

CONSENSUS, ùs, m. (consentio). *Agreement in a thing, accordance, unanimity, harmony, concord, nunquam major vester c. in ulla causa fuit, Cic.; c. attentatæ defectionis, participation, Liv. Adverb., consensu, In accordance with, with common accord, unanimously, with general consent, bellum erat consensu, Liv.*

CONSENTANEUS, a, um (consentio). *Agreeable, conformable, suitable, fit; usually with dat.: crit hæc formula Stoicorum rationi disciplineque maxime consentanea, Cic. With cum: quod quidem erat c. com iis literis, Cic. In the neut.: consuetaneum est, it is consistent with reason, it is compatible with any thing, it is proper, correct, &c.; with inf.: quid c. sit ei dicere, qui, &c., Cic. With ut, Plaut.*

CONSENTIA, æ, f. *Consentia, a town of the Bruttii, now Cosenza, Phn.; Liv.*

CONSENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Consentia, C. ager, Plin. In the plur. subst., Consentioi, The inhabitants of Consentia, Cic.*

CON-SENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4 v. n. and a. *To agree with any body in a thing, to coincide with*

any body on a point, to determine or resolve with common accord, or unanimously, to be of the same opinion, to harmonize, accord. I. Gen.: de amicitia utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, all agree, there is but one voice respecting, &c., Cic. With dat.: ipse sibi c., Cic.; c. suis studiis, Hor. With an objective clause: omnes mortales una mente c., with common accord, unanimously, Cic. With ad: c. ad remp. conservandam, Id.; senatus c. bellum. voted unanimously for the war, Liv. Of things, &c.: oratio secum ipsa c., agrees, harmonizes, with constare sibi, Cic.; hominum consentiente auctoritate contentus, agreeing, accordant, Id.—II. In a bad sense: To combine or join for a bad purpose, to plot together, conspire, neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Cæs. Absol.: antequam consentirent, Liv.

CON-SEPIO, psi, ptum [conspitum, Ean. ap. Fest], 4 v. a. To fence round, to enclose with a hedge, wall, or any sort of fence, c. bustum, Suet.; conceptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic.

CONSEPTUM, i. n. (consepio). I. A fence, enclosure, hedge, Col. Meton.: Cicero si ingenium suum concepto fori terminasset, boundary, limits, Quint.

CONSEQUENS, entis. I. Part. of consequor.—II. Adj.: Agreeing or consistent with reason, becoming, fit, suitable, befitting, in conjunctis quod non est c. vituperandum est, Cic. In the neut.: c. est, it is compatible with reason, it follows, it is proper or to the purpose, c. esse videtur, ut scribas tu idem de legibus, Cic.—III. Subst.: A consequentia, cujus id c. sit, Cic.

CONSEQUENTIA, æ, f. (consequor). A consequence, c. eventorum, Cic.

CONSEQUA, æ, f. (consequor). I. A consequence, Lucr.—II. Concr.: A suite, retinue, App.

CON-SEQUOR, sēcutus (sequūtus), 3 v. a. and n. To follow after any body or any thing, to walk after, to follow. I. A) Prop. 1) c. aliquid usque ad fores, Plaut.; prope c. literas suas, Liv.; comitibus non consecutus, without suite or retinue, Cic. 2) Esp.: To pursue as an enemy, c. reliquas copias Helvetiorum. Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) To follow (in respect of time), to be later, to come after, hunc Cethegum consecutus est ætate Cato, Cic.; omnes anni consequentes, following, ensuing, Id.; hæc quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, ensued, Id. 2) To follow (a model, an example, &c.), imitate, adopt, comply with, obey, Chrysippum Diogenes consequens, Cic.; c. mediæ consilii viam, Liv. 3) To follow (as the effect of any cause), to result, ex quo illud natura c., ut, &c., Cic. Of a logical consequence: To follow, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Id.—II. A) Meton.: To reach any one or any thing by following; to overtake, come up with, si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Absol.: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) To reach any thing (as a possession), to acquire, obtain, get, ut opes quam maxims consequantur, Cic.; c. magistratum, Id. 2) To reach any body or any thing (in point of quality) to come up to, to equal, nec majorem c. poterat, et minori necesse erat, codere, Cic. 3) To follow un or reach with the mind, i. e. to comprehend, conceive, understand, c. simil-

itudinem veri, Cic.; c. laudes alia verbis, to express worthily, Id. 4) To befall any body, to fall to any body's lot, si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, Quint.

CON-SERO, sēvi (perf. conserui, Liv.), situm, 3 v. a. I. Prop.: To sow or plant with any thing, c. agros, Cic.—II. Meton.: To sow or plant any thing, c. arborem, Liv.

CON-SERO, sēvū, sertum, 3 [perf. conservisti, Front: part. consita, Claud.] v. a. To join, tie, or unite together, to connect. I. Gen.: sagum fibula aut spina consertum, Tac.; loricæ hamis auroque conserta, Virg.; c. sermonem, to converse, Curt.—II. Esp.: To bring together hostilely. A) Milit.: usually c. manum, to join battle, to close, come to close quarters, engage in close combat, signa contulit, manum conseruit, Cic.; sic ubi conserta navis esset, engaged in the fight, Liv. 2) Meton.: c. pugnam, to engage, to give battle, Liv.; c. certamen, Id. Fig.: haud ignotas bellis artes inter se conserebant, employed against one another, Id.—B) In law: c. manum, to contend, to ex jure manum (an old reading manu) consertum vocarent, Cic.

CONSERTE, adv. In connection, as if fastened together, Cic.

CONSERVATVS, a, um, part. of consero.

CONSERVA, æ, f. (conservus). A female fellow-slave, Plaut. Of things: fores c., Plaut.; Ov.

CONSERVATIO, ōnis, f. A preserving, conserving, c. frugum, Cic.

CONSERVATOR, ōris, m. A preserver, defender, conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic.

CONSERVATRIX, icis, f. She that preserves, natura c. sui, Cic.

CON-SERVITIUM, ii, n. Fellowship in slavery or service, c. commune, Plaut.

CON-SERVO, l. v. a. To preserve, keep, keep up, maintain, conserve, to leave un injured, Cæsar sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit, would defend, Cæs.; c. juramentum, to keep, Cic.; c. religionem, to observe, Id.

CONSERVULA, æ, f. (conserva). A small or young female fellow-slave, Sen.

CON-SERVUS, i, m. A fellow-slave, Cic. Hor.

CONSESSOR, ōris, m. (consido). One who sits near or by the side of any one (in the theatre, at a table, in a court), Cic.

CONSESSUS, ūs, m. (consido). I. A sitting together or with any one, Lampr.—II. Concr.: An assembly of persons sitting together (in the theatre; also of judges), Cic.; Virg.

CONSIDERANTER, adv. Considerately, c. et mansuete, agere, Val. Max.

CONSIDERATE, adv. Considerately, with consideration, c. agere, Cic. Compar., Attic. ap. Cic. Superl., Cic.

CONSIDERATIO, ōnis, f. Consideration, deliberation, c. naturæ, Cic.

CONSIDERATUS, a, um, part. (considero). That acts with consideration, wary, circumspect, cautious, illud verbum consideratissimum nostræ consuetudinis arbitrator, Cic. Compar., c. consilium, Cic. Meton.: illud considerati hominis esse putavit, considerate, cautious, Cic.

CON-SIDERO, l v. a. (con, sideo, to settle). To

CONSIDIUS.

look attentively at, to inspect, examine. I. Prop.: c. caudelahrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.; c. milites, Sall.—II. To observe with the mind, to consider, weigh, think of, equidem meos casus mecum ipse considerans, Cic.; videas etiam atque etiam et consideras, Id. With ut or ne: considerandum erit, at, ne, to look to it, that, that not, &c., Cic. Absol.: ille se c. velle, he would think it over, Cic.

CONSIDIUS, a. A Roman family name, e. g. C. Considias Longus, Q. Considius Gallus.

CON-SIDO, sēdi, scssum, 3 v. n. To set one's self down, to settle down, to sit down. I. Prop. A) Gen.: si videbitur, considemus hic in umbra, Cic.; c. transtris, Virg. Impers.: in silvam venitur et ibi considitur.—B) Esp. 1) To settle or fix one's self at a place, to dwell any where for a long time, to take up one's abode, antequam aliquo loco considero, Cic.; c. his regnis, Virg. 2) In Milit.: To encamp, pitch a camp any where, quo in loco Germaoi considerant, Cæs.; c. prope Cirtam, Sall. 3) To sit in judgment, to hold a sitting, quum in theatro imperiti homines considerant, Cic.; c. ad jus dicendum, Liv. 4) Of inanimate objects, esp. places: To sink down, fall in, give way, sink, terra ingentibus cavernis cecidit, Liv.; Alpes jam licet considant, moy fall, Cic.; qua mitescentia Alpiam juga c., are sloping, are lower, Plin.; ignis c., abats, Ov.—II. Fig. A) (see I., B., 1) To abide, dwell any where, quum et Quintus noster jam in otio considerit, lives in retirement, Cic.; in ea mediocritate cecidit, has settled down into, Id.—B) (see I., B., 4) To abate, diminish, lose its strength, cease, quum ardor animi cecidit, Cic.; c. primas terror ab necopinato visu, Liv.; domet c., is forgotten, Cic.

CONSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. A written proof, document, Quint.

CON-SIGNO, 1 v. a. I. To put a seal to, to seal, sign, to seal up, c. tabellas signis, Cic.; c. tabellas datis, a contract of marriage, Suet.; for which, c. dotem, Id.; consignata omnia ad senatum misit, sealed, under seal, Liv.—II. Meton. A) To prove, attest, confirm, warrant any thing, clarissimis monumentis consignata antiquitas? Cic.; c. auctoritates nostras, to warrant, Id.—B) To mark by writing, draw up or compose any thing, ut literis consignamus, Cic.; c. causam, to signify, show, Gell.

CON-SYLESCO, lūi, 3 v. n. To become silent, Plaut.

CONSILIARIUS, ū, m. (consilium). I. That gives counsel; subst., a counsellor, c. amicus, Plaut.; c. fulmen, that counsels or advises, Sen.—II. Esp. A) An assessor in a court of justice, Suet.—B) Of an augur, as interpreter of the Divine will, c. atque administrator Jovis, Cic.

CONSILIATOR, ōris, m. A counsellor, c. et rector, Plin. E.

CONSILIOR, 1 v. n. (consilium). I. To take counsel, difficili ad consiliandum legatione, Cic.—II. To give counsel or advice, c. amice, Hor.

CONSILIUM, ii, n. (from consulo; conf. CONSUL). Deliberation, counsel. I. Prop.: in cum ullo aut sermones aut consilia contulit sæpius? deliberated, took counsel, Cic.; magni consilii est, it requires great consideration, Id.—II. Me-

CONSOR.

tan. A) 1) A resolution, determination, plan, an adopted measure, intention, Gallorum subita et repentina c., Cæs.; cæpere c. cum algo, Cic.; often, en consilio, ut, &c., with the intention or view, Id.; Cæs., and elsewhere; for which, hoc consilio, Nep. Adv.: consilio, Intentionally, designedly, on purpose, Liv.; Virg. 2) Esp. in Milit.: A plan, stratagem, c. imperatoriam, quod Græci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic.—B) Aptness to deliberate, consideration, prudence, discretion, abundat adacia, consilio deficiatur, Cic. Poet., of things and abstract objects: consilii inopes ignes, imprudent, rash, Ov.—C) Advice given to any body, eum minus ei fidele c. dedisse, Cic.—D) Concr.: Any deliberative assembly, a council, senate, a bench of judges, a council of war, senatum, id est orbis terræ c. delere gestit, Cic.; Galba consilio celeriter convocato seotentias exquirere cœpit, a council of war, Cæs.; thus, c. militare, Liv.; and, c. castrense, Id.

CON-SIMILIS, e. Entirely or perfectly similar. With gen.: causa c. causarum eorum, quæ, &c., Cic. Wuh dat.: rem consimilem rebas iis, Cic.

CON-SIPIO, ēro, v. n. (con, sapio). To remain in one's senses, to have one's wits about one, non mentibus solum c., Liv.

CON-SISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Nent.: To place one's self any where, to take one's stand, to remain any where, to stand still.

A) Prop. 1) Gen.: neque Demosthenes consistens in loco, Cic.; c. cum algo, eum simplexari, to place one's self in company with another person (for the sake of conversation). Of things: To stand still, Ister c. frigore, stands still, is checked in its course, Ov.; sanguis c., Poet. ap. Cic. 2) Esp. a) In Milit.: To halt on a march, to draw up in order of battle, c. a fuga, Liv.; equites Ariovisti p̄ri intervallo constiterunt, Cæs. b) To appear as plaintiff before a court, to go to law with, c. cum matre, Sen.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To place one's self, to occupy a certain position, to stand, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, are found, Cic.; rectum pietasque pudorque c. ante oculos, Ov.; c. cum algo, to agree in opinion or sentiment with any body, Cic. 2) Esp. a) To dwell upon, c. in uno nomine, Cic. b) To stand firmly, to maintain one's ground, keep one's footing, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, Cic.; c. mente, to remain in one's senses, Id.; spes est, hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse c., to take a firm stand, Id.; ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, may not change, may be lasting, Id.; sed ne suspicio quidem potuit c., rest, Id. c) To exist, to take place, vix singulis ætatibus binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, Cic.; c. casu, to take place, happen, Id.; excitos in, in alqm, has place, concerns, Ov. d) c. in alqm re, To consist in or of any thing, to turn upon any thing, major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Cæs. With abl.: ratio narranti c. illo subtili, Quint. With circa and inter, Quint. e) To come to a stand, to rest, cease, omnispes terra consistat necesse est, Cic.; morbus qui consistat, en minuatur, Cels.—II. Act.: To establish, place firmly, c. vitam tutam, Luc.

CON-SITIO, ōnis, f. (consero). A sowing, planting, Cic.

CONSOR, ōris, m. (consero). A sower, planter, Ov.

CONSTITURA.

CONSTITURA, æ, f. (consero). *A sowing, planting, c. sgrī, Cic.*

CONSTITUS, a, um, part. of consero.

CON-SÖBRINA, æ, f. *A female cousin-german, Cic.*

CON-SÖBRINUS, i, m. I. *A cousin-german (properly, on the mother's side, but also more generally), Cic.*—II. *Meton. gen.: A relation, cousin, Suet.*

CON-SÖCER, æri, m. *One of two fathers-in-law, Suet.*

CONSOCIATIO, ðnis, f. *A uniting; connection, association, c. hominum, Cic.*

CONSOCIATUS, a, um, I. *Part. of consocio.*—II. *Adj.: United, connected, pro nostra consociatissima voluntate, Cic.*

CON-SÖCIO, i v. a. *To make common, share, communicate; to associate, write, connect, cum amicis c. injuriam, Cic.; c. consiliis cum alqo, Liv.; cum senatu consociati fuistis, united, agreed, Cic. With inter se: patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. With a simple acc.: c. regnum, Liv.; c. umbram amant pinus et populus, Hor.; rem consociatam aperire, concerted, Liv.*

CONSÖLABILIS, e (consolor). I. *Consolable, that may be consoled, c. dolor, Cic.*—II. *That conveys comfort, comforting, Gell.*

CONSÖLATIO, ðnis, f. I. *A comforting, consoling, consolation, Cic.*—II. *Meton. A) A consolatory writing, Cic.*—B) *An alleviating by consolation or other means, c. timoris, Cic.*

CONSÖLATOR, ðris, m. *One who consoles, Cic.*

CONSÖLATORIVS, a, um (consolor). *Consolatory, c. literæ, a letter of condolence, Cic.*

CONSÖLOR, i v. a. I. *c. alqm, To console, to inspire with courage, c. alqm de miseris communibus, Cic.; c. se, quod, &c., Id. Absol.: Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolaturs rogat, &c., while encouraging them, Cæs.*—II. *c. alqd, To mitigate, alleviate, compensate, ut diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic.*

CON-SOMNIO, i v. a. *To dream, Plaut.*

CONSÖNANS, antis. I. *Part. of consono.*—II. *Subst. (sc. litera; hence, fem.) A consonant, Quint.*

CONSÖNANTIA, æ, f. (consono). *Agreement, harmony, consonance, c. vocis, Vitr.*

CON-SÖNO, ði, i v. n. *To sound strongly, at the same time, or together with. I. Prop. A) apes evoluturæ c. vehementer, Varr.; regia c. assensu populi, resounds, Ov.*—B) *In Rhet. 1) To have the same sound, vox c., Quint. 2) To have the same ending, Quint.*—II. *Fig.: To agree, accord, harmonize, c. sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, Quint.*

CON-SÖNUS, a, um. *Sounding together or harmoniously. I. Prop.: c. clangor, Ov.*—II. *Fig.: Agreeing, harmonious, concordant, credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, &c., Cic.*

CON-SÖPIO, without perf. itum, 4 v. a. I. *To lull entirely asleep, to drown, stupefy, somno concepiti sempiterno, Cic. Middle: inter initia veneni consopitus, fallen asleep, Suet.*—II. *Fig.: To be no longer in force, obsolete, Gell.*

CON-SORS, sortis, adj. *Participating, partaking, living with a community of goods,*

CONSPICIO.

sharing property. I. Prop. A) c. tres fratres, Cic. Subst. with gen.: c. censoris, Liv.—B) *Poet. melon. 1) Brotherly or sisterly, c. ssoquis, Ov.; c. pectoris, i. e. sisters, Id. Subst., A brother, sister, Ov.; Tibull. 2) A relative, relation, Lucr.*—II. *Fig. A) Sharing any thing, partaking in with any body; hence, a partner, associate, colleague, c. mecum temporum illorum, Cic.; c. thalami, Ov. With in: c. in lucris atque fortis.*—B) *Of things common to several persons: c. tecta, Virg.*

CONSORTIO, ðnis, f. (consors). *A partaking of any thing in common, society, community, fellowship, c. omnis humana dissolvitur, Cic.*

CONSORTIVM, ii, n. (consors). I. *Community, partnership, Liv.*—II. *Esp.: Community of goods, Suet.*

CONSPECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of conspicio.*—II. *Adj. A) Visible, tumulus c. hosti, Liv.*—B) *That is worth seeing, striking, worthy of notice, remarkable, patris avique fems conspectum eum efficiebat, Liv. Compar., Liv.; Ov.*

CONSPECTUS, ðs, m. (conspicio). *A seeing, looking at; view, sight, prospect. I. Prop. A) casuruse in conspectum videtur animus, Cic.; c. est in Capitolium, one has a view of the C., Liv.; pæne in conspectu exercitus, before the eyes, Cæs.; c. jus prope in conspectu Ægyptus est, before his eyes, in his presence, Id.; conspectu imperatoris, under or before the eyes, in presence of or before, Cæs.; conspectu suo prælium restituit, by his presence, Liv. Of things and abstract objects: quercus in oppidi conspectu, close by or in the vicinity of, Varr.; ut es ne in conspectu quidem relinquatur, be suffered close by (as it were).*—B) *Concr.: An abstract draught, sketch (the Greek σύνψυξις), Gell.*—II. *Fig. mentally: A view, i. e. consideration, reflection, thought, quæ ponunt pæne in conspectu animi, Cic.*

CON-SPERGO (conspergo), si, sum, 3 v. a. (spargo). I. *To sprinkle, scatter, strew, c. vinum vetus, Col. Absol.: c. sate edes, to sprinkle, Plaut.*—II. *c. alqm (alqd) alqa re, to besprinkle, bespatter, bestrew with any thing. A) Prop.: c. me lacrimis, Cic.; caput (Tauri) stellis conspersum, besprangled, Cic.*—B) *Fig., of rhetorical ornament: To intersperse, ratio conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic.*

CONSPERSUS, a, um, part. of conspergo.

CONSPICIENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of conspicio.*—II. *Adj.: Worth seeing, remarkable, conspicuous, striking, c. opus vel in hæc magnificentia urbis, Liv.*

CON-SPICIO, spexi, spectrum, 3 v. a. (specio). I. *To look at attentively, look upon, behold, contemplate. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: infestis oculis omnium conspici, to be regarded, Cic. Of things: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curisq. conspiceret, could see, face, Id. 2) Esp., pass.: conspici, To attract notice, to be distinguished or admired, quisque conspici, dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall.*—B) *Fig.: To consider, see (with the mind), c. quibus vitiiis affectum esse necesse sit eum, Cic.; c. sibi, to care for one's self, Plaut.*—II. *Inchoative: To begin to take notice of, to perceive, observe, catch or get sight of. A) Prop.: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Cæs.; c. lumina crebra, Liv. Poet.: conspici alto cælo, i. e. to*

CONSPICOR.

be in heaven, or among the gods, Ov.; c. quendam abrasuta, Hor.—B) Fig.: To notice, observe (with the mind), c. alqd corde, Plaut.

CONSPICOR, 1 v. a. (conspicio). To perceive, observe, get sight of, id conspicati Helvetii, rureus instare cœperunt, Cæs.; perterritos hostes conspicati, Cæs.

CONSPICUUS, a, um (conspicio). I. Visible, in sight, c. acies barbarorum, Tac.; vertex late c., Hor.; habere mortem in conspicio, to have before one's eyes, Sen.—II. Esp.: Distinguished, conspicuous, remarkable, Romanis conspicium eum novitas divitiisque faciebant, Liv.

CONSPIRATIO, adv. With one voice, Just.

CONSPIRATIO, ðnis, f. Harmonious agreement, harmony, concord. I. Gen. A) Prop.: c. cœnitium, Col.—B) Fig.: Unity, concord, unanimity, c. hominum, Cic.; c. bouorum omnium, Id.—II. In a bad sense: A plot, conspiracy, Cic.

CON-SPIRO, 1 v. n. I. Prop.: To blow or sound together; hence, poet., to resound with any thing, coruua c. assensu rauco, Virg.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To agree, accord, combine, unite, tanta rerum conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic.; colligit vos, conspirate nobiscum, Id.—B) Esp. in a bad sense: To plot together, to conspire, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Cæs. Part. perf., conspiratus, Conspired, c. partes factiourum, Phœd. In the plur. subst., conspirati, as conjurati, Conspirators, Suet.

CON-SPIRO, 1 v. a. (con, spira). I. Prop.: To make a circle or ring, to coil up, anguis c. se, Aur. Vict.—II. Meton. A) To press close together, to conglobate, milites subito conspirati pila coniecerunt, Cæs., doubtful.—B) Fig.: multa præcepta in unum conspirata, Sen.

CON-SPISSATUS, a, um, part. (con, spisso). Pressed together, made thick or tight, c. solum, Col.

CON-SPONSOR, ðris, m. A joint surety, Cic.

CON-SPONSUS, a, um, part. of conspondeo.

CON-SPŪO, ði, ðtum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act. A) To spit at or upon, c. alqm immundissimo basio, Petron.; c. sious, to stabber in speaking violently, Juv.—B) Meton. for conspergere: To strew over, to cover, besprinkle, c. Alpes hiberna nive, Bibac. ap. Quint.; conf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 41.—II. Neut.: To spit or spew, c. in sinum, Petron.

CON-SPŪTO, 1 v. int. a. (conspuo). To spit in anybody's face, to spit upon with contempt, c. nostros cœperunt Clodiani, Cic.

CONSPŪTUS, a, um, part. of conspuo.

CON-STABILIO, 4 v. a. To establish, make firm, c. rem meam, Plaut.

CONSTANS, antis. I. Part. of coesto.—II. Adj.: Firm, constant, uniform, invariable. A) Prop.: mellis natura constantior, Lucr.; quæ curvus constantis habent, Cic.; c. pax, firm, safe, Liv.—B) Fig. 1) Agreeing, uniform, harmonious, unanimous, quemadmodum in oratione constanti, Cic.; rumores satis illi quidem constantes, Id. 2) Firm, consistent, sure, steady, that can be depended upon, stabiles et c. (amici) eligendi, Cic.; constantior in vitis, Hor.

CONSTANTER, adv. Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily. I. Prop.: c. manere in suo statu, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously, c. et æqualiter ingre-

CONSTITUO.

diens oratio, Cic.; hi c. omnes nunciaverunt, unanimously, Cæs.—B) Firmly, constantly, c. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

CONSTANTIA, æ, f. (coostans). I. Prop.: Firmness, uniformity, constancy, consistency, steadiness, unchangeableness, cum admirabili incredibilibus constantia, Cic.; c. promissi et fides mira, Id.—II. Fig. A) Agreement of all parts so as to form one perfect whole, harmony, symmetry, ordine et c. et moderatione dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic.—B) Firm character, firmness, fortitude, constancy, intrepidity, eamque ipse perpetus c. roborasset, Cic.; de eorum fide constantique dubitatis? Cæs.

CONSTANTINŌPŌLIS, is, f. (Κωνσταντινου πόλις, previously called Byzantium). Constantinople; in Turkish, Stambul, Eutr.

CONSTANTINUS, i, m. Constantinus, the name of a Roman emperor.

CONSTANTIUS, ii, m. Constantius, the name of a Roman emperor.

CONSTERNATIO, ðnis, f. (consterno). I. Consternation, dismay, alarm, mental disturbance, c. mentis, Tac.; fright, of a horse, Liv.—II. Esp.: Bustle, disturbance, tumult, Liv.; Tac.

CON-STERNO, stravi, stratum, 3 v. a. I. To bestrew, cover with any thing, c. tabernacula cœspitibus, Cæs.; c. contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Id.; c. forum corporibus civium, Cic.; constrata navis, covered with a deck, that has a deck, decked, Id.—II. A) To throw down, upset any thing, tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.—B) Fig.: constrata ira, thrown to the ground (as it were), i. e. abated, allayed, Stat.

CONSTERNO, 1 v. a. To frighten, put into a fright or confusion, to confuse, startle, alarm, disturb greatly, dismay. I. Gen. A) consternatos cœdunt fugantque, Liv.; c. equos, to put to flight, Id.; Ov.; sic sunt animo consternati, ut, &c., Cæs.; c. alqm in fugam, to put to flight by harassing, Liv.—B) Esp.: To incite to revolt, to cause to rise in rebellion, multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatum, Liv.

CON-STIPIO, 1 v. a. To make thick, place close together, c. numerum homiourum, Cic.; hostes c. se sub ipso vallo, Cæs.

CONSTITUO, ði, ðtum, 3 v. a. (con, statuo). To place, set, or lay any body or any thing any where, to set or put down, &c. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: c. hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii, Cic.; c. taurum diis ante eram, Virg.; c. impedimenta, Liv. 2) Fig.: constituto vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic.—B) Esp. in Milit.: To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle; to make to halt, c. legionem, Cæs.; c. naves in alto, Id.; c. pœnilesper agmen, to halt, Sall.; Liv.—II. Meton. A) 1) To erect, make, found, build, establish, constitute any thing, turres duas c. cœpit, Cæs.; c. oppidum, to found, Id.; c. hiberna, to take up, establish, Id. 2) Fig.: videte, quam denique civitati legem c. velitis, establish, Cic.; c. amicitiam cum alqo, Id.; c. pacem, Id.; seldom with a personal object: c. accusatorem, to constitute.—B) 1) To place in good condition or order, to order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, establish, c. multas reip.

partes, Cic.; c. civitates. Id.; c. pretium frumento, *to fix*, Id.; c. diem concilio, colloquio, pugna, &c.; Cæs.; venire ad constitutum diem, at the appointed day, Liv.; c. reges in civitate, to establish, set up, institute, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) c. alqd cum alqo, *To fix, appoint, settle, concert, agree upon*, dies, quam constituerat, Cæs.; constituimus inter nos, Cic. *Absol.*: sic constituunt, sic conducunt, Tac. b) *To resolve, determine, purpose, take a resolution; usually with inf., seldom with ut*: Cæsar bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit, Cæs.

CONSTITUTIO, òis, f. (constituo). I. A) *Disposition, nature, constitution, c. firma corporis*, Cic. — II. *An ordinance, statute, law*, Cic.; Quint.

CONSTITUTOR, òris, m. (constituo). *One who appoints, establishes, constitutes, c. legis*, Quint.

CONSTITUTUM, i, n. (constituo). I. A) *An institution, ordinance, statute, law*. — B) *Fig.*: per constituta procedere, according to established laws, Sen. — II. *An agreement, covenant, compact, bargain*, Cic.

CONSTITUTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of constituo*. — II. *Adj.* A) *Constituted, disposed, cui corpus bene c. sit*, Cic.; ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, Id. — B) *Fixed, established, c. cursus siderum*, Quint.

CONSTO, stiti, statum, l e. n. *To stand together, stand still*. I. *Gen.*: in fossis sicubi aqua c., Cat.; constant, conferunt sermones inter sese, stand still, Plaut. — II. *Esp.* A) 1) *To stand firm or unshaken, to abide, persevere, or continue, priusquam constaret hostium acies, took its stand or footing*, Liv.; nec pugna illis c., nec fuga explicari potuit, Liv.; c. in alqa sententia, to abide by, to continue in, Cic.; fides c., remans unshaken, Tac. *Poet.*: cuncta c. cælo sereno, there is settled fine weather, Virg. 2) *Of facts, news, &c.*: *To stand firm, be established according to truth, i. e. to be certain, sure, well known, evident, manifest; esp. impers.* constat, constabat, &c. *It is or was a fact, it is or was certain or manifest, &c.; usually with acc. and inf.*: quum eadem in Appia factum esse constaret, Cic.; quod omnibus constabat, hie-mori in Gallia oportere, Cæs.; inter omnes constabat, it was established among them all, i. e. they all agreed on that point, Cic. 3) constat alcu: *One is resolved, determined, fully resolved, mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam nec meorum ferre, Antoa. ap. Cic.; neque satis Bruto nec tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, hnd not yet made up their minds, were yet undetermined*, Cæs. — B) *To agree with any thing, to coincide, correspond, accord, to suit, be consistent; with cum, a dat., or absol.*: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.; c. sibi, to remain the same, to be or remain consistent, Cic. *Absol.*: auri ratio constat, the reckoning agrees. — C) *To exist, to be extant, to last or endure, antiquissimi, quorum quidem scripta constant, Cic.; si ipsa mens c. potest vacans corpore, Id.; virtutem sine ratione c. non posse, Id.* — D) *To consist in or of, to be composed of any thing, to rest upon, lie in, homo c. ex animo et corpore, Cic.; actio c. e voce atque motu, Id. With abl.*: agri c. campis, vineis, silvis, &c., Plin. E.;

quicquid e. auro argentoque, Suet. — E) *To cast; usually with abl. or gen.* *Prop.*: delicæ c. nobis tanto, Plin.; c. pluris, Suet.; quanti c. fuons, Id. *Hence, Ital.* costare, *Fr.* coûter.

CONSTRATUM, i, n. (consterno). *A floor, pavement, c. pontium*, Liv.; c. puppia, deck, Petron.

CONSTRATUS, a, um, part. of consterno. CONSTRICUS, a, um. I. *Part. of constringo*. — II. *Adj.*: *Closely drawn together; hence, abridged, short, contracted, compact, c. frons, wrinkled, Petron.; c. arbor, cut, pruned, Plin.*

CONSTRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 v. a. *To draw together closely, to bind together, to bind, tie up, to cord*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: c. sarcinam, Plaut.; c. corpora vinculis, to fetter, Cic. — B) *Esp. in Medic.*: *To bind, decocta amittunt constringentem vim succi, Plin.; vinum rubrum magis c., Id.* — II. *Fig.* A) *To hold together, hold fast, bind, fetter, arrest, to keep within bounds, c. fidem religione, Cic.; c. orbem terrarum novis legibus, Id.* — B) *Esp.*: *To draw into a narrow compass, to narrow, c. sententia aptis constricta verbis, Cic.; constricta narratio*, Quint.

CONSTRUCTIO, òis, f. (construo). I. *A joining or putting together, a building, erecting, construction, c. hominis, Cic.; c. lapidum, Sen.* — II. *Fig.* A) *Of style*: *A proper connection or arrangement, c. verborum, Cic.*

CONSTRUCTUS, a, um, part. of construo. CONSTRUCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To heap together, heap up, lay or pile up, carry or bring together. Prop.* A) c. scervos numorum, Cic.; c. pecuniam, Id. — B) *Meton.*: *To build or erect by piling up, frame, construct, prepare, make, c. mundum, Cic.; c. avem, edificare, Id.*

CONSTUPRATOR, òris, m. *A defiler, ravisher, Liv.*

CONSTUPRO, l r. a. *To violate, ravish, defile*. I. *Prop.*: c. matronas, virgines, Liv. — II. *Fig.*: afflicti resp. esto constupratoque iudicio, bought by debauchery, Cic.

CONSUADEO, ère, v. a. *To advise expressly, to persuade, Plaut.; pius et cornix c., i. e. afford favorable auspices, Id.*

CONSUALIA, ium, n. *The feast of Consus, on the 15th of August, Liv. See Consus.*

CONSUALSOR, òris, m. (consuadeo). *A counsellor, adviser, Cic.*

CONSUDASCO, ère, v. a. (consudo). *To sweat together, to sweat all over, Col.*

CONSUDO, l v. n. *To sweat together, to sweat all over, Col.*

CONSUE-FACIO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. (consueo, facio). *To accustom, c. Gætulos ordines habere, signa sequi, Sall.*

CON-SUESCO, suèvi, suètum, 3 v. n. and a. I. *Nut.* A) *To accustom one's self; in the perf. tenses, to be accustomed, to be in the habit; usually with inf.*: consuescamus mori, Cic.; paultatim Germanos c. Rheum transire, Cæs.; sicuti fieri consuevit, Sall.: quo consuevit intervallo hostes sequitur, Cæs. *With abl. or dat.*: aves c. libero victu, Col.; c. gravissimo dolori timore, Plin. E.

CONSUETUDO.

—B) *Esp.*: c. cum alqo (alqa), *To have carnal intercourse with any one*, Cic.; Nep. —II. *Act.*: *To accustom to any thing*, c. juvenum plostro aut aratro, Col.

CONSUETUDO, inis, f. (consuesco). *Custom, habit*. I. *Gen.*: non est mæx consuetudinis, rationem reddere, &c., Cic.; in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut, &c., *got into the habit*, Cæs.; apud Germanos ea c. est, ut, &c., Id.; senatus in eam consuetudinem venit, ut, *adopted the habit*, Cic.; quod jam in consuetudinem venit, *has become a habit or the custom*, Id. *Adverb.*: ex consuetudine, or simply consuetudine, *According to custom*, Cæs.; Sall. —II. *Esp.* A) 1) *Intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy*, Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, iungebat, Cic.; c. victus cum alqo, Id.; insinere in consuetudinem alqis, Id.; c. epistolario, *epistolary correspondence*, Id. 2) *In a bad sense: Illicit intercourse*, Liv.; Quint.; Sæet. —B) *Language, way of speaking*, Cic.

CONSUETUS [poet. trisyll.], a, um. I. *Part.* of consuesco. —II. *Adj.*: *Accustomed, usual*, pericula c., Sall.; animum a c. lubricine continuit, Id.

CONSUL (abridged, Coss., plur. Coss.), ūlis, m. (from the root conso, whence census, censentes, consulo; prop. an adviser). I. *A consul, one of the two chief magistrates at Rome under the republic*: c. ordinarius, who entered on his office at the regular time; but, c. suffectus, who was elected in the room of another during the course of the year; c. designatus, the consul elect. In the abl., with the name of one consul or of both, for the date of the year, Orgetorix, M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss., cojuratorum nobilitatis fecit, in the consulship of Marcus Messala et Marcus Piso, i. e. A.U.C. 696, Cæs.; amphora instituta consule Tullo, Hor.; vina tot consulum, wines so old, Sen. —II. *Meton.* A) *For pro consul*, Liv.; Nep. —B) *The chief magistrate in other towns*, c. Tusculanorum, Plin.

CONSULĀRIS, e (consul). I. *Of or belonging to a consul, consular, c. ætas, the legal age for the consulate* (i. e. the 43d year), Cic.; c. comitia, for the election of a consul, c. imperium, Id.; c. exercitus, of a consul, Liv.; c. insignia, *consular dignity*, Vell.; Tac.; c. vinum, named after the consul of the year in which it was made, Mart. —II. *Subst.*: Consularis, is, m. A) *One who has been a consul, of consular rank*, Cic., and elsewhere. —B) *A governor, who was sent by the emperor into the provinces*, Tac.; Suet.

CONSULĀRITER, adv. (consularis). *Worthy of a consul, vita c. acta*, Liv.

CONSULĀTUS, ūs, m. (consul). *The dignity of a consul, the consulate, consulship, honorum populi finis est c.*, Cic.; consulum petere, adipisci, obtinere, gerere, Id.; abdicare se consulo, Id. In the plur.: quinque c. eodem tenore gesti, Liv.

CONSULO, ūlūi, ultum, 3 v. n. and a. (from the root conso; see CONSUL). I. *Neut.*: *To take counsel, to consider*, A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.* ut quisquam de salute suorum consulat, Cic.; c. omnibus de rebus, Tac.; de Rhodiis consulam est, Sall.; c. in commune, to care for the public good, Liv.; Tac.; c. in medium, the same, Id.; c. in publicum, Plin. E. 2) *Esp.*: c. alciui, *To consult for any body or any thing, to care for, to be mind-*

CONSULTUS.

ful of, qui parti civium consulunt, Cic.; consultite vobis, conservate vos, &c., Id.; c. suæ vitæ, Cæs.; c. resp. juxta ac sibi, Sall. —B) *Meton.*: *To take a resolution after due counsel, to resolve, adopt a measure, c. gravis de perfugis quam de fugitivis*, Liv.; c. crudeliter in deditos victosque, Id. —II. *Act.* A) c. alqm (alqd), *To ask opinion or advice, to consult, nunc ego, iudices, jam vos consulo, quid mihi faciendum putetis*, Cic.; c. deos auguriis, Liv.; munus hoc eorum, qui consulunt, who are consulted, i. e. the jurisperiti, Cic.; c. populum de morte alqis, to ask, inquire, Id. With a double acc.: nec to id consulo, Cic. —B) c. alqd. 1) *To think upon, to consider, weigh over*, Galli, quid agant, consulunt, Cæs. 2) *To advise, give advice*, Ter. 3) c. alqd boni, *To judge to be right, to consider as good*, Ov.; Quint.; Sen.

CONSULTATIO, ōnis, f. (consulto). I. *A deliberation, consultation, deliberatio et c.*, Cic.; res venit in consultationem, is taken into consideration, Cic. In the plur.: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, the things that form the subjects of consideration, Id. —II. *An asking of advice, consultation, tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi mæx*, Cic. In the plur.: *Things asked about, questions*, Suet.

CONSULTĀTOR, ōris, m. (consulto). *One who consults anyone*, Quint.

CONSULTE, adv. (consulo). *With due consideration, considerately, on purpose*, for consulo: quæ caute atque c. gesta essent, Liv.

CONSULTO, adv. (consulo). *Deliberately, designedly, on purpose*, Cic.; Cæs.

CONSULTO, v. int. a. (consulo). I. *To think upon, to weigh over carefully, to take into consideration; to take counsel*. A) *Gen.*: c. de bello, Liv.; c. super re magna et atroci, Tac.; c. in medium, Sall. —B) *Esp.*: c. alciui, *To take care of, care for, delecti resp. consultabant*, Sall. —II. c. alqm (alqd), *To ask the advice of, to consult, quid me consulas?* Plaut.; c. aves, Plin.

CONSULTOR, ōris, m. (consulo). I. A) *One who thinks upon a thing, takes into consideration, or deliberates*, Afran. ap. Non. —B) 1) *One who gives advice, an adviser, egomet in prælio c. idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero*, Sall. 2) *Fig.*: cupidine atque ira, pessimum consultoribus, grassari, Sall. —II. *One who consults or asks advice, a client*, Cic.; Hor.

CONSULTRIX, icis, f. (consultor). *One who provides or takes care of, Cic.*

CONSULTUM, i, n. (consulo). I. *A resolution, determination, facta et consulta fortium et sapientium*, Cic.; c. mollia, Tac. *Esp. often, senatus consultum, or, in one word, senatusconsultum, and abridged S. C., a decree of the Senate which had passed into a law; on the contrary, auctoritas, a decree that was protested against by the tribunes of the people*, Cic. —II. *A consulting or inquiring of a deity (by means of an oracle, &c.)*, Tac.

CONSULTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of consula. —II. *Adj.* A) *Thought upon or weighed over, maturely considered, taken into consideration, operâ c., with due consideration*, Gell. —B) *Well informed or versed in any thing, experienced, e. g. in the law; hence, juris consultus*

and jure consultus, a man learned in the law, a jurist, lawyer, nec enim ille magis juris c. quam justitiae fuit, Cic.; c. juris atque eloquentiae, Liv.; consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, Gell.

CONSULTUS, ūs, m. (consulo) for consultum. I. Consideration, prudence, c. collegae, Liv.

—II. A decree, c. senati, Sall.; c. patrum, Plin.

CON-SUM, fui, futurum, fore. To be with, to be at the same time with, to be, Plaut.

CONSUMMABILIS, e (consummo). Capable of completion or perfection, c. ratio in nobis, Sen.

CONSUMMATIO, ōnis, f. (consummo). I. A reckoning together, summing up; a sum total, Col.; Plin.—II. Meton. A) A uniting, union, itaque non hæc sed c. omnium nocet, Cels.—B) A finishing, completing, accomplishing, in maximarum rerum consummationem, Sen.

CONSUMMATUS, a, um. I. Part. of consummo.—II. Adj. Finished, completed, complete, perfect, c. eloquentia, Quint.; c. scientia, Id.; c. ars, Plin. Of persons: ne se consummatos putet, Quint.; c. orator, Id.

CON-SUMMO, 1 v. a. (con, summo). To reckon together, to sum up, to bring or collect into one sum. I. Prop. c. sumptus ædificiorum, Vitr.—II. Meton. A) To consummate, perfect, complete, c. rem, Liv.; c. opera, Suet.; ars c. omnia, Quint.—B) Esp. To make perfect, to carry to perfection, nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint.; c. vitam ante mortem, Sen.

CON-SUMO, sumpsi, sumptum. Originally, to take any thing whole, or the whole of any thing, to take all together; hence, I. Gen.: To eat, use, or waste away, to consume, destroy, bring to naught, c. frumenta, Cæs.; c. fruges, Hor.; c. alqd per luxuriam, to spend, squander, lavish; c. omnes fortunas sociorum, to waste, spend entirely, devour, Cæs.; vi ipsius morbi, consumptus ea, weakened, debilitated, Cic.; c. horas sermone, to pass, spend, Id.; c. multos dies et labores, to employ in vain, lose, or waste, Sall.—II. Esp.: c. alqd in alqa re, To apply, use, spend, employ, consume, c. pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.; c. ingenium in musicis, Id.; c. dies decem in his rebus, Cæs.

CONSUMPTIO, ōnis, f. (consumo). I. Prop.: A consuming, consumption, Cic.—II. An applying, application, c. opera, Auct. Her.

CONSUMPTOR, ōris, m. (consumo). A consumer, ignis confector et c. omnium, Cic. Absol.: A spendthrift, prodigal, Sen.

CONSUMPTUS, a, um, part. of consumo.

CON-SŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (con, suo). To sew or stitch together. I. A) Prop.: c. tunicam, Varr.—B) Fig.: c. dolos, to devise, plan, plot, Plaut.; c. os, to forbid to speak, Sen.—II. Meton.: c. nqd alqa re, to fill with any thing; c. pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin.

CON-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3 v. n. To rise together, stand up together, to rise, raise one's self. I. Gen.: acuatus c. ad unum cum clamore, rise from their seats, Cic.; coarsurgunt li, qui et causam et hominem probant, Cæs.; c. ex iudiis, Id.; mare c. imo fundo ad æthera, Virg.; remi c. terno urdine, Id.—II. Esp. A)

To rise (to action, esp. in a hostile manner), to take up arms, c. hostes ad bellum, Liv.; c. in arma, Virg.—B) To take rise, arise, commence, venti c., Virg.; Plin.

CON-SURRECTIO, ōnis, f. (consurgo). A standing up, rising together out of respect, c. iudicum, Att.

CON-SUS, i, m. (conso, consuel, consentes). A very ancient Italian deity, Liv. A feast celebrated on the 21st of August in honor of this deity, Consualis, Liv.; Ov.

CON-SŪSURRO, are, v. n. (con, susurro). To murmur, whisper together, Ter.

CONSUTUS, a, um, part. of consuo.

CON-TABEFACIO, ère, v. a. (con, tabeo, facio). To make things melt together, to waste or consume away, to wear away, Plaut.

CON-TABESCO, būi, 3 v. n. To melt together, to consume or fall away gradually, to go to ruins, Cic.; Auct. Her.

CON-TABULATIO, ōnis, f. (contabulo). A joining of boards together, a planking, flooring; a floor, story, Cæs.; Vitr.

CON-TABŪLO, 1 v. a. (con, tabula). I. To cover with boards, c. turres, Cæs.—II. Gen.: To cover, c. totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Cæs.; c. mare molibus, to bridge over, Curt.; c. Hellespontum, Suet.

CONTABUNDUS, a, um. See CUNCTABUNDUS.

CONTACTUS, a, um, part. of contingo.

CONTACTUS, ūs, m. (contingo). I. A touching, touch, Ov.; Plin.—II. Esp. A) A touching of any thing unclean, e. g. of disease; hence, Contagion, Liv.; Tac.—B) Fig.: Infection, bad example, contagion, oculos a contactu dominationis in violatos habemus, Tac.

CONTAGES, is, f. (contingo). Connection, contact, Lucr.

CONTAGIO, ōnis, f. (contingo). A touching, touch; participation. I. Gen.: anima calescit contagione pulmonum, Cic.; c. natura valet, connection of natural causes and effects, Id.—II. Esp. in a bad sense. A) A touching of any thing unclean; infection, contagion, Plin.—B) Fig.: Infection, contagion, a contact with vice, c. illius sceleris, Cic.; c. turpitudinis, Id.; c. furoris, Liv.

CONTAGIUM, ii, n., for contagion (contingo). I. A touch, contact, Plin.; Mart.—II. Esp. A) Contagion, infection, c. pestilentia, Plin.; c. vicini pecoris, Virg.—B) Fig.: Infection, contact with vice, contagion, v. scelerum, Luc.; c. lucris, Hor.

CON-TAMINATUS, a, um. I. Part. of contaminatio.—II. Adj.: Defiled, polluted, contaminated, contaminatusque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv.; homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic.

CON-TAMINO, 1 v. a. (from the root tag; hence, tango). To mix or mingle together things or substances of different kinds. I. Prop.: c. multas Græcæ fabulas, to mix or fuse them all together in one, to condense into one piece, to blend plots, Ter.—II. Meton. in a bad sense: To pollute, defile, stain, contaminate, spoil, c. se sanguine, Cic.; c. se humanis vitiis, Id.; c. mentem omni scelere, Liv.

CONTANTER. See CUNCTANTER.

CONTATIO, ōnis, Ses CUNCTATIO.

CONTATUS.

CONTATUS, a, um. *Lingering. See CUNCTOR.*

CON-TECHNOR, 1 v. a. (con, techna). *To devise plans, Plaut.*

CONTECTUS, a, um, *part. of contego.*

CON-TĒGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. (con, tego). *To cover. I. Gen. A) c. coria centonibus, Cæs.; c. locum linteis, Liv.; c. aliquo uno tumulo, to bury, Id.—B) Fig.: To cover, protect, quidam servili habitu connecti, Tac.—II. Esp.: To conceal, cover, cloak, Cic.*

CON-TEMNO, tempsi, temptum, 3 v. a. (akin to contamino). *To make no account of; to consider any thing as not worth the trouble, to despise, make light of, undervalue, slight, contemn, scorn, contemni se putant senes, Cic.; non se c., to possess due self-respect, Cic.; Liv.; corporis voluptatem contemni oportere, Cic.; ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, to be despised, despicable, insignificant, Id.*

CONTEMPLATIO, ōnis, f. (contemplor). *A considering attentively, a contemplating; contemplation. I. Prop. A) c. cœli, Cic.—B) Meton.: A steady eye in aiming at any thing, a good aim, sagittis præcipua contemplatione uti, Plin.—II. Fig. A) A mental viewing, study, meditation, c. naturæ, Cic.; c. virtutum, Tac.*

CONTEMPLATIVUS, a, um (contemplor). *Contemplative, theoretical, speculative, c. philosophia, theoretical, Sen.*

CONTEMPLATOR, ōris, m. (contemplor). *A contemplator, observer, c. cœli ac deorum, Cic.*

CONTEMPLATRIX, icis, f. (contemplor). *She who contemplates or observes, medicina c. eorum, quæ in morbis communia sunt, Cels.*

CONTEMPLATUS, is, m. (contemplor). 1. *Contemplation, c. mali, Ov.—II. Regard, consideration, Maer.*

CONTEMPLO, are. *Another form for contemplor. To contemplate, Plaut.*

CON-TEMPLO, 1 v. a. (con, templum). *To observe, behold any thing attentively, to view, gaze upon, survey, &c. I. Prop.: quum contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic.; quum celestia contemplati suinus, Id. Part. perf., contemplatus, a, um, in a passive sense: ab contemplato situ Carthaginis rediit, Liv.—II. Fig.: To contemplate, consider, c. omni acie ingenii, Cic.*

CONTEMPTIM, adv. (contemno). *Contemptuously, with contempt, c. de Romanis loquentes, Liv.*

CONTEMPTIO, ōnis, f. (contemno). *A contemning, despising, disdain, scorning, contempt, disdain, scorn, fortitudo est dolorum laborumque c., Cic.; afferre contemtionem alicui ad omnes, Cæs.*

CONTEMPTIUS, adv. comp. *More contemptuously, with greater contempt, Sen.; Suet.; conf. CONTEMPTIM.*

CONTEMPTOR, ōris, m. (contemno). *A despiser, disdain, contemnor, c. gratiæ, divitiarum, Liv.; Cicero minime c. sui, that does not think lightly of himself, Quint.; c. animus, a haughty spirit, Sall.*

CONTEMPTRIX, icis, f. (contemptor). *She who contemns or despises, Ov.; eruca c. frigorum, Plin.*

CONTEMPTUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of contemno.*

CONTENTUS.

—II. *Adj.: Contemptible, despicable, insignificant, c. et abjectus homo, Cic. Compar.: quæ vox potest esse c. quam Milonis Crotoniatæ? Cic. Superl.: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, Cic.*

CONTEMPTUS, ūs, m. (contemno). *Contempt, scorn, disdain, c. pecuniæ, Quint.; c. hominis, Id.; hominibus Gallis brevitæ nostra contemptui est, a subject of derision, Cæs.*

CONTEMPTIM, &c. *See CONTEMPTIM, &c.*

CON-TENDO, ndi, ntum, 3 v. a. and n. *To stretch, stretch out, strain or draw out strongly. I. Prop. A) c. fides nervis, Cic.; c. tenacia vincla, Virg.; c. illa risu, Ov. Poet.: c. telum, hastam, to dart, Virg.—B) Fig.: To strain, exert, put forth, omnes nervos atatis industriae meæ contenderem, Cic.; c. summas vires de palma, Lucr.; c. animum in curas, to direct to or toward, Ov.—II. Meton. A) To strive eagerly after any thing, to exert one's self, endeavor anxiously to attain or reach any thing, to carry on ardently, to pursue, to hasten; with the acc., inf., or absol.: quæ res eum tantum itineris c. cogit, to undertake, Cic.; id sibi contendendum existimabat, Cæs.; c. causam, to follow up the lawsuit, Lucr.; c. aliquid aliquid, to endeavor to obtain from any body, Cic.; c. petere Dyrrhachium, Id.; c. ire Bibracte, Cæs.; c. oppugnare locum, Id. Absol.: inde ad Amanum contendi, to set out for, Cic.; c. ad oppidum Noviodunum, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, ad hostium castra, ad hostes ex eo loco, ad flumen, &c., to hasten, Cæs.—B) To maintain or assert any thing energetically, to declare solemnly, sic ego hoc contendit, Cic.; non concesserim modo, verum etiam contenderim? Quot.—C) To hold one thing against another by way of comparison, to compare, c. aliquid cum defensione nostra, Cic.; c. rationem meam cum tua ratione, Id.; c. annales nostros cum scriptura eorum, Tac.—D) To try one's strength against any body, to fight, combat, contend, c. armis cum aliquo, Cic.; c. bello cum Sequanis, Cæs.; c. præva manu cum magno legionibus, Sall.*

CONTENTE, adv. (contendo). *Earnestly, with great exertion (either bodily or mental), forcibly, violently, quum c. pro se ipse diceret, Cic.; c. propugnare, Gell.*

CONTENTE, adv. (contineo). *Closely, strictly, tightly, illum mater c. habet, Plaut.*

CONTENTIO, ōnis, f. (contendo). 1. *A striving violently, a stretching; exertion, effort, vehemence, c. vocis, Cic.; c. disputatiois, Id.—II. Meton. A) An eager striving, miserrima omnino est honorum c., Cic.; c. palmæ, Quot.; c. libertatis dignitatisque, Liv.—B) 1) A holding two or several objects together by way of comparison, a comparing, c. quædam hominum ipsorum, Cic.; c. fortunarum, Id. 2) In Gramm.: comparatio, comparison by degrees. Varr.—C) A contest, contention, combat, c. magna belli, Cic.; contentiones crebræ præliorum, Id.*

CONTENTIOSUS, a, um (contentio). *Quarrelsome, litigious, violent, c. oratio, Plin. E.*

CONTENTUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of contendo.—II. Adj.: Strained, stretched. A) Prop.: contento fune laborare, Hor.; c. cervicæ trahere plaustra, Virg.—B) Meton.: Exerted, eager, et contenta voce dicere, Cic.; contento studio venire, Id.*

CONTENTUS.

CONTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contineo.—

II. Adj. (restraining, as it were, from eager desire); Contented, satisfied; usually with abl.: contentum suis rebus esse, Cic.; c. parvo, with little, Id. With inf.: c. indicare, Quint.; c. edidicisse, Ov.

CON-TERMINUS, a, um. I. Bordering upon, neighboring; with dat.: Æthiopia c. Ægypto, Plin.; Sybaris c. nostris arvis, Ov.—II. Subst. A) contermittens, i, m., A neighbor (on a frontier), a person living on one side of a frontier, with relation to one living on the other side, a borderer, Col.—B) conterminum, i, n., A boundary, confine, border, in c. Arabiæ, Plin.

CON-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. To grind, bruise, crush, pound, to break up or crumble into pieces. I. Prop.: c. pabula, Ov.; c. radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin.—II. Meton.: To wear away by rubbing, to wear out, debilitate, weaken, impair, c. ferrum usu, Ov.; c. librum legendo, Cic.; c. viam sacram, to tread or set foot upon, Prop.: c. omne otiosum tempus in studiis, to spend in, devote to, Cic.; c. injurias oblivione, to forget, Id.

CON-TERREO, ūi, itum, 2 v. a. To frighten violently, to terrify, c. loquacitatem nostram, Cic.; c. alqm clamore, Liv.

CONTESTATIO, ōnis, f. (contestor). I. A) In Law: An attestation, proof, testimony, proving by witnesses, Dig.; c. litis, a formal commencement of a trial by the calling of witnesses, Dig.—B) Gen.: c. miscra injuriæ publicæ, Gell.—II. Earnest entreaty, petivita a me maxima contestatione, Cic.

CONTESTOR, 1 v. a. I. To call any body to witness, to invoke, call upon, entreat, c. deos hominesque, Cic.; c. cœlum noctemque, Id.—II. A) In Law: c. litem, to enter upon a trial by calling witnesses, Cic. Part. perf. in a passive sense: lis contestata, a suit at law entered upon or commenced in due form, Cic.—B) Fig.: ab hac contestata virtute, attested, certified, proved, tested, Cic.

CON-TEXO, xūi, xtum, 3 v. a. To weave together, join together by weaving, to entwine, to put together, connect. I. Prop.: c. lilia amaranthi, Tibull.; c. alqd materia injecta, Cæs.; c. fossam loricaque, Tac.; c. extrema cum primis, Id.—II. Meton.: To join or set together, to unite, combine, compose, c. equum trabibus acernis, Virg.; c. crimen, to feign, forge, devise, Cic.

CON-TEXTE, adn. (contexo). Connectedly, in close connection, Cic.

CON-TEXTIM, adv. (contexo). Connectedly, Plin.

CON-TEXTUS, a, um, part. of contexo.

CON-TEXTUS, ūs, m. (contexo). I. A joining together, composing, combining; union of parts, coherence, c. corporum, Lucr.—II. Fig.: A connection, context, series, order, disposition, arrangement, mirabilis est apud illos (Stoicos) c. rerum, Cic.; in toto quasi contextu orationis hæc erunt illustranda maxime, Id.; c. litterarum, series or order in which the letters follow, Quint.

CONTICESCO, ticūi, 3 v. n. (con, tacesco). To become or be silent, keep silence, be hushed. I. Prop.: conscientia convictus repente conticit, Cic.; lyra conticit, Hor.; undæ conticuerunt, Ov.—II. Meton.: To be or become still, to be

CONTINEO.

at rest, to abate, cease, become mute, conticuit subito hoc studium nostrum, Cic.; actiones tribuniciæ c., Liv.

CONTICINIUM, ii, n. (conticesco). Prop.: The early part of the night, when all begins to be still, Plant.

CONTIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (contigno). A floor composed of beams or joists and boards laid on them, frame-work; hence, a story, floor, Cæs.; Liv.

CON-TIGNO, 1 v. a. (con, tignum). To join together by beams, to joist, rafter, Cæs.; Plin.

CONTIGUUS, a, um (contingo). I. Act. (prop., touching): Bordering upon, neighboring, near, contiguus, c. domus, Ov.; c. Cappadoces, Tac.—II. Pass.: Attainable, within reach, contiguus hastæ, Virg.

CONTINENS, entis, I. Part. of contineo.—II. Adj. A) Prop. 1) Contiguous, close upon, bordering upon, neighboring, adjacent, near, aer c. mari, Cic.; Cappadocia pars ea, quæ cum Cilicia continens est, Id.; c. silvæ ac paludes, Cæs.; timori ipsium malum c. fuit, followed immediately, Liv.; c. dies, that follows, ensuing, Cæs. 2) That hangs together; connected, uninterrupted, unbroken, c. terra, the continent, Cic. (Often absol.: continens, entis, f. The continent, Cæs.; Liv.; Plin.); jam c. agmen migrantium impleverat vias, an uninterrupted line, Liv.; c. itioera, Id.; c. febris sine remissione, uninterrupted, continuing, Cels.—B) Fig. 1) Continent, temperate, moderate, quum reges tam sint continentes, Cic.; c. puer, Id. Compar.: ne continentior in vita hominum quam in pecunia fuisse videatur, Cæs. Superl.: continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. 2) In Rhet., subst., continens, entis, n., That which contains any thing in itself; the principal matter, main point, c. causæ, Cic.; Quint.

CONTINENTER, adv. (continens). 1 Continuously (of space), Catull. Of time: Uninterruptedly, without ceasing or intermission, incessantly, c. ire tota nocte, Cæs.; c. biduum lapidibus pluit, Liv.—II. Moderately, temperately, c. vivere, Cic.

CONTINENTIA, æ, f. (contineo). I. A) A holding back, c. crepitus, Suet.—B) Fig.: A restraining of one's desires, temperance, moderation, continence, self-control, valetudo sustentatur continentia in victu omni atque cultu, Cic.

CON-TINEO, tinūi, tentum, 2 v. a. and n. (con, teneo). I. Act.: To hold or keep together; to comprehend. A) Gen.: mundus omnia complexu suo continet, Cic.; c. vitem levi nodo, Plin.; qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, is surrounded, enclosed, Cæs.; pars Gallie continetur Garmna flumine, Oceano, sinibus Belgarum, is bounded, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To hold any thing fast, to keep, retain, preserve, alvus continet, quod recepit, ut id concoqui possit, Cic.; arida continent odorem diutius, Plin.; c. Remos, reliquosque Belgas in officin, Cæs. 2) To hold in check, keep in, restrain, reins, repress, bridle, curb, c. Pompeium, Cæs.; c. exercitum castris, Id.; c. se domi, to keep within doors or at home, Suet.; c. dicta, to refrain, Cic. 3) To hold any thing within itself, to contain, comprise, encompass, ut omnia, quæ aluntur, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic.; reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit,

mons continet, occupies, Cæs.; comitis curiata rem militarem continent, Liv.; fabula c. stultorum regum et populorum æstus, Hor. *In the pass.*: contineri aliqua re, *To be contained in, to be based upon, rest upon, consist of, versus continetur* paucis pedibus, Quint.; artes, quæ conjecturâ contigentur, rest upon, Cic. —II. *Neut.*: *To hang together, be connected, utroque comestus c.*, Plaut.

CON-TINGO, tigi, tactum, 3 v. a. and n. (con, tango). I. *Act.*: *To touch, lay hold of, seize any thing.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: c. facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic.; c. habenas manibus, Ov.; c. terram osculo, Liv.; c. cibos sale modico, *to strew over, to besprinkle*, Cels.; c. dextris, *to touch, by way of saluting*, Liv.; c. metam, *to reach, arrive at*, Hor.; c. auras, *to be exposed to the air, to come into the air*, Ov.; c. avem ferro, *to hit*, Id. 2) *Esp.*: *To touch, i. e. to border upon, to reach as far as, to be near, to be neighboring*, Helvi fines Arvernorum contingunt, Cæs.; turri adacta et contingente vallum, Id. —B) *Fig.*: *To touch, concern, affect, have to do with, quos contingebat cura*, Liv.; libido c. aliam, Ov.; sors Tyrrenum contigit, *befell, fell upon*, Vell.; contactos sceleris, *seized, affected*, Liv.; equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, *profaned*, Tac.; multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punicis belli societate, *touch-*; i. e. *affected, implicated, mixed up with*, Liv.

II. *Neut.* A) *To happen, to chance, to come to pass; and c. aliquid, to happen to any body, to befall any body, to fall to any body's lot or share, magis id facilitate quædam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic.; si nulla excusatio c.*, Quint. *With dat.*: si contigerit ea vita sapientis, Cic.; quantum otium jamdiu nobis non contigit, Id. *With a subjective clause*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.; mihi Romæ nutriri contigit, Id. —B) *To be neighboring, to be near, to border upon* (conf. I., A., 2); *with dat. or inter se*: ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contingant, Cæs. —C) *Of plants*: *To come forth, grow*, casuliculi c. ex brassica, Plin.

CON-TINGO (tinguo), ère, v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To moisten, bedew, besprinkle, c. oras poculi mellis liquore*, Lucr.; c. lac parco sale, *to throw a little salt into*, Virg. —II. *Fig.*: c. cuncta Musæo lepore, *to bedew*, Lucr.

CONTINŪATIO, ōnis, f. (continuo). I. *Unbroken connection, uninterrupted succession, continuation, c. seriesque rerum*, Cic.; c. causarum, Id.; c. imbrium, *uninterrupted or incessant continuation*, Cæs.; in continuatione sermonis, Quint. —II. *In Rhet.*: *A period, c. verborum*, Cic.; Quint.

CONTINŪITAS, atis, f. (continuus). *A continuation, c. spinæ, immediate connection*, Plin.

CONTINŪO, adv. (continuus). I. *Immediately after, soon after; instantly, without delay, forthwith; corresponding with simulac, ut, quum, or absol.*: c. consilium dimisit, simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu vidit, Cic.; iste c. ut vidit non dubitavit, &c., Id.; omnes, quum te laudibus extulerunt, mihi c. gratias agunt, Id. *Ab-sol.*: ignis in aquam connectus c. restinguitur, Id.; hos c. in itinere adorti, Cæs.; absens factus ædilis, c. prætor, soon after, Cic.; non c. *not immediately*, Id. *In negative questions*: si misio crescit, continuatione frui summo bono? *does he, therefore, im-*

mediately? Id. —II. *Uninterruptedly, continuously*, Quint.

CONTINŪO, I v. a. and n. (continuus). I. *Act.*: *To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession, to join, connect, unite.* A) *Gen.*: ser mari continuatus est, Cic.; ædificia mœnibus continuantur, *join the wall*, Liv.; Suionibus Sitionum gentes continuantur, *border upon*, Tac.; c. fundos, *to buy adjoining estates*, Cic.; c. verba, *to form into a period*, Id. —B) *Esp.*: *To join or connect, in point of time, i. e. to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after the other, c. iter die et nocte*, Cæs.; c. diem noctemque potando, Tac.; c. magistratum alciui, *to prolong*, Liv.; c. dapes, *to serve up one dish after another*, Hor.; hiems continuatur hiemi, *is followed by*, Ov. —II. *Neut.*: *To continue without intermission, febres ita ut cœpere continuant*, Cels.

CONTINŪUS, a, um (contineo). *Hanging together or on one another, uninterrupted, without intermission, one after another.* I. *Gen.* A) *Connected with, contiguous to any thing, agr c. terræ*, Sen.; c. agri, Suet.; c. montes, Plin.; c. oratio, Quint. —B) *Subst.*: *continuus, i, m., One that is continually with any body, a constant companion, c. principis*, Tac. —II. *Esp. of time*: *Following, successive, continuous, c. annos prope quicquaginta*, Cic.; c. dies quinque ex eo die, Cæs.

CON-TOLLO, ère, 3 v. a. for confero. *To carry any wñther, c. gradum, to go any where*, Plaut.

CON-TŌNAT, v. impers. *It thunders heavily*, Plaut.

CONTOR, ari. See CUNCTOR.

CON-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2 v. a. *To turn, turn round, to twist or whirl about.* I. *Prop.*: c. membra quocumque vult, Cic.; c. program ad levas undas, Virg.; c. hastam, *to brandish, to hurl*, Id. —II. *Fig.*: *quas sententias colligit* quæ verba contorquet? *hurls*, Cic.

CONTORTE, adv. (contorqueo). *Wound together, wound round; hence, intricately, perplexedly, c. dicere*, Cic. *Compar.*: c. concluduntur a Stoicis, Cic.

CONTORTIO, ōnis, f. (contorqueo). *A whirling round.* I. *Prop.*: c. dextræ, Auct. Her. —II. *Complication, intricacy, contortiones orationis*, Cic.

CONTORTOR, ōris, m. (contorqueo). *A wrestler, Ter.*

CONTORTĪLUS, a, um (contortus). *Somewhat complicated or strained, somewhat obscure*, Cic.

CONTORTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of contorqueo. —II. *Adj.* A) *Powerful, forcible, strong, c. oratio*, Cic.; c. vis orationis, Quint. —B) *Involved, intricate, c. et difficiles res*, Cic.

CONTRĀ, adv. and prep. (perhaps abl. for contra-rā, sc. parte, as ci, ex-, io-, ultra). *It denotes the opposite of any thing, or the opposite side.* I. *Adv.*: *Over against, on the opposite side.* A) *Prop., local.*: jam omnis c. circaque hostium plena erant, Liv.; templa vides c., Ov.; c. intueri aliam, *to look in any body's face*, Liv. —B) *Meton. of an action.* 1) *Gen.*: *On the other hand, on the contrary, again, quæ me amat, quam c. amo*, Plaut.; quod donum huic dono c. comparat, *a present in return*, Ter. 2) *Esp.*: *Denoting the very reverse, just the contrary, ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati, quos,*

&c., Cic.; ut essent eorum alia æstimabilia, alia c., the contrary, Id.; quod c. oportebat, on the contrary, Id.; c. consistere, to make a stand against, to withstand, Cæs.; c. ferire, to strike back, Sall. With atque or quam: jusserunt simulacrum Jovis c. atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, contrary to what it had been, Cic.; ut senatus c. quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret, Id.—II. Prep. with acc.: Over against, against, A) Prop., local: cujus (insule) unum latus est c. Galliam, Cæs.; cæs regiones sunt c. Gallias, Id.—B) Meton. of actions and states: Against, c. omnia dici oportere, Cic.; armis contendere c. populum Romanum, Cæs.; c. spem, Sall.; c. decus regium, Id. In a friendly sense: Toward; for erga or in: (elephanti) tanta narratur clementia c. minus validos, ut, &c., Plin.

CONTRACTE, adv. (contractus). Contractedly, narrowly, assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen.

CONTRACTIO, ðnis, f. (contraho). A drawing together, contracting. I. Prop.: c. digitorum, Cic.; c. superciliorum, Cic.—II. Meton.: A shortening, shortness, brevity, c. paginæ, Cic.; c. syllabæ, Id.; c. animi in dolore, pusillanimitas, dejection of mind in trouble, Cic.

CONTRACTIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (contractio), c. animi, a slight fit of dejection, Cic.

CONTRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contraho.—II. Adj.: Contracted, narrow, short, abridged, curtailed, small, confined. A)

Prop.: c. æquora, Hor.; Nilus contractior et exiliior, Plin. Pan.—B) Fig.: c. ambitus verborum, Cic.; c. voce, Quint.; c. paupertas, pinching, Hor.; sibi parceret contractusque leget, gathered up, i. e. crouching from the cold, Id.

CONTRACTUS, ūs, m. (contraho). I. A contracting, shrinking, c. acicorum, Varr.—II. The management or negotiating of a business, c. rei, Quint.

CONTRĀ-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 v. n. To speak against, to contradict, c. sententias aliorum, Tac.; quibus precibus contradici non posset, Id.

CONTRADICTIO, ðnis, f. (contradico). A speaking against, contradiction, an objection, ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint.; contradictionem sumere, to anticipate the objection of an adversary, Id.

CONTRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To draw or bring together, to assemble or collect to one point. I. Prop. A) Gen.: c. cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Cæs.; c. exercitum in unum locum, Id.; navibus circiter LXXX. contractis, Cæs.; c. libros undique, Suet.—B) Esp.: To draw together, to contract from a larger to a smaller space, to bring into a smaller compass, draw in, animal omne membra, quocumque vult, contrahit, Cic.; pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, Id.; c. castra, Cæs.; c. vela, to take in, Hor.; c. lac, to cause to curdle, Plin.; c. vulnera, cicatrices, to cause to contract, to close, Id.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To make, carry into effect, occasion, perform, do, accomplish, execute, produce, c. negotium sibi, Cic.; c. certamen, Liv.—B) Esp. 1) To make a bargain or contract, to do business with anybody, to contract; also, to associate with anybody, c. rem cum aliquo, Cic.; in rem contractarum fide, Id.; neque si tecum ngas quid, neque si cum altero contrahas, have to do with, Id. 2) (after I., B) To draw in, repress, hoc te pri-

um rogo, ne contrahas animum, Cic.; c. appetitus omnes, Id.

CONTRĀ-PONO, pōsūi, pōsitum, 3 v. a. To set against, oppose, Quint.

CONTRĀPŌSITUM, i, n. (contra, pono). An opposed clause, antithesis, Quint.

CONTRĀRIE, adv. (contrarius). In a different or opposite manner, c. sidera procedentia, Cic.; c. scriptum, Id.; c. dicere, Tac.

CONTRĀRIUS. See CONTRARIUS.

CONTRĀRIUS, a, um (contra). That is or lies over against, opposite. I. Prop.: collis huic c., Cæs.; tigoa c. iis (tignis), Id.; c. ictu uterque transiixus, opposite, reciprocal, mutual, Liv.—II. Meton. A) Opposite, over against, in opposition, hujus virtutis contraria est virtuositas, Cic.; vitium c. illi virtuti, Quint. Adverb.: ex contrario, On the contrary, Cic.; Cæs.; Quint.; e contrario, the same, Quint.; rarely, in contrarium, Plin.—B) Esp.: Injurious, hurtful, pernicious, usus lactis c. capitis doloribus, Plio.; philosophia c. imperaturo, Suet.; c. homo, inimical, Phædr.

CONTRĒBIA, æ, f. Contrebia, one of the chief towns of the Celiberi, in Hispania Tarraconensis, southeast of Cæsaraugusta, Liv. Its inhabitants, Contrebienses, Liv.

CONTRĒCTATIO, ðnis, f. (contracto). A touching, handling, c. equæ, Cic.

CONTRĒCTO, 1 v. a. (con, tracto). To lay hold of with the hand, to handle, touch, feel. I. Prop. A) c. omnes partes corpora, Sen.; c. membra, Suet.; c. librum manibus, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) To touch unchastely, Suet.; Just.; contrectatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci, defiled, dishonored, Tac.—II. Fig.: To weigh over, to consider, think over, Cic.

CONTRĒMISCO, mīi, 3 v. u. and a. I. Nent.: To tremble all over, equidem in me ipso seepissime experior, ut et tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, Cic.—II. Act.: c. alqd, To tremble at a thing, be afraid of, non c. injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem, Sen.; Italia c. Hannibalem, Just.

CONTRĒBŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. I. To annex, incorporate, Osenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs.; in unam urbem contributi, Liv.—II. To contribute, Ov.

CONTRĒBUTUS, a, um, part. of contribuo.

CONTRĒTRISTO, 1 v. a. (con, tristis). To make sorrowful, to afflict, render gloomy. I. Prop.: contristavit bæc sententia Balbum, Cæl. sp. Cic.—II. Meton.: To render gloomy with regard to light or color, c. colores, Plin.; Aquarius c. annum, renders gloomy, saddens, Hor. To disturb, make thick (of wine), Col.

CONTRĒTITUS, a, um. I. Part. of contro. —II. Adj.: Worn out, common, well-known, trite, c. proverbium vetustate, Cic.

CONTRŌVERSIA, æ, f. (controversus). A quarrel, dispute, controversy, quicquid est quod in c. versetur, Cic.; rem vocare in controversiam, to raise a dispute or controversy, Cic.; venire in controversiam, to enter into a dispute or controversy; sine c., without contradiction, indisputably. A matter of dispute, a question, Plio.; a declamation, Quint.

CONTRŌVERSĪŌSUS, a, um (controversia). Disputed, controverted, c. res, Liv.

CONTROVERSOR.

CONTRÖVERSOR, I v. n. (controversus). *To be at variance, to dispute, ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversamini, Cic.*

CONTRÖ-VERSUS, a, um (contra). I. *Pass. That is the subject of dispute, c. res. Cic.; c. jus, Id. — II. Act. Quarrelsome, litigious, quod esset acuta illa gens (Siculorum) et c. natura, Cic.*

CON-TRUCIDO, I v. a. *To slaughter, cut down, to put to the sword, butcher, mangle. I. Prop.: c. plebem inmisso milite, Sen.; c. universos, Suet. — II. Fig.: rempublicam contrucidaverunt, mangled, lacerated, Cic.*

CON-TRUDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. *To thrust together, c. alios in balneis, Cic.; c. uvam in dolia, Varr.: contrusa corpora, compressed, Lucr.*

CON-TRUNCO, I v. n. *To cut in pieces, kill, slay, c. filios, Plaut. Facetiously: c. cibum, i. e. to consume, Plaut.*

CONTRUSUS, a, um, part. of contrudo.
CONTÜBERNÄLIS, is, c. (contubernium). I. *One that lives in the same tent (there were usually ten men and one decanus (overseer of ten) in the same tent), Cic.; Tac. — II. Meton. A) One who studies the art of warfare in the suite of the general, c. Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic. — B) Gen.: A comrade, companion, associate, Cic.; c. illi in consulatu, Id. — C) In vulgar language: The husband of a female slave or the wife of a male slave: m., Col.; f., Id.*

CONTÜBERNIUM, ii, n. (con, taberna). I. A) *Abstr.: A dwelling together in one tent, Tac. — B) Meton. 1) The suite of a general, consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him, Cic. 2) Gen.: Companionship, intercourse (between friends, colleagues, &c.), Suet. 3) Marriage between slaves, Col. b) Concubinage (opp. connubium), Cic.; Suet. 4) Of animals: A living together, Phædr. — II. Concr. A) A common warrant, Cæs.; Tac. — B) Meton. 1) A common dwelling, habitation, Suet. 2) The abode of a male and female slave, Tac.*

CONTRÖOR, ütus, 2. *To look on, gaze at, behold, survey with attention or admiration. I. A) Prop.: quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum totam terram c. licebit, Cic.; c. alqm duobus oculis, Id. — B) Fig.: To look in, take care of, think of, Lucr.; Varr. — II. Meton.: To get sight of, to see any thing, Plaut.; Lucr.*

CONTRUITUS, a, um, part. of contueor.
CONTÜITUS (contütus), üs, m. (contucor). *A looking at attentively, a viewing, seeing (only in the nblat. sing.), Plin.*

CONTÜMÄCIA, æ, f. (contumax). *Perseverance in one's purpose or opinion; seldom in a good sense: constancy, firmness; mostly in a bad sense: obstinacy, stiff-neckedness, illa tua singularis c., Cic.; oris oculorumque illa c., Id.; c. libera, manly freedom, Id. Of things: c. arborum, backwardness in growth, Plin.*

CONTÜMÄCITER, adv. (contumax). *Obstinately, insolently, stubbornly, c. solet ad me scribere, Cic.; c. omnia agere, Liv.*

CON-TËMAX, äcis (contueo). I. *Unbending, obstinate, refractory, stubborn, stiff-necked, quis contumacior? quis superbior? Cic.; reus c., Quint. Seldom in a good sense:*

CONVALESCO.

Steadfast, firm, c. etiam adversus tormenta aerorum fides, persevering, firm, Tac.; c. syllaba, not yielding to the metre, Mart. Superl., Scu. E.

CONTÜMËLIA, æ, f. (contueo). I. *Affront, insult, misusage or abuse, contumely, quibus tu plurimas contumelias imposuisti, hast inflicted, put, Cic.; contumeliam jacere in alqm, Id. — II. Meton., of things: Detriment, injury, damage, nuves totæ factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Cæs.*

CONTÜMËLIÖSE, adv. (contumeliosus). *Reproachfully, insolently, injuriously, c. dicere de absentibus, Cic.*

CONTÜMËLIÖSUS, a, um (contumelia). *Full of reproach or abuse, reprovchful, insolent, abusive, quam c. in edictis! Cic.; c. dicta, Sall.; Liv.*

CONTÜMËLO, sre, v. o. I. *To heap up like a mound, c. stragulum molle ovis, Plin. — II. To cover with a mound, i. e. to bury, inter, Ov.*

CON-TUNDO, tüdi, tüsum, 3 v. a. *To beat, bruise, break, crush to pieces. I. Prop.: c. oleas in lentisco, Cat.; c. radices ferreis pilis, Col.; c. alqm fustibus, Plaut.; grandæ c. vites, bruises, Hor. — II. Meton.: To break, destroy, repress, quash, ruin, c. ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.; nostræ opes contusæ erant, Sall.; c. classem Antiochi, Liv.; c. minas regum, Hor.*

CON-TURBATIO, önis, f. (conturbo). *Confusion, disorder. I. Prop.: c. oculorum, a weak, dim sight, Scrib. — II. Fig.: Confusion, perturbation, or commotion of the mind, c. cest metus excutiens cogitata, Cic.*

CON-TURBATUS, a, um, I. Part. of conturbo. — II. Adj.: *Confused, disturbed, confounded, perplexed, se sane tristem et c. domum revertisse, Cic.*

CON-TURBO, I v. a. *To throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, embarrass, perplex. I. Gen. A) c. ordines militum, Sall.; c. remp., Id. — B) Mentally: To disquiet, disturb, vexatüd tu me valde c., Cic. — II. Esp. A) To occasion disorder or confusion, especially in money transactions; hence, to fail, become bankrupt, Cic. — B) Meton.: c. rationes alci, to put any one out, to disturb his plans, Ter.*

CONTUS, i, m. (kovros). *A pole, Virg.; Tac. Also, A spear or pike, Virg.; Tac.*

CONTÜSIO, önis, f. (contundo). *A breknng, bruising, crushing, c. olivæ, Col.*

CONTUSUS, a, um, part. of contundo.

CÖNUS, i (kövos). I. *A cone, Cic.; Lucr. — II. Meton., of things in the shape of a cone: The point or summit of a helmet, Virg.; Plin.; the fruit of the cypress-tree, Col.; a kind of sundial, Vitr.*

CON-VÄDOR, I v. a. *To bind one to appear in court by giving surety, Plaut.*

CON-VALESCO, lüi, 3 v. n. *To regain health, to recover from a disease, gain strength, become strong, si fatum tibi est ex hoc morbo c., Cic.; nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescunt, Id. Subst., convalescens, One that is convalescent, Plin.; infans c., increases in strength, Just.; arbores c., take root, Varr.; quanto ille (Clodius) plura miscubat, tanto hic (Milo) magis in dies convalescebat, was increasing in power, Cic.; annona c., is getting better, becomes cheaper, Suet.*

CONVALLIS.

CON-VALLIS, is, f. (con, vallis). *A plain surrounded on all sides with hills, a valley*, Cic.; Cæs.; Virg.

CON-VALLO, 1 v. a. *To encompass with a rampart or intrenchment, to surround*, Gell.

CON-VASO, 1 v. a. (coa, vss). *To pack up, get baggage together*, Ter.

CONVECTO, 1 v. a. (conveho). *To bring or carry together*, c. ligones, dolabras e proximis agris, Tac.; c. prædas, Virg.

CONVECTOR, oris, m. (conveho). *A fellow-passenger (on board a ship)*, Cic.; a companion on the way, Apul.

CON-VEHO, exi, ectum, 3 v. a. 1. *To bring or carry together*, c. litribus in eam insulam materiam, calcem, camenta, arma, Cic.; c. frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Cæs. —II. *Esp.*: *To collect or get in the harvest*, c. messes, Plin.

CON-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 v. a. *To tear away, pluck up, uproot, pull down, overthrow, separate, disjoin*, &c., any thing that hangs together or has consistency (a wall, building, tree, &c.); *to move out of its place or position*. 1) Prop. A) Gen.: milites vectibus infima saxa turris covellunt, Cæs.; simulacrum Cæris e sacrario convellendum curavit, Cic.; c. armos, *to dislocate, put out of joint*, Col.; c. domum, *to pull down*, Tac. —B) *Esp.* 1) In Milit.: c. signa, *to take the standards out of the ground where they had been planted*; i. e. *to break up or remove a camp, to decamp*, Cic.; Liv. In Medic., convulsus, *Suffering from cramps or convulsions, convulsive*, c. faucis, Quint. Subst.: *One who suffers from cramp or convulsions*, Plin. —II. *Fig.*: *To tear to pieces, to shatter, to cause to totter, to destroy, overthrow, bring to naught, annihilate*, Cic.; Tac.

CONVĒNA, æ, c. (convenio, coming together). 1. Subst., usually in the plur.: *A crowd assembled in haste, strangers come together from different parts, an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenas congregasse videtur?* &c., Cic. —II. *Adj.*: *Assembling*, Plaut.

CONVENIENS, entis. 1. Part. of convenio. —II. *Adj.* A) *Agreeable, agreeing, accordant, suiting, harmonious, living in harmony or concord*, c. bene amici, Cic.; c. optime propinqui cognatique, Id. —B) *Suitable, proper, befitting, becoming; with dot.*, ad alqd, inter se, or absol.: oratio parum sibi c., Quint.; nihil est tam c. ad res vel secundum vel adversas. Cic.; c. toga, that fits well, Ov.

CONVENIENTER, adv. (conveniens). *Agreeably, suitably, conveniently, fitly, consistently*, c. naturæ vivere, Cic.; c. ad præsentem fortunæ statum loqui, Liv.

CONVENIENTIA, æ, f. (convenio). *Agreement, accord, conformity, proportion, c. naturæ cum extis*, Cic.; c. partium, *harmony, symmetry*, Id.; *virtus convenientia constat*, Sen.

CON-VENIO, veni, ventum, 4 v. n. and a. *To come together, to meet, to come to any body or approach him, to visit any body, to accost, address; absol., or with acc.* 1. Gen.: milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Cæs.; c. frequentes in consilium, Cic.; et ex proximis hibernis et a Cæsare conventura subsidia, Cæs. *With acc.*:

CONVERSIO.

Helvetii quum eum (Cæsarem) in itinere convenissent, had met him, Cæs. In the passive: Balbus se conveniri nolit, will see no one, Cic. —II. *Esp.* A) In Law: c. in manum (of the wife), *to come into the hands (manus) of the husband by marriage*, Cic.; for which, c. in matrimonio cum viro, Gell. —B) *To unite*. 1) Prop.: stomi c., Lucr. 2) *Fig.*: *To agree upon, make agreement; res convenit, or impers. convenit (alci cum aliquo, inter alios, or absol.), to agree about any thing, to be unanimous about, to harmonize in sentiment, pax, quæ cum T. Quintico convenisset, ut rata esset petierunt, Liv.; tempus inter eos commiteadæ prælii convenerat, Cæs.; pax ita convenerat, ut, &c., Cic. Impers.: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, we concerted, I made an agreement with him, that, &c., Cic. —C) *To fit one other, to suit, be adapted for*. 1) Prop.: ad pedem apte c., Cic. 2) *Fig.*: res convenit, or impers. convenit (in, ad alqd, cum aliqua re, &c.), *It is becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, serviceable for any thing, quæ vitia videntur in quemvis potius quam in istum c., Cic.; interim sic quærere convenit*, Quint.*

CONVENTICŪLUM, i, n. (conventus). 1. A small assembly, association, conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt, Cic. —II. A place of assembly or meeting, Tac.

CONVENTIO, ōnis, f. (convenio). A) A meeting, assembly, Varr. —B) *Fig.*: Agreement in a thing; hence, a covenant, compact, Liv.; Tac.

CONVENTUM, i, n. (convenio). An agreement, compact, covenant, Cic.

CONVENTUS, a, um, part. of convenio.

CONVENTUS, ūs, m. (convenio). 1. A) Any meeting or assembly, Cic.; c. durum stellarum, the (accidental) meeting, Sen. —B) *Esp.* 1) Persons that meet in a provincial town for commercial purposes; a body, community, corporation, Cic.; Cæs. 2) A meeting for the determination of lawsuits; a court, term, assizes, ex iis oppidis, in quibus consistere prætores et conventum agere soleant, to hold the assizes, to sit in judgment, Cic.; conventibus peractis, Cæs. —II. A meeting together, uniting. A) Prop., Lucr. —B) *Fig.* for conventum: An agreement, covenant, compact, Auct. Her.

CON-VERBERO, 1 v. a. 1. *To beat (in such a manner as to disgrace)*, c. faciem, Plin.; c. os, Curt. —II. *Fig.*: c. vitia, *to chastise*, Sen.

CON-VERRO, erri, ersum, 3 v. a. *To sweep together, sweep out, brush, sweep*. 1. Prop., Cat.; Col. *Faeriously*: c. nliqui totum cum pulvisculo, *to beat the dust out, i. e. to beat soundly*, Plaut. —II. *Meton.*: c. hereditates omnium, *to get or appropriate to one's self*, Cic.

CONVERSATIO, ōnis, f. (converso). 1. A frequent use of a thing, quæ res extra conversationem jacerunt, entirely out of use, Sen. —II. *Esp.* A) A frequent stay at a place, abode, residence, Plin. —B) *Intercourse, conversation, nec deficit c. hominum, Vell.; c. Vestalis cum viris*, Sen. Contr.

CONVERSIO, ōnis, f. (converto). A turning round. 1. Prop. A) c. cœli, Cic. In the plur.: c. cœlestes, of the heavenly bodies; c. mensium annorumque, the periodical return of the seasons, effected

CONVERSO.

by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.—B) *In Medic.* 1) *A turning round, inverting, c. vesicæ, Plin.* 2) *A tumor, swelling, Col.*—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.: A change, alteration, c. ct perturbatio rerum, Cic.*—B) *Esp. in Rhet.* 1) *A transition from one style to another, Quint.* 2) *A repetition of the same word at the end of a sentence, Cic.* 3. *A round period, Cic.*

CON-VERSO, I v. a. (converto). *To turn or whirl round, animus se ipse convorsans, Cic.*

CONVERSOR, I v. dep. n. A) *To dwell or live any where, aquila c. in montibus, Plin.*—B) *Esp.: To associate with any body, c. nobiscum, Sen.; c. inter humana sanguine delibatos, Sen. Of animals: apes c. eum parentibus, Col.*

CONVERSUS, a, um, part. of converto. *Swept.* CONVERSUS, a, um, part. of converto. *Turned round.*

CON-VERTO (vort.), ti, sum, 3 v. a. and n. I. *Act.: To turn or whirl any thing round, to wheel round, to turn or move toward a place.* A) 1) *Prop.: c. manum, Quint.; c. signa, to turn round upon the enemy, to wheel round, Cæs.; Liv.; vox boum Herculeum convertit, made him turn round, Liv. Middle: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, moves, turns; c. omnem multitudinem ad alqm, Cæs.* 2) *Fig.: c. omnem orationem in increpandam Cæpionis fugam, Cic.; c. rationem in fraudem, to employ, apply to, Id.; c. facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint.*—B) *Meton.* 1) *To change by turning round, to alter, transform, c. rem, Cic.; c. vitæ viam, Hor.; c. studia, Id.; c. camp., to turn upside down, to disturb, throw into disorder, Cic.; c. castra castris, to change camp for camp, to move, march on, Cæs.* 2) *Esp. Of literary works: To translate, converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, Cic.; c. carmina Arati, Id.*—II. *Neut.: To turn, turn round.* A) *Prop.: clam cum paucis ad pedes convertit, Sall.*—B) *Fig.: To turn, take a turn, hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, turned out to his advantage, Cic.; regium imperium c. in superbiam dominionemque, Sall.*

CON-VESTIO, 4 v. a. *To clothe, to cover with garments.* I. *Prop.: c. corpora, Eun.*—II. *Meton.: omnia convestivit hederâ, Cic.*

CONVEXITAS, âtis, f. (convexus). *A convex roundness, convexity, c. circuli, Plin.; c. mundi, Id.*

CONVEXUS, a, um (conveho). I. *Vaulted, rounded, convex, c. orbis, Cic.; c. cœlum, Ov. Subst., convexum, i, and often convexa, orum, n., A convexity, arch, vault, Virg.*—II. *Gen.: Inclined, sloping, c. vertex ad æquora, Ov.; c. iter, Id.*

CONVICIATOR, ôris, m. (convicior). *A railer, reviler, Cic.; Sen.*

CON-VICTOR, I v. n. (convicium). *To reproach, revile, taunt, conviciant oculum verberibus excussit, Suet.; accusatoribus c. aliquando patrociniâ fides cogit, Quint.*

CONVICIUM, ii, n. (convox). *A loud violent cry or noise produced by several individuals.* I. *Gen.: c. cantorum, Cic.; c. mulierum, Id. Poet., of birds, Ov.; of frogs, Phædr.; of a grasshopper, Id.*—II. *Esp.: Loud censure or blame, a vehement speaking or crying out against a person, an outcry against any one, a*

CONVOLVO.

loud reproaching, insult, reviling, quotus convicia a tanto errore coner avertere, Cic.; urgebor jam omnium vestrum convicio, contradic-tion, Id.; epistolam hanc convicio efflugitarunt codicilli tui, with reproach, Id.; c. aurium, blame, censure, Cic.

CONVICATIO, ônis, f. (convivo). *Intercourse, intimacy with any body, a living together, c. jucundissima, Cic. Fil.*

CONVICTOR, ôris, m. (convivo). *One who lives and has constant intercourse with another; a familiar friend, companion, Cic. Fil.*

CONVICIUS, um, part. of convico.

CONVICIUS, us, m. (convivo). I. *A living together, intimacy, constant intercourse, Cic.; Ov.*—II. *Esp.: A feast, banquet, Vell.; Tac.*

CON-VINCO, vici, victum, 3 v. a. (*prop. to conquer fully; hence, I. To convict, show to be guilty of any thing (e. g. one who denies or contradicts, a criminal), alqm (alcjs rei, alqo crimine, &c.): eum mores ipsius ac vitæ convincerent, Cic.; te in isto ipso convico non humanitatis solum, sed etiam amentie, Cic.; ut qui pro Perseo adversus Romanos dixisse quid aut fecisse convincerent, capitis condemnarent, Liv.*—II. *Meton. of abstr. objects (e. g. of any thing that is denied, false, punishable): To prove any thing incontestably, to show clearly, demonstrate a thing, to prove to be false, c. peccata argumentis, Cic.; c. errores Epicuri, Id.*

CON-VINCIPIO, ônis, f. (con, vincio). *In Grammar: A conjunction, Quint.*

CON-VISO, ère, v. a. *To consider attentively, to contemplate, c. loca oculis, Lucr. Poet.: sol et luca c. omnia loca candida luce, shine upon, Id.*

CON-VIVA, æ, c. (con, vivo). *A guest, mes-smate, Cic.*

CON-VIVALIS, e (convivium). *Of or belonging to a banquet, Liv.; Sen.; Tac.*

CON-VIVATOR, ôris, m. (convivor). *One who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast, Liv.; Hor.*

CON-VIVIVM, ii, n. (con, vivo). I. *A feast, banquet, bene majores nostri secubitionem epularum amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, c. nominarunt, Cic.*—II. *Concr. for convivæ: The guests at a banquet, Sen.; Plin.*

CON-VIVO, xi, 3 v. n. I. *To live together with any body, c. avaro, Sen.*—II. *Esp. for convivor: To feast together, Quint.*

CON-VIVOR, I v. n. (convivium). *To feast together, Cic.; Suet.*

CON-VOCO, I v. a. I. *To call together, to convene, convoke, qui dissipatos homines ad scientiam vitæ convocavit, Cic.; c. auditores, Id.; c. senatum, to convene, Id.*—II. *Fig.: c. sibi consilia in animum, Plaut.*

CON-VOLVO, I v. n. (con, volo, to fly together, i. e.) *To come together quickly, run together; to hasten toward, c. statim, Cic.; furis concitatus tamquam ad funus reip. convolant, Id.; c. ad sellas consulum, Liv.*

CON-VOLVITO, v. a. (convolve). *To roll round, Sen.*

CONVOLUTUS, a, um, part. of convolve.

CON-VOLVO, volvi, vólitum, 3 v. a. (con, volo). *To roll together, roll round.* I. *Prop.:*

quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. *Middle*: pennis convolvitur ales, Cic. poet.; convoluti in semet dracones, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: c. verba magno cursu, to multiply, Sen.; c. Gallo-Græciani Syriatici belli ruinâ, to implicate in, Flor.

CONVOLVULUS, i, m. (convolvere). I. A vine-fretter, Plin.—II. A kind of plant, bindweed, Plin.

CONVOMO, ère, v. a. (con, vomo). To bespew, cover over with vomiting, c. measas hospitum, Cic.; c. maritum, Juv.

CONVULNERO, I v. a. (con, vulnero). To wound severely. I. *Prop.* A) c. aliqui falce, Just.; apes c. os, Plin.—B) *Meton.*: To cut through, to perforate, c. gemmâ vis falce, Col.—II. *Fig.*: maledicta mores et vitam convulnerant, injuring, Sen.

CONVULSIO, ònis, f. (convellere). In *Medic.*: A convulsion, spasm, Plin.

CONVULSUS, a, um, part. of convellere.

CONVPERCULUM, i, n. (con, operculum). A cover, lid, Plin.

CONSPERIO, rari, rtum, 4 v. a. (con, operio). To cover entirely; fig., to bury, overwhelm (usually in the part. perf.). I. *Prop.*: c. tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: cooperatus tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, drowned in vice and wicked actions, Cic.; cooperatus miseriis, Sall. Hence, *Ital.* coprire, *Fr.* couvrir.

COOPTATIO, ònis, f. (coopto). An election, choice, c. collegiorum, Cic.; c. in patres, a reception into a patrician family, Liv.

COOPTO, I v. a. To elect, choose by election, elect into a body or to an office, to receive, admit, c. senatores, Cic.; c. senatum, to fill up the Senate, Id.; c. tribunos plebis, Liv.

COORIOR, ortus, 4 v. n. (con, orior). To arise, rise, break out, come forth. I. *Gen.*: ignes c. pluribus simul locis, Liv.; tum subito tempestates coortæ sunt maxime, Cic.; bellum c., Cæs.—II. *Esp.*: To rise in a hostile manner, rise to an attack, velut tum primam signo dato coorti (milites) pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv.

COORTUS, a, um, part. of coorior.

COORTUS, ùs, m. (coorior). Arising, birth, production, Lucr.

COPA, æ, f. (akin to caupo). A female employed in a victualing-house or wine-shop to dance and play upon the harp, with a view to attract customers, Virg. Cop.

COPÆ, arum, f. (Κόπαι). Copæ, an ancient town of Bœotia, on the northern side of the lake Copæ, which derived its name from this place, Plin.; Liv.

COPHINUS, i, m. (κόφινος). A wicker basket, Col.; Juv. Hence, *Ital.* cofano, *Fr.* coffre.

COPILA, æ, f. (con, ops). Abundance, plenty, a rich, ample, or plentiful store or supply, I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: tanta c. virorum fortium atque innocentum, Cic.; c. magna latronum in ea regione, Sall. *Poet.*: c. narium, i. e. abundant scent of flowers, every fragrant flower, Hor.; c. verborum, fullness or copiousness of expression; and simply c., Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) In plur.: Supplies or stores of food, &c., provisions, necessities; hence, property, effects, wealth, goods, circumflere omnibus copiis, Cic. 2) In *Milit.*: Military forces, troops, Cæs.; Cic.—II. *Fig.*: Ability, power, opportunity, or means of

doing any thing, habere magnam copiam societatis amicitiaque conjungendæ, Sall.; coram data c. fandi, full permission of speaking, Virg.; quibus in otio vel magifice vel molliter vivere cupia est, the means, Sall.

COPIA, æ, f. The goddess of plenty, Ov.; Hor. COPULÆ, arum, f. (copiæ). A small force or number of troops, Brutus ap. Cic.

COPIOSE, adv. (copiosus). I. With or in great numbers; copiously, abundantly, richly, c. profectus erat in provinciam, amply provided, with ample provisions or stores, Cic.; c. ornatus, Id.—II. *Esp. of style*: Diffusely, with prolixity, c. ab eo agricultura laudatur, Cic.; c. defendere causas reorum, Id.

COPIOSUS, a, um (copiis). I. Richly furnished or provided with any thing, rich in any thing. A) *Gen.*: to rebus omnibus ornatus et c. sis, Cic.; c. urbs, c. patrimonium, Id.—B) *Esp. of a speaker or style*: Rich in words, copious in expression, fluent, c. homo ad dicendum, Cic.; effusus pro copioso accipitur, Quint.—II. Abounding, abundant, rich, c. liquor putei, Phædr.; c. supellex verborum, Quint.

COPIS, is, e (con, ops), for copiosus. Provided richly, rich, Plaut.

COPIS, idis, f. (κόπης). A curved sword, a kind of falchion or cimeter, a hanger, Curt. COPRÆA, æ, m. (κόπριος). A buffoon, jester; a filthy or low buffoon, Suet.

COPULA, æ, f. (con, apio). A band, rope, cord, thong. I. *Prop.*, Nep.; Ov.—II. *Fig.*: A tie, connection, bond, c. talium virorum, friendship, Nep.; c. irrupta tenet, band of union, Hor. Hence, *Ital.* coppia, *Fr.* couple.

COPULATIO, ònis, f. (copulo). A connecting, joining together, c. atomorum inter se, Cic.; c. rerum, syllabarum, verborum inter se, Quint.

COPULATUS, a, um. I. Part. of copulo.—II. *Adj.*: Joined together, connected, united, nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil c., Cic.; verba c., composed or compound, Id.; copulati in jus pervenimus, together, jointly, Id.

COPULO, I v. a. (copulo). To tie or join together, bind, connect, unite, tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis? Cic.; c. futura cum presentibus, Id.; c. societatem cum deo, Plin.; c. sermonem c. alqo, to converse, hold converse with any body, Plaut.; c. voluntates nostras, to join, combine, Id. *Middle*: copulari cum alqo, to unite one's self with, to join, Plaut.

COQUA, æ, f. (coquus). A female cook, Plaut.

COQUIBILIS, e (coquo). That may be easily cooked or digested, c. ac levis caro (suis), Plin.

COQUINARIUS, a, um (coquina). Of or belonging to the kitchen, culinary, c. vasa, Plin.

COQUINO, I v. a. (coquina). To cook, Plaut.

COQUINUS, a, um (coquo). Of or belonging to cooking, culinary, c. forum, where cooking is carried on, Plaut. Hence, *Fr.* coquin.

COQUO, xi, etum, 3 [pres. subj. coquunt Plaut] v. a. (*Sanscr.* chah; *Icel.* kœka, kucka). To cook, dress, or prepare food, bake, fry, roast, melt, mature, ripen, dry, &c. I. *Prop.*: qui illa coxerat, Cic.; c. cibaria, Liv.; c. panem, to bake, Plin.; c. laterculos, Cat.; agger coctas, built of baked bricks, Prop.; astas c. glebas, dries up,

COQUUS.

bakes, Virg.; *c. surum cum plumbo, to melt*, Plin.; *c. rastra, to forge*, Juv.; *c. robur, to harden*, Virg.; *c. fructus solibus*, Plin.; *c. viudemian*, Virg.; *c. messem*, Mart.—II. *Fig. A) To mature with the mind, to think over or upon, to concoct, meditate, c. consilia secreto*, Liv.; *c. bellum*, Id.; *sermo bene coctus*, Lucil. ap. Cic.—B) *To disturb, vex, fret, torment, quæ (cure) te c.*, Enn. ap. Cic.; *quos ira metusquo c.*, Sil. Hence, Ital. *cuocere*, Fr. cuire.

CŌQUUS (cōcus), *i. m.* (coquo). *A cook*, Cic.

CŌR, cordis, *n.* (κῆρ, κέαρ, καρδία, Sanscr. hrida). *The heart*. I. *Prop.*: A) *nun igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic.; pulmoni c. snnexum est*, Cels.—B) *Meton., for a person*, Virg. *As a term of endearment*, Plaut.—II. *Fig. A) The heart, mind, feeling, cordi esse elcui, to lie at any body's heart, to be dear to any body*, Cic.; *Ov.: cordi habere alqd, to think a great deal of any thing, to set one's heart upon a thing*, Gell.—B) *Understanding, prudence, wisdom, judgment, non scquitur, ut cui c. sapiat, ei non sapiat palstus*, Cic. Hence, Ital. *cuore*, Fr. cœur.

CŌRA, *æ, f.* Cora, *a town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci, now Cori*, Liv. *The inhabitants, Corani*, Plin.

CŌRAM, *adv. and prep. with abl.* (accus. of obs. cora, the pupil of the eye = κατ' ὄμμα). *In the presence or the face of, before, openly, face to face*. I. *Adv. A) Prop.*: *Manlius ad restituendam aciem se ipse c. offert, before the soldiers*, Liv.; *ut veni c.*, Hor.; *traditio c. pugillarum, into the hands*, Suet.—B) *Meton. 1) Subj.*: *(in one's own presence, i. e.) In one's own person, personally, by word of mouth, &c., velut si c. adesset*, Cæs.; *c. me tecum egere conantem deteruit pudor, personally, by word of mouth*, Cic.; *eadem fere, quæ ex nunciis literis cognoverat, c. perspexit*, Cæs.—II. *Prep.*: *mihî vero ipsi c. genero meo proinquo tuo, quæ dicere ausus es? Cic.; c. eu (Cicero) suffragium ab alio petit*, Quint.; *c. populo*, Hor.

CŌRAX, *æcis, m.* (Κόραξ). *Corax, a Greek rhetorician of Syracuse*, Cic.

CORBIS, *is, f.* (akin to Germ. Korb; Sanscr. chruva). *A wicker basket, corbe messoria*, Cic.

CORBĪTA, *æ, f.* (corbis). *A ship of burden, a corvette*, Cic.

CORBŪLA, *æ, f.* (corbis). *A little basket*, Suet.

CORCŪLUM, *i, n. dim.* (cor). *A little heart*, Plaut. *As term of endearment: Sweet-heart*, Id.

CORCŪLUM, *i, n.* (cor). *A cognomen of Scipio Nasica, on account of his great prudence or wisdom*, Cic.; *conf. the following article*.

CORCŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (cor). *That possesses great prudence or wisdom, sharp (as cognomen)*, Plin.

CORCŪRA, *æ, f.* (Κέρκυρα). *Corcyra. 1. An island of the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus, at the entrance of the Adriatic, now Corfu*, Cic. 2. *Nigra (Κέρκυρα Μέλαινα), an island of the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Illyricum, now Curzola*, Mel.

CORCŪRÆL, *orum, m.* *The inhabitants of Corcyra*, Cic.

CORDĀTE, *adv.* *Wisely, with prudence*, Plaut.

CORDĀTUS, *u, um* (cor). *Wise, prudent*, Enn. ap. Cic.

CORDAX, *æcis, m.* (κόρδαξ). I. *A voluptuous, in-*

CORNELIUS.

decent dance, used in comedies, cordacem ducere, to perform, Petron. *Adj.*: *c. sententia*, Front.—II. *The name of cordax was given by Aristotle to the trochæus, on account of its lightness and rapidity, acc. to Cic.*

COR-DŌLYUM, *ii, n.* (dolor). *Heart-pain, heart-burning*, Plaut.

CORFINIENSES, *ium, m.* *The inhabitants of Corfinium*, Plin.

CORFINIENSIS, *e.* *Of or belonging to Corfinium, C. clementia, i. e. shown by Cæsar toward this town*, Cic.; *C. expectatio, i. e. of events which took place there*, Id.

CORFINIUM, *ii, n.* *Corfinium, the chief town of the Peligni, in Samnium; intended by the allies, in the Social war, as the capital of Italy, and hence called Italica*, Cæs.; Plin.

CŌRIĀRYUS, *s, um* (corium). I. *Of or belonging to leather, c. frutex, used in tanning*, Plin.—II. *Subst., coriarius, ū, m.*, *A tanner*, Plin.

CŌRINNA, *æ, f.* (Κόριννα). *Corinna, a celebrated poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with and the instructress of Pindar*, Prop.

CŌRINTHIACUS, *s, um* (Corinthus). *Corinthian, Corinthius; C. sinus*, Liv.

CŌRINTHIENSIS, *e.* *Corinthian, for the usual Corinthius; C. litus*, Tac.

CŌRINTHIUS, *s, um* (Corinthus). *Of or belonging to Corinth, Corinthian, C. ager optimus et fructuosissimus*, Cic.; *C. sinus, the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv.; *C. æs, a composition used for costly vases, &c.*, Plin.; *Cic.; C. vasa, made of the above composition*, Cic. *Absol.*: *Corinthia, orum, n.* (sc. vasa), Cic.; *C. columnæ, built in the Corinthian style*, Vitr. *Subst.*, *Corinthii, orum, m.*, *The inhabitants of Corinth, the Corinthians*, Cic.; Liv.

CŌRINTHUS [Corinthos, Ov.], *i, f.* (Κόρινθος). *Corinth. 1. A celebrated commercial city on the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with Northern Greece, taken and destroyed, B.C. 146, by Mummius*, Plin.; *C. bimoris, situate on two seas*, Hor.; *Ov.*—II. *Post. meton., for Corinthian vases or vessels*, Hor.

CORIOLANUS and **CORIOLANI**. See **CORIOLI**.

CŌRIŌLI, *orum, m.* *Corioli, a town of Latium, destroyed by C. Marcius, who received from it the name of Curiolanus*, Liv. *The inhabitants are called Coriolani*, Plin.

CŌRIUM, *ii, n.* (Corius, ii, m., Plaut.) (χόριον, Sanscr. chira, Icel. gera). I. *A hide, skin, leather, Cic.; Plin. Facetiously: concidere c. alcui, to give a sound thrashing or beating*, Plaut.—II. *Meton. A) Of plants: The rind, bark, surface, skin*, Plin.—B) *In Archit.: The surface, upper layer, a covering with sand, a plastering, coating, c. arena*, Vitr.; *c. terræ*, Plin.—C) *A leather strap, a thong, whip*, Auct. Her.

CŌRIUS, *ii*. See the foregoing article.

CORNELIĀNUS, *s, um*. *Of or belonging to Cornelius, C. oratio, made by Cicero for C. Cornelius*, Cic.; *C. Castra, a place on the coast of Africa, near the river Bagradas and Utica, so called on account of the camp there pitched by Scipio the elder, in the second Punic war*, Cæs.

CORNELIUS, *a.* *A Roman family name; thus, L. Cornelius Sulla, P. Cornelius Scipio, L. Cornelius Cinna, &c. In the fem.: Cornelia, daughter of*

CORNEOLUS.

Scipio the younger, the mother of the Gracchi, Cic. Adj.: C. leges, Sulla's laws.

CORNĒŪLUS, a, um (corneus). *Of the nature of horn, horny, aures quasi corneolus habent introitus, Cic. Meton.: Hard, firm, c. fuit, statem hene ferebat, Petron.*

CORNĒSCO, ēre, v. n. (cornu). *To turn to horn, Plin.*

CORNĒUS, a, um (cornu). I. *Of horn, horny, c. proceroque rostro (ibes), Cic.: c. ora, Ov.; c. pyxis, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Of the nature of horn, horny, c. corpora, dry or hard as horn, Plin. 2) Fig.: c. fibra, hard-heartedness, Pers.—B) Of the color of horn, Plin.*

CORNĒUS, a, um (cornus). *Of the cornel-tree, c. arcus, Ov.; c. hastilia, Virg.*

CORNĪCEN, inis, m. (cornu, cano; conf. TINICEN, TUBICEN). *A horn-blower, cornueter, Cic.: Liv.*

CORNĪCOR, ari, v. n. (cornix). *To chatter as a crow, Pers.*

CORNĪCŪLA, æ, f. (cornix). *A little crow, Hor. CORNĪCŪLUM, i, n. (cornu). I. *A little horn, Plin.—II. Meton. A) A small funnel of wood (in the shape of a horn), Cnl.—B) Probably, an ornament in the shape of a horn, worn on the helmet as a mark of distinction by meritorious soldiers, Liv.**

CORNĪCŪLUM, i, n. *Corniculum, a town of Latium, Plin.; Liv.*

CORNĪGER, æra, ērum (cornu, gero). *Bearing horns, horned, c. Taurus, Cic. poet.; c. cervi, Ov. Subst., cornigera, orum, n. (sc. animalia), Horned cattle or animals, Plin.*

CORNĪ PES, ædis (cornu, pes). *Having horny feet, hoofed, c. equi, Virg.*

CORNĪX, icis, f. *A crow (κορώνη), Plin.; Cic. Prov.: cornicum oculos confingere, to deceive the most circumspect or cautious, Cic.; for which, elliptically, cornici oculum, Id.*

CORNŪ, us (rarely u), n. (κέρας, Sanscrit. chringa; Eng. horn). I. A) *A horn (of cattle), Cic.; Plin. Poet.: As an image of courage or vigor: addere cornua pauperi, to inspire with courage, Hor.—B) Cornu Copiæ, or, in one word, Cornuopie, the horn of the goat Amalthea, which was placed among the stars, as the image of fertility and abundance, The Horn of Plenty, Ov.; Hor.—II. Meton., of things made of or like horn. A) Of things in the shape of or the substance of horn: the beak or bill of fowls and birds, Ov.; a hoof, Virg.; the tooth of an elephant, ivory, Plin.; Mart.; the horns of the moon, Cic.; the wing of an army, Cæs. Fig.: c. disputationis commovere, Cic., The point, end, or extremity of a plane, &c., Liv.; Tac.; of a mountain, Curt.; of the end of the yard of a ship, Virg., of the staff round which parchments, &c., were rolled, Ov.; a promontory, headland, Cæs. ap. Cic.; Ov.; the arm of a river, Ov.; the conical part of a helmet on which the plume was placed, Virg.; the projecting part of a lyre or harp, the sounding-board, Cic.; the end or tip of a bow, Ov.—B) Also of things made of horn, e. g. a trumpet, cornet, horn, Cic.; Ov.; Hor.; a bow, Ov.; a lantern, Lucr.; c. lateruæ, the same, Plin.; a vessel for oil, Hor.; a funnel, Virg.*

CORNŪCOPIÆ. See CORNU, I., B.

CORNŪM, i, n. (cornus). *A cornel-berry, the fruit of the cornel-tree, Col.*

CORONO.

CORNŪM, i, n. *A cornel-tree. See CORNUS, CORNŪM, i, n., for corou. A horn, Varr.; Ov. CORNUS, i [ūs, Sil.], f. [Cornum, i, n., Ov.]. I. *The cornel-tree, Plin.; Virg.—II. Meton.: A spear made of cornel, Ov.**

CORNŪTUS, a, um (cornu). I. *Horned, c. aries, Col.—II. Meton.: c. quadrupede, elephants furnished with a tooth or tusk of the nature of horn, Varr.; c. luna, the horned moon, Amm.*

CORĒBUS, i, m. (Κορῆβος). *Coræbus, the son of Mygdon, of Phrygia, suitor of Cassandra, Virg.*

CORŪLLA, æ, f. dim. (corona). *A small wreath, a garland or chaplet, Prop.; Plin.*

CORŪLLARIUM, ii, n. (corolla, a small wreath, hence) I. *A wreath or garland made of gilt or silver-plated flowers, which was presented to actors, speakers, &c., as a mark of honor, according to Varr.; Cic.—II. Gen.: Any present or gift, a douceur, gratuity, bouus, ut hoc c. numero adderetur, Cic.; aspergere c. in diem se locanti, Sen.*

CORŪNA, æ, f. (κορώνη). I. A) *A wreath, garland (used as an ornament at any kind of festivity, or on festive occasions by persons, as well as for decorating houses, statues, &c.), Cic. A crown or garland given as a reward of merit, c. castreusis, civica, muralis, triumphalis (see these words): sub corona vendere, to sell as prisoners of war (because they wore garlands as a mark of victory), Cæs.; Liv.; thus, sub corona venire, venundari, emere, Liv.; Tac.; Varr.—B) Corona, a constellation. 1) The Northern Crown (i. e. a constellation placed in the heavens in honor of Ariadne), Ov.; Plin. 2) The Southern Crown, Cæs. German. Ar.—II. Meton.: Any thing round like a wreath, or that encircles a thing as a wreath does the head; hence, a circle of people round any thing, as round a speaker, a crowd, by-standers, Cic.; a besieging army round a town, Cæs.; Liv.; a line of circumvallation formed of troops, Liv.; a halo round the sun or moon, Sen.; a coping or cornice, Vitruv.; c. montium, a circular ridge of mountains, Plin.*

CORŪNAMENTUM, i, n. (corona). *Flowers or leaves used for making garlands, Plin.*

CORŪNARIA, æ, f. (coronarius). *She that makes or sells flower-wreaths, or sells flowers, Plin.*

CORŪNARIUS, a, um (corona). I. *Of or belonging to a garland or wreath. c. æmoneus, suitable for making wreaths or garlands, Plin.; c. æs, of which wreaths or garlands are made, Id.; c. aurum, a present in gold made to a victorious general by the provinces, Cic.—II. Subst., coronarius, ii, m., One who makes wreaths or garlands, a dealer in them, Plin.*

CORŪNEA, æ, f. (Κορώνεια). *Coronea, a town of Bœotia, southwest of the lake Copais, Liv.*

CORŪNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Coronea, C. ager, Liv.*

CORŪNIS, idia, f. (κορώνίς). *A mark made by a flourish of the pen, which writers used to put at the end of a book or section; hence, generally, the end, Mart.*

CORŪNIS, idia, f. (Κορώνίς). *Coronis, daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo, Ov.*

CORŪNO, i v. a. (corona). *To crown with a garland, to put a wreath on. I. Prop.: c. pos-*

CORPORALIS.

tes lauro, Quint.; c. deos myrto, Hor.; c. templa, Ov.; multi (poetae) sunt eo modo coronati (*crowned as victors*), Quint.; coronare comœdiam, to crown the author of a comedy, Suet.; de oratoribus coronatus, that has obtained a victory over the orators, Id.; ut coronatus veniat, *crowned as a prisoner of war*, Cat. ap. Gell.; coronare vina, to fill to the brim with wine, Virg.—II. Gen.: To surround any thing as with a wreath, silva c. aquas, Ov.; c. omnem abitum hinc atque hinc custode, Virg.

CORPŌRĀLIS, e (corpus). *Bodily, corporeal*, c. vitia, Sen.

CORPŌRĀTŪRA, æ, f. (corporatus). *Bodily structure, the constitution or make of the body*, c. pecoris, Col. In the plur.: c. ampliores, Vitr.

CORPŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of corporo.—II. Adj.: *Bodily, material*, Cic.

CORPŌREUS, a, um (corpus). *That has a body, corporeal*. I. Prop.: *corporeum necesse est esse omne quod natum est*, Cic.—II. Esp.: *Of flesh, fleshy, c. dapes*, Ov.; c. insigne gallinaceis, Plin.

CORPŌRO, I v. a. (corpus). *To form into a body, to furnish with a body; pass., to assume a body*, Cic.; Plin.

CORPŪLENTUS, a, um (corpus). *Fleshy, fat, corpulent*, c. litigator, Quint.; c. pecos, Col.

CORPUS, ōris, n. (Cœl. krof; Sanscr. kravya, flesh). *Any kind of body; a substance, mass; any thing that is not spiritual, n body*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: sic habeto: non esse te mortalem, sed c. hoc, Cic.; e. quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Id.; corpora individua, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *The flesh of the animal body, ossa subjecta corpori*, Cic.; amittere corpus, to lose flesh, to grow lean, Cels. Meton.: c. arboris, the wood next to the bark or rind, Plin. Fig.: *The principal component part, the essential matter, the pith of a thing*, Quint. 2) (like σώμα) *A dead body, a corpse*, Cæs.; Liv.; Ov. 3) *In opposition to the head, i. e. the trunk*, Ov.—II. Meton. A) *A person, an individual, liberum c., n free man, a person enjoying civil liberty*, Sall.; Liv.; captiva c., prisoners, Liv.; delecta c. virum, the elite, Virg.—B) *A union of several things so as to make one whole, a collection of homogeneous substances so as to constitute a whole, an entire body, a body of men, a corporation, class, &c., totum c. reip.*, Cic.; c. eivatis, the body of the state, Liv.; oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, out of their own people, from among them, Id.; c. omnis Romæi juris, the whole body of the Roman law, Id.

CORPUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (corpus). *A little body, an atom*, Cic.; c. florum, a collection, Just.; a term of endearment, Plaut.

CORRĀDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. *To collect with trouble or eagerness, to scrape together*. I. Prop.: c. corpora, Lucr.; c. numos, to scrape together, Plaut.—II. Fig.: *To obtain with difficulty*, c. fidem dictis, Lucr.

CORRANUS (conr.), a, um, part. of corrado.

CORRECTIO, ōis, f. (corrigo). I. *A correction, amendment, improvement*, c. philosophis veteris, Cic.; c. veteris Academiæ, Id.—II. *A figure of Rhetoric: A correcting one's self by substituting a stronger term for a weaker: the Greek ἐπιρροήσις*, Cic.; Quint.

CORROSIVUS.

CORRECTOR, ōris, m. (currgo). I. *A corrector, amender*, c. nostræ civitatis, Cic.; c. legum, Liv.; e. asperitatis, Hor.—II. *The title of a sort of governor*, Eutr.

CORRECTUS (conr.), a, um. I. Part. of corrigo.—II. Adj.: *Corrected, amended, ut attentior fiat correctiorque*, Gell.

CORREPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. n. (con, repo). *To creep together, to creep or slink into a place*, c. in aliquam onerariam, Cic.; c. in dumeta, Id.

CORREPTIO, ōnis, f. (corripio). I. *A seizing together, laying hold of, snatching*, e. maos, Gell.—II. *A shortening*, e. syllabæ (opp. productio), Quint.; c. diervm, a decreasing, decrease (opp. crescentia), Vitr.

CORREPTOR (conr.), ōris, m. (corripio) *A reprover, blamer, rebuker*, Sen.

CORREPTUS, a, um, part. of corripio.

CORRIGIA, æ, f. (akin to corium). *A thong, esp. of n shoe; a shoe tie, a shoe-latchet*, Cic.; Plin.

CORRIGO, roxi, rectum, 3 v. a. (con, rego). *To make straight that which was crooked or bent, to put in proper order, to adjust*. I. Prop.: Miloni athleteæ manum tenenti œnio digitem corrigebat, bent straight or upward, Plin.; oavis c. cursum, Liv.—II. Fig.: *To improve, make better, to cure, heal*, c. mores (opp. corrumpere), Cic.; c. errorem ponitendo, Id.; c. scriptam, dic turn, to correct, improve, make emendations, revise, Id.; e. eutem in facie, to cure, Plin.

CORRIPPO, ripiæ, reptum, 3 v. a. (con, rapio). *To take hold of, seize quickly or with force*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: hominem corripit et suscepi jussit in olestro, Cic.; c. lora maou, Ov.; c. faeseis, Sall.; c. corpus e stratis, to start or get up hastily, Virg.; morbus c. corpora, seizes, attacks, Cels.; Plin.; c. viam, to push on, travel quickly, Ov.; Plin.; thus, c. gradum, to quicken one's steps, Hor.; c. campum, to hasten through, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) *In law: To bring before a court, to accuse*, Tac. 2) *To abridge, diminish, contract, abbreviate*, c. impensas, Suet.; c. syllabam, shorten (opp. producere), Quint.—II. Fig. A) *To reprove, chide, blame, reproach severely, revile*, hi omnes coovicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitationator, Cæs.; c. iudices clamoribus maximis, Cœl. ap. Cic.—B) *Pass.: To be seized passionately*, Byblis correpta cupidine, Ov.; c. misericordia, Suet.

CORRIVO, I v. a. (con, rivus). *To draw water together into one stream*, c. venas aquarum, Sen.; Plin.

CORRĪBORO (conr.), I v. a. (con, roboro). *To make strong, strengthen, corroborate*. I. Prop.: quom puerilis tua vox se corroboravit, Cic.; corroborata etas, grown up, manly, Id.; e. stomachum, Plin.; c. militem opere assiduo, Suet.—II. Fig.: e. virtutem, Cic.; c. conjunctionem nascentem con credendo, Id.

CORRĪDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (con, rodo). *To eat away, gnaw to pieces, to corrode*, Cic.; Juv.

CORRĪGO, I v. a. (con, rogo). *To bring together by entreaty; or simply, to bring together, to collect*, ipse suos necessarios ab atris Licinias corragat, Cic.; c. auxilia ab sociis, Liv.; c. vela cum antennis ex navibus, to take in, Liv.

CORROSIVUS, a, um (corrodo). *Gnawing, biting, corrosive*, c. medicamenta, Sen.

CORROSUS.

CORROSUS, a, um, *part. of corrodo.*COR-RÖTUNDO, 1 v. a. (con, rotundo). *To make perfectly round, to round off*, Sen.COR-RÜGO, 1 v. a. (con, rugo). *To make wrinkled, to wrinkle, c. oliivam, Col. Poet. : c. nares aleui, to cause disgust, Hor.*COR-RUMPO, räpi, ruptum (coa, rumpo), 3 v. a. (*to break up or to pieces*). *To destroy, ruin, bring to naught. I. Prop. : reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, Cæs. : c. domum et semet igni, Sall. : c. vices igni aut lapidibus, Id. : c. magnas opportunitates, to allow to be lost or escape, Id. — II. Meton. : To spoil the physical or mental condition or property of any thing ; to destroy, injure, damage, debilitate, mar, spoil, deteriorate, corrupt. Gen. : conclusa aqua facile corrumptur, becomes corrupt, Cic. : c. coria igni ac lapidibus, Cæs. : c. literas publicas, to falsify ; c. literam in insequentis naturam, to weaken, merge, Quint. : c. milites soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia, Sall. ; c. alqm pecuniä, to gain by money, buy or gain over by presents, Cic.*COR-RÜO, üi, 3 v. n. and a. (con, ruo). *I. Neut. : To break down, go to ruin, to be spoiled, to fall to the ground. A) Prop. : tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt, Cic. ; tricinium c. supra convivas, Quint. ; arbor c. labefacta ictibus inumeris, Ov. ; pæne ille timore, ego risu corruis, sunk on the ground. — B) Fig. : si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, hod game to ruin, Cic. ; Iacedæmoniorum opes c., Id. — II. Act. : To heap together, c. divitias, to accumulate, heap up, Plaut. : c. spicas eo (in corbes), Varr.*CORRUPTĒ, adv. (corruptus). *Corruptly, depravedly, c. iudicare, Cic. ; c. pronunciare verba, in a mutilated manner, improperly, Gell.*CORRUPTĒLA, æ, f. (corrumpo). *I. An enticing or drawing away to evil, a seducing, bribing, corrupting, corruption, mores hac corruptela depravati, Cic. ; irretire alqm corruptelarum illecebris, Id. — II. Meton. : A spoiler or corrupter, Ter.*CORRUPTIO, önis, f. (corrumpo). *A corrupting, corruption, Cic.*CORRUPTOR, öria, m. (corrumpo). *A corrupter, seducer, misleader, briber, c. juvenutis, Cic. : c. virginum, Suet.*CORRUPTRIX, icis, f. (corruptor). *She that destroys, corrupts, or misleads, tam corruptrice provincia, seducing, Cic.*CORRUPTUS (conr.), a, um. *I. Part. of corrumpto. — II. Adj. : Bad, corrupted, spoiled. A) Prop. : iter corruptus factum imbrī, rendered worse, Hor. — B) Fig. : Corrupt, quis corruptus, quis perditus inveniri potest, qui, &c. ? Cic.*CORIS, cortis. *See COHOAS.*CORSI, orum, m. *I. The inhabitants of Corsica, Liv. — II. A Corsican tribe in the south of Sardinia, Plin.*CORSICA, a, f. *The island Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, Plin.*CORSCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Corsica, C. mel (harsh and poisonous), Plin. ; C. ceta, Id.*CORSUS, a, um. *Corsican, C. aquæ, the sea round Corsica, Ov.*CORTEX, icis, m. (rarely f.) (Sanscr. cart, to cleave, to cut ; Gr. χρός, -ωτός). *I. Rind, bark,*

CORYCIUS.

obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. ; c. ovi, an egg-shell, Vitr. — II. Esp. A) *The bark of a tree, cork, Hor.*CORTICĀTUS, a, um (cortex). *Covered or furnished with rind or bark, c. pix, resin taken from a tree together with a portion of the bark, Col.*CORTICEUS, a, um (cortex). *Of bark or cork, Plin.*CORTICÖSUS, a, um (cortex). *Full of bark, c. radix, Plin.*CORTICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (cortex). *A small rind or shell, Col.*CORTINA, æ, f. (akin to cors, cortis). *I. A round vessel, a kettle, caldron, Plin. — II. Meton. A) A tripod in the form of a caldron, on which the priestess of Apollo pronounced the oracles at Delphi, Ov. ; Virg. ; offered as a votive gift, Suet. — B) Gen. : A circle, Enn. ap. Varr.*CORTINALE, is, n. (cortina). *A place where caldrons or kettles are kept, Col.*CORTÖNA, æ, f. *Cortona, an ancient town of Etruria, northwest of the lake Trasiminus, Liv.*CORTÖNENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Cortona, Liv.*CORUS, i. *See CAURUS.*CÖRÜSCO, 1 v. a. and n. (akin to κυρίσσω, κοπίσσω, κοπίσσω). *To push with the horns. I. Prop. : agui ludunt blandeque c., Lucr. ; caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. ap. Quint. — II. Meton. : To move quickly, to quiver, be agitated, vibrate. A) Ger. : c. hastam, to shake, brandish, Virg. ; c. duo gæsa manu, Id. ; colubræ c. linguas, Ov. ; apes c. petasis, vibrate, Virg. ; abes c., swings on the vein, Juv. — B) Esp. of luminous bodies : To flash, gleam, glitter, flamma c. inter nubes, Pac. ap. Cic. ; aliæ (npes) fulgore coruscant, Virg.*CÖRUSCUS, a, um (corusco). *I. Quivering, vibrating, waving, c. silvæ, Virg. — II. Glittering, flashing, gleaming, c. ignis, Lucr. : c. radii solis, Ov. ; c. lampades, Id.*CORVINUS, a, um (corvus). *Of or belonging to a raven, c. ovum, Plin.*CORVINUS, i, m. *A cognomen in the gens Valeria, Gell. ; Flor.*CORVUS, i, m. (akin to κόραξ and cornix). *I. A raven, Plin. ; a bird used in augury, Cic. ; Ov. — II. Meton. A) A constellation, Vitr. — B) From the shape of a raven's beak : 1) A grappling-iron, Curt. 2) A sort of battering-ram, Vitr. 3) A surgical instrument, Cels. — C) A kind of sea-fish, Plin.*CORYBANTES, ium. *See CORYBAS.*CÖRYBANTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Corybantes, C. æra, Virg.*CÖRYBAS, antis, m. (Κορύβας). *Corybas. I Son of Cybele, father of the second Apollo, Cic. — II. Plur. : Corybantes, ium (Κορύβαντες), The priests of Cybele, whose worship was celebrated with wild music and dances, Hor. Sing. : Corybas, Claud.*CÖRYCIS, idis, f. *Of or belonging to Corycia (a cavern of Mount Parnassus), C. Nymphæ, Ov.*CÖRYCIUS, a, um (Κορύκιος). *I. Of or belonging to Corycia (a cavern of Mount Parnassus), Stat. — II. Of or belonging to Corycus, in Cilicia, C. specus, Col. ; C. crocum, Hor.*

CORYCOS.

CÖRYCOS or -US, i, f. (Κώρυκος). *Corycus*, a city of Cilicia, on the coast, between the mouths of the Lamus and Calycadnus. In the vicinity was a grotto or glen in the mountains famous for its saf-
fron, Plin.

CÖRYDALUS, i, m. (κορυδαλός). *A kind of lark*, Serv. Virg.

CÖRYLETUM, i, n. (corylus). *A copse of hazels*, Ov.

CÖRYLUS, i, f. (κόρυλος). *A hazel-tree*, Ov.; Virg.

CÖRYMBIFER, i, m. (corymbus, fero). *Bearing clusters of ivy-berries, a cognomen of Bacchus*, Ov.

CÖRYMBUS, i, m. (κόρυμβος). *A cluster of ivy-berries, or the like*, Ov.; Virg.

CÖRYPHÆUS, i, m. (κορυφαίος). *A head, principal person, a leader of a chorus*, c. Epicureorum Zeno, Cic.

CÖRYTHUS, i, m. (Κόρυθος). *Corythus*. I. *A town of Etruria, afterward called Cortona*, Virg. —II. *In Mythol. : The founder of this town*, Virg.

CÖRYTOS, i, m. (κωρυτός). I. *A quiver*, Virg.; Sil. —II. *Meton. : An arrow*, Stat.

COS (contr. from cōtes for cautes), cōtis, f. I. *A hard sharp stone, a flint stone*, Cic.; Liv. Plur.: *A cliff, crag*, Cic.; Virg. —II. *Esp. A) A whetstone*, Quint.; Plin.; Hor. —B) *Fig. : ipsam iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicobant*, Cic.

CŌS, CŌUS, or CŌUS, Cōi, f. (Κῶς, Κῶως, Κῶος), *Cos*, an island of the Ægean Sea, rich in wine, and celebrated as the birth place of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas, Cic.; Plin. (*novo Stanco, from eis τὴν Κῶ*).

CŌSA (Cossa), æ [CŌsæ, arum, Virg.], f. (Κόσσα and Κόσσα). *Cosa*. I. *A town of Etruria, not far from the coast, now ruins near Ortebello*, Plin. 2. *A town of Lucania*, Cæs.

CŌSĀNUS, a, um (Cosa). I. *Of or belonging to Cosa in Etruria*, C. litus, Plin.; C. portus, Id. 2. *Of or belonging to Cosa in Lucania*, C. municeps, Cic.

COSMETA, æ, m. (κοσμητής). *A servant who had the charge of the wardrobe*, Juv.

COSSUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen*, e. g. A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv.

COSTA, æ, f. (akin to cista). I. *A rib*, Cels.; Virg. —II. *Meton. : A side, c. abeni*, Virg.; c. navium, Plin.

COSTUM, i, n. [costos, i, f., Luc.] (κόστος). *An aromatic Indian shrub*, Plin.

CŌTHURNĀTUS, a, um (cothurnus). *Wearing bushkins, exalted, tragical*, Mart.

CŌTHURNUS, i, m. (κόθορνος). I. *A hunting-boat, reaching to the middle of the leg, and fastened by means of straps*, Virg. —II. A) *A kind of bushkin, with soles of cork, about four inches high, worn by tragic actors (opp. to soccus, worn by comic actors)*, Hor. —B) *Meton. : Sublime or elevated style, in poetry*, Quint.; in painting, Plin.

CŌTICŪLA, æ, f. (cos). I. *A small hard stone, a touch-stone*, Plin. —II. *A small mortar*, Plin.

COTIDIANUS and COTIDIE. See Quot.

COTTA, æ, m. *A cognomen of the gens Aurelia*.

COTTABUS, i, m. (κότταβος). *The sound produced by the throwing of liquor*.

CRASSE.

COTTĀNA (cotona, coctona, and coctans), orum, n. (*from the Hebrew catōn, small; a Syriac word*). *A kind of small Syrian figs*, Plin.; Mart.

COTTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cottius*, C. civitates, Plin.; Alpes C., Tac.; see COTTIUS.

COTTIUS, ii, m. *Cottius, a king of several Ligurian tribes in the Cottian Alps, which derived their name from him. He submitted to Augustus, who granted him the sovereignty over twelve of these tribes. He was succeeded by his son of the same name, after whose death Neru made their kingdom a Roman province*, Suet.

COTURNIX, icis, f. *A quail*, Plin.; Lucr.

COTYLA, æ. See COTULA.

CŌTYTTIA, orum. See the following article.

CŌTYTTO, ūs, f. (Κοτυτώ). *The goddess of lewdness*, Juv. *Cotyttia, orum, n. (Κοτυττία), The festival of Cotyttio*, Hor.

CŌUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the island Cos*, C. vinum, Plin.; C. strifox, i. e. *Apelles*, Ov.; C. Venus, a picture by Apelles, Cic. —II. *Coum, i. (scil. vinum), n. Wine grown on this island*, Hor.; Coa, orum (scil. vestimenta), n. *Garments manufactured at Cos*, Id.

CŌVINĀRIUS, ii, m. (covinus). *One who fights from a chariot*, Tac.

CŌVINUS (covinnus), i, m. (*Celtic kowain Latinized*). I. *The war-chariot used by the Belgæ and Britons*, Mel.; Sil. —II. *A travelling-chariot*, Mart.

COXA, æ, f. (*Sanscr. kuc, to surround, enclose; Lat. cingo*). I. *The hip*, Cels. —II. *Meton. : The hip-bone, huckle-bone*, Plin.

COXENDIX, icis, f. (coxa). I. *The hip, usually coxa*, Suet. —II. *Meton. : The hip-bone, huckle-bone*, Plin.

CRĀBOR, ōnis, m. (*Sanscr. cra, to burn*). *A hornet*, Plin.; Ov. *Prov. : irritare crabrones, to stir up a hornets' nest*, Plaut.

CRĀGUS, i, m. (Κράγος). *Cragnus, a mountain range of Lycia, forming at its extremity the south-western promontory of Lycia. It was the residence of the fabled Chimæra*, Plin.; Ov.; Hor.

CRĀMBE, æs, f. (κράμβη). I. *Cabbage; esp. marine cabbage, sea-kail*, Plin. —II. *Fig. : c. repetita, proverbially, a thing frequently repeated, an old tale, the same thing over and over again*, Juv.

CRANTOR, ōris, m. *Crantor*. I. *The armor-bearer of Peleus*, Ov. 2. *A philosopher of the Academy*, Cic.; Hor.

CRĀPŪLA, æ, f. (κραπάλη). I. *Intoxication, inebriation*, Cic.; Liv. —II. *Meton. : Resin of an intoxicating nature, which was put into wine*, Plin.

CRĀPŪLĀRIUS, a, um (crapula). *Of or belonging to intoxication, c. uoctio, against inebriation*, Plaut.

CRĀS, adv. (*Sanscr. cvas, morning*). I. *To-morrow, negat Eros hodie; c. mane putat*, Cic. *Subst. : c. istud quando veniet? Mart. : c. hesternum, Pers. : for in diem crastinum, to-morrow; c. te vocavi, Mart.* —II. *Gen. : Hereafter*, Ov.; Hor. *CRASSAMENTUM, i, n. (crasso). I. Thick-ness of a thing, thickening; c. portarum*, Plin.; c. par surculi, Gell. —II. *Esp. : Settlement at the bottom of a thing, drags, grounds*, Col.

CRASSE, ado. *Thickly, grossly (crassus)*. I. *Prop. : c. picare vasa, Col.* —II. *Meton. :*

Coarsely, rudely, crassius nitent gemmæ, i. e. dimly, not clearly, Plin.; c. compositum poema, Hor.

CRASSESICO, ère, v. n. (crassus). *To grow thick, thicken, to grow fat, fatten, turturces c. milio, Col.; sues c., Plaut.; vium c., Id.*

CRASSIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Crassus, C. exercitus, Vell.; C. clades, Plin.*

CRASSITUDO, inis (crassus). 1. *Thickness, c. parietum, Cæs.; claves ferrei digiti pollicis crassitudine, Id.; c. aeris, Cic.—II. Meton. concr.: A thick sediment, grounds, dregs, Plin.*

CRASSUS, s, um (akin to caro). *Thick, dense, gross, coarse. I. Prop.: c. cruor, Virg.; c. unguentum, Hor.; tres digitos crassus, three fingers (or inches) thick, Cat.; c. togs, coarse, Hor.; c. restis, strong, thick, Plaut.; c. ager, fat. Poet.: c. aquæ, strong, swollen, Ov.; c. telum sanguine, covered thickly with, Stat.—II. Fig.: munusculum levidense, crasso filo, of coarse thread, i. e. insignificant, Cic.; c. Minerva, unpolished, simple, Hor.; c. senes, whose faculties are impaired or grown blunt, Varr.; c. turba, uncultivated rude, Mart.; c. nomen, rough, barbarous, Id.*

CRASSUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen of the gens Licinia. Thus, L. Licinius Crassus, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero, Cic.; M. Licinius Crassus, a triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey, who fell in the war with the Parthians.*

CRASTINUS, a, um (cras). 1. *Of to-morrow, c. dies, Cic.; c. Aurora, Virg.; c. tempora, Hor.; c. dapes, Mart. Adverb.: die crastini, to-morrow, Plaut.; Gell. Absol.: in crastinum, until to-morrow; in c. differre, Cic.; crastino, for cras, to-morrow, Gell.—II. Meton. gen.: That is to come, future, crastino subnascente fructu, Plin.; c. ætas, Stat.*

CRATER, èris, m. (κράτης). 1. *A large deep vessel in which wine was mixed, a bowl, i. q. cratera, Ov.; Virg.—II. Meton., of things in the shape of a crater. A) A water-basin, cistern, &c., Plin.—B) A vessel for oil, Virg.; Mart.—C) The mouth or crater of a volcano, Plin.—D) An opening of the earth caused by a volcanic eruption, Plin.; Ov.—E) The name of a constellation, Ov.*

CRATÈRA, w, f. (κράτηρ). 1. *A vessel used in mixing wine with water, a bowl, Cic.; Hor.—II. Meton. A) A water-pail or ewer, Næv. ap. Non.—B) The name of a constellation, Cic.*

CRATES, is, f. (akin to κέρτα; Icel. gard). 1. *Any texture of twigs or rods wattled together, a hurdle, fascine, Cæs.; Virg.; a kind of wicker work placed on the heads of malefactors, on which stones were thrown, Liv.; Tac.—II. Meton.: c. favorum, the texture of a honey-comb, Virg.; c. spinæ, the joints of the spine, Ov.; c. pectoris, the texture, Virg.*

CRATHIS, idis, m. (Κραθίς). *Crathis, a river in Magna Græcia, forming the boundary between Lucania and Bruttium, the waters of which were said to dye the hair blond, Plin.; Ov.*

CRATICIUS or TIUS, s, um (crates). *Consisting of wicker work, wattled, c. parietes, Vitr.*

CRATINUS, i, m. (Κρατίνος). *Cratinus, a writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes, Hor.; Quint.*

CRATIPPUS, i, m. (Κρατίππος). *Cratippus, a celebrated Peripatetic at Athens, the teacher of Cicero's son. He was a native of Mytilene, Cic.*

CRÉATIO, ónis, f. (creo). 1. *A begetting,*

procreation, c. liberorum, Dig.—II. An electing to an office, c. magistratum, Cic.

CRÉATOR, óris, m. (creo). *An author, founder, maker, creator, Romulus c. bujus urbia, Cic.*

CRÉATRIX, icis, f. *She who creates or who brings forth, Virg.*

CRÉBER, bra, brum (akin to cre-sco). *That exists in a thick, dense mass; thick, frequent, close, dense, numerous, repeated. I. Prop.: crebris arboribus succis, Cæs.; creberrimis ædificis, Cæs.; crebriores literæ, Id.; c. exploratores mittere, Id.; c. commutationes astuum, Id.—II. Meton.: That does or performs any thing frequently; richly and amply provided with any thing, abounding, in eo creber fuisti, te noluisse, &c., have repeatedly said, Cic.; Africus c. procellis, Virg.; locus c. arundinibus, Ov.; c. utraque manu pulsat, beats repeatedly, Virg.*

CRÉBESCO, cre, SE CRÉBESCO.

CRÉBRESCO (crebesco), brūi (būi), 3 v. n. (creber). *To become frequent, to grow strong, increase, to spread, as a report or news, optatas suræ c., Virg.; c. bellum, licentia, invidia, &c., Tac.*

CRÉBRITAS, átis, f. (creber). *Frequency, c. literarum, Cic.; c. et magnitudo officiorum, Id.*

CRÉBRO, adv. (creber). *Following in close succession, repeatedly, frequently, very often, qui c. Catulum nominabat, Cic. Compar.: crebrius mittere literas, Cic. Superl.: creberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic.*

CRÉDIBILIS, e (credo). *Worthy of belief, credible, credible est, quod sine nilo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic.; c. narrationes, Id. Compar.: nihil his credibilis fingi, potest, Quint.*

CRÉDIBILITER, adv. *Credibly, in a credible manner, Cic.*

CRÉDITOR, óris, m. (credo). *A creditor, Cic.; Hor.*

CRÉDITUM, i, n. (credo). *Any thing committed to one's trust; a trust, debt, Sen.*

CRÉDO, idi, itum, 3 (Sanscr. cr s d, belief). *To entrust a thing to a person, to confide. I. Prop.: A) Gen.: c. se suaque omnia alienissimis, Cæs.; c. arma militi, Liv.; c. se ventis, Quint.; c. se pugna, Virg.; c. arcana libris, Hor.—B) Esp., of money or the like: To trust, give upon credit, to lend, c. pecuniam alicui, Cic.—II. Meton. A) To trust, place confidence in, non satis credidi homini, Cic.; c. neque loco neque mortali cuiquam ad tempore satis, Sall.; c. virtuti suorum, Id.; c. presentis fortunæ, Liv.: mihi crede (rarely crede mihi), believe me, take my word for it; thus, with plur.: mihi credite. Poet. pass.: credor, I am believed, for creditur mihi, Ov.—B) 1) To take upon trust, to believe, numquam sum adductus, ut crederem, Cic.; libenter homines id quod voluit credunt, Cæs.; ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. 2) Gen.: To believe, think, suppose, imagine, credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, &c., Cic.; quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs.; credo is sometimes used absolutely, at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence, when its meaning may be rendered by, I should think, I dare say, very probably, si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussuro: credo, erit verendum mihi, ne, &c., Cic.; non enim credo id præcipit ut, &c., Id.*

CRÉDULITAS, átis, f. (eredulus). *Credulity*

c. error est magis quam culpa, Plancus ap. Cic. Poet. personified, synonymous with Error, Ov.

CREDULUS.

CREDULUS, a, um (credo). I. Act.: *That easily believes or trusts, credulous, stultus* et c. auditor, Cic.; *me libenter præbeo credulum*, Id.; *c. aures regis*, Curt.; *c. spes*, Hor.—II. Pass.: *That is easily believed, credible, c. fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos*, Tac.

CRÉMATIO, ōnis, f. *A consuming by fire, a burning*, Plin.

CRÉMENTUM, i, n. (creasco). *Increase, growth, c. lunæ*, Plin.

CRÉMERA, æ, f. *Cremera, a small river of Etruria, near Veii, famous for the heroic death of the Fabii*, Liv.; *Ov. Poet.: Cremeræ legio, the Fabii*, Juv.

CRÉMERENSIS, e (Cremcra). *Of Cremera, C. dies, the day of the battle of Cremera*, Tac.

CRÉMO, 1 v. a. (Sanscr. cra, to cook, to burn). *To burn, consume by fire, Sulla primus e patriciæ Carnelii igni voluit cremari*, Cic.; *c. ilium*, *Ov.*; *c. sacrum* (i. e. arma) *Vulcano, to sacrifice*, Liv.

CRÉMONA, æ, f. *Cremona, a town of Gallia Cisalpinæ, on the Po*, Liv.; *Virg.*

CRÉMÖNENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cremona, C. ager*, Tac.; *C. coloni*, Liv. *Plur. subst., Cremonenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Cremona*, Tac.

CRÉMOR, ōris, m. (akin to cruor and cera). *The thick juice or milky substance proceeding from vegetable matter, such as corn, when soaked and pressed*, Cels.; *Ov.*

CRÉO, 1 v. a. (Sanscr. cri, to make). *To bring forth, beget, produce, create, prepare*. I. Gen.: *Silvius Æneas Silvium creat*, Liv.; *fortes creantur fortibus et bonis*, Hor.; *thus, poet.: creatus, with abl., begotten, born of any one, an offspring, child, Ov.* *Of abstract subjects: similitudo c. errorum*, Cic.; *c. tædium ac satietatem ex similitudine*, Quint.—II. Esp. Polit.: *To create, i. e. to choose, elect to an office (as a consul, general, &c.), qui c. consules rite possint*, Cic.; *c. duo ex una familia magistratus*, Cæs.; *c. dictatorem*, Liv.; *c. interregem*, Id.

CRÉO or CRĒON, ontis, m. (Κρέων). *Creon*. I. *A king of Corinth, who gave his daughter Creusa in marriage to Jason*, Hor. 2. *A king of Thebes, brother of Jocasta*, Stat.

CRÉFAX, acis (crepo). *Resounding, rustling, creaking, crackling*, Sen.

CRÉPIDA, ōis, f. (κρηπίς). *A kind of sandal, consisting only of a thick sole welted on to a low piece of leather, which only covered the side of the foot, but had a number of eyes, on its upper edge, through which a flat thong was passed to bind it on the foot*, Cic.; *Hor. Prov.: ne sutor supra crepidam, mind your own business*, Plin.

CRÉPIDATUS, a, um (crepida). *Wearing sandals*, Cic.; *Suet.*

CRÉPIDO, inis, f. (κρηπίς). I. A) *In Archit.: Any raised base that serves as the foundation of a building; foundation, base, pedestal, pavement, ground-work, substruction, &c.*, Plin.; *Stat.*—B) *Meton. gen.: Any eminence or raised border; a pier, bank, mound, dam, &c.*, Cic.; *Plin.*—II. Fig.: *A foundation*, Cic.

CRÉPIDULA, æ, f. (crepida). *A small sandal*, Plaut.

CRÉPITÁCULUM, i, n. (crepito). *A child's rattle*, Quint.; *Mart.*

CRÉPITO, 1 v. n. (crepo). *To make a crack-*

CRETA.

ling, rustling, creaking, or rattling noise; to crackle, rattle, &c., c. rostris, *Ov.*; *nimbi c. multa grandine*, *Virg.*; *bractea c. leni ventis*, Id.; *enses c. duris incedibus*, Id.

CRÉPTUS, ūs, m. (crepo). I. *A rattling, crackling, rustling, creaking, a noise, c. dentium, a chattering*, Cic.; *c. pedum*, Id.; *c. digitorum, a snapping of the fingers, as sign of command*, *Mart.*—II. Esp.: *A breaking wind*, Cic.

CRÉPO, ūi, itum, 1 v. n. and a. (akin to κρέω, κροτέω). I. *Neut.: To make a noise, to crackle, rattle, creak, jingle, clatter*. Gen.: *sonabile sistrum c.*, *Ov.*; *pes c.*, *Hor.*; *catena c.*, *Sen.*; *digiti crepantis signa, a snap of one's fingers by way of command*, *Mart.*; *furis c., the door has creaked* (i. e. the person who wants to go out has knocked, because the doors of the ancients sometimes opened toward the street, and persons when going out used to knock, lest they might open upon some one passing), *Plaut.*; *Ter.*—II. Act.: *To cause any thing to resound, to make much noise or ado about any thing, to speak much of, quum populus frequens lætum theatris tre crepuit sonum, thrice raised the cry of joy*, *Hor.*; *c. aureolos, to make to jingle, to count*, *Mart.*; *c. sulcos et vineta, to speak much of*, *Hor.*

CRÉPUNDIA, ōrum, n. (crepo). *Children's playthings, toys, baubles, rattles, &c.*, Cic.; *Plin.*; *rattling musical instruments, such as cymbals, balls, castanets, &c.*, *Just.*

CRÉPUSCŪLUM, i, n. (obs., creperus, obscure). I. *Twilight, dusk, the dusk of the evening [on the contrary, diluculum, the morning dawn]*, *Ov.*; *Plin.*—II. Gen.: *Obscurity, darkness*, *Ov.*

CRÉS, ætis, m. (Κρης). *Of or belonging to Crete, Cretan, C. Epimenides*, Cic. *In plur., Cretes, um, m., The inhabitants of Crete, Cretans, Cic.; Cæs.*

CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. n. (creo, creas; creasco; cresco). I. *To grow forth, take its rise, be born, come forth, quæcumque e terra corpora c.*, *Lucret.*; *mortali semine cretus, begotten, sprung from*, *Ov.*; *c. Trojano a sanguine*, *Virg.*—II. *Of things already existing: To grow, to increase, to grow bigger or higher, to rise.* A) *Prop.: ut ostrea cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant*, Cic.; *infans c. in lecticis*, *Quint.*; *in ejus domo creverat, had been brought up*, *Suet.*; *quum lacus Albanus præter modum crevisset, had risen in height beyond*, &c.—B) *Fig.: To increase, rise.* 1) *Gen.: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, to have increased in number*, Cic.; *quum hostium opes animique crevisset*, Id. 2) *Esp.: To grow or increase in authority, reputation, &c., to rise, thrive, c. ex invidia senatoria*, Cic.; *c. e mœnore alejs*, *Ov.*

CRÉSIUS (Cressius), a, um (Κρησῖος). *Cretan, C. memora*, *Virg.*

CRESSA, æ, f. (Κρησσα). *A female Cretan, Cretan, C. pharetra*, *Virg.*; *C. nota, of Cretan clay or chalk*, *Hor.*; *C. bos, i. c. Pasiphaë* (see PASIPHAË), *Prop. Subst. for Ariadne, Ov.*; *for Aërope*, Id.

CRESSIUS, a, um. See CNESTUS.

CRĒTA, æ (rarely Crete, æs), f. (Κρήνη). *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean, now Candia*, Cic.; *Plin.*

CRĒTA, æ, f. (prop. adj. from Creta). *Cretan white earth, chalk, argillaceous earth*,

CRETACEUS.

Plin.; used for painting the face, Hor.; for sealing, Cic.; for marking the goal in the Circus, Plin.; for earthen vessels, Id. Poet. meton., for marking lucky events (opp. carbo), Hor.; Pers.

CRĒTĀCEUS, a, um (creta). Of the nature of chalk, chalky, Plin.

CRĒTĒUS, s, um. Cretan, C. taurus, presented by Neptune to Minos, which afterward came to Attica, and laid waste the country about Marathon, Ov. Subst., Cretæus, i, m., A Cretan; Epimenides, Prop.

CRĒTĀNUS, i, m. Of Crete, a Cretan, Plaut. CRĒTĀRIA, æ, f. (creta). A shop where chalk was sold, Varr.

CRĒTĀTUS, a, um (creta). Whitened with chalk, c. fasciæ, Cic.; c. bos, Juv. Poet. meton.: c. ambitio, i. e. of candidates for a public office, who were dressed in white, candidati, Pers.

CRĒTENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Crete, C. homo, judex, Cic.; C. sagittarii, Liv. In the plur., Cretenses, lum, m. The Cretans, Liv.

CRĒTICUS, s, um. Of or belonging to Crete, c. vinum, Plin.; c. pes, a Cretic or Amphimacer, a foot consisting of — —, Gramm. Subst., Creticus, i, m., A cognomen of Q. Metellus from his conquest of Crete, Cic.

CRĒTIO, ōnis, f. (cerno). I. In Law: The right of declaring within a prescribed time whether one wishes to enter upon an inheritance or not, Cic. —II. The act of entering upon an inheritance, Cic. —III. Fig.: Inheritance, heritage, Plin.

CRĒTIS, idis, f. A female Cretan, C. Nymphæ, Ov.

CRĒTŌSUS, a, um (creta). Rich in chalk or clay, Plin.

CRĒTŪLA, æ, f. (creta). White clay, used for sealing, Cic.; Plin.

CRĒTUS, a, um, part. of cerno. Sifted. CRĒTUS, a, um, part. of cresco. Sprung up, begotten, born, brought forth

CRĒŪSA, æ, f. (Κρέουσα). Creusa. 1. The daughter of Creon king of Corinth, given in marriage to Jason, and for this reason destroyed by Medea, Hor.; Plin. 2. Daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas, Virg.

CRĪBRĀRIUS, a, um (cribrum). Of or belonging to a sieve, c. alica, that is sifted, Plin.

CRĪBRO, l v. a. (cribrum). To sift, pass through a sieve, Plin.

CRĪBRUM, i, n. (cerno). A sieve, searce, riddle, Cic. Prov.: imbre in c. gerere, to undertake any thing in vain, Plaut.

CRĪMEN, inis, n. (κρίνω, cerno: originally, a sentence or decree given by a judge; hence, meton., an accusation brought before a court of justice or a judge for decision). I. A) An accusation, charge, imputation; hence (especially in the plur.), slander, calumny, defamation, quem respondero crimibus, Cic.; tanti maleficii c., Id.; fingi sceleris maximi c., Id.; c. conjurationis, Id.; sciebas tibi crimini datum iri, would be taxed with, Id., ease in crimine, to be accused, Id.; defendere c., to ward off, free one's self from, Id.—B) Concr.: An object of reproach, Ov. —II. A) A crime, fault, offence, hæc causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, Cic.; crenandum non solum crimine turpitudinis verum etiam suspitione, Quint. Of things: crimias brassicæ sunt,

CRISPUS.

animæ gravitatem facere, &c., fault, Plin.—B) Poet. meton. 1) That which leads to an offence, a cause, c. caputque malorum, Virg.; pereant Baiæ c. amoris, Prop. 2) That which represents or depicts a crime, e. g. a letter, picture, Ov.

CRĪMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (criminator). An accusation, charge, impeachment, e., qua in me absentem usus est, Cic.; quæ valent contra falsam criminationem, Id.

CRĪMINĀTOR, ōris, m. (criminator). An accuser; a slanderer, c. in alios, Tac.

CRĪMINO, are, for criminator. To accuse, Plaut.

CRĪMINOR, l v. dep. a. (crimen). To accuse, impeach, charge with a crime, to attribute to any body as a fault or crime. I. With personal objects: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum Rom. eriminatus est, Cic.; c. alios apud populum, Liv.; c. patres, Id. In a passive signification: Sullanus res defendere crimino, am taxed with, Cic. —II. With inanimate and abstract objects: c. omnia, Cic.; c. rhetorice vitii, Quint.; c. senatus-consultum absentis principii, Plin. E.

CRĪMINŌSE, adv. (criminosus). By way of accusation, reproachfully, c. et suspiciose dicere alqd, Cic.; c. acta res est, Id.

CRĪMINŌSUS, a, um (crimen). Full of accusation or reproach, containing accusation, reproachful, calumnious, accusatory, id mihi criminosum esse possit, brought against me as a reproach, Cic.; orator incitans animos, acer, acerbus, e., Id.; orationes c., Liv.; iambi c., Hor.

CRĪMISUS (Crimisus), i, m. (Κριμισός and Κριμισός). Crimisus, a river on the southwest coast of Sicily, Virg.; Nep.

CRĪNALIS, e (crinis). Of or belonging to the hair, e. vitta, Ov. Subst., crinale, A hair-pin, Ov.

CRĪNIS, is, m. (Sansk. kri, crooked, curled; Lat. cirrus; Gr. κόπρη). I. The hair of the head, Cic.; capere crines, to marry (because married women distinguished themselves by their hair-dress from unmarried women), Plaut.—II. Meton. A) The tail of a comet, Plin.; Ov.—B) The arms of the polypus, Plin.

CRĪNĪTUS, a, um, part. (crinai). Having long hair or locks. 1. Prop.: c. Apollo, Esop. ap. Cic.; c. puella, Ov.—II. Meton. of a comet: quas stellas Græci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic.

CRĪSIS, is, f. (κρίσις). In Medic.: The turn of a disease, crisis, Sen.

CRĪSPO, l v. a. and n. (crispus). I. Act.: To curl, crisp. A) Prop.: c. capillum, Plin.—B) Meton. 1) To make uneven, to variegate, beset with, to stud, bestrew, c. tellurem apio viridi, Col.; Titania crispans pelagus novo Phœba, shining upon, Val. Flac. 2) To set in a tremulous motion, to wave, brandish, c. hastias, Virg.—II. Neut.: To be crisp or curly. A) Prop.: buxus crispans, curled, wreathed, wrinkled, Plin.; c. nasus, wrinkled with laughter, Pers.—B) Meton.: To be in a tremulous motion, to tremble, quem vibrat crispante redificiorum crepitu, with a tremulous or whirling motion (e. g. at an earthquake), Plin.

CRĪSPŪLUS, a, um (crispus). That has crisp or curled hair, curled, c. homo, Sen.; Mart.

CRĪSPUS, a, um (Sansk. kri, curled. Comparo

CRISPUS.

crisis). I. A) *Crisped, curled*, leo crispioribus julis, Plin. *Of persons with curled hair*, Ter.—B) *Fig. of style: Artificially composed or with flourishes*, Gell.—II. *Meton.* A) *Uneven, wrinkled, crisp*, c. frondis apium, Col.; lactuca crispissimi folii, Id.—B) *With a tremulous or quivering motion, tremulous, quivering*, c. jactus, Pac. ap. Non.; c. latus movere, Virg.; c. pecten (i. c. plectrum), Juv.

CRISPUS, i, m. *A Roman cognomen, v. g. of the historian C. Sallustius*.

CRISTA, æ, f. (akta to kópsos). I. *The comb or tuft on the head of animals, e. g. of a cock, hoopoe, serpent, &c.*, Plin.; Ov.—II. *Meton.* A) *Of plants: A plume, tuft, c. foliorum*, Plin.—B) *The plume or crest on a helmet*, Liv.; Virg.

CRISTATUS, a, um (crista). I. *That has a tuft or crest, c. aves, cocks, Mart.; c. draco*, Ov.; Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *Wearing a crest or plume, crested, c. guleæ*, Liv.; c. cassis pennis, Ov.; c. Achilles, Virg.

CRISTŪLA, æ, f. (cristis). *A little crest or tuft*, Col.

CRŪTIAS, æ, m. (Κριτίας). *Critias*. 1. *One of the thirty tyrants of Athens*, Cic. 2. *A statesman*, Plio.

CRITICUS, i, m. (κριτικός). *A critic, connoisseur*, Cic.; Quint.; Hor.

CRITO, ónis, m. (Κρίτων). *Crito*, a disciple and friend of Socrates, Cic.

CRITOBŪLUS, i, m. (Κριτόβουλος). *Critobulus*, a celebrated physician in the time of Alexander the Great, Curt.

CRITŪLAUS, i, m. (Κριτόλαος). *Critolaus*. 1. *A Peripatetic philosopher, sent to Rome as an ambassador by the Athenians, along with Carneades and Diogenes*, Cic. 2. *The general of the Achæans in the war with the Romans*, Cic.

CRŪCĀTUS, a, um (crocus). *Of saffron color, c. semen*, Plin.; c. vestis, Front.

CRŪCĒUS, a, um (crocus). I. *Of or belonging to saffron, c. tinctus, a saffron sauce*, Plin.; c. color, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *Of the color of saffron, yellowish, orange-colored*, Virg.

CRŪCINUS, a, um (κρόκινος). I. *Of or belonging to saffron, c. semen*, Plin.; c. unguentum, Cels.—II. *Meton.*: *Of a saffron color, i. e. yellowish, orange, c. tunica*, Catull.

CRŪCŪO, ire, v. n. (κρώω). *To croak as a raven*, Plaut.

CRŪCŪDĪLĪNA, æ, f. (κροκοδειλίνη). *A sophistic syllogism, so called from a crocodile, which was said to have robbed a woman of her child, and then to have promised to return it if she would guess whether he would return it or not*, Quint.

CRŪCŪDĪLŪS, i, m. (κροκοδείλος). *A crocodile*, Cic.; Plin.

CRŪCŪTĀRIUS, n, um (crocota). *Of or belonging to women's saffron-colored garments, c. infectores, who dyed women's garments of a saffron color*, Plaut.

CRŪCŪTA, æ, f. (κροκωτός). *A woman's garment of a saffron color*, Plaut.

CRŪCŪTŪLA, æ, f. (crocota). *A woman's garment of a saffron color*, Plaut.

CRŪCŪM, i, n., and CRŪCŪS, i, m. (κρόκον, κρόκος). I. *Saffron*, Plin.; Ov.; used as a perfume in theatres, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: *Saffron color*, Virg.; Plin.

CRUDUS.

CRŪCŪS, i. See the foregoing article.

CRĒSUS, i, m. (Κραῖσος). *Cræsus*, a king of Lydia, famous for his great riches, Cic.; Prop. *Appell.*: *A very rich man*, Ov.: thus, in the plur., Mart.

CRŪMYŌN, óois, m. (Κρομῶν). *Cromyon*, a town in Megaris, on the Saronic Gulf, where Theseus slew the wild sow, Ov.

CRŪTĀLUM, i, n. (κρόταλον). *A kind of rattle, producing the effect of the modern castanet, used as an accompaniment of dances*, Cic.; Virg.

CRŪTO, ónis, c., or CRŪTŌNA, æ, f., Just. (Κρότων). *Crotou or Crotoua*, a town founded by the Achæans, on the eastern coast of the Bruttii, non Crotoua, Cic.; Liv.; Ov.

CRŪTŌNĪATES, æ, m. (Κροτωνιάτης). *Of or from Crotoua, C. Alcmeo*, Cic. *In the plur., Crotouiatæ, The inhabitants of Crotoua*, Cic.

CRŪTŌNIENSIS, is, m. *Of or belonging to Crotoua, C. Milo, of Crotoua*, Plin. *In the plur., Crotouicosæ, ium, m., The inhabitants of Crotoua*, Plin.; Just.

CRŪCIĀBĪLITAS, ætis, f. (cruciabilis). *Torture, torment*, Plaut.

CRŪCIĀBĪLITER, adv. *With torture*, Plaut.

CRŪCIĀMENTUM, i, n. (crucio). *Torture, torment, pain, cruciamenta inmorborum*, Cic.

CRŪCIĀTUS, ūs, m. (crucio). *Torture, torture, pain, anguish, quom cives Rom. morte, cruciati, cruce affecterit*, Cic.; summo cruciati supplicioque Q. Varius perit, Id.; per cruciatum, tormentum, Cæs.; abi in malum cruciatum, Plaut. *In the plur.*: omnes animi c. et corporis, all possible torments.

CRŪCIO, 1 v. a. (crux). *To torture, rack, torment (either bodily or mentally), tribunus militum omnibus suppliciis cruciatus trucidando occidit*, Liv.; quom vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic.; quos sollicitudo c., ne, &c., Just. *Middle.*: *To pine, grieve, torment one's self*, Plaut.; Ter. *Of things*: terra ferro, ligno, igne, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin.

CRŪDELIS, e (crudus). *Hard, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, animus ferus, c. et inhumanus*, Auct. Her.; quis est crudelior in nos te (Fortuna) deus? Hor.; crudelissimæ parricidæ, Sall.; c. pœnæ, Ov.

CRŪDELITAS, ætis, f. (crudelis). *Cruelty, hard-heartedness, inhumanity, barbarity, quorum c. nostro sanguine non potest expleri*, Cic.

CRŪDELITER, adv. (crudelis). *Cruelly, in a cruel manner, c. animadvertere in aliquem*, Cic.; c. facere slqd, Id.

CRŪDESCO, ðui, 3 v. n. (crudus). *To become cruel, to grow worse, morbus c. cœpit*, Virg.; pugnæ c. effuso sanguine, Id.

CRŪDITAS, ætis, f. (crudus). I. *An incapacity of the stomach to digest food, indigestion, dyspepsia; hence, an overloading of the stomach, repletion*, Cic. *Also of plants; a superfluity of nutritious juices*, Plin.—II. *Concr.*: *Food not digested, crudities*, Plin.

CRŪDUS, a, um (as if crudus, from cruor). *Raw, unripe, unmaturing, young, fresh, green, inexperienced*. I. *Prop.*: c. exta, raw, Liv.; c. carnem mandere, Suet.; c. pavo, undigested, Juv.; c. vulnus, still open, bleeding, Plin. E.; c. ceatus, of untanned leather, Virg.; c. versus, un-

polished, Pera.; poms ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.; c. funera nepotis, early, prematurity, Stat.; c. adhuc servitium, Tac.; cruda senectus, fresh, Virg.—II. Fig.: Rough, unfeeling, hard, cruel, defodit alta crudus humo, Ov.; c. ensis, Virg.; c. bella, Ov.

CRUENTE, adv. (crueotus). In a blood-thirsty manner, cruelly, c. sœvire, Just.

CRUENTO, 1 v. a. (cruentus). To sprinkle or stain with blood, make bloody. I. A) Prop.: c. gladium, Cic.; c. se sanguine alcis, Tac.—B) Meton. 1) To stain, defile, Lucr. 2) To dye red, c. vestem, Sen.—II. Fig.: hæc cruentat oratio, Cic.

CRUENTUS, s, um (cruor). I. A) Stained with blood, bloody, cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic.; c. cadaver Clodii, Id.; c. victoria, Sall.—B) Meton. 1) Stained, polluted, Lucr. 2) Blood-red, red, Virg.—II. Fig.: Blood-thirsty, cruel, Hor.

CRUMENA, æ, f. (γυμναία). I. A small purse (usually suspended from the neck), Plaut.; purse, Hor.—II. Meton.: Money, Juv.

CRUOR, ōris, m. (κρῶς). I. A) Blood from a wound, armis, cadaveribus, cruore atque luctu omnia compleri, Sall.; cruore captivo adolere arss, Tac. In the plur., Virg.—B) Meton. 1) For sanguis; Blood, in gen., si cruore suffunduntur oculi, are blood-shot, Plin. 2) Poet.: Bloodshed, murder, Ov.; Hor. In the plur., Hor.—II. Fig.: Vital strength, life, c. imperii, Luc.

CRUPPELLARI, ōrum, m. (a Celtic word; compare the Gaelic crup, to render compact, to make served). Gallic soldiers armed cap-a-piè, Tac.

CRURICREPIDA, æ, m. (crus, crepo). A fictitious name of a slave whose legs rattle with blows or chains, Plaut.

CRURIFRAGTUS, ii, m. (crus, frango). Whose legs are or are about to be broken, Plaut.

CRUS, ūris, n. (Sanscr. cri, to go; Lat. carro, gradior). I. The leg from the knee to the foot, the shin, shank, Cic.; Cels.—II. Meton.: The lower part of the trunk of a tree, Col.

CRUSTA, æ, f. (Sanscr. crit, to cut, to cleave; Lat. cortex). I. A) The hard surface of a body, the rind, bark, shell, crust, c. panis, Plin.; c. glandis, Id.; c. ulcerum, scar, Cels.; c. fluminis, the ice, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco, and the like, quæ (vasa) probrant, iis crustæ nunt emblemata detrahantur, Cic.; c. parietis, Plin.—II. Fig.: c. est et quidem tenuis, outside show, a mare shell, Sen.

CRUSTARIUS, ii, m. (crusta). One that makes embossed figures on plate, a chaser, Plin.

CRUSTATA, ōrum, n. (sc. animalia) (crusto). Crustaceous animals, Plin.

CRUSTO, 1 v. a. (crusta). To cover any thing with a crust, rind, or the like, to encrust, to plaster over, c. mals gypso, Plin.; c. domum marmoribus, Luc.

CRUSTOSUS, a, um (crusta). Covered with a strong rind or crust, Plin.

CRUSTULA, æ, f. (crusta). A thin or little crust or shell, c. ulcerum, scar, Plin.

CRUSTULARIUS, ii, m. (crustulum). A dealer in sweet cakes and the like, a cake-man, Sen.

CRUSTULUM, i, n. (crustum). Any kind of small pastry or sweetmeat, Sen.; Hor.

CRUSTUM, i, n. (crusta). A piece of any thing baked, a thin cake, or the like, Hor.; Virg.

CRUSTŪMĒRIA, æ, f., or CRUSTŪMĒRIUM, ii, n. (Crustūmēri, urum, m., Virg.; and Crustūm, ii, n., Sil.) (Κρουστωμερία). Crustūmēria, a very ancient town in the Sabine territory, Liv.; Plin.

CRUSTŪMINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Crustūmēria, C. campī, Liv. Plur.: Crustūmīni, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Crustūmēria, Liv.

CRUSTŪMIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Crustūmīni or Crustūmēria, Virg.

CRUX, crūcis, f. (Sanscr. cruc, crooked, bent). Two pieces of wood placed cross-wise, a cross. I. Gen.: The pole of a carriage, a beam, Stat.

—II. Esp.: A cross on which malefactors were suspended (originally in the form of a T), si te et Gabinium cruci suffixos viderem, crucifid, Cic.; officere alqm cruce, Id.; que te mala c. agitat? what evil spirit possesses you? Ter.; i, abi in malam cruceam! go and be hanged! Plaut.; Ter.; or simply, i in cruceam! Plaut.

CRYPTA, æ, f. (κρυπτή). A concealed or subterranean place or passage, a grotto, vault, crypt, cavern, Suet.; c. Neapolitana, a grotto near Naples leading to Puteoli, Sen.

CRYSTALLINUS, a, um (κρυστάλλινος). Of or made of crystal, crystalline, c. pila, Plin.

CRYSTALLUM, i, n. (κρυστάλλος). I. Crystal, Plin.—II. Meton.: A crystal vessel, Mart.; a ball of crystal, Prop.

CTESIUS, æ, m. (Κτησίος). Ctesias, a physician and historian of Cnidus, contemporary with Xenophon, Plin.

CTESIPHON, ontis (Κτησιφών). Ctesiphon. I. Masc.: An Athenian who was defended by Demosthenes in the celebrated oration De Corona, Cic.

—II. Fem.: A city of Assyria, on the eastern bank of the Tigris, for some time the winter residence of the Parthian kings, Plin.; Tac.

CŪBICŪLĀRIUS, e (cubiculum). Of or belonging to a bedchamber, c. lectus, a couch, sofa, Cic.

CŪBICŪLĀRIUS, a, um (cubiculum). Of or belonging to a bedchamber, c. stragula, Plin.; c. lucerna, Mart.

CŪBICŪLĀRIUS, ii, m. (cubiculum). A servant that waits in the bedchamber, a valet de chambre, Cic.; Suet.; decurio cubiculariorum, a groom of the bedchamber, Suet.

CŪBICŪLĀTUS, a, um (cubiculum). Furnished with sleeping-rooms, c. naves, Sen.

CŪBICŪLUM, i, n. (cubo). I. Any room, chamber, or apartment, esp. one that is furnished with a couch, Cic.; c. dormitorium, a sleeping-apartment, bedchamber, Plin. E.; minister cubiculi, a servant that waits in the bedchamber, a confidential servant, Liv.; cubiculo præpositus, lord of the bedchamber, Suet.—II. Meton. A) An elevated seat for the emperor at the public spectacles, Suet.—B) In Archit.: A place where a stone lies, as it were, embedded, i. q. cubile, Vitruv.

CŪBILE, is, n. (cubo). Any place in which one lies, a couch (of men or animals). I. A) 1) Prop., Cic.; c. saluatorium, an audience-chamber, Plin. Poet.: The couch of the setting sun, Hor. 2) Esp.: The marriage-bed, Ov.; Virg.—B) Meton. in Archit.: The ground-work or foundation course of stones in building, a bed, Vitruv.—II.

CUBITAL.

Fig. *Couch, litter, ut omnes mortales istius avaritiæ non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint, the very nest, or secret retreat, Cic.*

CÛBYTAL, is, n. (cubitus). *A cushion or bolster for the elbow or arm, Hor.*

CÛBYTALIS, e (cubitum). *A cubit long, c. fere cava, Liv.; c. caules, Plin. Absol.: simulacrum cubitali mensus, more than a cubit long, Suet.*

CÛBITO, l v. n. (cubo). *To lie down often, to be in the habit of lying down, Cic.*

CÛBITOR, òris, m. (cubo). *One that lies in a place, c. bos, that often lies down when ploughing, Col.*

CÛBYTUM, i, n. (cubo). I. *The elbow, cubitus, Plin.; Cels.; Ov.*—II. *Meton.* A) *A bend, curvature, turn, bending, c. oras, Plin.*—B) *A cubit, a measure of length, equal to a foot and a half, gladii tenuæ, longi quaterna cubita, Liv.*

CÛBITUS, ùs, m. (cubo). I. *A lying down, c. supini, proni, in latera, Plin.*—II. *Concr.: A bed, couch, his follis cubitus sibi eternant, Plin.*

CÛBITUS, i, m., for cubitum (cubo). *The elbow, Cels.*

CÛBO, ùi, itum, l v. n. (Sansk. c ùp, to sink, to fall; Gr. κῦρω). *To lie or recline, e.g. in bed, at table, &c., in lectica cubans, Cic.; cubitum discedere, to go to rest, Id.; duo filii propter cubitates, sleeping close by, Id. Of lying or reclining at table: quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic.; c. supra, juxta, Suet.; c. longe trans Tiberim, to lie sick, Hor. Of things: plana freti unda c., extends, Mart.; tecta cubantia, sloping, slanting, Lucr.; thus, Ustica cubans, gently sloping or slanting, Hor.*

CÛBUS, i, m. (κῦβος). I. *A geometrical figure, a cube, Vitr.; a measure, Rhem. Faun.*—II. *A cubic number, Gell.*

CÛCULLUS, i, m. I. *A cowl or hood, fastened to a garment, Juv.*—II. *Meton.: A coniform paper, used to wrap up spice, &c., in, Mart.*

CÛCÛLUS, i, m. (κόκκυξ). I. *A cuckoo, Plin.; a term of reproach, applied to a lazy husbandman who defers the pruning of his vines until the cuckoo comes, a lubber, Hor.*—II. *Meton.: A plant, called also strychnos, Plin.*

CÛCÛMA, òs, f. *A small private bath (opp. thermæ), Mart.*

CÛCÛMIS, òris and is, m. *A cucumber, c. Colocynthis (Fam. Cucurbitaceæ), Plin.; Virg.*

CÛCURBITA, òs, f. *A gourd, Plin. Meton. in Medic.: A cupping-glass, Juv.*

CÛCURBITINUS, a, um (cucurbita). *Like a gourd, c. pira, Plin.*

CÛCURBITÛLA, òs, f. dim. (cucurbita). I. *A plant, the colocynthida gourd, Scrib.*—II. *A cupping-glass, Cels.*

CÛDO, òre, v. a. (Sansk. ch ud, to drive, sting). *To strike, beat, hammer.* I. *Prop.: c. aurum pilis, Plin.; c. fabas, to thresh, Col.; istæc in me cedetur faba, I shall have to suffer for it, I must smart for it, Ter.*—II. *Meton.: To prepare or frame by hammering, c. anulum, Quint.; c. numos, to stamp, coin, Plaut.*

CÛDO, ònis, m. *A helmet made of raw skin, Sil.*
CÛCUIMÒDI, adv. (for cucuscusmodi, from quisquis, modus). *Of what sort, kind, or nature soever, aupereat nobis hoc, c. est otium, Cic.*

CÛJAS (quoj.), àtis [nom. cujatis; Plaut.; App.]. *Pron.: Of what country, nation, or town,*

CULPA.

cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, Cic.; cujates estis? Plaut.

CÛJUS (quoj.), a, um, pron. interr. (from cuius, gen. of quis). *Whose? belonging to whom? cujares sit, cumjunc periculum? Cic.; cumjunc pecus? an Melibœi? Virg.; with nam added, Plaut.*

CÛJUS (quoj.), a, um, pron. rel. (from cuius, gen. of quis). *Whose, belonging to whom, cædes detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, Cic.*

CÛJUSCÛMÒDI (quoj.; also, separated, cuijunc modi), adv. (quisque, modus). *Of what kind or nature soever, lex c. sit, Cic., doubtful (secondary form cuiquimodi).*

CÛJUSMÒDI (quoj.; also, separated, cuijunc modi), adv. (quis, modus). *Of what kind, quantum et c. et omnino quale sit, quærunt, Cic.*

CÛJUSQUÈMÒDI (quoj.; also written as two words, cuijunc modi), adv. (quisque, modus). *Of whatever kind, neque solum cives sed c. genus hominum, Sall.*

CÛLÀRO, ònis, f. *Cularo, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, afterward Gratianopolis, now Grenoble, Planc. ap. Cic.*

CÛLCITA, òs, f. *A cushion, mattress, bolster, Cic.; Sen.; gladium faciam culcitam, literally, I shall take the sword for my pillow, i. e. I shall kill myself, Plaut.*

CÛLCITÈLLA, òs, f. dim. (culcita). *A small mattress, &c., Plaut.*

CÛLÈUS (cul.), i, m. (κολεός, Ion. κουλεός). I. *A leathern sack or bag, for wine, oil, &c., Plaut.; Plin.; a leathern bag in which pericides were drowned, Cic.; Juv.*—II. *Meton.: The largest measure for liquids, containing 20 amphoræ, Cat.*

CÛLEX, icis, m. [f., Plaut.]. I. *A gnat, midge, Plin.; Hor.; a term of reproach for a troublesome lover, Plaut.*—II. *Culex, the title of a poem of Virgil.*

CÛLÌNA [còlina, Non.], òs, f. (akin to caleo). I. *A kitchen, Cic.; Hor.*—II. *Meton.: The kitchen, i. e. food, Hor.; Juv.*

CÛLINÀRIUS, a, um (culina). *Of or belonging to a kitchen, Front.*

CÛLMEN, inis, n. (columnen, akin to collis). I. A) *The highest point of any thing, a top, summit (of a mountain, house, temple, &c.), Cæc.; Liv.; the canopy of heaven, Cic.; the top of the head, Liv.; the raised part of a ship's deck, Luc.*—B) *Fig.: The highest point of any thing, the point of culmination, a summo culmine fortunæ, Liv.*—II. *Any thing high and projecting; poet., the stalk of a bean (culmus), Ov.*

CÛLMUS, i, m. (related to culmen). *A stalk of corn or of a bean, lily, &c., Cic.; Virg.*

CÛLPA, òs, f. I. A) *Guilt, blame, fault, misconduct, failing, crime, mea culpa, by or through my fault, Cic.; amicitia c. guilt of neglected friendship, Id.; committere culpam, to commit, Id.; conferre suam culpam in senectutem, to lay the blame upon, Id.; transfere omnem culpam in se, to take upon one's self, Id.; attribuerè culpam al-cui, to impute, Id.; in culpa ponere aliquem, to consider any body guilty, Id.; esse in culpa, to be in fault or guilty, Id.; thus, simili esse in culpa, to be in the same fault; and, magna esse in culpa, Id.; culpa est in alquo, it is any body's fault, Id.; id culpâ meâ contigit, by my own fault, Id.; eximere aliquem ex*

CULPATUS.

culpa, to clear or acquit from guilt, Id.; demovere culpam ab aliquo, to free or acquit any body, Id.; carere culpa, to be free from guilt, to be innocent, Id.; abesse a culpa; and, esse extra culpam, the same.—B) *Esp.* 1) Of female frailty: A fauzpas (crime against chastity), Ov.; Hor.; Tac. 2) In Law: Culpable neglect, Dig.—II. *Meton. poet.*: Any thing noxious or injurious, Virg.

CULPATUS, a, um. I. Part. of culpa.—II. *Adj.*: Blamable, faulty, c. Paris, Virg. *Compar.*, Gell.

CULPITO, 1 v. a. (culpo). To blame or reproach severely, Plaut.

CULPO, 1 v. a. (culpa). To blame, reproach, find fault with, disapprove of, reprehend, be dissatisfied with, to lay the blame upon any thing, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.; c. alqm, Ov.; arbor nunc aquas c., nunc sidera, nunc biemes, finds fault with, accuses, Hor.

CULTA, orum, n. (colo). Cultivated fields, places, or spots; plantations, laid out grounds, &c., Virg.

CULTE, adv. Elegantly, finely, neatly, with ornament, cultus progredi, more elegantly, Just.; c. dicere, Quint.

CULTELLUS, i, m. dim. (culter). A little knife, a knife, Plin.; for paring the nails, Hor.; c. lignei, wooden pegs or pins, Vitr.

CULTER, tri, m. (from colo, like raster from rado). I. *Orig.*: The coultter of a plough, Plin.

—II. *Meton.*: A knife of any description, Cic.; emere bovem ad cultrum, for the knife, for slaughter, Varr.; collocare alqm in cultro or in cultrum, to place any thing on the edge, perpendicularly, Vitr.; linqvere alqm sub cultro, to leave one under the knife, i. e. in the utmost distress or dilemma, Hor.

CULTIO, onis, f. (colo). A cultivating, tilling, agri coltio (also written as one word, agricultio), agriculturæ, Cic.

CULTOR, oris, m. (colo). I. A) 1) One who properly tends, takes care of, or looks after a thing, a worker, cultivator, c. terræ, Cic.; cultores agri, agriculturists, country people, Liv.; also agri cultores (or as one word; see AGRICULTOR), Id. 2) *Absol.*: A countryman, husbandman, Sall.; Liv.—B) An inhabitant, inmate, c. ejus terræ, Sall.; c. nemorum, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: An observer, respecter, adorer, veritatis cultores, Cic.; c. deorum, a worshipper, Hor.; also simply c., Virg.; but also, c. deum matris, a priest of Cybele, Suet.; c. juvenum, an instructor, a tutor, Pers.

CULTRARIUS, ii, m. (culter). One who slew the victim at a sacrifice, Suet.

CULTRIX, icis, f. I. A) She who tends or takes care of a thing, Cic.—B) A female inmate or inhabitant, c. nemorum, Virg.—II. A female worshipper, votaress, c. deorum, Lact.

CULTURA, æ, f. (colo). I. A) A cultivating, tilling, tending, taking care of, ager sine c., Cic.; agri c., also written agriculturæ; see the word.—B) *Absol.*: Agriculture, Quint.; Hor. In the plur.: Single branches of agriculture, Col.—II. *Fig.*: Culture, cultivation, improvement of the mind, &c., c. animi philosophia eet, Cic.; commodare aurem culturæ, cultivation, Hor.; c. potentis amici, attention to, Id.

CULTUS, a, um. I. Part. of colo.—II. *Adj.*

CUMÆUS.

A) Cultivated, ager ex nulla parte fuit cultus, Cic. *Subst. n. plur.*, culta, orum, Cultivated lands, Virg.—B) Adorned, ornamented, cultivated, elegant, fine, matrona culta vetitâ purpurâ, Suet.

CULTUS, ūs, m. (colo). I. A) A tending, nursing, taking care of, cultivation of any thing, attention, in quo agriculturalum c. non elaborat? Cic.—B) *Fig.*: A nursing, educating, improving; instruction, attention, or regard paid to any thing, genus bominum malo cultu corruptum, by bad education, Cic.; digna cultu atque labore, cultivation, Quint. In the plur.: recti cultus pectora roborant, with doctrius, refinement, improvement, discipline, Hor.; ad deorum cultum erudit, honoring, paying honor to, Cic.; de cultu sui, attention shown to himself, Tac.—II. *Meton.*

A) 1) A manner or style of living, every thing necessary to a domestic establishment, dwelling, clothing, food, furniture, &c., omnis usus c. que vitæ, Cic.; victus atque c. Id.; regius cultus, kingly splendor, Nep.; noster bic c. clarius enitescet, refinement of manners, good taste, Quint. 2) Luxurious manner of living, voluptuousness, luxury, libido stupri generæque ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall.—B) *Concr.*: Style of dress, elegance in clothing, showy dress, incinctus Gabino cultu, Liv.; c. smœnior, greater elegance (in clothing), Id.; c. muliebris, female dress, Plaut.

CŪLULLUS, i, m. A kind of drinking-vessel, a goblet, Hor.

CUM (coo, κύω), prep. with abl. [cum is placed after pers. and relat. pronouns, as, mecum, vobiscum, quocum, &c.]. With; in connection, communion, or society with. I. *Gen.*: vivit habitatque c. Balbo, Cic.; c. tunica pulla sedere et pallio, clad or dressed in a tunic, Id.; ne quis c. telo eervus esset, armed with a weapon, Id.; esse c. imperio, to be invested with unlimited or superior power, Id.; est mihi alqd cum alqo, I have something to do with some one, Id.; quid mihi cum re? what is that to me? Id.; consentire cum alqo, to be of the same opinion with one, Id.; facere cum alqo, to take one's part, side with one, Id.; ager effert cum decimo, bears ten-fold, Id.; thus, terra reddit feneæ agricolis cum centesima fruge, hundred-fold, Plin.—II. *Esp.* A) Of a moment or point of time with which any thing coincides: c. prima luce in campum curreat, at daybreak or dawn, Cic.; c. ortu solis, Sall.; exire c. nuncio, at the same time with, &c., Cæs.—B) Indicative of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place: Under, with, at (frequently used for the adv.), cum summa reip. salute et cum tus peste ac pernicie, Cic.; c. judicio, Id.; c. eo, quod, with the condition that, under this restriction, Id. With eo, ut, or ne, Liv.; Cæs.; c. dis bene juvenibus, with the help of the gods, Liv.; c. dis volentibus, as the gods please, with the approbation of the gods, Enn. ap. Cic.—C) Denoting a means or instrument: lingerè c. lingua, Cat.; fluvius accipit alqm c. suo gurgite, Virg.

CUM, conj. When; see QUAM.

CUMÆ, arum [an old reading, Cyme, es, Stat.], f. (Κυμη). Cumæa, a very ancient town on the coast of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl, Cic.; Virg.

CŪMÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cu-

CUMANUS.

m. a. C. urbs, i. e. Cumæ, Virg.; C. carmen, of the Sibyl, Virg.; C. anni, i. e. an old age, like that of the Sibyl, Id.

CŪMĀNUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Cumæ, C. ager, Cic.; C. vates, i. e. the Sibyl, Luc.*—II. *Subst. A) Cumanum, i. n. 1) The territory of Cumæ, in Cumanò, Plin. 2) An estate of Cicero, near Cumæ, Cic.*—B) *Cumani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Cumæ, Liv.*

CŪMĀTĪLIS (cym.), *e (κύμα, a wave). Of water-color, of the color of the sea, sea-green, c. colus, Titin. ap. Non. Subst., cumatilis, is, n., A water-colored dress, Plaut.*

CŪMĒRA, *æ, f., and CUMERUM, i, n. A wooden box, a chest for keeping corn, Hor.*

CŪMĪNUM, i, n. (κύμινον). *Cumin (seed), caraway, Hor.; Plin.*

CŪMQUE (cunque and quomque), *adv. A particle affixed to other words and denoting universality, as in English, soever, ever: quicumque, whosoever: qualiscumque, nny soever, whosoever, whichever, &c., be: ubicumque, wheresoever: quiescumque, however many times or however often, &c. Standing alone, rarely: quum solis lumina quonaque fundunt radios, in whatever manner, whichever way, Lucr.; mihi cumque salve rite vucanti, at any time, whenever I call, Hor.*

CŪMŪLĀTE, *adv. In rich measure, abundantly, copiously, perfectly, fully, c. eblere vitam beatam, Cic.*

CŪMŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of cumulo.*—II. *Adj. A) Increased, augmented, eadem mensura reddere qua acciperis, aut etiam cumulatore, even greater, Cic.*—B) *Filled up, full, crowded or loaded, complete, perfect, quod mihi jumpridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. Pntl. c. veniam remittere, abundantly, Virg.*

CŪMŪLO, i v. a. (cumulus). *To form into a heap, to heap up, lay up in heaps, to pile up. I. A) Prop.: c. arma in ingentem acervum, Liv.*—B) *Fig.: To heap up, heap together, to increase by heaping, c. omnia principatus vocabula, Tac.; c. æs alienum usuris, Liv.; c. bellianum gloriam eloquentiâ, Id.*—II. *Meton.: To make full by heaping, to fill, fill up, to accumulate; usually with abl. A) Prop.: c. locum semirutu muri, Liv. With a simple nec: c. libras duas, Ov.*—B) *Fig.: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c., am filled with, Cic. With ex: summum bonum cumulator ex, &c., is rendered perfect or complete, Id. With simple acc.: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum), for making or rendering complete, Id.*

CŪMŪLUS, i, m. *A heap, mass thrown up in the shape of a heap, a mass, crowd, multitude. I. Prop. (for which in Cic. acervus): c. bostium coarvatorum, Liv. Pnt. c. amnis fertur in arva cumulo, rises in high waves, Virg.*—II. *A) Meton.: A heap over and above the usual quantity, that which is beyond the proper measure, superfluity, overplus, a addition, an extra, c. diernm, Cic.; accesserint in cumulum manubie, &c., as an addition, Id.*—B) *In Rhet.: A conclusion, i. q. peroratio, Quint.*

CŪNĀBŪLA, orum, n. (cunæ). I. *A cradle, Cic.; a litter of young animals, Plin.; Virg. Pnt. A cradle, i. e. birth-place, Virg.*—II. *Meton.: An origin, beginning, qui non in cubabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. not*

CUNICULOSUS.

by their birth, Cic.; a primis cunabulis, from the earliest childhood, Col.

CŪNÆ, arum, f. (from cubinæ, from cubo). I. *A cradle, Cic.; n nest of young birds, Ov.*—II. *Meton.: The beginning of life, Ov.*

CUNCTĀBUNDUS (cont.), a, um (cunctor). *Lingering, loitering, hesitating, milites c., Liv.*

CUNCTANS, antis. I. *Part. of cunctor.*—II. *Adj.: Lingering, dilatory, slow, tardy, est cunctantior, Plin. E. Poet., of things: Tough, hard, slow, Lucr.; Val. Flac.*

CUNCTANTER, *adv. Dilatorily, slowly, with delay, haud c. discidere cotem, Liv.*

CUNCTĀTIO (cont.), onis, f. *A lingering, tarrying, delaying, hesitation, c. absit, Cic.; abjecta omni cunctatione, without any delay; for which usually, sine cunctatione, Id.*

CUNCTĀTOR (cont.), oris, m. (cunctor). *A lingerer, delayer, one who acts with hesitation or tardiness, nōsti Servium, quam c. sit, Cael. ap. Cic. In a good sense: A considerable person, one who is slow but safe, not rnsn, &c., Fabium pro cunctoro segnem compellabat, Liv.; hence, Cunctator, a cognomen of the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus, Id.*

CUNCTO, are, for cunctor. *To loiter, delay, tarry, Plaut.*

CUNCTOR (cont.), i v. n. *To linger, tarry, loiter, delay (whether from consideration or idleness), to hesitate, to be irresolute or undetermined what course to take, si cunctor, omnia amitto, Cic. With inf.: non est cunctandum proferri, not to scruple or hesitate, Cic.*

CUNCTUS, a, um. *Denoting collectiveness, of a mass or multitude forming one whole: All, altogether, entire, in a body (usually in the sing.), c. senatus, Cic.; c. Gallia, Cæs.; c. vulgus, Hor. In the plur.: c. maria terræque, Sall. Absol. cuncti aut magna pars Sicciensium, Sall.*

CŪNĒĀTIM, *adv. (cuneo). In the form of a wedge, c. constituerunt hostes, Cæs.*

CŪNĒĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of cuneo.*—II. *Adj.: Wedge-shaped, c. collis, Ov. Compar. forma scuti c. ad imum, Liv.*

CŪNĒO, i v. n. (cuneus). I. *A) To insert wedge-wise, Plin.*—B) *Fig.: To force in, as in speaking; to introduce, Quint.*—II. *Meton. A) To fasten or furnish with wedges, Sen.*—B) *To make in the form of a wedge, Britannia iterum sic in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, is in the form of n wedge, Mel.*

CŪNĒŪLUS, i, m. (cuneus). *A little wedge, Cic.*

CŪNĒUS, i, m. (conus). *A wedge. I. Gen.: cuneos inserere, to drive in, Cic. poet.; Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, is in the form of a wedge, is wedge-shaped, Tac.*—II. *Meton. A) Milit.: A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of n wedge, Cæs.; Liv.*—B) *A row of seats in the theatre, divided wedge-wise by the steps leading to them, Suet. Poet.: as with us, the boxes, the pit, for the spectators, Phædr.*—C) *In Archit.: A wedge-like figure, which fills up intervals of space, e. g. in the wainscoting of walls, &c., Vitruv.*

CŪNĒŪLĀTIM, *adv. (cuniculus). In the form of a mine, Plin.*

CŪNĒŪLŌSUS, a, um (cuniculus). *Full of caverns, Catull.*

CUNICULUS.

CUNICULUS, i, m. (κόνικλος or κύνικλος). I. A rabbit, Plin.; Mart. Hence, from the burrowing of rabbits, —II. A) Meton.: A subterranean passage, cavity, canal, Cic. —B) In Milit.: A mine, Cic.; Cæs. Fig.: quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, by secret artifices, Cic.

CUNNUS, i, m. (γούνος; Sanscr. yoni). I. i. q. pudendum mulierhe, Mart.; said also of the female of animals, Catull. —II. Meton.: An unchaste woman, a harlot, Hor.

CUNQUE, adv. See CUMQUE.

CUPA, æ, f. (Sauscr. kumfa, akin to capula, capsula). A vat, butt, large cask, Cæs.; vinum de cupa, drawn from the cask, i. e. an inferior sort of wine, Cic.

CUPEDIA (cupp), æ, f. (cupes). Daintiness, fondness for dainties, Cic.

CUPEDIA (cupp), arum, n., and CUPEDIAE, arum, f. (a secondary form, cōpēdia, arum, n., Apic.). Dainty dishes, dainties, tit-bits, Plaut.

CUPEDINARIUS (cupp), a, um (cupēdo). I. Of or belonging to dainties, c. forum, a place at Rome where pastry, sweetmeats, &c., were sold, Sym. —II. Subst., cupedinarius, ii, m., A confectioner, Ter.

CUPEDO (cupp), inis, f. (cupes). Dainties, tit-bits, forum cupedinis, a place at Rome where all sorts of sweetmeats, &c., were sold, Varr.

CUPES (cupp), ædis, m. One that has a sweet tooth or is fond of dainties, Plaut.

CUPIDE, adv. With desire, eagerly, passionately. agros alienos c. appetebant, Cic. Compar., Cic.; Superl., Cæs.

CUPIDINEUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Cupid, C. tela, Ov. —II. Lovely, charming, Mart.

CUPIDITAS, ætis, f. (cupidus). A longing, striving, eagerness after a thing. I. In a good sense: A desire, longing for, eager wish, eagerness, c. insatiabilis quædam veri videndi, Cic.; c. cibi, appetitæ, Cels. Without gen.: ne nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, on account of his zeal or eagerness, Cic. —II. In a bad sense. A) An irregular desire, passionate longing, passion, avidity, thirst after, cupidity, c. præceptis et lubrica dominandi, Cic. Without gen.: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall.; temeritas c. que militum, an uncontrolled or immoderate desire of fighting, Cæs. —B) Esp. 1) A passionate longing for possessions, greediness of money, avarice, covetousness, Cic. 2) Partiality, favor (of judges, witnesses, &c.), Cic.; Liv.

CUPIDO [cupēdo, Lucr.], inis, f. [m., Hor.; Ov.] (cupidus). I. A desire, longing for, an eager wish, passion, c. cepit Romulum urbis condendæ, Liv.; c. gloriæ, Sall.; c. visæ virginis, amorous desire, love, Ov. Without gen.: c. femineus, Ov.; c. muliebris, Tac. —II. Esp.: Avarice, love of money, Tac.

CUPIDO, inis, m. Cupid, the god of love, the son of Venus, Cic.; Ov.; Hor. In the plur.: Genitii of love, Hor.; Prop.

CUPIDUS, a, um (cupio). Desirous of a thing, eager, wishful, fond of, longing for, loving, usually with gen. I. In a good sense: ita sum c. te audiendi, ut, &c., Cic. With in: c. in perspicienda rerum natura, Cic. With inf.: c.

CURA.

mori, Ov. Absol., Catull.; Hor. —II. In a bad sense. A) Gen.: Passionately desirous, greedy, eager, vehement, passionately inclined toward any thing, non sine causa se cupidum pecuniæ fuisse, Cic.; animus c. rixæ, Hor. With abl.: c. vino, Plaut. Absol.: emit homo c. et incupies, bent upon buying, Cic.; c. cor. Lucr. —B) Esp. 1) Violently in love with, Ov. 2) Longing after possessions, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money, c. militæ, Quint. Superl., Suet. 3) Partial, quæstorea vehementer c. istius (Verris), Cic.

CUPIENS, entis. I. Part. of cupio. —II. Adj.: Desiring, longing for, desirous; with gen. or absol.: c. liberorum, Tac.; c. novarum rerum, Id. Absol.: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, with universal assent, unanimously, Sall.

CUPIENTER, adv. With desire, desirously, earnestly, c. petere, Plaut.

CUPIO, ivi or ii, itum, 3 [imperf. subj., cupiret, Lucr.]. To desire, be desirous of a thing, to wish, be willing, long for [denoting inclination for any thing; while velle denotes the will, based on the capability, of an individual to perform an act]. I. Gen.: usually with acc., inf., object, clause, or absol.: cujus illi conatus, nec si cuperent, reprimere possent, Cic.; c. eadem, eadem odisse, Sall.; res semper cupita, Liv. With inf.: cupit diem consumere, Cic. With acc. and partic.: c. alqm conventum, Plaut. With ut, Id. —II. Esp.: To be favorably inclined toward one, to wish one well, quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic.; c. maxime alcuq, Planc. ap. Cic.: cupio omnia que via (a polite expression), I am quite at your service, your wishes are mine, Hor.

CUPITOR, Æris, m. (cupio). One who desires or wishes, c. incredibilium, Tac.

CUPITUS, a, um, part. of cupio.

CUPPIDIA, CUPPIDINARIUS, and CUPPIDO. See CUPED.

CUPRESSETUM, i, n. (cupressus). A cypress-grove, Cic.

CUPRESSUS, a, um (cupressus). Of or made of cypress, c. signa Junonis, Liv.

CUPRESSIFER, æra, ærum (cupressus, fera). Bearing or carrying cypresses, Ov.

CUPRESSINUS, a, um (κυπαρισσινος). Of cypress, c. frondes, Col.

CUPRESSUS, i, f. [m., Enn.] [abl., cupressu, Varr.] (κυπαρισσος). I. A cypress; this tree was sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals, Ov.; Hor. —II. Meton.: A small cypress-wood box, Hor.

CUPRUS (cypr.), a, um (cuprum). Of or made of copper, c. vns, Plin.

CUPRINUS, a, um (cuprum). Of or made of copper, Pall.

CUPRUM, i, n., for Cyprum æs. Copper, Spart.

CUR [old orthography, quor], adv. (contr. from quare, from which we have quor, quur, cur). For what reason, why (interrogatively and relatively). I. Interrogatively: c. senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic. Poet. also after the verb: vetas c. t? Hor. —II. Relatively: duæ causæ sunt, c. t? frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic.

CŪRA, æ, f. (quæro, a taking pains about any thing). Care, i. e. solicitude, carefulness, thought, concern, trouble, anxiety. I. Solicitude, trouble, pains bestowed on any thing:

CURABILIS.

A) Prop. 1) Gen.: hæc tam acrom curam desiderant, Cic.; c. difficilis rerum alienarum, management, Id.; c. corporis, care of the person, Quint.; c. decorum, an officiating in divine service, a performing of a religious ceremony, Liv.; agere curam civium, to take care of the citizens, Id.; res curæ (dat.) est alci, to take care, pay attention to, bestow much pains upon; for which also, curæ est alci de alqa re, Sall.; and with a subjective clause, magnæ veteribus curæ fuit gratiam dicendi acquirere, Quint.; curæ habere alqd, the same, Cœl. ap. Cic.; Sall. 2) Esp. a) Polit. t. i.: Management, care, administration, charge, office, function, omnis c. rerum publicarum mihi hæc tempestate minime eupienda videntur, Sall. b) In Medic.: A treating of a disease, cure; usually curatio: c. quæ sub eutem est, Cels.—B) Meton. concr. 1) A literary work upon which much care has been bestowed, a work, quorum in maous c. nostra venit, Tac. 2) One who takes care of anything, an administrator, manager, overseer; poet., of the swineherd Eumæus, Ov.—II. Care, i. e. sorrow, trouble, affliction, grief, concern, anxiety. A) Gen.: magna cura Atticum et me liberaris, Cic.; jubet nos esse sine cura, without care, quiet or easy, he tells us to make ourselves easy about it, Id.; mihi maximæ curæ est, causes me great anxiety, gives me great concern, Id.—B) Esp.: Violent or passionate love, et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor.; c. puellæ, Prop. 2) Concr.: A beloved object, the beloved, mistress, sweetheart, Hor.; Prop. CÜRABILIS, e (cura). To be feared, Juv. CURALIUM. See CONALIUM. CÜRÄTE, adv. With due care, carefully, ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem c. disseram, Tac. Comp., c. legere alqd, with greater attention, Id. CÜRÄTIO, önis, f. A taking care of a thing, care, attention, pains, culture, &c.; attendance. I. Gen.: c. corporis erit adhibenda, Cic. As a verbal substantive with acc.: quid tibi hanc rem c. est? what business have you to care or trouble yourself about it? Plaut.—II. Esp. A) The management of public business, administration, charge, Cic.; Liv.—B) In Medic.: The treatment of a disease, method of cure, Cic.—C) The office of a curator, guardianship, Dig. CÜRÄTOR [an old form, cörator], öris, m. (cürö). One who takes care of or has the management of a thing; a manager, overseer, superintendent. I. Gen.: sunt ædiles c. urbis, formula ap. Cic.; c. fidus negotiorum, Sall. With dat.: c. muris reficiendis, Cic.—II. Esp.: A guardian, curator, Quint. CÜRÄTÖRA, æ, f. (curo). Management, attendance, care, Ter. CÜRÄTUS, a, um. I. Part. of curo.—II. Adj.: Careful, solicitous, anxious, curatis-simis precibus alcijs protegi, Tac. CÜRÖLIO (gurg.), önis, m. I. A worm found in corn, a mite, a weevil, Virg.—II. Curculio, the name of a comedy of Plautus. CÜRÖLIUNCÖLUS, i, m. dim. (curculio). A little weevil; melon. for a trifle, bagatelle, Plaut. CÜRÖNSIS, e. Of or belonging to Cures, Ov. Subst., Curense, ium, m., The people of Cures, Plin.

CURIOSUS.

CÜRÖS, lum, c. Cures, the capital of the Sabinæ, Cic. CÜRÖTES, um, m. (Κουρήτες). Curetes, the aborigines of Crete, who celebrated the worship of Jupiter with martial dances and noisy music, Virg. CÜRÖTICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Curetes; poet. for Cretan, Calp. CÜRÖTIS, idis, f. I. Adj.: Cretan, Ov.—II. Subst.: The old name of Crete, Plin. CÜRÖIA, æ, f. (perhaps related to Quiris, Quirites). I. One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people, a curia, court, Liv.—II. Meton. A) A building in which the curiæ met for the performance of divine worship, c. Saliorum, Cic. Hence, dies curiæ, a festival or joyous day, Cic.—B) 1) A public building in which the Senate used to meet, the Senate-house, Cic.; Ov. Hence, 2) Meton. a) An assembly of the Senate, a Senate, Liv.; Hor. b) A place of meeting for provincial or non-Roman authorities, Cic.; Ov. CÜRÖIALIS, e (curia). I. Of or belonging to a curia or division of the people, Ter. Also, subst.: A fellow-citizen of the same curia, Cic.—II. Of or belonging to the imperial court; subst., courtiers, Amm. CÜRÖIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Curius, c. villa, Cic. CÜRÖIÄTIL, örum, m. Curiatii, a gens of Alba, residing at Rome, from which were chosen the three brothers who fought with the Horatii, Liv.; Cic. CÜRÖIÄTİM, adv. (curia). By curiæ, c. populum consuluit, Cic. CÜRÖIÄTIUS, ii, m. Curiatius, a Roman family name, C. Curiatius, Cic. CÜRÖIÄTUS, a, um (curia). Of or belonging to or divided into curiæ, c. comitia, where the people voted by curiæ, Cic.; c. lex, passed in the comitia curiata, Id. CÜRÖIO, önis, m. (curia). I. A priest of the curia, c. maximus, the chief priest of the curia, Liv.—II. A crier, herald, Mart. CÜRÖIO, önis, m. Curiö, a cognomen of the gens Scribonia, e. g. C. Scribonius Curiö, Cic. CÜRÖIO, önis, m. (cura). Facetiously: Lean with care, care-worn, emaciated, Plaut. CÜRÖIÖSE, adv. I. A) With care, carefully, c. involvi vestimentis, Cels. Compar., Vitruv. Superl., Col.—B) In a bad sense: Too carefully, or particularly, or nicely; of style: affectedly, c. potius quam Latine loqui, Quint.—II. Curiously, c. inquirere, Suet. CÜRÖIÖSITAS, ätis, f. (curiosus). Carefulness in investigating anything, curiosity, inquisitiveness, Cic. CÜRÖIÖSUS, a, um (cura). I. Bestowing care or pains upon a thing, careful, diligent. A) Gen. with in or ad: est in omni historia curiosus, Cic.; ad investigandum curiosior, Id. With gen.: c. medicinæ, much devoted to the study of, intent on, Plin. Absol.: c. consilia, Quint.—B) Esp. 1) Too eager, that is carried to an extreme, over-curious, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitio distat, Quint. 2) a) Careful in searching out or discovering a thing; curious, in good or bad sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Cic.; primum patere me esse curiosum, inquisitive, prying, Cic. b) Subst.: A spy, scout, c. ac speculatorem ratus,

Suet. —II. (after CURA, II.) *Emaciated with grief, care-worn*, Plaut.

CŪRIS, is, f. *A javelin (a Sabine word)*, Ov. CURŪIUS, a, um (cura). *Troublesome, c. infortunium*, Plaut., doubtful.

CŪRIUS, a. *Curius, a Roman family name, e. g. M. Curius Dentatus, the conqueror of the Samnites and of Pyrrhus, distinguished for his moderation*, Cic.; Hor. *Appel. in the plur.: Brave and moderate men*, Hor.; Juv.

CŪRO [an old form, cæro], 1 [perf. subj., curassis for curveris, Plaut.] v. a. (cura). *To take care of, care for, see or look to, pay attention to, bestow pains upon, foster, cherish, take notice of, mind*. I. Gen.: c. omnia studiosissime ac diligentissime, Cic.; c. corpus, *to refresh one's self*, Liv.; c. corpus alcius, *to bury one*, Curt.; curati cibo, *refreshed*, Liv.; thus also, c. se, *to take good care of one's self*; c. prodigiis, *to reconcile, expiate by sacrifice*, Liv.; c. nihil præter snimium, *to be regardless of, have no regard for*, Cic.; alia or aliud cura, *make yourself easy about it*, Plaut.; Ter. *With the acc. and gerund: To cause to be done, to get, to carry on, c. epistolam mihi referendam*, Cic.; c. naves ædificandas, reficiendas, Cæs. *Withinf.: To be anxious or solicitous about, to care for; usually with a negative: nolui scribere, quæ docti legere non curarent*, Cic. *With ut or ne: omnibus rebus cura ne quid ei desit*, Cic.; thus, cura, *ut valeas, at the end of a letter; remain in good health, take care of yourself, farewell*, Id. *Absol.: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, had charge, acted*, Sall. —II. Esp. A) Polit.: *To do any public business, to manage, carry on, to have the administration of, jussus ab senatu bellum maritimum c.*, Liv. *Absol.: gliscntibus negotiis duo additi qui Romæ curarent*, Tac. —B) In Medic.: *To treat a patient, to heal, cure, restore to health, corpora c. possunt*, Cic.; c. ægrum, Liv.; c. vultus, Id.; qui ferrum mediciprius quam curetur aspsit, *operated upon*, Quint. *Absol.: medicinæ pars, quæ manu curat*, Cels. *Facet, in the sense of governing: quum provinciam curavit*, Cic. —C) *To settle money matters, to pay, liquidate, c. HS. pecuniam pro signis Megaricis*, Cic., *me cui jussisset curaturum, I shall honor his bill*, Id.

CURRICŪLUM, i, n. (curro). I. A) *Course, quick motion, facere c., to run fast*, Plaut.; con-jicere se in c., *to set out in great haste*, Id. *Ablat.: curriculo, with great speed, speedily*, Plaut.; Ter. —B) *Esp.: A course, race, running in the circus, athlete se in curriculo exercentes*, Cic. —II. *Meton. A) A race-course, race-ground, c. solis et lunæ*, Cic. *Esp. fig.: Course, career, hæc curricula mentis*, Cic. —B) *A chariot, light car*, Tac. *Gen.: A wagon*, Curt.

CURRO, cucurri, cursum, 3 [an old form, perf. occurri, Gell] v. n. (Sanser. chsr, to move). *To move on quickly, to run*. I. Prop.: si ingredieris, curre, Cic.; nautæ c. per omnia maria, Hor. *Impers.: curritur ad prætorium*, Cic. *Pror.: currentem incitare, to urge any body who requires no incitement. With a homogeneous object: qui stadium currit, eniti debet ut vincat, that runs a race*, Cic.; c. equor, *to navigate, sail upon*, Virg. *Hence, pass.: campus curritur, is run over*, Auct. ap. Quint. —II. *Fig.: proclivi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, runs toward or is approaching its end*, Cic.;

historia c. debet ac ferri, *to hasten, to move quickly on*, Quint.; estas c., *quickly passes by*, Hor. *With acc.: c. eodem cursu, to take the same measures, to have recourse to*, Cic.

CURRŪCA, æ, f. *A hedge-sparrow; fig., a cuckold*, Juv.

CURRUS, ūs, m. (curro). I. A) *A chariot, car*, Cic. —B) *Esp.: A triumphal car*, Cic.; hence, *a triumph itself, quem ego currum cum tua laudatione conferrem?* Cic. —II. *Poet. meton. A) A ship, vessel*, Catull. —B) *The horses in a chariot, a team*, Virg. —C) *A plough with wheels*, Virg.

CURSIM, adv. (curro). *Quickly, hastily, c. dicere aliena*, Cic.

CURSITO, are, v. int. n. (curso). *To run to and fro in all directions*, Hor.

CŪRSO, are, v. int. n. (curro). *To run to and fro, c. ultro citro*, Cic. *Impers.: cursari rursum prostrum*, Ter.

CŪRSOR, ōris, m. (curro). *A runner. I. A runner in a race*, Cic. —II. *A courier*, Nep. —III. *A forerunner, a lacquey or foot-man who goes before his master*, Sen.

CŪRSOR, ōris, m. *Cursor, a cognomen of L. Papirius*, Cic.

CURSŪRA, æ, f. (curro). *A running*, Plaut.

CURSUS, ūs, m. (curro). *A running, course, any quick motion from one place to another*. I. A) *Prop.: ingressus, c., accubitus*, Cic.; milites cursu ac lassitudine examinatos, *by a quick step or march*, Cæs.; huc magno cursu intenderunt, *by forced marches*, Id.; dirigere cursum alq., *to direct toward*, Nep.; tenere cursum, *to keep or march in a straight direction*, Cæs.; expectare cursum, *to wait for a favorable wind. In plur.: iterare cursus relictos*, Hor. —B) *Meton.: cursus publici, couriers or mails posted at certain distances, for the conveyance of the imperial dispatches*, Dig. —II. *Fig.: Course, lapse of time, &c., train, flow, perspicis, qui c. rerum, qui exitus futurus sit*, Cic.; tantus c. verborum fuit, *ut, &c., quick motion, a flowing*, Id.; esse in cursu, *to continue, exist, or last*, Ov.

CURTIUS, a. I. *Curtius, a Roman family name. 1. C. Curtius Postumus, a friend of Cæsar*, Cic. 2. *Q. Curtius Rufus, historian of Alexander the Great*. —II. *Adj.: Curtius Lacus, a place at Rome, named after a certain Curtius*, Liv.

CURTO, 1 v. a. (curtus). *To shorten, to diminish, lessen, c. rem*, Pers.; c. quantum summe, Hor.

CURTUS, a, um (akin to Germ. kurz). *Shortened, mutilated, curtailed*, Cels.; c. Judæi, i. e. circumcised, Hor.; c. mulus, *ducked*, Id.; c. vœtio, *defective, incomplete*, Cic.

CŪRULIS, e (currus). I. *Of a chariot, c. equi, a team of four horses in the Ludi Circenses*, Liv.; c. triumphus, i. e. in a car (in opposition to ovatio, i. e. when the triumphant general rode on horseback), Suet. *Esp.: sella c., curule chair, a chair adorned with ivory, anciently used by the consuls, prætors, and the curule ædiles, who derived the appellation of curule from it; these chairs were also used on other occasions, e. g. in the Senate-house, &c.; a chair of state (see ÆDILIS)*, Cic.; Liv. *Poet.: ebur c.*, Hor.; and, simply curulis, Tac.; Suet. —II. *Meton. subst., curulis, is, m., A curule officer, an ædile*, Plin.; c. major, *a consul*, Stat. *In the plur.: Curule authorities or officers*, Stat.

CURVAMEN.

CURVAMEN, inis, n. (curvo). *A bending, bend, Ov.*

CURVĀTŪRA, æ, f. (curvo). I. *A bending, bend, curvature, Vitruvius.*—II. *Concr. A rounding, vaulting, c. camera, an arching or arched ceiling, Vitruvius; c. rotæ, the periphery, Ov.*

CURVO, l v. a. (curvus). *To bend, curve, bow.* I. *Prop.:* c. manus, Ov.; Hadria c. Calabros sinus, Hor. —II. *Fig.:* *To bend, move, prevail upon one by entreaty, neque te munera nec preces c., Hor.*

CURVUS, a, um (related to κυρῶς). I. *Prop.:* *Curved, crooked, bent, arched, vaulted, c. arator, Virg.; c. flumen, winding itself, Ov.; c. mare, billowy, Id.; c. arator, stooping, Virg.*—II. *Fig., in a moral sense: Crooked, i. e. not straightforward, not right, curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor.*

CUSCŪLUM, ii, n. *The scarlet berry of the holly oak, Plin.*

CUSPIDĀTIM, adv. (cuspidō). *To a point, with a point, c. decius calamus, Plin.*

CUSPIDO, l v. a. (cuspie). *To point, to make pointed, c. hastilia, Plin.*

CUSPIS, idis, f. I. *A point, c. asserum, Cæs.; c. acuta tell, Ov.; c. aquile, a pointed end, a point, Suet.*—II. *Meton. A) A spear, a javelin, lance, Liv.; Ov.; c. roasting-spit, Mart.; a trident, Ov.*—B) *The sting of a bee, Plin.; of a scorpion, Ov.*—C) *A tube pointed at the end, Varr.*

CUSTŌDĪA, æ, f. (custos). *A keeping of guard, guarding, a watching over, taking care of, protecting (Fr. surveillance).* I. *Gen. A) Prop.:* c. fida canum, Cic.; c. pædagogorum, Carc.; Quint.; thus, c. dura matrum, Hor. *With gen. obj.:* c. iguis Vestæ, Cic.; c. urbis, Liv.; c. conservandi sui, care, sollicitudo, attention, Cic. —B) *Meton. 1) A place where any thing is kept or guarded; a dwelling-place, any place that affords protection or shelter, a shelter, place of refuge, &c., in urbe maneo: hæc mea sedes est, hæc vigilia, hæc c., Cic. 2) Plur. custodia, in Milit.:* *A guard, i. e. soldiers on guard, a watch; also, a station where guard is kept, a watch-house, sensitine illam coloniam meis præsidia, custodia, vigilia esse munitam? Cic.*—II. *Esp.:* *Custody, i. e. restraint of a man's person; an imprisoning or imprisonment, confinement, c. Prop.:* nec cuiquam unī custodiam ejus (Philopœmenis capti) satis credebant, Liv.; c. libera, arrest within one's own house, private custody, Id.—B) *Meton. 1) A place of confinement, a prison, Cic. 2) Plur.:* *Persons kept in custody, prisoners, persons arrested, Suet.*

CUSTŌDĪO, 4 [Fut. pass. custodibitur, Plaut.], v. a. (custos). *To watch over, guard, take care of, protect, defend, keep guard.* I. *Prop.:* c. corpus alcis domumque, Cic.; c. epistolam, to keep, Id.; c. poma in melle, preserve, Col.; c. aliquid memoria, to keep, retain any thing in memory, Cic.; c. literis, to preserve in writing, Id.; c. modum ubique, to keep, observe, retain, maintain, Quint. *With ab:* c. cutem a vitia, Plin.; c. templum ab aliquo, to guard a temple against any one, Nep.; c. aliquam ab injuria, to protect any one from injury, Quint. *With ut or ne:* *to take care that, or, that not, lest, quo in genere id præcipue custodiendum, ne,*

CYCLAS.

&c., to be guarded against, prevented, Quint.—II. *Esp.:* *To take or keep in custody, to imprison, confine, keep prisoner, c. duceam prædonum, Cic.*

CUSTODĪTE, adv. *Carefully, warily, cautiously, ut parce c. que ludebat! Plin. E.*

CUSTOS, odis, c. I. *One who takes care of, guards, or preserves any thing; a watch, guard, keeper, preserver, overseer, protector, defender; also, a tutor, guardian, c. portæ, Cic.; dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Id.; of eunuchs, Hor.; of dogs, Virg.; Col. Of things and real objects: c. telorum, a quiver, Ov.; c. turis, a box for frankincense, Id.*—II. *Politi.:* *A person employed to examine the tablets used for voting at the comitia, in order to prevent corruption, Cic.*

CŪTICŪLA, æ, f. (cutis). *A thin skin, cuticle, Juv.*

CŪTIS, is, f. (σκότος, Icel. hud). I. *Prop. A) The skin, Plancus ap. Cic.; Hor. Prop.:* ego et intus et in cute novi, inside and outside, all through, Pers.—B) *Meton. 1) Skin, leather, Mart. 2) A soft surface, peel, coat, c. casiae, Plin.*—II. *Fig.:* *Surface, external appearance, tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint.*

CŪYANE, es, f. (Κυανή). *Cyane.* I. *A fountain near Syracuse, Plin.*—II. *A nymph that was changed, according to fable, into the fountain Cyane, through her immoderate lamentation for Proserpine, Ov.*

CŪYANÆÆ, arum, f. (Κυάναϊ). *Cyanea, two small rocky islands in the Pontus Euxinus, which, according to the fable, were continually clashing together (hence called also Symplegades), until they became fixed by the Argo passing through, Ov.*

CŪYANÆE, es, f. (Κυανήν). *Cyanæe, the daughter of Meander, and mother of Cannus and Byblis, Ov.*

CŪYANÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Cyanea, C. cautes, Luc.*

CŪYATHISSO, are, v. n. (κυαθίζω). *To fill the cup, to be a cup-bearer, Plaut.*

CŪYATHUS, i, m. (κυαθος). I. *A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet, Hor.; Suet.*—II. *Meton.:* *A measure for liquids and dry things, the twelfth part of a sextarius (used in mixing wine), Hor.*

CYBÆUS, a, um (κύπη, belly-shaped). *Of or belonging to a peculiar kind of ship, c. navis maxima, a transport or merchant ship, Cic. Absol.:* cybæa, æ, f., the same, Cic.

CYBĒLE (Cybêbê, Virg.), ês and æ, f. (Κυβέλη and Κυβήθη). *Cybêle. I. Originally a Phrygian goddess, afterward worshipped at Rome under the name of Ops or Mater Magna; her priests were called Galli, Virg.; Prop.*—II. *A mountain in Phrygia, Virg.*

CYBĒLĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cybele, Ov.*

CYBISTRA, æ, f. *Cybistra, a town of Cappadocia, on Mount Taurus, Cic.*

CYBIUM, ii, n. (κύβιον). I. *A tunny, Varr.*—II. *Meton.:* *A slice of salted tunny or other salt fish, Plin.*

CYCLĀDĀTUS, i, m. (cyclæ). *Clothed with a cyclas, Suet.*

CYCLĀDES, um, f. (Κυκλάδες, from κύκλος). *Cyclades, a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, round Delos, Plin.; Virg. In the sing.:* Cyclas, adis, one of these islands, Sil.; Vitruvius.

CYCLAS, adis, f. (κυκλάς). *A kind of robe with*

an embroidered border, worn by the Greek women, Prop.; Juv.

CYCLAS, adis. See CYCLADES.

CYCLICUS, i, m. (κυκλικός), i. e. poeta. A cyclic poet, a poet who took for his theme a whole circle of traditions and fables. Hor.

CYCLŌPIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Cyclopes, C. saxa, Virg.

CYCLOPS, ōpis, m. (Κύκλωψ, round-eyed). A Cyclops. In the plur.: Cyclopes, um, The Cyclopes, a wild people of gigantic stature, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, the workmen of Vulcan, Plin.; Hor. In the sing. the Cyclops Polyphemus, Hor.: Ov.

CYCNEIUS, CYCNEUS, and CYCNUS. See CYGN.

CYDIPPE, ēs, f. (Κυδίππη). Cydippe. 1. A mistress of Aconitus, Ov. 2. A sea-nymph, Virg.

CYDON, onis, m. I. An inhabitant of Cydonia, Virg.—II. Another form for Cydonia, Plin.

CYDŌNĒUS, s, um. Cydonian, Ov.

CYDŌNĪA, æ, f. (Κυδωνία). Cydonia, a very ancient town on the north coast of Crete, now Canea, Mel.; Flor.

CYDŌNĪATĒ, arum, m. The inhabitants of Cydonia, Liv.

CYDŌNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cydonia, C. spicula, i. e. Cretan, Virg. Esp.: C. mala, Latinized, cotonia or cotonea mala, also absol., Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), quinces, Plin.

CYGNĒIUS (Cycn.), a, um. Of or belonging to the Bœotian Cygnus, Ov.

CYGNĒUS (cycn.), a, um (κύκνειος). Of or belonging to a swan, c. plumæ, Ov.; Cic.

CYGNUS (cycnus) (γ, Hor.), i, m. (κύκνος). I. A swan, celebrated for its song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; Ov.—II. Meton.: A poet, c. Dirceus, i. e. Pindar, Hor.

CYGNUS, i, m. Cygnus. 1. A king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus, a relative of Phaethon, who was changed into a swan and placed among the stars, Ov. 2. A son of Neptune and Calyce, father of Teneus, changed into a swan, Ov.

CYLINDRATUS, a, um (cylindrus). In a cylindrical form, c. siliquæ, Plin.

CYLINDRUS, dri, m. (κύλινδρος). I. A cylinder, Cic.—II. Meton. A) A stone of cylindrical form for levelling the ground, a roller, Virg.—B) A precious stone cut in a cylindrical form, Plin.

CYLLENE, ēs and æ, f. (Κυλλήνη). Cyllene. I. A mountain of Arcadia, according to fable the birth place of Mercury, Plin.—II. A town of Elis, Mel.

CYLLENEUS, s, um. Cyllenian, Ov.

CYLLENIS, idis, f. Of or belonging to Cyllene or Mercury, Ov.

CYLLENIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Cyllene, C. mons, Mel.; C. proles, i. e. Mercury, Virg. Hence, absol., Cyllenius, ii, m., Ov.; Virg.—II. Poet.: Of or belonging to Mercury, C. proles, i. e. Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; C. ignis, i. e. the planet Mercury, Virg.

CYLŌNIUS, a, um (Κυλώνειος). Of or belonging to the Athenian Cylon, C. scelus, perpetrated by the Athenians who, murdered the companions of Cylon, Cic.

CYMBA (cumba), æ, f. (κύμβα). A boat, skiff, wherry, Cic. Fig.: c. ingenii, Prop.

CYMBĀLUM, i, n. [gen. plur. cymballum, Ca-

tull.] (κύμβαλον). 1. Prop. A) A cymbal (an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of brass, which emit a ringing sound when struck together; they were used at the festivals of Cybele, &c.), Cic.; Liv.—B) Meton. in Hydraulics: A kind of bell, Vitr.—II. Fig.: Apion Grammaticus, quem Tiberius Cæsar c. mundi vocabat, who, as it were, made the world ring with his disputations, Plin.

CYMBIUM, ii, n. (κυμβίον). A small cup, Virg.

CYMBŪLA, æ, f. (cymba). A little boat, Plin. E.

CYME. See CUMÆ.

CYNICE, adv. After the manner of the Cynics, Plaut.

CYNICUS, i, m. (κυνικός, curriish, like a dog). A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic, Cic.; Hor.; cynici pudī dolia, i. e. of Diogenes, Juv.

CYNICUS, a, um (κυνικός). Of or belonging to the Cynics, Cynic, c. cœna, Petron.

CYNŌCĒPHĀLUS, i, m. (κυνοκέφαλος). An ape with a head like that of a dog, Plin.; Cic.

CYNOŚĒRA, æ, f. (Κυνσοσούρα, dog's tail). The Lesser Bear, a northern constellation, Cic. poet.; Ov.

CYNOŚŪRĒ, srum, f. (Κυνόσουρα). Cynosura, o promontory of Attica, Cic.

CYNOŚĒRIS, idis, f. Of or belonging to Cynosura, C. Ursa, the Lesser Bear, Ov.

CYNTHIUS, a. I. Of or belonging to Cynthus; poet. for Apollo and Diana, Hor.—II. Cynthia, the name of a girl, Prop.

CYNTHUS, i, m. (Κύνθος). Cynthus, a mountain of Delos, the birth place of Apollo and Diana, Ov.

CYPARISSIÆ, arum, f. A kind of fiery meteor, Sen.

CYPARISSUS, i, f. (κypάρισσος). A cypress, Virg.

CYPARISSUS, i, m. Cyparissus, a youth who was changed into a cypress, Ov.

CYPEROS, i, m., and CYPERUM, i, n. (κypέρος). A kind of sedge, Plin.; Varr.

CYPREUS, a, um. See CUPREUS.

CYPRIACUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Cyprus, Val. Max.

CYPRIANUS, i, m. Cyprian, a bishop of Carthage in the third century.

CYPRICUS, a, um. Cyprian, Cœt.

CYPRINUS, i, m. (κypρίνος). A kind of carp, Plin.

CYPRIUS VICUS. A street at Rome (from the Sabine cyprum, i. e. bonum), Liv.

CYPRĪUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Cyprus, Cyprian, C. laurus, Plin.; C. trabes, Hor.; C. tellus, Cyprus, Ov.; esp. c. res, also Cyprum [in later Latin cuprum; see CUPRUM], Copper, Plin.

In the plur. subst., Cyprii, orum, m., The inhabitants of Cyprus, Cic.—II. Meton.: Of copper, in c. mortariis, Plin.

CYPRUS, or -OS, i, f. (Κύπρος). The island Cyprus, celebrated for the worship of Venus, and its mines, Cic.

CYPSĒLIDES, æ (Κυψελίδης). A male descendant of Cypselus, i. e. Perianther, Virg.

CYPSĒLUS, i, m. (Κυψελος). Cypselus, a tyrant of Corinth, Cic.

CYRENÆ, arum. See CYRENE.

CYRENEUS, a, um. Of Cyrene, Sil.

CYRENEUS, i, m. A follower or disciple of Aristippus, Cic.; conf. the following article.

CYRENAICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*, C. provincia, or *absol.*, Cyrenaica, the province of *Cyrenaica*, in *Libya*, Plin.; C. philosophia, a philosophical sect founded by *Aristippus*, Cic.; *Cyrenaici*, his disciples, Cic.

CYRENE, Æs, and *Cyrēnā*, arum, f. (Κυρήνη). *Cyrene*, the capital of a province, bearing the same name, in *Libya*; the native town of *Callimachus*, *Eratosthenes*, and *Aristippus*; now *Kuren*, Cic.

CYRENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*, C. agri, Cic.

CYREUS, a, um. *Of (the architect) Cyrus*. Subst., *Cyrēa*, orum, n., *Buildings erected by this architect*, Cic.

CYRNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyrene*, C. tellus, Sen.

CYRNOS and -US, i, f. (Κύρνος). *The island Corsica*, Plin.; Sen.

CYRUS, i, m. (Κύρος). *Cyrus*. 1. *The founder of the Persian empire*, Cic. 2. C. minor, the brother of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, Cic. 3. *An architect in the time of Cicero*, Cic. 4. *An unknown youth*, Hor.

CYTÆIS, idis, f. *Medea*, Prop.

CYTÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cytaë*. *Poet.*: *Of or belonging to Colchis*, Val. Flac.

CYTHËRA, orum, n. (Κύθηρα). *Cythëra*, an island of the *Ægean Sea*, southwest of the promontory of *Malea*, celebrated for the worship of *Venus*, now *Cerigo*, Plin.; Ov.; Virg.

CYTHËRËA, Æ. See **CYTHËREUS**.

CYTHËRËIA, Æ. See **CYTHËREIS**.

CYTHËREIÆS, adis, f. *Relating to Cythëra*, sacred to *Venus*, C. columbæ, Ov.

CYTHËREIËS, idis, f. *Relating to Cythëra*; *poet.* for *Venus*, Ov.

CYTHËREIËS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythëra*, c. litora, Ov.; C. mensis, i. e. the month of *April*, which was sacred to *Venus*, Id.; c. heros, i. e. *Æneas*, Id. Subst., *Cythereis*, æ, f., i. c. *Venus*, Ov.

CYTHËREUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythëra*, C. *Venus*, Hor. *Absol.*: *Cytherea*, *Venus*, Ov.; Hor.

CYTHËRIÆCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cythëra*, C. *myrtus*, sacred to *Venus*, Ov.

CYTHËRIS, idis, f. *Cytheris*, a concubine of *Antony*, Cic. Hence *Antony* is called *Cytherius*, Cic.

CYTISUS, i, c., and **CYTISUM**, i, n. (κύνισος). *Trefail*, *hædder*, Virg.

CYTÏRIÆCUS, a, um. *Of Cytorus*, Catull.

CYTÏRUS and -OS, i, m. (Κύτωρος). *Cytorus*, a mountain of *Paphlagonia*, abounding in boxwood, Virg.

CYZICENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Cyzicum*, C. *trichluvia*, Vitruv. *In the plur.*, *Cyziceni*, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Cyzicum*, Cic.

CYZICUM, i, n., and **CYZICUS** or -OS, i, f. (Κύζικος). *Cyzicus*, a town of *Mysia*, on the *Propontis*, now *Chizico*, Plin.; Flor.

D.

D, d. This letter was dropped before *v*, which letter either remained unaltered or was changed into *b*; thus, *viginti* for *dviginti* (from *duo*); *bellum* for *duellum*; *bis* for *duis*. The letter *d* also became assimilated with the consonant immediately following;

L

thus, *ad-sum* was changed into *aseum*, *ad-fero* into *afëro*, *ad-peto* into *appeto*, &c.; hence, by contraction, *sedela* becomes *sella*. *D* was entirely suppressed before *s*; thus, from *lapid-s* we have *lapis*; from *frond-s*, *frons*; from *lud-s*, *lusi*; from *sd-sto*, *asto*; from *ad-stringo*, *astringo*. *D*, as an abbreviation, denotes *decimus*; it also stands for *deus*, *divus*, *dominus*, *dies*, *dat*.—*D. O. M.* = *Deo Optimo Maximo*; *D. N.* = *Dominus noster*; a. d. = *ante diem* (see **ANTE**); *D. D.* = *dono* or *donum dedit*; *D. D. D.* = *dat*, *dicat*, *dedicat*.

D. As a numerical sign for 500, formed from the one half of the sign **D** or **CIO** for 1000.

DAË. See **DAHË.**

DABAR, aris, m. *Dabar*, a Numidian, a relative of *Masinissa*, an intimate friend of *Bocchus*, Sall.

DAËI, orum, m. (Δακoi). *The people of Dacia*, *Dactians*, Cæs.

DACIA, Æ, f. (Δακία). *Dacia*, a country of Europe, comprising the modern *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, and *Wallachia*, Tac.

DACIUS, a, um. *Dacian*, Sid. Subst., *Dacicus*, i, m. (sc. numus), *A coin struck on occasion of the victory of Domitian over the Daci*, Juv.

DACTYLICUS, a, um (δακτυλικός). *Consisting of dactyls*, d. numerus, Cic.

DACTYLIÏTHECÆ, Æ, f. (δακτυλιθηκη). I. *A box or case for rings*, Mart.—II. *A collection of seal-rings and gems*, Plin.

DACTYLUS, i, m. (δακτυλος, a finger; hence, any thing in the shape of a finger). I. *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin.—II. *A kind of grape*, Col.—III. *A kind of grass*, Plin.—IV. *A precious stone*, Plin.—V. *A date*, Pall.—VI. *A dactyl*, a metrical foot, consisting of one long and two short syllables (— ∪ ∪), Cic.

DACUS, a, um. *Of the Daci*, Stat.

DÆDALA, orum, n. (Δαίδαλα). *Dædala*, a fortified place of *Cæria*, Liv.

DÆDALËUS, a, um. *Of Dædalus*, Hor.; Prop.

DÆDALIÏON, ðnis, m. *Dædalion*, a king of *Trachis*, son of *Lucifer* and brother of *Ceyx*, changed into a hawk, Ov.

DÆDALUS [-os, Ov.], i, m. (Δαίδαλος, artist). *Dædalus*. 1. *The father of Icarus*, maker of the *Cretan labyrinth*, Cic.; Ov. 2. *A statuary of Sicily*, Plin.

DÆDALUS, a, um (δαίδαλος). I. *Act.*: *Full of art*, artistic, d. *Minerva*, Enn. ap. Fest.; d. *Circe*, Virg. Subst., with gen.: *lingua d. verborum*, Lucr.—II. *Pass.*: *Artistically wrought*, d. tellus, variegated, Lucr.; d. carmina chordis, musical, Id.

DAHË (Dææ), arum, m. (Δάαι). *Dahæ*, a Scythian tribe beyond the *Caspian Sea*, Liv.

DALMATÆ (Delm.), arum, m. (Δαλμάται). *The people of Dalmatia*, *Dalmatians*, Cic.

DALMATENSIS, e. *Of Dalmatia*, Gallien. ap. Treh.

DALMATIA, Æ, f. (Δαλαματία). *Dalmatia*, a district on the eastern coast of the *Adriatic Sea*, *Vatin*. sp. Cic.

DALMATYCUS, a, um. I. *Dalmatian*, *D. mare*, Tac.; D. triumphus, Hor.—II. Subst., *Dalmaticus*, i, m., *A cognomen of L. Metellus*, on account of his victory over the *Dalmatæ*, *Ascon*.

DAMA, Æ, f. [-m., Virg.]. *A doe or deer*, Ov.; Plin.

DAMA.

DĀMA, fē, m. *Dama*, the name of a slave, Hor.
DĀMĀLIS, is, f. *Damalis*, a woman's name, Hor.

DAMASCĒNA, æ, ana -E, es, f. (Damascus). *The district of Damascus*, Plin.

DAMASCĒNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Damascus*, D. pruna, Plin.

DAMASCUS [-os, Luc.], i, f. (Δαμασκός). *Damascus*, a very ancient capital of Calo-Syria, afterward celebrated for its manufactories of steel, Plin.; Stat.

DAMASICHTHON, ðnis, m. (Δαμασίχθων). *Damasichthon*, the son of Amphion and Niobe, Ov.

DĀMĀSIPPUS, i, m. (Δαμασίππος). *Damasippus*. 1. *A partisan of Marius*, Cic. 2. *An anti-guarian in the time of Horace*, Hor. 3. *An actor*, Juv.—II. *A cognomen of the gens Licioia*, Cic.

DAMNĀTIO, ðnis, f. *A sentencing, condemnation, damnatione ignominiaque dignos*, Cic.; d. ambitus, for bribery, Id. *Of things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est, is universally rejected*, Plin.

DAMNĀTOR, oris, m. (damno). *One who condemns*, Eccl.

DAMNĀTORIUS, a, um (damnator). *Damnatory, condemning, involving condemnation, d. suum iudicium dabat*, Cic.

DAMNĀTUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of damno; damnatus voti, bound to the performance of a vow, who has gained his end*, Nep.—II. *Adj.: Reprobate, criminal, quis te damnator?* Cic.

DAMNIFICUS, a, um (damnum, facio). *That occasions damage, injurious*, Plaut.

DAMNIGERŪLUS, a, um (damnum, gero). *That occasions damage or loss*, Plaut.

DAMNO, l v a. (damnum). 1. *Gen.: To bring damage or loss upon, occasion loss or damage to, damno officere: pauperibus parcere, divites d. atque domare*, Plaut.—II. *Esp. A) 1) a) To sentence, declare guilty, condemn, pass sentence upon, alqm alcjs rei, alqa re, de alqa re, or absol.: d. alqm ambitus, furti, injuriam, sceleris, oonjurationisque, &c., Cic.; d. alqm co crimine, Id., d. alqm de vi et de majestate, Id.; the punishment in gen. or abl. [in or ad], d. alqm capitis, to condemn any one to death, Cæs.; d. alqm capite, Id.; d. alqm inter sicarios, to doom any one guilty of murder. b) On the part of a plaintiff (conf. CONDEMNŌ): To bring about or effect the condemnation of any body, to cause to be condemned, damnoatus ab alqo decem millibus æris, Liv. 2) Out of court: d. alqm voti, to grant any one's request, and thus, to lay him under an obligation to fulfill his vow, Liv.; d. alqm votis, the same, Virg.; d. alqm et inivisum quoque habere, to reject, censure, disapprove of, condemn, Quint.; thus, esp. of abstract objects, ne damnet que non intelligunt, Quint.; d. consilium alcjs, to reject any one's counsel, Luc. *Poet.: d. lumina nocte, i. e. to blind*, Ov.; d. caput Orco, i. e. to devote, Virg.—B) To bind an heir by one's testament to perform any thing, to oblige to any thing, d. beredem, ut, &c., Dig. *With inf.*, Hor.*

DAMNŌSE, adv. *With hurt or loss, d. hihere, at the expense of the host, excessively*, Hor.

DAMNŌSUS, a, um (damnum). *Full of hurt or loss, i. e. l. A) Act.: That brings or causes damage, loss, or hurt, reip. et societatibus infidus damnosusque*, Liv.; *virtus tua d. duo-*

DAPSILE.

lus, Ov.—B) *Meton. middle: Doing harm to one's self, hurting one's self, i. e. lavish, profuse, in alia re damnosior*, Suet.—II. *Pass.: Suffering harm or loss, unfortunata, d. senex*, Plaut.

DAMNUM, i, n. *Damage, loss, harm, injury, hurt. l. Gen.: si in maximis lucris paulum aliquid damni contraxerit, should have sustained any loss or injury*, Cic.; d. natura, a natural defect, Liv.; facere d., to sustain, suffer, Cic.; also, accipere d., Hor.; damno duarum cohortium, with loss, Cæs.—II. *Esp. in Law: A fine, mulct, morte, exsilio, vincis, damno coercent*, Cic.

DAMOCLES, is, m. *Damocles, a courtier of Dionysius the younger*, Cic.

DAMON, ðnis, m. (Δάμων). *Damon*. 1. *A Pythagorean, a friend of Phintias*, Cic. 2. *A musician of Athens, teacher of Socrates*, Cic. 3. *A shepherd*, Virg.

DANĀĒ, ēs, f. (Δανάη). *Danaë*, daughter of Acrisius, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, Hor.

DANĀĒIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Danaë*, D. heros, i. e. Perseus, Ov.

DANĀĪ, ðrum, m. (Δαναοί). *The Danaï, poet. for the Greeks*, Virg.

DANĀĪDE, ærum (Δαναίδα). *The Danaï, poet. for the Greeks*, Sen.

DANĀĪDES, um, f. (Δαναίδες). *The daughters of Danaus; called Danaï genus infame*, Hor.

DANĀUS, i, m. (Δαναός). *Danaus*, son of Belus, brother of Ægyptus, and father of fifty daughters, the Danaïdes, said to have migrated from Egypt to Greece, and founded the city of Argos, Cic.; Danaï porticus, so called from the statues of Danaus and his daughters which were erected there, Ov.

DANDĀRI, ðrum, m. (Δανδαροι). *Dandari*, a Scythian tribe on the Palus Mæotis, Plin.; also, Dandaridæ, Tac.; Dandarica, their country, Id.

DANIA, æ, f. *Denmark*.

DANĪSTA, æ, m. (δανειστής). *A money-lender, a usurer*, Plaut.

DANĪSTĪCUS, a, um (δανειστικός). *Of or belonging to the trade of a money-lender*, Plaut.

DĀNO, ære. *A lengthened form for do, dare. To give*, Plaut.

DANŪBINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Danube*, Sid.

DANŪBIUS, ii, m. (Δανούβιος). *The Danube, toward its sources (but Ister toward its mouth)*, Cæs.

DĀNUS, i, m. *A Dane*.

DAPHNE, ēs, f. (Δάφνη). *Daphne*. 1. *Daughter of the river-god Peneus (she was changed into a laurel-tree)*, Ov.—II. *A small place near Antioch, in Syria, with a laurel-grove and temple of Apollo*, Liv.

DAPHNIS, idis, m. (Δάφνις). *Daphnis*. 1. *Son of Mercury, a handsome shepherd of Sicily*, Ov. 2. *A grammarian*, Suet.

DAPHNŌN, ðnis, m. (δαφνών). *A laurel-grove*, Mart.

DĀPĪNO, sre, v. u. *To serve up at table*, Plaut.

DAPS, dāpis, f. (probably related to δαπάνη). 1. *A magnificent banquet on occasion of a sacrifice*, Liv.; Virg.; Hor.—II. *Meton. gen.: A meal, repast, feast*, Hor. *In the plur.*, Ov.; Tac.: d. humanæ, animal excrement, Plin.

DAPSILE, adv. (daps). *Abundantly, richly, sumptuously, d. convivere*, Suet.

DAPSILIS.

DAPSILIS, e [abl. plur. dapailia, Plaut.] (daps). *Abundant, sumptuous, costly, d. corollae, Plaut.*

DARDANI, ōrum, m. (Δάρδανοι). *Dardani, a people of Upper Macedonia, now Servia, Cic.*

DARDANIA, æ, f. *Dardania*. I. *The country of the Dardani, Varr.*—II. *A town on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos, founded by Dardanus (whence the name of Dardanelles), Ov.*—II. *Poet. for Troy, Virg.*

DARDANIDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Dardanus, D. Iulus, Ov. Absol. for Æneas, Virg. In the plur.: D. pastores, Trojan, Virg. Absol.: The Trojans, Virg.*

DARDANIS, idis, f. I. *A female descendant of Dardanus; poet. for a Trojan woman: D. matres, Ov.*—II. *Trojan, D. Caieta, i. e. founded by the Trojans, Msr.*

DARDANIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Dardanus; poet. for Trojan, D. gens, Virg.; D. vates, i. e. Helenus, Ov.; D. minister, i. e. Ganymedes, Mart.*

DARDANUS, i, m. (Δάρδανος). *Dardanus*. I. *Son of Jupiter and Electra, a native of Arcadia, founder of the town Dardania in Troas, Virg.* 2. *A Stoic philosopher, Cic.*

DARDANUS, a, um. *Dardanian; poet. for Trojan, D. puppis, i. e. of Æneas, Prop.*

DARES, étis and is, m. (Δάρης). *Dares, a Trojan athlete, Virg.*

DAREUS or **DARIUS** [Dārius, Sid.; Dārius, Aus.], ii, m. (Δάρειος). I. *Darius, the name of several Persian kings, Cic.; Curt.*—II. *A Darcic, a gold coin struck in the reign of Darius, Aus.*

DARTARIUS, a, um (do). *That is or may be given, salus d., Plaut.*

DATATIM, adv. (dato). *Giving in turn or reciprocally, d. ludere, i. e. to play at ball, Plaut.*

DATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A giving, distributing, allotting, legum d., Cic.; signi d., Plin.*—II. *Meton.: The right of alienating property or of giving away, Liv.*

DATIVUS, a, um (do). *Of or belonging to giving, tutor d., appointed by testament, Dig.*—II. *Gramm., d. casus or absol., dativus, i, m., The dative case, Quint.*

DATO, i v. in. a. (do). *To give, give away, to be in the habit of giving, d. argentum fenore, Plaut.*

DATOR, ōris, m. I. *A giver, Plaut.; Bacchus d. lētitie, Virg.*—II. *Esp.: A slave who hands the ball to a player (opp. factor, the player himself), Plaut.*

DATUS, ūs, m. (do). *A giving, Plaut.*

DAULIAS, ādis, f. *Of Daulis, Daulian, D. ales, i. e. Procne, Ov. Also absol., Daulias, Catull. Plur.: D. puellæ, i. e. Procne and Philomela, Virg.*

DAULIS, idis, f. (Δαυλίς). *Daulis, a town of Phocis, Liv.*

DAULIS, idis, f. *Daulian, D. parons sororque, Sen.*

DAULIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Daulis, Ov.*

DAUNIAS, ādis, f. (Daunus). *The district of Daunian; poet. for Appulia, Hor.*

DAUNIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Daunus, D. heros, i. e. Turnus, Virg.; D. gens, i. e. the Rutuli (governed by Turnus), Id.; D. dea, i. e. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, Id.; D. bulbis,*

DEA.

Appulia, Ov. Subst., Daunii, orum, m., The inhabitants of Appulia Daunian, Plin.—II. *Meton. (pars pro toto): Roman, D. cædes, of Romans, Hor.*

DAUNUS, i, m. (Δαῦνος). *Daunus, a king of part of Appulia (called hence Appulia Daunian), father of Turnus king of the Rutuli, and father-in-law of Diomedes, Virg.*

DAVUS, i, m. *Daavus, name of a slave, often occurring in the comedies of Plautus and Terence; also Hor.*

DĒ, prep. with abl. (usually placed between the adj. or pron. and the subst., esp. in the juristic formula *quis de re; sometimes also placed after the pron. relat., quo de, qua de, Cic.*) It denotes separation from any thing: *From, away, off, from off, from out, out of. I. Prop.: de matris complexu, Cic.; extorquere ferrum de manibus, Id. Denoting usual residence, abode, or place: caupo de via Latina, Cic.; aliquis de ponte, i. e. a beggar, Juv.*

II. *Meton. A) Denoting the side from which a view is taken of a given object: From, from out, from off, down from, from the side of, &c., nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis agere, Cic.; servare de coelo, Id.*—B) *Of time. 1) Denoting a point of time after which any thing immediately follows, immediately or directly upon, immediately after: Just after, non bonus somnus de prandio, Plaut.; hodie, statim de auctione, Cic. 2) Denoting a point of time from which or within which any thing commences or takes place: diem de die prospectans, from day to day, Liv.; thus, differre, proferre diem de die, Liv.; in comitium Milo de nocte venit, at night even, that very night (instead of which we find shortly before media nocte), Cic.; de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, at or within the third watch, Cæsar; de die potare, in broad daylight, Plaut.; and, as a play on words, with in diem: non solum de die, sed etiam in diem vivere, Cic.; navigare de mense Decembri, in December, Id.*—C) *Denoting a whole with relation to its parts: Of, from among, out of, hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. Also used instead of the gen.: pecuniam numeravit de suo, out of his own pocket or purse, Cic.; thus, de publico, Id.; de alieno, Liv.*—D) *Denoting the material a thing is made of: Of, from, out of, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.*—E) *Denoting a cause or reason for which any thing has been done or taken place: From, by, on account of, by reason of, owing to, &c., id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic.: facilius de odio credidi, from or out of hatred, Tac.*

F) *Denoting conformity with or regard to any thing: According, after, pursuant to, respecting, as regards, concerning, as to, as for, de suorum propinquorum sententia fecisse dicatur, Cic.; recte non credis de numero militum, as to, respecting, Id.; de Dionysio sum admiratus, as regards, Id.; denoting any thing which forms the subject of discourse, deliberation, meditation, &c.: On, about, or respecting, relating to, bearing upon, &c., cogitare, considerare, loqui, agere, consulere, &c. With adjectives and (although more rarely) with substantives, adverbially: de integro, anew, afresh, again, Cic.; de improviso, unawares, unexpectedly, Id.; de industria, on purpose, designedly, Id.*—G) *In compos., de implies motion downward, as descendendo; or has a privative power, as demens; or an intensive signif., as deamo.*

DĒA, æ, f. (Sansk. devī, devatā, Greek θεά; see

DEUS). *A goddess, qui dea matre est, Cic.*; d. bellica, i. e. *Minerva, Ov.*; d. venatrix, *Diana, Id.*; thus also, d. silvarum, *Id.*; d. triplices, *the Fates, Id.*; d. novem, *the Muses, Id.*; d. sidera, *the night, Prop.*
DE-ALBO, l v. a. (albus). *To whitewash, cover with gypsum or chalk, to parge, d. columnas, Cic.*

DEAMBULATIO, ōnis, f. (deambulo). *A walking, taking a walk, a promenade, Ter.*

DE-AMBULO, l v. n. *To walk abroad, take a walk or an airing, quum stis erit deambulationum, r-quietus, Cic.*

DE-AMO, l v. a. I. *To love passionately or dearly, d. alqm, Plaut.*—II. *To be much obliged or greatly indebted to, deamo te, Ter.*

DE-ARMO, l n. a. I. *To disarm, dearmatum exercitum, Liv.*—II. *Meton. To take away a weapon, d. sagittas, App.*

DE-ARTUO, l v. a. (de, artus). *To dismember, rend limb by limb; hence, fig., to ruin, Plaut.*

DE-ASCIO, l v. a. (de, ascium). I. *To hew, cut smooth, or polish with an axe, Prud.*—II. *Meton. To cheat, deceive, chouse, Plaut.*

DE-AURO, l v. a. (de, aurum). *To gild, deauratus hultus, Sen.*

DE-BACCHOR, l v. n. *To rave, Ter. Of things: ignes d., rage, Hor.*

DEBELLATOR, ōris, m. (debello). *A conqueror, Virg.*

DE-BELLO, l v. n. and a. I. *Neut. To finish a war, Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. Impers. proelio uno debellatum est, Id.*; and, in the abl. of the part. perf., debellato, the war being finished, *Liv.*—II. *Act. A) To vanquish, subdue, d. gentem, Virg.; Tac. Of inanimate things: debellat fungus secti naturi, causes to be digested, Plin.*—B) *To fight, to contest, rixa debellata, Hor.*

DEBEO, ōi, itum, 2 v. a. (de, habeo; prop., to have any thing from any body) *To owe, to have to pay. I. Prop. Mylasis et Alabandis perennium Cluvio debent, Cic. Absol. Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, Cic. Prov. d. animam, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter.*—II. *Fig. A) To owe: to be bound to do any thing, to owe an obligation to any body; usually with acc., or with inf.: quo etiam majorem ei resp. gratiam debet, Cic.; d. pœnas patriæ, Virg. With inf.: quis hoc homine scientior unquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? ought to be? Cic.; splendor qui esse debebat, ought to be there, Id. Pmt. d. urbem. i. e. to be appointed by fate to found, Ov.; thus, cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus debentur, are destined, Virg.; fatis debitus Aruus, devoted to death, Id.; d. Indubium alci, to serve as sport to any body, Hor.*—B) *To be indebted or obliged, to have to thank, to be under obligation, ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debeam. Cic.; d. salutem alci, Ov.*

DEBILIS, e (de, habilis; prop., that can not move nimbly or properly, that has lost, or has not the use of, some of its parts). *Maimed, disabled, impotent, crippled, debilitated. I. Prop. si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic.; d. manus, Ov.; d. lingua, stammering, Mart. Poet. d. iter, of a lame person, Stat.*—II. *Fig. Weakened in power, authority, &c., crippled, eos infirmos sine illo (Cutiflora) ac d. fore putabam, Cic. Compar. homo ingenio debiliior, Tac.*

DEBILITAS, ōtis, f. (debilis). *Lameness, de-*

bility, infirmity, weakness. I. Prop. d. lingue, Cic.; d. membrorum, Liv. In the plur., Cic.—II. *Fig. d. animi, weakness of mind, mental debility, Cic.*

DEBILITATIO, ōnis, f. *A laming, debilitation, I. Prop. Mutilation by cutting off the nose and ears, App.*—II. *Fig. quid d. atque abjectioni animi tui, pusillanimiti, defectioni, Cic.*

DEBILITO, l v. a. (debilis). *To maim, lame, mutilate, cripple, disable; to enervate, weaken, impair, enfeeble. I. Prop. d. membra lapidibus, fustibus, ferro, Cic.; Impu debilitatus, impaired, debilitated, Suet. Port. d. mare, to break the waves, Hor.*—II. *Fig. To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage; to break the force of, debilitate, crush, d. animum luctu, metu, Cic.; hunc debilitatum, moerentem videre, discouraged, Id. With ab. debilitati a jure cognoscendo, terrified, deterred from, with deterere, Id.*

DEBITO, ōnis, f. (debeo). *An owing, dissimilis est pecuniæ d. et gratiæ, Cic.*

DEBITOR, ōris, m. (debeo). *A debtor, levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, Cic. Poet. d. voti, one whose wish has been granted, O.; d. vite, anime, one who is indebted to any body for his life, Id.*

DEBITUM, i, n. (debeo). *That which is owing, a debt, obligation, priusquam Fundensio d. solutum esset, Cic.*

DE-BLATERO, l v. a. *To blab out, to prate of a thing, Plaut.*

DECACUMINATIO, ōnis, f. *A lopping or pruning (of trees), d. cupressi, Plin.*

DE-CACUMINO, l v. a. *To lop or prune (a tree), d. pampinum, Col.*

DE-CANTO, l v. a. I. *To sing, chant, to repeat often, say over again and again, perulgata præcepta d., Cic. In a good sense: d. elegos, Hor.; d. ἄλωσθ' Ilii in scenico habitu, to recite, declaim, Suet. Poet. d. tribus, to call over the names, Luc.*—II. *To cease to sing, jam decantaverant, had long given over complaining, Cic.*

DE-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 v. n. [contr. inf. decesse, Ter.]. *To go away from a place, to leave, to depart, retire; absol., with de, ex, or a simple abl. I. Prop. A) Gen. de præsidio et statione vite d., Cic.; d. præsidia, Liv.; d. Italiæ, Africæ, Numidiæ, Sull.; d. viâ, to depart from, Suet.; naves d. suo cursu, are out of the right track, are dispersed, Cæs. Of things: aqua d., is going down, falling, or ebbing, Liv.; sol d., is setting, Hor. Poet. d. nocti, to go away because it is toward night, Virg.*—B) *Esp. 1) In Milit. To go away, retire, withdraw, march off, nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Cæs. 2) In Polit. d. de, or ex provinciâ, provinciâ, or absol., to return from a province after the period of one's administration, to lay down or retire from office, to resign, d. de provinciâ, Cic.; Liv. 3) d. aleni de viâ, viâ, or absol., to get out of any body's way, to give place (out of respect), decedam ego illi de viâ, de scuita, Plaut. Impers. salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. 4) (To go away by disappearing; hence, To vanish, disappear; to die, depart this life, quum patrifamilie decessit, Cæs.*—II. *Fig. A) Gen. To depart or deviate from an opinion, one's faith, principles, &c., to give up, yield, d. de jure suo, Cic.; d. jure suo, Liv.; d. de viâ, to turn from the*

DECELEA.

right way, go wrong; for which, d. viâ dicendi, Quint. With ab: d. nihil a superioribus decretis, Cic. *Impers.*: qua temeritate de officio decessum, Liv.—*B) Esp. 1) To yield, give way, be inferior to, submit to, d. peritis, Hor. 2) To turn out, res d. prospere, Suet. 3) To be lost, cease, ut de causa ejus pericoli nihil deederet, may be lost, Cic.; cura d. de Antiocho, disappears, Liv.; for which, cura d. ulcui, Id.*

DECELEA or -IA, æ, f. (Δεκέλεια). *Decelæa, a small place of Attica, on the borders of Bœotia, Nep.*

DECEM, num. (δέκα). I. Ten, Cic.—II. *Gen.*: An indefinite round number, Hor.

DECEMBER, bris, m. (decem, the tenth month, reckoning from March). I. December, Cic.; D. acceptus genis, on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in December, Ov. *Adj.*: Calend. December, the first day of December, Cic.; Nonæ D. Hor.; libertate Decerobri uti, i. e. of the Saturnalia, Id.—II. *Meton. poet.* for a past year, hic tertius D. ex quo, Hor.; implevisse quater uodenas Decembres, i. e. to be 44 years old, Id.

DECEM-JUGIS, is, m. (sc. currus) (decem, jugum). *A team of ten horses abreast, Suet.*

DECEM-PEDA, æ, f. (pes). *A measuring-rod or pole, ten feet long, Cic.; Hor.*

DECEMPEDATOR, ôris, m. (decempeda). *A land-measurer, land-surveyor, Cic.*

DECEM-PLEX, icis (decem, plico). *Ten-fold, d. numerus hostium, Nep.*

DECEMPRIMI, also as two words, DECEM PRIMI, ôrum, m. *The ten chief men in a municipal town or colony, Cic.*

DECEM-REMIS, e (remus). *Having ten banks of oars, d. navis, Plin.*

DECEM-SCALMUS, a, um (scalmus). *Furnished with ten throwls (for the oars), d. actuariola, Cic.*

DECEMVIR, iri, Cic.; Liv. *See DECEMVIRI.*

DECEMVIRALIS, e (decemviri). *Of or belonging to the decemviri, d. collegium (sacerdotum), Cic.; d. leges, of the Twelve Tables; d. potestas, of the decemviri, Liv.; d. pecunia, of the decemviri who distributed lands among the people.*

DECEMVIRATUS, ôs, m. (decemviri). *The office or dignity of the decemviri, Cic.*

DECEM-VIRI, ôrum, n. (vir). *A college of ten men, on whom various offices or duties devolved. I. Ten persons joined together in commission as a legislative body, d. legibus scribundis, the founders of the written law, i. e. the law of the Twelve Tables, who were in office from A.U.C. 303 to 305, Cic.; Liv.—II. A civil court or bench of judges for deciding private suits, d. stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, Cic.—III. d. agris dividendis, A commission appointed for the distribution of lands, Cic.; Liv.—IV. d. sacris faciundis, A college of priests, Liv.*

DECENNIS, e (decem, annus). *Of or lasting ten years, d. bellum, Quint.*

DECENS, entis, part. (decet). I. *Becoming, befitting, fit, suitable, proper, decent, decenter amictus, Quint.; d. motus, Hor.—II. Esp.: Well formed or shaped, d. facies, Ov.; d. Gratia, Hor.*

DECENTER, adv. *Befittingly, becomingly, suitably, properly, decently, Cic. Conpar., Hor*

DECENTIA, æ, f. (decens). *Comeliness, grace, decency, decentiam oculi judicant, Cic.*

DECET.

DECEPTOR, ôris, m. (decipio). *A deceiver, Sen.*

DECEPTUS, a, um, part. of decipio.

DECERIS, is, f. (δέκρη, sc. vais). *Having ten banks of oars, d. Liburnicæ, Suet.*

DE-CERNO, crôvi, crêtum, 3 (contr. deceram, decrerim, decresse, &c., which are classically correct), v. a. *To decide any thing about which there is a dispute or a doubt pending, by force of arms, with words, by argument, before a court, &c.; to determine, settle, conclude, order, decree, consider, arrange, decide, consules de consilii sententia decrerunt, Cic.; d. triumphum, Id.; putefactam esse conjugationem decreritis, declared by a decree, decreed, that, Id.—B) To decide upon, resolve, make up one's mind, take a resolution, deceram cum eo vsld familiariter vivere, Cic.; Rheoum transire decrerat, Cæs.*

DE-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. (carpo). *To pluck off, to tear, pull, or break off. I. Prop.*: d. acina de uvis, Cat.; d. oliuam undique, Hor. *Poet.*: d. fructus ex aqua re, to enjoy, Hor.—II. *Fig.*: To take from, borrow from, acquire, cull out, humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic.; d. aliqd de gravitate, to diminish, Id.; d. illibatam virginitatem, to violate, Sen.

DECERTATIO, ôois, f. *The decision of a struggle or conflict, d. rerum omnium, Cic.*

DE-CERTO, 1 v. n. I. *To end a contest, to continue a contest to the end, to fight, contend, d. prœliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; d. pugna, Cæs.; d. contentione dicendi cum alqo, to contend, Cic.—II. Meton. poet.*: To fill with a struggle or conflict, reges decertata profanis odiis, Stat.

DECESSIO, ônis, f. (decedo). *A going away, leaving a place, departure. I. Prop. A) Gen.*: is necum sæpe de tua decessione commentum, Cic.—B) *Esp. 1) Departure of a governor from a province, retirement from office, resigning or laying down the administration, Cic. 2) A diminution, deduction, abatement, decessionem de summa, Cic.; accessio et d. febris, Cels.—II. Fig.*: d. verborum, a change of signification, i. e. from the proper meaning to a figurative one, Gell.

DECESSOR, ôris, m. (decedo). *One who has preceded another in office, a predecessor, successor d. invidit, Cic.*

DECESSUS, ôs, m. (decedo). *A going away, departing, leaving a place. I. Gen.*: post Dionysii decessum, Nep.; d. vstus, i. e. the ebb, Cæs.; d. Nilii, a falling, Plin.—II. *Esp. A) A retirement from office after the end of a magistrate's administration in a province, decessio, Cic.—B) A decreasing, diminishing; departure from this life, death, amicorum decessu plerique angî solent, death, Cic.*

DECET, üt, 2 v. impers. *It behooves, befits, suits, is convenient or becoming; res d. alqm, d. alqm with inf.; also simply, d. alqm, d. with inf. and absol.*: quid inmaxime decet in oratione, Cic.; quem d. muliebris oratus, Id.; oratorum irasci minime d., it is entirely unbecoming that a speaker lose his temper, Id. *Without accus. pers.*: 245

DECETIA.

nihil est difficillius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. *With dat.*: locus editorum quam victoribus decebat, Sall.

DECETIA, *æ, f.* Decetia, a town of the *Ædui* in Gallia Celtica, now Decise, on the Loire, Cæs.

DECIANUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Decius, d. exercitus, of Decius (the son), Liv.

DECIDIUS, *ii, m.* A Roman family name: L. D. Saxes, a military man under Cæsar, Cæs.

DE-CIDO, *cidi, 3 v. n. (cado).* To fall down, fall from. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: poma ex arboribus, si msturs et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; d. equo, Cæs., and d. ex equo in terram, Nep.; d. in puteum foveam, Hor.; flumina in mare d., fall, empty, Curt.; comæ decidunt, the hair falls out, Hor. *Prov.*: d. ex astris, to lose all one's fame.—B) *Esp.*: Tò fall down dead, to fall, die, decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: To fall, fall away, drop, vanish, tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; d. a spe societatis Prusiae, to be deceived in one's hopes, to be disappointed, Liv.; oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, hast fallen upon this trick, Cic.; d. ad eas rei familiaris angustias, ut, &c., to get into such distress, Suet.; d. amicorum perfidia, to fall, be ruined, Nep.; d. toto pectore, to vanish entirely from the heart, Tib.

DE-CIDO, *cidi, cism, 3 v. n. (cædo).* To cut off, lop or hew off. I. A) *Prop.*: d. sures, Tac.; d. penas, Hor.—B) *Meton.*: To give a sound beating, to cudgel, d. alqm verberibus, Dig.—II. *Fig.*: To cut a knot that can not easily be untied; hence, to settle a dispute in the shortest manner, to decide, determine, make terms, quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; d. negotia, Hor.; d. cum alqo, to make an agreement, settle by agreement, to compound, assem aese negat daturum, nisi prius de rebus rationibusque societatis omnibus decidisset, should have previously settled, Cic.; præter nomen cetera propriis deciso suat verbis, clearly expressed, Quint.; d. tragam, to avert, Plant.

DECIDUUS, *a, um (decido).* That falls down or off, deciduous, d. folia, Plin.; d. sidera, shooting or falling stars, Id.; d. dentes, that are falling out, Id.

DECIDUUS, *s, um (decido).* Cut or lopped off, d. folia, Plin.

DECIES (decens), *num. (decem).* I. Ten times, columbæ d. anno pariunt, Plin.; HS. d. centena millia numerare, Cic.; frequently without centena, a million sesterces, HS. d. et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000 (see SESTERTIUS).—II. *Meton.*: Often, frequently, Hor.

DECIMA (decima), *æ, f. (decimus).* The tenth part, a tithe; usually in the plur. Of an inheritance, Quint. As a contribution to the state (usually decumæ), Cic.

DECIMANUS (decum.), *a, um (decimus).* I. Of or belonging to the tenth part. A) 1) Of or belonging to a tax consisting of one tenth, d. frumentum, the tithe of corn, Cic.; d. ager, of which a tithe or tenth part of the produce is given. 2) *Subst.*, decumanus, *i, m.*, A farmer of tithes, Cic.; decumana mulier, and *absol.*, decumana, the wife of such a farmer, Id.—B) Of or belonging to the tenth legion: rarely *adj.*: d. miles, Auct. B. Afr.: usually *subst.*, decumani, *orum, m.*, Soldiers of the tenth legion, Tac.—C) decu-

DECLARATOR.

mana porta, the principal gate of a Roman camp, where the tenth cohort was stationed (opposite the porta prætoriana), Cæs.—D) decumanus limes, a line through a vineyard or field from east to west (opp. cardo), Plin.—II. Of or belonging to the number ten, as a large sum; hence, considerable, enormous, d. scipenser, Lucil.

DECIMO (decūmo), *1 v. a. (decimus).* To take every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, d. cohortes, Suet.

DECIMUS (decūmus), *a, um (decem).* I. The tenth, bora diei decima fere, Cic. *Poet.*: septims dies post decimam, i. e. the seventeenth, Virg. *Adv.*, decimum, For the tenth time, Liv.—II. *Poet. meton.*: Considerable, large, enormous, d. unda, Ov.

DECIMUS, *i, m.* Decimus, a Roman prænom. DE-CIPIO, *cèpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. (capio, to catch, as it were, in its course).* To take away, catch away, snatch; hence, *fig.*, to deceive, cheat, beguile, homines honestissimos decepit, Cic.; d. oculos, Ov.; decipi via, to mistake one's way, Liv. *Absol.*: ab tergo et super caput decipere insidiae, Liv. *Poet. with gen.*: decipi laborum dulci sono, to be cheated out of one's troubles; i. e. to be made to forget them, Hor.

DECISIO, *onis, f. (decido).* I. A cutting off, diminishing by lopping off, App.—II. A decision, settling of a question, nostra d. de æquitate, Cic.

DECISUS, *a, um, part. of decido.*

DECIUS, *a.* Decius, a Roman family name; P. Decius Mus, father and son, celebrated for devotion to their country, Liv.

DECLAMATIO, *onis, f.* I. A) *Exercise or practice in speaking, declamation,* Cic.—B) *Meton. concr.*: Materials for declamation; a subject, theme, topic, Quint.; *Sea.* *Poet. also of a person that forms the subject of conversation,* Juv.—II. In a bad sense: A violent or eager speaking, a shouting, speaking with much noise, a bawling, pervagata declamatioe contendere, Cic.

DECLAMATOR, *oris, m.* One who practices speaking, a declaimer, Cic.

DECLAMATORIUS, *a, um (declamator).* Of or belonging to declamation, d. opus, Cic.

DECLAMITO, *1 v. int. n. and a. (declamo).* I. *Neut. A)* To practice declamation, to make orations repeatedly, by way of exercise, commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur) sæpe cum M. Pisoque, Cic.—B) In a bad sense: To speak with violence, to bluster, brawl, Cic.—II. *Act.*: To deliver a speech by way of practice, d. causas, quod nemo me diutius fecit, plead for the sake of practice, Cic.

DECLAMO, *1 v. n. and a. I. Neut. A)* To exercise one's self in speaking, to practice declamation, ad fluctum aiunt d. solitum Demosthenem, Cic.—B) In a bad sense: To speak violently or eagerly, to bluster, brawl, make a noise, vehementissime contra me declamat, Cic.; d. alqui, to brawl out against any body, Ov.—II. *Act.*: To deliver a speech, speak in a declamatory manner, d. suasorias, Quint.

DECLARATIO, *onis, f.* Declaration, exposition, d. mimi tu, quem haberes de republicis, Cic.

DECLARATOR, *oris, m.* One who declares or announces, d. honoris, Plin. P.

DECLARO.

DĒ-CLĀRO, 1 v. a. *To make evident, clear, or visible; to set forth, point out; to show clearly, reveal, declare, &c.* I. Gen.: præsentium sæpe divi suam declarant, Cic.; volatibus avium declarari res futuras, are revealed, Id.; vocabula idem declarantia, signifying, having the same meaning, Id. Absol.: declarant hujus tribuni plebis illæ intermortuæ conciones.—II. Esp.: *To proclaim any body or any thing (c. g. consul, &c.), to announce, make publicly known, declare publicly, d. consulem, prætorem, Liv.; d. alqm victorem, Virg.*

DĒ-CLĪNĀTIO, ōtis, f. (declino). *A turning or bending of a thing; an inclining, putting, bending, or turning out of its proper direction; a slanting or sloping direction.* I. Prop. A) quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic.; d. atomorum, an oblique sloping.—B) Meton., like the Greek κλίμα: *An inclining of the earth toward its poles; hence, n. region, climate, d. mundi, Col.*—II. Fig. A) *An aversion, an avoiding, appetitio et d. naturalis, Cic.*—B) *In Rhet.: A turn or deviation, a short digression in speaking, Cic.*—C) *Gramm. 1) An inflexion, any variation, declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, Cic. 2) A declining (in a more limited sense), declension of a noun, Gramm.*

DĒ-CLĪNĀTUS, ūs, m. (declino). I. *A declining, turning aside, avoiding, &c., depulso et d. doloris, Cic.*—II. *Gramm.: Inflecting of words, Varr.*

DĒ-CLĪNIS, e (declino). *Turning aside, Stat.; Luc.*

DĒ-CLĪNO, 1 v. n. and a. (κλίνω). I. *Neut.: To turn aside or from its proper direction, to bend, to turn away, decline, to take another direction, to deviate.* A) Prop.: paulum ad dextram de via declinavi, Cic.; d. a Capua, Id. *Of the inclining or slanting direction of atoms: si omnes atomi declinabunt, &c., Cic.*—B) Fig.: *To turn aside, to deviate, turn away, declinandum de via sit, Cic.; ut eo revocetur, unde huc declinavit oratio. wandered, digressed, Id.; bellum d. in Italiam, turned, Liv.*—II. Act.: *To turn from the straight road, turn aside.* A) Prop.: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv.; d. lumina somno, to shut, close, Virg.—II. Fig. A) 1) *To bend downward, to cause to decline, neque spe neque metu declinatus animus, Quint.; setate jam declinatā, in declining age, Id.; sensus ab alia inventione declinant, turn from, Id.; figuris sententiarum declinantur, differ from, Id. 2) Meton.: *To retire from, seek to avoid, avoid, shun, evade, nec satis recte oratio declinat impetum, Cic.*—B) *Gramm. 1) To change a word, to inflect (as by the degrees of comparison, by conjugation, compounding, &c.), Quint. 2) To decline a noun, Gramm.**

DĒ-CLĪVIS, e [a. plur., decliva, Ov.] (dē, clivus). I. A) *Bending downward, slanting, sloping, collis ab summo æqualiter d. ad flumen Sabim, Cæs.*—B) *Subst., declive, is, n., A steep or sloping place, a declivity, de locis superioribus hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, Cæs.; receptus per d., on the declivity, Id.*—II. Fig.: *mulier ætate declivis, in the decline of life, Plin. E.*

DĒ-CLĪVITAS, ātis, f. (declivis). *A slanting or sloping direction, a declivity, Cæs.*

DECORO.

DĒ-CLĪVUS, a, um. See **DĒ-CLĪNO**.
DĒ-CŌCTA, a, f. (sc. aqua) (decoquo). *An iced beverage, invented by Nero, Suet.; Juv.*

DĒ-CŌCTUS, adv. comp. (decoquo). *More maturely; poet., worked more elaborately, Pers.*
DĒ-CŌCTOR, ōris, m. (decoquo). *A ruined spendthrift, Cic.*

DĒ-CŌCTUM, i, n. (decoquo). *A decoction, Plin.*

DĒ-CŌCTUS, a, um, part. of decoquo.
DĒ-CŌCTUS, ūs, m. (decoquo). *A boiling down, a seething, decocting, Plin.*

DĒ-CŌLLO, 1 v. a. (de, collum). I. A) *To take off from the neck, Cæcil.*—B) *Meton.: To deprive of, d. alqm fructibus, Lucil.*—II. *To behead, d. homines, Sen.*

DĒ-CŌLO, 1 v. n. (colum, prop. to ooze out, to drip as through a sieve; hence), *To fall away, fail, spes d., Plaut.*

DĒ-CŌLŌR, ōris. I. *That has lost its color, faded, discolored, stained, d. unioes, Plin.; d. Indus, sun-burned, swarthy, Ov.*—II. Fig.: *Depraved, deformed, d. astas, Virg.*

DĒ-CŌLŌRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A losing of one color and taking of another, a discoloring, d. quædam ex aliqua contagione, Cic.*

DĒ-CŌLŌRO, 1 v. a. *To deprive a thing of color, to give a different color, to disfigure, to soil, stain, decoloratur id, cnjus color vitiatum, non mutatur, Sen.; cædes d. mare, Hor. Mid.: oliva decoloratur, changes color, Col.*

DĒ-CŌNDO, ēre, v. a. *To secrete, Sen.*

DĒ-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. *To boil down (as a liquid).* A) Prop.: d. alqd ad tertiss, to boil down to a third, Plin.; pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, had been melted down, had turned to dross, Liv.—B) 1) *Meton.: To consume, waste away, to lessen, to diminish, ad scopula usque singula areis decoquentibus, Plin. Absol.: jam res ipsa decoxit, has turned out injurious, Col. 2) Esp.: To run through a fortune, become bankrupt, tenese memoria, prætextatum to decoxisse? Cic.*—II. *To boil, seethe.* A) 1) Prop.: d. olus, Hor. 2) Esp.: decocta aqua, an iced beverage invented by Nero, Mart. (See **DĒ-CŌCTA**).—B) *Meton.: To bring to maturity, make ripe, to ripen, dry, acini decoquantur in callum, Plin. 2) Fig.: suavitatem non dulcem et decoctam, too luscious, Cic.*

DĒ-CŌRO, ōris, m. (decco). *Any thing that is becoming or seemly; comeliness, ornament, grace, charm, decency.* I. Gen.: d. in habitu ac vultu, Quint.; feminae decoris gratia succina gestantes, for ornament or show, Plin.; ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. *Of speech or style: non decorem compositionis querimus elegance, grace, Quint.*—II. Esp.: *Beauty, handsomeness, gracefulness, Ov.; Hor.*

DĒ-CŌRE, adv. I. *Befittingly, with grace or decency, gracefully, decently, ut ea si non d. facere possimus, Cic.; loqui ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi d., elegantly, ornamentally, Id.*—II. *Handsomely, formata d. sancta Jovis species, Cic. poet.*

DĒ-CŌRO, 1 v. a. (decus). *To adorn, decorate, grace.* I. Prop.: d. oppidum monumentis, Cic.; d. templa novo saxo, Hor.; d. designatorem lictoribus atris, to surround, Hor.—II. Fig.: *To decorate, distinguish, honor, praise,*

d. alqm amplissimis honoribus et præmiis. Cic. *Without an abl.*: quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, Cic.

DECORTICATIO, ònis, f. *A barking, peeling*, d. angusta, Plin.

DECORTICO, 1 v. a. (cortex). *To strip off the bark, to bark, peel, d. abietem*, Plin.

DECORUS, a, um (decor). *Becoming, befitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous*. I. A) Gen.: decorus est senis sermo, Cic.; si quicumquam est d. Id. *With dat.*: color albus præcipue d. deo est, suitable, becoming, Cic. *With ad.*: auri venas ad ornatum decorus, Cic. *With abl.*, after the analogy of dignus, Plaut.—B) Subst., decorum, i, n., *That which is becoming, befitting, &c., seemliness, grace, decency*: Gr. τὸ πρέπον, id quod Græce πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, Cic.—II. Esp.: *Ornamented, adorned, fine, d. ædes*, Hor.; *d. galeæ ensesque*, Virg.; *d. arma*, Sall.; *d. palestra, full of art, noble*, Hor. *With abl.*: *Decorated, adorned with any things, ductores (navium) d. ostro*, Virg.; *dea d. formæque armisque*, Ov.; *decorus etiam Græci facundia*, Tac.

DECREPITUS, a, um (crepo), *that no longer makes any noise, quiet; hence, Decrepit, very old, weak from old age, sinking into the grave*, d. senex, Plaut.; d. bestiola, Cic.

DECRESCENTIA, æ, f. (decreasco). *A diminishing, decrease, Vitr.*

DECRESCO, crêvi, crêtum, 3 v. a. I. *To decrease, become shorter or less, to diminish, ostreæ cum luna decrescunt*, Cic.; *æquora, undæ d. fall*, Ov.; *febris d., is on the decline*, Cels. *Poet.*: *To diminish through distance, to disappear*, Stat.—II. Esp.: *To disappear entirely, to vanish, cornu d.*, Ov.

DECRETORIUS, a, um (decerno). *Of or belonging to a decision; decisive, definitive, d. pugna*, Quint.; *d. stilus, a decisive sentence*, Sen.; *d. hora, i. e. the hour of death*, Id.

DECRETUM, i, n. (decerno). I. *A sentence, decision, resolution, ordinance, decree, vestra responsa atque decreta evertunt sæpe dicendo*, Cic.—II. *In Philos.*: *A principle, tenet of a philosopher, a dogma, doctrine, δόγμα, sapientiæ de suis decretis (quæ philosophi vocant δόγματα)*, etc., Cic.

DECRETUS, a, um, part. of decerno, and of decresco.

DECULCO, 1 v. a. *To tread down, d. haccas in qualo pedibus*, Plin.

DECUMA, æ. See DECIMA.

DECUMANUS, a, um. See DECIMANUS.

DECUMITES, ium (decimus). *Of or belonging to the tenth or tithe, d.agri, the tenth part of the produce of which was returned*, Tac.

DECUMBO, cûbui, 3 v. a. I. *To lay one's self down on a bed or couch, to recline at table*, Cic.—II. Esp.: *To fall down, fall to the ground, e. g. of a conquered gladiator, to receive the death blow*, Cic.

DECUNCTOR, ari. See DECONTOR.

DECURIA, æ, f. (decem). I. *Originally, a division or number of ten, a body of ten, according to Col.; hence*—II. Gen.: *Any company, division, or class of whatever number it may consist, but especially an order or class of judges (of which there were three until the time of Augustus,*

viz. of the senators, knights, and plebeians), Cic. *Facetiously: A drinking-party*, Plaut.

DECURIATIO, ònis, f. *A dividing into decuria, d. tribunalum*, Cic.

DECURIATUS, us, m. (decurio). *A dividing into decuria, ubi milites ad decuriam convenissent*, Liv.

DECURIO, 1 v. a. (decuria). *To divide into decuria or certain classes, quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur*, Cic. *Ab sol.*: *decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, &c., to have bribed the people by decuriæ*, Cic.

DECURIO, ònis, m. (decuris). *A commander of a decuria*, Varr.; *decuriones, senators in any town out of Rome, principally in municipal towns and colonies*, Cic.; *d. cubiculariorum, a lord chamberlain*, Suet.

DE-CURRO, eûcurri (rarely curri), cursum, 3 v. n. and c. I. *Neut.*: *To run down, to move down quickly, to slip or sail down*. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: *d. de tribunali*, Liv.; *d. summâ ab arce*, Virg.; *d. ad mare*, Liv.; *puto te bellissime decursurum, about to sail*, Cic. *Of things*: *amois d. monte*, Hor.; *navis d., sets sail, leaves the port*, Tac.; *India a mootibus tota d. in psoitium, runs down, extends*, Plin. *Impers.*: *ad quam (calcem) quum sit decursum*. 2) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To go through military exercises or manœuvres, to advance, charge, &c.*; *d. ex montibus in vallem et tela conjicere*, Cæs.; *milites decurrendo signs sequi et servare ordines docuit, while manœuvring*, Liv.; *in funere Gracchi armatum exercitum decurrisse cum tripudii Hispanorum, went through all kinds of military manœuvres in honor of the departed hero*, Id.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *quibus generibus per totas quæstiones decurrimus, go over or through*, Quint.; *quum membratim historia decurret, will treat of*, Plin.; *omnium æstetotæ us d., ut, &c., come to*, Liv.; *rhythmi ad finem usque d., run on*, Quint. *Impers.*: *decurritur ad lejiorem sententiam, they come to*, Liv. 2) *Esp.*: *To have recourse to, to take shelter or refuge in, d. cupide ad hæc extrema et inimicissima jura*, Cic. *Impers.*: *decurritur ad illud extremum SC, they have recourse to*, Cæs.—II. Act.: *To run through any thing*. A) Prop.: *septingenta millia passuum decursa*, Cic.—B) Fig.: *prope æta jam ætate decursaque, completed, accomplished*, Cic.; *quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa suot, have been gone or run over, i. e. been treated upon*, Id.; *d. inceptum laborem, to finish*, Virg.

DECURSIO, ònis, f. (decurro). I. Gen.: *A running down, d. aquæ, a flowing down*, Arn.—II. *Esp. in Milit.*: *A descent, Brut; a manœuvre, a military exercise performed on peculiar occasions (as, in honor of a departed hero)*, Cic.

DECURSUS, a, um, part. of decurro.

DECURSUS, us, m. (decurro). I. A) Gen.: *A running down, magnus d. aquæ, Lucr.*; *d. rapidus amnium, a fall*, Virg. *Concr.*: *A sloping aqueduct*, Vitr.—B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *A descent, Liv.*; *a going through certain manœuvres on festive occasions*, Liv.—II. Fig.: *A course, lapse of time, facilius erit mihi quasi d. mei temporis, my time will pass more easily*, Cic.; *si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu, at the end of the administration*, Id.; *d. versus, rhythmical movement*, Quint.

DE-CURTO, 1 v. a. *To curtail, maim, cut*

DECUS.

eff. I. Prop.: d. radices, Plin.; homo decurtatus, *with nose and ears cut off*, Sen. — *II. Fig. of style*: Cic.

DECUS, ōris, n. (decet). *I. Ornament, splendor, glory, dignity, hustium spolia decora atque ornamenta famorum*, Cic. *Of bodily grace, beauty*, Ov. — *II. Esp.*: *Moral dignity, virtue, honor*, d. antiqui summam bonum esse dixerant, Cic.; *thus*, d. muliebri, chastity, Liv.

DECUSSIS, is, m. (decem, na). *I. A) The number ten*, Vitr.; *hence*, d. sexis, or decussissexis, *one part of sixteen*, Id. — *B) Esp.*: *A coin of the value of ten asseae*, Varr. — *II. Meton.*: *The figure of a Roman X; the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross*, d. obliquae, Plin.

DECUSSO, i n. a. (decussis). *To place crosswise in the form of an X, to decussate*, d. alqd, Cic.

DECUSSUS, a, um, *part. of decuto*.

DE-CŪTIO, cussi, cussam, 3 v. a. (de, quatin). *To shake, strike, or throw off*, d. lilia, Ov.; *Victoria fulmine icta decussaque*, Liv.; *to drive away, beat off*, Hirt.

DE-DECET, cūit, 2 v. impers. *It is not befitting, becoming, suitable, proper, &c.; it looks bad (usually with a negation)*, ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic.; *oratore m simulare non d.*, *it is not unbecoming in an orator*, Id. *Poet. in plur.*: *deliciae meae me d.*, Ov. *Act. (in the first person)*: *To dishonor, disgrace, non dedecui tua jussu*, Stat.

DE-DECOR, ōris, *Unseemly, unbecoming, vile*, d. vita, Stat.; Sall.

DE-DECŪRO, i n. a. *To dishonor, disgrace, d. et urbis auctoritatem et magistri*, Cic.; *dedecoratus flagitiis omnibus, defiled, stained*, Suet.

DE-DECŪRŪSE, adv. *Disgracefully, in a dishonorable manner*, Nero ap. Aur. Vict.

DE-DECŪRŪSUS, a, um. *Dishonoring, dishonorable, disgraceful*, Aur. Vict.

DE-DECŪRUS, a, um. *Dishonoring, disgraceful, majoribus suis dedecorum*, Tac.

DE-DECUS, ōris, n. *I. Gen. A) Anything that is unbecoming or unseemly; disgrace, infamy, eum ignominia et dedecore perire*, Cic.; *dedecori esse or fieri alciui, to be a disgrace to*, Id. — *B) Concr.*: *A disgrace, blot, quoniam nec proderet visum d. auderet, the ass's ears of Midas*, Ov.; *d. naturae, the ass*, Phædr. — *II. Esp.*: *A base or infamous action, vice, itemque d. illi summum malum*, Cic.; *admittere d.*, Id.; *incontinecia*, Ov.; Suet.

DEDICATIO, ōis, f. *A dedicating, dedication*, d. aedis, Liv.

DE-DICO, i [in mensi, deque dicata, Lucil. ap. Non.] v. a. *To say, declare, indicate, signify*. *I. Gen.*: *d. praedis in census (an old rating, census), to make a return of*, Cic. — *II. Esp. A) To dedicate, consecrate, d. aedem Castori ac Pullaci in foro*, Cic.; *also, Fides, Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus, i. e. whose temples we see in the Capitol, Id.*; *thus*, d. Junonem, Liv.; *d. librum alciui, to dedicate*, Quint.; *d. urbem nomini alciui, to name after any body*, Curt.; *d. libros huic operi, to devote whole books to this topic*, Quint. — *B) To consecrate before occupying or inhabiting, d. domum absolutam*, Suet.

DEDIGNATIO, ōnis, f. *A refusing, disdain*, d. tacita, Quint.

DE-DIGNOR, i v. dep. *To refuse, disdain,*

DEDUCO.

scorn, d. alqd, Virg. *With inf.*, Tac. *Absol.*: *accedebat dedignans et virg.*, Tac.

DE-DISCO, didici, 3 v. a. *To unlearn, forget, multa oportet discat atque dediscat*, Cic. *With inf.*: *eloquentia loqui pene d.*, Cic.

DEDITICIUS or -TIUS, ii, m. (deditio). *One who has surrendered or capitulated at discretion*, Cæs.; Liv.

DEDITIO, ōnis, f. (dedo). *A giving up or surrendering, legatus mittere ad alqm de deditioe*, Cæs.; *in deditioem accipere, recipere alqm, to admit one to a surrender*, Id.; *venire in deditioem, to surrender*, Id.

DEDITUS, a, um. *I. Part. of dedo*. — *II. Adj.*: *Given up, devoted; with dat.*: *huc magis sum Publico deditus, quod, &c.*, Cic.; *d. studii, studio litterarum, literis, artibus*, Id. *Compar.*: *uxoribus deditior*, Rutr. *Superl.*: *optimo usmo ac deditissimo tibi*, Dolab. ap. Cic. *With an adv. of motion*: *ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaque eo (i. e. ad spectacula) mentes eum oculis erant, directed toward*, Liv.

DE-DO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. *To give up, deliver up, abandon, leave to the mercy of any body or anything, to yield*. *I. Prop. A) Gen.*: *d. alqm hostibus in cruciatum*, Cæs.; *d. alqro ad supplicium, ad necem*, Liv.; *for which*, d. alqm neci, Virg. — *B) Esp. in Milit.*: *To deliver up; and, d. se, give into the power of any body, to surrender at discretion, in capitulate*, d. anctores belli, Liv.; *d. se suaque omnia alciui*, Cæs. *Middle*: *incolmitatem deditis pollicebatur*, Cæs. — *II. Fig.*: *To give up, to devote, dedicate, abandon to the mercy of d. filiam (Virginium) Iphidini App. Claudii*, Cic. *Esp. often*: *d. se alciui (personae, rei), To devote, give one's self up to any body or any thing, to embrace any thing or the study of anything, to apply one's self ardently to any thing, cui (patriae) nos totos d. debemus*, Cic.; *d. se doctrine, studio, &c.*, Id. *With ad.*: *d. se ad audiendum, legendum, scribendumque*. *Adverb.*: *dedita opera, with intention, on purpose, designally, intentionally*, Cic.; Liv.; *seldom, opera dedita*, Cic.; *perhaps also ellipt.*, dedita (sc. opera), Cic.

DE-DŪCEO, ēre, v. a. *To teach otherwise, make any body forget or unlearn any thing, to cause any body to get out of the habit or lose the habit of; with acc.*: *si a Polyæno geometriam discere maluisset, quam illam etiam ipsum d. Cic. With acc. and inf.*, Hor.

DE-DŪLEO, ui, 2 v. n. *To cease grieving*, Ov.

DE-DŪLO, i v. a. *I. To hew with an axe, to make smooth by chipping*, d. arborem, Plin. — *II. Meton.*: *To give a sound beating, to cudgel*, App.

DE-DŪCO, xi, ctam, 3 v. a. *To lead, draw, or bring down, onward, or away*. *I. Prop. A) Gen.*: *d. alqm concionari conantem de rostris*, Cæs.; *d. atomos de via, to turn from the straight direction*, Cic.; *d. oraos mentibus*, Virg.; *deductus esse (ad coesules) traditurum urbem promittit led, taken to*, Liv.; *aqua Albaea deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbanii, emducted, turned off*, Cic.; *d. supercilia, to smooth*, Quint.; *d. carbasa, to spread*, Ov.; *d. brachia, to move*, Prop.; *d. erices pectine, to comb*, Ov.; *d. filam, to lead or carry on (the threads)*, i. e. *to spin, weave*, Ov. — *B) Esp. 1) In Milit.*: *To cause a garrison or troops to leave a place; to lead, bring, or draw away, to lead to a place,*

to bring up, to place any where, d. præsidia de iis oppida. Cic.; d. exercitum ex his regionibus. Cæs.; d. legiones in interiorem Galliam, Id. 2) To attend out of respect, accompany, escort, quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum me de domo deduceret, Cic. Of leading or conducting a bride from the parents' house to her husband: quo primum virgo quæque deducta est, Cæs. Also sometimes of a concubine, Cic. 3) In Law: d. alqm de fundo, to lead any body in presence of witnesses from an estate, in case of disputing the title (a symbolic action, by which one obtained the right of bringing an action), Cic. 4) To conduct a colony to a place, d. coloniam in locum alqm, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.; alter triumvir colonias deducendis, Sall. 5) Naut. a) To launch a ship, to put to sea, to cause or order to sail, quas (naves) a Meloduno deduxerat, Cæs.; d. navea litore, Virg. b) To draw a ship out of the docks, d. navea, Virg. 6) To deduct, i. e. to diminish by deducting, addendo deducendoque, Cic. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: To lead away, to withdraw; to lead to a place, to bring, guide, deduc orationem tuam de cælo ad hæc ceteriora, Cic.; d. alqm ad eam sententiam, Cæs.—B) Esp. 1) To entice to anything, mislead, induce, seduce, adolescentes et oratione magistratus et præmio deducti, Cæs. 2) To compose a writing, to draw up, as a deed, &c.; to couch in writing, to compose, d. poemata tenui filo, Hor.; oratio deducta atque circumlata, well rounded, Quint.

DEDUCTIO, ònis, f. (deduco). A leading down or away. I. A) Prop.: d. rivorum a fonte, a drawing off, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) A leading, conducting, or taking out to a place, e. g. a colony, Cic.; d. oppidorum, colonization, Plin. 2) A driving or leading away out of an estate, which was a symbolic act preceding a suit-at-law, Cic. 3) A leading of a bride to the bridegroom, Dig. 4) A diminishing, reduction, diminution, Cic.—II. Fig.: A deducting, ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia, &c., mode of arguing, Cic.

DEDUCTOR, òris, m. (deduco). One who accompanies another to a place, a follower, Q. Cic.

DEDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deduco.—II. Adj. A) Drawn in, bent inward, nasus et a summo eminentior et ab imo deductior, Suet.—B) Simple, mean, lowly, d. carmen, Virg.

DE-ERRO [poet. dissyl.], l v. n. To stray, to get from the right way, to lose one's way. I. Prop.: qui in itinere deerravissent, Cic.—II. Fig.: d. verbis, Quint.

DE-FÆCO (defec.), l v. a. (de, fæx) To clear from dregs, refine, purify. I. A) Prop.: d. vinum, Plin.—B) Gen.: To clean, wash, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To make clear or bright, quicquid incerti prius fuit, nunc defæcatum est, clear, Plaut.

DEFATIGATIO (defet), ònis, f. A wearying, weariness, fatigue, Cic.

DE-FATIGO (defet.), l v. a. To make weary, fatigue, nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Cæs.; nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante quam, &c., grow weary or tired, Cic.

DEFATISCOR. See DEFETISCO.

DEFECABILIS, DEFECATIO, &c. See DEFÆC.

DEFECTIO, ònis, f. (deficio). I. A) A falling

Pompeii, Cic.—B) Fig.: intemperantia, quæ est a tota mente et a recta ratione d., Cic.—II. A) A ceasing, failing, vanishing, diminishing, ista ipsa d. virium, Cic. Absol.: usque ad defectionem, until fainting, Tac.; Suet.; d. solis, lunæ, solar or lunar eclipse, Cic.; d. mulieris a conceptu, sterility, Plin.; d. animi, dejection.—B) In Gramm.: An ellipsis, dicere alqd per defectionem, elliptically, Gell.

DEFECTOR, òris, m. (deficio). One who falls off, a deserter, an apostate, Tac.; Suet.

DEFECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deficio.—II. Adj.: Weakened, weak, enervated, defectus annis, Phædr.

DEFECTUS, ùs, m. (deficio). I. Defection, apostasy, for defectio. Capit.—II. A ceasing, disappearing, diminishing, vanishing, d. lactis (mammarum), a failing, Plin.; d. stomachi, weakness of the stomach, Id.; d. animi, a fainting, swoon, Id. In the plur.: d. lunæ, lunar eclipses, Cic.

DE-FENDO, di, sum 3 (from the root FEND; whence offendo, infensus, infestus) v. a. I. To keep off, avert, repel, ward off any thing injurious or hostile, d. nimios solis ardores, Cic.; d. et propulsare injuriam, Id.; d. alqm, to keep at a distance, Enn.; d. ignem a tectis, Ov. With dat.: d. solstitium pecori, Virg.—II. Meton.: Of an object from which any thing is averted: To guard, protect, defend; with alqm (alqd), ab alqo (alqo re), or absol. A) Gen.: d. alqm ab injuria, Cæs.; d. vitam ab inimicorum audacia, Cic. With acc.: d. amicum suum, Cic.; d. se armis, manu, Cæs.; d. locum, to maintain, Cic. With ab: ab ariete materia defendit, protects, preserves against, Cæs. Absol.: quum jam defenderet œmo, Cæs.—B) Esp.: To bring forward in defence, to defend, maintain, stand up for, Carneades nullam umquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, Cic.; d. id maxime, ut, &c., to contend in particular for, &c., to maintain in particular that, &c., Id.

DEFENSIO, ònis, f. (defendo). I. A defending, defence, whether with or without arms, ad istam omnem orationem brevis est d., Cic.

DEFENSITO, l v. freq. (defenso). To defend often, to be in the habit of defending, Cic.

DEFENSO, l v. int. (defendo). I. To keep off eagerly, d. metus, Stat.—II. Meton.: To defend, protect, guard eagerly, d. mœnia, Sall. Absol., Ov.

DEFENSOR, òris, c. (defendo). I. He who keeps or wards off, ulior sceleris d. necis, Cic.—II. A defender, protector, Mucius pater ai juris d., Cic.; murus defensoribus audatus, Cæs.

DEFENSTRIX, icis, f. She that defends, Cic.

DE-FERO, tûli, lätum, ferre, v. a. To draw, carry, bring down, to carry down or along. I. Prop. A) Gen.: d. alqd tecto, to take or bring down from the roof, Ov.; Rhodanus amnis segnem defersena Ararim, bearing along, Plin.; d. literas ad alqm, to carry, bring, Cæs.; d. ædes suas sub Velliam, to change, remove, Cic.; d. alqm sub æquora, to dip under, Ov.; delerri ad castra Romanorum, to arrive unexpectedly, Cæs.—B) Esp. 1) Naut.: To drive to a place, navea portus capere non poterunt, et paulo infra delatæ sunt, Cæs.; longius delatus æstu, driven further out to sea, Cæs. 2) To take any thing to market, to sell, offer, or ex-

pose for sale, quanti rea deferatur, Sen.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.:* To bring or take to a place, hac re ad consilium delatis, *having been taken into consideration, Cæs.*; poeta in nostrum ævum delatus, Hor.—B) *Esp. 1) To offer, proffer, tender, propose, grant, confer upon, allot to any body, d. imperium ad alqm, Cic. With dat.:* d. regnum C. Cæsari, Fasti ap. Cic.; d. iusjurandum, to administer, Quint. *Absol.:* si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. 2) To bring or give account of, to report, inform one of any thing, qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic.; d. falsum numerum equitum, to state, make a return of, Cæs.; d. nomen alcjs, to lodge a complaint against any body before the praetor, Id.; d. crimina, Liv. *Absol.:* et minari et d. non potest, Quint. *Rarely:* To denounce, quæ apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. DE-FERVEFACIO, feci, factum, 3 v. n. To boil or seethe thoroughly, d. radicem in vino, Plin.; aer defervefactus in pulmone, made hot, Varr. DE-FERVEO, Ære, v. n. To ferment, Plin. DE-FERVESCO, ferri and ferbui, 3 v. n. To cease boiling. I. *Prop.:* dum musteus fructus d.—II. *Fig. A) To cease raging or being turbulent, to cool down, lose its heat or violence, become calm, ut ulciscendi vim differat in tempus aliud, dum defervescat, ira, Cic.—B) Meton.:* To become clear, novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur deferresive, Plin. E.

DEFESSUS, a, um, part. of defetiscor. DEFETIGO. See DEFATIGO. DE-FETISCOR (defat), fossus, 3 v. n. To lose strength, grow weary or faint; usually only in the part. perf.: aratores defessi cultu agrorum, Cic.; defessi vulneribus, faint with or from wounds, Cæs. *Absol.:* semper recentes defessis succedere, Cæs. As a finite verb: neque defetiscar unquam, shall never grow tired, Ter. DE-FICIO, feci, factum, 3 [perf. subj. defexit, an old formula, ap. Liv. Pass. defit, for deficitur, Plaut.; Virg.; defiat, Plaut.; defiet, Liv.; defieri, Ter.] v. n. and a. (facio). I. *Neut. A) 1) Prop.:* To break loose from an engagement or connection, to become faithless, to revolt, rebel, consulæ a senatu, a rep., defecerant, Cic.; d. a patribus ad plebem, to pass over from, side with or join the opposite party, Liv. *Absol.:* quæ civitates defecerant, Cæs. 2) *Fig.:* si a virtute defeceris, Cic.—B) *Meton.:* To cease, disappear, fail, be wanting, be gone, have an end, non materia, frumentum d. poterat, Cæs.; non deficiente crumena, Hor.; sol, luna d., is eclipsed, Cic.; in hac voce defecit, he died, Suet.; d. tot bellis, to decrease, become weak, Cæs.; d. animo, to lose one's courage, be disheartened, Cic.; thus without animo, Id.; d. comminus pugnando, to relax, to fight indifferently, Cæs.; qui prior defecit, an old legal phrase, of one who breaks through a contract, ap. Liv. *With dat.:* quum vires et tola nostra deficerent, Cæs.—II. *Act.:* To leave, relinquish, or abandon any body; to fail, forsake, desert, be wanting to, quum me vires d. coepissent, Cic.; tempus se citius quam oratio defoeat, Id. In the passive: mulier consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.; defectus facultatibus, insolvent, unable to pay, Dig. *Poet. with a subjective clause:* nec me deficiet nautas rogitare, will not cease, Prop.

DE-FIGO, xi, xum, 3. To fix or strike in or into, to join, fix, or strike in a downward

direction. I. A) *Prop.:* d. sudēs sub aqua, Cæs.; d. hastas terrā, Virg.—B) *Meton.:* To make immovable or firm, resistunt defixi et Nerone iotuentes, standing firm or fast, Tac.; d. aciem, to bring to a stand, Cic.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.:* To direct to any place, to turn toward, d. impudentissimos oculos in alcjs possessiones, Cic.—B) *Esp. 1) To fix, render motionless with terror or amazement, &c., to strike with astonishment, utraque res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv.; defixus, astounded, Virg.; Liv.; Tac. 2) In sacred ceremonies: To pronounce, to establish, fix, que augur vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrats sunt, an old formula, ap. Cic. 3) To bewitch, bind by spells (because in so doing the image of the person was run through with a needle), d. caput alcjs dira imprecatione, Sen.; d. nomina cerā, Ov. 4) To censure, blame, Pers.*

DE-FINGO, nxi, 3 v. a. To fashion, form, to give a determinate shape, d. panem, Cat. *Of rude verses:* To manufacture, as it were, Hor. DE-FINIO, 4 v. a. To limit, fix a boundary, bound, terminate. I. *Prop.:* d. extremam partem fundi oleæ directo ordine, Cic.—II. *Fig. A) To mark out, explain, express, define, fix, d. rem verba, Cic.; unum hoc definitio, tantum esse, &c., it is that only I define or explain, I solely define that, Id.; decorum sic fere definiti solet, to be defined, Id.; d. ades sibi optimas, hortos, &c., to mark out, Id.—B) To fix, settle, determine, altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.; d. totam hujus generis orationem, to end, close, Id.; d. extrema similiter, to close, finish, Id.*

DEFINITE, adv. Expressly, definitively, clearly, d. dicere, Cic.

DEFINITIO, ñnis, f. I. A limiting, prescribing, Inscr.—II. An exact marking or defining, an explanation, definition, d. judiciorum æquorum, Cic.; definitionibus exprimere alqd, Id.

DEFINITIVUS, a, um (definio). I. *Definitive, explanatory, d. constitutio, Cic.; d. sententia, in Law, a final sentence against which there is no appeal, Cod. Just.*

DEFINITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of definitio.*—II. *Adj.:* Definite, clear, certus in cælo ac d. locus, ubi, Cic.

DEFIO, eri. See DEFICIO.

DEFLAGRATIO, ñnis, f. I. *Prop.:* A burning, consuming by fire, conflagration, d. futura aliquando cæli atque terrarum, Cic.—II. *Fig.:* Destruction, ruin, Cic.

DE-FLAGRO, 1 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.:* To be consumed by fire, to be burned down. A) *Prop.:* qua nocte natus esset Alexander, cadem Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravit, Cic.—B) *Fig. 1) To go to ruin, communi incendio maliunt quum suo d., Cic. 2) Of passions:* To abate, subside, cease raging, d. iras vestras, Liv.—II. *Act.:* To burn down. A) *Prop.:* fœna flammâ deflagrata, Enn. ap. Cic.—B) *Fig.:* To ruin, in cinere deflagrat imperii, Cic.

DE-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3 v. a. and n. I. *Act.:* To bend or turn downward, aside, or in another direction. A) *Prop.:* d. ramum olivæ, Col.; d. novam viam, to make in another direction, Liv.—B) *Fig.:* quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic.—II. *Neut.:* To turn

DEFLEO.

off, turn aside. A) Prop.: vulgus militum d. viâ, Tac.—B) Fig.: d. a veritate, to turn aside, swerve from the truth, Cic.

DE-FLEO, évi, étum, 2 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To bewail, weep inter nos impeditentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Absol.: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac.; d. oculos, to make dim by weeping, App.—II. Neut.: To weep much, Prop.

DEFLEXUS, ús, m. (deflecto). A bending down, Val. Max.

DE-FLO, 1 v. a. I. To blow off or away, Varr.—II. To blow off one thing from another (e. g. dust, &c.), d. cibum muoditiarum causa, Plin.

DE-FLOCCATUS, a, um (floccus). Without locks of wool, bald, Plaut.

DE-FLORESCO, rui, 3 v. n. To shed its blossoms, to wither, fade. I. Prop., Col.—II. Fig.: non talis, quam te eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, decaying, Cic.

DE-FLUO, xi, xum, 3 v. n. I. To flow down or downward. A) Prop. 1) flumen d. monte, Sall. 2) Meton. also of things that are not fluid: To glide, slip, fall gently down, to slope, to go, come, move down in a slanting direction, ipsæ defluebant coronæ, Cic.; aries d. secundo amni, swims down, Virg.; d. Tiberi Ostiam, to go down to Ostia (by water), Suet.; d. ex equo, to get down from a horse, to dismount, Liv.; d. ad terram, to fall to the ground, Id.; multa merces d. tibi, result to thee, Hor.—B) Fig.: To flow, come e. pass, hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic.; a quibus duplex Octaviorum fœmilia defluxit, descends, or takes its origin from, Suet.; ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, may be spilled on the ground, Cic.—II. To cease flowing. A) Prop.: dum defluat amnis, Hor.—B) Fig.: To pass away, come to an end, to disappear, cease, vanish, ubi salutatio defluxit, has gone by, Cic.; ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, has succeeded, become faithless, Id.; comæ d. fall off, Plin.

DE-FODIO, fôdi, fossum, 3 v. a. I. To dig downward or deep, to dig up, d. terram, to throw up, Hor.; d. oculos, manus, crura, to dig out, i. e. to scratch or tear out, to lacerate, Flor.—II. To bury in the earth, thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic.; d. se, to conceal one's self, Sen.

DEFORÉ, inf. fut.; see desum.

DEFORMATIO, ónis f. (deformo). A disfiguring, defacing, d. tantæ majestatis, Liv.

DE-FORMIS, e (forma). I. Deformed, misshapen, ugly, formosus an d., Cic.; oratio d., a disgraceful speech, Liv.; deformes agri, unsightly, uncultivated fields, Ov.; deformia lucra, dishonorable gains, Suet.; d. nomen, a harsh-sounding name, Quint.; d. obsequium, slavish, disgraceful, Tac. With gen.: d. leti, Sil.—II. Shapeless, d. animæ, Ov.

DEFORMITAS, átis, f. (deformis). Ugliness of form or appearance, deformity, unseemliness (both physical and moral); also, fig., disgrace, dishonor, in deformitate corporis, Cic. Fig.: d. animi, depravity, Cic.

DEFORMITER, adv. Inelegantly, d. sonare, Quint.

DE-FORMO, 1 v. a. To design, form, fashion, describe, depict, delineate, sketch. I. Prop.: d. marmora prima manu, Quint.; deformati

DEGENER.

fructus, formed, ready (opposed to flosculi), Id.; d. speciem operis, to represent in sketch or outline, Vitr.—II. Fig.: quæ ita a fortuna deformata sunt, formed, shapen, Cic.; ille quem supra deformavi, have depicted, delineated, Id.

DE-FORMO, 1 v. a. (forma). To disfigure, deform. I. Prop.: amicus noster deformatus corpore, Cic.; macies d. vultum, Virg.—II. Fig.: To disfigure, i. e. to pollute, defile, disgrace, dishonor, quæ accusatores deformandi hujus causa, Cic.; d. ordinem prava lectione secutus, Liv.

DEFOSSUS, a, um, part. of defodio.

DEFOSSUS, ús, m. (defodiu). A digging deep in the earth, Plin.

DE-FRAUDO (defrúdo), 1 v. a. To deprive one of any thing by fraud, to impose upon, cheat, defraud, d. aliquam drachmâ, Plaut. Prov.: ne andabatam quidem d. posse, not be able to deceive even one who is blind, Cic.; d. genium, to cheat one's self, to deny one's self enjoyment, Plaut.

DE-FRENATUS, a, um (treno). Unbridled, Ov.

DE-FRICO, cûi, catum, and ctum, 1 v. a. To rub, or rub off, d. dentem, Ov. Middle: defricari, to rub one's self, as in a bath, Auct. Her. Poet.: d. urbem sale multo, to rub down, to satirize with much wit, Hor.

DEFRICTUS, a, um, part. of defrico.

DE-FRINGO, frêgi, fractum, 3 v. a. I. Prop.: To break off, break to pieces, d. ramum arboris, Cic.; d. ferrum ab hasta, Virg.—II. Fig.: id unum bonum est, quod numquam defringitur, is never taken away, Sen.

DEFRUO. See DEFAUDO.

DEFRUTUM, i, n. (for defervitum). New wine boiled down one half, with spices, &c., Virg.; Plin.

DE-FUGIO, fûgi, 3 v. a. To flee, to flee from any thing, to avoid, to get out of the way of any thing, d. patriam, Cic.; d. auctoritatem alcijs rei, to deny having commanded a thing, to escape responsibility, Id. Absol.: republicum suscipiant: timore defugiant, &c., escape, avoid, Cas.

DEFUNCTORIE, adv. Carelessly, superficially, d. agere causam, Sen.

DEFUNCTUS, a, um, part. of defungor.

DE-FUNDO, fûdi, fûsum, 3 v. a. I. A) Prop.: To pour down or out, cause to flow, pour down upon, d. ovi album in vas, Cels.; d. vinum, to pour out, Hor. Poet.: d. fruges pleno cornu, to pour down, pour out, Hor.—B) Esp.: To pour out as a libation, Hor.—II. Fig.: d. verba pectore, Petron.

DE-FUNGOR, functus, 3 v. n. To perform a thing (especially of an unpleasant nature), to acquit one's self of, to accomplish, bring to an end, finish, get over, defunctus honoribus, one who has filled oil posts in the state, Cic.; d. periculis, to get over, to overcome, Id.; d. vitâ, i. e. to die, Virg.; d. sua morte, the same, Suet.; d. suis temporibus, Hor.; also, simply d., to die, Quot.; Tac. Hence, defunctus, for mortuus, Dead, defunct, Quint.; Suet.; defunctus jam sum, I have done that, got over or through it, Ter.

DE-FUTUS, a, um (futu). Exhausted, Catull.

DE-GENER, is (ablat. degeneri, Tac.) (de, genus).

DEGENERO.

Degenerate, not genuine. I. Prop.: d. rex, Tac.—II. Fig.: *Degenerate, base, ignoble*, Agrippa vitā non degeneret, Tac.; d. animus, Virg. Poet.: d. toga, for d. togati, Luc. With gen.: d. patrias artis, Ov.

DEGENERO, I. v. n. and a. (degener). I. Neut.: *To become unlike its kind, turn out bad or of an inferior description, to degenerate.* A) Prop.: qui (frater) a vobis nihil degeneravit, Cic.—B) Fig.: with ablat., or absol.: ab hac virtute majorum non modo non degeneravit L. Flaccus, Cic. Absol.: consuetudo eum et disciplina d. non sineret, Cic. With dat.: d. Marti paterno. Stat.—II. Act.: *To cause to degenerate, to spoil, mar, Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque d., Col.; degeneratum, that which has degenerated, Liv. Poet.: To stain or pollute by degeneracy, to dishonour, defile, Ov.*

DE-GERO, ēre, v. a. I. *To carry away, carry to a place*, Plaut.—II. Meton.: *To reduce to a form, to frame, form, shape, sicca a (uva) degeritur in pastillos, Plin.*

DE-GLŪBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *To peel or skin, as fruit.* I. Prop.: d. granum, Varr.—II. Meton.: *To skin alive, to flay, to excoriate*, Plaut.; Aus.

DĒGO, dēgi, 3 v. a. (de, ago). *To spend one's time, to pass away time, d. omne tempus ætatis, Cic.; d. senectam, Hor. Pass.: degitur ætas, vita. Absol.: ille lætus deget, Hor.; vita humanior sine sale non quit d., to continue to exist, last, Plin.*

DE-GRANDINAT, v. impers. *It hails violently, it continues hailing, Ov.*

DĒ-GRĀVO, I. v. a. *To press or weigh down.* I. Prop.: d. esput, Ov.; d. prope circumventum cornu, to crush, Liv.—II. Fig.: *To trouble, incommode, overpower, lassitude et vulnera eos degravant, Liv. Absol.: vulnus d., Liv.*

DE-GRĒDIOR, gressus, 3 v. n. (de, gradior). *To go, step, march down, inter Gallica tela degressus ex arce, Liv.; d. ad pedes, to dismount (of cavalry), Id.*

DE-GUSTO, I. v. a. *To taste.* I. Prop.: d. novas fruges aut vina, Plin.—B) Meton. poet.: *To touch slightly. Of fire, Lucr.; of arms, Virg.*—II. Fig.: *To taste, to try, attempt, to acquire superficial knowledge of any thing; to touch slightly upon, to make slight allusion to, visne caudem vitam d.? Cic.; d. alqd de fabulis, Brut. ap. Cic.; velim istum convivam tuum degustes, sound him, Cic.; plures materias quasi degustate, only tasted, touched upon, Quint.*

DE-HINC [poet. sometimes monasyll.], adv. *Hence, from this place, from that place.* I. *Of room or space: interiora Cedrosii, d. Persæ habitant, Mel.*—II. Meton. A) *Of time: Henceforth, from this time, after this, hereupon, for the future, quacumque d. vi possim, Liv.; eorum ad se vocat, d. talia futur, hereupon, then, Virg.; de qua d. dicam, hereafter, Suet.*—B) *Denoting succession: primum, quod... d. quia, &c., Sall.—C) Denoting inference or consequence: Hence, from that, therefore, Plaut.; Ter.*

DĒ-HISCO, hivi, 3 [inf. perf. dehisse, Varr.], v. n. *To open in chinks, gape, yawn, burst, tellus ima d., Virg.; navigium d., springs a leak, Sen.; dehiscens intervallia acies, separated, interspersed, Liv.*

DEJECTIO.

DEHONESTAMENTUM, I. n. (dehonesto). *That which disfigures or deforms a thing, a blemish, deformity, disparagement, d. corporis, Sall.; d. originis, low descent, Just.*

DE-HONESTO, I. v. a. *To dishonour, disgrace, defile, famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv.*

DĒ-HORTOR, atus, I [per tmesin, de me hortator, Eun.], v. a. *To dissuade, advise to the contrary, Cic.; multa d. me a vobis, Sall. With inf.: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Id.*

DEIĀNIRA, æ, f. (Δηιάνερα). *Deianira, the daughter of Æneus, and wife of Hercules, whose death she unconsciously occasioned by sending him a garment dipped in the blood of Nessus, Cic.; Ov.*

DEIDAMĪA, æ, f. (Δηϊδάμεια). *Deidamia, the daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles, Prop.*

DEIN, for deinde.

DEIN-CEPS [poet. sometimes dissyll., Hor.], adj. and adv. (dein, capio). I. Adj., genit. deinceps, following upon, sine intermissione deinceps, App.—II. Adv.: *In turn, one after another, in succession, successively.* A) *Of space: quum d. ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) Of time: One after another, ut d. qui accubarent caenerat ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. 2) Of order: Each in its place, one after another, hereupon, in succession, annales Ennii ut d. legi possint, be read one after another, or in proper order as they follow, Cic.; ut prima officia diis, secunda patriæ, tertia parentibus, d. gradatim reliquæ reliquis debeantur, and so on, Id.; sometimes joined deinde d.; and inde d., Liv.*

DEINDE, and abridged DEIN [poet. ei taken as one syllable], adv. (de, is). *From here or beginning here, from there or beginning there.* I. *Of place: via interest perangusta, d. paulo latior pateat campus, Liv.—II. Meton. A) Of time: Hereupon, after ward, then, after that, complures ex iis occiderunt: d. omnibus longo lateque incessis se in castra receperunt, Cæs.—B) Of order: hæc duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, Cic.; thus often primum... d., first, then, or first, secondly, &c.; often several times repeated, Id.; excellenti tum Crasso et Antonio, d. Philippo, next, Id.*

DEIN-SŪPER, adv. for desuper. *From above, from on high, d. in murum attolli, Sall.*

DEIŌNYDES, æ, m. (Δηϊονίδης). *The son of Deïone, i. e. Miletus, Ov.*

DEIŌPEA, æ, f. (Δηϊοπέα). *Deïopea, one of the nymphs of Juno, Virg.*

DEIŌTARUS, I, m. *Deïotarus. 1. A tetrarch of Galatia, afterward king of Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus, defended by Cicero in a speech, Cic. Dei. 2. His son, Cic.*

DEIPHŌBE, æ, f. (Δηϊφῶβη). *Deïphobe, a daughter of Glaucus, Virg.*

DEIPHŌBUS, I, m. (Δηϊφῶβος). *Deïphobus, a son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Helen after the death of Paris, Virg.*

DEJECTIO, ōnis, f. (dejicio). *A throwing or casting down.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: d. alvi, a purging, Cels.—B) Esp.: *Ejection, a turning out of an estate or possession, qui illam dejectio-*

DEJECTUS.

nem fecerit, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: d. animi, *mental dejection*, Sen.

DEJECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of deicio*.—II. *Adj. A*) *Prop.*: *Low, equitatus noster d. atque interioribus locis constiterat, Cæs.*—B) *Fig.*: *Disheartened, dejected, spiritless, Quint.*

DEJECTUS, ūs, m. (deicio). I. *A throwing down*, d. arborum, Liv.; d. fluminis, *a fall*, Ov. *Poet.*: *A throwing on or over one's self*, Stat.—II. *An inclined or downward position, a declivity*, d. collis, Cæs.

DEJERATIO, onis. *See* DEJURATIO.

DEJERO, are. *See* DESURO.

DĒ-JICIO (also written deicio, deicis, deicit, &c.), jēci, jectum, 3 v. a. (de, jacio). *To throw or cast down, cast to the ground, to throw from*. I. *Prop. A*) *Gen.*: d. alqm de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; d. elatam securim in caput, *to let fall, to drop*, Liv.; d. equum e campo in cavum viam, *to drive down*, Id.; d. statuas, *with depellere, to throw down*, Cic.; d. navem ad inferiorem partem insulæ, *to drive*, Cæs.; d. antennas, *to lower, to let down*, Id.; d. libellos, *to pull down*, Cic.; d. sortes, *to cast or throw into the urn*, Cæs.; d. alvum, *to void*, Cat.—B) *Esp. 1*) *In Law*: *To turn any body out of an estate or possession, to eject, throw out*, Cic. 2) *In Milit.*: *To overthrow, to put to flight*, Cic.; Cæs. 3) *To throw to the ground, i. e. to kill*, his dejectis et concervatis cadaveribus, Cæs.; d. juvencam Thetidi, *to offer, to kill as a victim*, Val. Flac.—II. *Fig.*: *To remove, oculos de isto nunquam d., not to take one's eyes off him*, Cic.; d. oculos in terram, *cast, turn*, Quint. *Poet.*: *dejectus oculos, with a downcast look*, Virg. *Negligenter scribimus adversaria... hæc sunt dejecta, merely thrown out, i. e. slightly touched or commented upon*, Cic.; d. alqm de sententiâ, *to turn from*, Id.; d. alqm de honore or honore, *to deprive of, to rob of*, Id.; d. alqm spe, *to deprive of hope*, Cæs.; deijci conjuge tanta, *to be deprived of*, Virg.; d. alqm de gradu, *to put out of his position or place*, Cic.; d. vitia a sc, *to remove, to keep distant from one's self*, Id.

DĒ-JUNGO, ēre, v. a. I. *To unyoke cattle*, Inscr.—II. *Meton.*: *To remove, d. se a forensi labor*, Tac.

DĒ-JŪRO (dĕjĕro), 1 v. a. *To swear, to take an oath*, Plaut.

DĒ-JŪVO, 1 v. n. *To withhold help*, Plaut.

DĒ-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3 v. n. *To fall, sink, flow, slip down, to slip out*. I. *Prop.*: *signum de cœlo delapsum*, Cic.; d. ex equo, Liv.; d. ab æthere, *to let one's self down, to fly down*, Ov.; d. medios in hostes, *to get into*, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: *To come down, to sink, to let one's self down, to descend, to fall*, jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra d., *descends, lowers itself*, Cic.; d. ad Clodiam, *to incline toward Clodia, i. e. to feel disposed to buy her estates*, Id.

DĒ-LĀCFERO, 1 v. a. *Prop.*: *To tear up or to pieces; hence, to destroy, ruin, mar, spoil*, Plaut.

DĒ-LĀMENTOR, ari, v. a. *To bewail, lament*, Ov.

DELAPSUS, a, um, *part. of delabor*.

DĒ-LASSO, 1 v. a. *To fatigue, tire out, weary*, Hor.

DĒ-LĀTIO, onis, f. (defero). *An information, accusation, d. nominis*, Cic.

DELEO.

DELĀTOR, ōris, m. (defero). *An informer, accuser*, Quint.; Tac.; d. majestatis, i. e. *of high treason*, Tac.; d. Papiæ legis, i. e. *relating to the violation of this law*, Suet.

DELEBĪLLIS, e (deleo). *That may be blotted out*, Mart.

DELECTABILIS, e (delecto). *Delightful, agreeable, pleasant*, d. cibus, Tac.

DELECTAMENTUM, i, n. (delecto). *That which serves for delight; an amusement, pastime, inania sunt ista d. pœne puerorum, captare plausus, &c.*, Cic.; putare alqm pro delectamento, *to think to make sport of*, Ter.

DELECTATIO, ōnis, f. *Delight, pleasure, amusement*, audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic.; literæ secundis rebus delectationem habent, *afford pleasure*, Cic.

DELECTO, 1 v. a. (delicio). I. *To entice from the right way*, Enn.—II. *Meton.*: *To delight, amuse, afford pleasure*, non tam ista tunc sapientiæ fama d., Cic. *Esp. often in the pass. (or mid.)*: *To delight one's self (as we delectare), to find pleasure, take delight, to be gratified, in hoc admodum delector, quod, &c.*, Cic.; me magis de Dionysio delectat, *I delight more in*, Id.

DELECTUS, a, um, *part. of deligo*.

DELECTUS, ūs, m. (deligo). *A choosing, choice*. I. *Gen.*: rerum d. atque discrimen, Cic. cum delecto, *with choice*, Plin.—II. *Esp. in Milit.* A) *A choosing or levying of soldiers, delectum habere, agere, to levy*, Cic.; Tac.; d. provincialis, *a levy in the province*, Cic.—B) *Concr.*: *Troops levied, a levy*, Tac.

DĒ-LĒGĀTIO, ōnis, f. I. *Prop.*: *An assignment of a debt, an assignation*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *A delegating to another, delegationem res ista non recipit*, Sen.

DĒ-LĒGO, 1 v. a. *To send to a place, to refer*. I. *Prop. A*) *Gen.*: d. alqm in Tullianum (carcerem), Liv.; d. alqm ad illud volumen, Nep.—B) *Esp.*: *To refer one to another person for the payment of a debt, to assign over a debt, delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio*, Sen. *Abso.*: *Quinto delegabo, si quid æri meo alieno superabit*, Cic.—II. *Fig. A*) *Gen.*: *To cause to be done by another what one ought to do one's self; to delegate, depute, give in charge, hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Cœl. ap. Cic.; obsidio delegato ia curam alejs, Liv.—B) Esp. (from I, B)*: *To ascribe, attribute, impute, si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus*, Cic.

DĒ-LĒNĪFICUS (delin.), a, um (delenio, facio). *Charming, captivating*, Plaut.

DĒ-LĒNĪMENTUM (delin.), i, n. (delenio). I. *Any thing calculated to soothe, alleviate, or mitigate, an onodyne*, Liv.; d. vitas, *a means of relieving, a support*, Tac.—II. *Esp.*: *A chara, blandishment*, Liv.; Tac.

DĒ-LĒNĪO (delin.), 4 v. a. *To make or render soft or mild; to soothe, alleviate, mitigate; to please, charm*, d. mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; d. dolentem, *to comfort, console*, Hor.

DĒ-LĒNĪTOR (delin.), ōris, m. *One who soothes or mitigates, cujus (judicis) d. esse debet orator*, Cic.

DĒ-LĒO, ōvi, etum, 2 [cantr. delesset, for delevisset, Val. Max.: *part. perf.*, delitus, Varr.] v. a. (delio,

DELETUS.

δηλέομαι). *To wipe away, blot out, efface; hence, to destroy, overthrow, ruin, exterminate, annihilate, kill, d. œdificia, sepulcrum, &c., Cic.; d. scriptum, literas, &c., to erase, efface, Id.; d. omnes leges una rogatione, to abolish, abrogate, Id.; d. præsentia, futura bella, to finish, make an end of, render impossible, Id.; d. omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, to blot out, obliterate, Id.*

DELETUS, a, um, *part. of deleo.*

DĒLIA, æ, f. I. *The Delian, poet. for Diana, Virg.—II. Delia, the name of a mistress, Virg.*

DĒLIACUS, a, um (Δηλιακός). *Of or belonging to Delos, Delian, D. vasa, Cic.*

DĒLIBĒRABUNDUS, a, um (delibero). *Weighing, turning over in one's mind, deliberating, considering, consulting, consulea velut d. capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv.*

DĒLIBĒRATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A deliberating, reflecting, considering, deliberation, ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de rep., Cic.; res cadit in deliberationem, is taken into consideration, Id.; habet res deliberationem, requires consideration, Id.; d. consilii capiendi, respecting the resolution to be taken, Id.—II. In Rhet. for causa deliberativa, Cic.*

DĒLIBĒRATIVUS, a, um (delibero). *Of or belonging to deliberation, deliberative, d. genus, Cic.; simply, deliberativa, æ, f., the same, Quint.*

DĒLIBĒRATOR, ōris, m. *One who deliberates, Cic.*

DĒLIBĒRATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of delibero.—II. Adj.: Determined upon, fixed, neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit quam me evertere, Cic.*

DĒLIBĒRO, l v. a. and n. (de, libra, libella). *To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to consider maturely; to consult, take counsel, deliberate; usually with de, a relative clause, or absol. I. Prop. A) Gen.: re deliberata, after due deliberation, Cæs.; d. maxima de re, Cic.; d. cum alqo coram, per literas de salute fortunisque alcjs, to take counsel, Id.; d. cum ea parte animi, in qua iust ratio, to consult, Id.—B) Esp.: To ask advice, as of an oracle, with consulere, Nep.—II. Meton. (denoting the result of deliberation): To determine, take a resolution, resolve, determine upon, to fix, settle; with objective clause: quod iste statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.*

DĒLIBO, l v. a. *To take away a little of any thing, to taste. I. Prop.: ne bos extremo jugo truncum d. ramumque deplanti, should pluck, Col.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: ut omni ex genere (in dicendo) omnes undique flosculos carpat atque delibem, may cull, Cic.; d. novum honorem, to taste for the first time, Liv.; d. oscule, to sip, Virg.; d. omnia narratione, to touch slightly, Quint.—B) Esp.: To detract from, d. alqd de laude alcjs, Cic.; d. pudicitiam, to violate, Suet.*

DĒLIBRO, l v. a. (liber). I. *To strip off the bark, to peel, d. arborem, Col.—II. Meton.: To take away a part, to deduct, Lucr.*

DĒLIBŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (de, libuo, λειβω). I. *Prop.: To besmear, aoint, to moisten; usually only in the part. perf.: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibntas, Cic.; d. doua Medea, Hor.*

DELICATE, adv. I. *Luxuriously, voluptu-*

DELIQUUM.

ously, d. ac molliter vivere, Cic.—II. Dissolutely, sluggishly, quite at one's ease, d. conficere iter, with segniter, Suet.

DĒLICĀTUS, a, um (deliciā). I. *That entices or allures the senses; Alluring, charming, sweet, delightful, luxurious, voluptuous, in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic.; delicatiores in cantu flexiones, Id.—II. Meton. A) That gives way to sensual allurements, addicted to luxury, luxuriosus, effeminate, voluptuous, delicate, spoiled, d. adolecens, Cic.; d. aures, spoiled, overnice, Quint.; thus, fastidium delicatissimum, too nice, Cic.—B) Tender, soft, gentle, d. oves, Plin.; d. capella, Catull.*

DĒLICĪĒ, ōrum, f. [sing., deliciā, æ, f., Plaut.; deliquum, ūi, n., Phædr.] (delicio). I. *Anything that gratifies the senses: Delight, enjoyment, pleasure, luxury, deliciarum causa et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitella sæpe vidimus, Cic.; homines deliciis diffluentes, most luxurious, Id.; ecce aliæ d. equitum, follies, pretensions, Id.; esse in amore atque in deliciis alcui, to be any body's favorite, Id.; also simply, esse in deliciis alcui, Id.—II. Concr.: A favorite, beloved object, sweet-heart, d. tuæ Roscius, Cic.; d. Alexandriæ, favorite slaves, Quint.*

DĒLICĪOLE, arum, f. dim. (deliciā). *Delight, favorite, darling, d. nostræ Tulliola, Cic.*

DĒLICĪOLUM, i, n. (deliciā). I. q. deliciola, Sen.

DĒLICĪTUM, i, n. (deliaquo). *An offence, crime, fault, quo d. majus est, eo pœna est tardior, Cic.; an oversight, mistake, failing, Hor.*

DĒ-LIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. (lego). I. *To cull, pick, select, d. alqm ad eas res facientes, Cæs.; d. locum castris, Id. Poet.: d. rosam, to pluck, cull, Ov.—II. Esp. A) In Milit.: To select, to detach, send out, delecta manus, a detachment, a body of picked men, Sall.—B) To separate from the rest, set aside, reject, Virg.*

DĒ-LIGO, l v. a. I. *To bind, tie, bind to, hominem proprii atque in foro medio andari ac deligari jubet, Cic.; d. naviculam ad ripam, Cæs.—II. To dress, put a bandage round, d. brachium superimposito peticillo, Cels.*

DĒ-LINEO, l v. a. (de, linea). *To sketch, to trace in outline, d. imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin.*

DĒ-LINGO, ēre, v. a. *To lick, lick off or up, Cels. Prov.: d. salern, to have poor cheer, Plaut.*

DELINIFICUS, DELINIMENTUM, DELINIO, and DELINITOR. See DELEN.

DĒ-LINO, no perf., itum, 3 v. a. *To besmear, Cels.*

DĒ-LINQUO, liqui, licium, 3 v. n. and a. *To fail, to omit doing what one ought to do. I. Prop. for deficere: frumentum d. Col. ap. Serv.*

—II. Fig., in a moral sense: To commit a fault, do wrong, trespass, offend, be guilty, ut condemnaretur filius aut oves, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic.; d. in bello, Id.; d. paululum, Hor. With acc.: si quid deliquero, Id.

DĒ-LIQUOCO, licūi, 3 v. n. *To melt, be dissolved, grow soft or moist, melt away. I. Prop.: ubi nix delicuit, Ov.—II. Fig.: To pine away, Cic.*

DELIQUUM, ūi, n. (deliaquo). *A failing, defect, want, d. solis, i. e. an eclipse (with defectus), Plin.; esse deliquo, to the detriment of, Plaut.*

DE-LIQUO and DELIQUO, I v. a. (liquo). To clarify, decant, pour off. I. Prop.: Cels.——II. Fig.: To explain any thing, Plaut.

DELIQUOS or DELIQUŪS, a, um (delinquo). Wanting, Plaut.

DELIRAMENTUM (delōr), i, n. (deliro). Nonsense, an absurdity, Plin.

DELIRATIO, ōnis, f. I. A going out of the line in ploughing, Plin.——II. Fig.: Absurdity, folly, madness, datage, senilis stultitia, quæ d. appellari solet, Cic.

DELIRIUM, ii, n. (deliro). Madness, Cels.

DE-LIRO, I v. n. I. To go crooked in ploughing, or to deviate from a straight line, Aus.——II. Fig.: To be crazy, foolish, out of one's senses, to rave, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam d., Cic.; quicquid delirant reges, committit follies, Hor.

DELIRUS, a, um (deliro). Foolish, doting, crazed, d. senex, doting, in his datage, Cic.

DE-LITRO, ēre, v. n. (lateo). To be hid or concealed, spatia mortis in cubiculo d., Plin.

DE-LITESCO, tui, 3 v. n. (latesco). To lie hid, hide one's self. I. Prop.: bestie in cubilibus d., Cic.——II. Fig.: To shelter one's self behind a person or thing, qui (Arcesilas) in eorum suctori-tate delitesceret, qui negassent, &c., Cic.

DE-LITIGO, I v. n. To quarrel, Hor.

DELITIUS, a, um, part. of delico, and of delino.

DELIUM, ii, n. (Δήλιον). Delium, a small place on the coast of Bœotia, with a temple of Apollo, Cic.

DELIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Delos, D. Apollo, Cic.; D. folia, i. e. a laurel, Hor.; D. antra, i. e. the oracle, Stat.; D. dea, i. e. Diana, Hor.

Absol., Dēlia, the same, Virg.

DELOS, i, f. (Δῆλος). Delos, an island in the Ægean Sea, birth-place of Apollo and Diana, now Dili, Cic.

DELPHI, ōrum, m. (Δελφοί). Delphi, a celebrated town of Phocis, with an oracle, on the southern declivity of Parnassus, now Kastri, Cic.

DELPHI, ōrum, m. The people of Delphi, Just.

DELPHICOLA, æ, m. (Delphi, colo). Inhabitant of Delphi; a poetic cognomen of Apollo, Aus.

DELPHICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Delphi, D. oracula, Cic.; D. mensæ, ornamental tables in the form of the tripod at Delphi, Id.

DELPHIN, inis. See DELPHINUS.

DELPHINUS, i (delphin, inis, Ov.; Virg.; delphis, Avien.), m. (δελφίν). I. A dolphin, Cic.——II. Meton. A) A constellation, Cic.; Ov.——B) A part of a hydraulic machine, Vitr.——C) An ornament in that form, Plin.

DELTA, æ, f. or ind. n. (δέλτα). I. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. Aus.; Mel. Hence.——II. Delta, ind. n., The part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile, Plin.

DELTOTON, i, n. (Δελτωτόν). A constellation in the shape of a Δ, Cic.

DELUBRUM, i, n. (probably from deluo, a place for cleansing or purification; hence) A place for expiating a crime, a sanctuary, shrine, temple, pro decorum templis atque delubris, Cic.

DE-LUCTOR, ari, and DE-LUCTO, are, v. n. To combat, fight, struggle, Plaut.

DE-LUDIFICO, I v. a. To jeer, make sport or game of, Plaut.

DE-LUDO, si, sum, v. u. and n. I. To play

false, as it were; hence, to deceive, impose upon, cheat, to mock, banter, make sport of, deludi vosmet ipsos a tribuno plebis patiemini Cic.; terra d. arantes, disappoints, Prop.——II. To cease playing, Varr. ap. Plin.

DE-LUMBIS, e (de, lumbus). I. Maimed or lame in the loins or hip, d. coturni, Plin.

——II. Fig.: Enfeebled, enervated, Pers.

DE-LUMBO, I v. a. (de, lumbus). To hip, to lame in the hip or loins. I. Prop. A) Quærupede delumbata, Plin.——B) Meton.: To bend, curve, d. radices, Plin.——II. Fig.: To lame, enfeebled, d. sententias, Cic.

DE-LŪO, ēre, v. a. To wash out, to cleanse, d. alvum squâ mulsâ, Cels.

DEMĀDES, is, m. (Δημάδης). Demades, an orator who favored the Macedonian party at Athens, a contemporary of Demosthenes, Cic.

DE-MĀDESCO, dui, 3 v. n. To become moist, Ov.

DE-MANDO, I v. a. To entrust, commit, trust to the care of, give in charge, simul plures pueri unius (pædagog) curæ demandabantur, Liv.; d. alqm in proximam civitatem, to send for safety, Suet.

DEMĀRĀTUS, i, m. (Δημάρατος). Demaratus, 1. The father of the elder Tarquin of Corinth, Cic. 2. A king of Sparta, colleague of Cleomenes, Just.

DEMARCHUS, i, m. (δημαρχος). A demarch, the ruler of a demos (corresponding to the Roman tribunus plebis), Plaut.

DE-MENS, entis. Without understanding, mad, silly, foolish, ea demens eventurus esse dicebat, Cic. Of things: d. manus, Ov.; d. strepitus, Hor.

DEMENSUM, i, n. (demetior). A ration (of food), Plaut.

DEMENSUS, a, um, part. of demetior.

DEMENTER, adv. Foolishly, madly, tanta res tam d. credita, Cic.

DEMENTIA, æ, f. (demens). Madness, folly, cives dementia aliqua depravati, Cic.; cxspectare, dum hostium copiæ augetur, summæ dementiæ esse, would be the greatest folly, Cæs.

DEMENTIO, ire, and DEMENTO, sre, v. n. (demens). To be out of one's senses, to be raging mad, Lucr.

DE-MĒRO, ūi, itum, 2 v. a. I. d. alqd. To deserve anything, Gell.——II. d. alqm, To oblige, lay under an obligation, to render one's self deserving or meritorious, d. beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv.: thus especially used as a dponent: ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint.

DEMERFOR, dep. 2. See foregaing.

DE-MERGO, si, sum, 3 v. a. To sink, plunge into. I. Prop.: d. pullos mari, Suet.; d. dapes in alvum, Ov.; Marius in palude demersus, Cic.——II. Fig.: animus cœlestis ex altissimo domicilio quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs ære alieno demersa, deeply in debt, Liv.

DEMERSUS, a, um, part. of demergo.

DEMESSUS, a, um, part. of demeto.

DE-MĒTIOR, ensus, 4 v. a. To measure, measure out; fig., to dispose, arrange, ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

DE-MĒTO, messui, messum, 3 v. a. To mow, to cut, reap, temporis demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic.; d. favos, to take

DEMETRIAS.

out, Col. Post. : d. caput alcul ense, to behead, Ov. ; d. florem pollice, to pluck, Virg.

DEMĒTRĪAS, ādis, f. (Δημητριάς). Demetrias, a town of Thessaly, formerly called Pagasæ, now Volo, Plin.

DEMĒTRIUM, ii, n. (Δημητρίον). Demetrium, a town of Phthiotis, with a temple of Demeter (Ceres), Liv.

DEMĒTRIUS, ii, m. (Δημήτριος). Demetrius, the name of several distinguished Greeks ; e. g. I. D. Poliorcetes, the son of Antigonus, king of Macedonia, Cic. 2. D. Phalereus, an orator, the disciple of Theophrastus, Cic. 3. D. Magnes, a contemporary of Cicero, the author of a treatise Περὶ Ὀμοιοῦς, Cic. 4. An enemy of Horace, Hor.

DEMIGRĀTO, ōnis, f. Emigration, Nep.

DE-MIGRO, 1 v. n. To depart, remove, retire from or to a place, to go away, emigrate. I. Prop. A) d. de oppidis, Cæs. ; d. in illa loca, Cic. —B) Esp. : To depart this life, vetat dominus ille to nobis deus, in iussu hinc nos suo d., Cic. —

II. Fig. : To depart, de meo statua demigro, Cic. DE-MĪNŪO, ūi, ūtam, 3 v. a. I. To diminish, make smaller, lessen, weaken, reduce, enfeeble, ne de bonis quæ Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. —II. Fig. : d. de libertate mea, Id. ; d. se capite, to renounce or lose one's civil privileges, Id.

DE-MĪNŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (deminuo). A diminishing, lessening, shortening. I. Gen. : accretio et d. luminis, decrease, Cic. ; d. civium, diminution, decrease, Id. ; d. provinciæ, an abridging of the time of administration, Id. ; d. capituli, the loss of civil rights, Cæs. ; d. sui, loss of honor or dignity, Tac. ; d. mentis, absence of mind, Suet. —II. Esp. in Gramm. : A diminutive form, Quint.

DEMĪNŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deminuo. —II. Adj., in Gramm. : Of a diminutive, d. nomen (opp. integrum), Quint.

DE-MĪRO, 1 v. n. To wonder, to be amazed at any thing, sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. ; demiror, quid sit, I wonder (i. e. am curious to know, &c.) what it may be, Plaut.

DEMISSE, adv. Low, not aloft. I. Prop. : demissus volare, Ov. —II. Fig. : Humbly, in good or bad sense, modestly or abjectly, pusillanimosus, quum humiliter d. que sentiret, Cic.

DEMISSECIUS or -TIUS, a, um (demitto). Hanging down, long, flowing, d. tunica, Plaut.

DEMISSEIO, ōnis, f. (demitto). A letting down, sinking, lowering. I. Prop. : d. stori-arum, Cæs. —II. Fig. : A) Abatement of a disease, C. Aur. —B) d. animi, faint-heartedness, want of courage, dejection, infractionem quandam animi et d., Cic.

DEMISUS, a, um. I. Part. of demitto. —II. Adj. A) Prop. : Lowered, hanging down, low, campestris ac d. loca, Cæs. ; demisso capite discedere, with head hanging down, demcasto, Cic. ; d. bumeris, gently falling down from, Ter. ; d. lsbia, flabby, Id. —B) Fig. 1) Condensing, unassuming, modest, meek, sit d. hominibus perfruged, sit saxillum pudori, Cic. 2) Disheartened, discouraged, dejected, low-spirited, animam jam d. et oppressum, Cic. Compar. : nihilo demissione animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv. 3) In low circumstances, indigent, qui demissis in obscuro vitam habent, Sall.

DEMONSTRATIVUS.

DE-MĪTIGO, 1 v. a. To make more gentle ; pass., to grow more gentle, nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamus, relax, Cic.

DE-MĪTTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. To cause to hang or fall down, to let down, to move or send down. I. Prop. : d. ancilla celo, Liv. ; d. fasces, to lower, Cic. ; d. slqum in carcerem, Liv. ; d. sublicas in terram, to fix or strike into, Cæs. ; d. arborem altius, to plant or put deeper into the soil, Plin. ; d. purpuram usque ad telos, to cause to fall or hang down, Cic. ; d. caput ad forniceum Fابي, to bow, stoop, Crass. ap. Cic. ; d. se in Ciliciam, to march down, Cic. Proa. : demitti de celo or celo, to fall from the sky, i. e. to occur supernaturally, Liv. ; fugere demissis manibus, i. e. in the greatest haste, Plaut. —II. Fig. : To let any thing sink in or settle any where, ut eas voces velut oraculo missas in pectora animosque demitterent, impressuram, Liv. ; fortuna d. slqum in eum casum, reduces, places, Planc. ap. Cic. ; d. se penitus in causam, to engage in, meddle with, mix one's self up with, Cic. ; d. animum, to lose courage, grow disheartened (with contrahere animum and debilitari), Id. ; demissum genus ab alto Ænea, sprung or taking its origin from, descended, Hor.

DEMIURGUS, i, m. (δημιουργος). The chief magistrate in some Greek states, Liv.

DEMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 v. a. (contr. from deemo). To take away, take off, withdraw. I. Prop. : d. securas de fuscibus, Cic. ; d. demidma DC. de capite, from the capital, Id. ; d. nubem supercilio, Hor. —II. Fig. : d. head mediocre onus prætoris, Liv. ; lex per se dempto auctore, without its author, Id. ; dempto fine, without end, endless, Ov. ; d. silentia furto, to discover a theft, Id.

DEMŌCRĪTEUS or -IUS, a, um (Δημοκρίτειος). Of or belonging to Democritus, D. Anaxarchus, Cic. Subst., Democriti, orum, m., Disciples of Democritus, Cic. ; Democritēs, orum, n., The doctrines of Democritus, Id.

DEMŌCRĪTICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Democritus, D. philosophi, his followers, Cic.

DEMŌCRĪTUS, i, m. (Δημόκριτος). Democritus, an Eleatic philosopher of Abdera, who taught that all things are composed of atoms, Cic.

DEMŌLEŌN, ontis, m. (δημόλεων). Demoleon, a centaur slain by Perseus, Ov.

DE-MŌLYOR, itus, 4 v. a. I. To throw down, roll off ; fig., d. culpam de se, Plaut. —II. A) Prop. : To pull down, destroy, demolish, level with the ground, d. domum, Cic. —B) Fig. : To destroy, annihilate, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv.

DEMŌLĪTO, ōnis, f. A pulling down, demolishing, dum ea d. (statuarum) fieret, Cic.

DEMONSTRĀTO, ōnis, f. I. A showing, pointing out with the hand or in some other manner ; an exact description, representation, non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. —II. Esp. in Rhet. 1) A demonstration or proof (ἐπέγεια), Auct. Her. 2) The demonstrative kind of speaking, Cic.

DEMONSTRĀTIVUS, a, um (demonstro). I. Demonstrative, that shows or points out, d. digitus, the forefinger, C. Aur. —II. In Rhet. : Demonstrative, d. genus (oratiois), Cic. Subst., demonstrativa, æ, f., Demonstratives oratory, Quint.

DEMONSTRATOR.

DEMONSTRATOR, ōris, m. *One who shows or demonstrates, Cic.*

DE-MONSTRO, 1 v. a. *To show, point out with the finger, as it were. I. Prop. A) itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, Cic.; d., quid ubique esset, Id. — B) Esp. in Law: d. fines, to transfer or convey an estate, Cic. — II. Fig.: To signify, point out or represent by speech or writing, to describe, demonstrate, quum eim rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, Cic. Impers.: naves, de quibus supra demonstratum est, that have been spoken of, Cæs.; thus, demonstratum est with an objective clause, Id.*

DEMOPHŌON, ontis, m. (Δημοφῶν). *Demophon, son of Theseus and Phædra, one of the combatants before Troy, Ov.*

DE-MŌRIOR, mortuus, 3 v. n. *To depart this life, to die, quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui (magistratus) locum creari, instead of the deceased one, Liv. Of things: To be lost, Plaut. Poet.: i. e. alqm. to be dying with love for, Plaut.*

DE-MŌROR, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To keep back, retard, detain, delay, ne diutius vos demorer, Cic. Poet.: d. alqm armis, to keep back from battle, Virg.; d. annos, to detain the years, i. e. to remain alive, Id.; d. arma, to expect, Id. — II. Neut.: To loiter, linger, Tac.*

DEMŌSTHENES, is, m. (Δημοσθένης). *Demosthenes. 1. A celebrated Greek orator, Cic. 2. A general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Just.*

DE-MŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. *To move away, turn away, set or put aside, to remove. I. Prop.: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; d. hostem gradu, to compel to give ground, Liv.; Pompeius vestri facti præjudicio demotus, forced to yield, Cæs. — II. Fig.: vis es, que formidine animum perterritum loco sæpe et certo de statu demovet, discomposes the mind, Cic.; d. alqm de vera et certa sententiâ, to divert, Id.; d. alqm a causa alqjs, to detach from, Id.*

DE-MŪGĪTUS, a, um, part. (mugio). *Filled with the lowing of cattle, Ov.*

DE-MULCĒO, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, 2 v. a. *To stroke with the hand, to caress, d. caput alqui, Ter.; d. dorsum, Liv.*

DEMUM [demus, L. Andr.], adv. (akin to ῥῆμος, tum). *Serves to give emphasis to an antithesis, restriction, or the like; it has the force of Chiefly, exactly, just, sic sentio, id d. sut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.; es suat enim d. non ferenda, just those things, or those very things, Id.; nunc d. rescribo iis literis, quass, &c., not until now, now at length, Id.; quod si convenerit, tum d. decebit ingredi in sermonem, then only, not before, Id.*

DE-MURMŪRO, 1 v. a. *To mutter or mumble over, d. carmen, Ov.*

DEMŪTATIO, ōnis, f. *A changing, change, Cic.*

DE-MŪTO, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To alter, change for the worse, d. orationem suam, Plaut. — II. Neut.: To change, be otherwise or different, Plaut.*

DENARIŪS, a, um (deni). I. *Containing the number ten, d. numerus digitorum, Vitr. — II. Esp. often, d. numus, or absol., denarius, ii, m. [in the neut., Plaut.]. A) 1) A Roman silver*

DENS.

coin, so called because it was originally of the value of ten asses (worth about 15-6 cents of our money), Cic.; Cæs.; gen. plur., densium and densiorum, Cic. 2) An apothecary's weight, for drachms, Plin. — B) A gold coin, of the value of 25 silver denarii, Plin.

DĒ-NARRO, 1 v. a. *To enumerate, narrate, recount, Hor.*

DĒ-NĀSO, 1 v. a. (de, nasus). *To deprive of the nose, take off the nose, Plaut.*

DĒ-NĀTO, 1 v. n. *To swim down, Hor.*

DĒ-NĒGO, 1 v. a. *To say "No" to any thing, to answer in the negative, to deny entirely. I. Gen.: d. objecta, Tac. — II. Esp.: To deny, refuse, decline, not to comply with (e. g. a request, &c.), d. omnia naturæ ac necessitati, Cic.*

DĒNI, æ, a (decem). I. *Every ten, ten by ten, Cic.; Cæs. Sing.: dens luna, every tenth, Ov. — II. Meton. for decem: Ten, ut bis densa viginti non sint, Plin.*

DĒ-NĪCĀLIS (denec), e (de, nex). *Propitiatory with reference to death, d. feria, the day on which a family, after having lost one of its members by death, underwent a purification, Cic.*

DĒNIQUE, adv. (perhaps from deia, que). *Denotes sequence or order of succession: And then, and hereupon or hereafter, then, next to that, again. I. Gen.: imperat reliquias civitatis obsides: d. ei rei constituit diem, Cæs.; quid d. agitis? what are you doing now? Plaut. — II. Esp. Denoting the end of a series: At last, lastly, finally, ultimately, quæ ego diu ignorans, ex tuis literis d. cognovi, Cic.; very often with tum, then at last, only then, animus posteritatem ita semper prospiciebat quasi, quum excessisset e vita, tum d. victurus esset, Id. With nunc: ut mihi nunc d. amare videar, only now, Id. With is: is d. honos mihi videri solet, qui, &c., that only, only that, Id. In briefly resuming or recapitulating what has been said before: In one word, to be brief, all together, in short, in fine, hæc in homines alienissimos, d. inimicissimos viri boni faciunt, Cic.*

DĒNŌMINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *In Rhet.: The improper use of a word, metonymy (Liber for vianum, Ceres for fruges), Auct. Her.*

DĒNŌMINO, 1 v. a. *To name, denote, denominate, binc (a Lami) Lamiæ denominasti, Hor.: verba d., Quint.*

DĒ-NORMO, 1 v. a. (de, norma). *To render uneven or irregular, to make crooked, Hor.*

DĒ-NŌTO, 1 v. a. *To mark, note, point out, civis Romanos necandos denotare, Cic.; d. alqm probro, to brand with infamy, Suet.*

DENS, dentis, m. (related to δ-δόντος, Sanscr. danta). I. *Prop. A) A tooth, Cic.; d. adversi acuti, the sharp front teeth, Id. Absol.: d. primores, the same, Plin.; d. csmni, the eye teeth, Id.; d. genuini, the molar teeth or grinders, Cic.; d. Indus, the tusk of the elephant, Ov.; ivory, Id.; d. Libycus Numida, Erythræus, &c., the same, Prop.; Ov.; Mart. Prov.: albis dentibus deridere alqm, to laugh at aloud (because by so doing the teeth become visible), Plaut; venire sub dentem, to get into any body's clutches, Petron. — B) Meton.: Also of things in the form of a tooth; e. g. a prong, the tooth of a saw, of a comb, of a wheel, &c.; the coulter of a plough, the edge of an instrument, fluke of an anchor, &c., Plin.; Virg.*

DENSE.

—II. *Fig.*: *Tooth of envy, envy, non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.*; d. ater, Hor.

DENSE, *adv.* *Thickly, closely, close together.* I. *Of space*: d. cæssæ alni, Plin.—II. *Of time*: *Frequently, all at once, one immediately after the other, Cic.*

DENSELÊTE or DENTELETÊ, *srum, m.* *Denselêta, a people in the west of Thrace, Cic.*

DENSEO, *ère.* See DENSIO.

DENSITAS, *âtis, f.* (densus). *Thickness, density.* I. *Prop.*: d. chartæ, humoris, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: d. sententiarum, *condensation, Quinat.*

DENSO, *l, and (for the most part poet.) DENSEO, 2 v. a.* *To make thick, join closely together, thicken, press together.* I. *Prop.*: scutis super capita densatis, Liv.; agmina densentur totis campis, Virg.; d. hastilia, *to hurl in masses, Id.*; thus, d. ictus, *to increase, redouble, Tac.*—II. *Fig.*: *To make compact, to condense, render compendious, d. nimis figuras, Quinat.*

DENSUS, *a, um* [consisting of closely connected parts (opp. rarus)]. *Dense, thick, close, compact, set close.* I. *Prop.*: densiores, densissimæ silvæ, Cæs.; d. litus, *consisting of sands, sandy, Ov.*; d. castra, *pitched closely together, Cæs.*; d. hostes, *the thickest, Virg. Poet. with abl.*: *Full of any thing, crowded with, specus d. virginis ac vimine, Ov.*; d. ictus, *frequent, repeated, Virg.*; d. amores, *numerous, Id.*—II. *Fig. of style*: *Concise, pithy, sententious, tanta vis in Demosthene, tam d. omnia ita quibusdam nervis intenta sunt, Quint.* *Of an author*: densior ille (Demosthenes), hic (Cicero) copiosior, Id.; Euripides d. sententias, *crowded, Id.*

DENTĀLIĀ, *ium, n.* (dens). I. *The share-beam of a plough, a plough-shore, Col.*—II. *Poet.*: *A plough, Pers.*

DENTĀTUS, *a, um* (dens). I. *Furnished with teeth, toothed, Plin.*; male d., *having bad teeth, Ov.*; d. bestiæ, *wild animals, for the circus, Amm.*; d. charta, *smoothed, Cic.*—II. *Furnished with a prong or edge, d. crates, Plin.*

DENTIFRANGIBŪLUS, *i, m., and -UM, i, n.* (dens, frango). *A tooth-breaker, Plaut.*

DENTIFRICIUM, *ii, n.* (dens, frico). *Tooth-powder, Plin.*

DENTILĒGUS, *i, m.* (dens, lego). *One who picks up his teeth that have been knocked out, a tooth-gatherer, Plaut.*

DENTIO, *4 v. n.* (dens). I. *To cut or get teeth, Cels.*—II. *Meton.*: *To have the tooth-ache; also said of the chattering of teeth, Plaut.*

DENTISCALPIUM, *ii, n.* (dens, scalpo). *A tooth-pick, Mart.*

DĒ-NŪBO, *psi, ptum, 3 v. n.* I. *To marry (esp. if below one's station), d. in domum Rubellii Blondi, Tac.*—II. *Meton.*: *To live unchastely, Tac.*

DĒ-NŪDO, *1 v. a.* *To bare, make naked.* I. *A) Prop.*: *ne denudetur a pectore, Cic.*—B) *Fig.*: *To disclose, discover, reveal, d. alciui suum consilium, Liv.*—II. *Meton.*: *To strip, plunder, pillage, civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. sp. Cic.*

DENUNCIATIO (denunt), *ônis, f.* *A disclosing, notifying, announcing, intimation, denunciation, d. calamitatum, Cic.*; d. belli, *declaration, Id.*; d. periculi, *a menacing, Cæs.*; d. testimonii, *a threatening to call any one to witness, Cic.*;

DEPELLO.

d. quietis, *an intimation by a dream, Vell.*; d. accusatorum, *denunciation, Suet.*

DĒ-NUNCIO (denunt), *1 v. a.* *To announce, declare, notify, give notice of, make known, intimate (publicly, in matters of religion or of law), quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denunciabantur, foretold, prophesied, Cic.*; d. testimonium alciui, *to call any body as witness, Id.* *With ut, ne, or simply the subj.*: d. nationibus, *uti auxilia mittant, Cæs.*; d. Fabio senatus verbis, *ne saltum Ciminium transiret, Liv.*—II. *To denounce, threaten, menace, ille inimicitias mihi denunciasvit, Cic.*

DĒ-NŪO, *adv.* (contr. for de novo; compare the Fr. de nouveau). *Anew, afresh, again, from the beginning, over again, once more, Sicilia censa d. est, Cic.*; *urbes terræ motu subversas d. condidit, rebuilt, Suet.*; *aperi . . . continuo operito d., shut it again immediately, Plaut.*

DĒ-NŪS, *a, um.* See DENI.

DĒŪS, *idis, f.* (Δηώis). *The daughter of Deo (Δηώ, Ceres), i. e. Proserpine, Ov.*

DĒŪIUS, *a, um.* *Sacred to Deo (Δηώ, Ceres), Ov.*

DĒ-ŪNĒRO, *1 v. a.* *To unload, discharge.* I. *Prop.*: d. navæ, *Amm.*—II. *Fig.*: *ex illius ievidia d. aliquid, to take off, Cic.*

DĒORSUM [dissyl., *Lucr.*; a secondary form, de-orus, *App.*], *adv.* (de, vorsum, *from verto*). I. *Downward (opp. sursum), naturis sursum d., ultra citro commeatibus, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *Underneath, below, d. colere, below, Varr.*

DĒ-ŪSCŪLOR, *1 v. a.* I. *To kiss, kiss much, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.*: *To praise much, Gell.*

DĒ-PĀCISCOR (depâc), *pactus (pect.)*, *3 v. a.* *To make an agreement, covenant, or bargain, ipse tria prædia sibi depactus est, Cic.*; d. ad conditiones alcijs, *Id.*; d. morte, *to die, Ter.*

DĒPACTUS, *a, um, part.* of depascor and depango.

DĒ-PANGO, *no perf., pactum, 3 v. a.* I. *To fix or drive into the ground, d. malleolum, Col.*—II. *Fig.*: *vitæ depactus terminus, fixed, Lucr.*

DĒ-PĀRCUS, *a, um.* *Niggardly, Suet.*

DĒ-PASCO, *pâvi, pastum, 3 v. a.* I. *Of a herdsman*: *To feed, cause to feed, Virg.* *Of cattle*: *To feed upon, eat up, consume, Virg.*; *aitaria depasta, the contents of which had been consumed, Id.*; *sepes florem depasta, the flowers of which have been eaten by cattle, Virg.*—II. *Fig.*: *To cull, to pluck, d. veterem possessionem Academicæ, Cic.*

DĒPASCOR, *pactus, 3 v. a.* *for depasco, ère.* *To feed upon, eat up, consume, Virg.*

DĒ-PECTO, *no perf., xum, 3 v. a.* *To comb down or away, d. crines buxo, Ov.*; *depectere lium, to dress flax, Plin.* *Facetiously*: *To beat, to cudgel, Ter.*

DĒPECŪLĀTOR, *ôris, m.* *A robber, embezzler, d. ærarii, Cic.*

DĒ-PECŪLOR, *1 v. a.* (de, peculium). I. *Prop.*: *To take any body's property, to rob, plunder, embezzle, Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depulcratus es, Cic.* *Part. pass.*, *depulcratus, Plundered, robbed, Plaut.*—II. *Fig.*: *qui laudem honoremque tuum familiæque tuæ depulcratus est, has diminished, Cic.*

DĒ-PELLO, *pûli, pulsum, 3 v. a.* *To thrust, cast, or throw down, to drive from one place*

DEPENDEO.

to another. I. Prop. A) Gra.: depelli de loco, Cic.; d. tantam molem a cervicibus, Id.; d. equitem dorso, frenum ore, Hor.: d. alqm Italiâ. urbe. to banish, Tac.; d. fetus ovium, to drive along, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) In Milit.: To force an enemy from his position, d. hostem loco, Cæs.; d. defensores vallo munitionibusque, Id. Meton.: afflicti jam et depulsi loco, Cic. 2) To wear; an animal, Virg.; Col.; a child, Suet.—II. Fig.: To drive away, remove, expel, put aside, periculum d., Cic.; d. alqm de spe conatuque, Id.; depulsus ab superioribus consiliis, Cæs.; d. morbum, Cic.

DEPENDEO, ère, v. a. To hang from or on. I. Prop.: pugio d. a cervicibus, Suet.; hasta d. humero, Quint.; lychni d. laquearibus, Virg.—II. Fig.: To depend upon any thing, to rest upon, Ov.

DEPENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To weigh out, to pay. A) 1) Prop.: mi abjurare certus est quam d., Cic.; dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopoudisti, Id. 2) Fig.: omnes fere reip. pœnas aut præsentii morte aut turpi exsilio dependerunt, Cic.—B) Meton.: To bestow or spend upon any thing, Col. Poet.: d. caput armis, to abandon, give up, Luc.—II. Nent.: To weigh less, Plaut.

DEPERDITUS, a, um, I. Part. of deperdo.—II. Adj.: Morally lost; abandoned, corrupt, Gell.

DEPERDO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. I. To ruin, destroy, deperditus inopiâ, impoverished, Phœdr.; d. amore, dying with love, Suet.; d. fletu, exhausted, Catull.—II. To lose, part with, qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperiderunt, Cic.; arbores d. folia, have shed, Plin.; d. nihil de jure civitatis, Cic.; d. paucos ex suis, Cæs.

DEPEREO, ii, no sup., 4 v. n. I. To go to ruin, perish, be lost, si servus deperisset, had been lost (by death or flight), Cic.; illius exercitus magna pars deperit, Cæs.; aurum igne non d., Plin.—II. Esp.: d. amore alcjs or in alqo, to be dying with love for, Liv.: Plaut.; Catull.

DEPEXUS, a, um, part. of depecto.

DEPICTUS, a, um, part. of depingo.

DEPILO, 1 v. a. (de, pilus). I. To pull off the hair, pluck out the feathers, depilatus struthiocamelus, Sen.—II. Meton.: depilatus, Robbed, cheated, Lucil, ap. Non.

DEPINGO, nxi, pictum, 3 v. a. To paint, depict, figure, draw. I Prop.: d. imaginem in tabula, Quint.; d. pugnam Marathoniam, Nep.—II. Fig.: To represent, depict by words or in one's mind, to sketch, delineate, describe, in illa (rep.), quam sibi Socrates illo in sermone depinxerit, has depicto to himself, has imagined, Cic.: d. vitam alcjs, to describe, give a picture of, Id.; minuta quadam nimiumque depicta, elaborately adorned, Id.; mens d. ulqd cogitatione, imaginis, conceives, Id.

DEPLANGO, nxi, 3 v. a. To bewail, lament, Ov.

DEPLANTO, 1 v. a. I. To break off by the root, or from the stock or trunk, Varr.; Col.—II. To set, plant, Plin.

DEPLEO, èvi, ètum, 2 v. a. To rack, pour off, d. ulem, Col.; d. sanguinem, to let blood, Plin.

DEPLEXUS, a, um, part. of obsolete deplector. Grasping, embracing, Lucr.

DEPORTO.

DEPLORABUNDUS, a, um (deploro). Bitterly lamenting, in great distress, Plaut.

DEPLORATIO, ônis, f. (deploro). A bewailing, Sen.

DE-PLORO, 1 v. n. and a. I. Nent. A) To weep, moan, lamentabile voce deplorans, Cic.; d. de suis incommodis, Id.—B) Meton. of a vine, Pall.—II. Act. A) To bewail, lament, deplore, si hæc d. vellem, Cic.; d. multa de alqo, Id.—B) Meton.: To give any thing up as lost, to regard as lost, d. spern, Liv.; d. vota coloni, Ov. In Medic.: homo deploratus a medicis, given over, Plin.; d. tusses, d. aurium vitis, &c., incurable, Id.

DEPLUIT, 3 impers. It rains, Tibull. Poet. with acc.: Niobe d. lacrimas, is shedding, Prop.

DE-PLUMIS, e (de, pluma). Without feathers, d. hirundinis, Plin.

DE-POLIO, 4 v. a. To polish, smooth, d. pavementum cote, Plin. Faciously: d. alqm virgis, to cudgel, Plaut.

DE-PONO, pôsui, pôsitum, 3 {perf., deponi, Plaut.; Catull.: part. contr., deponus, Lucil.} To lay down or place aside, to set, lay, or put down; with abl. (rarely with acc.). I. Prop. A) Gen.: d. alqd de manibus, Cic.; d. uous, Id.; d. arms, Id.; d. crinem, to have (it) cut off, Tac. With acc.: d. malleolum in terram, to set, plant, Col.; d. exercitum in terram, to land, put on shore, disembark, Just. Poet.: d. vitulam, to lay as a wager, stake, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) To deposit, intrust, or commit to the care of any one, give in charge, non semper deposita reddenda, Cic.; d. obsoles apud alqm, Cæs.; d. pecuniam in templo, Liv.; d. impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, Cæs. With in and acc.: d. liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas, Cæs. Absol.: To deposit money with any body, Cic. 2) depositus, a, um (prop. of a dead body, removed from the bed to the floor; hence), Deceased, dead, Virg.; Ov.; ægra et prope deposita reip. pars, lost, that can not be rescued, Cic. 3) Poet.: to bear, give birth, Catull.; Phædr.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To lay down, renounce, give up, to forego, lose, allow to escape, decline, refuse, d. insidias ex memoris, to dismiss from one's memory, Cic.; d. memoriam alcjs rei, Id.; d. imperium, to resign, lay down, Id.; d. morbum, to get rid of a disease, Plin.—B) Esp.: To intrust, populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; d. rationes, to consign accounts to any one's care, Id.; d. alqd tutis auribus, Hor.

DEPÖPULATIO, ônis, f. (depopulo). A laying waste, pillaging, Cic.; Liv.

DEPÖPULATOR, ôris, m. A pillager, Cic.

DEPÖPULOR, 1 v. dep. I. To lay waste, pillage, d. agros, Cic.; Liv.; d. multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana, Cic. Part. perf. in a passive sense: depopulati agri, laid waste, pillaged, Cæs.; omnis ora maritima d. ab Achæis, Liv.—II. Gen.: To destroy, ruin, omne mortalium genus vis pestilentie depopulabatur, Tac.

DEPORTATIO, ônis, f. I. A carrying or conducting away, Cat.—II. Esp.: Banishment for life, Dig.

DE-PORTO, 1 v. a. To carry or convey down, to carry or convey from one place to another, to carry, fetch, bring, convey, conduct, send to or away. I. Prop. A) Gen.: lusus magnam vim seminum secum dicitur d., to car-

DEPOSCO.

ry with it, Cic.; d. decumas ad aquam, to bring down, Id.; d. frumentum in castra, Cæs.; d. victorem exercitum, to conduct home, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: To banish a person to a distant place for an indefinite period, and with the loss of his citizenship [a stronger term than relegare, which was not attended by such loss], Vibius Sereus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac.; in reis deportatis, Quint.; deportari Italiâ, Tac.—II. *Fig.* A) To carry off anything, i. e. to acquire, Cæs., si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassim, Cic.; d. non cognomen solum (namely, Atticum) Athenis, sed humanitatem et prudentiam, Id.; d. tertium triumphum, Id.—B) To remove, banish, d. hoc scelus hinc in solas terras, Ter.

DE-POSÇO, pôposci, 3 v. a. To demand urgently, to demand as a right, unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, Cic.; d. sibi partes istas, to demand for one's self, to demand to the exclusion of another, Cic.; d. alqm ad mortem, to demand that a person be put to death, Cæs.; d. alqm sibi, to challenge, Liv.

DEPÖSTÏO, önis, f. (depono). I. A depositing, giving in charge, Dig.—II. In Rhet.: The conclusion of a period (opp. inceptio), Quint.

DEPÖSTÏUM, i, n. (depono). That which is intrusted or given in charge, a deposit, reddere d., Cic.

DEPOSITUS, a, um, part. of depono.
DE-POSTÛLO, 1 v. a. To demand earnestly. Auct. B. Hisp.

DE-PRÆDOR, 1 v. a. To lay waste, plunder, pillage, d. agros, Just.

DEPRÆLIANS, antis, part. of absol. deprælior. Fighting, warring, venti d., Hor.

DEPRÄVÄTE, adv. (depravatus). Perversely, wrongly, d. iudicare, Cic.

DEPRÄVÄTIO, önis, f. (depravo). A perverting, distorting; dislocating, spraining.

I. Prop.: depravatione quamdam delormi, distortion, Cic. In the plur.: d. pedum, manuum, articulo- rum omnium, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: Deformity, d. animi, Cic.; d. verbi, a misapplication, Id.

DE-PRÄVO, 1 v. a. (dc, pravus). To distort, pervert, disfigure. I. Prop.: ita nati, ut quædam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic.; d. oculos, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: To spoil, mar, deteriorate, seduce, mislead, puer indigentia nostra depravatus, Cic.; depravatus ab alqo, misled, seduced, Cæs.; d. plebem consiliis, Liv.

DEPRÆCÄBUNDUS, a, um (deprecor). Begging or requesting urgently, Tac.

DEPRÆCÄNEUS, a, um (deprecor). That may be moved by entreaty, excorable, d. fulmina, i. e. that do no injury, Cæcili. ap. Sen.

DEPRÆCÄTIO, önis, f. (deprecor). I. An urgent prayer or entreaty; esp. a request for pardon or excuse, a deprecation, d. aliqua periculi, a prayer for averting danger, Cic.; d. facti alcijs, a praying for forgiveness, Cic.; d. est perfidiis, Plaut.; venia deprecationis, a refusal, Quint.—II. *Esp.* A) A religious imprecation, defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin.; d. deorum, a praying the gods to send punishment on the guilty, Cic.—B) A figure of Rhetoric, when an orator, as it were, asks pardon, Cic.

DEPRÆCATOR, öris, m. (deprecor). One who entreats or deprecates; an intercessor, d. hujus periculi, Cic.; d. miseriarum, Id. Without

DEPROMO.

gen.: mittore legatos deprecatoresque ad alqm, Cic.

DE-PRÆCOR, 1 v. a. I. To seek to avert by entreaty, to pray against, beg to be freed from, to deprecate, beg to be excused, decline by entreaty, ut a me quamdam prope justam patriæ querimoniam deprecet, Cic.; d. periculum, Cæs.; d. iram senatus, Liv.; d. pro alqo, to ask pardon for any body, to make excuses for any body, or to try to excuse him, Cic. With ne: deprecor, ne putetis, I entreat, Cic.; unum d., ne se armis despoliaret, Cæs.; errasse regem deprecati, having pleaded in excuse, Sall.; deprecatus, in a passive sense: d. bellum, averted by prayers, Just.—II. To beg or entreat instantly, to beg of any body, to ask any body for any thing, quam multorum hic vitam est n. Sulla deprecatus, Cic.; ad pacem deprecandum, Id.; d. alqm ab alqo, to intercede for a person, to beg or entreat any body for or in behalf of another, Id.

DE-PRÆHENDO and DEPRENDO, ndi, nsum, 3 v. a. To seize, catch, take, or snatch away. I. Prop. A) tabellarius meos deprehenderit, Cæs.; deprehensus ex itinere, stopped or arrested on the road, intercepted, Cæs.; d. naves, to seize, take away, Cæs.—B) Meton.: To catch, detect, discover in the act (of doing any thing wrong), to surprise, in manifesto scelere deprehensus, Cic.; deprehendi in adulterio, Quint.; Clodius deprehensus dormi Cæsaris, Cic.; d. alqos flentes, find in tears, Quint.; d. alqm occisum, Suet.—II. *Fig.* A)

Pass.: To be seized or arrested; to be driven into a strait, to get into a dilemma, tum se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic.; deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Id.—B) To perceive, observe, comprehend, discover, find out, recognize any thing, d. res magnas sæpe in minimis rebus, Cic.; d. falsas gemmas, to detect, Plin.; d. in Livio Patavinatatem, Quint.

DEPREHENSIO, önis, f. (depreheo). A seizing, catching, surprising, discovery, manifesta veneni d., of administering poison, Cic.

DEPREHENSUS (depressus), a, um, part. of depreheo.

DEPRESE, adv. (depressus). Deeply, depressus pastinara, Col.; d. ludere, Sen.

DEPRESSIO, önis, f. (deprimo). A pressing down, deepening, d. fundamentorum ad solidum, a laying deep, Vitruv.; Socratica d. nasi, a flat nose, Macr.

DEPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of deprimo.—II. Adj. A) Deep, depressed, lying low, saxum in mirandam altitudinem: depressum, Cic.; vallis d. in altitudinem, Hirt.—B) Low (of the voice), uti voce d., Auct. Her.

DE-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. (dc, premo). To press down, weigh down, to lower, let down. I. Prop.: snimus ex altissimo domicilio depressus, Cic.; depressio supercilii, Id.; d. vites in terram, to set, plant, put into the ground, Col.; d. fossam, to dig deep, to sink, hollow out, Sall.; d. naves, to sink, Cæs.—II. *Fig.*: To depress, oppress, keep down, vos meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis? Cic.; d. preces, to silence, Nep.

DE-PRÖMO, promsi, promptum, 3 v. a. To draw out, draw forth, to take from or out, bring out, &c. I. Prop.: d. pecuniam ex arca, Cic.; d. Cæcubum cellis, Hor.; d. tela pharetris, Virg.—

II. *Fig.* A) e quibus locis argumenta depromeretur, Cic.; de jure civili depromtum, Id.—B) *Esp.*: To bring forth or forward in a speech, to advance, say, Cic.

DEPROMTUS, s, um, *part. of depromo.*

DE-PRŌPĒRO, 1 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: To hasten, Plaut.—II. *Act.*: To dispatch, d. coronas, to prepare quickly, Hor.

DEPSO, psūi, pstum, 3 v. a. (δεδύω). I. To knead, Cat.—II. *Meton.*: To work, d. coria, to tan, Cat.

DE-PŪDET, ūit, 2 v. impers. I. To be greatly ashamed, Vell.—II. To cease being ashamed, to be past shame, to lose all shame, Sen.; Ov.

DE-PUGNO, 1 v. n. and a. I. *Prop.*: To fight, struggle, contend as for one's life, to fight to the last, Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic.; Ajax depugnaturus c. Hectore, Id.; d. acie instructa, Cæs.—II. *Fig.*: natura atque luxuria d., Plin.; d. cum animo suo, to contend with one's own inclinations, Plaut.

DEPULSIO, ōnis, f. (depello). A driving away, rejecting, warding off, repelling, averting, removal, beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adptione boni judicemus, Cic.; d. doloris, Id. *In Rhet.*: A defence, Cic.

DEPULSO, 1 v. a. (depello). To drive away, push aside, Plaut.

DEPULSOR, ōris, m. (depello). One who drives away, removes, repels, Cic.

DEPULSORIUS, a, um (depello). Serving to avert, d. sacra, Plin.

DEPULSUS, a, um, *part. of depello.*

DE-PURGO, 1 v. a. To purify, purge, d. quicquid immundum est, Col.; d. terram ab herba, Cat.

DE-PŪTO, 1 v. a. I. To cut off, prune, d. palmetis falce, Col. *Poet.*: d. umbras pro ramis, Ov.—II. *Fig.* A) To esteem, consider, d. ulq̄ parvi pretii, Ter.; d. omne id esse in lucro, to look upon as gain or profit, Id.; d. alqm̄ dignum, Id.—B) d. alqd̄ alci, To allot, assign, intend for, d. vaccas steriles aratro, Pall.

DE-PŪGIS, is (de, pyga). With little or no buttocks, Hor.

DEQUE. Below, down. See SUSQUE DEQUE.

DE-RADO, si, sum, 3 v. a. To rub, scrape, pare off or down, d. atramentum scalpro, Cels.; d. corticem, Plin.; d. caput, to smooth, Id.

DERCETIS, is, and DERCETO, ūs, f. (Δερκέτις and Δερκέτω). Dercetis, Derceto, a Syrian goddess, also called Atargatis, Ov.; Plin.

DERELICTIO, ōnis, f. (derelinquo). A leaving, deserting, abandoning, d. communis utilitatis, Cic.

DERELICTUS, s, um, *part. of derelinquo.*

DERELICTUS, ūs (derelinquo). A leaving, neglecting, Gell.

DE-RĒLINQUO, liqui, lictum, 3 v. a. I. To leave entirely, to forsake, abandon, give up, desert, ut artores agros istos ac fertiles derelinquent, Cic.; naves ab astu derelictas, Cæs.; derelictus ab amicis, Cic.—II. To leave behind, d. pressidium in arce, Curt.

DE-RĒPENŒTE, adv. Suddenly, all on a sudden, poet. up, Cic.; Tac.

DE-RĒPO, psi, 3 v. n. To creep down, d. ad cubile, Phædr. *With acc.*: ursi versi d. arborem, Plin.

DEREPTUS, a, um, *part. of deripio.*

DE-RĪDEO, si, sum, 2 v. a. To laugh at, deride, scoff at, omnes istos deridete, Cic.; derisus a suis, Id.; derides, you are joking, you are laughing at me, Plaut. *Prov.*: d. alqm̄ albis dentibus (so as to show the teeth), i. e. to jeer, &c., Plaut.

DERIDICULUS, i. See the following article.

DERĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um (derideo). I. That serves for laughter or a laughing-stock, ridiculous, Plaut.; Liv.—II. *Subst.*, deridiculum, i, n., An object of laughter or ridicule, any ridiculous thing, a laughing-stock, Tac.; Quint.

DE-RIGESCO, gūi, 3 v. n. To grow stiff all over, Ov.; Virg.

DE-RĪPIO, ripūi, reptum, 3 v. a. (de, rapio). To pull down, take down with violence or haste, snatch off or away. I. *Prop.*: d. alqm̄ de ira, Plaut.; d. velamina ex humeris, Ov.; d. pignus lacertis, Hor.; d. amphoram horreo, to fetch quickly down, Id.—II. *Fig.*: To impair, lessen, quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, might have diminished, detracted from, Cic.

DERĪSOR, ōris, m. (derideo). A scoffer, mocker, scorner; a jester, buffoon, Hor.; Quint.; Plin.

DERISUS, a, um, *part. of derideo.*

DERĪSUS, ūs, m. (derideo). Derision, mockery, scorn, Quint.; Tac.

DERĪVATIO, ōnis, f. (derivo). A turning off (into a different channel, as water), a draining. I. *Prop.*: derivationes fluminaum, Cic.; d. solleis (of the Alban Lake), Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: convertere dictum aliquod in usum suum opportuna derivatione, application, Maer.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In Gramm.* or *Etymol.*: Derivation of words, Plin. ap. Serv. Virg. 2) *In Rhet.*: The use of a more gentle term, euphemism (e. g. liberal instead of prodigal), Quint.

DE-RĪVO, 1 v. a. (de, rivus). To turn into a different channel, convey from its regular course. I. *Prop.*: d. aquam ex flumine, Cæs.; d. humorem in colliquis, Col.—II. *Fig.* A) To draw off, turn away, divert, d. nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.; d. alia ex his fontibus, Quint.; d. responsonem suam alio, to answer something else, or on another or different subject, Cic.; d. iram alci in se, to draw down upon one's self, Ter.—B) *Esp.* in *Gramm.*: To derive one word from another, Quint.

DERODO, ere. See DEROSUS.

DERŌGATIO, ōnis, f. (derogo). An alteration made in a law by the repealing of a clause, a restriction, Cic.

DE-RŌGITO, 1 v. a. To ask repeatedly, Plaut.

DE-RŌGO, 1 v. a. I. *In Law*: To take away from or alter a law, repeal some clause of a law, to qualify or modify it; with dat. or with de: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hęc aliquid licet, Cic.; d. alqd̄ de lege, Id.—II. *Gen.*: To take away or detract from, diminish; with dat. or with de, rarely with ex: non mihi tantum derogo, deny to myself, Cic.; d. fidem alci, Id.; d. alqd̄ de magnificentia aut de honestate, Id.; d. alqd̄ ex hac æquitate, Id.

DE-RŌSUS, a, um, *part. of obs. derodo.* Gnowed, d. cūpei n muribus, Cic.; d. ficus a locustis, Plin.

DERTONA.

DERTONA, æ, f. *Dertona*, a town of Liguria, now *Tortona*, Brut. ap. Cie.

DERTOSA, æ, f. *Dertosa*, a town of the Ilercaones, on the Iberus, now *Tortosa*, Plin.

DERIUNCINO, 1 v. a. (runcina), to smooth or shave with a plane; hence), To trick, cheat, Plaut.

DE-RŪO, rūi, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To throw down. A) Prop.: biems immensas vim aquarum ruptis nubibus d., Sen.—B) Fig.: d. cumulum de laudibus aleje, to take away, Cie.—II. Next.: To fall, rush down, App.

DE-RUPTUS, a, um (rumpo). I. Precipitous, steep, d. dextra pars maceris in aliquantum altitudinis, Liv.; d. ripas, Id.; d. collis, Tac.—II. Subst.: derupta, orum, n., A declivity, in d. præcipitati, Liv.; per d. et avia, Tac.

DE-SACRO or **DESECRIO**, 1 v. a. I. A) To consecrate, to make or pronounce sacred, d. quereum Trivis, Stat.—B) Meton.: To deify, Capitol.—II. Meton. gen.: To dedicate, devote, chamæleon per singula membra desecratus, devoted to single diseases, Plin.

DE-SÆVIO, 4 v. n. I. To rage, Virg.; Hor.; Suet.—II. To cease raging, ira d., Luc.

DE-SALTO, 1 v. a. To dance, desalitato cantico abit, Suet.

DE-SCENDO, ndi, nam, 3 [perf. descendit, Auct. ap. Gell.], v. n. and a. (de, eadendo). I. Next.: To descend, come, go, or fall down, to go or pass from a higher place to a lower. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: d. de rostris, Cie.; d. de cælo, Liv.; for which, d. ab alto cælo, Virg.; and simply, d. cælo, Hor.; d. e curru, Suet.; d. in campos, Liv. Of things: ferrum d. haud alte in corpus, did not penetrate deeply, Liv.; vestis d. ad genus, comes down to the knees, Id.; cervix d. in arces, bends or inclines, Stat. 2) Esp.: To come to a place which lies lower; to go or come down to, d. ad forum, to go or come to the forum, Cie.; Liv.; d. in forum, the same, Crass. ap. Cie.—B) Fig. 1) To descend, i. e. to go or come downward, to sink down, penetrate, come down, get or sink into, d. gradatim a summa memoria ad hanc ætatem, Varr.; vox affectibus compositis descendit, is lowered, Quint.; scriptum d. in alejs aures, reaches, comes to any body's ears, i. e. is read, Hor.; d. in sese, to examine one's self, Pers. 2) Esp. a) To proceed to any act (especially if reluctantly), to repair to, to condescend to take a share in, d. in aciem, to advance to the fight, come to the charge, d. in certameum, Cie.; d. in proelium, Just. Esp. often with ad: d. ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cie.; d. ad vim atque ad arma, Cæs. Absol.: placet mihi ista defensio: descendo, I yield, I acquiesce. b) To originate with any body, take its rise from any body or any thing, ratio subtilitatis a Platone d., Plin. c) To depart, deviate from, to be unlike, differ from, quantum Seneca ab antiquis descendit, Quint.—II. Act. A) To derive from; (only used in a passive form) to descend from, have one's origin from, be derived from, Plin.

DESCENSIO, ònis, f. (descendo). I. A going or stepping down, a descending, d. balnearum, into a bath, Plin.—II. Concr.: Places for bathing in, to which persons descended by steps, Plin. E.

DESCENSUS, a, um, part. of descendo.

DESCENSUS, ūs, m. (descendo). I. A coming

DESERTIO.

down, sub radiibus montis, qua illi d. erat, where he was to come down, Sall.—II. Concr.: A sloping or declining path, a descent, d. difficilis et præruptus, Hirt.; d. facillie Averno, to Avernus, Virg.

DE-SCISCO, ivi or ii, itum, 3 v. n. I. To fall away, join an opposite party, to revolt, d. ab alqo, Cie.; d. ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv.—II. Gen.: To leave, withdraw from, decline from, quod a me ipse non desceverim, have become faithless to myself, Cie.; d. a vita, to withdraw, Id.; vitia d., degenerates, Col.

DE-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. I. To copy, transcribe, d. librum ab alqo, to copy from any body's book, Cie.; d. epistolam, Id.—II. Meton. A) To represent by drawing, to delineate, depict, sketch, draw, describe. 1) Prop.: d. geometricas formis in arena, Cie.; d. spheram, Id.; d. cæli meatue, Virg.; d. carminis in foliis, in cortice, Virg. 2) Fig.: To represent or set forth, to describe, depict, designate, define, d. hominum sermones moreque, Cie.; d. oratoris facultatem, Id.; d. alqum istroem ac sicarium, to represent as a robber and assassin, Id.—B) To class, arrange, distribute, populum in tribus tres eurusque triginta descripsit, Cie.; d. Asiæ civitates in provinciis, Id.; d. stellas in deos, to allot, assign, destine, Plin.; d. veetigal Græcis, to distribute, parcel out, Hor.

DESCRIPTA, adv. (descriptus). In order, distinctly, d. digerere dicta, Cie.

DESCRIPTIO, ònis, f. (describo). I. A representation or delineation of a thing. A) Prop.: d. cæli, Cie.; d. orbis terrarum, a map, Vitv.; d. volutarum, a drawing, delineation, Id.—B) 1) Fig.: A description, representation, picture, portrait, explanation, d. officii, Cie.; d. convivii luxuriosii, Quint. 2) In Rhet.: A characterizing, Cie.; Quint.—II. Distribution, division, disposition, arrangement, d. populi, Cie.; d. privatarum possessionum, Id.

DESCRIPTYNCŪLA, æ, f. (descriptio). A brief description, Sen.

DESCRIPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of describo.—II. Adj.: Regular, orderly, well arranged, materia orationis omnibus locis descripta, Cie.; d. ordo verborum, Id.

DE-SECO, cūi, etum, 1 v. a. To cut off, d. partes ex toto, Cie.; d. aures, Cæs.; d. particulam, Hor.

DESECO, are. See **DESACRO**.

DESECTIO, ònis, f. (deseco). A cutting off, d. stramentorum, Col.

DE-SÆNESCO, nūi, 3 v. n. To grow old, Sall. ap. Prise.

DESERO, ère. To sow, plant. See **DESITUS**.

DE-SERO, rūi, rtum, 3 v. a. (Prop., to separate one's self from any thing; hence), To leave in the lurch, to fail. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quum smici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam praderint, Cie.; d. exercitum ducesque, Cæs.; deseret (me) ante dies, quam, time would fail me before, Ov.—B) Esp. in Milit.: absol.: To desert the colors, leave one's standard, to run away, desert, Quint.—II. Fig.: To forsake, give up, a abandon, eum jus non deseruit, Cie.; d. officium, Id.; d. epem alejs, to disappoint, d. ee, to despair of one's self, Cæs.

DESERTIO, ònis, f. (desero). I. Prop. in Milit.:

DESERTOR.

A leaving one's colors or standard, desertion. Dig.—II. Fig.: A neglecting, slighting, d. juris humani, Liv.

DESERTOR, ōris, m. (desero). One who neglects or forsakes, a deserter. I. Gen.: d. amirorum. Cic.; d. communis utilitatē aut salutis, Id.—II. Esp. in Milit.: One who leaves his standard, a deserter, Cæs.; Liv.; Tac.

DESERTUM, i, n. (desero). A solitary place, a desert, waste land; usually only in the plur., Virg.; Plin.

DESERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of desero.—II. Adj.: Desert, solitary, waste, urbes dirutæ ac pæne d., Cic.; d. loca, Cæs.; d. selyones, solitary, lonense, Prop.

DE-SERVIO, 4 v. n. To serve zealously, to be devoted to, to take care of, d. civis, Cic.; Epicurei corpori deservientes, Id.

DĒSESE, idis (desideo). Inactive, idle, indolent, sedem d. domi, Liv.; naturā deside torpet orbis, Luc.

DE-SICCO, 1 v. a. To dry up, Plaut.

DĒ-SIDEO, sēdi, sessum, 2 v. n. (de, sedeo). I. To sit idle any where, to remain long and in active in any place, to linger, aquila d. ramis, Phædr.; d. amœnioribus locis, Quint.—II. Esp. A) To go to stool, Cels.—B) To be idle or negligent about any thing, d. in discrimine sociorum, Suet.

DESIDERABILIS, e (desidero). Desirable, nihil d. concupiscere, Cic.

DĒSIDERATIO, ōnis, f. (desidero). I. A longing, ardent desire or wish for any thing, d. voluptatum, Cic.—II. An objection raised, which requires an answer from the opposite party, Vitr.

DĒSIDERATUS, o, um. I. Part. of desidero.—II. Adj.: Wished for, welcome; in the Superl. blandissima et d. promissa, Plin.

DĒSIDERIUM, ii, n. (desidero). A longing, ardent desire, wish. I. A) Prop.: d. urbis me tenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio alcjs rei, to long for any thing; for which, esse in desiderio alcjs, to be longed for, Id.; teneri, flagrare, incendi desiderio alcjs, Id.; afficere alqm desiderio, to fill with longing, Id.; relinquere d. sui apud alqm, a longing after one's self, Id.; thus, d. tui, after you; for which, d. tuum, Ter.—B) Esp. I) A natural call or necessity, d. naturale, Liv.; d. scabendi, Plin. 2) A petition, request, &c., addressed to a public officer or administration, Tac.; Suet.—II. Concr.: A person longed after, valetæ, mea d., valetæ, Cic.

DĒSIDĒRO, 1 v. a. (de, sidē, ēre, to settle, to be fixed). I. To desire, long for, to entertain a wish or desire, d. voluptates, Cic.; d. vires adolescentis, Id.; d. virtutem in milite, Cæs.; oculi mei d. te, long after you, Id.—II. Meton. A) To miss any thing, feel the want of, ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, i. e. what I desired in your speech, or wished your speech to have contained; consequently, what was missing, Cic.; d. eloquentiam in Catone, Id.: d. fortiter suos, to bear the loss of, Id.—B) To lose any thing, in eo prelio non amplius CC. milites desideravit, Cæs. Esp. in the passive: neque quicquam ex fano præter unum signum desideratum est, was missing, Cic.; nulla navis desiderabatur, was lost, Cæs.

DĒSIDIA, æ, f. (desideo). I. A (long) sitting

DESINO.

in a place, a loitering, losing time, e.g. at a dressing-table, Prop.—II. Esp.: Idleness, inactivity, slothfulness, a doing nothing, ne se desidie dedat, Cic.; d. agri, a lying fallow, Col.

DĒSIDĪABŪLUM, i, n. (desidia). A place for idlers, a lounging-place, Plaut.

DĒSIDĪŌSE, adv. (desidiosus). Inactively, slothfully, Lucr.

DĒSIDĪŌSUS, a, um (desidia). Idle, inactive, slothful, sluggish, inert, lazy, d. contubernalis, Col.; desidiosissimum otium, Cic. Poet.: d. Cupido, causing idleness, enervating, Ov.

DĒ-SIDO, sēdi, 3 v. n. To sink, fall, or settle down. I. Prop.: tantos terræ motus factos esse, ut terræ desederint, Cic.; unde d. in imum, Just.—II. Fig.: To degenerate, grow worse, Liv.

DĒSIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (designo). I. A marking out, designation, specification, d. cellarum, a plaā, Vitr.; d. undarum, a circle formed in water by a stone being thrown into it, Id.; d. personarum et temporum, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Regulation, disposition, arrangement, d. et apparatus totius operis, Cic.—B) Nomination to an office, d. annua, the annual choice of a consul, Tac.

DĒSIGNATOR, ōris, m. (designo). I. One who orders, regulates, or arranges; e.g. a master of ceremonies, Plaut.; at a funeral, an undertaker, Sen.; Hor.—II. (for βασιλευς) One who presides at public games and awards the prize, Cic.

DĒ-SIGNO, 1 v. a. To mark out, describe, notify, represent, designate. I. Prop.: d. descriptionem, to sketch out, plan, Cic.; d. urbem aratro, Virg.; d. fines templo Jovis, to fix, Liv.; d. frontem vuloere, to mark, Stat.; d. Europem, to embroider or weave the figure of, Ov.; d. slqm oculis ad cædem, to mark.—II. Fig. A) To mark, denote by speech or discourse, to signify, intimate, designate, denote, represent, &c., verbis designata, Cic.; d. mundum deum, to indicate as a deity, Id.; d. slqm oratione alqā, to mark out or designate any body in or by a speech, Cæs.—B) To regulate, arrange, dispose, distribute, ordain, quæ a diis designata sunt, Cic.—C) To appoint, nominate to any thing (e. g. to an office), to choose, fix upon. Esp. often: designatus, One appointed to an office (before he enters upon duty), consul designatus, consul elect, Cic.; questor d., Vell.—D) To design mischiev. Plaut.; Hor.

DĒ-SILIO, illi, ultum, 4 (de, selio). To leap down, d. de rheda, Cic.; d. de navibus, Cæs.; d. ex equo, Id.; for which, d. ab alto curru, Ov.; and, d. sb equo, Virg.; and with simple abl., d. curru, Virg.; d. ad pedes, to dismount, Cæs.

DĒ-SINO, iti or ii, itam, 3 (constr. desisse, Cic.; desissens, Catull.) v. o. and n. (de, sino). I. Act.: To leave off from a thing, to cease from, leave alone, leave undone, omit, give over; usually with inf.; rarely with acc. or absol.: illud jam mirari desino, Cic.; d. defendere, Id.; d. artem, not to practice any longer (supply exercere), Id.; d. versus (same ellipsis), Virg.; sit desinendi modus, Cic. Imperat., desine, leave off, give over, Plaut.; Ter. Poet. with gen.: d. querelarum, Hor. In the passive: veteres orationes a plerisque legi

DESUPIENTIA.

sunt desitæ, are no longer read, Cic.; numquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. Impers.: desitum est videri iniquum, has ceased, Id. —II. Neut.: To cease, come to an end. A) Gen.: desiderat imbres, Ov.; bellum desiderat, Tac.; ira d., Ov.; cauda d. in piscem, ends in, Id. —B) In Rhet., of a period: To end, finish, Cic.; Quint.

DESUPIENTIA, æ, f. (desupio). Want of understanding, foolishness, Lucr.

DESUPIO, ūi, 3 v. n. and a. (de, sapio). A) Neut.: To be silly or without understanding, to act foolishly, summos viros d., Cic.; d. in loco, Hor.; desupiens, foolish, Cic.; d. mentis, to be insane, crazy, Plaut. —B) In Medic.: d. intra verba, to talk irrationally, os in a fever, Cels.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESITUS, s, um, part. of desino.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 [perf., destitērunt, Lucr.] v. n. To leave off, cease, desist from any thing, give over; usually with de, or with a simple abl., or with inf.: de sententia destitisti, Cic.; d. hoc conatu, Cæs.; d. itinere, Id.; d. causas agere, Cic. With sb: d. a desitione, Cæs.; d. ab oppugnatione, Sall.

DESTINATUM.

DESUPICIENTIA, æ, f. (desupicio). Contempt, in omnium rerum humanarum d., Cic.; d. rerum extornarum, Id.

DESUPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 [inf. perf., despexce, Plaut.] v. a. and n. 1. Act.: To look at anything from on high, to look down upon. A) Prop.: si quis multas et varias gentes et urbes d. possit, Cic.; d. terras jacentes, Ov. —B) Fig.: To look down upon, i. e. to despise, contempt, value at a low rate or below its worth, d. divitias, Cic.; d. legioem propter paucitatem, Cæs.; d. munus, to reject, refuse to accept, Id.; despiciens sui, despising one's self, Cic. —II. Neut.: To look down, d. de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; d. in vias, Hor.

DESUPOLIATOR, ōris, m. (despolio). A pillager, Plaut.

DESUPOLIO, I v. a. To rob, plunder, d. templum Dianæ, Cic.; despoliari triumpho, Liv.

DESUPONDO, spondi, sponsum, 2 v. a. To promise, engage. I. Gen.: d. librum alci, Cic.; d. Syriam alci, Id.; d. imperium Orientis Romanis, Liv.; spes despondetur anno consulatus tui, they place their hope in your consulate, Id. —II. Esp. A) To promise in marriage, to betroth, d. fillam alci, Cic.; Liv.; d. fillam alci sibi, to engage one's self with, Id. —B) To give up, d. animos, to lose courage, to despair, Liv.; d. sapientiam, to give up all hopes of acquiring, Id.

DESUPONSO, I v. a. To betroth, quæ prætextato desponsata fuerat, Suet.

DESUPONSUS, a, um, part. of despondeo.

DESUPUNO, I v. a. and n. 1. Act. A) 1) To take off the scum, to skim, d. undam aheni, Virg. 2) Meton.: To rub smooth, polish, d. pavimentum cote, Plin. —B) To pour down in a foaming state, to pour forth, d. lacrimarum aliquid, to shed, Sen. Poet.: d. vinum, to digest, Pers. —II. Neut.: To work off the froth, abate, subside, ut fervor desumpit, Sen.

DESUPURO, ūre, v. n. and a. To spit down or upon, to spit out. I. Prop.: sacellum, ubi desupul religio est, Liv.; for the sake of averting evil, Plin. —II. Fig.: To abominate, disapprove, disdain, d. voluptates, Sen.; d. preces alci, Catull.

DESUPAMATA, ōrum, n. (sc. loca) (desquamo). Parts of the body that have been galled, Plin.

DESUPAMO, I v. a. I. To scale, take off the scales, d. pisces, Plaut. —II. Meton.: To bark, peel, scour, d. corticem, Plin.; d. vestem creta, Id.

DESUPARTO, tui, no sup., 3 v. n. To cease snoring, Pers.

DESUPILLATIO, ōnis, f. (destillo). A trickling down, as of humors of the body; hence, rheum, catarrh, cold in the head, Cels.; Plin.

DESUPILLO, I v. n. I. To trickle down, to drop or fall in drops, d. ex æthere, Sen.; humor d. de capite in nares, Cels. —II. Meton.: To be dripping wet, arbores d. odore miræ suavjatis, Plin.; tempora d. nardo, Tibull.

DESUPINATIO, ōnis, f. (destino). An appointing, fixing, establishing; a resolution, determination, Liv.; Plin.; Tac.; d. consulum, choice, Plin.; d. mortis, a resolution to die, Plin.

DESUPINATO, adv. Designedly, Suet.

DESUPINATUM, i, n. (destino). I. A fixed aim, petere d., to shoot at a mark, Liv. —II. Meton.:

DESTINO.

Intention, componere destinata, the proposed narration, Tac. Adv.: ex destinato, with purpose or intention, designedly, Sen.; Suet.

DE-STINO, 1 v. a. (Sauscr. stha, to stand; sthāna, a standing-place; Pers. stān). To fasten, to make firm, to tie. I. Prop.: d. rates ancoris, Cæs.; d. antennis ad malos, Id.—II. Fig.: To fix, appoint, assign, establish; to propose o one's self, to take a resolution, determine, intend, destine, tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv.; ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.; d. alqm ad mortem, Liv.; for which, d. alqm aræ, Virg.; d. aimis auctorem cædis, to take for certain one to be, Liv.; quæ agere destioaverat, Cæs.

DE-STYTŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (de, statuo). To place any where, put down. I. Prop.: d. palum in foro, Gracch ap. Gell.; d. armatos in medio, Liv.; d. cohortes extra vallum, Id.—II. Meton.: To abandon, desert, forsake, to leave in the lurch, d. alqm in causa, Cic.; destitutus consilia, promissis, præceptis, forsaken by, &c., deprived of, without, Cic. Poet.: d. deos mercede pacta, to defraud of the stipulated wages, Hor.; d. spem morando, to deceive, disappoint, Liv.; d. partem verborum, to pronounce slightly, Quot.; ventus d. alqm, forsakes, fails, Liv.

DESTYTŪTO, ōnis, f. (destituo). A forsaking, disappointing, Suet.; Cic.

DESTYTŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of destituo.—II. Adj.: Forsaken, destitute, helpless, destitute similia, Suet.

DESTRICŪS, a, um, part. of destringo.

DE-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 v. a. I. To strip off, pull off, pull out. A) Prop. 1) d. oleam, Col.; d. gladium, to draw, Cic.; Liv. 2) Esp.: To rub or brush the body, Plin.—B) Fig.: d. alqd bonis, to take away, strip from, Plin.; d. severitatem in alqm, to employ against any body, Sen.—II. To graze, to touch gently. A) Prop.: d. æquora ulis, Ov.; cuspis d. alqm, Id.—B) Fig.: To scoff, jeer at, to criticize sarcastically, d. alqm gravi contumeliâ, Phædr.; d. alqm mordaci carmine, Ov.

DESTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. (destruo). I. Prop.: A pulling down or making level with the ground, destruction, d. murorum, Suet.—II. Fig.: d. sententiarum, a refuting, invalidating, depriving of force (opp. confirmatio), Quint.

DE-STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To pull down any thing, to destroy, break up, demolish. I. Prop.: navem, ædificium idem d., Cic.; d. moenia, Virg.—II. Fig.: To destroy, subvert, invalidate, upset, d. ac demoliri jus, Liv.; d. fictionem, to refute, invalidate (opp. confirmare), Quint.; d. hostem, to weaken, reduce the strength of, Tac.

DE-SUB, prep. with abl. Below, underneath, d. Alpihus, Flor.

DE-SUBITO, or separately, DE SUBITO. All on a sudden, quite suddenly, Cic.; Plaut.

DE-SUCTUS, a, um, part. of desugo.

DE-SUDASCO, ère, v. n. To sweat much, Plaut.

DE-SŪDO, 1 v. n. Neut. A) Prop.: To sweat much, Cels.; Stat.—B) Fig.: To take great pains about any thing, in his exercitationibus ingenii desudans, Cic.

DESŪE-FACIO, læci, factum, 3 v. a. (desueo,

DETERGEO.

facio). To disuse, put out of use, multitudo desuefacta a concionibus, having lost the practice or habit of, out of use, Cic.

DE-SŪESCO, sŭevi, sŭetum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To render unaccustomed, to put out of use; usually in the part. perf., diu desueta arma, Virg.; ex tanto intervallo rem d. usurpare, Liv.—II. Neut.: To be unaccustomed, agmina desueta triumphis, Virg.

DESŪETŪDO, inis, f. (desuesco). Disuse of a thing, d. armorum, Liv.; desuetudine tardus, Ov.

DESŪETUS, a, um, part. of desuesco.

DE-SŪGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. o. To suck up, suck in, Sall.

DESŪLTOR, ōris, m. (desilio). I. One who vaults from one horse to another, in the games of the circus, Liv.—II. Meton.: A changeling, a fickle person, a. bellorum, one who often changed sides in war, Sen.; d. amoris, one inconstant in love, Ov.

DESŪLTŪRIUS, a, um (desultor). Of or belonging to horsemanship in the circus, d. equus, the horse of a desultor, Suet. Subst.: One that practices horsemanship in the circus, Cic.; see DESULTOR.

DESŪLTŪRA, æ, f. (desilio). A leaping down from a horse, Plaut.

DE-SUM, fui, esse, fore, forem, &c., v. n. To be away or out of the way, to be missing or not present. I. Gen.: nihil unquam omnino desesse amicis, Cic.; verba desunt mihi in C. Lænio commodaodo, Id.; hoc nomen ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit, Cæs.; non desunt, qui, &c., there are people, Quint.—II. Esp.: To take or have no part in any thing, to be wanting or fail in one's part, not to support or assist, to neglect to serve, to desert; usually with dat.: d. amicis operâ, consilio, labore, Cic.; d. reip., Cæs.; d. officio, to be wanting in one's duty, not to do one's duty, Cic.; d. temporis, to lose or neglect the opportunity, Liv.; thus, d. occasioni temporis, Cæs.; d. sibi, to neglect one's own advantage, to be wanting to one's self, stand in one's own light, Cic.; vos consules desumens, are wanting in our duty, Cic.

DE-SŪMO, msi, mtum, 3 v. a. To take for one's self, to take upon one's self, to undertake, sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv.; d. sibi pugnas, Tac.; d. sibi Athcnas, to choose for an abode, Hor.

DE-SŪPER, adv. Down from above, from on high, above, d. vulnerare alqm, Cæs.; machina (the wooden horse) ventura d. urbi, from above, Virg.

DE-SURGO, ère, v. n. To rise from table, Hor.

DE-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To uncover, lay open, make or lay bare, render visible. I. Prop.: d. ædem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.; nebula d. juga montium, the disappearing mist uncovers or lays open to the eye. Id.; d. corpora, to strip, bare, Tac.; d. faciem, to uncover, Suet.—II. Fig.: To discover, disclose, lay open, reveal, betray, d. cladem, Liv.; d. consilium, Id.

DE-TENDO, no perf., sum, 3 v. a. To take down what has been spread out (as a tent), d. tabernacula, to strike, Cæs.; Liv.

DETENSUS, a, um, part. of detendo.

DETENTUS, a, um, part. of detineo.

DE-TERGEO, si, sum, 2 v. a. I. To wipe off or away, to dry up. A) Prop.: d. sudorem

DETERIOR.

frontis brachio, Suet.; d. lacrimas pollice, Ov. Poet.: d. sidera, to chase away, Cic.; d. nubila, Hur. —B) Meton. 1) To clean by wiping, to cleanse, d. labra spungia, Col. 2) To take away, remove, d. pecuniam, Cic. Fig.: d. fastidia, Col.; d. somnum, Claud.—II. To sweep off, d. remos, Cæs.; Liv.; d. pinnas asseribus falcatis, Id.

DETERIOR, us, Superl., deterrimus, a, um. Worse, poorer, meaner, slighter, more insignificant, d. vectigalia, Cæs.; d. obsonia, Plin.; d. erat equitatu, weaker, less strong, Nep.; cuncta aucta in deterius, magnified for the worse, Tac.

DETERIUS, adv. Worse, in a worse manner, more poorly, more slightly, de Græcis Latine scripta d., Cic.

DETERMINATIO, ònis, f. (determino). An end, boundary, d. mundi, Cic.; d. totius orationis, Id.

DE-TERMINO, 1 v. a. To enclose within boundaries, to prescribe limits, determine. I. Prop.: augur regiones ab oriente deo occasum determinavit, Liv.—II. Fig.: id quod dicit spiritu non arte d., limite, Cic.; d. senatoria officia benioio spatio, Suet.

DE-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. To rub off, to rub to pieces, to wear. I. Prop.: d. vestem usu, to wear out, Plin.; d. frumtus, to tread out, to thresh, Col.; d. calces, to tread upon, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To lessen, weaken, impair, d. laudes alcs culpâ ingenii, Hor.; d. alqd velut usu ipso, Quint.; d. ferociam militis, Tac.

DE-TERREO, ùi, itum, 2. To deter, frighten from, keep back, withhold, hinder; usually, alqm ab or de re: ego te a dimicatione deterreo, Cic.; d. alqm a dicendi studio, a scribendo, &c., Id.; d. alqm de statu suo. Brut. sp. Cic.; d. alqm multis verbis, ne auctionetur, Id.; d. alqm, quominus id disputet, Id.; d. nefas, to prevent mischief, Ov.

DETERSUS, a, um, part. of detergeo. DETESTABILIS, e (deterstor). Abominable, detestable, populo Romano, d., Cic.; d. omni, Id.

DETESTATIO, ònis, f. (deterstor): 1. A detesting, cursing, an execration, curse, Liv.; Hor.—II. In Law: A solemn discharge from any thing, d. sacrum, from the sacred rites of a gens, and thus from the gens itself, Gell.

DE-TESTOR, 1 v. a. I. A) To call to witness (e. g. the gods); to imprecate, curse, abominate, detest, execrate, quum te viderunt, tamquam auspiciu malum detestantur, Cic.; d. alqm omnibus precibus, Cæs.; bella d. matribus, Hor.—B) Meton.: To keep off, avert, remove, as an evil, O di immortales, detestamini hoc omen, Cic.—II. In Law: To abjure solemnly, d. sacra, to renounce the sacred rites of a gens, and thus the gens itself, Gell.

DE-TEXO, xù, xtum, 3 v. a. To weave off, i. e. to finish or make by weaving, to plait, d. togam, Titin. ap. Non.; d. alqd viminibus molli- que junco, Virg. Meton.: d. pallium, to steal, Plaut. Of a speech: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, finished, Cic.

DE-TEXTUS, a, um, part. of detexo. DE-TYNEO, tintù, tentum, 2 v. a. (de, teneo). To hold or keep back, away or out of, to detain. I. Gen.: d. alqm proelio, Cæs.; d. alqm accerrimo bello, Liv.; naves tempestatibus detinentur, Cæs.; d. alqm ab incepto alqo, to keep from,

DETRACTO.

prevent, Sall.—II. Esp.: To engage, occupy with any thing, detineri in alienis negotiis, Cic.; d. animum studiis, to entertain, amuse, delight one's self with study, Ov.

DE-TONDEO, tòndi and tondi, tonsum, 2 v. a. To shear off, shear, shave, cut out or off, d. oves, Cat.; d. virgulta, Col.; d. crines, Ov. Poet.: detonsa juventus, shorn smooth, Pers.

DE-TUNO, ùi, 1 v. n. I. A) Prop.: To thunder down, Jupiter d., Ov.—B) Fig.: To thunder forth, storm, Flor.—II. Prop.: To cease thundering; hence, fig., to leave off raging, Virg.; Quint.

DETONSUS, a, um, part. of detondeo. DE-TORNO, 1 v. a. I. Prop.: To turn by a lathe, d. velares anulos, Plin.—II. Fig.: d. sententiam, to twist, flourish, Gell.

DE-TORQUEO, si, tum (detorsum, Cat.), 2 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To turn, bend in another direction, to turn away. A) Prop.: d. ponticulum, to draw up, Cic.; d. cornua antonnarum, Virg.: d. hastam, Id.; detortæ corporis partes, twisted, crooked, distorted, Cic.; d. proram ad undas, Virg.; d. cervicem ad oscula, Hor.—B) Fig.: To turn off or away from, avert, remove; also, to direct to a given point, turn toward, voluptates d. animos a virtute, Cic.; d. alqm alio (i. e. in aliud vitium), Hor.: d. verba vultus in crimen, Tac.—II. Neut.: To turn (one's self) in some direction, d. in lævum, Plin.

DE-TORSUS and DETORTUS, a, um, part. of detorqueo.

DETRACTATIO and -ATOR. See DETRACTO. DETRACTIO, ònis, f. (detraho). I. A drawing off, a taking away, removal, Praxitelia capita efficiuntur detractioe, by taking away from the stone, Cic.; d. sanguinis, Cels.; d. dolaris.—II. Esp. A) In Medic.: A purging, d. cibi, Cic.; simply, d., Cels.; Plin.—B) In Rhet.: An ellipsis, Quint.

DETRACTO, are. See DETRACTO. DETRACTOR, òris, m. (detraho). One who detracts, a slanderer, d. sui, Tac.

DETRACTUS, a, um, Part. of detraho. DETRACTUS, ùs, m. (detraho). A taking away, d. syllabæ, Sen.

DE-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 [contr. detraxe for detraxisse, Plaut.]. To draw or pull down, to take off or away, draw off, carry off, to take off hastily, to pull or tear off. I. Prop.: d. alqm de curru, Cic.; d. alqm ex cruce, Id.; d. stramenta e mulis, Cæs.; d. alqm equo, Liv.; d. frenos equis, Id.; d. binas quinquagesimas de tota summa, to deduct, subtract; for which, d. alqd ex ea summa, Cic.—II. Fig.: To diminish, to detract or derogate from, disparage, d. majestatem regum, Liv.; d. dignitatem, Cic.

DETRACTATIO (detract), ònis, f. (detracto). A declining, refusal, d. militiæ, Liv.

DETRACTATOR (detract), òris, m. (detracto). I. One who refuses, a refuser, d. ministerii, Petron.—II. One who detracts or disparages, d. laudum suarum, Liv.

DE-TRACTO (detract), 1 v. a. (de, tracto). I. To refuse, decline, d. militiam, Cæs.; Liv.; Ov.; d. certamen, Tac.; d. imperata, to refuse, decline, Suet.—II. To undervalue, lower in estimation, to detract from, disparage, ad-

DETRIMENTOSUS.

versæ res etiã bonos detractant, Sall.; d. anti-
quos oratores, Tac.; d. virtutes, Liv.; d. laudes, Ov.

DETRIMENTOSUS, a, um (detrimendum).
*Hurtful, injurious, as hoste discedere detri-
mentum esse existimabat, Cæs.*

DETRIMENTUM, i, n. (detero). I. *A rubbing
off, making smooth, d. limæ, App.*—II.
*Meton.: Loss, harm, damage, injury, detri-
ment, sferre d., to cause, Cæs.; accipere d., to
suffer; facere d., the same; and capere d.; thus, in
particular, the formula by which, in conferring un-
limited power upon the consuls, the welfare of the
state was intrusted to them, videant (provideant, dent
operam, &c.), consules, ne quid resp. detrimenti
capiat.*

DETRITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of detero.*—II.
*Adj.: Used, warn out, threadbare; trite,
illa in agenda causis jam detrita, Quint.*

DETRUDO, si, aum, 3 v. a. *To thrust down
or away, to push, drive, or force away. I.
Prop.: d. alqm vi de saltu agroque communi, to
force, drive out or away, Cic.; d. hostem, to force,
throw out of his position, to put to flight, Liv.; d.
alqm in pistrinum, Ter.; d. navea scopulo, Virg.;
stomachus quasi detrusum cibum accipit, crammed
down, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: To thrust, drive, or
bring to a place, d. alqm de sua sententia, to
drive, turn from, Cic.; d. alqm in luctum et labo-
rem, to reduce, bring to, Id.; d. alqm ad id, quod
facere possit, to drive, Id.*

DETRUNCATIO, onis, f. (detrunco). *A cut-
ting off, a lopping off, d. ramorum, Plin.*

DETRUNCO, 1 v. a. *To cut off. I. Prop.:
d. arbores, Liv.; d. caput, Ov.*—II. *Meton.: Ta
maim, mangle, d. corpora gladio brachiis ab-
scisis, Liv.*

DETRUSUS, a, um, part. of detrudo.

DE-TURBO, 1 v. a. *To urge or press down
or away, thrust or drive away, to throw,
cast, beat down. I. Prop.: d. alqm de tribunusli,
Cæs.; d. alqm de vallo lapidibus, Id.; d. slqm de
fortunis omnibus (with deiecere), to drive out, Cic.;
Quint.; for which, d. alqm possessione; d. statuum,
to subvert, Cic.; d. ædificium, to pull down, demol-
ish. Poet.: d. caput terræ, to strike to the ground,
i. e. to cut off, Virg.*—II. *Fig.: sua quemque
fraus de esnitare ac mente d., deprives of under-
standing, Cic.; d. alqm ex magna spe; for which,
d. alqm spe.*

DE-TURPO, 1 v. a. *To disfigure, deform,
d. comatas occipitio raso, Suet.; d. poma rugis,
Plin.*

DEUCALION, onis, m. (Δευκαλίων). *Deuca-
lion, the son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thes-
saly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, alone survived the
flood sent by Jupiter, Ov.; Just.; Deucalionis aque,
the flood of Deucalion, Ov.; Deucalionis unde,
the same, Id.*

DE-UNX, uncia, m. (de, uncia). *An as wanting
an uncia, eleven uncia, eleven twelfths of a
whole, heres ex deunce et semuncia, of $\frac{23}{24}$ parts of
the whole, Cic. Poet.: avidi deunces, 11 per cent.,
Pers.; potare deunces, i. e. eleven cyathi; a cyathus
being one twelfth of a sextarius, Mart.*

DE-ÜRO, ussi, utsum, 3 v. a. I. *To burn, con-
sume by fire, d. pluteos turrium, Cæs.; d. agros,
vicos, Liv.*—II. *Meton., of cold: To nip,
pinch, blast, hiems d. arbores, Liv.; aquilonea*

DEVERSORIUM.

d. propria mris, Curt.; serpens d. quacumque
insectis, infects with its breath, Sen.

DEUS, i, (plur. dei, dii; and di, deis, diis, and
dis), m. (θεός, Sanscr. de va, akin to dava, Jove). I.
*A god, deity, God, the Deity, ab Jove Optimo
Maximo ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus
pacem sc veniam peto, Cic.; cum diis volentibus,
with the assistance of the gods, Plaut.; per deos,
by the gods, Id.; di boni! good gods! Cic.; proh
deum atque hominum fidem! in the name of heav-
en and earth, Ter.; di bene vortant, Id.; quod di
omen avertant! the gods forbid! Cic.; di averru-
cent, the same, Att. ap. Cic.; and ellipt., di melio-
ra (sc. ferant or dent), Heaven grant better things,
Cic.; di te ament or amabant, Plaut.; si diis placet,
please the gods! Id.; for the most part ironically,
i. e. if one choose to believe it, d. aliquis viderit, God
only knows, Cic.; majorum gentium di, the superior
gods. Poet. also of a goddess: Venus, Virg.; Au-
roræ, Poet. ap. Cic.; one of the Furies, Alecta, Virg.*—II. *Of a distinguished or very happy man: te
in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic.; audiamus
Platonem, quasi queandam deum philosophorum,
Id.; d. sum, si hoc ita est, I shall be a happy man,
or as happy as a god, Ter.*

DEUSTUS, a, um, part. of deuro.
DE-ÜTOR, üti, v. n. *To make bad use of, to
abuse, d. victo, to treat harshly or cruelly, Nep.*

DE-VASTO, 1 v. a. *To lay waste, devas-
tate, pillage, ravage, d. fines, Liv.*

DE-VĒHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. *To carry down
or away, to take or carry along, d. carinas
carris junctis, Cæs.; d. legionem equis, Id.; Tiberis
d. maximos comæatus, Liv.*—II. *Middle: de-
vehor, devectus, 3, To go or travel to a place,
Veliam devectus, Cic.; devectus Tiberi, Rheno,
Arare flumine, &c., Tac.; d. in Oceanum, to sail,
Just. Poet.: d. ad astra, to reach, arrive at, Prop.*

DE-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 v. a. *To pull, or
tear off or away, d. pennas, Plaut.; d. effigies, Tac.*

DE-VELO, 1 v. a. *To unveil, d. ors sorori, Ov.*

DE-VĒNEROR, 1 v. a. I. *To reverence, re-
vere, pay divine honor; hence, to worship,
d. deos prece, Ov.*—II. *To avert by prayers,
to deprecate, d. somnis sanctæ molæ, Tibull.*

DE-VĒNIO, vëni, ventum, 4 v. n. *To come
down, come to a place. I. Prop.: d. ab opere
quam in partem, Cæs.; d. ad legionem decimam,
Id.; d. in eum locum, Liv. Poet. with simple acc.:
d. speluncam eandem, locos lætos, silvas, &c.,
Virg.*—II. *Fig.: To come to, reach, arrive
at; to betake one's self to, turn to, d. in me-
dium rerum omnium certamen, Cic.; d. ad hanc
rationem extremam, to have recourse to, Id.; d. ad
juris studium, to study the law, Id.*

DE-VERBERO, 1 v. a. *To beat severely,
thrash, Ter.*

DE-VERRO, Ære, 3 v. a. *To sweep away, Col.*

DE-VERSOR (vorsor), 1 v. n. *To stay or
lodge any where as a guest, to lodge at an inn,
to dwell, quum Athenis apud eum deversarer,
Cic.; d. in domo aliqua, Id.; d. parum laute, Id.*

DE-VERSOR, Æris, m. (deverto). *One who
lodges any where as a stranger, a guest, Cic.*

DEVERSORIÖLUM, i, n. ðim. (deversorium).
A little lodging, a small inn, Cic.; Suet.

DEVERSORIUM, ii, n. (deversor). *An inn, a
lodging, a lodging-place, Cic.; Liv. Fig.:
d. libidinum, flagitiorum, a haunt of vice, Cic.*

DEVERSORIUS.

DEVERSORIUS, a, um (deversor). *Of or belonging to a lodging, inn, or lodging-place, fit to lodge in, d. taberna, a place to lodge in, an inn, lodging, Suet.*

DEVERTICULUM (divert), i, n. (deverto). *A by-road, by-path, side-way. I. A) Prop., Cic.; Suet.—B) Fig.: A departure from the main subject, a digression, a circuitous mode of expression, a diverticulo repetatur fabula, Juv.; d. aquarum calidarum, a deviation from the simple mode of curing, Plin.; d. significationis, a derivation of one meaning from another, Gell.; dare d. peccatis, subterfuges, Cic.—II. A) Meton.: An inn, a lodging-house, lodging, Liv.; Tac.—B) Fig.: A full stop (in a discourse), Liv. In a bad sense: A haunt of vice, Quint; Plin.*

DEVERTE (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. a. and n. I. *Act.: To turn away from a place; usually in the Middle: devertor, deversus, 3, To turn aside, to turn away; to put up, to take up lodgings, d. comites suo hortatu, Luc.; deverti ad smicos suos, Cat.; d. huc in tabernam, Plaut. Fig.: d. ad magicas artes, to have recourse to, Ov.—II. Neutr. A) To turn away from any place, to turn aside, to put up any where, to take up lodgings, d. via, Liv.; devertere ad caponem, ad hospitem, Cic.; d. Massiliam, Id. Absol.: itineris causa ut deverterem, turn in.—B) Fig.: To digress from a subject, redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, Cic.*

DEVEXYTAS, atis, f. (devevus). *A sloping position, declivity, d. loci, Plin. E.; d. litoris, Plin.*

DEVEXYM, i, n. (devevus). *A declivity, Sen.*
 DEVEXYUS, a, um (deveho). *Hangings, bending, or inclining downward, sloping, steep. I. Prop.: brachium d. in mare, Liv.; sol d. paulum a meridie, inclining, Cic.; Orion d., i. e. toward his setting, Hor.—II. Fig.: atas jam d. ad otium, inclined, Cic.; ates d. jam, non tamen præceptis, beginning to decline, Sen.*

DE-VINCIO, nxi, notum, 3 v. a. *To bind, tie, fetter, shackle. I. Prop.: d. leonem, Plin.; d. alqm fasciis, Cic.; d. opercula plumbo, Liv.—II. Fig.: To bind, i. e. to oblige, lay under obligation, put under constraint, illud vinculum, quod homines inter se reipublicæ societate devinxit, Cic.; d. omnes gentes triumphis, to bind down, to render harmless, Id.; d. urbeni suis præsidii, to keep in obedience, to maintain, Id.; d. alqm præmiis, benevolentia, et caritate, Id.; d. se cum alqo affinitate, to become allied to one by marriage, Id.; d. se vino, to get drunk, Plaut.*

DE-VINCO, ici, victum, 3 v. a. *To conquer entirely, to overcome, subdue. I. Prop.: d. et capere Capuam, Cic.; d. Pœnos classe, Id. Poet.: devicta bella, successfully concluded, Virg.—II. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, sacrificed to, given up to, Sall.*

DE-VINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of devincio.—II. Adj.: Devoted to, very much attached to, quibus studiis uterque nostrum d. est, Cic.; d. uxori, Tac.*

DE-VITATIO, ðnis, f. (devito). *An avoiding, d. legionum, Cic.*

DE-VITO, i v. a. *To avoid, go out of the way of, d. procellam temporis, Cic.; d. turpem repulsum, Hor.*

DE-VIUS, a, um (de, via). *Lying out of the*

DEVOTUS.

road, out of the way. I. Prop.: d. oppidum, Cic.; d. iter, a by-road, Id.; d. homines, dwelling out of the road, Id.; mihi devio nemus mirari libet, wandering about, in places far from the haunts of men, Hor. Subst.: per aspera ac devia, circuitous roads, Suet.—II. Fig.: Departing from reason, erroneous, Cic.; foreign from the purpose, Plin.

DE-VÖCO, i v. a. *To call away or down, to call to a place. I. Prop. A) d. alqm de provinciis, ad gloriam, triumphum, &c., Cic.; d. suos ab tumulo, ex præsidiiis, Liv.; d. sidera cælo, Hor.; d. alqm (ad cœnam), to invite, Nep.—B) Meton.: To call forth, bring or entice forth, d. Isc (e mammis), Plin.—II. Fig.: d. philosophiam e cælo, Cic.; d. suas fortunas in dubium, to hazard, risk, Cæs.; d. alqm in suspicionem, to render an object of suspicion; Auct. Her.; d. alqm in id, ut, &c., to bring any body so far, Sen.*

DE-VÖLO, i v. n. *To fly down. I. Prop.: d. de cælo, Liv.; Iris d. per cælum, Virg.—II. Meton.: To fly down, i. e. to hasten down, to fly or hasten toward, d. de tribunali, Liv.; d. præcipites in forum, Id. Absol.: omnes d., fly away, forsake us, Auct. Her.*

DE-VOLVO, volvi, völatum, 3 v. a. *To roll down, to roll. I. Prop. A) d. cupas de muro in musculum, Cæs.; d. tonitrus, to imitate thunder by the rolling of a ball (in the theatre), Phædr. Poet.: d. pensa funis, to spin, Virg.—B) Middle: To fall or rush down, velut monte præcipiti devolutus torrens rapitur, Liv.; d. ex præcipiti, Curt.—II. Fig.: d. verba nova per dithyrambos, to roll (as the waves of a stream), Hor. More frequently middle: ad spem inavem pacis devoluti, turned, reduced, Cic.; d. ad egestatem, to fall into, Sen.*

DE-VÖRO, i v. a. *To swallow down, gulp down, to swallow, devour. I. A) Prop.: d. alqd, Cic.; d. lapides, Plin.—B) Meton.: To swallow up, absorb, sol d. aquas, Plin.; rotæ devorantur (viarum mollitudine), sink deep into, Vitr.; d. omnem pecuniam publicam, to devour, i. e. appropriate to one's self, Cic.; d. lacrimas, to suppress, check, Ov.; vocem devorat dolor, pain impedes the utterance, Id.; d. verba, to mumble, to eat one's words, Quint; vox devoratur, is lost, absorbed, Plin.—II. Fig.: To swallow, devour, oratio a multitudine et a foro devoratur, was devoured, i. e. not digested, as it were; received but not understood, Cic.; d. ineptias ac stultitias hominum, to swallow, i. e. to bear, tolerate, put up with, Id.; d. tædium illud, to endure, brook, Quint.—B) Esp.: To devour with the eyes or the mind, d. illos libros, Cic.; d. alqd oculis, Just.*

DE-VORTIUM, ii, n. (deverto). *A turning of a road, d. itinerum, a by-path, by-road, Tac. See DIVORTIUM.*

DE-VÖTIO, ðnis, f. (devoceo). I. *A devoting to a god, Deciorum devotiones, self-sacrifice, Cic.; d. vitæ, Id.—II. An execrating, cursing, execration, Nep. Concr.: An incantation, by which a person or thing is devoted to the infernal gods, sorcery, witchcraft, magic spells, Tac.; Suet.*

DE-VÖTO, i v. a. (devoceo). I. *To devote to death, d. filium, Cic.—II. To enchant, charm, Plaut.; App.—III. To invoke a deity, d. nu mina, App.*

DE-VÖTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of devoceo.—II. Adj.: Devoted or attached to a person, faith-*

DEVOTEO.

ful, d. homo, Sen.; devotissimus alicui, Suet.; equester ordo d. acena, addicted or devoted to, Id. Subst.: A devoted or faithful man, cum DC. devotia eruptionem facere, with 600 devoted followers, Cæs.

DE-VÖVEO, vövi, vötum, 2 v. a. I. To devote any thing to a deity, as a sacrifice, d. Dianæ pulcherrimum, Cic.; d. se diis, or simply d. se, to devote one's self as a sacrifice, i. e. to death, Id.—B) Gen.: To dedicate any thing to a person, to give up, d. se amicitia alicjs, devote or attach one's self, Cæs.; d. suoa annos alicui, Ov.—II. Esp. A) In a bad sense: To devote any thing to destruction, to curse, execrate, d. se ipse, Quint.; d. arma, Ov.; devota arbo, accursed, Hor.—B) To enchant or charm, Tibull.; Ov.

DEVULSUS, a, um, part. of devello.

DEXTANS, antis, m. (de, sextans). An as less one sixth, i. e. five sixths of an as, or ten twelfths of any thing, Plin.; Suet.

DEXTELLA, æ, f. (dextra). A little right hand, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est d., Cic.

DEXTER, tra, trum, seldom tēra, tērum (dat. plur. f., dextrabus, Liv.) (δεξιτερός, δεξιός; Sanscr. daxina, daxa). That is on the right side, right, to the right. I. Prop.: d. manus, Cic.; d. humeri, Cæs.; d. cornu, Id.; d. Janus, standing to the right, Liv.; dexter abis, to the right, Virg. Compar.: dexterior humerus, Suet. Superl.: apud dextimos, Sall.—II. Fig. A) Suitable, convenient, proper, rem ita dexter egit, Liv.; d. tempus, Hor.—B) Favorable, propitious, fortunate, d. ac volens ndsit (numen), Quint.; d. adi pede sacra secundo, Virg.

DEXTERA or DEXTRA, æ, f. (sc. manus). I. The right (hand), Cic. As a symbol of friendship: renovare dextras, to renew a covenant or alliance, Tac.—II. Meton.: The right side, a dextra, ad dextram, to the right, Cic.; for which, dextra, Cæs.; Sall.

DEXTERE, adv. (dexter). Dextrously, cleverly, d. obenuo officia, Liv.; d. uti fortuna, Hor.

DEXTERITAS, atis, f. (dexter). Address, dexterity, aptness, or readiness, Liv.

DEXTIMUS or DEXTUMUS, a, um. Superl. of dexter.

DEXTRORSUM or -US, adv. (dextro-versum, dextra-versus; dexter, verto). To the right, d. abire, Hor.; d. pergere, Liv.

DEXTRÖVERSUM and -VORSUM, adv. for dextrorsum. To the right hand, to the right, Plaut.

DIA, æ, f. (Δία). Dia. 1. The earlier name of the island Naxos, Ov. 2. A town of the Chersonesus Taurica, Plin.

DIABATHRARIUS, ii, m. (diabathrum). A maker of a kind of light shoes, Plaut.

DIABÄTHRUM, i, n. (διάβαθρον). A kind of light shoe or slipper, Næv. ap. Varr.

DIABETES, æ, m. (διαβήτης). A siphon, water-pipe, Col.

DIABLINTES, um, m. Diablintes, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, a branch of the Auleri, Cæs.

DIADEMA, atis, n. (διάδημα). A white bandage or fillet, which kings wore around their heads, a diadem, Cic.

DIADENATUS, a, um (diadema). Adorned with a diadem, d. Apollu, Plin.

DICACULUS.

DIADÖMENUS, a, um (διαδόμενος). Adorned with a fillet or frontlet, d. juvenis, Plin.

DIADÖMENUS, i, m. Diadumenus, a Roman emperor, the son of Mocrinus.

DIÆTA, æ, f. (δίατρα). I. A prescribed mode of living, diet, Cic.—II. A dwelling-place, room, or apartment, Plin.—III. A suite of apartments, Plin.—IV. A summer-house, Suet.

DIAGÖRAS, æ, m. (Διαγόρας). Diagoras. 1. An atheistical philosopher and poet of Melos, Cic. 2. A celebrated combatant in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes, Cic.

DIALECTICA, æ, f. (sc. ars). Dialectics, logic, the art of reasoning, Cic.

DIALECTICA, örüm, n. Dialectics, Cic.

DIALECTICE, 6s, f. Dialectics, Quint.

DIALECTICE, adv. Dialectically, d. disputare, Cic.

DIALECTICUS, a, um (διαλεκτικός). Belonging to dialectics, dialectical, logical, d. captiones, Cic. Subst., dialecticus, i, m., A logician, Cic.

DIALECTOS, i, f. (διάλεκτος). A dialect, Suet. DIALIS, e (Dis. the same as Juppiter). Of or belonging to Jupiter, D. flamen, a priest of Jupiter, Liv.; D. sacerdos, the same, Suet.; and simply Dialis, Tac.; conjux sancta D., his wife, Ov.; D. flaminium, his office, Suet.; apex D., his mire, Liv.

DIALÖGUS, i, m. (διάλογος). A dialogue, Cic.

DIANA, æ, f. (feminine of Dianus or Janus, the god of light, and akin to dies). Diana, originally an ancient Italian divinity, and the goddess of light, but in later times identified with Artemis of the Greeks, a daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the goddess of the moon (Luna), protectress of virginity and of child-birth (Lucina), patron of the chase, &c., Cic. Poet. for the moon, Ov.; for a chase, Mart.

DIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Diana, D. turba, i. e. honours, Ov.; D. arma, a huntsman's apparatus, Grat.

DIÄRIUM, ii, n. (dies). I. Provisions for one day, a day's allowance, a day's wages, Hor.; Mart.; Sen.—II. A journal, diary, Asellius ap. Gell.

DIÄTRIBA, æ, f. (διατριβή). I. A place for learned disputation, a school, Gell.—II. A dispute, discourse, dissertation, Gell.

DIÄULOS, i, m. (διavλος). A double course, or distance of two stadia, in the races, Vitr.

DIBÄPHUS, a, um (διβαφος). Twice dyed (usually with scarlet or purple), dyed in grain, d. purpura, Plin. Meton. (from the purple stripe on the garment of Roman officers): dibaphus, i, f. A public office or dignity, Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, is aspiring after a public post, after the purple, Cic.

DICA, æ, f. (δική). A lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court; usually dicam acerbere (alicui) (δικην γράφειν τιμῶ), to bring an action against, Cic.; d. impingere alicui, to involve in a suit at law, Ter.; d. sortiiri, to select the jury by lot, to hold a court of justice, Cic.

DICACITAS, atis, f. (dicax). Sarcastic wit, smart repartee, banter, raillery, Cic.; Quint.

DICÄÖLUS, a, um (dicax). I. Talkative, loquacious, Plaut.—II. A little witty, sharp, facetious, App.

DICÆARCHIA.

DICÆARCHIA, æ, f. *The earlier name for Puteoli, Plin.*

DICÆARCHUS, i, m. (Δικαάρχος). *Dicæarchus, a disciple of Aristotle, and celebrated as a philosopher, historian, and geographer, Cic.*

DICATIO, ònis, f. (dicare). I. *A dedicating, devoting, Cic.*—II. *The taking of the freedom of a city, the acquiring citizenship in a foreign state, Cic.*

DICAX, acis (dicare). *Satirical, sarcastic, sharp, keen, witty, Demostheues non tam d. fuit quam factus, Cic.; populum etiam dicacem in te reddidisti, Id.*

DICHŌREUS, i, m. (δῖς, χορεῖος). *A double trochee, Cic.*

DICIS (δίκης). *Only in the following combinations: d. causa or d. gratia. In Law: For form sake, as matter of form, for appearance's sake, Cic.; Plin.*

DICO, i v. a. (ἀκιντοδικάζω). I. *To announce, publish, proclaim, Lucil. ap. Non.*—II. *Esp. A) To devote, dedicate, consecrate, donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; cygni Apollinai dicati, Id.; d. aram, Liv.; Janus a Numa dicatus, deified, placed among the gods, Plin.; inter aumina dicatus Augustus, Tac. Hence,—B) Gen. 1) To devote, give up, apply one's self to, d. suum studium laudi alcijs, Cic.; d. se oratori alci, Id.; d. se civitati, to become a citizen of; for which also, d. se in civitatem, Id. 2) To devote to its first use, to inaugurate, d. nova signa novamque aquilam, Tac.*

DICO, xi, ctum, 3 [imperat. dice, Plaut.; contr. perf. dixi, Id.; Cic.; Quint.; subj. dixis for dixeris, Plaut.; inf. dixisse for dixisse, Id.] v. a. and n. (From the root DIC, Gr. ΔΕΙΚ (δείκνυμι), and ακιντοδικάζω; originally, to show or point out; then especially, to indicate by speech) *To say, speak, pronounce, tell, mention, set forth, report, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen.: Demosthenes, quum Rhodice nequiret, exercitatione fecit, ut planissime diceret, Cic. d. mendacium alci, Q. Cic.; non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic.; d. salutem (multam, plurimam) alci, to salute (cordially) (see SALUS); d. sententiam, to pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote (see SENTENTIA); d. sacramentum or sacramento, to take an oath, to swear (see SACRAMENTUM); ille quem dixi, whom I made mention of, Cic.; d. contra alqd, Id.; dicitur (dicebatur, dictum est, &c.), It is said, reported, related, affirmed, &c., de hoc (Diodoro) dicitur, habere cum perbona foreturm, Id. More frequently, dico, diceris, dicitur, &c., with a subjective clause: They say, it is said, reported, affirmed, that I (thou, &c.).—B) Esp. 1) In Rhet. and Law: To deliver, as a speech; to make an address, to pronounce, d. orationem, sententiam de scripto, Cic.; ars dicendi, rhetoric, Id.; d. versus, Id.; d. causam, to plead, to address a court, Id.; d. jus, to hold a court, to pronounce sentence, judge, Id. 2) To name or call any thing, to apply a name, hic mes dicit pater atque princeps, may you delight in being called, Hor. 3) To nominate, appoint, choose any body to a public office, d. consulern, Liv.; d. magistrum equitum, Id.; d. arbitrum bibendi, Hor. 4) To assert or maintain any thing as certain (opp. nego), quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. 5) To describe, relate, tell of, sing of, celebrate in verse, d. bella, Liv.; d. laudes Phœbi et Dianæ, Hor.; d. Dianam, Latonam, Alci-*

DICTO.

den, cœlestes, &c., Id.; d. fata, to foretell, prophesy, predict, Id. 6) To fix upon, settle, appoint, name, d. diem operi, Cic.; d. diem exercitui ad conveniendum Pharas, Liv.; ut dictum erat, as had been settled, Sall. 7) D. alci, To say by way of exhortation, to exhort, Plaut.; tibi (ego) dico, warn, caution, Plaut.; Ter.; Ov. 8) Prov.: dictum (ac) factum, no sooner said than done, i. e. without delay, Ter. 9) Prov.: dicto citius, sooner than the words could be uttered, instantly, quickly, without delay, Virg.; Liv.—II. Meton.: To mean, to wish to signify or intimate, mortem dico et deos, Cic.; Platonem dicis, Id.

DICRŌTA, æ, f. (sc. navis) (δῖκροτος). *A galley or boat with two banks of oars, Auct. B. Alex.*

DICRŌTUM, i, n. (sc. navigium) (δῖκροτος). *A galley or boat with two banks of oars, Cic.*

DICTÆUS, a, um (Dictæ). *Belonging to Mount Dictæ, in Crete, Dictæan; hence, poet., Cretan, Virg.*

DICTAMNUS, i, f., or DICTAMNUM, i, n. (sc. herba) (δῖκταμνος). *Dittany, a plant that grows principally on Dictæ and Ida, Cic.; Plin.*

DICTATA, orum, n. (dicto). I. *Rules dictated by a teacher, scholastic rules, Cic.*—II. *Gen.: Dictates, precepts, instructions, lessons, Suet.; Juv.*

DICTATOR, òris (dicto). *A dictator: at Rome, an extraordinary magistrate invested with unlimited power, nominated by one of the consuls, but only in times of great emergency, Cic.; the chief magistrate of other Italian towns, Cic.*

DICTATORIUS, a, um (dictator). *Of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial, d. gladius, Cic.; d. majestas, Liv.*

DICTATRIX, tris, f. (dicto). *She that dictates, Plaut.*

DICTATURA, æ, f. (dictator). I. *The office or dignity of a dictator, dictatorship, Cic.*—II. *A dictating (with an ambiguous sense, since it also signifies the dictatorship), Sullam percisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Suet.*

DICTE, òs, f. (Δῖκτη). *Dictæ, a ridge of mountains in the east of Crete, Plin.*

DICTIO, ònis, f. (dicto). I. *A saying, speaking, uttering, d. sententiæ, Cic.; d. testimonii, the right of giving, Ter.; d. causæ, the defence of a cause, a pleading; d. multa, a fixing of a fine or mulct.—II. Esp. A) 1) In Rhet.: A speech, i. e. that which an orator delivers, a declamation, Cic.; a department of oratory, or particular kind of speaking, Id. 2) A word, expression, Quint.—B) A prediction, the response of an oracle, Liv.*

DICTITO, i v. a. (dicto). *To say; especially, to say frequently or emphatically, declare or assert repeatedly, to maintain, qui ita dicitur, iis esse metuendum, &c., Cic.; d. causas, to carry on frequent lawsuits, Id.; ut dicitabat, as he often said, Cæs.*

DICTO, i v. a. (dico). *To say frequently, declare or assert repeatedly, repeat, Cic.; Gell. Esp. A) 1) To say any thing for another person to write down, to dictate for writing, e. g. what a master dictates to his scholars, lectures, lessons, &c., quod, nisi exercitus sciret, non modo Tironi d., sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic. 2) To compose by dictating, to cause to be written by dictation, to compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out, d. versus, carmina, Hor.;*

d. testamentum, to make a will, Suet.; d. actionem, to draw up an accusation, to file a bill, Id.; but in Law, d. actionem, to bring an action, Dig.—B) To order, command, prescribe, dictate, Quint.

DICTUM, i, n. (dico). That which has been said; a word, speech. I. Gen.: d. minimum, Cic.; ex testium dicta.—II. Esp. A) 1) A sentence, Catonis est d., Cic. 2) For facet d., A witty saying, bon-mot, dicta dicere, Cic.; d. scescitum, a far-fetched joke.—B) A sentence, order, command, dictate, dicto paruit consul, Liv.; hæc d. dedit, Id.; dicto audire and audientem esse (see Audio).—C) Diction, Enn. sp. Cic.; Prop.; a prophesy, Virg.

DICTĒRIO, ire, v. desid. (dico). To long to speak, Macr.

DICTUS, a, um, part. of dico.

DICTYNNĀ, æ, f. (Δικτυννα). Dictynna. I. A town of Crete, Mel.—II. A surname of Diana, Ov.

DICTYNNĒUS, a, um (Dictynna). Of or belonging to the town Dictynna, D. mons, Plin.

DICTYS, ŷos, m. (Δικτυς). Dictys. I. A sailor, changed by Bacchus into a dolphin. Ov.—II. A centaur, who was slain at the wedding of Pirithous, Ov.—III. A fisherman of the Island Seriphos, by whom Perseus was drawn out of the water, Stat.

IV. D. Cretensis, a Greek mythographer, the reputed author of a composition on the Trojan war, translated by L. Septimius.

DIDITUS, a, um, part. of dido.

DIDIUS, a, um. The name of a Roman gens: D. Julianus, a Roman emperor, 193 years after Christ. Adj.: lex D. sumptuaria, passed A.U.C. 611, Macr.

DĪ-DO (dis, do), didi, ditum, 3 v. a. To give out, distribute, spread abroad. I. Prop.: d. cibum in venas, Lucr. Augst., Cæc. sp. Cic.—II. Fig.: diditur Trojsna per signina rumor, Virg.; d. fama per provincias, Tac.; d. munia (servis), Hor.

DIDO, ŷs and ŷnis, f. (Διδώ). Dido, the reputed founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, the wife of Sichaüs; also called Elisa or Elissa, Virg.

DĪ-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. (dis, duco). To pull or draw apart or asunder, to distend, stretch, strain, to divide, cleave, split, separate. I. Prop. A) d. pedem et crus in diversa, Cels.; d. nodos manu, Ov.; d. rictum risu, Hor.; d. scopulos, to cleave, Tac.; d. cibum, to digest, Cels.—B) Esp. in Milit.: To separate or divide the forces; to detach, to send out part of a greater body, to weaken by dividing, diducta nostris paulatim navibus, Cæs.; d. copias, Id.; acies diducta in cornua, Id.—II. Fig.: To separate, disjoin, d. amicitias coherentes, Sen.; d. argumenta, Quint.; d. litem, to settle, Col.; d. verba, to pronounce singly, each by itself, Cic.; d. divisionem in digitos, to reckon with one's fingers, Quint.

DĪDUCTIO, ŷnis, f. (diduco). An expanding, separating, ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitatis ejus et d., Sen.; d. rerum, separation of elements, Id.

DIDUCTUS, a, um, part. of diduco.

DĪCŪLA, æ, f. (dies). A short day, a short time, the brief respite of a day, Cic.; Plaut.; Ter.

DĪ-ERECTĒ, adv. (dis, erigo). As if stretched out on a cross; hence, abi d., i. e. go and be hanged, Plaut.

DĪ-ERECTUS, a, um, part. of obs. dierigo (dis, erigo). Stretched out on a cross; hence a term of reproach: abin d., Plaut. Meton.: lien d. est, is gone, Plaut.

DIES, ei (genit. sometimes also die, Cæs.; Sell.; also dies, Cic., according to Gell.; and dii, Virg.; dat. die, Plaut.), m. (in the sing. also fem., especially in the signification of ternu and time, in prose always so). A day. I. Prop. A) Gen.: hic ille est dies, Plaut.; hesterno die, Cic.; in posterum diem, Cæs.; for which in the fem. postera die, Sell.; altera die, Cæs.; a qua die, Id.; d. pulchra, Hor.; d. tarda, Ov.; post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic.; diem ex die, from day to day, day by day, Cic.; for which, diem de die, Liv.; in dies, each day, daily, Cic.—B) Esp. I) A day, in a more limited sense (opp. the night), credible non est, quantum scribimus die, quin etiam noctibus, by day, in the daytime, Cic.; nullum esse cibum tam gravem, quia is die et nocte concoquatur, within twenty-four hours, Id.; dies noctesque, day and night, uninterruptedly, Id.; noctes et dies, Id.; diem noctemque, Cæs.; de die, in broad day, Suet. 2) An appointed time, a set day, a term (in this sense more frequently fem.), dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quietus, Cæs.; certum diem conveniendi dicit, Id.; die constituto, Sall. In the fem.: nostra ad diem dictam fient, Cic.; d. constituta, Id.; d. annua, Id.; esse in lege, quam ad diem proscRIPTIONES fiant, Id. Masc. and fem., one following the other, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.—II. Meton. A) Gen. 1) The events, acts, adventures of a day; result, fate, &c., is d. honestissima nobis fuerat in senatu, Cic.; dirus ille d. Sullanus, Id.; d. Alliensis, i. e. pugna Alliensis, the battle near the River Allia, Liv.; qualem diem Tiberius induisset, disposition of mind, humor, Tac. 2) Time, length of time, d. perexigua, Cic.; d. debilitat cogitationes, time, Id.; d. indutiarum, the period of a suspension of arms, Liv.; in diem vivere, for the present, careless about the future.—B) Esp. I) The light of day, daylight, Ov.; Plin. E. 2) (for cælum) A region, climate, Luc.; weather, d. aprica, Val. Flac.

DIESPĒTER, tris, m. (dies, pster, the father of light). Another name for Jupiter, Hor.

DĪF-FĀMO, v. a. (dis, fama). To make public, spread abroad, divulge, in a bad sense, d. prava, Tac.; d. alqm procacibus scriptis, prubroso carmine, Id.

DĪFFĒRENS, entis. I. Part. of differo.—II. Adj.: Different. Subst.: A difference, Quint. DIFFĒRENTIA, æ, f. (differo). Difference, distinction, d. honesti et decori, Cic.; d. naturarum, Id.; quanta d. est in principiis naturalibus, Id.

DĪFFĒRITAS, ætis, f. (differo). A difference, Lucr.

DĪF-FĒRO, distŷli, dilatum, differre [separated, disque tulissent, Plaut.], v. a. and n. I. Act.: To carry different ways, to carry hither and thither, to disperse, scatter, separate. A) Prop.: ventus d. ignem, Cæs.; d. insepulta membra, Hor.; d. cytisum, to plant in two distinct rows, Varr.—B) Fig. 1) To disturb mentally, to distract, differor clamore, amore, lætitiâ, &c., Plaut. 2) To spread abroad an evil report; to defame, bring into disrepute, d. male commissam libertatem populo Romano sermonibus, Liv.; d. dominos variis rumoribus, to pull to pieces, Tac. 3) a) To defer, delay, protract, put off; d.

DIFFERTUS.

quotidie rem. Cic.; d. tempus, Id.; d. diem de die, Liv.; d. aliqd in posterum diem, in posterum, in aliud tempus, Id. b) *With personal objects: To put any body off, keep in suspense, sin autem differit me in tempus aliud, coram tecum loquar, Cic.; d. aliqd ad novae magistratus, Liv.*—II. *Neut.:* To differ, be different, distinguish itself from, naturis d., Cic.; verbo d., Id.; nihil aut non fere multum d., to make no (or hardly any) difference, Id.

DIF FERTUS, a, um, part. (dis, farcio). *Crammed full, stuffed, filled up, crowded, provicia, d. praecipit atque exactoribus, Cæs.; Forum Appi d. nautis, Hor.*

DIF-FICILE, adv. (difficilis). *With difficulty, Vell.; Plin.*

DIF-FICILIS, e (dis, facilis). I. *Difficult, hard, connected with difficulty, troublesome, dangerous, critical, res d., Cic.; diffidilli in loco versari, Id.; iter d., Cæs.; d. tempus rei publicae, critical, Cic.; res in diffidilli est, is difficult, Liv.*—II. *Of character: Hard to deal or treat with, obstinate, morose, surly, inexorable, creating or making difficulties, utque eo d. sumus, Cic.; moderati, nec d. senes, Id.; d. alio, Hor.; Ov.*

DIF-FICILITER, adv. (difficilie). *With difficulty or trouble, Cic. Compar.: difficilium, Cæs. Superl.: difficillima, Cic.*

DIF-FICULTAS, atis, f. (difficilis). I. *Difficulty, critical situation, poverty, distress, need, trouble; usually with gen.: d. dicendi, Cic.; d. navigandi, Id.; d. summa navium, Id.; d. corporis, complaint, disease, Cels.; d. numaria, scarcity of money, Cic.; d. domestico, narrow circumstances, Id.*—II. *Of character: Churlishness, moroseness, multorum stultitiam persequens est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorsuit, Cic.*

DIF-FICULTER, adv. (difficilis). *With difficulty, Cæs.; Liv.*

DIF-FIDENTER, adv. (diffido). *Distrustfully, with diffidence, d. attingere rationem veneficii, Cic.*

DIF-FIDENTIA, æ, f. (diffido). *Mistrust, distrust, diffidence, want of confidence, fidentiae contrarium est d., Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.*

DIF-FIDO, fisis, 3 v. n. (dis, fido). *To be diffident or distrustful, to distrust, to doubt, have no hope, despair (opp. confidere); with dat.: d. copias suis, Cic.; d. ingenio suo, Id.; homines diffidi ipsi sibi, Id. With abl.: d. paucitate cohortum, Tac.*

DIF-FINDO, fidi, fiasum, 3 v. a. (dis, findo). *To cleave asunder, to divide. I. Prop.: d. eaxum, Cic.; terra d. semen compressu suo, Id.; d. tempora plumbo, to break, cleave, Virg. Poet.: d. portas urbium mucoribus, to open (by bribery), Hor.*—II. *Fig.: A) d. diem somno, to take a mid-day nap, Varr.—B) In Law, t. t.: d. diem, to put off proceedings to another day, to defer, Liv.*

DIF-FINGO, Ære, v. a. (dis, fingo). I. *To remodel, make anew, form differently, d. ferum incude, to forge anew, Hor.*—II. *Fig.: To change, alter, d. aliqd, Hor.*

DIF-FISSUS, a, um, part. of diffido.

DIF-FISUS, a, um, part. of diffido.

DIF-FYTEOR, Æri, v. a. (dis, fateor). *To deny,*

DIGERO.

not to acknowledge; with an objective clause, Planc: ap. Cic.; Quint.

DIF-FLO, 1 v. a. (dis, flo). *To blow apart, disperse by blowing, Plaut.*

DIF-FLUO, Ære, v. n. (dis, fluo). *To flow in different directions, to flow asunder, to flow away. I. Prop.: Rhenus d. in plures partes, dividit itself, Cæs.; d. sudore, to run down, Plin.; Phædr.: juga montium d., disappear, melt upon the view, Sen.*—II. *Fig.: d. otio, to live in complete idleness, Cic.; d. luxuria, to give one's self up to luxury; Id. In Rhet.: diffluens, not periodic, loose, Cic.*

DIF-FLUVIO, are, v. a. (dis, fluvius). *To part in different directions (as a stream), d. vitem, Col.*

DIF-FRACTUS, a, um, part. of diffriogo.

DIF-FRINGO, noffi, fractum, 3 v. a. (dis, frango). *To shatter, d. crura, Plaut; d. axem, Suet.*

DIF-FUGIO, fugi, 3 v. n. (dis, fugio). *To fly different ways or hither and thither, to disperse, be lost in a crowd, metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.; d. passim in vicis suis, to disperse, Liv. Poet., of things: stella d., to disappear, Ov.; nives d., Hor.*

DIF-FUGIUM, ii, n. (diffugio). *A flight of several in different directions, a dispersion, Tac.*

DIF-FUNDO, fudi, fûsum, 3 v. a. (dis, fundo). *To pour out hither and thither, to pour into different places or vessels, to spread by pouring out. I. A) Prop.: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic.; d. vinum de dolis, to draw off, Col.; Hor.—B) Meton., also of solid bodies: To spread abroad, rami late diffunduntur, Cæs.; lux diffusa toto caelo, Cic.*—II. A) *Fig.: To spread, di vim suam longe lateque d., Cic.; error longe lateque diffusus, Id.; gens diffunditur per Latium, spreads abroad, Virg.—B) Esp.: To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate, ut ex bonis amicis quasi diffundantur, Cic.; diffusus nectare, Ov.; d. animos, vultum, Id.*

DIF-FUSE, adv. (diffusus). *Diffusely, widely, res d. dictæ, Cic.; hæc latius aliquando dicenda sunt et d., more extensively, Id.*

DIF-FUSILIS, e (diffundo): *Spreading, d. æther, Lucr.*

DIF-FUSIO, onis, f. (diffundo). *Enlargement, expansion; fig., d. animi, cheerfulness, Sen.*

DIF-FUSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of diffundo.*—II. *Adj.: spread abroad, wide, extensive, diffuse, plantans patulis diffusis ramis, Cic.; corona diffusior, Phlo. E.; sus d., thick, Plin.*—III. *Fig.: Scattered about, not joined together, dispersed, Cic.*

DIGAMMON, i, n. (δὶγάμων sc. στρογγύλων). I. *The double gamma of the Æolians, in the form of an F; the emperor Claudius desired to introduce it instead of a V, in an inverted form, as serjus for servus, Quint.*—II. *Meton., facetiously: An interest-book (because Fevus begins with a digamma), tuum digamma videram, Cic.*

DIGENTIA, æ, f. *Digentia, a small stream in Latium, flowing through the Sabine farm of Horace, and emptying into the Anio. It is now the Licenza, Hor.*

DI-GERO, geasi, gestum, 3 v. a. (dis, gero). I. *To carry in different directions, to separate, disperse, distribute. A) Prop.: d.*

nubes, Sen.; d. cibum, to distribute, Plin.; also, to digest, Cels.; Quint.; d. corpus strictum, to relax, Cels.—B) 1) *Meton.*: To divide, distribute, digest, dispose anything that is out of order, to introduce order or system into anything, quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.; d. bibliothecam, Suet.; d. capillos, Ov. 2) *Fig.*: To set in order, to arrange, to set to rights, ut mea mandata digeris, may put to rights, Cic.; d. omne jus civile in genera, Id.; d. res in ordinem, Quint.—II. To carry about or from one place to another, Cels.

DIGESTIO, ōnis, f. (digerō). I. A distribution of food throughout the body, Cels.; Quint.—II. A) *Disposition, arrangement*, d. annorum, Vell.—B) *In Rhet.*: An enumeration of single facts, Cic.

DIGESTUS, a, um, part. of digero.

DIGESTUS, ūs, m. (digerō). I. A distributing, Stat.—II. *Digestion*, Macrob.

DIGITALIS, e (digitus). Of or belonging to a finger, of the size of a finger, d. gracilitas, Plin.; d. foramen, an inch thick, Vitr.

DIGITATUS, a, um (digitus). Having fingers, d. aves, Plin.

DIGITULUS, i, m. (digitus). A little finger, Ter.

DIGITUS, i, m. (δείκνυμι, δάκτυλος). A finger, also a toe. I. *Prop.* A) A finger, quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut.; d. pollex, the thumb, Cæs.; d. index, the forefinger, Hor.; d. medius, the middle finger, Quint.; called also d. impudicus, Mart.; and d. infamis, Pers.; d. annularis, the finger next to the little one, the fourth finger, on which the ring was worn, Macr.; d. minimus, the little finger, Gell.; attingere alqm digito, to touch any body slightly, Cic.; attingere alqd extremis digitis, to enjoy superficially, to touch merely (corresponding with gustare primoribus labris), Id.; digito cœlum attingere, to be very fortunate, Id.; computare digitis, to count with the fingers, Plin.; si tuos digitos novi, your skill in accounts or reckonings, Cic.; intendere digitum nd alqd, to point out with the finger, Id.; liceri digito, to lift one's finger in bidding at a sale, Id.; monstrari digito, to be distinguished, Hor.; scalpere caput digito, to adjust one's hair by passing the fingers through it (said of effeminate persons), Juv.; temperare orbem digito, to rule the world without the least trouble, Suet.; conepare digitos, to snap one's fingers, Cic.; pugnare ad digitum, to fight till one of the combatants held up his finger in token of submission, Mart.—B) A toe, erigi in digitos, to raise one's self on tiptoe, Quint.; constitit in digitos arrectus, stood erect on his toes, on tiptoe, Virg. Of animals: A claw, Varr.; Plin.—II. *Meton.* A) A small branch or bough, ramorum digiti, the twigs of branches, Plin.—B) A finger's breadth, an inch (one twelfth of a foot), digitus patens, Cæs.; d. transversus, the breadth of a finger, Cato.—C) As a proper name: Digiti Idæi (Greek, δάκτυλοι Ἰδαίου), priests of Cybele, Cic.; conf. DACTYL.

DIGLADIATOR, ari (dis, gladius). To fight, contend, combat, fight for one's life or to the end. I. *Prop.*: quibus (sicis) d. inter se cives, Cic.—II. *Fig.*, with words: To dispute violently, to have a controversy, de quibus inter se d. solent philosophi, Cic.

DIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (dignor). An apprecia-

ting, considering worthy. I. *Act.*: Respect, esteem, Suet.; Just.—II. *Meton.*: Dignity, reputation, for dignitas, Tac.; Suet.

DIGNE, ad. (dignus). Worthily, according to desert, Cic.

DIGNITAS, ātis, f. (dignus). I. A bring worthy, worthiness, fitness, desert, Lania petit præturam: omnesque intelligunt nec d. ei deesse tunc gratiam, Cic.; d. consularis, fitness for the consulate, Id.; d. imperatoria, fitness or qualification for the chief command or generalship, Just.—II. A) *Meton.*: Dignity, credit, reputation, honor, d. formæ, Cic.; ut ex tam alto digoitatis gradu ad superos videatur deo pervenisse, Id.—B) *Esp.*: The dignity conferred by a public office, an honor, gratulor hœtorque tum præsentium tum etiam sperata tua d., Cic.; majestas est in imperio atque in omni populi Romani dignitate, Id. In the plural concr.: dignitates, men. of rank or respectability, Quint.—C) Of inanimate objects: Beauty, dignity, magnificence, splendor, plenam dignitatis domum, Cic.; d. verborum, Id.

DIGNO, are, for dignor, ari. To deem worthy, Cic.

DIGNOR, ātus, 1 (dignus). To deem worthy, d. alqm honore, Ov.; Virg.; d. alqm non sermone, non visu, Tac. With double acc., Ov. Ellipt. with an acc., Stat. In a passive sense: res consimili laude dignantur, are honored, Cic.; tali honore dignati, Id. With an objective clause: To dign to do a thing, Virg.; Hor.; Suet.

DIGNOSCO, ēre, v. a. (dis, gnosco = nosco). To distinguish, to know any thing as differing from another object, to draw a distinction, d. alqd ab alqa re, Plin. With simple abl., Hor.

DIGNUS, a, um (akin to decere). Worth or worthy of a (good or bad) thing, deserving; fit for, becoming, suitable, corresponding, congruous; with abl.: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.; amici d. amicitia, Cic.; summa laude d., Id.; neque decurum est neque dis d., Id.; qui modeste parer, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Id.; homines d., quibuscum disseratur, Id.; dignum est, it behooves, is becoming, Id. With inf: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus d. credi est, Liv.

DIGREDIOR, grossus, 3 v. a. (dis, gradior). To go apart or asunder, to separate, to depart, go away. I. *Prop.*: nunquam est a me digressus, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: To digress, d. ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic.; d. parumper a causa, Id.

DIGRESSIO, ōnis, f. (digredior). A parting, separating, going away, departing. I. *Prop.*: d. nostra, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: A digression in speech, a proposita oratione d., Cic.

DIGRESSUS, a, um, part. of digredior.

DIGRESSUS, ūs, m. (digredior). A going asunder, a parting, separating, going away, departing. I. *Prop.*: d. vero non tulissem, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: A digression, Quint.

DIJOVIS, is. See DROVIS.

DIJUDICATIO, ōnis, f. (dijudico). A deciding, judging, Cic.

DIJUDICO, i v. a. (dis, iudico). I. To judge between, decide, determine, qui tam calide verbis controversiam, non æquitate d., Cic.; d. controversiam, Id. Also, to decide by arms: vos, dijudicata jam belli fortuna victum sequimini, Cæs.

DILABIDUS.

—II. *To distinguish*, vera et falsa d., Cic.; d. vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, Id.

DILĀBIDUS, a, um (dilābor). *That easily goes to pieces or falls away*, d. vestes propter brevitatem pili, Plin.

DĪLABOR, lapsus, 3 v. n. (dis, labor). *To fall or glide different ways, to fall or go to pieces, fall away, melt away, dissolve, disperse, dwindle away*. I. Prop. A) nisi eadem (glacies) se admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffunderet. Cic.—B) Esp. 1) *Of persons* (e. g. soldiers): *To separate, disperse, exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur*, Sall. 2) *To decay, go to ruin, to fall down*, sedes d., Liv.; navis putris vetustate d., Id.—II. Fig.: *To be ruined, to perish, to be lost, d. res familiaris*, Cic.; sunt alii plures fortasse, sed meā memoriā dilabuntur, slip, escape, Id.

DĪLĀCĒRO, 1 v. a. (dis, lacero). *To tear to pieces, to destroy, waste*. I. Prop.: d. muliere corpus tormentis, Tac.—II. Fig.: d. remp., Cic.; animus dilaceratur malis consultis, Tac.

DĪLĀMĪNO, are, v. a. (dis, lamina). *To cleave in two*, d. nucis, Ov.

DĪLĀNĪO, 1 v. a. (dis, lanio). *To tear to morsels, tear to pieces, dilacerate*, (Cledii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic.

DĪLĀPIDO, 1 v. a. (dis, lapide) (prop.). *To scatter like stones; hence) To throw away, bring to naught, destroy, to consume, lavish, waste, Ter.*; d. laboris hominum grandioe, *to destroy by hailstorms*, Col. poet.

DILĀPSUS, a, um, part. of dilābor.

DĪLARGIOR, itus, 4 v. a. (dis, largior). *To bestow as a present, to give away liberally, to distribute, to make largesses*, L. Sulla, qui omnia sine ulla religione quibus voluit est dilargitus, Cic. Pass., Sall. ap. Gell.

DĪLATĪO, ōis, f. (differo). *A delaying, deferring, putting off*, d. temporis, Cic.; d. comitorum, Id.

DĪLATŌ, 1 v. a. (differo). *To make broad or broader, to enlarge, dilate, make wider*. I. Prop.: pulmones respiratur dilatant, Cic.; partes quæ sunt infra, dilatantur, Id.—II. Fig.: *To extend, enlarge, amplify*, ut ex verbis dilatator, oratio, Cic.; d. literas, *to pronounce broad*, Id.

DĪLATŌR, ōris, m. (differo). *A delayer, putter off, dilatory person*, Hor.

DĪLATŪS, a, um, part. of differo.

DĪLAUDO, 1 v. a. (dis, laudo). *To praise, to praise greatly, quos (libros) tu dilaudas*, Cic.

DĪLECTŪS, a, um, part. of diligo.

DĪLIGENS, entis, 1. Part. of diligo. —II. Adj.: *Attentive, careful, mindful, accurate; industrious, diligent* (opp. negligens). A) Gen., with in or ad: d. in rebus omnibus, Cic.; quem tu ad custodiendum te d. fore putasti, Id. With gen.: Q. Pompeio castissimo viro atque omnino officii d., Cic. With dat.: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis fuisse quendam d., Id. *Of things*: assidua ac d. scriptura, Cic.; d. literæ de omnibus rebns, Id.—B) *Economical, frugal, homo frugi ac d.*, qui sua servare vellet, Cic.

DĪLIGENTER, adv. (diligens). *Attentively, industriously, carefully, punctually, diligently*, Cic.; Plin.

DĪLIGENTĪA, æ, f. (diligens). 1. *Carefulness, mindfulness, assiduity, industry,*

DIMETER.

attention, diligence, Cic.—II. *Attention to domestic affairs, economy, frugality*, Cic.

DĪLĪGO, lexi, lectum, 3 v. a. (dis, lēgo). Prop.: *To choose among several things, to select, to value or esteem highly, to have an inclination for anything*; alqm and alqd: nihil est virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum, Cic. *Of things*: mentes et valles diligit abies, Plin.

DĪLŌRĪCO, 1 v. a. (dis, lericæ). Prop.: *To remove the corselet from the body, and hence, to open or loosen*; whence, finally, *to rip open, to tear open, d. tunicae et iudicibus cicatrices ad-versas ostendere*, Cic.

DĪLŪCEO, ēre, v. n. (dis, luceo). *To be clear, evident, to manifest*, d. brevi fraus cœpit, Liv.

DĪLŪCESCO, luxi, 3 v. n. (diluceo). *To begin to dawn, to grow light or clear, to begin to shine; in the perf., to shine; Impers.*: quam jam dilucesceret, Cic. Fig.: *discussa est illa cs-ligo: diluxit, videmus omnia*, Cic.

DĪLŪCIDE, adv. (dilucidus). *Clearly, brightly*. I. Prop.: d. flagrant, Plin.—II. Fig.: *Clearly, plainly, distinctly, manifestly, evidently*, d. explicare, Cic.; d. lex vetat, Id.

DĪLŪCIDŌ, are, v. a. (dilucidus). *To clear up, illustrate, make clear or intelligible, explain*, rei dilucidandæ causa, Auct. Her.

DĪLŪCIDŪS, a, um (diluceo). *Clear, bright*. I. Prop.: smaragdī in sule d., Plin.—II. Fig.: *Clear, evident, manifest*, d. oratio, Cic.; d. verbis uti, Id.

DĪLŪCŪLUM, i, n. (diluceo). *Break of day, the dawn*, Cic.

DĪLŪDIUM, ii, n. (dis, ludus). *Space of intermission between plays, respite allowed to gladiators*, Hor.

DĪLŪŌ, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (dis, luo). *To wash, wash away or off, separate or dissolve by moisture, make fluid or thin, to foment or soak*. I. Prop.: d. lateres, Cæs.; d. colorem, *to wash the color out*, Plin.; d. absinthia, *to dissolve*, Liv.; d. vinum, *to temper, dilute*, Mart.; amnes diluuntur, *lose their color*, Plin.—II. Fig. A) *To weaken, lessen, diminish, impair, molestias* d., Cic.; d. crimen, *to do away, refute*, Id.; d. auctoritatem alcjs, *to diminish, lessen the authority of any one*, Sen.; d. vires affectuum, *to weaken the strength of passions*, Quint.—B) *To set forth, to explain*, Plant.

DĪLŪTUM, i, n. (diluo). *A fluid in which any thing has been dissolved; a solution*, Plin.

DĪLŪTUS, a, um, 1. Part. of diluo. —II. *Thinned, watery, diluted, weak*. Prop.: d. potio, Cels.; d. odor, faint, slight (opp. acutus), Plin.

DĪLŪVĪES, ēi, f. (diluo). *A deluge, inundation of water*, Plin.; Sen.

DĪLŪVĪO, are, v. a. (diluvies). *To deluge, Lucr.*

DĪLŪVĪUM, ii, n. (diluo). I. *A deluge, inundation of water*, Sen.—II. Meton.: *Deluge of evils, destruction, overthrow*, Virg.

DĪMĀNO, are, v. n. (dis, mano). *To flow hither and thither, to spread abroad*, Cic.

DĪMENSĪO, ōis, f. (dimetior). *A measuring, dimension*, d. quadrati, Cic.

DĪMENSUS, a, um, part. of dimetior.

DĪMĒTER (and -trus), o, um (diētrpos). *Dimeter, of two measures or metres*, Dion.

DIMETIENS, entia, *f.* *The diameter of a circle, Plin.*

DĪ-MĒTIOR, mensus, 4 *v. dep. a.* (dis, metior). *To measure out, studium d. cœli atque terræ, Cic.; d. et dinumerare ayllabaa, Id. Pass.: mirari ac solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa d. atque descripta, Cic.*

DĪ-MĒTO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, meto). *To measure, fix the limits of any thing, eorum (siderum) cursus d., Cic.; d. signs, Id.*

DĪMICATIO, ōnis, *f.* (dimico). *In Milit.: Fight, combat, struggle, engagement. I. Prop. with gen.: d. prœlii, Cic.—II. Gen.: A contest by way of emulation, talia in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, d., Cic. With gen.: d. vitæ, a dangerous struggle, Id.; d. capitis, famæ fortunarumque omnium, Id.*

DĪ-MĪCO, avi, atum [*perf. inf. dimicuisae, Ov.*] (dis, mico), 1 *v. n.* *I. To fight, combat, struggle, contend, d. pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic.—II. Meton.: To struggle, i. e. to take great pains, endeavor, exert one's self, quos ut incolumes conservare possimus, omni ratione erit d., Cic.; de sua potentia d. hominea hoc tempore periculo civitatis, Cic.; especially implying the collateral notion of risk, hazard, or exposure to danger or loss; to hazard, be in danger, mœtos sordidatos reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis d. (instead of which we find shortly before, qui audent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre), Cic.*

DĪMĪDIA, æ, *f.* (sc. pars). *A half, verbenaca decocta in aqua ad d., Plin.*

DĪMĪDIO, 1 *v. a.* (dimidius). *To divide into halves, to halve. Pert. perf., dimidiatus, halved or half, d. mensa, Cic.; d. Menander, a halved Menander, Cæs.; d. fere.*

DĪMĪDIUM, ii, *n.* *A half, Cic.; dimidium facti, half the deed, Hor.; dimidio major, by one half greater, Cæs.*

DĪMĪDIUS, a, um (dis, medius). *Half, Cic.*

DĪ-MĪNŪO, ère, *v. a.* (dis, minuo). *I. To diminish, lessen, extenuate, abate, withdraw, d. aliquid ex regia potestate, Cæs.; militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat, Id.; d. aliquid et extenuare oratione, Suet.—II. To alienate, Cic.—III. To break, diminuetur tibi cerebrum, you shall have your head broken, Plaut.—IV. aliquid de bonis d., to sell some of one's goods, Cic.; diminni capite, to lose one's civil rights, Id.; d. hostes, to weaken the enemy, Varr.*

DĪMISSIO, ōnis, *f.* (dimitto). *I. A sending out or forth; a sending away, d. libertorum ad diripiendas provincias, Cic.; d. sanguinis, a bleeding or letting of blood, Gell.—II. A discharging, (classis) inops et infirmis propter d. propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic.*

DĪMISSUS, a, um, *part. of dimitto.*

DĪ-MITTO, mīsi, missum, 3 *v. a.* (dis, mitto). *I. To send different ways, to send about, send forth or out in various directions; with acc.: Nævius pueros circum amicos d., Cic. With out acc.: d. ad amicos, Cic.—II. To send away (as a multitude), to cause to separate, dismiss, disband, discharge, d. senatum, Cic.; d. concilium, Id.—III. Gen.: To send away, let go, dismiss, release, set at liberty. A) Prop.: d. alqm ab se, Cic.; d. uxorem, to send away, separate one's self from, divorce or repu-*

diare, Suet.; d. Demothenem e manibus, to put aside, to put out of one's hands, Cic. Of things: d. fortunes murte, Cic.; d. patrimonium, Id.—B) Meton.: To give up, renounce, quit, forsake, ista philosophia. quæ nunc prope dimissa revoctur, Cic.; d. libertatem, Id.; d. amicitias, Id.; d. curam, Id.

DĪMOTUS, a, um, *part. of dimoveo.*

DĪ-MŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum (dis, moveo). *To move from one another, to part asunder, separate, divide. I. A) Prop., Virg.—B) Meton.: To remove by dispersing, as a crowd, to drive away, disperse, d. turbam, Tac. To move by separating, to separate. Prop.: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe d., Sall. Meton.: To move, to persuade, Hor.—II. To move to and fro, to put in motion, Cels.*

DĪNDŪMA, orum, *n.*, and **DĪNDŪMUS** (os), *i, m.* (Δῖνδυμα, τὰ). *Dindyma or Dindymus. I. A mountain in Phrygia, near Pessinus, sacred to Cybele. 2. Another in Mysia, sacred to the same goddess, Virg.*

DĪNDŪMĒNE, eæ, *f.* (Dindymus) (Δῖνδυμῆνη). *Dindymène, a surname of Cybele, because she was worshipped on Mount Dindymus, Hor.*

DĪNDŪMUS (os), *i, m.* See **DĪNDŪMA**.

DĪNŌMĀCHE, eæ, *f.* (Δεινομάχη). *Dinomache, the mother of Alcibiades; hence, Dinomaches ego sum, equivo, I am a patrician or noble, Pers.*

DĪNŪMĒRĀTIŌ, ōnis, *f.* (dinumero). *A reckoning, counting, calculation, d. noctium ac dierum, Cic. In Rhet., Cic.*

DĪ-NŪMĒRO, 1 *v. a.* (dis, numero). *I. To count over, compute, number, tell, d. stellas, Cic.; d. annos, Id.—II. To count out, to pay, settle an account, Plaut.*

DĪO or **-ŌN**, ōnis, *m.* (Δίων). *Dion, the brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, a disciple and friend of Plato, Cic.*

DĪŌBŌLĀRIS, e (διώβολος). *That costs two oboli, Plaut.*

DIŌCLĒTIANUS, *i, m.* *C. Aurelius Valerius D., a Roman emperor from A.D. 284 to 305, Anr. Vict.; called, before his accession to the throne, Diocles, Id.*

DIŌDŌRUS, *i, m.* (Διόδωρος). *Diodorus, a Peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Critolaus, Cic.; a logician, Id.; D. Siculus, a historian in the time of Augustus, Plin.*

DIŌDŌTUS, *i, m.* (Διόδωτος). *Diodotus, a Stoic, teacher of Cicero, Cic.*

DĪCĒCĒSIS, is, *f.* (δικαίσις). *A district or circuit belonging to a jurisdiction, Cic.*

DĪCĒCĒTES, æ, *m.* (δικαστής). *An overseer of the revenue, lord of the treasury, Cic.*

DIŌGĒNES, is, *m.* (Διογένης). *Diogenes. I. D. Apollonides, a celebrated Ionic philosopher, a disciple of Anaximenes, Cic. 2. A Cynic philosopher of Sinope, Cic. 3. A Stoic philosopher, the master of Carneades and Lælius, Cic.*

DIŌMĒDES, is, *m.* (Διομήδης). *Diomedes. I. Son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, the successor of Adrastus in Argos, who went, after the destruction of Troy, to Apulia, and there founded Argos Hippium, afterward Arpi, Just.; Diomedea campus, the country about Arpi, near Cannæ, Liv. 2. The king of the Bistones in Thrace, who fed his horses on his prisoners, and was killed by Hercules, Serv. Virg.*

DIŌMĒDEUS or **-IUS**, a, um (Diomedea). *Of or belonging to Diomedes, D. furtum, i. e. the*

DIONÆUS.

taking of the Trojan Polladium, Stat.; D. agri, i. e. *Ætolian*, Mart.; D. insula, a group of islands on the coast of Appulia, north of the promontory of Garganum, Mel.; D. equi, the horses of the king of the Bistones, Claud.

DIONÆUS, a, um (Dione). *Of or belonging to Dione*, D. vestis, the garment woven by Dione for her daughter, Claud.; D. mater, i. e. *Venus herself* (with relation to *Æneas*), Virg.; D. cæsar, as descendant of Iulus, *Æneas*, and consequently of Venus, Id.; D. fores, Col.; D. antrum, the grotto of Dione, sacred to love, Hor.

DIŌNE, es (a, æ, Cic.), f. (Διώνη). *Dione*, the mother of Venus, Cic.; Venus, Ov.

DIŌNYSIACUS, a, um (Dionysus). *Of or belonging to Dionysus* (Bacchus), D. ludī = *Liberalia*, Aus.

DIŌNYSIUS, ii, m. (Διονύσιος). *Dionysius*. 1. The elder, tyrant of Syracuse, Cic. 2. His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse, Cic. 3. D. Heracleotes, a disciple of Zeno of Citium, a Stoic philosopher, afterwards a disciple of Aristippus, Cic. 4. A Stoic philosopher, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic.

DIŌNYSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Dionysus*. Dionysia, orum, n. (Διονύσια, τὰ) (sc. ἐπέα), A feast celebrated in Greece every three years (i. q. Bacchanalia), Plaut. Dionysia, æ, f., A Roman female dancer, Cic.

DIŌNYSUS or -OS, i, m. (Διώνυσος). *The Greek name of Bacchus*, Cic.

DIŌTA, æ, f. (διώτη). *A stone vessel with two handles*, e. g. for wine, a jar, Hor.

DIŌVIS, is, m. (Dis = deus, Jovis). *The ancient Italian name for Jupiter*, Varr.

DIPHILUS, i, m. (Δίφιλος). *Diphilus*. 1. A Greek writer of comedy, a native of Sinope, whom Plautus imitated, Vell. 2. An architect employed by Quintus Cicero, Cic.

DIPLŌMA, atis, n. (δίπλωμα, a letter doubly folded). *A letter of recommendation given to a person travelling in the name of the state*, Cic.

DIPSAS, adis, f. (δύψας). *A kind of serpent, so called because persons bitten by it were said to die of thirst*, Luc.

DIRÆUS, nom. prop. *The Furies*, Virg.

DIRCÆUS, a, um (Dirce). *Of or belonging to Dirce*, Dircean, Bæotian, D. cygnus, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor.; D. heros, i. e. *Polynices*, Stat.

DIRCE, æs, f. [acc. Dircam, Plaut.] (Δίρκη). *Dirce*. I. A fountain in the immediate vicinity of the Bæotian Thebes, Ov. — II. The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes; on account of her cruelty to Antiope she was tied to a wild bull, by Amphiion and Zethus, and thus dragged about, until at length she was changed into a fountain bearing this name, Prop.

DIRECTE, adv. (directus). *In a straight-forward manner*; expressly, d. dicere, Cic.

DIRECTIO, onis, f. (dirigo). I. Prop. A) *A making straight or even*, a levelling, d. plana coagmentorum, Vitruv. — II. Fig. *A directing, aiming*, d. quædam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

DIRECTO, adv. (directus). I. Prop. *Directly*, in a straight direction, quum ponderes et gravitate d. deorsum feratur (stomus), Cic. — II. Fig. *Straightway*, immediately, Cic.

DIRECTUS, a, um, I. Part. of dirigo. — II. Adj.: *Made straight, direct, lying or running in a straight direction*. A) Prop.: d.

.DIRUMPO.

ordo (clearum), Cic.; d. paries, i. e. *cut by another at right angles*, Id. *In the neut. subst.*: in directo, in a straight direction or line (opp. in anfracto), Varr. — B) Fig.: *Straight-forward, open, without ceremony, simple, direct*, O præclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et diam, Cic.; vera illa et d. ratio, straight, strict, Id.

DIREMPTUS, a, um, part. of dirimo.

DIREMPTUS, us, m. (dirimo). *A separation*, Cic.

DIREPTIO, onis, f. (diripio). *A plundering*, d. urbis, Cic.; vexatio d. que sociorum, Id.

DIREPTOR, oris, m. (diripio). *A plunderer*, Cic.

DIREPTUS, a, um, part. of diripio.

DIRIBEO, no perf. itum, 2 v. a. (dishabeo, to hold asunder or apart; compare dirimo, from dis, emo). I. *To separate*, i. e. *to distribute the tablets used in voting*, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabule diribeantur, Cic. — II. Gen.: *To distribute, divide*, d. gentes et regna, Plin.

DIRIBITIO, onis, f. (diribeo). *A distributing of the tablets used in voting*, Cic.

DIRIBITOR, oris, m. (diribeo). I. *A distributor of the tablets used in voting*, Cic. — II. Meton.: *One who distributes food at table, a carver*, App.

DIRIBITŌRIUM, ii, n. (sc. ædificium) (diribeo). *A building where the tablets for voting were distributed* (in later times also used for distributing presents among the people, pay to the soldiers, &c.), Suet.; Plin.

DIRIGESCO. See DEIRIGESCO.

DIRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 v. a. (dis, rego). *To set any thing straight, to make straight*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: d. signa ad perpendicularum, Cæs.; d. regiones lituo, to describe, Cic.; d. aciem, to draw up the army in a line or in battle array, Cæs. — B) *To direct in a straight line; or simply, to direct, turn, guide*, d. cursum ad litora, Cæs.; d. equum in consulem, Liv. — II. *To regulate, dispose, determine, make by a certain rule, to arrange, direct; usually with sd.*: d. orationem ad exempla, Cic.; d. vitam ad certam rationis normam, to adapt, Cic.; d. leges hominum ad naturam, Id. *With abl.*: d. omnia voluptate, Cic.; d. utilitatem honestate, Id.

DIRIMO, emi, emptum, 3 v. a. (dis, emo). *To take to pieces, break up, to separate, part, divide*. I. Prop.: dirimi corpus, Cic.; d. castra, Liv.; jugum d. Sueviam, Tac.; oppida unius diei itinere dirimuntur, are separated, i. e. distant one from the other, Plin. E. — II. Fig.: *To separate, dissolve, interrupt, break off, put a stop to*, d. controversiam, to put an end to, settle, Cic.; d. societatem, Id.

DIRIPIO, ūi, eptum, 3 v. a. (dis, rapio). *To tear asunder, to tear to pieces*. I. Gen. A) *To tear or drag different ways*, Plaut. — B) Esp.: *To ravage, lay waste, plunder*, d. provincias, Cic.; d. alqm, to pillage, rob, Cæs. — II. Fig.: *To strive for any thing, to seek to have, to dispute or contend about the possession of any thing*, Quint.; Suet.

DIRITAS, atis, f. (dirus). I. *That which brings or is fraught with calamity, a misfortune*, Suet. — II. *Fierceness, barbarity, cruelty*, Cic.

DIRUMPO, rupi, ruptum, 3 v. a. (dis, rumpo). *To burst or break to pieces, to tear asun-*

der, to divide or separate forcibly. I. *Prop.*: quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coperint d., Cic.

—II. *Fig.*: *To sever, break off, repente in medio cursu amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Passioe: To burst, explode, be ready to burst (with envy, anger, &c.), Cic.*

DIRŪO, rūi, rūtum, 3 v. a. (dis, ruo). *To pull to pieces, overthrow, demolish, destroy, d. urbem, Cic.; ire dirutus, (of a soldier) punished with diminution or loss of pay, Cic.; homo diruptus dirutusque, become bankrupt, Id.*

DIRUPTIO, ōnis, f. (dirumpo). *A breaking to pieces, bursting, d. magnorum corporum, Sen.*

DIRUPTUS, a, um, *part. of dirumpo.*

DIRUS, a, um (akin to Sanscr. daruna, a terrible; Lat. terreo). I. *In a religious sense, with reference to evil portents: Ill-omened, boding, portentous, ominous, portending evil, Cic. Subst., diræ, arum, f. (sc. res), Dire, ill-boding signs or portents, any thing fraught with calamity, Cic.* —II. *Gen.*: *Dreadful to hear or see, terrible, horrible, abominable, d. Asphaltites lacus, Plin.; d. quies, Tac.*

DIRŪTUS, a, um, *part. of diruo.*

DIS, ditis. *Rich. See Divus.*

DIS [n. m. Ditis, Petr.; QUINT.] itis, m. (akin to dius, divus, deus). *The god of the infernal regions, Pluto; with pater, Cic.; without pater, Virg.*

DIS. *An inseparable particle; it remains unaltered before c, p, q, t, and s, with a vowel following; assimilates the s before a consonant (before f), or drops it and lengthens the i. Before etno and habeo, s is changed into r (dirimo, diribeo, from dis-emo and dis-habeo). Before jwe find sometimes dis, sometimes di. It denotes, 1) Separation of a whole into parts, or of several objects from each other. 2) Negation or opposition.*

DIS-CALCĒATUS, a, um (dis, calceo). *Having no shoes, barefoot, Suet.*

DIS-CĀVEO, ěre, v. n. *To be very careful, to beware, Plaut.*

DIS-CEDO, cecsi [contr. perf. discesti, Plaut.], cessum, 3 v. n. I. *To go away in different directions, separate, divide, split. A) Prop.*: quum terræ discessisset magna quibusdam imbribus, Cic.; d. cœlum, the sky cleave up, Virg.

—B) *Meton.*: *To separate one's self from any body, to abandon, ne existimatis ita se alligatos, ut ab amicis in republicis peccantibus non discedant, Cic.* —II. A) 1) *To go away, depart, leave any body or any thing; with ab, ex, or absol.*; rarely with de: Chrysippum d. a puero insciente me, Cic.; d. a senis latere numquam, Id.; non modo illum c Gallia non discessisse, Id.; tum de foro, quum jam advesperasceret, discessimus, Id. 2) *a) Particularly of an army: To return or escape from battle, to come off, get off or away, ut se utrique superiores d. existimarent, Cæs. b) Meton.*: *ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic.; d. omnium iudicio probatus, Id.* —B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To depart from any thing to leave, quit, d. a fide justitiae, Cic.; d. longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ne diligentia, Id.; d. a vita, to die, Id.; d. a re, to digress, swerve from the subject, Id. 2) Esp.*: *To disappear, depart, cease, modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, that it has left you, Cic.; num-*

quam ex animo meo discedit illius optimi viri memoria, Id.; hostibus eadem de causa spea potiundi oppidi discessit, Cæs.—C) 1) *d. in alcjæ sententiam, to embrace any body's opinion, Liv. 2) d. ab alqo, to make an exception in favor of any one, to except any body, quum a vobis meæ salutis suctoribus discesserim, if I except you, Cic.*

DISCEPTATIO, ōnis, f. (discepto). I. *A quarrel, dispute with words; a debate, disputation, discussion, cum quibus omnis fere nobis d. contentioque est, Cic.* —II. *A decision, sentence, judgment, d. arbitratorum, Quint.*

DISCEPTATOR, ōris, m. (discepto). *One who decides a matter, a judge, arbitrator, juris d., Cic.; nec vero quisquam privatus erat d. aut arbiter litis, Id.*

DISCEPTATRIX, icis, f. (disceptator). *She who decides, Cic.*

DISCEPTO, 1 v. a. (dis, capto) (properly, to seize and separate contending parties; hence) I. *To decide a suit at law, to judge, pronounce sentence, adjudicare: d. res juste sapienterque, Cic.; Fetiales bella disceptant, i. e. decide about peace and war, Id.; quum Academiæ eorum controversias disceptarent, Id.* —II. *To contend, dispute, discuss, debate; to negotiate, treat; with de: d. non de alqo crimine sed de publico jure, Cic. Of things: quamquam in uno prelio omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat, depends upon, is at stake, Id.*

DIS-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To separate, part, divide, omnia discrimina talia, quibus ordines discernentur, Liv.* —II. *Fig.*: *To distinguish, make a difference, discern, Democritus luminibus amissis albis scilicet et atra d. non poterat, Cic.: d. id quod visum erit a falso, Id.*

DIS-CERPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. (dis, carpo). *To pluck in pieces, to tear to pieces, break up into bits. I. Prop.*: animus nec necerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic.; quem incomptis unguibus bachantes asperoque ore discerpant, Id. *To destroy, disperse, Cstull.* —II. *Fig.*: *divulsa et quasi disceptata contractare, Cic. To revile, to pull to pieces, Catull.*

DISCESSIO, ōnis, f. (discedo). I. *A separation, e. g. of married people, Ter.; of the people into political parties (with seditio), Gell.* —II. A) *A going away, departure, Nonanus desolatus nllorum discessione, Tac.* —B) *A going over to a side in voting, senatusconsultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. Esp.*: *discessionem facere, to divide the house, to cause the votes to be given by a separation of the voters into two parties, Id.*

DISCESSUS, a, um, *part. of discedo.*

DISCESSUS, ūs, m. (discedo). I. *A going asunder, separation, opening, d. cœli, a flash of lightning, Cic.; d. et secreto partium, Id.*

—II. *A going away, departure, removal, d. subitus, Cic.; d. ab urbe, Id. In Milit.*: *A marching out or away, decamping, Cæs.*

DISCIDĪUM, ii, n. (discido). *A tearing asunder, dividing, Lucr.; a separation [dissidium, discord, disagreement], divortia atque affinitatum d., Cic.; ne qua amicorum d. fiant, Id.*

DIS-CIDO, ěre, v. a. (dis, cædo). *To cut to pieces, Lucr.*

DISCINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of discingo.* —II. *Adj.*: *Not girded, loose, Hor.; d. homo, a*

DISCINDO.

dissolute, careless, negligent, slovenly person, Liv.; Hur.

DISCINDO, cidi, cissum, 3 v. a. (dis, scindo). *To tear or rend asunder, to cleave, split open*. I. Prop.: d. tunicam, Cic.; d. cotem novacula, Id. — II. Fig.: tales amicitiae sunt dissuendae magis quam discindeodae, Cic.

DISCINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. *To ungird, lousen the girdle*. I. Prop.: neque umquam aut die aut nocte aut exalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. — II. Mihi crede, in sinu est (Cesar), neque ego discingor, i. e. *I do not neglect him, I seek to preserve his friendship*, Cic.

DISCIPLINA, æ, f. (discipulus). *Instruction, teaching, tuition*. I. Prop.: in disciplinam tradit, Cic.; eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quorum est d., *thus form the subjects of instruction*, Id.; e ludo atque pueritiae disciplinis, Id. — II. Meton.: *Doctrine, learning, knowledge, science: Objective: cujus prima ætas dedita disciplinis fuit, Cic.; Q. Scævola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, Id.; d. militiæ, the art or theoretical knowledge of warfare, tactics, Id.; d. reipublicæ, political constitution, Id. Subjective: Mæner. custom, method, use, imitari, Castor, potius avi disciplinam debebas, Cic.*

DISCIPULA, æ, f. (discipulus). *A female scholar*, Plin.

DISCIPULUS, i, m. (for discipulus, from disco). *A scholar, learner, pupil, disciple*, Cic.; an apprentice, Plaut.

DISCISSUS, a, um, part. of discindo. DIS-CLŪDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (dis, cludo). I. *To separate by shutting up or apart, to shut up separately*, Varr. — II. Meton.: *To hold or keep asunder, to separate, divide, part*, Cævenna, qui Arvernus ab Helvetiis discludit. Cæs. *Of abstract objects: Plato duns partes (animi) parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis discludit, he has shut up in different places, Cic.*

DISCLUSUS, a, um, part. of discludo. DISCO, didici, 3 (probably for dic-sco, from a root dic. deik). *To learn, to come to know, to experience (with acc. of the thing, and apud aliquem, or ab, de, ex aliquo), ut ego feci, qui literas Græcæ senex didici, Cic.; d. literas apud aliquem, Id.; d. dialecticæ ab aliquo, Id.; d. psalæstrum et seltare, Id.; didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, Id.*

DISCŌBŪLUS, i, m. (δισκοβόλος). *The thrower of the Discus (or quirit), a statue by Myron, Quint.; another by Nnucydes, Plin.; a picture by Tauriscus, Id.*

DISCŌLŌR, ōris. *Of various colors, of a different color [opp. concolor]*. I. Prop. with dat.: neutra pars esse debet d. lanæ, Col. Absol.: d. signa, Cic. — II. Meton.: *Party-colored, variegated, d. aves, Plin.; different, unlike*, Hor.

DISCONDŪCO, ēre, v. n. *Not to be serviceable or conducive, to be hurtful*, Plaut.

DISCONVĒNIO, ire, v. n. *To disagree, not to harmonize, to be inconsistent*, Hor.

DISCŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To bail to pieces or thoroughly, Cels.*

DISCORDABILIS, e (discordo). *Disagreeing*, Plaut.

DISCORDIA, æ, f. (discors). *Disagreement, disunion, discord*, Cic.; *the personified gad-*

DISCURRO.

deas of discord (the Greek Ἐπίς), Virg.; discordiæ malum, apple of discord, Just.

DISCORDIŌSUS, a, um (discordia). *Full of discord, disunited, discordant, volgus (Numidarum) seditiosum atque d. erat, Sall.*

DISCORDO, are, v. n. (discors). *To be at variance, to be unlike, dissimilar, different, d. inter se, Cic.; animus a se ipso dissidens secumque discordans, Id.; d. a re, Hur.*

DIS-CORS, cordis (dis, cor). I. *Discordant, at variance, disagreeing, inharmonious, homines non contentione, non ambitione d., Cic.*

— II. Meton.: *Unlike, different, of another kind or nature, d. linguæ tot populorum, Plin.; d. æstus marini tempore, i. e. at different times, Id.*

DISCREPANS, antis, part. of discrepo. DISCREPANTIŌ, æ, f. (discrepo). *Discordance, difference, disagreement, d. rerum et verborum, Cic.*

DISCREPATIO, ōnis, f. (discrepo). *Disagreement, difference, d. inter consules fuit, Liv.*

DISCRĒPO, ōi, 1 v. n. *To differ in sound, sound differently, of musical instruments, &c.* I. Prop.: ut in fidibus aut in tibia, quamvis paulum discrepat, Cic. — II. Fig.: *To disagree, be different, vary, differ, peccata, quia discrepat, æque discrepat, Cic.; eadem dicit, nulla in re discrepat, Id.; d. duæ leges inter se, Id.; d. ab or eum aliqua re, to differ from a thing, Id.; d. alieni, to vary from any one, Hor.; res discrepat, and impersonal discrepat, it is a disputed point, it is undecided, there exists a difference in opinion, Liv.*

DISCRETUS, a, um, part. of discerno.

DISCRIMEN, inis, n. (contr. for discernim, from discerno). *That which divides or separates two things from each other; hence, I. Prop.: Space, interval, distance, quum pertenui discrimine duo maria separarentur, Cic. — II. Fig. A Difference, distinction, officia tollabantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.; non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non d., the faculty of mental discernment, power of distinguishing, Id.*

B) 1) *The point which decides a thing; a critical moment, the point round which a matter turns, quoniam res in id d. adducta est, Cic.; ea res nunc in d. versatur, utrum . . . an, Id.* 2) *Danger, by which a thing is decided, or which is likely to determine a result, hazard, risk, adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pæne d., Cic.; quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac d. vocatur, Id.*

DISCRIMINO, 1 v. a. (discrimen). *To divide, part, separate, Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.*

DISCRŪCIO, avi, atum, 1 v. a. *To torment, torture*. I. Prop.: ut ille Trebonium, et si posset, etiam Brutum, Cassium, discruciatos necarit, Cic. — II. Meton.: *d. se, or middle: To torment one's self, vex one's self, quod enim ipse celeserit arripuit, id quum tarde percipi vidit, discruciat, Cic.*

DISCUMBO, cūbū, cūbitum, 3 v. n. *To lie down in different places, especially to recline on table, discubimus omnes præter illam, Cic.; to lie down to sleep, cœnasti discubuerunt ibidem, Id.*

DISCŪPIO, ēre, v. n. *To desire eagerly, long earnestly, d. te videre, Cœl. ap. Cic.*

DISCURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3 v. n.

DISCURSATIO.

To run to and fro, run about, to run, ride, or go about in different ways, tantus excitatus clamor exauditus est, ut in muris armata civitas discurreret. Cæs.

DISCURSATIO, ònis, f. (discurso). *A running to and fro, a running about, d. officiosa per urbem.* Sen.

DISCURSO, are, v. n. (discurro). *To run about in haste.* Quint.

DISCURSUS, a, um, part. of discurro.

DISCURSUS, ùs, m. (discurro). *A running to and fro, running about, magno clamore discursuque passim fugæ se mandant.* Hirt. *Meton., of things:* d. radicum. Plin.

DISCUS, i, m. (δίσκος). *A quoit, qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, prov., i. e. prefer trifles or play to serious occupations.* Cic.

DISCÜSSIO, ònis, f. (discutio). *A shaking.* Sen.

DISCÜSSORIUS, a, um (discutio). *Dissolving, discutient, d. vis.* Plin.

DISCÜSSUS, a, um, part. of discutio.

DIS-CÜTIO, cussi, cusum, 3 v. a. (dis, quantio). *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, destroy, disperse, dissipate.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: ne saxa catapultis laterium discerent, Cæs.—B) Esp.: *To discuss the matter of a disease, Cels.; to drive away, remove. dispel, d. caligo.*—II. Fig.: de Commagene, quod rem totam discusseram, mirifice mihi blanditur Appius, *I had frustrated the whole affair.* Cic.; d. et cumprimere periculum consilio, Id.

DISERTE, adv. (disertus). *Expressly, clearly.* Cic.

DISERTIM, adv. (disertus). *Clearly.* Plaut.

DISERTUS, a, um, 1. Part. of dissero.—II. Adj., of persons that deliver their sentiments methodically and clearly: *Well-spoken, eloquent, disertorum hominum oratio.* Cic.

DISJECTO, sre, v. int. a. (disjicio). *To throw different ways, cast hither and thither, to scatter, disperse.* Lucr.

DISJECTUS, a, um, part. of disjicio.

DISJECTUS, ùs, m. (disjicio). *A scattering.* Lucr.

DIS-JICIO, jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. (dis, jacio). *To throw asunder.* I. A) Gen.: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectie mœnibus, *running in different directions.* Liv.—B) Esp. Milit.: *To disperse, scatter, defeat, milites facile hostium phalangem perfrerunt.* Ea disjecta, gladiis districtis, Cæs. 2) *To destroy, thwart, ruin.* a) Prop.: d. arcem a fundamentis, Nep. b) Fig.: d. rem, Liv.

DISJUGATIO and DISJUGO. See DIS.

DISJUNCTIO, ònis, f. (disjungo). *A separating, disjoining, disjunction, in tanto luctu meorum, tanta disjunctione, tanta acerbitate.* Cic. Esp.: *An opposition of the parts of a proposition, Cic.; a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning or the end of single members of a period are expressed by different words of the same meaning, διασύνθεσις.* Id.

DISJUNCTUS, a, um, part. (disjungo). *Separate, divided, distinct, remote, distant.* I. Prop.: *Ætolia procul a barbaris d. gentibus.* Cic.; in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, Id.—II. Fig.: *homines Græcos longe a austro- rum hominum gravitate disjunctos.* Cic. *Of an orator:* Brutum (oratore) otiosum stque disjunct-

DISPENSO.

turn, who speaks in measured periods, Tac.; omne, quod ita d. sit, quasi aut etiam, sut non, i. e. logically opposed, disjunctive, Cic.

DIS-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To unbind or untie, separate, disjoin* [opp. conjungo]. I. Prop., Cic. *Of infants:* *To wean, put from the breast.* Varr. *Meton.:* *To separate, part, remove.* Absol.: *intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus.* Cic. *With ab:* nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Id.—II. Fig.: *Absol.:* sin eos disjunctent, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. *With ab:* d. eos a colonis, Id.; d. populum a sensu, Id.

DISPÁLESCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. (dispalor). *To become generally known, to be divulged.* Plaut.

DIS-PÁLOR, 1 v. dep. n. *To wander about, to straggle, stray.* Nep.

DIS-PANDO, sum, 3 v. a. *To spread, extend, expand, stretch out, d. arbor vastis ramis.* Plin. *Meton.:* *To dwell or expatriate upon.* L. Verus ap. Front.

DIS-PAR, àris. *Unlike, dissimilar, different, of a different kind or sort.* Absol.: *disparea mores disparia studia sequentur.* Cic.; alim (stellæ) disparibus temporibus eadem spatia conficiunt, Id. *With dat., or inter se; seldom with gen.*

DIS-PÁRILIS, e. *Unlike, different, d. aspiratio terrarum.* Cic.

DIS-PÁRO, 1 v. a. (dispar). *To part, separate, distinguish.* (Servius Tullius) *populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, eosque ita d., ut.* Cic.

DISPARTIO and DISPARTIOR. See DISPER-

TIO.

DISPECTUS, ùs, m. (dispicio). *A viewing, considering, examining.* Sen.

DIS-PELLO, pelli, pulsam, 3 v. a. *To drive different ways, scatter, disperse.* I. Prop.: *quæ (pecudæ) dispulsæ sui generis sequuntur greges.* Cic.—II. Fig.: (philosophia) *ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem d., Cic.*

DISPENDIÓSUS, a, um (dispendium). *Hurtful, prejudicial, d. cunctatio.* Col.

DISPENDIUM, ii, n. (dispendo). *Expense, cost, loss, quidquid ex his omittitur, magnum sifert domo d., Cul.; d. viarum, a long journey.* Mart.; d. moræ, *loss of time, expense of time.* Virg.

DIS-PENDO, ère, v. a. *To distribute.* Varr.

DISPENNO, etc. *Corrupt form of dispendo.* Plaut.

DISPENSATIO, ònis, f. (dispenso). *A weighing out to several; hence, management of domestic affairs, charge or oversight of property, &c., economy.* I. Prop.: *eripueras senatui ærarii dispensationem.* Cic.—II. *Meton.:* d. annona, Liv. *The office of an overseer, stewardship, administration, &c., Cic.*

DISPENSATOR, òris, m. (dispenso). *One who keeps accounts, a steward, manager, director.* Cic.

DIS-PENSO, 1 v. a. [to weigh out; hence, to pay, distribute, Plaut.]. I. Gen.: *To manage money affairs, keep accounts of any body's receipts and expenses, to have the oversight of any body's income, to act as steward, administer, d. res domesticas.* Cic.—II. *Of other things.* A) *To manage, distribute, regulate, order, direct, dispense, (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispense-*

DISPERCUTIO.

tur inter incolas, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio d. atque componere, Cic.

DISPERCUTIO, Ærc, v. c. *To dash out*, Plaut. DISPERDITIO, Ænis, f. (disperdo). *A demolishing, destroying*, d. urbis, Cic.

DISPERDO, didi, ditum, 3 v. c. *To destroy, ruin*; also, *to squander, waste, dissipate*, ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic.

DISPEREO, Æi, 4 v. n. *To go to ruin, perish, be lost or undone*, Cic.; *dispercam, may I die*, Hor.

DISPERGO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (dis, spargo). *To scatter different ways, scatter about, disperse*. I. *Prop.*: membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic. *Middle*: dispersi, *dispersed (of troops)*, Cic.

—II. *Fig.*: memhrstam oportebit partes reigestas d. in causam, Cic.

DISPERSE, adv. *Scatteredly, here and there*, d. et diffuse dictas res, Cic.

DISPERSIM, adv. *Scatteredly*, Suet.

DISPERSUS, a, um, part. of dispergo.

DISPERTYO (dispart), Ævi or Æi, itum, 4 v. a. (partio). *To distribute, divide; to scatter, disperse*. I. *Prop.*: d. (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. *Middle*: dispartior, *to part, separate*, Plaut.

—II. *Fig.*: Roman! homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque d., Cic. *A collat. deponent form in Cic. and Liv.*

DISPESSUS, a, um. See DISPANDO.

DISPICIO, spexi, spectrum, 3 v. n. and a. *To see or look through, to look up, to see*. I. *Prop.*: acie mentis d. cupiebant, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *To see through, see clearly, perceive, comprehend, understand*, si imbecilli animi verum d. non possint, Cic.—B) *To take into consideration, weigh over in one's mind, reflect upon*, non velle d. res Romanas, Cic.

DISPLICENTIA, Æ, f. (displiceo). *Dissatisfaction, dislike, displeasure*, d. sui (with tædium), Sen.

DISPLICEO, Æi [displectus est, Gell.], itum, 2 v. a. (placeo). *To displease (opp. placeo, complacere)*, non saue mihi displicet adhibere, Cic.; d. sibi, *to be displeased or discontented with one's self*, Cic. *Gen.*: *To be out of humor*, Cic.

DISPLODO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (plaudo). I. *To burst or break asunder with a noise, vesica displosa*, Hor.—II. *To make broad, stretch, dilate*, Varr.; *nares displosæ, a broad nose*, Aro.

DISPLOSUS, a, um, part. of displodo.

DISPONO, pōsui, pōsitum (contr. distopitum), 3 v. a. *To place here and there, set in various places, distribute*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *To divide, arrange, class; to place or arrange in a certain or systematic order*, Pisistratus primus Homeri libros, confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus.—B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *To set in order, dispose, arrange, draw up, eo opere perfecto præsidia d., castella communit, Cæs.*—II. *Fig.*: verba ita disponunt, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.

DISPONSITE, adv. *Orderly, in proper order*, d. accusare aliquem, Cic.

DISPOSITIO, Ænis, f. (dispono). *A setting in order, arrangement, disposition*, Cic.; *direction, order, regulation, administration*, Sid. *Of a picture: The grouping*, Plin.

DISSENTIO.

DISPOSITOR, Æris, m. (dispono). *One who disposes or arranges*, d. mundi deus, Sen.

DISPOSITURA, Æ, f. (dispono). *Arrangement, Lucr.*

DISPOSITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of dispono*.—II. *Adj.*: *Properly arranged or disposed*, studia ad honorera disposita, Cic.; *vir d., a methodical speaker*, Plin.

DISPOSITUS, Æs, m. (dispono). *Arrangement, disposition*, Mucianus dispositu provisuque civilium rerum peritus, Tac.

DISPŪDET, Ære, v. impers. *To be greatly ashamed*, Plaut.

DISPULSUS, a, um, part. of dispello.

DISPUNCTUS, a, um, part. of dispungo.

DISPUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To distinguish with points; hence, to examine accounts, to revise, settle, d. rationes expensorum et acceptorum*, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: *To distribute at intervals, to diversify, alternate, neque quisquam Scipione elegantius intervalla negotiorum atio d. (for which we find interpuncta intervalla, Cic.)*, Vell.

DISPŪTABILIS, e (dieputo). *That may be disputed, d. omnis res in utramque partem*, Sen.

DISPŪTATIO, Ænis, f. I. *A computing, calculating, considering, diversæ agrorum formæ veniunt in d.*, Col.—II. *A conversation on a subject of controversy, a disputation, debate*, Cic.

DISPŪTATIONŪLA, Æ, f. (disputatio). *A short treatise or discussion*, Sen.

DISPŪTATOR, Æris, m. *A disputant, one who debates a contested point by way of dialogue*, Demetrius Phalereus d. subtilis, i. e. an elegant writer, Cic.

DISPŪTRIX, Æcis, f. *Pure Latin for dialectica, i. e. the art of disputing*, Quint.

DISPŪTO, I v. a. I. *To cast up a sum, to compute, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.*: *To dispute, debate, discuss, treat on a subject; alqd. de alqo, in contra, ad with acc., or absol.: quæ disputavi, Cic.; de re in utramque partem d., to discuss the subject for and against, Id.; d. alqo in aliquam rem, to say something about a thing, Id.; d. rem alcu, to relate or tell a thing to any one*, Plaut.

DISQUIRO, Ære, v. c. (quæro). *To examine, investigate*, Hor.

DISQUISITIO, Ænis, f. (disquiro). *An examination, inquiry (by order of a court)*, Cic.

DISRUMPO. See DIARUMPO.

DISSECTUS, a, um, part. of disseco.

DISSEMINO, I v. a. (To scatter seed; hence, fig.), *To disseminate, spread abroad, spread, promulgate, d. malum latius opinione*, Cic.

DISSENSIO, Æois, f. (dissentio). *Dissension, want of agreement, difference of opinion, discord, strife, animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit*, Cic.; *dissimilitudo, difference*, Sen.

DISSENSUS, a, um, part. of dissentio.

DISSENSUS, Æs, m. (dissensio). *Disagreement, dissension*, Virg.

DISSENTANEUS, a, um (dissentio). *Disagreeing, not harmonizing (opp. consentaneus)*, Cic.

DISSENTIO, si, sum, 4 v. n. *To be of a different opinion, to disagree, dissent (opp. consentio)*; usually with ab alqo, rarely with inter se, cum alqo, a dat. or absol.: soles hac de re a me

In disputationibus nostris d., Cic.; (Galli) tantum a ceterorum gentium more ac natura d. differ or deviate from, Id. *Of real enmity*, Cic. *Of things and abstract objects*: To disagree, affectio in tota vita a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic.

DISSEPIO (dissap.), psi, ptum, 4 v. a. To separate by boundaries, to divide; to enclose, surround; fig.: tenui muro dissepiunt id quod excipit, Cic.

DISSEPTUM, i, n. (dissepio). A boundary, partition, Leocr.

DISSEPTUS, a, um, part. of dissepio.

DISSERENASCO, avi, 3 v. inchoat. n. (dissereño). To clear up, quem endique dissereñassot, Liv.

DIS-SERENO, are, v. n. To be serene, to be clear (as if by the dispersion of clouds), Plin.

DIS-SERO, situm, 3 v. a. To scatter seed, to sow here and there, sow, Col. In part. pf. pass., dissitus, scattered, distant, Lucr.

DIS-SERO, rai, rtom (part. perf., classical, disertus), 3 v. a. I. Prop.: To put in here and there, taleq pedem longæ omnibus locis disserebatur, Cæs.—II. Fig. (like disputare): To speak with care and reflection, to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of; with acc.: d. hæc cum ipsis philosophis, Cic. With de: triduum d. de republica, Id. Impers.: ut, inter quos disseritur, conveñiat, &c., Id.

DIS-SERPO, ère, v. n. To spread abroad imperceptibly, Lucr.

DISSERTATIO, óis, f. An argumentative conversation, a debate, dispute, discussion (abstr. and concr.), Plin.

DISSERTO, 1 v. int. a. (dissero). To dispute, debate, discuss a matter, to treat of, vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac.

DIS-SIDEO, édi, esum, 2 v. n. (sedeo). I. Prop.: To sit apart; hence, to be remote, be distant, or at a distance; to be divided or separated, Prop.—II. Meton.: To disagree, be at variance, be of a different opinion or inclination, to think differently; with ab, cum, inter se, or absq., gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano, Cic.; animus a se ipse dissidens secumq discordans, Id.; quia ounce leviter inter se dissident, Id.; cum Cleanthe Chryssippus dissidet, Id. With dat., Hor. Absq.: dissident olores et squille, live in enmity, Plin.; spes incessanter dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestes, Tac. *Of things and abstract subjects*: To disagree, to be different or dissimilar, to be opposed to one another, anstra non multam a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.; toga dissidet impar, does not sit well, Hor.

DISSIDIUM, ii, n. (dissideo). Disagreement, variance, dissension, ut dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic.

DIS-SILIO, ùi, 4 v. n. (salio). I. Prop.: To leave or burst asunder, be suddenly split or divided, mucro d. ictu, Virg.—II. Fig.: To separate, to dissolve, gratia fratrum dissiluit, was dissolved, Hor.

DIS-SIMILIS, e. Unlike, dissimilar; with gen., dat., atque, et, inter se, or absq. With gen.: multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimilimes, Cic.; cives d. tui, Id. With dat.: nihil tam d. quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic. With atque, et, and inter se after d., all in Cic.

DISSIMILITER, adv. Differently, in a different manner, d. efficere volepatas, Cic.

DISSIMILITUDO, óis, f. (dissimilis). Unlike-ness, difference, Cic.

DISSIMULANTER, adv. With dissimulation, covertly, secretly, sed varie d. que conclusa, Cic.

DISSIMULANTIA, æ, f. (dissimulo). A dissembling; irony, Cic.

DISSIMULATIO, óis, f. I. A dissembling, a concealing of one's sentiments, d. sui, a disguising, masking, Tac.—II. Meton.: A hiding, concealing, Cic. *Esp. of the Socratic irony*, Cic.

DISSIMULATOR, óris, m. A dissembler, i. e. one who acts or speaks as though a thing were not what it really is; one who conceals, Sall.

DISSIMULO, 1 v. a. (dissimilis). I. To dissemble, to act or speak as though a thing were otherwise than it is, to hide or conceal, to keep secret; with acc.: nihil fingam, dibil dissimulem, Cic. Absq., Cic.—II. A) To disregard a thing, to pass over, d. consonantem, to omit, not to pronounce, Quint.—B) To neglect, take no notice of, Tac.

DISSIPABILIS, e (dissipo). That may be easily scattered, d. ignis et aer, Cic.

DISSIPATIO, óis, f. I. A scattering, distributing, hic error ac d. civium, Cic.; d. prædæ, sale, Id.—II. Esp. A) In Rhet.: A distribution of an idea into its single parts, Cic.; Quint.—B) Destruction, annihilation, ioteritus et d. atomorum, Cic.

DISSIPO (dissapo), 1 v. a. (supo, equin, to jacio; see SUPAT). To strew in different directions, to scatter, spread, disperse, distribute. I. A) Prop.: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra dissipavisse, Cic.; ignis se dissipavit totis castris, Liv. Middle: To be scattered, qui dissipatos homines convocavit, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) In Milit.: To drive or disperse an enemy in different directions, to rout, put to flight, d. hostes, Cic.; dissipato cursa militum, dispersed, routed, Liv. 2) In Medic.: To dissipate or discuss morbid matter, discatere: d. hæmorem, Cels. 3) To overthrow, destroy, demolish, statuum deturbant, affigunt, dissipat, Cic.; d. reliquias reip., Id.—II. Fig.: To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter, omnia fere dispersa et dissipata, Cic.; dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. *Of unconnected style*, Cic. Meton., of a speaker whose style is loose and unconnected, Cic.; d. famam, to spread, Id.; thus, d. sermoas, with an objective clause, to spread a report that, Id.; d. coras, to dismiss, Hor.

DISSITUS, a, um, part. of dissero.

DISSOCIABILIS, e (dissocio). I. Act.: Separating, dividing, Hor.—II. Pass.: That does not unite or can not be united, d. olim res miscere, Tac.

DISSOCIATIO, óis, f. A separation, Tac.

DISSOCIO, 1 v. a. To part, divide, separate. I. Prop.: d. moentes valle, Hor.—II. Fig.: To set at variance; to disunite, alienate, morem dissimilitudo d. amicitias, Cic.

DISSOLUBILIS, e (dissolve). That may be separated, dissoluble, d. et dividuum mortale omne animal, Cic.

DISSOLUTE, adv. I. Without connective particles; loosely, unconnectedly, d. dicere

DISSOLUTIO.

demptis conjunctionibus, Cic.—II. *Carelessly, negligently, d. et turpiter scribere de restitutorio alqjs, Cic.*

DISSÖLÜTIO, önis, f. (dissolvo). *A loosening, dissolving, destroying.* I. Prop.: d. naturæ (mors), Cic.; d. navigii, a breaking up, Tac. In Medic.: d. stomachi, looseness of the bowels, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: An abolishing, destroying, abrogating, d. legum omnium, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) Refutation, d. criminum, Cic. 2) In Rhet.: Omission of conjunctions, Cic. 3) Weakness of character, effeminacy, laziness, remissio animi ac d., Cic.

DISSÖLÜTUM, i, n. (dissolvo). In Rhet.: Absence of conjunctions, Gr. ἀσύνδετον, Cic.

DISSÖLÜTUS, a, um, I. Part. of dissolvo.—II. Adj.: Loose, lax. A) Of style: Unconnected, Cic.—B) Of character: Lax, loose, dissolute; also, negligent, careless, inattentive, negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic.; omnium dissolutissimus, most profligate, corrupt, Id.

DIS-SÖLVO, solvi, sölätum, 3 [per diarestin, dissölvö, Catull] v. a. To loosen what is bound or joined together, to separate, divide into its component parts, to dissolve, take to pieces. I. Prop. A) facilius est apta d. quam dissipata connectere, Cic.; d. stomachum, to relax, Plin.—B) Esp. 1) To pay, clear off, settle, d. se alienum præditi venditis, Cic. Middle, of an accused party: dissolvi, To clear one's self of a charge. 2) In Medic., like digerere, discutere: To dissipate, discuss, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To dissolve, break up, overthrow, destroy, annihilate, cancel, annul, abrogate, abolish, amicitias dissolvere, Cic.; d. leges, Id.—B) Esp. 1) In Rhet.: To refute, show the fallacy of, disprove, criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic. 2) To free, set at liberty, disengage, Plaut.; dissolvi me, I have disengaged myself, Ter.

DIS-SÖNUS, a, um (opp. consonus). Of different sounds or tones, dissonant, discordant, confused. I. Prop. A) d. quiddam ac tumultuosum canere, Col.—B) Gen.: Not agreeing, differing, gentes dissonæ sermone moribusque, Liv.—II. Fig. Disagreeing, hostile, Sil.

DIS-SÖUÄDÖ, si, sum, 2 v. a. To advise to the contrary, to dissuade, alqd, or de algo, Cic.

DISSÖÄSIO, önis, f. (dissuadeo). An advising to the contrary, a dissuading, d. rogationibus, Cic.

DISSÖÄSOR, öris, m. (dissuadeo). One who advises to the contrary, Cic.

DIS-SÖÄVIÖR, ari, v. a. To kiss very much or ardently, d. tuos oculos, Q. Cic.

DISSÖLTO, are, v. n. (dissilio). To leap or burst asunder, to fly in pieces, d. ferrum utrumque, Plin.; ripæ d., Virg.

DIS-SÖO, no perf., ätum, 3 v. a. To rip, to unstick that which has been sewn. I. Prop., Ov.; d. malis, to open the mouth, Pers.—II. Fig.: To dissolve by degrees, amicitias dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ, Cic.

DISSÖPO, are. See DISSIRO.

DISSÖTUS, a, um, part. of dissuo.

DISTÄDÖT, 2 v. impers. To be weary of or disgusted with, Plaut.

DISTINGUO.

DISTANTIA, æ, f. (disto). Distance, interval, intervening space. I. Prop.: a longissimis distantijs suæ (Venerijs) finibus, Plin.—II. Fig.: Difference, diversity, d. morum studiosiorumque, Cic.

DISTÄNDÖ, di, tum (distansum, Auct. B. Alex.), 3 v. a. To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend. I. Prop.: d. hominem, Liv.; d. aciem, Cæs.; d. ventrum, to fill so as to stretch, to cram, Plaut.—II. Fig.: In duo pariter bella distenderant (consules) curas hominum, had divided, Liv.; res distandi animos, distracts, perplexes, Id.

DISTÄNNÖ, äre. For distendo, Plaut.

DISTENSUS, a, um. See DISTENDO.

DISTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distendo.—II. Adj.: Filled up, d. ac madens, crammed, Suet.

DISTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distineo.—II. Adj.: Busy, engaged, tot tantisque negotiis d., Cic.

DISTENTUS, ñs, m. (distendo). A stretching out, extending, sufflatæ cutis distentü, Plin.

DIS-TERMINO, i v. a. To divide, part, separate, quas (stellas) intervallum binas determinat uoum, Cic. poet.

DISTICHON, i, n. A short poem, consisting of two verses, a distich, couplet, Suet.

DI-STIMÜLO, are, v. a. To prick through; meton., to run through, to ruin, d. bona, Plaut.

DISTINCTE, adv. I. Distinctly, methodically, clearly, articulatum d. que dicere alqd, Cic.

—II. Elegantly, with ornament, qui d., qui explicate dicunt, Cic.

DISTINCTIO, önis, f. (distinguo). I. A) A distinguishing, faciliis et expedita d., Cic. Objectively: Distinction, a difference, causarum d. ac dissimilitudo, Cic.—B) In Rhet.: Interpunction, punctuation, Cic.; a figure of speech, A kind of antithesis or opposition, Id.—II. A garnishing, ornament, lunæ siderumque omnium d., Cic.

DISTINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of distinguo.

—II. Adj. A) 1) Distinct, separate, urbs delubris d. spatiisque communibus, Cic. 2) Of style: Methodically arranged, clear, regular, d. oratio, Quint.—B) 1) Ornamented, embellished, studded, pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. 2) Fig.: distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. Of a speaker: creber et d., Id.

DISTINCTUS, ñs, m. (distinguo). A distinction, difference, animal et ore ac distinctu pinarum diversum, Tac.

DISTÄNÖ, tinnü, tentum, 2 v. a. (teneo). To hold or keep asunder; to divide, separate. I. Prop.: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Cæs.—II. Fig. of the mind: To distract, to divide, engage in different directions, distineo et devellor dolore, Cic.; to check, keep back, hinder, celebritate iudiciorum et novis legibus distinemur, Id. Meton., of things: pacem distinere, to prevent, hinder, Cic.

DI-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. I. To separate by means of points, punctate, Quint.; hence, to separate, divide, distinguish, discriminate. A) Prop., Ov.—B) Fig.: To distinguish. 1) Gen.: servos numero d., Cic.; d. oratorum genera ætatibus, Id. 2) Esp. in Rhet.: To divide or arrange methodically, incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic.—

II. *To decorate, adorn.* A) *Prop.*: d. poculum gemmia, Cic.; d. candorem lincia ex auro, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: ut variari voluptas distinguique possit, Cic.

DI-STO, are, v. n. *To stand apart, to be separate or distant.* I. *Prop.*: d. multum a se inter se, Cic.—II. *Fig.*, with reference to quality: *To be different, to differ*, d. aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videtur, Cic.

DIS-TORQUEO, rsi, rtum, 2 v. a. I. *To turn different ways, to twist, distort*, d. labra, Quint.—II. *To torment, torture.* A) *Prop.*, Sen.—B) *Meton.*: quem repulsa distorqueant, Sen.

DISTORTIO, ōnis, f. (distorqueo). *A distorting, d. membrum*, Cic.

DISTORTUS, a, um, part. (distorqueo). I. *Distorted, misshapen, crooked, deformed*, d. ejecta lingua, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Perverse, unseemly, genus enunciandi distortum, wrong*, Cic.

DISTRACTIO, ōnis, f. (distrabo). *A drawing asunder, dividing, separating.* I. *Prop.*: d. humanorum animorum, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *Discord, dissension, nobis cum tyrannia summa d. est*, Cic.

DISTRACTUS, a, um, part. (distrabo). *Divided.* I. *Prop.*, Lucr.—II. *Meton.*: *Distracted, occupied with several things*, Vell.

DIS-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. *To draw different ways, to pull or tear asunder, divide, to part or separate with violence.* A) *Prop.*: corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. *To sell by retail* [divendere], commendando quædam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet.—B) *Fig.*: *distrahitur in delibendo animus, is drawn different ways, is perplexed*, Cic.; *distrabi fama, to be ill spoken of*, Tac.; *controversias d. (i. e. dirimere), to settle, make an end of*, Cic.; *d. voces, i. e. to occasion an hiatus*, Id.—II. *To draw anything away by separating, to divide, disjoin, separate.* A) *Prop.*: *membra divellere ac d.*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *To estrange, alienate, quid ego illum ab ee d. conarer?* Cic.

DIS-TRIBUO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To distribute, divide among several, to give each his share, to deal out, distribui partea Italiae*, Cic.; *commoda Pompeia distribuit binos singulis patribus familiarum, allots, Id. Unus of assigning a burden or service to several parties: alterum (genus) emendi, quod præterea civitatibus æqualiter esset distributum*, Id.

DISTRIBUTE, adv. *Distinctly, with proper divisions, neque distincte neque d. scribere*, Cic.

DISTRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. (distribuo). *A distributing, d. invidias et criminum*, Cic. *As a figure of Rhetoric*, Cic.

DISTRIBUTUS, a, um, part. (distribuo).

DISTRICTE, adv. *Strictly, severely, d. minatus*, Plin.

DISTRICTIM, adv. *Strictly, d. innocens*, Sen.

DISTRICŪTUS, a, um, part. (distingo). I. *Tightly strained; strict, severe*, Tac.—II. *Occupied, busy, engaged*, Cic.

DI-STRINGO, nxi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To pull or stretch asunder*, Virg.; *to occupy or engage with several things, to distract the attention, Hannibalem sine mora mittendum in Africam ease ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.; non te, Jup-*

pter, distingimur votis, trouble or annoy you, Plin.; d. libertatem, to destroy liberty, Sen.

DIS-TRUNCO, are, v. a. *To cut asunder*, Plaut.

DISTURBATIO, ōnis, f. *Destruction, demolition, d. Corinthi*, Cic.

DIS-TURBO, lv. a. I. *Prop.*: *To drive asunder, break up, separate, to throw into confusion or disorder by separating, to separate violently, vidistis, concionem gladiis disturbati, Cic. To demolish, destroy, d. domum meam*, Cic.; *d. porticum*, Catull.—II. *Fig.*: *To destroy, annihilate, overthrow; thwart, d. vitæ societatem*, Cic.; *d. rem, to frustrate*, Id.

DISYLLABUS, a, um (δισύλλαβος). *Dissyllabic*, Quint.

DITESCO, ēre, v. inchoat. n. (dis = dives). *To become rich* (poet.), Hor.

DITHYRAMBICUS, a, um (διδυραμβικός). *Dithyrambic, d. poema*, Cic.

DITHYRAMBUS, i, m. (διδυραμβος). *A dithyramb, i. e. a verse in honor of Bacchus, full of enthusiasm; any verse composed in a similar style*, Cic.

DITTO (dicio is wrong), ōnis (usual only in the gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.) (related to deditio). *Power over others, rule, dominion, authority, urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjunxit*, Cic.

DITTO, avi, 1 v. a. (dis = dives). *To enrich, make rich, d. socios præmia belli*, Liv.

DITRŌCHEUS, i, m. (διτρόχος). *A double trochee*, Diom.

DIŪ, adv. (dies) (old abl.) *By day*, Plaut; *long, i. e. a long while, for a time, d. multum scriptavit*, Cic.; *sæpe et d. Id. Compar.*, diutius, Cic. *By the historians it is often used in the sense of "longer," in comparisons, ne diutina commeatu prohiberetur, Cæs. Superl.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. *Long since, a long time ago*, Cic.

DIURNO, are, v. n. (diurnus). *To endure or live long*, Quadrig. ap. Gell.

DIURNUS, a, um (dies). 1) *Of or belonging to a day, daily*, Liv.; *constituit ut diurna necta conferret et publicaretur, day-books, diaries*, Suet. 2) *By day* [opp. nocturnus], *labores diurnos nocturnosque*, Cic.

DIUS, a, um. See DIVUS.

DIŪTYNE, adv. *A little while*, Plaut.

DIŪTINUS, a, um (diu). *Lasting, durable, d. servitus*, Cic.

DIŪTURNITAS, ātis, f. (diuturnus). *Length of time, long duration, lastingness, d. temporis*, Cic.; *d. recipiæ*, Id. *Absol.* (with longinquitas), Cic.

DIŪTURNUS, a, um (div.). *Of long continuance, long, lasting, d. gloria* [opp. æterna], Cic.; *d. rex, long-lived*, Id. *Compar.*: *d. molestia, lasting*, Cic.

DIVA, æ. See DIVUS.

DĪ-VĀRICO, atum, 1 v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: *To spread or stretch asunder, d. hominem in ea statua*, Cic.—II. *Neut.*: *To be or stand asunder*, Varr.

DĪ-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 v. a. I. *To tear asunder, tear to pieces, tear up, to divide forcibly.* A) *Prop.*: *res a natura copulatas undebit d.*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *commoda civium non d.*, Cic.; *affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, de die-*

DIVENDO.

solved, destroyed, Id.; *distineo et d. dolore, I am distracted, Id.*—II. *To tear away, separate with violence, remove.* A) *Prop.*: membra, d. ac distrahere, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: sapientiam, temperantiam . . . a voluptate distrahere ac d., Cic. *Of persons*: *To estrange, alienate, qui a me meci servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, Id.*

DIVENDO, ditum, 3 v. a. *To sell to several persons, sell separately or in parcels, d. bona populi Romani, Cic.*

DIVERBERO, atum, 1 v. a. *To strike a sword, cut, cleave, separate, Curt.*

DIVERBIUM, il, n. (verbum). *A conversation of two or more actors on the stage, a dialogue, Liv.*

DIVERSE, adv. *To different parts, hither and thither; in different parts, here and there; in a different manner, differently, inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re d. dicitur, Cic.*

DIVERSITAS, atis, f. (diversus). I. *Disagreement, contradiction, mira d. naturæ, Tac.*—II. *Difference, diversity, d. tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguæ, Quint.*

DIVERSUS (vorsus), a, um, part. of divertō. I. *Turned opposite ways, opposite, contrary, diverse [contrarius], A) Prop.*: cinguli maxime inter se diversos et cœli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos, i. e. the two polar circles, Cic.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *Opposed in a hostile manner, differing in opinion, certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus d. est, Cic.; ex diverso, on the opposite side, Quint.*—II. *Turned a different way; separated, single.* A) *Prop.*: quī (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus haberent, Cic.; sunt ea innumerabilia, quæ a diversis emebantur, many, several, some, various (of an indefinite number), Id.—B) *Fig.*: *Dissimilar, unlike, different, another, varia et diversa genera et hallorum et hostium, Cic.*

DIVERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. n. *To turn different ways, part, separate.* I. *Prop.*, Gell. *Intrans.*, divertere (sc. se), and mid., diverti, *To turn different ways, depart, go away, d. via, Liv.; d. ad cauponem, in turn aside into an inn, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *To vary, be different, Plaut.*

DIVES, itis (a secondary form, dis, dite). I. *Rich, Crassus, quum cognomine d. tum copis, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *Rich, magnificent, costly, valuable, animus hominis d., non arca appellari solet, Cic. Compar.* divitior, Cic.; ditior, Liv. præf. *Superl.* divitissimus, Cic.; ditissimus, Cæs.

DIVEXO, are, v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To drag about; to pillage, infest, impetus furentis atque omnia d. et diripere cupientis, Cic.*—II. *Fig.*: *To vex, trouble, d. matrem, Suet.*

DIVICO, onis, m. *Divico, a noble Helvetian, general in the war against Cassius, sent as ambassador to Cæsar, Cæs.*

DIVIDIA, æ, f. (dividus). *Discord, Att. ap. Non.; grief, care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, vexation, Plaut.*

DIVIDO, visi, visum, 3 [perf. sync., divisse, Hor.] v. a. I. *To part asunder, divide, separate.* A) *Prop.* 1) si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic. 2) *Meton. for distribute: To divide any thing between or among several persons, to distribute, d. agros, Cic.; d. tabellas toti Italiae, Id. Ab-*

DIVISOR.

sol, Liv. (with distrahere and dividere): To sell separately or by parcels, to sell, Suet.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: qui bona divisit tripartito, Cic.; idem genus universon in species certas partiatur et dividet. *To divide logically or rhetorically, Id.; d. verba, to divide at the end of the line, Suet.* 2) *Esp.*: *d. sententiam, to divide a vote which embraces two objects, so that each is voted for singly, Cic.* 3) *To allot, give as any body's share, sic belli rationem esse divisam, Cæs. To dissolve, destroy [dissolvere], Hor.*—II. *To separate, remove.* A) *Prop.*: seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit, ut, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *To separate, distinguish, legem bonam a mla naturæ norma d., Cic. (for distinguere). To decorate, adorn, embellish, plurimis licitis texere Alexandria instituit, scutulis d. Gallia, Plin.*

DIVIDUUS, a, um (divido). *That may be divided, divisible, animal dissolubile et d., Cic.; d. arbores, with trunks split, Plin.*

DIVINATIO, onis, f. I. *The power of seeing beforehand future events, divination, presentiment, foreboding, Cic.*—II. *In a judicial sense: An examining and determining who shall be the principal accuser in a criminal cause; hence, the title of Cicero's speech against Cæcilium, d. in Cæciliam, Id.*

DIVINE, adv. I. *In a divine manner, by divine power, divinely, Plaut.*—II. *By divine inspiration, prophetically, plura d. præsens et prædicta reperiri, Cic.*—III. *Divinely, excellently, d. Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic.*

DIVINITAS, atis, f. (divivus). I. *Divinity, godhead, divine nature, Cic.*—II. *Power of divination, Cic.*—III. *God-like or extraordinary excellence, Cic.*

DIVINITUS, adv. (divivus). I. *From God, by divine providence, non partum per nos, sed d. ad nos delatum, Cic.*—II. 1) *By divine inspiration, Cic.* 2) *From presentiment, Suet.*—III. *Divinely, excellently, quæ philosophi (Platonis) d. ferunt esse dicta, Cic.*

DIVINO, 1 v. a. (divivus). *To be divinely inspired, to foresee and predict, to prophesy, non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic. Also absol., Id.*

DIVINUS, a, um (divivus). I. *Divine, divino consilio, Cic.; animos hominum esse d., of divine origin, Id. Superl.*: *d. dona, most worthy of a god or a deity, Id.; res d., divine service, Id. In the plur.*: *d. res, matters of religion, Id.; scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, Id.; d. res, nature (opp. humane, morals), Cic. In Lav.*: *d. res, the law of nature (opp. humane res, positive right), Id.*—II. A) *Filled with divine inspiration, inspired, prophetic, siqu præsignatus atque d., Cic. Subst.*, divinus, 1, m., *A soothsayer, Cic. Fem.*, divina, æ, *A prophetess, Petr.*—B) *Divine, celestial, excellent, magni cujusdam civis et d. viri, Cic.*

DIVISIO, onis, f. (divido). I. *Division.* A) *Prop. gen.*, Inst.—B) 1) *Esp.*, for distributio: *A distribution, divisoæ agrorum, Tac.* 2) *A violating, Cic.*—II. *A logical or rhetorical division, Cic.*

DIVISOR, oris, m. (divido). [*One who divides, App.*] *A distributor, d. Italiae, Cic. Esp.*: *A person through whom car didates caused money to be distributed at elections, Cic.*

DIVISUS.

DIVISUS, a, um, part. (divido). *Divided*, Lucr. DIVISUS, ūs, m. (divido). *Division*, divisui facilis, Liv.

DIVITIACUS, i, m. *Divitiacus*. 1. *The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Ædui at the time of the Gallic war*, Cæs. 2. *A chief of the Suesiones*, Cæs.

DIVITIÆ, arum [sing. acc., divitiām, Att. ap. Non.], f. (dives). *Riches, wealth*. I. Prop.: *superare Crassum divitiis, pro*, i. e. *to be exceedingly rich or fortunate*, Cic.—II. Fig.: *d. atque ornamenta ingenii*, Cic.

DIVODURUM, i, n. *Divodurum, a town of Gallia Belgica, now Metz*, Tac.

DIVORTIUM, ii, n. (diverto). I. *A separation, division; especially, a separation of husband and wife, a divorce*, Cic.—II. *A point of separation or divergence; a place where a road separates into two parts, a fork of a road*, Virg. i. d. *aquarum*, i. e. *of a river into branches*, Cic.; *the place on mountains where waters flow in different directions, water-shed*, Id. Meton.: *ex communi sapientium juro sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, separations*, Id.

DIVULGATUS, a, um. *Common, widespread*, magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, the most common, Cic.

DĪ-VULGO, 1 v. a. *To put forth among the people, to publish, divulge, make common*, d. librum, Cic.

DIVULSUS, a, um, part. of divello.

DIVUS (from θεός with the digamma, as olivum from ἔλαιον) or DIUS (dios), a, um. *Divine, belonging to a deity*, Varr. Subst., divus (dius), i, n., and diva (dia), æ, f., *A god, goddess, deity*, Cic.; dius: *Dii Indigetes Diique Mares, a form of prayer*, Liv.; *god-like, divine*, Id.; *departed from this life, deceased (of emperors)*. Divum, i, n., *The sky*, Varr. Esp.: *sub d., like sub Jove, in the open air*, Cic.

DO, dēi, dātum, 1 [another form, dānit, Plaut.; dānunt, Id.; Sny], dāim, duit, duint, Id.; Imperat., duito, XII. Tab.; duc=dasoe, Plaut.] v. a. (δίδο-μι, Sanscr. dha). *To give, bestow, grant, afford, confer, to permit or allow to take place, to suffer, &c., dandis recipiendisque meritis*, Cic.; *d. literas (ad aliquem) to write to any body*, Id.; *d. literas alcuī (of the writer), to hand a letter to a person for the purpose of delivering it to another*, Id.; *(of the bearer), to deliver a letter*, Id.; *d. vela (ventis), to set sail*, Id.; *vela in altum d., to put out to sea*, Liv.; *d. nomina, to give in one's name for military service*, Cic.; *d. manus, to give up, yield*, Id. *In Law*: *do, dico, addico, the words pronounced by a prator; viz., do, when he appointed judges, and gave the form of a writ, or on conferring a privilege, &c.; dico, when he pronounced sentence; and addico, when he adjudicated property; hence these words were called tria verba*, Ov. *In Philos.*: *To admit, grant, in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia*, Cic.; *to put, place, &c., somewhere; with se, to betake one's self, d. calculum, to place (a piece), to move (in a game of chess)*, Ov.; *d. finem loquendi, to cease speaking*, Virg.; *d. sese in fugam, or d. se fugæ, Cic.; d. terga, to turn to flight, run away*, Liv.; *se in viam d., to set out on a journey*, Cic.; *d. aliqd alcuī, to do any thing in order to oblige any body, to concede to, sacrifice to, do hunc populo, Cic.; d. se alcuī, to give or deliver one's self entirely up to any body, to devote one's self, to serve, obey, &c., dedit se etiam regibus, Id.; d. se*

DODRANTALIS.

populo ac coronæ, to be present, Id.; *to communicate, report, da mihi nunc, satiane probas?* Cic.; *d. fabulum, i. q. docere fabulum, to bring out a piece on the stage, to represent, inior fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerunt*, Cic.; *librum dare foras, to publish a book*, Id.; *d. verba (alcuī), to give empty words, i. e. to deceive, disappoint*, Cic.; *d. alcuī (alqd laudi, crimioi, vitio), to impute any thing, as praise, a fault, crime, &c.*, Id.; *d. pœnas rei, to suffer punishment, be punished for a thing*, Id.; *d. negotium, ut, to charge one, to, Nep.; in custodiam d., to imprison*, Liv.

DŌCEO, cūi, etum, 2 v. a. (δοκέω). *To teach, inform, instruct, show, point out*. I. Gen., *with typō acc.*: *d. aliquem literas, Cic.; or acc. with inf.*: *d. Socratem fidibus (sc. cœpere)*, Id.; *also, d. aliquem de aliqua re, Id. Absol.*: *Tyrannio docet spud me*.—II. Esp.: *d. fabulam, to represent on the stage, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas d.*, Cic.

DOCHMIUS, ii, m. (δοχμῖος, sc. ποῦς). *A metrical foot of five syllables, as follows*, — — — — —, Cic.

DŌCILIS, e (doceo). *Apt to learn, docile, belua d. et humanis moribus assueta*, Cic.

DŌCILITAS, ātis, f. (docilis). *Aptness to learn or to be taught, docility*, Cic. Meton.: *Gentleness, mildness*, Eutr.

DOCTE, adv. *Learnedly, skillfully; in Superl.*, Sall.; *prudently, cleverly*, Plaut.

DOCTOR, ōris, m. (doceo). *A teacher, instructor*, Cic.

DOCTRĪNA, æ, f. (doctor). *Instruction, teaching, non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita*, Cic. *Objective*: *Knowledge, erudition, learning, est unum perflugium d. ac literæ*, Cic.; *d. dicendi, rhetoric*, Id. *Habit induced by training, neque id fecit natura solum, sed etiam d.*, Nep.

DOCTUS, a, um, part. (doceo). A) *Learned, skilled, experienced in any thing, d. vir et Græcis literis eruditus*, Cic.; *d. faodi, eloquent*, Virg.; *d. psallere, skilled in playing on the lute*, Hor.; *d. cetera, experienced in all other things*, Id.; *d. ad malitiam, versed in wickedness*. Ter. Subst., *doctus, i. m.*. *A man of letters, lover of the fine arts*, Hor.—B) *Clever, shrewd, cunning*, Plaut.

DŌCUMENTUM, i, n. (another form, dōcūmen, Lucr.) (doceo). *A lesson, example, pattern, warning, instance, proof; with genit.*: *P. Rutilius d. fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiæ*, Cic.; *habebat me ipsum sibi dōcumento quæ vitæ via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducatur. With ne*: *d. esse, ne, ut, to serve as a warning, or a lesson, that, &c.*, Liv.; Curt.

DŌDŌNA, æ (Dōdōne, es, Pho.), f. (Δωδώνη). *Dodona, a city of Epirus, with an oracle*. Cic. Meton.: *for a sacred oak-grove near Dodona*, Virg.

DŌDŌNÆUS, a, um (Dodona). *Of or belonging to Dodona, quercus*, Cic.

DŌDŌNIS, idis, f. (Dodonn). *Of Dodona*, Ov.

DŌDŌNIUS, a, um (Dodona). *Of Dodona*, Claud.

DODRANS, antis, m. (de, and drans for quadrans). *A Roman as diminished by a fourth part, i. e. nine twelfths, or three fourths of an as, or any whole*, Quintus frater Argiletus edificii reliquum dodrantem emit Cic.; *heres ex dodrante, heir of three fourths of the property*, Suet.; *also, a measure of nine inches*, Plin.

DODRANTĀLIS, e (dodrans). *Of nine inches*, d. stirps, Col.

DOGMA.

DOGMA, *ātis*, n. [f., I. abher. ap. Prisc.] (δόγμα). *A philosophical principle, an opinion or tenet of a philosopher, a dogma*, Cic.

DOLABELLA, *ae*, f. (dolabra). *A little axe, Col.*

DOLABELLA, *ae*, m., *nom. pr.* Dolabella, a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia; e. g. P. Corneilius D., the son-in-law of Cicero.

DOLABRA, *ae*, f. (dolo). *An axe, pick-axe, Liv.*

DOLENS, *entis*, part. (doleo). *Painful*, Ov.
DÖLENTER, *adv.* (doleo). *Painfully, grievously, with pain or affliction*, d. hoc dicam potius quam contumeliöse, Cic.

DÖLEO, *ñi*, itam, 2 v. n. *and a.* *To feel, perceive, or be in pain; of things: to pain, hurt*, I. *Bodily*, d. pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. —II. *Mentally; of personal subjects: To feel any thing painfully, to feel sorrow, to grieve, to be afflicted at, with acc.: quia meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, Cic. *With abl.: lætari bonis rebus et d. contrariis*, Cic. *With de: de Hortensio te certo scio d.*, Cic. *With ex: quoniam tum ex me deluisti*, Cic. *Of things: To pain, hurt, grieve*, Cic. *With acc., Prop.*

DÖLÖLUM, *i*, n. *A small cask, Col.; d. floris, the calyx of a flower, Plin.*

DÖLUM, *ii*, n. [*plur.* dolca, Ioscr.]. *A cask, barrel, de dolio haurire, from the wood, Cic.*

DÖLO, *l v. a.* *To hew or chip with an axe, d. robur*, Cic.; *d. fuste, to belabor, beat, thrash, cudgel*, Hor. *Meton.: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit*, Cic.; *dolum d.*, i. e. *to prepare, invent*, Plaut.

DÖLO or DÖLON, *önis*, m. (δολών). *A staff with an iron point, Virg.; a kind of sword-cane, Suet.; a sting, Phædr.; the fore-topsail*, Liv.

DÖLO, *önis* (acc., Dolum, Plaut.), m. *nom. pr.* (δολών). *Dolon, a Trojan spy, Ov.*

DÖLÖPES, *um*, m. (*sing. acc.* Dolopem, Liv.) (Δολοπες). *Dolopes, a people of Thessaly, Cic.*

DÖLÖPIA, *ae*, f. Dolopia, a part of Thessaly, Liv.

DÖLOR, *öris*, m. (doleo). *Pain, painful sensation, whether of body or mind*. I. *Bodily*: "d. est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus," Cic. —II. *Mental*. A) *Pain, grief, vexation, sorrow, tribulation, affliction*, "d. (est) ægritudo crucians," Cic.; *dolorem accipere ex re, to be grieved by something*, Cic.; *in dolore esse, to grieve*, Id.; *d. alci dare, facere, efficere, or afferre, to give, cause one pain*, Id. B) *Indignant grief, suppressed anger, grudge*, Cæs. —B) *A cause or object of pain*, Prop. —C) *Rhet.: Impassioned expression*, Cic.

DÖLÖSE, *adv.* *Craftily, artfully*, Cic.

DÖLÖSUS, *a*, um (dolos). *Artful, deceitful, treacherous, crafty, cunning*, Plaut.; *d. consilium*, Cic.

DÖLUS, *i*, m. (δολος). *An artful contrivance, trick; hence, in Low, esp. with malus, artifice, deceit, in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (Aquilio) quæreretur, quid esset d. malus? Cic. Without malus: Cunning, fraud, deceit, per lolum atque insidias*, Cæs.

DÖMÄBILIS, *e* (domo). *Tameable*, Hor.

DÖMATOR, *öris*. *See DOMITOR.*

DÖMESTICÄTIM, *adv.* (domesticians). *In the house, at home, d. apparare alqd*, Suet.

DÖMESTICUS, *a*, um (domus). *Of or belong-*

DOMITIANUS.

ing to the house, domestic. I. *Prop.: dico intra domesticos parietes*, Cic.; *d. vestis, a garment worn in the house, undress; d. otior, at home*, Hor. —II. *Meton.* A) *Of or belonging to the family or the house, home or homely, domestic, familiar, private, usu et domesticis præceptis eruditus*, Cic. *Subst.* domestici, *orum*, m. *The members of a family, the persons that belong to a house, household, the family itself*, Cic. —B) *Kept about the house, domesticated; of animals: d. quadrupedes*, Cels. —C) *Esp.: Domestic, intestine, not foreign*, d. Furie, Cic.; *d. litteræ*, Id.

DOMI, *adv.* *See DOMUS.*

DÖMÖCLĪUM, *ii*, n. (domus). I. *Prop.: A habitation, place of residence, home, d. collocare*, Cic. —II. *Fig.: Home, dwelling-place, seat, libertas habet d.*, Cic.

DÖMĪNA, *ae*, f. (*abl. plur.* dominis, Curt.) (dominus). I. *Mistress, a title of Roman ladies, from their fourteenth year*, Quint. —II. *Gen.: A mistress, she that rules or gives orders, sit sane Fors d. campi*, Cic. *Esp.: A lady of the imperial family, princess*, Suet.; *a matron*, Virg.; *a sweet-heart*, Tib.

DÖMĪNANS, *antis*, part. (dominor). *Ruling (in compar.)*, Lucr.

DÖMĪNĀTĪO, *önis*, f. (dominor). *Rule, dominion, authority, sovereignty, power, lordship; tyranny, despotism*, Cic.

DÖMĪNĀTOR, *öris*, m. *A lord, governor, ruler, d. rerum Deus*, Cic.

DÖMĪNĀTRIX, *icis*, f. *A female ruler, mistress, d. caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas*, Cic.

DÖMĪNĀTUS, *üs*, m. (*dat.* dominstu, Cæs. ap. Gell.) (dominor). I. *Lordship, rule, sovereignty; despotism, tyranny*, Cic. —II. *Meton.: d. animi*, Cic.

DÖMĪNĪCUS, *a*, um (dominus). *Of or belonging to a lord or master, d. habitationes*, Col. *Subst.* Dominicum, *i*, n. *A collection of poetry by the Emperor Nero*, Suet. *D. dies, Sunday*, Tert.

DÖMĪNĪUM, *ii*, n. (dominus). I. *A feast, entertainment, banquet*, Cic. —II. A) *Property in any thing, right of property*, Plin. —B) *Courc.: Lordship, power, dominion; hence (for dominus), a ruler, lord, incertissima d.*, Sen.

DÖMĪNOR, *l v. dep. n.* (dominus). *To be lord, bear rule, domineer, in capite fortunisque hominum d.*, Cic.; *d. in homines, to rule, reign over men*, Id. *Of things and abstract subjects: Clesnthes solum d. et rerum putiri putat*, Cic. *Dominor, sri, pass., to be ruled or governed*, Enn. ap. Cic.

DÖMĪNUS (sometimes damnus), *i*, n. (domus). A) *The master of the house, master, owner, possessor, proprietor, nec domo d., sed domo domus honestanda est*, Cic. —B) *Gen.: A master, lord, ruler, chief, commander, director, d. atque victor*, Cic.; *d. populi, quem Græci tyrannum vocant*, Id. *Esp.: with or without univvii or epuli, as rex, the master of a feast*, Cic.; *an appellation of the emperor*, Suet.; *a beloved, sweetheart*, Ov. *As a term of endearment, My love! my darling!* Sen.

DÖMĪPORTA, *ae*, f. (domus, porto). *She that carries her house, i. e. a snail*, Poet. ap. Cic.

DÖMĪTĪANUS, *a*, um. I. (Domitius). *Of or belonging to Domitius*, D. militas, Cæs. —II. (Domitianus). *Of or belonging to the emperor*

DOMITIANUS.

Domitian, D. mensis, i. e. October, in which month the emperor D. was born, Suet.

DOMITIANUS, i, m. T. Flavius D., a Roman emperor, whose life has been written by Suetonius.

DOMITIUS, a. *Domitius*, the name of a Roman gens; e. g. 1. Cn. D., the conqueror of the Allobroges, Cic. 2. Cn. Domitius Enobarbus, author of the Lex D. de sacerdotiis, Cic. 3. L. D. Enobarbus, a general of Pompey in the civil war, Cic. 4. Cn. D. Celsivus, a consul, Cic.

DOMITO, are, v. intens. a. (domo). *To tame, subdue, d. elephantos, Plin.*

DOMITOR [an old form, domator, Amm.], oris, m. (domo). 1. *A tamer, subducer, breaker, d. equorum, Cic.*—II. *Meton. A conqueror, victor, vanquisher, vexator, furoris, d. armorum, Cic.*

DOMITRIX, icis, f. *She that tames or subdues. Meton. d. rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin.*

DOMITŪRA, ae, f. (domo). *A taming, subduing, breaking, d. boum, Col.*

DOMITUS, a, um, part. of domo.

DOMITUS, ūs, m. (domo). *A taming subduing, breaking, d. quadrupedum, Cic.*

DOMO, ūi, itum [domavi, Poeta sp. Charis. : domata, Petr.], 1 v. a. *To tame, break. 1. Prop. d. et condocere feras beluas, Cic.*—II. *Meton. : To subdue, conquer, vanquish, docemur domitas habere libidines, Cic.*

DOMUITIO, ōnis, f. (domus, itio). *A going home. Poet. ap. Auct. Her.*

DOMUS, ūs [genit. domi, Plant.; domius, Varr.], f. (δῶμος). *A house, dwelling. 1. A) Prop. : Cæc., &c.—B) Esp. 1) Adv. s) domi (very rarely domui, Cic.; Cæs.), At home, in the house, Cic. With pronouns: domi meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, &c. : istius domi (educatus), Cic. With gen. : domi Cæsaris, Cic. b) domum, Home (implying direction toward the house), Cic. With adj. : domum regiam (comportare) sqld, Sall.; also in the plur., domos suas, Id. c) domo, Ont of the house, from a home, Cic.; for domi, at home, in the house, Suet.; Nep. 2) domi est sqld, is at home, is at hand, Cic.; thus, domi habere sqld, to be in possession of any thing, Plaut.—II. Meton. A) Home, i. e. place of abode, house; of the gods, temple, Ov.; of the winds, Virg.; of animals, Id.; of a labyrinth, Id.; of the body, as the abode of the soul, Ov.—B) Gen. : Home, i. e. one's own country, native place, homo ingenuus, domi uobilis, populi Romani socius, Cic.; vel belli vel domi, in war or peace, Id.—C) Meton. 1) A house, i. e. a household, family, race, d. te nostra tota salutât, Cic.; hence, also, 2) A sect of philosophers, Cic.*

DOMNABILIS, e (dono). *That deserves to be presented with a thing, Plaut.*

DOMNARIUM, ii, n. (donum). 1. *A place in a temple where votive offerings were kept, App.*—II. A) *A temple, sanctuary, altar, Virg.*—B) *An offering to a deity, a votive offering, Liv.*

DOMNATICUS, a, um (dono). *Presented, Cat. sp. Fest.*

DOMNATIO, ōnis, f. *A giving as a present, a donation (abstr. and concr.), Cic.*

DOMNATIVUM, i, n. (dono). *A present made by the emperor to his soldiers, a donative, Suet.*

DOMNATOR, oris, m. *A donor, giver, Sen.*

DOMNEC, conj. (don = dum, as con = cum, ac).

DOS.

I. So long as, while; with indic., Liv.; Hor. With subjunct., Liv.—II. Until, until at length or at last, usque eo timui, ne . . . d. ad rejiciendo judices venimus, Cic.; thus with indic., Liv.; Virg.; with subjunct., Quint.; Tac. Especially with negative assertions, that any thing is not to take place before a given point of time: Before, until, Liv.

DŌNO, 1 v. a. (donum). 1. A) 1) d. alqd (alqm) sicut, to give as a present, make any body a present, to present with, bestow, confer upon, grant, non paucas suis adiutoribus large effusaque donabat, Cic. 2) To give or deliver up, to sacrifice, make a sacrifice of, tu tuss amicitias ut reipublicæ donares, te vicisti, Cic.—B) 1) *Esp. : To remit a debt, release from an obligation, mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Cæs. 2) Fig. : To forgive, pardon, voxæ damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv.*—II. A) d. alqm alqs re, to present one with any thing, d. alqm anulo sureo, Cic.—B) *Poet. : d. sqld alqd, Ter.*

DŌNUM, i, n. (do, Sanscr. dans, from ds). *A voluntary gift, a present, Cic.; ultima or supræma d., the last honors, funeral obsequies, Ov. Esp. : An offering to a deity, Cic.*

DORCAS, adis, f. (δορκάς). *A gazelle, a doe, Mart.*

DORCEUS, ei, m. (Δορκεύς). *The name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov.*

DŌRES, um, m. (Δωρῆεις). *The Dorians, Cic.*

DŌRICE, adv. (Dores). *Like the Dorians, D. Rhodii loquuntur, Suet.*

DŌRICUS, a, um (Dores). *Doric, D. gens, Plin.; Dorici, That speak the Doric dialect, Gell.*

DŌRIENSES, ium, m. (Dores). *The Dorians, Just.*

DŌRIS, idis (Dores). 1. *Adj. : Doric, D. dialectos, Suet.—II. Subst. A) The district Doris, in Greece, Mel.; in Asia Minor, Plin.—B) Doris, the daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs, Ov.—C) Meton. for the sea, Virg.*

DORMIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 [fut. dormibo, Plaut.; dormitit, Cat.] r. n. *To sleep. 1. Prop., Cic.—II. Meton. : To repose, be inactive, Cic. to be careless, Cæsar, Cic.*

DORMITATOR, oris, m. *A sleeper, sluggard, Plaut.*

DORMITO, avi, 1 v. r. int. n. (dormio). *To be or feel sleepy, to fall asleep. 1. Prop., Cic.; dormitante lucerna, going out, Ov.—II. Fig. : To be careless, nap, be caught napping, talk nonsense, bonus d. Homerus, Hor.*

DORMITŌRIUM, ii, n. (dormio). *A sleeping-apartment, bed-chamber, dormitory, Plin.*

DORMITŌRIUS, a, um (dormio). *Of or belonging to sleeping, d. cubiculum, Plin. E.*

DORSUM, i, n. [dorsus, i, m., Plaut.]. A) *The back of a man or animal, Plin.—B) Fig. : d. jugi, i. e. the brow of a hill, Cæs.; d. montis, the ridge of a mountain, Liv.*

DŌRYLĒUM, i, n. *Dorylaeum, a town of Phrygia, now Eski Shehr, Cic. The inhabitants, Doryleenses, ium, m., Cic.*

DŌRYPHŌRUS (-os), i, m. (Δωρυφόρος). *The Lance-bearer, a status of Polydeus, Cic.*

DŌS, ōtis, f. (δο). *A marriage-portion,*

to *wary*, Cic.; dotis tabellæ, a marriage contract, Id. Meton.: A gift, endowment, quality, propriety, verborum dote locupletare et ornare alqd, Cic.

DOSENUS, i, m. Fubius Dossennus, a writer of *Atellan* plays, Hor.

DŌTĀLIS, c (dos). Of or belonging to a *wary* or marriage-portion, d. prædia, Cic.

DŌTĀTUS, a, um, part. of doto. Endued or furnished with any thing, Cic.

DŌTO, 1 v. a. (dos). To endow, give a dowry, portion, filliam splendidissime maritare d. que, Suet. Meton.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrimis, s much valued or esteemed, Plin.

DŌTO, Æs, f. (Δωτώ). Doto, a sea-nymph, Virg.

DRACHMA (drachma, Plaut.), æ, f. (δραχμή). A drachma, a Greek coin, about the value of a Roman denarius, Cic.—II. A weight: the eighth part of an ounce, Plin.

DRACO, Ænis, m. (δράκων). I. A kind of serpent, dragon, Cic.; a constellation, Cic. poet.; the engine of a cohort, Veg.; a vessel for water, in the shape of a serpent, Sen.—II. Draco, Ænis, m., Draco, a laugiver of the Athenians, Cic.

DRACŌNIGĒNA, æ, c. (draco, gigoo) Dragon-*born*, Ov.

DRĀMA, ætis, n. (δράμα). A play, a drama, Æs.

DRĀPĒTA, æ, m. (δραπέτης). A runaway slave, Plaut.

DRĒPĀNA, orum, n. (Δρέπανα). Drepana or Drepanum. I. A town on the western coast of Sicily, now *Trapani*, Plin. Drepanum, i, n., Virg.—II. A promontory in its neighborhood, Promontorium Drepanum, Plin. The inhabitants, Drepanitani, Cic.

DRŌMAS, ædis, m. (δρομάς). I. A dromedary, Liv.—II. Dromas, the name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov.

DRŌMOS, i, m. (δρόμος). The race-course of the Spartans, Liv.

DRŪIDES, um (Druidæ, arum, Cic.), m. (old Brit. dru or drew; cf. Sanscr. Druwidh). Druids, the priests of Britain and Gaul, Cæs.

DRŪSIANUS, a, um (Drusus). Of or belonging to Drusus, D. fossa, Tac.

DRŪSILLA, æ, f. (Drusus). Drusilla, the name of several females of the gens Livia, Tac.

DRŪSUS, i, m. Drusus, a cognomen in the gens Livia, Suet.

DRŪADES, um, f. (dat. Greek, dryasin, Prop.). (Δρυάδες). Tree or wood nymphs, dryades, Prop. DRYANTIDES. See DRYAS.

DRŪAS, antis, m. (Δρύας). Dryas. I. The father of *Lycurgus*, king of Thrace, Hyg. F. Hence, Dryantides, æ, m. i. e. Lycurgus, Ov. 2. One of the Lapithæ, Ov. 3. One of the parties in the Calydonian hunt, Ov.

DRŪAS, ædis, f. A tree or wood nymph, Mart.

DRŪŌPE, es, f. (Δρυόπη). Dryope. I. Mother of *Amphissus* by *Apollō*, Ov. 2. Mother of *Tarquinius* by *Faunus*, Virg.

DRŪŌPES, um, m. (Δρυόπες). Dryopes, a people of *Epirus*, Plin. Dryope, one of the Dryopes, Ov.

DŪA. See DUO.

DŪALIS, e (duo). Containing two. In Gramm.: d. numerus, the dual number, Quint.

DŪBĒ, adv. Doubtfully, signum d. datum, Cic. Esp. with negations: non (haud) d., without

doubt, indubitably, most certainly, non d. nihil nunciabant, Id.

DŪBĒTĀS, ætis, f. (dubius). Doubt, uncertainty, Eutr.

DŪBĒS, is, m. (Δούβης). The Dubis, a river of *Gallia Belgica*, nov *Daubs*, Cæs.

DŪBĒTĀBĒLIS, e (dubito). Doubtful, Ov.

DŪBĒTĀNTER, adv. I. Doubtfully, Cic.

—II. Doubtfully, with uncertainty or hesitation, illum verecunde et d. recepisse, Id.

DŪBĒTĀTĒO, Ænis, f. I. A wavering or fluctuating in one's opinion, judgment, &c., a doubting, state of uncertainty, doubt, uncertainty; absol.: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea sfferre volui, Cic.; sine ulla dubitatione, without the slightest doubt, with perfect certainty, most positively, Id. A figure of Rhetoric, διανοησις, i. e. a pretending to be at a loss for words to express the enormity, &c., of a thing, Auct. Her.—II. Meton. A) A reflecting, considering, taking into consideration, indignant, taking into consideration, indigna d. homie, Cic.—B) Hesitation, æstuat dubitatione, Cic.; sine d., without hesitation, Id.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DŪBĒTO, 1 v. n. and a. (from duo; just as the German zweifeln (to doubt), from zwei (two)). To waver or fluctuate to and fro; hence, I. Neut. A) 1) To be uncertain, doubt, be doubtful, to be in doubt about anything; absol.: (vinolenti) dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.; d. de re or rem, to doubt of a thing, Id.; with negat.: non d. fore plerosque, I do not doubt that there will be many, Nep.; non d. quin, I do not doubt that, Cic. Absol.: non dubitui, I know for certain, am sure, Id. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: To be uncertain, fluctuate, si tardior manus dubitet, Quint.—B) To weigh any thing over, reflect upon, think upon, restat, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, &c., Cic.—II. Act.: To waver or be undetermined in one's resolution, to hesitate, put off a decision; with inf.: non dubito me gravissimis tempestatibus abvium ferre, Cic.

DUCATUS.

DUCATUS, ūs, m. (dux). *Leadership, command*, Suet.

DUCENI, æ, a, num. distrib. *Two hundred each*, Liv.

DUCENTESIMA, æ, f. (sc. pars) (ducenti). *A two hundredth part, one half per cent.*, Tac.

DUCENTI, æ, a (sing., ducentum, Col.), num. (duo, centum). *Two hundred*, Plaut. *Meton.*: *A large number*, Plaut.

DUCENTES, adv. num. (ducenti). 1. *Two hundred times*, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *A very large number*, Catull.

DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 [imperat., duce, Plaut.; perf. sync., duxi, Catull.] v. a. *To lead, guide, draw, bring, move on, conduct*. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: *mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi*, Cic.; d. aquam per fundum ejus, Id.; d. spiritum, *to draw breath*, i. e. *to live*, Id. *Meton.*, of persons that have been drawn by lot, Cic.; d. os, *to cut faces, make grimaces*. Absol.: *sibi quisque d., trahere, rapere, to draw to one's self, i. e. appropriate to one's self*. Sall.; d. se, *to take one's self off, to leave*, Plaut. — B) Esp. 1) *To take into custody, to put into prison, to imprison, lead away for punishment or judgment, illos duci in carcerem jubent*, Cic. 2) d. uxorem, *to lead a woman (home)*, i. e. *to marry*, Cic. Absol., Liv. 3) a) *In Milit.*: *To lead or command an army, to march out with an army, to order to march, ut locis apertis exercitum duceret*, Cæs. Absol., of the general: *To march, advance, &c.*, Liv. b) a) Gen.: *To lead, i. e. to command, have the command of, be commander of, qua in legatione duxit exercitum*, Cic.; *to bring up a part or detachment of an army, to march before the main force of the army, Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat*, Cæs.; *to bring up the vanguard or the nau, pars equitum et auxiliariæ cohortes ducebant*, Tac. ß) *Meton.*: *To lead, to be leader or commander, accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit*, Cic. 4) *To prepare, produce, bring forth, arrange, dispose, regulate, parietem per vestibulum sororis instituit d., to erect, build, raise*, Cic. 5) *To get, obtain, d. sitam*, Quint. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: *popularis error ad meliora ducendus*, Quint. — B) Esp. 1) *To trace the beginning or origin of a thing, to derive from, ab alqua re totius vitæ d. exordium*, Cic. 2) a) *To lead, bring, or move to anything, to impel, induce, incite, ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, Cic. b) *To wheedle, cheat, disappoint, cajole*, Ov. 3) a) *To defer, protract*, d. tempus, Cic. b) *To pass or spend time, statem in literis d.*, Id. 4) a) *To cast up sums, reckon, count, compute, quoniam XC. mod. duximus*, Cic.; d. rationem ulcjs, *to calculate anybody's advantage*, Id. b) *To estimate, value, consider, judge, reckon, parvi d.*, Cic.; pro nihilo d., Id.

DUCTIM, adv. (duco). *By drawing, little by little, leisurely*, Plaut.

DUCTITO, avi, 1 v. int. a. (duco). 1. *To lead, carry, to carry about with one*, Plaut.; *to lead to one's home*, i. e. *to marry*, Id. — II. *Meton.*: *To cheat*, Plaut.

DUCTO, 1 v. int. a. (duco). *To lead, lead with one*. 1. Prop.: *d. exercitum per saltuosia loca*, Sall. Esp.: *d. aliquam, to take home*, Plaut. — II. Fig. A) *To cheat, deceive*, Plaut. — B) *To judge, consider, take (anybody or anything) to be*, Id.

DUM.

DUCTOR, ōris, m. (duco). *A leader, guide*, d. exercitus, Cic.

DUCATUS, a, um, part. of duco.

DUCTUS, ūs, m. (duco). *A leading, conducting, drawing*. 1. Prop. gen.: *d. aquarum, Cic. In Milit.*: *Lead, generalship, command*, Cic. — II. *Meton. of style*. A) *Connection, coherence*, Quint. — B) *A period*, Quint.

DŪDUM, adv. (contr. from diu, dum, it is some time since or ago). 1. A) *A short while ago, short time since, shortly before, not long ago, not long since*, quæ d. ad me scripsisti, Cic. — B) Esp. with reference to present time: *Just now, very lately (opp. nunc)*, ut d. ad Demosthenem, sic nunc ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. *With out nunc or any such particle, Cic. With ut, relating to a time present or just past: Just when, the (very) moment that*, Plaut. — II. *With reference to time more remote: haud d., not a great while since, not long ago*, Plaut.; quam d., *how long ago, how long*, Cic.

DŪELLIUS (also Duilius and Duillius), ii, m. (duellum, i. q. bellum). *Duilius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians, in whose honor the Columnæ rostrata was erected*, Cic.

DUELUM, An old form for bellum, Hor., Ov.

DUM, See Do.

DULCE, adv. *Sweetly, pleasantly*, Hor.

DULCĒDO, inis, f. (dulcis). *Sweetness*. 1. Prop.: *Sweet flavor, radix amara cum quadam dulcedine*, Plin. — II. Fig.: *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm, d. orationis*, Cic.

DULCESCO, dulci, 3 v. inchoat. (dulcis). *To become sweet*, Cic.

DULCICŪLUS, a, um (dulcis). *Sweetish*, d. potio, Cic.

DULCIFER, ěra, ěrum (dulcis, fero). *Containing saccharine matter or sweetness, sweet*, Plaut.

DULCIS, e. *Sweet, agreeable*. 1. Prop. (animal) sentit et d. et amara, Cic.; d. aqua, *sweet fresh water*, Ov. — II. Fig.: *Sweet, agreeable, amiable, charming, d. orator, Cic.; gentle, dear, d. amici*, Id.; mi d. Tiro, Id.

DULCITER, adv. *Sweetly, pleasantly*, Cic. Compar., Quint.; Superl., Cic.

DULCITĒDO, inis, f. (dulcis). *Sweetness*, Cic.

DŪLICE, adv. (δουλικῶς). *In the manner of a slave*, Plaut.

DŪLICHIA, æ, f. (sc. insula). *Same as Dulichium, an island near Ithaca, under the sway of Ulysses*, Prop.

DŪLICHIVS, a, um (Dulichium). *Of or belonging to Dulichium or Ulysses*, Ov.

DŪM, conj. (akin to tum, tempus, demum). *Denoting relation between two actions, with reference to time*. 1. Of coincident actions. A) *Without reference to any limit: While, during the time that; with an indicative [but in poets and in later prose writers also with a subjunctive], peto a vobis, ut me, d. de his singulis disputo judiciis, &c.*, Cic. Esp. of present duration, it is joined to or connected with the negatives non, nec, ne, haud, nihil, nullus, nemo, &c., Yet: see those words. In familiar language it is appended, for the sake of emphasis, to several imperatives and interjections, when it has the force of, *Come now, pray, &c.*: *adesdum, tūc dūm, dīcdum, &c.*, Plaut.; Ter. Esp., *agedum*,

DUMETUM.

Plant; Cic.; Liv.—B) *With reference to limit.* 1) *Prop.*: So long as; with an indicative: hæc civitas, d. erit, lætabitur, Cic. 2) *In conditional clauses*: In so far, in as far, if but, provided only, provided that; with a subjunctive: d. res manent, verba fingant arbitrato suo, Cic. *Rendered emphatic by modo, also as one word dummodo*: Provided only, if but, qui omnia recta et honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur, Cic. *With ne, Cic.; Liv.; also, dummodo ne, Cic. It also conveys a collateral idea of causality*: While namely, that is to say, while, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv.—II. *Of actions in sequence*: Until; usually with a subjunctive: expecta, d. Atticum conveniam, Cic. *With an indicative*: ego in Arcano opporior, d. ista cognosco, Cic.

DŪMĒTUM, i. n. (dumus). *A place set with bushes, a thicket, brake, Cic. Fig.*: Stoicorum d., Cic.

DUMMODO. *See* DUM.

DŪMŌSŪS, a, um (dumus). *Set with thickets, bushy, thorny, arva d., Virg.*

DUMTAXAT, adv. *See* DUNTAXAT.

DŪMUS, i. m. *A bush, briar, bramble, Cic. DUNTAXAT (dumt.), adv. (dum, taxat; prop. in estimating or weighing out, &c.). I. Exactly, just the right measure, not more or less. A) Not more than the exact measure, only, merely, simply, potestatem tempore d. nnuum, Cic.—B) Not less than the right measure, at least, te in Formiano expectari, d. ad prid. Non. Mal., Cic.—II. To a certain measure or extent, so far, sin autem jejunitatem... dummodo sit polita, &c., hoc recte d., Cic.*

DŪŪ, ō, o (acc. m. duo as often as duos: genit., duum, Att. ap. Cic.: n., dua, Att. ap. Cic.: dūo, ap. Aus.), num. (dūo; Sanscr. dvi; Angl.-Saxon twa). *Two, Cic.*

DŪŪDECIES, adv. num. (duodecim). *Twelve times, Cic.*

DŪŪDECIM, num. (duo, decem). *Twelve, Cic.; D. Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables, Cic. Also, absol., D. (or XII.), Id.*

DŪŪDECIMUS, a, um, num. *The twelfth, d. legio, Cæs.*

DŪŪDENI, ō, a, num. distrib. *Twelve by twelve, twelve each, twelve, d. describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic.*

DŪŪ-DE-NŌNĀGINTA, num. *Eighty-eight, Plin.*

DŪŪ-DE-OCTŌGINTA, num. *Seventy-eight, Plin.*

DŪŪ-DE-QUADRĀGENI, ō, a, num. *Thirty-eight each, d. pedum columnæ, Plin.*

DŪŪ-DE-QUADRĀGESIMUS, a, um, num. *The thirty-eighth, d. anno, Liv.*

DŪŪ-DE-QUADRĀGINTA, num. *Thirty-eight, Cic.*

DŪŪ-DE-QUINQUĀGENI, ō, a, num. *Forty-eight (distributive), d. diebus, Plin.*

DŪŪ-DE-QUINQUĀGESIMUS, a, um, num. *The forty-eighth, d. anno, Cic.*

DŪŪ-DE-SEXĀGESIMUS, a, um, num. *The fifty-eighth, d. annus, Vell.*

DŪŪ-DE-SEXĀGINTA, num. *Fifty-eight, Plin.*

DŪŪ-DE-TRĪCIES, adv. num. *Twenty-eight times, Cic.*

DURITER.

DŪŪ-DE-TRIGINTA, num. *Twenty-eight, Liv.*

DŪŪ-DE-VICĒNI, ō, a, num. *Eighteen (distributive), d. denarius, Liv.*

DŪŪ-DE-VICĒSIMUS (or vices), a, um, num. *The eighteenth, Plin.*

DŪŪ-DE-VIGINTI, num. *Eighteen, Cic.*

DŪŪ-ET-VICĒSIMĀNI, orum, m. (duo, et, vice-sima). *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion, Tac.*

DŪŪ-ET-VICESIMUS, a, um. *The twenty-second, d. legio, Tac.*

DUPLEX, icis (ablat., duplici: duplices, Hor.) (duo, plico). *Double, two-fold. I. Prop.*: d. cursus (with duos vice), Cic.—II. *Meton.*: Split, cloven, divided, d. folia palmæ, Plin. *Poet. for ambo or uterque, Lucr. Double, i. e. thick, large, strong, d. amiculum, Nep. With quam following (for alterum tantum), Twice as much as, Col. Poet.*: Double-tongued, deceitful, Hor.

DUPPLICĀRIUS, ii, m. (duplex). *A soldier who received double pay, Liv.*

DUPPLICATIO, ōnis, f. *A doubling, duplication, Sen.*

DUPPLICĀTO, adv. *Twice as much, Plin.*

DUPPLICITER, adv. *Doubly, Cic.*

DUPPLICO [ū long, Virg.], i v. a. (duplex). *To double. I. Prop.*: d. numerum dierum, Cic.; d. verba, to repeat, Id.; d. to form a compound noun, e. g. androgynus, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: To double; i. e. to magnify, increase, ut in dies unguis magisque hæc nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. *Meton. poet.*: To bend, bow, Virg.

DUPLUS, a, um (duplex). *Double, twice as much or twice as large, d. et tripla intervalla, Cic. Subst., duplum, i, n., The double, two-fold, decrevit, ut io d. iret, Cic. Dupla, ō, f. (prop., pecunia), Twice the price, a double price, Plaut.*

DŪPONDĪUS, ii, m., or DŪPONDĪUM, ii, n. (duo pondo). *A coin of two asses, Cic. Meton.*: Indigence, poverty, Petr.

DŪRĀBĪLIS, e (duro). *Lasting, durable, Ov.*

DŪRĀMEN, inis, n. (duro). *I. Hardness, Lucr.—II. A hardened vine-branch, Col.*

DŪRĀMENTUM, i, n. (duro). *A hardening. I. Prop.*: A hardened vine-branch, Col.—II. *Fig.*: Firmness, durability (with robur), Sen.

DŪRĀTEUS, a, um (δουράτεος). *Wooden (only of the Trojan horse), Lucr.*

DŪRE, adv. (durus). *Hardly, stiffly. I. Prop.*: durius, Vitr.—II. *Fig.* A) *Harshly, unkindly, rigidly, Cic.—B) Roughly, unpleasantly, Hor.*: Quiet—C) *Unfavorably, unfavorably, Suet.*

DŪRESCO, rui, 3 v. inchoat. (durus). *To grow hard. I. Prop.*: durescit humor, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: in lectione durescere, to ossify (as it were), Quint.

DURETA, ō, f. (a Spanish word). *A wooden bathing-pan or tub, Suet.*

DŪRĪTAS, atis, f. (durus). *Harshness, roughness, d. orationis, Cic.*

DŪRITER, adv. (conf. DURE). *Hardly, i. e. not softly or gently. I. Prop., Vitr.—II. Fig.* A) *Harshly, severely, roughly, Enn.;*

DURITIA.

Ter.—B) *Harshly, unskillfully, stiffly, Auct. Her.*—C) *Roughly, hardily, Ter.*

DURITIA, æ, and DURITIES, ÆI, f. (durus). *Hardness.* I. Prop.: d. adamantina, Plin. *Medic. Hardness, i. e. an induration of the body or parts of the body, d. præcordiorum, Cels. Of wine: Harshness of flavor [opp. suavitas], Plin.*—II. Fig.: *An austere mode of life, hardness, Cic. Harshness, severity, d. oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. Hardness, rigor, oppressiveness, duritiam leuitatemque multarum (legum), Sæet.*

DURITIES, ÆI, f. See DUARITIA.

DURIUSCŪLUS, a, um (durus). *Rather harsh, rough, d. Castullus, Plin.*

DŪRO, I v. a. and n. (durus). *To make hard, harden.* I. Prop. Act.: d. cæmeota calce, Liv.; d. aqua salibus, i. e. strongly impregnated with, saturated, Col.; d. uvam fumo, i. e. to dry, Hor. *Medic. d. corpus, i. e. to bind [opp. mollire], Cels.; d., t. t. of fullers, To full, Plaut. Neut.: To become hard, Virg.*—II. Fig. A) Act.: *To harden, make hardy, to inure to hard work, hoc se labore durant homines adulescentes, Cæs. Neut.: To be hardened against troubles, i. e. to endure, hold out, Liv. Gen.: To last, continue, ad posterius virtus durabit, Quint. Sometimes of persons for vivere: narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad iuventam dulsverunt, Tac. Of local extent or space: durant colles, continue without break, Tac.*—B) Act.: *To render insensible or callous, Quint. Middle: multa vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitare durantur, become incurable, Quint. Neut.: To be severe or unfeeling, ut non durat (pater) ultra pœnam abdicacionis, Quint.*

DURŪCORTŪRUM, I, n. (Δουρικόρτορα). *Durocortorum, the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims, Cæs.*

DŪRUS, a, um (Sæns. d. hora; Gr. θερμός). *Hard, not soft.* I. Prop.: vocis genera permulta...grave acutum, flexibile d., Cic. *In Rhetoric: Harsh, rough, not smooth or flowing, unpolished, fit frequentissime aspera et d., Quint.*—II. Fig.: *Harsh, i. e. rough, unpolished, uncouth, ut vita sic oratione d., horridus, Cic. Sometimes, hardy, vigorous, strong, inured to labor, fortes et d. Spartiate, Cic.; harsh, severe, inflexible, unfeeling, hard-hearted, quis se tam durum agrestemque præbret, qui, &c., Id.: os d., barefaced, impudent, Ter.; hard, oppressive, troublesome, adverse, d. servitus, Cic.*

DUUMVIR. See DUUMVIRI.

DUUMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (duumviri). *The office of a duumvir, Plin. E.*

DUUMVĪRI, orum, m. (duo, vir). *A commission of two persons, appointed to discharge jointly the duties of some office, Cic.; the chief magistrates in municipal towns, Cic.*

DUX, dūcis, c. (duco). *A leader, conductor.* I. Gen.: d. regendæ civitatis, Cic.; d. molestiæ, præcursor, Id.—II. Esp.: *A military commander-in-chief, general, Cæs.; the second in command, general of a division [opp. imperator], Cic.*

DŪME, arum, f. *Dymæ, an old maritime town of Achæa, west of Olenos, now perhaps Kaminitza, Liv.*

DŪMEUS, a, um (Dymæ). *Of or belonging*

EBULLIO.

to Dymæ, D. ager, Liv. *Subst. plur., Dymæi, orum, m., The inhabitants of Dymæ, Cic.*

DŪMANTIS, idis, f. (Dymas). *Daughter of Dymas, Hecuba, Ov.*

DŪMAS, antis, m. (Δύμας). *Dymas, father of Hecuba, Ov.*

DŪNĀMIS, is, f. I. *Power, plenty, store, Plaut.*—II. *A square number, Aro.*

DŪNĀSTES, æ, m. (δυναστῆς). *The sovereign of a small territory, a prince, ruler, Cic.*

DYRRĀCHIUM, ii, n. (Δυρράχιον). *Dyrrachium, a town on the coast of the Grecian Illyria, the usual landing-place for passengers from Italy, more anciently Epidamnos, now Durazzo, Cic. Subst., Dyrrhæni, orum, m., The inhabitants of D., Δυρραχῆνοι, Cic.*

DŪSĒNTERĪA, æ (δυσεντερία). *A bloody flux, dysentery, Plin.*

E.

E, e. *The fifth letter of the Latin alphabet. It is used as an abbreviation for egregius, eques, equus, erexit, &c.*

E, præp. for ex. See EX.

EĀ, adv. (is), prop. abl. (parte or viâ). *That way, through that part, there, Cæs.; Liv.; (sc. causâ or re), on that account, for that reason, Plaut.*

EĀDEM, adv. (idem), prop. abl. (sc. parte or viâ). *That same way, in the same place, Cic.*

EĀ-TĒNUS, adv. (is). *So far, so much, to such a degree or extent, Cic.*

ĒBĒNUS, i, m., and EBĒNUM, i, n. (ἔβενος). *Ebony, Virg.; Plin.*

E-BĪBO, bi, bitum, 3 v. a. *To drink out or up, exhaust. I. Prop.: e. elephantos dracones, drink their blood, Plin.; e. imperium, to forget or neglect by drinking, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.: To suck up, absorb, a quo (acu) postremo ebibitor amnis, Plin.; to spend in drinking, drain, squander, lavish, Hor.*

Ē-BĪTO, ěre, v. n. *To go out, Plaut.*

Ē-BLĀNDIOR, itus, 4 v. n. *To obtain by flattery or coaxing, enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. Part. pass., eblanditos, a, um, Obtained by flattery, eblandita illa, non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.*

ĒBŪRĒUS, a, um (ebur). *Of ivory, e. Juppiter, Plin.*

ĒBRĪĒTAS, ātis, f. (ebrius). *Drunkeness, Cic. Meton. of things: pomi e., excess of juice, Plin.*

ĒBRĪŌLUS, a, um (ebrius). *Rather intoxicated, fuddled, Plaut.*

ĒBRĪŌSITAS, ātis, f. (ebriosus). *Habitual drunkeness, sottishness, inebriety, Cic.*

ĒBRĪŌSUS, a, um (ebrius). *Added to drunkeness, sottish; subst., a drunkard, sot, Cic. Meton.: e. acina, juicy, Catull.*

ĒBRĪUS, a, um (ē-bibo) [prop., one who has finished drinking, is saturated with drink; in which sense it corresponds to satur, Ter.; hence], I. Prop.: *Drunken, intoxicated, inebriated, Cic.*—II. Fig. A) *fortuna dulci e., drunk, intoxicated with, Hor.*—B) *Gorged, drenched, soaked, e. jam sanguine civium, Plin. Gen.: Full,*

Plaut.

E-BULLIO, ire (another form, ebullo, are), v. n.

EBUR.

and a. I. *Neut.*: To bubble up. A) *Prop.*, Tert.—B) *Fig.*, App.—II. *Act.*: To thrust out. A) *Prop.*: e. animam, to breathe out, exhale, Sen.; Petr.—B) *Fig.*: e. virtutes, to boast of, Cic.

EBUR, ōris, n. (Sancsur. ibhas, elephant). I. *Ivory*, Cic.; hence—II. *Meton.* A) Anything made of ivory, Virg.—B) *Ornamented*, Jur. EBURATUS, s, um (ebur). Ornamented or inlaid with ivory, Plaut.

EBURNEOLUS, a, um (eburneus). Of ivory, e. fistula, Cic.

EBURNEUS (poet. eburnus), a, um (ebur). Of an elephant, e. dentes, Liv.; of ivory, e. signum. Cic. *Poet. meton.*: White as ivory, Ov.

EBURONES, um, m. (Ἐβουρώνες). Eburones, a people of Gallia Belgica, between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, Cæs.

EBUROVICES. See AULERCI.

ECCA, ECCAM. See ECCE.

ECCE, adv. demonstr. Behold! see! lo! in pointing to a place, or to any thing new or of unusual occurrence, &c., e. me, e. nos, Plaut.; e. tuæ literæ de Varroue, Cic.; ecce tibi Davum, here's Davus at your service, Ter. Contracted with is, ille, iste into one word: ecca, eccum, eccam, eccos; ec-cilla, ecillum, ecillam; eccistam, &c., Plaut.; Ter. ECCERE or ECERE (from the demonstrative e and CERES). By Ceres! Plaut.

ECHEUMA, âtis, n. (ἐκχευμα). Effusion, Plaut.

ECCILLAM, ECCILLUM, ECCISTAM. See ECCE.

ECCLESIA, æ, f. (ἐκκλησία). An assembly of the people (with bâle), Plin.; the Christian community, Eccl.; a place of Christian assembly, a church, Id.

ECCLESIASTICUS, a, um (ἐκκλησιαστικός). Of or belonging to the Church, ecclesiastical, Tert.

ECCUM, ECCOS. See ECCE.

ECDICUS, i, m. (ἐκδικός). I. q. cognitor s. defensor civitatis, an officer appointed to protect his town against oppression, Cic.

ECERE. See ECERERE.

ECETRA, æ, f. (Ἐχέτρα). Ecetra, a town of the Volsci, Liv.; the inhabitants, Ecetraui, orni, Id.

ECHECRATES, æ, m. (Ἐχεκράτης). Echecrates, a Pythagorean, a contemporary of Plato, Cic.

ECHIDNA, æ, f. (ἐχίδνα). A viper, snake; hence, I. E. LERNA, the hydra which Hercules killed near Lerna, Ov.—II. Echidna, a monster, half maid, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus, Ov.

ECHIDNÆUS, a, um (Echidna). Of or belonging to Echidna, canis e., Cerberus, Ov.

ECHINUS, i, m. (ἐχίνος). I. The common sea-urchin, Plin.; a hedge-hag, otherwise called erinaceus, Claud.—II. *Meton.*: A copper vessel for washing cups in, Hor. In Archit.: An ornament on the capital of an Ionic pillar, Vitr.

ECHION, ōnis, m. Echion. 1. One of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov. 2. Son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts who joined in the Calydonian hunt, Ov. 3. A Greek painter, Cic.

ECHIONIDES, æ, m. (Echion). Son of Echion, i. e. Pentheus, Ov.

ECHIONIUS, a, um (Echion). *Meton. for Cadmcan or Theban*, Val. Flac.; of Echion, Ov.

EDISCO.

ËCHO, ūs, f. (ἠχώ). I. A reverberation of sound, an echo (pure Latin imago), Plin.—II. Echo, personified as a nymph, Ov.

ECLIPSIS, is, f. (ἐκλειψις). An eclipse, e. solis, a solar eclipse, Auct. Her.

ECLIPTICUS, a, um (ἐκλειπτικός). Of or belonging to an eclipse, Plin.

ECLŪGA, æ, f. (ἐκλογή). Selection, choice; hence, A selected piece from a book, &c., extract, Plin. *Esp. a short poem, eclogue, idyl*, as those of Virg.

ECLŪGARI, orum, m., i. q. eclogæ (ecloga). Select pieces from an author, Cic.

ECONTRA. See CONTRA.

ECQUANDO, adv. (ec for ce, and quando). (Whether) ever, at any time? ever? e. te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic.

ECQUĪ, ecquæ or ecqua, ecquod, pron. interr. (ec for ce, and qui). Any? Is there any? (in emphatic questions), i. q. num qui, quæ (qua), quod: e. pudor est? e. religio, Verres? e. metus? Cic. With nam affixed: ecquanam accessio, Id.

ECQUIS, ecquid (abl. ecqui), pron. interr. subst. Any one? is there any? Cic.; ecquid, i. q. numquid, num, whether? Cic. Rarely (as quid) for cur: quæsitum, e. ita non adessent magistratum, ut, Liv. Ecqui, i. q. num aliqui, whether any? Plaut. ECQUO (i. q. num aliquo). Whether anywhere, whither, e. te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ECTYPUS, s, um (ἐκτύπος). Worked in relief, figured, embossed, Plin.

ECULANUM. See ECULANUM.

ECCULEUS, i. See EQUULEUS.

EDACITAS, âtis, f. (edax). Greedy eating, voracity, Cic.

EDAX, âcis (edo). Voracious, greedy, Cic. *Poet.*: Consuming, gnawing, Virg.

EDENTO, atum, i v. a. (dens). To knock out the teeth, Plaut.

EDENTŪLUS, a, um (dens). Toothless, Plaut. *Meton.*, of old wine, Plaut.

EDEFOL. See POLLUX.

EDERA, æ, and its derivatives. See HED.

EDESSA, æ, f. (Ἐδεσσα). Edessa, a town of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings, Liv.

EDESSÆUS, a, um (Edessa). Of or belonging to Edessa, E. Antipbilus (dux), Liv.

EDICO, xi, ctum, 3 [imperat. edice, Virg.]. I. To speak out, proclaim, publish, declare, e. est susus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic.; e. comitia, Id. *Esp. of the prator*: est tibi edicendum quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic.—II. *Gen.*: To appoint, name, order, nullus fere ab eo (Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiæ e., Cic.

EDICTO, ōnis, f. (edico). An edict, Plaut.

EDICTO, avi, i v. int. a. (edico). To speak out, proclaim, publish, Plaut.

EDICTUM, i, n. (edico). 1. A proclamation, manifesta, edict, Cic. *Esp.*: An edict of a prator or governor of a province respecting his proposed administration of the government, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) An order, command, Ter.—B) An expression, proposition (with effatum and enunciativum), Sen.

E-DISCO, didici, 3 v. a. To learn by heart, commit to memory, ut not legantur modo (poetæ) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic.; to learn, study, qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant, followed by

EDISSERO.

si quis aliam artem didicerit (*al. addiscant*). *Poet. in the perf. I have learned by heart, i. e. I know, I am aware, understand, Tib.*

EDISSERO, rui, rtum, 3 v. n. *To set forth in words, relate, unfold, tell in order, neque necesse est edisseri a oobis quæ finis fuestæ familiæ, Cic.*

EDISSERTO, I v. a. *To set forth, explain, exponere, Liv.*

EDITIcius or -TIUS, a, um (edo). *Set forth, announce, published, e. iudices, i. e. the judges proposed by a plaintiff in the causa sodaliciurum, Cic.*

EDITIO, õnis, f. (edo). *A publishing or bringing out a writing, Sen. An edition, Quint. A statement, representation, Liv. A statement of the kind or form of a prosecution or action, e. tribuum, Cic. An exhibition, Tac.*

EDITOR, õris, m. (edo). *One who sends forth, Luc.*

EDITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of edo.*—II. *Adj. High, lofty, Heena est loco edito, Cic.*

EDO, edi, esum, 3 [*contr. secondary form, es, est, estis, Plaut.; subj. præss., edim, edis, edit, edimus, Id.; editis, Nov. ap. Non.*] v. a. (ẽdo, *conf. Germ. essen*). *To eat. I. Prop.: pullos esse nolle, Cic. Prov.: e. multos modios salis simul, to eat together, Cic.; e. de patella, i. e. to profane things sacred, Id.; e. pugnos, to taste the fists, i. e. to get a sound beating, Plaut.; e. bona, to squander, Id. To gnaw, to corrode, waste, destroy, Virg.*—II. *Meton.: To consume, swallow, devour, Hor.*

EDO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. *To give out, give forth, emit. I. Gen.: e. animam, to breathe out, give up the ghost, to die, Cic.; e. vitam, Id.; e. clamorem, to raise a shout, Id.*—II. *Esp.: To bring into the world, give birth, procreate, produce, quum in terra partum ediderint, Cic. Of writings or books: To publish, bring out, Cic.; ut illos de republica libros edidisti, Cic. Gen.: To give out, proclaim, publish, make public, quid, ede illa, quæ coperas, et Bruto et mihi, Cic.; Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Id. In Law: To set forth in words, deliver, declare, appoint, e. verba, Cic.; e. tribus, of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciurum, to propose or nominate the tribes, Id.; socium tibi in huius bonis edidisti Quintum, hasti indicated, Id. To make, do, effect, accomplish, perpetrate, occasion, oves nullum fructum e. ex se possent, Cic.; e. exemplum severitatis, to furnish an example, Id.*

EDOCĒO, cûi, ctum, 2 v. a. *To instruct, teach, to tell or inform one of anything, give an exact account, report, producatur il, quos ille edocuerat, quæ dici vellet, Cæs.*

EDOLO, I v. a. *To hew or cut smooth with an axe. I. Prop.: e. lingulas, Col.*—II. *Fig.: To finish a thing, give a thing a polish, make perfect, quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.*

EDOMO, ñi, itum, I v. a. *To tame, conquer, subdue, overpower, Cic.; Ov.*

EDONI, orum, m. *The Edoni, a Thracian people, Plin.*

EDONIS (Edõnis, Sil.), idis, f. *Edonian, Thracian, Ov. Subst.: A Bacchanal, Prop.*

EDONUS, a, um (Edoni). *Of or belonging to the Edoni; poet, Thracian, Virg.*

EDORMIO, ivi or ii, 4 v. n. and a. I. *To sleep*

EFFEMINATUS.

out or away, violenti dubitant, hæsitant... quumque edormiverunt, Cic.—II. *Act.: To spend or pass in sleeping, Sen.*

EDORMISCO, ẽre, v. inch. u. (edormio). *To sleep out or away, Plaut.*

EDUCATIO, õnis, f. *A bringing up, education, Cic. Also of animals: Rearing, training, Cic.; a rearing of plants, trees, fruits, &c., Plin.*

EDUCATOR, õris, m. (educio). *He who brings up, an educator, foster-father, Cic. A tutor, pedagogue, Tac.*

EDUCATRIX, icis, f. (educio). *She that brings up, a nurse, Col. Meton.: earum (reum) parens est e. que sapientia, Cic.*

EDUCO, xi, ctum, 3 [*imp. educe, Plaut.*], v. a. *To lead or bring out, lead away, e. gladium e vagina, to draw out, draw, Cic. Esp. to place before a tribunal or in a court: quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic.; to lead out for punishment, Plaut.; of civil officers: to take out with them to their province, quos e. invitos in provinciam non potuit, Cic.; to order to march out (of a place), e. exercitum in expeditionem, Id. Absol.: To march out (of a place), sin maturius ex hiernis educeret, Cæs.; to put to sea, e. nares ex portu, Cæs. Of birds: To hatch, e. foetum, Plin. Meton.: To bring up, educate, Cic.; to bear, give birth, Virg.; to bring forth, Catull. To drink out, empty, exhaust, Plaut. To lift up, raise. Ov.; to set up, erect, e. turres altius, Tac. Offtime: To pass, spend, Prop.*

EDUCO, I v. n. *To bring up, nurture, bring to maturity, I. Prop., Cic.*—II. *Meton.: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, Cic.*

EDULIS, e (edo). *Eatable, Hor. Subst. plur., edulia, ium, n., Eatables, Suet.*

EDURO, are, c. n. *To last, endure, fulgor solis edurat, Tac.*

EDURUS, a, um. *Very hard, Virg.*

EETION, õnis, m. (Ἐτίων). *Eetion, the father of Andromache, king of Thebe, in Cilicia, Ov. Hence, Eetionæ Thebæ, Ov.*

EFF-FARCIO and -FERCIO, fertus, 4 v. a. *To stuff, cram, intervalla grandibus saxis e., Cæs.*

EFFATUM, I, n. (effor). *An avowed rule, a maxim, a principle, Cic.*

EFFECTIO, õnis, f. (efficio). *A doing, effecting, performing, e. artis, Cic.; causa efficiens, an efficient cause, Cic.*

EFFECTIVUS, a, um (efficio). *Operative, practical, e. ars, Quint.*

EFFECTOR, õris, m. (efficio). *One that makes or causes, a maker, author, Cic.*

EFFECTRIX, icis, f. *She that makes or causes, a female maker or author, Cic.*

EFFECTUS, a, um, part. of efficio. I. *Carried out, executed, finished, accomplished, Quint.*—II. *Effected (in the language of philosophy), Cic. Subst., effectum, i, n. An effect, Cic.*

EFFECTUS, ñs, m. (efficio). I. *Execution, performance, accomplishment, suat in effectu, Cic.*—II. *Esp.: Effect, result, quarum (herbarum) causam ignorares, vim et effectum videres, Cic.*

EFFEMINATE, adv. *Effeminately, Cic.*

EFFEMINATUS, a, um, part. of effemio. I. *Effeminate, womanish, delicate, ne quid e. aut molle sit, Cic.*—II. I. q. pathicus, Suet.

EFFEMINO.

EFF-FEMINO, 1 v. o. (femina). *To make a woman of.* I. Prop.: effeminarunt eum, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To make a woman of, i. e. to effeminate, enervate, præcepta, quæ effeminarum virum vetant in dolore, Cic.*

EFFERATUS, a, um, part. *Grown wild, fierce, savage, Petr. Compar.: e mores ritusque, Liv. Superl.: e. effectus, Sen.*

EFFERCIO. See EFFARCIO.

EFFERTAS (ecf), atis, f. (effcrua). *Wildness, a savage state, Cic.*

EFF-ERO (also ecfero), extulsi, elatum, efferre, v. a. *To bring or carry out, bring forth.* I. Prop.: e tela, Cic.; e pedem portâ, Id. Esp.: *To carry out for interment, to inter, bury, Cic. Of the soil: To produce, bear, bring forth, id, quod agri efferant sui, Id.; to carry, ipse eos in murum extulit, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) To make known, divulge, declare, publish, proclaim, e. hoc foras, Cic. Esp.: To pronounce, express, e. sententias, Cic.—B) Pass.: To be carried away or swayed, e. studio, Id.; e. incredibili gaudio, Id.—C) 1) To lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, animi altius se extulerunt, Cic.; e. alqd maximis laudibus, Id. 2) Esp. a) e. se, To rise, get up, go or come forth, (virtus) quom se extulit, Cic. b) e. se, or in the pass.: *To pride one's self, value one's self, carry one's self high, to be proud, quod aut cupias prouideri aut adeptus effertis ne insolent, Id. Very often in the part. perf.: elatos et inflatus his rebus.—D) To bear, suffer, endure, Att. ap. Cic.**

EFF-ERO, 1 v. o. (ex, ferus). I. *To make wild or fierce; to give a fierce appearance; to irritate, aggravate, exasperate, terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic.—II. Of the mind: multas esse gentes immanitate efferatas, Id.*

EFFERTUS, a, um, part. of effercio. *Stuffed full, crammed, Plaut.*

EFF-FERUS, a, um. *Very wild, savage, Virg. EFF-FERVESCO, fervei, 3 v. n. To ferment, foam, boil up. A) Prop.: aquæ, quæ effervescent subditis ignibus, Cic.—B) Fig.: To ferment, grow violent, rage, illæ undæ comitorum, ut mare profundum et inmensam, sic effervescent, Id.*

EFF-FERVO, êre, v. n. *To boil up, foam, Virg.*

EFF-FËTUS (also effctus), a, um. I. *That has brought forth young, quæ effctæ loca genitalia tumentur, Col.—II. A) Weakened or worn out by bringing forth young, aliquæ (gallinæ) in tantum, ut effctæ moriantur, Plin.—B) Meton. gen.: Exhausted, impaired, weakened, worn out, effectum corpus, Cic.*

EFFICACIA, æ, f. *Efficacy, virtue, Plin. EFFICACITAS, atis, f. (efficax). Efficacy, effectiveness, power, effect, Cic.*

EFFICACITER, adv. *Efficaciously, effectually, Plin. Compar., Quint. Superl., Plin.*

EFFICAX, æcis (efficio). *Efficacious, effectual, e. preces, Liv.*

EFFICIENTS, entis, part. of efficio. *Productive of effect, in philosophical language; efficient, operative, rerum effectorum ab efficientibus causis, Cic. Subst. with genit.: virtus e. utilitatis, productive of [effectrix], Id.*

EFFICIENTER, adv. *Efficiently, with effect, Cic.*

EFFICIENTIA, æ, f. (efficio). *Efficiency, efficacy, influence, Cic.*

EFFODIO.

EFFICIO, feci, factum, 3 [perf. subj., effexi, Plaut.; inf. pass., effieri, Id.] v. a. *To make ready, bring to pass, make, effect, execute, accomplish, complete, finish. I. Gen. with acc.: e. facinora, Cic.; quod a Curione effeceram, had obtained from, Id. With a double acc.: e. alqm consulem, Cic. With at, Cic.; with ne, Quint.; with quominus, Id. Absol.: se a scientiæ delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, Cic.—II. Esp. A) Of the fertility of the soil: (ager Leontinus) plurimum e., produces, bears, yields, Cic. Meton. of persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quo ad se e. posse arbitrantur, i. e. to make some gain, Id.—B) Of numbers: To make up a sum, amouit to a sum, ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis efficiunt, Id.—C) To demonstrate, show, prove, infer, quod proposuit effecit, Id. In the pass.: efficitur, (hence) it follows, efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, Id.*

EFFICTIO, ðnis, f. (effingo). *In Rhet.: A representing, portraying, Auct. Her.*

EFFICTUS, a, um, part. of effingo.

EFFIGIES, ei, f. [a secondary form, effigia, Plaut.] (effingo). I. *An imitation, likeness, portrait, effigy, form. A) Prop.: deus e. hominis, Cic.; alejs effigiem simulacrumque scrvare, his image or picture. Adverb.: in, ad effigiem, or effigie, in form or shape of, like, Plin.—B) Fig.: reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suæ, filium, an image, portrait, Cic.—II. An image, statue (in concreto), illa effigies locutura, Quint.*

EF-FINGO, finxi, factum, 3 v. o. I. *To form, fashion, portray. A) Prop.: Veneris Cœe pulchritudinem e., Cic.—B) Fig.: To express, represent, reconditos inores effingere, Cic.; to represent to the mind, imagine, think, visum impressum effectumque ex eo, unde esset, Id.—II. To wipe off, to wipe out, meministis, tunc e fero spongis effingi sanguinem, Id.—III. To rub gently, Ov.*

EFFIO, eri. See EFFICIO.

EFFLAGITATIO, ðnis, f. *A demanding, earnest entreaty, Cic.*

EFFLAGITATUS, ùs, m. (efflagito). *An earnest request, conctu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.*

EF-FLAGITO, 1 v. a. *To demand or ask earnestly, importune, epistolam hanc convicio efflagitanti codicilli tui, Cic.*

EFFLICTIM, adv. *Very vehemently, Plaut.*

EFFLICTO, arc, v. int. a. (effligo). *To strike dead, Plaut.*

EFF-FLIGO, xi, etum, 3 v. a. *To strike dead, destroy, e. rabidos canes (with cædere), Sen.*

EFF-FLO, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To blow or breathe out, e. animam, to breathe one's last, Cic.*

—II. Neut.: *To evaporate, Lucr.*

EFF-FLORESCO, rûi, 3 v. inchoat. n. I. *To blow or blossom.—II. Fig.: To flourish, spring up, si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic.*

EF-FLÛO, xi, 3 v. n. *To flow or run out, flow forth. I. Prop.: e. una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Same signif., Cic.—B) To slip or glide away, vanish, pass away, præterita ætas quamvis longa quanto effluxisset, Cic.*

EFFLUVIUM, ii, n. (effluo). *A flowing out, an outlet, effluu, e. humoris et corpore, Plin.*

EFF-FÛDIO, fûdi, fossum, 3 [inf. pass., effodiri, Plaut.; perf. subj., effodint, Id.] *To dig out, dig*

up, nec ferrum, æs, argentum, aurum effoderentur, Cic.: to hollow out, excavate by digging, e. portum, Virg.; e. oculos or oculum (aliqui), to tear out, pull out, scratch out, Id.

EFFŒCUNDO. See EFFECUNDO.

EFFETUS. See EFFETUS.

EFFOR, 1 v. dnp. a. To speak or say out, utter, Cic. *Esp. dialect.*: To enounce, to state, to maintain, quod ita effabimur, Aut vivet cras Hermachus, aut non vivet, Cic. Effatus, a, um, Pronounced, determined, resolved upon, Cic.; fatidicorum et vatium effata incognita, enuntiatims, Id.

EFFRACTARIUS, ii, m. (effractor). A house-breaker, burglar, Sen.

EFFRENATE, adv. Unrestrainedly, violently, fiercely, Cic.

EFFRENTIUS, ònis, f. Licentiousness, unrestrained impetuosity, e. impotentis snimi, Cic.

EFFRENATUS, a, um, part. of effreno. Unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained, homines secundis rebus e., Cic.; cupiditas e. ac furiosa, Id. *Compar.*: e. vox (with libera), Cic. *Superl.*, Sen.

EFFRENS, e. See EFFRENS.

EFFRENO, atum, 1 v. a. To unbridle, set loose, si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv.

EFFRENUM, a, um (effrenis, Plin.) (ex, frenum). Unbridled, unrestrained. I. *Prop.*: e. equa, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: Uncurbed, impetuous, wild, Virg.

EFFFRICO, atum, 1 v. a. To rub off, to rub. I. *Prop.*, App.—II. *Meton.*: rubigo acimorum effricanda est, Sen.

EFFFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: To break out one thing from another, to break open, e. januam, Cic.; to fracture, shatter, crush, Suet.—II. *Neut.*: To break forth, Sil.

EFFUGIO, fugi, 3 v. n. and a. I. *Neat.*: To flee away, to escape, e. e. praelio, Cic. *Absol.*, Cic.—II. *Act.*, of persons: e. alqd, to flee from, i. e. to avoid, shun, escape, e. impias propinquorum manus, Cic.; e. periculum, to escape danger, Cæs.; visum e., to shun the sight, not to be seen, Ov. *Of things*: res (me) effugit, a thing escapes me, I do not notice it, nihil effugit, nothing will escape you, will be passed over by you, Cic.; cura me effugit, I care not, Liv.

EFFUGIUM, ii, n. (effugium). I. A fleeing away, flight, e. mortis, Cic.—II. A way of escape, a means or opportunity to escape, alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic.

EFFULGEO, si, 2 (inf. effulgere, Virg.), v. n. To shine forth, Liv.

EFFULTUS, a, um, part. of fulcio. Propped up, Virg.

EFFUNDO, fudi, fusum, 3 v. a. To pour out, pour forth, shed, to spread abroad. I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Middle*: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic.: to produce in large numbers, fruges et herbas e., Id.; to spend, waste, lavish, dissipate, scatter, e. patrimonium, Id. *Absol.*, Ter.—II. *Fig.*: effudi vobis omnia, quæ sentiebam, have told you without reserve, Cic.; e se or middle: To give one's self up, indulge immoderately, qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit? Cic.; (Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, has treated me with marked attention, Id. To pour

out or spill, to let go, to waste, lose, throw away, collectam gratiam floreatissimi hominis e., Id.

EFFŪSE, adv. Far spread, all around or about (the country or spot), e. ire, Sall.; lavishly, in great abundance, copiously, profusely, large e.que dooabat, Cic.; without restraint, immoderately, vehemently, quum insuiter et e. animus exultat, Id. *Compar.*, Plin. E. *Superl.*, Id.

EFFŪSIO, ònis, f. (effusio). A pouring out, pouring forth. I. *Prop.*: e. aque, Cic. *Meton.*: A pouring, i. e. a rushing out, as of a crowd, e. hominum ex oppidis, Cic.; wasting, waste, profusion, prodigality, Cic. *Meton.*: Vehemence, impetuosity, e. animi in lætitia, Cic.

EFFŪSUS, a, um, part. (effusus). Far spread, wide, spread abroad, scattered. I. *Prop.*: e. loca, Tac. *Esp.*: Prodigal, abundant, profuse, extravagant, quis in largitione effusior? Cic.—II. *Meton.*: Immoderate, violent, impetuous, unrestrained, e. licentia, Liv. *Compar.*, Quint. *Superl.*, Petr.

EFFŪTIO, itum, 4 v. a. (ex, futio, Prisc.). To blab out, tattle, to chatter forth, prate of a thing, e. alqd, Cic. *Absol.*: To chatter, prattle, talk idly, Cic.

E-GELEDUS, a, um. Somewhat cold; luke-warm, e. potio et frigidæ propior, Cels.

EGENS, entis, part. of egeo. Needy, poor, very indigent, in want, egentas abundant, Cic. *Compar.*, Id. *Superl.*, Id.

EGENUS, a, um (egeo). Suffering want, needy, very poor, destitute; with gen.: e. omnium, Liv. *With abl.*: e. commestru, Tac. *Absol.*: Poor, necessitous, Plaut. *Subst. n.*: in egeno, on poor soil, Col.

E-GEŪ, ūi, 2 v. n. To suffer want, be poor, indigent, to be in extreme need, to want; *absol.*, Cic. *With abl.*: eorum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic. *Of things*: magnum opus est etgetque exercitacione non parva, Id. *With gen.*: e. auxilii, Cæs. *Of things*, Quint. *With acc.*, Plaut. *Sometimes meton.* (for careo): Not to have or possess, to be deprived of, be without, be wanting, C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit, Cic.: to dispense with, to put up with the want of a thing, Cat.; to wish to have, desire, long for, Plaut.

EGERIA, æ, f. (Hyepia). Egeria, a nymph, wife of Numa, Liv.

EGERO; geasi, gestum, 3 v. a. To carry, bear or cast out; to discharge, void, throw off. I. *Prop.*: victorem vagum prædam ex hostium tectis egerentem, Liv.; to carry to the grave, Prop.—II. *Meton.*: e. sermones, i. q. edere, Sen.

EGESTAS, atis, f. (egeo). Indigence, extreme poverty, want, istam paupertatem, vel potius egestatem, Cic. *Of things*: e. animi, Cic. *With object. gen.*: e. pubuli, Sall.

EGESTIO, ònis, f. (egero). A carrying out or off, e. publicorum opum, waste, profusion, Plin. E.

EGESTŪSUS, a, um (egestas). Needy, indigent, Aur. Vict.

EGESTUS, a, um, part. of egero.

EGESTUS, ūs, m. (egero). A carrying out or away, an emptying, e. ventris, Sen.

EGNATIUS, ii, m. Egnatius. I. M.—Rufus, the head of a conspiracy against Augustus, Suet.;

EGNATULEIUS.

hence, Egnatianum scelus, Vell. *Of other persons, Cic. 2. A female name, Egnatia Maximilla, Tac.*

EGNATULEIUS, i, m. L., a Roman quaestor, Cic.

ÉGO [an old form of the dative, me for mihi, Enn.; mi in the poets, seldom in prose writers; gen. plur., nostrorum, Plaut.], pron. pers. (ἐγώ). I. I. rendered emphatic by the suffix: egomet vidi, I myself, Cic.; mibimet ipsi, Id.; nosmet ipsos, Id. —II. Meton.: One's dwelling, house, family, a me, from me, i. e. from my house; ad me, to me; tecum, with me; a me solvere, from my own (property), Cic.

EGOMET. See the foregoing article.

ÉGRÉDIOR, gressus, 3 [inf. egredior, Plaut.], v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To go out, come out, come forth or forward. A) Prop.: e. e cubiculo, Cic. Absol.: e. extra fines, Cic.; To rise, go up, climb, ascend, jam acalis egressi milites prope summa ceperant, Sall. Esp. milii.: To march out, advance with the army, march forward, e. e castris, Cæs. Naut.: e. (ex) navi, or absol., to leave a ship, &c., to go on shore, disembark, land, e. ex navi, Cic.; e. navi, Cæs. Absol., Cæs.; e. e portu, or absol., to go out of harbor, to set sail.—B) Fig.: To depart from, deviate, digress, ut egrediretur a proposito ornaodi, causa, Cic. —II. Act., meton.: To go beyond. A) Prop.: e. fines, Cæs.—B) Fig.: To surpass, per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell.

É-GRÉGIE, adv. Excellently, surpassingly, exceedingly, pre-eminently, e. pingere, fingere, Cic.

É-GRÉGIUS, a, um (e, grex). Chosen or selected from the herd; hence, excellent, surpassing, eminent, extraordinary, e. Lælius in bellica laude, Cic.; e. civia, Id.; distinguished, honorable, egregium Gnæi Pompeii subolem, Tac. Subst.: e. publicum, the honor of the republic, Tac.

ÉGRESSIO, ónis, f. (egredior). A going out, coming forth or forward. I. Prop., App. —II. Meton. in Rhet.: A digressing, Quiet.

ÉGRESSUS, a, um, part. of egredior.

ÉGRESSUS, ús, m. (egredior). A going out, going or coming forth or forward. I. Prop.: Progress, abstr., frequentis sua vestram egressum (sc. in provinciam) orando, Cic. Concr.: A passage, egress, Petr. Esp.: A disembarking, going on shore, landing, Cæs. —II. Meton. in Rhet.: A digression, Quiet.

É-GURGITO, are, v. a. (gurgis). To cast out, throw out, eject, Plaut.

ÉHEM, interj. Hem! ha! what! Plaut.

ÉHEU, interj. Ah! alas! Plaut.

ÉHO, interj. Ho! halloo! I say! Plaut.; also with the suffix dum, Ter.

ÉJA (also heja) (εία). Ho! Plaut.; e. vero, ho! ho! Cic.; very well then! Plin. E.; e. age, come! come! Virg.

É-JXCŪLOR, i v. dep. [act., Gell.]. To cast or throw out, eject, e. umbram in forum, Plin.

ÉJECTAMENTUM, i, n. (ejecto). That which is cast out, refuse, e. cetera maria, Tac.

ÉJECTICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (ejicio). That casts out, e. vulva, i. e. that suffers abortion, Plin.

ÉJECTIO, ónis, f. (ejicio). A casting out, mortem et ejectionem timemus. i. e. banishment, Cic.

ÉJECTO, i v. int. a. (ejicio). To cast out, Ov.

ELAPIDATUS.

EJECTUS, a, um, part. of ejicere.

ÉJECTUS, ús, m. (ejicio). Ejection, Lucr.

EJERO. See EJURO.

É-JICIO, jéci, jectum, 3 [eicit, dissyl., Lucr.], v. a. I. Prop.: To throw or cast out, to remove forcibly, to drive or push away or out, eject, expel, banish, e. alqm e senatu, Cic.; e. alqm in exsilium, Id.; e. linguam, to thrust out, Id.; e. se (ex alqo loco), to hurry forth from, e. sese in terram e navi, Id. Esp. Naut.: To run aground, e. naves, Cæs.; e. naves in litore, Id. Of persons suffering shipwreck, Cic. —II. Fig.: e. superationis stirpes, Cic.; e. ae, break forth, Id. Esp.: To throw out, i. e. to reject, Cic.; Cynicorum ratio tota est ejiciens, Id.; to throw out (a theatrical piece), to reject, Id.

EJULATIO, ónis, f. A wailing, Cic.

ÉJULATUS, ús, m. (ejulo). A wailing, Cic.

ÉJULO, are, v. n. and a. (hei, heu). I. Neut.: To wail, weep aloud, cry mournfully, Cic.

—II. Act.: To bewail, lament over, App.

ÉJURATIO, ónis, f. An abjuring, laying down, resigning, as of an office, Val. Max. Meton.: A renouncing, e. bonæ spei, Sen.

É-JURO (also ejéro), i v. a. To abjure; to reject, refuse, or protest against a thing with an oath, e. forum or judicem iniquum sibi, to reject the jurisdiction of a judge as unjust, to protest by an oath against a court or judge, Cic.; e. magistratum, imperium, &c., to lay down an office with the usual oath of having done one's duty, to resign, renounce, to abdicate [jurando abdicare], Tac. To give up, renounce, e. patriam, Tac.; e. bonam copiam [opp. jurare bonam copiam], to make (upon oath) a declaration of insolvency, Cic.

É-LABOR, lapsus, 3 v. dep. u. and a. I. Neut.: To fall out or from, slip away, escape unobserved, glide or slide out, escape. A) Prop.: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur, Cic.; e. soceri manibus ac ferro, Id.—B) Fig.: To escape, pass one's notice, slip away, ego oihil umquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, Cic.; to escape punishment or the hands of justice, to get off, ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Id.; to escape, disappear, vanish, elabitur assensio omnis illa, Id.—II. Act. (like effugere): To escape an evil, i. e. pugnam aut vinculos, Tac.

É-LABORATIO, ónia, f. A bestowing of pains on a work, labor, Auct. Her.

É-LABŪRO, i v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To labor, take pains, endeavor, exert one's self [eniti], with ut: enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, Cic. Impers., Cic.: e. in aliqua re, Id. Impers., Tac.; e. in eo (is) ut, Cic.—II. Act.: To work out, perform, or prepare a thing with great pains, to bestow much pains or labor upon, a Græcis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, Cic.; causæ diligenter elaboratæ et tamquam elucubræ, carefully executed, performed with great pains or labor, Id. In Rhet.: elaboratus, Too artificial, too elaborate, elaborata concinnitas, Id.

É-LAMENTABILIS, e. Mournful beyond description, e. gemitus, Cic.

É-LANGUESCO, gui, 3 v. inchoat. To grow faint or feeble, to grow languid, to remit, slacken, ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv.

É-LÁPIDATUS, a, um, part. (lapido). Cleared from stones, e. solum, Plin.

ELAPSUS.

ELAPSUS, a, um, part. of elabor.
 ELARGIOR, iri, v. dep. n. To present, be-
 stow, Pers.
 ELĀTE, adv. *Loflily, sublimely; proud-
 ly, haughtily*, e. et ample loqui, Cic.
 ELĀTEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to
 Elatus*, Ov.
 ELĀTIO, ōnis, f. (effero). *A carrying out.
 I. A lifting or raising up, e. onerum*, Vitruv.
 —II. *Fig.: A transport of passion, læ-
 titia quasi gesticentis animi c. voluptaria, Cic.; ele-
 vatium, loftiness, e. et magnitudo animi, Id.*
 ELĀTRO, are, v. a. *To bark out*, Hor.
 ELĀTUS, a, um, part. of effero. *High, raised,
 exalted, lofty*. I. Prop.: modo in elatiora clivi,
 Col. —II. *Fig.: Exalted, noble, aumus mag-
 nus elatusque*, Cic.
 ELAUTUS, a, um, part. of elavo.
 ELAVER, ēris, n. *Elaver, a branch of the Li-
 ger in Gaul, now Allier*, Cæs.
 ELĀVO, lavi, lautum et lotum, I v. a. *To
 wash out, wash away, wash clean*. I. Prop.:
 e. cerussa, Cels. —II. *Fig.: To lose one's prop-
 erty, to get clear of it, as it were*, Plaut.
 ELĒA, æ, f. (Ελέα). *Elea, a town of Lucania,
 the native place of Parmenides and Zeno*, Lat. Velia,
 Cic. Hence, Zeno Eleates, Cic.; and, Eleatici phi-
 losophi, Id.
 ELĒCERA (also, exlec), æ, f. *She who al-
 lures or wheedles*, Plaut.
 ELĒCTE, adv. *With choice or selection*,
 Cic.
 ELĒCTILIS, e (eligo). *Choice, select*, Plaut.
 ELĒCTIO, ōnis, f. (eligo). *A choice, selec-
 tion*, Cic.
 ELĒCTO, are, v. int. a. (elicio). *To worm or
 coax a secret out of one*, Plaut.
 ELĒCTO, are, v. int. o. (eligo). *To choose,
 pick, cull*, Plaut.
 ELĒCTOR, ōris, m. (eligo). *A chooser*, Auct.
 Her.
 ELĒCTRA, æ, f. [nom. with long a, Prop.: acc.,
 Electra, I. Prop.] (Ηλέκτρα). *Electra, I. Daughter
 of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiads*, Ov.
 2. *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sister
 of Oristes*, Prop.
 ELECTRUM, i, n. (ήλεκτρον). *Amber (pure
 Latin, succinum)*, Plin. *A small ball of amber*, Ov.
A metallic composition resembling amber in color,
 Virg.; Plin.
 ELĒCTUS, a, um, part. of eligo. *Chosen, picked,
 select, viri e. civitatis*, Cic. *Subst., electa, orum*,
 n., Abstracts, Plin. E.
 ELĒCTUS, ūs, m. (eligo). *Choice*, Ov.
 ELĒGANS (also, eligans), antis (a secondary form
 of eligens, from eligo). *Chosen, choice; taste-
 ful, fine, elegant, graceful, polished, tu
 festivus, tu e., tu solus urbanus*, Cic.; *intelligo te
 hominem in omni iudicio elegantissimum*, Id.; *e.
 genus loquendi, a correct, pure manner of speaking*,
 Suet. *Luxurious, effeminate, too nice*,
 Plaut. *Compar. and Superl.*, Cic.
 ELĒGANTER, adv. *With choice or taste,
 elegantly, finely, beautifully, well, nice-
 ly, fitly, properly, lautiores e. accepti*, Cic.
Compar. and Superl., Cic.
 ELĒGANTIA, æ, f. (elegans). *A choosing,
 making a choice*, Plaut. *Taste, elegance,
 neatness, grace, politeness, with genit.: tu*

ELICIO.

eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinæ segregandam
 putas. Cic. *Of speaking or writing: Accuracy,
 propriety, purity, ease, grace, e. sermōnis*,
 Cic.; *morum elegantia, elegant, refined manners*,
 Tac. *Absol.: qua munditia homines! qua e.!* Id.
 ELĒGI, ōrum, m. (ἐλεγος). *Elegies*, Tac.
 ELĒGIA (clegēa), æ, f. (ἐλεγεία). *A tender, pas-
 sionate poem, an elegy*, Quint.
 ELĒGIDION, ii, n. (ἐλεγείδιον). *A short ele-
 gy*, Pers.
 ELĒIS, idis, f. *Of or from Elis*, Virg.
 ELĒLEUS, ei, m. (Ελελεύς, from ἐλελεύ, the cry
 of the Barchonals). *A cognomen of Bacchus*, Ov.
 Hence, Eleleides Bacchæ, Ov.
 ELĒMENTA, ōrum, n. (from the root ol; hence
 olesco, adulesco, indolēs, suboleo). *First begin-
 nings, first principles, elements*. I. Prop.,
 Cic. *Sing., elementum, i, An element*, Plin. —
 II. *Meton.: The alphabet*, Suet. *Gen.: The
 elements, as of a science; rudiments, primæ e.*,
 Hor.; *e. puerorum*, Cic. *Esp.: The ten cat-
 egories of Aristotle*, Quint. *Meton., of elementary
 schools: vix se prima e. ad spem effingendæ elo-
 quentiæ nudebant*, Quint. *Gen.: Elements, be-
 ginnings*, Ov.
 ELĒMENTĀRIŪS, a, um (elementa). *Of or be-
 longing to the first principles, elementary*,
 e. senex, an old schoolmaster, Sen.
 ELĒPHANTIASIS, is, f. (ἐλεφαντίασις). *A kind
 of leprosy or scurvy*, Plin.
 ELĒPHANTINUS, a, um (ἐλεφάντινος). *Of ivory*,
 e. atramentum, made of burned ivory, Plin.
 ELĒPHANTŪS, i. See ELĒPHAS.
 ELĒPHAS, antis, and ELĒPHANTUS, i, m. (ἑλε-
 φας). I. *An elephant*, Cic. *Meton.: Ivory*,
 Virg.; *a kind of leprosy, i. q. elephantiasis*, Lucr.
 —II. *A sea-fish*, Plin.
 ELĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Elis*,
 also *Olympian*, Ov.
 ELĒUSIN, inis, f. (Ἐλευσίη). *Eleusis, a town
 of Attica where the mysteries of Ceres were celebrated*,
 now *Lepsina*, Cic.
 ELĒUTHERIA, æ, f. (ἐλευθερία). *Liberty*,
 Plaut.
 ELĒUTHERIUS, ii, m. (Ἐλευθέριος, *Liberator*),
The cognomen of a deity, Arn. Hence, Eleutheria,
 ōrum, n., *The feast of Jupiter Eleutherius*, Plaut.
 ELĒUTHERŌCILICES, um, m. (free Cilicians).
A people of Cilicia, Cic.
 ELĒVATIO, ōnis, f. *In Rhet.: Disparage-
 ment, a kind of irony*, Quint.
 ELĒVO, atum, I v. a. I. Prop.: *To lift up,
 raise, e. contabulationem*, Cæs. —II. *Fig. A)*
*To alleviate, assuage, e. wgritudinem (with
 obtundere)*, Cic. —B) *To lessen, diminish, im-
 pair, depreciate, slight, v. objectum ab ad-
 versario*, Cic.
 ELĒIAS, ādis, f. *Of Elis; poet. for Olympian*,
 Virg.
 ELĒICIO, icūi and lexi, licitum, 3 n. a. (e, lacio).
*To entice forth, draw or bring out in a gen-
 tle manner or by stratagem*. I. Prop.: *e. aliquam
 premitis*, Cic.; *e. literas*, Id. *Esp.: To conjure up
 or call up a departed spirit by magical arts*, Cic.
 —II. *Fig.: To call or draw forth, send
 forth, cause to spring up, terra elicit herbe-
 scentum ex eo (semin) viriditatem*, Cic.; *e. vo-
 cem*, Id.; *e. causas præensionum, to find out, trace
 out*, Id.

ELICITUS.

ELICITUS, s, um, part. of elicio.
 ELICIUS, ii, m. (elicio). *A surname of Jupiter, as having been called down from heaven, Liv.*

Ē-LIDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. I. *To strike, thrust, dash, or force out.* A) Prop.: e. aurigam e curru, Cic.—B) Fig.: e. colores ropercussu perietum, Plin.—II. *To break or dash to pieces, to shatter, bruise, crush.* A) Prop.: e. nares, Cæs.—B) Fig.: *To break, destroy, (poetæ) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic.*

Ē-LIGO, lægi, lectum, 3 v. a. (lego). *To pick out, choose, select, ex malis e. minima, Cic.; to elect, choose, Suet.; to pull up, root up, Cic.*

Ē-LĪMĀTIO, ōnis, f. *An explaining, clearing up, Just.*

Ē-LĪMINO, atum, 1 v. a. (limen). I. *To drive over the threshold, to turn out of doors, Pacuv.*—II. Meton.: e. dicta foras, to blab, Hor.

Ē-LIMO, 1 v. a. I. *To file, polish, make smooth, Ov.*—II. Meton.: *To bring to perfection, complete, finish, e. σχόλιον aliquod, Att. ap. Cic.*

Ē-LINGUIS, e (linguis). I. *Speechless, dumb, Cic.*—II. *Not eloquent, Cic.*

Ē-LINGUO, are, 2 v. a. (lingua). *To take out the tongue, Plaut.*

Ē-LĪQUO, 1 v. a. *To purify, clarify, e. vinum a fœcibus, Col. To pronounce softly, Pers. To cease to flow out or forth, App. To fuse, melt, Prud.*

Ē-LIS, idis, f. (acc. Elin, Ov.; Elidem, Nep.; abl. usually Elide; and sometimes Eli, Cic.) (Ἠλῖς). *Eli, a district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, near Olympia, Cic.*

Ē-LISIO, ōnis, f. (elido). I. *A pushing or thrusting out or forth, e. lacrimæ, a pressing or squeezing out, Sen.*—II. *In Gramm.: Emission of a letter.*

Ē-LISSA (Elissa), æ, f. (Ἐλισσα). *Elissa, a name of Dido, Virg. Hence, Elissæus (Elissæus), s, um, poet. for Carthaginian, Sil.*

Ē-LISUS, s, um, part. of elido.

Ē-LISU, ii (plur. Elii, orum), m. *An inhabitant of Elis, Cic.*

Ē-LIXUS, s, um (lix). *Sodden, boiled thoroughly. I. Prop., Plin.*—II. Meton.: *Soaked, Mart.*

ELLEBORUM. See HELL.

ELLIPSIS, is, f. (ἔλλειψις). *In Rhet.: A figure of speech, where something is omitted (pure Lat. deductio), Quint.*

ELLOPS. See HELOPS.

ELLUM, ELLAM. See ECCE.

Ē-LŪCO, 1 v. a. *To let out, let on hire, e. fundum, Cic. Meton.: e. geutem Judæorum, i. e. ejus vectigalia, Cic.*

Ē-LŪCŪTIO, ōnis, f. (eloquor). *In Rhet.: Eloquent expression, elocation, delivery, Cic.*

ELOCUTUS, a, um, part. of eloquor.

Ē-LŪGIUM, ii, n. (logus). I. Gen.: *Any short saying, sentence, inscription, motto, &c., e. Solonis, Cic.*—II. Esp. A) *On a tombstone: An epitaph, Cic.*—B) *A clause in a will, Cic.*—C) *A notice taken by a judge, an abstract or specification of an offender, and the charges brought against him, Suet.*

ELOPS. See HELOPS.

ELUVIO.

Ē-LŪQUENS, entis, part. of eluquor. *Eloquent, that speaks with rhetorical ornament, disertos multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, Cic. Compar. and Superl., Quint.*

Ē-LŪQUENTĒR, adv. *Eloquently. Compar., Plin. E. Superl., Id.*

Ē-LŪQUENTĪA, æ, f. (eloquor). *Eloquence, the art of speaking with energy and dignity, Cic.*

Ē-LŪQUIUM, ii, n. (eloquor). *Eloquence, Vell.*

Ē-LŪQUOR, lōcūtus, 3 v. dep. a. *To speak out any thing, say, tell, pronounce, declare, state, express. I. Gen. with acc.: fieri potest ut recte quis sentiat et id quod sentit e. non possit, Cic. Absol., Virg.*—II. Esp.: *To speak, deliver a speech, pronounce rhetorically, et Græce ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.*

Ē-LŪRUS (also Hel.), i, m. *Elorus, a river of Sicily, now Atellarò, Virg.; at its mouth, the town Elorum, Plin. A valley near that town, Heloria Tempe, Ov. Elorini, The inhabitants of Elorus, Cic.*

ELOTUS, o, um, part. of elavo.

Ē-LPĒNOR, ōris, m. (Ἐλπήνωρ). *Elpenor, a companion of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe, Juv.*

Ē-LŪCĒO, xi, 2 v. n. *To shine forth, to emit rays, beam forth. I. Prop.: inter flammās circulus elucens, Cic.*—II. Fig.: *To be visible, manifest, apparent, or conspicuous, show itself, appear, non latuit scintilla ingeoi, quæ jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.*

Ē-LUCTABILIS, e (eluctor). *From which one may extricate one's self, e. aquæ nec pediti nec navigio, Sen.*

Ē-LUCTOR, 1 v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To struggle, work, fight, or press through with difficulty, Sen.*—II. Act.: *To free one's self from any thing by struggling, to surmount any thing with labor, to attain or reach with difficulty, e. tot ac tam validas manus, Liv.*

Ē-LŪCŪBRO, 1 v. a. (elucubror, dep., Cic.). *To compose or prepare by the light of a lamp, at night, or with great labor, Cic.*

Ē-LŪDO, si, sum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *Of water: To wash or flow out, litus, qua fluctus eludret, Cic.*—II. Act. A) *To win from one at play, Plaut.*—B) 1) *To parry a blow, &c., in fencing, quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Id. 2) a) To deceive, disappoint, delude, cheat, Cic. b) Esp.: To mock, jeer, sneer, or rail at, vos ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic.*

Ē-LŪGEO, xi, 2 v. a. *To mourn for any body the full time, to mourn over, e. patriam, Cic.*

Ē-LUMBIS, e (e, lumbus). *Weak in the loins; (of an orator) tamquam fractum atque elumbem, without energy, Tac.*

Ē-LŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To wash out, wash off, rinse, cleanse, make clean. I. Prop., Cic. Middle: To get through or spend one's property, to consume, Plaut.*—II. Fig.: *To wipe out, efface, ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur, Cic.; tales amicitia sunt remissione usus eluendæ, we must wash away, get rid of, Id.*

ELUSATES, ium, m. *Elusates, a Gallic tribe, Cæs.*

ELUSUS, a, um, part. of eludo.

ELUVIES. See ELUVIO.

ELUVIO, ōnis, and ĒLŪVIES, em, e, f. I. A

washing away of filth, Plin.—II. Gen.: An overflowing of water, an inundation, Cic.

ELYSII, orum, m. Elysi, an East-Germanic tribe, Tac.

ELYSIUM, ii, n. (Ἠλύσιον). Elysium, the abode of the blessed, Virg. Hence, Elysius, a, um, Elysian, E. puella, i. e. Proserpine, Mart. Subst., Elysi, orum, m. (sc. campi), The Elysian fields, Mart.

E-MACERATUS, a, um, part. (e, macero). Emaciated, worn out, Sen.

EMANCIPATIO (emancip.), ōnis, f. In Law: A setting at liberty, making free, emancipation, Quint.; e. familie, a fictitious surrender of property, in making a will per æs et libram, Gell.

E-MANCIPO (emancipo), I v. a. I. In Law: To emancipate, renounce one's right of property in a person or thing, set free or at liberty, Liv. To make over to another, to transfer, e. filium in adoptionem, Cic.—II. Meton.: To give up, surrender, sell, (senectus) si nemini emancipata est, Cic.

E-MANCO, avi, I v. a. (manco). To maim, Labien ap. Sen.

E-MANO, I v. a. To flow out. I. Prop., Cic.—II. Fig. A) To flow from, take rise from, originate, arise, proceed from, alii quoque alio ex fonte præceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic.—B) 1) To spread, Flor. 2) To come to light, become known, spread abroad, oratio mea exire atque in vulgus e. poterit, Cic.

EMATHIA, æ, f. (Ἠμαθία). Emathia, a district of Macedonia, Plin. Poet.: Macedonia, Virg.: Thessaly, esp. Pharsalia, Id. Hence, Emathius, a, um, Emathian, Macedonian, Ov.: Thessalian, Virg.; Thracian, Lucil. Emathis, idis, for Emathian, i. e. Macedonian. Subst., Emathides, Daughters of the Macedonian King Pierus, Ov.

E-MATÜRESCO, rüi, 3 v. inchoat. To grow ripe, ripen. I. Prop.: e. semen, Plin.—II. Fig.: To grow softer or milder, Ov.

EMAX, acis (emo). Fond of buying, Cic.

EMBLEMA, ōtis, n. (abl. pl., emblematis, Cic.) (ἔμβλημα). That which is inlaid or set in any thing, ornaments affixed to vases, &c., Cic.; tessellated or mosaic work, Cic.

EMBŎLIUM, ii, n. (ἐμβόλιον). That which is inserted, an interlude, ballet, Cic.; an episode, Id.

EMENDABILIS, e (emendo). Corrigible, that can be amended, e. error, Liv.

EMENDATE, adv. Without fault, correctly, rightly, accurately, purely, e. loqui, scribere, Cic.

EMENDATIO, ōnis, f. Correction, amendment, Cic. (with correctio).

EMENDATOR, ōris, m. A corrector, Cic.

EMENDATRIX, icis, f. She that corrects, Cic.

EMENDATUS, a, um, part. of emendo. Free from faults or errors, correct, pure, e. mores, Cic. Compar.: e. mulier, Petr. Superl., Cic.

E-MENDICO, atum, I v. a. To obtain by begging, Suet.

E-MENDO, I v. a. (mendum). To free from fault, correct, amend, improve, reform, e. consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic. In Medic. (with corrigere): To cure, heal, e. dolores capitis, Plin.

EMENSUS, a, um, part. of emetior. E-MENTIOR, 4 v. dep. act. To state or pretend falsely, feign, utter a falsehood, falsify, forge, e. aliquid, Cic. Neut.: To lie, Id. Emensus, a, um, in a passive sense: Invented, feigned, pretended, Cic.

E-MERCOR, I v. a. To buy, procure for money, e. adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac.

E-MEREO, ūi, itum, 2 v. a., and E-MEREO, itus, 2 v. dep. I. To merit by service, deserve, earn, mihi alior sollicitudo, quale iudicium hominum e. accessit, Quint.; e. aliquid (as demereri aliquid), to deserve well of, to put under an obligation, Tib.—II. In Milit.: To serve one's time, Cic. Hence, emeritus, i, m., One who has served his time, a veteran, Tac.; emeritus, s, um, that has served its time, worn out, spes fessæ et jem e., Plin.

E-MERGO, si, sum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To cause to rise up or ascend; mostly used in a middle form, or for e. se, to come forth, rise (from the deep), to come out, ascend, rise up, emerge. A) Prop.: tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emersus e. flumine, Cic.—B) Fig.: emersus ex diuturnis tenebris stuprorum, Id.—II. Neut.: To emerge, come forth, come up, rise (from the deep). A) Prop. 1) equus emersit e. flumine, Cic.: emersem aram comode ex Antiato in Appiem, had escaped, got out of the way, Id. Absol.: aves quum emerissent, Id. 2) Esp.: To come forth, sprout forth, shoot, viriditas e. vaginis emergit, Id.—B) Esp.: To free or extricate one's self from any thing, work one's self out of, get off or clear, ex sermone emersit, Cic.; e. ex peculatus iudicio, Id.; tam multa ex illo mari (Ponto) bella emeruerunt, have arisen, Id.; equidem multos vidi emeruisse sliquando, have raised themselves, have morally improved, Id.; incredibile est quantum civitates emeruerint, have recovered themselves, Id.; ex quo magis emergit quale sit decorum illud, follows, results, Id.

EMERITUS, a, um, part. of emereo. EMERSUS, a, um, part. of emero. EMETICA, æ, f. (ἐμετική). An incitement to vomiting, Cœl. ap. Cic.

E-METIOR, meusus, 4 v. a. To measure out, or to measure. I. Prop., Virg.—II. Meton.: To measure a space; hence, to pass through, go over, traverse, Liv. Of time: Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, surviving, Tac.; to impart, bestow (as by measuring out), ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, Cic. Emeaus, a, um, part., in a passive sense: Passed over, Liv.: measured out, given out by measure, Sen.

E-MËTO, ère, v. a. To mow down, Hor.

E-MICO, cûi, cûtum, I v. n. To spring out or forth; to leap forth quickly, to appear suddenly. I. Prop.: emicat flamma ex monte, Plin.; emicuit nervo telum, the arrow bounded from the bow, Ov.: cor emicat, the heart beats, palpitates, Vell.—II. Fig.: To burst forth, show itself, appear on a sudden, Agrippinæ is pavor emicuit ut, Tac.

E-MIGRO, I v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To remove from a place, depart, e. ex illa domo, Cic.—II. Act.: e. se, to remove, Titin. ap. Non.

EMINATIO, ōnis, f. A threatening, menace, Plaut.

EMINENS.

EMINENS, entia, part. of emineo. *Jutting out, projecting, prominent, high, lofty.* I. Prop.: e. aliquid, Cic. Compar.: e. trabes, Cæs. Superl.: e. oquod (i. e. vertex), Quint.—II. Fig.: *Eminent, high, distinguished, e. ingenium, Quint. Compar.: e. eloquentia, Tac. Superl.: e. auctorea, Quint.*

EMINENTIA, æ, f. (eminena). *A projection, prominence, protuberance, Cic. In Painting: Light, as opposed to shade (opp. umbra), Cic.*

EMINEO, ñi, 2 v. n. *To project, to stand out, be prominent or conspicuous.* I. Prop.: quum ex terra nihil eminet, Cic. *Esp. of paintings: To stand out, be in the light or in the foreground, Cic.—II. Fig. A) animum eminebit foras, will make its way out, Cic.; eminet et apparatus, comes forth, is visible, Id.—B) Esp.: To be eminent, to distinguish one's self, Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic.*

EMINOR, uri, v. dep. n. *To menace, Plaut.*

EMINUS, adv. (e, manus). I. *Aloof, at a distance (e. g. to fight) (opp. comminus), quotidie utrimque e. sagittis pugnabatur, Cæs.—II. Mentio: From afar, from a distance, distantly, alii facies in sgerem e. jaciebant, Cæs.*

EMIROR, ari, v. a. *To be amazed at, Hor.*

EMISSARIUM, ii, n. (emitto). *A flowing out or off, e. (lacus), a drain, outlet, Cic.; a weir, sluice, flood-gate, Id.*

EMISSARIUS, ii, m. (emitto). I. *A spy, emissary, Cic.—II. In Bot.: A young branch, Plin.*

EMISSICIUS OR TYUS, a, um (emitto). *Prying, looking all round, Plaut.*

EMISSIO, ònia, f. (emitto). I. *A sending out or forth, e. anguis, Cic.—II. Impulsa, force of any thing hurled, e. graviorea telorum, Cic.*

EMISSUS, a, um, part. of emitto.

EMISSUS, ùa, m. (emitto). *A sending forth, Lucr.*

EMITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. *To send out, send forth, to let loose, let go, put forth.* I. A) Prop.: e. alqm e carcere, Cic.; thus, e. alqm de carcere, Id.; abs te non emiaus ex urbe videatur, sent away or out of, ordered out, Id.—B) Esp.: manu e. alqm, for manu mittere alqm, to set at liberty, to set free, Suet.—II. Fig.: quum illud factum dictum emissum hæere debeat (taken from the image of hurling a weapon), Cic.

EMO, emi, emptum, 3 v. a. (perf. subj., emissim, Plaut.). *To buy.* I. Prop.: e. alqd de alqo, to buy any thing of a person, Cic.; e. tanti, quanti, to buy for as much as, Id.; e. minoris aut plura, to buy cheaper or dearer, Id.; e. alqd in diem, to buy a thing on credit, Nep.; e. bene, cheap, Cic.; e. male, dear, Id. Part. subst.: empta, a bought woman, female slave, Prop.; emptum, a purchase, Cic.—II. Fig.: To purchase, i. e. to gain, acquire, aliquando desinat ea se putare posse e., quæ, &c., Cic.; to gain over by purchase, bribe, Id.

EMODEROR, ari, v. a. *To moderate, Ov.*

EMODULOR, ari, v. a. *To tune, Ov.*

EMOLUMENTUM, i. See EMOLUMENTUM.

EMOLIOR, 4 v. a. I. *To move or force out, Col.—II. To effect, carry out, perfect, Plaut.*

EMOLLIO, ii, itum, 4 v. a. *To make soft,*

EMUGIO.

soften. I. Prop.: humor arcus fundasque emollierat, Liv.; e. colores, to make softer, Plin.—II. Fig.: *To make mild, mollify, tame, moderate, soften, e. mores, Ov.; to effeminate, enervate, e. exercitum (Capua), Liv.*

EMOLO, itum, 3 v. a. I. *To grind out, grind up, Veg.—II. To consume by grinding, Pera.*

EMOLUMENTUM (emolim.), i, n. (emolior). I. *Endeavor, effort, labor, sine magno commentu atque e., Cæs.—II. Favorable result or success, advantage, utility, profit; absol.: et e. et detrimenta (quæ ὀφέλιμα et βλάμματα appellant), Cic. With gen.: e. rerum fallacibus judiciis vident . . . pœsum non vident, Cic.*

EMONEO, ère, v. a. *To exhort, admonish, e. alqm ut, Cic.*

EMORIOR, mortua, 3 [inf., an old form, emoriri, Plaut.] v. dep. n. *To die away, die off, to perish by dying, &c. I. Prop., Cic.; to die (of a limb), to lose the sense of feeling, e. membrum, Cels.—II. Fig.: To die, i. e. to perish, pass away, vanish, cease, mors ista non terribilis, quorum laus e. non potest, Cic.*

EMORTUALIS, e (emorior). *Of or relating to death or dying, Plaut.*

EMORTUUS, a, um, part. of emorior.

EMOTUS, a, um, part. of emoveo.

EMOVEO (exmov., Plaut.), mōvi (perf. sync., emostis, Liv.), mōtum, 2 v. a. *To move from, move out of the way, remove, drive out.* I. Prop.: e. multitudinem e foro, Liv.—II. Fig.: ai morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano e. esset, an old formula in Liv. 41, 21.

EMPEDOCLES, is, m. (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς). *Empedocles, a natural philosopher, of Agrigentum, about B.C. 460, Cic. Hence, Empedocles, a, um, Of Empedocles, E. sanguis (i. e. the soul, according to his doctrine), Cic. Subst., Empedocles, orum, n., The doctrines of Empedocles, Cic.*

EMPHASIS, is, f. (ἐμφασις). *In Rhet.: Emphasis, a stress laid on a word or expression, oratorical stress, Quint.*

EMPIRICE, es, f. (ἐμπερικῆ, sc. τέχνη). *The art of medicine founded on mere practice, Plin.*

EMPIRICUS, i, m. *A physician who derives his skill from mere practice, an empiric, Cic.*

EMPIRICUS, a, um. *That is founded on mere practice, in medicine, empiric. Subst. plur., Empirica, orum, n., The writings of empiric physicians, Plin.*

EMPLASTRUM, i, n. (ἐμπλαστρον). I. *In Medic.: A plaster, Cels.—II. In Grafting: A band which surrounds the engrafted eye, a piece of bark fitted in with the eye, Col.*

EMPORÆTICUS, a, um (ἐμπορητικός). *Of or belonging to trade, e. charta, i. e. brown paper for packing or wrapping up articles, Plin.*

EMPORIUM, ii, n. (ἐμπόριον). *A commercial place, a market-town, mart, Cic.*

EMPTIO (more correctly, emtio), ònis, f. (emo). I. *A buying, purchase, Cic.—II. A contract, Dig.*

EMPTITO (emt.), 1 v. a. *To buy up, Col.*

EMPTOR (emt.), òris, m. *A buyer, Cic.*

EMPTURIENS (emt.), entis (emo). *Desirous to buy, Varr.*

EMPTUS (emt.), a, um, part. of emo.

EMUGIO, ire, v. a. *To bellow forth, Quint.*

Ē-MULGEO, sum, 2 v. a. *To milk out, e. exiguum lactis, Col. Poet.: To suck out, exhaust, Catull.*

EMULSUS, a, um, *part. of emulgeo.*

EMUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (emungo). *A clearing or blowing of the nose, e. frequentior, Quiat.*

EMUNCTUS, a, um, *part. of emungo.*

Ē-MUNDO, 1 v. a. *To cleanse, e. bubilla, Col.*

Ē-MUNGO, nxi, netum, 3 v. a. *To clear or blow the nose. I. Prop.: e. se, Auct. Her.—II. A) Meton.: emuncte nris, of nice discernment, Hor.: limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, fine, delicate, Quint.—B) Esp.: To cheat out of any thing, to gull, to wipe, Plaut.; Hor.*

Ē-MŪNIO, ii, itum, 4 v. a. *To fortify, secure. I. Prop.: e. locum arcis in modum, Liv.—II. Gen.: To prepare, make ready, e. silvas ac paludes, to make a road through, Tac.; e. toros ostro, to prepare, Stat.*

Ē-MUSCO, 1 v. a. (muscus). *To clean or clear from moss, e. oleas, Col.*

EMŪTATIO, ōnis, f. *A changing, Quint.*

Ē-MŪTO, 1 v. a. *To change, alter, e. dicendi figuras in perversum, Quint.*

ĒN, interj. *See! to! look there! here is! there are, there you see, &c.; used in speaking emphatically or to attract attention; usually with the nomin., seldom with the acc.: en crimen, en causa, cur, &c., Cic.; for which, en causato, cur, Id.; en Varus et legiones, Tac.; en hic, Cic.; en ego, Ov.; also with whole clauses: en cum magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunita? Cic. With imperat.: en age, up ho! up there! come on! Virg.*

ĒNARRĀBĪLIS, e (enarro). *That may be represented, related, or explained, e. motus, Quiat.*

ĒNARRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A relation, narration, explanation, exposition, Quint.*

Ē-NARRO, 1 v. a. *To narrate in detail or explicitly; to explain, expound, interpret, Cic.; linguam Latinam e., to explain the Latin language, Gell.*

Ē-NASCOR, natus, 3 v. n. *To grow out or forth, to spring from, arise, Liv.; Quint.*

Ē-NATO, 1 v. n. *To swim out, to escape by swimming. I. Prop., Hor.; Vitr.—II. Fig.: To get one's self out of a difficulty, &c., to extricate, disentangle one's self, Cic.*

ENATUS, a, um, *part. of enascor.*

ĒNĀVĀTUS, a, um, *part. (enavo). Carried out, accomplished, performed, e. operæ præmia, Tac.*

Ē-NĀVIGO, 1 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To sail out of or away from, to set sail from, depart from. A) Prop.: e. Rhodum, Suet.—B) Fig.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic.—II. Act.: To sail through, e. undam, Hor.*

ENCAUSTICA, æ, f. (ἐγκαυστική). *Encaustic painting, as practiced by the ancients with melted wax instead of oil colors, Plin.*

ENCAUSTICUS, a, um (ἐγκαυστικός). *Of or belonging to encaustic painting, e. pictura, Plin.*

ENCAUSTUS, a, um (ἐγκαυστος). *Burned in, e. genus pingendi, encaustic painting, Plin.*

ENCELĀDUS, i, m. (Ἐγκελάδος). *Enceladus, one of the giants who made war upon the gods. Jove*

killed him with his lightning, and buried him beneath Ætna, Virg.

ENCYCLĪOS, on (ἐγκύκλιος). *Meton.: In the form of an orb or circle, e. disciplina (Greek, ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία), the circle of the arts and sciences, Vitr.*

ENDO. *An old form of the prep. in.*

ENDOGREDIOR. ENDUPERATOR, &c., *for ingredior, imperator, &c.*

ĒNDRŌMIS, idis, f. (ἐνδρομίς). *A woollen cloak which racers threw over them after exercise, a great-coat, Juv.; Mart.*

ĒNDŪMĪON, ōnis, m. (Ἐνδυμίω). *Endymion. I. A handsome youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, condemned by Jupiter, on account of his love toward Juno, to everlasting sleep, and passionately beloved by Luna, Cic.—II. Gen.: Any handsome youth that is beloved, Juv.*

Ē-NĒCO (enico), cūi [enicavit, Plaut], ctum (enecatus, Plin.) [an old form of fut. exact., enicasso, Plaut]. *To kill, deprive of life, murder, slay. I. Prop., Plin.—II. A) Gen.: To exhaust, to enervate, destroy, Cic.;—to torture to death, torment greatly, Plaut.—B) Fig.: ea pars animi, quæ voluptate alitur, nec inopia eoeeta nec satietate affluent, Cic.*

ENECTUS, a, um, *part. of eneco.*

ENERVATUS, a, um. *See ENERVO.*

Ē-NĒRVIS, e (e, nervus). *Enervated, without strength, e. compositio, Quint.*

Ē-NĒRVO, 1 v. a. (enervis). *To deprive of the nerves, take out the nerves or sinews. I. Prop., App.—II. Meton.: To weaken, enervate, enfeeble, render delicate or effeminate; usually in the part. pass.: non plume enervavit senectus, Cic.; e. orationem compositioe verborum, Id. In the part. pass.: Enervated, enfeebled, effeminate, unmanly, quum enervatis atque exsanguibus consulatus tamquam gladius esset datus, Cic.*

ENGŌNĀSI or ENGŌNĀSIN (Ἐν γόνασιν, on the knees). *The Kneelers, a constellation (pure Lat. Nixus), Cic. poet.*

ENHYDRIS, idis, f. (ἐνυδρίς). *A kind of water-snake, Plin.*

ENICO, are. *See ENECO.*

ĒNIM, conj. *Assigns a reason for an assertion, or strengthens it; For, truly, indeed. It is usually placed after one or more words in a sentence (in the comic writers it is sometimes at the beginning) I. A) In assigning a reason: For, mihi omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum: numquam enim sunt illi occupati, Cic. It often refers to some thought which must be supplied from the context: quid enim? for what (can be objected to what has been said)?—B) Meton., in explanation, or in giving an instance in support of an assertion: Namely, for instance, antiquissimum sententiam, tum omnium populorum consensu comprobata sequor. Duo sunt enim dividendi genera, &c., Cic.—II. In strengthening an assertion: Truly, verily, indeed, in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, in fact, Cic.; id enim ferendum esse negat, Liv.; pol, enim, yes truly, Plaut.; certe enim, Ter.; enim vero; see the following article.*

ENIM-VERO (also written as two words, enim vero), adv. (conf. ENIM, II.). *In deed or in fact, truly, forsooth, to be sure, surely, e., inquit Cræsus, mirari satis non queo, &c., Cic.; ille e,*

ENIPEUS.

Id.; lic e., Id.; iste e., Id.; aio e., Plaut. *Ironicallly used: e. ferendum hoc quidem non est, indeed, to be sure, Cic.*

ENIPEUS (*trisyll.*), ἔνιπ, m. (Ἐνίπεος). *Enipeus, a river of Thessalotis that falls into the Peneus, Virg. The god of the said river, father of Pelias and Neleus, by Tyro, Prop.*

ENISUS, a, um, part. of enitor.

ENITEO, tūi, 2 v. n. *To shine or glitter forth, to beam, emit or shoot forth rays. I. Prop., Virg.—II. Fig.: To shine forth, i. e. to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished, quod in eis orationibus, quæ Philippicæ nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic.; e. virtus in bello, Id.; e. oratio Crassi, Id.*

ENITESCO, tūi, 3 v. n. *To send forth rays or beams, to shine forth. I. Prop.: ut (oculi) in hilaritate euitescant, Quint.—II. Fig.: To shine forth, i. e. to distinguish one's self, sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus e. possit, Sall.*

ENITOR, isus or ixus, 3 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To struggle or endeavor to get out, to work one's way out, to mount, ascend, climb. A) 1) Prop.: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis primi non facile eniterentur, Cæs. 2) Fig., Curt.—B) Gen.: To make an effort, to exert one's self, endeavor eagerly, to strive, enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic.; e. in alqa re, Id. Pass.: ab iisdem summa ope enisum, ne, &c., Sall.—II. Act. A) To bring forth, to give birth, plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. Enixus, passive, born, Just.—B) To ascend with difficulty, to climb, e. Pyrenæum et Alpes et immeasa viarum spatia regre, Tac.: e. aggerem, Id.*

ENIXE (*enise*), adv. *With pains or exertion, strenuously, zealously, earnestly, vigorously, Cic. Compar., Liv. Superl., Suet.*

ENIXUS (*enixus*), a, um, I. Part. of enitor.—II. Adj.: *Strenuous, zealous, earnest, vigorous, faciebat enixu studio ne, Liv. Compar., e. opera, Sen. Enixa, that has ceased bearing or bringing forth, Col.*

ENIXUS, ūs, m. (enitor). *The act of bringing forth, birth, Plia.*

ENNA or HENNA, ō, f. *Enna (Henna), an ancient town of the Siculi in Sicily, said to be the centre of the island, in the plains near which Proserpina was fabled to have been carried off by Pluto. It is now called Castro Giovanni, Cic.*

ENNENSIS (*Henū*), e. *Of or belonging to Enna, E. Ceres, Cic. Subst. plur., Ennenses (Henn.), ium, m., The inhabitants of Enna, Cic.*

ENNIANUS, a, um. *Of Ennius, Ennian, E. versus, Sen.*

ENNIUS, i, m. (Q. E.). *Ennius, the greatest of Roman poets of the anti-classic period, the father of the Roman epic, born at Rudia in Calabria, B. C. 239, died B. C. 169.*

ENNOSIGÆUS, i, m. (Ἐννοσίγαιος). *The Earth-shaker, a surname of Neptune, Juv.*

ENO, aī, 1 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To swim out of or away, to escape by swimming, e. e concha, Cic.—II. Act.: To swim or sail through, Val. Flac.*

ENŌDATE, adv. (*eoedatus, from enodo*). *Clearly, plainly, e. narrare, Cic.; Juv. Compar., e. explicare, Cic.*

ENUMERO.

ENŌDATIO, ōnis, f. (*enodo*). *An unraveling; a developing, explanation, Cic.*

ENŌDIS, e (e, eodus). *Without knots, free from knots. I. Prop.: e. nitor arborum, Plin.; supple, pliant, Cleud.—II. Fig.: Clear, plain, perspicuous, smooth, e. elegi, Plin.*

ENŌDO, 1 v. a. (e, nodus). *To free from knots. I. Prop., Cel.—II. Fig.: To unravel, explain, make clear, e. nomina, Cic.; e. præcepta, Id.*

ENŌRMIS, e (e, norma). I. *Not according to rule, irregular, uncommon, c. toga, Quint.—II. Immoderate, enormous, very great, Plin.*

ENORMITAS, ātis, f. (*enormis*). I. *Irregularity, enormity, Quint.—II. Extraordinary or disproportionate greatness, hugeness, Sen.*

ENORMITER, adv. *Irregularly, immoderately, Sen.*

ENŌTESCO, tūi, 3 v. inch. n. *To become known, ut eloquentia per gentes enotescret, Sen.*

ENŌTO, 1 v. a. *To mark out, note down, meditari aliquid enotabamque, Plio.*

ENS, entis, n. (sum). *A thing, an entity, Quint.*

ENSICULUS, i, m. (*ensis*). *A little sword, Plaut.*

ENSIFER, ērs, ērum (*ensis, fero*). *Sword-bearer, armed with a sword, a surname of Orion, Ov.*

ENSIS, is, m. (*aktō to ēvros, ēvtea*). *A sword, Liv. Meton. for war, Sil.; royal authority, Id.; ensis, as a constellation, Sword of Orion, Val. Flac.*

ENTELLINI, ērum, m. *The inhabitants of Entella, a town in Sicily, Plin. Adj.: E. senatus, Cic.*

ENTHEUS, a, um (*ēvθεος*). I. *Pass.: Divinely inspired, Mart.—II. Act.: Inspiring, Mart.*

ENTHYMEMA, ātis, n. (*ἐνθύμημα*). I. *Reflection, argumentation; a thought, conception, reason (pure Latīn, commentatio), Cic.—II. A conclusion drawn from contraries, Cic.—III. In Logic: A syllogism in which the major or minor is omitted, Quint.*

ENŪBO, psi, 3 v. n. I. *To marry from one family or rank into another, e. e patribus, Liv.—II. Gen.: To marry, Liv.*

ENUCLĀTE, adv. (*enucleate*). *Clearly, plainly; accurately, Cic.*

ENUCLĀTUS, a, um, part. (*enucleo*). I. *Accurate, e. suffragia, i. e. given from pure conviction, free from interested motives, Cic.—II. Of style: Pure, clear, neat; plain, unadorned, e. genus dicendi, Cic.*

ENUCLĀO, 1 v. a. I. *To take out the kernels or stones, Apic.—II. Meton.: To clear from obscurity, to explain, lay open, unfold, to set forth accurately, Cic.*

ENŪMĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (*enumero*). I. *A recounting of several things in succession, enumeration, e. malorum, Cic.; e. oratorum, Id.—II. In Rhet.: A summing up, repetition of preceding arguments, recapitulation, Cic.*

ENŪMĒRO, 1 v. a. I. *To reckon, count, calculate, sum or cast up, specify, enumerate, reckon up in succession, e. pretium, to sum up, to*

ENUNCIATIO.

pay, Cic. —II. *Esp.*: To narrate, recite, e. proelia, Nep.

ENUNCIATIO (enunziat.), ðnis, f. (enunciatio). In *Rhet.*: A declaration, exposition, enunciation, Cic.

ENUNCIATIVUS (enunziat.), a, um (enunciatio). Of or belonging to enunciation, declarative, Sen.

ENUNCIATRIX (enunziat.), icis, f. (enunciatio). She that declares or expresses, e. ars (rhetorice), Quint.

ENUNCIATUM, i, n. A proposition, sentence, Cic.

ENUNCIATIO (enunziatio), 1 v. a. I. To say out, tell (a secret), spread abroad, disclose, divulge, e. mysteria, Cic. —II. *Gen.*: To declare, state, express, e. sententias breviter, Cic.

ENUNTIATIO, ENUNTIATIVUS, &c. See ENUNC.

ENUPPIO, ðnis, f. (enubo). A marrying out of one's family, or rank, e. gentis, Liv.

ENUTRIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. To nourish, feed, bring up. I. *Prop.*: e. purpuræ lutense genus, Plin. —II. *Fig.*: unde origines ædificiorum sint institutæ, et quibus rationibus enutritæ sint, Vitr.

ENŪŌ, ðs, f. (Ἐνώ). The goddess of war (pure Latin, Belloona), Sil. Meton. for battle, war, Mart.

EO, ivi and ii, itum, ire (isse, issem, &c., for ivisse, ivissem, or issem, &c., Cic.; inf. pass., irir for iri, Plaut.), v. n. (εἶμι, Sanscr. i). To go, move on, proceed, travel, &c. I. *Prop.*: eo ad forum, Plaut.; iens in Pompeianum, Cic.; subsidio suis ierunt, Cæs.; ire cubitum, to go to sleep. *Poet.* with acc. of the end: ire hinc Afros, Virg. With homogeneous objects: ire via, Prop.; ire exsequias, Ter.; ire pedibus, to walk, go on foot, Liv.; ire equi, curru, to go on horseback, to ride in a carriage, &c., Id.; ire cum classe Pisas, to go by water, to sail, Id.; ire puppibus, Ov. Of things: alvus non it, Cat.; sudor it per artus, Virg.; sanguis it in succos, changes into, Ov.; asparagus it in semen, goes to seed, Cat. —II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To go, proceed, in alteram causam præceps ierat, Liv.; ire in dubium imperii servitique aleam, Id.; ire in rixam, Quint.; ire in lacrimas, Virg.; ire per singula, to go through, Quint.; ire infatias, to deny (for infatias), ire in corpus, to grow fat, Quint.; ire in aliquem, to rush against, fly at one, Virg.; itur, they go, Id.; eundem est, we must go, Ov. —B) *Esp.* 1) *Polit. t. t.* a) (pedibus) ire in aliquam sententiam, to join or concur in an opinion at an election or in voting, quum omnes in sententiam eius pedibus irent, Liv.; quando pars major in eandem sententiam ibat, Id. b) ire in alia omnia, to vote against a measure, Cic. 2) *Mercant. t. t.*: To go, go off, be sold, Plin. 3) To go on, proceed, succeed, go, take a turn, incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic.; sic eat, such be the fate (of every woman), Liv. 4) To go away, pass, disappear, vanish, homo it paulatim, Lucr.; it dies, Hor.; eunt anni, Id. 5) *Imperat.*, i, eas, eat, as exclamation of contempt, Go on, then; be off, Virg.; Liv.

EO, adv. See IS.

EODEM, adv. See IDEM.

ĒŌS, f. (Ἠώς). The morning dawn (pure Latin, Aurora), Ov. Meton.: The east, Luc.

EPICURUS.

ĒŌS, a, um (Eos). Of the morning, Virg. Eastern, easterly, Prop. Subst., Ἐὼσα, i, m. (ἠώς, sc. ἀστὴρ). The morning star, Virg. An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental, Ov. The name of one of the horses of the sun, Ov.

ĒPAMĪNONDAS, a, m. (Ἐπαμεινώνδας). Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban general, victor at Leuctra and Mantinea, Cic.

ĒPAPHUS, i, m. (Ἐπαφος). Epaphus, the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, founder of Memphis in Egypt, Ov.

ĒPEUS (Ēpius, Plaut.), i, m. (Ἐπειός). Epeus, the maker of the Trojan horse, Virg.

ĒPHEBĒUM or -IUM, n. (Ἐφηβείον). A hall for the youth in the palaestra, Vitr.

ĒPHEBUS, i, m. (Ἐφηβος). A youth from the 16th to the 20th year, Cic.

ĒPHEMERIS, idis, f. (Ἐφημερίς). A diary, journal, day-book, Cic.

ĒPHĒSUS, i, f. (Ἐφεσός). Ephesus, a city of Ionia with a temple of Diana, now Ayasuluk, Plin. Hencr, Ephēsius, a, um, Ephesian, Cic. Subst., Ephēsi, orum, m, Ephesians, Cic.

ĒPHIALTĒS (Ephialta, Sid.), a, m. (Ἐφιάλης). Ephialtes. 1. One of the Aloadæ, who was killed by Apollo, while attempting to storm Olympus, Claud. 2. The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopyla, Front.

ĒPHIPIĀTUS, a, um. Furnished with an ephippium, e. equites, Cæs.

ĒPHIPIUM, ii, n. (Ἐφίπιον). I. A horse cloth, saddle, Cic.

ĒPHŌRUS, i, m. (Ἐφωρος). I. An ephor, a Spartan magistrate, Cic. —II. *Nom. prop.*: Ephorus, a Greek historian of Cyme in Æolis, pupil of Isocrates, Cic.

ĒPHŪRA, a, and (poet.) EPHŪRĒ, ðs, f. (Ἐφύρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη). Ephyra, the ancient name of Corinth, Plin.

EPHYRĒUS, a, um. Ephyræan, Corinthian, Virg.

ĒPIBĀTA, a, m. (ἐπιβάτης). A marine, a soldier employed on board ship, Auct. B. Alex.

ĒPICĀRMUS, i, m. (Ἐπιχαρμος). Epicharmus. I. A Pythagorean philosopher and writer of comedies, a native of Cos, but chiefly resident at Syracuse (hence Siculus), Cic. —II. The name of a poetical work of Ennius, Cic.

ĒPICĪREMA, atis, n. (ἐπιχείρημα). A rhetorical syllogism, a probable proof, Quint.

ĒPICĪŪSIS, is, f. (ἐπικύσις). A vessel out of which wine was poured into cups and glasses, a bowl, Plaut.

ĒPICŪPUS, a, um (ἐπικόπος). Furnished with oars, e. phaselus, Cic.

ĒPICRĀTES, a, m. (Ἐπικρατής). I. Most powerful, all-powerful, almighty, Cic. —II. Epicrates, a philosopher and rhetorician at Athens, Cic.

ĒPICRŌCUM, i, n. (ἐπικόροσ). I. A fine, transparent lady's dress, Nev. ap. Varr. —II. Meton. adj.: Transparent, fine, thin, Plaut.

ĒPICŪREUS, a, um. Epicuræan, E. medicamenta doloris, pleasure, Cic. Subst., Epicurei, urum, m, The Epicuræans, and also epicures, sensualists, Cic.

ĒPICŪRUS, i, m. (Ἐπικούρος). Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, of Gargetus in Attica, founder of a philosophy which regarded pleasure (pure and

noble mental enjoyment), as the summum bonum, Cic.

EPICUS, a, um (ἐπικός). *Epic*, e. poeta (Ennius), Cic.

EPIDAMNUS, i, m. (Ἐπίδαμνος). *Epidamnus*, the earlier name of Dyrrhachium, now Durazzo, Plin. Hence, Epidamnus, a, um, *Of Epidamnus*, Plaut.; Epidamniensis, e., the same, Id.

EPIDAURIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Epidaurus*, Ov. Subst., Epidaurii, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Epidaurus*, Mel.

EPIDAURUS, i, f. (Ἐπίδαυρος). *Epidaurus*, a town of Argolis on the Saronian Gulf (Saronicus Sinus), with a temple of Æsculapius, now Pidauro, Cic.

EPIDICUS, i, m. *The title of a comedy of Plautus*.

EPIDIUS, ii, m. *Epidius*. I. *A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antonius and Augustus*, Suet. 2. *E. Marcellus*, a tribune of the people in *Cæsar's* time, Suet.

EPIGONI, orum, m. (Ἐπίγονοι). I. *A*) *Afterborn*, the descendants of the seven princes who went against Thebes, Hyg.—*B*) *The name of a tragedy of Æschylus, translated into Latin by Attius*, Cic. —II. *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women*, Just.

EPIGRAMMA, átis, n. (dat. plur., epigrammatis, Cic.; gen. plur., epigrammaton, Mart.) (ἐπίγραμμα). I. *A title, inscription*, Cic. —II. *An epigram*, Cic.

EPIGRI, orum, m. *Wooden pegs or pins*, Sen.

EPILŒGUS, i, m. (ἐπίλογος). *The conclusion of a speech, an epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio), Cic.

EPIMENIDES, is, m. (Ἐπιμενίδης). *Epimenes*, a celebrated poet and prophet of Crete, Cic.

EPIMETHEUS, éi, m. (Ἐπιμηθεύς). *Epimetheus*, brother of Prometheus, and husband of Pandora, Hyg.

EPIMETHIS, idis, f. (Ἐπιμηθίς). *The daughter of Epimetheus*, Pyrrha, Ov.

EPINÍCIA, órum, n. (ἐπινίκια, rá). *Songs of victory, triumphal songs*, Suet.

EPIPHŒNEMA, átis, n. (ἐπιφώνημα). *A crying out, exclamation, as a figure of speech*, Quint.

EPIRENSIS, e. *Of Epirus*, E. Alexander, Liv.

EPIRHÉDIUM, ii, n. (vox hibr. ἐπί, rheda). *A thong by which the horse was fastened to a carriage, the harness of a car*, Juv.

EPÍROTES, æ, m. (Ἐπειρώτης). *Of Epirus*, an *Épírote*, Plin. Adj., Veg.

EPÍRŒTYCUS, a, um (Ἐπειρωτικός). *Of or from Epirus, Epirotic*, E. res, Cic.

EPÍRUS or -OS, i, f. (Ἐπειρος). *Epirus*, a country in the northwest of Greece, now Albania, Cic.

EPÍSTŒLA, æ, f. (ἐπιστολή). I. *A written communication, a letter, epistle*, venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic.; Narcissus ab epistolis, a secretary, Suet. Sometimes like literæ, in the plur., of a single letter, Just.—II. *An imperial rescript*, Front.

EPÍSTŒLĀRIS, e (epistola). I. *Of or belonging to a letter, epistolary*, e. chartæ, letter paper, Mart.—II. Subst., Epistolares, ium, m., *Imperial secretaries*, Cod. Just.

EPÍSTŒLIUM, ii, n. (ἐπιστόλιον). *A short letter, a note, a billet*, Catull.

EPÍSTŒMIUM, ii, n. (ἐπιστόμιον). *A cock or spout in a conduit, a tap, spiggot; a bung, stopple*, Vitr.

EPÍTAPHÍUM, ii, n. (ἐπιτάφιον). *An epitaph, an inscription on a tomb*, Cic.

EPÍTAPHÍUS, ii, m. (ἐπιτάφιος λόγος). *A funeral oration*, Cic.

EPÍTĦALĦAMÍUM, ii, n. (ἐπιθαλάμιον). *A nuptial song*, Quint.

EPÍTĦECA, æ, f. (ἐπιθήκη). *An addition*, Plaut.

EPÍTĦETON, i, n. (ἐπιθετον). *In Gramm.*: *An epithet, adjective*, Quint.

EPÍTŒMA, æ, or EPÍTŒMĒ, és, f. (ἐπιτομή). *A short extract or summary, an abridgment, an epitome*, Cic.

EPÍTYRUM, i, n. (ἐπίτυρον). *A dish made of preserved olives*, Col.

EPŒDOS, i, m. (ἐπᾒδος). *An epode, a kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, proceeding alternately in long and short verses*, Quint.

EPŒNA, æ, f. Epona, the tutelary goddess of horses and asses, Juv.

EPŒPS, ópis, m. (ἐπᾒψ). *A hoopoe*, Ov.

EPŒREDŒRIX, ígis, m. (Ἐπορέδοριξ). *Eporodorix*, a chief of the Ædæi, one of the commanders of the Ædæan cavalry sent to *Cæsar's* aid against Vercingetorix, Cæs.

EPŒS (only in nom. and acc.), n. (ἔπος). *An epic or heroic poem*, Hor.

EPŒTO, avi, pŒtum, i v. u. *To drink out, empty*, Mart.

EPŒTUS, a, um, part. (e, poto). *Drunk out, off, or up; emptied*, Cic.; *swallowed up, gorged, sucked in*, Ov.; *drunk away, wasted by drinking*, Plaut.

EPULÆ, arum. See EPULUM.

EPŒLĀRIS, e (epulum). *Of or belonging to a feast or banquet*, e. accubitio amicorum, Cic.

EPŒLĀTIO, ónis, f. (epulor). *The act of feasting*, Col.

EPŒLO, ónis, m. (epulum). I. *One who prepares or provides a feast*, Cic. —II. *A guest at a feast or banquet*, App. —III.

Ésp.: triumviri or septemviri e., a college of priests who prepared the sacrifices to the gods, Cic.

EPŒLO, ónis, m. *Épulo*, proper name, Virg.

EPŒLOR, i v. dep. n. and n. (epulum). *To feast, banquet; to give an entertainment or banquet*. I. *Neut.*: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic. —II. *Act.*: e. pullos, Plin.

EPŒLUM, i, n. (and in the plur. heterocl., epŒlæ, arum, f.) (puls). I. *Costly food or dishes, menses*, conquisitissimis epulis extruiebantur, Cic. *Fig.*: ea pars animi erecta saturataque boarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. —II. *A meal, feast, entertainment, banquet* (in the sing. usually of a religious character). *In the sing.*: e. fuobre, Cic.; e. dare, Id. *In the plur.*: quæ (carmina) in epulis esse censitata, Cic.; e. regis, Id. *A solemn, public feast or banquet*, Cic.

ÉQUA, æ, f. (equus). *A mare*, Cic.

ÉQUES, itis, m. (equus). I. *Gen.*: *A person on horseback, a horseman, rider*, Liv. —II.

Ésp.: *A horse-soldier* [opp. pedes, a foot-soldier], Cæs. *Cavalry horsemen, plurimum in*

Ætolis e. præsidii fuit: is longe tum optimum e. in Græcia erat, Liv. —III. *Équites*, *The order*

of knights, the equestrian order, in rank between the Senate and the plebs, Cic. In the sing. collectively: *The knights*, Suet.

EQUESTER, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv.) (eques). *Of or belonging to a rider, equestrian*. I. Gen.: e. statuas inaurate, Cic.—II. Esp. A) *Of or belonging to horse-soldiers or cavalry*, e. pugna, Cic.; e. copiae [opp. pedestres], Id.—B) *Of or belonging to the knights or to knighthood*, e. ordo, Cic.; e. loco natus, ortus, Id.; e. splendor, I. Subst., e. for eques, Tac. Subst. plur., equestris, inum, n. (sc. loca), *The seats of the knights at the theatre*, Sen.; Suet.

EQUIDEM, adv. (ego, quidem, in which sense it is used exclusively by Cicero, Virgil, and Horace; but in others, and more particularly in later authors, it occurs in precisely the same sense as quidem). *An emphatic demonstrative particle, Certainly, surely, assuredly, indeed, no doubt*. I. Gen.: nihil, inquit, e. novi, Cic.; e. et sate hoc tempus te dilexi, Id.—II. *For my part, as far as regards myself*, de urbanis rebus plura tu scis; sapientis et certiora audis, e. doleo non me tuis bteris certiorum fieri, Cic.

EQUILE, is, n. (equis). *A stable*, Suet.
EQUINUS, a, um (equis). *Of or belonging to a horse*, e. seta, Cic.; nervus e., a bow-string of horse-hair, Ov.

EQUIRIA, ōrum, n. (equis). *Horse-races in honor of Mars*, Ov.

EQUITABILIS, e (equito). *That can be ridden over, fit to ride over, easy for horses*, Curt.

EQUITATIO, ōnis, f. *A riding*, Plin.
EQUITATUS, ūs, m. (equito). I. *Abstr.: Riding, femina atteri adurique equitatu notum est*, Plin.—II. *Concr. A) Cavalry*, Cæs.—B) *The horses belonging to the cavalry*, Cæs. *Dat.*, equitatu, Cæs. *In the plur.*, Cic.—C) *The order of knights*, Plin.

EQUITUM, ii, n. (equis). *A stud of horses*, Col.

EQUITO, 1 v. n. and a. (eques). *To ride*. I. *Neut.*: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic.; *to walk (of a horse)*, Lucil. ap. Gell.—II. *Act.*: *To ride through or over a space*, Flor.; *to ride about ravaging*, Hor.

EQUULEUS (also, eculus), i, m. (equis). I. *A young horse, a foal*, Cic. *Meton.*: e. argentei nobiles, as works of art, Cic.—II. *A rack, in the form of a horse*, Cic.

EQUULUS, i, n. (equis). *A small or young horse*, Cic.

EQUUS, i, m. (ἵππος; ἄολ. ἵκκος; Sanscr. acvas). I. A) *A horse, steed*, Cic. *Esp.*: equis virisque, lit., with horse and man, i. e. with main force, with might and main, Cic.; equi bipedes, sea-horses, Virg.; e. fluvialis, the river or Nile horse, hippopotamus, Plin.; equi for equites, horsemen, Cic.; e. ligneus, a ship, Plaut.; e., the Trojan horse, Virg.—B) *Meton.*: *A conspiracy, plot (with reference to the Trojan horse)*, Cic.—II. *A war-engine, a battering-ram in the shape of a horse, afterward called aries*, Plin.—III. *The constellation Pegasus*, Plin.

EQUUS TUCIUS, i, m. *A small town of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Castel Franco*, Cic.

ERADICITUS (extrad.), adv. (e, radix). *From the very root*, Plaut.

ERADICO (extr.) 1 (inf., eradicari, Plaut.) v. a. (e, radix). *To pull up by the roots, to eradicate*. I. *Prop.*, Varr.: *To ruin, destroy*, Plaut.—II. *Fig.*: eradicabam hominum aures, i. e. deafen with talk, Plaut.

ERADO, si, sum, 3 v. a. *To scratch or rub out*. I. *Prop.*: e. muscum, Col.—II. *Fig.*: *To eradicate, extirpate*, e. vitia, Sen.

ERASINUS, i, m. (Ἐρασίνοσ). *Erasinus, a river of Argolis, now Kephaları, Mel.*

ERASISTRATUS, i, m. (Ἐρασίστροφος). *Erasistratos, a celebrated physician, a native of Ceos, who resided at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy I, and was the founder of a medical school*, Cels.

ERASUS, a, um, part. of erado.
ERATO, us, f. (Ἐρατώ). *Erato*. I. A) *The muse of lyric and erotic poetry*, Ov.—B) *Gen.*: *A muse*, Virg.—II. *A queen of Armenia*, Tac.

ERATOSTHENES, is, m. (Ἐρατοσθένης). *Eratosthenes, a geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Evergetes*, Cic.

ERCISCO and **ERTUM**. See **HERCISCO**.
EREBUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erebus*, Ov.

EREBUS, i, m. (Ἐρεβος). *Erebus*. I. *The god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night*, Cic.—II. *The infernal regions*, Virg.

ERECITHEUS (trisyllable), ēi, m. (Ἐρεχθεύς). *Erechtheus, a mythic king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia, and Creusa*, Cic.

ERECITHIDÆ, arum, m. (Ἐρεχθίδαι). *Poet. for Athenians*, Ov.

ERECITIS, idis, f. (Ἐρεχθίς). *Daughter of Erechtheus*; e. g. Orithyia, Ov.

ERECITHEUS, a, um (Ἐρεχθεύς). *Of or belonging to Erechtheus*; also, poet. for Athenian, Ov.

ERECTE, adv. (erectus). *Boldly, freely*, Gell.
ERECTIO, ōnis, f. (erigo). *A setting up, erecting*, e. tignorum, Vit.

ERECTUS, a, um, part. of erigo. *Upright, erect, standing up*. I. *Prop.*: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos erectos constituit, Cic.; erectus status, Id.—II. *Fig. A) High, lofty, exalted, elevated*, Cic.; e. animus, Id.; e. homo, Id.—B) *Of lofty or noble carriage, of imposing attitude, orator erectus et celsus*, Cic.—C) *Observant, attentive, intent, on the stretch*, e. iudices, Cic.; e. studium in legendo, Id.—D) *Encouraged, animated*, legiones nostras in eum saepe locum alacri animo et erecto, Cic.

EREMIGO, 1 v. a. *To row through, navigate*, e. septentrionem, Plin.

ERĒPO, psi, 3 (plusquam perf. subj. sync., erepsemus, Hor.) v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To creep or crawl out or forth*, Plaut.; *to creep or crawl up to*, Suet.—II. *Act.*: *To creep or crawl through*, Juv.; *to climb or clamber up*, Hor.

EREPTIO, ōnis, f. (eripio). *A depriving or robbing of an estate, robbery*, Cic.

EREPTO, are, v. int. n. (erepo). *To creep out, mton.*: e. pecunia ex paupertate, is spent imperceptibly, Sen.

ERĒPTOR, ōris, m. (eripio). *A robber, plunderer*, e. bonorum, Cic.; e. libertatis, Id.

ERĒPTUS, a, um, part. of eripio.

ERES and **HERES**, is, m. (ἕρπ). *A hedgehog*, Plaut.

ERĒSUS (Eressus), i, m. (Ἐρεσος, Ἐρεσσος)

ERETRIA.

Eresus, a town of Lesbos, the birth-place of Theophrastus, Cic.

ERETRIA, æ, f. (Ἐρετρία) *Eretria, a town of Eubœa, on the Euripus, now Palæo Castro. It was the birth-place of Menædemus the philosopher, Cic.*

ERETRIACI, orum, m. I. q. Eretrici, Cic.

ERETRICI, òrum, m. *The followers of Menædemus, Cic. Ia the sing., Eretricus, An Eretrian philosopher, Cic.*

ERETRIENSIS, e. *Of or from Eretria, E. Gongylus, Nep. Subst., Eretrienses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Eretria, Liv.*

ERETRIUS, u, um. *Of or belonging to Eretria, E. creta, Plin. Subst., Eretria, æ, f., Plin.*

ERETUM, i, n. (Ἐρετὸν). *Eretum, an ancient town of the Sabines, now Rimane, Virg.*

ERGA, prep. (akin to vergo). *Toward, against, I. Prop.: e. wædes, opposite me, Plaut. —II. Fig.: e. alqm (more rarely, e. alqd), of sentiment, behavior, or feeling displayed toward a person, ut eodem modo e. animum affecti simus, quoniam e. nosmet ipsos, Cic.; divina bonitas e. homines, Cic. Of things: quoniam in universam republicam, tum etiam e. meam salutem, Cic. Denoting hostility, pro contra or adversus, Nep. Gen.: Denoting any mental relation toward a person, anxiæ e. Sejanum, Tac.*

ERGASTULUM, i, n. (ἐργαστήριον, I work). I. *A bridewell, a house of correction, Cic. —II. In the plur., ergastula, orum, n., The inmates of a bridewell or house of correction, Cæs.*

ERGO, adv. (ἐργῶ). *In consequence of, by reason of; with genit.: ejus legis e., Cic. Absol.: For which reason, on which account, wherefore, therefore, consequently. e. nota est sententia veterum Academicorum, Cic. Accordingly, hence, therefore, according to that, e. et avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.; verum e. illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, Id. In interrogative clauses, when it may be rendered by Then, as it seems, actually, really, e. hæc veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiens que non poterit? Cic.; e. illi intelligant, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? Id.; quid ergo? what then? how then? quid e.? hujus vitæ proposito et cogitatio aut Thyesten levare poterit aut Æetum? Cic. With imperatives: However, but . . . only, vide e., hanc conclusionem probaturus sis, Cic. As a continuative particle: Then, as I just said, I say, tres vix sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut . . . tres e. ut dixi vix, Cic.*

ERICÆUS, a, um (ericæ) *Of or from heath, e. mel. called, also, mel silvestre, Plin.*

ERICE, Æs, f. (ἐρείκη). *Heath, Plin.*

ERICHTHŌ, us, f. (Ἐριχθῶ). *Erichtho, a Thessalian enchantress who was consulted by Pompey, Luc. Meton.: Another enchantress, Ov.*

ERICHTHŌNIUS, ii, m. (Ἐριχθόνιος). *Erichthonius. 1. A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, the inventor of the quadrigæ, Plin. 2. A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros, king of Troy, Ov.*

ERICHTHŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erichthonius, Erichthonian, E. populus, i. e. Athenian, Prop.: E. arces, i. e. Trojan, Virg.*

ERICIUS, ii, m. (erēs). I. *A hedge-hog, Verr. ap. Non. —II. Meton.: Chevaux de frise, Cæs.*

ERIDANUS, i, m. (Ἐριδανός). *Eridanus. I. The Greek name for the Rîver Po, Plin. —II. The constellation Eridanus, Hyg.*

EROGO:

Ē-RĪGO, rexi, rectum, 3 v. a. *To raise up, set up, erect. I. Prop. A) e. srbozem, Cic.; e. hominem, to create or form in an erect position, Id.; e. oculos, to lift up, Id. E. se, or middle: To raise one's self, conatitatur (puer), ut sese erigant et manibus utatur, Id. —B) Ta erect, build, construct, e. turres, Cæs. —II. Fig. A) To raise, elevate, erigite mentes auresque vestras et attendite, Cic.; e. aures, prick up, Id. —B) Esp. To raise up, i. e. to encourage, incite, cheer, rouse, e. animum, to take courage, i. q. se e., Cic.; e. animum jam demissum et oppressum, Id.*

ERIGŌNE, Æs, f. (Ἐριγόνη). *Erigone. 1. The daughter of Icarus, who hanged herself through grief at her father's death, and was changed into the constellation Virgo, Hyg. 2. The daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra, Hyg.*

ERIGŌNEIUS CANIS. *The dog of Icarus, Mara, changed into a constellation (Canicula) at the same time with Erigone, Ov. For this we find Canis Eri-gones, Col.*

ERINACIUS (herin.), ii, m. (eres, ericius). *A hedge-hog, Plin.*

ERINNA, æ (genit. Erinnes, Prop.), f. (Ἐριννα). *Erinna, a Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho, Plin.*

ERINYS, ÿos, f. (Ἐρινύς). *One of the Furies, Virg.; acc. Erinyn, Ov. A Fury, Prop. In the plur., Erinyes, The Furies, Prop. Meton. of Helena: A fury, scourge, Virg. Appel.: Frenzy, rage, Virg.*

ERIPHYLA, æ, or -E, es, f. (Ἐριφύλη). *Eriphyle, daughter of Talæus, and wife of Amphiaræus, whom she betrayed, for a gold necklace, to Polyneices, on account of which she was slain by her son Alcæon, Cic.*

ERIPŪ, ipū, eptum, 3 (e, rapio). *To snatch, tear, pull, or drag out, away, forth, or along; to snatch or carry off; to remove, withdraw, rescue, &c. I. Prop.: e. alqm ex media morte, Cic.; e. filium a morte, Id.; e. istum de vestra severitate, Id.; e. se, to snatch or tear one's self away, remove, deliver, or extricate one's self, take one's self off, free, e. se ab illa miseria, Cic.; e. se flammâ, Id. Poet.: To be snatched or carried off by death, Ov. —II. Fig.: e. potestatem hominis omnino aspicendi, Cic.; e. tetrarchiam alci, Id.; e. aleni timorem, Id.; e. fugam, poet. for e. se fuga, or for the simple rapere fugam, Virg.*

Ē-RĪVO, are, v. a. *To draw off (water) by drains, e. pluvias aquas autctum, Plin.*

Ē-RŪDO, sum, ère, v. a. I. *To gnaw off, gnaw or bite away, eat into, eat away, consume, e. vites (animalia), Cic. —II. Meton.: To corrode, e. æs, ferrum (aqua), Plin.*

ERŪGĀTIŌ, ònis, f. (erogo). *Expense, expenditure; hence, payment, distribution, e. pecuniæ, Cic.*

Ē-RŪGĪTO, are, v. int. a. (erogo). *To ask earnestly, to demand, Plaut.*

Ē-RŪGO, I v. a. I. A) *To take a sum of money out of the public treasury after having asked the consent of the people; to expend, pay out, lay out, volo, ut mihi respondeas, erogariæ pecuniæ ex arario tuis legibus, Cic.; e. pecuniam in classem, Id. —B) Gen. 1) To pay, spend, tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum erogat, Cic. —II. To move by prayers, prevail on by entreaties, entreat, App.*

EROS.

EROS, ótis, m. (**Epos*). *Eros*. I. *A common name of Roman slaves*, Cic.—II. *The name of an actor in the time of Cicero*, Cic.

ERÖSTO, ónis, f. (*erodo*). *A gnawing or eating off or a way; in the plur., e. gearum*, Plin.

ERÖSUS, a, um, part. (*erodo*).

ERRÄBUNDUS, a, um (*erro*). *Wandering to and fro, nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur*, Liv.

ERRÄTICUS, a, um (*erro*). *Wandering, moving about, e. sanguis, i. e. impetigo*, Plin.; *e. stellæ, planets*, Sen. *Esp. in Botany: Of plants that grow wild in various places, i. q. silvestris: e. cucumis*, Plin. *Meton.* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

ERRÄTIO, ónis, f. *A wandering or roving about*, Cic.

ERRÄTUM, i, n. (*erro*). *An error, mistake*, Cic.

ERRÄTUS, ūa, m. (*erro*). *A wandering, roving about*. I. *Prop.*, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: *An error, mistake*, Plin.

ERRO, I v. n. and a. (*éppov*, Sanscr. *ir*, Germ. *irren*). I. *Neut.*: *To go in no direct path, to go hither and thither, wander or stray about, stroll about*. A) I) *Prop.*: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; circum villulas nostras e., Id. *Of inanimate objects: (stellæ) quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur* 2) *Fig.*: errans et vaga sententia, Cic.; ut aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *To miss the right way, wander out of the way, go astray, wander*. I. *Prop.*, Virg. 2) *Fig.* a) *To deviate or depart from truth, to be mistaken, in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti*, Cic.; e. malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, Id. b) *To be in fault, to err, nobis demeres acerbum necessitudinem pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi*, Sall.—II. *Act. Poet.* (*only in the part. pass.*): *To wander over, to traverse*, Ov.

ERRO, ónis, m. (*erro*). *One that strolls about, a rover, vagrant, vagabond*, Tib. *Of the queen bee, e. dux*, Col.

ERROR, óris, m. (*erro*). I. *A wandering, strolling about, a going hither and thither*. A) *Prop.*: e. ac dissipatio civium (sc. mercatorum), Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *Uncertainty (with genit.)*: e. viarum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv.; e. veri, Tac.—II. *Esp.*: *A departing from the right way, a straying, going wrong*. A) *Prop.*, Curt.—B) *Fig.*: *A departing or deviating from truth, a false notion, mistake, error, delusion, opinioibus vulgi rapitur in errorem nec vera cernimus*, Cic.; *inducere imperitos in errorem*, Id.; e. mentis, *a wandering of the mind, distraction, insanity. A moral error, i. e. a fault, offence*, Ov.

ERUBESCO, būi, 3 v. inchoat. n. and n. I. *Gen.*: *To grow red, redder*, Ov.—II. *Esp.*: *To blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame, be ashamed*. *Absol.*, with prep. or abl., Cic. *With acc.*: e. aolcismum, Sen. *Often with an objective clause: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia*, Cic. *Erubescendus, a, um, That one ought to be ashamed of*, Hor.

ERÜCA, ūe, f. I. *A caterpillar, canker-worm*, Plin.—II. *A kind of cabbage, rocket*, Plin.

ERUCTO, are, v. a. I. *To belch or vomit*

ERYCINUS.

forth, throw up, unde tu nos turpissime eucando eiecisti, Cic. *Meton.*: e. cædem sermonibus suis, i. e. to talk of murder in their drunkenness, Cic.

—II. *Gen.*: *To cast or throw up, e. noxiuum virus*, Col.

ERÜDIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. *To free from rudeness, to cultivate, instruct, teach, form the mind, studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent*, Cic.; e. alqm artibus, Id.; e. alqm iure civili, Id. *Of inanimate objects: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam iudicatur, et toreuticeo erudisse, carried to perfection*, Plin.

ERÜDITE, udv. (*eruditus*). *Learnedly, in a learned manner*, Cic.

ERÜDITIO, ónis, f. (*erudio*). I. *Instruction, teaching*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Knowledge, learning, erudition*, Cic.

ERÜDITÜLUS, i, m. *Somewhat learned*, Catull.

ERÜDITUS, a, um, part. of *erudio*. *Learned, instructed, well-informed, skilled, experienced, est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur*, Cic.; *homines non literis ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis e.*, Id. *Of things and abstract subjects: e. tempora*, Id.; e. aures, Id.

ERÜGATIO, ónis, f. (*erugo*). *A clearing from wrinkles, e. cutis*, Plin.

ERÜGO, are, v. a. *To clear from wrinkles, make smooth*, Plin.

ERUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: *To cause to break or burst forth, to let loose, discharge with violence*. A) *Prop.*: portis se foras erumpunt, Cæs.—B) *Fig.*: ne in me stomachum erumpant, vent tuam passionem, Cic.—II. *Neut.*: *To break or burst forth, to rush out with great noise or vehemence, to sally forth*. A) *Prop.*: qui (ignes) ex Etnæ vertice erumpunt, Cic.; abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *To break forth, come to light, become public, quum illa conjuratio ex istebri atque ex tenebris erupisset*, Cic.; si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, Id.

ERUNCO, are, v. a. *To weed, clear from weeds, e. herbas*, Col.

ERÜO, ūi, ütum, 3 v. a. *To dig up, root up, turn up, to pull, draw, or tear out or forth*.

I. *Prop.*: qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, quasque eo veniat, is poterit e., Cic.; e. mortuum, Id.; to demolish, to level to the ground, Virg.—

II. *Fig.* A) scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta erumunt, Cic.; ex annalium vetustate erumenda est memoria nobilitatis tuæ, Id.; sanum erui volo: neque hoc mihi erui potest, I cau not be dissuaded from u, Id. B) *Esp.*: *To overthrow, destroy, e. civitatem*, Tac.

ERUPTIO, ónis, f. (*erumpo*). *A breaking out or forth, an eruption*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: universi eruptionem tentaverunt, Plin.—B) *Esp. in Milit.*: *A sally, ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt*, Cæs. *In Medic.*: *An eruption*, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: e. vitiorum, Seo.

ERUPTUS, a, um, part. of *erumpo*.

ERUS, i. See HERUS.

ERUTUS, a, um, part. of *eruo*.

ERYCINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Eryx, E. Venus*, Cic. *Subst.*, Erycia, ūe, f., i. e. Venus, Hor.; Erycini, orum, m., *The inhabitants of the town Eryx*, Plin.

ERYMANTHIS.

ERYMANTHIS, idis, *f.* *Erymanthian*, Ov.
ERYMANTHIUS, a, um. *Of Erymanthus*,
Erymanthian, E. belua, Cic.; E. aper, Id.

ERYMANTHUS, i, n. (Ἐρυμανθος). *Erymanthus*. I. *A mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules killed the wild boar*, Ov.—II. *A river which takes its rise in this mountain and falls into the Alpheus*, Mel.

ERYSIPELAS, atis, n. (ἔρσιπelas). *A cutaneous inflammation, erysipelas*, St. Anthony's fire, Cels.

ERYTHRÆ, srum, *f.* (Ἐρυθραί). *Erythrae*. I. *A town of Bœotia, near Mount Cithæron*, Plin. 2. *One of the twelve principal cities of Ionia, a colony of the former*, Cic.

ERYTHRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Erythrae*, E. Sibylla, Cic. *Subst.* Erythraei, orum, m., *The inhabitants of Erythrae*, Liv.; E. Mare, the Red Sea (pure Lat., Mare Rubrum), Mel. The name, however, was originally applied to the whole expanse of sea between Arabia and Africa on the west, and India on the east, including its two great gulfs. In this sense it is used by Herodotus.

ERYTHRAS, æ, m. (Ἐρυθρας). *Erythras*, a fabulous king of the south of Asia (Arabia or Persia), from whom the Mare Erythraeum was said to have taken its name, Mel.

ERYX, ycis, m. (Ἐρυξ). *Eryx*, a steep and isolated mountain near the northwestern coast of Sicily, near Drepanum, famed for its temple of Venus, with a town of the same name, now S. Giuliana, Plin.

ESCA, æ [old form genit., escas, L. a. up. Prisc.], *f.* (edo). I. *Prop.*: Food, dii nec escis aut potinibus vescuntur, Cic. *Esp.*: A bait, Petr.—II. *Fig.*: Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, Cic.

ESCIARIUS, a, um (esca). *Concerned with or belonging to food*, e. vasa, Plin. *Absol.*: escaria, Juv.; *etable, good to eat*, e. uvæ, Plin. *Of or belonging to a bait*, Plaut.

ES-CENDO, di, sum, 3 v. n. and a. (e, scando). I. *Neut.*: To mount up, mount, climb up. A) *Gen.* 1) *Prop.*: e. in rotam, Cic.; e. in rostra, Id.; e. in concionem, Id. 2) *Fig.*: utque ad nos contemptum Sannitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, Liv.—B) *Esp.*: To journey or travel up, legati Asiam petentes Delphos quum descendissent, Liv.—II. *Act.*: To ascend, mount, e. vehiculum, Sen.

ESCHARA, æ, *f.* (ἔσχαρα). I. *The carriage of a war-engine*, Vitr.—II. *In Medic.*: A hard crust or scar made by caustic applications, an eschar, C. Aur.

ESCIT, i, q. erit. See SUM.

ESCULENTUS, a, um (esca). I. *Eatable, fit for eating, good for eating, esculent*, e. frusta, Cic.—II. *Full of food, crocodilus semper c. ore, i. e. filled with food*, Plin.

ESCULETUM (æsc.), i, n. (esculus). *A forest of oaks (esculi)*, Hor.

ESCLÆUS (æsc.), a, um (esculus). *Of or made of bay-oak*, e. frons, an oaken wreath, Ov.

ESCULUS (æsc.), i, *f.* (esca). *A kind of oak, bay-oak or holm-oak, sacred to Jupiter*, Virg.; Hor.; Plin.

ESCUNT, i, q. erunt. See SUM.

ESQUILIAE (Exquil), srum, *f.* *The Esquiline, the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with sev-*

ET.

eral summits (hence plur.), joined to the urbs by Servius Tullius, Liv.

ESQUILIARIUS (Exqu.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Esquiliae, Esquiline*, E. collis, Liv.

ESQUILINUS (Exqu.), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Esquiliae, Esquiline*, Liv. *Subst.*, Esquilina, æ, *f.* (sc. porta), *The Esquiline Gate*, Cic.

ESQUILIUS, a, um. *Esquiline*, Ov.

ESSEDA, æ. See ESSEDUM.

ESSEDARIUS, ii, m. (essedum). *A Gallic or British war-chariot fighter*, Cic.; a gladiator, Petr. *In the fem.*: mulier e., Id.

ESSEDUM, i, n. [poet. a; by pl., esseda, orum] (essedæ, æ, *f.*, Sen.) (a Cellii word; compare Gallic ess, a wagon). *A two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons*, Cæs.; it was used by the Romans for ordinary purposes and in the circus, Cic.

ESSENTIA, æ, *f.* (sum). *The being or essence of anything (a translation of οὐσία)*, Quint.

ESTRIX, icis, *f.* (esor, edo). *A female glutton*, Plaut.

ESTUR, i, q. òditur., *pass.* from èdo.

ESURIÀLIS, e (esuriu). *Of or belonging to hunger, hungry*, ferivæ esuriales, hungry holidays, Plaut.

ESURIÈS, èi, *f.* (esurio). *Hunger, a desire to eat, appetite*, Cic.; *poverty, want, indigence*, Id.

ESURIO, itum, ire, desiderat. v. n. and a. (èdo). I. *Neut.*: To hunger, be hungry, i. e. to desire to eat, Cic.; Ter.; vellera esuriunt, i. e. take the colors, Plin.—II. *Act.*: nisi totum Parthorum esurisset aurum (Crassus), had longed after, Plin.

ESURIO, ònis, n. (esurio). *A hungry person, one who desires to eat*, Plaut.

ESUS, a, um, part. of èdo.

ESUS, ùs, m. (edo). *An eating*, Gell.

ET, conj. (Sanscr. a thi and; Gr. èt, yet). *And*.

I. *Gen.*: qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, Cic.; hæc pueris et mulierculis et servis et scrovorum simillimis libris esse grats, Id.—II. *Esp.* A) *And indeed, and rather, and especially, and generally, and even*, te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, Cic.; at Isulæ, et saepe, virtutem, Id.; studiosæ ab his siderum magnitudines acquirebantur et cuncta cœlestia, Id.—B) *After words which express similarity or contrariety and opposition, instead of the usual atque*: nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.; omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, Id.—C) *It is also used in connecting the minor term in a syllogism, or a logical conclusion*: *But*, eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum, id percipi non potest: nullum igitur est, &c., but now, whatever is false, &c., Cic.—D) *It: sometimes also is used for etiam*: *And also, and even, and at the same time, and moreover*, Terentia te maxime diligit, salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciae nostræ, Cic.—E) *et. . . et, as well. . . as, as well. . . as also, ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur*, Cic. *With a subordinate que or atque*: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit, et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. *Also sometimes et. . . que for et. . . et*: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv.: sometimes et. . . et, i. q. quum. . . tum: homo et in aliis causis

exercitatus, et in hac multum et sæpe versatus, Cic.; et . . . neque, or neque . . . et if one of the clauses is negative: ego vero et expectabo ea quæ pollicoribus neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic.

ETENIM, conj. For. More literally, and rightly, for; and assuredly, for; and no wonder, for, præclare dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. Parenthetically: ejus legationis princeps est Heius (e. est primus civitatis), Id.

ETEOCLES, is, and εὐος, m. (Ἐτεοκλῆς). Eteocles, son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Poly-nices, who became the occasion of the Theban war, described by Statius in the Thebais, a poem of twelve books, Stat.

ETESIACUS, a, um (ἑτησιακός). Of or belonging to the Etesian winds, Plin.

ETESIÆ, arum, m. (ἑτησιαί, sc. ἄνεμοι). Etesian winds, periodical winds which blow steadily, every year, from one quarter for forty days in the season of dog-days, trade-winds, monsoons, Cic.

ETHICÆ, Æs, f. (ἠθικῆ). Moral philosophy, ethics, Quint.

ETHŒLOGIA, Æ, f. (ἠθολογία). The art of depicting an individual's character, a portraying of character, characteristics, Quint.

ETHŒLŒGUS, i, m. (ἠθολόγος). One who imitates by gestures, voice, &c., the manners of another person, generally in order to amuse; a mimic, e. mimus, Cic.

ETIAM, conj. (et, jam). I. Likewise, besides, and also, also, yet, too, atque alias e. dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.; multa e. sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Id. Especially in the following connection: non modo (solum) . . . sed (verum) e.—II. Esp. A) Nay even, even, quæ omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam e. sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.; quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper e.? Id. With comparatives, for the sake of emphasis: Still, in animis existunt majores e. varietates, still greater, Cic.; sunt autem e. clariora vel plane perspicua, Id.—B) Denoting affirmation: So it is, just so, certainly, yes, really, ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicunque hæc aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut etiam aut non respondere possit, Cic. Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? E., inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Id.—C) Of time: Still, even still, quum iste e. cubaret, in cubiculo intractatus est, Cic.—D) etiam atque etiam, again and again, faciendum videtur, ut diligenter e. atque e. arguente cum argumentis comparemus, Cic.; hæc quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc e. atque e. multo desperatiora, more and more desperate every day, Id.

ETIAM-NUM, and better ETIAM-NUNC (also separately written e. num and e. nunc), conj. Now, till now, even till now, still, even to the present time, de materia loquor orationis etiam nunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic.; ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui e. erodit iis, quorum, Id. Of past time, i. q. etiam tunc: Up to that time, till that time, even then, dixisti, paululum tibi esse e. moræ, quod ego viverem, Cic. Sometimes for etiam: Again, besides, also, in addition, his addemus e. unam Græcæ inventionis sententiam, Plin.

ETIAM-SI (sometimes separately written). If

even, even if, although. I. With indic.: ista veritas e. iucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic.; eundem igitur esse creditote, e. nullum videbitis, Id.—II. With subjunct.: quæ e. essent, quæ nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic.

ETIAM-TUM and (less frequently) ETIAM-TUNC, conj. Still or even at that time, even then, even up to that time, omnes e. retinebat illum Percli succum; sed erant paulo uberiori filo, Cic.

ETRŒRIA, Æ, f. Etruria, a district in Central Italy, now Tuscany, Cic.

ETRUSCUS, a, um. Etruscan, Tuscan, E. disciplina, the Etruscan religion, Cic. Subst., Etrusci, orum, m., The Etruscans, Id.

ET-SI, conj. I. Even if, if even. A) With indic.: a. abest maturitas ætatis, jam tamen perare aures ejus, &c., Cic.—B) With subjunct.: e. cupidissime expetitur a me sit, tamea non est nostra contentione perfectum, Id.—II. Although, do, do poenas temeritatis meæ, e. quæ fuit illis temeritas? Cic.

EU, interj. (εὖ). Well done! bravo! Plaut.

EUBŒA, Æ, f. (Εὐβοία). Eubæa, the largest island of the Ægean Sea, lying along the coasts of Attica, Bœotia, and the southern part of Thessaly, now Negropont, Plin.

EUBŒICUS, a, um. Eubæan, Prop.

EUCLIDES, is, m. (Εὐκλείδης). Euclides. 1. A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of Socrates, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy, Cic. 2. A mathematician of Alexandria under the first Ptolemy, Cic.

EUGE, interj. (εὖγε). Very well! excellent! admirable! bravo! come! now then! Plaut.

EUGEPE, interj. (euge, πάρε). Wonderful! strange! good! rare! hurra! Plaut.

EUMEDES, is, m. (Εὐμήδης). Eumedes, the herald of the Trojans, father of Dolon, Ov.

EUMENES, is, m. (Εὐμενής). Eumenes, private secretary to Philip and Alexander, and, after the death of the latter, governor of Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus, Nep.

EUMENIDES, um, f. (Εὐμενίδες). The Eumenides, the Gracious or Merciful Ones; a euphemistic name for the Furies, Cic. In the sing.: A Fury. Sil.

EUMOLPIDÆ, arum, m. (Εὐμολπίδαι). The Eumolpidae, a sacerdotal family at Athens, Cic.

EUMOLPUS, i, m. (Εὐμόλπος). Eumolpus. 1. A Thracian bard, poet and priest of Ceres, who introduced the Eleusinian mysteries into Attica. 2. Another, the son of Musæus, Ov.

EUNŒCHUS, i, m. (εὐνᾰχος). I. A eunuch, Cic.—II. The name of a comedy of Terence.

EUPHORBUS, i, m. (Εὐφορβος). Euphorbus. 1. The son of Panthous, one of the bravest of the Trojans. Pythagoras asserted that he had once been the Trojan Euphorbus, adducing this in support of his doctrine of the metempsychosis, Ov. 2. A Greek physician, from whom a plant derived its name euphorbia.

EUPHRANOR, ōris, m. (Εὐφράνωρ). Euphranor, a distinguished statuary and painter, o native of Corinth, but who practiced his art at Athens. He flourished about B.C. 336, Juv.; Quint.

EUPHRATES, is, m. (Εὐφράτης). Euphrates. 1. A great river of Western Asia, forming the boundary of Upper and Lower Asia, Plin. Poet. for the in-

habitants of the banks of the Euphrates, Virg.—
II. A philosopher in the time of Pliny the younger, Plin. E.

EUPOLIS, idis, m. (Εὐπολίς). Eupolis, a writer of comedy in the time of Aristophanes, Plin. E.

EURIPIDES, is, m. (Εὐριπίδης). Euripides, the name of a celebrated Greek tragedian, Cic.

EURIPIDEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Euripides, E. carmen, Cic.

EURIPUS or -OS, i, m. (εὐριπός). Euripus. I. A strait, channel, or sound, Cic. Esp.: Euripus, i (Εὐριπός), a strait between Bœotia and Eubœa, now Golfo di Negroponte, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Any artificial canal or passage of water, "ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et e. vocant," Cic.—B) Esp.: A ditch or trench surrounding the circus, Suet.

EURŌNOTUS, i, m. (εὐρόνοτος). The south-eastern wind, Plin.

EUROPA, æ, and EUROPE, es, f. (Εὐρώπη). Europa. I. Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete, Ov. Poet. meton. of the portico on the Campus Martius, which was ornamented with work representing the rape of Europa, Msr. —II. A part of the world, Europe, Plin.

EURŌPÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the daughter of Agenor, i. e. Europa, Ov. European, E. adversarii, Nep.

EURŌTAS, æ, m. (Εὐρώτας). Eurotas, the principal river of Læconia, now Basilipotamo, Cic.

EURŌUS, a, um (Eurus). Of or relating to the east, eastern, Virg.

EURUS, i, m. (εὐρος). The southeast wind, called also Vulturius, Plin. In the plur., Ov. Meton. for a morning wind or breeze, Ov. [opp. Zephyrus]. Poet. for the east, Val. Flac. Gen. for the wind, Virg.

EURYDICE, Æs, f. (Εὐρυδική). Eurydice. I. The wife of Orpheus; she died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus fetched her back from the infernal regions; but since, contrary to his promise, he looked round after her on the road, he lost her again, Ov. 2. A daughter of Danaus, Hyg. 3. A slave of Rhea Silvia, Enn. ap. Cic.

EURYLŌCHUS, i, m. (Εὐρύλοχος). Eurylochus, the only one of Ulysses's companions who resisted the effects of the enchantment of Circe, Ov.

EURYNŌME, es, f. (Εὐρυνόμη). Eurynome, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothea, Ov.

EURYSTHEUS (trisy.), Æi, m. (Εὐρυσθεύς). Eurystheus, a son of Sthenelus, grandson of Perseus, king of Mycenæ, who imposed the twelve labors on Hercules, Ov.

EURYTUS, i, m. (Εὐρύτος). Eurytus. 1. A king of Œthalia, the father of Iole, Ov. 2. A centaur, Ov.; called also Eurythion, Id.

EUSCHĒME, adv. (εὐσχήμες). Gracefully, prettily, Plaut.

EUTERPE, Æs, f. (Εὐτέρπη). Euterpe, the muse of music or harmony, Hor.

EUTRŌPIUS, ii, m. (Flavius). Eutropius, a Roman historian who lived in the middle of the fourth century; he is the author of a Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ.

EUXINUS, a, um (usually with Pontus) (Εὐξει-

vos, hospitable). Euxine, a name given to the Black Sea; E. Mare, Ov. Absol., Euxinus, i (sc. Pontus), Ov.

E-VACŪO, atum, i v. a. (e, vacuus). To empty, purge. I. Prop.: e. alvum, Plin.—II. Fig.: To make void, cancel, Cod. Just.

EVADNE, Æs, f. (Εὐάνθη). Evadne, daughter of Iphis, wife of Cnapanus; she threw herself into the flames of the funeral pile erected for her husband, Ov.

EVĀDO, si, [perf. sync., evasti, Hor.], sum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To go out or forth. A) 1) Prop.: e. ex balneis, Cic.; ex abditis sedibus e. at que exirc, Id. 2) To escape, get away or out of, ut e morbo evasurum egrotum, aut e periculo navem, Cic.—B) 1) Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilis animus cvadat ex hoc aere eumque perrumpat, quod, Cic. 2) Esp.: To turn out, to become, to have an issue or end, result, quos iudicabit non posse oratores e., Cic.; pestilentia in longis morbos evasit, the pestilence terminated in long diseases, Liv. Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosæ mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, Cic. 3) To be fulfilled, come to pass, aliquando id, quod somniavimus, e., Cic.—II. Act. A) Prop.: e. annem, Tac.; e. ardua, to climb, mount up, ascend, Liv. Esp.: To fly from, escape, get away [effugere], e. angustias, Liv.; e. flammam, to get out of the flame, Virg.—B) Fig.: To escape, e. gravem casum, Tac.

EVĀGĀTIO, ōnis, f. A wandering, e. stellarum, Plin.

EVĀGINO, atum, i v. a. (e, vagina). To unsheath, just.

EVĀGOR, i v. dep. n. and a. I. Neut.: To wander out of the way, to ramble, to rove about, to roam, nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. To go beyond the just limits, to wander, Cic. To spread, extend, Liv.—II. Act.: To stray beyond, to overstep any thing, e. ordinem, Hor.

EVĀLESCO, ūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. To become strange, grow or increase in strength, to increase, grow, sed hoc feliciter: evaluit, Quint. I. Prop.: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin.—II. Fig.: adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. In the perf.: To be equal to a thing, to be able, ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hos ita evaluerit, Quint.; to prevail, to spread, to be current, ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulistim, Tac.

EVĀLLO, ěre, v. a. (vallus). To free from the husk or shell, winnow (corn), clean, Plin.

EVAN, m. (Εὐάν). A surname of Bacchus, Ov.

EVANDER, dri, m. (Εὐάνδρος). Evander. I. A son of Carmenta of Pallantion, in Arcadia; he migrated sixty years before the Trojan war into Italy, and there founded a town named Pallanteum, on the Tiber, at the foot of the Palatine Hill, which was subsequently incorporated with Rome, Liv. 2. A Greek artist, whom M. Antonius brought with him from Alexandria to Rome, Plin.

EVANDRIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Evander, E. ensis, i. e. of Pallas, the son of Evander, Virg.

EVĀNDRUS, nom. Gr. for Evander, Virg.

EVĀNESCO, nūi, 3 v. n. To vanish, pass away, disappear, be lost, perish. I. Prop.: e. vinum et balsamentum vetustate, i. e. loses its

strength, becomes *vapid*, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: omnia eorum memoria evanuit, Cic.

EVANIDUS, a, um (evanesco). *Vanishing, passing away*. I. *Prop.*: e. viriditas, Plin. — II. *Fig.*: e. gaudium, Sen.

EVANS, antis. *Exclaiming* Evoe! (at the festival of Bacchus), Virg.; *shouting, raving*, App.

EVAPORATIO, ōnis, f. (evaporō). *An evaporating, evaporation*, e. terræ, Sen.

E-VAPORO, are, v. a. *To evaporate*, Gell.

E-VASTO, I v. a. *To lay waste, devastate*, ibi duo consularis exercitus omnia devastarunt, Liv.

EVAX, interj. (εὐάξ). *Well done! bravo!* Plaut.

EVECTUS, s, um, part. of eveho.

EVECTUS, ūs, m. (eveho). *An export of goods, exportation*, Plin.

E-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To carry or convey out or forth*. I. *Prop.*: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustriis evecta esse, Cic. *To exalt, extol, promote, advance*, e. ad deos, Hor.; e. in cœlum, Virg.; spe vana evectus, *lifted up by, proud with vain hope*, Liv.; opes evectæ privatum modum, *riches raised above a private condition*, Tac. *Middle*: *To ride or drive out or forth; of ships, to sail out or forth*, evectus effreno equo, *rushing forth at full gallop*, Liv.; in ancoras e. — II. *Fig.*: ut aemel e Piræo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

E-VELLO, velli (vulsi, Flor.), vulsum, 3 v. a. *To tear, pull, or pluck out*. I. *Prop.*: linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: *To pull up, i. e. eradicate, destroy, extirpate*, consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic.; e. scrupulum ex animo, Id.

E-VENIO, veni, ventum, 4 v. n. *To come out or forth*. I. *Prop.*: tota arundo serius prædicto tempore evenit, *comes forth, grows up*, Col. — II. *Fig.*: *To come forth, i. e. to come to pass, occur, happen, e. alcuī, to come to any body (as his share), to be any body's fate, to fall any body, fall to any body's lot: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.; quem (tyrannum) si oportuit oppreserunt, quod ferme evenit, habet, &c., Id.; quod plerumque e., what for the most part happens, Id.; forte evenit ut, it chanced that, Id.; verere, ne idem eveniat in meas literas, that my letter will have the same fate; si quid sibi eveniret, if any thing should happen to him, i. e. in case he should die, Suet. *Esp.*: *To turn out, issue, result (evado, of persons or things; e., only of things)*, eventus est alcijs exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet, quid ex quoque re eveniret, eveniat, eventurum sit, Cic.; bene atque feliciter eveniat, may it turn out well and happily, Id.*

E-VENTILO, atum, I v. a. *To purify by airing, (aerem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando*, Plin.; e. frumenta, *to ventilate, to purify by winnowing*, Col.

EVENTUM, i, n. (evenio). I. *That which has come to pass, an event, occurrence*, plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. — II. *An end, issue, result (most frequently in the plur.)*, consilia eventis ponderare, Id. *In the sing.*: existimato, me stultitiæ meæ pœnam ferre gravius quam eventi, Id.

EVENTUS, ūs, m. (evenio). I. *An event, occurrence*, inibi a peritis in Asia prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. — II. *Issue, result, consequence*, in rebus mag-

nia memoriae dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea e. expectantur, Cic.; e. oratione, Id. *Personified*: Bonus E., a tutelary deity of the Roman country people, i. e. Success, Plin.

EVENUS, i, m. (Εὐνός). *Evenus, a river of Ætolia, now Fidiari*, Ov.

E-VERBERO, I v. a. *To strike out, to strike, dash, buffet*. I. *Prop.*: e. os oculosque hostis, Quint.: *to strike off or down*, Ov. — II. *Fig.*: *To incite*, Gell.

E-VERGO, ère, v. a. *To turn out, to pour out or forth, send forth*, montes nullos aperptos evergunt rivos, *send forth*, Liv.

E-VERRICULUM, I, n. (everro). *That by which things are swept or drawn out, a fishing-net, a drag-net*. I. *Prop.*, Varr. — II. *Meton.*: e. militarium omnium, *that which removes entirely*, Cic.; quod unquam hujuscemodi e. ulla in provincia fuit? *plunderer, with sarcastical allusion to Verres*, Id.

E-VERRO, verri, versum, 3 v. a. *To sweep out*. I. *Prop.*: e. purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. — II. *Meton.*: *To plunder thoroughly, to pillage*, quod famum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

E-VERSO, ōnis, f. (everto). *An overthrowing*. I. *Prop.*: e. columnæ, Cic.; *a destroying, e. templorum, Quint; ejection, expulsion*, Flor. — II. *Fig.*: *Overthrow, destruction, ruin*, hinc patriæ proditiones, hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic.; e. omnis vitæ, Id.

E-VERSUS, ōris, m. (everto). *A destroyer*. I. *Prop.*: e. Carthagini et Numantie, Quot. — II. *Fig.*: e. civitatis, Cic.; e. hujus imperii, Id.

E-VERSUS, a, um, I. *Swept or turned out; see EVERRO*. — II. *Overthrown; see EVERTO*.

E-VERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. a. *To cast or drive out, to turn forth or out, to bring, push, or drive forth or out*. I. *Prop.*, Gen.: e. cervicis, *to twist, to turn one way and the other*, Ter. *Esp.*: *To upset, e. navem*, Cic.; *to overthrow, destroy, e. Carthaginem*, Id.; *to thrust any body out of an estate, to eject, e. pupillum fortunæ patriæ*, Id.; e. eos fortunæ omnibus, Id. — II. *Fig.* A) *To overthrow, upset, vi atque impressione e., to ruin*, Cic. — B) *To overthrow to the very foundation, to destroy utterly, e. fuaditus civitates*, Cic.; e. fuaditus amicitiam, Id.; e. leges, testaments, *to invalidate, annul*, Id.

E-VESTIGATUS, a, um, part. (e, vestigo). *Traced or searched out*, Ov.

EVIAS, ædis, f. (εὐιάς). *A Bacchanal*, Hor.

EVICTUS, a, um, part. of evinco.

E-VIDENS, entis (e, video). *Clear, visible, apparent, evident, manifest*, in causis, si quid est e., Cic.; perique tamen definitiones ipsarum etiam evidentium rerum non improbsnt, Id. *Of persons*: e. auctores, *those most to be depended upon, most credible*, Plin.

EVIDENTER, adv. (evidens). *Clearly, plainly, manifestly*, Liv.

EVIDENTIA, æ, f. (evidens). *Clearness, evidence*, Cic.

E-VIGILO, I v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To awake, Plin.; to be wakeful, attentive, or vigilant; meton.*: in quo evigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes meæ, si, &c.? Cic. — II. *Act.*: *To spend or pass one's time without sleep, Tib.; to labor at or compose any thing by night (conf. E-LU-*

CUBRO), Ov. *Fig.*: at tua consilia quam evigilata tua cogitationibus! Cic.

E-VILESCO, lūi, 3 *inchoat. n.* To become worthless, mean, or despicable, cuius criminatōibus evilescent pericula sua, Tac.

E-VINCIO, vxi, nctum, 4 *v. a.* To bind or wind round with any thing, simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac.

E-VINCO, vici, victum, 3 *v. a.* To conquer entirely, overcome thoroughly, to cease or finish conquering, evicit omnia assuetudine prædæ miles, Liv.; to carry a point, to succeed in accomplishing an object, evincunt instando, ut literæ sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. For convince, to prove, demonstrate, Hor.

EVINCTUS, a, um, *part. of evincio.*

E-VISCERO, atum, 1 *v. a.* I. To take out the entrails, to disembowel, Enn. ap. Cic.—II. *Gen.*: To tear to pieces, Virg.

EVITABILIS, e (evito). Avoidable, Ov.

EVITATTO, ñis, f. (evito). An avoiding, e. malorum, Quint.

E-VITO, 1 *v. a.* To avoid, shun, Cic.

E-VITO, 1 *v. a.* (e, vita). To take away life, to kill, Enn. ap. Cic.

EVIVS, ii, m. (Eviōs). Euios, a surname of Bacchus, Cic.; Hor.

EVOCATIO, ñis, f. (evoco). A calling out, calling forth. I. *Gen.*: e. inferorum, a summoning, calling, Plin.—II. *Esp.*: A summoning of a debtor, Hirt. B. Al.; a calling to arms in case of emergency, Auct. Her.

EVOCATOR, ñis, m. One who calls to arms or to enlist, e. servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

E-VOCO, 1 *v. a.* To call out or forth, to entice forth. I. *Prop.*: sic te iis (litteris) evocabam, ut nihil acrius neque incitatius fieri posset, Cic. A) *Esp. t. t.* in the language of religious ceremony: e. deos, to call the tutelary gods out of a besieged town, Liv.—B) *In Milit.*: To summon, to call out, (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Evocati, Soldiers who, having served their time, were called upon to serve as volunteers in case of emergency, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: prohibas non præmiorum mercedibus evocata, called forth, incited, Cic.; misericordia nullius oratione evocata, called forth, produced, Id.

EVOE (dissyll.), interj. (evoi). A shout of joy at the feast of Bacchus, Huzza! Hurra! Ov.

E-VOLITO, are, v. freq. n. To fly out, e. ad requirendos cibos (columbæ), Col.

E-VOLO, 1 *v. a.* To fly out or forth. I. *Prop.* A) e. ex queren (aquila), Cic.—B) To come forth, huster forth, qui ex corporum vineulia, tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.; exanimatus evolat e senatu, Id.—II. *Fig.*: ii, quorum animi, spreis corporibus, evolant atque exeurrunt foras, Cic.; quæ illi ease in principibus facile sunt passi, e. altius certe noluerunt, to rise, Cic.; sic evolavit oratio, ut, rushed forth, Id.

EVOLUTIO, ñis, f. (evolve). An unrolling or opening, a finding of a passage in a book by turning the leaves; hence, a reading, a perusing, Cic.

EVOLUTUS, a, um, *part. of evolve.*

E-VOLVO, volvi, vólutum, 3 [per diuresin, évólutum, Catull.; évólūtise, Ov.] *v. a.* To roll out or forth, to roll. I. *Prop.*: e. volumen episto-

larum, to turn the pages or leaves, in order to find a passage, Cic.; e. se or evolvit, to roll, move on, forth, or out of; roll down, Dannbina in Pontum vastis æx fluminibus evolvitur, Plin.; to unroll a parchment, to read while unrolling a book, &c., evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic.; e. poetas, Id. *Poet.*: To spin out, to spin to an end, Ov.—II. *Fig.* A) si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem e., to unfold, develop, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: To develop, to set forth, relate, &c., naturam rerum omnium e., Id.

E-VÖMO, ùi, itum, 3 *v. a.* To spit or vomit out or forth, to discharge by vomiting. I. *Prop.*, Cic. *Meton.*: quod (nrbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejeceit, Cic.; e. pecuniam devoratam, i. e. to return, diagore, Id.; Nilus in Ægyptium mare se evomit, falls or empties itself into the sea, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: ut inquit aliquem, apud quem evomat virus acerbitalis aæ, Cic.

E-VULGO, 1 *v. a.* To divulge, make public, civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum divulgavit, Liv.

EVULSIO, ñis, f. (evello). A pulling or tearing out, e. dentis, Cic.

EVULSUS, a, um, *part. of evello.*

EX or E (the latter used only before consonants), *prep. with abl.*, Out of, from. I. *Prop.*: influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep.; cecidisse e. equo dicitur, from the horse, Id.; e. curru trahitur, Id.; globum terræ eminecentem e mari, out of the sea, Id. Denoting origin or descent: quod erat ex eodem municipio, Id.; Epicurei e Græcia, Id. Denoting a place whence any thing proceeds: ex hac parte illinc, Cic.; ex hoc ipso loco, Id.; ex itinere, from a journey, i. e. on the road, in the course of a journey, Id.; ex fuga, during flight, Cæsar.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Of time*: Immediately after, after, directly after, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.; ex prætura, Id.; aliud ex alio, one after the other, Id.; diem ex die exspectabam, one day after another, Id. 2) Denoting a certain point in a space of time: From, since, ever since, ex eo tempore, Id.; ex eo die, quo, Id. 3) *In stating a date*: Romæ vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Id.; hunc iudicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, Id.—B) *Gen.*: Out of, from, majores ex otio fructus capere, Cic.; ex alio or alga re quærere, require, audire, intelligere, sperare, &c.—C) *In speaking of a multitude*: Out of, from among, out of the number of, qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti eatis propter severitatem, Cic.; unus ex illis decemviris, Id. Sometimes instead of a genit.: has (turra) altitudo puppium ex barbaria navibus superabat, Cæsar.—D) Denoting the material a thing is made of: statua ex ære facta, Cic.; homo ex animo constat et corpore, Id.—E) Denoting a cause, occasion, or origin of a thing: Out of, from, on account of, through, by means of, quum esset ex ære alieno commota civitas, Cic.; ex vulnere æger, Id.; ex quo fit, ut, Id.; e quo efficitur, non ut, Id. In denoting the object from which a thing derives its name: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic.—F) *Ex or e re, ex nan, ex injuria, to any body's advantage or disadvantage*, id Brutum bene et e re publica pro sua majorumque aonum dignitate fecisse, for the wel-

fare of the state, Cic.; exque re publica, Id.; ex usu, Cæs.; ex nullius injuria, Liv.—G) Denoting conformity: After, according to, in conformity with, majores primum jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, Cic.; ex senatus sententia, Id.; ex sententia, according to one's wish, Id.; ex edicto, ex decreto, ex lege, ex consuetudine, &c., Id.

EXACERBO, *l. v. n.* To irritate, provoke, make angry, make more violent, recenti alpa ira exacerbantur animi, Liv.

EXACTIO, *ois, f.* (exigo). A driving out, expelling, e. (regum), Cic.; a demanding, e. operis, Col. *Esp.*: A demanding of payment, collecting of debts, Cic.; an impost, tax, Id.; an accomplishing, finishing, perfecting, Vitr.

EXACTOR, *bris, m.* (exigo). One who drives out or expels, e. regum, Liv.; one who demands, e. operis, i. e. one who sees that a sufficient quantity of work is done; an overseer, superintendent, Liv.; e. supplicii, one who fulfills or puts into execution, Liv. *Esp.*: A collector of taxes, a tax-gatherer, Cæs.

EXACTUS, *a, um, I. Part.* of exigo.—II. *Adj.*: Exact, accurate, difficile est, quot accidit, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. *With gen.*, Ov.

EXACTUS, *us, m.* (exigo). A driving away, e. mercis, i. e. sale, Auct. Decl.

EXACUO, *ui, utum, 3 v. a.* To make very sharp or pointed, to sharpen or point. I. *Prop.*: qua (cote) ferramenta sæpe excuta sunt, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: nisi mucronem aliquem tribunicium excacuisset in nos? Cic.; e. ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem. *Esp.*: To rouse, incite, instigate, encourage, velim cohortere et excacuas Clustium, Cic.

EXACUTIO, *ois, f.* (exacuo). A sharpening, pointing, e. calami, Plin.

EX-ADVERSUM (also advorsum) and EX-ADVERSUS, *adv. and prep.* Over against, opposite. I. *Adv.*, Ter. *With a dat.*, Id.—II. *Prep.* with acc.: ara Aio Loquenti e. eum locum consecrata est, Cic.

EX-ÆDIFICATIO, *ois, f.* A building, erecting; hence, meton., structure, of style: ipsa autem e. posita est in robus et verbis, Cic.

EX-ÆDIFICO, *l. v. a.* To finish building, to construct, erect. I. *Prop.*: e. Capitolium, Cic.; e. hunc mundum, Id.—II. *Fig.*: To complete, finish, ne graveris e. id opus, quod instituisti, Cic.; to turn out of doors, Plaut.

EXÆQUATIO, *ois, f.* A putting on a level, equalling. I. *Prop.*: A level, Vitr.—II. *Fig.*: A levelling, equality, Liv.

EXÆQUO, *l. v. a. and n. I. Act.* To make level, plain, smooth, even, or equal; to equalize. A) *Prop.*: tunc proclinator ea impleatur arena, et exæquetur cum margioe, Vitr.—B) *Fig.*: To put on the same footing, treat as equal or the same, make equal, qui, quum plures erant, paucis nobis e. non poterat, Cic.; exquenda sunt facta dictis, the words must come up to the facts, i. e. facts have to be represented in adequate words, Sall.—II. *Neut.*: To be equal to, to come up to, reach; with acc. (conf. EQUO), Auct. Her.

EX-ÆSTUO, *l. v. n. and a.* To be in a ferment; to rise or swell, as the sea. I. *Neut.* A)

Prop.: (peninsula) incerta altitudinis utcumque exæstatut aut deficit mare, Liv. *Esp.*: To boil up with heat, to glow, Suet.—B) *Fig.*: e. ira, Ov.—II. *Act.*: To cause to boil up, e. Lucr.

EXAGGERATIO, *ois, f.* (exaggero). A throwing up of mounds. I. *Prop. concr.*: A mound, Just.—II. *Fig.*: Exaggeration, amplification; elevation, Cic.

EXAGGERATUS, *a, um, part.* of exaggero. Heaped up, amplified, e. verborum volubilitate, Petr.

EX-AGGERO, *l. v. a.* To raise a mound, dam, or dike, to throw up earth, to heap up. I. *Prop.*: To increase, augment, e. rem familiarum, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) To heap up, bic alteri alteris non solum mortem morti exaggerabat, sed tumulos tumulis exæquabat, heaped, as it were, death on death, Auct. B. Hisp.—B) To exalt, amplify, heighten, nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatum, quam, Cic.; e. beneficium verbis, Id.

EXAGITATOR, *bris, m.* A censurer, Plato a. omnium rhetorum hunc miratur unum, Cic.

EX-AGITO, *l. v. a.* To drive out, to drive from one place to another, to expel. I. *Prop.*: ut quicquid facis subederit, exagitet et in summum reducat, Col.—II. *Fig.*: To hunt up, i. e. to persecute, harass, disturb, torment. *Gen.*: istius injuriis exagitati, Cic. *Esp.*: To attack violently with words, to scold, revile, censure, rebuke, rail, or jeer at, quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur, Cic.; exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Id.; to rouse passionately, excite the passions, to incite, in hujus (Platonis) et aliorum philosophorum disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, Cic. *Of the mind*: To excite, disturb, ne et meum mareorem exagitem, et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic.

EX-AGOGA, *as, f.* (ἐξάγωγή). An export or shipping of goods, exportation, Plant.

EX-ALBESCO, *bui, 3 v. inch. n.* To turn or become white. I. *Prop.*, Gell.—II. *Fig.*: To grow deadly pale, Cic.

EX-ALBIDUS, *a, um.* Whitish, white, e. rami (arboris), Plin.

EX-ALTO, *l. v. a. I.* To raise, deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen.—II. *To deepen*, foditum (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col.

EX-AMEN, *ois, n.* (ex, agmen). I. (A crowd going or flying out; hence) A swarm, crowd, shoal, multitude, a swarm of bees, apium examinibus, Cic.—II. A proving, testing; hence, the tongue of a balance, Virg. *Fig.*: An inquiry, inquest, examination, Ov.

EXAMINATIO, *ois, f.* A weighing; balance, equilibrium, Vitr.

EXAMINO, *l. v. n. and a.* (examen). I. To make a swarm, to swarm, ab exortu Vergiliarum ad solstitium fere examinant alvi, Col.—II. To weigh out. A) *Prop.*: tamquam paribus examinatus ponderibus nullam in partem movetur, Cic. *Neut.*: To be in a state of equilibrium, to be balanced, Vitr.—B) *Fig.*: To weigh over (in one's mind), ponder, consider, inquire into, investigate, examine, quæ non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinatur, Cic.; e. diligenter verborum omnium pondera, Id.

EX-AMPLEXOR, *ari, v. dep. a.* To embrace, clasp, tu, per deos, inquit, hunc e., Auct. Her.

EXAMUSSIM.

EX AMUSSIM, *adv.* (ex, amussia, according to rule, by a ruler; hence) *Exactly, accurately, Plaut.*

EX-ANCLO (*less correctly written antlo*), *l v. a.* To carry, bring, or take out as a servant, to care for. *I. Prop.*, Pacuv. ap. Non. *Esp.*: To draw out, exhaust, exhaustio, Plaut.—*II. Fig.*: To go through, endure, suffer, Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Caracade, Cic.; quum exanclavisset omnia labore, Id.

EX-ANIMALIS, *e. l. Pass.*: Deprived of life, dead.—*II. Act.*: Killing, mortal, deadly, Plaut.

EXANIMATIO, *onis, f.* (exanimio). *I. Prop.*: A depriving of breath, a suffocating, e. valvarum, i. e. hysterics, Plin.—*II. Fig.*: Terror, fright, e. metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

EX-ANIMIS, *e.* and EX-ANIMUS, *a, um* (the latter form mostly used in the plural), (ex, anima). Without breath, lifeless, without life. *I. Prop.* A) exanimis: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv.—B) exanimus: tum convulsos leniatoque et partim exanimos ante valium aut in amoem Rheum proieciunt, Tac.—*II. Fig.*: Dead with fright, greatly terrified or alarmed, terror-struck, panic-struck, Virg.

EX-ANIMO, *l v. a. I.* To deprive of air or wind, e. follos, Auct. *Ætæs.*—*II.* To deprive of breath or of life. A) *Prop.*: e. aetaxo, Cæs. In the pass.: To be deprived of life, to be killed, to die, (Epaminondas) quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. *Part.*, exanimatus, Killed, dead, Cæs. Also, To be exhausted, deprived of strength, simul fore ut duplicato curau Cæsaris militea exanimarentur et lassitudinae coficerentur, Cæs. *Of abstract objects*: nullo verba exiliter exanimata exire, without breath, power, or life, Cic.—*II. Fig.*: To deprive of life or spirit; to kill with fear, grief, &c.; to discourage, to metus exanimat, Cic.; adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, ut, Id.

EXANIMUS, *a, um.* See EXANIMIS.

EXANTLO. See EXANCLO.

EX-ARDESCO, *arai, arsum, 3 v. inchoat. n.* To take fire, to be kindled, become hot. *I. Prop.*: facilia ad exardescendum, Cic.—*II. Fig.*: To take fire, i. e. to be kindled or inflamed, burn, e. iracundia ac stomacho, Cic.; hodierno die ad spem libertatis e., Id.; ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Id.

EX-ARESCO, *rui, v. inchoat. n.* To become dry, dry up. *I. Prop.*: e. amoea, Cic.; e. lacrimæ, dry up, Id.—*II. Fig.*: To pass away, disappear, decay, lose vigor, e. vetus urbanitas, Cic.; e. facultas orationis, Id.

EX-ARMO, *l v. a.* To deprive of arms, to disarm. *I. Prop.* A) e. cohortes, Tac.; e. navem, to take down the rigging, to unrig, Sen.—B) To strip of power, debilitate, weaken, enervate, Vell.—*II. Fig.*: To disarm, Petr.

EX-ARO, *l v. a. I.* To plough or dig up, dig out. A) *Prop.*: e. sepulera, Cic.; e. puerum, Id.—B) *Fig.*: To raise, gain, or acquire by tillage, (aratores) tantum labore suo frumenti exarabant, Cic.—*II. Gen.*: To plough, till, cultivate, work, Plin.—B) To write on a wax

EXCARNIFICO.

tablet, to put or mark down, to note down, undecimo die postquam a te disceseram, hoc litterularum exaravi, Cic.

EX-ASCIATUS, *a, um, part.* (ascio). Cut with a carpenter's axe; hence, gen., well arranged, Plaut.

EX-ASPERO, *l v. a.* To make rough, roughen, to make uneven. *I. Prop.*: niai vomitus fauces exasperavit, Cela.—*II. Fig.*: To irritate, provoke, exasperate, duratos eos (Gallugræcos) tot malis exasperatoque accepit terra, savage, infuriated, Liv.

EX-AUCTORO, *l v. a. I. Prop.*: To dismiss from service, discharge from military duty, to discharge or dismiss from office, omnia militea exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. *Esp.*: To dismiss with disgrace, cashier, e. legionia, Suet.

EX-AUDIO, *ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. I.* To hear from or at a distance, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic.; maxima voce, ut omnes e. possint, dico semperque dicam, Id.—*II. Meton.* A) To perceive by hearing, to perceive, quam multa, quæ nos fugiant in cantu, exaudivit in eo genera exercitati, Cic.—B) To hear favorably, to grant, Plin.—C) To listen to, give heed to, pay attention to, Hor.

EX-AUGEO, *ere, v. a.* To increase greatly, Plaut.

EXAUGURATIO, *onis, f.* A depriving of sanctity, profaning, omnium ascellorum exaugurationes, Liv.

EX-AUGURO, *l v. a.* To deprive of sanctity, to profane, desecrate, Liv.

EX-AUSPICO, *avi, l v. n.* To take auspices from anything, Plaut.

EX-BALLISTO, *are, v. n.* (ballista). Facetè: To settle with the ballista, to overcome by force, Plaut.

EXBIBO, *ere, for ebibo, ere, Plaut.*

EX-CÆCO, *l v. a.* To blind, make blind. *I. Prop.*: num ergo is excæcat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. *Of trees and plants*: To deprive of eyes or buds, Plin. To stop up a river, Ov. To obscure or weaken a brilliant color, to darken, fulgor (argenti) excæcatus, Plin.—*II. Fig.*: excæcatur ingens fama oculos animoque miserorum, Petr.

EX-CALCÆO (calcio), *l v. a. I.* To deprive of shoes, to unshoe, take off the shoes, petiit, ut sibi pedes præheret excalcianos, Suet. *Esp. part. pass.*: jussit post hæc excalcios cursitare, without shoes, barefoot, Suet. Middle, as verb finit.: neque unquam aut nocte die excalcæretur aut discingeretur, Vell.—*II. Esp.*: Of a tragic actor: To take off the cothurnus, Sen.; hence, excalcæti, comic actors, Id.

EXCANDESCENTIA, *æ, f.* (excandescio). Cholera, irritability, irascibility, Cic.

EX-CANDESCO, *dni, 3 v. inchoat. n.* To grow hot or heated, take fire, to glow. *I. Prop.*: e. vitræ pilæ sole adverso, Plin.—*II. Fig.*: To be inflamed, e. g. by anger or passion, hæc nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito, Cic.

EX-CANTO, *l v. a.* To draw forth by enchantment, to charm out, Sen.

EX-CARNIFICO, *atum, l v. a.* To cut in pieces. *I. Prop.*: e. alqm, Cic.—*II. Fig.*:

To torture, torment, qualis excarificati animi verba sunt! Sen.

EXCAVATIO, ōnis, f. (excavo). A hollowing out, e. lapidibus, Sen.

EX-CAVO, atum, 1 v. a. To hollow out, e. trullam, Cic.

EX-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 (subj. perf. sync., excessis, Ter.) v. n. and a. 1. *Neut.*: To go out, forth, or away, to leave a place. A) *Prop. gen.*: e. ex Italia, Cic.: e. ex illa circumscriptione, Id. *Absol.*: abijt, excessit, evasit, erupit, Id. *With an expression denoting the end*: ex his tenebris in lucem illam e., Id. *Esp.*: To go beyond or pass a certain limit, to project, stand, or jut out, sic omnes partes collocatae sunt, ut nulla excederet extra, Id. *To depart this life, to die*, sic ille quum undequadragesimo annos regnavisset, excessit e. vita, Cic.; also, simply, e., Plin.—B) *Fig.*: To exceed a given boundary or measure, to go beyond, pass a certain limit, to overstep, exceed, ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. *To disappear, vanish*, quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Id.—II. *Act. A)* *Prop.*: To leave a place, facto senatus consulto, ut urbem excederent Volsci, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: To exceed the proper boundaries or measure, to overpass, statura, quae justam excederet, Suet. *Absol.*: excessit Fronto ac postulavit, digressus, Tac.

EXCELLENS, entis, part. (excello). Raising itself, standing out, projecting. I. *Prop.*: High, oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp.—II. *Fig.*: Distinguished, excellent, superior, surpassing, deos rerum omnium praestantia e., Cic.; Brutus noster e. omni genere laudis, Id.

EXCELENTER, adv. (excellens). Excellently, Cic.

EXCELLENTIA, æ, f. (excello). Excellence, superiority, Cic.

EX-CELLO, lūi, lsum, 3 v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: To raise on high, according to Fest.—II. *Neut.*: To raise one's self, or to be raised; then, melon, to distinguish one's self, excel, surpass; usually in a good sense: ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur, Cic.; ut inter quos posset e., cum iis se pateretur æquari, Id. *In a bad sense*: qui singulis vitis excellunt aut etiam pluribus, Cic.

EX-CELSE, adv. (excelsus). On high, loftily. I. *Prop.*: si vitis scandit e., Col.—II. *Fig.*: Haughtily, loftily, e. magnificentissusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic.

EXCELSITAS, atis, f. (excelsus). Height. I. *Prop.*: e. montium, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: Loftiness, sublimity, e. animi, Cic.

EXCELSUS, a, um, part. (excello). High, elevated, lofty. I. *Prop.*: e. locus, Cic.; e. porticus, Id. *Subst. neut.*: simulacrum Jovis facere majus et in e. collocare, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: High, noble, sublime, lofty, grand, te natura excelsum genuit, Cic.; animus e., Id.; excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua, Id. *Subst. neut.*: qui magno imperio praediti in excelso ætatem habent, i. e. in a high position, Sall. A title under the emperors, e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, Highness.

EXCEPTIO, ōnis, f. (excipio). I. An exception, a limitation, restriction, sine ulla exceptione, Cic.; sunt in tota lege exceptiones duae, Id.—II. *In Law*: An exception, i. e. a form

containing an objection on the part of the defendant respecting the statement of the plaintiff, as being incorrect, illegal, &c., Cic.

EXCEPTUNCŪLA, æ, f. (exceptio). A slight limitation or restriction, a restrictive clause, Sen.

EXCEPTO, 1 v. int. a. (excipio). To take out, to take up, to catch, barbatulos oculos exceptans de piscina, Cic.

EXCEPTUS, s, um, part. of excipio.

EX-CERNO, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. a. To sift out, separate by sifting, to separate, put or set apart, ubicunque ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. *Part. pass. subst.*: excreta critici, that which is left after sifting, i. e. choff, Col. *Esp.*: To secrete, discharge, carry off, venter e. mollia, Cels.

EX-CERPO, pai, ptum, 3 v. a. (ex, carpo). To take or pick out, select, choose. I. *Prop.*, Har.—II. *Fig. A)* To pick out, select, cull, e. ex malis, Cic.; quod quisque commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpimus, Id. *To make extracts from writings, to extract*, nihil umquam legit, quod non excerpere, Plin.; paucos enim e. in animo est, to make extracts from, Quint.—B) *To take out in order to omit, to strike or leave out, except, exempt*, non enim, si est facinus, ea de numero quoque est excerpendum Cic.; quid si nos hominum consuetudini cæperimus e.? to withdraw ourselves from? Sen.; e. se, to separate one's self from, to be singular, Id.

EXCERPTUS, a, um, part. of excerpo.

EXCESSUS, ūs, m. (excedo). I. A departure, e. g. from life, in his esse et excessum e. vita et in vita mausionem, Cic.; for which, also, e. vita, Id. *Death*, Tac.—II. *A going beyond a given limit, excess*. A) *Prop.*: os calcis quodam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, praeterea, Cels.—B) *Fig.*: A deviating from a topic, a digression, Quint.

EXCĒTRA, æ, f. I. A snake, serpent, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*, as term of reproach, Liv.

EXCIDIO, ōnis, f. for excidium (excindere). Destruction, Plaut.

EXCIDIUM, ii, n. (for excidium, from excindere). Destruction, overthrow, magnum se excidio ejus urbis terrorem ceteris injecturum, Liv.

EXCIDIUM, ii, n. (excido). A falling out, falling down, e. vulvas, Plin.

EX-CIDO, cidi, 3 v. n. (ex, cado). To fall out or down, fall from. I. *Prop. gen.*: sol excidisse mihi e. mundo videtur, Cic.; omnes illi nefarii gladii de manibus crudelissimis exciderunt, Id. *Esp. of a lot*: To be drawn, ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv.—II. *Fig. A)* To fall or slip away, escape, get away, verbum eequod umquam ex ore hujus excidit, unde quisquam posset offendi? Cic.; scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, escaped undesignedly; omnes ii (verus), qui in breves excidunt, end in, finish in, Quint.—B) To be lost, perish, vanish, neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat aut nequid in terram defuat, Cic. *To escape recollection, slip one's memory*, O miram memoriam, Pomponii, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Id. *With a subjective clause*: non excidit mihi, acrispisse me in libro priore, I have not forgotten that, &c., Quat.; excidit, ut pe-

EXCIDO.

terem, *I forgot to request*, Ov. Also (but not usually) of a person, excideas, one who forgets easily, forgetful, num etiam excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint.; e. (ex) alqa re, *To lose, to miss, forfeit, excidit astis, missas, forfeits*, Ov.; e. fine medicinæ, Quint.; formulâ e., *to lose a lawsuit, instead of the more usual cadere formulâ or causâ*, Suet.

EX-CIDO, idi, isum, 3 v. a. (cædo). *To cut or hew out, hew or cut off or down*. I. Prop.: e. lapides e terra, Cic.; excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, Id.; e. vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, ornamented with embossed figures, Plio.; columnas rupibus e., *to cut pillars out of the rock*, Virg.; portam c., *to burst the door open*, Cæs.; saxum e., *to excavate the rock*, Cic. Gen.: *To destroy, lay waste, demolish, e. Numantium, Cic.; e. exercitum, to rout, Vell.*—II. Fig.: *To take out, remove, alqd ex animo e., Cic.; alqm numero civium e., to exterminate one from among the citizens, Plin.*

EX-CIEO, ere, civi, citum, 2 v. a. *To raise, excite, rouse*, ut mihi excivisti lacrymas! Plaut.; quam molem subito excierit, Virg.; e. tumultum, Liv.; ex somno e., Id.

EX-CIO, ivi or ii, itum. *To call out or forth, to bring out or forth, auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter*, Tac.; *to produce*, Id.

EX-CIPIO, cæpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. (ex, capio). I. *To take or draw out or forth*. A) Prop.: quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos e mari propter vim tempestatis e. non potuissent, could not take out, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: servitute exceptos, freed from slavery, Liv; nihil libidini exceptum, freed from, Tac. 2) Esp.: *To except, make an exception, let pass or take as an exception, hosce ego homines excipio libenter*, Cic.; Licinia lex, quæ non modo eum, qui... sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, Id. Neut. absol.: excepto, si obscenè audis nominibus enuncientur, Quint.—II. *To take to one's self, receive, catch, take away*. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: excipit sanguinem patera, Cic.; labentem exceptit, Id.; e. se in pedes, i. e. *to get on one's feet*, Liv.; e. vulnere, Id. 2) Esp.: *To take or receive in its turn or in order, i. e. to follow upon any thing, to join any thing, be next to, linguam ad radices ejus hærens excipit stomachus*, Cic. In Medic.: e. alqd alqa re, *to receive any thing of the same nature, to mix with*, Cels.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To take any thing, to catch, apprehend, receive, quod animus excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate*, Cic.; posteaquam vidit, illum excipisse laudem ex eo, quod, i. e. *obtained*, Id.; e. pericula, *to endure, suffer*, Id.; e. labores magnos, Id.; e. hominum voluntates, *to captivate*, Id. 2) Esp.: *To catch at, hear, listen to, overhear, maledicito nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur*, Cic.; qui rumores exciperent, Id. Of time and order: *To follow a person or thing, to ensue, to follow in succession, to succeed in a train of events or in course of time, Herculis vitam et virtutem immortalitas excipisse dicitur*, Cic.; excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, ensued, Cæs.; e. alqd, *to continue, keep up, prolong: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes*, Cic.

EXCIPULA, orum, n. (excipio) (sc. vasa). *Receptacles, in c. ejus fluminis, beds or basins*, Plin.

EXCISIO, ðnis, f. (excido). I. *A cutting out;*

EXCOGITATIO.

a part cut out, Pall.—II. *A destroying, destruction*, Cic.

EXCISUS, a, um, part. of excido.

EXCITATE, adv. (excitatus). *Briskly, violently. Compar.: e. fulgent gemmas*, Plin.

EXCITATUS, a, um, part. of excito. *Strong, lively, brisk, animated, vigorous, vehement*, Cic.; Liv.

EXCITO, i, v. int. a. (excido). *To rouse, stir up, awake*. I. Prop.: quæso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.; ita vero excitandus nobis erit sb inferis C. Marius, Id.; non dubitavit e. reum consularem, et ejus diloricare tunicam, *to bid to stand up*, Id.; e. testes, Id. Of things and abstract objects: *To cause to rise, ascend, vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur*, Cic. Esp.: *To build, erect, construct, extrui vetat* (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam... nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic.—II. Fig. gen.: *To awaken, rouse, enliven, excite, stir up, spur on, stimulate, kindle, excitata fortunæ, elevated*, Cic.; ut amici jacentem animum excitet, Id.; animos e. ad persequendi studium, Id.; soni excitandi, *to be sharpened*, Quint. Esp.: *To excite, call forth, quantos e. risus!* Cic.; e. plausum, Id.; e. fletum, Id.

EXCITUS, a, um, part. of excio. *Incited, roused up, stirred, furiis agentibus excita monstros*, Virg.; excita curis, Ov.

EXCITUS, a, um, part. of excio. *Summoned, called out*, Virg.; Luc.

EXCLAMATIO, ðnis, f. (exclamo). *A loud call, exclamation, acutas vocis e. vitare debemus*, Auct. Her. Esp., *as a figure of Rhetoric: Exclamation*, Cic.

EX-CLAMO, i, v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To call aloud, to call out with a loud voice, to cry out, exclam, hic quum exclamasset Lælius*, Cic.; in stadio cursores exclamant, quam maxime possunt, Id.—II. Act.: *To say or cry with a loud voice; with an objective clause: itaque mihi libet e., ut ille in Synephebia, Proh deum!* Cic. With acc.: *ut lugentes disertissime quædam e. videantur*, Quint.

EX-CLUDO, si [perf. synca, exclusti for exclussi, Ter.], sum, 3 (ex, cludo for claudo) v. a. *To shut out, not to admit, to cut off, to keep at a distance or apart, separate*. I. Prop.: ipsæ illæ (literæ) e. me a porta et perugio videntur, Cic.; Gaditani Pœonos mœnibus excluderunt, Id. *To drive out, keep out*, Plaut. Esp.: *To hatch, ex ovibus pullos e., Cic.; e. pullos, Id. To conclude, finish*, Stat.—II. Fig.: *To shut out from obtaining, or from the enjoyment of any thing; to except, to remove, repulse, hinder, excludere*, Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic.; excludi sb omni doctrina, Id.; ab hereditate excludi, Id.; tempore exclusus, prevented or hindered, Cæs.; e. consuetudinem libere dicendi, *to hinder, to prevent*, Cic.

EXCLUSIO, ðnis, f. (excludo). *A shutting out, excluding, e. ventorum*, Vitr.

EXCLUSUS, a, um, part. of excludo. *Shut out, excluded*, Plaut.

EXCOCTUS, a, um, part. of excoquo.

EXCÖGITATIO, ðnis, f. (excogito). *A contriving, inventing, finding out, illa vis quæ tandem est, quæ investigat occulta, quæ inventio atque e. dicitur*, Cic.; illa, quæ tota ab oratore pariuntur, excogitationem non habent difficilem, *are easy to be found*, Id.

EXCOGITATUS.

EXCŌGITATUS, a, um, *participle of excogito. Choice, select, picked, excogitatisimaa hostias inatuit. Suet.*

EX-CŌGITO, 1 v. a. *To contrive, invent, find out by reflection, devise, quid enim mali aut aceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic.*

EX-CŌLO, cōlūi, cultum, 3 v. a. *To work at with care, to cultivate, grow, train or rear up. I. Prop.: e. vineaa, Plin. To polish, improve, adorn, marmora, quibus parietes excollantur, Plin. —II. Fig.: To polish, refine, to finish, perfect, nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tamquam excolatur, Cic.; excultus doctriaa, Id.; (for colere), to venerate, worship, Ov.*

EX-CŌLO, are, v. a. *To strain, filter, Pall. EX-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To boil out, melt out, bring any thing out by means of fire, to dry out. I. Prop.: e. testudinem vino, to boil, Plin.; e. ferrum (ignis), hardens, Ov.; excoctum argentum, i. e. purified, Gell.; imagines excoctae flammis, melted, dissolved, destroyed, Plin. —II. Fig.: To prepare, devise, invent, Plaut.*

EX-CORS, cordis (ex, cor, the heart, as the seat of understanding). *Without sense or understanding, foolish, silly, dull, stupid, alii cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordisque dicuntur, Cic.; quae anus tam e. inveiri potest, quae illa ex timecat? Id.*

EX-CRĒMENTUM, i, n. (excrerno). *The refuse of a sieve, refuse, Col.; that which passes from the body; stool, excrement, Plin.; e. oris, spittle, Tac.; e. narium, mucus, secretion from the nose, Id.*

EX-CRESCO, ēvi, ētum, v. inchoat. n. *To grow out or forth, to grow up. I. Prop. gen.: e. abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin. Esp. of the body: excreverat in dextero latere ejus caro, Suet. Subst., excrementa, ium, n., Excrescences, protuberances, Plin. —II. Fig.: To grow, increase, Quint.*

EX-CRETUS, a, um, *part. of excerno. Sifted out, Col.*

EXCRĒTUS, a, um, *part. of excreco. Grown up, Virg.*

EXCRŪCIABILIS, e (excrucio). I. *Pass.: Deserving of torment or torture, Plaut. —II. Act.: Tormenting, torturing, Prud.*

EX-CRŪCIO, 1 [old form inf. praes., excruciarier, Ter.], v. a. *To torture, torment, rack. I. Prop.: vinculis ea verberibus atque omni supplicio excrucitatus, Cic. —II. Fig.: nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quem tuae, Cic.*

EXCŪBILE, arum, f. (excubo). *A lying out of the house. I. Gen., Plaut. —II. Esp.: A being on guard, a watching, keeping watch, either by night or by day, si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si e., si vigillae, Cic. Coucr.: A watch, persons on guard, or keeping watch, num excubias transiret, Tac.*

EXCŪBITOR, ōris, m. (excubo). *One that watches, a watchman, guard; esp. a soldier that mounts guard or keeps watch, a sentinel, haec eadem (castra) noctu excubitoribus ac firma praesidiis tenebantur, Caes.*

EXCŪBITUS, ūs, m. (excubo). *A watching, a being on watch, Auct. B. Hisp.*

EX-CŪBO, būi, bitum, 1 v. n. *To lie from or*

EXCUSATE.

out of a house or camp. I. A) Gen.: monitū Lacedaemoni, ut armati in agro excubarent, Cic. —B) Fig., Just. —II. Esp.: To keep or hold watch, to watch, be on guard (of soldiers). A) Prop.: duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. —B) Fig.: To watch, be watchful or on one's guard, excubabo pro vobis, Cic.

EX-CŪDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. *To strike or hammer out. I. Prop.: ad excudendum ignem non semper lapidis occasio eat, Plin.; to beat or forge out, Virg. Gen.: To prepare, compose, make, Virg. —II. Fig. of a writing: excudam aliquid quod latent in thesauris tuis, Cic.*

EX-CULCO, 1 (ex, calco). I. *To tread out, force out by treading, Plaut. —II. To tread in, tread close, to fill by treading, singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, made firm by treading, Caes.*

EXCULTUS, a, um, *part. of excolo. EXCŪRATUS, a, um, part. (euro). Carefully tended; well trimmed, Plaut.*

EX-CURRO, cūcurri (more rarely, curri), cōrsum, 3 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To run out, to run forth, to hasten or come quickly forth. A) Prop.: excurrat aliquid, qui hoc tantum mali suo nunciet, Cic.; excurro in Pompeianum, make an excursion to; in cruceam e., to go and be hanged, Plaut. Esp. in Milit.: To make an irruption or invasion, to make an onset, Carthago e. ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Of abstract objects: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excurrunt foras, Id. Of localities: To jut out, stand out, run out, project, ab intimo sinu praepinsula excurrit, Liv. —B) Fig.: To spread, extend, or display itself, nullum vobis sora campum dedit, in quo e. virtus cognoscere posset, Cic.; quid est, cur isosistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter e.? to keep pace with, Id. —II. Act.: To run through; meton., Ter.; to pass over or omit any thing, multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen.*

EXCURSEO, ōnis, f. (excurro). *A running out or forth. I. Prop.: e. moderata eaque rara, stepping forward, Cic.; crebris excursionibus avocaris? journeys, excursions, Plin. Esp. in Milit.: An irruption, invasion, inroad, onset, attack, via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. —II. Fig.: relinquenda erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libers adjicienda sit e., i. e. much field or room for additional matter, Quint.; ne qua ex ea narratione fiat e., digression, Id. Esp.: The beginning of a speech, prima orationis e., Cic.*

EXCURSOR, ōris, m. (excurro). *A scout, spy, Cic.*

EXCURSUS, a, um, *part. of excurro. EXCURSUS, ūs m. (excurro). A running out. I. Prop. in the plur.: Travels, excursions, Virg. Esp. in Milit. [excursio]: A sally, irruption, onset, attack, ut primus e. visque militum infringeretur, Caes. Of localities: A projection, jutting out, promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. —II. Fig. of style: A digression, Quint.*

EXCUSABILIS, e (exeuo). *That may be excused, excusable, Ov.*

EXCŪSATE, adv. (excusatus). *With excuse, with reason, without blame, fieri id videtur e., Quint.*

EXCUSATIO.

EXCUSATIO, ōnis, f. (excuso). *An excusing, apologizing, excuse; with object, or subject, genit., absol., cur, quominus: nulla est igitur e. peccati, ai amici cauaa peccaveria, Cic.; pauca ejua-dem generia addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Cæs.; me neque honoria neque utatis e. judicet a labore, Cic.; nemini civi ullam, quominus adaeat, atis justam excusationem esse visam, Id.*

EXCUSATUS, a, um, part. of excuso. *Excused, Plin. P.*

EX-CŪSO, 1 v. a. (ex, causa). *To excuse. I. Prop. A) With a personal object: Atticæ mæw velim me ita excusæ ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic.; collegæ mandasti, ut te mihi per literas excusaret, Id.; e. se sub alqm, Id.—B) With inanimate and abstract objects: Varroni meminere excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.; e. reditum, i. e. the not having returned, Tac.—II. Meton. 1. e. alqd (aleui), *To allege or bring forward as an excuse, to excuse one's self with any thing; with acc.: antequam sententiam diceret, propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.; e. alqm sb alqa re, alqa re, or alqui rei, to absolve or acquit of any thing; to excuse, remit, not to exact, Tac.**

EXCUSOR, ōria, m. (excudo). *A copper-smith, a worker in metals, Quint.*

EXCUSSE, ado. (excussus). *With violence or force, e. mittere pilam, Sen.*

EXCUSSORIUS, a, um (excutio). *That serves for shaking out, e. cribra e lino, Plin.*

EXCUSUS, a, um, part. of excutio. *Stretched out, extended, Ov.; Sen.*

EXCUSUS, a, um, part. of excudo.

EX-CŪTIO, cusai, cusaum, 3 v. a. [old form perf. subj. excusat for excusserit, Plaut.] (ex, quatio). *To shake out or off, to drive, throw or cast out or forth. I. Prop. gen.: posse ex hia (litteris) in terram excusaria annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, shaken out, Cic.—B) Esp.: To search a person (because this was done by shaking the toga), non excutio te, non scrutor, Cic.—II. Fig. gen.: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, remove, get out of the way, Cic.; tu adeo mihi excussam severitatem veterem putas, ut? Id. Esp.: To investigate, inquire into, explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic.; pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, searched through or all over, Id.*

EX-DORSŪO, are, v. a. (dorsum). *To take out the backbone, of a fish, Plaut.*

EX-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, 3 [an old form pres. subj. exedit, Plaut.; a post-classic form, pres. indic. exedit for exeat, Ser.] v. a. *To eat up, eat through, gnaw through: to consume, waste, destroy. I. Prop., Plaut. Gen.: To destroy, annihilate, deus id eripiet, vis alqa exedit, Cic.; apparebat epigramma exeis posterioribus partibus vesicularum, destroyed by age, Id.—II. Fig.: To gnaw, i. e. to destroy, consume, devour, segritudo exedit animum, Cic.; illi besti, quos nulli metua terrent, nullæ segritudines exedit, Id.*

EXĒDRA, a, f. (ἐξέδρα). *An open or covered place furnished with seats, where philosophers and orators assembled, Cic.*

EXĒDRIUM, ii, n. (ἐξέδριον). *A small exedra, Cic.*

EXEMPLAR, āris, n. [exemplare, ia, n., Lucr.]

EXERCEO.

(exemplum). I. *A pattern, model, original, example, sibi proponere e., Cic.; reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicæ, Id.—II. A copy (of a writing), a transcript, urgeret ab eo, ad quem misi, et non habebam e., Cic. Meton.: An impression, image, verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam e. aliquod intuetur aui, Id.*

EXEMPLARE, is. See EXEMPLAR.

EXEMPLUM, i, n. (eximo). I. *An example, si quis dicat: sume a me, sed hujus e. allunde rogabo, tibi quod ostendam, Auct. Her.—II. A) An image, portrait, copy, transcript, imitation, Pompeii literarum ad cosulem e. attulit, a copy, transcript, Cic.—B) 1) A model, pattern, archetype or prototype, exemplar, ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali e. veritas transferatur, from a living model, original, Id.; propones illi e. ad imitandum, Id.; qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, for a pattern or model, Id.; vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato noceat, by their example, Id.; divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo effert, by that instance, by that case, Id.; exempli causa, for the sake of example, Id. 2) Esp.: A warning example, punishment, statute e., quasat pœnæ in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatas, Auct. Her.; novissima e., i. e. punishment of death, Tac. 3) Gen.: Manner of proceeding, manner, way, mode, custom, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Cæs.; tenor, purport, contents, cur æquius a me literas uno exemplo dedisses, i. e. of the same tenor, Cic.*

EXENTERO, 1 v. a. (ἐξεντερω). *To eviscerate, draw out the entrails. I. Prop., Just.—II. Meton. gen.: To empty, Plaut.; to torment, Id.*

EX-ĒO, ii (rarely ivi), itam, 4 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To go out, go away, go forth, to leave a place. A) Prop.: e. ex urbe, oppido, Cic.; e. e patria, Id.; e. in terram, i. e. to land, go on shore, Id. Of things or abstract subjects: quum de consularibus mea prima aora exisset, Id.; to set out on a march, march, advance, e. ex Italia ad bellum civile, Id.; e. de vita, to depart this life (synonym. excedere or decedere de vita), Id. Of things: libri quidem ita exierunt at, Id.; to come forth (of plants), to bud, germinate, sprout or grow forth, spring up, e. semina e terra in fruges, Plin.; to rise, ascend, e. in altitudinem (comæ palmarum), Plin.—B) Fig. gen.: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, Cic.; e. atque in vulgus emauare poterit oratio mea, Id. Esp. of time: To draw to an end or close, to go or pass by, quinto anno exeunte, Cic.; to go beyond a certain measure, to pass the limit, to digress, extend, vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, in artissimum contrahetur, Sen.; to vanish, perish, disappear, opus laudabile numquam s memoria hominum exiturum, Id.—II. Act.: To go beyond a certain limit, to transgress. A) Prop., Ov.; to avoid, escape, ward off, parry, Virg.—B) Fig.: To transgress, Ov.*

EXEQUĪE, EXEQUOR, &c. See EXSEQU.

EX-ERCĒO, ūi, itam, 2 v. n. (ex, arceo). *To put in action, to exercise, practice; also of things, to move, work. I. Prop.: e. vineas, arbusta, canpota, Plin. E.; e. diem, i. e. to occupy the day in the*

day's work, to perform a day's work, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To occupy, exercise, alqm or alqd (in alqa re, ad alqd, alqs re), (Hortensius) me adulescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic.; ad hanc te amentiam aucta peperit, voluntas exercuit, Id. With a simple acc.: quid te exercuit Pammeas? Id. Middle: ut exerceamur in venando, Id.; Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur, Id. Act. with middle sig.: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubisset, Id.—B) To practice, exercise, follow (as an occupation or profession), to employ one's self about or make use of any thing, medicinae exercendae causa, Cic.; e. iudicium, to administer, Id.; e. inimicitias, Id.; e. pacem et bymenaeos, to celebrate, Virg.; e. nomen patris, to take the father's name, Plin.—C) To disturb, trouble, torment, meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Id.; nunc me reliquiae vestrae exercent, Id.

EXERCITATE, adv. (exercitatus). With practice, in a practiced manner, Sen.

EXERCITATIO, ōnis, f. (exercito). An exercising, practicing, exercise, corpora nostra motu sique exercitstione recalescunt, Cic.; hominem non etate, sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tironem, Id.; e. diceandi, Id.

EXERCITATUS, a, um, part. of exercito.—I. Exercised, well-versed, practiced, Vestorius, homo remotus a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis e., Cic.; e. in re militari, Id.—II. Very much troubled, disturbed, agitated, Hor.; scnex exercitati vultus, troubled, afflicted, Petr.

EXERCITIUM, ii, n. (exerceo). Exercise, e. equitum, Tac.

EXERCITO, 1 v. int. a. (exerceo). To exercise frequently, Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel.

EXERCITOR, ōris, m. (exerceo). One who exercises others in any thing, an exerciser, a master, Plaut.

EXERCITUS, a, um, part. of exerceo. Troublesome, painful, hard, finem tam e. militiae orabant, Tac.

EXERCITUS, ūs, m. (exerceo). I. A) Practice, exercise, Plaut.—B) 1) An army, Cæsar fertur in caelum, qui contra te e. comparavit, Cic.; e. conscribere, comparsare, Id.; e. ducere, Id. 2) Poet. gen.: A host, swarm, crowd, large assembly, Virg.—II. Disquietude, torment, Plaut.

EXERO, ēre. See EXSERO.

EXERTUS, a, um. See EXSERTUS under EXSERO.

EXESOR, ōris, m. (exedo). One that eats out or away, that gnaws away, a consumer, Lucr.

EXESUS, a, um, part. of exēdo.

EXHALATIO, ōnis, f. (exhalo). Exhalation, Cic.

EX-HALO, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To breathe out, exhale, evaporate, edormi crispulam et exhalata, become sober, Cic.; quamquam tu quidem vini exhalandi non ingenii acutandi causa declamatis, Id. Absol.: exhalans, breathing out (life), dying, Ov.—II. Neut.: To emit steam, to fume, vapor, Lucr.

EX-HAURIO, hausi, haustum, 4 v. a. To draw out, to empty. I. Prop. A) Of fluids: quum alii malos scendant, alii per foros courseat, alii scintiam exhauriant, pump out, Cic.; tantum vini in Hippie

nuptiis exhauseras ut, drunk, Id.; e. poculum, to drain, Id.—B) Also of other things: To exhaust, empty, make empty; to take out, carry away, remove, quum nimem pecuniam ex arario exhaussisset, Cic.; e. ararium, to exhaust, Id.; e. provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, Id.—II. Fig. A) To take away, remove, withdraw, non facile exauriri tibi istum dolorem posse universum puto, Cic.—B) To exhaust (e. g. a subject), i. e. to bring to an end, tantus fuit amor, ut exsuriri nulla posset injuria, Cic.; exhaustus est sermo hominum, Id.; e. poenas, to revenge one's self, Virg.; e. mandata, to execute orders, Cic.; e. vim aeris alieni, to pay many debts, Liv.

EXHAUSTUS, a, um, part. of exhaurio.

EXHEREDATIO, ōnis, f. (exheredo). A disinheriting, Quint.

EXHEREDO, 1 v. a. (exheres). I. To disinherit, igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic.; e. alqm, Id.—II. Meton.: To deprive an heir of any thing, ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin.

EX-HERES, ēdis. Disinherited; subst., a disinherited person, paternorum honorum e. filius, Cic. Factiously: exheredem fecero vitam suam, deprive of life, Plaut.

EXHIBEO, ūi, itum, 2 v. a. (ex. habeo). To hold out, to give or deliver up. I. Prop. A) exhibe librum illud, Cic.; fratres saltem exhibe, Id.—B) To exhibit, show, represent, Pompeius ae non solum auctorem meae salutis, sed etiam supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic. It is also used without se: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? how shall I show myself? Id.—C) To maintain, support, sustain, Just.—II. Fig.: To exhibit, i. e. to cause, occasion, make, jam e. mihi molestiam destiterant, to cause, occasion, Cic.; qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii (dicunt), nihil e. alteri, Id.

EXHIBITUS, a, um, part. of exhibeo.

EX-HILARIO, 1 v. a. I. To make merry or joyous, cheer, gladden, delight, miseris tam exhilaratam esse servitutum nostram? Cic.—II. Meton. Of things: neque ilex, picea, larix, pius ullo flore exhilarantur, ars enlivened, Plin., colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, freshen, Id.

EX-HORRESCO, rūi, 3 v. inchoat., n. and a. I. Neut.: To feel a shudder, tremble, shake, to shudder, be frightened or terrified, in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic.; sapientia nos e metu non sinit, Id.—II. Act.: To shudder or be terrified at any thing, Virg.

EXHORTATIO, ōnis, f. (exhortor). An exhorting, encouraging, exhortation, strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac.

EXHORTATIVUS, a, um (exhortor). Of or belonging to exhortation, encouraging, e. status, Quint.

EX-HORTOR, 1 v. dep. a. I. To exhort, encourage, e. io hauc spem, Quint.—II. To excite, stimulate, virtutes e., Sen.

EX-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 v. a. (ex. ago). To drive out or away, to hunt or chase out or away, to turn or get out, to put away. I. Prop. A) c. reges, to expel, Cic.; claves ademitt: exegit, turned out of the house, Id. Esp.: To drive a piece from the stage, to hiss down, Ter.—B) Esp.: To demand,

EXIGUE.

exact, require, call or get in, demand payment, collect, e. pecunias ab alqo, Cic.; e. tributa, Id.; e. promissum, Cic. To export, sell, e. fructus, Liv. To weigh, examine, measure, ad perpendicular columnas e., Cic.—II. Fig. A) To drive out, to expel, Plaut.—B) Esp.: To demand, ask, call for, ego vero et expectabo ea quæ polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic.; hoc acerbissimè exigit natura quod dederat, reclamas, Id. To pass, spend, e. tristissimam noctem, Petr. To bring to an end or a conclusion, to finish, end, commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, Quint. To weigh over, examine, inquire into; to consider maturely, nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta e. ea, quæ Lacedæmone sunt, Liv. To reflect, take counsel, e. cum alqo, Plin.; e. ense, to draw the sword, Ov.; e. verba, to pronounce words, Quint.; e. maculam, to take out a spot, Suet.; e. se ad aliquem, to conform to any one, Sen.; non satis exactum est, it is not certain, Ov.

EXIGÛE, adv. (exiguus). *Slightly, sparingly, scarcely, hoc quidem est nimis e. ad calculos revocare emittam, too minutely, Cic.; celeriter e. que dicere, briefly, shortly, poorly, Id.*

EXIGÛITAS, ãtis, f. (exiguus). *Paucity, littleness, fewness, small number, slightness; with genit.:* temporis tanta fuit e., ut, Cæs.; ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Id.

EXIGÛUM, adv. (exiguus). *Slightly, sparingly, poorly, e. dormire, Plin.*

EXIGÛUS, a, um (exigo: *prop. measured, exact; hence*) *Short, small, little, slight, trifling, scanty, mean, poor, exiguus mus, tiny, Virg.; quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdediti, Cic.; e. pars terræ, Id.; e. numerus oratorum, Id.*

EXILIS, e (*contr. for* *exigilis, from* *exigo; conf. Exigua*). *Small, thin, lean, slight, secur horridum et e., Cic.; quod solum tam e. est, quod urato præstringi non possit? poor, bad, Id.; genus sermoneis e., aridum, concisum ac minutum, dry, jejuna, Id. With genit.:* *Empty, bare, Plaut.*

EXILITAS, ãtis, f. (exilis). *Thinness, weakness; meagerness, poorness, e. in dicendo, Cic.*

EXILITER, adv. (exilis). *Thinly, meagrely, meanly, slightly, nolo verba e. examinata exire, without energy or force, Cic.; annales sane e. scripti, Id.*

EXILIUM, ii. *See* **EXSILIUM.**

EXIMIE, adv. (eximius). *Exceedingly, extremely, C. Marius L. Ploccum e. dilexit, Cic.*

EXIMIUS, a, um (eximo). *I. That deserves to be set apart or distinguished, neque esset verisimile, quom omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic.—II. Choice, select, excellent; extreme, exceeding; extraordinary, uncommon, ea quæ eximia plerisque et præclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic.; mulier facie e., Id.; propter eximiam belli gloriam, Id.*

EXIMO, ãmi, emptum, 3 v. a. (nemo; *conf. Auro and Demo*). *To take out, except, exclude, take away, remove. I. Prop. A) eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic; e. alqm de reis, Id.—B) Esp.: To free from any thing, exempt, eum tamquam e vin-*

EXITUS.

culis e., Cic.; e. aliquos ex obsidione, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) To take away, snatch away, rescue, illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic.—B) To free, release, or deliver from any thing; with ex, abl., and dat.: *iis (ratiocibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic.; alqm crimine e., Liv.; e. morti, Tac. Of time: To spend, pass, Clodius rogatus diem dicebdo e. cœpit, Cic.*

EXIN, adv. *See* **EXINDE.**

EX-INANIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. *To empty, make void, exhaust, C. Verres pro triennium Siculorum domas e. dicitur, Cic.; e. agros, Id.*

EX-INANITIO, ãnis, f. *An emptying, e. alvi, Plin.; e. florescendi, i. e. an exhausting, Id.*

EX-INDE and EXIN, adv. *From thence. I. A) Of place: regionem Commagenam, e. Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac.—B) Of (local) succession: There upon, here upon, at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo! . . . e. mari finitimus ner, &c., Cic.—II. A) Of time: Here upon, afterward, then, e. cuidam rustico Romæo dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, Id.—B) Denoting succession of events: Next, then, Liv.*

EXISTIMATIO, ãnis, f. (existimo). *I. A forming of a judgment; judgment, opinion, re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnatus, Cic.—II. Reputation, name, credit, esteem, homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, Cic.; ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, the credit, Cæs.*

EXISTIMATOR, ñris, m. (existimo). *One who gives his opinion or judgment, a judge, connoisseur, ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic.; e. doctus et intelligens, Id.*

EX-ISTIMO (existimo), *1 v. a.* (ex, ãstimo). *To form a judgment or opinion of, to judge, esteem, be of opinion, believe, consider, think (any body or any thing), to be so; with acc., objective or relative clauses, with de, or absol.:* *quod unum, qui hoc facit, avrum possumus e., Cic.; non possum e., plus quæquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, Id.; nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluria sicut, judge, Sall.; de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, e. non possumus, Cic.; ut Cicero existimat, Quint.*

EXISTO, ere. *See* **EXISTO.**

EXITYABILIS, e (exitium). *Pernicious, destructive, ruinous, bellum civibus e., Cic.*

EXITYALIS, e (exitium). *Destructive, pernicious, deadly, exitus e. habere, Cic.*

EXITIO, ãnis, f. (exeo). *A going out, Plaut.*

EXITYOSUS, a, um (exitium). *Causing destruction, fraught with ruin, destructive, hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, nunquam putavi, Cic.*

EXITYUM, ii, n. (exeo, *prop. an egress, going out; hence*) *A perishing; ruin, destruction, qui de bujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic.; me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Id.*

EXITUS, a, um, part. of **EXEO.**

EXITUS, ãs, m. (exeo). *A going out or forth, departure. I. A) Prop.: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calmitosum, Cic.—B) Concr.: A place for going out, an egress, outlet, out-gate, passage, quom angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) An end, close termination,*

hujus orationis difficultas est exitum quam principium invenire, a conclusion, end, Cic.: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, has been brought to an end, has been settled. Id.; numquam ad exitum perveniri potest, one can never finish. Id.; fugam perrobamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, end, aim, Id.; eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi degressionem, give opportunities for digressing, Id.—B) *Esp.*: The end of life, death, natura ad humanum exitum eum abripuit, Cic. A result, issue, event, si mihi alterutrum de exitu rerum promittendum est, Cic.

EX-LEX, ægis. Under no law, without law, released from or not subject to law, lawless, non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic.

EXMOVEO, ære. See EMOVEO.

EX-OBSECRE, i v. n. To beg earnestly, Plaut.

EX-OCULO, i v. a. (oculus). To deprive of the eyes or sight, Plaut.

EXODIUM, ii, n. (ἐξόδιον). An after-piece in the theatre, introduced chiefly after the Atellan plays, Liv.; a farcical interlude, Suet.

EXODUS, i, f. (ἐξόδος, a going out). The Second Book of Moses, so called from the departure out of Egypt, Eccl.

EX-OLESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 v. inchoat. n. I. To grow out, i. e. to attain its full size, grow up; only used in the part. pass., exoletus, grown up, mature, ripe [Plaut. Fr. sp. Prise.], especially said of grown-up youth, Cic.—II. A) *Prop.*: To cease growing, to grow no more, exolescent et fiunt sterilia, Col.—B) *Fig.*: To fall into disuse, get out of fashion, grow obsolete, be lost, perish, pæne jam exolescentibus literis inscriptum, almost erased, Suet.

EXOLETUS, n, um, part. of exolesco.

EXOLVO, ære. See EXSOLVO.

EX-ONERO, i v. a. To free from a burden, unload, disburden, discharge. I. *Prop.*: e. navem, Auct. B. Afr.: fluvius exonerat se in Padum, the river discharges itself, falls into the Po, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: To free, release, lighten, ease, deliver, exonerata civitatem vaao forsitan metu, Liv.; e. fidem, to acquit one's self of an obligation, to ease one's conscience, Tac.

EXOPTABILIS, e (exopto). Desirable, Plaut.

EXOPTATUS, a, um, part. of exopto. Wished for, desired, ut exoptatum inimico nuncium primus afferret, Cic. Compar., Cic. Superl.: e. gratulatio, Cic.

EX-OPTO, i v. a. To wish or long for, to be very desirous of anything; with acc., an inf. with an object, clause, with ut, or absol.: quæ majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic.; omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, wish you, Id.

EXORABILIS, e (exoro). I. *Pass.*: That can be moved by entreaty, exorable, placible, yielding, iracundiae e., Cic.—II. *Act.*: Having power to persuade by entreaty, Val. Flac.

EXORABŪLA, orum, n. (exoro). Means, motives, or arguments to move or persuade, Plaut.

EXORATOR, oris, m. One who obtains by entreaty, Ter.

EX-ORDIOR, orsus, 4 v. dep. a. Of weavers: To lay the warp, begin to weave. I. *Prop.*: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic.—II. *Fig.*

gen.: To begin, commence, especially a speech; with acc., inf., ab, or absol.: e. bellum ab causa tam benefanda, Liv. *Pass.*: exorsus, s, um, Begun, commenced, reperit ea, quibus ante exores et potius detexta prope, retexantur, Cic. *Subst. plur.*, exores, orum, n., A beginning, commencement, longa e., prolixity in discourse, Virg.; e., a beginning, i. e. undertaking, Id.

EXORDIUM, ii, n. (exordior). I. *Prop.*: The warp of a web, e. pullum, Quint.—II. *Meton.* A) A commencement, beginning, hujus quoque e. mali, Cic.—B) *Esp. of a speech*: saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. An introduction, exordium, quo utar exordio, Cic. *Gen.*: A writing, treatise, Col.

EX-ORIOR, ortus, 3 and 4 v. dep. n. To come forth, come in sight, become visible, show itself, appear, rise. I. *Prop.*: post solstitium Cancicula exoritur, Cic.; exortus est servus, qui, rose, got up. *Part. pres. subst.*, exorieus (sc. sol), The rising sun, morn, morning, Prop.; the quarter of the heavens in which the sun rises, the Orient, East, pisntaria facit ab exoriente, Col.—II. *Fig.* A) exoritur Antipatri ratie ex altera parte, appears, rises, Cic.; ego nunc paulum exorior, am getting up my strength, am recovering, Id.—B) *Esp.*: To arise, derive its origin, become, take its existence; to show itself, appear. I. *Prop.*: et repetitius Sulla nobis exortitur, Cic. 2) *Fig.*: honestum, quod ex virtutibus e., Cic.; amicitias e. siquis offensione dirumpimus, Cic.

EXORNATIO, omis, f. (exoro). An adorning, decorating, embellishing. I. *Prop.*, Col.—II. *Fig.*: Embellishment of a discourse, simpliciter siue ulla exornatione (corresponding to expolitio), Cic. *Esp.*: A figure of Rhetoric, Cic.

EXORNATOR, oris, m. One who adorns or sets off. *Meton. of style*: ceteri non exornatores rerum, Cic.

EXORNATUS, a, um, part. pass. of exorna. Adorned, (citharcedus) citharam tenens e., Auct. Her.

EX-ORNO, i v. a. I. To fit out, equip, furnish, dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall.; exornare aciem, to draw up in battle array, Id.; to prepare rightly, dispose, array, Plaut. *Absol.*: consul pro rei copis satis providenter exornat, makes suitable arrangement, Sall. *Meton.*: To employ, suborn, Plaut.—II. To adorn, embellish, decorate. A) *Prop.*: domum ejus exornatam atque ibstructam, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: Pythagoras exornavit Græciam præstantissimis artibus, Id.; e. philosophiam, to magnify, Id.

EX-ORO, i [an old form of the inf. pass. exorari, Plaut] v. a. To pray, entreat, supplicate; to obtain by entreaty; to move, prevail upon, persuade or overcome by entreaty, quem ego, ut pejeret, e. facile poterò, Cic. To soften, appease, Ov.; officii duxit, e. filie patrem frequentibus literis, to reconcile the father and the daughter, Suet.; e. a. cæde, to turn aside, divert, Just. With double acc., Plaut. In the pass., Ov. *Absol.*, Plaut.

EXORS, oris. See EXORSUS.

EXORSUS, a, um, part. of exordior.

EXORSUS, ūs, m. (exordior). A beginning, quoniam is est e. orationis meae, Cic.

EXORTUS.

EXORTUS, a, um, part. of exorior.

EXORTUS, ūs, m. (exorior). *A rising, going up, e. solis, Auct. Her.*EX-OS, ossis, adj. (another form, exossis, is, App.). *Without bone, Lucr.*EX-OSCŪLOR, I v. dep. a. *To kiss much, to kiss fondly or eagerly, multum ac diu e. adolecentem, Plin. E. Fig.: To praise much, admire, Gell.*EXOSSO, I v. a. (exos). *To take out bones, deprive of bones, Plaut. Exossatus, a, um, poet., Without bone, i. e. plant, Lucr.; e. ager, i. e. without stones, cleared of stones, Pers.*EXOSTRA, æ, f. (ἐξώστρα). *A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned toward the spectators; meton. of any thing public: quibuscum jam in e. helluatur, Cic.*EX-ŌSUS, a, um (odi). *I. Act.: That hates, hating, Virg.—II. Pass.: Very much hated, odious, Eutr.*EXŌTERICUS, a, um (ἐξωτερικός). *Of or belonging to the exterior, external, exoteric, Gell.*EXŌTYCUS, a, um (ἐξωτικός). *Foreign, Plaut. Subst., exoticum, i. n., A foreign dress, Plaut.*EX-PALLESCO, lūi, 3 v. inchoat. *To grow very pale, erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse... signa conscientiæ sunt, Auct. Her. Poet. with acc.: expalluit haustus, was terrified or frightened at, Hor.*EX-PALLIATUS, a, um (ex pallium). *Divested of a mantle or upper garment, Plaut.*EX-PALPO, are, v. a., and EXPALPOR, ari, v. dep. a. *To obtain by coaxing, Plaut.*EX-PANDO, pandi, passum, or pansum, 3 v. a. *To spread out, spread, stretch, or lay open. I. Prop.: e. vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin.; expressæ delubri fores, i. e. wide open, Tac. Middle: vagus ille, quum e., amnis (Nilus), Plin.—II. Fig.: To unfold, develop, explain, Lucr.*

EXPANSUS, a, um, part. of expando.

EX-PAPILLATUS, a, um (psilla). *Bared to the breast, so as to show the breasts, Plaut.*

EXPASSUS, a, um, part. of expando.

EXPATOR, See EXPATORI.

EX-PATRO, I v. a. *To spend in revelry, Cstull.*EX-PĀVEFACIO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. *To terrify, frighten, Sen.*EX-PĀVEO, ēre, v. a. *To be greatly alarmed at, to be affrighted or scared at, Stat.*EX-PĀVEŪSCO, pavi, 3 v. incho. n. and a. *To become terrified or afraid; absol., Plin. With acc.: To fear greatly, be terrified at, expavit ensem, Hor.*

EXPECTATIO, EXPECTO. See EXPECT.

EX-PECTŪRO, are, I v. a. (pectus). *To throw out or discharge from the breast, to expectorate, eject, Enn. ap. Cic.*EX-PECŪLIATUS, a, um (peculium). *Deprived of property, Plaut.*EX-PEDIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 [an old reading, fut. expedito, Plaut.] v. a. (ex, pes). *To set free or deliver one that is caught by the feet, as a bird; hence, to extricate, free, disengage, loose, set at liberty. I. A) Prop.: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expedit, Cic. Of things and abstract objects: aggere et cratibus fossas explent, aditus expediunt, make passable, open a passage, Cæs.—B) Meton.: To*

EXPENDO.

get ready, prepare, hominem nudari et virgas expediti jubet, Cic.; e. pecuniam, to procure, raise, provide, Id.; e. arma, to keep at hand or by one's self, to keep in readiness for fighting, get ready for fight, Cæs.; e. ferrum, to unsheath the sword, Liv.; e. jaculum, to hurl, throw the javelin, Hor. Absol. for e. se: to get ready or prepare for battle or action, Tac.—II. Fig. A) To bring out, i. e. unravel, extricate, develop, disentangle, free, deliver, hærerem, nisi tu me expedisces, Cic.; si vita nostra in aliquis insidiis incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expeditæ salutis, of freeing from danger, Id.—B) To put in order, adjust, arrange, cum Antonio loquere velim et rem, ut poteris, expedis, Cic.; nomia mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, settle, pay, Id.; quem admoudum expeditam exitum hujus institutæ orationis, noa reperio, execute, perform, carry out, Id. To bring forth; i. e. to narrate, relate, report, priusquam hujusemodi rei initium expedito, Sall. Absol.: res expedit, quo impera, expedit, it is expedient, profitable, useful, to the purpose, advantageous, non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod expedit, Cic. Absol.: tu, si ita expedit, velit quamprimum concendas, Id.

EXPĒDITE, adv. *Easily, without difficulty, promptly, quickly, in iis rebus celeriter e. que percipiendis, Cic. Compar., Id. Superl., Id.*

EXPĒDITTO, ōnis, f. *I. Milit.: An undertaking against an enemy, a campaign, military expedition, ut in expeditionem exercitum educeret, Cic. Meton.: Of bees, Plin.—II. Rhet. A) A development, clear exposition, habet paucis comprehensa brevitatis multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her.—B) A figure of Rhetoric: A setting aside, clearance, Auct. Her.—III. In Archit.: A constructing, making, Vitruv.*

EXPĒDITUS, s, um, part. pass. of expedito. *Free, unimpeded, disengaged, free from obstacles or difficulties, easy, ready, at hand, ut e. in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.; obvium fit ei Clodius e. in equo, lightly clothed, Id.; legiones e., without baggage, Cæs.; expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, ready, at hand, Id. Of things or abstract objects: quum illam viam sibi videat expeditionem ad honores, Cic.; locus e., a place one can pass through without hindrance, Cæs.; pecunia expeditissima quæ erat, tibi decreta est, nearest at hand, most at disposal, Id.; nomen e., a sure or safe debt, Id. In the n. absol.: in expedito habent integras copias ad opem ferendam, ready for battle, Liv.*

EX-PELLO, pūli, pulsum, 3 v. a. *To drive or cast out or away, to thrust out or away, chase away, expel. I. Prop.: e. me ex publicis, Cic.; e. me civitate, Id.; expulsa atque exturbata filia, put away or repudiated, Id.; e. sagittam arcu, to discharge, shoot, Ov.; e. se in suras (pondus), to come forth, Ov.; ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, forced, compelled, Suet.—II. Fig.: quæ res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, removed, Cæs.*

EX-PENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. *To weigh. I. Prop. A) e. baccam, nucem, Cels.—B) Esp.: To weigh out; hence, to pay, lay out (because the ancients weighed their gold and silver in making payments), ante pedes prætoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic.; ferre alci expensam,*

or pecuniam expensam, to enter any thing in an account-book as having been paid or lent, Cic.; to set in the balance with any thing, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To weigh, to estimate, judge of, weigh over, ponder, reflect upon, argumenta causarum, non tam numerare soleo quam e., Cic.; to pay, suffer, e. pœnas capite, Tac.

EXPENSO, svi, 1 v. int. a. (expendo). I. To pay, Plaut.—II. To equalize, Macr.

EXPENSUM, i. See EXPENSO.

EXPENSUS, a, um, part. of expendo.

EXPERGĒ-FACĪO, fēci, factum, 3 v. a. (expergo). To awaken, rouse from sleep. I. Prop.: expergefactus e somno Tiberius est gratulantium vocibus, Suet.—II. Fig. gen.: To rouse, excite, encourage, bestir, si forte e. te posses, Cic.; flagitum e., i. e. to commit, Plaut.

EXPERGĒFĪO, factus, pass. of expergefacio.

EXPERGISCOR, perrectus, 3 dep. n. [an old form, inf. præ. expergiscier, Plaut.] (expergo). To wake up, to awake. I. Prop.: si dormis, expergiscere, Cic.—II. Fig.: To awake, rouse one's self, experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic.

EXPERGO, gi, gitum, 3 v. a. To awaken, arouse. I. Prop., Lucr.—II. Fig.: To excite, Gell.

EXPERIENS, entis, part. of experior. Trying; hence, enterprising, active, industrious, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arstor, Cic. With gen.: e. laborum, undergoing, experienced in, Ov.

EXPERIENTIA, æ, f. (experior). I. Proof, trial, experiment, attempt, Cic.; suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis, i. e. as an attempt, to see whether it can be obtained, Id.—II. Meton.: Experience, exercise or practice, ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam e., Cels.

EXPERIMENTUM, i, n. (experior). A trial, attempt, experiment, nimirum hoc maximum est e., Cic.

EX-PERIOR, pertus, 4 v. dep. a. To try any thing. I. To attempt or try by examining, to prove, to try or endeavor to find out, to make an attempt or trial, to put to the proof or trial; with occ., relative clause, or absol.: tsciturnitatem nostram experiri, Cic. Absol.: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, by experience, Id. In the perf. tenses: To have tried or made a trial, to know by experience, to have learned by practice, omnia quæ dico de Plaucio dico expertus in nubis, Id.—II. To try or attempt, to try one's self in any thing, try one's hand at any thing, qui desperatioe debilitati e. id volent, Cic. Esp. in Law: To contend at law, to go to law, in frs parietes aut summo jure e., Id. Gen.: e. cum alqo, to contend with any body, Plaut.

EXPERRECTUS, a, um, part. of expergiscor. Roused, vigilant, ut sint spes e.: nam frigus ignaviam creat, Col.

EX-PERS, tis (ex, pars). I. That takes or has no part in a thing, not partaker in, not sharing or concerned in; with genit.: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, iudicii delectorum iudicum, Cic.—II. Meton. gen.: That has not a thing, deprived or destitute of, devoid or free from a thing, without a thing; with genit. and abl.: omnis eruditionis e. atque ig-

narus, Cic.; omnes fama atque fortunæ expertes sumus, Sall.

EXPERTUS, a, um, part. of experior. (Pass.) Known by experience, tried, proved, tested, Cic. Act., with genit.: Having tried, having experienced, having experience of, expertus belli, Virg.; Tac.

EXPĒTESO or EXPĒTISSO, Ære, v. a. (expeto). To desire, long for, Plaut.

EXPĒTĪTUS, a, um, part. of expeto.

EX-PĒTO, ivi or ii, itum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To desire, request, demand; to long for, strive after, endeavor to attain, aim at; with acc.: nihil hominum, nisi quod honestum sit, e. debere, Cic.; e. pœnas sb alqo, Id.; mortem e. pro vita civium, Id.; non ficto crimine insectari, non e. vitam, non capitis arcessere, to aim at any body's life, Id. Of things: mare medium terræ locum expetens, tending toward, Id. To reach any thing; Of time: to last, endure, Plaut.—II. Neu.: To befall any body, fall to his lot, occur, e. omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv.

EXPIATIO, onis, f. Expiation, atonement, at vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla e. est, Cic.

EXPICTUS, a, um, part. of expingo.

EXPIĻĀTIO, onis, f. A plundering, pillaging, e. direptioque sociorum, Cic.

EXPIĻĀTOR, ōris, m. A plunderer, pillager, robber, quum domus hospitem, non expilatorem recepisse videtur, Cic.

EX-PIĻO, 1 v. a. I. Prop.: To plunder, pillage, rob, si socios spoliæ, ærarium expilas, Cic.—II. Fig., Cic.

EX-PINGO, pinxi, pictum, 3 v. a. To paint with colors, to represent by painting, to adorn by painting or with colors. I. Prop.: quoniam et pericula expingimus ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin.—II. Fig.: With words, i. e. to describe with rhetorical ornament, to represent in a picturesque manner, to depict, qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut, &c., Cic.

EX-PIŪO, 1 v. a. To purge any thing that is defiled with vice or crime, to purify. I. Prop.: quod expiari poterit, publici sacerdotis expianto, Cic.; tua scelerâ dii immortales in vestros milites expieverunt, have taken vengeance for, Id.—II. Gen.: To make satisfaction, make amends or compensation for, to atone for, expiate, hæc superioris ætatis exempla expiata Saturni atque Græchorum casibus docet, Cæs.; to pacify, appease, manes mortuorum expiare, Cic.

EXPIRO, are. See EXSPIRO.

EX-PISCOR, 1 v. dep. a. (piro), to fish out; hence also fig.) To fish out (i. e. to find out), nescis sb illo omnis expiscatum? Cic.: simulstque auditv . . . nihil expiscatus, did not ask or inquire any further, Id.

EXPLĀNABILIS, e (explano). Clear, plain, vox e., Sen.

EXPLĀNĀTE, adv. Clearly, plainly, Cic.

EXPLĀNĀTIO, onis, f. I. An explanation, exposition, interpretation, explanatones adhibite sunt interpretum, Cic. Esp. as a figure of Rhet., Id.—II. A clear pronunciation, distinct expression, articulation, Quint.; Plio.

EXPLĀNĀTOR, ōris, m. An explainer, interpreter, sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, Cic.

EXPLANATUS.

EXPLANATUS, a, um, *part. of explicio. Clear, plain, distinct, articulate, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic.*

EX-PLANO, I v. a. I. *Prop.: To make even or flat, to spread, extend, suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin.—II. Fig.: To make clear, plain, or intelligible; to develop, explain, tell, relate, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic.; to pronounce distinctly, Plin.*

EXPLAUDO, ere. *See* EXPLEDO.

EXPLEMENTUM, i, n. (expleo). *That whereby any thing is filled up, a complement. I. Prop., of nourishment: Food, fodder, Sen.—II. Fig. of style: A complement, additional clause, Sen.*

EXPLENDESCO, ere. *See* EXSPLENDESCO.

EX-PLĒO, ōvi, ōtum, 2 [inf. pres., explerier, Lucr.; contr., expleria, Cic.; explesent, Liv.] v. a. (ex, and obs. pleo; whence plenus, completo). *To fill up, to fill, make full or complete; to satiate, supply abundantly. I. Prop.: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic.; e. fossam aggere, to fill up the ditch with the earth of the mound, Cæs.; e. summam talenti, to amount to, make up the sum of a talent, Liv.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To fill up, i. e. to complete, accomplish, bring to perfection, videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, to render entirely perfect or complete, Cic.; e. sententias mollioribus numeris, Id.—B) Esp.: To fulfill, fill to the full a desire, to satisfy one who desires or demands, quas (litteras Græcæ) sic svide arripui quasi diuturnam sitim e. cupiens, to appease, Cic.; e. animum, to do as one pleases, Ter.; non coim vereor, ne non scribende te expleam, Cic.; to fulfill an engagement, to perform, satisfy, ut amicitie munus expletum sit, Id.; e. officium scribendi, Id. Of time: To accomplish, bring to a close, complete, finish, expletum annum habeto, Id.; to empty, discharge, Eon.*

EXPLĒTIO, ōnis, f. (expleo). *A filling, fulfilling, satisfying, in ea expletione naturæ, Cic.*

EXPLĒTUS, a, um, *part. of expleo. Perfect, complete, quod undique perfectum e. que sit, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTE, ado. *Plainly, clearly, e. dicunt, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTIO, ōnis, f. *An unfolding, uncoiling, unravelling. I. Prop.: eat quasi rudentis e., Cic.—II. Fig. of style: An explanation, exposition; clear statement, perspicuity, multum ad ea, quæ querimus, e. tua ista profecerit, Cic.; a discharging, payment, Id.*

EXPLICĀTOR, ōris, m. *An expounder, explainer, ut rerum e. prudens, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTRIX, icis, f. *She who explains, Cic.*

EXPLICĀTUS, a, um, *part. of explicio.—I. Prop.: Spread out, that extends itself, Capua planissimo in loco e., Cic.—II. Fig.: That is in good order, well regulated, mihi in causa facili atque e., Cic.; without difficulty or obscurity, clear, litteræ tuæ, quibus nihil potest esse explicatus, Id.*

EXPLICĀTUS, ōs, m. (explico). *An unfolding, spreading out. I. Prop.: mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, a thravoin out of the legs (of horses), Plin.—II. Fig. of style: An explanation, exposition, difficilis explicatus, Cic.*

EXPOLITIO.

EXPLICITUS, a, um, *part. of explicio. Prop.: Well arranged, in good order, unimpeded, easy, sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitiva videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Cæs.*

EX-PLICO, avi or explicui, ātum or itum, I v. a. *To unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, open, undo. I. Prop. A) (doous) moa explicata veste neque proposito argento, spread out, Cic.; e. volumen, to open or unroll, Id.; ex laqueis se e., to extricate one's self, Id.—B) To spread, extend, ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, extend, Id.—II. Fig. A) explicata atque excute iotelligentiam tuam, ut videas quæ sit, unfold, Cic.; periculum e. alqm, to set free from, Id.—B) Esp.: To set right, put in order, to adjust, settle, peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices, Id.; nomen e., i. e. to discharge, pay, Id.; to accomplish, Hor. Of style: To develop any thing, to expound, expose, explain, interpret, make clear, to show, treat of, hæc dilatare et e., Cic.; e. alqd definitione, Id.*

EX-PLŪDO (also written explaudo), si, sum, 3 v. a. (plaudo). I. *To drive out by clapping the hands, to hiss off, histrio exsiliatur et exploditur, Cic.; Hor.—II. Meton. A) To throw or chase out, to expel, ne in arenam quidem aut litus explodet, throw up, Sen.—B) To reject, disapprove, explosæ cjectæque sententia, Cic.*

EXPLŪRATE, adv. *With safety or certainty, securely, hæc ita sentie, judice, ad te e. scribo, Cic.*

EXPLŪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *An examination, investigation, Tac.*

EXPLŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. *An examiner, investigator, one who searches out or explores. I. Gen., Plaut. Adj.: Exploring, Mart.—II. Esp. in Milit.: A spy, scout, Cæs.; e. viæ, a precursor, to clear the road, pioneer, Suet.*

EXPLŪRĀTŌRIUS, a, um (explorator). *That relates to or serves for exploring or spying, e. coronæ, Suet.*

EXPLŪRĀTUS, a, um, *part. of exploro. Tried, sure, certain, determined, ut ei jam e. et domi eoaditus consulatus videretur, Cic.; literæ e. a timore, gaining security, Id.; do quo mihi exploratum est, I am sure, am convinced, Id. Compar., Id. Superl., Vell.*

EX-PLŪRO, I v. a. *To examine, investigate, search or spy out, explore, reconnoitre. I. Gen. with acc.: explore rem totam, ut consilium capere possimus, Cic. In the part. perf.: Investigated, discovered, known, jam e. nobis suet ea, quæ ad domos nostras pertinet, Id. Absol. explorato, after having found out or being informed, e., jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac.*

—II. Esp. A) In Milit.: To reconnoitre, find out by spies, Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, Cic.—B) To prove, try, put to the proof (synonym. experiri), Liv.

EXPLŪSIO, ōnis, f. (explodo). *A driving off (by manifesting disapprobation), luderum explosiones et funerum, Cæl. ap. Cic.*

EXPLŪSUS, a, um, *part. of explodo.*

EXPLŪLIO, ivi or il, itum, 4 v. a. *To smooth, make smooth, polish. I. Prop.: hac (i. e. herinacæ) cute expoliuntur vestes, Plin. Middle, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To adorn, embellish, decorate, Dionem Plato doctrinæ omnibus expolivit, Cic.*

EXPLŪLTIO, ōnis, f. *A polishing, making*

smooth or bright. I. Prop.: e. urbana, of a house in town, Cic. — II. Fig. of style: A *adorning, embellishing*, in verbis inest quasi materia quædam: in numero autem e., Cic. *Esp. as a figure of Rhetoric*, Auct. Her.

EXPŒLITUS, s, um, part. of expolio. *Polished; hence, smooth, clean*, Col.

EX-PŒNO, pŒui, pŒitum, 3 v. a. (*ante-class. perf.*, *exposivit*, Plaut.; *contr.*, *expostus*, Virg.). *To set or put out, expose*. I. Prop. A) *stravit pelliculis hædinis lectulos, et exposuit vass Samia, laid out*, Cic. — B) *Esp. of children: To expose, leave to perish*, Cic.; *to put on shore, disembark, land, adveni frumentum, exposui, vendo mæcum, unloaded, discharged*, Id.; e. pecuniam, *to place at any body's disposal*, de Oppio bene curasti. quod ei DCCC. exposuisti (*for which also aperuisti*), Id.; *to lay open, abandon, expose, ne inermes provincie barbaris nationibus exponerentur*, Tac.

— II. Fig. A) *To set forth, lay before the view, totam causam ante oculos positam consideremus*, Cic.; *orationem e., to publish*, Id.; *præmuni e., to propose*, Id. — B) *Esp.: To set forth by words, to show, declare, publish, describe, to speak or treat of a thing, develop, cœpit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus e.*, Cic.; e. *mandata in senatu*, Id.; e. *disputationem alcu*, Id.; *ex memoria e.*, Id.

EXPORRECTUS, s, um, part. of exporrigo.

EX-PORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 (*contr. imperat.*, *exporge*, Ter.) v. a. *To stretch or spread out, extend*. I. Prop.: *Pacidius suos equites e. cœpit in longitudinem*, Auct. B. Afr.; e. *frontem, to clear up, smooth*, Ter. — II. Fig., *See*.

EXPORTATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A carrying out, exportation, earum rerum, quibus abundaremus, e.*, Cic. — II. *Banishment, exile, transportation*, Sen.

EX-PORTO, 1 v. a. *To bear or carry out, to export goods, to transport, forward, &c.*, Cic.; e. *frumentum in fame*, Id.

EXPOSCO, pŒosci, 3 v. a. I. *To desire a thing of any one; to ask, request earnestly or urgently, beg instantly; to implore, to demand clamorously or impatiently, quam (misericordiam) et imploro ete.* Cic. — II. *Esp. (for depescere): To demand any body to be delivered up for punishment, ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedæmonem missi sunt*, Liv.

EXPŒSITICUS or -TUS, s, um (expono). *Exposed, cast out*, Plaut.

EXPŒSITIO, ōnis, f. (expono). I. *An exposing of a child*, Just. — II. *Of style: An explanation, exposition, declaration*, Cic.

EXPŒSITUS, s, um, I. Part. of expono. — II. *Adj.: Exposed, open to, subject to*. A) *Prop.: est enim obvius et e. pleasque humanitate*, Plin. E. — B) *Fig.: Affable, easy of access, Stat.: vulgar, common*, Juv.

EXPOSTULATIO, ōnis, f. *An expostulating, making a complaint, a complaint, quum esset e. facta*, Cic.

EX-POSTULO, 1 v. a. and n. I. *To demand violently or urgently, que ne civillium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint*, Tac. *Esp.: To demand any one to be delivered up for punishment [exposco]*, Marius Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. — II. e. cum alqo (de alqo re, alqd), or *absol.: To complain respecting*

any one, to make complaints, to contend with any body about any thing, to expostulate, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic.; *mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur, Tac.*

EXPOTUS, s, um. *See* EPORUS.

EXPRESSE, adv. I. Prop.: *With pressure*, Scrib. — II. Fig.: *Expressly, clearly, plainly, explicitly*, in præcipiendo e. *conscripta ponere oportet exempla*, Auct. Her. *Of clear pronunciation: Distinctly*, Val. Max.

EXPRESSUS, s, um, I. Part. of exprimo. —

II. *Adj.: Apparent, clear, evident, manifest*. A) *Prop.: nihil solidi, nihil expressi*, Cic.; e. *infans, fully formed*, Quint. — B) *Fig.: Clear, distinct, habuit Catillas permulta maximarum voæ e. signa, sed adubrata virtutum*, Cic. *Of affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis; literæ neque e. neque oppressæ, distinct, clearly pronounced*, Cic.

EX-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. (premo). *To squeeze or press out or out of, to force out, to bring out by force*. I. Prop. A) *si nubium conflictu ardor, expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen*, Cic.; *quantum has (turres) quotidianus egger expresserat, had raised*, Cæs.; *tu si tuis blanditiis tamed a Sicyoniis numulorum aliquid expresseris, extorred, exacted*, Cic. — B) *To express, i. e. to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, by colors, &c., to portray, figure*, Aristoidas artifex cum e. vellet Athamantis furorem, Plin.

— II. Fig. A) *To extort, constrain, get or obtain by force, compel, exact, elicit, occasion, lex quæ ex natura ipsa arripimus, expressimus*, Cic. — B) 1) *To express by words, to describe, portray, delineate, represent, quum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, imitated*, Cic.; *vitiâ imitatione ex alqo e.*, Id.; *bellum expressum est, clearly represented*, Id. 2) *To express or render by translating into another language, to translate, si modo id e. Latine potuero*, Id. *To pronounce, articulate, nolo exprimi literas putidius*, Cic.

EXPROBRATIO, ōnis, f. *A reproaching, upbraiding, ne qua e. cuiquam veteris fortunæ discordiam inter ordines sereret*, Liv.

EXPROBRATOR, ōris, m. *One who reproaches or upbraids*, Sen.

EXPROBRATRIX, icis, f. *She that reproaches or upbraids; reproaching, e. memoria*, Sen.

EX-PROBRO, 1 v. a. (ex, probrum). *To reproach, upbraid, to cast in one's teeth, make a matter of reproach to one, charge one with, e. vitiâ adversariis (ad. in adversariis)*, Cic.

EX-PRŒMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 v. a. *To draw out, bring forth*. I. Prop.: *mox inde sensim ad mandandum maibus expromit*, Plin. — II. Fig. A) *To bring forth, i. e. to bring to light, show, display, in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam*, Cic. *Absol.*, Plaut. — B) *Esp.: To disclose, discover, reveal, sed jsm exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione*, Cic.

EXPROMPTUS, s, um, part. of expromo.

EX-PUGNABILIS, e (expugno). *That may be stormed, urbs terre marique e. est*, Liv.

EXPUGNANS, antis, I. Part. of expugno. — II. *Adj.: Overpowering, efficient*, Ov.

EXPUGNATIO.

EXPUGNATIO, ōnis, f. *A carrying by assault, a taking by storm, hostilis e., Cic. In the plur. : e. nocturnæ ædium, Cic.*

EXPUGNATOR, ōris, m. *1. One who carries by assault, or takes by storm, e. urbis, Cic. —II. Fig. : non adulterum, sed expugnatorem pudicitia, e. violator, Cic.*

EX PUGNO, i v. a. [*on old form of the inf. fut., expugnassere, Plaut.*] *To carry by assault, take by storm, to take, capture, reduce (a place). 1. Prop. : id (oppidum Noviodunum) extitnere oppugnare conatus, e. non potuit, Cæs. —II. Fig. : To overcome, vanquish, obtain by force, e. pecuniâ, Cic. : fortunâ pstriâ e., Id. ; illam sibi logatōem expugnâvit, obtained with trouble, Id.*

EXPULSIŌ, ōis, f. (expello). *A thrusting out, e. vicinorum, atrocialis in agris, Cic.*

EXPULSOR, ōris, m. (expello). *One who drives out or away ; an expeller, Cic.*

EXPULSUS, a, um, part. of expello.

EXPULTRIX, icis, f. (expello). *She that drives out or away, O virtutis indigatrix e. que vitiorum, Cic.*

EXPUMO, are. See EXSPUMO.

EXPUNCTUS, a, um, part. of expungo.

EX-PUNGO, unxi, unctum, 3 v. a. *1. To erase, e. g. from a wax tablet ; hence, to blot out, strike or cross out, to cancel, expunge ; to dismiss or discharge a soldier, e. decurias iudicum, Suet. Meton. : To remove, set aside, Pers. —II. To count up, ausus est annunciare posteris stellas ac sidera ad nomen e., to reckon, enumerate, Plin.*

EXPUO, ere. See EXSPUO.

EXPURGATIO, ōnis, f. *A cleansing ; a vindicating, Plaut.*

EX-PURGO, i v. a. *To cleanse, purify, clean. 1. Prop. : e. sordida viscera, Plin. —II. Fig. : expurgandus est sermo, Cic. Esp. : To vindicate, justify, to show to be innocent, requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac.*

EX-PŪTESCO, ěre, v. inch. n. *To putrefy, Plaut.*

EX-PŪTO, i v. a. *1. Prop. : To prune, lop, e. veteranam vitem, Col. —II. Fig. : To think over, consider, examine, Plaut. ; to investigate, Planc. sp. Cic.*

EXQUARO, ěre. See EXQUIRO.

EXQUILIAE, arum, and its derivatives. See ESQUILIAE.

EX-QUIRO, sivi, situm, 3 v. a. [*exquæris, exquæris, exquisitum, Plaut.*] *To search, search into, search or examine diligently, inquire into, ask, obtain information, find out by inquiry, investigate, quum ex te ceusâ divinationis exquirerem, Cic. ; hæc non nimis exquiro a Græciâ, I do not look for among the Greeks, Id. ; verum e., to examine, inquire into, Id. ; e. honores, to seek, Id.*

EXQUISTTE, adv. *Exactly, carefully, nicely, accurately, quum de eo crimine ecursta et e. disputavisset, Cic. Compar., Cic. Superl., Gell.*

EXQUISITUS, a, um, I. Part. of exquiro. —II. Adj. : *Carefully sought after, choice, select, excellent, exquisite, omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. ; mun-*

EXSECOR.

ditia non odiose neque e. nimis, too choicè, far-fetched, over-nice, Id. Compar., Cic. Superl., Cic.

EX-SACRIFICŌ (exacr.), ěre, v. n. *To sacrifice, Poet. ap. Cic.*

EX-SÆVIŌ (exæv.), ěre, v. n. *To cease raging, dum reliquum tempestatis exæviret, Liv.*

EX-SANGUIS (exsag.), e. *Bloodless, without blood. 1. Prop. : extremo spiritu e. et confectus, Cic. Pale, wan, Ov. ; that renders pale, Hor. —II. Fig. : Weak, feeble, powerless, aridum et e. orationis genus, Auct. Her.*

EX-SARTIO (also written exarcio, exercio, or exercio), sartum, 4 v. a. *1. Prop. : To patch up ; hence, to mend, repair, replace, Cic. —II. Meton. : alius te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadens, Qu. Cic.*

EX-SATIO (exat), i v. a. *To satisfy, satiate, sate, saturate, e. cibo vinoque, Liv.*

EX-SATIŪRO (exat), i v. a. *To satiate, satisfy, glut, quum ejus cruciatu animum e. velle, Cic.*

EXSCENDO, ere. See ESCENDO.

EXSCENSIO (excens), ōis, f. (escendo). *A debarkation, landing, profectus ad Erythras excensionem fecit, Liv.*

EX-SCINDO (excindo), idi, issum, 3 v. a. *To tear out ; to destroy utterly, extirpate. 1. Prop. : e. urbes, Numantiam, Cic. —II. Fig., Plin.*

EX-SCRĒO (excr.), i v. a. *To spit out with coughing or hawking, to spit up, Ov. ; e. pura, Plin. Absol. : ut numquam e. ausus, Suet.*

EX-SCRIBŌ (excr.), psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *1. A) To write out, write off, copy, tabulas in foro summa boninum frequentia exscribo, Cic. —B) To copy by painting, to copy paintings, (imagines Cornelii Nepotis et Titii Cassii) exscribendâ pingendasque, Plin. E. Gen. : To write or note down, Plaut. —II. Meton. : To represent as by a copy, to resemble, filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscriperat, Plin. E.*

EXSCRIPTUS, a, um, part. of exscribo.

EX-SCULPO (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *To cut or carve out, to carve. 1. Prop. : nescio quid a quereu exculperam, Cic. —II. Fig. : To press out, extort, Ter. To erase, to scratch out, hos versus Lacedæmonii e., Nep.*

EX-SĒCO (execo : exsico, Plaut.), cūi, ctum, i v. a. *To cut out ; to cut off, from, or away. 1. Prop. A) Gen. : quâ exseceret vitiosas partes, Cic. —B) Esp. : To castrate, geld, exsecum Cœlum a filio Saturno, Cic. —II. Fig. : exsecum et exemptum honoribus senatoris, Plin. E.*

EXSECRABILIS (excer.), e. (exsecror). *I. Pass. : Execrable, detestable, deserving imprecations or curses, nihil execrabilius, Plin. —II. Act. : Execrating, detesting, prærentibus e. carmen sacerdotibus, Liv. ; odium e., terrible, raging, violent, Id.*

EXSECRATIO (excer.), ōnis, f. *An imprecation, execration, malediction, curse, Thyestes ista e. est, Cic. ; an asseveration or oath, joined with execrations or imprecations, huoc Pompeius omni cautione, execratione devinxerat, Cic.*

EXSECRATUS, a, um, pass. *1. Part. of exsecror. —II. Adj. : Cursed, detestable, execrable, exsecratum populo Romano, Cic.*

EX-SĒCROR (excer.), i v. dep. a. and n. *To wish evil to any one, to execrate, curse, ut*

ter imprecations against, invoke curses on, tibi pestem exoptant, te execrantur, Cic.; to take an oath with imprecations, Hor.

EXSECTIO (exect.), ōnis, f. (exsequo). A cutting out or off, illa conscelerata e. lingue, Cic. EXSECTUS (exect.), a, um, part. of exseco.

EXSECŪTIO (excec.), ōnis, f. (exsequor). An accomplishing, performance, execution, e. instituti operis, Plin.; Syria e., administration, Tac. Of the subject of a discourse: Full treatment and longam executionem, desiderat propriam et longam executionem, Sen.

EXSECŪTOR (excec.), ōris, m. (exsequor). One who fulfills or accomplishes, e. acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. Esp. in Law: A punisher, avenger, e. offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet.

EXSECUTUS (excec.), a, um, part. of exsequor. EXSEQUENS (exseq.), entis. I. Part. of exsequor. — II. Adj.: Eager after, zealous, Gell.

EXSEQUĪE (exsequ.), arum, f. (exsequor). The act of following a corpse to the place of sepulture, a funeral, funeral procession, funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, to attend or follow a funeral procession, Cic.; for reliquiae, the mortal remains, Eutr.

EXSEQUĪALIS (exsequ.), e (exsequiæ). Of or belonging to a funeral, or a funeral procession, Ov. Subst. plur., exsequialis, ium, n., Funeral solemnities, Stat.

EXSEQUOR (exsequ.), cŭtus, 3 v. dep. a. To follow to the end, to follow up, to prosecute. I. Prop. A) Gen., Catull.—B) Esp.: To follow a corpse to the grave, attend a funeral, Poet. ap. Cic. To persecute, as an enemy, Liv.—II. A) Fig.: To follow, follow after, strive after, pursue, non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit e., pursue, Cic.; fatum e., to follow, to submit to, Id.—B) Esp.: To follow out; i. e. to fulfill, perform, execute, accomplish, est difficile, id non e. usque ad extremum, Cic. To go through with words, to relate, say, describe, expound, develop, habeo multa occultiora, quæ vix verbis e. possum, Id. To pursue, to defend or maintain by law, to avenge, punish a wrong, quum deorum hominumque simul violata jura exsequerem, Liv.

EXSĒRO (exer.), rūi, rtum, 3 v. a. To stretch out, thrust out or forth, to put forth. I. Prop.: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exerens, Liv. Esp. of parts of the body: exsertus, a, um, Uncovered, bare, tametsi dextris humeris exsertis animadvertentur, Cæs.—II. A) Fig.: summam personam magistri exercentem in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, use, exercise, Plin. E.—B) Esp.: To disclose, reveal, pullatim principem exseruit, showed himself, Suet.

EXSERTO (exert.), sre, v. int. a. (exsero). To stand or jut out, project, Virg.

EXSERTUS (exert.), a, um, I. Part. of exsero. — II. Adj.: Standing out, projecting, e. dentes apro, elephanto, Plin.; evident, apparent, open, Stnt.

EXSĪBĪLO (exib.), 1 v. a. To hiss forth. I. Gen.: tremantia labra interdumque compressa nidirum quiddam exsibilantia, Sen.—II. Esp.: To drive away by hissing, as an actor from the stage; to hiss off, histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic.

EXSICCĀTUS (exicc.), a, um, I. Part. of exsicco. — II. Adj.: Dried up, dry, jejuna, solidum et e. orationis genus, Cic.

EX-SICCO (exicc.), 1 v. a. To dry up, make dry, arbores hiemali tempore exsiccatæ, Cic. Of abstract subjects: ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, demencia est, abated, Sen. Esp.: To drink dry, drain, empty, lagenæ furtim exsiccatæ, Cic.

EX-SIGNO (exigo.), 1 v. a. To seal, seal up, Liv.

EX-SILIO (exil.), ūi, 4 v. n. (salio). To spring out or forth, ta jump up, properans de sella exsiluit, Cic.

EXSILIUM (exil.), ūi, n. (exul: a being sent out of one's native land). I. Exile, banishment, e. perfunctum portuæque supplicii, Cic.; ejiere alqm in e., Id.—II. Meton.: A place of exile, Octavianum et Antistium egressas e., Tac. (Abstr. pro concr.) In the plur., exsilia, Banished persons, exiles, plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

EX-SINCĒRĀTUS, a, um (sincerus). Corrupted, e. tergum, i. e. soundly cudgeled, Plant.

EX-SISTO (existo), stitū, stitum, 3 v. n. I. A) To step out or forth, to make its appearance, emerge, an dum ab inferis ipse in Malleolis existat, Cic.; hoc domesticum malum, non modo non existit, does not make its appearance, Id.—B) Esp.: To arise, spring, or start up; ta become, come into existence, ex licentia e. et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic.; ex rege dominus existit Id.; existit hoc loco quæstio subditiis, Id.; existit illud, ut, it follows, that, Id.—II. Meton.: To appear, show itself, be visible or manifest, to be extant, to exist, in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic.; huic causæ patronus existit, I became, was the advocate of this cause, Id.

EXSOLUTUS, a, um, part. of exsolvo.

EX-SOLVO, olvi, olitum, 3 v. a. [per diæresin, exsolviatur, Lucr., and exsoluisse, Ov.]. To loosen, to unbind, make loose. I. Prop. A) Gen.: e. pugionem a latere, to untie, Tac.: exsolvta sylvæ, looseness of the bowels, Id.—B) Esp.: To set free, liberate by untying, to release, deliver, free, exsolvitur vinculis, Suet. To pay off, to pay, discharge one's debts, nomina mens, per deos, expedi, exsolve (for which we find, soon after, hoc quod debeo latere expeditas et solum relinquo), Cic.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To remove, set aside, exsolvit perique legis nexus, Tac.—B) Esp.: To free, deliver, quibus (occupationibus) si me relaxaro: nam ut plane exsolvam, non postulo, Cic. To fulfill or discharge an obligation or duty, to perform, accomplish, de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Id. To solve (a riddle); to explain, expound, Lucr.

EX-SOMNIS, e (exomni), e (ex, somnus). Sleepless, awake, wakeful, vir sane e., Vell.

EX-SORBĒO (exorb.), ūi, 2 v. a. To suck out, suck up, suck in. I. Prop.: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic.—II. Fig.: multorum stultitiam perperuss est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exorbuit, emptied to the dregs, drained, i. e. endured, Cic.

EX-SORS (exors), sortis. I. That for which no lot is cast, without lot, Virg.—II. Gen.: Nat sharing in, not partaking of, free from, incapable of, with genit.: e. amicitie et fœderis, Liv.

EXSPATIOR.

EX-SPĀTIOR (exp), 1 v. dep. n. *To wander from the course, to spread out, extend.* I. Prop.: *exspatiantur arbores latissima umbra, Plin.*

—II. Fig.: *To digress, exspatiare, Quint.*
EX-SPECTABILIS (expect), e (expecto). *That is or was to be expected, Tac.*

EX-SPECTATIO (expect), ōnis, f. *A looking for (good or evil), an expecting, waiting for, expectation, anticipation; with genit. obj.: si spes est e. bnni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic.; præter expectationem, contrary to expectation, Id.; facere magnam expectationem sui, to raise or excite great expectations of one's self, Id.; in expectatione esse, to be expected, or to expect, Id.; habere expectationem, to excite expectation, or to expect, to be curious, Id.*

EX-SPECTATUS (expect), a, um, I. Part. of expecto.—II. Adj.: *Expected, wished for, welcome, desired, carus omnibus e.que venie, Cic.; in expectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, who were expected to attain the first public offices, Cic. Compar., Plaut. Superl., Cic. In the neut. absol.: ille ad patrem patriæ expectato revolvit maturius, than was expected, Veil.*

EX-SPECTO (expect), 1 v. a. *To look out for, to look for, to long for anything to occur or happen, to expect.* I. Objective: *To wait for any thing that is likely to take place, or to come to pass; to wait for, to wait for the end of a thing, await, &c.; with acc., with relative clauses, with dum, si, ut, quin, or absol. A Gen. with acc.: quum es Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliquis ejus expectaretur oratin, Cic. Constr. also with dum, with et, with ut, with quin and impers., and absol.—B) Meton. of abstract subjects [maeo]: To await any one, impend, be in store for, Hor.*

—II. Subjective: *To look to or look out for while hoping, fearing, desiring, &c., to wait for, hope, fear, long for; to expect with desire or eagerness; to anticipate, have a presentiment of; with acc.: reliquum est, ut tuum reditum spe expectem, Cic.; e. alqd ab (rarely) ex) alqo (rarely) alqa re), Id. Post. meton. of things: To demand, require, Virg.*

EX-SPERGO (experg), spersum, 3 v. a. I. *To scatter, disperse, Lucr.*—II. Meton.: *To besprinkle, Virg.*

EX-SPERSUS (expers), a, um, part. of exaspergo.

EX-SPES (expes) (only in the nom. sing.). *Hopeless, without hope; with genit.: ubi e. vitæ fuit, Tac. Absol., Ov.*

EX-SPIRATIO (expir), ōnis, f. *Exhalation, terræ expirationis aer aliter, Cic.*

EX-SPĪRO (expiro), 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To breathe out; to emit, send forth, e. colorem (uniones), Plin.*—II. Neut. A) *To come forth by blowing, to rush forth, blow forth, e. unguenta, Plin.* 2) Fig.: *To evaporate, Catull.*—B) 1) *To breathe one's last, expire, die, inter primam curationem e., Liv. Impers.: quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim expiretur, Plin.* 2) Fig.: *To cease, perish, expire, si ego morerer, mecum expiratura republica erat, Liv.*

EX-SPLENDESCO (expl), dūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. *To shine forth, glitter.* I. Prop.: *e. ignis, Sen.*—II. Fig.: *To shine forth, i. e. to be excellent or distinguished, clarior exsplendesceret, quam condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, Nep.*

EXSTRUO.

EX-SPŌLIO (expol), 1 v. a. *To rob, plunder, spoil, pillage, despoil. Prop. and Fig., Cic.*

EX-SPŪO (expuo), ūi, ūtum, 3 v. n. and a. *To spit out, spew up.* I. Neut., Plin.—II. Act. A) *prosumt sanguinem exspuentibus, Plin.*—B) Meton.: *To emit, cast forth, ceteras ejus sordeas expuens, Plin.; to throw or push out, remove, Ter.*

EX-STERNO (ext), 1 v. a. (sternō, ēre, acc. to the analogy of consterno, are, and with its signification). *To drive beside one's self, i. e. to terrify, frighten, Ov.*

EX-STILLO (ext), 1 v. n. *To drop or trickle out, Col.; to run, trickle, Plaut.; lacrimis, Ter.*

EX-STIMŪLATOR (ext), ōris, m. *An exciter, instigator, e. accerrimus rebellionis, Tac.*

EX-STIMŪLO (ext), 1 v. a. *To pierce with a sting.* I. Prop., Plin.—II. Fig.: *To sting, goad, spur on, stimulate, Ov.; e. fata, to hasten one's fate, death, Id.*

EX-STINCTIO (ext), ōnis, f. (extinguo). *Extinction, annihilation, Cic.*

EX-STINCTOR (ext), ōris, m. (extinguo). *An extinguisher, one who puts out or down, or one who quells any thing.* I. Prop.: *non u. sed auctor incendiū, Cic.; a destroyer, ne e. patriæ, ne hostis appelletur, Id.*—II. Fig.: *A suppressor, e. conjurationis, Id.*

EX-STINCTUS (ext), a, um, part. of extinguo.

EX-STINGUO (ext), nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. [an old form perf. subj., extinxit for extinxerit, Plaut.; contr. extinxati, Virg.; extinxem, Id.] *To extinguish, put out what is burning.* I. Prop. A) *extincta lumina, Cic.; ignis extinguitur, goes out, is extinguished, Id.; calx extincta, slaked, Vitruv.*—B) Meton.: *To deprive of life or strength, to kill, nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius extingui vulnere vestro, Cic.; vir extinctus, deceased, dead, Id.*—II. Fig.: *To annihilate, suppress, destroy, obliterate, leges omnes extinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic.; e. nomen populi Romani, Id.*

EX-STĪRO (ext), 1 v. a. (stirps). *To pluck up by the roots, to root out.* I. Prop. A) *arbores extirpantur, Curt.*—B) Meton.: *silvestris agror decrecente luna utilissima extirpatur, cleared from stubble, &c., Col.*—II. Fig.: *To eradicate, i. e. to root out, blot out, destroy entirely, vitis e. et funditus tollere, Cic.*

EX-STO (ext), are, v. a. I. A) Prop.: *To stand out or forth, to project, to stand or be above, (milite) quum capite soln ex aqua exstant, Cæsar.*—B) Fig., Cic.—II. Meton. (causa pro effectu): *To be visible, show itself, appar, be conspicuous, qui locus est, in quo non existent hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia? Cic. Impers.: extat, it is clear, apparent, evident, Cic.*

EX-STRUCTIO (extr), ōnis, f. (extruo). *A building up, erecting; a structure, e. tecturam, Cic.*

EX-STRŪO (extr), xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To build up, rear, erect, pile or heap up.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: *magnum acervum (librorum) Dicæsrchi mihi ante pedes extruxeram, Cic.; mensæ conquisitisissimis epulis extruebantur, were copiously furnished, Id.*—B) Esp.: *To put together, construct, compose; to erect, build up, raise, extrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, Cic.; quas (divitias) profundant in extruendo mari et monti-*

bus cœquandis, filling up with buildings, building upon, Sall.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: verba sint ad poeticum quendam numerum exstructa, heaped up, Id.—B) Esp.: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutem, erect, raise, Id.

EX-SŪCUS (also exucus and exsuccus), a, um. Without juice, sapless, dry. Fig.: (oratores) e. et exsanguis, Quint.

EX-SŪDO (exudo), 1 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To exude, come forth by sweating, Virg.—II. Act.: To sweat out, exude. A) Prop.: e. sucum (arbor), Plin.—B) Fig.: To perform, endure, to go through with sweat or toil, quod ingens exsudeandum esset, præmium, Liv.

EX-SŪGO (exug.), xi, ctum, 3 [a rare form of the future, after the second conjugation, exsugebo, Plaut.] v. a. To suck out, dry up, e. liquorem de materis, Vitr.

EX-SUL (exul), ūlis, c. (ex, solum: one driven from his native land or place of abode). 1. An exile, banished person, omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiãmsi solum non mutarint, Cic. Also fem.: non alia e., Tac.—II. Fig.: e. mentisque domusque, deprived of sense, without understanding, Ov.

EXSŪLATIO (exul.), ōnis, f. Banishment, Flor.

EXSŪLO (exulo), 1 v. n. and a. (exsul). I. Neut. A) To be in exile or banishment, to live in exile, cui Romæ e. jus esset, Cic.; spud Prusiam exulsus. Id.—B) Meton.: exsulasse rempublicam, Cic.—II. Act.: To banish, send into exile, Hyg.

EXSULTĀBUNDUS (exult.), a, um (exulto). Leaping or skipping with joy, exulting, Just.

EXSULTANS (exult.), antis. I. Part. of exsulto.—II. Adj. A) Of short syllables: Hopping, psululum moræ damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum... alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint.—B) Of a speaker or of style: Diffuse, florid, Quint.

EXSULTANTER (exult.), adv. Diffusely, Plin.

EXSULTATIO (exult.), ōnis, f. A springing up, bounding. I. Prop.: æ (agnus) velut puerili nimia exsultatione macescat, frisking, Col.—II. Fig.: Petulance, exultation, gaudium exsultationem sequitur, Sen.

EXSULTIM (exult.), adv. (exsilio). With a bound; frolicsomenely, friskily, Hor.

EXSULTO (exult.), 1 v. int. n. (exsilio). To spring, leap, or jump up. I. Prop.: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Of things: breves (syllabæ) si continuantur, exsultant, are hopping, Quint.—II. Fig. A) To exultate in speaking, to be diffuse, quum sit campus, in quo e. possit oratio, Cic.—B) Esp.: To exult, rejoice exceedingly, to be petulant or frolicsome, to be greatly excited, to rave, vaunt, rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriâ divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentiâ, Cic.; exsultantem lætitiâ comprimere, Id.

EXSŪPERABILIS (exup.), e. (exsupero). I. Pass.: That may be overcome, Virg.—II. Act.: That overcomes, Quadr. ap. Gell.

EXSŪPERANS (exup.), antis. I. Part. of exsupero.—II. Adj.: Distinguished, excellent, Gell.

EXSŪPERANTIA (exup.), æ, f. (exsupero). Pre-eminence, excellence, Cic.

EXSŪPERATIO (exup.), ōnis, f. Excess; a figure of Rhetoric, significatio fit per exsuperationem, Auct. Her.

EX-SŪPERO (exup), 1 v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To be or come out or over any thing; to stand out, jut out, project in height, Virg.—B) Fig.: To get the upper hand, to gain the mastery, prevail, Ov.—II. Act.: To project above or over any thing, to go beyond, surmount. A) Prop.: vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin.—B) Fig. 1) To exceed, surpass (in quality), e. omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv.; e. æstatem, to outlive, Plin. 2) To conquer, overpower, subdue, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv.

EX-SURDO (exurdo), 1 v. a. (surdus). To deafen, stun. I. Prop., Plin.—II. Meton.: To make blunt or dull (with regard to taste), Hor.

EX-SURGO (exurgo), surrexi, 3 v. n. To rise up, rise, get up (e. g. from a seat). I. Prop.: quum exsurgeret simul arridens, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exurgit, Plin.—II. Fig.: To recover strength, raise its head again, ne quando recreata e. possent, Cic.

EXSUSCITATIO (exusc.), ōnis, f. An awakening, arousing; a figure of Rhetoric, Auct. Her.

EX-SUSCITO (exusc.), 1 v. a. To rouse from sleep, awaken. I. Prop. A) te gallorum, illum buciusrum centus exsuscitât, Cic.—B) Meton. of fire: To stir, ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitât, Liv.—II. Fig.: To stir up, excite, rouse, quæ cura exsuscitât animos, Cic.

EXTA, orum, n. [gen. plur. extum, Pscuv. ap. Cic.]. The entrails; especially the heart, lungs, liver, &c. (whereas by viscera is understood the lower intestines, &c.). The exta were consulted in divination, Cic.

EX-TABESCO, bŭi, 3 v. inchoat. n. To consume away by degrees, pine or waste away, to disappear, vanish. I. Prop.: is fame extabit. Suet.—II. Fig.: videmus ceteras opiniones extabuisse, Cic.

EXTANTIA, æ. See EKSTANTIA.

EXTĀRIS, e (exta). Of or belonging to the entrails, e. aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Plaut.

EXTEMPLO [without contraction extempulo, Plaut], adv. (ex. tempulum, dim. of tempus: prop. at first sight or the first moment; hence, like ex tempore). Immediately, forthwith, without delay, erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat e. non habet, Cic.; quum e., as soon as, as soon, Plaut.

EXTEMPORĀLIS, e (ex tempore; see TEMPUS). Extemporary; i. e. that is done at the moment or without previous meditation, unprepared, delivered extempore, belonging to extemporaneous speaking or delivery, e. oratio, Quint.; facultas e., same as extemporality, Suet.

EXTEMPORĀLITAS, âtis, f. (extemporality). The faculty of extemporaneous speaking, promptus et facilis ad extemporalem usque, Suet.

EXTEMPULO, adv. See EXTEMPLUM.

EXTENDO, di, tum, and sum, 3 v. a. To stretch out, spread out, extend. I. Prop.:

EXTENSUS.

extento brachio, Cic. *Middle: extendor, I stretch myself at full length, stretch out my limbs, Virg.; extendi, to spread itself out, stretch, extend, Id.*—II. *Fig. A) To extend, amplify, increase, enlarge, magnify, quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, exertet, Cæsar.*—B) *Esp: To prolong, continue, ab hora tertia quam ad noctem pugnam extendissent, Liv.; e. statem, to pass, spend one's life, Plaut.*

EXTENSUS, a, um, part. of extendo.

EXTENTO, 1 v. a. (extendo). *To stretch out, extend. I. Prop., Lucr.*—II. *Fig: To exert, Plaut. Absol., Plaut.*

EXTENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of extendo.*—II. *Adj: Stretched out, wide, (oculi) rigidi et e, wide open, Quint; sonus (Iusciniæ) e., prolonged, Plin. Superl: extensissima valle, Liv.*

EXTENUATIO, onis, f. *A thinning. I. Prop: e. vitium, Plin.*—II. *Fig: Diminution, extenuation, as a rhetorical figure, Cic.*

EXTENUATUS, a, um, adj. *Weakened, weak. I. Prop: (copiolarum) sunt e., Brut. ap. Cic.*—II. *Fig: Small, insignificant, slight, e. ratione, Aet. Her.*

EXTENUO, 1 v. a. *To thin, make thin, to make small or smaller, diminish, reduce in size. I. Prop. A) aer extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic.*—B) *Esp. in Medic: To reduce a disease, e. pituitam, Cels.*—II. *Fig: To diminish, weaken, reduce, extenuate, neque verbis auge suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.; ceusus e., to make the returns too low, Id.*

EXTER or EXTERUS, tæra, tærum (ex). *That is without, outward, external, exterior; of another country, family, &c., foreign. I. Posit. in the plur., hæc lex socialis est, boe jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. In the neut. plur. with genit: ad externa Europæ noscenda missus Himilco, Plin.*—II. *Compar., exterior, us, Without, exterior, quum alterum fecisset exteriore orbem, Cic.*—III. *Superl. has two forms, viz. extremus and extimæ. A) extrêmus, a, um [which is again capable of a comparative degree, extremior, App.; superl. extremissimus, Tert.]. The extreme, the last, uttermost, outermost. 1) Prop: in extrema fere parte epistolæ, Cic.; quibus (litteris) in extremis, at the end of which, Id.; extremis digitis attingere, to touch with the fingers' ends or tips of the fingers, Id. Subst. in neut: extremum, Cic. With genit: cælum ipsum, quod e. atque ultimum mundi est, Id. In the plur: e. agrinus, Liv. 2) Fig. a) Of time and order: The extreme, the last, mensis e. anni Februarii, Cic. Denoting the last portion of a thing: extrema bieme, Id. Subst: ao Nerone e. dominorum putatis? Tac. Adverb: aliquid e., for the last time, Ov.; e. tabuit, at last, ultimately, Id.; ad e. vero loqui omnes cœperunt, at last, in the end, Cic. Strengthened by denique, Cic.; different from this is decimo loco testis expectatus et ad e. reservatus dixit, until the end, until the last, Id. Extremo, lastly, Nep. b) Of quality and degree: The extreme, like ultimus, denoting the highest or lowest degree of any thing; the extreme, highest, greatest, quum igitur boe sit e., congruenter natura vivere, Cic. Subst: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, Id. Adv: improbus homo, sed non ad e. perditus, in the highest degree, Liv. In a bad sense: The lowest, meanest, worst, e. mancipia, Sen.*

EXTOLLO.

B) extimæ, a, um. *Extreme, novem orbis, quorum unus est cœlestis, e., qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.*

EXTEREBRO, atum, 1 v. a. *To bore out. I. Prop: ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic.*—II. *Fig: To force, constrain, bring about by force, Plaut.*

EXTERGEO, si, sum, 2 v. a. I. *To wipe out, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe or rub down, externa æra rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin.*—II. *Meton: To plunder, strip, quod famum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.*

EXTERIOR, us. See EXTER.

EXTERIUS. See EXTER and EXTRA.

EXTERMINO, 1 v. a. (terminus: prop. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence) *To drive away, banish. I. Prop: C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.*—II. *Fig: To drive out, send away, remove, put out of the way, quæstiones exterminandas puto, Cic.*

EXTERNUS, a, um (exter). *External, outward. I. Gen: nec enim ille e. et adventicius habendus est tepor, Cic. Subst: nos autem illa e. cum multis cognoivimus, external things, Id.*—II. *Esp. with regard to a family or the state: Foreign, alien, strange, ab externo hoste, Cic.; spud externos populos, Id. Subst: canum tam amicos dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externo, against strangers, Cic.; externa arma falsis velant, hostilities, Tac.*

EXTERO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. *To rub out, to rub off or away, to take away by rubbing. I. Prop: e. messum, Plin.; to strike out, omit, Quint.*—II. *Fig: To use, to wear away by use, Plin.*

EX-TERRŒO, si, itum, 2 v. a. *To arouse any one by fright, to frighten, terrify, intimidate, Cic.*

EXTERBUS, a, um, part. of extergeo.

EXTERUS, a, um. See EXTER.

EX-TERXO, ère, v. a. *Prop: To unweave; hence, to cheat out of one's money, Plaut.*

EXTILLO. See EXSTILLO.

EX-TIMESCO, mihi, 3 v. inch. v. and a. *To be much afraid about any thing, to fear greatly, to look forward to any thing with fear. I. Neut: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Impers: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac.*—II. *Act: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic.*

EXTIMULO, are. See EXSTIMULO.

EXTIMUS, a, um. See EXTER, III., B.

EXTINCTUS, &c. See EXSTINCTUS, EXSTINGUO, &c.

EX-TIRPO. See EXSTIRPO.

EXTYSPËX, icis, m. (exta, specio). *One who divines from the entrails of animals, a soothsayer, Cic.*

EXTYSPËCYUM, ii, n. (extispex). *An inspection of entrails, in augury, Suet.*

EXTO, are. See EXSTO.

EX-TOLLO, ère, v. a. *To lift out, to lift up, raise up, elevate, lift on high. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen: cruentum site extollit M. Brutus pugionem, Cic. 2) Esp: To erect, as a building, Plaut.*—II. *Fig. A) To raise, erect, lift up, ubi illa antiqua libertas e. jam caput debebat? Cic.; e. alqm ad cælum and e. verbis, to praise, extol, Id.; e. se, to raise one's self, rouse up; alqd in*

maius e., to exaggerate, magnify, Tac.—B) To defer, put off, Plaut.

EXTORQUEO, si, tum, 2 v. a. To force away, wrest, take or force away by wresting. I. Prop. A) e. arma e manibus iratorum civium, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To wrench, put out of joint, dislocate, fregit crus aut extorsit articulum, Sen. 2) To extort, a Cæsare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsisti, Cic.—II. Fig.: To elicit by force, extort, force, e. ex animis cognationes verborum, Cic.; quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer, Id.

EXTORRIS, e (probably from ex, terra, like exsul from ex, solum). Driven away from a place, especially from one's native land or place of abode; banished, exiled, hinc patres familias extorres profugerunt, Cic.

EXTORTOR, oris, m. (extorqueo). An extortioner, Ter.

EXTORTOR, a, um, part. of extorqueo.

EXTRĀ, adv. and prep. (contr. for extrā (sc. parte), from extor). I. Adv.: On the outside, without. A) Prop.: et in corpore et e. esse quædam bona, Cic.; illa, quæ sunt e., external goods, Id. With verbs denoting motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederit e., Cic.—B) Meton.: Except, excepted. 1) Exceptional: In the connection e. quam, and usually in conditional clauses, e. quam ai (as præterquam), Except if, or except in case (usually in phrases of law or polit.), e. quam si ita negotium gestum est, Cic.; e. quam si nolint fame perire, Id. 2) Additional (for the usual præterea): Besides, moreover, siquid mihi e. pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen.—II. Prep. with acc.: Without, beyond. A) Prop.: nōstis e. portam Colliam adeo Honoris, Cic.; e. jocum, seriously, without joking, Id.; e. modum, beyond bounds, immoderately, exceedingly, Id.; esse e. culpam, to be without fault, Id.—B) Meton. for præter. 1) Exceptional: Except, excepted, with the exception of, e. ducent paucosque præterea, Cic. 2) Additional: Besides, Varr. Placed after the noun: ventitabat illic Nero, quo salutis urbem e. lasciviret, Tac.

EXTRACTUS, a, um, part. of extraho.

EXTRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To draw out, to draw forth, to pull or drag out or forth. I. Prop.: e. telum e corpore, Cic.; e. annulum alci, to draw the ring from any one's finger, Suet.; e. scelera in lucem, to bring the crimes to light, Liv.; aratra e., to draw along, to draw, Cic. Of persons: extrahitur domo lititans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To free, extricate, liberate, urbem ex periculis maximis e., Cic.—B) Esp.: To protract, prolong, to put off from time to time, to defer, res ab adversaria nostra extracta est varia calumniis, Cic.

EXTRANEUS, a, um (extra). That is without, external, extraneous. I. Gen.: ornamenta, Cic.; propter aliam extraneam causam, external reason, Auct. Her.—II. Esp.: Foreign, strange, not related, filiam extraneam coetu adeo prohibuit, ut Suet. Subst., A stranger, foreigner, Tac.

EXTRA-ORDINARIUS, s, um. Not agreeable to order or the common course of things, extraordinary, hinc illæ e. pecunie, quas nullo duce investigamus, Cic.

EXTRARIUS, s, um (extra). That is without,

external, that comes from without. I. Gen.: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic.—II. Esp.: Foreign, strange, sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente, Quint.

EXTREMITAS, atis, f. (extremus). The extremity or end of any thing, infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est e., Cic.; omnia e., the whole outer circumference, Id.; e. et quasi libramentum, outer surface, superficies, Id. Absolut: febrim accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, of the extremities, Plin.

EXTREMUS, a, um. See EXTER, III., A.

EX-TRICO, 1 v. a. [deponent secondary form, extricator, Plaut.] (ex, trico). To disentangle, extricate, clear, free. I. A) Prop., Hor.—B) Meton.: silveatris ager etiamsi fruticetis aut arboribus obsessa est, facile extricator, is easily cleared, Col.—II. Fig.: To unravel, find out or discover by pains-taking, de Dionysio tuo adhuc nihil extrico, Vatin. ap. Cic. In deponent form, Plaut.

EXTRIN-SECUS, adv. (extrim, as adverb, like exter). A) From without, extrinsically, Cic.; e. querere, Id.—B) Meton. 1) On the outside, deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit e., Cic. 2) Fig. a) Not to the purpose, Col. b) Moreover, Eutr.

EXTRITUS, a, um, part. of extero.

EX-TRŪDO, ai, sum, 3 v. a. To thrust or drive out or forth, to drive away, to push or press forth or forward. I. Prop.: tein viam extrudam et ejiciam, throw out, Cic. Of things: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, thrust back, Cæsar.—II. Fig.: To displace, supplant, Lucr.

EXTRUO, ère. See EXSTRUO.

EXTRUSUS, a, um, part. of extrudo.

EX-TŪBERO, 1 v. n. and a. (tuber). I. Neu.: To swell out, bunch out, rise as a swelling, Plin.—II. Act.: To cause to swell, to raise, vales extuberat, Sen.

EX-TŪMEO, ère, v. n. To swell up, Plaut.

EX-TŪMESCENS, entis, part. (tumescere). Swelling up, e. smaragdi, Plin.

EX-TUNDO, tūdi, tūsum, 3 v. a. To beat out, form by beating with a hammer. I. Prop.: ulteriores deminutas scapulas in deformem tuber extundit, Sen.; to raise a figure from a plain surface, to work in relief, emboss, Virg.—II. Fig.: To strike or beat out, force out, find, discover; devise, invent, artem e., Virg.; to accomplish, complete, bring about by labor, eze cute, Plaut.; Suet.; alios (diacentes) continuatio extundit, forms, fashions (like a statuary), Quint; fastidia e., to drive away, banish, remove, Hor.; to gain by prayer, obtain, extort, Plaut.

EX-TURBO, 1 v. a. To thrust or drive out, force out, drive away. I. Prop.: e. homines possessionibus, Cic.; to beat down, tear down, overthrow, Catull.; confound, disturb, Plaut.—II. Fig.: multa convenerunt, quas mentem exturbarent meam, discompose, Cic.

EX-ŪBERO, 1 v. n. and a. I. Neu.: To come forth, appear or grow abundantly, to be abundant, to abound, ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac.—II. Act.: To produce in abundance, to cause to abound, render abundant, quas favorem ceras exuberant, Col.

EXUCCUS, EXUCTUS. See EXSUC.

EXUDO, are. See EXSUDO.

EXUGO, ère. See EXSUGO.

EXUL.

EXUL. See EXSUL.

EXULCERATIO, ōnis, f. *Exulceration, festering.* I. Prop.: si nulla e. est, Cels. — II. Fig.: verebar, ne hæc non consoletio sed e. esset, i. e. *afretting, as of a wound; a renewing of pain*, Sen.

EX-ULCERO, 1 v. a. *To make sore; also, to bring to a wound, to cause to suppurate.* I. Prop.: e. cutem, Cels. — II. Fig.: *To make worse, irritate, displease, offend, fret, imbitter, quam aut adversariorum adjumenta confirmant, aut ea, quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant?* Cic.

EXULO, are. See EXSULO.

EXULTO, are. See EXSULTO.

EX-ŪLŪLO, 1 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To howl, to howl aloud*, Ov. Dep., Id. — II. Ac.: *To call with howling*, Ov.

EXUNCTUS, a, um, part of exungo.

EX-UNDO, avi, 1 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To overflow, break out.* A) Prop.: fons tertia noctis hora in sextam e., Plin. — B) Meton.: *To come forth or show itself in rich abundance, to overflow with any thing, ex pluribus artibus exundat eloquentia*, Tac. — II. Ac.: *To pour forth in rich abundance, as in a stream*, Sil.

EX-UNGO, unctum, 3 v. a. *To anoint; to spend in ointments*, Plaut.

EX-ŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To strip off, pull or put off.* I. A) Prop.: si ex his te laqueis exueris, Cic. — B) Meton. gen.: *To strip, deprive of anything, make bare or naked, omnibus hostium copiis fuis armique exutis se in castra recipiunt*, Cæs. — II. Fig. A) *To lay aside, cast off or away, remove, divest one's self of any thing, nonne omnem humilitatem exuisses?* Cic. — B) *To make empty or free, e. se omnibus vitis*, Sen.

EXUPERO, are. See EXSUPERO.

EX-URGEO, ěre, v. a. *To squeeze out*, Plaut. EXURGO, ěre. See EXSURGO.

EX-ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. *To burn out, to consume by burning.* I. Prop. A) domi suæ vivus exustus est, Cic. — B) Meton.: *To parch, dry up, loca exusta solis ardoribus*, Sall. — II. Fig.: *To consume, destroy, sic omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos veteris ubertatis, dried up*, Cic.

EXUSTIO, ōnis, f. (exuro). *A burning up, a consuming by fire, propter exustiones terrarum*, Cic.: *a parching or scorching, e. solis*, Plin.

EXUSTUS, a, um, part. of exuro.

EXUTUS, a, um, part. of exuo.

EXŪVIÆ, arum, f. (exuo). I. *That which is put off or laid aside, or which is stripped off or taken away, as clothes, armor, arms, &c., cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis*, Suet. — II. Esp.: *Spoils taken from an enemy, whether arms or any thing else, booty, locum (i. e. Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum*, Cic.

F.

F, f. *The sixth letter of the alphabet. As an abbreviation, it denotes filius, functus, fecit, fieri, faciundum, felix, faustum, &c.*

FABA, æ, f. I. *A kind of pulse, a bean*, Cic.; *istæc in me cudetur f., that I shall have to suffer for*, Ter. — II. Meton.: *Of other things, e. g. an ear of corn*, Plin.; *f. caprini fimi, goat's dung*, Id.

FABRICATIO.

FABALIS, e (faba). *Of or belonging to beans*, Ov. Subst., fabalia, ium, n., *Bean-stalks*, Plin.

FABARIS, is, m. *Fobaris, a small river in the Sabine territory, falling into the Tiber, now Farfaro or Farfo*, Virg.

FABATUS, i, m. *Fabotus, a Roman cognomen*, Cic.

FABELLA, æ, f. (fabula). *A short narrative or story, a tale.* I. Gen.: *nihil debet esse in philosophia commentarii fabellæ loci*, Cic. — II. A) Esp.: *A short fable, fairy tale, &c.*, Phaedrus. — B) *A short play, actum fabellam vides esse festive*, Cic.

FABER, bri (genit. plur., fabrum): *"jam, ut censoris tabulæ loquuntur, fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procorum,"* Cic., m. I. *Any artist or mechanic that works in metal, wood, stone, or other hard materials; as a carpenter, joiner, smith, &c.; but usually with an adjective, denoting the material, &c.: tamen ego me Phidiam esse malleum, quem vel optimum fabrum tignarium, carpenter, Cic.; f. ferrarii, smiths, Plaut.; f. ærarii, coppersmiths, Plin.; f. aurarius, a goldsmith, Cic. Absol.: fabri ad œdificandum rem publicam, handicraft-men, workmen.* — II. Meton.: *A kind of fish, the John Dory*, Plin.

FABER, bra, brum (faber). *Artificial, ingenious, workman-like, clever*, Ov.

FABERIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Faberius, a debtor of Cicero's*, F. negotium, Cic.

FABIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fabius, F. fornix, a well or fountain constructed by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, near Regia, Cic. Subst., Fabiani, orum, m., Persons of the Fabian tribe*, Suet.

FABIUS, a, I. *Fabius, a Roman family name; e. g. I. Fabius Pictor, an historian. 2. Q. F. Maximus Cunctator, a dictator in the second Punic war. 3. M. F. Quintilianus, the author of the Institutiones Oratorie.* — II. Hence, Fabius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Fabius, Fabian, F. lex, de ambitu and de plagiaris, Cic.; F. fornix, see foregoing; called also Fornix Fabii, Cic.; F. tribus, the Fabian tribe, one of the rural tribes*, Hor.

FABRATERIA, æ, f. *Fabrateria, a small town of Latium, now Falvaterra, Cic. The inhabitants, Fabraterii, orum, m., Cic.*

FABRE, adv. *In a workman-like or masterly manner, ingeniously, skillfully*, Plaut.

FABRE-FACIO, fēci, factum, 3 v. a. (faber). *To make according to art, to construct, build, &c., fabrefactis navigiis*, Liv.

FABRICA, æ, f. (faber). I. *The work-shop of an artist who works in hard materials, as a carpenter, joiner, smith, &c., Vulcanius, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfuisse, Cic.* — II. A) Meton. 1) *The art, trade, or profession of an artificer, pictura et f. ceteræque artes, architecture, Cic. 2) Gen., of any work of art: A working, framing, or making, admirabilis f. membrorum animantium, Cic. A cunning or crafty device or measure; a stratagem*, Plaut. — B) Concr.: *That which has been produced by a faber, i. e. buildings, &c.*, Pall.

FABRICATIO, ōnis, f. *A making or framing by rules of art, an executing with artistic skill, formation, fabrication.* I. Prop.: *si erit tota hominis f. perspecta*, Cic. — II. Fig., *of style*, Cic.

FABRICĀTOR, ōris, m. *An artificer, fram-
er, maker, contriver.* I. Prop.: ille f. tauti ope-
ris (mundi), Cic.—II. Fig.: *One who causes a
thing to be done, an originator, Lucr.*

FABRICĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to
Fabricius, F. venenum, prepared by C. Fabricius,
a friend of Oppianicus, Cic.*

FABRICIUS, a. *Fabricius, a Roman family
name: C. F. Luscinus, consul A.U.C. 472 and 476,
sent as general against Pyrrhus, celebrated for his
great moderation and noble conduct, Cic. Hence,
Fabricius, a, um, Of or belonging to Fabrici-
cia, Fabriciana, F. pons, a bridge over the Tiber,
built by L. Fabricius, now Ponte di quattro
coppi, Hor.*

FABRICOR, 1 v. dep. a., or FABRICO, 1 v. a.
(fabrica). *To make any thing of wood, metal, stone,
&c.; to forge, build, &c.* I. Prop. A) Fabricor:
ut enim pictores et ii, qui signa fabricantur,
Cic.—B) fabrico, Ov. *In pass.: simulacra ex
auro vel argento fabricata, cast, Suet.—II. Meton.
gen.: To prepare, construct, fashion,
frame.* A) Fabricor: quæ fabricata sit homi-
nem, Cic.; hoc natura est f., Id.—B) Fabrico:
philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen.

FABRILIS, e (faber). *Of or belonging to
an artificer in wood, stone, metal, or other hard
material, f. erratum, of a statuary, artist, &c., Cic.
Subst. neut., fabrilla, lum, The works or tools of work-
men, Hor.*

FABŪLA, æ, f. (fari). *Any thing told or nar-
rated, a narrative, tale, story.* I. A) Gen.:
additur fabule, quo vulgo Sabini aureas armillas
brachio lævo habuerint, Liv.; f. fias, talk, chat, Hor.—
B) Meton.: *Tale, i. e. subject, thing, Plaut.*
—II. Esp. A) *A fictitious story, a fable,
tradition, a nursery-maid's tale, num igitur
me cogia etiam fabulis credere? Cic. Fabulæ!
Nonsense! stuff! Ter.—B) Esp. 1) A dramatic
poem, a play, Livius. fabulas docuit, Cic. 2)
A fable, quæ (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel
aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic. Prov.: lupus in
fabula, (from the fable of the wolf) said of a person that
makes his appearance just when he is spoken of, Cic.*

FABŪLA, æ, f. (faba). *A small bean, Plaut.*

FABŪLĀRIS, e (fabula). *Fabulous, maxime
curavit notitiam historiæ f., i. e. mythology, Suet.*

FABŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who narrates
any thing, whether true or false. I. Gen.: erat autem
f. elegantissimus, Sen.—II. A composer or
narrator of fables, a fabulist, Gell.*

FABŪLOR, 1 v. dep. [an old form inf. pres., fabu-
lari, Plaut.: *Act. secondary form, fabulaverit, Liv.
ap. Non.] (fabula). To converse, speak, talk,
gossip, quid Servius Galba fabuletur audi, Liv.*

FABŪLOSE, adv. *Fabulatively, by way of
fable, Plin. Superl., Id.*

FABŪLOSUS, a, um (fabula). *Fabulous, f. aut
commenticia rea, Suet. Compar., Plin. Superl., Id.*

FACESSO, cessi, itum, 3 v. int. a. and n. (facio).
I. Act.: *To do or perform zealously, accom-
plish, execute, occasion, be the cause of.*
A) Gen., Ov.—B) Esp. in a bad sense: *To give
one trouble, to bring any thing unpleasant or
evil to pass, to work evil, de temeritate eorum,
qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic.—II. Neut.:
To depart, go away, to take one's self off,
ab omni societate recipiendæ paulisper facessant,
Cic.*

FĀCETE, adv. I. *Aptly, appositely, Plaut.*
—II. *Wittily, facetiously, f. et commode
dicere, Cic. Compar., Cic. Superl., Id.*

FĀCETIÆ, arum [also in the sing., *facetia, m.*
Plaut.], f. (facetus). I. *Humorous or droll
conduct, Plaut.; hæc f'at, that is a good joke, Id.*
—II. *Polished wit, pleasantry, humor,
a clever or agreeable mode of representing a thing,
wit, drollery, sale et lepore et politissimis face-
tiis pellicere, Cic.; asperia facetiis illusus, witi-
cisms, Tac.*

FĀCETIUS, a, um. *Fine, elegant, graceful.*
I. Prop.: nec illi sunt pedes faceti ac deliciis ingre-
dientibus molles, Brutus ap. Quint.—II. Fig. A)
*Well-mannered, polite, Plaut.—B) Of style. 1) El-
egant, tasteful, decoria hanc et excultæ cujus-
dam elegantias appellationem (faceti) puto, Quint. 2)
Facetiosus, wittily, jocosus, humorous, dul-
cem et facetum festivæ armonia simulatorem,
Cic. Compar., Lucil. Superl., Cin.*

FĀCIES, ei [old forms of the genit. sing., *facies
and facii, Gell.: genit. plur., facierum, Cat.], f.
(probably from facio). I. A) External form,
figure, shape, universa f. admirationem singu-
li partibus abstulit, Sen. Of things: quæ præ-
stant multarum urbium faciem, Plin. E.—B) Esp.:
*The face, countenance, f., vultus, sonna, Cic.;
de facie nosse aliquem, to know one by sight, Cic.
Poet.: A fine or handsome face: i. e. beauty, beau-
ty of countenance, Ov. Prov.: perficere f.,
to lose all shame, Plin.—II. Fig. A) 1) Form,
shape, condition, look, aspect, sight, ex-
ternal appearance, senatus faciem legatus se-
cum attulerat, Cic. 2) Esp. for species: Mere
appearance, in opposition to what is real, publici
consilii facie, under the pretext of, Tac.—B) Meton.
for aspectus: A spect, look, f. decora, Plin.**

FĀCILE, adv. I. *Easily, without difficul-
ty or pains, without hesitation, quis hæc
non vel f. vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic.
Compar., Cic. Superl., Id.—II. A) Certainly,
indisputably, without contradiction,
surely, virum unum totius Græciæ f. doctissi-
mum, Platonem, Cic. With a negation, non f.
or haud f.: not easily, i. q. hardly, scarcely, sed haud f.
dixerim, cur, Cic.—B) 1) Willingly, gladly,
without hesitation, aberrare a proposito f. pa-
tiebar, Cic. 2) Advantageously, well, suas co-
pias propter exiguitatem non f. diduci, not easily,
Cæsar.*

FĀCILIS, e (facio). *That may be done, easy
to be done, practicable, without difficulty,
easy, ready. I. Gen. A) For the most part absol.:
in causa facili atque explicata, Cic. Compar., Cic.
Superl., Id. With ad and a gerund: nulla mate-
ries tam f. ad exardescendum eat, easily set on fire,
Cic. With a supine, Ter. With inf.: materia f.
est, in to et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Very often in
the neut., f. est, with a subjective clause: it is an easy
matter, it is no difficult thing, quod illa prohibere
erat f., Cæsar. With dat.: campus operi f., Liv.
Adverb.: in facili, ex (e) facili, and (de) facili, ea-
sily, quum exitus haud in f. essent, Liv.—B) Meton.,
of persons who easily adapt themselves to any
circumstance or action: Ready, prompt, f. et ex-
peditus ad dicendum, Cic.—II. Esp. A) Of
character: Easy to be treated, yielding,
tractable, submissive, benigni, f., suaves homi-
nes esse dicuntur, Cic.; sævitiæ f., a rage easily*

pacified, Hor.; f. pater, an indulgent father. Cic. —B) *Of fortune: Propitious, favorable, res et fortunæ tuæ quotidie facilitate mihi et meliores videntur, Cic.; curæ f., a prosperous, successful course, Virg.*

FACILITAS, ātis, f. (facilis). *Facility in doing anything, easiness.* I. Gen.: in bonis rebus f. nominatim, in malis proclivitas, readiness, aptness, Cic.; f. oris, easy pronunciation, Quint.; f. corporis, a proneness to blush, Sen.; i. soli, lightness, so that it is easily cultivated, Plin. —II. Esp. A) *Of style: Readiness, fluency of expression, Fabianus disputabat expeditè magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illius, non celeritatem, Sen.* —B) *Of character.* 1) *In a good sense: Tractableness, friendliness, sociableness, easy manners, gentleness, comitas f. que, Cic.; f. et lenitudo animi, Id.* 2) *In a bad sense: Levity, flippancy, Suet.*

FACILITER, adv. Easily, Vitr.

FACINOROSUS, a, um (facinus). *Full of crime or vice, vicious, quantum genus est paricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Compar., Just. Superl., Cic.*

FACINUS, ōris, n. (facio). *A deed, act.* I. Gen. A) *id f. pulcherrimum esse arbitratr, Cic.; mirabilia, f. wonderful exploits, Id.* —B) *Meton.: A thing, matter, Plaut.* —II. A) *Esp.: A bad act, crime, f. est vincere civem Romanum, Cic.; ad omne f. impellere alqm, Id.* —B) *Meton. concr.: A thing which leads to a crime, Ov.*

FACIO, fēci, fectum, 3 v. a. ond n. (in the pass., fto, factus, fieri) [imp. face, Plaut.; fut. faciam for faciam, Cat. ap. Quint.; faxo, Plaut.; faxit, Id.; faximus, Id.; faxitis, Liv.; faxint, Plaut.; faxem for fecissem, Plaut.; in the pass., facitur, Nigid.; faciatur, Titin.; futur, Cat.; fiebantur, Id.; fitum est, L. Andr.]. *To make, in the widest signification of the word; to do, accomplish, prepare, effect, produce, commit, bring to pass, perform, carry out or into effect, &c. I. Act.* A) *Gen. 1) With acc.: ut faber, quum quid edificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, Cic.; f. ædem, Id.; f. castra, Id.; pecuniam f., to raise, Id.; f. clamores, to raise, get up, Id.; f. corpus, to grow fat or corpulent, to increase in size, Cels.; f. damnum, to suffer, Cic.; f. iudicium, to pronounce, Id.; f. inducias, to conclude, Id.; f. injuriam, to offend, hurt [opp. accipere], Id.; f. jacturam, to suffer, be a sufferer, Id.; f. iudicatum, to fulfill, Id.; f. naufragium, to suffer, Cic.; f. omnia summo studio, Id.; f. verbum, verba, to speak, Id.* 2) *With ut, ne, quin following, or simply with subj. With ut, facio ut sciam, Cic. With quin: f. non possum, quin ad te mittam, Cic. With ne: fac, ne quid aliud cures, Cic. With subj. only: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Ansbj.: ego plus, quam feci, f. non possum, Cic.* —B) *Esp. 1) With a double predicate: To make any thing in such or such a purpose, or to make any thing for such or such a manner, sensum bene sua sponte firum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, Cic.; f. heredem filiam, Id.* 2) *To have any body or any thing in estimation, to esteem to such or such a degree, to make much or little of; with gen. of value, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, Cic.* 3) *To make, assert, maintain, represent, in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic.; f. Socratem disputantem, to let Socrates speak, Id.; Plato con-*

strui a deo mundum facit, maincins that the world was made by God, Id. 4) *To do for appearance sake, to pretend, facio me alias res agere, Cic.* 5) *Imp. fac: Suppose (so and so to be the case), supposing, let us suppose, let us take for granted, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te, supposing, Cic.* 6) *To carry on a business, quum mercaturas facerent aut alqm ob causam navigarent, Cic.* 7) *To go through or perform a religious ceremony, to offer a sacrifice, f. sacrificium publicum, Cic. With abl. f. catulo, Col. Impers.: quum pro populo fieret.* 8) *In Gramm.: To make, i. e. take a (certain) form, cur aper apri et pater patris facias? Quint.* 9) *Observe the following phrases: a) quid faciam (facias, fiet, &c.)? with abl., dat., or (rarely) with de: what is to be done? what shall one do with any body or any thing? quid hoc homine facias? Cic.; quid tu huic domini facias? Hor.; quid fueret huic conclusio? how should he refute or disprove it? Cic. b) fit, factum est alqo or alqo re, it happens, it has happened to any body, nec quid deinde his (elephantis) f. sit, auctores explicent, Plin.; hence, c) si quid factum sit alqo, if any thing should happen to one, as a euphemistic expression for, to die (like si quid acciderit humanitus): si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem eessetis habituri? Cic. d) ut fit, as happens to be the case, as usual, præsertim quum, ut f., fortuito alqd concludere apteque dicerent, Id. e) fiat, as expressive of assent: Be it so! Well! Plaut. —II. Neut. A) (with an adjective) *To do or act in such or such a manner, to proceed, do, bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.* —B) *f. cum or ab alqo, to be on any body's side, to speak in any body's favor [opp. f. contra alqm, to be against any body], si respondisset, idem sentire et secum f. Sullam, Cic.* —C) *f. ad alqd, alcu, or absol., To be good, serviceable, fit, or proper for any thing, chamæleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin.; nec cælum, nec aquæ faciunt, do not benefit me, Ov.**

FACTEON, factiosius formed after the Greek analogy for facieundum, Cic.

FACTIO, ōnis, f. (facio). I. *A making, doing, preparing, tabulæ, quas si instituisset cui testamenti f. nulla est, i. e. the right of making a will, Cic.; quæ hæc f. est? procedure, Plaut.*

II. *A sect, order, company, party.* A) *Gen.: alia (medicorum) f. (ab experimentis cognominant empiricæ) cept in Sicilia, i. e. a kind, sort, Plin.* —B) *Esp. 1) Adherents, partisans, party, side, faction, per vim et factionem, Cic.; triginta illorum consensus et factio, an oligarchy, Id.* 2) *A division or party of chariteers in the Circensian games, of which there were four, viz. albata, prasinn, ruseata, veneta, Suet.*

FACTIOSUS, a, um (factio). *That has a party or many adherents, that is at the head of a faction; mighty, powerful, vel optimatum vel factiosæ tyranni illa vel regia, i. e. belonging to an oligarchy, Cic.*

FACTITO, 1 v. intns. a. (facto). *To make, do, or perform frequently, use to make, &c.* I. *Gen.: quod ne Græci quidem veteres scitaverunt, Cic.* —II. *Esp. A) To make any body any thing, i. e. to declare, appoint him to be, quem psalm heredem semper factitatur, Cic.* —B) *To exercise, practice, carry on (a trade or profession), f. medicinam, Quint.*

FACTO, are, v. int. a. (facio). *To make, do, Plaut.*

FACTOR.

FACTOR, ōris, m. (facio). *A maker, doer, agent, a author.* I. Gen., Pall.—II. Esp. A) *One that presses olives and makes oil, Cat.*—B) *In the game of pila, he who strikes the ball, Plaut.*

FACTUM, i, n. *Any thing that has been done, a deed, action, equod hujus f. aut commissum non dicam audacius?* Cic.; f. boum, i. e. *work, labor, Ov.*; bonum f., *a form at the beginning of an edict (as with us, In the name of God, &c.), Suet.*

FACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of facio.—II. Adj.: *Made, done, factus nihilo facit, he is no nearer accomplishing it, it is of no advantage to him, Plaut.*

FACŪLA, æ, f. (fax). I. *A small torch, i. e. a piece of wood used as such, a faggot, Prop.*—II. Meton., Plaut.

FACULTAS, ātis, f. (facul, easily, facilis). *The power of doing any thing; ability, opportunity of doing anything, means, possibility, faculty.* I. Prop.: "facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus alqd confici non potest," Cic. *With genit.*: Hortensius, cui summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. *With genit. nominis*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. *With ad*: ne irato f. ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. *With ut*, Cic. *With inf.*, Stat. *Absol.*, Cic.; poetica quadam f., *poetical talent, poetic vein, Id.*; quoad f. feret, *as much as will be possible, Id.*—II. Meton. concr. for copia, opes: *A sufficient quantity or number, a store; in the plur., property.* A) Sing.: Romæ sibi numerum facultatem esse, Cic.—B) Plur.: mutandisque facultatibus et commodis, Id.

FACUNDE, adv. *Eloquently, f. alloqui, Liv.*
FACUNDIA, æ, f. (facuodus). *Eloquence, the power of speaking well, f. Græcos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall.*

FACUNDITAS, ātis, f. (facundus). *Eloquence, Plaut.*

FACUNDUS, a, um (fari). *Eloquent, that speaks fluently or well, Sulla f., callidus et amicitia facilis, Sall. Compar., Quint. Superl., Id.*

FACĀTUS, a, um (fæx). *Made or pressed from dregs, f. vinum, Plin.*

FACŪLA, æ, f. (fæx). *Dregs or lees, Hor.*

FACŪLENTUS, a, um (fæx). *Abounding in dregs or sediment, fæculent, impure, thick, dull.* I. Prop.: f. vinum, Col. *Compar.*, Sall: *Superl.*, August.—II. Fig., Arn.

FÆSŪLÆ (also Fea), f. *Fæsula, a town of Etruria, non Fiesole, Cic.*

FÆSŪLĀNUS (Fea), a, um. *Of or belonging to Fæsula, F. ager, Cic.*

FÆX, fæcis, f. I. Prop. A) *Sediment, dregs of liquids, f. aceti, Plin.*—B) Meton. 1) *Lees of wine, Hor.* 2) *A thick sauce, liquor, or brine (of pickles), Ov.* 3) *Sediment or impurity of dry things, f. salis, Plin.*—II. Fig.: apud illam perditissimam atque infamam facem populi, dregs, Cic.

FÆGEUS, a, um (fagus). *Beechen, of beech, f. glans, Plin.*

FÆGINEUS, a, um, and **FÆGINUS**, a, um (fagus). *Beechen, of beech, Ov.*

FÆGUS, i (us, Virg.), f. (φηγός). *A beech-tree, Cæs.*

FÆGŪTĀLIS, c (fagus). *Prop.: Of or belonging to a beech-tree, F. lucus, a grove sacred to Jupiter on the Esquiline Hill. Varr.*

FAILLO.

FALA, æ, f. I. *A kind of wooden tower used in sieges, Eon.*—II. *One of the seven wooden cones at the extremity of the spina of the circus, Juv.*

FALĀRICA (also phal), æ, f. *A kind of missile, bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which, when set on fire, was discharged against a besieged place, Liv.*

FALCARIUS, ū, m. (falx). *A maker of scythes, dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic.*

FALCATUS, a, um (falx). I. *Provided with scythes, f. currus, Liv.*—II. Meton.: *In the form of a scythe, f. cauda, Plin.*

FALCIDĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Falcius, F. crimeo, Cic.*

FALCIDĪUS, a. *Falcidius, a Roman family name, e. g. C. F., a tribune of the people, Cic.*

FALCIFER, æra, ærum (falx, fero). I. *That carries a sickle or scythe, Ov.*—II. Esp.: *A surname of Saturn, Ov.*

FALCŪLA, æ, m. *Falcula, a Roman cognomen, Cic.*

FALERII, orum, m. *Falerii, the capital of the Falisci, an Etruscan tribe, non Civita Castellana, Liv.*

FALERĪNUS TRIBUS, in Campania, Liv.
FALERĪNUS AGER. *The territory of the Falerii in Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus, celebrated for its excellent wine, Cic. Hence, I. Adj.*: Falerus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the territory of the Falerii, Falerian, Hor.*—II. *Subst.*, Falerum, i, n. A) (sc. vinum) *Falerian wine, grown on the Falerian plain, Hor.*—B) (sc. prædium) *The name of an estate of Pompey, Cic.*

FALISCI, orum, m. *Falisci, a people of Etruria, called also Equi Falisci, Liv. Hence, adj.*, Faliscus, a, um, *Of or belonging to the Falisci or Falerii, Faliscan, Liv.*

FALLĀCIA, æ, f. [abl. fallacie, App.] (fallax). *An artifice, trick intended to deceive, jugglery, a trick of jugglers, cheat, deceit (sp. Cic. only in the plur.), fraudes atque fallaciæ, Cic.; simulatione et fallaciis, Id.*

FALLĀCILŌQUUS, a, um (fallax, loquor). *Deceitful or deceiving by word, speaking falsely or deceitfully, ex ea difficultate illis, f., Cic.*

FALLĀCITER, adv. *With deceit, deceitfully, ne quid simulate, ne quid f., Cic.*

FALLĀX, æcis [gen. plur. fallacum, Catull.] (fallo). *Deceitful, fallacious, false, deceiving, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces, Cic. Of things and abstract objects: ut tamquam in verbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Compar., Ov. Superl., Cic. With genit.: homines falsi et amicitia f., Tac.*

FALLO, fefelli, falsum, 3 [inf. pres. pass. faller, Pers.] v. a. (related to φάλλω). *To deceive, impose upon, trick, dupe, cheat.* I. Gen. A) *Of living objects: qui socium fefellisset, Cic.; num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, Id. Middle: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Of things and abstract objects: fidem hosti datam f., to prove deceitful in, violate, break, Cic. Absol.: divinatio fallit, Cic.*—B) *Impers.*: fallit (me), *I am mistaken or deceived, sed nos, nisi me f., jacebimus, Cic.*—II. Esp. A) *To deceive by swearing, to swear falsely, si sciens fallo, Cic.*

FALSARIUS.

—B) 1) (for latere) *To be unobserved, pass unnoticed, escape, to act or do unexpectedly; with acc.*: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit quam multa sint, Cic. *Absol.*: speculator Carthaginiensium per biennium fefellerat, Liv. 2) *Impers.*: fallit (me), *It escapes me, I do not know, in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non f.*, Cic. —C) *To pass away or spend (time) imperceptibly; to alleviate, assuage, sinaritudinem f.*, Plin.

FALSARIUS, ū, m. (falsus, from fallo). *A forger, one who forges*, Suet.

FALSE, adv. *Falsely*, Cic.

FALSIFICUS, a, um (falsus, dico). *Speaking falsely, lying*, Plaut.

FALSIFICUS, a, um (falsus, facio). *That acts falsely, working deceit*, Plaut.

FALSIFURUS, a, um (falsus, juro). *That swears falsely*, Plaut.

FALSILŌQUUS, a, um (falsus, loquor). *That speaks falsely, lying*, Plaut.

FALSIMŌNIA, æ, f. (falsus, from fallo). *Trickery, deceit*, Plaut.

FALSIPARENS, entis (falsus, parens). *That has a pretended father*, Catull.

FALSO, adv. *Falsely, erroneously, non possum quemquam insequere f.*, Cic.

FALSUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of fallo.* —II. *Adj.*: *False, not true, deceitful, not genuine, pretended, counterfeit, spurious, feigned, testes sut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictive esse possunt, Cic. Compar., Petr. Superl., Col. With genit.*: felix appellatur Arabia, f. et ingrata cognominis, Plin. *Adverb.*: telisque in falsum jactis, in vain, without effect, Tac.

FALX, falcis, f. I. *A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe*, Cic. —II. *Meton.*: *Any instrument in the shape of a sickle, falces præscutæ insertæ nŕixæque longuriis: non absimili formæ muralium falcium, Cæs.*

FAMA, æ, f. (φῆμη). I. A) *Anything which people say or tell concerning a thing or a person; a rumor, report, saying, tradition; absol.*, with de, or an objective clause; *seldom with genit. Absol.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc f. venerat, Cic. *With de*: de Afranio f., Cic. —B) *Personified, Fama, as a deity, the daughter of Terra, Ov.* —II. *The voice of the people, public opinion, good or bad reputation.* A) *Gen.*: fama popularis, the favor or good opinion of the people, Cic. *In the plur.*: inter arma civilia æqui boni famas petit, Sall. —B) *Esp.* 1) *Good reputation, renown, fame, fundamentum est perpetuæ commendationis et famæ justitias, Cic.*; loco, fortuna, f. superiores, Id. 2) *Bad reputation, ill fame, infamy*, Virg.

FAMATUS, a, um (fama). *In bad repute, ill-famed, quibus criminibus hæc causa famata est, Cic.*

FAMELICUS, a, um (famea). *Hungry, famished*, Ter.

FAMES, is, f. [another form of the nom. sing., famis, Varr.; gen. fami, Cat.; abl. fame, Virg.]. *Hunger.* I. A) *Prop.*: quum cibo et potione f. sitisque depulsa est, Cic. —B) *Meton.* 1) *Famine*, f., quæ tum erat in hac mea Asia, Cic. 2) *Gen.*: *Indigence, poverty*, Ter. —II. *Fig.* A) *(like sitis) An ardent desire, thirst, insatiableness*, Plin. —B) *Of style: Poverty, jejune-*

FAMIS.

ness, jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic.

FAMIGERATIO, ōnis, f. (famigeratus). *A tale-bearing, spreading abroad a report or rumor*, Plaut.

FAMIGERATOR, ōris, m. (famigeratus). *A tale-bearer*, Plaut.

FAMIGERATUS, a, um, part. *Celebrated, renowned, notorious*, Crete multis f. fabulis, Mel.

FAMILIA, æ, f. (famulus). I. *The whole number of slaves under one master, a household, establishment, servants, domestics, qui euerot eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Also of the servants of a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic.* —II. *Meton.*: *According as the notion of the house or of its inmates prevails.* A) 1) a) *Gen.*: *The whole domestic property, the house, idem erciscunde familiæ causam agere non possit, Cic.*; *property, means of support, Ter.* b) *paterfamilias, materfamilias, or paterfamilias, unterfamilias, &c. (also separated, pater f., nster f.), the father of the house, the master of the house, the master; the mother of the house, the mistress, landlady; son, daughter of the house, &c.* a) *Form familiæ: paterf., Cic.*; quemcunque patremfamilias erripere, Id. *In the plur.*: patresf., qui liberos habent, Id. β) *Form familiæ: ex Amerina disciplina patris rusticani, Cic. In the plur.*: matres f., Cæs. γ) *In the genit. plur.*: patresfamiliarum, Suet.; matresf., Sall.; filii, Id. 2) a) *A family, as part of a gens; near relation s.*, commune dedecus familiæ, Cic.; Læliorum f., Id. b) *Meton.*: libros summovere f., permiserunt sibi, Quint. —B) *A society, fraternity, sect, company, association, a school of philosophers, &c., singulæ familiæ libent tibi intenderent, Cic.*; ducere familiam, to be the head of an association, to be the chief, Lucius quidem frater ejus familiam ducit, Id.

FAMILIARIS, e [abl. sing. familiare, Varr.] (familia). I. *Belonging to slaves or servants. Subst.*: familiaris, is, m., *A slave, servant, majores nostri servos familiares appellaverunt, domestics, Sen.* —II. A) *Of or belonging to the house, the family, or domestic affairs, res domesticæ ac familiares, Cic.*; f. Lar, Id. —B) *Meton.* 1) *That, as it were, belongs to the family, i. e. familiar, intimate, friendly, well-known; subst., a familiar friend.* a) *Subst.*: noster familiaris Ennius, Cic. *Compar.*: Id. *Superl.*, Id. b) *Absol.*: est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. 2) *Of or relating to ourselves, our friends, or the state (opposed to what is foreign. e. g. in divination, of the entrails, which were divided into two parts, whereof one related to the party that sacrificed, the other to the enemy) (opp. hostilis), (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, Cic.*

FAMILIARITAS, atis, f. (familiaris). I. *Intimacy, familiar intercourse, familiarity, close acquaintance, ut nihil sit familiaritate nostra conjunctus, Cic. In the plur.*: inveteratas f. extinguere, Id. —II. *Meton. concr. in the plur. (for familiares): Confidants, friends, omnes amicitias et f. intra breve tempus afflixi, Suet.*

FAMILIARITER, adv. *Familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms, nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum f. vixeris, Cic. Compar.*, Id. *Superl.*, Id.

FAMIS, is. *See FAMES.*

FAMOSUS.

FAMOSUS, a, um (fama). *That is much talked of, whether favorably or unfavorably; well-known.* I. In a good sense: *That has a good name, renowned, famous, f. mors Jugii Blæsi, Tac.*—II. A) In a bad sense: *Infamous, notoriously bad, famosus veneficiis Martinam, Tac.*—B) *Meton. act.: That destroys a person's good name, cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, Nels, lampoos, Tac.*

FAMŪLA, æ, f. *A female servant, handmaid, si virtus f. fortunæ est, Cic.*

FAMŪLĀRIS, e (famulus). *Of or belonging to servants or slaves, veste famulari, Cic.*

FAMŪLĀTUS, ūs, m. (famulor). *The condition or service of a slave or servant, servitute, slavery, qui aliquamdiu in famulatu fuerint, Cic.*

FAMŪLOR, 1 v. dep. n. (famulus). *To serve, wait, quum autem hi famulantur, Cic.*

FAMŪLUS [an old form famul, Enn. ap. Non., instead of which, in the dialect of the Osci, it was famel], i, m. (genit. plur. famulus, Stat.). *A slave, attendant, servant, sit sane adhibenda sævitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic.*

FAMŪLUS, a, um (famulus). *Serving, attending; subject, servile, Ov.*

FANĀTICUS, a, um (fanum). *Enthusiastic, inspired.* I. *Prop.: f. Galli, Liv.*—II. *Meton.: Frantic, furious, mad, isti philosophi superstitiosi et pæne f. Cic.*

FANNIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Fannius, conturbat me epitome Bruti F., Cic.*

FANNIUS, a. *Fannius, a Roman family name.* I. C. Fannius Strabo, the son-in-law of Lælius, introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his De Rep. and Læl. 2. The son of the latter, consul A.U.C. 622, Cic.

FANUM, i, n. (fari). I. *A place consecrated or dedicated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple, Xerxes infamari Atheniensium f. jusaisse dicitur, Cic.; f. Junonia, Id.*—II. *Also nom. pr., Fanum, a town of Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, now Fano, Cæs.; called also F. Fortunæ, Tac.*

FĀR, faris, n. I. *Any kind of corn or grain, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: Coarse meal, grits, Col.*

FARCIO, faris, fartum (also written fartum, another form farsum, Petr.), 4 v. a. *To stuff full, fill up, cram.* I. *Gen. A) Pulvius perlicudus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic.*—B) *Esp.: To fatten an animal, Col.*—II. *Meton. A) Gen.: To fill or overload with any thing, infinitis enim vectigalibus crat fartus, Vitruv.*—B) *To stuff or cram any thing into, ia os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen.*

FARFĀRUS, i, m. (far). *A plant, colt's-foot, Plin. Another form, farferus, Plaut.*

FARFĀRUS, i, m. *A river, i. q. Fabaris, Ov.*

FĀRINA, æ, f. (far). I. A) *Ground corn, flour, meal, Plin.*—B) *Meton.: Dust, powder, Plin.*—II. *Fig.: Quality, kind, sort (as we say, kidney), materna tibi f. ex crudissimo Ariciæ pistrino, Auct. ap. Suet.*

FARRĀGO, inie, f. (far). I. *Prop.: A mixture of several kinds of corn, given to cattle, Plin.*—II. *Meton. A) A medley, confused jumble of things, Juv.*—B) *Trifles, bagatelles, Pers.*

FARRĀTUS, a, um (far). I. *Filled with grain, Pers.*—II. *Made of meal, as pap, &c., Juv.*

FARRĒUS, a, um (far). I. *Made of grain or meal, f. vel triticum panis, Col.*—II. *Subst.*

FASTIDIO.

neut., farreum, i (sc. libum). *A cake made of spelt, Plin.*

FARTILLIS, e (farcio). *Stuffed, crammed, fattened, f. anseres, Plin.*

FARTOR, ōris, m. (farcio). A) *A sausage-maker, Ter.*—B) *One that crams or fattenes, e. g. fowls, which was done by a slave of the familia rustica, Col.*

FARTUM (fartum), i, n. *That which is stuffed into another thing, stuffing, the inside, Plin.*

FARTUS, a, um, part. of farcio.

FAS, ind. n. (fari). I. *That which is right in the sight of God, divine law (as distinguished from jus, i. e. human law, jus ac f. omne delere, Cic.*—II. *Meton. A) Of the day on which a court of law sits, i. q. fastus, Varr.*—B) *Gen.: That which is right, whether by law, equity, custom, or permission, right, justice, equity, quoad f. eset, quoad liceret, Cic.; leporem et gallium et anserem gustare f. non putant, Cæs.*

FASCIA, æ, f. (same root as fascis). I. *A long, narrow strip of cloth for swathing or binding, a fillet, a bandage for a wound or weak part of the body, a roller, devinctus erat fascias, Cic.; f. lecti, a bed-girth, Id. Pron., noa es nostræ fasciæ, i. e. of our sort or class, Petr.*—II. *Meton. A) i. q. antepagamentum ostiorum, Varr.*—B) *In Archit.: A wreath round a pillar, Vitruv.*—C) *A long narrow cloud or streak in the sky, Juv.*—D) *A celestial zone, M. Cap.*

FASCĪATIM, adv. (fascia). *In bundles, Quint.*

FASCĪCŪLUS, i, m. (fascis). I. *A small bundle or parcel, f. epistolarum, Cic.; fasciculum ad neres admovere, of flowers; a bouquet, nosegay, Id.*

FASCĪNATIO, ōis, f. *A bewitching, enchantment, incantation, Plin.*

FASCĪNO, 1 v. a. (βαρκαίρω). *To enchant, fascinate, or bewitch, by the eyes or by other means, Virg.*

FASCĪNUM, i, n. (an old form, fascinus, i, m., Virg.) (fascino). I. *A bewitching, enchantment, especially by means of the eyes or the tongue, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: i. q. membrura virile, Ror.*

FASCĪOLA, æ, f. (fascia). I. *A small bandage; also, plur., bandages for the legs, which served as stockings, Hor.*

FASCIS, is, m. (same root as fascia). *A bundle, parcel, packet.* I. *Gen.: fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt.*—II. A) 1) *Esp. in the plur., fasces, The fasces, a bundle of rods (in early times with an axe in the middle), which was carried by the lictors before the chief magistrates; with these rods malefactors were beaten before their execution: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus antere liceret, Cic.; fasces habere, to have the fasces, i. e. (as the consuls had them alternately) to have the rule, Id.; demissi populo fasces, lowered before the people as a mark of respect, Id.* 2) *Meton.: Denoting a high office, especially the consulate, Virg.*—B) *Fig.: quum tibi ætas nostra jam cederet fascesque submitteret, i. e. yields precedence to thee, Cic.*

FASELUS, &c. See PHASELUS, &c.

FASSUS, a, um, part. of fateor.

FASTI, orum. See FASTUS.

FASTĪDIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. n. and a. (fastidium). *To feel disgust at, to loathe, despise, scorn.* I. *Prop. A) Neut.: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen.*—B) *Act.: f. cætos in*

FASTIDIOSE.

cibus, Plin. —II. *Fig.*: To find fault with, take offence at, show displeasure, be morose or peevish. A) *Neut.* 1) in recte factis saepe f. Cic. 2) *With genit.* (analogous to tædet), Plaut. —B) *Act.* 1) *With acc.*: fastidit præterea hanc inferioribus curam, Quint.

FASTIDIOSE, adv. Loathingly, with disgust, reluctantly, fastidiously, f. spectare, Cic.

FASTIDIOSUS, a, um (fastidium). Full of disgust or loathing. I. *Feeling disgust, fastidious, nice, disdainful, scornful.* A) *Prop.*: aurium sensus f., Auct. Her. —B) *Fig.*: f. Crassus, Cic.; f. Latinarum (literarum), despising, Id. —II. *Producing disgust, loathsome, disagreeable, Hor.*

FASTIDIUM, ii, n. (contr. from fastus tædium). Nausea or distaste for food, loathing of food. I. A) *Prop.*: cibi satietas et f., Cic. —B) *Meton. of the sight:* oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate f., Cic. —II. *Fig.* A) *Loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness, aversion, dislike, disgust,* ab aliqua re celerime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic. —B) *Esp.*: *Haughtiness, disdain, disgust, scornful contempt, ex eorum (divitiarum) fastidio et superbia,* Cic.

FASTIGIUM, ii, n. (fastus, ago). I. A) *A projecting point, top or gable end of a building, &c., Capitoli f. illud,* Cic. —B) *Meton.* 1) *The extreme point or extremity of anything, either uppermost or undermost.* a) *A top, height, end, (colles) pari altitudine fastigio oppidum cingebant,* Cæs. b) *Depth.* Virg. 2) *(from the form of a pediment) A slanting position, steepness, slope, inclination, declivity, descent.* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Cæs. 3) *In Gramm.*: *Accent, M. Cap.* —II. *Fig.* A) 1) *A summit, point, height, the highest degree, any eminence, the extreme or highest part of any thing, quidquid auminum haec Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis f. extulit, Vell.* 2) *Gen.*: *Dignity, rank, situation, post, ad honorem ejus, cui curatio altior fastigio suo data esset, Liv.* —B) *A chief or principal point, Virg.*

FASTIGO, 1 v. a. (fastus, ago; conf. FASTIGIUM). I. *Prop.*: *To make high or pointed, to raise to a point, to point; esp. in the part. perf. meton., fastigatus.* A) *Made pointed or sloping, inclined, descending, collis leniter f. psullatim ad planitiem redibat, Cæs.* —B) *In Gramm.*: *Accented, M. Cap.* —II. *Fig.*: *To elevate, exalt, Sid.*

FASTUS, à, um (fari; prop., that which can be spoken; hence) fasti dies, and usually absol., fasti, orum, m. [after the fourth decl. acc., fastus, Col.: abl., fastibus, Luc.]. I. *A day on which the praetor sat in judgment, court-day [opp. nefasti] (Cn. Flavius) fastus circa forum in albo propositus, ut quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv.* —II. *Meton. gen.*: *A book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, festivals, and the names and acts of the magistrates, were registered, a calendar, chronicle, quasi enumeratio fastorum, Cic.; thus, Fasti, The Calendar, a poem of Ovid on the Roman festivals.*

FASTUS, ūs, m. Pride displayed in looking down upon others with contempt, haughtiness,

FATUM.

arrogance, disdain. I. *Sing., Plia.* —II. *Plur., Ov.*

FĀTĀLIS, e (fatum). Of or belonging to fate, determined or ordained by fate, that determines fate, containing fate or destiny, fatal, decisive. I. *Gen.*: illa f. necessitas, quam εἰσαπέμνην dicitis, Cic.; fatale telum, a deadly weapon, Virg.; libri fatales, books containing the fates or destinies, Liv. —II. *Esp. in a bad sense:* Fatal, unfortunate, causing misfortune, f. hora, Suet.

FĀTĀLYTER, adv. According to fates or destiny, fatally, Cic.

FĀTEOR, fassus, 2 [inf. præs., faterior, Hor.] v. dep. a. (fari). I. *To confess, acknowledge, own, not to deny, to admit; usually with an objective clause, more rarely with acc., de, or absol.: multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fateudo quam infatando dolere, Cic.; de facto turpi alqo fatetur, Id.* —II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *To discover, utter, show, manifest, maintain, Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem io rem publicam semper fatebor, Planc. ap. Cic.* —B) *In Gramm.*: *fatendi mudus, indicative, Quint. In a passive sense: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatum, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic.*

FĀTECXNUS, a, um (fatum, ceno). That foretells future events, prophetic, Ov.

FĀTĪCINUS, a, um (fatum, cano). I. q. *faticanus, Prophetic, Ov.*

FĀTĪDICUS, a, um (fatum, dico). That foretells fate or future events, prophetic, anum f., Cic. *Subst.*, fatidicus, A prophet, diviner, fatidicorum et vatium effata, Cic.

FĀTĪFER, ēra, ērum (fatum, fero). Fatal, destructive, deadly, Ov.

FĀTĪGĀTĪO, ōnis, f. I. Fatigue, weariness, quæ citra fatigationem est, Cels. —II. *Fig.*: *A jeer, banter, Eutr.*

FĀTĪGO, 1 v. a. (fatis, ago; properly, to drive enough; hence) To weary, fatigue, tire, plague, torment. I. *Prop.* A) *Act.*: *per tricinium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell.; dextram osculis f., Tac.* —B) *Pass.*: *vincis et carcere f., Cic.* —II. *Fig.*: *To rouse or incite; to vex, harass, disturb, trouble, torment; to wear out, exhaust, punire alqm aut verbis f., to chastise, Cic.*

FĀTĪLĒGUS, a, um (fatum, lego). Gathering or collecting death, Luc.

FĀTĪLŌQUUS, a, um (fatum, loquor). Prophetic, Liv. *Subst.*, fatilogus, a prophetess, Liv.

FĀTĪSCO, ēre, v. n. (χατέω, χατράκω). I. *Prop.*: *To open in chinks, chaps, or clefts, to split, tellus f., Virg.; naves rimis fatiscunt, gape, split open, Id.* —II. *Fig.*: *To grow weary, tired, or exhausted, droop, faint, Tac.*

FĀTŪE, adv. Foolishly, Quint.

FĀTŪITAS, ātis, f. (fatus). Foolishness, silliness, simplicity, Cic.

FĀTUM, i, n. [fatus, i, m., Petr.] (for, fari). I. *That which has been spoken or pronounced; esp. a declaration respecting a future event, a prophecy, prediction, response of an oracle, χρησμός, ex fatis Sibyllinis hurguspicumque responsis, Cic.* —II. *Meton.* A) *Fate, inevitable appointment, destiny; μοῖρα εἰσαπέμνην, Cic.* —B) *Esp.* 1) *Unlucky fate, misfortune, quibus impendere f. aliquod et posnaa, Cic.*

FATUOR.

More esp.: *Death*, Cic.: *fato obire, to die*, Tac. 2) *A person that causes misfortunes, a plague, pest, duo illa rei publ. pæne fata*, Gabinius et Piso, Cic.

FATUOR, ari, v. dep. (fātus). *To talk or act foolishly, play the fool, audi me et desine f.*, Sen.

FATUOR, ari, v. dep. (fātus). *To be divinely inspired*, Just.

FATUS, a, um, part. of for.

FATUUS, a, um. 1. *Silly, simple, foolish* (a stronger term than stultus), non modo improbus, sed etiam f., Cic. *Poet. meton.*: *Inspid, tasteless* (of viands), Mart.—II. *Subst.*, fatuus, i, m., and fatua, æ, f., *A fool, jester*, Sen.

FAUCES, ium, f. [poet. abl. sing., fauce, Ov.] 1. *Prop. A)* *The gullet or entrance of the stomach, the pharynx, throat, quum faucibus premeretur, when he was seized by the throat*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, the jaws*, Cic.—II. *Meton. A)* *A narrow way, narrow pass, defile, or simply, a pass, way, passage, entrance*, Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, Cic.—B) *A chasm, abyss, precipice, patefactis terræ faucibus*, Cic.

FAUNUS, i, m. (faveo). *Faunus, a fabulous person, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, regarded as the tutelary deity of husbandry*, Cic.: *from the identity of Faunus with Pan, we find also Fauni identified with Panes*, Id.

FAUSTE, adv. *Luckily, fortunately, favorably, successfully*, Cic.

FAUSTITAS, atis, f. (faustus). *Good-fortune, personified as a deity*, Hor.

FAUSTULUS, i, m. *Faustulus, a herdsman who brought up Romulus and Remus*, Liv.

FAUSTUS, a, um (faveo: prop., favoring; hence) 1. *Of propitious auspices or a favorable omen: Fortunate, lucky, auspicious, favorable, good, illum diem nobis faustum putamus*, Cic.—II. *Faustus, a cognomen of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator, called also F. Sulla*, Cic. *In the fem.*, Fausta, æ, *Fausta, the daughter of Sulla*, Cic.

FAUTOR (a secondary form without contr., favor, Cic.), ōris, m. (faveo). 1. *A patron, favorer, protector, promoter* A) *With genit.*: *cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia f.*, Cic.—B) *With dat.*: *ejus honori video esse fautores*.—II. *One who applauds an actor*, Plaut.

FAUTRIX, icis, f. *She that favors, promotes, or is propitious, a protectress; with genit.*: *amicitiæ fautricis fidelissimæ*, Cic. *With dat.*, Ter.

FAUX. See FAUCES.

FAVENTIA, æ, f. *Faventia, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Favenza*, Liv.

FAVEO, favi, fautum, 2 v. u. *To be favorable, well-disposed or inclined toward; hence, to favor, forward, promote, protect any thing, to be a patron of, &c.* 1. *Gen.* A) *With dat.*: *qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant*, Cic.: *faveo orationi meæ. I do not take your words amiss*, Liv.: *favente venti, favorable winds*, Ov. *Impers.*: *non modo non invidetur illi setati, vorum etiam faveat*, Id.—B) *Absol.*, Quint.—II. *Esp.* A) *With reference to religious acts or ceremonies*: *f. linguis, f. lingua, ore, &c.*, *to abstain from words of ill omen; hence, to be mute or silent, to say nothing, jam illa favete linguis, &c.*, Cic.: *Hor.*—B) *To applaud, clamore, qualis inventum solet*, Liv.: *f. histrionis*, Ov.

FÄVILLA, æ, f. 1. A) 1) *Hot cinders or*

FEBRUUM.

ashes, embers, quum conlectus ignis ex se favillam discutit, Plin. 2) *Esp.*: *The glowing ashes of a funeral pile*, Ov.—B) *Meton.*: *f. anilis, a grain of salt*, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: *A spark, i. e. beginning, origin*, Prop.

FAVITOR, ōris. See FAUTOR.

FÄVONIUS, ii, m. (foveo). 1. *The west wind, otherwise called Zephyrus; it began to blow at the beginning of spring, i. e. in the middle of February, and promoted the growth of plants*, Cic.—II. *Favonius, a Roman proper name; esp. M. Favonius, a contemporary of Cicero, who attempted to imitate M. Cato, whence he obtained the name of simius Catois*, Cic.

FÄVOR, ōris, m. (faveo). *Favor, good-will, inclination*. 1. *Gen.*, Cic.: *favorem alui conciliare, to make blood or popular, endear*, Liv.; *approbation, thanks*, Virg.—II. *Esp.*: *Applause, acclamation, of spectators in a theatre, quem favorem secum in æceam attulit Panurgus?* Cic.

FÄVORABILIS, e (favor). *That is in favor, beloved, popular; pleasing, agreeable, welcome, alius triumphum apud alium facere favorabilem*, Vell.

FÄVORABILITER, adv. *With applause, favorably*, Quint.

FÄVUS, i, m. 1. *A cell of a honey-comb; also, a honey-comb*, Cic. *Prov.*: *creocere tamquam f.*, i. e. *easily*, Petr.—II. *Meton.*: *A kind of six-cornered tile, for pavements*, Vitr.

FÄX [an old form of the nom. sing., fauce, acc. to Fest], facis, f. *A torch, which the ancients usually made of pine-wood, or some other resinous wood*. 1. A) *Prop.*: *malleulos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *From the use of torches at weddings, a wedding, marriage, nuptials, wedlock*, Ov.; *inter utramque facem, between marriage and death*, Prop. 2) *The light of the stars*, Hor. 3) *A fiery meteor, tam facibus visis cælestibus*, Cic.: *f. prima (noctis), the setting in of the evening, the time when torches were lighted*, Macr.—II. *Fig.*: *A cause of mischief or destruction, a fire-brand; also, an incitement, stimulus, quum corporis facibus inflammari solesmas ad omnes fere cupiditates*, Cic.: *dicendi faces, fire of eloquence*, Id.: *incendiarium f., author of*, Id.

FÄXIM, faxo. See FACIO.

FEBRICÛLA, æ, f. (febris). *A slight fever, febriculum tum te habentem scripsisse*, Cic.

FEBRICÛLÖSUS, a, um (febris). 1. *Pass.*: *Sick of a fever*, Catull.—II. *Act.*: *Producing fever*, Front.

FEBRIS, is, f. (acc. sing., febrem and febrim; ablat., febrim). 1. A) *A fever; an ager, si cui venæ sic moventur, hic habet febrem*, Cic.—B) *Febris, personified as a deity, having three temples at Rome, the principal of which was on the Palatine*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *Torment, torture*, Plaut.

FEBRUA, orum. See FEBRUUM.

FEBRUARIUS, ii, m., or FEBRUARIUS MENSIS (februum) *The month of purification* (so called because in it the purification of the living and the appeasing of the dead took place, called Februa), the month of February: *until the time of the decemvirs* (A.U.C. 304), *it was the last month of the year; from that time, the second*, Cic.

FEBRUUM, i, n. (a Sabine word). *Prop.*: *A means of purification. Hence, Februa, orum, n., An annual lustration or purification, held at the*

FECIALIS.

end of the year, on the 15th of February (which was originally the last month); hence, Februus, an epithet of the priest (Lupercus), who presided at the feast, Ov.

FECIALIS. See FETIALIS.

FECUNDITAS, *âtis, f.* Fertility, fruitfulness. I. Prop. A) 1) aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. 2) *Fecunditas, personified as a deity*, Tac. — B) *Meton.* 1) *Plenty, plentifulness, abundance*, Galactitis naticibus lactis fecunditatem facit, Plin. — II. Fig.: volo se offerat in adolescente f., Cic. Also of the mind: Fertility of ideas, Id.

FECUNDO, *are, v. a.* (fecundus). To fertilize, Virg.

FECUNDUS, *a, um* (from *absol. feo* (related to φῶν); whence also fetus, femina, fenus). Fruitful, bearing or producing fruit. I. Prop. A) quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. — B) *Meton.* 1) Rich in any thing, full of, abounding in, Æmilius genus f. bonorum civium, Tac. 2) *Fertilizing, rendering fertile*, Nilus f. innatat terræ, Plin. — II. Fig.: Fertile, abundant, rich, Cic.

FEL, *fellis, n.* (related to bilis and χολή). I. A) The gall; the gall-bladder, f. gallinaceum, Cic. — B) *Meton.* 1) A poisonous fluid, poison, Ov. 2) f. terræ, a plant, fumitory, Plin. — II. A) Fig. poet.: Bile, i. e. bitterness, enmity, hatred, Plaut. — B) Bile, i. e. anger or wrath, Virg.

FELES (an old form of the nom. felis, Plin.; also felleus), *is, f.* I. A) A cat, aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violare, Cic. — B) *Meton.*: A marten, ferret, polecat, Col. — II. Fig.: A robber, thief, Plaut.

FELICITAS, *âtis, f.* (felix). I. Fertility, fruitfulness, f. major Babyloisæ Seleucias, Plin. — II. Happiness, felicity, neque enim quidquam aliud est f. nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. — III. Felicitas, as a deity, Suet.

FELICITER, *adv.* I. Fruitfully, abundantly, Virg. — II. *Meton.* A) Prosperously, favorably, bene atque f. evenire, Cic. Also in exclamations and wishes: Good luck! "faciam quod volunt," f. velim, inquam, teque laudo, Id. — B) Happily, res publica et bene et f. gesta, Id. Superl., Id.

FELIS, *is.* See FELES.

FELIX, *icis* (from feo; whence fetus, fecundus, femina, fenus). Bearing fruit, fertile, fruitful. I. A) Prop.: nulla f. arbor in agro relicta, Liv. — B) 1) *Esp. in the ancient religious language:* f. arbores, the fruit of which were sacred to the superior gods [opp. infelices, i. e. such as were devoted to the infernal gods], Macr. 2) Felix, also *adj. propr.*, Arabia Felix, the fertile part of Arabia [opp. Arabia Deserta and Petræa]; see ARABIA. — II. *Meton.* A) *Act.*: Auspicious, favorable, propitious, of good omen [faustus], quod bonum inustum f. furtanatunake esset, Cic. — B) *Pass.*: Happy, fortunata, Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Id. 1) *With genit.*: Virgilius beatus f. que gratias, Plin. 2) *With inf.*, Virg. 3) Felix, a Roman cognomen, first given to L. Sulla, Plin.

FELSINA, *æ, f.* I. q. Buonia.

FEMECLA, *æ, f.* (femina). A young female, a girl, Catull.

FEMINA, *æ, f.* (from feo; whence also fetus, fecundus, felix, fenus: *prop.*, she that bears fruit;

FENEUS.

hence) Any female. I. A) Prop. Of living creatures: A woman, female, in claris viris et feminis, Cic.; mares dii et feminæ, Id. — B) Of animals: The female, (bestiarum) aliæ maros, aliæ f. sunt, Cic. — II. *Meton.*, of plants and minerals, Plin. In Mechanics: cardo f., the socket in which the pivot turned (opp. cardo masculus), Vitruv.

FEMINALIA, *ium, n.* (femur). Bandages or coverings for the thighs, tunicis et feminalibus, Suet.

FEMINATUS, *a, um* (femina). Effeminate, Cic. poet.

FEMINEUS, *n, um* (femina). I. Of or belonging to women; woman-like, feminine, f. sexus, Plin.; f. amor, love for a woman, Ov.; f. kalendæ, i. e. of March (when the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. — II. *Meton.* in a contemptuous sense: Woman-like, womanish, effeminate, unmanly, femineæ vocis exilitate, Quint.; f. pectus, Ov.

FEMININUS, *a, um* (femina). In Gramm.: Feminine, of the feminine gender, Quint.

FEMUR, *ôris and* (from an old form femem) *inis, n.* (μυρρός). I. The thigh, frons non percussa, non f., Cic. — II. *Meton.* In Archit.: The space between the cavities of a triglyph, Vitruv.

FENEBRIS (fœn), *e* (fenas). Of or belonging to interest or usury, fenebris legibus, Liv.

FENERATIO (fœn), *ônis, f.* A lending on interest or usury, in quæstum et fenerationem, Cic.

FENERATO, *adv.* With interest, Plaut.

FENERATOR (fœn), *ôris, m.* One who lends money on interest, a money-lender, f. acerbus, Cic.

FENERATORIUS (fœn), *a, um* (fenerator). That lends money on interest, relating to money-lending, Val. Max.

FENERATRIX (fœn), *icis, f.* She that lends money on interest, Val. Max.

FENEROR (fœn), *l v. dep.* or FENERO, *l n. a.* (fense). To lend money on interest. I. Prop. A) *Dep.*: pecunias suo nomine f., Cic.; binis centesimis f., at two per cent. a month, consequently twenty-four a year, Id. — B) *Act.*, Mart. — C) *Meton.* 1) To exhaust by usury or high interest, ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. 2) To borrow money on interest, Dig. 3) *Gen.*: To impart, communicate, lend, sol suum lamen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat, Plin. — II. Fig.: neque enim beneficium feneramur, carry on a trade with, Cic.

FENESTELLA, *æ, f.* (fenestra). I. A small aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a little window, Col. — II. Fenestella, *æ, nom. propr.* A) F. Porta, a gate at Rome, Ov. — B) Masc., L. Fenestella, a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius.

FENESTRA, *æ* [contr. form, festra, Petr.], *f.* (related to φᾶν, φαῖνω, φανερός: Sanscr. fanu, light). I. An aperture or opening in a wall to admit light, a window, fenestrarum angustias quæ reprehendis, Cic.; f. ad tormenta mittenda, i. e. port-holes, loop-holes. — II. Fig.: An opening, i. e. an opportunity, occasion, Ter.

FENESUS (fœn), *a, um* (fenum). Of hay, homines f. in medium projectos, stuffed with hay, Cic.

FENICULARIUS (fœn.). *Of or belonging to fennel. F. (sc. campus), Fennel-field, a place of Hispania Tarraconensis (so called on account of its abounding in fennel), utrum ipse in Fenicularium an in Martium campum cogitet, i. e. the war in Spain, or the field of Mars, for the Comitia, Cic.*

FENICULUM (fœn.), i, n. (fenum). *Fennel, Plin. FENILIA (fœn.), ium, n. (fenum). A place where hay is kept, a hay-loft, Plin.*

FENISECA (fœn.), æ. See FENISEX.
FENISECTOR (fœn.), òris, m. (fenum, seco). *A mower of grass, hay-maker, optimus fossor aut f., Col.*

FENISEX (fœn.), òcis [another form, feniseca, æ, Pers.], m. (fenum, seco). *A mower of grass, a hay-maker, Plin. Poet. gen.: A husbandman, peasant, Pers.*

FENUM (fœn.), i, n. (feo, acc. to Fest.). 1. *Hay, f. alios aiebat esse oportere, must be mere block-heads, Cic. Prov.: f. habet in cornu, he is a dangerous fellow (from the practice of putting hay on the horns of dangerous cattle), Hor.—II. Meton.: fenum (fœn.) Græcum, also fenum-græcum, fenugreek, Plin.*

FENUS (fœn.), òris, n. (feo; see FECUNDUS: prop. the produce of any thing, that which is produced; hence) I. *Interest of money, idem pecunias his fenori dabat, lent these money on interest, Cic.; pecuniam sumere, accipere fenore, to borrow money on interest, Plaut.; Cic.—II. Meton. A) 1) Capital lent on interest, f. et impendium recusare, Cic. 2) Meton.: quam boes hinc terra creditum f. reddidit! Plin.—B) Gen.: Profit, gain, advantage, sed alias minore plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic.*

FENUSCULUM (fœn.), i, n. (fenus). *Low interest on money, Plaut.*

FERA, æ, f. *A wild animal, levi admonitu infecti illam feram, Cic. Of a sea-monster, Ov. Of co: stel'ians: The Great and Little Bear, Ov. FERACITER, adv. Fruitfully, lætius f. que renata urbs, Liv.*

FERALIA, ium, n. *An annual festival celebrated at Rome on the 19th of February, in honor of the dead, Cic.*

FERALIS, e. I. A) *Of or belonging to the dead or to corpses, f. Enyo, Petr.—B) Esp.: Of or belonging to the (festival) Feralia, f. dies, the days of the Feralia, Ov.—II. Meton. gen.: Deadly, fatal, f. bellum, Tac.*

FERAX, acis (fero). *That bears fruit, fruitful. I. A) Prop.: agri sunt f. Cic.—B) With genit.: f. terra arborum, Plin.—C) With abl., Ov.—II. Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, quam de officis, Cic.*

FERCULUM, i, n. (contr. for ferculum, from feru). I. *That on which any thing is borne or carried, a bier, ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, Cic.—II. A) A frame on which several dishes are brought to table; hence, a course of dishes, a service, Suet.; Petr.—B) Meton.: The food served up in a dish, dish, mess, Hor.*

FERÈ [fêrê, Aus.], adv. (fero). *Almost, nearly, for the most part. I. Nearly, almost, about, quam ad te quinta f. horn cum C. Pisone venissem, about the fifth hour, Cic.; decimo f. anno, Id.; tantum f., almost only, Id.—II. A) Quite, exactly, just, quod stertus quoque videmus or-*

nato f. militari, quite military, Cic.; evigilatum f. est, quite, sufficiently, Id.; sermo qui tum f. multis erat in ore, just at that time, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *With negation: Not exactly, not quite or entirely, hardly, setas vestras, ut illorum, nihil aut non f. multum differunt, Cic. 2) As a general rule, commonly, generally, for the most part, fit f., Cic.; quod f. solet fieri, Id. Made emphatic by plerumque: itsque efferturatur f. fastidio et contumacia, Cic.; or by perique: non sunt vitiosiores, quam f. plerique, Id.*

FERENTARIUS, ù, m. (fero). I. *Plur.: A kind of light troops, a ferentarius prælium committi posset, Sall.—II. Meton.: One who assists quickly or readily, Plaut.*

FERENTINAS, atis, m. *Of or belonging to Ferentinum, Liv.*

FERENTINUM, i, n. *Ferentinum. I. A small town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Ferentino, Liv. Also a general appellation for any small town, Hor. 2. A small town in Etruria, birth-place of the Emperor Otho, Suet.*

FERENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ferentinum, F. aqua, in the neighborhood of Ferentinum, Liv. Ferentina, æ, f., A goddess worshipped in the neighborhood of Ferentinum, Liv.*

FERETRIUS, ù, m. (ferio). *An epithet of Jupiter, as vanquisher, to whom they offered the spoils upinas, Liv.*

FERETRUM, i, n. (φέρτρον). *That on which any thing is carried: a barrow, hand-barrow (pure Lat. ferculum). Poet.: A bier, Ov.*

FÈRIÆ, arum, f. [in the sing. feris, Fest.]. *Days of rest, holidays, vacation, Cic.; longæ f., peace and quietness, Hor.*

FÈRIATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of ferio.—II. Adj.: Keeping holiday, unoccupied, at leisure, dum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic.; et dies f., a day of leisure, Plin.*

FERITAS, atis, f. (ferus). *Wildness, savageness, roughness, cruelty, barbarity, f. quædam et immanitas, Cic.*

FERME, ado. (from fere, with the superlative suffix). I. *Almost, nearly, for the most part, urant ejusmodi f. situs oppidorum, ut, Cæs.—II. A) Just, exactly, Cic. poet.—B) Esp. 1) With negations: Not just, not exactly, hardly, hoc nou f. sine magis præcipuum vitis event, Cic. 2) As a general rule, i. e. commonly, usually, quod f. event, Cic.*

FERMENTO, i v. a. (fermentum). *To cause any thing to ferment, swell, or rise. I. Prop., Plin.—B) Meton.: To make loose, f. terram, Col.—II. Fig.: To mar, spoil, P. Nol.*

FERMENTUM, i, n. (contr. for fervimentum, from ferveo, ferveo). I. A) *A means of fermenting, heaven, ferment, yeast, Plin.—B) Meton. 1) A making loose, Plin. 2) A beverage made of barley; beer, Virg.—II. Fig.: Anger, passion, Plaut.; a cause of indignation, Juv.*

FERO, tili, latum, ferre [a secondary form of the perfect tenses, with reduplication, tetuli, Plant; tetulisti, Att. ap. Non.; tetulit, Plant; tetulerunt, Lucr.; tetulissen, Ter.; tetulisse, Plaut; tetulero, Id.; tetulerit, Id.] (fero, related to φέρω; tuli and tetuli, from tulo, tolo, i. e. tollo; lutum for tlatum, related to τλάω, τλητός). *To carry, bring, bear. I. Prop. A) Gen.: si te in Capitolium faces f. vellet, Cic.; latus est ut mortuus, Id. Prov.: f. alqm*

FERO.

in oculis, or simply oculis, to cherish anybody, hold dear, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To move, set in motion, carry to a place, lead, conduct, or drive any where; with se, or simply ferre in a middle signification, to move quickly, go, ride, proceed quickly, to hasten; also of inanimate objects, to flow, run, &c.*: signa ferri jussit, the standards to be borne onward, i. e. to march forward, to advance, Cæs.; ferri, to move swiftly or rapidly, to be impelled, to be borne onward, Cic. *Absol.*: conversis in eam partem navibus, quo ventus ferebat, blew, Cæs. b) *f. se, or middle*: se alicui obviam ferre, to go to meet one; Virg.: cum ipsa pæne insula mihi sese obviam f. vollet, Cic.; se tempestatibus obvium f., Id. *Of things*: in eam (tellurem) feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, Cic. 2) *To carry off by force*, Virg. 3) *To bear fruit, to bring forth, produce*. quæ autem terra fruges fert, Virg. 4) *Of a woman*: *To be pregnant, be with child*, ignorans nurum ventrem f., Liv. 5) *To bring as an offering or sacrifice; to offer*, Ov. 6) *To carry off anything, i. e. to acquire, as a possession; to obtain, to gain, partem prædæ f.*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To carry, bear, bring, ea vicia, quæ vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, have*, Cic.; nomen f., Id.; open anxillumque f., Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To move, take, drive, bring, convey to a place, in cœlum f.*, Cic.; supra f. quam fieri possit, to elevate, raise, magnify, Id.; eloquentia cursu magoo sonituque fertur, Id. 2) *To carry off, to take away*, Virg. 3) *To bring forth, produce, yield, bear*, hæc ætas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. 4) *To get, obtain, acquire, carry off, f. pslam, Cic.; f. centuriam, tribus, i. e. to obtain their votes, Id.; f. repulsam a populo, Id.* 5) *To bear as a burden or anything unpleasant, to endure, suffer.* a) *To bear in a certain manner, followed by an acc.*, modice ac sapienter omnia f., Cic.; facile f. alqd. to endure any thing willingly, Id.; graviter f. rem, to be mortified, grieved at any thing, Id. *With de*: quomodo ferret de auctoritate perscripta, Cic.; moleste f. de illo, Id. b) *To bear, suffer, endure, submit to, put up with; with an acc.*: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam numquam tulerim, ferrem hujus assecclæ? Cic.; quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter. 6) a) *To exhibit, show, manifest, display, lætitiã apertissime f.*, Cic. b) *præ se f.*, to carry before one, to manifest, display, boast, assert, cuius rei facultatem secutum me esse, præ me fero, maintain, Cic.; noli præ te f., vos plane expertes esse doctrinæ, Id. 7) *To carry about, i. e. to make public, to divulge, to show*, hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs. Hence, ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c., *People say, they say or report, it is said or reported that*, quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, quum quæretur ex eo... respondisse, Cic.; homo omniom in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Id.; qui dixisse fertur, Id.; si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Id. 8) *Observe the following phrases*: a) *f. suffragium or sententiam, to carry one's vote to the urn, to give one's vote, to vote, ferunt enim suffragia, mandant imperia, Cic.; de quo fœdere sententiam non tulit, Id.* b) *f. legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or absol., to bring in, as a bill; to make a proposal, propose, bring forward*, perniciose Philippus in tribunatu,

FERRATUS.

quam legem agrariam ferret, Cic.; rogationem de se nolle f., Id.; f. rogationem de alqo, contra or in alqum, ad populum, ad plebem, Id. c) *f. judicem, to propose a judge to the defendant, quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non debuit, Cic. Hence, f. judicem alicui, gen., to bring an action against any body, to accuse, se iterum ac sæpius judicem illi f.*, Liv. 9) *To enter (a sum tuo an account-book), &c.; to book, quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, entered as paid; paid or settled, Cic.* 10) *Absol. of abstract subjects: To require, to permit, allow, to prompt, to suggest, ita sui periculi rationes f. ac postulare, Cic.; gravioribus verbis uti quam natura fert, Id.; ut ætas illa fert, prompts, Id.; si occasio tulerit, if occasion shall require, Id.; ut opio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, suggests, Id.; fert animus dicere, my mind prompts me to tell of, i. e. I wish to tell of, Ov.* 11) *To credit, ferre alqd alicui expensum, to mark down on the credit side as paid or given away to any one, Cic.; f. alicui fidem, to give credit to one, to believe one, Virg.*

FERŒCIA, æ, f. (ferox). *A wild or unbridled spirit, in good or bad sense.* I. *In a good sense*: High spirit, f. juvenum, Cic.—II. *In a bad sense.* A) *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity, effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic.; arrogans atque intoleranda f.*, Id.—B) *Meton. of wine: Roughness, harshness of flavor, ferociam vici, Plin.*

FERŒCITAS, atis, f. (ferox). *A wild or unbridled spirit, in good or bad sense (conf. FERŒCIA).* I. *In a good sense*: animi ferocitate ceteris præstare, Cic.; equi ferocitate exsultantes, Id.—II. *In a bad sense*: Fierceness, savageness, ferocity, ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem, Cic.; ferocitatem repinere, Id.

FERŒCITER, adv. (ferox). I. *With courage or spirit, spiritedly, courageously, strenue et f. facta, Liv.*—II. *Fiercely, savagely, ferociously, f. et libere dicta, Cic.*

FERŒCŒLUS, a, um (ferox). *Somewhat spirited or fierce, quid tu, miles tiro, tam f. es? Auct. B. Afr.*

FERŒNIA, æ, f. (a Sabine word). *An ancient rural Italian divinity, Liv.*

FEROX, Œcis (from the same root as fero: rushing forward, as it were; hence), High-spirited, mettlesome, fierce. I. *In a good sense*: nimium esse vehementes (que natura, Cic.; magna gens et f. et rebus populi Romani imminens, Id.—II. *In a bad sense*: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic.

FERRAMENTUM, i, n. (ferrum). *Any iron tool, any edged or pointed weapon, semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic.*

FERRARIA, æ, f. (ferrum). I. *An iron mine; an iron foundery (sc. fodina), Cæs.; Liv.*

FERRARIUS, a, um (ferrum). *Belonging or relating to iron, f. metalla, an iron mine, Plin.; f. aqua, intended for cooling or tempering red-hot iron, Id.*

FERRATILIS, e (ferratus). *Of or relating to iron, Plaut.*

FERRATUS, a, um (ferrum). *Furnished, covered, or shod with iron, that has an iron point, &c., f. hasta, Liv.; f. aquæ, impregnated with iron, Sen. Subs., ferrati, orum, m. (sc. milites), Soldiers in iron armor, Tac.*

FERREA.

FERVOR.

FERREA, æ. See FERREUS.
 FERREUS, a, um (ferrum). I. A) Made or consisting of iron, iron, Britanni utuntur aut ære aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Cæs.; f. furcæ, Varr.; absol. ferrea, Cat.—B) Meton.: Of the nature of iron, like, resembling, or containing iron, f. fabrica, the trade or profession of a blacksmith, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Iron, i. e. harsh, without feeling, unfeeling, cruel, hard-hearted, qui virtutem quasi ferram esse quendam voluit, Cic.; f. essem, Id.; ferus et f., Id.; os f., shameless, impudent, Id.—B) Firm, that can not be shaken, ferri prope corporis animique, Liv.

FERRICREPINUS, a, um (ferrum, crepo). Clanking with iron, Plaut.

FERRITERIUM, ii, n. (ferrum, tero). A place where irons (or chains) hurt, a prison, Plaut.

FERRITERUS, i, m. (ferrum, tero). One that rubs iron, chained; a slave in chains, Plaut.

FERRITRYBAX, acis (vox hibr. from ferrum, τριβω, i. e. tero). Same as ferriterus, Plaut.

FERRUGINEUS, a, um (ferrugo). I. Of the color of iron, iron-colored, dark blue, Plaut.; dark-colored, dusky, ferrugineous, Virg.; (for which, cœruleus, Id.).—II. Resembling iron, f. sapor fontis, Plin.

FERRUGO, inis, f. (ferrum). I. A) Rust of iron, illitaque inde f. incipientes lichenas sauat, Plin.—B) Meton.: A color resembling that of the rust of iron; a dark color, nuclei, vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, Plin.; a dark-blue color, Virg.; darkness, Id.

FERRUM, i, n. I. Iron, Cic.—II. A) Meton.: Any iron instrument, esp. a sword, Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic.; cum ferro invadere, Id.; f. recipere, a cut with a sword, Id.; f. et ignis, fire and sword, huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Id.—B) Force of arms or weapons; hence, combat, war, battle, decernere ferro, Id.

FERRUMEN, inis, n. (ferrum). I. Cement, sine ferrumine suo camenta componuntur, Plin.—II. Iron-colored rust, (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitiiis, scabro ferrumine, maculosa nube, Plin.

FERRUMINO, i v. a. (ferrumen). I. To cement, ita ferruminata Babylonis muris, Plin.—II. Meton.: f. labra labellis, Plaut.

FERTILIS, e (fero). I. That bears much fruit, fruitful, fertile. A) Prop. 1) Absol.: Asia tam opima est ac f., ut &c., Cic.; agri opimi et f., Id. 2) With a genit.: proferre possum multos f. agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic.; auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam ludos, Plin. 3) With abl.: ager arboribus f., Plin. 4) With ad: tractus f. ad omnia, Plin.—B) Fig.: Abundant, rich, tanto priscorum cura fertilior et industria felicior fuit, Plin.—II. That makes fruitful, fertilizing, Plin.; Ov.

FERTILITAS, atis, f. (fertilis). Fruitfulness, fertility. I. Prop.: que sit agrorum f. futura, Cic.—II. Fig.: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor f., Plin.

FERTILITER, adv. (fertilis). Fertilely, fruitfully, d. relicta metalli f. reviviscit, Plin.

FERTUM (ferctum), i, n. A kind of offering-cake, Pers.

FERTUS, a, um (fero; conf. FERTILIS). Fertile, fruitful, Poet. ap. Cic.

FERULA, æ, f. (akin to fero, as being light and easy to carry). I. A plant, giant fennel, Plin.—II. Meton. A) A thin branch of a tree, Plin.; a splint for setting broken bones, Cels.—B) The branch of an aniler, Plin.

FERULACEUS, a, um (ferula). I. Made or prepared from the plant ferula, f. rudens, Plin.—II. Of the nature of the plant ferula, f. genus, Plin.

FERULEUS, a, um (ferula). I. Made or prepared from the plant ferula, f. C. Aur.—II. Of the nature of, or like the plant ferula, f. vena, Plin.

FERUS, a, um (akin to θήρ, Æol. φήρ). Wild. I. Prop. A) que vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum, Cic.; iomanes et f. beluæ, Id.—B) Subst., ferus, i, m., A wild or untamed animal, Virg.—II. Fig.: Wild, uncivilized, rude, uncultivated, rough, unpolished; hard, cruel, nulla gens tam f., Cic.; mores f., Id.; f. victus, Id.

FERVE-FACIO, feci, factum, 3 [in tmesi, Cat.] v. a. (ferveo, facio, to cause to boil; hence), To make hot or warm, to heat, pice fervefacta, hot pitch, Cæs.

FERVEFACTUS, a, um, part. of fervefacio.

FERVENS, entis. I. Part. of ferveo.—II. Adj.: Hot, glowing, burning, boiling. A) 1) Prop.: aqua f., Cic. As subst., Plin. 2) Meton. of sound: Rebounding, resounding, echoing, roaring, Plin.—B) Fig.: Heated, hot, violent, fervent, fortia animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente f. plerumque est, Cic.

FERVERTER, adv. (fervens). Hotly, warmly, violently, f. loqui est ceptum, Cic.

FERVEO, hui, 2, or FERVO, vi, 3 v. n. (Sanscr. bhâr, to heat, to burn; Gr. βρώω; Eng. brew). To be very hot, to boil, glow, burn. I. Prop. A) 1) Ferreo: quum alqa jam parte mustam excoctum in se ferretur, Col. 2) Fervo, Lucil. ap. Quint. 3) Either ferreo or fervo: ossiculo-in aquam ferventem dejecto, Plin.—B) Poet. meton. 1) To be carried on busily, to be done with eagerness or vehemence, Virg. 2) Of a crowd: To be in violent commotion, to move in great numbers, scurrn about, Ov.—II. Fig.: To glow, burn, be heated or agitated; to rage, be inflamed or transported, to break out in a passion. 1) Ferreo: neque eo fervet avaritia, Cic. 2) Fervo, Ter.

FERVESCO, Ære, v. inch. n. (ferveo). I. Prop.: To begin to boil, to become boiling hot, to grow warm, f. materia, Plin.—II. Fig., Lucr.

FERVIDUS, a, um (fervor). Glowing, hot, heated, boiling, fermenting. I. Prop.: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura f. est, Cic. Compar., Hor. Superl., Curt.—II. Fig.: Glowing, i. e. fiery, hot, violent, passionate, ardent, fervent, f. quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic.; volubilis et f. oratio, Id.

FERVOR, Ære. See FERVEO.

FERVOR, Æris, m. (ferveo). Heat, fervor, fermentation. I. Prop.: mundi ille f. purior multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. In the plur.: f. capitis, inflammation of the head, Plin.—II. Fig.: Heat, vehemence, ardor, glow, pas-

tion, quum hic f. cunctatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic.; f. a-tatis, Id.; f. inanis, disturbed state of the sen. i. e. unsafety on account of pirates, Cic.

FESCENNIA, u. f. *Fescennia*, a town of the Falisci in Etruria, on the Tiber, whence the Romans are said to have derived their Fescennine songs, Plin.

FESCENNINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fescennia, Fescennine*, F. versus, Liv. *Subst.*, Fescennini, orum, m., *A kind of verses peculiar to the people of Fescennia*, i. e. *Fescennine verses*, Macr.—B) *Meton.*: Fescenninus, i, m., *A kind of lampoon*, Cat. ap. Fest.

FESCENNIUM, ii, n. *For Fescennia*, Serv. Virg.

FESSUS, a, um, part. (akin to fuscio and fatigo). I. *Wearily, fatigued, tired, exhausted, weak, feeble*, nisi de via f. esset, Cic.; bello f., Id.; plorando f. sum, Id.—II. A) *With genit.*: f. rerum, exhausted, worn out by misfortunes, Virg.—B) *Meton.* of inanimate and abstract objects: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv.; Vespasianus fessis rebus subveniens, unprosperous events, Plin.; fessæ naves, shattered, Virg.; fessi cardines, Plin.; fessa ætas, worn out, Virg.

FESTINANS, antis. I. *Part. of festivo*.—II. *Adj.*: Hastening, in haste, ille f., mandata vestra conficere cupiens, Cic.; f. scripsi, Id.

FESTINANTER, adv. (festinans). *Hastily, quickly*, f., omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic.; nimium f. dictam, Id.

FESTINATIO, ðnis, f. (festivo). *Haste, speed*, quid hæc tanta f. significat? Cic.; mea f., Id.; f. tollere, Id.

FESTINATO, adv. (festino). *With haste, hastily*, quam nihil præparato, nihil f. fecisse videtur Milo, Quint.

FESTINO, i v. n. and a. (festinus). I. *Neut.*: *To hasten, make haste, be quick, to be in haste*, plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinaret, Cic.; solent nautæ f., Id.—II. *Act. meton.*: *To make haste with any thing, to hasten, accelerate, hurry*. A) *With an objective clause*: ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic.—B) *With acc.*: ni id festinaret in summo periculo suam salutem fore, Sall. *In the pass.*: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall.—C) f. se, to hasten, make speed, Gell.

FESTINUS, a, um (compare Gr. σίγωω & Germ. Hast; Anglo-Sax. esste). *Speedy, hasty*, Ov.

FESTIVE, adv. (festivus). *Agreeab pleasantly, elegantly, wittily*, quamquam a te actam fabellam video esse f., Cic.; quam f. dissolvit argumentum, Id.

FESTIVITAS, atis, f. (festivus). *Pleasantness, pleasure, festivity*. I. *Prop.*, Plaut.—II. *Meton.* A) *A term of endearment*: My charmer! My angel! Plaut.—B) *Politeness, complaisance, courtesy*, Ter.—C) *Cheerful wit or humor*, in illo genere perpetuæ festivitatis ars non desideratur, Cic.; oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Id. *In the plur.*: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, witty sayings, Cic.

FESTIVUS, a, um, i (festas; prop., festive, belonging to a feast; hence) *Festive, cheerful, joyous*. I. *Prop.*, Plaut. A) *Subst.*, festivum, i, n., *Pleasure, delight*, Lampr.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *Agreeable, pleasant, handsome, fine, beautiful*, nonne igitur sunt ista f.? Cic.; f. copia librorum, Id. *Of manners or character*: *Well-behaved, polite*, puer f. Cic.; f. homo, Id.

—B) *Esp.*: *Witty, pleasant, humorous, peppy*, f. oratio, Id.

FESTUCA, u. f. (akin to fustus). *A stalk of straw, stem*, Plin. *A staff (called also vindicta) with which the prætor or a lictor touched slaves as were to be made free*, Plaut.

FESTUS, a, um (iesie, old form for ferivus). A) *Festive, festival, solemn*, qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium f. atque sollemnes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic.; diem festum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, Id.—B) *Subst.*, festum, i, n., *A feast, festive entertainment, festival*, Ov.

FESTUS, i, n. *Festus, a Roman cognomen*; e. g. Sex. Pompeius F., a Roman grammarian.

FESULÆ, arum, and FESULANUS, a, um. See FESULÆ.

FETIALES, inum, m. (fœdus). *A Roman college of priests by whom treaties were sanctioned and solemnly ratified, and who also, before the formal declaration of war, demanded satisfaction in the name of the state*, Cic.

FETIALIS, e. *Of or belonging to the fetiales*, f. religio, Cic.; f. jus, Id.

FETIFER (fœt), era, erum (fetas, fero). *Fertilizing*, f. potu Nilus annis, Plin.

FETIFYCO (fœt), are, v. n. (fetas, facio). *To bring forth young, accipitres humifeticant*, Plin.

FETIFICUS (fœt), a, um (fetus, facin). *That fertilizes, fertilizing*, humorem iis fetificum lactis modo effluere, Plin.

FETO (fœt), i v. n. (fetus). *To bring forth young, to breed, hatch*, in quibus (pluvibus) plerumque fetant (apates), Col.

FETURA (fœt), æ, f. (fetus). I. A) *A bringing forth of young, a breeding, procreation, propagation*, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Concr.*: *Young offspring*, Cic. 2) *Meton.*, of young vines: ut ontuis f. sub eo exeat, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: *The production of a literary work, (libri) nati apud me proxima fetura*, Plin.

FETUS (fœt), a, um (part. of obsol. fœo; see Fecundus; prop., made fruitful; hence) I. *Pregnant, with young or child*. 1) *Prop.*, Hor. 2) *Meton.* a) *Of plants*: *Fruitful, fertile*, terra f. frugibus, Cic. b) *Gen.*: *Filled with any thing, full*, Virg.—II. *That has borne or brought forth*, Col.

FETUS (fœt), us, m. (obsol. fœo). I. A) *A bringing forth of young; also of birds, a hatching, quorum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborum quum cernimus*, Cic.—B) *Meton.*, of plants: *To bear fruit, quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur*, Cic.—II. *Concr.* A) 1) *Offspring, young, brood, progeny*, quæ (bestiæ) multiplices fetus procreant, Cic. 2) *Meton.*, of plants: *Fruit, ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *animi f. Cic.*

FI, interj. *Pah! foh! Plaut.*

FI, imperat. of fio: *fi cognitor ipse*, Hor.

FIBER, bri, m. (Germ. Biber). *A beaver, castor*, Plin.

FIBRA, æ, f. (akin to fibria, barba, &c.). I. *A fibre, filament; of roots, plants, &c.*: *viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium*, Cic.; radicum f. evellere, Id.; fibræ cinnorum madentæ, Id.

—II. *Meton.*: *Entrails*, persequimur omnes ejus fibras, Plin.; neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, Pers.

FIBRENUS, *i. m.* *Fibrenus, a small river of Latium near Arpinum, and forming, before its junction with the Liris, a little island belonging to Cicerone. It is now the Fibreno, Cic.*

FIBRINUS, *a, um (fibr)*. *Of a beaver or castor, f. pelles, Plin.*

FIBULA, *æ, f. (contr. for fibula, from fingo). Any thing by which two things are joined or fastened together, a clasp, buckle, button, brace, band, cramp. I. Gen.:* trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, brackets, braces, cramps, Cic. — *II. Esp. in Surgery:* An instrument for contracting the lips of a wide-gaping wound, when it does not admit of being sewn up, Cels.

FIBULATIO, *ônis, f. (fibula). A joining together by clasps, braces, &c., Vitruvius.*

FIBULO, *l v. a. (fibula). I. To join or fasten with a clasp, buckle, &c., Col.*

FICANA, *æ, f. Ficana, a small town of Latium near Rome, on the road to Ostia, destroyed by Ancus Marcius, Liv.*

FICARIUS, *s, um (ficus). Of or belonging to figs. f. culices, Plin.*

FICEDULA, *æ, f. (ficus). The fig-pecker, becafico, Plin.*

FICEDULENSES, *ium, m. (ficedula). A fictitious name, jocosely applied to a kind of troops, as being great gluttons, and foes of becaficos, Plaut.*

FICETUM, *i, n. (ficus). A place planted with fig-trees, Plin.*

FICTE, *adv. (fictus). Feignedly, with pretence, f. et simulate quaestus causa insusurrare, Cic.*

FICTICIUS or **TIUS**, *n, um (fictus). Feigned, fictitious, not genuine, f. gemmæ, Plin.*

FICTILIS, *o (fictus). I. Made of clay, earthen. si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic.; f. vasa, Id. — II. Subst., fictile, is, and often plur., fictilis, ium, n., Earthen vessels, earthenware, balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin.*

FICTIO, *ônis, f. (fingo). I. A making, forming, framing, fashioning, tam frigida, quam est nominum f. adjectis, detractis, mutatis literis, Quint. — II. Esp. A) A feigning, fiction, in figura totius voluntatis f. est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. — B) A fictitious or assumed case, a supposition, Quint.*

FICTITIUS, *a, um. See FICTITUS.*

FICTOR, *ônis, m. (fingo). I. A) One who makes, forms, or fashions any thing, one who makes images of war, clay, wood, stone, &c., a statuary, sculptor, image-maker, deos ea facie novimus, qui pictores ficturesque voluerunt, Cic.; f. que item e cera, Id. — B) Esp.: A baker of sacrificial cakes, Varr. — II. Fig. A) Gen., Plaut. — B) Esp.: One who feigns or counterfeits, Virg.*

FICTRIX, *icis, f. (fingo). She that forms or fashions any thing, ejus universæ materiæ f. et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic.*

FICTURA, *æ, f. (fingo). Formation, composition, Plaut.*

FICTUS, *a, um. I. Part. of fingo. — II. Adj.: Invented, supposed, feigned, made up, false, in melleis nihil f. est, nihil simulatum, Cic.; in re f. Id. Of persons: nihil fictum (eum), ingratum, inmemorem loquuntur, Plin. Poet. subst. neut., fictum, i, n., Illusion, deceit, Ov.*

FICULA, *is, f. (ficus). A small fig, Plaut.*

FICULÆA, *æ, f. Ficula, a small Sabine town, Liv.*

FICULNENSIS, *e. Of or belonging to Ficula, Via Nomentana, cui tum F. nomen fuit, Liv.*

FICULNEUS, *a, um (ficula). Of or belonging to a fig-tree, f. folia, Col.*

FICULNUS, *s, um, another form for ficulneus, Hor.*

FICUS, *i and ūs, f. (συκή). I. A fig-tree, quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. — II. Meton.: The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig, ex fici tantulo grano, Cic.*

FIDE, *adv. (fidus). Faithfully, trustily, quæ mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic.*

FIDEICOMMISSUM, *i, n. A feoffment in trust, Suet.*

FIDELE, *adv. Faithfully, Plaut.*

FIDELIA, *æ, f. (akin to situla). A vessel, jar, pot, Col.; Pers. Esp.: A white wash-pot; hence, Prov.: duo parietes de eadem f. dealbare, i. q. to kill two birds with one stone, Cur. ap. Cic.*

FIDELIS, *e (fides). I. A) Trusty, faithful, sincere, that can be relied upon, firm, constant; absol.: quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac f. videretur, Cic.; socius f., Id.; f. conjux, Id.; f. opera, Id. — B) With dat.: qui (Cn. Pompeius) unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. — C) With in and acc.: qui (servi) animo fideli in dominum et præsentem fuerunt, Cic. — D) With in and ablat.: in amicis f. erant, Sall. 2) Subst., fidelis, is, m., A trusty person, a confidant, one who may be relied upon or trusted, si quum tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas, Cic. — II. Meton. gen., of things: Sure, safe, firm, durable, to be depended upon, nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam f. dici potest, Cic.; in nave tuta ac fideli, Id.*

FIDELITAS, *âtis, f. (fidelis). Faithfulness, fidelity, trustiness, probity, studio et fidelitate, Cic.; amicum f., Id.*

FIDELITER, *adv. (fidelis). I. A) Faithfully, trustily, honourably, honestly, conscientiously, vivere simpliciter, f. vitæque hominum amice, Cic.; f. curare, Id. — II. Surely, firmly, per quorum loca f. mihi pateret iter, Plaut. ap. Cic.: fortunæ insurato fidelissime simulacro, very strangely, Plin.*

FIDENÆ, *arum, f. (another form sing., Fidena, æ, Tac.; Fidena, Virg.). Fidena, an ancient town in the land of the Sabines, between the Tiber and the Anio, now Castro Ginbileo, Cic.*

FIDENAS, *âtis. Of or belonging to Fidena, Tiberis agrum Fidenatem a Vaticano dirimes, Plin. As cognomen: L. Sergius F., Liv. Subst., plur., Fidenates, ium, m., The inhabitants of Fidena, Liv.*

FIDENS, *entis. I. Part. of fido. — II. Adj.: (prop., trusting to or confiding in one's self; hence) Courageous, bold, qui fortis est, idem est f.; qui autem est f. is profecto non extimescit, Cic.*

FIDENTER, *adv. (fidens). Boldly, fearlessly, confidently, timide fortasse significaverit, quod f. infixerat, Cic.; agere f., Id.*

FIDENTIA, *æ, f. (fidens). Trust, assurance; self-confidence, courage, f. est firma animi confusio, Cic.*

FIDES, *ei [gen. sing., fideli, Lucr.; gen. sing., fide, Plaut.; dat., fide, Hor.], f. (ἔπιθρον, πίστις).*

FIDES.

Trust in any one's honesty or honor, confidence, credit, faith, reliance. I. Prop. A) Gen.: fidem habere, to have faith in, to have confidence or trust in, Cic.; minor fabulis habetur f., less confidence is placed in, Id.: fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, to attach faith, Id.; iisdem rebus f. tribuit, he gives credit to, Id.; f. facit oratio, produces confidence, Id.; imminuere orationis fidem, Id.—B) 1) Esp. in transactions of commerce, &c.: Credit, sci- mus, Romæ solutione impedita fidem concidisse, that credit was destroyed, Cic.; f. deficere cœpit, credit begins to fail, Id.; res f. que, goods and credit, Sall. 2) Also, more generally: Credit, fallax uni- us anai f., Plin.—II. Meton. (causa pro effectu) of that which produces faith or credit. A) 1) Faith- fulness, honor, fidelity, honesty, veracity, conscientiousness, truth, fundamentum justitiæ est f., Cic.; exemplum antiq̃e probitatis et fidei, Id.; mes erga f. et benevolentia, Id. 2) Of things and abstract objects: nam quæ Gabinii le- vitas... omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, trust- worthiness, veracity, credibility, authority, Cic. 3) Esp. in Law: bona fides, sincere intention, &c.; hence, ex f. bona, or simply bona f., sincerely, hon- estly, conscientiously, Cic.; de fide mala, with decep- tion or fraud, Id.—B) A promise, engagement, word, vow. 1) Gen.: f. dare, to give one's word, Cic.; in f. stare, to adhere to one's word, Id.; so also in f. manere, Id.; f. servare, solvere, liberare, to keep one's word, to perform one's promise, Id.; fide mea, upon my word, Id.; f. tenere, to observe silence or se- crecy, Prop.; f. fallere, frangere, violare, to break one's word, Cic. 2) Esp.: A promise of protection or security; hence, in general, protection, secu- rity, assistance, guardianship, fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, promised him the protection of the state, Cic.; in fidem silejis venire, to surren- der unconditionally, Liv.; se in Chrysoconi fidem contulerunt, to the protection of, Id.; in vestra fide ac potestate, Id.; fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judges, protection, assistance, help, support, Id.; de- ðm atque hominum f. implorare, Id.; di vestram fidem! for Heaven's sake! Plaut.; pro deorum at- que hominum fide, in the name of heaven and earth, Id.; per fidem, faith! Id.—III. Fides, personi- fied as a deity, "præclare Ennius: O f. alma," &c., Cic.

FIDES (another form fidis, Col.), is, and mostly in the plur., fides, ium, f. (σφίδη). A catgut string, a string of a musical instrument. I. Prop., Prud.—II. Meton. gen.: A stringed instrument, a lute, lyre, cithern, guitar.; A) Plur.: f. et ti- bie, Cic.; fidibus canere, to play on a stringed in- strument, Id.; fidibus uti, Id.—B) Sing., Ov.—C) Fides, the constellation Lyra, cedit clara F. Cylle- nia, Cic.

FIDYICEN, inis, m. (fides, ceno). One who plays on a stringed instrument, a harper, minstrel, Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis f., Cic.

FIDICINA, æ, f. (fidicen). She that plays upon a stringed instrument, a female harper, Plaut.

FIDICYNUS, a, um (fidicen). Relating to a lyre or to music upon a stringed instrument, Plaut.

FIDICULA, æ, and frequently fidicula, arum, f. (fides). I. A) A small stringed instrument, a small lute, cithern, guitar, quid si platani fidicula ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic.—B) Meton.: Fi- dicula, a constellation, Fides or Lyra, The Lyre, Plin.—II. An instrument of torture, Sen.

FIGURA.

FIDIUS, m. An ancient form of filius, occurring in the form of Dius Fidius or Medius Fidius, that is, me Dius (Δίος) filius, or, The son of Jupiter, that is, Hercules. Hence the expression medius fidius is equivalent to me Hercules scil. juvet, so help me Heaven! upon my honor! Sometimes Fidius is used alone. Some of the ancients connected fidius with fides, Cic.; Sall.

FIDO, fisis, 3 v. n. (fidus). To trust, confide, or place confidence in. I. With dat.: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic.—II. With abl.: hæc sunt opera magoi animi et prudentia consilioque fideatis.—III. With inf., Hor.—IV. Absol., Plaut.

FIDUCIA, æ, f. (fido). Trust, confidence, reliance. I. Prop. A) nulla stabilis benevolentis potest esse f., Cic.; fiduciam conturbare, Id.—B) Esp. for fiducia sui: Self-confidence, courage, boldness, omnes alacres et f. pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Cæs.—II. Meton. A) Obj.: Trust- worthiness, Plaut.—B) A deposit, pledge, mortgage, f. committere, Cic.; formula fiduciæ, Id.

FIDUCIARIUS, a, um (fiducia). Intrusted, given in trust to be restored again, or to be re- signed to another person, Cæs.; Liv.

FIDUS, a, um (fido). I. Trusty, faithful, to be depended upon, sure, certain, safe, fidis- sima atque optima uxor, Cic.; nihil f., nihil explo- ratum habere, Id.—II. Meton., of things and abstract objects: Safe, sure, firm, qui (pontem) ingredi ausi sunt, validum et f. intellexer, Tac.

FIGLINA, æ, f. (figulus). I. The art or trade of a potter, potter's work, Plin.—II. A pot- ter's shop, a pottery, Plin.

FIGLINUM, i, n. (figulus). Earthenware, Plin. FIGLINUS (figulus). Of or belonging to a potter. f. opera, Plin.

FIGO, xi, xum, 3 [an old form part. perf., facta, Lucr.] (akin to pango) v. a. To fix, fasten, make firm, thrust in, set up. I. Prop. A) dubitare, utrum mucrones in cive an in hoste figantur, Cic.; f. legem, to post up, Id.; crucem f., to fix in the ground, Id.; f. aliquem cruci, to crucify one, to nail one to a cross, Suet.; so also f. aliquem in cruce, Just.; f. vulnus, to wound, Msrt.; f. mortem, to strike dead; arma quæ fixa in parietibus fuerant, hung up, Cic.; f. domos, to fix an abode, to settle in an abode, Tac.—B) Meton.: To hit, pierce, transfix; to shoot, kill, slay, f. hostes telis, Auct. B. Al.—II. Fig. A) To fix, establish, f. mentem in re, to direct one's mind earnestly toward a thing, Cic.; ego omnia mea studia, omnem ope- ram, curam, iudistrium, cogitationem, mentem de- nique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Id.; mslum se fixit, the evil has become deeply rooted, Sen.—B) To rally, taunt, rail at, f. maledictis, Cic.

FIGULÄRIS, e (figulus). Of or belonging to a potter or his trade, Plin.

FIGULINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to a potter. f. opus, Plin.

FIGULUS, i, m. (fingo). A potter, Plin.; a worker in clay, a brick-maker, Juv.

FIGULUS, i. Figulus, a Roman cognomen in the gentes Marcia and Nigidia; esp. P. Nigidius F., a learned contemporary of Cicero, Cic.

FIGURA, æ, f. (fingo). That which has been shaped; concr., a figure, form, shape, fash- ion. I. Prop. A) Gen.: corporis nostri partes to- taque f. Cic.: quæ f. humana potest esse pulchri-

FIGURATIO.

or? Id.; navium f. et remorum motu permoti barbari, Cæs. — B) *Esp.* 1) *Of atoms:* illas figuras Epicuri, quæ a summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 2) *Poet.*: *A shade, the soul of a departed person*, Virg. — II. *Fig.*: *Quality, form, nature, kind, mode.* A) *Gen.*: f. orationis, Cic.; eam quandam expressit quasi figuram dicendi, Id. — B) *Esp.* 1) *In Gramm.*: *The termination or form of a word, mode of declining and conjugating, quædam (verba) tertiæ demum personæ f. dicuntur, ut licet, piget*, Quint. 2) a) *In Rhet.*: *A figure of speech*, Cic. *Esp.* b) *A figurative manner of speaking, a hint, covert allusion*, Suet.

FIGURATIO, ðnis, f. (figuro). I. *Prop.*: *A figuring, forming, shaping, fashioning, nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit f.*, Plin. — II. *Fig.*: *Imaginatio, si spei f. tardius cadit*, Quint.

FIGURATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of figuro.* — II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.*: *Formed, shaped*, Cic. — B) *Meton.*: *Figurative, f. controversias*, Quint.

FIGURO, 1 v. a. (figura). *To form, fashion, shape, figure*, Cic. *To conceive, imagine, think*, Sen.

FILATIM, adv. (filum). *Thread by thread*, Lucr.

FILIA, æ, f. (dat. and ubl. plur., filiabus, Liv.) (filus). *A daughter*, Numæ Pompili nepus ex f., Cic.: f. familias, a daughter who is yet under the authority of her father, Sen.

FILICATUS, a, um (filix). *Furnished with fern, f. paterua, embossed with figures of fern-leaves*, Cic.

FILICITUM, i, n. (filix). *A place abounding with fern*, Col.

FILIOLA, æ, f. (filia). I. *A little daughter*, L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculum, Cic.; quoniam mihi vederis hanc scientiam juris tanquam filiolam osculari tuam, Id. — II. *Meton.*, of an effeminate person: totus ille grex Catiline, duce filiola Curionis, i. e. C. Curione C. F., Cic.

FILIOLOUS, i, m. (filius). *A little son*, filiole me auctum scito ealva Terentia, Cic.

FILIUS, ii, m. (filio, φίλος). I. *A son*, ut condemnaretur i. aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) terræ f., an obscure person, a person without birth, et huic terræ filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic.; fortunæ f., a lucky person, Hor.; Celtiberiæ f., i. e. an inhabitant of Celtiberia, Catull. — B) 1) *Gen.*: filii, Children, marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 2) *Meton.*, of animals, Col.

FILIX, icis, f. I. *Fern*, Plin. — II. *Meton.*, Pers.

FILUM, i, n. (akin to pilus). I. *A thread*, Cels. A) *A thread of wool round the upper part of the headress of the flamen; in general, a fillet, legatus... capite velato filo (lanæ velamen est)*, Audi, Jupiter, inquit, Liv. — B) *Meton.* 1) *Any thing slender or resembling a thread, foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata*, Plin. 2) *The outline of anything, form, fashion, shape*, ingeniosus est et homo filo, Petr. — II. *Fig.*: *A sort, kind, species, stamp, description*, sed ego hospitii veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levitendæ, crassu filo cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munnæ, i. e. of a strong, rough texture, Cic.

FINIO.

FIMBRIA, æ, m. *Fimbria, a cognomen of the gens Flavia; thus, C. Flavius F., consul A.U.C. 650, Cic.; another consul, the enemy of M. Crassus, Id.*

FIMBRIÆ, ærum, f. (akin to fibra). *A fringe on the border of a garment, &c., erant illi compositi capilli et madentes cincinnorum f., extremitates of locks of hair*, Cic.

FIMBRIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a Fimbria, F. seditio*, Sall.

FIMBRIATUS, a, um (fimbria). *Furnished with a fringe, f. folii*, Plin.; f. capillus, curled, Id.

FIMBRIATUS, a, um (Fimbria). *Turned into a Fimbria*, Asin. ap. Quint.

FIMBRIUM, i, n. (fimus). *A dunghill, or rather a pit dug for that purpose, a dung-pit*, Plin.

FIMUS, i, n. (for fimus). *Dung*, Plin.

FIMUS, i, m. (akin to humus; Sanscr. fâmi). I. *Excrement of animals, dung, ordure*, Plin.; manure, Virg. — II. *Poet. meton. for lutum*, Virg.

FINDO, fidi, fiesum, 3 v. a. (Sanscr. bhid, to cleave, to cut; Gr. σφῆδῆ; Lat. fodio). *To cleave, split, part, divide, separate.* I. *Prop.* A) hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus in duas partes, Cic. — B) *Middle, poet.*: *To burst*, Pers. — II. *Fig. poet.*: *To divide, separate*, Hor.

FINGO, finxi, factum, 3 v. a. (akin to facio and pango). *To form, shape, fashion, to make by forming or fashioning, to prepare.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: ab aliquo deo factum, Cic.; f. nidos, Id. — B) *Esp.* 1) *Of works of art: To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, to work in stone, wax, &c., ex argilla et luto f.*, Cic.; fingendi ars, statuary, Id. 2) *To adorn, decorate; to arrange in a proper and ornamental manner; to dress, trim*, Ov. 3) *To assume (falsely), to put on*, hi neque vultum f., neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, to assume a look, Cæs. — II. *Fig.* A) 1) *Gen.*: *To form, frame, prepare, natura flagit homines et creat imitatores et narratores factos*, Cic.; f. mentem ac voluntatem, Id.; quam (vitam) solam videtis subito flecti fugique non posse, to be formed, Id.; lingua vocem immoderate profusum fingit et terminat, forms, Id.; f. equum, to train a horse, Hor.; f. se ad arbitrium alicujus, to yield to any one's will, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *With a double predicate: To form, shape, or create for any given purpose or like any thing, finxit te ipsa natura ad bonestatem, gravitatem, &c.* b) *To form by way of instruction, to inform, teach, educate, train*, Hor. c) a) *To imagine, conceive, think, represent to one's self, to suppose, sketch, frame, fingite animis... fingite cogitatione*, Cic.; ex sua natura ceteros f., to imagine, represent to one's self, Id.; principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, had formed to himself, Id.; in summo oratore fingenda, in representing, Id. ß) *With an objective clause: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, suppose*, Cic. — B) (especially of any thing not consistent with truth) *To invent, devise, feign, si mihi aliquam (republicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxerat*, Cic.

FINIENS, entis. I. *Part. of finio.* — II. *Adj.*: f. orbis, the horizon, Cic. Also, f. circulus, Sen.

FINIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. (finis). *To enclose within bounds, to bound, to fix or determine by boundries.* I. *Prop.*: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *To set bounds to, restrain, check, limit, an pot-*

FINIS.

est cupiditas finire? Cic. — B) For definitio: *To fix, appoint, assign, point out, define, sepulchris ovvis finivit modum, Cic.; hoc sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finire, could not be defined, Id. Impers.: finitum, It is determined, decided, Liv. — C) 1) To put an end to, to determine, close, finish; in the pass., to finish, close, ut sententias verbis finiatur, may end in some verb, Cic. 2) Esp. a) To end, finish, to give over speaking, ut semel finiam, to close the subject at once, Quint. b) To end, i. e. to die, sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.; for which, pass.: qui morbo finiuntur, Plin.*

FINIS, is (abl. regular, fine; fini, Lucr.), *m., rarely f., and that only in the sing., signifying "end" (akin to the Gaelic finid). A boundary, limit, landmark [terminus]. 1) Prop. A) intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, Cic. In the plur.: f. terminare, Cic.; f. proferre, to extend the boundaries, Id. — B) Meton. 1) In the plur.: A piece or tract of land marked out by boundaries; a territory, land, per agrum Sequanorum iter in Santonum fines facere, Cæs. 2) Adv., fine or fini, As far as, up to, matres familiae de muro vestem argentumque jactabant et pectoris f. prominentes passim maobus obstabantur Romanos, Cæs. — II. Fig. A) A boundary, limit, oratoris facultatem ingenii sui finibus describere, Cic.; finem et modum transire, to exceed all measure or all bounds, Id. — B) Meton. 1) a) An end, dicendi f. facere, Cic.; vitæ f. afferre, Id. Adv.: ad eum finem, so long as; usque ad eum finem, Cic.; quem ad finem, up to what limit, i. e. how long? quem ad f. sese effrenata jactabit audacia? Id. b) Esp. a) The end or term of life, death, nec quidquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recussans, Vell. β) The highest or furthest point, the extreme, f. bonorum, f. the highest good; fines bonorum et malorum. Hence the title of Cicero's treatise, De Finibus, like the Greek *ἠθικὴ ῥητορική*. Cic.; honorum populi f. est consulatus, Id. γ) End, design, aim, purpose, tendency, domus f. est usus, Cic.; f. persuadere dictione, Id. 2) In Rhet., i. q. finitio and definitio: An explanation, definition, dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint.*

FINITE, adv. (finitus). *To a certain extent, with limitation or restriction, ergo et aversus erit, sed f. Cic.*

FINITIMUS, *n., um (finis). Neighboring, bordering upon. 1) Prop. A) 1) With dat.: cumus enim finitimi Atioathus, Cic.; f. regnum Ariobarzani vestris vectigalibus, Id. 2) Absol.: Romanoas ea loca finitimæ provinciae adjungere, Cæs. — B) Subst., finitimi, orum, *m., Neighbors, i. e. those who live on the borders of a country, bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. — II. Fig.: Connected, allied, related. A) With dat.: sic naucique virtuti f. vitium reperietur, Cic.; f. metus ægritudini, Id.; f. poets oratori, Id.; Antroii nomen f. maxime est hujus periculo et criminis, is very near, closely connected with, Id. — B) Absol.: artium studiorumque quasi f. vicinitas, Cic.**

FINITIO, *ōnis, f. (finio). 1) An enclosing within limits; a limit, boundary, Vitr. — II. A defining, determining. A) Prop.: A division, part, Hyg. — B) Fig. 1) An explanation, definition, Quint.; a rule, law, Col.*

FINITIVUS, *a., um (finio). In Rhet. and Gramm.*

FIRMUS.

1. In Rhet.: *Defining by explanation, definitive, f. status, Quint. — II. In Gramm.: f. modus, that which indicates; hence, the Indicative, Diom.*

FINITOR, *ōris, m. (finio). 1. A) One who fixes and measures boundaries, a surveyor [decempeator], Cic. — B) Meton.: f. circulus, the horizon, Sen. — II. One who finishes, Stat.*

FINITUS, *a., um. 1. Part. of finio. — II. Adj., of words: With full and proper termination, qui apta et f. pronunciant, Cic.*

FIO, *erl. See FACIO.*

FIRMAMEN, *inis, n., poet. for firmamentum (firmo). A support, Ov.*

FIRMAMENTUM, *inis, n. (firmo). Any thing used for supporting; a prop, stay. 1. Prop.: transversaria tigna iociantur, quæ firmamento esse possit, Cæs. — II. Fig. A) A prop, support, eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, f. ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic.; f. rei publicæ, Id.; f. dignitatis, Id. — B) Esp. in Rhet.: That which supports an argument; a proof, main point, Cic.*

FIRMANI, *orum, m. The inhabitants of Firmum, Cic.*

FIRMANUS, *a., um. Of or belonging to Firmum, L. Tarutius F., of or from Firmum, Cic.*

FIRMATOR, *ōris, m. (firmo). A confirmer, establisher, missus tamen Drusus pacti f., Tac.*

FIRME, *adv. (firmus). Firmly, with firmness, steadily, qui eam (vocem naturæ) sic f. graviterque comprehendit, Cic.*

FIRMICUS, *i, m. Julius Maternus F., a mathematician, under Constantine the Great, author of Matheosæ Libri Octo.*

FIRMITAS, *ātis, f. (firmus). Firmness, strength, durability, solidity. 1. Prop.: ea, quæ Epicurus propter firmitatem *στερεμύνη* appellat, Cic.; gladiatoria totius corporis f., Id. In the plur.: pulvis Puteolanus ædificios præstat f., Vitr. — II. Fig.: Firmness, steadfastness, strength, constancy, i. animi, Cic.; f. spientis, Id.*

FIRMITER, *adv. (firmus). Firmly, solidly, strongly, f. collocatus, Cic.; f. stabilita matrimonia, Id.*

FIRMITUDO, *inis, f. (firmus). Firmness, durability, strength. 1. Prop.: tanta in eis (navibus) erat f., Cæs. — II. Fig.: Firmness, steadfastness, energy, quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic.*

FIRMO, *i v. a. (firmus). To make firm or fast. 1. Prop.: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: To secure, make durable, stable, or firm, urbem colonia f., Cic.; f. novam civitatem, Id.; f. vocem, Id. — B) Esp. 1) To encourage, animate, cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit nostroque firmavit, Cæs. 2) To confirm in allegiance, C. Fabius legatus complures civitates obsidibus firmat, Hirt. 3) To confirm by argument or proof, to show, prove, assert, assure [confirmo], si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, Cic.*

FIRMUM, *i, n. Firmum, a town of Picenum, now Fermo, Mel.*

FIRMUS, *a., um (akin to ferrum). Firm, durable, fast, strong, not easily shaken. 1. Prop.: si f. esses, Cic.; nondum satis firmo corpore, Id. — II. Fig.: Firm, immovable,*

steadfast, constant, inflexible, f. et splendidissima colonia, Cic.; præsidia f., Id.; f. fortuna, Id.; f. candidatus, i. e. who is almost sure to be elected, Id.; litera f., i. e. containing positive intelligence, Id.—III. *Poet. with inf.: Capable, fit, Hor.*

FISCALIS, e (fiscus). *Fiscal, f. calumniae, information for the purpose of enriching the treasury by the fines to be paid by the accused, Suet.*

FISCELLA, æ, f. (fiscus). *A little basket or frail, Plin.*

FISCELLUS, i, m. (fiscus). I. q. fiscella, Col.

FISCINA, æ, f. (fiscus). *A small basket or hamper, Cic.*

FISCUS, i, m. (akin to the Welsh baagawd, Eng. basket, Lat. bascauda). *A wicker vessel, basket, frail. I. Used in pressing oil, Col.*

—II. A) *A money-basket, purse, fiscos complures cum pecunia Sicihensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translato, Cic.*

B) *Esp. 1) The public treasury, public funds, quateroos HS. ego habeo et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. 2) The imperial treasury or revenues; privy purse of the emperor, as distinguished from the ararium, the public treasury, quantum pecunias in arario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet.: f. Judaicus, a tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, Id.*

FISSILIS, e (findo). I. *That may be split, fissile, f. lignum, Plin.; Virg.*—II. *Split, Col.*

FISSIO, ònis, f. (findo). *A splitting, cleaving, Cic.*

FISSUM, i, n. (findo). *A cleft, fissure (only used in divination, of the liver when split), f. in extis, Cic.; f. jecoris, Id.*

FISSURA, æ, f. (findo). *A cleft, fissure, chink, quorum in digitos pedum f. divisa est, Plin.*

FISTUS, a, um, part. of findo.

FISTUCA, æ, f. (contr. prob. from fistuca, from figo). *A beetle, rammer, Cæs.*

FISTUCATIO, ònis, f. (fistuco). *A ramming down or driving into the earth; also, a leveling of the ground with a beetle, Vitr.*

FISTUCO, atum, l v. a. (fistuca). *To ram, drive down, or make level with a rammer or beetle, f. solum, Plin.*

FISTULA, æ, f. (φυσάω, Gael. fead, to whistle). I. *A pipe, Cic.; the windpipe, Plin.*—II. *Esp. A) 1) A reed or cane, Plin. 2) Meton. a) A shepherd's pipe, composed of reeds, f. eburneola, a kind of pitch-pipe for the voice, Cic.; itaque et ludis et gladiatoriis mirandas ἐπισημασίας sine ulla pastorica f. auferebamus, i. e. not to be whistled at, as a mark of disapprobation, Id. b) A pen made of reed, Pers.*—B) *A long and sinuous ulcer that has a narrow opening, a fistula, Cels.*—C) *f. aurtoria, a shornoker's knife, Plin.*—D) *f. serrata, a hand-mill for grinding corn, Plin.*

FISTULATOR, òris, m. (fistula). *A player on a pipe, f. domi relinquetia, Cic.*

FISTULATUS, a, um (fistula). *Furnished with pipes, f. tabulae, Suet.*

FISTULOSUS, a, um (fistula). I. *Hollowed as pipes, porous, terra bibula et pumica vice f., Plin.*

—II. *Affected with fistula, Cat.*

FIXUS, a, um, part. of fido.

FIXUS, a, um. I. *Part. of figo.*—II. *Adj.: Fastened, fast, fixed, immovable. A) Prop.: quamobrem illud maneat et f. sit, quod neque ico-*

veri neque mutari potest, Cic.—B) *Fig.: f. et atatum, Cic.; decretum stabile, f., firmum, Id.*

FLABELLIFERA, æ, f. (flabellum, fero). *She that carries a fan, Plaut.*

FLABELLUM, i, n. (flabrum). *A fan, caps hoc flabellum, ventulum huic sic facito, Ter. Fig.: An excciter, cujus lingua quasi flabello sectionis, illa tum est egentium cuncio ventilata, Cic.*

FLÄBLIS, e (flo). *Airy, of the nature of air, nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut f. aut igneum, Cic.*

FLABRUM, i, n. (flo). *A blast, breeze, puff of wind, Lucr.; Virg.*

FLACCĒO, ěre, v. n. (flaccus: to be withered or faded; hence, meton.) *To be faint, weak, or languid; to flag. Fig.: To lose all courage or spirit, Messala flaccet, languishes, Cic.*

FLACCESCO, cūi, 3 v. inch. n. (flaccēo). *To become withered or dry; to wither, dry up. I. Prop.: feniculum quum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col.*—II. *Fig.: To lose vigor or vivacity, to become faint or feeble, droop, languish, flaccecebst oratio, Cic.*

FLACCIDUS, a, um (flaccus). *Withered, hanging down, flaccid, flabby. I. Prop.: f. folium, Plin.*—II. *Fig.: Languid, feeble, weak, Lucr.*

FLACCUS, a, um. I. *Withered, flaccid, flabby, hanging down; also of people that have flabby ears, Cic.*—II. *Flaccus, a Roman cognomen, Plin.*

FLAGELLO, l v. a. (flagellum). *To scourge, lash, flog. I. Prop.: quæstorem suum in cojuratioe nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Absol.: in tergum f., Quiet.*—II. *Meton.: prout aliquis prævalens manepa annonam flagellet, hold back, and thus raise the price, Plin.*

FLAGELLUM, i, n. (flagrum). I. *Prop. 1) A scourge, lash, stronger than scutice, Cic. 2) The thong of a javelin, Virg. 3) A young branch or shoot of a tree, especially of a vine, Col. 4) Plur.: The fangs of the polypus, Ov.*—II. *Fig.: The lash or sting of conscience, Lucr.*

FLAGITATIO, ònis, f. (dagito). *A demanding, requesting earnestly, nolui deesse ce tacitæ quidem flagitatioi tuæ, Cic. In the plur.: crebra populi f., Tac.*

FLAGITATOR, òris, m. (flagito). *One who demands earnestly (as a payment), a dun; also, one who reminds another of his promise, Cic. With a genit.: triumphante victoriam f., Liv.*

FLAGITIOSĒ, adv. (flagitiosus). *Basely, flagitiously, infamously, impure et f. vivere, Cic.; sumus f. imparati, shamefully unprepared, Id.*

FLAGITIOSUS, a, um (flagitium). *Shameful, infamous, base, f. sunt, qui eas (voluptates) infamato animo concupiscunt, Cic.; homo flagitiosissimus, Id.; verba flagitiosa, Id.*

FLAGITIUM, i, n. (flagito). I. *Any shameful action or thing; a shame, infamously, quæ (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiis que flagrabunt, Cic.; domesticis vitis atque flagitiis se inquinare, Id.*—II. *Meton. A) Gen.: Any thing disgraceful, a disgrace, f. rei militaris, Cic.; quantum flagitii commississet, Id.*—B) *Concr.: Vice, blemish, spot, Plaut.—C) (causa pro effectu) Shame, disgrace, id erat meum factum flagitii plenum, Cic.*

FLAGITO.

FLAGITO, 1 v. int. a. (akin to flagro). *To demand earnestly, to press or insist upon any thing, to urge, to call for loudly or imperiously.* 1. Gen.: alqd alqm: alqd (alqm) ab alqo or alqm: with ut or absol.; poet. with an object. clause: etiam atque etiam instu atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic.; f. testes, Id.; admonitum vecinus te, non flagitatum, Id.; mercedem gloriæ f., Id.; semper flagitavi, ut convocarem, Id.; sed flagitabatellarius. Valebis igitur, urges, Id. — II. Esp.: *To summon before a court or judge, to accuse, peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac.*

FLAGRANS, antis, 1. Part. of flagro. — II. Adj.: *Burning, flaming, glowing, hot.* A) Prop. 1) flagrantissimo æstu, Liv. 2) Meton.: *Glittering, shining, refulgent.* — B) Fig.: *Burning, i. e. moved by passion, lively, ardent, vehement, studiosa f., Cic.; sine flagranti cupiditate, Id.*

FLAGRANTER, ado. (flagrans). *Ardently, vehemently, destinare consules specie recusantis f. cupiverat, Tac.*

FLAGRANTIA, æ, f. (flagro). *A burning, glowing, intense heat.* 1. Prop.: f. oculorum, Cic. — II. Fig.: *Ardor, heat, vehemence, Plaut.*

FLAGRITHIBA, æ, m. (flagrum, ῥπίθω = tero). *It., one who wears out the scourge, i. e. that is continually flogged, Plaut.*

FLAGRO, 1 v. a. (Sanscr. bhlâc, to glitter, to blaze; Gr. φλέγω). *To burn, blaze, flame, be on fire.* 1. Prop.: noctu flagrantes onerarias, quas incendebant milites, videbant, Cic. — II. Fig. A) 1) *To glow or burn with passion, desire, &c.; to be lively or excited, to be on fire (as it were), to be inflamed toward an object, non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic.; dicendi studio f., Id.; f. amore, Id.; bello flagrans Italia, Id.* 2) *Poet. v. a.: To inflame any body, kindle his passion, &c., Stat. — B) To be keenly affected with an evil, to suffer from it, consules flagrant infamia, Cic.; invidia et infamia f., Id.*

FLAGRUM, 1, n. (Sanscr. bhlâc, to burn). *A scourge, lash, Liv.*

FLAMEN, inis, m. (for filamen, from filum). *A flamen, the name for any Roman priest who was devoted to the service of one particular god. Their name was derived from a band of white wool (filum, flamen) which they wore around their cap or else their head, Liv.*

FLÄMEN, inis, n. (flō). I. *A blowing, blast, esp. of the wind (poet. esp. in the plur.), Ov. — II. Meton. concr.: The wind, Ov.*

FLÄMINICA, æ, f. (sc. uxor) (flamen). *The wife of a flamen, who officiated at a sacrifice, f. Dialis, Tac.*

FLÄMINIUS, i, m. *Flamininus, a Roman cognomen in the gens Quinctia: F. Quinctus F., the conqueror of Philip, king of Macedonia, Cic.*

FLÄMINIUM, ii, n. (flameo). *The office or dignity of a flamen, Cic.*

FLÄMINIUS, a. *Flaminius, a Roman family name. I. C. F. Nepos, who, when censor, A.U.C. 534, built a circus and made a high road, and was in his consulship defeated and slain by Hannibal at the lake Trasimenus, Cic. — II. Adj., Flaminius, a, um, Of or belonging to a Flaminius, F. via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, Cic.*

FLAMMA, æ, f. (for flagma; akin to flagro, φλέ-

FLAVUS,

γω). *A blazing fire, a blaze, a flame.* 1. Prop. A) *dicere alunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic.; f. tanta, Id.; inter flammam, i. e. among the glittering stars, Id. — B) Meton.: A burning, glowing, or fiery color. reddid flammam excellentis purpuræ, Plin. — II. Fig. A) *Flame, fire, glow, the heat of passion, vehemence, ardor, &c., amoris turpissimi f., Cic.; omnis illa vis et quasi f. oratoris, Id. — B) Flame, danger, incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiæ vel potius belli, Cic.; se eripuit flamma, Id.**

FLÄMMÄRIUS, ii, m. (flammeum, from flammus). *One that makes bridal veils, Plaut.*

FLÄMMÖLUM, i, n. (flammeum, from flammus). *A small bridal veil, Juv.*

FLÄMMÖLUS, a, um (flammeus). *Of a fiery color, pressusque f. rumpatur fiscina caltha, Col.*

FLÄMMESCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. (flamma). *To become inflamed, Lucr.*

FLÄMMËUM, i, n. (prop. velum) (fiery-red). *A (red or flame-colored) bridal veil, Plin. Poet.: f. conterere, i. e. to marry often, Juv.*

FLÄMMËUS, a, um (flamma). Prop. A) *Flaming, fiery, sunt stellæ natura f., Cic — B) Meton. of color: Fiery, flame-colored, violæ, alba, purpureæ, f., Plin.*

FLÄMMIFER, èra, èrum (flamma, fero). *Bearing flames or fire, fiery, flaming, Ov.; f. nox, i. e. lighted or illumined by torches, Luc.*

FLÄMMIGER, èra, èrum (flamma, gero). *Carrying flames, fiery, flaming, Stat.*

FLÄMMO, 1 v. n. and a. (flamma). 1. Neut.: *To flame, burn, blaze, Ov. — II. Act.: To inflame, set on fire, burn.* A) 1) Prop. Lucr. 2) Meton. of color: *To make or dye flame-colored, flammata toga, of a fiery-red color, Mart. — B) Fig.: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, i. e. had inflamed with passion, Tac.*

FLÄMMÖLA, æ, f. (flamma). *A little flame, Timagoras negat sibi umquam, quum oculum turisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic.*

FLÄTUS, ñs, m. (flō). *A blowing, breathing, snorting.* 1. Prop.: f. ventris, intestinal wind or gas, Suet. — II. Fig. A) *A breath, breeze, quum prospero flatu fortunæ utimur, ad exitum pervehimur optatos, Cic. — B) Haughtiness, pride, Ov.*

FLÄVËO, ère, v. n. (flavus). *To be yellow, yellowish, or of a light gold color, Ov.*

FLÄVESCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. (flaveo). *To become or turn yellow, or of a light gold color, folium fagi celerime flaveascens, i. e. withering, fading, Plin.*

FLÄVINIUS, a, um. *Of Flavinia, a town of Etruria, Virg.*

FLÄVIUS, a. *Flavius, a Roman family name. I. Cn. F., the amanuensis of Appius Cæcus, who published the Fasti. The emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian belonged to this family, Suet. Poet.: F. ultimus, the last of the Flavian line, for Domitianus, Juv. — II. Adj., Flavius, a, um, Of or belonging to Flavius, Mart.*

FLÄVUS, a, um (akin to fulvus). 1. Adj.: *Of the color of gold, honey, &c., yellowish, flavus, Ov. — II. Subst. plur.: Gold coins (just as*

we say, "yellow boys," in familiar conversation), Mart.

FLEBILIS, e (fleo). I. *Pass.*: *Worthy of tears or commiseration, lamentable, deplorable*, ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic.; O flexibiles vigilias! Id.—II. *Act.* A) *That causes or draws tears*, Ov.—B) *Weeping, tearful, mournful, doleful, aegritudo* l., Cic. *Neut. adv.*: *Lamentably, mournfully, dolefully*, Ov.

FLEBILITER, adv. (flebilis). *Mournfully, dolefully*, vide, quam non f. respondeat, Cic.; f. lamentari, Id.

FLECTO, xi, xum, 3 v. a. and n. (akia to plecto, plico). I. *Act.*: *To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round*, A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: animal omnē membrum, quocumque vult, flectit, Cic.; currum f. Id.; flexum mare, a bay, Tac.; flexi fractaque motus, bent, curved, inflected. *Middle*: sol ad aquilonem scandens, ab ea meta incipit f., Plin. 2) *Esp.*: *To double a cape or promontory*: in flectendis promontoris, Cic.; Leucantem f., Id.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: *To turn, direct, guide, alter, change*, qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.; mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque f., Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *To prevail upon, turn from a purpose, move, touch, affect*, quibus rebus ita flectebat animo atque frangebatur, ut, Cic.; fata f., *to bend by prayers*, Id. *Middle*: miseratio, quæ iudicem flecti cogit, *to allow himself to be moved*, Quint. b) *To turn away from, avoid, ut eam (viam) flectas te rogo*, Cic. c) *In Gramma.* a) *To form a word from another by inflection*: verba derivare, f., conjugere, Quint. ß) *f. syllabam, to mark a syllable with the circumflex*, Quint.—II. *Neut.*: *To go, turn, move, march toward a place*. A) *Prop.*: ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: *To turn one's self to a spot or object, est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunæ præbentis se et oblata casu f. ad consilium*, Liv.

FLEMĪNA, um, n. (φλεμηνή). *A swelling of the ankles from a congestion of blood there, arising from over fatigue*, Plin.

FLEO, flevi, fletum, 2 (flecti for flevisi, Ov.; fletum, Virg.; flessit, Stat.; flesse, Liv.) v. n. and a. (akia to fluo, ploro; Sauscr. plu, to flow). I. A) *Neut.*: *To weep, ille me complexus atque osculans f. probebat*, Cic.; complexus esset filium, fensque eum centumviris commendasset, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of horses*: *To neigh mournfully, to moan*, equorum greges comperit ubertim f., Suet. 2) *As it were to weep, i. e. to drop, trickle*, Lucr.—II. *Act.*: *To weep or lament over any body or anything, to bewail any thing, f. filii necem*, Tac. *With an objective clause*, Prop.

FLETUS, a, um, I. *Part.* of fleo.—II. *Adj.* A) *Weeping*, App.—B) *Trickling*, Lucr.

FLETUS, ūs (heo). *A weeping*, quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota f. genitusque fletet, Cic.; f. mulierum, Id.; f. movere, *to excite, call forth*, Id.; f. reprimere, *to suppress*, Id.

FLEXANIMUS, n, um (flecto, animus) (poet.). I. *Act.*: *Touching, affecting, moving the heart or soul, f. oratio*, Pacuv. ap. Cic.—II. *Pass.*: *Touched, moved, affected*, Pacuv. ap. Cic.

FLEXIBILIS, e (flexus, from flecto). *Flexible, pliant*, I. *Prop.*: *materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A)

Flexible, i. e. pliant, tractable, geors vocis permulta, grave, acutum; f., durum, pliant, Cic.; oratio f., Id.—B) *Inconstant, quid potest esse tam f., tam devium quam animus ejus*, Cic.

FLEXILIS, e (dexus, from flecto). I. *Flexible*, f. ulmus et fraxinus, Plin.—II. *Bent, curved*, Ov.

FLEXILŌQUUS, a, um (flexus, loquor). *Speaking ambiguously, equivocal, oraculis flexi loquis et obscuris*, Cic.

FLEXIO, ōnis, f. (flecto). *A bending, turning, winding. Curving, a turn, twist, bend*, I. *Prop.*: virili laterum flexione, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *quæ deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! subterfuges, shifts*, Cic.—B) *Esp. of the voice: Modulation, in flexion by way of embellishment, ornament of grace and expression, vocis flexiuoce*, Cic.; *delicatosus in cantu* f., Id.

FLEXIPES, pedis (flexus, pes). *That has crooked legs, curve-footed*, Ov.

FLEXŪOSE, adv. (flexuosus). *With turnings or windings, crookedly, tortuously*, si f. volitet flamma, Plin.

FLEXŪOSUS, s, um (flexus). *Full of windings, tortuous*, f. iter habet auditus, *oc quid intrare possit*, Cic.

FLEXURA, æ, f. (flexus). *A bending, turning, windiag*, I. *Prop.*: *offensus angustus flexurisque vicorum*, Suet.: *virtus recta est; flexuram non recipit*, Sen.—II. *Fig., in Gramm.*: *An inflecting, declining*, Varr.

FLEXUS, a, um, I. *Part.* of flecto.—II. *Adj.*: *Pronounced long, lengthened, infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt*, Quint.

FLEXUS, ūs, m. (flecto). *A winding, turning, bend*, I. *Prop.*: *atres duros et quasi cornuculos habet introitus, multisque cum flexibus*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *A turning, changing, transition from one state into another, id enim est caput civilis prudentiæ, videre itinera flexuose rerum publicarum*, Cic.; *ætatis f. (with allusion to turning round the meta in a race-course)*, —B) *Esp.* 1) *Of style*: *A turn, change, variation, hinc mille f. desiderantur*, Quint. 2) *Of the voice: Modulation, variation, eibarcædi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus servium*, Quint. 3) *In Gramm.*: *A conjugating, declining, inflection*, Quint.

FLO, 1 v. n. and a. (Sanscr. ph val, to breathe, to put in motion; Engl. blow). I. *Neut.*: *To blow, belle nobis flavit ab Epiro leuissinus ventus*, Cic.—II. *Act.* 1) *To blow, i. e. to blow upon, blow out, blow away, &c.; blow up, raise by blowing; to breathe out, pulvis vento flatus omnium prospectui offert*, Auct. B. Afr.; *Phrygius lapsi flatur folibus, donec rüescant, is blown upon*, Plin. 2) *Meton.*: *To blow, found, cast, or melt metals*, Varr.—B) *Fig.*: *omisso magno semper flandi tumore, inflated diction*, Quint.

FLOCCUS, i, m. (akin to pilus). I. *A flock or lock of wool, or the like, si quis in veste floccos legit umbrinus diducit*, Cels.—II. *Meton.*: *Anything of a trifling nature, a bogatelle, a trifle, mite; esp. with a negative, and in the phrase flocci facere, to make no account of, to care nothing for*. A) *With a negative*: *prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen f. facia*, Cic.; *totam rem publicam f. non facere*, Id.—B) *Without a negative*, Plaut.

FLŌRA, æ, f. (flōs). *Flora, the goddess of flow-*

ers, whose festival was celebrated from the 28th of April till the 1st of May, with extravagant merriment and lasciviousness, Cic.

FLORALIA, ium and ñrum, n. The festival of Flora, Plin.

FLORALIS, e. Of or belonging to Flora, Ov.

FLÖRENS, ontis. I. Part. of floreō. —II. Adj. A) Prop.: Blossoming, Virg. —B) Fig.: Blooming, flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute or esteem, fine, excellent; of living objects: completi hominem florentem ætate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinis, Cic.; qui te furentem putas, Id. Superl.: flurentissimam rempublicam relinquere, Cic.

FLÖRENTIA, æ, f. I. Florentia, a town of Etruria, now Florence, Flor. —II. Hence, Florentia, æ, A kind of vine, Plin.

FLÖRENTINI, orum, m. The inhabitants of Florentia, Florentines, Plin.

FLÖREO, ñi, 2v. n. (flos). To blossom, flower, be in bloom. I. Prop. A) hæc arbor una ter f., Cic.; uno tempore f., Id. —B) Meton. 1) Of wine: To froth, si vinum f. incipit, Col. 2) To get the first down or early beard, Mart. 3) To be full or replete, to abound, Lucr. With genit., Lucr. —II. Fig.: To flourish, to be in a flourishing condition, to be prosperous or in repute, to be conspicuous or eminent; with abl. or absol. A) Of living objects. 1) With abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic.; f. omni genere virtutis, Id.; f. honoribus et rerum gestarum gloria, Id.; in Græcia musici floruerunt, Id.; f. in foro, Id. —B) Of things and abstract objects: illa vetus (Græcia), quæ quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, Cic.; domus floret doctissimorum hominum familiaritatis, Id.

FLÖRESCO, ñre, v. inchoat. n. (floreo). To begin to blossom or bloom, to be coming into flower. I. Prop.: puleium aridum f. ipso brumali die, Cic. —II. Fig.: To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute, nolite hunc nuoc primum f., firmata jam stirpe virtutis, tamquam turbine aliquo pervertere, Cic. Of inanimate objects: patria nostra florescit, Plin.

FLÖREUS, a, um (flos). I. Of or made of flowers, full of flowers, flowery (poet.), Virg. —II. Meton.: Blooming, Virg.

FLÖRIDULUS, a, um (floridus). A little florid or blooming, Catull.

FLÖRIDUS, a, um (flos). Full of or abounding in flowers; also, consisting of flowers. I. Prop. A) expones, quæ spectet, florida et variis? Cic. —B) Meton. of color: Lively, bright, gay, f. colores, Plin. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: Blossoming, flourishing, Galatea, Ov.; ætas, Catull. —B) Esp.: Florid, flowery (of rhetorical expression), Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, more florid, Cic.

FLÖRIFER, ñra, ñrum (flos, fero). Bearing flowers, Lucr.

FLÖRILEGUS, a, um (flos, lego). Gathering flowers, Ov.

FLÖRUS, i, m. Florus, a Roman cognomen. 1. Julius F., an orator of Gaul, a pupil of Portius Latro, Quint. 2. L. Annæus F., a Latin historian, under Trajan or Hadrian.

FLOS, ñris, m. (Sanscr. phul, to bloom; Gr.

φλώ, φλώ, φύλλον). The flower of a plant, blossom. I. Prop. A) florum omnium varietas, Cic.; lætissimi f., Id. —B) Meton. 1) The juice of a flower, Plin. 2) Gen.: The best or first part, the flower or cream of any thing. a) The principal or most excellent part, the best kind or quality, Plin. b) The upper part, blossom, or crown; also of the froth of wine, Plin. The bubbles formed in melting metals, Id. The first down of the beard, Virg. The top or point of a flame, Lucr. 3) In Archit.: An ornament on the capital of a Corinthian column, Vitruv.; also an ornament of a cupola, Id. —II. Fig.: Bloom or blossom, flower, ornament, the prime of any thing, the crown, i. e. chief ornament, finishing, the best. A) Gen. 1) sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti f. veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic.; f. nobilitatis ac juventutis, the flower of the nobility, Id.; f. vitæ, splendor, glory, Id.; Græcia flore, while Greece was in its splendor or glory, Id.; videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quæ retulit, flores modo rerum decerpisse, the cream or flower, Plin. 2) Meton.: f. ætatis, the prime of life, flower of age, youth, Hadrubal flore ætatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari cocillatus, Liv. —B) Esp.: Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament, flower, conspersa (oratio) verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic.; f. aut lumen eloquentiæ, Id.; florem et colorem defuisse, Id.

FLÖSCÜLUS, i, m. (flos). A little flower, floweret, blossom. I. Prop. A) facta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. —B) Meton.: The part of fruit where the blossom was, Col. —II. A) Fig.: Blossom, flower, ornament, Quint. —B) Esp. 1) Grace or beauty of language, rhetorical ornament, omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. 2) A sentence taken from a work (for its beauty), a selection, Sen.

FLUCTIFRAGUS, a, um (fluctus, frango). Breaking the waves, Lucr.

FLUCTIGER, ñra, ñrum (fluctus, gero). Bearing or rolling waves, Cic. poet.

FLUCTISONUS, a, um (fluctus, sono). Roaring with waves, Sil.

FLUCTIVAGUS, a, um (fluctus, vagor). Wandering on the waves, Suet.

FLUCTUATIO, ñnis, f. (fluctuo). I. Prop.: The motion of waters; hence, in general, a restless motion, totius corporis f., Sen. —II. Fig.: A wavering, hesitation, irresolution, in fluctuatione animorum, Liv.

FLUCTUO or FLUCTUOR, 1v. n. (fluctus). To move like waves, to move to and fro in waves or in a tempestuous manner, to wave, undulate; also, to float, be tossed about by waves. I. Prop. A) Fluctuo: quadrifremum in salsu fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. —B) Fluctuo: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen. —II. Fig.: To be disturbed, be in suspense, be doubtful or irresolute, to waver, hesitate. A) Fluctuo: non debere eos (Academicos) in suo decreto, sicut in ceteris rebus, f., Cic.; fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, Id. —B) Fluctuo: utrius populi misset victoriam esse, fluctuato animo fuerat, Liv.

FLUCTUOR, ari. See FLUCTUO.

FLUCTUOSUS, a, um (fluctus). Full of waves.

FLUCTUS.

I. Prop.: mare f., i. e. stormy, Plant.—II. Meton.: *Streaked as it were with waves, watered, f. smaragdī, Plin.*

FLUCTUS, ūs, m. (fluō). *A flowing os of waves, a streaming, flow.* I. Prop., Lucr.—II. A) Meton. 1) *Water rolling in waves, a wave, billow.* a) Sing.: fons qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, &c., the tide, Cic.; f. saxo frangitur, Id. b) Plur.: hiemi sese fluctibusque committere, Cic. Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, to raise a storm in a tea cup; to make much ado about nothing. 2) Poet. meton.: The exhalation of perfume, Lucr.—B) Fig.: Waves, flood, i. e. commotion, disturbance, danger, f. concionum, Cic.; hoc omne tempus post consultatum abjecimus iis fluctibus, Id.

FLŪENS, entis. I. Part. of fluo.—II. Adj. A) *Relaxed, effeminate, inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint.*—B) *Of language.* 1) *Flowing evenly, smooth, tracta et f. oratio, Cic.* 2) *Diffuse, prolix, dissipata et f. oratio, Cic.*

FLŪENTĪ-SŌNUS, a, um (fluentum, sono). *Resounding with waves, Catull.*

FLŪENTUM, i, n. (fluō). *Flowing or streaming water, a stream, a river, Virg.*

FLŪIDUS, a, um (fluō). *Flowing, fluid.* I. Prop.: quid enim tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col.—II. Meton. A) *Weak, relaxed, languid, soft, f. Gallorum corpora, Liv.; soft, tender, Plin.*—B) *Act.: Enfeebling, rendering languid, slackening, Ov.*

FLŪIO, 1 v. int. n. (fluō). *To float about on the water, to float.* I. Prop. A) *navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.*—B) *Meton.: To move in the form of waves, wave, undulate, vestis non fluitans, sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, flowing loosely, Tac.*—II. Fig.: *To be doubtful, irresolute, or uncertain; to waver, hesitate, unde primum creditur Cæcinæ fides fluitasse, Tac.*

FLŪMEN, inis, n. (fluō). *A streaming or flowing of water; a stream, flood, running water.* I. Gen., Ov. In the plur., Id.—II. Esp.: *A river.* A) I) Prop.: *ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic.; secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cœpit, down the stream, with the stream, Cæs.; magnam ire agmen adverso flumine, up the stream, against the stream, Id.* 2) Meton.: *A stream, flood, gush, largum f., a flood or gush of tears, Virg.*—B) Fig.: *A stream of eloquence, copiousness of words, fluency of speech, f. orationis aureum, Cic.; f. verbarum volubilitasque, Id.*

FLŪMENTĀNA PORTA. *A gate at Rome, near the Tiber, Liv.*

FLŪMINĒUS, a, um (flumen). *Of or belonging to a river; poet., that is found in or on a river, Ov.*

FLŪO, xi, xum, 3 v. n. (Sanscr. plu, to flow; Lat. fluo, fluo). *To flow.* I. Prop. A) *ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint atque in amnes mare infuxerit, Cic.; fluvius Eurotas propter Lacedæmonem fluit, Id.; f. ignibus aurum, becomes liquid, melts, Ov.*—B) Meton. 1) *To flow or run over, overflow, drop, drip, quam fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Without abl.: erant illi capilli fluentes, dripping with ointment, Id.* 2) a) *To move in the way of fluids; to waver, undu-*

FODICO.

late, flow, balteua nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. b) *To fall away or out, to vanish, disappear, excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic.; buccis fluentibus, fallen in, flabby, Id.*—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To flow, move, go forth, go on or forward, proceed, ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. Meton. of an author: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi ædatus amnis fluit, Cic.; Pythagoræ doctrina quum longe lateque fueret, spread itself, Id.; in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, going on, Id.*—B) Esp. 1) *To float about, to wander from its limus, ne fluat oratio, ne vegetur, Cic.* 2) *To pass away, vanish, disappear, fluit voluptas corporis et prima quæque avolat, Cic.*

FLŪVIĀLIS, e (fluvius). *Of or belonging to a river, f. aqua, Col.; f. lupus, Id.*

FLŪVIĀTICUS, a, um (fluvius). *Of or belonging to a river, f. arena, Vitr.*

FLŪVIĀTILIS, e (fluvius). *Of or belonging to a river, f. testudines, Cic.*

FLŪVIUS, ii, m. (fluō). I. *A river, stream, apud Hypanim f., qui ab Europæ parte in Pontum influit, Cic.; f. Eurotas, Id.*—II. Meton. gen.: *Flowing or running water, flood, perfusa certo fluvio terra, Plin.*

FLUXIO, ōnis, f. (fluō). *A flowing, aquarum fluxiones, floods, inundations, Civ.*

FLUXUS, a, um. I. Part. of fluo.—II. Adj. A) Prop. 1) *Flowing, fluid, f. succus, Plin.* 2) Meton. a) *Waving, loose, slack, flowing, ipsa crine fluxo thyrsium quatens, Tac.* b) *Not firm or durable, weak, Germanos fluxis corporibus mutationem soli cœlique haud tolersturos, Tac.*—B) Fig. 1) *Slack, remiss, negligent, animi molles et ætate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall.* 2) *Fleeting, perishable, changing, transient, res nostræ ut in secundis fluxæ, ut in adversis bonæ, unstable, Cic.*

FLUXUS, ūs, m. (fluō). *A flowing, flow.* I. Prop. A) *ventus non aliud intelligitur quam f. aeris, Plin.*—II. Fig.: *A fleeting, passing away of time, f. auctumoi, Tac.*

FŪCĀLE, is, n. (for faucale, from fauces). *A neckcloth, cravat, muffler, for sick or effeminate people. Quiet; Hor.*

FŪCĪLLO, 1 v. a., and FOCĪLLOR, 1 v. dep. (focus). *To revive or refresh by means of warmth or heat, &c., pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te f., Sen.*

FOCULA, orum. See FOCULUS.

FŪCŪLUS, i, m. [in the plur. also heterocl., focula, orum, n. Plaut.] (focus). I. *A little hearth, a coal-pan, chafing-dish, a portable grate for coals, arrepto carbone, extincto foculo, imaginem in pariete delincavit, Plin.; dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo inicit, Liv.*—II. Meton.: *Fire, Juv.*

FŪCUS, i, m. (akin to fax and foveo). I. *Any place for holding fire; hence, a hearth, fireplace, Curio ad focum sedenti inagnum auri pondus Samnites forum attulissent, Cic. The hearth, i. e. the house, family, nudum ejicit domo stque focus patris disque penatibus præcipitem Sextum exturbat, Id.*—II. *A vessel for coals, a portable grate, chafing-dish, brazier, Sen.*

FŪDICO, 1 v. a. (fodio). *To pierce, bore, push, jog.* I. Prop., Hor.—II. Fig.: *To hurt, grieve, afflict, gail, vez, Cic.*

FODINA.

FODINA, æ, f. (fodin: a place from which any thing is dug; hence) *A pit, mine, Vitr.*

FODIO, fodi, fossum, 3 v. a. (*Sanscr.* bhid, to divide; Lat. findo). *To dig, to work or prepare by digging, to dig up or out.* I. Prop.: fodiit, inveniit auri aliquantum, Cic.; f. murum, to undermine, Ov.; f. puteos, Cæs.—II. Fig.: *To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite, num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam?* Cic.

FŒCUNDE, FŒCUNDITAS, &c. See FŒC.

FŒDE, adv. (fœdus). *Foully, disgracefully, horribly, causa agetur f., Cic.*

FŒDERATUS, a, um (fœdus). *Allied, confederate, si qui fœderatis civitatibus ascripti essent.* Cic.; f. populus, Id.

FŒDI-FRAGŪS, a, um (fœdus, frango). *That breaks a treaty, league-breaking, treaty-breaking, Pœni f., Cic.*

FŒDITAS, ætis, f. (fœdus). *Foulness, ugliness, horridness, deformity, baseness, vultus f., Cic.; anion f., Id.; multæ boluæ insectantes odoris intolerabili fœditate depellunt, stench, Id.*

FŒDO, 1 v. a. (fœdus). *To disfigure, mar, deform, disgrace, defile, render horrid or hideous.* I. Prop.: fœdati agri, laid waste, devastated, Liv.—II. Fig.: Romam ipsam fœdavit adventus tuus, Cic.

FŒDUS, a, um (akin to fœteo). *Foul, ugly, dishonorable, deformed, detestable, abominable, disgraceful, horrid, hideous.* I. Prop.: f. monstrum, Cic. *With dat.:* pestilentia f. homini, f. pecuari, Liv.—II. Fig.: qua (tyranna) nequa fœdus, nec diis hominibusque invisius naimal ullum cogitari potest, Cic.; f. genus interitus, Id.

FŒDUS, æris, n. (akin to fidus, fido). *A league, treaty.* I. *Between states, &c., pacem f. que facere, Cic.; f. negligere, violare, rumpere, Id.; contra f. facere, Id.*—II. *Meton. gen.:* A covenant, agreement, compact, id autem f. meo sanguine ictum spaciiri posse dicebant, Cic.; f. inter se facere, Id.—B) *Pœt., of things and abstract objects: A law, Virg.*

FŒDUS. See HŒDUS.

FŒN. See FEN.

FŒTĒO, 3re, v. n. (akin to puteo). I. *To have an offensive smell, to stink, abstinet a foetentibus acrimoniis illi vel cæparum, Col.*—II. Fig.: *Plant.*

FŒTIDUS, a, um (fœteo). *That has an offensive smell, stinking, fetid, rank, ore foetid, Cic.*

FŒTOR, 3ris, m. (fœteo). I. *An offensive smell, stink, jacebat in fœtore atque vias, Cic.*—II. Fig.: *Offensiveness, nauseousness, loathsomeness, Suet.*

FŒTUS. See FET.

FŒLIACŪS, a, um (folium). *Leafy, of or like leaves, f. semen, Plin.*

FŒLIATUM, i, n. (folium) (sc. ungentum). *An unguent prepared from nard, Plin.*

FŒLIATUS, a, um (folium). *Having leaves, leafy, caule f. set et crepis et latos, Plin.*

FŒLIUM, 3i, n. (*Gr.* φύλλον, *Sanscr.* palacha). *A leaf.* I. Prop.: *up plantis:* quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic.; folia arida laureæ, Id.—II. *Meton.:* *A leaf of paper, chartarum f., Plin.*

FORABILIS.

FOLLICŪLUS, i, m. (follis). I. A) *A small leathern bag or pouch, ei statim... os obvolutum est folliculo et præligatum, Cic.*—B) *Esp.:* *A wind-ball, as distinguished from pila (filled with some substance), post bella civilia ad pilam folliculumque transit, Suet.*—II. *Meton. gen.:* *A husk, pod, shell, follicle, skin, quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Pœt.:* *The shell of an egg, Lucr.*

FOLLIS, is, m. (akin to pellis). *Orig., a leathern bag or pouch; hence, I. Prop. A) A pair of bellows, formæ, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic.; hirciois follibus, Hor.; folle premis veatos, Pers.*—B) *A ball filled with wind, a wind-ball, Plaut.*—C) *A leathern money-bag or purse, Juv.*—II. *Pœt.:* *Distended cheeks, Juv.*

FOLLITIM, adv. (follis). *With money-bags or purses, f. aliqui ducitare, to cheat one out of his money, Plaut.*

FOLUS. See OLUS.

FŒMENTUM, i, n. (for fovimentum, from foveo). I. A) *Any thing used for the purpose of warning, a warm application, fomentation, f. parare, Hor*—B) *Meton. for fumes: Tander, Clod. mp. Serv.*—II. Fig. A) *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation, remedy for or against any thing, an anodyne, hæc sunt solatia, hæc f. summorum malorum, Cic.; fortitudinis f., Id.*—B) *Pœt. meton.:* *A nourishing, nutriment, Hor.*

FŒMES, itis, m. (foveo) (a means of kindling). *Tinder, fuel, Plin. Fig., Gell.*

FONS, fontis, m. (connected with fundo). *A source, spring, fountain.* I. Prop.: *f. aquæ dulcis, Cic.; locus fontibus abundans, Id.*—B) *Pœt. meton. for spring-water, Virg.*—II. Fig.: *A source, i. e. origin, beginning of any thing, cause, primitive cause, f. maledicti, Cic.; hic f. bac principium est mævendi, Id.; ab illo fonte et capite, Sacrate, Id.; Fons, personified as a deity, Id.*

FONTANUS, a, um (fons). *From a fountain or spring, aqua levissima pluvialis, deinde f., Cels.*

FONTEIUS, a. *Fonteiis, a Roman family name, e. g. M. F., a prætor in Gaul, for whom Cicero made a speech, which has been partly preserved. Fonticia, his sister, a priestess of Vesta, Cic.*

FONTICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (fons). *A little fountain, exsiliante dulci fonticulo, Plin.*

FONTINALIS (fontan.), e (fons). I. *Of or belonging to a fountain or spring, f. aqua, Vitr. Hence*—II. A) *F. Porta, perhaps the same as Porta Cæpæna, Liv.*—B) *Subst. 1) Fontinalis, is, m., The god of a fountain, Plaut. 2) Subst. Fontinalis, ium, n., A feast celebrated in honor of the fountains on the 13th of October, when they were hung round with flowers, Varr.*

FOR, fatus, 1 v. defect. (akin to faw, φημι). *To speak, say. I. Gen. A) Neut.:* tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur, Cic.; ne fando quidem auditum est; by report, Id.—B) 1) *With acc., Virg. 2) With relative clause, Virg.*—II. *Esp. A) To prophesy, foretell, predict, Virg.*—B) *To sing, celebrate by song, Prop. In pass. signification, Suet. sp. Prisc. Fandus, a, um, That may be pronounced or uttered, right, just, correct [opp. nefandus, unlawful]. Virg.*

FŒRABILIS, e (foro). *That may be bored through or perforated, pœnetrable, Ov.*

FÖRÄMEN, inis, n. (foro). *A bored aperture or hole, a hole or opening made by boring, f. illa quæ patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.*

FÖRAS, adv. (connected with foris). *Forth, toward the outside, out of doors, f. perferre, Cic.; efferri f. et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, Id.; justitia f. spectat, Id.*

FORCEPS, cipis, m. and f. (foris, capio). *Compare forfex. But, according to Festus, from formus (or forvus), hot, and capio, as if originally forniciceps). I. A pair of tongs, pincers, nippers, e. g. as an instrument for extracting teeth, Cels. In Surg.: Forceps used in midwifery, and in other operations, Id.; f. ferrei, an instrument or machine for winding up any thing, such as stones, &c., Vitr. —II. Meton.: The proboscis of a beetle (on account of its shape like a pair of tongs), Plin.*

FORDUS, s, um (old Latin bordus). *With youug, forda, sc. vacca, a cow big with young, Ov.: (of a cow) in calf, Id.*

FORE and **FOREM**. See **SUM**.

FORENSIS, e (forum). *Of or belonging to the market-place, or to public life, esp. to the Roman forum, judicia f. que certamen, Cic.; f. rhetorica, Id.; f. dictio, Id.; f. negotia, Id. Absol.: forensis et calceos nunquam non intra cubiculum habuit, dress which he wore in public, Suet. Subst.: rusticus, f., negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, any one who carries on business in the market, Quint. Also in a contemptuous sense: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud f. factio tenebat, i. e. the rabble of the forum, Liv.*

FÖRENTUM, i, n. *Forentum, a small town of Apulia, now Forenza, Liv.*

FORFEX, ficis, f. (foris, facio). I. A) *A pair of shears or scissors, forficibus amputare, Col. —II. Meton. A) The claws of a crab, &c., cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Plin. —B) A kind of battle-array, a body of men in the form of V, to receive the cuneus (see CUNEUS), Veg.*

FORI, orum. See **FORUS**.

FÖRICA, æ, f. (forum). *A public jakes, Juv.*

FÖRINSËCUS, adv. (foris, secus). *From without, without, on the outside, quarandam naturæ lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est f., Plin.*

FÖRIS, is (and more frequently in the plur., föres, um), f. (θύρα). I. A) *A door, gate; in the plur., a folding-door. 1) Sing.: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. 2) Plur.: ex quo (fano) fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur, Cic.; extra fores, Id. —B) Meton.: Any entrance or opening, æneus equus, ejus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. —II. Fig.: amicitia fores, Cic.*

FÖRIS, adv. (foris). *From without. I. Without, on the outside, out of doors, not at home, expectatus f., Cic.; f. cœnare, Id.; esse f., Id.; hæc studia, Id.; non impediunt f., in public life, Id.; f. auctoritas retinetur, abroad, Id.; f. plauditur, in public, Id.; f. esse Gabinium, in people's hands, in debt, Id. —II. From without, sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed f. ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic.; f. petere, Id. Hence also strengthened by ab: omnis a f. injuria, Plin.*

FORMA, æ, f. (μορφή). *Form (more general than facies, figura, species, statura), external appearance, fashion, shape. I. Prop. A) Gen.:*

omnium animarum formam vincit hominis figura, Cic.; sine ulla f., Id.; f. literarum, Id.; igneæ f., fiery bodies, Id. —B) Esp. 1) Beauty of form, beauty, plus esse formæ putant quam possit tribuere incorrupta natura, Quint. 2) That after which any thing is formed or modelled; A form, model, mould, pattern, impression of a coin, a (shoemaker's) last, stamp, &c., ex iis (silicibus) formæ fiunt, in quibus æra fuduntur, Plin. 3) a) A form, frame, opus factorum propter excellentiam picture lignis formis inclusum, Plin. b) Meton.: An aqueduct, Front. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: A form, figure, image, outline, sketch, design, draught, &c., formam communium temporum, Cic.; innumerabiles quasi f. figuræque dicendi, Id.; f. ingenii, Id. —B) Esp. 1) Philos. t. t., like species: A kind, description, f. est notio, cujus differentia sd caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest, Cic. 2) In Gramm. a) The form of a word, in an etymological point of view, Quint. b) Difference of gender, declension, conjugation, &c., Varr.

FORMÄLIS, e (forma). I. *Of or belonging to a model or form, f. temperatura æris, proper or fit for making forms or models, Plin. —II. A) After a set form, usual, customary, formal, quum procuratorum suorum nomie formalem dictaret epistolam, Suet.*

FORMÄTIO, önis, f. (formo). *A giving or imparting a form, fashioning; framing, sketching, a draught, Vitr.; Sen.*

FORMÄTOR, öris, m. (formo). *A former. I. Prop.: f. universi, Sen. —II. Fig.: præceptor rector est aliorum ingeniorum sc f., Quint.*

FORMIÆ, ærum, f. *Formiæ, a very ancient town of Latium, on the borders of Campania, near the modern Mola di Gaeta, Cic.*

FORMIÄNI, örum, m. *The inhabitants of Formiæ, Cic.*

FORMIÄNUM, i, n. *A villa of Cicero's, near Formiæ, Cic.*

FORMICA, æ, f. (βύρμηξ, Æol. for μύρμηξ). *An ant, emmet, Cic.*

FORMICÄTIO, önis, f. (formica). *A violent itching or pricking on the skin, like the stinging of ants, usually accompanied with the rising of small pimples, Plin.*

FORMICINUS, a, um (formica). *Like ants, Plaut.*

FORMICO, i v. n. (formica). I. *To move quickly about, like ants, venarum inæquali aut formicæ percussu, Plin. —II. To itch, as with the stinging of ants, in sole, donec formicet cutis, toleranda sunt, Plin.*

FORMICÖSUS, a, um (formica). *Full of ants, f. arbor, Plin.*

FORMIDÄBILIS, e (formido). *Formidable, terrible, dreadful, Ov.*

FORMIDO, i v. a. and n. *To feel a shudder or dread, to fear, dread, to be afraid of. With acc.: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic.; iracundiam f., Id. With ne, Plaut.; auro f., fears or is afraid for the gold, Plaut.*

FORMIDO, inis, f. (formido). *Terror, dread. I. Prop. A) "Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem," Cic.; subita atque improvisa f., Id.; formidivum alicui injicere, Id. —B) Esp. poet.: Religious awe, veneration, reverence, Virg. —II. Meton. concr.: That which occasions fear;*

FORMIDOLOSE.

a terror, fright, bugbear. A) Gen., Virg.— B) Esp.: A thing set to frighten wild animals or birds, a scarecrow, Sen.

FORMIDŌLŌSE, adv. (formidolus). In a frightful or alarming manner, frightfully, dreadfully, formidably, Cic.

FORMIDŌLŌSUS, a, um (formido). Full of fear or terror. I. Act.: That causes or excites fear, fearful, formidable, terrible, terrific, dubia et f. tempora, Cic.; f. bellum, Id.—II. Neut.: Feeling terror or fear, timorvus, baves ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes f., Cal.

FORMIX. See LUPUS.

FORMO, l v. a. (forma). To give shape to any thing, to form, fashion, arrange. I. Prop.: materia, quam format effectio, Cic.; pueras animare atque f., Id.—II. Fig.: To form by instruction, cultivate, train, teach, verba nos, sicut mollissimum ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus, Cic.; f. orationem, Id.; epistolas orationesque et edicta aliena f. ingenio, Suet.

FORMŌSE, adv. (formasus). Beautifully, in a beautiful manner, (olea) in orbem se f. fundet, Quint.

FORMŌSITAS, ātis, f. (formasus). Beauty, decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, oratu ad actionem apta, Cic.

FORMŌSUS, a, um (forma). Beautiful in form, handsome, well-shaped, mihi vel cylandri vel quadrati vel conii vel pyramidis forma videtur esse formosior, Cic.; virgines f., Id.

FORMŪLA, ōe, f. (forma). I. Form, shape; hence, handsome form, beauty. Meton.: Any thing formed or shaped, Pall.—II. A tube or conduit of an aqueduct. Front.—III. A) In Law: Any set form or rule, a formula, such as was given by the praetor to judges or a plaintiff, according to which the accusation was conducted; also for any legal rule or instrument: ut stipulationum et iudicarium formularum componam, Cic.; testamentorum f., Id.—B) Meton. 1) Gen. (for causa): A suit at law, a lawsuit, action, ut f. occidisse videatur, Sen. 2) Also, more generally, a) Any formula or set form of words, as of an agreement or compact, Acarnanæ restitutorum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. b) Gen.: A rule, principle, form; a model, erit autem hæc f. Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, Cic.; f. consuetudinibus nostræ, Id.

FORMŪLĀRIUS, ūi, m. (formula). A common lawyer or advocate, who studied only set forms of law, Quint.

FORMŪS, a, um (akin to θερμός). Warm, Fest. FORNĀCĀLĪA, ūm, n. (fornax). The feast of the goddess Fornax, the baking-feast, Plin.

FORNĀCĀLIS, e (fornax). Of or belonging to an oven, f. dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax, Ov.

FORNĀCŪLA, ōe, f. (fornax). A little stove or oven, Juv.

FORNAX, ācis, f. (akin to fornus, furnus). I. A furnace or oven for heating, melting, baking, &c., f. ardeates, Cic. Poet. meton.: Mount Etna, Ov.—II. Personified: Fornax, i. e. the goddess who presided over the baking of bread, Ov.

FORNĪCĀTĪM, adv. (fornicatus). In the form of an arch or vault, Plin.

FORNĪCĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (fornicatus). A con-

FORTE.

structing in the form of an arch, an arching, a vaulting, f. parietum, Vitr.

FORNĪCĀTUS, a, ūm (fornix). I. Arched, vaulted, paries vel solidus vel f., Cic.—II. Adj. pr.: Via F., a street so called in Rome, leading to the Campus Martius, Liv.

FORNIX, icis, m. (fornus). I. A) An arch, vault, si quis in pariete communi demolienda damni infecti promiserit, non debet prestare, quod f. vitii fecerit, Cic.—B) Esp.: F. Fabii, a triumphal arch, erected by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Via Sacra, Cic.; Fabii F., Id.; F. Fabianus, Id.—II. Meton.: A brothel, bagnio, inasmuch as it was in a vault under ground, Hor. Also said of a lewd person, Suet.

FORNUS, i. See FURNUS.

FŌRO, l v. a. (φορέω, φέρω). To bore, pierce. I. Prop.: ūnygdala si parum ferax erit, forata arbore lapidem adjicit, Col.—II. Fig.: forati animi, that have holes in them, i. e. that retain nothing, or are empty, Sen.

FOROJULIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to the Forum Julii: F. eslanis, i. e. Forum Julii, Tac. In the plur., Forojulienses, The inhabitants of Forum Julii, Tac.

FORS, fartis, f. (fore). Prop., any thing that happens. I. A) An unexpected accident, chance, hap (as an appellative, only in the nom. and abl), sed hæc, ut f. tulerit, Cic.; hæc f. viderit, Id.—B) Personified: Fors, i. e. the goddess of Chance; identified with F. Fortuna, whose temple was outside Rome, on the Tiber: sit sane f. domina campi, Cic.; F. (different from Fortuna); F. viderit, Cic.—II. Adv. in the nom., for fors sit, prop., it may happen or come to pass, i. e. perhaps, Virg.; f. et, perhaps also, Virg.

FORSAN, adv. (ellipt. for fors sit an). Perhaps, possibly, quem decreto sermonem pretenderit, f. aliquid verum auctores antiqui tradiderit, Liv.

FORSIT, adv. (contr., fors sit). Perhaps, Har. FORSITAN, adv. (contr., fors sit an). Perhaps, languiorem orationem causa f. postulat, tua certe natura breviorum, Cic.; f. queratis, Id.; f. quispiam dixerit, Id.

FORTASSE, adv. (contr., forte, an). Perhaps, quare cogitata Romulum aut Pampilius aut Tullium regem, f. non tam illius te rei publicæ possidebit, Cic.

FORTASSE (another form, fortassus, Plin.), adv. (forte an sit). I. Perhaps, perchance, peradventure, probably, possibly, dicam, me hercule, et contemnar a te f., quum tu, &c., Cic.; f. dices, Id.; requiretur f. nunc, Id.; f. dixerit quispiam, Id.—II. Ironical: Forsooth, sed ego f. vitianer et hæc omnia meliores habebant exitus ... eos ego f. nunc imitor et utor ætatis vitia, Cic.—III. With numbers, denoting an amount as near as possible: About, elegit ex multis isocraticis libris triginta f. versus Hieronymus, Cic.; haras duas f., Id.

FORTASSIS, adv. See FORTASSE.

FORTE, adv. (fors). By chance, accidentally (æften with casu, temere, fortuna). I. Prop.: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut f. fortuna putemas? Cic.; f. temere, casu plerique fierent, Id.; f. evenit, Id.—II. Meton.: Perhaps, perchance, peradventure. A) With si: si quis vestrum, iudices, aut eorum qui assunt, f. miratur, Cic.; si te Latina f. deficient, Id.—B) With nisi:

FORTICULUS.

nemo tere saltat sobrius, nisi f. insanit, Cic.; nisi f. erunt digni calamitate, Id. *Ironically: In deed, forsooth*, nisi f. Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, Cic.; nisi quid ad hæc f. vultis, Id.

FORTICULUS, a, um (fortis). *Somewhat courageous*, Cic.

FORTIS, e, adj. (*earlier form*, fortis, akin to fartus, farcio). *Orig., full; hence, Strong, durable*. I. *Physically*: testudo facta ex fortissimis lignis, Cæs. — II. A) *Mentally: Stout-hearted, courageous, brave, valiant, gallant, intrepid, undaunted, whether in arms or under difficulties*, f. et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic.; vir f., Id.; boni et f., Id.; si fortes fueritis in eo, if you had proceeded with energy, Id. *Poet. with inf.*, Hor. — B) *Of things and abstract objects*: ex quo fit, ut amissori senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic.; fortibus oculis, with spirit-sparkling eyes, Id.; genus dicendi f., vehementis, Id.

FORTITER, adv. (fortis). I. *Physically: Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, stoutly, well, sublati f. manibus*, Petr. — II. *Mentally: Stoutly, i. e. bravely, valiantly, gallantly, manfully, undauntedly, boldly, intrepidly, quæ* (vincla, verbera, &c.) tulisse illum f. et patienter ferunt, Cic.; f. et sapienter ferre, Id.; f. bellum gerere, Id.

FORTITUDO, inis, f. (fortis). *Strength, power, firmness*. I. *Of the body*, Phædr. — II. *Of the mind: Manliness, bravery, courage, valor, intrepidity, fortitude*, f. est dolorum laborumque contemptio, Cic., in laboribus et periculis f., Id.

FORTUITO, adv. (fortuitus). *By chance or accident, casually, accidentally, fortuitously*, non f. sati et creati sumus, Cic.; consulto, non f., Id.

FORTUITU, adv. (*an old form for fortuito*). *By mere chance or accident, haply*, Plaut.

FORTUITUS, a, um (forte). *That happens by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*, concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic.; f. concursus atomorum, Id.; f. bonum, Id.

FORTUNA, æ, f. (fors). *Hap, chance, luck, fortune, accident, lot, fate, whether good or bad*. I. *Prop.* A) *contrarium rationi f.*, Cic.; adversante f., Id.; se fortunæ committere, Id.; f. prospera, adversa, Id. — B) *Personified, Fortuna, i. e. the goddess of Fortune*, quo in genere vel maxime est F. numeranda, Cic.; Fortune in gremio, Id.; bona F., Id. — II. *Esp.* A) *Without secunda or adversa, i. e. good or bad luck or fortune*. 1) a) (*for fortuna secunda*) *Good luck, fortune, diuturna cum f.*, Cic.; superbum se prebuit in f., Id. b) *per fortunæ, lit.*, by thy fortune, i. e. for luck's sake! for Heaven's sake! ne provincia nobis proregetur, per f.! Cic. 2) (*for fortuna adversa*) *Misfortune, bad luck, mishap*, Hor. — B) 1) *Situation, position, lot, condition, state, est autem infima conditio et f. servorum*, Cic.; inferiorem esse f., Id. 2) *Meton. concr.*: fortunæ, arum (*seldom in the sing.*, fortuna, æ), *The gifts of fortune, fortune, possessions, property, wealth, riches*. a) *Plur.*: nunc deum immortalium benignitate omnium f. sunt certæ, Cic.; fortunæ morte dimittere, Id. b) *Sing.*: adiri nomen invidiosæ fortunæ Cæsaris, Vell.

FORUS.

FORTUNATE, adv. (fortunatus). *Luckily, omnes espientes semper f. vivere*, Cic.

FORTUNATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of fortuna*. — II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Fortunate, lucky, quam est hic f. putandum*, Cic.; laudat senem et f. esse dicit, Id.; O hominem fortunatum! Cic. *Poet. with a genit.*: f. que laborum, happy in suffering, Virg. 2) *Esp.*: *In good circumstances, rich, wealthy, gratia fortunati et potentis*; Cic.; apud Scopm, f. hominem et nobilem, Id. — B) *Fortunatus Insula, according to Mythology, certain islands of the Atlantic Ocean, supposed to be the abode of blessed souls; according to some, the Canary Islands*, Plin.

FORTUNO, 1 v. a. (fortuna). *To make or render happy or fortunate; to bless, to cause to be happy; to prosper, tibi patrimonium dii fortunent*, Cic.; eumque honorem tibi deos f. volo, Id.

FORULI, òrum, m. (forus). *Cases or shelves for books, libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi*, Suet.

FORUM, i, n. (*same root as foras and foris; also, prop. anything leading to the outside; hence, meton.*) *Anything that is on the outside, outside space or room, a public place, a market-place, market*. I. *A fore-court, a place before the entry of a mausoleum, vestibule of a sepulchre*, f., id est, vestibulum sepulcri, Cic. — II. *Esp.*: *A public place, a market-place*. A) *A market, Plaut. Also, of places where markets are held, a market-town, pharmascopola circumforaneus, cui fora multa restarent*, Cic. — B) *Meton.*: *Any public place for the transaction of business, such as a court of justice, an exchange, &c., in foro turbæque, Cic.; arripere verba de foro, to pick them up, as it were, in the street*, Id.; in forum descendere, Id.; in foro esse, to be a lawyer, Id.; f. attingere, i. e. to meddle with state affairs, Id.; f. agere, to hold a court, to hold the assizes, Id.; io id f. convenire, to that court, Id.; extra sum f. vedimonium promittere, beyond or out of one's jurisdiction, Id. *Prov.*: res vertitur in meo f., the matter falls within my jurisdiction or province, concerns me, Plaut.; in alieno f. litigare, to be at a loss how to act, to follow a business one does not understand, Mart.; foro mersus, over head and ears in debt, Cic.; scis uti foro, you know how to go the right way to work, Ter.; subasta erat de f. fides, credit received a shock, Id.; nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non habereamus, i. e. he would have failed long ago, Id. — C) *Nom. pr.*, Forum, the name of a great number of market towns, or places where assizes were held.

Esp. 1) F. Appii, a small market town of Latium, on the Via Appia, near Tres Tabernæ, Cic. 2) F. Aurelium, near Rome, on the Via Aurelia, now Monte Alto, Cic. 3) F. Corneii, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now Imola, Cic. Hence, Forocorneliensis ager, Plin. 4) F. Gallorum, a town of Gallia Cispadana, between Mutina and Bononia, now Castel Franco, Cic. 5) F. Julii, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Frejus, Plin. Another of the same name, among the Carni, northeast of Aquileia, now Friaul or Friuli, Id.

FORUM, i, n. *A tub or vessel used in pressing wine*, f. vinarium, Col.

FORUS, i, m. (*an old form, forum, i, n., and fori, orum, m.*) (*akin to forus, foras, and foris; what is turned toward the outside, or is on the outside; hence*) I. *The gangway of a ship, quam alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant*, Cic. — II. *Meton.*

FOSSA.

A) *Plur.*: Rows of seats in the circus, loca divicia patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent . . . fori appellati, Liv.—B) *A garden-bed, flower-bed*, angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col.—C) *A cell in a beehive*, Virg. D) *A gaming-board or table*, forum aleatorum calcitrans, Suet.

FOSSA, æ, f. (fodio). *A ditch, trench*, oppidum vallo et fossa circumdedit, Cic.; fossam ducere, to make or dig a ditch or trench, Cæsar; deprimere fossam, to dig deeper, make deeper, Hirt.

FOSSILIS, e (fodio). *That is dug out of the earth*, f. arena, Plin.

FOSSIO, ònis, f. (fodio). *A digging*, videmus recenti fessione terram fumare calentem, Cic.; a hole, a pit, Vitr.

FOSSOR, òris, m. (fodio). I. *A digger, laborer, ditcher*, Virg.; Col.—II. *A rude, ignorant person*, Cutull.; Persa.

FOSSÛLA, æ, f. (fossa). *A little ditch*, Col. FOSSÛRA, æ, f. (fodio). I. *A digging*, hanc planam fossuram maxime nos probamus, Col.—II. *Meton.*: *A pit*, Vitr.

FOSSUS, a, um, part. of fodio.

FOTUS, a, um, part. of foveo.

FÖTUS, us, m. (foveo). *A warming, fomenting* (usual only in the ablat.), decoctum eorum coeliaca juvat et potione et fotu, Plin.

FÖVÆA, æ, f. (akin to fodio, βόβρος). *A small pit*, e. g. for wild beasts. I. *Gen.*, Virg.—II. *Esp.* A) *A pitfall*, tetra belus, quæ quoniam in foveam incidit, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *A snare*, Plaut.

FÖVÆO, fōvi, fōtum, 2 v. a. (Sanscr. bhā, to glitter, to burn; Gr. φάω, φάω). *To warm, to keep warm*. I. *Prop.*: ut et pennie foveant, ne frigore lædantur, Cic.; pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *To care for, nurse, foster*.

A) *Of the body*: *To foment*, narea exulceratas f. oportet, Cels.—B) *Of the mind*: *To cherish, favor, caress, support, treat kindly, espouse, assist, encourage*, hunc tu fovebis, Cic.; fovevdi hominum sensibus, by flattery, Id.

FRACÛRA, æ, f. (frango). I. *A breach*, i. e. a broken part, fracture, fissure, cleft, quo propior f. capiti (oasis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo peior est, Cels.—II. *A broken bit*, fragment, Plin.

FRACÛTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of frango*.—II. *Adj.*: *Weak, feeble, faint, powerless*, quod me audia fractiore esse animo, i. e. weak, effeminate, unmanly, Cic.; spes amplificanda fortune fracta, Id. FRÆNO, FRÆNUM, &c. See FRÆN.

FRAGÛLIS, e (frango). *Easily broken, brittle, fragile*. I. *Prop.*: f. æ malleis, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *Frail, weak, delicate, pliant, supple, perishable*, f. corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic.; f. fortuna populi, Id.

FRAGÛLITAS, atis, f. (fragille). *Brittleness, fragility*. I. *Prop.*: tus probatur caudore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *Frailty, weakness, inconsistency*, humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

FRAGMEN, inis, n. (frango). I. *A piece broken off, a fragment*, Val. Flac.—II. *Usually in the plur.*, fragmina, um (for fragmenta), *Broken pieces, remnants, fragments*. A) *Plur.*: f. subselliorum, Suet. *Absol.*: *Small pieces or shavings of wood, splinters*, Ov.—B) *Sing.*, Virg.

FRATER.

FRAGMENTUM, i, n. (frango). *A piece broken off, a fragment* (mostly in the plur.). I. *Plur.*: alii adiunctorum fragmentis septorun et fuatibus, Cic.—II. *Sing.*: gleba aut f. lapidis, Cic.

FRÄGOR, òris, m. (frango). *A breaking to pieces*. I. *Prop.*, Lucr.—II. *Meton.*: *A crackling sound, a crashing*, terra continens adventus hostium repentinos quasi fragore quodam ante denunciast, Cic.; fragor coelestis, thunder, Quint.

FRÄGÖSE, adv. (fragosus). *With a crash*, f. aidunt, ægrius revelluntur, Plin.

FRÄGÖSUS, a, um (fragor). I. *Broken to pieces or fragments, broken in bits, crumbled to pieces*. A) I) *Prop.*, Lucr. 2) *Meton.*: *Full of pieces or broken stones; hence, rough, uneven*, Ov.—B) *Fig. of style*: *Rough, abrupt, not well connected*, f. atque interrupta oratio, Quint.—II. *Poet.*: *Crackling, rattling*, Virg.

FRÄGRANS, antia, l. *Part. of fragro*.—II. *Adj.*: *Having a strong scent, fragrant, sweet-smelling*, Virg.

FRÄGRANTIÄ, æ, f. (fragro). *Scent, fragrance, perfume*, Val. Max.

FRÄGRO, 1 v. n. (Sanscr. ghra, to be odorous, to smell). *To emit a scent or smell, to smell of any thing*. I. *Of a pleasant smell or perfume*: fragrat adolecentulus unguento, Suet.—II. *Of a bad smell or stench*, Mart.

FRÄGRUM, i, n. (Sanscr. ghra, to be odorous). *A strawberry*; plur. fraga, Plin.; Virg.

FRÄMÆA, æ, f. (a German word, compare Germ. Pfriem, an awl). *A German spear, lance, or javelin*, Tac.

FRÄNCI, ðrum, m. *The Franks, a confederacy of German tribes, formed on the Lower Rhine, and who at last settled permanently in Gaul*, Claud.

FRÄNGO, frëgi, fractum, 3 v. a. (φῆγγω, Goth. brian, Icel. braka, Eng. break). *To break, break in pieces, smash, dash to pieces or atoms*. I. *Prop.* A) ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus cet ova, frangit, Cic.; domus primo fracta coniectu lapidum, Id.; f. cervicæ civium Romanorum ia carcere, Id.; brachium f., Id.—B) *Meton. gen.*: *To make small, grind, bruise, pound, crush, to lessen*, tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To break, bend, weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, diminish, injure; to allay, soften, make milder*, quem (Viriatum) C. Lælius prætor ita fregit, broke, i. e. subdued, tamed, checked, Cic.; te ut illa res frangat, bend, move, Id.; frangi metu, cupiditate, audaciam f., Id.; calor es frangit, Id.

FRÄTER, tris, m. (Sanscr. bhraþr, Gr. φράτηρ, -τωρ, Goth. broþar, Gael. brathair). I. *A brother*, mi f., mi f., mi f., tunc id veritus es? Cic.; fratres gemini, twins or twin brothers, Id.; f. germanus, one's own brother, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Brother, as a term of endearment, for friend*, quam copiose laudatur Aprouius a Timarchide . . . "Volo, mi f., fraterculo tuo credas," Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *A title of honor, for an ally*, non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Ædui, Cic.—B) *fratres, Brother and sister*, Tac.—C) *Of relations by blood*, 1) *f. patruelis, or simply f.*, *A cousin-german, hic illius f. patruelis est socer* T. Torquatus, Cic. 2) *Perhaps also for levir*, *A brother-in-law*, i. e. a sister's husband, propa attonitus ipso con-

FRATERCULUS.

gressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisio agit, Liv.—D) Fratres Arvales, a college of priests (see ARVALIS)—E) *Of things that maich: A fellow, match, Ov.—F) As nom. pr., Plin.*

FRATERCŪLUS, i, m. (frater). I. *A little brother, f. Gigantis, i. e. of humble parentage; as it were, sprung out of the earth, Juv.—II. Meton.: As a term of endearment in addressing a friend . . . Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas, Cic.*

FRATERNE, adv. (fraternus). I. *In a brotherly manner, quare facis tu quidem f. quod me hortaris, Cic.—II. Dearly, with all one's heart, tibi persuadeas, te (Atticum) a me f. amari, Cic.*

FRATERNITAS, ātis, f. (fraternus). *Brotherhood, fraternity, Æduli soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac.*

FRATERNUS, a, um (frater). *Brotherly, fraternal. I. Prop.: in ipso fraterno parricidio, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Related, akin, consanguineous, Ov.—B) Brotherly, friendly, closely allied or attached, propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic.; pro fraterna illa necessitudine, Id.—C) Poet. of animals yoked together: fraterna morte, of the companion, Virg.*

FRATRICIDA, æ, m. (frater, cædo). *A fratricide, Nep.*

FRAUDATIO, ōnis, f. (fraudo). *A deceiving, defrauding, cheating, imposing upon, ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illic petulantia: hinc fides, illic f. Cic.*

FRAUDATOR, ōris, m. (fraudo). *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder, f. creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic.*

FRAUDO [old perf. subj. fraudassis, Plaut.; pass. frausis sit, Id.], 1 v. a. (fraus). I. *To defraud, deceive, or cheat any body, to cheat out of any thing, deprive of by deceit or fraud, to rob of any thing, to spoil. A) quum Cæcilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic.; f. multis minutis mutationibus, Id.; f. creditores, Id.—B) Absol., Plaut.—II. Meton.: To withdraw, to lessen or diminish fraudulently, stipendium equitum f., Cæs.; saturitate fraudata, lessened, weakened, Plin.*

FRAUDULENTER, adv. (fraudulentus). *Deceitfully, fraudulently, artfully, Plin.*

FRAUDULENTIA, æ, f. (fraudulentus). *A disposition to deceive or defraud, fraudulence, Plaut.*

FRAUDULENTUS, a, um (fraus). *Full of fraud, deceitful, fraudulent, Carthaginienses f. et mendaces, Cic.; f. homo, Id.*

FRAUS, fraudis, f. (gen. plur. fraudium, Cic.; frusum, Tac.). *Deceit, deception, artifice, guile, dishonesty, fraud. I. Prop. A) quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, f. quasi vulpeculas, vis leonis videtur, Cic.; per summam fraudem et malitiam, Id.; facio fraudem senatus consulto, evade, Id. In the plur.: exsugitantur omnes ejus f., deceptions, deceits, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Concr.: A deceiver, cheat, Plaut.—B) Gen.: An evil deed, a fault, trespass, crime, fraudem capitalem admittere, Cic. In the plur.: f. inexplisibiles concipere.—C) Pass. 1) Deceit practiced upon one's self, self-deception, delusion, mistake, error, in hanc fraudem incidi, Cic.; in eam fraudem delabi, Id. 2) Loss, injury, detriment, caused by delusion, mistake, or*

FRENUM.

error, id mihi fraudem tulit, sine fraude, without harm, with impunity, Sall.; esse fraudi, to turn out to any body's loss or injury, Cic.—III. Fraus, personified as a goddess, Cic.

FRAUSUS, a, um. See FRAUDO.

FRAXINĒUS, a, um (fraxinus). *Of or made of ash, ashen, f. frons, Col.*

FRAXINUS, i, f. I. *An ash-tree (F. ornus), Plin.—II. Meton.: A javelin made of ash [fraxinea hasta], Ov.*

FRAXINUS, a, um (usually fraxineus) (fraxineus). *Of or made of the wood of the ash-tree, ashen, Ov.*

FREGELLÆ, ārum, f. *Fregella, a town of the Volsci, in Latium, on the River Liris, now Caprano, Liv.*

FREGELLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Fregella, F. sger, Cic.; F. bellum, Id. Subst. plur., Fregellani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Fregella, Cic.*

FREMĒBUNDUS, a, um (fremo). *Resounding, roaring, murmuring, muttering, clamorous (poet.), Ov.*

FREMITUS, ūs, m. (fremo). *A grumbling, murmuring, or muttering; a droning or humming noise; a roaring, loud noise, clash, ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic.; ex fremitu equorum illata suspicione, neighing, Cæs.*

FREMŪ, ūi, itum, 3 v. n. and a. (ἄρῆμα). I. *Neut.: To make a hollow, droning, murmuring noise; to resound, clash, make a clamor, roar, fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, muter, Cic.—II. Act.: To grumble or murmur about any thing, express indignation or dissatisfaction at any thing. A) Wuh acc., Virg.—B) Wuh an objective clause: jam vero Arius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.*

FREMOR, ōris, m. (fremo). I. q. fremitus, Virg.

FRENATOR, ōris, m. *One who tones or restrains; a curber, restrainer, ruler, guide. I. Prop., Stat.—II. Fig.: infinitæ potestatis f. animus, Plin.*

FRENDO, frēsūm and fressum, 3 v. n. and a. (Senscr. bhran, to grumble, murmur). I. *Neut.: To gnash the teeth, Hannibal frendens gemensque, Liv. Poet. meton., Sen. Wuh acc., Plaut.—II. Act.: To bruise, grind, break, or crush to pieces, Col.*

FRENI (fræni), orum. See FRENUM.

FRENIGER (fræu), ēra, ērum (frenum, gero). *Bearing a bridle, bridled, Stat.*

FRENO (fræno), 1 v. a. (frenum). *To furnish with or put on a bridle, to bridle. I. Prop. A) equites frenatis equis in stationibus disponit, Hirt. B. G.—B) Meton. gen.: To bridle, as it were, i. e. to pull up, check, Virg.—II. Fig.: To curb, restrain, check, ejus (Clodii) furoros nullis judiciis f. poteramus, Cic.*

FRENTĀNI; ōrum, m. *Frentani, an Italian tribe in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea, now Abruzzo Citra, Cæs.*

FRENTĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Frentani, F. ager, Liv.*

FRENŪM (fræn), i, n. (more frequently in the plur., frena, orum, n.; and heterocl. in the plur., freni, orum, m.) (akin to fremo). *A bridle, bit, or curb. I. Prop. A) Plur.: equus, equa, quæ*

FREQUENS.

frena recipere solet, Cic.—B) *Sing.*, Hor.—C) *Prov.*: frenum mordere, to show one's teeth, i. q. to offer resistance, to show fight: sed ut mones, f. in-mordis, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) A curb or bit, restrain, limit, hinderance, check. 1) *Plor.*: ac ne Lycurgi quidem disciplina tenuit illos in hominibus Græcis frenos, Cic.; Mutinam illi exsultanti tamquam frenos furoris iniecit, Id. 2) *Sing.*: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen.—B) *Poet.*: A steed or charger, Prop.—C) *Gen.* 1) A band, Stat. 2) *In Anat.*: Any ligament which binds down or restrains the motion of a part, Ccls.

FREQUENS, entis (Sanscr. fric̄ha, numerous). That happens or occurs often, frequent. I. *Prop.* A) Of persons: That is often at a place or with something; that often does a thing, erat ille Romæ f., in foro, Cic.; f. auditor, a regular hearer, one who attends regularly, Id.; f. te audivisti atque affui, Id. *Poet.* with inf., Stat.—B) Of things and abstract objects: Frequent, common, usual, often occurring, repeated, (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic.; iambum et trochæum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) Assembled in great numbers, numerous; much frequented, visited frequently or by many, videt frequentes cives atque socios, Cic.; f. fumus, Id.; senatus f. convenit, Id.; populi f. suffragis, Id.—B) Filled, full, crowded, populous, well-inhabited; absol. with abl., and ap. Tac. also with genit. 1) *Absol.*: frequentissimo theatro, Cic.; Italia frequentior, more thickly populated, Id.; f. municipium, Id.

FREQVENTATIO, ōnis, f. (frequens). Frequency, frequent use; a heaping or crowding together. I. *Gen.*, Gell.—II. A) *Esp. in Rhet.*: f. argumentorum et concocatio universa, Cic.—B) A recapitulation, a summing up, close repetition, f. est, quum res in tota causa dispersæ coguntur in unum, Auct. Her.

FREQVENTATUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of frequento.—II. *Adj.* A) Frequent, usual, common, f. pavimenta, Plin.—B) Full of, rich or abounding in any thing, aliud genus est non tam sententis f. quam verbis volucæ atque incitatum, Cic.

FREQVENTER, adv. (frequens). I. Frequently, often, quum f. per eos dies ventituros se esse dixissent, often, repeatedly, Cic.—II. In great numbers, numerous, by many, huic f. interceditur, Cic.

FREQVENTIA, æ, f. (frequens). A being present in great numbers, a great number, numerous assembly, multitude, concourse, throng. I. With genit.: maxima quotidie f. civium, Cic.; summa hominum f., Id.; f. coeli, i. e. density of the air, closeness, Vitr.—II. *Absol.*: domum reduci e campo cum maxima f., Cic.; f. et plausus, Id.

FREQVENTO, i v. a. (frequens). I. To go or come to often, to visit frequently, sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. In the pass.: si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus).—II. A) To make numerous or populous, to fill, people, occupy, urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec edificari nec frequentari, become peopled, Cic.; Italia solitudinem l., Id.: quos quum casu hic dies ad ærarium frequentasset, had assembled in great numbers, Id.; acervatim multa frequentans, bringing

FRIGESCO.

together, heaping, collecting, Id.—B) *Esp.*: [celebru] To celebrate in great numbers; to frequent, publicum est, quod civitas universa alqa de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, Cic.

FRESSUS and FRESUS, s, um, part. of frendo. FRETUM, i, n. (Sanscr. parata, pâra, opposite shore, from pār, to get over; repāw). A strait, channel, sound. I. *Prop.*, Cic.—II. *Gen.*: quid de fretis aut de marinis æstibus plura dicam? Cic.; f. angustæ, Id.; f. Siciliense, the Straits of Sicily, Id.; f. nostri maris et Oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, Sall.—B) *Esp.*: The Straits between Sicily and Italy, quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic.—II. *Poet. meton.* A) *Gen.* for the sea, Virg.—B) The sky, Enn. ap. Nun.—C) Of spring, as the time of passing from the cold season to a warm one, Lucr.—D) Furiousness, heat, glow, vehemence, Luer.

FRETUS, a, um (akin to fortis). Confiding in, having confidence in, relying on depending upon, trusting in; with abl., rarely with dat., and poet. with inf. A) With abl.: quod vobis f. huic esse promisi, Cic.; f. intelligentiã vestrã, Id.; f. ingenio, Id.—B) With dat.: multitudo hostium, nulli rei præterquam numero f., temere proelium inicit, Liv.—C) With inf.: Daring, bold, Stat.

FRETUS, ūs (for fretum). A strait, ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic.

FRIABYLIS, e (frio). That may be rubbed, broken, or crumbled to pieces, friable, f. tofus, Plin.

FRICTATIO, ōnis, f. (frico). A rubbing, friction, f. omnibus vertebis utilis est, Cels.

FRICTURA, æ, f. (frico). A rubbing, rubbing off, non erit exacta f., Vitr.

FRICTATUS, ūs, m. (frico). A rubbing, rubbing off, emendat dentium vitis crebro fricatu, Plin.

FRICTIUM, ii, n. (frico). Tooth-powder, Plin.

FRICO, cūi, cātum, and ctum, i v. a. (frio). To rub, make smooth, alopecias fricure tusis cæpis, Plin.

FRICTIO, ōnis, f. (frico). A rubbing, friction, f. si vehemens fit, dursi corpus, Cels.

FRICTUS, a, um. I. *Part.* of frico. Rubbed.—II. *Part.* of frigo. Roasted.

FRIGE-FACTO, are, v. a. (frigeo). To make cold; to cool, Plaut.

FRIGEO, ère, v. n. (φρίσσω; prop., to stick out like bristles; hence) To be rigid with cold; to be stiff, be benumbed (on the contrary, algere, subjective, to feel cold). I. *Prop.*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) To be inactive, to stop, to come to a standstill, valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic.—B) To be received or treated coolly, to be in no favor with any body, plane f., Cic.; friget patronus, Id.; quum omnia consilia frigerent, remained without effect, Id.

FRIGERO, i v. a. (frigus). To cool; to refresh, Catull.

FRIGESCO, frixi, 3 v. inch. n. (frigeo). To become or grow cool or cold. I. *Prop.*: ubi f. pedes manusque intelligit, Tac.—II. *Fig.* A) To lose ardor or energy; to become inactive, languid, or faint, vis illa dicendi solvitur et frigescit affectus, Quint.—B) To grow cool

FRIGIDARIUM.

or cold toward any body; to withdraw one's favor, Pers.

FRIGIDARIUM, ii, n. 1. A room to cool one's self in after a hot bath, Vitr. — II. frigidaria, orum, A cool pantry or larder, Lucil. ap. Prisc.

FRIGIDARIUS, a, um (frigidus). That serves for cooling, athena super hypocaustum tria sunt componenda, unum calderium, unum tepidarium, tertium f, i. e. containing cold water, Vitr.

FRIGIDE, odr. (frigidus). I. Without force or point; without life or animation, flatly, quæ cupiunt, tamen ita f. agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cœl. ap. Cic. — II. Coldly, frigidly, insipidly, quæ sunt in Verrem dicta frigidus, Quint.

FRIGIDÉ-FACTO, l v. a. (frigidus, facio). To cool, make cold, Plaut.

FRIGIDŪLUS, a, um (frigidus). I. Somewhat cold, cool (poet.), Virg. — II. Faint, languid, Catull.

FRIGIDUS, a, um (frigen). Cold, cool, frosty. I. Prop. A) 1) f. flumen. Cic. 2) Subst., frigida, æ, f. (sc. aqua), Cold water, ne ex hac quidem causa sudanti frigidam bibendam esse, Cels. — B) Esp. of corpses, or of persons in anxiety or fear: Cold, chilled, Ov. — II. Fig. A) Cold, inactive, without ardor or energy; flat, faint, remiss, dull: without feeling or affection, T. Juvenius in dicendo pæne f. Cic.; accusatoribus frigidus utitur, indifferant, without any interest, Id.; frigidus literas Lepidi, dull, Id. — B) Frigid, jejune, insipid, without force or point, cave in ista tam frigida calumnia delitescas, Cic.; verba f, Id.

FRIGO, xi, etum, or xum, 3 v. a. (φρυγω). To roast or dry by the fire; to parch, frigent hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin.

FRIGUS, oris, n. (with the digamma, from φίγος). Cold, coldness, frost. I. Prop. A) quum esset vincus nudus in aere, in imbri, in frigore, Cic.; f. vitatur, Id.; frigoris vis pellitur, Id. — B) Esp. poet. 1) The cold of winter, winter itself, Virg. 2) The coldness of death, death, Ov. 3) The chill or cold of fright, cold shivers or trembling, Virg. — II. Fig. A) Coldness in business or acting, in activity, remissness, indifference, si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigesimus, Cœl. ap. Cic. — B) Cool behavior toward friends, diminution of affection, a withdrawing of one's favor, montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen.

FRIGŪTIO, ire, v. n. and a. (akin to fragor). I. To utter, to chirp, Varr. — II. To stammer, to stutter, Plaut. — III. Act.: To mutter any thing, App.

FRINGILLA (also frigilla and frinquilla), æ, f. A kind of small bird, probably a robin reddreast; but according to others, a chaffinch, Mart.

FRIO, l v. a. (akin to ferio). To rub, crumble, break into small pieces, ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin.

FRISI, ñrum, m., in the Middle Ages Frisones and Fresones. Frisi, a people between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West Friesland, Plin.

FRITILLA, æ, f. A kind of pap used at sacrifices, Plin.; Sen.

FRYTHILLUS, i, m. A dice-box, Sen.

FRIVŪLUS, a, um (frivo). I. Of little or no worth, worthless, trivial, trifling, poor,

FRUCTIFER.

pitiful, frivolous, f. hic quidem jam et illiber. alis est sermo, Auct. Her. — II. Subst. plur., frivola, orum, n., Poor or trifling things, trumpery, shabby furniture, Sen.; Juv.

FRIXUS, a, um, part of frigo.

FRONDATIO, ñis, f. (frons). A lopping or pruning of trees, Col.

FRONDATOR, ñris, m. (frons). A pruner, vine-dresser. Plin.; Virg.

FRONDEO, ñre, v. n. (frons). To have leaves, be in leaf, vitis multa materiam frondens, Col.

FRONDEŪS, ñui, 3 v. incl. n. (frondeo). To put forth leaves, shoot or sprout forth, alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondeant, Cic.

FRONDEUS, a, um (frons). Of or covered with leaves or branches, f. corona, Plin.; f. cuspis, a tooth-pick made of a twig, Mart.

FRONDIFER (an old form frud.), ñra, ñrum (frons, fero). That bears leaves, leafy, Lucr.

FRONDŪSUS (an old form frud.), a, um (frons). Full of leaves or green boughs, leafy, Ov.

FRONS [an old form fruds: another form of the nom. frus or frus, Varr.; and frondis, Serv. Virg.], dis, f. (akin to fero; Sanscr. pârna, a leaf). I. The foliage of a tree, leaves together with the twigs, a leaf, a green bough, a leafy twig. A) Sing.: ne caules allii non frondem luxuriant, Plin. — B) Plur.: deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur. — II. Poet. meton.: A chaplet of leaves or green boughs, Ov.

FRONS, frontis, f. (Sanscr. fru, fruva; Icl. bru, brun; Swed. bryn). The forehead. I. A) Prop. 1) tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, Cic.; frontem contrahere, to knit one's brows, Id.; ut frontem ferias, may beat your brow (as expression of vexation), Id. 2) A) The brow, as denoting affection of the mind, ferre alqd fronte et vultu bellissime, Cic.; f. oculi mentuatur, Id.; f. tranquilla et serena, Id. In the plur.: si populo grata est tabella, quæ frontes aperit haminum, meotes tegat. b) Poet., esp. as denoting chastity, Pers. 3) Prov.: f. occipitio prior est, lit. the brow is before the skull, i. e. the master's eye is worth two other eyes, Plin. — B) Meton. 1) The fore part of any thing, the front, esp. in the phrase a fronte, from before, in front, from the front side, a f. tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. 2) The edges of a book, Ov. 3) The periphery of a wheel, Vitr. 4) Breadth, in measuring land, Hor. — II. Fig.: The outside, outer part of any thing, the exterior appearance, Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utruo fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic.

FRONTĀLIA, ñum, n. (frons). An ornament for the forehead, a frontlet, e. g. of horses, Liv.

FRONTINUS, i, m. Frontinus, a Roman cognomen. 1. Sex Julius F., an overseer of the aqueducts under the Emperor Nereus, the author of some writings, viz., De Aquæ Ducibus and Strategica. 2. Julius F., the author of some writings, viz., De Agrorum Qualitate and De Limitibus Agrorum.

FRONTO, ñnis, m. (frons). One who has a broad forehead, Cic.

FRONTO, ñnis, m. Fronto, a Roman proper name; e. g. M. Cornelius F., a Roman orator of the second century, a native of Circa, in Numidia.

FRUCTIFER, ñra, ñrum (fructus, fero). Bearing fruit, fertile, Plin.

FRUCTUARIUS.

FRUCTUARIUS, a, um (fructus). *Of or belonging to fruit, bearing fruit, fruitful, Plin.; used for keeping fruits, Cul.*

FRUCTUOSUS, a, um (fructus). *Fruitful, bearing fruit, abundant or rich in fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, useful. I. Prop.: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura f. esse non potest, Cic.; ager optimus et f., Id. —II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia f., nec illa pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic.; virtutes generi hominum f., Id.*

FRUCTUS, a, um, part. of fruor.

FRUCTUS, ūs, m. (fruor). *Enjoyment of any thing. I. Abstr. A) Prop., Plaut.—B) Fig.: hoc tam siogulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque lætitiã ducere esse permagnum, for my intellectual enjoyment, Cic.; f. oculis, feast for the eyes, Nep.—II. Meton. concr.: The produce of land or trees, i. e. fruit; returns, fruit of one's industry, gain, receipts, reward of one's exertions, profit, earnings. A) Prop.: f. pœdiorum, Cic.; ver ostendit f., Id.; cuius f. exercitum slerere non posset, i. e. income, Id.; totius anni f., Id.—B) Fig.: Fruit, i. e. result, effect, f. pietatis, Cic.; ex otio f. capere, Id.; diligentia f., Id.; divitiarum f., enjoyment of riches, Id.*

FRUGĀLIS, e (frux). *I. Of or belonging to fruit, of fruits, App. —II. Of persons: Thrifty, careful, economical, provident, frugal, saving; only in compar. and superl. (for the posit., frugi), quum optimus colonus, frugalissimus esset, Cic.*

FRUGĀLITAS, ātis, f. (frugalis). *I. Temperance, thriftiness, frugality; parsimony; also moderation, honesty, probity, omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed præcipue singularis et admiranda f., Cic.—II. Concr. for fruges: The fruits of the earth, App.*

FRUGĀLITER, adv. (frugalis). *Economically, savingly, moderately, temperately, Cic.*

FRUGES, um. *See Frux.*

FRUGI. *See Frux, II. B., 1) a) a).*

FRUGĪFER, ēra, ērum (frux, fero). *That bears or produces fruit, fruitful, fertile. I. Prop.: agri non omnes f. sant, Cic.; f. numen, i. e. Ceres, Ov. —II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia f. nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic.*

FRUGĪFERENS, entis, for frugifer (frux, fero). *That bears fruit, fruitful, fertile, Lucr.*

FRUGĪLEGUS, a, um (frux, lego). *That gathers corn, an epithet given to the ant, Ov.*

FRUGĪPARUS, a, um (frux, pario). *That yields fruit, Lucr.*

FRUITUS, a, um, part. of fruor.

FRUMENTĀRIUS, a, um (frumentum). *I. Of or belonging to corn; also Milii., of or relating to the supply of provisions, fodder, or forage, f. res, the commissariat, Cic.; f. provincie, rich or abounding in corn, Id.; f. lex, relating to the selling or distribution of corn at low prices, Id.—II. Subst., frumentarius, ii, m. A) A corn-dealer, corn-chandler, Cic.—B) In Milit.: A purveyor of corn, commissary of the military stores, Hirt.*

FRUMENTĀTIŌ, ōis, f. (frumentor). *I. A providing of corn: in Milit., a foraging, Cæs In the plur.: pabulationes eque, Id.—II. A distributing of corn, Suet.*

FRUSTOR.

FRUMENTĀTOR, ōris, m. (frumentor). *A forager, Liv.*

FRUMENTŌ, I v. dep. n. and a. (frumentum). *Neut.: To go foraging, erat eodem tempore et materiari et f. necesse, Cæs.*

FRUMENTŪM, i, n. (concr. for frugimentum, from fruges, frux). *I. Cora, grain, galli turpe esse ducunt f. manu quærerere, Cic.; f. ex agris in loca tota comportantur, Id.—II. Meton.: frumenta, The stones or grains of figs, Plin.*

FRUNDIFER and **FRUNDOSUS**. *See FRONE.*

FRUNISCOR, frunitus, 3 v. dep. n. (a lengthened form of fruor). *To enjoy, Plaut.*

FRUNITUS, a, um, part. of fruiscor.

FRUNS, ntis. *See FRONS.*

FRŪOR, fructus and frūitus. *3 v. n. (akin to fero). To take pleasure or find enjoyment in, to enjoy any thing; to delight in any thing, be delighted with; with abl., rarely with acc. or absol. I. Gen. A) With abl.: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic.; luce f., Id.; vero sempiterno f., Id.; f. vitã, Id.; te fruimur et tu nobis carere, enjoy your society, Id.—B) With acc.: ea quæ fructus cumque es, I.ucr.; hoccine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui, to follow the bent of my own genius, Ter.; pabulum f., Cst.—C) Absol.: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam f., Cic.—II. Esp. in Law: To have the use of any thing, enjoy the usufruct of it, quid? si constat, huac certis fundis patre vivo f. solitum esse? Cic.*

FRŪSINAS, ātis. *Of or belonging to Frusino, F. fundus, near Frusino, Cic. Subst. plur., Frusinate, um, m., The inhabitants of Frusino, Liv.*

FRŪSINO, ōnis, m. *Frusino, a town of the Hernici, in Latium, now Frusino, Liv.; Juv.*

FRUSTĀTIM, adv. (frustum). *By pieces, in pieces, coquitor in olla, aut f. in putinis, Plin.*

FRUSTILLĀTIM, adv. (frustillum). *In or by small pieces, Plaut.*

FRUSTŌ, I v. a. (frustum). *To cut into bits, Flor.*

FRUSTRĀ, adv. (abl. of an obsol. frusus, i. q. frusus, from fraudo, with the demonstrative suffix terus: and so prop, with or by deceit; hence) I. *Prop.: In a deceitful manner, deceitfully; erroneously, by mistake, f. habere alqm, to deceive any body, Tac.—II. Meton.: In vain, to no purpose, without any use or effect. A) Without result, neque ipse auxilium suum sæpe a viri bonis f. implorari patetur, Cic.; ut illi frustra sint, may be disappointed, Sall.—B) Without object or end, in vain, without reason, nec f. quid facere dignum deo est, Cic.; f. tempus contero, Id.; multum f. laborarunt, Id.*

FRUSTRĀMEN, inis, n. (frustror). *Deception, Lucr.*

FRUSTRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (frustror). *A disappointing, deceiving, frustratioem eam legis tollendæ esse, Liv*

FRUSTRĀTUS, ūs, m. (frustror). *A deceiving, deception, Plaut.*

FRUSTROR, I v. dep. [act. frustra, are] a. (frustror). *I. To disappoint, deceive, trick, frustrate. A) In the Dep. form: sut certare cum aliis pugnaciter sut f., Cic.—B) In the Act. form, Plaut. Pass.: frustratus spe continuandi consuiatus, Vell. With genit., Gell.—II. Me-*

ton.: To make vain or useless, to frustrate, imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col.

FRUSTULENTUS, a, um (frutum). Full of little bits, Plaut.

FRUSTULUM, i, n. (frustum). A little piece or bit, App.

FRUSTUM, i, n. (akin to frango, friso, ferio). A little piece or bit. I. Prop., of food: necesse est, offa objecta cadere f. ex pulli ore quum pascutur, Cic.; f. esculenta, Id. —II. Meton. gen.: A piece, as forming the part of a whole, unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis illata, structura caret, Quint. Facetè: f. pueri, a bit of a boy, Plaut.

FRUTECTUSUS (frutetosus), a, um (frutectum). Full of bushes, bushy, f. et rubricosus locus, Plin.

FRUTECTUM [frutetum], i, n. (contr. for fruticetum). A place full of bushes or shrubs, a copse, thicket, rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin.

FRUTEX, icis, m. I. A) A shrub, bush, f. oleæ, Plin.—B) Meton. I) The lower part of the trunk of a tree, quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. 2) As a term of reproach: A block head, logger head, Plaut.—II. Esp.: A tree resembling a cedar, a native of Phrygia, Plin.

FRUTICATIO, ònis, f. (frutico). A sprouting, shooting forth of sprigs, ita (sc. stolo) appellatur in ipis arboribus f. inutilis, Plin.

FRUTICESCO, ère, v. incho. n. (frutex). To become bushy, put forth many shoots, quia (hæc arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin.

FRUTICETUM, i, n. (frutex). A place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket, Suet.

FRUTICO, i, v. n., and FRUTICOR, ari, v. dep. n. (frutex). To put forth shoots, become bushy, shoot forth, excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quum fruticetur, vides, Cic.

FRUTICOSUS, a, um (frutex). Full of shrubs or bushes, bushy, f. aizoum a radice, Plin.

FRUX [an old form of the nom. sing. frugis, Varr.], frugis (and often in the plur. fruges, um), f. (fruor) (anything that may be enjoyed as an eatable). The fruit of the earth, produce of the field, especially pulse [fructus, the fruit of trees; frumentum, fruit growing on stalks or blades, i. e. corn]; and also in general, fruit. I. Prop. A) Plur.: terra feta frugibus, Cic.; f. terræ, Id.; ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Id.—B) Sing.: fundit frugem spici ordine structum, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: Fruit or fruits, i. q. result, use, a advantage, value, quantæ fruges industriæ sint futuræ, Cic.—B) Esp.: Of moral character. I) a) a) frugi (probably dat., good for fruit, being of use: frugi aptus, economical; hence), Fit, proper, good, thrifty, temperate, honest, discreet (in the compar. and superl., frugalior and frugalissimus are usual), frugi hominem dici non multum habet ludis in rege, Cic.; cogis me dicere inimicum meum f., Id.; servus f. atque integer, Id. ß) Also strengthened by bonæ: (Fabius Luscius) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonæ f., Cic. b) Of things and abstract objects: cunjs (Bruttii) quum f. severaque est vita, tum etiam jucundissima convictio, orderly, good, well-conducted, Cic. 2) ad frugem or ad bonam frugem se recipere, to correct one's self, to reform, Cic.

FUCATUS, a, um. I. Part. of fuco.—II. Adj.: Painted, colored, embellished, adorned, fu-

cati medicamenta candoris, Cic.; iadem ineptiis f. sunt illa omnia, Id.

FUCINUS, a, um (fucus). Dyed with fucus, si addibæ fucinis sulphura, Quint.

FUCINUS, i, m. Fucinus, a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi, now Lago di Celano, Virg.; called more usually Lacus F., Liv.

FÜCO, i v. a. (fucus). To dye, paint, color. I. Gen.: f. tabulas colore, Tac.—II. Esp.: To paint for the sake of beautifying. A) Prop.: corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint.—B) Fig., Gell.

FÜCÖSUS, a, um (fucus). Painted, colored; counterfeited, pretended, not genuine, ambrosiæ fucosæque amicitia, Cic.

FÜCUS, i, m. (φύκος). I. A kind of shrub, used by the Romans for dyeing red, Plin.—II. Meton.: Red dye, purple. A) Gen.: inibi vestes scimna admirabili fuco, Plin.—B) Esp. I) Red paint, a) Prop., Quint. b) Fig.: Color, paint, i. e. external ornament, false or deceptive appearance, deception, pretence, mere show, in oratoris aut in poetæ cincinnis ac fuco, Cic.; sine fuco, Id.; si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, to deceive, practice deception or fraud, Id. 2) A red-colored juice, obtained from flowers, i. q. propolis, bee-glu, Virg.

FÜCUS, i, m. A drone-bee, Col.

FUE (an old form, fu, acc. to Cbaria). An interjection expressing disgust, Fie! Plaut.

FÜFIUS, a. Fufius, a Roman family name. Esp. I. Q. F.—Calenus, a tribune of the people, A.U.C. 692, Cic.; author of the F. lex, Id. 2. An actor, Hor.

FÜGA, æ, f. (φύγη); Sanscr. vega, swiftness). A fleeing, flight. I. Prop. A) Gen. I) fugam ab urbe turpissimam, Cic.: sese in fugam dare, to take to flight, Id.; in f. se conjicere, Id.; impellere in f., to put to flight, Id. 2) Esp.: Flight from one's native country, exile, banishment, transportation, quito sibi fugam deprecaretur, Cic.; f. Metelli, Id. In the plur.: quoties fugas et cædes jussit principes, Tac.—B) Meton. gen.: A flight, i. e. a swift course or motion, speed, Virg.—II. Fig.: A fleeing, i. e. desire of escaping, an avoiding, aversion, laborum et dolorum f., Cic.: f. laboris, Id.

FÜGÄCITER, adv. (fugax). By fleeing, with flight, vix rationem iuri posse, utrum ab se audacious an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, Liv.

FÜGÄX, acis (fugio). Apt to flee or escape, hastening, fleeing, swift, fleet. I. Prop.: fugacissimus hostis, Liv.—II. Fig. A) Fleeting, transitory, hæc omnia, quæ habent speciem gloriæ; brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.—B) With genit.: That avoids or declines anything, f. gloriæ, Sen.

FÜGIENS, entis. I. Part. of fugio.—II. Adj.: That flees or is fleeing, that shuns or avoids; fleeting. A) Prop.: qui vinum f. vendunt sciens, debeatne dicere? flat or insipid, Cic.—B) Fig.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut f. laboris, afraid of work, Cæs.

FÜGIO, fugi, fugitum, 3 v. n. and a. (φεύγω). To flee, take to flight, escape, avoid, go or run away from, run away. I. Neut. A) Prop. I) qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur, Cic.; f. ex prælio, Id. Proc.: ita fugias ne præter casam, do not run into the lion's mouth, Ter. a) Esp.: To

FUGITANS.

flee, i. e. *leave one's native land, go into exile or banishment*, fugieodum de civitate, Quint. 2) *Meton.* a) *To flee or pass away quickly, to come to an end*, numquam Virgilius diem dicit ire, sed f., quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen. b) *To flee, disappear, or vanish*, memorie fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: nos naturam sequimur et ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic.—II. *Act.*: *To flee from any thing, to seek to avoid, to shun, be afraid of.* A) *Prop.* 1) quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Cæs. 2) *Meton.*: *To escape by avoiding, to escape*, Har.—B) *Fig.* 1) a) *ignominiam f. ac dedecus, Cic.*; f. vituperationem tarditatis, Id. b) *Poet.* with an objective clause: *To avoid or forbear doing any thing, to omit, leave alone, take care not to do it, forbear*, Ov. 2) *Meton.* a) *To escape by avoiding or shunning*, tents est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. b) *Esp.*: res me fugit, something escapes me or my notice, is unknown to me, I leave it unnoticed, illos id fugerat, Cic.; hominem anentem hoc fugit, Id.; nisi quæ me forte fugiunt, Id.

FUGITANS, antis. I. *Part.* of fugito.—II. *Adj.*: *Fleeing, escaping, avoiding, with genit., Ter.*

FUGITIVARIUS, ii, m. (fugitivus). A) *One who looks out for runaway slaves; a kind of catchpole*, Flor.—B) *Meton., Varr.*

FUGITIVUS, a, um (fugio). *That has escaped, fugitive; usually subst., fugitivus, i, m., A fugitive, runaway, deserter.* I. *Adj.* A) dicitur mibi tuus servus anagnostes f. eum Vardasis esse. a runaway slave, Vatin. ap. Cic.—B) *With ab*: neque tam f. illi (servi) a dominis, quam tu ab iure et ab legibus, Cic.—C) *With genit.*: polliceris, futurum te fugitum rei familiaris, statimque ad nos evoluturum, Plin.—II. *Subst.* A) *A runaway slave, a fugitive, vivebat cum fugitivis, Cic.*—B) *In Milit.*: *A soldier that has run away, a deserter, ea res per fugitivos hostibus nunciatur, Cæs.*

FUGITO, I (fugio). *To flee in great haste.* I. *Neut., Ter.*—II. *Act.* A) *To flee, avoid, shun*, qui questionem fugitant, bona possident, Cic.—B) *Poet.* with an objective clause: *To flee any thing, i. e. to omit, forbear doing, Ter.*

FUGITOR, ōris, m. (fugio). *A runaway, Plaut.*

FUGO, I v. a. (fugio). *To cause to flee, to put to flight, drive away; also, to drive into exile, qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, avertit, Cic.*

FULCIMEN, inis, n. (fulcio). *That upon which any thing rests, a pillar; also, a prop, stay, or support, Ov.*

FULCIO, fulsi, fultum, 4 v. a. (akin to palus). *To prop by stays, pillars, or any other kind of support, to keep erect or upright, to bear or carry.* I. *Prop.* A) qui f. putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic.; vitis fulta, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *To make strong or firm, to fasten, secure, invigorate, refresh by eating and drinking, f. stomachum cibo, to strengthen, Sen.*—II. *Fig.*: *To support, stay, keep up, uphold, countenance, assist, veterem amicum suum labentem fulsit re, fortuna, fide, Cic.*; labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam f., Id.; causa gravissimis et plurimis rebus fulta.

FULCRUM, i, n. (fulcio). *That upon which any*

FULIGO.

thing rests; a prop, stay, support; e. g. of a bed or couch, a post. I. *Prop.*: trichiniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *A couch, bed, Prop.*

FULGENS, entis. I. *Part.* of fulgeo.—II. *Adj.* *Fig.*: *Illustrious, Messala f. juvenis, Vell.*

FULGENTER, adv. (fulgens). *Resplendently.* I. *Prop.*: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, Plin.

FULGENTIUS, ii, m. Fulgentius, Fubius Planciades F.—*a Roman mythologist and grammarian in the beginning of the 6th century.*

FULGEO, fulsi, 2 [poet. third conj.], fulgit, Lucr.; fulgère, Id.] v. n. (φλέγω; Sanscr. bhlaç, to glitter). *To lighten, to throw or cast lightning.* I. *Prop.* A) si fulserit, si tauerit, si tactum alqd erit de cœlo, Cic.; Jove fulgente, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *Of the brilliant orations of Pericles: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, nunquam ab Aristophane poetâ f. dictus esset, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *To glitter, glisten, shine brightly, beam, be resplendent.* A) *Prop.*: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgant purpurâ, Cic.—B) *To shine, be conspicuous or illustrious, distinguish one's self, fulgebat jumi in adolescentulo in dolos virtutis, Nep.*

FULGIDUS, a, um (fulgeo). *Shining, glittering, Lucr.*

FULGO, ōre. See FULGEO.

FULGOR, ōris, m. (fulgeo). I. *Lightning, a flash of lightning (mostly poet. for fulgur), (anhelitus terræ) quum se in nubem inderint, tum et fulgore et totitrua consistere, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *Brightness, splendor, gleam, effulgence.* A) *Prop.* 1) enjus (æmdehlabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic. 2) *Concr.*: *A brilliant star or constellation, salutaris ille f., qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.*—B) *Fig.*: *Splendor, glory, dignity, omnibus fulgore quodam suæ claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint.*

FULGUR, ūris, n. (fulgeo). I. *A flash of summer lightning (fulmen, a flash of lightning which strikes), fulgurum vi, Cic.*; fulgura interpretantes, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) (for fulmen) *A flash of lightning that strikes, Hur.* 2) *Esp.*: condere fulgur, to bury an object struck by lightning, Juv.—B) (for fulgor) *Splendor, sheen, effulgence, Lucr.*

FULGÜRÄLIS, e (fulgur). *Of or belonging to lightning, Etruscorum et haruspicing et f. et rituales libri, treating on lightning as an omen, Cic.*

FULGÜRATIO, ōnis, f. (fulgeo). *A flash of summer lightning, f. est lute ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen.*

FULGÜRATOR, ōris, m. (fulguro). *An interpreter of lightning as an omen, Cic.*

FULGÜRIO, 4 v. n. and a. (fulgur). I. *Neut.*: *To lighten, Næv. ap. Non.*—II. *Act.*: *To strike with lightning, Plaut.*

FULGÜRIO, I v. n., used impersonally (fulgur). *To lighten (more rare than fulgeo).* I. *Prop.*: Jove tooante, fulgurante comitia populi habere nefas, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Of brilliancy of speech: fulguratio nullo unquam verus dicta vis eloquentiæ, Plin.*—B) *To shine, beam, glitter, glisten, Stat.*

FŪLIGO, inis, f. (akin to λυγός). *Soot.* I. *Prop.*: idem tamen, quasi fuligine sotersa, reliquis diebus

FULLO.

in Capitolio præclara senatusconsulta fecisti. Cic.—II. *Meton.*: A kind of black powder or cosmetic (-tilium). Juv.

FULLO, ònis, m. I. A) A fuller, Plin.—B) The title of a name composed by Laberius, Gell.—II. A white-spotted beetle, Plin.

FULLŌNICA, æ, f. (fullo) (sc. ars). The trade or business of a fuller, Plaut.

FULLŌNIUS, a, um (fullo). Of or belonging to a fuller, f. ars, the art or business of a fuller, Plin.

FULMEN, inis, n. (contr. for fulgimen, fulgimen). Lightning that descends and strikes anything, a thunder-bolt [fulgur, a flash of summer lightning]. I. Prop.: si autem nubium confictu arbor expressus se emisit, id esse f., Cic.; inter fulmina et tonitrua, Id.; ictu fulminis deagraré, Id.; fulmine percussus, Id.—II. Fig.: A shock, violent stroke; hence, an overwhelming calamity or misfortune, non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac pæne fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, Cic. Of the power of oratory: quod imitere verborum m'orum, ut scribis, fulmina, Cic. Poet.: Any irresistible power that carries every thing before it, Ov.

FULMENTA, æ, f. (contr. for fulcimenta, from fulcio). I. A prop or support, e. g. of a building, Cat.—II. Esp.: The heel or sole of a shoe, Plaut.

FULMENTUM, i, n (contr. for fulcimentum, from fulcio). A support, stay, prop. I. Gen., Vitr.—II. Esp.: Of a bed or couch, a bedpost, Cels.

FULMINATIO, ònis, f. (fulmino). A darting of lightning, a fulminating, fulguratio ostendit ignem, f. emittit, Sen.

FULMINÆUS, a, um (fulmen). Of or belonging to lightning (poet.). I. Prop., Ov.; Hor.—II. Fig.: Gleaming like lightning, destructive, Ov.

FULMINO, are, n. n. and a. (fulmen). I. Neut. A) Prop.: To lighten, to hurl or cast forth lightnings (for fulgeo), minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulmiandum, Sen.—B) Fig., Ov.—II. Act. A) To strike, kill, or blast with lightning, Plin.—B) Fig.: fulminatus hæc pronuntiatione in lectulum decidi, thunder-struck, Petr.

FULMURA, æ, f. (fulcio). A prop, stay, support. I. Prop.: fundamenta pro futura et substructione iungentur, Col.—II. *Meton.*: A strengthening, refreshing, corpori vaco, cujus culturis animus sustinetur, Plin.

FULTUS, a, um, part. of fulcio.

FULVIA, æ, f. Fulvia, the daughter of M. Fulvius Bambalio, who was in turn the wife of P. Claudius C. Corio, and M. Antonius, Cic.

FULVIUS, a. Fulvius, a Roman family name, Cic. Esp.: M. F.—Flaccus, a friend of C. Gracchus, who was killed with him, Cic.

FULVUS, a, um (φάλος, φάειν). Of a deep yellow color, reddish-yellow, gold-colored, f. hoves, Plin.

FŪMARIUM, ii, n. (fumus). A chamber in which wine was mellowed by smoke, Col.

FŪMÆUS, a, um (fumus). Full of smoke, smoky, smoking, Virg.

FŪMIDUS, a, um (fumus). Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoking. I. Prop.: f. caligo,

FUNDATUS.

Plin.—II. *Meton.* A) Smoke-colored, f. cautes, Plin.—B) Smelling of smoke, f. virus, Plin. FŪMIFERĒ, ēra, ērum (fumus, fero). Emitting or producing smoke, smoking, Virg. FŪMIFICO, are, v. n. (fumus, facio). To cause or emit smoke, Plaut.

FŪMIFICUS, a, um (fumus, facio). Causing or emitting smoke, smoking (poet.), Ov.

FŪMIGO, i (fumus, ago). I. Act.: To cause to smoke to fumigate, decimo quoque die alvi aperiente et fumigandæ sunt, Col.—II. Neut.: To produce or emit smoke, to smoke, Gell.

FŪMO, v. n. (fumus). To emit smoke, to smoke, fume, recenti fossione terram f. calentem, Cic.; quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, smoked, fumed (with the virgules of a feast), Cic.

FŪMOSUS, a, um (fumus). Full of smoke or fume, smoky, smoked. I. Prop.: f. imagines (blackened by smoke), Cic.—II. *Meton.*: Smelling of smoke, smoky, f. defrutum, Plin.

FŪMUS, i, m. (Sanscr. dhv, smoke; Gr. θύω). I. A) Smoke fume, vapor, ibi bonum ingenium fumo exaruitatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic.; in illo ganearum turum nidore atque fumo, Id.—B) Proc. 1) tendere de fumo ad flammam, out of the frying-pan into the fire, Amm. 2) tumum or fumos vendere, to sell smoke, i. e. to amuse with empty promises, to deceive, Mart.—II. Fig.: Smoke (as an image of destruction), Hor.

FŪNALĒ, ia, n. (funis). I. A thong or cord of a sling, funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv.—II. A) A wax taper or torch, C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: A chandelier (caodelabrum), Ov.

FŪNALIS, e (funis). Of a cord or rope, f. equus, a horse that is not yoked to a carriage, but joined by a trace, a trace-horse, Suet.

FŪNAMBŪLUS, i, m. (funis, ambulo). A rope-dancer, Suet.

FUNCTIO, ònis, f. (fungor). A performing, executing, or discharging, function. I. Gen. A) labor est quedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris f., Cic.; muneris f., Id.—B) *Meton.* of things.

FUNCTUS, a, um, part. of fungor.

FUNDA, æ, f. (fundo). I. A sling, iade fudis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summo veri jussit, Cæs.—II. *Meton.* A) A drag-net or fishing-net loaded with leaden balls at its edges, Virg.—B) The bezel of a ring, Plin.

FUNDAMEN, inis, m. (fundo). A foundation (part. for fundamentum, mostly in the plur.). Ov.

FUNDAMENTUM, i, n. (fundo). A foundation, basis, ground-work (mostly used in the plur.). I. Prop. A) In the Sing., Plaut.—B) Plur.: sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem vestibulo privaret, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Sing.: mo judicium pietas f. est omnium virtutum, Cic.; f. justitie est fides, Id.; f. philosophia, Id.—B) Plur.: f. libertatis, Cic.; virtutum f.; f. defensionis; f. salutis; causæ f.; f. verecundiae.

FUNDANIUS, a. Fundanius, a Roman family name; e. g. C. F.—, a friend of Cicero's, defended by him, Cic.; Fundania, æ, f., The wife of Varro, Varr.

FUNDATOR, òris, m. (fundo). A founder, Virg.

FUNDATUS, a, um. I. Part. of fundo.—II.

FUNDI.

Adj.: Firm, durable, quo fundatior erit ex arenato directura, &c., Vitr.

FUNDI, ūram, m. *Fundi, a town on the coast of Latium, near the Via Appis, between Formia and Terracina, now Fondi, Cic.*

FUNDITŌ, l v. int. a. (fundo). I. *To hurl as with a sling, &c., to sling at, Plaut.—II. Fig.: f. verba, Plaut.*

FUNDITOR, ōris, m. (funda). *A slinger (plur.: a kind of light-armed troops), Cæs.*

FUNDITUS, adv. (fundus). I. *From the foundation.* A) *Prop.: qui non obstruxit aliqua ex parte monumento P. Scipionis, sed id f. delevit ac sustulit, Cic.; Carthaginem et Namantium f. sustulerunt, Id.—B) Fig.: From the foundation or bottom, i. e. entirely, completely, totally, præcepta f. evertunt amicitias, Cic.; Lacedæmonios f. vicit, Id.—II. Meton.: At the bottom, below, in the depth, Lucr.*

FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a. (akin to unda). *To pour, to pour out, spill, shed.* I. *Prop.: Of liquids.* A) *Gen. 1) Mercurium e patris sanguinem visum esse f., Cic. Middle: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. 2) Esp. a) Of metals: To melt, found, cast, make liquid; to make by casting or founding, exolevit fundendi æris pretiosi ratio, Plin. b) In Medic.: f. alqm, to open the bowels by medicine: si compresserit alqm morbus aut fuderit, Cels.—B) Metoa. 1) To sprinkle, moisten, wet, Tib. 2) Also of solid bodies. a) *Gen.: To pour out in abundance, to spread, extend, diffuse, throw, hurl, picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Cæs. Middle: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, spread itself, Cic. b) Esp. a) To bring forth, produce (easily or copiously), f. flores aut fruges, Cic. b) To throw or cast to the ground (in a hostile manner or otherwise), to overthrow, vanquish, magnas copias hostium f., Id.—II. Fig. A) *Gen.: To spread, enlarge, or extend itself, tum se latius fundit oratur, enlarges, Cic.—B) Esp. of style: To rush forth, to flow, be fluent, grave plenumque carmen f., Cic.; poetarum more verba f., Id.***

FUNDO, I v. a. (fundus). *To furnish with a bottom, to bottom.* I. *Prop. A) Ov.—B) Meton. gen.: To fasten, secure, make firm, Virg.—II. Fig.: To found, lay the foundation of any thing, to consolidate, nostrum fundavit imperium, Cic.*

FUNDUS, i. m. (ἄδων, ὄνδαξ). *The bottom of any thing, ground.* I. *Prop. A) Gen.: armarii fundum exsecuit, the bottom of a press or chest, Cic. Prov.: largitio fundum non habet, has no boundary or limit. 2) Meton. (psrs pro toto): A goblet, cup, Mart.—B) Esp.: A piece of ground, a field, a farm, estate, cui nostrum non licet fundus nostros obire? Cic.—II. Fig. A) *Gen.: fundo, from the bottom, Virg.—B) Esp.: One that approves of a thing, or ratifies it, nisi is populus f. factus esset, Cic.**

FUNEBRIS, e (funus). *Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal.* I. *Prop. A) f. epulum, Cic.; f. concio, Id.—B) Subst., funebria, ium, n., A funeral, Plin.—II. Meton.: That occasions funerals; deadly, mortal, mournful, calamitous, f. bellum, Hor.*

FUNERUS, a, um (poet. for funebria) (funus).

FURACITER.

Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal. I. *Prop., Virg.—II. Meton.: Deadly, mortal, calamitous, Ov.*

FUNERO, l v. a. (funus). I. *To bury, inter (with a solemn procession), Plin.—II. Meton.: (consequens prū antecedente) funeratus, a, um, Carried to the grave, i. e. killed, slain, f. arboris ictu, Hor.*

FUNESTO, l v. a. (funestus). I. *To pollute or stain (by murder), to contaminate, humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic.*

FUNESTUS, a, um (funus). I. *Act. A) Occasioning death or any great destruction, calamity, or misfortune; hence, deadly, dangerous, dreadful, dire, mournful, dismal, calamitous, ad ejus funestam securem esse servatos, Cic.; funestos ignes, Id. Compar., Cic. Superl., Eutr. With dat.: funestum senatui bonisque omnibus Cic.—II. Neut. A) Polluted by a dead body, domus, familia f., in mourning, Liv.; Ov.—B) Fraught with death, mourning, calamity, or misfortune; hence, ominous, inauspicious, unlucky, &c., f. familia, in mourning, Cic.; Prop.*

FUNGINUS, a, um (fungus). *Of a mushroom or fungus, Plaut.*

FUNGOR, functus, fungi, v. dep. *To occupy one's self with, or be occupied or engaged in any thing; to do, execute, perform, administer, discharge, observe, fulfill, perform an office, duty, or function, to officiate, &c.: with abl. (rarely with acc. or absol.).* I. *Gen. A) With abl.: muneribus f. corporis, Cic.—B) With acc. in the part. fut. pass.: muneri fungendi gratia.—II. Esp.: To perform, accomplish, fulfill any duty that devolves upon one, quid oratore impium orationis nomine inuneris in republica f. ac sustinere velitis, Cic.*

FUNGUS, i, m. I. *A mushroom, fungus, Hor.; Plin.—II. Meton. A) As a term of reproach: A blockhead, loggerhead, Plaut.—B) A fungous protuberance or excrescence on the body, fungo simile ulcus, Cels.—C) The snuff of a candle, Virg.*

FUNICULUS, i, m. (funis). *A little rope or cord, a string, Cic.*

FUNIS, is, m. (f., Lucr.). I. *A cord, rope, line, Cæs.—II. Prov. A) funem ducere or sequi, to lead the rope or follow it, i. e. to rule, command, or to obey, Hor.—B) funem reducere, to draw back the rope, i. e. to retract what one has said, Pers.*

FUNUS, ōris, n. (φόνος). *A funeral, a burial or interment attended by a solemn procession, funeral ceremonies, obsequies.* I. *Prop. A) f., quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.; venire in f., Id.; funere efferti, to be buried, Id.—B) Meton. 1) *Poet.: A dead body, corpse, Virg.; Hor. 2) Death, esp. if caused by an act of violence; hence, murder, assassination, ut vix hominum scerbis funeribus satietur, Cic.—II. Fig.: Destruction, ruin, death, casum illum meum f. esse respUBLICÆ, Cic.**

FUR, ōre. See SUM.

FUR, furis, c. (ῥάπ, ἀκτιν to φέρω). *A thief.* I. *Prop.: nocturnum furem, Cic.; f. insignis, i. e. an extortioner.—II. Meton.: As a term of contempt: Thief, knave, rascal, Plaut.; Virg.*

FURACITER, adv. *Thievishly, dumos naves f. scrutare, Cic.*

FURAX, acis (furor). *Inclined to stealing, of a thievish disposition, in furace servo, Cic.*

FURCA, æ, f. I. A two-pronged fork, Cæs.

—II. Meton. of any thing that is forked. A) A forked prop used in mines; a two-pronged instrument on which burdens were carried; a kind of croquet serving as a support of the seats in a theatre, Liv.—B) An instrument of torture, composed of two pieces of wood in the form of a V or II, which pressed upon the neck of a culprit, while his hands were bound to the two ends, servum quidam paterfamilias sub furca cæsum medio egorat Circo, Liv.—C) A gallow in the shape of a V, canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin.—D) A forked yoke for taming young bullocks, Varr.—E) furcæ cancrorum, claws.—F) F. Caudinæ, Caudine Forks or Passes, the narrow pass or defile of Caudium, usually called Furculæ Caudinæ (q. v.), Val. Max.

FURCIFER, æri, m. (furca, fero). One that carries a furca; hence used as term of reproach, Slave, rascal, villain, scoundrel, id tu tibi, f., sumes? Cic.

FURCILLA, æ, f. (furca). A little fork, quoniam f. extrudimur, Cic.

FURCILLO, I v. a. (furcilla) (to support, as it were, with a furca). To support, fig. Plaut.

FURCULA, æ, f. (furca). I. A forked prop or stay, used to support an undermined wall, suspensio furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv.—II. Furculæ Caudinæ, two narrow passes in the shape of a V, near Caudium, where the Roman army (A.U.C. 434) was shut up by the Samnites, now Val d' Arpaja, Liv.

FURENTER, adv. Madly, furiously, f. irasci, Cic.

FURFUR, ūris, m. I. Bran (in the sing. and plur.). Plaut.—II. Meton.: Small scales on the skin, the head, &c., fœdo cutis furfure, Plin.

FURIE, ūrum (rarely sing.) f. (furo). I. Rage, madness, fury, violent passion, raging or furious anger, furias concipere, to become furious, Virg.—II. A) Also nom. pr., Furiæ, The three goddesses of revenge (Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone), The Furies, Eumenides, F. deæ sunt speculatricæ, Cic.—B) Meton. gen.: Furies, tormentors, eos ad alqd furias quædam incitaverunt, Cic. Also in sing., of violent or dangerous persons, illa f. ac pestis patriæ, Cic.

FURIALIS, e (furiæ). I. Neut.: Furious, raging, outrageous, dreadful, dire, f. illa vox, Cic.—II. Act.: To put in a rage, Cic. Poet.

FURIALITER, adv. Ragingly, outrageously, Ov.

FURIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Furius, Gell. Subst., Fūriāni, ōrum, m., The soldiers of M Furius Camillus, Liv.

FURIBUNDUS, a, um (furo). I. Furious, raging, outrageous, mad, f. homo ac perditus (Clodius), Cic.—II. Inspired, enthusiastic, hæriolorum et vatium f. prædictiones, Cic.

FURENUS, a, um (fur). Of thieves, Plaut.

FURIO, I v. a. (furiæ). To enrage, infuriate, maiden, inspire (poet.), Ov.

FURIOSE, adv. Furiously, madly, slqd f. facere, Cic.

FURIOSUS, a, um (furiæ). Full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious (whether act-

ually deprived of reason or otherwise), te non furiosum, non mente captum putem, Cic.; cupiditas effrenata ac f., Id. Compar., Ov. Superl., Cic.

FURTUS [an old form, Fusius], a. A Roman family name. I. M. F.—Camillus, the liberator of Rome from the Gauls, Cic. Others in Cic., Cæs., &c.—II. Adj.: Furius (Fusius), a, um, Of or belonging to a Furius (Fusius), legea Atinias, F., Fufias, Cic.

FURNARIA, æ, f. (furnus). A bake-house; the business of a baker, Suet.

FURNIUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. C. F.—, a friend of Cicero, Cic.

FURNUS (fornus, Varr. ap. Non.), i, m. (related to fornax). An oven, Plaut.; Hor.

FURO, ūi, 3 v. n. To rage, be mad or out of one's mind; to act like a madman; to be transported with passion; to rave, be furious; hence, to be inspired, e. g. of a soothsayer, Ajaxem Orestem f. dicimus, Cic.; f. luctu filii, Id.; dulces mihi est f., to indulge in revelry, to revel, Hor. With acc., Virg.

FUROR, I v. dep. a. [supin., furstum, Plaut.; furatus in a pass. sense, App.] (fur). I. To steal, take away by stealth, to pilfer; also of literary theft or plagiarism, solet hæc, quæ rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisse, Cic.—II. Meton. gen.: To obtain by stealth; to remove secretly or by stealth, non enim furatus esse civitatem dicitur, Cic.

FUROR, ōris, m. (furo). I. Madness, fury, rage, violent passion, furious or passionate conduct, extravagance, vehement desire, cujus f. conserderit, Cic.; se comitem illius furoris præbuit, Id. Also of the inspiration of a soothsayer or a prophet, Cic.; a strong or ardent desire, Sen.

FURTFICUS, a, um (furtum, facio). Thievish, Plaut.

FURTIV, ad. (furtum by stealth). By stealth, secretly, privily, clandestinely, ut f. decemviris traditur! Cic.

FURTIVE, adv. By stealth, secretly, quidam f. agunt gratias, Sen.

FURTIVUS, a, um (furtum). Stolen, pilfered. I. Prop.: noctu tamquam furtiva, Liv.—II. Meton. gen.: Done by stealth, secret, clandestine, hidden, furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic.; f. nox, favoring secrecy, Ov.

FURTUM, i, n. (fur). Stealing, theft, robbery. I. Prop.: f. facere (alci), Cic.—II. Meton. A) Concr.: A thing that is stolen, que furta sine portorii Syracusis erant exportata, Cic.—B) Anything hidden or secret, artificia, trick, stratagem. 1) Gen. a) ne furtum cessionis quæsitivæ videaris, a subterfuge, pretext, pretence, Q. Cic.; hence, b) furto, adv. (i. q. furtim), Secretly, clandestinely, Plin. 2) Esp.: Stolen love, or a stolen meeting of lovers, an intrigue (mostly in the plur.), Ov.

FURUNCULUS, i, m. (fur). A paltry or petty thief, a pilferer, olim f. nunc etiam rapax, Cic.

FURVUS, a, um. Dark-colored, dark, dusky, gloomy, Hor.; Ov.; also, dressed in black, Prop.—II. Fig.: Terribilis, frightful, furvum diem, Sen.

FUSCATOR, ōris, m. One that darkens, Luc.

FUSCINA, æ, f. (related to furca). A three-

pronged instrument, a trident, dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic.

FUSCO, *v. a. and n.* (fuscus). 1. *Act.:* To make dark or dusky; to blacken, obscure (*poet.*), Ov. — II. *Neut.:* To become dusky, Stat.

FUSCUS, a, um (*related to furvus*). 1. A) *Of a dark-brown color, blackish, dark, dusky, purpura plebeia ac pæne f.*, Cic. — B) *Melon of the voice: Hoarse, low, vocis genus fuscum*, Cic. — II. *Fuscus, i. m.*, A Roman family name; e. g. Aristius F—, a friend of Horace, Ilur.

FŪSE, *adv.* 1. *Widely, (manus) f. paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint.* — II. *Copiously, at length, diffusely, quæ f. olim disputabantur, Cic.*

FŪSĪLIS, e (fundo). *Molten, fluid, liquid, ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, i. e. of soaked clay, afterward make red hot, Cæs.*

FŪSIO, ōnis, f. (fundo). *A pouring out, ejus animi fusionem universam, effusion, emanation, Cic.*

FUSTIS, is (abst. usually fusti: fuste, Hor.), m. *A long knotty piece of wood, a cudgel, stick, staff, male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic.; saligna f.*, Hur.

FŪSTITŪDĪNUS, a, um (fustis, tundo). *A fictitious comic word: fustitudinæ insulæ, i. e. ergastula, where slaves are cudgelled, Plaut.*

FUSTĀRIUM, ii, n. (fustis). *A military capital punishment, a cudgelling to death, inflicted on deserters, &c., f. meruerunt legiones, Cic.*

FŪSUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of fundo.* — II. *Adj.:* Spread out, extended. A) *Prop.:* (aer) tum f. et extenuatus, Cic. — B) *Fig.:* Diffuse, genus sermonis non f. ac profusius, Cic.

FŪSUS, i, m. *A spindle, Plin.*

FŪTĀTIM, *adv.* Copiously, Plaut.

FŪTĪLE, *adv.* Vainly, uselessly, Plaut.

FŪTĪLIS, e (fundo). 1. *Prop.:* That may be easily poured out; *mutan., not stahle, not durable, transient, Phædr.* — II. *Fig.:* That can not be relied upon; *vain, empty, not good of its kind, poor, worthless, servou'...* futili, Ter.; *vanos, futilis esse dicamus, Cic.*

FŪTĪLITAS, ātis, f. (futilis). *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, et plena sunt futilitatis summaeque levitatis, Cic.*

FŪTŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To cohabit with, Catull. Absol. Mart.*

FŪTURUS, a, um, *part. of sum.*

FŪTŪTYO, ōnis, f. (futuq). *A cohabiting, Catull.*

FŪTŪTOR, ōris, m. (futuq). *He that cohabits, Mart.*

FŪTŪTRIX, icis, f. (futuq). *She that cohabits, Mart.*

G.

G, g. *This letter was not introduced into the Roman alphabet until nearly the end of the second Punic war; it was formerly written C. It is frequently suppressed, e. g. before n: thus we find natns, nutus, for gnatus, gnatus: conf. COGNATUS, COGNOSCO.*

GĀBĀLĪ, ōrum, m. (Γαβᾶλεῖς). *Gabali, a people of Gallia Aquitania, Cæs.*

GĀBĪLĪ, ōrum, m. *Gabii, a town of Latium, near the modern Lago di Castiglione, Liv.*

GĀBINĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gabinus, G. milites, i. e. of A. Gabinus, Cæs.*

GĀBINIUS, a. 1. *Gabinus, a Roman family name; e. g. A. G.—, n. consul, with L. Calpurnius Piso, A.U.C. 696; praconsul in Syria; during the civil war, in the army of Caesar, Cic. Others in Cic., &c.* — II. *Hence, Gābinus, a, um, Of or belonging to Gābinus, G. lex, of A. G., Cic.*

GĀBINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gabii, G. vicinitas, Cic. Subst., plur. Gābini, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Gabii, Liv.*

GĀDES, ium, f. *Gades, a colony of the Phœnicians in Hispania Batica, the modern Cadiz, Cic.; called also Gadir (τὰ Γάδερα), Sall.*

GĀDITĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gades, G. populus, Cic. Subst., Gaditani, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Gades, Cic. In the sing.: Gaditanus, i, L. Cornelius Balba of Gades, Cic.*

GĀSŪM, i, n. (a Celtic word). *A long, heavy javelin of the Gauls, Cæs.*

GĀTŪLICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Gætuli, Gætulian, Plin. Subst., Gætulicus, i, m., A cognomen of Cn. Cornelius Cossus Leutulus, who subdued the Gætuli, Tac.*

GĀTŪLĪ, ōrum, m. (Γαιτούλοι). *Gætuli, a people in the northwest of Africa. In the sing., Gætulus, i, One of the Gætuli, a Gætulian, Luc.*

GĀTŪLUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Gætuli, Gætulian, Plin.*

GAŪS, a. *See CAUS.*

GALĀSUS (also Gales.), i, m. (Γαλαΐσος). *Galesus, a river of Magna Græcia, near Tarentum, now Galeso, Liv.*

GĀLANTHIS, idis, f. *Galanthis, a female attendant of Alcmena, who was changed by Lucina into a wasel (γαλέη), Ov.*

GĀLĀTĀE, ōrum, m. (Γαλάται). *Galata, a people of Celtic extraction, who migrated to Phrygia, Cic.*

GĀLĀTEĀ, æ, f. (Γαλάτεια). *Galatea. 1. A sea-nymph, Ov. 2. A country girl, Virg. 3. A friend of Horace, Hor.*

GALBA, æ, f. 1. *A kind of worm (perhaps the Bombyx æsculi, L.), Suet.* — II. *In the Gallic language, i. q. præpinguis, Suet.* — III. *Nom. pr., Galba, the name of a chief of the Successiones, Cæs. Others in Suet.*

GALBANEUS, a, um (galbanum). *Of or made of galbanum, Virg.*

GALBANUM, i, n. (γαλβάνη). *Galbanum, the resinous juice of the plant ferula, Plin.*

GALBANUS (galbicus), a, um. 1. *Green-yellowish, yellowish, Juv.* — II. *Meton.:* Effeminate, Mart.

GALBĒUM, i, n., or GALBEUS [an old form, calbeus], i, m. *A kind of bracelet, Suet.*

GĀLEĀ, æ, f. (γαλέη). 1. *A helmet (usually of leather), sed etiam ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit, Cæs. Also, a brazen helmet, lorice galeæque æneæ cælatæ opere Corinthia, Cic.* — II. *Meton.:* The comb of the Guinea fowl, Col.

GALEĀTUS, a, um (galeo). *Wearing a helmet, Cic.*

GĀLĒO, *v. a.* (galeo). *To furnish or cover with a helmet, galeatæ Minervæ, Cic. Subst., Galeatus, i, m., A soldier wearing a helmet, Juv.*

GĀLĒOTĀE, ōrum, m. (Γαλέωται). *A sort of di-viners in Sicily, qui G. tum in Sicilîa nominabantur, Cic.*

GALERIA.

GALĒRIA, æ, f. *Galeria*. 1. *The wife of the Emperor Velleius*, Tac. 2. *G. tribus, one of the tribus rustice*, Liv.

GALĒRICŪLUM, i, n. (*galerum*). *A kind of peruke, periwig*, Suet.

GALĒRĪTUS, a, um (*galerum*). *Wearing a galerum*. I. *Prop.*, *Prop.*—II. *Meton.*: *gavis, a kind of lark (Alauda cristata, L.)*, Plin.

GALĒRĪUS, *Galerius, a Roman family name*. G.—*Trachalus, an orator in the reign of Otho*, Tac.

GALĒRUM, i, n. [*galerna, i, m.*, Virg.; *galera, æ, f.*, C. Græch. ap. Charis.] (*galen*). I. *A head-dress of red leather in the shape of a helmet*, Suet.—II. *Meton.*: *A kind of periwig*, Suet.

GALĪLĒA, æ, f. (*Γαλιλαία*). *The district of Galilee, in the north of Palestine*, Plin.

GALĪLĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Galilee*; *subst.*, *Gālīlæi, ōrum, m.*, *The Galileans*, Tac.

GALLA, æ, f. *A woman of Galatia*, Liv.

GALLA, æ, f. *A priest of Cybele (so called from their being castrated)*, Catull.

GALLI, ōrum, m. *The Gauls*, Cæs.

GALLI, ōrum, m. *The priests of Cybele*, Plin.

GALLIA, æ, f. *Gallia, the country of the Gauls, on the Rhine and Upper Italy. Hence, in the plur., Gallie duæ (provinciae), Cic.*

GALLICA, æ, f. *A kind of shoe, worn by the Gauls*, Cic.

GALLICANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to (the Roman province) Gallia, G. legiones, Cic. In gen.: Gallie, Catull.*

GALLICUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Gauls, Gallie, G. ager, Cic.*—II. *Poet.*: *Of or belonging to the River Gallus, i. q. Phrygian, Trojan, Catull.*—III. *Of or belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence also, of the priests of Isis*, Ov.

GALLIAMBUS (*galliamb.*), i, m. *A hymn sung by the priests of Cybele*, Quint.

GALLINA, æ, f. (*gallus*). I. *A hen*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *ad Gallinas, a villa near Rome*, Plin.

GALLINA, æ, m. *Gallina, the name of a gladiator*, Hor.

GALLINACEUS, a, um (*gallina, gallus*). *Of or relating to poultry, g. gallus, a poultry cock*, Cic.

GALLINARIUM, ii, n. *A coop for poultry*, Plin.

GALLINARIUS, ii, m. *One who keeps poultry*, Cic.

GALLINARIUS, a, um (*gallina, gallus*). *Of or belonging to poultry, g. scalu, a roost*, Cels.

GALLINARIUS, a, um. *G. silva, a forest near Cumæ*, Cic.

GALLIUS, *Gallius, a Roman family name; e. g. M. G.—, who was prætor A.U.C. 711, Cic.*

GALLŪGRÆCI, ōrum, m. (*Galli Græci*). *The Galligræci, i. e. a portion of the Gauls who migrated and settled in Phrygia (called also Galitæ)*, Liv.

GALLŪGRÆCIA, æ, f. *The land of the Galligræci; called also Galatia*, Liv.

GALLŪNIUS, *Gallonius, a Roman family name; e. g. C. G.—, a friend of Pompey in the civil war*, Cæs.

GALLUS, i, m. (*akin to Germ. Guhl, a singer; Icel. gull, to sing, crow*). *A cock, a poultry cock*, Cic. *Prov.*: *g. in sterquilino suo plurimum potest, every cock crows on his own dunghill*, Sen.

GALLUS, i, m. *A Gaul, Cæs.; &c.*

GARRULUS.

GALLUS, a, um. *Gallie, Mart.*

GALLUS, i, m. *Gallus, a Roman cognomen of the gentes Coraelia, Aquilia, and Sulpicia: isp., C. Coraellius G.—, of Forum Julii, a Roman poet, the friend of Virgil*, Virg.

GAMĒLĪO, ōnis, m. (*Γαμηλιών*). *The seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding with the latter part of our January and the first half of our February*, Cic.

GĀNEA, æ, f. (*γάνειον, from γάνυμι, to live well*). *A pot-house, inn, eating-house, in illo gaucorum tuarum nidore atque fumo*, Cic.

GĀNEO, ōnis, m. (*ganeu*). *A glutton, debauchee, quis parricida, quis g. quis nepos, &c.*, Cic.

GĀNEUM, i, n. (*γάνειον, from γάνυμι, to live well*). *A pot-house or inn*, Plaut.

GANGABA, æ, m. (*Persian word*). *A carrier of burdens, porter, Curt.*

GANGES, is, m. *Ganges, a well-known river in India*, Cic.

GANGĒTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Ganges, G. aves, Col.*

GANGĒTIS, idis. *Of or belonging to the Ganges, G. terra, i. e. India*, Ov.

GANNIO, ire, v. n. I. *To yelp, yell, whine, Varr.*—II. *Meton. A) Poet. of persons: To make a noise, Tr.—B) Gen.: To prate, chatter, App.*

GANNITUS, ūs, m. (*gannio*). I. *Of dogs: A yelping, whining, Lucr.*—II. *Meton. A) Of other animals; as, the chirping of birds, &c., App.—B) Also of men: A suarling, Mart.; a chattering, prattling, App: a mournful weeping, g. No-reidis morientis, Plin.*

GĀNYMEDES, is and i (*a secondary form, Catamitus, Plaut.*). *Ganymedes, 1. Son of Laomedon, the cupbearer of Jupiter; also as a constellation (Aquarius), Cic. 2. One of Arsinoe's eunuchs, an enemy of Cæsar, Auct. B. Alex.*

GĀNYMEDES, a, um. *Of Ganymede, Mart.*

GĀRAMANTES, um, m. (*Γαράμαρτες*). *Garamantes, a people in the interior of Africa*, Virg.

GĀRAMANTICUS, a, um. *Of the Garamantes; poet. i. q. African, G. carbunculi, Plin.*

GĀRAMANTIS, idis, f. *Of the Garamantes*, Virg.

GARGANUS, a, um. *Of Garganus, a mountain of Apulia, now Monte Gargano, Hor.*

GARGETTIUS, ii, m. (*Γαργητίος*). *The philosopher Epicurus, born at Gargettus (Γαργητός, a place in Attica)*, Cic.

GARGILIUS, a. *Gargilius, a Roman family name. 1. A hunter, Hor. 2. G.—Martialis, a Roman writer in the third century.*

GARĪTES, um, m. *Garites, a people of Gallia Aquitania, neighbors of the Ausci, Cæs.*

GARRIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. *To prattle, discourse as friends, gossip, have a talk or chat together, &c.; also, to babble, talk idly, prate. I. Prop.: et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Absol.: philosophi g. cœperunt, Cic.*—II. *Of frogs: To croak, Mart.*

GARRŪLITAS, ātis, f. (*garrulus*). *Loquacity, talkativeness, garrulity, Sen.*

GARRŪLUS, a, um (*garrin*). *Talkative, prattling, prating, babbling, garrulous. I. Prop.: infantis garrulam disciplinam, Auct. Her*—II. *Meton.: Of animals and inanimate objects: Twittering, chattering (of birds),*

GARUM.

Virg.; *purling, babbling, murmuring (of water)*, Id.

GARUM or GXRON, i, n. (γάρον). *A rich kind of saucc, prepared from several kinds of salted sea-fish, particularly the scomber, formerly from the garus, Ilor.*

GÁRUMNA (also Garunna), æ, n. [f., Aus.] (ὁ Γαρουνάς). *Garumna, a river in Gaul, now the Garonne, Cæs.*

GXRUMNI, òrum, m. *Garumni, a Gallic tribe on the banks of the Goronne, now St. Bertrandde Cominges, Cæs.*

GÁRUS, i, m. (γάρος). *A fish, from which a pickle, or saucc (garum) was made, a kind of lobster, Plin.*

GAUDENS. I. Part. of gaudeo.—II. Adj.: *Cheerful, happy, animo gaudenti ac libenti, Cic.*

GAUDĒO, gāvius, 2 [an old form perf. gāvisi, L. Andr.] v. n. and a. I. A) *To rejoice, be glad or joyful; to delight in, take pleasure in, delight or rejoice in any thing [but letari, to show one's self cheerful, manifest pleasure or joy], sic g. decet, letari non decet, Cic. Usually with an objective clause, quod, abl., or absol.; seldam with acc., quum, qui, genit., si, Cic., &c.: g. ulq̄ re, to be delighted with, take pleasure in any thing, Id.; g. ingenio suo, to enjoy one's wit, Liv.; mihi (for mecum) gaudeo, to am, am rejoicing, Cic.—B) To like any thing, be fond of, delight in, humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin.—II. Esp. A) g. in sinu or g. in se, to rejoice in secret; to feel a secret joy, ut in sinu gnudeant, laugh in their sleeve, Cic.—B) Like χαίρειν, as a salutation, greeting (i. q. salvere), Hor.*

GAUDIUM, ii, n. (gaudeo). *Inward joy, delight [lætitia, manifested joy, hilarity]. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) Stag.: exsultare lætitiis, triumphare gaudio, Cic.; præ gaudio, for joy, Ter.; gaudio efferri, to be transported with joy, Cic. 2) Plur.: quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic.—B) Esp.: Sensual pleasure or delight, dediti corporis gaudiis, Sall. In the sing.: pestiferum hinc abstulit g., Liv.—II. Meton. A) Joy, delight, i. e. an object which causes joy, Ov.—B) Of inanimate and abstract objects, Plin.*

GAULUS, i, n. (γαῦλος). I. *A kind of rownd boat or galley, Gell.—II. A bucket, Plaut.*

GAURUS, i, m. *Gaurus, a mountain of Campania, famous for its vines, now Monte Gauro, Cic.*

GAUSĀPA, æ, f., or GAUSĀPUS, is, m., also GAUSAPE, is, n., and GAUSĀPUM, i, n. (γαυσάπης). I. *A kind of thick shaggy woollen cloth used for clothing, for table-cloths, &c., gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor.—II. Meton.: A thick beard, Pers.*

GAUSĀPĀTUS, a, um (gausaps). I. *Wearing or covered with a gausapa, Sen.—II. Meton.: As if covered with a cloth, g. apri opera pistoria, Petr.*

GAVIUS, a, um, part. of gaudeo.

GÁVIUS, a, *Gavius, a Roman family name; e. g. L. G., who was crucified by Verres, Cic.*

GAZA, æ, f. (a Persian word; Gr. γάζα). I. *The royal treasure in Persia, g. regia, Nep.—II. Meton. gen.: A treasure, riches, wealth, Troia gazza per undas, Virg.*

GAZA, æ, f. *Gaza, the name of several cities. 1. In Palestine, Plin. 2. In Africa, on the Arabian Gulf, Plin.*

GEMINUS.

GEBENNA (Cebenna and Cevenna), æ, f. *Gebenna or Cebenna, a ridge of mountains in Gaul, now Cevennes, Cæs.*

GEDRŌSI, òrum, m. (Γεδρωσοί and Γαδρωσοί). *Gedrosi, an Asiatic people in the modern Mekran, Curt.*

GEDRŌSĪA, æ, f. (Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία). *The country of the Gedrosi, Plin.*

GEIDŪNI, òrum, m. *Geiduni, a people dependent on the Nervii, Cæs.*

GĒLA, æ, f. (Γέλα). I. *Gela, a town of Sicily, originally Lindos, afterward Gela or Gelas, now Alicata or Terra Nuova, Plin.—II. The river Gela, æ, n., Ov.*

GĒLENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Gela, Cic.*

GĒLIDE, adv. *Coldly, coolly, faintly, Hor.*

GĒLĪDUS, a, um [another form genit. f. sing., gelidai, Lucr.] (gelu). *As cold as ice, extremely cold, freezing [a stronger term than frigidus]. I. Prop. A) præcipit in Lirem . . . eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic.—B) Subst., gelida, æ, f. (sc. aqua), Ice-cold water, [frigida; opp. calida or calda, warm water], Hor.—II. Esp. of corpses, of old age, fear, &c.: As cold as ice, cold and stiff (poet., like frigidus), Ov.*

GĒLĪIUS, a. *Gellius, a Roman family name; e. g. the historians Gellii, Cic.; L. G.—a friend of Cicero, Cic. Others in Cic., &c.*

GĒLO, i v. a. and n. (gelu). I. Act. A) *To cause to freeze or to congeal; in the pass., to freeze, congeal, Plin.—B) Esp.: To be chilled with fear, &c., in the pass., to be numbed or stiff, Stat.—II. Neut.: To freeze, congeal, Plin.*

GĒLO or GĒLON, ònis, m. (Γέλων). *Gelon, a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero, Liv.*

GĒLŌNI, òrum, m. (Γέλωνοι). *Geloni, a Scythian tribe on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine, Plin. In the sing., Gelōnis, i, m., collectively, Virg.*

GĒLŌS, a, um (Γέλωος). *Of Gela, Virg.*

GĒLU, ūs, n. [gelus, m., Cat.: gelum, n., Lucr.]. *Frost, intense cold. I. Gen.: conjectare altitudinem gelus, Plin.—II. Esp.: Coldness or chill produced by death, old age, sudden fright, torpor (poet.), Virg.*

GĒMEBUNDUS, a, um (gemo). *Groaning, Ov.*

GĒMELLĪPARA, æ, f. (gemelli, pario). *That bears twins, Ov.*

GĒMELLĪS, a, um (geminus). *Twin, born at the same time. I. Prop. A) Ov.—B) Subst., Gemellus, i, m., A twin, Ov.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: Consisting of two, double, paired, g. legio, composed of two legions, quam (legionem) factam ex duabus Gemellam appellabat, Cæs.—B) Resembling, like, Hor.*

GĒMINĀTĪO, ònis, f. *A doubling, et g. verborum, Cic.*

GĒMĪNO, i v. a. and n. (geminus). I. Act. A) *To double, tum sole geminato, Cic.—B) Meton.: To join or unite two things, to match, make a pair of, geminari legionum castra prohibuit, two legions to be together in the same camp, Suet.; geminata acumina montium, of equal height, Liv.—II. Neut.: To exist two-fold, to be double, Lucr.*

GĒMINUS, a, um. *Double by birth, i. e. born at the same time, twin. I. Prop. A) C. et L.*

Fabricii fratres g. fuerunt, *twain brothers*, Cic.—B) 1) *Subst.*, Gēmini, ōrum, m., *Twins*, illos Servilius, qui g. fuerunt, tam similes, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) *The constellation Gemini*, Plin. b) *Testicles*, Sol.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *Double, two-fold*, *two*, gemino lucernæ lumine declarari, Cic.—B) *Like twins*; hence, *similar, like*, g. in scelere par, a *couple, companions*, Cic.; (memoria) est g. literaturæ quodammodo, a *twain-sister* (as it were), a *partaker*, Id.; illud gminum consiliis Catilinæ et Lentuli, *common, belonging to both*, Id.

GEMITUS, ūs [an old form *gen. sing.*, gemiti, Plaut.], m. (gemo). I. *A sighing, sigh*, ut urbe tota fletus, g. que fieret, Cic.—II. *Meton.*, of things: *A hollow groan or noise*; in the plur., Ov.

GEMMA, æ, f. I. *A bud, the eye of a plant*, tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quæ g. dicitur, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) (from the shape and color of buds) *A precious stone, a gem*; esp. *a jewel cut for a ring*, &c., nego in Sicilia tota . . . ullum gemmam aut margaritam, Id. 2) *Meton.* a) *Also, a vessel made of a precious stone*. Thus, b) *A drinking-vessel, cup*, &c., gemma ministrare, Sen. c) *A seal-ring or signet*, Plin. 3) *Also, poet.*: *A pearl*, Prop. 4) *Of the eyes on a peacock's tail*, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: *A trinket, ornament*, Mart.

GEMMÆUS, a, um (gemma). I. *Of or made of precious stones, set, studded, or adorned with gems or jewels*, mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Like a jewel or precious stone*, Plin.—B) *Glistening, shining*, Euripus viridis et g., Id.

GEMMO, i v. n. and a. (gemma). I. *Neut.*: *To begin to bud, to put forth buds or gems*, g. vites, Cic.—II. *Neut.*: *To be set with precious stones, to glisten or sparkle with gems or jewels*. A) *Prop.*, Ov.—B) *Meton.*: *To sparkle or glitter like precious stones*, Memphites (aspis) gemmantis naturæ, Plin.—III. *Act.*: *To set, stud, or adorn with gems*, gemmati anuli, Liv.

GEMO, ūi, itum, 3 v. n. and a. (γέμω). I. A) *Neut.*: *To sigh, groan, utter a sigh*, &c., hos g. videbam, Cic.—B) 1) *Meton.* of things: *To groan, to creak, crackle, sound*, gemuit fenestra, Ov.; gubernacula gemunt, Plin. 2) *Gen.* of animals: *To emit a sound, make a mournful noise*, Avien.; (of birds) *to coo*, turtur gemit, Virg.—II. *Act.*: *To bemoan, bewail, or lament any thing*, hæc gemebant bovi, Cic. *With inf.* (poet.), Hor.

GEMONIÆ SCALÆ, or absol. GEMONIÆ, ōrum, f. *A precipice leading to the Tiber, close to Mount Aventine*; from which the corpses of malefactors were thrown into the Tiber, Suet.

GENA, æ, and more usually GENÆ, ōrum, f. (γένυς, Sanscr. hanu). I. *A cheek, the cheeks*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *The eyes* (poet.), Ov.

GENABENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Genabum*, G. cædes, Cæs. In the plur., Genabenses, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Genabum*, Id.

GENABUM, i n. (Γήναβον). *Genabum, a town of the Carnutes in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Loire, afterward Aurelianensis Urbis, or Civitas Aureliianurum, the modern Orleans*, Cæs.

GENAUNI, ōrum, m. (Γενάυνοι). *Genauini, a*

German tribe in Rætia, neighbors of the Breuai, Hor.

GENEALOGUS, i, m. (γενεαλόγος). *A genealogist*, Cic.

GENER, ĕri, m. (geno, gigno). I. *A daughter's husband, son-in-law*, cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. *The future husband of a daughter*, Virg.—II. *Meton.* for progener: *The husband of a grand-daughter or great grand-daughter*, Tac.—III. *A sister's husband, a brother-in-law*, Nep.

GENERALIS, e (genus). I. *Of or belonging to a kind or species, generic*, Cic.—II. *Relating to what is general or universal, relating to all*; hence, *general* [opp. singuli, specialis], Id.

GENERALITER, adv. *Generally*, Cic.

GENERASCO, ĕre, v. inch. n. (genero). *To be produced, grow after its kind*, Lucr.

GENERATIM, adv. (genus). I. *According to certain genera or classes, by kinds, species, or divisions*, ergo ab universa provinciæ g. que ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic.—II. *In general, generally, on the whole*, g. atque universe, Id.

GENERATOR, ōris, m. *He that begets or engenders, father, generator*, nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.

GENERO, i v. a. (genus). *To produce, bring forth, beget, engender, create, procreate, generate*; in the pass., *to take its existence, spring up, arise*. I. *Prop.*: *hominem generavit et oravit deus*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Quint.*—B) *Esp. of the mind*: *To bring forth, create, produce*, quæ (ætates) nihil dum ipsæ ex se g. queunt, Quint.

GENEROSE, adv. *Nobly, generously*, Hor.

GENEROSUS, a, um (genus). *Noble*. I. *Prop.*: *Of noble birth*. A) *generosa* ac nobilis virgo, Cic.—B) *Meton.* of animals and things: *Of a good or excellent kind or description, good, excellent, superior*, g. vinum, Hor.; *sues g. duodenas mammas habent, of superior breed*, Plin.; *fruitful, plentiful, fertile*, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: *Noble, i. e. noble-minded, generous, magnanimous, of noble sentiments, cum rege generoso ac potente* (Pyrrobo), Cic.

GENESIS, is, f. (γένεσις). I. A) *Generation, creation, birth*, Plin.—B) *Genesis, the name of the First Book of Moses, because it contains the history of the creation*—II. *Meton.*: *A nativity, the constellation or star that was rising at the time of a person's birth*, Suet.

GENESTA, æ. *See GENISTA.*

GENETRIX (rarely genitrix), icis, f. (genitor). *She that produces or brings forth, a mother*. I. *Prop.*, Suet.—II. *Meton.*: *She that produces or causes, a mother*, Miletus, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria g., *mother town, metropolis*, Plin.

GENEVA, æ, f. *Geneva, a town of the Allobroges, on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva*, Cæs.

GENIALIS, e (genius). I. A) *Of or belonging to birth, nuptial, connubial, lectum illud geniale, the nuptial bed (placed in the strim), sacred to the tutelary genii of a married couple*, Cic.—B) *Subst.*, gēniālia, ium, n., *A nuptial*

GENIALITER.

bed, Arn.—II. *Genial, cheerful, delightful, joyous, festive, Ov.*

GENIALITER, adv. *Festively, cheerfully, Ov.*

GENICULATUS, a, um (geniculum). I. *With bent knees. Also, Subst., Geniculatus, i, m., The Kneeling One, a constellation (sc. Hercules), Vitr.—II. Having knots, knotted, jointed, culmus g., Cic.*

GENICULUM, i, n. (genus). *A knee. I. Prop., Varr.—II. Meton.: A knot or joint in the stalk of a plant, Plin.*

GENISTA (genesta), æ, f. *A kind of broom or furze, Virg.; Plin.*

GENYTABILIS, e (geno, gigno). I. q. genitalis, Lucr.

GENYALIS, e (geno, gigno). I. *Serving to beget, generate, or produce, fertilizing, fruitful; also, bringing forth, g. profuvium, Plin.; g. dies, a birth-day (i. q. dies natalis), Tac.; g. solum, one's native land, Vell.—II. Subst. A) Genitalis, iæ, f., A cognomen or epithet of Diana, as presiding over child-birth, Hor.—B) genitale, is, n. (sc. membrum), The genital organs, genitals, Cels.*

GENYALITER, adv. *Productively, Lucr.*

GENYIVUS, a, um (genitus, from gigno). I. *Of or belonging to procreation or birth. A) Gen.: genitivus notis, Suet.—B) Inborn, natural, innate, Ov.—C) Belonging to a gens, women g., Id.—II. Esp. in Gramm.: g. casus, the genitive case, Quint. Absol.: genitivus, i, m., the same, Id.*

GENYTOR, ðris, m. (gigno). *A begetter, father, creator; also, any one who produces, an author, &c., ab optimo et præstantissimo genitore, Cic.*

GENITUS, a, um, part. of gigno.

GENIUS, ii, m. (gigno). I. *A protecting or tutelary deity or genius, a good genius or spirit, jurat per genium meum, Sen.—II. Esp. A) Inclination to luxury or enjoyment, appetite for pleasure, Plaut.—B) Talent, taste, genius, Juv.*

GENO, ðre. See GIGNO.

GENS, gentis, f. (geno, gigno). I. *A generation, race, a clan (as it were), i. e. a number of persons bearing the same family name; thus the gens Cornelia comprehended the families of the Scipios, the Lentuli, &c.; the term gens was especially used of the nobility: g. Tarquininorum, Cic.—II. Meton. A) ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habeantur, the superior gods (the consentes), Cic.—B) Poet. (like genus and stirps): Offspring, descendant, one of a race, Virg.—C) Contemptuously: A set, crew, race, si illo die g. ista Clodiana, Cic.—D) Of animals: A race, tribe, herd, swarm, shoal, &c., intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur, Col.—E) 1) A nation, race, including several clans or tribes (populi) or towns, nationes et g., Cic.; g. Sabina aut Volscæ, Id. 2) Esp. a) In the genit. partit.: gentium (like terrarum; see TERRA). b) Emphatically, conveying the figurative notion of "world," ubicunque terrarum et g. violatum jus civium Romanorum sit? where in all the world? Cic. c) gentes, Foreigners, foreign nations, as opposed to Romans, maneat, quæso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac.; Vulg. 3) Meton.: A country, district, region, quæ g. jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep.*

GENUSUS.

GENYVICUS, a, um (gens). *Of or belonging to a nation, national, more gentico, Tac.*

GENYLICIOUS or TIUS, a, um (gentilis). I. *Of or belonging to a particular clan (gens), g. sacra, Liv.—II. Of, belonging, or peculiar to a nation, national, Gell.*

GENYLIS, e (gens). I. *Of or belonging to the same stock, clan, or family (gens); also, bearing the same family name, humine decorum immortalium quasi g., Cic.; tuus pæne g. your name's sake, Id.—II. Meton. A) Said of slaves who bear the name of their master, Plin.—B) Of or belonging to the same nation, national; subst., a fellow-countryman, turbare g. nationes, Tac.*

GENYLITAS, ætie, f. (gentilis). *The relationship of those who bear the same name. I. Prop.: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Concr.: Kindred, i. e. relatives who bear the same name; plur.: sparsæ atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin.—B) Of plants: That have the same name, Plin.*

GENYLITIUS, a, um. See GENTILICUS.

GENU, ðs, n. [masc. secondary form nom. sing., genus, Lucil.; neut. nom. and acc. sing., genus, Cic.; plur., genu, dissyl., Virg.; genit. plur., genuorum, Vitr.; dat. plur., genubus, Sen.] (γόνυ). I. *A knee, g. mehercule M. Antonium vidi terram tangere, Cic.; genuum orbis, the knee-pan, Ov.; provolvi genibus alcjs, genu alcjs advolvi, to throw one's self at one's knees, to kneel down before one, Tac.—II. Meton. of plants (usually geniculum): A knot, joint, Plin.*

GENUA, æ, f. *Genoa, a city on the coast of Liguria, now Genoa, Plin.*

GENUALIA, ium, n. (genus). *Garters (below the knee), Ov.*

GENUTINUS, a, um (geno, gigno). I. *Innate, native, natural, g. domesticæque virtutes, Cic.—II. Meton.: Unmixed, unadulterated, genuine, Gell.*

GENUTINUS, a, um (genæ). *Of or belonging to the cheek, g. dentes, the jaw-teeth, Cic. Prov.: genuinum frangere in alio, to backbite, Pers.*

GENUS, ðris, n. (γένος, Sanscr. jana, Engl. kin). *Birth, descent; concr., a race, i. e. all who bear the same name; a tribe, family, stock. I. Prop. A) ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic.; ducere g. ab alio, to derive one's origin, be descended from, Virg.—B) Esp.: Birth, i. e. high birth, propter divitias aut g. aut alqas opes, Cic.—II. Meton. A) (like gens and stirps) A descendant, one of a family, a son; also poet., posterity, descendants, Ov.—B) A kind, sort, stock, class, species. I) Gen., of men: quod ex infinita societate generis humani, of the human race, Cic. Also of animals and things, Cic.; &c.; orationes aut alqd id g. scribere, of this kind or description, Cic.; quod g., which kind, Id.; in omni genere, in every respect, in all things, Id.; domus in omni genere diligens, in every way, Id.; in alqo genere inconcians, in any respect, Id. Adv.: in genere, on the whole, Gell. 2) Esp. a) In Philos.: A general term, a logical genus which includes several species, "g. est id, quod duas aut plures complectitur partes," Cic. b) In Gram.: Gender, in nominibus tria g., Quint.*

GENUS, us. *The knee; see GENU.*

GENUSUS, i, m. *Genusus, a river in Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia, now Iskoumi, Cæsar. Also, Genusus (v. l.), Liv.*

ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΑ, æ, f. (γεωγραφία). *Geography*, Cic.

ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΕΣ, æ [gēōmetra, æ, Sid.; geometer, tri, Sen.; geometrēs, trisyll., Juv.], m. (γεωμέτρης). *A geometriean*, Cic.

ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΙΑ, æ, f. (γεωμετρία). *Geometry*, Cic. GEOMETRICE, Æs, f. *Geometry*, Plin.

ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΙΚΟΣ, a, um (γεωμετρικός). *I. Relating to geometry, geometrical, geometricum quiddam explicare*, Cic.—II. *Subst. A* geometricus, i, m., *A geometriean*, Quint.—B) geometrica, orum, n., *Geometry*, ut eodem perveniat, quo si g. didicisset, Cic.

ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΟΣ, n, um (γεωργικός). *Of or belonging to husbandry*, g. carmen. *Georgica*, orum, n., *the title of a poem by Virgil on husbandry*, *The Georgics*, Col.

ΓΕΡΕΝΣ, entis. *I. Part. of gero*.—II. *Adj. Performing any thing; with genit. negotii beoe* g., Cic.

ΓΕΡΓΟΨΙΑ, æ, f. (Γεργούψια). *Gergovia*, 1. *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitania*, Cæs. 2. *A town of the Boii, north of the Loire*, Id.

ΓΕΡΜΑΝΕ, adv. *Genuinely, truly*, g. fraterneque rescribam, Cic.

ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ, ðrum, m. (Γερμανοί). *The Germans, a people between the Rhine, Danube, Vistula, and the sea, to the east of the Gauls*, Cæs.

ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΑ, æ, f. *Germany*, Cæs. GERMANICIANUS, a, um. *That is, is found, or is stationed in Germany*, g. exercitus, Suet.

GERMANICUS, a, um. *I. Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans*, G. bellum, Cæs.—II. *Subst. A* Germanicus, i, m., *A cognomen of generals that fought successfully against the Germans, after Nero Claudius Drusus G., the son of Livin*, Suet.—B) (sc. numus) *A gold coin struck under the Emperor Domitian*, Juv.

GERMANITAS, ætis, f. (germanus). *Relationship between children of the same parent or parents, brotherhood, sisterhood*, I. *Prop.*: moveat te horum pietas, moveat g., Cic.—II. *Meton. A* relationship of the inhabitants of towns sprung from the same mother city, ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv.—B) *Of things and abstract objects: A close resemblance, similarity, or union, in dissociatione g. concors*, Plin.

GERMANUS, a, um. *Of brothers and sisters that have the same father and mother, or at least the same father: Full, true, germane*, I. *Prop. A*) g. frater, Cic.—B) *Subst.*, germanus, i, m., and germana, æ, f., *An own or true brother or sister. Ambig. (with Germanus), The German, Germanum Cimber occidit*, Quint.—II. *Meton. A*) *Of brothers and sisters: Brotherly, sisterly*, Plaut.—B) *Real, true, pure, genuine, illi veteres g.que Campani*, Cic.; scio me asiicum g. fuisse, a downright ass, Id.

GERMANUS, a, um. *Germanic (part.)*, Ov. GERMEN, inis, n. (gero). *A bud, sprig, shoot, twig, offspring*, I. *Prop.*: serotino germine mmlus, Plin.—II. *Fig. A*) *Germ, seed*, Lucr.—B) *Offspring, progeny, a child*, Just.

GERO, gessi, gestum, 3 v. a. (Sanscr. hri, to bring). *To wear, carry, or have any thing about one or one's person, to carry about*, I. *Prop. A*) *Gen.*: g. (with induere) vestem, Nep.—B) *Esp. 1*) *To carry, bring, take, or convey toward a place*, (femina) puerique saxa in mu-

ros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 2) *To bear, bring forth, produce*, Ov.—II. *Fig. A*) *Gen.*: *To bear, have, show, entertain*, ipsi autem g. quam personam velimus, to act or represent a certain character, Cic.; g. inimicitias hominum more, Id. *Abstr.*: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall.—B) *Esp. 1*) a) g. se alqo modo, to behave, act toward any body, in maximis rebus quoniam modo gererem me adversus Cæsarem, Cic. b) g. alqm (agere alqm), to act the part of any body, privato judicio principem geris, Plin. c) g. se et alqm, to treat, behave toward, et sequet et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. 2) g. præ se alqd [præ se ferre], to show, display, make show of, exhibet, præ se quondam g. utilitatem, Cic. 3) *To be engaged in any thing, take an active part in; to do, accomplish, perform; to transact, manage, conduct, administer, rule, govern; also in the pass., to happen, to be aone (hence, res gesta, an act; and, res gestæ, events, exploits)*, g. rem publicam, Cic.; g. magistratum, to discharge the duties of, to fill, hold, Id. *Of public or state business*: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, public affairs, Id.; res gestæ, public events, Id.; Lacedæmonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, were carrying on, Id.; geram tibi morem, yield to your will, comply with your wishes, Id. 4) *Of time*: To pass, spend, ut (Tullia) cum alqo adollescento primario conjuncta ætatem gereret, Sulpic. ap. Cic.

GERO, ðnis, m. (gero). *A porter; foras-gero, a carrier*, Plaut.

GERRÆ, ærum, f. (γέρρα: prop. a kind of hurdle; hence) *Trifles, bagatelles, trumpery*, Plaut.; also interj., gerre! Id.

GERRO, ðnis, m. (an old form, cerroes, leves et inepti, acc. to Fest.) (gerræ). *An idler, trifler*, Ter.

GERULIFIGULUS, i, m. (gero, fingo). *An accomplice, abettor*, Plaut.

GERULUS, i, m. *One who carries, a porter*, Suet.

GERUNDIUM, ii, n. (gero). *In Gramm.: A gerund*, Diom.

GERYON, ðnis, and GERYONES, æ [an old form, gen. sing., Geryonai, Lucr.: abl., Geryōne, Sid.], m. (Γερών and Γερώνης). *Geryon*, *In Myth, a king of Spain, said to have had three bodies*, Ov.

GERYONÆUS, a, um. *Geryonian*, Plaut. GERYONES, æ. See GERYON.

GESTAMEN, inis, n. (gesto). *I. That which is carried or worn; as, a burden, load, arms, clothes, trinkets, ornaments, &c.*, Virg.; Plin.—II. *That in which one carries any thing, a sedan-chair, &c.*, Tac.

GESTATOR, ðris, m. (gesto). *A carrier, porter*, Plin. E.

GESTATORIUS, a, um (gesto). *Of or belonging to an airing, g. sella, a litter or sedan-chair*, Suet.

GESTICULATIO, ðnis, f. *A making of gestures, gesticulation*, Suet.

GESTIO, ðnis, f. (gero). *A doing, performing, in gestione autem negotii*, Cic.

GESTIO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 [an old form, imperf, gestibant, Plaut.] v. n. (gestus). *To express joy or other passions by motions of the body, to exult, be transported; to make gestures: to be cheerful, lively, merry*, I. *Prop. A*;) *With*

GESTITO.

abl. of quorum alter lætitiã gestiat, Cic. Also absol., Cic. — B) Fig.: To digress in speaking, enlarge freely, et dialogorum libertate gestendum, Quint. — II Meton.: To long for or demand any thing passionately; to desire earnestly; usually with inf., rarely with abl. or absol.; with inf., gestio acire ista omnia, Cic.; also with abl., Virg.; and absol., Plaut.

GESTITO, 1 v. int. a. (gesto). To carry much or frequently, to be in the habit of carrying, Plaut.

GESTO, 1 v. int. a. and n. (gero). I. Act.: To carry about one, to have or carry about one's person. A) Prop. 1) idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic.; g. in utero, to be with young, Plin. Prov.: g. alqm in sinu, to be very fond of one, Ter. 2) Esp., gestari, To be carried, as on horseback or in a vehicle, &c.; to ride, sail, &c.: to take exercise, nunc exercemur, nunc gestemur, nunc prœdeamus, Sen. — B) Fig. 1) animum g. to know, Plaut. 2) Esp.: To carry about, report, blab out, qui verba gestarent: sunt, qui vitia gestant, Sen. — II. Neut.: To be carried by way of recreation; hence, to ride, take an airing in a carriage, &c.; to take exercise, simul gestanti conspecto delatore ejus, Vis, inquit, Suet.

GESTOR, ōris, m. (gero). A carrier or bearer, Plaut.

GESTUS, a, um, part. of gero.

GESTUS, ūs, m. (gero). A carrying; hence, carriage, posture, or gesture of the body, attitude, motion of the body. A) Ger.: gratificator mihi gestu, Cic. — B) Esp.: Gesticulation, motu n. made with the hands, e. g. by an orator or actor (app. motus, i. e. motion of the whole body), g. histrionis, Cic.

GĒTĀ, ærum, m. (Gētai). I. The Geta, a Thracian people on the banks of the Danube, Cic. Sing. Gēta, æ, m., One of the Geta, Ov. — II. Meton.: Geta, æ, m., A Roman cognomen: C. Licinius G., consul A.U.C. 638, and censor 646, Cic.; and Geta, the brother and co regent of the Emperor Caracalla: also the name of a Greek slave, Ter.

GĒTES, æ, m. Of or belonging to the Geta, Ov.

GĒTICE, adv. Like the Geta, Ov.

GĒTICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Geta; poet. also for Thracian, Ov.

GIBBA, æ, f. A hunch on the back, Suet.

GIBBER, æra, ærum (gibba). I. Hunchbacked, humpbacked, g. genus gallinarum, Plin. — II. Meton.: Protuberant, Varr.

GIBBUS, a, um. Protuberant, gibbous, Cels.

GIRBUS, i, m. I. q. gibba, Juv.

GIGANTES, um, m. (Γίγαντες). Myth.: The Giants, sons of Earth and Tartarus; when storming the heavens they were struck by Jupiter with a flash of lightning, and were buried under Mount Etna, Cic.

GIGANTEUS, a, um. Of or relating to the giants, Ov.

GIGANTŌMĀCHIA, æ, f. (Γιγαντομαχία). The War of Giants, the title of a poem by Claudian.

GIGAS, antis. See GIGANTES.

GIGNENTĪA, ūm, n. (gigno). Organic bodies, plants, herbage, per loca æqualia et nuda gignentium, Sall.

GIGNO, gēnū, gēnitum, 3 [the old form of pras,

GLANS.

gēno, ēre, genunt, Varr.: genitur, A. ap. Cic.: genuntur, Lucr.: inf., genl. id.: genit. gerund, genendi, Varr.: perf., genuvit, Enn.: inf. præ. pass., gignit, Lucr.] (γῆνο; Sanscr. jau). To beget, procreate, bear, bring forth, produce; in the pass. also, to be born, to take rise, spring up, come forth. I. Prop.: quem Jupiter genuit, Cic.; natura nos genuit et conformavit, Id. Pass.: quod gignetur aliunde, Id. — II. Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa gonuit, Cic.

GILVUS (gilbus), a, um. Light, pale yellow, Virg.

GLĀBER, bra, brum. Smooth, bald, without hair, wool, or feathers, g. colla boum, Col.

GLĀBER, bri, n. (without beard). A young slave, a favorite slave, Seo.

GLABRĪO, ōnis, m. (glabr). A cognomen in the gens Acilia.

GLĀCIĀLIS, e (glacies). Of or belonging to ice, icy, full of ice, hiems, Virg.; frigus, Ov.

GLĀCIES, ēi, f. (gelu). I. Ice, g. lubrica, Liv. — II. Meton.: Hardness, rigidity, Lucr.

GLĀCIO, 1 v. a. and n. (glacies). I. Act.: To make or turn into ice; to freeze, congeal. 1) Prop.: humor glaciatur, Plin. 2) Meton.: To make hard, solid, or stiff, fici ramulis glaciata cascus, Col. — II. Neut.: To become solid or hard, restate oon glaciatur nisi accepta cera, Plin.

GLĀDIĀTOR, ōris, m. (gladius). A) A public fighter, gladiator, athletæ et g. Cic. As term of reproach: hujus gladiatoris (Antonii), Cic. — B) Meton.: A public performance of gladiators, a gladiatorial show, gladiatores dare, Cic.; abl. abs., gladiatoribus, during the gladiatorial shows.

GLĀDIĀTORĪUS, a, um (gladiator). I. Of or belonging to gladiators, g. ludus, Cic.; g. familia, a company of gladiators, Id.: g. consessus, spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows, Id.; g. locus, a stand or elevated place for witnessing these shows, Id. — II. Subst., gladiatōrium, ūi, n. (æ. præmium, auctorsumentum), The pay received by gladiators, vix gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv.

GLĀDIĀTŪRA, æ, f. (gladius, gladiator). A gladiatorial fight, gladiaturæ destinati, Tac.

GLĀDIŌLUS, i, m. (gladius). A little sword; in the plur. heterocl.: nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint.

GLĀDIŪS, ūi, m. (akni to culter). I. A) A sword, g. stringere or destringere, to draw, Cic. — B) Prov.: aut tuo, quemadmodum dicitur, gladio aut nostro, defensio tua conficiatur necesse est, to be beaten with one's own weapons. — C) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri, with ease, with little trouble. — II. Meton. A) Murder, assassination, quem tanta præsertim gladiatorum sit impunitas, Cic. — B) A fight of gladiators, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. — C) g. vomeris, a ploughshare, Plin. — D) The sword-fish, Plin.

GLANDIFER, æra, ærum (glans, fero). Bearing acorns, Cic.

GLANDIŌNIDA, æ, f. (glandium). A delicate (glandium) piece of meat, Plaut.

GLANDIUM, ūi, n. (glans). A kernel in the flesh, a delicate piece of meat, especially of pork, Plin.

GLANS, glandis, f. (γάλανος, Dor. = βάλανος). 1. Any kernel-fruit; as a date, chestnut, walnut,

&c., especially an acorn, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: A ball of lead or clay, Cæs.

GLAREA, æ, f. *Gravel, coarse sand, eo loco pulvis non g. injecta est, Cic.*

GLARĪŌSUS, a, um (glarea). *Full of gravel, gravelly, Liv.; g. rivi, Plin.*

GLAUCE, Æs, f. (Γλαυκή). *Glaucē, the mother of the third Diana, Cic.*

GLAUCIA, æ, m. (glaucus). *A Roman cognomen in the gentes Servilia and Mallia.*

GLAUCŌMA, ātis, n. [an old form, glaucoma, æ, f., Plaut.] (γλαυκωμα). *1. A disease of the eye; in ancient pathology, i. q. cataracta, Plin.*

GLAUCUS, a, um (γλαυκος). *Of a bluish gray color, glaucous; g. oculi, Plin. Of the color of water, green, greenish, smictus g. Arethuse Virg.*

GLAUCUS, i, m. (Γλαυκος). *Glaucus, a Greek proper name. 1. The son of Sisyphus, who was torn to pieces by his own horses. Virg. 2. The chief of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomedes. Hor. 3. A fisherman of Anthedon in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god, Ov.*

GLEBA (glæba), æ, f. *A small lump of earth, a clod. 1. Prop.: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus olim de fundo præcipitem egeris, Cic.—II. Meton. A) (pars pro toto), A field, glæbe, Virg.—B) Of other things: A piece, lump, mass, Cæs.*

GLEBOSUS (glæb.), a, um (glebs). *Full of clods, cloddy, terra g., Plin.*

GLEBŪLA (glæb.), æ, f. (glæba). *A small clod or lump of earth. 1. Prop., Col.—II. Meton. A) A small field, Juv.—B) Of other things: A small piece, g. myrræ, Vitr.*

GLĒSUM (glessum and glesum), i, n. (German Glas; conf. glänzen and glitter). *Amber, Tac.*

GLIS, gliris, m. *A dormouse, considered a delicate dish with the Romans, Plin.*

GLISCO, Ære, v. n. *To grow or spread imperceptibly, to swell. 1. A) Prop.: asellus gliscit, grows fat, Col.—B) Meton.: To grow rich, Tac.—II. Fig.: To grow, increase, spread, rise up, ad juvenem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, Cic.*

GLŌBOSUS, a, um (globus). *Round as a ball, spherical, mundum globosum, Cic.*

GLŌBUS, i, m. (related to glomus). *Any body in the form of a ball; a globe, bowl, sphere, spherical body. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: g. terræ, Cic.; in cœlo animadversi globi, balls of fire, Id.—B) Esp. 1) A dumpling, pudding, Varr. 2) In Milit.: A close order of battle, platoon (Fr. peloton), Cat.—II. Any round mass, lump, &c., Tac.; a dense crowd or mass of people, et circa Fabium g., Liv.*

GLŌMĒRAMĒN, inis, n. (glomerō). *A round shape; ia concr., a round body, a ball (poet.), Lucr.*

GLŌMĒRO, i, v. a. (glomus). *To wind or form into a ball, collect together into a round heap, to glomerate. 1. Prop. A) gl. lanam in orbis, Ov.—B) Meton.: To compress together, or form into a round body, to collect, assemble, gather into a round body or mass, g. agmina, Virg.; g. se, and glomerari, mid., to gather, flock together into a body. Id.; legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac.—C) Of inanimate objects: To roll up, drive in collected fury, tem-*

pestatem g., Virg.—II. Fig.: glomerans sonus, as it were rolling away or along, Cic. poet.

GLŌMUS, Æris, n. (related to globus). *A ball, e. g. of cotton, Plin.; a clew, Hor.*

GLŌRIA, æ, f. (related to clarus). *Glory, fame, renown. 1. Prop. A) Absol.: aut gloria clariore aut auctoritate graviore, Cic. In the plur.: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, glorious actions, exploits, Tac.—B) With genit. obj.: fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est, Cic.—II. Meton. subj.: A thirst or passion for glory, ambition, A) Absol.: moriar, ul, quæ tua g. est, puto te malle a Cæsare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. In the plur.: Va in boasting, ostentation, Plaut.—B) With genit. obj., Virg.*

GLŌRIATIO, ōnis, f. *A vaunting, boasting, Cic.*

GLŌRIŌLA, æ, f. (gloria). *Slight glory or fame, e. nostra perfuamur, Cic.*

GLŌRIOR, i, v. d. p. a. and n. (gloria). *To glory in, boast or brag of, pride one's self in, to place one's glory in any thing; with acc. or an objective or relative clause, with abl., de, in, aliquid, or absol.: vellem equidem idem posse g. quod Cyrus, Cic.; nominibus veterum g., Id.; de misera vita g., Id.*

GLŌRIOSE, adv. *1. With glory, gloriously, g. triumphare, Cic. Compar. Sall. Superl., Cic.—II. Boastfully, vauntingly, g. meitari, Cic.*

GLŌRIŌSUS, a, um (gloria). *1. Full of glory, glorious, de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis, Cic.—II. Boastful, vaunting, bragging, vain-glorious, conceited, ostentatious, nisi essent milites g., Cic.: Miles G., the title of a comedy of Plautus; with allusion to that comedy: imitari Militem gloriosum, Cic.*

GLOSSARIUM, ii, n. (glossa). *A dictionary of obsolete words with explanations, a glossary, Gell.*

GLOSSEMA, ātis, n. (γλωσσημα). *An obsolete or obscure word requiring explanation, Quint.*

GLŪTEN, inis, n., and GLŪTINUM, i, n. (glao). *Glue, Virg.*

GLŪTINATOR, ōris, m. (glutino). *One that glues together, e. g. the leaves of a book; a bookbinder, Cic.*

GLŪTINO, i, v. a. (gluten). *To glue, glue together, g. chartas, Plin.*

GLŪTINUM, i. See GLUTEN.

GLŪTIO (gluttio), i, vi or ii, itum, 4 v. a. *To swallow, devour. 1. Prop. A) Juv.—B) Meton., also of sound: To emit inarticulately, make a rattling noise in their throats, Plin.*

GLŪTO (glutto), ōnis, m. (glutio). *A glutton, Pers.*

GLŪCYRRHIZON, i, n. (γλυκύριζον) or GLŪCYRRHIZA. *Liquorice-root, Plin.*

GNÆUS, i. See CNÆUS.

GNARITAS, ātis, f. (gnarus). *Knowledge, Sall.*

GNARUS, a, um [another form, gnaruris, e, Plaut.: another form, narus, Cic.] (related to Sanscr. jñā, to know). *Skillful, practiced, learned, knowing in any thing; with genit., relative or objective clause. 1. With genit.: L. Sisenna, doctus vir, g. rei publicæ, Cic. With acc., Plaut.—II. Meton. pass.: Known, in paludem goaram vincitibus, Tac.*

GNATHO.

GNATHO, ðnis, m. *Gnatha*, the name of a parasite in the *Eunuch* of Terence; hence gen. for a parasite, Cic.

GNATHŌNICI, ðrum, m. As it were, *The disciples of Gnatho*, Ter.

GNATUS, a, um. See NATUS.

GNĀVUS. See NAVUS.

GNIDIUS (Co.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Gnidus*. Subst. plur., Gnidii (Cn.), ðrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gnidus*, Cic.

GNIDUS or GNIDOS (Coid.), i, f. (Κνίδος). *Gnidus*, a Doric town of Caria, celebrated for the statue of *Venus by Praxiteles*, now *Cnido*, Cic.

GNŌMON, ðnis, m. (γνώμων). *The index of a sun-dial*, *gnomon*, Plin.

GNOSCO, ere. See NOSCO.

GNŌSIACUS (Gnoss.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Crete*, G. rex. i. e. *Minos*, Ov.

GNŌSIAS (Gnoss.), ðdis, f. *Of or belonging to Gnosus or to Crete, Cretan*, Ov. Subst., i. q. *Ariadne*, Ov.

GNŌSIS (Gnoss.), ðdis, f. *Of or belonging to Gnosus or to Crete*, Ov. Subst., i. q. *Ariadne*, Ov.

GNŌSIUS (Gnoss.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Gnosus or to Crete, Cretan*, Plin. Subst., Gnōsia, æ, f., i. e. *Ariadne*, Prop. In the plur., Gnōsīi, ðrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gnosus*, Cic.

GNŌSUS or GNŌSOS (Gnoss. and Cnos.), i, f. (Κνωσός and Κνωσός). *Gnosus*, a very ancient capital of *Crete*, the residence of *Minos*, now *Cnosson*, Plin.

GNOTUS, a, um. See NOSCO.

GOMPHEENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Gomphe*, Cæs.

GOMPHEI, ðrum, m. (Γόμφοι). *Gomphe*, a town of *Thessaly*, on the *Peneus*, now *Kalabaki*, Cæs.

GORDIUS, ii, m. (Γόρδιος). *Gordius*, a king of *Gordium*, in *Phrygia Major*, celebrated for the knot on his chariot, which *Alexander the Great* cut in two, Curt.

GORGE, æs, f. *Gorge*, daughter of *Æneus* and *Althæa*, changed into a bird, Ov.

GORGIAS, æ, m. (Γοργίας). *Gorgias*. 1. A Greek sophist of *Leontini*, a contemporary of *Socrates*, Cic. 2. A rhetorician of *Asia*, teacher of the son of *Cicero*, Cic.

GORGO or GORGON, ðnis, f. (Γοργώ). A *Gorgon*, serpent-haired daughter of *Phorcus*, called also *Medusa*, said to petrify all who looked on her, killed by *Perseus*; her head was fixed in the shield of *Minerva*, and *Pegasus* sprang from her blood, Cic.

GORGŌNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gorgo*, Ov.

GORTYNIACUS, a, um. *Of Gortyna*, *Cretan*, Ov.

GORTYNIS, ðdis, f. *Of Gortyna*, *Cretan*, Luc.

GORTYNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gortyna*; poet. also gen. for *Cretan*, G. index, from *Gortyna*, Cic. Subst. plur., Gortynīi, ðrum, m., *The inhabitants of Gortyna*, Liv.

GŌTHI, ðrum, m. (Γόθοι). *The Goths*, a great tribe of the north of *Germany*, Inscr.; formerly called *Gothones* or *Gotonnes*, Tac.

GŌTHINI, ðrum, m. *Gothini*, a Celtic tribe in the modern *Cracavia*, Tac.

GOTHONES and GOTONES. See GOTH.

GRÆCE.

GRĀBATUS, i, m. (κράβατος). *A small or low couch*, a *field-bed*, Cic.

GRACCHĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Gracchus*, G. iudices, i. e. *the knights*, who were made judges by a law proposed by C. Gracchus, Cic.

GRACCHUS, i, m. *Gracchus*, a Roman family name in the gens *Sempronia*. The most celebrated are the two brothers, T. and C. Cornelius Gracchus, sons of T. Sempronius, and *Cornelia*, daughter of *Scipio Africanus* the elder.

GRĀCILIS, c [fem. plur. gracilæ, Ter.]. *Thin*, slight, slender, lean. I. Prop. A) equi hominesque paulluli et g., Liv. Compar., Plin. Superl., gracillimus, Suet.—B) *Meton*: Lean, meagre, poor, gracili et arido agor, Plin.—II. Fig., of style: Simple, plain, inter g. validumque tertium alqd., Quint.

GRĀCILITAS, ætis, f. (gracilis). *Thinness*, *slenderness*, *leanness*, *meagreness*. I. Prop.: summa g. et infirmitas corporis, Cic.—II. Fig., of style: Simplicity, want of ornament, Quint.

GRĀCILITER, adv. *Slenderly*. I. Prop., App.—II. Fig.: Without embellishment, Quint.

GRĀCŪLUS (gracc.), i, m. (akin to corvus, Gr. κορακίας). *A jackdaw*, Plin.

GRĀDĀRIUS, a, um (gradus). *Of or belonging to a step*, going or proceeding step by step. I. Prop., Lucil.—II. Fig., of style: Even, regular, Sen.

GRĀDĀTIM, adv. (gradus). *Step by step*, by degrees, little and little, Cic.

GRĀDĀTIO, ðnis, f. (gradus). I. Prop.: The making of a stair-case; a flight or series of steps in a theatre, Vitruvius.—II. Fig., in Rhet.: A gradation, a climax, Cic.

GRĀDIOR, gressus, 3 v. n. (gradus). I. To take steps, to step, walk, alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo, Cic.—II. Poet. of inanimate and abstract objects, Lucr.

GRĀDĪVUS, i, m. A cognomen of *Mars*, Liv. Absol.: Gradivus and Gradivus, Ov.

GRĀDUS, ūs, m. (gradior). *A step*. I. A) Prop., Cic.; g. facere, gradum conferre, to come together, Virg.; g. conferre alci, to join one, Plaut.; addere gradum, to quicken one's pace, Liv.; sistere gradum, to stop, halt, Virg.; gradum conferre, Id.; g. referre, to turn back, Ov.; gradibus ire, to go step by step, gradually, Cic.—B) Fig.: g. imperii factus est, Id.; (spondeus) habet stablem quandam gradum, pace, movement, Id.—II. Meton. A) 1) Prop.: Position, footing, stabili gradu impetu hostium excipere, Liv. 2) Fig.: Firm attitude or posture, de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, to allow one's self to be put out, to lose one's composure, Cic.; gradu movere alqm, to compel one to give way, Liv.—B) That which one steps over, i. e. a step, stair. 1) Prop. a) g. templorum. Id. b) Sing.: cum dextropede primus g. ascenditur, Vitruvius. c) Meton. of things that rise by steps. a) A braid or tress of hair, caput in gradus atque anulos comitum, Quint. b) In Gramm.: Degree of comparison, Ov. γ) The mathematical degree of a circle, Man. δ) Plur.: The wrinkles on the roof of a horse's mouth, Veg. 2) Fig., of rank: A degree, step, tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic.

GRÆCE, adv. In the Greek manner, in

GRÆCI.

the manner of the Greeks, quæ legeram G., Latine redderem, Cic.

GRÆCI, òrum, m. (Γραικοί). The Greeks, eos septem, quos G. sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. In the sing., Græcus, i, m., A Greek, Id.

GRÆCIA, æ, f. I. Greece, de cuncta G., Cic. —II. *Miton.*: Magna G., Lower Italy, which was colonized by the Greeks, Cic. Absol.: G., Cic.

GRÆCISSE, are, v. n. (γραικίζω). To imitate the Greeks, Plaut.

GRÆCOR, i v. dep. n. (Græci). To live like a Greek, Hor.

GRÆCOSTASIS, is, f. (Γραικόστασις) (The Grecian place or stand). A building at Rome near the Curia and the Comitium, where originally Greek, but afterward also other ambassadors, resided; the Greek embassy, the foreign embassy, Cic.

GRÆCŪLUS, a, um. Greek, Grecian (for the most part contemptuously), ineptum anse negotium et G., thorough Greek, Cic.; G. cautio chirographi, not to be relied upon, Id. Subst., Græculus, i, m., A little or young Greek, Cic.

GRÆCUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian, Græcis rebus, Cic.; G. homines, Greeks, Id.; Græco more bibere, to drink healths, Id.; G. vin, perhaps leading to Græcia Magna, Id. *Prov.*: ad Calendas Græcas, i. e. never, because the Greeks did not reckon by calends, August. ap. Suet.

GRÆLI, òrum [genit. plur., Graium, Lucr.], m., for Græci. The Greeks, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, Cic. In the sing., Graius, i, m., A Greek, Cic.

GRÆIŪCELĪ (Garoceli), òrum, m. Graioceli, a Gallic people in the valleys of Mont Cenis, Cæs. GRÆJUGENÆ, a, m. (Graius, gigno). A Greek by birth (poet), Virg.

GRÆMEN, inis, n. (akin to germen). I. The grass, turf, Liv. —II. *Melon.* A) A plant, herb, gustu cujusdam apud Lophophagos graminis, Quint —B) *Esp.*: Dog-grass, Plin.

GRÆMINĒUS, a, um (gramen). Of grass or herbs, covered with turf. I. *Prop.*: g. corona obdionalis, presented by those delivered from a blockade to their deliverers, which was the highest military honor with the Romans, Liv. —II. *Fig.*: Made of Indian reed or bamboo, g. hasta (Minervæ), Cic.

GRAMMÁTICA, æ, f. (γραμματική). Grammar (in the widest sense of the word), philology, Cic.

GRAMMÁTICA, òrum, n. (γραμματικά). Grammar, philology, in grammaticis poetarum pertractatio, Cic.

GRAMMÁTICE, Æs, f. (γραμματική). Grammar (in the widest sense), philology, Quint.

GRAMMÁTICE, adv. According to grammatical or philological rules, grammatically, philologically, Quint.

GRAMMÁTICUS, a, um (γραμματικός). Of or belonging to grammar, grammatical, in arte g., Auct. Her. In n. pl., Grammatica; see GRAMMATICA.

GRAMMÁTICUS, i, m. A grammarian (in the widest sense), a philologist, Cic.

GRAMMÁTISTA, æ, m. (γραμματιστής). A teacher of grammar or of languages, Suet.

GRĀNĀRIA, òrum, n. (granum). A granary, dépôt for corn, Cic.

GRASSATOR.

GRĀNĀTUM, i, n. (sc. malum). A pomegranate, Plin.

GRĀNDÆVUS, a, um (grandis, ævum). In years, aged, very old, g. senex, Tac.

GRĀNDESCO, ère, v. incl. n. (grandis). To grow or become great, to grow, Plin.

GRĀNDICŪLUS, a, um (grandis). Somewhat large, Plaut.

GRĀNDILŪQUUS, i, m. (grandis, loquor). Speaking loftily, grandiloquent, Cic. In a bad sense: qui tandem isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), boosters, Cic.

GRĀNDINĀT, are, v. impers. (grandu). It hails, Sen.

GRĀNDINŌSUS, a, um (grando). Full of hail, Col.

GRĀNDĪO, ire, v. a. and n. (grandis). I. *Act.*: To make great, allow to grow, Plaut. Middle: grandiri, to become great, Pacuv. —II. *Nent.*: To increase, grow, become great, Cat.

GRĀNDIS, e. Full-grown, large, great, of full size. I. *Prop.* A) epistolam sane grandem, Cic. —B) Of persons: Grown up, old, advanced in years; also with addition of nata or ævo. 1) Absol.: g. jam puer bello Italico, Cic.; grandioreni ætatem ad consulatum constitutebant (shortly after, progressus ætatis), of a greater age, Id. With nata or ævo, Id. 2) G. ævo, parens, Tac. —II. *Fig.* A) Gen.: Great, strong, sub-sellia grandioreni et pleniorum vocem desiderant, Cic. —B) *Esp. of style*: Sublime, lofty, geaus quoque dicendi grandius. Of a speaker: (oratores) g. erant verbis, Id.

GRĀNDISCĀPIUS, a, um (grandis, scapus). Having a large trunk, Sen.

GRĀNDĪTAS, ātis, f. (grandis). Greatness. I. *Prop.*, Siseon. —II. *Fig.*, of style: Loftiness, sublimity, ex granditate verborum, Cic.

GRĀNDĪTER, adv. Sublimely, greatly, Or.

GRĀNDĪUSCŪLUS, a, um (grandis). Pretty well grown up, Ter.

GRĀNDO, iois, f. Hail, a shower of hail, Cic. In the plur.: tempestatibus, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic.

GRĀNICUS, i, m. (Γρανικός). Granicus, a small river of Mysia, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, Plin.

GRĀNĪFER, Æra, òrum (granum, fero). Carrying corn or grains, a poet. epithet for ants, Ov.

GRĀNUM, i, n. (akin to germen, Germ. Kern, Eng. grain). A grain of corn, or the like; a small kernel in fruits, Cic.; g. thuris, a grain of incense, Plaut.; g. salis, a grain of salt, Plin.

GRĀPHĪĀRIUS, a, um (graphium). Of or belonging to the style used for writing, g. theca, a case for writing-styles, Suet.

GRĀPHICE, adv. Graphically, Plaut. GRĀPHICE, Æs, f. (sc. ars) (γραφική). The art of drawing, Plin.

GRĀPHĪCUS, a, um (γραφικός). I. Belonging to painting or drawing; drawn to the life, exquisite, perfectly finished; also of persons, clever, fine, nice, Vitr. —II. Cunning, ingenious, Plaut.

GRĀPHĪUM, ïi, n. (γραφίον). An instrument for writing on wax-tablets, a style, Sen.

GRASSĀTOR, ūris, m. I. An idler, Cat. —

GRASSATURA.

II. A street robber, pick-pocket (esp. by night), Cic. ; g. agit rem. Juv.

GRASSATURA, æ, f. (grassor). Street robbery, Suet.

GRASSOR, I v. n. and a. dep. (gradior). To go, go about. I. Prop. A) Plaut. Of things: pediculus scutulato rete grassantes, moving about, Plin. —B) Esp. 1) To go or walk about idly; hence, of parasites (l. q. adulari), to pay court to any body, esp. in juvenventum grassantem in Subura incidisse, Liv. 2) To wander about in a thievish manner, to prawl about, Petr. Hence, with acc.: To attack in a hostile manner, Stat. —II. Fig. A) To proceed or act in any manner, ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall.; g. obsequio, to show one's self obedient to, Hor.; g. dolo, to proceed craftily, Tac. —B) Esp.: To proceed with violence, act violently, conjuravimus ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv.

GRATE, ada. I. Willingly, with pleasure, agreeably, nam et præterita g. meminit, Cic. —II. Gratefully, thankfully, g. et pie facere, Cic.

GRATES (usually only in nom. and acc.; in the abl. gratibus, Tac.) (gratus). Thanks given to any body (especially to the gods), g. tibi ago, Cic.

GRATIA, æ, f. (gratus). I. A) Favor which one lends with others; good graces, good will, friendly disposition, friendship, gradum dignitatis et gratiæ, Cic.; magnam inire g., Id.; in hac summa tua g. ac potentia, influence, esteem, Id. In plur.: provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, demonstratissimæ et manifestationes of favor, Cic. —B) 1) Metan. object.: Grace, i. e. amiability, pleasantness, agreeableness, chara [for venustus], g. forme, Suet. 2) Nom. pr., Gratiæ, arum, f., The Graces, Sen. In the sing.: Gratia, æ, collect., Ov. —II. Favor toward another, kindness, readiness or disposition to render service. A) Gen.: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiæ, ut, Cic.; juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, permit, Plaut. In g. ducis, out of compliment to, Liv. —B) Esp.: Thanks, gratitude (with agere, i. q. to return thanks; it may be used in the plural; but it is found for the most part in the sing.), immortales gratias agere, Cic.; amplissimis verbis g. agere, Id.; retulisse gratiam videar, to have returned a favor, Id.; tam g. est, I am much obliged to you (irritantly, in declining an offer), Plaut.

GRĀPIĀ, (abl. of the foregoing). In favor of, or from consideration toward any body or any thing; hence, for the sake of, on account of; it is, however, less frequently used than causâ. With genit., which it usually follows, ipsas bestinas hominum g. generatus esse videmus, Cic. Ellipt.: exempli g., for instance, for example. Before the genit.: idque sicut g. decoris, Quint. With a pronoun: meâ g., Plaut.

GRATIÆ, arum. See GRATIA.

GRATIFICATIO, ôis, f. An obliging, gratifying; showing a kindness, a kindness, impudens g. cum acerbis injuria, Cic.

GRATIFICOR, I v. n. and a. (gratus, facio). To do a favor or show a kindness to, to gratify in any thing; to present, give, gratificor mihi gestu accusator, Cic.; to present, give, sacrifice, Sall.

GRATIS (trisyll., Ter.), and contr. GRATIS (abl. plur. of gratia). Out of kindness, from

GRAVATE.

good feeling, as a favor, without payment or reward, for nothing, g. polliceri, Cic.; habitare g. in alieno, Id.

GRATIOSE, adv. Out of mere favor, gratuitously, hoc in Sicilia fecit g. in decumanos, Cic.

GRATIOSUS, a, um (gratia). Full of favor. I. Enjoying any body's favor, being in favor, favored, liked, beloved, agreeable, pleasant, multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic.; adversarius g. Id. —II. Showing or bestowing favor upon; kind, obliging, complaisant, g. scribæ sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

GRATIS, adv. See GRATIS.

GRATIUS, a. Gratius, a Roman family name; e. g. Gratius, ii, m., the accuser of the poet Archias, Cic.

GRATOR, I v. n. (gratus). To feel or manifest joy; to rejoice; to congratulate, Liv.

GRATUITO, adv. Without payment, reward, or profit; for naught, gratuitously, multorum causas et non gravate et g. defenditis, without recompense, Cic.; g. civitatem imperitare, without any particular reason, Id.

GRATUITUS, a, um (gratis for gratia). That is done or given for nothing, without pay, reward, or profit, gratuitous, si sine premio benigna est, g. si cum mercede, conducta, Cic.; ne g. quidem suffragia, free, spontaneous, Id.; comitia g., i. e. in which the votes were not bought, Id.; pecuniam gratuitam dare, i. e. without interest, Plin.; g. loca, free places for the people, Suet.; g. subsellia, free seats, Id.

GRATULABUNDUS, a, um (gratulor). Congratulating, quo se omnis multitudo g. effudit, Liv.

GRATULATIO, ônis, f. An expressing of joy, esp. a wishing one joy, congratulation; joy. I. Gen.: nunciatur mihi tantum isti gratulationem esse factum, Cic.; in sua gratulatione, in congratulation addressed to him on his obtaining the consulate, Id. —II. A public thanksgiving, conservatæ rei publicæ g., Cic.

GRATULOR, I v. n. (gratus). I. To express joy, wish one joy, congratulate, to rejoice, alciui, (alciui) de alqui re ut alqd, quod; more rarely in. pro aliqua re, re, with objective clause or absol.; munum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, &c., Cic.; ipse mihi gratulatus sum, Id. Absol., ad mo venerunt gratulatum, Cic. —II. To give or return thanks [grates, gratias agere], quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint.

GRATUS, a, um. I. Pass. A) Beloved, dear, welcome, pleasant, agreeable, acceptable (only of impers. objects: gratiosus is used esp. of persons), mihi id g., Cic.; esse g. necesse est, Id.; feceris nobis g. omnibus, something agreeable to us, i. e. do or show us a favor, Id.; hoc mihi gratias facere nihil potes, no greater pleasure or favor, Id. —B) Of persons, only late, prout domino patrono g. quis esset, Suet. Subst.: gratus, i, m., A favorite, Suet. —II. Act.: Grateful, thankful; also, deserving thanks, cognovi te grattissimum omnium, Cic.; beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, deserving thanks, acceptable, Id.

GRAVASTELLUS, i, m. A gray-headed old man, Plaut.

GRĀVATE, adv. With difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly, g. respondere, Cic.

GRAVĀTIM, adv. for gravate (gravo). *With difficulty*, hūd g. socie arma Rutulis juaxit, Liv.

GRAVEDINGSUS, a, um (gravedo). I. *Frequently afflicted with or subject to a catarrh or cold*, Cic.—II. *Meton.: Causing or bringing on a catarrh*, g. ervum, Plin.

GRAVEDO, inis, f. (gravis). *Heaviness of the body, esp. of the head, a catarrh*, Cic.

GRAVĒOLENS (grave olens), entis (gravis, oleo). I. *Smelling strongly*, Virg.—II. *Having a disagreeable smell, noisome*, Virg.

GRAVESCO, ēre, v. n. (gravis). *To become heavy or heavier*. I. *Prop.* A) Virg.—B) *Esp.: To become pregnant*, Plin.—II. *Fig.: To become worse or more violent, gravescit valetudo Augusti*, Tac.

GRAVIDITAS, ātis, f. (gravidus). *Pregnancy*, Cic.

GRAVIDO, I v. a. (gravidus). *To load; esp., to impregnate*, Aur. Vict. *Meton.: terra gravidata seminibus*, Cic.

GRAVIDUS, a, um (gravis). I. *Pregnant, with young, quum esset g. uxor*, Cic. *With abl.: puero grāvīda, big with child*, Plaut.; *gravidum esse ex alqo, to be pregnant by one*, Ter. *Subst.*, grāvīda, w. f., *A pregnant woman*, Plin.—II. *Meton. poet.: Heavy, loaded, filled, full*, aristōe g., Virg. *With abl.: pharutra g. sagittis*, Hor. *With gen.: Amatibus g. metalli*, Ov.

GRĀVIS, e (akin to βαρύς, Germ. schwer). *Heavy, weighty, not light, loaded* [opp. levis, light]. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *estate grave esse aureum aniculum*, Cic. *With abl.: paternam gemmis g.*, Virg. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of value, worth, or number: Heavy, strong; e. g., w. s. g., coin struck according to the old standard or weight, according to which a Roman as weighed one pound, w. s. plaus-tris quiddam (ex patribus) ad erarium convehentes*, Liv.; *g. argentum, i. e. uncoined* [rude], Sen.; *graviore fenore, at a higher interest*, Suet.; *g. pretium, a high price, dear*, Sall. b) *For gravidus: With young, pregnant, with cub, balneae utero graves*, Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of hearing or sound: Deep, low, bass* [opp. acutus, soprano], ad gravisimum sonum vocem recipient, Cic.; *g. syllaba, i. e. that has not the acute accent, with grave accent*, Quint. 2) *Of smell or taste: Strong, unpleasant, loathsome, nauseous, g. odor calthae, strong*, Plin. 3) *Of the state of the body or health: Unhealthy, sick, troubled, afflicted*, (Cleanthes) negat illum esse cibum tam g., unwholesome, Cic.; *anni tempore gravi, id.*—II. *Fig.* A) *In a bad sense: Heavy, troublesome, inconvenient, oppressive, burdensome, hard, severe, disagreeable, quod nunquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim*, Cic.; *gravem esse alci, to be troublesome to one*, Prop.; *g. morbus, an acute disease*, Nep.—B) *In a good sense: Of weight, weighty, important, strong, considerable, great, worthy, grave, venerable, eminent, (honestas) omni pondero gravior*, Cic.; *sententiae g., id.: g. amor, passionate, ardent*, Hor.; *g. testis, credible, reliable*, Cic.; *graves Persae, formidable*, Hor.; *grave carmen, an epic poem*, Prop.

GRĀVITAS, ātis, f. (gravis). *Weight, heaviness, gravity*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum*, Cic. 2) *Esp.* a) *Of high price: Dearness, g. vnoone*, Tac. b) *Pregnancy, poet.; also meton., an embryo*, Ov.—B)

Meton. 1) *Of smell: Loathsome, nauseousness*, Plin. 2) *Of the state of the atmosphere: Unwholesomeness, gravitatem hujus coeli*, Cic. 3) *Of disease: Heaviness, sickness; severity, violence, g. morbi, id.; corporis gravitatem, bad health, indisposition, id.*—II. *Fig.* A) *In a bad sense: Troublesomeness, inconvenience, heaviness, burden, gaudere gravitate loquae sonoque vocis agresti*, Cic.; *violence, cruelty, injuria g. tutor est*, Sall.—B) *In a good sense: Importance, dignity, weight of character, weight, imperii gravitatem ac nomen sustinere*, Cic.; *sententiarum g., significance, weight, energy, id.; comitate condita g., id.; circumspection, prudence*, Nep.

GRĀVITER, adv. I. *Prop.* A) *Weightily, heavily*, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of sound: Deeply, sonent*, Cic. 2) *Strongly, violently, with violence, quae g. afflictaverant aves*, Ctes.—II. *Fig.* A) *Violently, strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much; reluctantly, unwillingly, interim g. aegrotare filius coepit*, Cic.; *tulit hoc commuae dedecus familiae g., bore it un-easily, or with great affliction*, id.—B) *Gravely, with propriety, with dignity, seriously, agere g., with dignity*, Cic.; *narrare g., id.*

GRĀVO, I v. a. (gravis). I. *To weigh down, make heavy, load, oppress, burden*. A) *Prop.: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant*, Tac.—B) *Fig.: To aggravate, to render worse, qua gravaret invidiam matris*, Tac.—II. *Meton. (also, v. dep., gravor, l): To be or become angry, vexed, or irritated at anything; to feel one's self troubled with or incommoded by, to be reluctant or unwilling, to consider any thing a burden*. A) *Absol.: primo gravari coepit, quod. &c.*, Cic.—B) *With an objective clause, id.*—C) *With acc., Sen.*

GRĒGĀLIS, e (grex). *Of or belonging to the same flock or herd*. I. *Prop.: g. equae*, Plin.—II. *Meton. gen.: Of or belonging to the great mass of people*. A) *In a good sense: subst., grēgālis, ium, m., Comrades, companions, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis*, Cic.—B) *In a bad sense: Of a common kind, common, ordinary, indifferent, gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. of a common soldier or a private*, Liv.

GRĒGĀRIUS, a, um (grex). *Of or relating to a flock or herd, gregarius*. I. *Prop.: greguriorum pastorum*, Col.—II. *Meton. gen.: Of a common kind, common or ordinary, e. g. in Milit.: g. milites, as opposed to officers, id etiam g. milites faciunt iaviti*, Cic.

GRĒGĀTIM, adv. (grex). *In flocks, herds, or swarms*. I. *Prop., of animals*, Plin.—II. *Meton.: In troops or crowds, videtis cives Romanos g. coniectos in lautumias*, Cic.; *g., i. q. among the common people*, Plin.

GRĒMIUM, ii, n. *A lap*. I. *Prop.: Fortunae in gremio sedens*, Cic.—II. *Meton.: terra gremio molito et suba to semen sparsum excipit*, Cic.; *Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. in the middle or the heart of, id.*

GRESSUS, a, um, part. of gradior.

GRESSUS, ūs, m. (gradior). *A step, pace, gait, tendere gressum ad mœnia*, Virg.

GREX, grēgis, m. [J., Lucr.]. *A flock, herd, swarm, drove, I. Prop., of animals: pecudes dis-*

GROSPHUS.

pulsæ sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic.—II. *Meton.* a) 1) *A company or society of men, a crowd, troop, band, &c.*, ex his honestissimorum hominum g., Cic.; g. philosophorum, Id.; uno grege, in a body, all at once, Curt. 2) *Esp. of actors or of charioteers in the circus*, Petr.—B) *Of things: A bundle*, Plaut.

GROSPHUS, i, m. *Grosphus, a Roman cognomen*, Hor.

GRUDII, òrum, m. *Grudii, a people of Gallia Belgica*, Cæs.

GRUNIUM, ù, n. *Grunium, a fortress of Phrygia*, Nep.

GRUNNIO, ìvi or ìi, ìtum, 4 v. n. *To grunt, as swine*, Plin.

GRUNNĪTUS, ūs, m. (grunnio). *A grunting, nec grunniunt (audiunt) suis*, Cic.

GRUS [nom. sing., gruis, Phædr.] grūs, f. 1. *A crane*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *An instrument for pulling down a wall, an iron crow*, corvus, Vitr. GRYLLUS (grillus), i, m. (γρόλλος). *A cricket*, Plin.

GRYLLUS, i, m. (Γρύλλος) (a proper name). *Gryllus, a son of Xenophon, who was slain in the battle of Mantinea, from whom a treatise of Aristotle was so called*, Quint.

GRŪNĒA, æ, f., and GRŪNIUM, ù, n. (Γρύνεια and Γρύνιον). *Grynæa, a town of Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin.

GRŪNEUS, æ, um (Γρύνειος). *Of Grynæa, Grecian*, Virg.

GRYPUS, grŷphīs (gryphus, i, Mcl.), m. (γρῦψ). *A fabulous bird with four feet, a griffin*, Virg.

GRŪPUS, i, m. (γρῦπος). *One who has a crooked nose hook-nosed*, Just.

GŪBERNĀCELUM [poet. contr. gubernaculum, Virg.], i, n. (gubernio). *A helm, rudder*. 1. *Prop.*: hic ille naufragus ad g. accessit, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *A helm, i. e. steering, ruling, government, esp. of the state (mostly in the plur.)*, clavum tanti imperii tenere et g. rei publicæ tractare, Cic.

GŪBERNĀTIO, ònis, f. *A steering or guiding of a ship, or the art of steering*. 1. *Prop.*: si in ipsa gubernatione, negligentia est navis eversa, Cic.—II. *Meton. gen.*: *A ruling, guiding, managing, directing, summi imperii gubernatione districtus*, Cic.

GŪBERNĀTOR, òris, m. *One that steers a ship, a steersman, pilot*. 1. *Prop.*: g. clavum tenens sedet in puppi, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *A leader, ruler, governor, custodes g. que rei publicæ*, Cic.

GŪBERNĀTRIX, ìcis, f. *She who rules or governs, directress, ista præclara g. civitatum eloquentia*, Cic.

GŪBERNI, òrum, m. *Guberni, a people of Germany*, Tac.

GŪBERNO, 1 v. a. *To pilot or steer a ship*. 1. *Prop.*: quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. *Prov.*: g. e terni, said of a person who, being in safety, pretends to teach others how to act in danger, Liv.—II. *Meton. gen.*: *To direct, lead, rule, guide, govern, quum solus orbem terrarum gubernaret*, Cic.; motum ratione quadam g., Id.

GŪBERNUM, i, n. *For gubernaculum*, Lucr.

GŪLA, æ, f. (akin to collum). *The gullet, veasand*. 1. *Prop.*: obtorta g., Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *The palate, i. e. gluttony, daintiness, appetite, voracity, O gulam insulsam* (Q. Cic-

GUTTULA.

ronis filii) Cic. *In the plur.*: proceres gulæ narrant, a glutton, Plin.—III. *Fig.*: *The nose or pipe of a pair of bellows*, Plaut.

GŪLŌSUS, æ, um (gula). *Gluttonous, dainty, oculis quoque g. sunt*, Sen.

GŪMĀA, æ, c. *A glutton*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

GUMMI, ìnd. n., or GUMMIS, ìs, f. (κόμμι). *Gum*, Plin.

GURDUS, i, m. (a Spanish word). *A dolt, numskull, "gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi"*, Quint.

GURGES, ìtis, m. (akto to γαργασέων). *A whirlpool, any deep place in water, a hollow, great depth*. 1. *Prop.*: non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *A piece of water (poet.)*, Ov.; *the sea*, Virg.—B) *An insatiable desire after any thing; hence, a glutton, prodigal, spendthrift, qui g. est vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium*, Cic.; g. ac vorago patrimoni, Id.

GURGŪLIO, ònis, m. (γαργαλιών). *The wind-pipe, veasand*, Cic.

GURGULLIO, onis. 1. q. cureulio.

GURGUSTIDŌNĪ campi (gurgustium). *Faustiously: The spacious plains of a hovel floor*, Plaut.

GURGUSTĪUM, ù, n. (related to gurgus). *A mean dwelling, a hovel, hut, nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire*, Cic.

GUSTĀTORĪUM, ù, n. (gusto). *A dish belonging to the first course*, Plin. E.

GŪSTĀTUS, ūs (gusto). 1. *The sense of tasting, the taste, g. qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genere debet*, Cic.—II. *Taste, flavor, eorumque jucundus non g. solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus*, Cic.

GUSTO, 1 v. a. (gustus). *To taste, take a little of any food*. 1. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. *Prov.*: primis, ut dicitur, labris g. physiologiam, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To take a slight meal, to take something in the shape of food, Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit umquam cubans*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To taste, i. e. to partake of, enjoy, hear, learn, gustaras civilem sanguinem*, Cic.; præcepta g., Id.; g. Metradorum, to attend his lectures for some time, Id.

GUSTUS, ūs, m. (okin to Sauscer. ghas, to chew; Gr. γεύσας). *A tasting, partaking slightly, or eating a little of anything*. 1. *Prop.* A) *1) minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitas*, Tac. 2) *Esp.* a) *A first dish or course, an antepast [gustatio]*, Mart. b) *A draught*, Petr.—B) *Flavor [sapor]*, donec in ore g. ejus sentiatur, Cels.—II. *Fig.* A) *A specimen, relish, foretaste, ad hunc gustum totum librum reprobmito*, Plin. E.—B) *Taste, flavor, proprium quendam gustum urbis*, Quint.

GUTTA, æ [an old form gutt. sing., gutta. Lucr.], f. (Gr. χυρός, akin to scateo). *A drop*. 1. *Prop.* A) *in cadentibus guttis*, Cic.; guttæ imbrium, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *guttæ, spots or specks on an animal or thing, e. g. on bees, lizards, stones, &c.*, Virg.; Ov.; 2) *Ispis interstinctus aureis guttis*, Plin. 2) *In Archit.*: *A small ornament under the triglyph of a Doric column*, Vitr.—II. *Fig.*: *A drop, i. q. a small part, a bit*, Plaut.

GUTTA, æ, m. *Gutta, a Roman cognomen*, Cic.

GUTTĀTIM, adv. (guttia). *By drops, drop by drop*, Plaut.

GŪTTŪLA, æ, f. (gutta). *A small drop*, Plaut.

GUTTUR, *iris*, n. [m. in the acc. *sing.*, gutturem, Plaut.]. *The throat; the craw or crop of fowls; hence also, gluttony, voracity*, Juv.; vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.

GYAROS (-us), i, f. [a secondary form of the genit. *sing.*, Gyarae, Juv.: *abl. plur.*, Gyāris, id.] (Γυάρως). *Gyarus, a small island of the Aegean Sea, used by the Romans as a penal settlement, now Cnlaïr o*, Cic.

GYGEUS, a, um. *Of Gyges, Lydian (poet. meton.)*, Prop.

GYGES, is or æ, m. (Γύγης). *Gyges. I. A giant with a hundred arms, Ov. 2. A king of Lydia, said to have possessed a ring which made the bearer invisible, Cic. 3. A Trojan, Virg. 4. A beautiful youth, Hor.*

GYNNASIARCHA, æ, m. (γυμνασιάρχης). *The master of a gymnasium*, Val. Max.

GYNNASIARCHUS, i, m. (γυμνασιάρχος). *The master or head of a gymnasium, Cic.*

GYMNASIUM, ii, n. (γυμνάσιον). *A public place in Greece where the youth practiced wrestling; a gymnasium. I. Prop., Cic. Faciē: g. flagri, said of one that is constantly being flogged, Plaut.; me iste habuit g., gave me a desperate flogging, Id. —II. Meton.: A public place in which youth were instructed in philosophy; a college, school, clamabant credo omnia g. atque omnes philosophorum scholæ, Cic. —III. A place for instruction at Cicero's Tusculan estate, quum in Lycæum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), Cic.*

GYMNASTICUS, a, um (γυμναστικός). *Of or belonging to bodily exercise, gymnastic, Plaut.*

GYMNICUS, a, um (γυμνικός). *Gymnastic, ludī qui gymnici nominantur, Cic.*

GYNÆCEUM or GYNÆCIUM, i, n. (γυναικείον). *With the Greeks, The women's apartment, the interior part of a house, where the women lived, Plaut.; Cic.*

GYNÆCŌNTIS, idis, f. (γυναικόντις). I. q. Gynæceum, Nrp.

GYNDES (Gindes), is, m. (Γύνδης). *Gyndes, a river of Assyria, now Zarasu, Sen.*

GYPSATUS, a, um. *Adj.: Covered with gypsum, quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatisimis persuasit, with hands covered with gypsum (as of actors performing in female characters), Cic.*

GYPSO, v. a. (gypsum). *To plaster, white-wash, Col.*

GYPSUM, i, n. (γύψος). I. *Parget, white lime plaster, gypsum, Plin. —II. Meton.: An image made of gypsum, Juv.*

GYRUS, i, m. (γύρος). *A circle. I. Prop. A) nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. —B) Meton.: A riding-place or ring, i. e. a place where a horse is exercised, Prop. —II. Fig.: A circuitous course, a circuit; revolutio, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.*

GYTHEUM or GYTHIUM, i, n. (Γύθειον or Γύθιον). *Gythæum, a town and harbor of Laconia on the Eurotas, now Palæopolis, Cic.*

H.

H, h. *This letter corresponds to the Greek spiritus asper, both in form (H) and sound. Before t it is*

changed into c: traho, tractum; veho, vectum. Before s it is fused with this letter into x: traho, traxi (trah-si); veho, venci (veh-si). *At the commencement of a word it is frequently suppressed; hence we find Annibal and Hannibal, Adria and Hadria, aruspex and haruspex, &c.*

HA! *interj. I. An exclamation employed in grave exhortation or in calling on any one to stop, &c., Heigh! heighday! Plaut. —II. Ha! ha! ho! in laughter or derision, Plaut.*

HABENA, æ, f. (habeo; prop., a hold; hence) *A leather thong, rein, bridle. I. Prop. A) Gen.: The thong of a javelin, Luc.; the thong of a sling, Virg.; and poet., the sling itself, Luc.; a shoe-string, Gell.; the lash of a whip, and poet., the whip, Hor. —B) Esp. 1) The rein, reins, and usu. in plur., habens effundere, dare, Virg. 2) Poet.: luminibus vestris tunc immittit habenas, Ov.; furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, with slackened reins, i. e. with uncontrolled fury, Virg.; classi immittit habenas, throws up the reins to the fleet, i. e. lets his fleet drive before the wind, Lucr.; Virg.; Ov. —II. Meton. A) An oblong stripe of flesh, Cels. —B) Gen.: A rein, bridle; also fig., government, management, direction, commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amittite, Cic.*

HABENTIA, æ, f. (habeo). *Property, possessions, Plaut.*

HABEO, ii, itum, 2 [an old form perf. subj., habessit, Cic.: *inf.*, habērier, Plaut.] v. a. and n. (Germ. haben; Eng. to have). *To have, hold, possess, keep, enjoy. I. A) Gen.: uxorem h. in matrimonio, Cic.; fundum h., Id. —B) With abstract objects: febrim h., Cic.; instrumenta animi h., Id.; spem h. in fide alcis, Id. With *inf.*: To have (i. e. to be obliged) to do something, Tert. —II. Esp. A) 1) To hold property, to have possessions or estates, habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis prædiis, Cic.; h. in Salmunis aut in Brutis, i. e. to have estates, Id. 2) With objective or relative clauses: To have or possess the means, capacity, or faculty of doing or saying any thing; to be able, to be equal to any thing, to know how. a) With objective clauses: de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumbulate satisfacturum, Cic.; h. dicere de fœdere, Id. b) With relative clauses: nec quid secreta habebat, Id. —B) To have any thing in use, to make use of, to employ, quippe quas (divitias) honeste h. licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. —C) 1) To have in a certain condition or state, qui (hostes) paulo ante M. Bibulum in obsidione habuerunt, Cæs.; habeo Junium (transsem) in metu, i. e. I fear, Id. 2) With a double predicate, esp. with part. perf. pass.: To have or possess any body or any thing for a given purpose or of such or such a quality (periphrasis of the perf.), quum haberet collegam in prætura Sophoclem, Cic.; inelusum in curia senatum habuerunt, kept shut up, Id. 3) To have or keep any body in a certain manner, i. e. to treat, equitatu ægma adversariorum male h. et carpere, Cæs. 4) h. se, or middle, or neut.: To be of a certain quality or in a certain condition; to be, find one's self, be in such or such circumstances. &c. a) h. se: quamquam videbatur se non graviter h., tamen sum sollicitus, Cic.; præclare se æs habet, si, Id. b) Middle: virtus clara æternaque habetur, virtus*

HABILIS.

is, Sall. c) *Neut.*: hene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, it is well Cic. 5) To take (any thing) to be so or so, to consider, think, believe, esteem, account, to reckon, count, or number among, deus aeternus et beatus h., Cic.; maximum illam voluptatem h., Id.; Pompeium pro certo habemus proficiet, Id.; sic habito, or sic habeas alqd (with an objective clause), you may be persuaded of it, take it for granted, illud velim sic h., quod intelligis, Cic.—D) To have (as one's dwelling), to dwell in, inhabit, Plaut.—E) To have, embrace with the mind, i. e. to know, see, understand, siquidem istius regis (Auci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.; habes consilia nostra, here you have, these are, Id.—F) To have any thing as a certain peculiarity, habit, custom, way, &c., habebat hoc omnino Cæsar: quæ, &c.—G) To hold, perform, make, do, prepare, produce, C. Cato concionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, si, to be held, Cic.; h. concionem, Id.; sermonem h., orationem h., to deliver, Id.; h. dialogum, to sustain, Id.; h. controversiam de fundo cum alqo, to carry on or be engaged in, Id.—H) h. in animo (or simply animo), with an objective clause: To intend doing any thing, to have a mind to do, &c.; to purpose, to have (any thing) in one's mind, istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic.—I) h. sibi, or secum alqd, to have or keep any thing to or for one's self. 1) Prop.: clamare coperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Id.; illum suam suas res sibi h. jussit, a formula pronounced in divorces. 2) Fig.: hæc tu tecum habeto.—K) To have, enjoy (of a beloved person), quum esset objectum, h. eum Laida. "Habeo," inquit, "non habeo a Laide," Cic.—L) 1) (In fencing, of home thrusts) hoc habet, or h., (liter.) he has it, it reached him, Virg.; Ter. 2) Meton., Plaut.

HABILIS, e (habeo). That may be easily handled or managed; movable, swift, quick, nimble; convenient, proper, fit, suitable, adapted, apt. I. Prop.: ealei h. et apti ad pedem, Cic.; figura corporis h., Id. Compar., Suet. Superl., Cels.—II. Fig.: sunt quidam ita in isdem rebus h., ita naturæ muneribus ornati, ut, expert, apt. Cic.

HABILITAS, atis, f. (habilis). Aptitude, ability, habitates reliqui corporis, Cic.

HABILITER, adv. Aptly, cleverly, ably, scutum parvum h. ferens, Liv.

HABITABILIS, e (habito). Habitable. I. Prop.: h. regiones, Cic.—II. Poet. meton.: Inhabited, Sil.

HABITATIO, onis, f. (habito). A habitation, dwelling, place of abode, residence. I. Prop.: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic.—II. Meton.: House-rent, Suet.

HABITATOR, oris, m. (habito). An inhabitant, inesse habitatore in hac domo, Cic.

HABITO [genit. plur. of the part. pres., habitantum, Ov.], i v. int. a. and n. (habeo). I. Gen.: To have; esp., to have frequently, to use to have, be in the habit of having, Varr.—II. Esp.: To have in possession, i. e. to inhabit; also n., to live, dwell, reside. A) Prop. 1) In the pass.: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. 2) Neut.: h. in gurgustio, Cic.; h. in via, on the high road, Id. Impers.: habitari in luna, Cic.—B) Meton.: To dwell, so-

HADRUMETUM.

jour, stay somewhere; to be or remain always at a place, i. e. be at home in a place, qui in foro habitatur, Cic.; in bonis heredit et habitabit suis, will remain, continue, Id.

HABITUDO, inis, f. (habitus, from habeo). An external condition or form of a thing, ut corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur sæpe, Auct. Her.

HABITURIO, ire, v. desid. u. (habeo). To desire to have, Plaut.

HABITUS, a, um. I. Part. of habeo. —II. Adj.: Held or had in a certain state, i. e. conditioned. A) Gen. 1) Prop., Massur, Sab. 2) Fig.: Inclined, disposed, Ter.—B) Esp. of the body: Well-conditioned, well-fed, plump, Plaut.

HABITUS, us, m. (habitus, part. of habeo). The condition, habit, or state of a thing, external or internal. I. Of the body: Condition, looks, state of health; carriage, appearance. A) 1) ille vir integerrimus etate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus, Cic.; h. corporis, Id.; virginali habitu atque vestitu, carriage, outward appearance, Id. 2) Of inanimate objects, esp. of localities: longe alius Italiæ quam Indiæ visus illi h. esset, Liv.—B) Esp.: Dress, habit, attire, Theopompus permutato cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier evasit, Quint.—II. Fig. A) Condition, plight, state, nature ipsius habitu prope divino, Cic.; h. orationis, Id.—B) Esp. 1) Disposition of mind, feelings toward any body, quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis h., qui singulorum animi, Vell. 2) In Philos.: Perfect state or condition, habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam alq in re perfectionem, Cic.

HAC, adv. loci. By this place, this way, et h. quidem adire si placet, Cic.

HAC, TENUS [per mesin, Ov.], adv. (hic, tenus). So far, thus far. I. Of space. A) Gen., Ov.—B) Esp. Denoting the limit of a subject: Thus far, so far, so much for this, h. mihi video de amicitia dicere, Cic. Ellipt.: sed si placet, in hunc diem h., so much for to-day, Cic.; sed hæc h., Id.—II. Of time: Until now, up to this time, hitherto, h. quietæ utrinque stationes fure, Liv.—III. Denoting measure. A) Absol.: Only, thus much, nothing but this, Burrum sciscitant h. respondisse, Tac. Ellipt.: utinam, inquit, h., so far, no further, Suet.—B) Relative [estensus]: In so far, as far as, foll. by ut, quoad, quod, ne, si, quatenus, Cic., etc.

HADRIA (Adria), æ. I. Fem.: Hadria or Adria. 1. A town in the Venetian territory, on the coast of the sea called after it the Adriatic, Liv. 2. A town in Picenum, now Atri, Plin.—II. Masc.: The Adriatic Sea, Mel.

HADRIACUS (Adr.), a, um. Adriatic, Ov.

HADRIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Hadria, H. sger, Liv.—II. Hadriatic, H. mare, Cic.

HADRIANUS, i, m. The Emperor Hadrian.

HADRIATICUS (Adriatic), a, um. Of or belonging to Hadria, H. mare, the Adriatic Sea, Liv. Absol.: Hadriaticum, Catull.

HADRUMETINUS (Adr.), a, um. Of or belonging to Hadrumetum, Capit. Subst. plur., Hadrumetini, orum, m., The inhabitants of Hadrumetum, Auct. B. Afr.

HADRUMETUM (also Adrum.), i, n. (Ἀδρούμη

HÆDILLUS.

τος). A town of Africa Propria, the capital of the province Byzaceni, Cæs.

HÆDILLUS (hœd.), i, m. (hædus). A little kid, Plaut.

HÆDINUS (hœd.), a, um (hædus). Of a young goat or kid, h. pelliculus, Cic.

HÆDUI, orum. See ÆDUI.

HÆDŪLEA (hœd.), a, f. (hædus). A little kid, Hor.

HÆDŪLUS (hœd.), i, m. (hædus). A little kid, Juv.

HÆDUS (hœdus) [also ædus or œdus; in the Sabine language, fedus], i, m. A young goat, a kid, Cic. Meum., plur. Hædi, The kids, two stars in the constellation Auriga, Col.

HÆMATTES, æ, m. (αιματίτης). I. A common stone of a blood-red color, Plin.—II. A dark-green precious stone with blood-red spots, a blood-stone, Id.

HÆMONIA (Æmonia), æ, f. Hæmonia, the ancient and poetical appellation of Thessaly, Ov.

HÆMŌNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Hæmonia (i. e. Thessaly), Hæmonian, Thessalian, Ov.; H. arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (because this zodiac originally the Centaur Chiron), Ov.

HÆMORRHŪGIA, a, f. (αιμορρογία). Escape of blood from one of the natural orifices of the body, a bleeding, hæmorrhage, Plin.

HÆMUS (Æmus) or Hæmos, i, m. (Αίμος). Hæmus. I. A high ridge of mountains in Thrace, the Balkan, Plin.—II. A certain actor, Juv.

HÆREDITAS, atis. See HEREDITAS.

HÆRĒO, hæsi, hæsum, 2 v. n. (Sauscr. chi, Gr. σχειν, to hold). To hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed or fastened to a thing, hold or hang together; with in, abl., or absol. I. Prop. A) ima sede h., Cic.; scalarum gradus male hærentes, badly joined or holding together, not stable, Id.; h. in equo, to keep one's seat, be a good horseman, Id.—B) Prov.: h. in luto, to stick in the mire, i. e. be in trouble, &c., Plaut.; also, h. in salebris: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: h. in salebra, is on the sands, sticks fast.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To hold fast, hold together, stick or cling to, to be closely joined; to be fixed, to remain at a place, improbis semper aliqui scrupuli in animis hæret, Cic.; quæ mihi in visceribus hærent, that have been deeply impressed on the memory, Id.; in oculis h., to be always present, or before the eyes, Id. With dat.: potest hoc homini huic h. peccatum? Id.; hæsit in iis penis, incurred the punishment, Id.; in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paulum hæsit ad metas (fig., an idea borrowed from the race-course), stuck fast, run against the goal, could not get on, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To be near any body, to be with, attached to, at the side of, to follow any body, obtinenti Africam comes hæserat, Plin. E. a) In a bad sense: h. in tergis, also simply, h. tergis, literally, to stick to any body's back, i. e. to press him, be at his very heels, se cum exercitu tergis eorum hæsurum, Tac. 2) To abide by any thing, to remain for a long time, linger, stay, volitare in foro, h. in jure ac prætorum tribunalibus, to remain, sojourn, Cic. 3) To stick fast, to be in suspense, hesitate, to be perplexed or embarrassed, be at a loss, be doubtful what course to adopt, &c., hæreat nuchilo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic.; h. in media stultitia, Id.

HALOPHANTA.

HÆRES, edis. See HERES.

HÆRESCO, ère, v. inch. n. (hæreco). To adhere, Lucr.

HÆRESIS, is and èos, f. (αἵρεσις). I. A sect, e. g. of philosophers, a school, Cato in ea est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic.

—II. Heresy, Tert.

HÆSITANTIÀ, a, f. (hæsito). A stammering, h. lingua, Cic.

HÆSITATIO, õnis, f. A wavering, hesitating. I. In speech: Stammering, quæta h. tractusque verborum, Cic.—II. Uncertainty, irresolution, non ignoscere hæsitationi meæ, Cic.

HÆSITATOR, õris, m. One who hesitates, Plin. E.

HÆSITO, 1 v. int. n. (hæreco). To stick, stick fast, remain where one is, or fixed in a place, not to be able to get on. I. Prop.: ut hæsitantes premeret ex loco superiore, Cæs.—II. Fig.: To be uncertain, waver. A) In speech: To stammer, linguâ hæsitantes sut voce sbsoni, Cic.—B) To be doubtful, uncertain, hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed, dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, Cic.

HALCEDO. See ALCEDO, &c.

HALEC and HALEX. See ALEX.

HALES, etis, n. Hales, a river of Lucania, now Halente, Cic.

HALESA (Halesa and Alesa), æ, f. (Ἁλασσα). Halesa, a town on the southern coast of Sicily, on the River Halesus, now S. Maria delle Palate, Cic.

HALESINUS (Hales and Ales.), s, um. Of or belonging to Halesa, H. civitas, Cic.

HALESUS (Halesus and Aleus), i, m. (Ἁλασσος). Halesus. I. Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra or Briseis, the founder of Falisci, Ov. 2. One of the Lapthæ, Ov.

HALIACMON (Aliacmon), õnis, m. Haliacmon, a river between Macedonia and Thessaly, now Platamon, Cæs.

HALIÆTOS, i, m. (ἁλαιοετος). A sea-eagle, osprey, Plin.

HALIARTUS, i, f. (Ἁλιάρτος). Haliartus, a town of Bœotia, Plin. Hence, Haliartii, Liv.

HALICARNASSENSIS, ium, m. The inhabitants of Halicarnassus, Liv.

HALICARNASSEUS, ei and eos, m. (Ἁλικαρνασσεύς). Of Halicarnassus, H. Scylax, Cic.

HALICARNASSEI, õrum, m. The inhabitants of Halicarnassus, Tac.

HALICARNASSUS or -OS, i, f. (Ἁλικαρνασσοῦς). Halicarnassus, a town of Caria, birth-place of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius; celebrated for its Mausoleum, Cic.

HALICYENSIS, e (Ἁλικυαί). Of or belonging to Halicya, a town of Sicily, H. civitas, Cic.

HALIËUTICA, õrum, n. The title of a poem on fishes, by Ovid.

HALITUS, us, m. (halo). I. Exhalation, breath, effluvit extremum h., Cic.; also, bad breath, Plin.—II. Vapor, exhalation, steam, damp, h. terræ, Quint.

HALLUCINOR, and its derivatives. See ALUC.

HALO, 1 v. n. and a. To breathe (poet.). I. Newt.: To breathe, emit vapor or breath, Virg.—II. Act.: To breathe forth, exhale, Lucr.

HALOPHANTA, æ, m. (αλοφάντης). One who informed against unlicensed exporters of salt; hence, a rascal, scomdrel, Plaut.

HALOS, o, f. (ἅλως). *A round threshing-floor; hence, a halo round the sun or moon, i. q. corona, See.*

HALUCINATIO, HALUCINOR. See **ALUC.**

HALYS, ὄα, m. (Ἄλυς). *Halys, a river of Asia, between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, now Kisil-Ermak, Cic.*

HAMA (ama), ἄ, f. (ἄμη). *A water-bucket, hand-bucket, used in putting out a fire, Plin. E.*

HAMADRYAS, ἄδία, f. (Ἠμαδρύας). *A wood-nymph, Ov. Dat. plur. Græc., Hamadryasin, Prop.*

HAMÁTILIS, e (hamatus). *With hooks, Plaut.*

HAMÁTUS, u, um (hamus). *Furnished with a hook, like a hook, hooked. I. A) Prop., Ov.*

—B) *Meton.: Bent like a hook, hamatus unciatisque corporibus concreta hæc esse dicat, Cic.*

—II. *Fig.: viscatiss hamatisque numeribus, aluring, taking or catching by a bait, Plin. E.*

HAMAXAGŪGA, ἄ, m. (ἡμαξαγωγός). *One who conveys any thing on a wagon, Plaut.*

HAMAXO, are, v. a. (ἡμαξα, wagon). *To yoke to a wagon, Plaut.*

HAMILCAR (Amilcar), ἄρις, m. *Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, Nep.*

HAMŪTA, ἄ, m. (hamus). *One who fishes with a hook, Plaut.*

HAMMON, onia, and **HAMMONIACUS**, a, um. See **AMMON.**

HAMŪLUS, i, m. (hamus). *A small hook, Plaut.; an angle, Id.*

HAMŪS, i, m. *A hook. I. Prop. A) Gen.: terreis hamis infixis, Cæs.; hamis auroque trilecem, with hooks, rings, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) A fishing-hook, quod ex videlicet homines captantur, ut pices hamo, Cic. 2) A surgical instrument in the shape of a hook, Cels.—II. Meton., of other things in the shape of a hook: A prickle, thorn, Ov.; the claws or talons of a hawk, Id.*

HANNIBAL (Annibal), ἄρις (Ἀννίβας). *Hannibal, a Carthaginian proper name; esp. the son of Hamilcar, general of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, Liv.; Cic.*

HANNO (Anno), ὄνις, m. (Ἄννων). *Hanno, a Carthaginian proper name; espec. a Carthaginian general, who sailed round the coast of Africa (B.C. 500), Plin.*

HARA, ἄ, f. *A small pen or coop for animals; esp. a hog-sty, ex hara producte, non ex schola, &c., Cic.*

HARŪOLA, ἄ, f. *A female soothsayer, Plaut.*

HARŪLĀTIO (ar.), ὄνις, f. *A soothsaying, prophesying, Att. sp. Cic.*

HARŪLŌR (ariolus), i v. dep. n. (hariolus). *To divine prophesy, as a soothsayer. I. Prop., Cic.*

—II. *Meton.: To speak foolishly, talk idly, Plaut.*

HARŪLŪS (ariolus), i, m. *A soothsayer, diviner, prophet, augures, h., vates, Cic.*

HARMŌNIA, ἄ, f. (ἁρμονία). I. A) *A mutual agreement of different sounds; concert, harmony, i. q. concentus, velot in cantu et fidibus, quæ h. dicitur, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) Agreement of things, in general, Luer.—II. Personified, Harmonia, ἄ, f., Harmonia, the daughter of Mars and Venus. Acc., Harmonien, Ov.*

HARPAŪO, i v. a. (ἁράω). *To rob, Plaut.*

HARPAŪO, ὄνις, m. (ἁράω). *A hook formed for drawing things toward one's self, for pulling down or boarding ships, a grappling-hook,*

grappler. I. Prop., Cæs.—II. Meton.: A rapacious person, Plaut.

HARPĀLYCE, ἄς, f. (Ἄρπαλύκη). *Harplyce, the warlike daughter of the Thracian king Harplycus, Virg.*

HARPE, ἄς, f. (ἄρπη). I. *A crooked sword, cimeter, Ov.—II. A species of falcon, goshawk (Falco gentilis, L.), Plin.*

HARPOCRĀTES, is, m. (Ἄρποκράτης). I. *Harpoocrates, the god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth, Varr.—II. Meton.: A silent person, in general, Catull.*

HARPYĀE (trisyll.; also quadrisyll., Harpyiās, Rutil.), ἄrum, f. (Ἄρπυιαι, as it were, the snatchers). I. *In Myth. A) The Harpyies, a kind of rapacious monsters, half birds, half women, Virg. In the sing., Harpyia Celæno, the Harpy, Virg.—B) Meton., in the sing.: A rapacious person, a harpy, Sid.*

—II. *Also in the sing.: The name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov.*

HARUSPEX (ar.), icis, m. (haruga, a victim, and specio). *A kind of Etrurian soothsayer or diviner, who foretold future events from the entrails of beasts, from lightning, &c. I. Prop.: Etrusci h., Cic.—II. Meton.: A prophet, Prop.*

HARUSPICA (ar.), ἄ, f. (haruspex). *A female soothsayer, Plaut.*

HARUSPICINUS (ar.), a, um (haruspex). I. *Relating to the art of soothsaying, quod Etruscorum declarant h., Cic.—II. Subst.: Haruspicius, ἄ, f. (sc. ars). The art of soothsaying, divination, oratio, quæ haruspiciæ disciplina continetur, Cic.*

HASTA, ἄ, f. *A spear. I. Prop. A) 1) A lance, javelin, nec eminus hastis aut cominus gladiis uteretur, Cic.; h. pura, without an iron head, as a present made to a brave soldier, Plin. 2) Meton.: jacet, diffidit, abiecit h., has lost his courage.*

—B) *A lance or spear, as a mark of magistratorial authority, which was fixed in the ground at a public sale, or at the tribunal of the centumviri, when they acted as judges (it was originally the symbol of spoils taken from an enemy, hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subijcere præconia, Cic.; sub hasta vendere, Liv.; hastæ subijcere, to sell by public auction, Suet.; sub hasta venire, to be publicly sold, Cic. Meton.: As a mark of centumviral dignity, ut centumviralem hastam quam quæsturâ functi conserant cogere, decemviri cogent, Suet.*

—C) *A kind of hair-pin, used to part the hair of a bride, Ov.—D) A spear, a gymnastic weapon, Plaut.—II. Meton.: A comet in the shape of a spear, Plin.*

HASTĀTUS, a, um (hasta). *Armed with a spear or javelin. I. Gen.: prima utrumque acies h.; ceteris præstita uat brevia tela, Tac.*

—II. *Esp. A) In Milit., hastati, ὄrum, m., The first rank of the Roman line of battle, Liv.—B) Meton. (also said of the ten ordines (companies), of the hastati, viz.), 1) primus, secundus, &c., ordo h.; and often absol., primus, secundus, &c., h., the first, second, &c., company of the hastati: in eo exercituum miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causas, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, made me captain of the tenth company of the hastati, Liv. 2) a) primus, secundus, &c., h., captain of the first, second, &c., company of the hastati, Veg. b) hastatus, i, m., The captain of the first company, Flor.*

HASTILE, is, n. (hasta). *The whole body or force of the hastati (collectively).* I. Prop.: hastili nixus, Cic.—II. Meton. A) (pars pro toto) *A spear, javelin (poet.),* Ov.—B) Gen.: *A piece of wood in the form of a shaft, a snake, prop.* Plio.

HASTŪLA, æ, f. (hasta). I. *A small spear, a little branch, front.*—II. Meton. A) *A small branch, Sen.*—B) h. regia, a plant, asphodel, Plin.

HAU (au), interj. *An exclamation of pain or complaint, Ha! Oh! Plaut.*

HAUD (haut), adv. *An emphatic particle of negation, not, not at all, by no means; mostly with an adverb, seldom with an adj., pron., or verb, rem h. sane difficile admirari, Cic.; h. paulo plus, Id.; haud scio an (for annon), I do not know whether, I should think, perhaps, Cic.*

HAUDDUM. *Not yet at all, Liv.*

HAUDQUAQUAM. *By no means, in no way, not at all, not any how, not by any means, h. id est difficile Crasso, Cic.*

HAURIO, hausi, haustum [old imperf. hauribant, Lucr.; perf. subj. haurierint, Varr.; part. fut. hauritura, Juvenc.; haururus, Virg.], 4 v. a. (ἀύρω, ἀύρω). *To draw (a liquid).* I. Prop. A) *To draw up, out, or forth, quum vidisset haustum aquam de jugi puteo, Cic. Prov.: de tæce h., to draw up the dregs, i. e. to choose the worst of any thing, tu quidem de face hauris, are speaking of the worst orators.*—B) Meton. 1) *To draw forth, shed, spill, ad oemum sanguinem hauriendum, to draw, i. e. spill, shed, Cic.* 2) Gen.: *To draw from, take; to consume, devour, sumptum haurit ex ærario, suppeditat a sociis, draws or takes from, Id.*—II. Fig.: *To draw (as from a well), i. e. to take from, derive from; to obtain, receive; to empty, drain, exhaust, sequimur, Stoicos, e fontibus eorum hauriemus, Cic.; h. e fonte naturæ, Id.*

HAUSTOR, oris, m. (haurio). *A drawer, Firm. Poet. A drinker, Luc.*

HAUSTRUM, i, n. (haurio). *A machine or vessel for drawing water, a bucket, Lucr.*

HAUSTUS, a, um, part. of haurio.

HAUSTUS, ūs, m. (haurio). *A drawing. I. Prop.: aquæ ductus, h., iter, i. e. the privilege or right of drawing, Cic.*—II. Meton. A) *A drinking, swallowing, imbibing; concra, a drink, draught, Ov.*—B) Fig.: hinc mihi ille justitiæ h. bibit, Quint.

HAUT. See HAUD.

HAVE and **HAVEO**. See AVEO.

HEAUTONTIMORŪMĒNOS, i, m. (ἐαυρον τιμωρούμενος). *The title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero Ipse se puniens, Cic.*

HEBDŌMAS, ædis, f. (ἑβδομάς). *The number seven, seven days; also the seventh day of a disease, when the crisis takes place, ne in quartum hebdomada incideres, Cic.*

HEBE, Æs, f. (Ἥβη), youth(, Hebe, the goddess of youth (i. q. Juvencas), daughter of Juno, and cup-bearer of the gods after the deification of Hercules, whose wife she was, Ov.

HEBEO, ère, v. n. *To be blunt. I. Prop.: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv.*—II. Fig.: *To be dull, heavy, slow or sluggish, not lively, ipsi hebet mira diversitate naturæ, are languid, Tac.*

HEBES, Ætis, adj. (hebeo). *Blunt. I. Prop. A) alias hebetiora alias acutiora cornua, Cic.*—B) Me-

ton., of the organs of sight, hearing, smelling, taste; *Blunt, i. e. impaired, not sharp or acute, posteaquam sensi populi Romaui aurea bebetiores.*

—II. Fig.: *Blunt, i. e. dull, heavy, impaired, enfeebled, stupid, slow, scous omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbirantur, Cic.; esse paulo hebetiorem, i. e. superficial, Id.*

HEBESCO, ère, v. inch. n. (hebeo). *To grow blunt, dim, or dull, to become languid. I. Prop.: hebescent sensus, Plio.*—II. Fig.: sic mentis acies hebescit, Cic.

HEBETO, I v. a. (hebes). I. Prop.: *To make blunt, to dull, quum hastas aut perfriggent aut hebetasset, Liv.*—II. Fig.: *To make dull or dim, to render faint, enfeeble, weaken, h. visus, Virg.; aciem oculorum h., Plio.; odorem h., Id.; animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet.*

HEBRÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hebrews, H. terra, Tac.*

HEBRUS, i, m. (Ἑβρος). *Hebrus. I. A river of Thrace, now Marizza, Plio.*—II. *The name of a handsome youth, Hor.*

HECATE, Æs, f. (Ἑκάτη). *Hecate, the daughter of Persens and Asteria, sister of Latona, patron of witchcraft, &c., often identified with Diana and Luna, and represented with three heads, Cic.*

HECATEIS, idos, f. *Of or belonging to Hecate, H. herba, a kind of magical herb, Ov.*

HECATEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hecate, H. carmius, formula of enchantment, Ov.*

HECTOR, oris, m. (Ἑκτωρ). *Hector, the son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, who was killed by Achilles, and dragged three times round Troy, Virg.*

HECTORÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hector, or (poet.) to the Trojans or the Romans (as descending from the Trojans), Ov.*

HECUBA, æ, and **HECUBE**, Æs, f. (Ἑκάβη). *Hecuba, the wife of Priam; after the destruction of Troy she became the slave of Penelope, and was changed into a bitch, Cic.*

HECYRA, æ, f. (Ἑκύρα). *The Mother-in-law, title of a comedy of Terence.*

HEDERA (edera), æ, f. *Ivy, Virg.; Hor.*

HEDERIGER (ed.), èra, èrum (hedera, gero). *Bearing ivy, Catull.*

HEDERŌSUS, (ed.), a, um (heders). *Full of ivy, Prop.*

HEDYCHRUM, i, n. (ἡδύχρουν). *A kind of unguent for improving the complexion, &c., psaltrium adducamus, h. ioteodsmus, Cic.*

HEI, interj. *Ah, alas! denoting sorrow, fear, &c.; often followed by mihi, Ov.*

HEIA, interj. See ERA.

HELĒNA, æ, or **HELĒNE**, Æs, f. (Ἑλένη). *Helēna. 1. The daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris to Troy, and hence the cause of the Trojan war, Cic. 2. A surname of the mother of Constantine, Entr.*

HELĒNUS, i, m. (Ἑλενος). *Helēnus, the son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated diviner, Cic.*

HELERNUS, i, m. *Helernus, a grove on the Tiber, the birth-place of Carna, Ov.*

HELIANTHES, is, n. (ἡλιανθές). *The sun-flower, Plin.*

HELIAS, adis, f. See HELIADES.

HELICAON, òvis, m. (Ἑλικῶν). *Helicaon, son of Antenor, the founder of Patavium (Padua); H. oru, Patavian, Mart.*

HELICAONIUS.

HELICŌNIUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Helicon or Pataium, Mart.*

HELICE, ēs, f. (Ἑλίκη, a winding). I. *A kind of convolvulus or bindweed, Plin.*—II. *Nom. pr., Helice. A) A constellation, the Great Bear, Cic.*—B) *Helice, a town on the coast of Achaia, which was swallowed up by the sea, Plin.*

HELICON, ōnis, m. (Ἑλικών). *Helicon, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now Zagora a Plin.*

HELICŌNIÆDES, um, f. *The Heliconian maids, a poetical term for the Muses, Lucr.*

HELICŌNIS, idis, f. *Of Helicon, Stat. Subst. plur., Helicōnides, um, The Muses, Pers.*

HELICŌNIUS, a. um. *Heliconian, Ov.*

HELIOCĀMINUS, i, m. (ἡλιοκάμινος). *A room with a southern aspect, warmed by the sun, and inhabited in winter, Plin.*

HELIOPŌLIS, is, f. (Ἡλιόπολις). *Helopolis. 1. A town of Lower Egypt, Cic. 2. A town of Coele-syria, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, now Baalbec, Plin.*

HELIOPŌLITÆ, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of Helopolis, Plin.*

HELIOPŌLITES, ę, m. *Of Helopolis, H. nomos, Plin.*

HELIOTRŌPIUM, ii, n. (ἡλιοτρόπιον). I. *The plant turnsole, Plin.*—II. *A precious stone with brown and green lines; a kind of jasper, Plin.*

HELIX, icis, f. (Ἑλίξ, that is round or twisted). I. *A kind of creeping ivy, hedera h., Plin.*—II. *In Archit.: An ornament on the capitals of Corinthian columns, Vitr.*

HELLĀDICUS, a. um (Ἑλλαδικός). *Of or from Hella (i. e. Greece), Greek, picturę duo genera fuere, H. et Asiaticum, Plin.*

HELLAS, ādis, f. (Ἑλλάς). *Hellas. 1. The country of Greece, Plin.*—II. *A female proper name, Hor.*

HELLE, ēs, f. (Ἑλλη). *Helle, the daughter of Athanas and Nephela, sister of Phrixus; she fled with the latter from her step mother Ino on a golden rain to Colchis, but was drowned in the Hellespont, which derives its name from her (i. e. Son of Helle), Ov.*

HELLEBŌRITES (ell.), ę, m. (ἑλληβορίτης, sc. oivos). *Wine seasoned with hellebore, Plin.*

HELLEBŌRŌSUS (ell.), u, um (helleborus). *That needs a great deal of hellebore; not in his senses, mad, Plaut.*

HELLEBŌRUS (elleborus), i, m., and **HELLEBORUM** (ell.), i, n. *A plant, hellebore, esteemed a specific in cases of insanity, Plin.*

HELLESPOINTĀCUS, a. um. *Of the Hellespont, Virg.; Ov.*

HELLESPOINTĪCUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Hellespont, H. fretum, Mel.*

HELLESPOINTĪUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Hellespont, Cic.*

HELLESPOINTUS, i, m. (Ἑλλησποντος). *Hellespont, or the Sea of Helle, who was drowned there (see HELLE), now the Dardanelles, Cic.*

HELLUO, **HELLUOR**, and **HELLUATIO**. See **HELLUO**, &c.

HELORUS, i. See **ELORUS**.

HELŌTES, um, m. (Ἑλωτες). *Helots, according to some, the original inhabitants of Helos (Ἑλος) in Laconia; afterwards vassals of the Spartans, Nep.; called also Ilotes, Liv.*

HENDECASYLLABI.

HELŪATIO (hell), ōnis, f. (heluor). *Gluttony, gormandizing, in Iustri et heluatiōni-bus, Cic.*

HELŪO (hell.), ōnis, m. (akin to gula). *A glutton, gormandizer, ille gurgus atque h., natus abdomini suo, Cic.*

HELŪOR (hell.), i, n. *drp. n. and a. (heluo). I. To gormandize, eat like a glutton, cum Gręcis jam in exostra heluabatur, Cic.*—II. *Act.: To squander, waste, lavish, ille gurgus heluatus tecum simul rei publicę sanguinem, Cic.*

HELLVĒLLA (also helvela, Fest), ę, f. (helus, i. q. olus). *A small kitchen-herb, pot-herb, a kind of cabbage, Cic.*

HELVEȪICŪS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Helvetii, Helvetian, H. pręlium, Cęs.*

HELVEȪII, ōrum, m. *The Helvetii, a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country answered to the western part of Switzerland, Cic.*

HELVEȪIVS, a. um. *Of or belonging to the Helvetii, Helvetian, H. ager, Cęs.*

HELVI, ōrum, m. *The Helvi, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital was Alba Helvorum or Alba Helvia, in the modern department of Ardeche, Cęs.*

HELVINUS, a. um (Germ. gelb, yellow; Lat. gilvus). I. *Of a pale yellow color, Plin.*—II. *Helvine, an epithet of Ceres, in allusion to the yellow color of the ears of corn, Juv.*

HEM, interj. *An exclamation of surprise or astonishment, of sudden joy or sorrow, or the like; Oh! Ah! See! Look! Ter.; There! Take that! Plaut. It is often to be rendered too by some short clause, in accordance with the spirit of the context.*

HEMERŌDRŌMUS, i, m. (ἡμεροδρόμος, one that runs all day). *A day-post, a courier, nisi speculator (hemerodromus vocant Gręci) iugens die uno cursu emittens spatium, Liv.*

HEMICILLUS, i, m. (ἡμικίλλος). *Half an ass, ridicule h., Cic.*

HEMICRĀNIUM, ii, n. (ἡμικράνιον). *A pain on one side of the head, negrim, Plin.*

HEMICYCLĪUM, ii, n. (ἡμικύκλιον). I. *A semicircle, Vitr.*—II. *Esp. A) A semicircular arm-chair, Cic.*—B) *A semicircular place, with rows of seats, intruded for learned discussions, Suet.*—C) *A semicircular sun-dial, Vitr.*

HEMICYCLUS, i, m. (ἡμικύκλος). *A semicircle, Plin. E.*

HEMICYLINDRUS, i, m. (ἡμικύλινδρος). *A semicylinder, Vitr.*

HEMINA, ę, f. (ἡμίνα). *A small measure, the half of a sextarius, Sen.*

HEMINĀRIA, ōrum, n. (hemina). *Presents consisting of the measure of a hemina, Quint.*

HEMINĀRIUS, a. um (hemina). *Containing a hemina, Quint.*

HEMIŌLIOS, on (ἡμιόλιος). *One and a half (pure Latin, sesquialter), Vitr.*

HEMISPHERĪUM, ii, n. (ἡμισφαίριον). I. *A hemisphere, Varr.*—II. *A nepola, Vitr.*

HEMISTICHYUM, ii, n. (ἡμιστίχιον, a half-verse). *A hemistich, Enniano hemistichio usus est, Ascon.*

HEMITŌNIUM, ii, n. (ἡμιτόνιον). *A semitone, intervalla tonorum et hemitoniarum, Vitr.*

HEMITRITĒUS, i, m. (ἡμιτριταῖος). I. *A semitertian ague, Mart.*—II. *One afflicted with this ague, Mart.*

HENDECASYLLĀBI, ōrum, m. (ἑνδεκασύλλα-

HENETI.

βοι). Verses consisting of eleven syllables. Plin.

HENETI, ὄρουμ, m. (Ἐνετοί). Heneti, an ancient people in Paphlagonia, on the river Parthenius, regarded by many of the ancient writers as the ancestors of the Veneti in Italy, Plin.

HENIOCHI, ὄρουμ, m. (Ἠνιοχοί). Heniochi, a people in Colchis, notorious as pirates, Plin.

HENIOCHIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Heniochi. H. montis, Plin.

HENIOCHUS, i, m. (Ἠνιοχος, the rein holder, i. e. driver of a chariot). The constellation Auriga, Plin.

HENNA (Ἐννα), ἄ, f. (Ἐννα). See ENKA.

HEPAR (ἥπαρ), ἄtis. I. Neut. (ἥπαρ): The liver, i. q. jecur, M. Emp. — II. Masc. (ἥπατος): The liver-fish, Plin.

HEPATARIUS, a, um (hepar). Of the liver, Plaut.

HEPATICUS, i, m. (ἥπατικός). Of the liver, hepatic, Cells; one afflicted with a disease of the liver, Plin.

HERMESTIO, ὄνις, m. (Ἡρασιτίων). Hermaetion, a general and favourite of Alexander the Great, Nep.

HEPTAPYLOS, ὄν (Ἑπτάπυλος, that has seven gates). An epithet of the city of Thebes, in Bœotia, App.

HEPTASTADIUM, ἰ, n. (Ἑπταστάδιον). The Heptastadium, n. nam seven stadia in length which joined the Isle of Pharos with the continent, Atim.

HEPTERIS, is, f. (ἑπτήρης, sc. ναῦς). A galley with seven banks of oars on each side, Liv.

HERA, ἄ (an old form genit. sing. herai, Aus.), f. (herus). The mistress or lady of the house, Plaut. Gen.: A mistress, sweet-heart, Plaut.

HERA, ἄ, f. (Ἥρα). Hera, the Greek goddess corresponding to Juno of the Romans, Sol.

HERACLEA or HERACLIA, ἄ, f. (Ἡράκλεια, Hercules-ἄρον). Heraclea, the name of several towns; esp., 1. A maritime town of Læonia, now Polioro, Cic. 2. A town of Thessaly, to the east of Trachis, Plin. 3. A town on the coast of Pontus, now Erekti, Plin. 4. A town of Macedonia, now Platamonæ, Cæs.

HERACLEENSES or IENSES, ium, m. The inhabitants of Heraclea, Cic.

HERACLEOTES, ἄ, m. (Ἡρακλειώτης). Of or belonging to Heraclea; born at Heraclea, H. Dionysius illic, a disciple of Zeno, from Heraclea in Lyrania, Cic.; H. Zeuxis, id. Subst. plur., Heracleotæ, ἄρουμ, m., The inhabitants of Heraclea, Cic.

HERACLEOTICUS, a, um (Ἡρακλειωτικός). Of or belonging to Heraclea, H. origanum, Plin.

HERACLEUS or HERACLIUS, a, um. Of Heraclea, H. lapis, otherwise called Lydius, the touchstone, Plin.; H. lapis, the mague, Id.

HERACLEUS or HERACLIUS, a, um (Ἡράκλειος or Ἡράκλιος). Of or relating to Hercules, Juv.

HERACLIDES, ἄ, m. (Ἡρακλειδής). A male descendant of Hercules, Vell. Plur., Heraclidæ, ἄρουμ, m., The Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules.

HERACLITUS, i, m. (Ἡράκλειτος). Heraclitus, 1. A Greek philosopher of Ephesus, remarkable for the obscurity of his style, and who, according to the common saying, wept at the vices and follies of

HERCULE.

mankind, while Democritus, on the other hand, laughed at them, Cic.; Juv. 2. A disciple of Cimonachus and Philo, Cic. 3. An ambassador from King Philip to Hannibal, Liv.

HERÆUS, a, um. Of Juno, Hæra, ὄρουμ, n. (Ἥραϊα, τά), The feast of Juno, Liv.

HERBA, ἄ, f. (ἄκτιν το φέρβω, φερβή. ἔμ. φέρβα). Any green stalk or blade, herbage, grass, quum ceteris in campo excrentibus in herba ipse recubisset, Cic.; x quibusdam strpibus et herbis, Id. Prov.: herbam dare, to own one's self conquered, Plin.

HERBACEUS, a, um (herba). Grassy, green as grass, herbaceous, Plin.

HERBARIÀ, ἄ, f (herb) (sc. ars). The science of botany, herbarium et medicamentarium a Chirone volunt repertum, Plin.

HERBARIUS, i, m. (herba). A botanist, Plin.

HERBESCO, ère, v. incho. (b. rlia). To form into stalks or blades, elicere herbescentem viduitatem, green corn springing up, Cic.

HERBÆUS, a, um (herba). Grassy, green as grass, Plaut.

HERBIDUS, a, um (herba). I. Full of grass or herbs, Liv. — II. Grassy, green as grass, h. color, Plin.

HERBIFER, èra, èrum (herba, fero). Bringing forth grass, abounding in grass, h. Pellus mos, Plin.

HERBIGRADUS, a, um (herba, gradior). That walks or moves on the grass (of snail), Poet ap. Cic.

HERBOSUS, a, um (herba). I. Full of grass or herbs, Ov. — II. Grassy, green as grass, Sid.

HERBULA, ἄ, f. (herba). A small herb or blade, Cic.

HERCEUS, i, m. (Ἑρκείος). Hercæan, or belonging to the precincts of a house; hence, an epithet of Jupiter, as guardian of the house, i. q. Penetralis, Ov.

HERCISCO (ercisco), ère, v. a. (contr. from herctum and escio, incho. of scio; conf. HERETUM). In Law: To proceed to divide an inheritance, iccirco qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oportet, nescit, idem herciscuntæ familie causam agere non possit, Cic.; arbitrum familie herciscuntæ postulavit, Id.

HERCLE (contracted from Hercule, the less frequent form). An exclamation or oath. By Hercules! sane quidem ha, C. c.; minime ha, Id.

HERCTUM (erctum), i, n. (akin to Sanscr. ha, to leave, and denoting property left behind one). In Law: An inheritance (only used in connection with ciere; whence herciscere, to divide an inheritance), Cic.

HERCULANENSIS, e. Of Herculaneum, H. fundus, Cic. Subst. plur., Herculanenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Herculaneum, Inscr.

HERCULANEUM [Herculanium, Plin], èi, n. (Ἡράκλειον). Herculaneum, a town on the coast of Campania, between Naples and Pompeii, buried with the latter town by an eruption of Vesuvius, Plin.

HERCULANEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Herculaneum, H. via, Cic.

HERCULANEUS, a, um. Of Hercules, Herculean, H. formicæ, Plin.

HERCULE. (In fact, an old nominative, the final s being dropped, and equivalent to Ita me Hercules

HERCULES.

juvet! as is shown by the forms mehercle, mehercule, or inheerules, especially the latter.) An exclamation or oath, *By Hercules!* or *Ita fecit, vel plus tamen quam dixit, Cic.; non h., Id.*

HERCULES. An exclamation or oath; *By Hercules!* or *Ita quidem exstant, Cic.*

HERCULES, is and i, m. (Ἡρακλῆς). *Hercules, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe: he was celebrated for his twelve labors while on earth, and was afterward regarded as the god of strength; the poplar-tree was sacred to him, Cic.; Virg.; Ov.*

HERCULEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hercules, Ov.*

HERCYNIA SILVA (Ἐρκύνιος Ἄρμος). *The Hercynia Forest, in ancient Germany, described by Cæsar as sixty days' journey long and nine in breadth, extending from the Black Forest (Schwarzwald) in the Hercynian Mountains; but when the Romans became better acquainted with Germany, the name was confined to narrower limits. The ancient name is still preserved in the modern Harz. Cæsar. Also, Hercynius Salsus, and Hercynium Jugum, Plin. Absul., Herceynia, w, f., Marubidius Hercyniæ latebris defensus, Tac.*

HERE. *adv. See HERI.*

HEREDIPĒTA, w, m. (heredium, peto). *A legacy-hunter, incidimus in turbam hereditarum, Petr.*

HEREDITARIUS, a, um (hereditas). *Of or relating to an inheritance, quum esset hæc auctio h. constituta, Cic.*

HEREDITAS, atis, f. (heres). *Heirship, an inheritance, patrimony. I. Absul.: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas aut, Cic.—II. Cæsar. A) h. est pecunia, quæ morte alicujus ad quonpiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legitima testamento aut possessione retentis, Cic.; hereditatem videre, ubire, Id.; h. trudere alicui, Id. Proo.: h. sine sacris, great advantage without trouble and expense (because the sacra of the family, which usually went with the inheritance, were furnished at great cost), Plaut.—B) Fig.: n. quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit h., Cic.*

HEREDIUM, ii, n. (heres). *An hereditary estate, in Sabieis h. a patre relictum habebat, Nep.*

HERENNIUS, a. *Herennius, a Roman family name. I. C. H.—, to whom the Rhetorica (which some attribute to Cicero) are dedicated. 2. M. H.—, an orator, Cic. 3. H.— Senecio, a historian under Domitian, Tac.*

HĒRES, ædis, m. [an old form acc. sing., herem, Næv. ap. Non.] (akin to hērus). I. A) *An heir, facit heredem ex denuncie et semunciu Cæcilianum, ex duobus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic.; ex usuc. h. a sole heir, Quint.: h. secundus, the second heir, i. e. who comes to the property in case of the death of the first: qui me quum tutorem tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, Cic.; Hor.—B) Meton. 1) *A possessor, owner, master, Plaut. 2) A branch, descendant, Ov.—II. Fig.: illa vetus Academia atque ejus h. Aristus, Cic.**

HERI or HĒRE, *adv. (earlier form, hest, whence hesternus; akin in Smacr. hys; Germ. gestern; Eug. yestr-een, yesterday. Comp. hesternus). I. Yesterday. A) heri: hoc h. effecit: hodie autem in Ærarium transire constituit,*

HEROICUS.

Cic.; h. vesperi, Id.—B) here, Hor.—II. *Meton.: Lutterly, newly, lately, Catull.*

HERIFUGA (er.), w, m. (herus, fugio). *A runaway slave, Catull.*

HĒRILIS (er.), e (herus). *Of or belonging to the master or mistress of the house, Ov.*

HERILLUS, i, m. (Ἡρίλλος). *Herillus, a Greek philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno the Stoic, Cic.*

HERMÆUM, i, n. (Hermes). 1. *A temple of Mercury.—II. Hermæum, a place on the borders of Bœotia, near Endæa, Liv.*

HERMAGŌRAS and HERMAGŌRA, w, m. (Ἐρμαγόρας). *Hermagoras. 1. A Greek rhetorician of Rhodes, Cic. 2. A rhetorician of Tenos in Æolis, in the time of Augustus, Quint.*

HERMĀPHRŌDITUS, i, m. (Ἐρμαφρόδιτος). 1. *Hermaphroditus, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite (Mercury and Venus), who in bathing became one person with the nymph Salmacis, Plin.—II. Meton. adj.: ustentabit (Nero) hermaphruditas subjunctas carpento suo equas, Plin.*

HERMĀTHĒNA, w, f. (Ἐρμῆς, Ἄθηνά). *Hermathena, a double bust of Mercury and Minerva, Cic.*

HERMES or HERMA, w, m. (Ἐρμῆς, Ἡρмес, Mercury). *A Hermes, or statue of Mercury, consisting of a four-cornered stone with a head of Mercury on it. Such images of Mercury were erected, especially at Athens, in public places, and before private houses, Cic.*

HERMIŌNE, æs, and HERMIŌNA, w, f. (Ἐρμιόνη). *Hermione. 1. The daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes, Ov.—II. A town on the coast of Argolis, now Castris, Plin.*

HERMIŌNES, um, m. (Ἡρμιόνες). *A general appellation of the people inhabiting the centre of Germany, namely, the Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci, Plin.*

HERMIŌNICUS, a, um. *Of Hermione, Liv. HERMIŌNIUS, a, um. Of Hermionice, H. ager, Plin.*

HERMUNDŪRI, ðrum, m. (Ἐρμόνδοροι). *The Hermunduri, a powerful German tribe between the Main and the Danube, Plin.*

HERMUS, i, m. (Ἐρμος). *Hermus, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Phrygia, flowing through Lydia, and falling into the Gulf of Smyrna. It formed the boundary between Æolis and Ionia, and is now called Ghiediz-Chai, Plin.*

HERNTA, w, f. *A rupture, Cels.*

HERNICI, ðrum, m. *The Hernici, an Italian tribe in Latium, between the Equi and the Volsci, Liv.*

HERNICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hernici. II. ager, Plin. Subst., HERNICUS, i, m., The Hernici (collectively), Juv.*

HĒRO, ōs, f. (Ἡρώ). *Hero. 1. A priestess of Venus in Sestos, beloved by Lauder of Abydos, Ov. 2. One of the Danaides, Hyg. 3. A daughter of Priam, Hyg.*

HĒRŌDES, i, m. (Ἡρόδης). *Herodes. 1. A king of Judea, Hor. 2. A Greek sophist under the Antonines, surnamed Atticus, Gell. 3. A freedman of Aulicus, Cic.*

HĒRŌDŌTUS, i, m. (Ἡρόδοτος). *Herodotus, a Greek historian of Halicarnassus, born B. C. 484, Cic.*

HĒRŌICUS, a, um (Ἡρωικός). *Of or belonging to the heroes or demi-gods; heroic, vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta tem-*

HEROINA.

poribus. Cic.; interim et sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, of epic poetry. Quint.

HEROÏNA, æ, f. (ἡρώϊνη). *A heroine*, Prop.

HEROÏS, idis, f. (ἡρώϊς). 1. *A heroine, illustrious female, the wife or the daughter of a hero, heroïdum ac dearum personis efficit*, Suet. — II. *Heroides, title of the Epistles of Ovid, acc. to Prisc.*

HEROS, òis, m. (ἥρως, Sanscr. churu). 1. *A hero, a demi-god, qui non heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus vellem imitari*, Cic. — II. *Actou. A man of singular virtue or talents, h. ille noster Cato*, Cic.; cum heroibus nostris (i. e. Bruto et Cassio), Id.; illorum fuit heroum (i. e. Platonis ac Aristotelis), Id.

HEROSTRATUS, i, m. (Ἡρόστρατος). *Herostrotatus, an Ephesian, who, from a false desire of renown, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus*, Sol.

HERŌUS, a, um, Of or belonging to Hero, Luc.

HERŌUS, a, um (ἡρώος). 1. *Of or belonging to a hero or demi-god; heroïc, h. versus, an heroic or epic verse*, Cic.; h. pes, a foot of an heroic verse or hexameter, Id. — II. *Subst., Herŏum, i, n., A memorial of a hero or demi-god, a monument*, Plin.

HERPES, ãtis, m. (ἕρπης). *A herpes, a kind of erysipelas*, Plin.

HERSE, ãs, f. (Ἑρση). *Herse, a daughter of Cerrus, beloved by Mercury*, Ov.

HERSILIA, æ, f. *Hersilia, the wife of Romulus*, Liv.

HERTHA, æ. See NERTHUS.

HERŪLI (Eruli), òrum, m. *Heruli, a people of Northern Germany, who invaded Italy and put an end to the Western Roman Empire*, C. Mart.

HERŪS (erus), i, m. (akin to ἥρως, Germ. Herr). 1. *The master of a house or family, especially in respect of slaves, ãis, qui vi oppressos imperio evertent, sit sine adhibenda severitate, ut heris in famulos*, Cic.; h. major, h. minor, the old, the young, gentleman or master, Plaut. — II. *Actou. A master, lord, owner*, Hor.

HERŪM, i. See ERŪM.

HERŪDEUS or -IUS, a, um (Ἡσιόδειος). *Of Hesiod, Hesiodæan, illud Hesiodum laudatur a doctis*, Cic.

HERŪDUS, i, m. (Ἡσιόδος). *Hesiod, a well known Greek didactic poet, born at Ascra, in Bœotia, and who lived about a century later than Homer*, Cic.

HERŪŌNE, ãs, and HERŪŌNA, æ, f. (Ἡσιόνη). *Hesione, daughter of Lamædon, king of Troy; she was delivered by Hercules from a sea monster, and became the wife of Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer*, Ov.

HERPĒRIA, æ, f. (sc. terra) (Ἑσπερος). *Hesperia, the land of the eve or west; poet. also for Italy (according to the Greeks), Virg., or Spain (according to the Romans)*.

HERPĒRIDES, um, f. (Ἑσπερίδες). *Hesperides, 1. The daughters of Hesperus or of Eribois and Nox, who, according to the earliest legends, on a group of islands in the Western Ocean, kept watch over a garden planted with golden apple (i. e. orange) trees. Later poets, however, placed them on the northern coast of Africa, near Cyrene, or also Mount Atlas* — II. *A group of islands in the Atlantic, called also H. insula, and either the Cape de Verde Islands, or the Bissagos, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, Mel.; Plin.*

HIBISCUM.

HESPERIS, idis, f. 1. *Relating to sunset or the west, western, westerly, occidental, Virg.* — II. *Subst., hesperis, idis, f., The night violet*, Plin.

HESPĒRĪUS, a, um. *Toward sunset or the west, western, westerly*, Ov.

HESPĒRUS or -OS, i, m. (Ἑσπερος) (the evening, eve, i. q. vesper). *Hesperus, 1. The evening-star, Cic.* — II. *Actou. (like vesper): The western part, the west, ad Hesperum jacentes terræ*, Plin.

HESTERNUS, a, um (hesi, old form for heri). *Of yesterday, belonging to yesterday, h. et hodiernus dies*, Cic.; hesternum sermone, Id.; h. panis, a day old, Cels. In the abl. adv., hesternum (sc. die), *Yesterday*, Sisenn. ap. Chris.

HEU! interj. (φὲν). 1. *An exclamation of grief or pain: Ah! oh! alas!* Cic. — II. *Also of admiration: Oh!* Plaut.

HEURETES, æ, m. (εὐρητής). *An inventor*, Plaut.

HEUS! interj. *An exclamation, claiming attention: Hullo! ho! soho there! I say! hark ye!* h. tu, Raho, cave sis mentiaris, Cic.

HEXAMĒTER [hexamētrus], tri, m. (ἑξάμετρος, having six measures or feet) with or without versus: *A verse consisting of six feet, hexameter*, Cic.

HEXAPHŌRUM, i, n. (ἑξάφορον). *A sedan, carried by six persons*, Mart.

HEXASTYLOS, on (ἑξάστυλος). *That has six columns or rows of pillars, hexastyle*, Vit.

HEXĒRIS, is, f. (ἑξήρης, sc. ναῦς). *A galley with six banks of oars, hexereme*, Liv.

HIATUS, ũs, m. (h. o. to gap, yaw; hence), *An opening, aperture, cleft*. 1. *Prop.: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis enussunt*, Cic.; *repentium terrarum h.*, Id. — II. *Fig. A) Gen.: An eager desire, cupidity, hiatu præmorum*, Tac.; *a pompous mode of speaking, a mouthing*, Hor. — B) *Esp. in Gramm.: Hiatus, where one word terminates in a vowel, and another begins with a vowel, h. vocalium*, Cic.

HIBER, HIBERĀ, &c. See IBER.

HIBERNA, òrum, n. (sc. castra). *Winter-quarters, tres (legionis), quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit Cæsar*.

HIBERNACŪLUM, i, n. (hibernaculum). *A habitation or apartment used as a winter residence*, 1. *Gen., Vit.* — II. *Esp. in Milit. hibernacula, òrum, n., Tents for winter quarters, winter-quarters, h. Castræ hibernicum*, Liv.

HIBERNA, æ, f. (Ἰουερνία). *Ireland*, Cæs. Also IBERNA, æ, Mel.; Juverna, æ, Juv.; Ierna, App.

HIBERNŌ, i v n. (hibernus). *To pass the winter, to winter*. 1. *Gen.: (thymi) ubi-cum-que deprehensius usque ad æquinoctium, ibi hibernant*, Plin. — II. *Esp. in Milit. A) Tu have winter-quarters, to winter, jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernant, quotidie sermones ac literæ perferuntur*, Cic. — B) *Poet. metou.: To take rest, repose*, Pers.

HIBERNUS, a, um (hiems). 1. *Winterly; looking or feeling like winter; wintery* temporibus hibernis, Cic.; h. mensis, Id.; h. navigatio, Id.; h. mare, a strong sea, Virg.; h. ventus, a very cold wind, Id. — II. *Neut. adv., Plaut. See HIBERNA*.

HIBERUS. See IBERUS.

HIBISCUM (ibiscum), i, n. (ἰβίσκος). *Marsh*

HIBRIDA.

mallow, Plin.; compellere hibisco, i. e. with a stick of this plant, Virg.

HIBRIDA (hybrida), æ, c. (probably related to ἵβρις, ἵβρις). Of ambiguous origin. I. Of animals: A mongrel creature, begotten between animals of different species, a half-breed, Plin.; the offspring of a tame and a wild animal, Id.—II. Meton.: Of persons, one of whose parents was a slave; thus, of a person whose father was a Roman or a free-born person, but the mother a foreigner or a slave, equites Germanos Gallosque, ibique postea ex hibridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, A. B. Atr.

HIC, hæc, hoc, pron. dem. (from the pronominal root I, combined with the demonstrative suffix ce). I. It denotes an object which is within our reach, or near, with regard to another object which is more distant from the speaker. This. A) 1) With subst.: quid præclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui hæc decuram regna perspexerit? Cic.; genus h., Id.; huic civitati, Id. 2) Absol.: pro his, Cic.; docere hoc, Id.; hæc dicta sunt, Id.—B) Strengthened by adding ce: hicc, hæcce, hocce, and with the interrogative particle, hiccine, hiccine, hiccine, hiccine (of a near object), this one, atque hojuse rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. With the interrogative particle: hiccine vir patriæ natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic.; hancine impudentiam! Id.—C) Joined to other pronouns: hos eodem motus, Cic.; hoc ipsum civile jus, Id.; huic illi legato, Id.; hunc talem virum, Id.—D) 1) Denoting the nearer object (it must be observed, however, that the object denoted as being the nearer is not always so with regard to the place it holds in the sentence, but its proximity must rather be judged of by the order which it holds in the speaker's mind, so that hic may relate to objects distant as to their position in the sentence, but nearest to the speaker as to their relative importance; and hence it must sometimes be rendered not "this," but "that," "the first," "the former"): ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic.; in his undis et tempestatibus maluit jactari quam in illa tranquillitate jucundissime vivere, Id. 2) Relating to objects which in the mind of the speaker are the nearer, although more distant as to their position in the sentence: quamobrem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (i. e. Socratem). Hujus enim (i. e. Catonis) facta, illius (i. e. Socratis) dicta laudantur, Cic.; priorem autem illi (i. e. Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (i. e. Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, Id.—E) Subst. neut. sing. with genit.: hoc commodi est, quod ita dixerunt, Cic.—F) hoc, with impers. verbs as subject, pleonastically used: lucebit h. jam, it is already getting day, Plaut.—G) hoc (usually huc), Hither, to this place, Virg. I. Of time: Present, of this time, in our times, modern, quum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, Cic.; hojus nostri Catonis, Id.—II. It frequently relates to a subsequent thought, which may be expressed by a relative, objective, or causal clause, consequently by the relative pronoun qui, quæ, quod, by an acc. with inf., or by quod, ut, ne (which form is more expressive than the relative is, ea, id). A) 1) With relative clauses: eos, qui his uribus consilio atque auctoritate presunt, his, qui omnis negotii publici expertes sint, longe duco esse antependendos, Cic.; mundus h. totus, quod domicilium dii nobis dederunt, Id. 2) With objective clauses: erat

HIEROSOLYMA.

tunc h. nova et ignota ratio, solem lunam oppositam solere deficere, Cic.; hoc sensit ac vidit, non esse, Id.—B) hoc est is also used explicatively with reference to a preceding proposition: That is to say, namely, to wit, in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, h. est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriæ factæ sunt, Cic.—C) hoc est, or erat, quod, implying reproach or indignation: Is it then? or, Is, or was it for this purpose that, &c., h. est, inquam, quod promiseras, ne quem hodie versum faceres? Petr.

HIC (an old form heic; with the demonstrative suffix ce and the interrogative particle ne, hiccine), adv. loci (hic). At this place, on this spot, here. I. A) Of place: h. tui omnes valent, Cic.; non modo h., ubi, Id. With a genit. following: h. vicinias, here, in this neighborhood, Tor.; Plaut.—B) Meton.: Hereupon, i. e. on this occasion, under present circumstances, h., si quid erit offensus, omnes homines, &c., Cic.; h. miramur, Id.; h. plura non dicam, Id.—II. Of time: Upon this, hereupon, Ter.

HICCE, hæcce, hocce. See Hic, pron. HICCINE, hæccine, hocce. See Hic, pron. HICCINE, adv. See Hic, adv. HIEMĀLIS, e (hiems). I. Of or relating to winter, wintery, wintery, hiemal tempore, Cic.; navigatio h., i. e. stormy, Id.—II. Subst., hiemalia, ium, n., for hiberna, Winter-quarters, Valer. ap. Vopisc.

HIEMO, I v. n. and a. (hiems). I. Neut. A) Of persons: To pass the winter, to winter, to be in winter-quarters, ubi piratæ quotannis h. solent, Cic.; cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Id.—B) 1) Of inanimate objects: To be like winter, be cold, frosty, stormy, frozen, &c., hiemantes aque, Sall. Fr. ap. Sen. 2) Impers.: hiemat, It is winter, it is cold, freezes, &c.: si coronam circa se habebit (luna), non ante plenam lunam hiematurum ostendit, Plin.—II. Act.: To cause to freeze or congeal, to make any thing turn to ice, decoquant alii aquas, mox et illas hiemat, Plin.

HIEMPSAL, ālis, m. Hiempsal, son of Micipsa, king of Numidia, Sall.

HIEMS (hiemps), ōnis, f. (χειμών, χεῖμα, Sanscr. hima, snow). I. Prop. A) Winter, i. e. a rainy or stormy season, h. summa, Cic.; hieme et æstate, winter and summer, i. e. at all seasons, Id.—B) Meton. 1) Rainy or stormy weather, storm, tempest, Nep. 2) Gen.: A storm, violence, Ov.

HIERO, ōnis, m. (ἱερωῦν). Hiero. 1. A king of Syracuse, friend of the poet Simonides, Cic. 2. Another king of Syracuse, toward the end of the third century, a friend of the Romans, Liv.

HIEROCLES, is, m. (ἱεροκλῆς). Hierocles, an orator of Alabanda, contemporary with Cicero, Cic.

HIERONICA, æ, m. (ἱερωνικός). A conqueror in religious games, Suet.

HIERONYMUS, i, m. (ἱερώνυμος). Hieronymus. 1. A king of Syracuse, grandson and successor of Hiero the younger, Liv. 2. A Greek Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, Cic. 3. Jerome, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century.

HIEROPHANTA or -TES, æ, m. (ἱεροφάντης). An interpreter of sacred mysteries, a hierophant, Nep.

HIEROSOLYMA, ōrum, n. (ἱεροσόλυμα) [a secondary form fem. acc. Hierosolymam, Tac.; abridged,

HIETO.

Sölýma, örüm, n., Mart.]. I. *Jerusalem, in Palestine*, Cic.—II. *Hence*, A) Hiërosölýmarius, a, um, *Of or belonging to Jerusalem; of Pompey, as the captor of Jerusalem*: ut sciant hic noster II traductor ad plebem, Cic.—B) Sölýmus, a, um, Juv.

HIËTO, are, v. int. n. and a. (for hiato, from hio). I. *Neut.*: To open the mouth wide, yaw, gape repeatedly, Plaut.—II. *Act. meton.*: To open, to tear wide open. *Laber*, ap. *Diom.*

HILARE, adv. (hilaris). *Joyfully, cheerfully, merrily*, dicimus alqm h. vivere, Cic.; res severas h. tractare, Id.

HILARIS, e, and HILARUS, a, um (ίλαρός). *Joyful, gay, jocund, cheerful, merry, blithe*. A) *Hilaris*: damnatus nb ephoris, quum esset vultu hilari atque iusto, Cic.; hilari animo esse, Id.—B) *Hilarus*: h. vita, Cic.; h. Saturalia, Id.

HILARITAS, atis, f. (hilaris). *Joyfulness, gaiety, cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity*, hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic.; h. et suvitatis, Id.

HILARITER, adv. (hilaris). *Joyfully, merrily, cheerfully, blithely, gayly*, deinde modo acriter, tum elementor mœste, h. in omnes partes commutabimus, Auct. *Her.*

HILARITUDO, inis, f. (hilaris). *Hilarity, cheerfulness*, Plaut.

HILARO, i, n. a (hilaris). *To make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate, hilarata* Athœ. Cic.; cum cœlo hilarata, Id.

HILARULUS, a, um (hilaris). *Somewhat cheerful, gay, merry*, Cic.

HILARUS, n, um. See HILANIS.

HILLÆ, ærum, f. (hira). I. *The small and front intestine of any animal except sheep*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: A kind of sausage, *Hor.*

HILUM, i, n. (from hēlich nihilum (i. e. ne-h.) and nihil). I. *Some say, a small scar or point by which a seed is attached to the pericarp, the black spot on the top of a bean*, Fest.—II. *The least whit, a trifle*: mostly used with a negation, nec or neque hilum, not the least, *Poet. ap. Cic.*

HIMELLA, æ, f. *Himella, a small river in the Sabine territory, flowing into the Tiber*, *Virg.*

HIMERA, æ, m. and f. (Ήμερα). *Himera. I. A river of Sicily, on the northern coast, at one time the boundary between the Carthaginians and Sicilians, now Fiume Salso*, Plin.—II. *A smaller river to the northwest of this, flowing into the sea between the cities of Himera and Therma*.—III. *A celebrated Greek city on the northern coast of Sicily, destroyed by the Carthaginians*, Cic.

HINC, adv. (hic). *Hence, from this point*. I. A) *Of place*: in ea via, quæ est h. in Indiam, Cic.; h. a nobis profecti, Id.—B) *Meton.* (i. q. nb or ex hinc parte): *From this side, on this side, here; followed frequently by illinc (on that side): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: h. pudicitia, illinc stuprum*: h. fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic.—II. *Of time*. A) *Oa this, hereupon, afterward, then, from this time, puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: h. pari numero dierum senio ingructe*, Plin.—B) *For abhinc*: *Since, before, septimo h. anno inventa est vitula una die diflorescens*, Plin.—III. *Denoting cause, origin, inducement, beginning*: *From this cause, from this, out of this, hence, h. sicæ, h. venena,*

HIPPODAME.

h. falsa testamenta nascuntur: h. furta, h. opum nimiorum potentia non ferenda, Cic.

HINNIO, ire, v. n. (ahin tu cachinor, and probably an onomatopœia). *To neigh*, *Quint.*

HINNITUS, ūs, m. (hinno). *A neighing, subito exaudivit hinnitum*, Cic.

HINNULËUS, i, m. (hianus). *A young kind of fawn*, Plin.

HINNUS, i, m. (ίννος). I. *A mule, the offspring of a horse and a she-ass; whereas mulus is sold, if of an ass and a mare*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*, on old form, ginuus, i, m. (γίννος), *A poor crippled mule*, Id.

HIO, I, v. n. and a. (χάω, χαίνω). I. *Neut.*: To open, stand or be open, to gape or yaw. A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: quum pisciculi in cocham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: To open the mouth, perdes hiantes, exerta lingua restant, Plin.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To make an hiatus in speaking or writing, to be ill-connected, qui (puncta), ut verum faceret saepe hiant, Cic.; hiantia loqui*, Id. 2) *To desire greatly, long for, to open one's mouth at any thing, to be amazed at or struck dumb by any thing, to stand gaping, huic homini si cuius domus putet, utrum ea patere ao h. ac poscere nlgd videtur?* Cic.; *avaritia hiant*, Id.—II. *Act.*: *To utter with the mouth wide open*, *Val. Flac.*

HIPPAGOGI, örüm, f. (ιππαγωγοί). *A horse-transport, horse-boat, naves, quas hippagogos vocant*, Liv.

HIPPAGOS, i, f. (ιππαγός). *A horse-transport, horse-boat, hippagum invecere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis*, Plin.

HIPPARCHUS, i, m. (Ίππαρχος). *Hipparchus. 1. Son of the tyrant Pisistratus of Athens, brother of Hippias, slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Gell. 2. *An astronomer of Nicaea*, Cic.

HIPPAS, æ, m. (Ίππας). *Hippias. 1. Son of the tyrant Pisistratus, of Athens, brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians, and was killed, according to some, in the battle of Marathon*, Cic. 2. *A philosopher of Elis, in the time of Socrates*, Id. 3. *A painter*, Plin.

HIPPO, önis, m. (Ίππών). *Hippo, the name of several towns. 1. A town of Numidia, called also Hippo Regius (Gr. Ίππών Βασιλικός). It was, in later times, the see of a bishop, now Bona*, Liv. 2. *H. Diarrhytus (Ίππών Διαρρύτος), a town of Zengitania, to the west of Utica, now Bizerta*, Plin. 3. *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toluntum*, Liv. 4. *An ancient name of the town Vibo, in the territory of the Brutii*, Plin.

HIPPÖCAMPUS or -OS, i, m. (ιππόκαμπος). *A sea-horse*, Plin.

HIPPÖCENTAURUS, i, m. (ιπποκένταυρος). *A fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur*, Cic.

HIPPOCRÄTES, is, m. (Ίπποκράτης). *Hippocrates, a Greek physician of Cos, the father of Medicine*, Cic.

HIPPOCRËNE, ës, f. (Ίπποκρήνη). *Hippocrène, a fountain sacred to the Moses, on Mount Helicon, according to fable struck out by the hoof of Pegasus*, Ov.

HIPPÖDAME, ës, and HIPPÖDANIÄ, æ, f. (Ίπποδάμη or Ίπποδάμεια). *Hippodame, Hippodamia. 1. Daughter of Genomæus, king of Elis, and of Asteropæ, and wife of Pelops, who won her in*

HIPPODROMOS.

a race, Ov. 2. Daughter of Astræus, wife of Pirithous, at whose marriage the combat of the Centaurs and the Lupi had took place, Ov.

HIPPŌDRŌMOS, i, m. (ἵππόδρομος). A place for horses to run in, a place for horse or chariot races, a race-course, a hippodrome, Plaut.; Murt.

HIPPŌLYTE, es, and HIPPŌLYTA, es, f. (Ἰππολύτη). Hippolyta. 1. An Amazon, daughter of Minos, taken prisoner by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus, Hyg. 2. The wife of Acæstus, king of Magnesia, who falsely accused Peleus of dishonourable conduct, Hyg.

HIPPŌLYTUS, i, m. (Ἰππόλυτος). Hippolytus, son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was falsely accused by his step-mother Phædra, and lost his life in consequence of the imprecations of his father. He was, however, recalled to life by Æsculapius, and afterwards carried by Diana to a grove near Aricia, where divine honors were paid to him under the name of Virbius, Cic.

HIPPŌMKNES, is, n. (ἵππομανές). I. A slimy humor that makes its way through the groin of a mare, Virg.—II. A viscous substance on the forehead of a new-born colt, used in love-potions, and for other superstitious purposes, Plin.

HIPPŌMENEES, es, m. (Ἰππομένης). Hippomenes, son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, daughter of Schæneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife, Ov.

HIPPŌNACTEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Hipponax, H. præconium, i. e. a sarcastic poem by Licinius Calvus, Cic. Subst., Hippŏnacteus, i, m. (sc. versus). A kind of iambic metre invented by Hipponax, Cic.

HIPPŌNAX, actis, m. (Ἰππώναξ). Hipponax, a writer of iambic verses, a native of Ephesus, who flourished B.C. 546-520, Cic.

HIPPŌNENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Hippo. H. colonia, Plin. Subst. plur., Hippŏneases, ium, m. The inhabitants of Hippo, Plin.

HIPPŌPÉRÆ, ærum, f. (ἵπποπέραι). Saddles-bags, M. Cato Censorius canterio vebehatur, et hipperis quidem impositis, ut secum utensilia portaret, Sen.

HIPPŌPŌTAMUS, i, m. (ἵπποπόταμος). A river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin.

HIPPŌTADÆS, es, m. (Ἰπποτάδης). Hippotades, a male descendant of Hipotes, i. e. Æolus, Ov.; Hippotadæ regnum, i. e. the Æolian islands, Id.

HIPPŌTOXŌTÆ, ærum, m. (ἵπποτοξόται). Cavalry armed with bows, mounted archers, Cæs.

HIR (IR), ind. n. (χείρ). A hand, Lucil.

HIRA, es, f. (Greek ἦρως). An intestine (the intestinum jejuni), Plaut.

HIRCINUS (hirquinus), a, um (hircus). Of or belonging to a goat, h. snuguis, Plin.; h. alæ, i. e. having the smell of a goat, Plaut.

HIRCŌSUS, n, um (hircus). That smells like a goat, Sen.

HIRCŌLUS, i, m. (hircus). A little goat, Catull.

HIRCUS (hirquus and ireus, and in a Sabine form, hircus), i, m. (Sauscr. h ri, shaggy; compare hirc-utus). I. A he-goat, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Like caper, i. e. the rank smell under the armpits, Hor.—B) A term of reproach applied to a voluptuous person, Plaut.—C) Of a lead person, Plaut.

HISTORIA.

HIRNEA, es, f. A kind of vessel, a pitcher or pot, Plaut.

HIRNŪLIA, es, f. (hirnea). A small pitcher or pot, l. fictiles, Cic.

HIRPINI, ōrum, m. Hirpini, a people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia. They were of Samnite origin, and their name was said to come from the Sabine hircus, "a wolf," Cic.

HIRPINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Hirpini, H. ager, fundus, Cic.

HIRSŪTUS, a, um (Sauscr. hri, shaggy; comp. hircus). 1. Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly, hirsute, quarum (animantium) nilie vilis vestita; aliæ spinis hirsute, Cic. Poet. also said of people of ancient times, when the hair and beard were suffered to grow [intonsus, incompitus], Murt.—II. Fig.: Rough, unadorned, unpolished. Ov.; Juv.

HIRTUS, a. Hirtius, a Roman family name; esp. A. H.—a consul A.U.C. 711, author of the eighth book of Caesar's Commentaries of the Gallic War; he was killed at Mutina (hence called Hirtinum prælium), Asin. Pollio ap Cic.

HIRTUS, n, um (Sauscr. hri, shaggy). I. Prop.: Rough, hairy, shaggy, Plin.—II. Fig.: Rough, rude, unpolished, Vell.

HIRŪDO, inis, f. (hæreo). A leech, blood-sucker. I. Prop., Plin.—II. Meton.: illa conicalis h. ærarij, misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic.

HIRUNDO, inis, f. (χελιδών, with a change of l into r). I. A swallow, Plin.—II. Meton.: A flying sea-fish, Plin.

HISCO, ōre, v. incl. n. and a. (hio). I. Neut. A) To open, gape, be open, rima hiscit, Plin.—B) Esp.: To open the lips, to mutter, respondebisne ad hæc? aut omnino h. audebis? Cic. —II. Act.: To speak or discourse of (poet.), Ov.

HISPALENSIS or HISPALIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Hispalis, H. conventus, Plin. Subst. plur., Hispalenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Hispalis, Tac.

HISPALIS, is, f. Hispalis, a town of Hispania Bætica, now Seville, Cæs.

HISPANI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Spain, Spaniards, Plin.

HISPANIA, es, f. (Phœnician spun, a rabbit). Spaiu, H. citerior, on this side the Ebro, Cæs.; H. ulterior, on the other side the Ebro; also (from its being thus divided) used in the plur.: Hispaniæ, ærum: Carthago nixa dualius Hispaniæ, Cic.

HISPANICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish, H. verhum, Suet.

HISPANIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish, æstus maritimi vel H. vel Britannici, Cic.: H. bellum, Id.

HISPANUS, a, um. Spanish, H. equites, Cæs.

HISPIDUS, a, um (for hirpidus, and akin to hircus). Rough, hairy, bristly, prickly, shaggy, h. corpus Nereidum squamis, Plin.

HISTER, tri. See ISTER.

HISTĒR. See HISTĒRO.

HISTŌRIA, es, f. (ἱστορία). I. A relation of actions and events, history, erat enim historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic.; h. testis temporum, Id.; pater historie, Id.—II. Meton. gen. A) Any particular history, a record, narrative, tale, si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, Cic.: hence, Naturalis H., the title of an encyclopedic work of Pliny the elder; and H., the surname of C. Julius Hygius, on account of his Poly-

HISTORICE.

historia, Suet. — B) *Concr.*: The subject or topic of a narrative, Prop.

HISTORICE, *adv.* Historically, Plin.

HISTORICE, *es, f.* (ἱστορικῆ). The explanation of authors, interpretation, Quint.

HISTORICUS, *a, um* (ἱστορικός). *Of or belonging to history, historical*, Cic.

HISTORICUS, *i, m.* One who makes historical researches, a writer of history, historian, orator and philosophi et poetæ et historici, Cic.

HISTRIA, *æ.* See ISTRIA.

HISTRICUS, *a, um* (hister, histerio). *Of or belonging to stage-players, imperator h, the manager of a company of stage-players*, Plaut.

HISTRIO, *onis, m.* [from the Etruscan hister, Liv.]. *I. Gen.*: A stage-player, actor, ex pessimo histrione bonum comœdum fieri, Cic. —

II. Meton.: A boaster, vain-glorious person, histrionis est parvum rem attollere, quo plus præstitisse videntur, Cels.

HISTRIONĀLIS, *e* (histrio). *Of or belonging to stage-players or actors, h. studium*, Tac.

HISTRIONĀ, *æ, f.* (histrio) (sc. ars). The art of stage-playing, the dramatic or histrionic art, facere histrioniam, i. e. to be an actor, Plaut.

HISTRIX, *icis*. See HYSTRIX.

HIULCÆ, *adv.* (hiulcus). In a gaping manner, with a hiatus, h. loqui, Cic.

HIULCO, *atum, i v. a.* (hiulcus). To cause to gape or creak, to cleave, chap, break into chinks, Catull.

HIULCUS, *a, um* (hio). Chapped, gaping, open in chinks. *I. Prop.* A) h. . . . arva, Virg. — B) *Meton. act.*: Cleaving, chapping, Stat.

— *II. Fig. A)* Of words so connected as to occasion hiatus: hiulcæ voces, Cic. — B) To desire or long for greedily, to snap at with open mouth, Plaut.

HO! *interj.* An expression of astonishment, Ho! Ter.

HODIË, *adv.* (contr. for hoc die, on this day). To-day. *I. Prop.*: quoniam quidem negat Eros h. : cras mane putat, Cic. : h. mane, Id. : qui dies h. est, Id. : nonne sunt h. Sextiles, Id. — *II. Meton. gen.*: Now-days, to-day, at present, now, id quod retinemus h. Cic. : h. omnes sic habent, Id.

HODIERNUS, *um* (hodie). Of this day. *I. Prop.*: quod ex hodierno ejus dicto perspicere poteris, Cic. : h. dies, Id. — *II. Of to-day, present, moderna*, (Servio Tullio regnante) . . . multo diutius Athenæ jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. *In the west, absol.*: servatumque in hodiernum est ne quis, until the present day, Plin.

HODUS, *i, and its derivatives*. See HÆD.

HO! *interj.* Oh me! Alas! Oh! Ter.

HÖLÖSERICUS, *a, um* (ὄλοσρικός). That is all silk, Lamp.

HÖMERICUS, *a, um* (Ὅμηρικός). Of Homer, H. versus, Cic. : H. Ajax, Id. : H. Agamemnon, Id.

HÖMERISTA, *æ, m.* (Ὅμηριστής). A Homeric rhapsodist, Petr.

HÖMERIUS, *a, um*. Of or belonging to Homer, Hameric, Suet.

HÖMEROMASTIX, *icis, m.* (Ὅμηρομάστιξ, Homer's scourge). *I. A critic, censorer of Homer*; said of Zoilus, Vitr. — *II. Meton.*: Any severe critic or censorious person, Plin.

HONESTAS.

HÖMÉRÖNIDES, *a, m.* An imitator of Homer, Plaut.

HÖMÉRUS, *i, m.* (Ὅμηρος). Homer, a celebrated Greek poet, Cic.

HÖMICIDA, *æ, c.* (homo, cædo). A manslayer, homicide, murderer, Cic.

HÖMICIDIUM, *ii, n.* (homicida). Manslaughter, homicide, si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint.

HÖMO, *inis, c.* [an old form, hēmōnem for hominem, acc. to Fest. : hēmōnem, Eno. : hēmōnes, Næv.] (the crude form homin contains the root man).

I. A) 1) A human being, person, man or woman, animal hoc providum, quem vocamus hominem, Cic. : h. omni doctrina eruditus, Id. : consulere generi hominum, the race of man, the human race, Id. : ad usum hominum, Id. *In apposition, or explicatively*: quum ex persona mihi ardere oculi hominis histrionis viderentur, Cic. : h. nemo, Id. *Off. male personæ*: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem, appellare possit, Cic. *2) Prov.*: quot homines, tot sententiae, every one has his own opinion. — B) *Esp. 1)* In good or bad sense. a) In a good sense: A man, i. e. a rational and moral being, si h. esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. : si vis h. esse, Id. b) In a bad sense: Man, i. e. a weak mortal, subject to error, and esp. as compared with any superior being, te ut hortarer rogare meque, ut et hominem te et virum esse memioissis, &c., Cic. : also, a man-servant: hominem P. Quoti deprehendis in publico, conaris abducere, the man (i. e. slave and servant) of Quintus. *2)* A man, as opposed to woman, Plaut.

3) In Milit.: homines, men, i. e. infantry, as opposed to cavalry: multa præterea spolia præferrebantur: capti h. equitesque producebantur, Cæs. *4) Peculiar idioms.* a) paucorum hominum esse (Hor.), to keep company with few persons only, to be particular in one's choice of companions, &c.; hence, faceti of a rare fish, acipenser iste paucorum h. est, Cic. b) inter homines esse (ager), to be among the living; Hercules nunquam abisset ad deos, nisi quum inter h. esset, eam sibi viam monuisset, Id.

— *II. Meton.*: A man, i. q. this one, he, the same person, dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic.

HÖMÖLE, *es, f.* (Ὅμόλη). Homule, a high mountain of Thessaly, near Tempe, Virg.

HÖMÖNYMUS, *a, um* (ὁμόνυμος). That has the same name; agreeing in sound but differing in meaning, homonymous, Quint.

HÖMULLUS, *i, m. dim.* (homo). A little man, a mannikin, mean fellow, Cic.

HÖMUNCIO, *onis, m.* (homo). I. q. homullus, Cic.

HÖMUNCŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (homo). I. q. homullus, Cic.

HÖNESTAMENTUM, *i, n.* (honesto). An ornament, grace, reward, nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen.

HÖNESTAS, *atis, f.* (honestus). Honorable, high reputation, appetitua laudis et honestatis Cic. : honestatis amplitudinisque gratia, for honor's sake, Id. : honestatum omnino amittere, respect, esteem, Id. — B) *Meton. concr.*: omnes honestates civitatis, respectable persons, Cic. — *II. A) Honorable feeling, honesty, goodness, dignity, virtue*, ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi h. l. Cic. : ab omni honestate relictus, Id. — B) *Meton. of things*: Beauty, ornament, grace, nuac

HONESTE.

huc vel honestate testudinis valde boni aestivi locum obtinebit, Cic.

HÖNESTE, *adv.* (honestus). I. *Honorably, nobly, adolescentulus* Lucius h. natus, of high birth, Suet.—II. *Becomingly, decently, with dignity or grace, with decorum, virtuously*, valde se h. gerunt, Cic.; recte h.que dicere, Id.; beate et h. vivere, Id.

HÖNESTO, *l v. a.* (honestus). *To honor, make respectable, dignify, adorn, embellish*, tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, Cic.; ad eum augendum atque honestandum, Id.

HÖNESTUS, *a, um* (honus or honor). *Honorable, full of honor. I. That is in honor or repute, enjoying honor or credit, looked up to, honored, esteemed, h. homo et nobilis*, Cic.; amplæ et honestæ familie, *high and distinguished families*, Id.; honesto loco natus, Id.; eques Romanus in primis h. et ornatus, distinguished, noble, Id.—II. A) *That gains, procures, or confers honor, worthy of or deserving honor, respectable, creditable, virtuous, worthy, h. ac probabile nomen*, Cic.; h. certatio, Id.; vita h., Id.; honestum aut ipsa virtus est sut, &c., Id.—B) *Meton. of things: Noble, handsome, beautiful, h. facies*, Suet.

HÖNOR or **HÖNOS**, *öris m.* (from a root *no*, as found in *nosco*, nomen, *δνομα*, &c.). *Honor, mark of distinction, respect shown, regard. I. Prop. A) Gen.: amplissimus h.*, Cic.; h. alit artes, Id.; amplissimis honoribus et præmiis decorari, Id.; honorem accipere, Id. *Of things and abstract objects: Honor, reputation, estimation, esteem, in honorem adducere, Cic.; ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, Id.—B) Esp. 1) Any post of honor, high office, dignity, preferment, ille honoris gradus*, Cic.; ascendere ad h., Id. 2) *Peculiar idiomatic phrases. a) honoris causa, out of respect: C. Curio, quem ego homioem h. potius quam contumelias causa nominatum volo*, Cic. b) *præfari or dicere honorem, to beg leave, ask pardon, in uttering any thing that may be distasteful, Cic. 3) Honor, personified as a deity, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Chncr.: An honorable present, reward, acknowledgment, offering, see, Curio nisi ut medico h. haberetur*, Cic.—B) *An ornament, embellishment, grace, any thing that sets off or adorns (poet.)*, Virg.

HÖNORABILIS, *e* (honoro). *Honorable, that brings or confers honor, Cic.*

HÖNORARIUM, *il, n.* (sc. donum). *A present, as a mark of distinction or acknowledgment, a fee, salary, h. decurionatus*, Traj. ap. Plin. E.

HÖNORARIUS, *a, um* (honor). *That is done for the sake of conferring honor, honorary, h. frumentum*, Cic.; h. arbiter, chosen by the parties as a mark of distinction (in opposition to "chosen by the judge"), Id.; docere debitum est, delectare h., per movere necessarium, is done out of respect to the spectators, Id.

HÖNORATE, *adv.* (honoratus). *With honor, in an honorable manner, quam illum ut h. nec secure continet? Vell.*

HÖNORATUS, *s, um*. I. *Part. of honoro.—II. Adj.: Honored, respected, esteemed, h. A) Gen.: clari et h. viri, Cic.; h. homo et princeps, Id.—B) Esp.: Honored by some high office, distinguished, honorable, qui vir quum sum-*

HORDEUM.

mum ei a militibus deferretur imperium, honoratiori parere maluit, Vell.

HÖNORIFICE, *adv.* (honorificus). *With honor or respect, in an honorable manner, honorably, h. responderet alui*, Cic.; h. consergitur, Id. *Compar.: nec liberalius nec honorificentius tractare, Cic. Superl.: nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, Id.*

HÖNORIFICUS, *a, um* (honor). *That brings honor, honorable, nunquam ab eo mentio de me nisi h.*, Cic.; rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis orari, Id.; oratio h., Id.

HÖNORO, *l v. a.* (honor). *To invest with honor, to distinguish with honor; to honor, adorn, embellish, set off, mortem ejus* (Scri. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandum putarem, Cic.; virtutem h., Id.

HÖNGRUS, *a, um* (honor). I. *Honorable, worthy of honor, Stat.—II. That brings honor, honorable, honorary, que in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac.*

HONOS, *öris*. See **HONOR**.

HÖPLÖMÄCHUS, *i, m.* (δπλομάχος). *A heavy-armed combatant, a kind of gladiator*, Suet.

HÖRA, *æ, f.* (ώρα). I. A) *An hour, horam amplius jam in demolendo signo moliebantur*, Cic.; horas tres, Id.; ad horam octavam, Id.; post horam primam noctis, Id. 2) *Prov. a) in horam vivere, to live from hand to mouth. b) omnium horarum homo, one who is active, expert, and ready for any thing at any time, ut de Pollione Asinio seriis jocisque pariter accommodato dictum est, Esse eum omnium horarum, Quint. (for which, culvis temporis hominem esse, Cic.)—B) Meton. in the plur.: horse, arm, A dial. clock, quum machinatione quadam moveri alqd videmus, ut spheram, ut horas, Cic.; mittentem ad horas, to look at the clock, Id.—II. Time, time of the year, season, hss (conchas) ubi genitalis annui stimulerit h., Plin.—III. Personified: Hōræ, ærum, f. (Ὁραί), *The Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, Ov.**

HORA, *æ, f.* *Horæ, the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess, Ov.*

HÖREUS, *æ, um* (ωραίος). *What may be had in spring, horæum, soil, salsamentum, a kind of pickle made in spring from the tunny fish*, Plaut.

HÖRATIUS, *a, Horatius*, a Roman family name; e. g. I. Horatii, the three brothers who, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, fought against the Curatii, Liv. Fem.: Hörätia, æ, the sister of the Horatii, Liv. 2. H— Cocles, who, in the war against Porsena, stood alone in defending a bridge, Liv. 3. Q. H— Flaccus, a poet in the reign of Augustus.

HÖRATIUS, *a, um*. *Of or belonging to an Horatius, H. gens, Liv.*

HÖRDEACEUS, *a, um* (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley, h. pænis, Plin.*

HÖRDEARIUS, *a, um* (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley, h. pira, pears that are ripe at barley-harvest, Plin. Fig.: huac eundem* (L. Plotium Gallum) M. Cælius hordearium rhetorem appellat, derideos ut inñatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet.

HÖRDEIUS, *a, um* (hordeum). *Of or belonging to barley, Plaut.*

HÖRDEUM, *i, n.* (earliest form *fordeum, ætrin* to far). *Barley, hordea quum tardissime septem (diebus) florere incipiunt*, Plin.

HORIA.

HORIA (oria), æ, f. (Sansk. hri, to be agitated, to be disordered). *A fishing-boat, a smack, Plaut.*

HÖRIÖLA, æ, f. (horis). *A small fishing-boat, skiff, Plaut.*

HORNO, adv. (hornus). *In or during this year, Plaut.*

HORNÖTINUS, a, um (horauæ). *Of this year, h. frumentum, Cic.*

HORNUS, a, um (contr. for horiaus, i. q. ὄριμος, from ὄρα). *Of this year, of one year's growth, Hor.*

HÖRÖLÖGIUM, ñ, n. (ὥρολόγιον). *Any instrument for measuring time, a water-clock, sundial, Cic.*

HÖROSCÖPUS, a, um (ὥροσκοπός). *Pointing out the hour, h. vasa, Plin.*

HÖROSCÖPUS, i. m. *The ascendant of one's nativity, the astrological sign of one's natal hour, a nativity, Puv.*

HÖRRENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of horreo.*—II. *Adj. A) Dreadful, frightful, dire, full of horror, truces h.que imagines, Plin. Neut. adv., Virg.—B) Amazing, astonishing, awful (poet.), Virg.*

HÖRRENS, entis. I. *Part. of horreo.*—II. *Adj. A) Dreadful, terrific, fearful, Virg.*

HÖRREÖ, ère, v. n. and a. *To stand on end, to bristle. I. Prop.: horrentibus per totum corpus villis ingenti latratu intouit (canis), Plin.*

II. *Meton. A) To be in a quivering or trembling motion, to quiver, move with tremulous motion. 1) Gen.: To tremble, Ov. 2) Esp. a) To shudder with cold, to shiver, sula pruinosis horret fecundia pannis, Petr. b) To be terrified or affrighted, to shudder or tremble with fear. It is often used in the active voice with an object: To shudder at, quake with fear at, be afraid of, tremble at. a) Absol. Ov. ß) With acc.: h. iudicium et crimen, Cic.; h. ingrati animi crimen. Id. γ) With an objective or relative clause: non horui in hunc locum progredi, Cic.; quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo. Id. c) To be struck with amazement, to be amazed, shudder with awe, quæ mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, h. soleo, Cic.—B) 1) Prop.: To be of a rough aspect; to look or be fearful, terrific, or awful, possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim h. terra. 2) Fig., Ov.*

HÖRRESCO, horrüi, 3 v. *inch. n. and a. (horreo).* *To stand on end, to bristle, present points, to be rough or uneven, to present a horrible appearance. I. Prop.: quum subito mare cœpit h., Cic.—II. Meton. A) 1) To get into tremulous motion, Ov. 2) Esp.: To begin to fear or shudder, to tremble at, be afraid of, dread. a) Absol.: quili etiam feræ, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. ß) With acc., Virg.—B) To become or grow horrid, frightful, or alarming, Lucr.*

HÖRREUM, i. n. (earlier form farreum, from far). *Any place for laying up stores, esp. corn; a granary, magazine, barn, warehouse, storehouse, illi Capuam cellam atque h. Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.*

HÖRRIBILIS, e (horreo). I. *Horrible, terrible, dreadful, frightful, alarming, producing horror, quod hanc tam tetram, tam hor-*

HORTATOR.

ribilem pestem toties jum effugimus, Cic.; tempestas h., Id.: h. casus, Id.—II. Fearful, dire, amazing, awful, horribili vigilantia, Cic.

HÖRRIDE, adv. (horridus). *Roughly, sternly, severely, vixit semper inculce atque h., Cic.; h. inculceque dicere, Id.*

HÖRRIDÜLUS, a, um (horridus). *Somewhat bristly, shaggy, rough. I. Prop.: Plaut.—II. Fig.: h. orationes, Cic.*

HÖRRIDUS, a, um (horreo). I. *Standing on end, that presents projecting points, bristly, rough, shaggy, nou hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa h., quam in status antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic.—II. Meton. gen.: Rough, uncultivated, wild, rude in appearance. A) Prop.: (ager) sic erat deformis atque h., ut, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) Rough in manners, rude, blunt, unconvincing, harsh, unpolished, ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, h. Cic.; horridiora verba, Id. 2) Producing horror, fearful, terrific, horrible, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugna aspectu, Cæs.*

HÖRRIFÉR, èra, èrum (horror, fero). *That causes a shudder, tremor, or horror, terrible, horrible, terrific (poet.), Ov.*

HÖRRIFICE, ado. (horrificus). *With trembling or horror, Lucr.*

HÖRRIFICO, i v. a. (horrificus). *To make rough, uneven, shaggy; also, to render terrible or frightful, Catull. Absol., Virg.*

HÖRRIFICUS, a, um (horror, facio). *That causes a shudder, dread, or horror, terrific, horrible, horrid, Virg.*

HÖRRIFÖNUS, a, um (horreo, sonus). *Sound- ing fearfully, frightfully, &c., that makes or produces a horrid noise or sound (poet.), Virg.*

HÖRROR, öris, m. (horreo). *A standing on end or erect, a bristling. I. A) Prop., Val, Flsc.—B) Fig.: Unconvincingness of speech, veterem illum horrorem malum quam istam novam licentiam, Quint.—II. Meton. A) A tremulous motion, a shaking. 1) Gen. (poet.), Ov. 2) Esp. a) A cold shivering, Atticum doleo tam diu: sed quonium jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut vulvum, Cic. b) A shuddering, shudder, terror, dread, horror, di immortales, qui me h. perfudit! Cic. c) Dread, veneration, religious awe, animos horrore imbueri, Liv.—B) A cause of fear, a terror (poet.), Lucr.*

HÖRSUM, udo. (contr. for huc vorsum). *Hiherward, toward this place, this way, Ter.*

HÖRTÄMEN, inis, n. (hortor). *An incitement, encouragement, ingens h. ad omnia pro republica sudenda, Liv. In the plur.: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac.*

HÖRTÄMENTUM, i, n. (hortor). *An encouragement, incitement, va cuncta Romaols hortamento erant Sall. In the plur.: in conspectu parentum conjugumque ac liberorum, quos magna etiam absentibus h. animi, Liv.*

HÖRTÄTIO, önis, f. (hortor). *An exhorting, encouraging, exhortation, &c., jam hoc loco non hortatione neque preceptis, ago, Cic.: Hortationes ad Philosophiam, the title of a treatise of Augustus, Suet.*

HÖRTÄTIVUS, a, um (hortor). *That serves for exhortation or encouragement, hortative, h. genus (dicendi), Quint.*

HÖRTÄTOR, öris, m. (hortor). *One who in-*

HORTATRIX.

cites, encourages, or instigates to anything, an exhorter, encourager, instigator, quum ejus studii tibi et h. et magister esset domi, Cic. : hortatore non egetis, Id.

HORTATRIX, icis, f. (hortator). *She that incites or encourages, supra humeri altitudinem elata cum quodam metu velat h. minus, Quint.*

HORTATUS, ūs, m. (hortor). *Encouragement, hæc vox hujus hortatu præceptisque conformata, Cic.*

HORTENSIS, e (hortus). *Of or belonging to a garden, h. lirs, Col.*

HORTENSIVS, a, um (hortas). *Of or belonging to a garden, h. bulbi, Plin. Subst. plur., Hortensia, ōrum, n., Garden herbs, Plin.*

HORTENSIVS, a. *Hortensius, a Roman family name, e. g. Q. H.—Hortalus, an orator in the time of Cicero, Cic. ; Hortensia, æ, f., His daughter, also celebrated for oratory, Quint.*

HORTIVS, a, um. *Of Hortia or Hortanum, a city of Etruria, Virg.*

HORTOR, I (contracted for horitor, a frequentative from the obsolete horior). *To incite any body to any kind of action, to urge on, impel, exhort, instigate to any thing, encourage, alqm, alqm ad, or in alqd, ut, ne, with simple subj., de alqre, alqd, with inf. or absol., hæc, quæ supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te hortor et suadem, Cic. ; milites ad laudem hortari, Id. ; hortarentur in amicitiam jurgendam, Liv. ; de Antidiano nomine nihil te hortor, Id. ; magno opere te hortor ut, Id. ; sin tu (quod te jam dudum hortor) exieris, Id. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: mihi ante oculos obversatur rei publicæ dignitas, quæ me ad sese rapit, hæc minora reliquæ hortatur, Cic. A) Act. (secondary form): Horto, are, acc. to Prisc. —B) Pass., Hortor, ari: ita paucis commodis hoste hortato majores augebantur copiæ, Auct. B. Hisp.*

HORTULUS, i, m. (hortus). I. Prop.: *A little garden; in the plur., hortuli, grounds laid out as gardens, property in gardens, Cic.—II. Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic.*

HORTUS, i, m. (χόπος, any place surrounded by a fence, an enclosure; Germ. Garten; Eug. court, yard, garden. Akin to chors, cors). I. *A garden, a pleasure-garden, a kitchen-garden, an orchard, a vineyard, horti Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, Cic.—II. Meton. A) For villa: A country-seat, country-house, villa, Plin. —B) For olera: Plants or herbs that grow in a garden, Hor.*

HOSPES, itis, m. (hospita, æ, f.) (akin to hostis, a stranger). I. *A welcomed or well-received stranger, a stranger that visits and in turn is visited by another, a guest, recipere hospites, Cic. ; et hostem et hospitem vidit, Id. ; h. et amicus meus, Id.—II. Meton. A) A friend who welcomes a guest in his house, a host, alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alteram, Cic. Hence it is used for both guest and host: per dexteram istam te ero, quam regi Deiotaro h. hospiti perrexisti, as a friend to a friend, Cic. In the fem.: femioa primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic.—B) (in opposition to a native) A foreigner, ædone h. hujusce urbis es, ut hæc noscias? Cic. Also in addressing a stranger or foreigner: h. non pote minoris, ap. Cic.—C) Of things and abstract objects, adj.: Hospitable,*

HOSPIENTUM.

friendly. 1) Hospes, Stat. Th. 2) Hospita, in the f. and n. plur., Ov.

HOSPITA. See HOSPEES.

HOSPITALIS, e (hospes). I. A) *Of or belonging to guests or friends between whom a law of hospitality exists; that willingly receives a guest, hospitabile, illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicatio populi Romani esse dicit, Cic. ; h. Jupitri, the protector or guardian of hospitality, Id. ; homo h., Id.—B) Subst. 1) Hospitalis, is, m., A friend, guest, injuriæ potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Plin. 2) Hospitalia, ium, n. a) A chamber for guests, a hospitable habitation or roof, Vitruv. b) In the theatre, two entries (to the right and left) for strangers, Vitruv.—II. Meton., of things: Hospitable, (fluvii) hospitales suos tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, flowing hospitably, Plin.*

HOSPITALITAS, atis, f. (hospitalis). *Hospitality, recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata h., Cic.*

HOSPITALITER, adv. (hospitalis). *Hospitably, invitati h. per domos, Liv.*

HOSPITIUM, ii, n. (hospes). I. *Hospitality, h. voluntas utriusque conjunxit, Cic. ; eum Metellus erast e h., Id. ; vetus h. renovare, Id.—II. A hospitable reception; or, cover., a hospitable abode; also, a place where strangers are entertained, an inn, hotel, a room for guests or visitors, a lodging, te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. ; hospitio invitare, Id.*

HOSPITOR, I v. dep. (hospes). *To put up, stay, or reside any where as a guest. I. Prop.*

A) *Cod. Th.—B) Meton.: Gæogen in quodam lacu h. ; inde lenem fluere, Plin.—II. Fig.: quid aliud vices animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen.*

HOSTIA, æ, f. (hostio, to strike). I. *A sacrifice, victim, hostias immolare, Cic. ; hostias ad sacrificium quoddam præbere, Id.—II. Meton.: Hostia, a group of stars near the constellation Centaur, Hyg.*

HOSTIATUS, a, um (hostia). *Provided with victims, Plaut.*

HOSTICUS, a, um (hostis). *Of or belonging to an enemy, h. ager, Liv. Neut. absol., hostieum, i, The territory of the enemy, castra in hostico incuriosè posita, Liv.*

HOSTILIS, e (hostis). I. A) *Of or belonging to an enemy, proceeding from an enemy, hostile, h. conditiones pactionesque (with bellicæ), Cic. Neut. absol.: prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili epulatus est, Vell.—B) Esp. in divination: h. pars, the part that points toward the enemy, Luc.—II. In the manner of enemies, hostile, in imical, hominis hostilem in modum seditiosus imago, Cic. ; hostilem in modum vexare, Id.*

HOSTILITER, adv. (hostilis). *In a hostile manner, like an enemy, quid ille fecit h., Cic.*

HOSTILIUS, a. *Hostilius, a Roman family name; e. g. I. Hostus H.—, who fought victoriously against the Sabines, Liv. 2. Tullus H.—, his grandson, the third king at Rome.*

HOSTILIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hostilius, H. Curia, built by the king Tullus Hostilius, Liv.*

HOSPIENTUM, i, n. (hostio). *A requital, Plaut.*

HOSTIO.

HOSTIO, ire, v. a. *To requite, return like for like*, Plaut.

HOSTIO, ire, v. a. *To strike*, Enn. ap. Fest.

HOSTIS, is, c. (*Germ. Gast, a stranger; Engl. guest*). I. *Originally, a stranger, foreigner; afterward, meton., an enemy*, h. enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic.—II. A) *An armed enemy, an enemy of the state* [inimicus, a private enemy or enemy in heart], qui (Pompeius) sæpius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic.; intra hostium mœnia, Id.; adventus hostium, Id. *In the fam.*: ut, quo die captum hostem videret, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv.—B) *Meton., of animals or things*: rhinoceros genitus h. elephanto, Plin.

HOSTIUS, i, m. *Hostus, a Roman prænomen*; e. g. I. H.—Hostilius, Liv. 2. H. Lucretius Triphitinus, Liv.

HUC, adv. (*hic*). *Hither, to this place, to this spot (of a place where the speaker is or which he points out)*. I. *Prop.* A) *quid moror in terris? quin h. ad vos venire propero?* Cic.; hinc profecti h. revertuntur, Id.—B) *h. illuc, h. atque illuc, h. et illuc; also h. et illo and h. et h., hither and thither, nec cursum h. illuc via deterrima*, Cic.; h. et illuc passim vagantes, Id.—C) *h. usque or hucusque, thus far, so far*, h. Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin.—II. *Fig. A) Meton.*: *To this degree, to this point or extent, ut hęc multo ante meditare, h. te pares, hęc cogites, ad hęc te exerceas*, Cic.; rem h. deduxi, ut, Id.—B) *With genit.*: h. arrogantius venerat, ut, Tac.—C) *With the demonstrative ce and interrogative ne, hucine? Hither? to this place? so far?* h. tandem omnia reciderant, ut civis Romanus virgis cæderetur? Cic.

HUCINE, adv. See Huc.

HUCUSQUE, adv. See Huc.

HUI! interj. *An exclamation of amazement or surprise; ah! hah! oh! videbam sermones: h. h. fratrem reliquit?* Cic.; h. quam diu de uugis! Id.

HUJUSCEMODI and HUJUSMODI. See Modus.

HUMANĒ, adv. (*humanus*). I. *Agreeably to human nature, humanly*, Ter.—II. *Humanely, kindly, benignly*, Hirtium de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim h., Cic.

HUMANITAS, ātis, f. (*humanus*). *Humanity, human nature or condition, human feeling, the sentiments of mankind, anything human*. I. *Gen.*: magna est vis humanitatis, Cic.; communis humanitatis jus, Id.; communis humanitatis causa, Id.; id quod est humanitatis tue, *what you owe to yourself as a human being*, Id.; sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittere, Id.—II. *Esp.* A) *The duty of one human being toward another, philanthropy, humane behavior, kindness, civility, politeness, quemquamme existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis?* Cic.; pro tua humanitate, Id.; ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocare animos hominum, Id.—B) *Human refinement, liberal education, elegant manners, &c.*, homo communium literarum et politoris humanitatis expertus, Cic.; sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, Id.; quę multum ab humanitate discrepant, *are not in accordance with good manners*, Id.

HUMANITER, adv. (*humanus*). I. *Humanly, in a manner conformable to human nature, doctico*

HUMILIS.

profecto, quid sit h. vivere, Cic.; h. ferre, Id.—II. *Esp.*: *Philanthropically, humanely, politely, courteously, kindly, invitatus literas tuas sciderem: ita sunt h. scripte*, Cic.

HUMANITUS, adv. (*humanus*). *Humanly, in a human manner, as is customary with mankind*. I. *Gen.*: si quid mihi h. accidisset, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: *Humanely, kindly, Ter.*

HUMANUS, a, um (*homo*). *Proper to man, of mankind, of men, human*. I. *Gen.*: h. simulacra, Cic.; h. hostiæ, a human sacrifice, Id.; genus h., the human race, Id.; qui vii fortuna; qui omnia humana, quæcumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Id.—II. *Esp.* A) *Humane, gentle, kind*, Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic.—B) *Polished, courteous, civil, polite, amiable, gentle*, homo doctissimus atque h., Id.; h. sermo, Id.

HUMATIO, ōnis, f. *A burying, interment, ut alqd etiam de humatione et sepultura dicendum existimem*, Cic.

HUMATOR, āris, m. (*humo*). *One who buries or inters*, Luc.

HUMECTO, i v. a. and n. (*humectus*). I. *Act.*: *To moisten, wet*, ejus (agni) os pressis h. papillis, Col.—II. *Neut.*: *To be moist, ardent* (oculi), intenduntur, humectant, convnent, Plin.

HUMECTUS, a, um (*humeo*). *Moist, wet*, Lucr.

HUMEFACIO, factum, 3 v. a. (*humeo, facio*). *To moisten, spongia erchro humefacta*, Plin.

HUMERUS, i, m. (*ἄμμος*). I. *The upper bone of the arm*, Cels.—II. *Meton.* A) *The upper part of the arm* [lacertus], Prop.—B) 1) *The shoulder (of persons, while armus is that of quadrupeds)*, sagittę pendebat ab humero, Cic.; humeris sustinere bovem vivum, Id. 2) *Meton.*: *The middle part of any thing; the shoulder, back, certum est ab humeris arborum sarculos petendos*, Plin.

HUMESCO, ēre, v. incho. n. (*humeo*). *To become moist or wet, cortex non humescit*, Plin.

HUMI, adv. (*locative case of humus*). *On the earth; down on, or to, the ground, jacere h.*, Cic.; quousque h. defixa tua mens erit? *fixed to the earth*, Id.

HUMIDE, adv. (*humidus*). *Moistly, wetly*, Plaut.

HUMIDULUS, a, um (*humidus*). *Somewhat moist, damp, or wet*, Ov.

HUMIDUS, a, um (*humeo*). *Damp, moist, wet*. I. *Prop.*: simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel h., Cic.; ligna h., Id.—II. *Fig.*: *Watery, faint, weak*, Gell.

HUMIFER, ēra, ērum (*humor, fero*). *Containing moisture, moist*, Cic. poet.

HUMIFICUS, a, um (*humor, facio*). *That renders moist, moistening*, h. spiritus lunę, Plin.

HUMILIS, c (*humus*). *Low, not high*. I. *Prop.*: arbores et vites et ea quę sunt h., Cic.; h. habitare cussa, Virg.—II. *Fig.* A) *Low as to condition, rank, birth, power, &c.; mean, humble, obscure, poor, insignificant, without power, inferior*, ut si parentibus dati aut humilibus, Cic.; h. et obscuro homines, Id. *Of low style*: iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quę demisso atque humiliter sermone dicunt, Cic.; h. et ad

HUMILITAS.

jecta oratio, Id.—B) *Little (in mind), abject, base, low, mean, degraded, quis unquam apparitor tui h. ? tam abjectus ? Cic ; fractus animus atque h., Id.*

HUMILITAS, atis, f. (humilis). *Lowness, want of elevation. I. Prop.* aliorum animalium ea est h. ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic.—II. *Fig. A) Lowness of station, birth, power, value, &c.; weakness, want of influence or power, insignificance, propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, Cic.; humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, Id.—B) I) Littleness of mind; abjectness, baseness; lowness of expression; submissiveness, habet levitatem lætitiæ gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic.; huic humilitati fuisse mortem adponendam, Id.*

HUMILITER, adv. (humilis). *Lowly. I. Prop.* eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel h. deprinuntur, to a great depth, Plin.—II. *Fig. I) Abjectly, basely, meanly, humbly, submissively, non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum h. demisseque sentiret, Cic.*

HUMUS, I v. a. (humus). *I. To cover with earth, inter, bury, in terram cadentibus corporibus usque humo tectis, e quo dictum est h., Cic.; h. corpora, Id.—II. Meton. gen.: To bury, to carry to the grave, militari honestoque funere humaverunt, Nep.*

HUMOR, oris, m. (χυμός). *Any moisture or liquid, as water, wine, milk, &c., itaque et squilibris reliquisque frigidibus durescit h. et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tescit calore, Cic.; nares humorem habent, Id.*

HUMUS, i, f. (ἀκὴ τοῦ χαμαί). *I. Earth, soil, the ground, h. subacta atque pura, Cic.; h. in-jecta, Id.—II. Meton. gen.: A land, country, region (poet.), Ov.*

HYACINTHIA, drum, n. *The feast of Hyacinthus, in Sparta, Ov.*

HYACINTHINUS, a, um (ὕακινθινος). *Of or belonging to a hyacinthus, Catull.*

HYACINTHUS or -OS, i, m. (ὕακινθος). *Hyacinthus, a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, and killed by his quail, Ov.*

HYACINTHUS or -OS, i, m. (ὕακινθος). *I. A kind of plant, called also vaccinium; probably a kind of fleur de luce (iris Germanica, L.), or the common vervain-mallow (Gladolus communis, L.).—II. Meton.: A precious stone, a dark-colored amethyst, Plin.*

HYADES, um, f. (Ἰάδες, raining). *The Hyades, the seven stars at the head of Taurus (i. q. eucule), Cic. Sing., Hÿas, adis, The Hyades, collectively, Stat.*

HÿENA, æ, f. (ἄνα). *I. A hyena, Plin.—II. A kind of flat sea-fish, Plin.*

HYALUS, i, m. (ἕλαος). *I. Glass.—II. Meton.: A glass-green color, Virg.*

HÿAMPOLIS, is, f. (Ἰάμπολις). *Hyampolis, a town of Phocis, on the borders of Bœotia, Plin.*

HÿANTES, um, n. (Ἰάντες) *Hyantes, the ancient name of the Bœotians, Plin.*

HÿANTEUS, a, um. *Bœotian, Ov.*

HÿANTHUS, e, um. *I. q. Hyanteus, Stat. Subst., Hÿanthus, ii, m., i. e. Actæon, grandson of Cadmus, Ov.*

HÿAS, antis, m. (Ἰας). *Hyas, son of Atlas, father of the Hyades, Hyg. The name also of the brother of the Hyades, Id.*

HYLLUS.

HYBLA, æ, and HYBLE, Æs, f. (Ἰβλῆ). *Hybla. I. Surnamed Major, a town of Sicily, on the southern slope of Ætna, Plin.—II. Surnamed Minor, a town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, north of Syracuse, afterward called Megara, Plin.—III. Surnamed Heræa, in the south of the island, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum. It is doubtful from which of these places the Hyblaean honey came, so often mentioned by the poets. Virg.*

HYBLÆUS, a, um. *Of Hybla, mel Hyblæum, Virg.*

HYBLENSÆ, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Hybla, Cic.*

HYBRIDA, æ. *See HIBRIDA.*

HÿDASPES, is, m. *Hydaspes, a river of India, a tributary of the Indus, now Jelum, Plin.*

HYDRA, æ, f. (Ἰδρα). *I. The serpent killed by Hercules at Lerna; i. e. a monster in the form of a serpent, with seven heads, Ov.—II. Meton. A) A constellation, i. q. Anguis, Cic.—B) A monster with fifty heads, at the entrance of the infernal regions, Virg.*

HYDRARGYRUS, i, m. (ὕδραργυρος). *Quick silver, prepared mercury, Plin.*

HYDRAULA, æ, or HYDRAULES, æ, m. (ὕδραυλῆς). *A player on the water-organ, Suet.*

HYDRAULICUS, a, um (ὕδραυλικός). *Of or belonging to a water-organ, hydraulic, h. machinæ, water-organs, Vitruv.*

HYDRAULUS, i, m. (ὕδραυλος). *A musical instrument that played by the motion of water, a water-organ, Cic.*

HYDRÿA, æ, f. (ὕδρÿα). *A stone water-bottle, an urn, a ewer, h. argentææ, Cic.; in hydriam sortes conjicere, Id.*

HYDRÿCHÿDUS, i, m. (Ἰδρÿχÿδός). *A water-pourer, i. e. the zodiacal sign Aquarius, Catull.*

HYDRÿMELI, itis, n. (ὕδρÿμέλι). *A kind of mead prepared from water and honey, Plin.*

HYDRÿPICUS, a, um (ὕδρÿπικός). *Dropsical, Hor.*

HYDRÿPÿSIS, is, f. (ὕδρÿπÿσις). *Dropsy, Plin.*

HYDROPS, oris, m. (ὕδρÿψ). *Dropsy, Cels.*

HYDRUS or HYDROS, i, m. (ὕδρος). *I. A water-serpent, Plin.—II. Any serpent, Plin.—III. Meton. A) The poison of a serpent, Sil.—B) Hydros, i, A constellation, i. q. Anguis, Germ.*

HYDRÿS, uatis, f. (Ἰδρÿός). *Hydrus, a town of Calabria on a mountain of the same name, now Otranto, Cic. Another name of the town is Hydruntum, i. n., Liv.*

HÿGÆA or HÿGÿA (Hÿgÿÿa), æ, f. (Ἰγÿÿα). *Hygæa, the daughter of Æsculapius, goddess of health, Plin.*

HÿGINUS (Higinus), i, m. *Hyginus, a surname of two Roman authors. 1. C. Julius H—, a freedman of Augustus, the author of fabulous narratives and a treatise on astronomy. 2. The author of a work De Limitibus Constituendis.*

HYLÆUS, i, m. (Ἰλÿαίος). *Hylæus. I. A centaur who was killed by Atalanta, Ov.—II. One of Actæon's hounds, Ov.*

HÿLAS, æ, m. (Ἰλÿας). *Hylas, a beautiful youth of Cæthalia (or Argos), companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition; he was carried off by some Nymphs, on the coast of Mysia, when in the act of drawing water from a fountain, Virg.*

HYLLUS (Hylus), i, m. (Ἰλλÿος or Ἰλÿος) *Hyl-*

HYMEN.

Ius, son of Hercules and Deianira, husband of Iole, Ov.

HŪMEN, ðnis, and HŪMĒNÆUS or -OS, i, m. (Ἥμην, Ἥμεναίος). I. *Hymen* or *Hymeneus*, the god of marriage, Ov.—II. *Meton.* A) A wedding hymn, nuptial song, Ov.—B) A wedding, Virg.

HŪMĒNÆUS, i. See *Hymen*.

HŪMETTIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hymettus*, H. mel. Cic.

HŪMETTUS or -OS, i, m. (Ἥμηττός). *Hymettus*, a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble and honey, Cic.

HŪMNUS, i, m. (ἕμνος). *A hymn*, a song of praise, Prud.

HŪOSCŪAMUS, i, m. (ὄσκυαμος). *The herb henbane*, Plin.

HŪPĒTHRUS or -OS, n, um (ὑπαίθρος). *In the open air, without shelter, uncovered*, b. ambulationes, Vitr. *Subst.*, hŷpāthia, ðrum, n., *Uncovered walk*, Vitr.

HŪPĀNIS, is, m. (Ἥπανίς). *Hypanis*, a river of Sarmatia, name the Bos, Cic.

HŪPĀSIS or HŪPHĀSIS, is, m. (Ἥφασίς). *Hyphasis*, a river of India, a tributary of the Indus, now the *Beras* or *Gharra*, Plin.

HŪPERBĀTON, i, n. (ὑπέρβατον). *In Rhet.*: A transposition of words, i. q. transgressio, Quint.

HŪPERBŌLE, ðs, f. (ὑπερβολή). *In Rhet.*: An exaggeration of anything in discourse, hyperbole (i. q. superlatio and superjectio), Quint.

HŪPERBŌREI, ðrum, n. (ὑπερβόρει). *Hyperborei*, a fabulous people living in the extreme north, Cic.

HŪPERBŌREUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hyperborei*, Hyperborean, Ov.

HŪPERĪDES, is, m. (Ἥπεριδής). *Hyperides*, an orator at Athens, Cic.

HŪPERĪON, ðnis, m. (Ἥπεριών). I. *Hyperion*, son of one of the Titans and Earth, the father of the Sun, Cic.—II. *The sun*, Ov.

HŪPERTŌNIS, idis, f. *A female descendant of the Sun*, by Antira, Ov.

HŪPERMNESTRĀ (Hypermetra), æ, and HŪPERMNESTRĒ, ðs, f. (Ἥπερμηστρη). *Hypermetra*, the only one of the daughters of Danaus who did not slay her husband, Ov.; Hor.

HŪPŌBŌLYMÆUS, i, n. (Ἥποβολυμαίος). *The Suppositivus*; the title of a comedy by Menander and Cæcilius, Gell.

HŪPŌCAUSIS, is, f. (Ἥπόκαισις). *A heating from below* (said of a nose or oven), Vitr.

HŪPŌCAUSTUM or -ON, i, n. (Ἥπόκαστον). *A bathing-room heated from below*, a sudorific bath (vaporiarium), Vitr.

HŪPOCRĪTA or -ES, æ, m. (Ἥποκριτής). *An actor who represents by gesture that which another expresses by singing*, Succ.

HŪPŌDIDASCĀLUS, a, m. (Ἥποδιδασκαλός). *An under teacher, an usher in a school*, Cic.

HŪPŌMNĒMA, ātis, n. (Ἥπομνημα). *A commemorative memoir*, a note, memorandum, in exercising the hypomnematis, Cic.

HŪPŌTHĒCA, a, f. (Ἥποθήκη). *That which is given as a pledge or security, esp. of immovable things, a mortgage* (signus is used of movable things, a pledge), Cic.

HŪPSIPŪLE, ðs, f. (Ἥψιπύλη). *Hypsipyle*,

IAPYX.

daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos at the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men, and hospitably received Jason and the Argonauts, Ov.

HŪPSIPŪLEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Hypsipyle*, H. tellus, i. c. Lemnus, Ov.

HŪRCĀNI, ðrum, m. (Ἥρκανοί). *Hyrcani*, a people on the borders of the Caspian Sea, Plin.

HŪRCĀNIA, æ, f. *Hyrcania*, a country of Asia, near the Caspian Sea, now Mazanderan, Mel.

HŪRCĀNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani*, H. mare, Plin.

HŪRCĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Hyrcani*, H. montes, Plin.

HŪRĪEUS (trisyll.), ei, m. (Ἥριεύς). *Hyrieus*, a Bœotian, the father of Orion, Ov.

HŪRIEUS (quadrisyll.), a, um. *Of Hyrieus*, Ov.

HŪRTACIDES, æ, m. (Ἥρτακίδης). *Hyrtacides*, son of Hyrtacus, i. e. Nisus, Ov.

HŪSSŌPUM, i, n. (Ἥσσωπος). *Hyssop*, Plin.

HŪSTĀSPES, is or i, m. (Ἥστᾶσπης). *Hystaspes*, the father of the Persian king Darius, Plin.

HŪSTRĪX (histrīx), icis, f. (Ἥστρηξ). *A porcupine*, Plin.

I.

I, i, a vowel, distinguished even by the ancients from the consonant Jod, although one and the same sign was used for both. It is closely related to u; hence the more ancient orthography optumus, maxumus, lacruma, &c.; afterward optimus, maximus, lacrima, &c. The letter v is changed into i; e. g. cunctus, from nosco. notus. As a numeral, i = 1.

IACCHUS, i, m. (Ἥακχος). *Iacchus*. I. A poetical name for Bacchus, Ov.—II. *Meton. poet.* (same as Bacchus) for vinum, Virg.

IAMBŪS, a, um (ἱάμβευος). *Iambic*, Hor.

IAMBŪICUS, a, um (ἱάμβυικός). *Iambic*, Diom.

IAMBUS, i, m. (ἱάμβος). I. *An iambus*, an iambic foot, consisting of one short and one long syllable (— —), Cic.—II. *Meton.*: An iambic verse, a poem in iambics, quem Hipponactis i. leserat Cic.; quem criniosis cuoque volens modum pones iumbis, Hor.

IĀPETŌNIDES, æ, m. *A male descendant of Iapetus*, i. Atlas, Ov.

IĀPĒTUS, i, m. (Ἥαπετός). *Iapetus*, a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus, Ov.

IĀPIS, idis, m. *Iapix*, the physician of Æneas, Virg.

IĀPYDES, um, m. (Ἥάπυδες). *Iapydes*, a people of Illyria, Cic. *Adj. sing.*, Virg.

IĀPYGĪA, æ, f. *Iapygia*, the name given by the Greeks to the south of Apulia, in Lower Italy, from Tarentum and Brundisium to the Japygian promontory, though it is sometimes applied to the whole of Apulia, Plin.

IĀPYGIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Iapygia*, i. Acra, a promontory of the Gulf of Tarentum, Plin.

IĀPYX, ŷgis, m. (Ἥάπυξ). *Iapyx*. I. Son of Dædalus, who reigned in Iapygia, Plin.—II. *Meton.* A) A river in the south of Italy, Plin.—B) A wind blowing from the south of Italy, the west northwest wind of the Greeks, Virg.

IAPYX.

IAPYX, Ἰγίς. *Iapygian, of or belonging to Iapyx or Iapygia, I. Daunus, as king of Apulia, Ov.*

IARBA or -AS, ᾶ, m. *Iarba, a king of Mauritania, Ov.*

IARBĪTA, w, m. *An inhabitant of Mauritania, a Mauritanian, Hor.*

IARDANIS, idis, f. *Daughter of Iardanus, l. e. Omphale, Ov.*

IĀSIDES, æ, m. *Descendant of Iasius, I. Palinurus, Virg.*

IĀSION. *See IASIVS.*

IĀSIS, idis, f. *Daughter of Iasius, Atalanta, Prop.*

IĀSIUS, ii, m. (Ἰάσιος). *Iasius. 1. Son of Jupiter and Electra, Ov.; called also Iasion, Id. 2. A king of Argos, the father of Atalanta, Hyg.*

IĀSIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Iasius, poet. i. q. Argive, Val. Flac.—II. (also Iassius) Belonging to Iassus, Plin.*

IĀSON or IĀSO, ōnis, m. (Ἰάσων). *Jason. 1. A Greek hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, leader of the Argonauts, and a party in the Calydonian chase of the wild boar, husband of Medea, afterwards of Creusa, Ov. The title of a poem by Varro Atacianus, Prop. 2. A prince or king of Phera, in Thessaly, Cic.*

IĀSONIDES, æ, m. *Descendant of Jason, I. juvenes, i. e. Thoas and Euaeus, sons of Jason, Stat.*

IĀSŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Jason, Ov.*

IĀSPIS, idis, f. (Ἰάσπις). *Jasper, a sub-species of rhomboidal quartz, Plin.*

IĀSSENSES, ium, n. *Inhabitants of Iassus, Liv.*

IĀSSUS or IĀSUS, i, f. (Ἰάσσος or Ἰάσος). *Iassus, a town of Caria, Plin.*

IĀZYGES, um, m. (Ἰάζυγες). *Iazyges, a Sarmatian tribe on the Danube, Plin.*

IĀBERES (Hiberes), um, m. (Ἰάβηρες). *Iberians. 1. The Greek name for the Hispani, Catull. In the sing. collect. Hor. 2. An Asiatic people on the Caucasus, neighbors of the Colchi, in the modern Georgia, Mel. In the sing. collect., Val. Flac.; called also Iberi, ōrum, Mel. In the sing., Iberus, An Iberian, Val. Flac.*

IĀBERI (Hib.), ōrum, m. *l. q. Iberes, Virg.*

IĀBERĪA (Hib.), w, f. (Ἰάβηρια). *Iberia. 1. The Greek name for Hispania, Plin. 2. A country in the Caucasus, now Georgia, Plin.*

IĀBERĪNA, w, f. *A woman of Iberia or Hispania, Juv.*

IĀBERUS (Hib.), a, um. *Iberian, Ov.*

IĀBERUS (Hib.), i, m. (Ἰάβηρος). *Iberus, a river of Spain, now Ebro, Cæs.*

IĀBEX, icis, m. *A kind of wild goat, Plin.*

IĀBI, adv. (from the pronominal root i, ie). *I. There, in that place, Demaratus fugit Tarchinicos Corintho et i. eius fortunæ constituit, Cic. With a corresponding relative adverb, ubi, unde: nemo est, quin ubiis quam i, ubi est, esse malit, Cic.; i. esse, ubi, Id.; meliora apud nus quam i, unde, Id. With genit.: i. loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Of time: Then, at that time, thereupon; Ptenast, with tum: quum Æbutius Cæcinæ malum minaret, i. tum Cæcinam postulasse, Cic.—B) In that case, si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, i. nos quoque puriores reperiet, Cic.*

ICTUS.

IĀBĪDEM, adv. (ibi). *In the same place. I. Prop.: cœnati discubuerunt i, Cic.; i. incumbere, Id.; i. custodire, Id.; i. hus exaravi, i. e. on the spot, immediately, Id. With corresp. ubi, Just. With genit., Plaut. Also used with verbs of motion, Plaut.*

—II. Meton.: In the same thing, læsit in eo Cæcinam, sublevavit i. Cic.

IĀBIS, is and idis, f. (Ἰβίς). *I. The Ibis, a kind of aquatic bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which destroyed serpents, Cic.—II. Meton.: Ibis, the title of a satirical poem by Ovid (after Callimachus, who composed a poem, with this title, against Apollonius of Rhodes).*

IĀBYCUS, i, m. (Ἰβυκος). *Ibycus. 1. A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, Cic. 2. A certain poor man, Hor.*

IĀRĪŌTIS, idis, f. (Ἰαριώτις). *Daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope, Prop. Adj., Ov.*

IĀRĪS, idis, f. (Ἰαρίς). *I. q. Icarotis, Ov.*

IĀRĪUS, a, um. *Of Icarus, Icarian, I. Mare, Plin.*

IĀRUS, i, m. (Ἰκαρος). *Icarus. 1. Son of Dædalus, who, in his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea, Ov. 2. Son of Æbalus, king of Sparta, father of Erigone and Penelope; placed in the constellation Bootes, Hyg.*

IĀCĪRCO or IĀCĪRCO, adv. (id, circa). *On that account, therefore, quod id, quod factum sit, aliud alii videretur esse, et i. alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic.; negant, sapientem i. virum bonum esse, quod cum sua sponte bonitas delectet, Id.*

IĀCHNEUMON, ōnis, m. (Ἰχθυέμων). *I. The ichneumon, Egyptian rat, an animal which destroys the eggs of the crocodile, Cic.—II. An insect that kills caterpillars (Sphinx sabulosus, L.), Plin.*

IĀCHNŌBĀTES, æ, m. (Ἰχνοβάτης). *going on a track. Tracker, one of Actæon's hounds, Ov.*

IĀCHNŌGRĀPHĪA, w, f. (Ἰχνογραφία). *A ground-plan or drawing, e. g. of a building, Vitr.*

IĀCHNŪSA, w, f. (Ἰχνοῦσα). *The ancient Greek name of Sardinia, from its resembling the print of a foot (ἰχνος), Plin.*

IĀCO, icti, ictum, 3 v. u. (Sanscr. agh, to beat, to hurt; ach, to penetrate). *To strike, beat, smite, hit; esp. to kill, slay. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quum Ptolemæus in prælio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic.; e coslo ictus, Id.—B) Esp.: i. fœdus, to make a treaty, form an alliance, fœdus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, Cic.; fœdus icise, Id.—II. Fig.: nova re coosules icti, disquieted, Liv.*

IĀCON, ōnis, f. (εἰκών). *An image, Mutianus (tradit simias) et latrunculos lussice, fictas cera icones usu distinguente, Plin.*

IĀCONĪUM, ii, n. (Ἰκόνιον). *Iconium, the capital of Lycaonia, now Κοινη.*

IĀCTUS, a, um, part. of ico.

IĀCTUS, ōs, m. (ico). *A blow, stroke, thrust, beat, stab, hit, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen.: a bestia i., morsus, impetus, Cic.; pro ictu gladiatoris, Id.; ictu fulminis, flash of lightning, thunderbolt, Id.; i. pedum, stamping, Plin.; i. murorum, the battering of walls, Id.; ictu primo, at the first blow, at once, Id.; i. temporis, a moment, Gell.; sub ictum dnri, to come within reach of the enemy, Tac.; sub icta esse, to be in danger, to be exposed to blows, Sen.; i. calcia, a kick, Suet.—B) Esp.: A beating time*

with the fingers or the feet, et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint.; the stress laid in pronunciation upon an accented syllable, Id.—II. *Fig.*: sublata erat de loro tides, oon ictu ulquo novæ calamitatis, sed suspensio, Cic.

IDA, æ, or IDE, Æs, f. (Ἰδα or Ἰδέη). *Ida*. 1. A high mountain of Crete, where the new-born Jupiter was concealed and guarded by the Curetes, and nursed by Amalthea, Ov.—II. A high mountain near Troy, Plin.—III. A woman of Troy, Virg.

IDÆUS, a, um. 1. Of or belonging to Mount Ida (in Crete), I. Digiti, Cic.—II. Of or belonging to the Trojan Ida; poet. also for Trajan, I. pastor, i. e. Paris, Cic.

IDĀLIA, æ, f. I. q. Idalium, Virg.

IDĀLIÆ, Æs, f. Venus, Ov.

IDĀLIUM, ii (Ἰδάλιον). *Idalium*, a city in Cyprus, with a grove, both sacred to Venus, Plin.

IDĀLIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Idalium; poet. also for Cyprian, Virg.

IDCIRCO, adv. See Icciraco.

IDEA, æ, f. (ἰδέα). *An idea, notion; an ideal model*, Sen.

IDEM, EADEM, IDEM, *pron.* (from the pronoun is, and the demonstrative suffix dem). *The same, the very same, just the same, the very...*, deinde quod nos eadem Asin atque i. iste Mithridates iotio belli Asiatic, docuit, Cic.; Marcellus i, Id.; oratio splendida et e. faceta, Id.—II. *Connected with ego, tu, hic, ille, iste, qui, and unus: i. ego ille, Cic.; ego i. qui, Id.: de me codem, Id.; huic eidem Sopatro i. inimici ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, Id.—III. It is also used by way of comparison, followed by et, ac, que, ut, qui (quæ quod), quam, qua, quasi, cum, or poet. with dat.:* qui i. ornate ac graviter, i. versute et subtiliter dicent, Cic.; i. valere debet ac si, Id.; eisdem fere verbis, ut, Id.; i. abeunt, qui vaeerant, Id. *Neut. with genit.:* si idem nos juris habueremus quod ceteri, Id.; tibi idem consilii do quod, Id. *Hence, A) Eadem, adv., By the same way; at the same spot, just there, ut ventum est in trivium, e qua ceteri, fugere noluit, Cic.—B) Eodem, adv., To the same spot or situation, addendum e. est, ut ne, Cic.*

IDENTIDEM, adv. (idem et idem). *Repeatedly, at intervals, ever and anon, often, frequently*, hæc ego admirans, referēbam tamen oculos ad terram i., Cic.; i. fieri, Id.

IDEO, adv. (id, eo, on that account; hence) *Therefore, re quidem ipsa i. mihi non satis facio, quod, Cic.; ut mulieres i. bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Id.; i. supervacuum esse contendunt, quoniam, Cels.; hanc i. rationem subjiciunt, ut: i. disputabo ut, Id.*

IDĪOTA, æ, m. (ἰδιώτης). *An illiterate, ignorant person, an ignoramus, quæ non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic.*

IDISTAVISUS, i, m. (According to Grimm, from a supposed superlative idista (the fairest) and wise (a meadow); hence Schönwiese, fair meadow). *A plain on the Visurgis, perhaps near the modern Minden in Germany, memorable for the victory of Germanicus over the Cherusci, Tac.*

IDMON, onis, m. (Ἰδμων). *Idmon*. 1. The father of Arachne, Ov. 2. A soothsayer of Argos, son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts, Ov.

IDMŌNIUS, a, um. *Of Idmon*, Ov.

IDŌLUM or -ON, i, n. (εἰδωλον). *An image or form of a thing or person present to our eyes or to the mind, mox apperchat i., senex macie et aqualore confectus, Plin. E.*

IDŌMENEUS (quadrisyll.), Æi, m. (Ἰδομενεύς). *Idomeneus, king of Crete, leader of the Greeks before Troy, Ov.*

IDŌMENIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Macedonian town Idomene, Catull.*

IDŌNEE, adv. (idoneus). *Fitly, suitably, exordium est oratio animus auditoris i. comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.*

IDŌNEUS, a, um (originally idoneus, from ideo). *Fit for any thing (esp. for an action), suitable, convenient, proper, becoming, befitting, sufficient; with ad, qui, dat., or absol., rarely with in alqd, abl., or inf.: non essem ad ullam causam i., judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic.; ad amicitiam i., Id.; i., quem imitarem, Id.; res i., de qua quaratur, Id.: Falerum mihi semper i. vinum est deversorio, Id.; i. homo, deservens, meritorius; i. rhetori puer, a boy able to be bred an orator, Quint.*

IDŪMÆA, æ, f. (Ἰδουμαία). *Idumæa, a district of Palestine, Plin.*

IDŪMÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Idumæa, Idumæan*, Virg.

IDŪO, are. *An Etruscan word, i. q. dividere, from the root vid, whence viduus and divido: it is the root of idus, Macr.*

IDUS, ñum, f. (iduo). *The ides, the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth of other months, res ante idus acta sic est: nam hæc idibus mane scripsi, Cic.; postidie idus, Id.; idibus, Id., i. Martæ, Id.; and because interest was then ñe, diem pecuniæ i. Novembres esse, Id.; numeret idibus, Id.*

IDYLLIUM or EDYLLIUM, ii, n. (Εἰδύλλιον). *An Idyll, the title of some short poems by Anonius.*

IERNE, Æs. See HIBERNIA.

IGITUR, conj. *Accordingly, therefore*. I. *Gen.*, Plaut.—II. *Esp.* A) *In logical conclusions: Consequently, atqui res cœlestes omnesque eæ, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est i. id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic.; corresponding to ergo: si i., Id.—B) In consecutive interrogative clauses: Therefore, then, qui potest i. habitare io beata vita summi malè metus? Cic.; in quo i. loco est? Id. In ironical or sarcastic interrogative clauses: Then, I see, &c., hæc i. est tu disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic.; oblitusne es i. fungorum, Id.—C) It is also used in resuming a sentence that was interrupted by a parenthetical clause: quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriæ salus dulcor quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc i. causam dicente, I say, or as I was saying, Cic.; hæc disciplina i., Id.—D) Also in briefly resuming what has been set forth before: So then, in one word, to be brief, ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque cœli, deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantum... tum... tum... tum...; hæc i. et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, Cic.—E) It is also used upon entering into the particulars of what had been previously expressed in general terms: Then, de hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus i. modis video, Cic.*

IGNARUS.

IGNARUS, a, um (tn, gnarus). I. *That knows not, that is unacquainted with a thing, unskilled in, unexperienced in, ignorant of; with genit.; seldom with a relative or objective clause, or absol.: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic.; physicæ rationis i., Id.; i., quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret, Id.; quamquam non sumus i., multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Id.*—II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Not thinking of, unmindful of, Virg.* 2) *In the pass. (like gnarus): Not known, unknown, mare magnum et i. lingua comœrta prohibebant, Sall.*—B) *With dat.: pauci interiere: pteroque velocitas et regio hostibus i. tutata sunt, Sall.*

IGNAVE, adv. (ignavus). *Sluggishly, slowly, without spirit or activity, ne quid timide, ne quid i. faciamus, Cic.*

IGNAVIA, æ, f. (ignavus). I. *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sluggishness, Cic.*—II. *Meton. of things or abstract objects: i. odoris, i. c. weakness, Plin.*

IGNAVITER, adv. (ignavus). I. q. ignave, Hirt. ap. Cic.

IGNAVUS, a, um (in, gnavus, i. q. navus). *Lazy or inactive in body or mind, remiss, indolent.* I. A) *Of persons: homo inertior, i., Cic.; i. miles ac timidus, Id.*—B) *With genit.: legiones operum et laboris i., populationibus lætantes, Tac.*—II. A) *Of things and abstract objects: quæ vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis.*—B) *Meton.: That renders slothful or inactive, recte quæ hoc interrogationis i. et iners nominatum est, lazy, Cic.*

IGNESCO, ère, v. inck. n. (ignis). *To take fire, turn to fire, become inflamed, burn, kindle.* I. *Prop.* A) *ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic.*—B) *Meton. of color: To glow, burn, purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque i., Plin.*—II. *Fig. of passion: To glow, become violent or inflamed (poet.), Virg.*

IGNĒUS, a, um (ignis). *Of fire, on fire, fiery, burning, burning hot.* I. *Prop.* A) *sidera tota esse i., Cic.; i. vis, fire, as a primordial element, according to the system of Heraclitus, Id.*—B) *Meton.: Fiery, bright, radiant, gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes, Plin.*—II. *Fig.: Fiery, glowing, ardent, fervent, vehement, eager (poet.), Ov.*

IGNICŪLUS, i, m. (ignis). *A little fire, a small flame, a spark.* I. *Prop.* A) *quædam exigua animalia i. videntur in tenebris, Quint.*—B) *Meton. of color: A gleam, glistening, glittering, onyx Indica igniculus habet, Plin.*—II. *Fig.: quo tolerabilius ferimus igniculum desiderii tui, the glow, Cic.*

IGNIFER, èra, èrum (ignis, fero). *Carrying fire, fiery (poet.).* I. *Prop., Ov.*—II. *Fig., Sil.*

IGNIGENA, æ, m. (ignis, gigno). *Fire-born, Son of fire, an epithet of Bacchus, whose mother Semele was killed by lightning, Ov.*

IGNIPES, pædis (ignis, pes). *Having fiery feet, fire footed (poet.), Ov.*

IGNIPŌTENS, eotis (ignis, potens). *Mighty with fire; Ruler of fire, an epithet of Vulcan, Virg. Absol.: ignipotens, Virg.*

IGNIS, is, m. *Fire. (Sanscr. agni, fre.)* I.

IGNORATIO.

Prop. A) 1) *lpidum conflictu atque titu elici ignem videmus, Cic.; admoto igni ignem concipere, Id.; ignem circum subjicere, Id.* 2) *Esp. n disease: An inflammation, a kind of erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, Cels.*—B) *Meton.: Fire, i. e. brightness, splendor, glitter, lustre, glow, redness, quum i. oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, redness, Cic.*—II. *Fig.* A) 1) *The fire or flame of love, desire, passion, heat, ardor, quum obium non restingeritis, huic ordini ignem novum subijci non sivistis, Cic.* 2) *Meton., also said of the beloved object: A flame (poet.), Virg.*—B) *Denoting any thing destructive: Fire, flame, fire-brand, destruction, ruin, quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv.*

IGNISPICIUM, ii, n. (ignis, specio). *Divination by fire, Plin.*

IGNOBILIS, e, (in, nobilis). *Unknown. I. Unknown to fame, not renowned, not noted, i. dicendi magister, Cic.; M. Fulcinius Romæ argentarium non ignobilem fecerat, Id.*—II. *Of low birth, of mean parentage, low-born, quo in oppido non isti ex aliqua familia non ignobilis delecta ad libidinem mulier esset, Cic.*

IGNOBILITAS, atis, f. (ignobilis). *I. Want of renown, reputation, or fame, obscurity, num igitur i. aut humilitas sapientem beatum esse prohibet? Cic.*—II. A) *Lowness of birth, low origin, multis viris fortibus ne i. generis objiceretur, Cic.*—B) *Meton. of things: Inferior quality, inferiority, i. vini, Col.*

IGNOBILITER, adv. (ignobilis). *Meanly, poorly, Eutr.*

IGNOMINIA, æ, f. (in, nomen, as it were, a want of a good name or of honor; hence), *Ignominy, disgrace, infamy. Esp.: Infamy produced by civil or military punishment, ad ignominium sortiri, Cic.; qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Id.; i. aliquem sili cere or notare, to inflict a disgrace upon any one, Id.; i. accipere, to receive a disgrace. In the plur.: pro cetero delictorum genere variis ignominis affecit, Suet.; i. senatus, ignominy or degradation ordered by the Senate, Id.*

IGNOMINIOSE, adv. (ignominiosus). *Ignominiously, disgracefully, Eutr.*

IGNOMINIŌSUS, a, um (igoominis). *Full of ignominy, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious. I. Of persons: exsul eras i., disgraced, Quint. Subst.: nec concilium inire ignominiosis fas, Tac.*—II. *Of things and abstract objects: i. et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.*

IGNŌRABILIS, e (ignoro). *Unknown, separate, quod levius, facilius, non i., non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, Cic.*

IGNŌRANS, antis. I. *Part. of ignoro.*—II. *Adj.: Not knowing, unaware, ignorant, reversus ille, eventus belli non i., unum questus, Cæs.*

IGNŌRANTIYA, æ, f. (ignorans). *Want or absence of knowledge or information, ignorance. I. With genit. obj.: munitionem dextræ Cæsaris cornu cohortes igoantia loci sunt secutæ, Cæs.*—II. *Absol.: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinionationem a virtute sapientiaque removebat, Cic.*

IGNŌRATIO, ōnis, f. (ignoro). *Want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance. A) With genit. obj.: timentibus ceteris propter ig-*

IGNORO.

norationem locorum, Cic.; i. sui. Id.; i. juris; i. virtutis. Id.—B) *With de: cuius scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus i. de alqo purgatio debet videri, Cic.*

IGNORO, *i. v. a. and n. (ignarus). Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of a thing; with acc.: qui illum ignorabat, Cic.; et illum et me vehementer ignoras, misunderstand me, Id.; voluptuere Epicurus ignorat, Id. In the pass.: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic.; eloquentia ignorata, Id. With de: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. With quin: quis ignorat, quin tria Graecorum genera sint vere? Cic.*

IGNOSCENTIS, entis. I Part. of ignosco.—II. *Adj.: Ready to pardon, placable, Ter.*

IGNOSCO, nōvi, nōtum, 3 v. a. (in, gnosco, i. q. nosco, prop., not to desire to know, not to inquire into). To pardon. A) *alci (alqd, quod, si): hoc ignoscent dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. i. mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo, Id.; ignoscas huic festinationi, Id. Impers.: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic.; illis ignoscendum fuisse, Id.—B) With a simple acc., Plaut. In the pass., Ter.*

IGNŌTUS, a, um, part. of ignosco.

IGNŌTUS, a, um (in, gnōtus, i. q. notus). I. *Pass. A) Unknow n, i. homines, Cic.; homo i. et novus, Id.; pluribus i. gentibus, Id.—B) Esp. (see IGNOBILIS) of low birth, rank, or condition: Unacquainted with a person or a thing, ignorant, inexperienced, that does not know anything [ignarus], illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nutu faciebant, known to those who did not know, or had not seen them, Cic.*

IGŪVIUM, n. n. *Iguvium, a town of Umbria, on the southern slope of the Apennines, now Gubbio or Eugubio, Cic. The inhabitants, Iguvini, Cæs., ðrum, and Iguvinate, um, Cic.*

ILERDA, æ, f. *Ilerda, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Sicoris, now Lerida, Cæs.*

ILERDENSES, ium. *The people of Ilerda, Plin.*

ILLEX, icis, f. *A kind of evergreen oak, holm-oak, holly. I. aquifolium, Plin. Poet.: ilice pastus, an acorus, Mart.*

ILIA, ium (dat. plur., ilis. Ccls.), n. (κοιλία). I. *The part of the body from the lowest ribs to the groin, the flanks, the loins, i. trahere, to drag the loins, i. e. not to walk easily or freely, Plin.—II. Meton.: The more delicate intestines of animals, Hor.: the cavity of a vessel, Juv.*

ILIA, æ, f. *The poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Naviator and mother of Romulus and Remus, Ov.*

ILIXCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Troy, Ov.*

ILIÆDES, æ, m. I. *A Trojan, i. e. Ganymede, Ov.—II. Son of Ilius, Ov.*

ILIAS, ædis, f. I. *A Trojan woman, e. g. Helena, Ov. In the plur., Iliades, um, Trojan women, both wives and maidens, Virg.—II. The Greek heroic poem relating to the siege of Troy, the Iliad, Ov.: non multo scius possum vaticinari: tanta malorum impendit t' Ilias, great multitude, Cic.*

ILICET, adv. (i. from ir: and licet). I. *A) You may go, it is all or r. Don.—B) Meton. 1) Let us go now, let us be gone! Plaut. 2) It is all over, it is a lost affair, Plaut.—II.*

ILLÆSUS.

[illico] *Immediately, forthwith, instantly, Virg.*

ILLICETUM, i, n. (ilex). *A thicket or grove of holm-oak, or holly, Mart.*

ILLICUS, a, um (ilex). *Of or made of holm-oak or holly, Stat.*

ILLIENSES, ium, m. *The Trojans, Suet.*

ILLIGNEUS, a, um (ilex). *Of or consisting of holm-oak or holly, i. frons, Col.*

ILLIGNUS, a, um (ilex). *Of or made of holm-oak or holly, Virg.; Ter.*

ILION, ii. *See ILIUM.*

ILIONA, æ, and ILIŌNĒ, es, f. (Ἰλιώνη). *Iliou e. 1. Eldest daughter of Priam, wife of Polyneustor, king of Thrace, Cic.—II. The title of a comedy of Pacuvius, Hor.*

ILIŌNEUS (trisyll.), æos, and (quadrisyll.), æi, m. (Ἰλιονεύς). *Iliou eus. 1. The younger son of Niobe, Ov. 2. A Trojan who accompanied Æneas, Virg.*

ILIOS, ii. *See ILIUM.*

ILITHYIA (quadrisyll.), æ, f. (Εἰλειθῦια). *Ili-thyia, a Greek goddess of women in labor, the Lat in Juno Lucina, Ov.*

ILIUM or ILION, ii, n. (Ἰλιον). *The poetical name for Troy, Cic. Ilios, i, f., Ov.*

ILIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, Virg. Subst., Ilii, ðrum, m., Trojans, Plaut.*

ILLĀ, adv. (ille). *There, that way, in that direction, ac ne pervium i. Germanicis exercitiis foret, obseperat, Tac.*

ILLĀBFACTUS, a, um (in, labefactus). *Not shaken, unshaken, firm, fast, unimpaired, Ov.*

ILLĀBOR, psus, 3 v. n. (in, labor). *To fall, slip, slide, flow, or glide into. I. Prop.: quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, que accepta sunt ore, Cic.—II. Fig.: perniciis illapsa civium in animos, Cic.*

ILLĀBORĀTUS, a, um (in, laboratus). *Not wrought or labored, uncultivated, acquired without labor, i. terra, Sen; fructus, Quint.*

ILLĀBORŌ, ars, v. n. (in, laboru). *To labor at, i. domibus (i. e. ædificandis), to labor in building houses, Tac.*

ILLAC, adv. (ille). *There, that way, omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos i. facere, to be on that side, i. e. belong to the other party, Cic.*

ILLĀCERĀBILIS, e (in, lacerabilis). *That can not be torn, Sil.*

ILLĀCESSITUS, e (in, lacessitus). *Unprovoked, unattacked, unarcentum diu pacem i. utrivert, Tac.*

ILLĀCRIMĀBILIS, e (in, lacrimabilis). I. *Unwept, unlamented, Hor.—II. Not moved by tears, that can not be moved by tears, inexorable, Hor.*

ILLĀCRIMO, l v. n., and ILLĀCRIMOR, l v. dep. (in, lacrimo). I. *To weep at or over any thing, to bewail. A) With dat.: quid dicam de Socrate? enjus morti i. soleo Platoneum legens? Cic.—B) With acc., Just.—C) Absol.: qui (Milo) aspexisse hæcetos suos dicitur illacrimans-que dixisse.—II. Also poetically of things: To drop, distill, emit moisture, Virg.*

ILLACTENUS, adv. *See ILLATENUS.*

ILLÆSUS, a, um (in, lædo). *Uninjured, inviolate, unhurt, i. corpus, Suet.*

ILLEETABILIS.

ILLEETABILIS, e (in, instabilis). *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy, cheerless (poet.)*, Virg.

ILLAPSUS, a, um, part. of illabor. ILLAPSUS, ūs, m. (illabor). *A falling, slipping, sliding, gliding, or flawing into, non præclaudatur humoris i. atque exitus*, Col.

ILLĂQUEO, I v. a. (in, laqueo). *To insuare*. I. Prop., Prud.—II. Fig., Hor.

ILLĂTĒNUS or ILLACTĒNUS, adv. (ille, teus). *So far, in as far*, Gell.

ILLĂTIVUS, a, um (infero). *Concluding logically, inferring from premises, illative*, i. particulæ (such as quamquam, quomvis, etsi), Plin.

ILLĂTRO, are, v. n. (ia, latro). *To bark at*, Luc.

ILLATUS, a, um, part. of infero.

ILLAUDĂBILIS, e (in, laudabilis). *Not praiseworthy*, Stat.

ILLAUDĂTUS, a, um (io, laudo). I. *Not praised or commended, without praise or fame, gubernator i., inglorius subit portum*, Plin.—II. *Poet. (for illaudabilis): Unworthy of praise, detestable [abominandus]*, Virg.

ILLĂUTUS, a, um. *See ILLŪTUS*.

ILLE [old Latin, olle], n, ud [an old secondary form, oillus, a, um, Virg.; genit. sing., m., illi, Cat. ap. Prisc.: fem., illæ or ollæ, Lucr.], pron. dem. (probably for isle, from is). *That; that man (he), that woman (she), that thing (it)*. I. Gen. A) *Subst.*: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, Cic.; in illa vita, Id.—B) *Absol.*: I. Non sum, inquit, nescius, Cic.; tum i., Id. *Neut. with genit.*: Gallus erit negligenter, quem conveniri t. principi electo atque illud ætatis, Suet.—C) *Combined with other pronouns*: itaque quum primum audivi, ego i. ipse factus sum, Cic.; cum illis ipsam illum audiverat, Id.; huic il i. legato, Id.—II. *Esp. A) That (one), in speaking of a known object*, si Antipater i. Sidorius, quem tu probe, Cestule, meministi, Cic.; Socraticus i., Id.—B) *Peculiar idoms.* 1) hic et ille, lit., this and that, i. e. the one and the other, in speaking of separate objects in contradistinction to a whole, non dicam illic hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, Cic. 2) ille aut or et ille, such or such a one, so and so, quisquis, num i. aut i. defensorum esset, Cic. 3) non injustum illum quidem, suis tamen civibus exitabile, Cic.; illud quidem verum, Id. 4) ex illo, from that time (poet.), Ov.

ILLECEBRA, æ, f. (illicio). I. *Anything that entices or serves for enticement: an enticement, allurements, inducement, bait, decoy*. A) *With genit. (subj. or obj.)*: que tanta in ullo homine juvenitatis i. fuit, quanta in illo? Cic.; i. turpitudinis, Id. *In the plur.*: i. voluptatis, Cic.; i. vitiatorum, Id.—B) *Absol.*: ad quam illecebram quem commoveretur nemo, Liv.—II. *Meton. cancr.* A) *Of a seducing person: An allurer, decoy-bird*, Plaut.—B) *A plant*, l. q. Androschne agrin, wild purslain, Plin.

ILLECEBRŌSE, adv. (illecebra). *Enticingly, alluringly, attractively*, Plaut.

ILLECEBRŌSUS (inl.), a, um (illecebra). *Full of allurements, attractive, enticing*, Plaut.

ILLECTUS, a, um, part. of illicio.

ILLECTUS, a, um (in, lectus; from lego). I. *Not collected or gathered together*, Dig.—II. *Not read, Ov.*

ILLIGO.

ILLECTUS, ūs, m. (illicio). *An alluring, a charm*, Plaut.

ILLEPTIDE, adv. (illepidus). *Inelegantly, rudely*, Plin.

ILLEPIDUS, n, um (in, lepidus). *Unpolite, rude, ill-mannered, parens avurus, i., in liberos difficilis*, Cic.

ILLEX, ægis (in, lex). *Without law, contrary to law, lawless*, Plaut.

ILLEX, icia (illicio). I. *Alluring, enticing, attractive*, App.—II. *Subst. A) A decoy-bird*, Plaut.—B) *Meton.: An allurer, enticer*, Plaut.

ILLĪBĂTUS, a, um (in, libo). *Undiminished, uninjured, unhurt, unimpaired, entire, veteres illibateque divitiæ*, Cic.

ILLĪBERĂLIS, e (in, liberalis). *Not worthy of, fit for, or becoming a gentleman, ignoble, ungenerous, mean, low, that acts or thinks ungenerously, i. et sordidi quæstus*, Cic.: i. labor, Id.; non te in m. illiberalem, sed me in se oeglientem putabit, unkind, Id.

ILLĪBERĂLITAS, âtis, f. (illiberalis). *Conduct or behavior unworthy of a gentleman, meanness, lowness, indecency, &c., ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque absit suspicio*, Cic.

ILLĪBERĂLITER, adv. (illiberalis). *Ignobly, in a mean or ungenerous manner, unhandsomely, me seditus ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non i. institutum, Cic.; valde i., i. e. stingily, niggardly*, Id.

ILLIC, illæc, illuc, or Illoc, pron. (illo, ec). I. *That we there, the cue at that place*, Plaut.—II. *It is sometimes used with the particle ce and the interrogative ne: illicine? that? Plaut.*

ILLIC, adv. (illic). I. *There, in that place, rives Romani, qui i. negotiarentur, Cæs.*—II. *Meton.: With that person or thing, civile bellum a Vitellio cepit et . . . initium i. fuit, Tac.*

ILLICINE. *See ILLIC*.

ILLICET. *See ILICET*.

ILLICIO, lexi, lectum, 3 [inf. perf. sync., illexe, Post. ap. Cic.] v. a. (in lacio). *To allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce, mislead [illicere in a good sense], quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, seduced, misled*, Cic.

ILLICITĂTOR, ōris, m. (ia, licito). *One who at a public sale bids only to make others bid higher; a puffer, a nominal purchaser, non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceat, emptor appouit*, Cic.

ILLICITUS, a, um (in, licitus). *Not allowed, illegal, unlawful, i. amor, Tac.*

ILLICO, adv. (ia, loco). *On the spot, i. e. in that place*. I. Prop., Ter.—II. *Meton. A) To that place, i. e. thither*. Non.—B) *On the spot, i. e. instantly, immediately, simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes i. nostræ conticescunt*, Cic.

ILLĪDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (in, lēdo). I. *To strike or dash against or upon*, i. caput fortibus, Suet.—II. *Meton.: To strike or dash to pieces, serpens compressa atque illis morietur*, Auct. Harusp. Resp.

ILLĪGO, I v. a. (in, ligo). *To bind or tie to anything, to join or fasten to any thing*. I. Prop. A) *emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, Cic.: in sphaeram i., to fix to the globe*, Id.—B) *Esp.: To entangle, impede, embarrass*,

metu, ne impeditis locis seque et equestres copias illigare, Tac. — II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: To connect, combine, insert, in quo omnes sententiarum illigantur lepores, Cic.; i. sententiam verbis, Id. — B) *Esp.*: To oblige, bind, fetter, engage, magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic.; angustis et coactis disputationibus i., Id.

ILLIM, *adv.*, for illinc (i. e. illum, ce). From that place, thence, eadem Gnaeum i. profectum puto, Cic. (al. illinc); quid i. afferatur, Id.

ILLIMATUS, a, um (in, limus). Fastened by or besmeared with rich soil, i. frondes, Col.

ILLIMIS, e (in, limus). Without mud, Ov.

ILLINC, *adv.* (ille). Thence, from that place. I. *Prop.*: i. eadem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: From that person or thing, from that part or side, si i. beneficium non sit, rectius puteum quidvis domi perpeti, Cic.

ILLINO, *livi. litum*, 3 [a secondary farm, 4 conj. illinire, Col.; illiniri, Plin.; illinivit, Id.] v. a. (in, lino). To smear upon, to lay over or on any thing. I. *Prop.*: i. psyllion fronti, Plin. — II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.*: i. alqd aliquid re, to besmeared, be daub, anaunt. i. ventrem sanguine, Plin. — B) *Fig.*: venustatis non fudo illitus, sed sanguine diffus color, covered with paint or rouge, Cic.

ILLIQUFACTUS (inl.), a, um, *part. of in, liquefacio*. Liquefied, melted, quæ sunt omnes unius generis ad perfundendum animum tamquam i. voluptates, Cic.

ILLISUS, a, um, *part. of illido*.

ILLISUS, *ûs. m.* (illido). A dashing against (abl. sing.), illis repercutus ventus, Plin.

ILLITERATUS (inl.), a, um (in, literatus). I. Unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, unpolished, quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. — II. Not written, not couched in writing, Gell.

ILLITUS (inl.), a, um, *part. of illino*.

ILLITUS (inl.), *ûs. m.* (illino). A daubing, be-smearing, anaunting (abl. sing.), Plin.

ILLO, *adv.* (ille). Thither, to that place. I. *Prop.*: nam i. non saxum, non matricis advecta est, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) Thither, to that matter, hæc omnia Cæsar eodem i. pertinere arbitrabatur ut to the same thing, Cæs.

ILLOC, *n. pron.* See ILLIC.

ILLOC, *adv.* Thither, Plaut.

ILLŪTUS (illautus and illutus), n, um (in, lotus). Not washed, unwashed, unclean, impure. I. *Prop.* A) Illotus: i. cochleæ, Plin. — B) Illautus, Plaut.; Illutus, Cat.

ILLUC, *n. pron.* See ILLIC.

ILLUC, *adv.* (ille). Thither, to that place. I. *Prop.*: huc atque i. intuens, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: To that person, party, or matter, Hor.

ILLUCEO, *ere. v. n.* (in, luceo). To light or shine in or with, to shine upon, give light to, Plaut.

ILLŪCESCO or ILLŪCISCO, *lusi*, 3 ♀. *inch. n.* and a. (in, lucescen). I. *Neut.* A) Of the day or the sun. 1) To begin to be light or to shine, to become light or clear, to show its light, to dawn, illucescet ille aliquando dies, quum, &c., Cic.; qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, Id. 2) *Impers.*: illuxit, It is light, it is day, ubi i., Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. — B) *Fig.*:

quom populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. — II. *Act.*: To shine upon, Plaut.

ILLUCTANS, *antis. part.* (in, luctor). Struggling with (poet.), Stat.

ILLŪDO, *si. sum*, 3 (in, ludo). I. *Neut.*: To joke at or with. A) *Gen.*, Hor. — B) *Esp.* 1) To jest, make sport. a) *Wüh. dat.*: ut ne plene videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati i., Cic. b) In alqm or alqo: quæ quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, ne a me quidem abstinnit, Id. c) *Absol.*: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Id. 2) To sport with any thing in a destructive manner, to destroy, ruin, disgrace. a) *Wüh. dat.*: tamquam in summa abundantia pecuniæ i., Tac. b) *Absol.*, Virg. — II. *Act.* A) *Gen.*: To mock, treat as an object of ridicule, make a laughing-stock of, ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur, Cic.; miseros i., Id.; pergisne eam, Laeli, artem i., in qua primum excello ipse? Id.; pæne illusi vitam filæe, Thæce well-nigh trifled away the life of my daughter, Ter. 2) To destroy, ruin, abuse, dishonor, quia Quintilii Vari corpus i. dicebatur, Tac.

ILLŪMINATE, *adv.* (illumino). Clearly, luminously, i. dicere, Cic.

ILLŪMINO, *l v. a.* (in, lumino). To enlighten, make clear or light, illuminate. I. *Prop.* A) luna illuminata a sole, Cic. — B) *Meton.*: To adorn with any thing light or bright, corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: To throw light upon, clear up, explain, quod maxime notat et illuminat orationem, Cic.; verborum collocationem i. luminibus, Id.

ILLŪNIS, e (in, luoa). Without a moon or moonlight, i. nox, Plin.

ILLŪSIO, *ônis. f.* (illudo). A bantering, jeering, Cic.

ILLUSTRAMENTUM, *i. n.* (illustro). A means of adorning, hæc sunt vel i. prononciationis vel vitia, Quint.

ILLUSTRATIO, *ônis. f.* (illustro). In *Rhet.*: A vivid representation, an illustration, Quint.

ILLUSTRE, *adv.* (illustris). Clearly, plainly, Cic.

ILLUSTRIS (inl.), e (in, lustris). That is in the light; hence, clear, light, bright, luminous. I. *Prop.*: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri quodam loco, Cic.; habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, Id. — II. *Fig.* A) Clear, evident, manifest, visible, præter hæc, quæ testata sunt et i. habeo multa occultiora, Cic.; rationibus illustribus, Id.; i. oratio, Id. — B) Bright, distinguished, illustrious, famous, celebrated, illustrium hominum ætates et tempora, Cic.; i. orator, Id.

ILLUSTRO, *l v. a.* (illustris). I. To set any thing in the light, to make light or bright, enlighten, illuminate. I. *Prop.*: sol euncta sua luce illustret et complect, Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) To make clear, evident, or manifest; to throw light upon, render perspicuous, illustrate, explain, ut ea consilia, quæ clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic.; omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, Id.; illustrent eam (orationem) quasi stellæ quædam translata verba atque immutata, adorn, embellish, Id. — B) To render famous or renowned;

to celebrate, make known; to glorify, illustriabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic.

ILLUSUS (inl.), a, um, part. of illudo.

ILLUTUS (inl.), a, um. See ILLORUS.

ILLUVIES, Æi, f. (in, luo: as it were, a washing up or forth, i. e. mud or dirt washed up or forth; hence, gen.). I. Dirt, filth, mire, illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. — II. An overflow, inundatio, i. placida, water which has overflowed, Tac.

ILLYRIA, Æ, f. (called also Illyricum and Illyris). Illyria, a country including, in its widest sense, all the land west of Macedonia, and east of Italy and Rætia, extending south as far as Epirus, and north as the valleys of the Savaus and Dravus, and the junction of these rivers with the Danube. The country was divided into two parts, Roman and Greek Illyria, and hence the plural Illyriæ, arum, is also used, Prop.

ILLYRICUS (Illyricus, Plaut.), a, um. Of or belonging to Illyria, i. mare, Cic. Subst., Illyricum, i. n., Illyria, Cic.

ILLYRII [old form, Illūrii, Plaut.], ðrum, m. (IΛύριοι). The Illyrians, Plin.

ILLYRIS, idis, f. Illyrian, Ov.

ILLYRIS, idis, f. Illyria, Mel.

ILLYRIUS, a, um. Illyrian, Iatro, Cic.

ILUS, i, m. (Ιλος). Ius. I. Son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, founder of Ilium, Ov. — II. An epithet of Ascanius, Virg.

ILVA, Æ, f. The island Elba, in the Mediterranean, Plin.

IM. I. q. eum. See Is.

IMAGINARIUS, a, um (imago). That consists only in imagination or appearance, imaginarij, i. fasces, Liv.

IMAGINATIO, ðnis, f. (imago). A forming an image of any thing in one's mind, imagination, phantasy, Plin.

IMAGINOR. I v. dep. a. (imago). To picture to one's self, fancy, imagine, imagiantur ac figit, Quint.

IMAGO, inis, f. (from the root IM, whence imitor). An image, likeness, form, picture, portrait. I. Prop. A) Spartistes Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam pæsus est esse . . . Cic.; ex imagine ejus quam ex ipso notior, Id. 2) Esp.: The ancestral image of a noble Roman (of one who had been ædile, consul, prætor), usually made of wax, kept in the hall of the house (in strio), and brought forth at funerals (usually in the plur.), obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil præter colorem, of smoky (i. e. ancient) images of ancestors, Cic.; nullæ sunt i., I count no ancestors, Id. In the sing.: jus imaginis, Id.; imaginis ornandæ causas, Id. — B) Meton.: An echo (sc. vocis), Ov. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: An image in the mind, thought, idea, imagination, Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic.; imaginum antiquitatis intueri, a picture of the olden times, a form, representation, Id. — B) Esp. 1) In Rhet.: A representation by words, description, comparison, i. est oratione demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, Cic. 2) A mere form or resemblance, a shade, shadow (as opposed to substance), manus effugit imago, Virg.; consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem vir-

tutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriæ, Cic.; i. judiciorum, a mere shadow or form of courts of justice, Id.

IMAGUNCULA, Æ, f. (imago). A little image, i. æres puerilis, Suet.

IMBECILLE, adv. (imbecillus). Weakly, faintly, iis, quæ videntur, i. assentiantur, Cic.

IMBECILLITAS, atis, f. (imbecillus). Weakness, infirmity. I. A) Of the body: Tolliæ meæ morbus et i. corporis me examinat, Cic.; i. virium, Id. — B) Meton.: Bad circumstances, want of property, utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic.; humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Id. — II. Of the mind: Imbecillity, i. consilij, Cic.

IMBECILLUS, a, um, and IMBECILLIS, e (in, bacillus). Weak. I. Prop. A) Of persons: quum homo i. a videntissima bestia lanatur, Cic.; i. senes, Id. — B) Of things: nescio quomodo i. cat medicina quum morbus, Cic. — II. Fig., of the mind: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anili putent, Cic.; ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, Id.

IMBELLIS, e (in, bellum). Not fit for or adapted to war or fighting, unwarlike; also, without war, peaceable. I. Of persons: ut i. timidique videamur, Cic. — II. Of things and abstract objects: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolore, imbellibus fortes, Id.

IMBER, bris, m. (ὄμβρος). Rain, esp. a heavy shower or storm. I. Prop.: erat biems summis, tempestas perfrigida, i. maximus, Cic.; ita magnos et assiduos imbres babeamus, Id.; lapideus aut sanguineus, Id.; lapidum, sanguinis, terræ, luctis i., Id. — II. Meton. A) Rain-water, piscinæ cisteriorum servandis imbribus, Tac. — B) Gen. poet.: Water, or any other liquid, Ov. — C) A shower of any thing that falls like rain, Virg. — D) A rain-cloud (poet.), Virg.

IMBERBIS, e (in, barba). Without a beard, beardless, non convenire barbatum esse filium (Esculapium), quum pater (Apollo) i. esset, Cic.

IMBIBO, bi, 3 v. a. (in, bibo). To drink in, suck in, imbibe. I. Prop.: nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in veteri tussi, Plin. — II. Fig. A) To suck in, i. e. to receive, conceive, be impressed with, nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset? Cic. — B) Esp.: To determine or resolve on (usually with an objective clause), quod si facere nolit atque imberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas condiciones perdere, Cic.

IMBITO, Ære, v. a. (in, bito). To go into, Plaut.

IMBRET, icis, f. [m., Plin.] (imber). I. A hollow tile, gutter-tile, Plin. — II. Meton., of other things in the shape of a gutter-tile. A) A gutter, Plin. — B) A part of a hog, Mart. — C) i. narium, the partition of the nose, Arn. — D) A kind of clapping with hollow hands, invented by Nero, Suet.

IMBRICATIM, adv. (imbrex). In the form of a gutter-tile, Plin.

IMBRICUS, e, um (imber). Rainy, Plaut.

IMBRIFER, Æra, Ærum (imber, fero). That bears or brings rain, rainy, i. cœlum, Col.

IMBROS and IMBRUS, i, m. (Ιμβρος). Imbros, a small island of the Ægean Sea near the Chersonesus Thracis, now Imbro, Plin. Also, Imbria terra, Ov.

IMBŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (in, bua, drink; Sanscr. pā, po, pīr, to drink). *To moisten, wet, steep, or soak anything; to imbue, imbrue.* I. Prop.: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wetted, or rather dripping, with blood, Cic.*—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To fill with any thing, fill up; to steep, soak, stain, imbue, saturate, gladium scelere imbuere, Cic.*; religione imbuti, Id.; crudelitate imbutus, Id.; i. superatione, Id.—B) Esp. I) *To impress early, to inure or accustom to any thing; to give or endeavor to give a taste for any thing, quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat, Cic.*; animum tenerum opinionibus i., Id.

IMBŪTUS, a, um, part. of imbuo.
IMITABILIS, e (imitor). *That may be imitated, orationis subtilitas i. illa quidem videtur esse existimanti. Cic.*

IMITAMEN, inis, n. (imitor). *An imitation, Ov.*

IMITAMENTUM, i, n. (imitor). *Imitation, Tac.*

IMITATIO, ōnis, f. (imitor). I. *An imitating, imitation, i. virtutis æmulatio dicitur, Cic.*; virtus imitatione digna, Id.—II. In Rhet. A) *An imitation or copying of an orator's style, &c., Cic.*—B) *The imitation or expression of a natural sound by a word, Auct. Her.*

IMITATOR, ōris, m. (imitor). *An imitator. A) With genit.: imitatores principum, Cic.*; facinorum i., Id.—B) *Absol.: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic.*

IMITATRIX, icis, f. (imitator). *She that imitates, i. booi (voluptas), Cic.*

IMITOR, i v. int. dep. [from the root im, whence imago]. *To imitate.* I. *To represent, draw, portray, express, delineate, summum luctum penicillo i. to portray, depict, Cic.*; pulchritudinem i., Id.; i. veritatem, Id.; fictos luctus i., Id.—II. *To imitate, copy after, to seek to equal or resemble, imitabor ergo Aratum, Cic.*; Platonem i., Id.; dignus ad imitandum, Id. *Imitatus, a, um, pass.: i. et efficta simulacra, Cic.*

IMMACULATUS, a, um (in, maculo). *Unstained, immaculate, Luc.*

IMMADESCO, ūi, 3 (usual only in the perf.) v. incho. n. (in, madesco). *To become wet or moist, quum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin.*

IMMĀNE adv. (immanis). *Dreadfully, hideously. Virg.*

IMMĀNIS, e (in, ma (i. e. magnus)). *Monstrous in respect of size, enormous, immense, huge, vast, exceedingly great, immeasurable.* I. Prop.: ingens i. que præda, Cic.; in immanibus poculis, Id. *Neut. absol.: civilis lapsus equi prostratus i. quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, it is wonderful how much, Tac.*—II. Fig.: *Monstrous in respect of ferocity, wild, savage, fierce, cruel, inhuman, heinous, enormous, shocking, hostis in ceteris rebus nimis i. Cic.*; nemo tam i. Id.; i. et vasta belu, Id.

IMMĀNTAS, atis, f. (immanis). I. *Monstrous size, immensity, enormity, tot vitiourum tanta i. Cic.*—II. *Savageness, fierceness, wildness, cruelty, heinousness, ista in figura hominis i. beluæ a communi tanquam humanitatis corpore aggreganda est, Cic.*; agrestis i., Id.; esse gentes sic immanitate efferratas, Id.

IM-MANSETUS, s, um (in, mansuetus). *Untamed, not tamed, wild, trucem atque immensum bovem cædunt, Sen.*

IM-MĀTŪRE, ado. (immaturus). *Untimely, unseasonably, Col.*

IM-MĀTŪRITAS, atis, f. (immaturus). I. *Unripeness, i. sponsarum, Suet.*—II. *Untimely haste, overhastiness, quid hæc i. tanta significat Cic.*

IM-MĀTŪRUS (inm.), a, um (in, maturus). *Untimely, unripe, before the time or season, unseasonable.* I. Prop., of plants, i. pira, Cels.,—II. Meton.: mors i., premature, early, Cic.; i. interitus Gracchi, Id.

IM-MĒDICĀBĪLIS (inm.), e (in, medicabilis). *Incurable (poet.), Ov.*

IM-MĒIO (inm.), ēre, v. n. (in, meio). *To make water into, Pers.*

IM-MĒMOR (inm.), ōris (in, memor). I. *Unmindful, forgetful, regardless, neglectful; with genit., rarely absol., or with an objective clause.* A) *With genit.: adeo i. rerum, Cic.*; nec Romaorum rerum i., not unacquainted with Roman history, Id.; i. beneficii, ungrateful, Id.; prædæ i., regardless, not thinking of plunder, Tac.—B) *With an objective clause: i., Chæream Cassium nomiostr, not thinking that, not imagining that, Suet.*—II. Meton. A) *That of which one does not think, forgotten, Ter.*—B) *That causes forgetfulness, amnis i. e. Lethæ, Stat.*

IM-MĒMORĀBĪLIS (inm.), e (in, memorabilis). I. Pass. A) *Not deserving of mention, unimportant, Plaut.*—B) *Indescribable, inexpressible, Lucr.*—II. Act.: *That will not tell or relate, Plaut.*

IM-MĒMORĀTUS (inm.), a, um (in, memoratus). *Not mentioned, not narrated (poet.), Hor.*

IM-MĒNSUS (inm.), a, um (in, mensus). I. *Immeasurable, immense, immensely great, vast, boundless, immensam et intermiostam in omnes partes magnitudinem, Cic.*; in mari immenso, Id.; i. mons, immensely high, Id.; tempore immenso, from time immemorial, Id.; immensa vorago, a bottomless abyss, Id.—II. Absol. A) *Subst., immensum, i, n. An immense size, extent, depth, plain, &c.; a boundless surface or extent, i. loci, Liv.*—B) *Ado.: in immensum, to an immense extent, immensely; also, immensum atollit, Tac.*

IM-MĒRENS (inm.), entia [in tmesi: inque merentes, Lucr.] (in, mereo). *Undeserving, innocent, Suet.*

IM-MĒRENTER, adv. *Undeservedly, though innocent, Val. Max.*

IM-MĒRGO (inm.), ei, sum, 3 v. a. (in, mergo). *To dip or plunge into, to immerse.* I. Prop.: immersus in flumen, Cic. A) *Middle: ubi lyster amnis immergitur, empties itself into the sea, Plin.*—B) *Meton. gen.: i. se aliquo, to betake one's self to any place, in throw one's self into, Plaut.*—II. Fig.: *qui se in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immerat, has insinuated himself into intimacy with, Cic.*

IM-MĒRITO, ado. *Undeservedly, si præter opinionem, si i., Cic.*

IM-MĒRĪTUS (inm.), a, um (in, meritus). I. Act.: *Undeserving (of harm), guiltless, innocent, Quint.*—II. Pass.: *Undeserved, unmerited, laudibus haud immeritis onerare alqm, Liv.*

IMMERSABILIS.

IMMERSABILIS (iom.), e (in, merso). *That can not sink; poet., i. q. unconquerable, Hor.*

IMMERSUS, a, um, part. of immergo.

IM-MĒTATUS (iom.), s, um (in, mecto). *Unmeasured, Hor.*

IM-MIGRO (iom.), 1 v. n. (in, migro). *To remove or go into, immigrate, in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic.; i. in ingenium suum, to become one's own master, Plant.*

IM-MINĒO (iom.), ēre [in tmesi, Lacr.] n. n. (io, mineo). *To project or hang over or near any thing, to overhang, be suspended above, I. Prop. A) quercus pratorio imminēbat, Liv.; cœlum imminet orbi, Virg.; quos saper atra silex imminet, hangs threatening, Id.; gestu imminet, projecting, bending toward, i. e. as if to attack, Cic.—B) Meton. To border upon, be near or close at hand (by projecting toward). 1) Gen.: carcer imminens foro, close by, Liv. 2) Esp. [impendere, instare]: To threaten (by being near), nimis imminēbat propter propinquitatem Ægina Piræo, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To strive or endeavor after any thing with desire or hope, to have a view to, be intent upon, be eager for, hujus mendicitas in nostras fortunas imminēbat, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) To be near, be at hand, be imminent, mors imminet, Cic. 2) Esp. in a hostile sense: To threaten, menace, periculum, quod i. ipsi portenderetur, Suet.*

IM-MINŪO (iom.), ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (in, minuo). *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken, I. Prop. A) si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic.—B) Esp.: To impair, injure, animum libidinis imminuebat, Tac.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To diminish, reduce, lessen, abate, quod populi semper propriam fait, quod nemo imminuit, Cic.; verbum imminutum, shortened, Id.—B) Esp.: To derogate from, encroach upon, violate, ruin, destroy, perfidia jus sacrum violavit et imminuit, Cic.; i. auctoritatem, Id.*

IM-MINŪTO (iom.), ōnis, f. (imminuo). *Lessening, weakening, impairing, diminution. I. Prop.: pravitatem imminutionemque corporis, mutilation or weakness, Cic.*

IM-MISCO (iom.), scōi, xtum or stum, 2 v. a. (in, misceo). *To mingle with, intermingle, mix up, immixti turbæ militum togati, Liv.; i. se, to introduce one's self to, intermeddle with, Id.*

IM-MISERABILIS (iom.), e (in, miserabilis). *Unpitied, Hor.*

IM-MISERICORDITER, adv. *Unmercifully, Ter.*

IM-MISERICORS (iom.), ordis (in, misericors). *Unmerciful, pitiless, ipsum immisericordem superbam fuisse, Cic.*

IM-MISSIO (iom.), ōnis, f. (immitto). *A letting in or into, sarmentorum aliorum i., a letting them grow, Cic.*

IMMISSUS (iom.), a, um, part. of immitto.

IM-MITTIS (iom.), e (in, mitis). *Not mild, sharp, harsh. I. Prop., of plants: i. fractus [opp. dulcis], Plin.—II. Meton. gen.: Not soft, rough, hard, severe, rigid, inexorable, fierce, wild, cruel, unmerciful, natura et moribus i., Liv. Compar., Tac. Superl., Plin.*

IM-MITTO (iom.), isi, issum, 3 v. a. (in, mitto). *To send or let in or to a place, cause to go into or to a place, discharge at or into.*

IMMODICUS.

I. Prop. A) Gen.: servos ad spoliandum faucem i., Cic.; Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, rushed into, Id.; i. tela in alqm, to hurl, discharge at one, Id.; let loose upon, Id.; to insert, weave in, Ov.—B) Esp. 1) To send (secretly) or employ against any one, to abet, set on, incite, suborn, instigate [subornare], alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissem aiebant, Sall. 2) To suffer any thing to have its free course; hence, to let grow, not to hinder its growth, Plin. 3) i. alqm in bona alqis, to put into the possession of any thing, to give possession, scilicet ut prator in mea bona quos volles, immittes? Cic.—II. Fig.: immissem a te nefariam in me injuriam, Cic.; i. senarium, to let escape or drop, Id.

IMMIXTUS (iom.), s, um, part. of immisceo.

IMMO (imo) (perhaps contr. from io modo, in a manner). *On the contrary, just the reverse, by no means; or it may be rendered by, Yea, to be sure, nay even, nay rather, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) Cic., etc. 2) Rendered emphatical by edepol, hercle, ecaster, vero, potius: i. vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) Nay! Ter. 2) i. si scias or i. si audias, if you did but know, if you would but hear, &c., Plaut.—II. Meton. [vel potius]: Nay rather, nay even, simulacra dcum, deos i. ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv.*

IM-MŌBILIS (iom.), e (in, mobilis). *Immovable. I. Prop.: terra i. manens, Cic.—II. Fig.: Immovable, unchangeable, inexorable, princeps immobilem se ostendit, Tac.*

IMMŌBLITAS (iom.), atis, f. (immobilis). *Immobleness, Just.*

IMMŌDERATE, adv. *I. Prop.: Without measure, without rule or method, i. et fortuitu, Cic.—II. Fig.: Immoderately, intemperately, extravagantly, i. et intemperate vivere, Cic.*

IMMŌDERATIO (iom.), ōnis, f. (immoderatus). *Want of moderation, excess, interdum ferretur immoderatione verborum, expression carried to excess (when a speaker is carried too far in expressing any thing), Cic.*

IM-MŌDERATUS (iom.), a, um (in, moderatus). *That exceeds proper measure. I. Prop. (poet.): Boundless, immeasurable, Cic. poet.—II. Fig.: Immoderate, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained, superbam, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic.*

IM-MŌDESTE, adv. *Immoderately, i. gloriari, Liv.*

IM-MŌDESTIA (iom.), ōis, f. (immodestus). *Intemperate conduct, excess, intemperance, want of modesty, i. publicanorum, avidity, avarice, Tac.*

IM-MŌDESTUS (iom.), a, um (in, modestus). *Immoderate, intemperate, unrestrained, extravagant, ipsum genus jocandi non profusum nec i. esse debet, Cic.*

IM-MŌDICE, adv. *Excessively, immoderately, Plin.*

IM-MŌDICUS (iom.), a, um (in, modicus). *That exceeds proper measure or bounds, immoderate, excessive. I. Prop.: continuo et i. temperates, Suet.; i. frigus, Ov.; i. lingua, unrestrained, intemperate, Liv.—II. Fig. A) Valerius Antias, qui magis i. in numero augendo esse solet, prone to extravagant statements, Liv.—B) With genit.: i. iustitiæ, Tac.*

IMMODULATUS.

IM-MÖDÜLATUS (inm.), a, um (in, modulatus). *Not well-measured, inharmonious*, Hor.

IMMÖLATIO (inum.), önis, f. *An offering up in sacrifice*, Cic.

IMMÖLATOR (inm.), öris, m. *A sacrificer, extra ad immolatoris fortunam*, Cic.

IM-MÖLTUS (inm.), a, um, part. of in-molior. *Built in or at some place, raised, erected*, Liv.

IMMÖLO (inm.), 1 v. a. (in, mola). I. Prop.: *To sprinkle with the sacrificial meal or bran (mola salsa)*, Cat.—II. Meton. A) *To offer, sacrifice, immolate*, Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. Absol.: *quum Sulla in agro Nolano immolaret*, Id.—B) Poet.: *To sacrifice, kill*, Virg.

IM-MORDEO (inm.), di, sum, 2 v. a. (in, mordeo). *To bite into or upon (poet.)*, Hor.

IM-MÖRIOR (inm.), mortuus, 3 v. dep. n. (in, morior). *To die near, at, in, or upon any thing*. I. Prop.: *stellio immortalis vino*, Plin.—II. Fig.: *To die away, vanish*, Hor.

IM-MÖROR (inm.), 1 v. dep. n. (in, moror). *To remain at or near, to linger in or upon, ne terrenis immeror*, Quint.

IMMORSUS, a, um, part. of immerdeo.
IM-MORTALIS (inm.), e (in, mortalis). *Immortal*. I. Prop.: *corpus i. nullum esse*, Cic.; i. dii, Id.—II. Meton. A) *Imperishable, eternal, endless, immortalem memoriam aliojs reddere*, Cic.—B) Poet.: *Divine, like the gods, i. e. extremely fortunate or happy*, Prop.

IM-MÖRTALITAS (inum.), ätis, f. (immortalis). *Immortality*. I. Prop.: *quæ Socrates supremo vite die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset*, Cic. In plur.: *virtutibus bonium, non immortalitibus, immortal natures*, Id.—II. Meton.: A) *Immortality, eternity, immortal glory, mortem, quam i. consequatur*, Cic.—B) *The life of the immortals, God-like happiness*, Ter.

IMMÖRTALITER, adv. *Immortally, i. gaudeo*, Cic.

IMMÖRTUS (inm.), a, um, part. of immorior.

IM-MÖTUS (inum.), a, um (in, motus). *Unmoved, immovable, motionless, quiet*. I. Prop.: *i. supercilia*, Quint.—II. Fig.: *Unmoved, unchanged, firm, unshaken, undisturbed, steadfast, i. iis*, Tac.; *mens i.*, Virg. *In neut.*, est mihi immotum, and sedet immotum animo, *I am steadfastly, unalterably resolved*, Virg.

IM-MÖGIO (inm.), ivi or ii, 4 v. n. (in, mugio). *To bellow in a place or near any thing, to roar, resonand.*, Virg.

IM-MULGEO (inm.), öre, v. a. (in, mulgeo). *To milk into, i. ubera labris*, Virg.

IM-MUNDUS (inm.), a, um (in, mundus). *Unclean, filthy, foul*. I. Prop.: *humus erat i. lutalenta vino*, Cic. Compar., Plin. Superl., Sen.—II. Fig., Hor.

IM-MÖNIFICUS (inm.), a, um (in, munificus). *Not liberal, stingy, niggardly*, Plant.

IM-MÖNIO (inm.), ivi, 4 v. a. *To fortify, ne jussa exuerent, præsidium immunivit, placed a strong guard or garrison over them*, Tac.

IM-MÖNIS (inm.), e (in, muuus). *Free from service to the state, free or exempt from any obligation, as military service, &c.* I. Prop. A) *qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus*, Cic.; *agros immunes liberosque arant, free or ex-*

IMPARTATUS.

empt from taxes or tribute, Id. 2) *With genit. i. portorium*, Liv.—B) Meton. 1) *Free, exempt, that contributes nothing, that makes no presents, non enim est inhumana virtus neque i. neque superba, inactio*, Id. 2) *With genit.*, Ov.

—II. Fig.: *Not taking share or a part in, not partaker of, clear of, free or exempt from, with genit., abl., with ab or absol.* A) *With genit. i. delictorum paternorum*, Vell.—B) *With abl. animum immunem esse tristitia*, Sen.—C) *With ab: (domus) i. ab omnibus arbitris*, Vell.—D) Absol., Hor.

IMMÖNITAS (inm.), ätis, f. (immunis). *Freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, immunity*. I. Prop.: *i. et libertas provincie*, Cic.—II. Fig.: *Freedom from obligations or duties, qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris*, Cic.

IM-MÖNITUS (inm.), a, um (in, munitus). *Not fortified, i. via, open, passable*, Cic.

IM-MÖRMÖRO (inm.), are, v. n. (in, murmuro). *To murmur in, at, or against (poet.)*, Ov.

IM-MÖTÄBILIS (inm.), e. I. (in, mutabilis). *Unchangeable, unalterable, esse causas immutabiles easque æternas*, Cic.—II. (immuto). *Changed, altered*, Plaut.

IMMÖTÄBILITAS (inum.), ätis, f. (immutabilis). *Unchangeableness, in factis, i.*, Cic.

IM-MÖTÄTIO (inm.), önis, f. *A changing, exchange, immutatione verborum*, Cic.; *i. crebriores, frequent metonymies*, Id.

IM-MÖTÄTUS (inm.), a, um (in, mutatus). *Unchanged, immutable, steadfast*, Cic.

IMMÖTATUS, a, um, part. of immuto.

IM-MÖTESCO (inm.), tüi, 3 v. inch. n. (in, mutesco). *To become speechless*, Quint.

IMMÖTLÄTUS (inm.), a, um (in, mutulo). *Mutilated, immutulo corpore*, Sall.

IM-MÖTO (inm.), 1 v. a. (in, mnto). I. *To change, alter, exchange, put one thing for another; to change for the worse, deteriorate, reverse altogether, verborum ordiaem immuto*, Cic.; *alqd i. de institutis*, Id.—II. Esp. in Rhet.: *To use metonymically*, Cic.

IMO, adv. See IMMO.

IM-PÄCÄTUS (inm.), a, um (in, pacatus). *Not peaceable, not quiet, implacable*, Virg.; *i. vita*, Sen.

IMPACTYO (inm.), önis, f. (impingo). *A striking against, collision, concussion, ob dissimilem impactonem nubium*, Sen.

IMPACTUS, a, um, part. of impingo.

IMPALLESCO (inm.), läi, 3 v. inch. n. (in, psillesco). *To turn pale at any thing*, Pers.

IM-PÄR (inm.), äris (in, par). *Uneven, not equal in number or quality, different*. I. Gen. A) *stellarum numerus par an i. sit, nescitur*, Cic.—B) *With dat.*, Hor.—II. Absol.: *Not a match for any body or any thing, unequal in power, inferior, weaker, unable to sustain, not sufficient for, unfit.* 1) *With dat.*: *Threccem mancrio inparem dixerat*, Suet. 2) *With or without abl. resp. consilio et viribus i.*, Liv. 3) *With abl.*, Ov.—B) Meton. (poet.): *Unequal, i. c. to which one is not equal*, Ov.

IM-PÄRÄTUS (inm.), a, um (in, paratus). *Not prepared or ready, not well prepared, not furnished with necessities, unprepared, unfit*, (Antonius) *i. semper aggredi ad dicendum*

IMPARILIS.

videbatur, Cic. *Superl.*, qui (Cn. Pompeius) omnibus rebus i. Cæs.

IMP-ARILIS (inp.), e (in, parilis). *Unequal*, Aur. Vict.

IMP-ARTER, adv. *Unequally*, Hor.

IMPARTIO, ire. See IMPERTIO.

IMP-ASTUS (inp.), a, um (in, pastus). *Unfed, hungry* (poet.), Virg.

IMP-ATIBILIS (inp.) (impetib.), e (inpatibilis). *Intolerable, insupportable, dolorem* vis impatiibilem facit, Cic.

IMP-ATIENS (inp.), entis (in, patiens). I. *That can not or will not bear or endure any thing, not enduring or suffering, impatient, not moderating or governing one's self; with genit., rarely with inf. or absol.* A) *Of persons.* 1) *With genit.:* miles i. solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. 2) *Absol., Gell.*—B) *Of things:* i. esculus humoris, Plin.—II. *That does not feel, insensibile, quibus summum bonum visum est animus i., Sen.*

IMP-ATIENTER, adv. *With impatience, impatiently*, Plin. E.

IMP-ATIENTIA (inp.), æ, f. (impatiens). I. *Inability to endure or suffer, impatience, impatientiam nausæ vitare.* Suet.—II. *Insensibility, impossibility, Sen.*

IMP-PAVIDE, adv. *Undauntedly, without fear, i. exhausto poculo.* Liv.

IMP-PAVIDUS (inp.), a, um (in, pavidus). *Undaunted, fearless, intrepid*, Hor.

IMP-EDIMENTUM (inp.), i, n. (impedio). *That by which one is entangled or impeded, a hinderance, check, impediment.* I. *Gen.:* Demosthenes impedimenta osturæ diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic.—II. *Esp. in plur.:* Luggage; baggage of an army, nullis impedimentis, Cic.; the beasts of burden; baggage train, Cæs.

IMP-EDIO (inp.), a, v. a. (in, pes: prop. to entangle by the feet, as a bird caught in a snare; hence), *To entangle, ensnare, hold fast, check or arrest, to hamper, hinder, impede.* I. A) *Prop., Ov.*—B) *Meton. gen.:* To embrace, encircle, surround, Ov.—II. *Fig. A)* *To entangle, i. e. to embarrass, trouble, disturb, perplex, i. mentem dolore,* Cic.—B) *Meton.:* To detain, obstruct, impede, hinder, check; with acc., ab, in alga re, or simply with abl., ne, quin, quominus, inf., or absol., me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.; ætate et morbo impediti, Id.; me impedit pudor hæc exquirere, Id.

IMP-EDITIO (inp.), õnis, f. (impedio). *An entangling, ensnaring (by the feet), a hindering, impeding, animus liber omni impeditiõne curarum.* Cic.

IMP-EDITUS (inp.), a, um. I. *Part. of impedio.*—II. *Adj.:* Hindered, embarrassed, perplexed; encumbered, full of difficulties. A) *Of persons:* malis domesticis i., Cic.—B) *Of things or abstract objects:* neque impedito animo res tanta suscipi potest, Cic. *Superl.*, quid horum non i. full of impediments, Id.—III. *Fig.:* oratio impedita, burdened, overburdened with epithets, Quint.

IMP-ELLO (inp.), pñi, pulsam, 3 v. a. (in, pello). *To push, drive, force, or strike against, into, at, or upon; to hit.* I. *Prop. A)* *Gen.:* impulsam ab eo dextræ pedis pollice, Suet.—B)

IMPERATOR.

Esp.: To set in motion by pushing any thing, drive forward, impel, precipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, throw to the ground, Cic.—II. *Fig. A)* *To move to a thing, i. e. impel, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, stimulate, influence, constrain, induce; with alqm, in or ad alqd, and ut, rarely with an adverb denoting tendency, inf., a simple acc., or absol., nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, Cic.;* i. almos ad omne facios, Id.—B) *To precipitate, overturn, overthrow, ruin, impulit ruentem, i. e. completed his ruin, Tac.*

IMP-ENDEO (inp.), ère (in, pendeo). *To hang over or above, to overhang, hover over any thing.* I. *Prop. A)* *Neut.:* ut (gladius) impenderet cervicibus, Cic.—B) *Act., Lucr.*—II. *Fig.:* To impend, be near, hover or hang over, be imminent, threaten, licet uodique omoc in me terrores periculoque impendeant omnia, Cic.

IMP-ENDEO, ada. *Richly, by much; much, very much, a good deal, i. nuoc magis odit senatum,* Cic.

IMP-ENDEO (inp.), a, um (impedium). *Expensive, incurring or going to great expense,* Plaut.

IMP-EDIUM (inp.), ii, n. (impendo). *Cost, expense, outlay (mostly in the plur.).* I. A) *Gen.:* qui questum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic.—B) *Meton.:* nulla fodendi i., Plin.—II. *Esp. A)* *A sum paid for a loan; hence, interest, fenus est ut, recusare,* Cic.—B) *Abl. impendio.* At the expense, with expense, loss, or detriment, ovium boumqe i., Plin.

IMP-ENDO (inp.), di, sum, 3 v. a. (in, pendo). *To weigh out for any purpose; hence, to lay out, expend, to employ.* I. *Prop.:* operam, curam, pecuniam i. in eas res, quas, Cic.—II. *Meton. gen.:* To lay out upon, to bestow upon, employ, apply, i. operam, curam in alqd, Id.

IMP-ENETRABILIS (inp.), e (in, penetrabilis). *Impenetrable.* I. *Prop.:* i. silæ ferro, Liv.—II. *Fig.:* That can not be overcome, unconquerable, inflexible, Tac.; i. blanditiis, Seno.

IMP-ENSA, æ, f. (sc. pecunia). *A laying out of money, cost, expense.* I. *Prop.:* quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic.—II. *Meton. A)* *i. officiorum,* Liv.—B) *Esp.:* Expense, i. e. that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of a thing; materials or ingredients; also, of the offering at a sacrifice, Petr.

IMP-ENSE (inp.), adv. I. *Prop.:* With expense, at great charge or cost, bibliothecæ inecudio assumptas i. reparari curavit, Suet.—II. *Meton.:* Abundantly, considerably, very much, greatly. A) *With verbs:* milites in pernicioeam, ei quis i. retineret, seditionem exarsuri, Liv.—B) *With adjectives,* Plaut.

IMP-ENSUS (inp.), a, um. I. *Part. of impendo.*—II. *Adj.:* (prop., richly bestowed; hence) Rich or abundant, considerable, great, large. A) *Prop.:* impenso pretio, at a great price, dearly, Cic. *Absol.:* impenso, Hor.—B) *Meton.:* Considerable, great; costly, expensive, dear, qui eb hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. *Compar., Tac. Superl., Suet.*

IMP-ERATOR (inp.), õris, m. [an old form endo-perator or indo-perator, Lucr.; Juv.] (impero). I. A) *Originally a military term: A commander, commander-in-chief, general, sapiens et cal-*

lidus i., Cic.; i. bonus ac fortis, Id. *As a title, it is placed after the name:* Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori.—B) *Esp.*: In the time of the republic it was an honorary title bestowed upon a general after an important victory, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: A chief, commander, leader, head, master, lord, nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *An epithet of Jupiter.* 2) *The party that beats in chess,* Vopisc. 3) *A permanent title of the Roman emperors, always placed before the proper name,* Suet. *Absol.* Imperator, a Roman Emperor, velut præsagium insequentis casus, quæ mediis inter utriusque nlias exstitit l., Suet.

IMPERĀTORIUS (imp.), a, um (imperator). I. *Of or belonging to a general, laborem imperatorium,* Cic.—II. *Imperial, i. genesis,* Suet.

IMPERĀTRIX (imp), icis, f. (imperator). *She that rules or commands, a mistress,* Cic.

IM-PERCEPTUS (imp), a, um (in, perceptus). *That can not be discovered, unknown,* Ov.

IMPERCO (imp), ère, v. n. *To spare,* Plaut.

IM-PERCUSSUS (imp), a, um (in, percussus). *Not struck,* Ov.

IM-PERDITUS (imp), a, um (in, perditus). *Not killed or destroyed (poet.),* Virg.

IM-PERFECTUS, a, um (in, perfectus). *Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished,* Cic.

IM-PERFOSSUS (imp), a, um (in, perfossus). *Not transfixed, unpierced,* Ov.

IMPERIŌSUS (imp), a, um (imperium). *Ruling over others, possessed of command, powerful, mighty, i. Gen.*: urbes magnæ atque imperiosæ, Cic.—II. *Esp.* in a bad sense. A) *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical, nimis i. philosophus,* Cic.; i. aquar, violent, boisterous, Hor.—B) *Imperious, i. m., A surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity,* Cic.

IM-PĒRĪTE, adv. *Unskillfully, ignorantly, awkwardly,* sed etiam i. absurdeque fictum, Cic.

IMPERĪTYA (imp), æ, f. (imperitus). *Inexperience, want of knowledge, unskillfulness, cognita vaocitate atque imperitia legati,* Sall.

IMPERITO (imp), i. v. int. n. and a. (imperò). A) *Act.*: To command, to order; with acc., Plaut.—B) *Nru.*: To have the command, exercise strict command, to rule or govern imperiously; with dat., Liv. *Impers.*, Id. *Absol.*, Tac.

IM-PĒRĪTUS (imp), a, um (in, peritus). *Inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant of anything, without experience, knowledge, &c., unacquainted with the world; with genit. or absol.*: civilis juris nan i. Cic.; homo i. morum, without practical knowledge, Id. *Absol.*: apud indoctos imperitosque, Id.

IMPERĪUM (imp), ii, n. (imperò). *An order, command, decree, mandate, manifesto.* I. *Prop.*: necque imperio parebant, Cæs.—II. *Meton.*: The right or power of commanding; lordship, dominion, power, authority, command, control. A) *Gen.*: nan in moda auctoritatem sed etiam i. in suos, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Polit.* a) *The highest power in a city or state, supreme civil authority, the chief command or government of a state, rule, sway, government,*

supreme power, sovereignty, empire, dominion. a) *Sing.*: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, Cic.; i. singulare, monarchy, despotism, Id.; sub populi Ramaai i. ditio-nemque cadere, Id. b) *Plur.*: nec vero i. ex-pendite, public offices, posts of authority, Id.; i. amicitie antepone, Id. b) *Meton.* a) *Empire, realm, state, urbes inaicissimæ huic imperio,* Id.; fides imperii propagare, of the Roman empire, Id. b) *A commander, ruler, public officer, erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia,* Cæs. c) *Fig.*: Dominion, illud vide, si in aaimis hominum regale i. sit, Cic. 2) *In Milit.* a) *The chief command of an army.* a) *Sing.*: censet enim etiam ex iis. qui cum imperio sint, Cic. b) *Plur.*: ferunt (cives) suffragia, mandant i., magistratus, military and civil charges or offices, Id. b) *Meton.* a) *Cour.*: imperia i. q. imperatores, Commanding officers, commanders, i., potestates, legatioes ex urbe exeunt. b) *The charge of government, government, tandem quasi coactus recepit i.,* Suet.

IM-PERMISSUS (iap), a, um (io, permissus). *Not permitted, unallowed,* Hor.

IMPERO (imp), i. v. a. and n. (in, paro). *To order or command any thing, to issue or give orders respecting any thing, to prescribe, enjoin, dictate.* I. *Gen.* A) *With acc.*: creda, cui cœnam imperaret, ordered to serve up, Cic.—B) *With inf. or objective clause:* has omnes actuaris imperat fieri, Cæs.—C) *With a relative clause,* Ter.—D) *With ut, ac, or simply with the subj.*: his, uti conquirerent et reducere, imperavit, Cæs.—E) *With simple dat.,* Plaut.—F) *Absol.,* Ter.—II. *Esp.* A) *Polit.*: To command, to prescribe, i. e. to fix the number of things to be furnished, quum frumeatum sibi in cellam imperavisset (Verres), Cic.—B) *Polit. and Milit.* 1) *e. alcuï, or absol.*: To command, to be commander, to rule, govern, (magistratibus) præscribendus est imperandi modus, Cic.; in pace et domi i., Id. 2) *ad imperandum, to receive instructions or commands, nunc ades ad i., vel ad parendum potius.* 3) *Meton.*: To rule, govern, command, have command over, to control or restrain, cupiditatibus i., Id. *Absol.*: permittat, an vetet, ao imperet (lex), Quint.—C) *Polit.*: To summon, convoke, or call the citizens to an assembly, Plaut.—D) *In Medic.*: To order, prescribe; make out a prescription, aoa idem imperassem omnibus per diversa ægotantibus, Sea.—E) *In Gramm.*: imperandi declinatus, i. e. conjugation of the imperative m, Varr. Hence, subst., imperatum, i. n. That which is enjoined or commanded, a command or order, jussus arma abijcere, i. facit, ex-cutes the command, obeys (it), Cæs.: ad imperia, at the command, Id.

IM-PERPĒTUS (imp), a, um (in, perpetuus). *Not perpetual,* Sen.

IM-PERSPICUUS (imp), a, um (in, perspicuus). *Obscure, dark, not clear, non minus i. sudt judicium ingenia,* Plin. E.

IM PERTERRITUS (imp), a, um (in, perterritus). *Not terrified (poet.),* Virg.

IM-PERTIO (imp, impart), i. *To make partaker of, to communicate, let any body have a share in, oneris partem nemiai imperio,* Cic.; dolorem suum impartire alcuï, to communicate one's

IMPETURBATUS.

sorrow to one, Id.; i. se talem alci, to prove one's self as such to any one, Id.; i. salutem alci, to salute one, wish him health, Id. *Absol.*, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: i. alqm alqa re, to make any body partaker of any thing, to bestow, confer upon, to give to any body, neque quemquam osculo impertit, Suet.

IMPETURBATUS (imp.), a, um (in, perturbatus). *Undisturbed, unruffled, Ov.*; i. publicis occupationibus quies, Sen.

IMPERVIUS (imp.), a, um (in, pervius). *Impassable, impervious. I. Prop.*: i. iter, Quint.—II. *Meton.*: i. lapis ignibus, Tac.

IMPETRABILIS (imp.), e (impetro). *I. Pass.*: Easy to be obtained, attainable, triumphum impetrabilem, Liv.—II. *Ach.*: That easily obtains, attains, or effects, effectiva, successful, Plaut.

IMPETRATIO (imp.), ónis, f. *An obtaining by request, istas impetrationes nostras, Cic.*

IMPETRIO (imp.), ire. *See the following article, II., A.*

IMPETRO (imp.), l v. a. (in, patro). *I. Gen.*: To accomplish, bring to pass, effect; to obtain, get, procure; with acc.: a m uistam exceptionem namquam impetrabant, Cic. *Wüh* ut, ne, or simple subj., Id. *Impers.*: impetrari non potuit, Cæs. *Absol.*: ut, si quid possent, de iudiciis fallendo impetrarent, Cæs.—II. *Esp. A)* *In religious language, t. t., esp. in the form impetrio, illum, ire*: To obtain or seek favorable omens, ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnæ res i. solebant, Cic. *Hence, subst., impetritum i, Favorable auspices, Plin.*—B) *To win by entreaty, Plaut.*

IMPETUS (imp.), ūs, m. (impeto). *An attack, assault, onset. I. Prop. A)* *Gen.*: incursio atque i. armatorum, Cic.—B) *Esp. 1)* *In Medic.*: *An attack, fit, paroxysm, i. febris, Cels. 2)* *In Mech.*: Pressure or weight, Vitruv.—II. *Meton. gen.*: A violent inclination or sway, violent motion, violence, vehemence. A) *Of bodies*: quam impetum cœli cum admirabili celeritate moveri vertiquæ videamus, rapid motion, revolution, Cic.—B) *Of the mind. 1)* *Sing.*: impetu animi incitatus, impetuosus, strong inclination, passion, ardor, impulse, tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam iacumbere, Cic. 2) *Plur.*: animalia, quæ habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, appetite, instinct, Id.

IMPEXUS (imp.), a, um (in, pexus). *Uncombed. I. Prop., Virg.*—II. *Meton.*: Rude, uncouth, antiquitas tristis et l., Tac.

IMPIE, adv. *Impiously, without conscience, undutifully, non solum indocte, sed etiam i. faciat, Cic.*

IMPIETAS (imp.), átis, f. (impis). *Impiety, ungodliness, irreligion, undutifulness, nihil est quod tam miserose faciat quam i. et scelus, Cic.*: impietatis duces, of a crime against the country, Id.

IMPIGER (imp.), gra, grum (in, piger). *Not idle, strenuous, diligent, active, quick, præbebat se sapientem atque impigrum, Cic.*; ad labores belli i. an active warrior, Id. *With partit. genit.* Flor. *Wüh inf.*, Hor.

IMPIGRE (imp.), adv. *Actively, promptly, quickly, readily, i. prudenterque res attendere, Sall.*

IMPIGRITAS (imp.), átis, f. (impiger). *Acti-*

IMPLICATIO.

ity, diligence, promptness, quickness, viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, pstientia, Cic.

IMPINGO (imp.), pēgi, pactum, 3 v. a. (in, pingo). *To push, strike, thrust, throw, or dash against any thing. I. Prop. A)* a paucioribus Othonianis quomius in vallum impingerentur, might be pushed on, Tac.; i. se in columnas, to dash against, Sen. *Prov.*: calcem i. alci rei, to give it a kick, send it packing, bid good-by to, Petr.—B) *Gen.*: To thrust upon, inflict upon, huic calix multi impingendas est, ut plorare desinat, i. epistolam, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: i. naturæ munus suum, to throw in her face, Id.; si tu illam atigeris . . . dicam impingam tibi, I will bring an action against you, Ter.

IMPIO (imp.), l v. a. (impis). *To pollute with sin, render impious, to stain, contaminate, Plaut.*

IMPIUS (imp.), a, um (in, pius). *Impious, wicked, ungodly, irreligious, unholy. I. Prop.*: esse in impios et consceleratos pœnas certissimas, Cic.—II. *Fig.*, meton. of things and abstract objects: si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic.

IMPLACABILIS (imp.), e (in, placabilis). *Implacable, inexorable, seque mihi implacabilem inexplabilemque præberet, Cic.*

IMPLACABILITER, adv. *Implacably, inexorably, cui i. irascatur, Tac.*

IMPLACATUS (impl.), s, um (in, placatus). *Implacable; unsatisfied (poet.), Ov.*

IMPLACIDUS (impl.), a, um (in, placidus). *Not gentle, fierce, wild (poet.), Hor.*

IMPLECTO (impl.), xi, xum, 3 v. a. (in, plecto). *To plait into, wind or twist into or among, fold together, twist or wrap round (usually in the part perf.). I. Prop., Plin.*—II. *Fig., Tac.*

IMPLEO (impl.), 2 v. a. (in, pleo). *To make full, to fill, fill up, make quite full. I. Prop. A)* *Gen. 1)* alqd (alqm) alqa re: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. 2) alqd alqis rei: neque ollam denariorum, i. Cic. 3) *Wüh a simple acc.*: quatuor implevit sane grandes litros, Id.—B) *Esp. 1)* To fill, give one his fill, satisfy with victuals and drink, præparata nos implevimus cœna, Petr. 2) *To make fleshy, fat, or well-conditioned; to fill out, distend, si aqua inter eum quem implevit, Cels. 3)* *Of a measure*: To fill up, make up a full measure, quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin.—II. *Fig. A)* *Gen.*: To fill. 1) alqd (alqm) alqa re: quum sese sociorum, quum regum sanguine implet, filled, covered themselves, Cic. 2) alqd (alqm) alqis rei: celeriter adolescentem suæ temeritatis implet, Liv. 3) *Wüh a simple acc.*: non semper implet (Demosthenes) vires meas, satisfies, contents, Cic.—B) *Esp. 1)* To fill up, i. e. complete a time or number, to accomplish, finish, i. octavum et nonagesimum snum, Quint. 2) *Also with a collateral notion of activity*: To fulfill anything, perform, execute, accomplish, perfect, ne aut id profiteri vident, quod non possim i., Cic.

IMPLEO A PERSONA. obj.: quum Paalus vix posset i. censorem, support the dignity of a censor, Vell.

IMPLEXUS (impl.), a, um, part. of implecto.

IMPLICATIO (impl.), ónis, f. *An entwining, entangling, twisting about, nervorum i. toto corpore pertinens, Cic.*; per locorum commu-

nium implicationem, *an intermixing, interweaving, Id.*; propter implicationem rei familiaris, *confusion, embarrassment, Sest.*

IMPLICATUS (impl.), a, um. I. *Part. of implico.* —II. *Adj.*: *Entangled, confused, perplexed, intricate, nec in Torquati sermone quicquam i. aut tortuosum fuit, Cic.*

IMPLYICOR (impl.), sci, v. *dep. n.* (implicio). *To fall into disorder, Plaut.*

IMPLYCITE (impl.), adv. *Intricately, confusedly, i. et abscondite, Cic.*

IMPLICITUS (impl.), a, um, *part. of implico.*

IM-PLICŌ (impl.), āvi, ātum, *or (especially after the Augustan period) ūi, utum, 1 v. a.* (in, plico, *to fold into; hence*) *To involve, entangle, entwine, enfold, envelop, encircle, embrace, grasp. 1 Prop. in the part. perf.:* *quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque impliciti, Cæs.* —II. *Fig. A)* *nullo se i. negotio, Cic.; cum partibus i., to mix with or become connected with, Id.; i. molestis negotiis et opero-is, to be occupied, engaged, or involved in, Id.; i. hostes copiose, to shut the enemy in, Id.* —B) *Esp. 1 Act.:* *To attach or unite closely, connect intimately or inseparably, join.* 2) *Pass.:* *To be connected with, be intimately connected or related, familiaritatis i., Cic.; oratoribus i., Id.; hec ratio implicita est cum illis, this account is inseparably connected with those, Id.*

IMPLORATIO (impl.), ōnis, *f.* *A calling or crying for help, in invoking, imploring, omnium deorum et hominum i., Cic.*

IM-PLŌRO (impl.), 1 v. a. *To call upon or implore for help, to ask or entreat for any thing in an imploring manner. 1. With personal objects:* *quem obtestor? quem imploramus? Cic.*

—II. *Of things or with abstract objects:* *To call upon, sue, ask for in an imploring manner, to implore, pray, supplicate, cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic.; mater filii nomen imploras, calling out with tears, Id.*

IM-PLŪMIS (impl.), e (in, pluma). *Without feathers, unfolded, callow. 1 Prop.:* *i. pulvis avis, Hor.* —II. *Meton.:* *Without hair, bald, Plin.*

IM-PLŪO (impl.), ūi, ūtum, 3 v. n. and a. (in, pluo). I. *Neut.:* *To rain upon or into, Plin.*

—II. *Act. A)* *To cause to rain upon, Ov.* —B) *Fig., Plaut.*

IMPLUVIUS (impl.), a, um, *part. of impluo.*

IMPLUVIATUS (impl.), u, um (impluvium). *In the form of an impluvium, i. e. square, with a rim all round, Plaut.*

IMPLŪVIUM (impl.), ūi, n. (impluo). *A square basin or cistern in the atrium of a Roman house, into which the rain-water was conveyed from the compluvium, Cic.*

IMPENITUS (imp.). See IMPUNITUS.

IM-PŌLITE, adv. *Without ornament, breviter i.que dicere, Cic.*

IM-PŌLITUS (impl.), a, um (in, politus). *Unpolished, rough, unwrought. 1 Prop.:* *structuræ lapidum impoliturum, Quint.* —II. *Fig.:* *Unpolished, uncultivated, unembellished, rude, unrefined, formam ingenii impolitam et plane rudem, Cic.:* *i. vero res et acerbe si erunt relictæ, incomplete, Id.*

IM-POLLŪTUS (imp.), a, um (in, pollutus). *Unpolluted, unstained, i. virginitas, Tac.*

IM-PŌNO, sūi, situm, 3 [an old form of the perf., impōsivit. Plaut.: *impōsisse, Id.*] v. a. *To lay, set, put, or place in or into, to put, lay, &c., at some place or spot: usually, alqd in alqm rem or alcuī rei; rarely, in alqa re. 1 Prop. A) Gen.:* *Metillum in rogam imposuerat, Cic.* —B) *Esp. 1) Absol.:* *To put on board a ship, to ship, Cic. 2) In Medic.:* *To apply a medicament externally, to lay upon wounds or other sores, silium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 3) Of animals:* *To cover, Col.* —II. *Fig. A) Gen.:* *To put or lay upon, impose, assign, enjoin, ne magnum onus observatiæ Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic.; i. vulnus rei publicæ, to strike, Id.; huic prædæ ac directioni cellæ nomeo imponis, give the name, Id.* —B) *Esp. 1) To set any body in an office, to set or place over, as an overseer, commander, &c., consul est impositus aobis, Cic. 2) To lay upon, as a burden or tax, i. vectigal fructibus, Cic. 3) i. alcuī, to impose upon, decete, Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic.*

IMPORTATICIUS or TRIUS (imp.), a, um (importo). *Imported, i. frumentum, Auct. B. Afr.*

IM-PORTO (imp.), 1 v. a. (in, porto). *To bring, carry, or convey in or into; to import. 1 Prop.:* *i. in oppidum prohibebat, Cæs.* —II. *Fig.:* *To cause or occasion, to bring on, i. calamitatem alcuī, Cic.*

IMPORTŪNE, adv. *Unsuitably, unseasonably, inopportunately, confidere suis testibus et i. insistere, Cic.*

IMPORTŪNITAS (imp.), ātis, *f.* (importunus). I. *Gen.:* *Unfitness, inconvenience, Ter.* —II. *Esp.:* *Impropriety of behavior, unpoliteness, incivility, rudeness, insolence, importunity, i. et inhumanitas omni ætate molesta est, Cic.*

IMPORTŪNUS (imp.), a, um (in, porto; as it were, not endurable; hence) *Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient, improper. 1 Gen.:* *aggeribus et aliis machinationibus locus i., Sall.* —II. *Esp. A) Troublesome, inconvenient, burdensome, dangerous, neque alius i. acutioreque morbus est, Cels.; i. pauperies, pinching poverty, Hor.; importunissima pestis, a most grievous plague, Cic.* —B) *Troublesome in manners or behavior, unmannerly, rude, uncivil, harsh, churlish; also, restless, unquiet, unrestrained. 1) Of persons:* *tam enim esse clemens tyrannus quam rex i. potest, Cic. 2) Of things:* *i. libidines, Cic.; i. cladis civitatis, Id.*

IMPORTŪSŪS (imp.), a, um (in, portuosus). *Without harbor, i. mare, Sall.*

IMPOS (imp.), ōtis (in, potis). *Not master of, without power over any thing, Plaut.*

IMPŌSITUS (imp.), a, um, *part. of impono.*

IM-POSSIBILIS (imp.), e (in, possibilis). *Impossible, Quint.*

IMPOSTUS (imp.), a, um. *Syn. part. perf. of impono.*

IM-PŌTENS (imp.), entis (in, potens). *Not powerful, not master of, powerless, weak. 1 Gen. A) Absol.:* *neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic.* —B) *With genit.:* *gens i. rerum suarum præ domesticis conditionibus, Liv.* —II. *Esp.:* *That can not govern his passions, passionate, without restraint, uncurbed, immoderate. A) Of persons. 1) victoria eos ipsos ferociore impotentioresque red-*

IMPOTENTER.

dit, Cic. 2) *Poet. with inf., Hor.—B) Of things and abstract subjects: i. dominatus, Cic.*

IMPOTENTER, adv. I. *Weakly, impotently, Liv.—II. Passionately, furiously, violently, ne quid i. faciat, monendus est puer, Quint.*

IMPOTENTIA (inp.), m, f. (impotens). I. *Pov-erty, indigence, meanness of condition, Ter.—II. Passionate behavior, violence, fury, i. quædam animi, Cic.—III. Despotism, tyranny, Suet.*

IMPRESËNTIARUM (inpr.), adv. (in, præsenta). *At present, for the present, now, Auct. Hor.*

IM-PRANSUS (inpr.), a, um (in, pransus). *That has not breakfasted, fasting, Hor.*

IM-PRËCATIO (inpr.), onis, f. *An imprecating, imprecation, cursing, curse, Sen.*

IM-PRËCOR (inpr.), l v. dep. a. (in, precor). *To wish any body (good or evil), call down upon one's head, imprecate, Virg.*

IMPRESSIO (inpr.), onis, f. (imprimo). *An impressing, impression. I. Prop. A) Gen.: inter ipsas impressioues nihil interesset, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) An attack, onset, assault, irruption, invasion, inroad, vi atque impressione alqm evertere, Cic. 2) A pressure as of a crowd, a press, Front.—II. Fig. A) A section, division, Cic.—B) Meton.: Clear articulation, expression, in lingua explanata vocum i, Id.*

IM-PRESSUS, a, um part. of imprimo. IM-PRESSUS, a, um (in, premo). *Not pressed, i. ubera, not milked, Prop.*

IM-PRIMIS (also as two words, in primis), adv. (in primus). *Before all others, principally, chiefly, especially, ut erat imprimis inter suos copiosus, Cic.*

IM-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. (in, premo). *To press into or upon, to stick or stamp into, impress, imprint. I. Prop. A) exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, is pressed into, Plin.; i. tabulas parieti, to fix pictures in the walls, Id.; humidaque impressa siccat lumina lana, by applying the wool to her eyes, Prop.; ubi acutissimam videt stirpem, imprimens corpus, pressing upon, Plin.; impresso genu, with the knee bent upon it, Virg.; impresso pollice nere stamina, pressed upon, Ov.—B) Poet. meton.: non levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? does not the tombstone now press the mortal remains with less weight? Pers.—II. A) To cause to penetrate by pressing upon, to press upon effectually, or in such a manner as to leave a trace or vestige, os cucurbitulæ corpori aptare et imprimere, Cels.; i. aratum muris, to cause to pass over the walls, Hor. Poet.: impressit dentes hæmorrhoids spera Tullo, seized with fury, Luc.; litteris anulus imprimebatur, was stamped upon, Curt.—B) Meton. 1) a) To make an impression upon by digging into, imprint, i. orbitam, Cic.; i. sulcum altius, plough more deeply, Id.; i. osculum, to imprint a kiss (on any body's lips), Mart.; i. morsum, to bite (of serpents), Col.; i. foramen, to bore into, Pall.; i. puteum, to dig, Id. With dat.: i. solo piscinas, to dig in, Id. b) Esp.: To form a figure by pressing upon an object; to impress upon, brand, mark, stamp, make an impression, i. sigillum in cera, Cic.; i. signum pecori, numerum acervis, Virg. Fig.: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei-*

IMPROBUS.

publicæ dedecus, a double disgrace was stamped upon, &c., Cic. Hence, 2) Fig. in Philos.: *Of the impressing of ideas, notions, &c., on the mind, visum objectum imprimet illud quidem et signabit in animo suam speciem, impressa a visible object or its form upon the soul, Cic.; primum esse deos, quod in omnium animis eorum notationem impressisset ipsa natura, because nature itself had impressed the idea (or notion) of them upon the minds of all, Id.; quum vis in animis imprimantur, whenever external appearances may impress themselves on the mind, Id.; quæ in animis imprimuntur inchoatæ intelligentiæ, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, impress themselves on the mind, or are conceived by the mind, Id.; notitiæ ejusmodi visis impressæ, resting or founded on such appearances, Id.; menti subliter impressa, acutely conceived by the mind, Id.—C) To impress upon, i. e. 1) To write upon, an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? to receive impressions like a wax-tablet, Cic. 2) To seal, signo suo impressas tabulas, Liv. 3) To inlay with, crater impressus signis, Virg. 4) To tread upon; fig.: horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, prefecturas, &c., impressit, of such crimes he left traces in all municipal towns, &c., Cic.—III. To press down, ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Cal.*

IM-PRËBÄBILIS, e (in-). *Objectionable, unworthy of approbation, i. visio, Cic. (doubtful).*

IM-PRËBATIO, onis, f. *Disapprobation, blame, Cic.*

IM-PRËBE, adv. I. *Wrongly, improperly. A) Prop.: i. dicere, Gell.—B) Fig.: Wrongly, improperly, dishonestly, i. facere multa, to do much evil, Cic. Compar., est aliquid, quod improbius fieri potest, in a more impudent manner, Cic. Superl., improbissime respondere, Cic.—II. Immoderately, excessively, M. Emp. Compar., Suet.*

IM-PRËBITAS, atis, f. (improbus). *Bad quality or nature. I. Prop.: i. malorum silvestrium, of wild apples, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Iniquity, wickedness, ungodliness, impety, i. hominis, Cic.—B) Impudence, boldness, audacity, shamelessness, Cic.*

IM-PRËBO, l v. a. (in, probo). *To prove a thing to be bad or useless, to reject, blame, disapprove, i. alqd, Cic.; i. iudicium, to upset, quash, Id.*

IM-PRËBÛLUS, a, um, dim. (improbus). *Somewhat wicked, impious, imprudent, or bold, Juv.*

IM-PRËBUS, a, um (in, probus). I. A) *Below the proper measure; hence, Not as it ought to be, not of good quality, bad, i. merces, Plaut.; i. defensio, Cic.—B) Meton.: Morally bad, wicked, unjust, dishonest, impious, i. homo, Cic.; i. factum, Plaut.—II. Exceeding the proper measure; hence, A) Of extraordinary size, i. patibulum, very high, Sall.; i. arva, enormous, extensive, Val. Flac.—B) A) Excessive, immoderate, bad, i. labor, continued work, Virg.; i. rabies ventris, insatiable appetite or hunger, Id.; i. anser, anguis, voracious, insatiable, Id.; i. puer, cruel, wicked, Id.; i. amor, unhappy love, Id. b) Bold, audacious, i. annis, Juv.; i. Aeneas, Virg. Esp.: An euphemistic expression for impious, acelless, Bold, shameless, impudent, fugit i., Hor. c) Voluptuous, i. verba, Ov.; i. Satureia, exciting passion, Mart.*

IMPROCERUS.

IM-PRŌCERUS, a, um (in, procerus). *Not tall, short low (in stature), i. pecora, Tac.*

IM-PROMPTUS, a, um (in, promptus). I. *Not ready, not quick, Tac.*—II. *Not skilled, unapt, lingua inpromptus, Liv.*

IM-PRŌPERATUS, a, um (in, properatus). *Not hasty or quick, i. vestigia, Virg.*

IM-PRŌPRIUS, a, um (in, proprius). *Improper, not belonging to any thing properly, i. cognomen, Plin.; Quot. Absol.: improprius, ii, n., That which is faulty (opp. proprietas), Quint.*

IM-PROSPER, ēra, ērum (in, prosper). *Unfortunate, multa claritudine generis sed improspera, Tac.*

IM-PROSPERE, adv. *Unfortunately, Tac.*

IM-PRŌVIDE, adv. *Imprudently, Liv.*

IM-PRŌVIDUS, a, um (in, providus). I. *That does not foresee. A) Not anticipating; with genit.: i. futuri certaminis, Liv.—B) Unprovided, inconsiderate, i. dux, Cic.; i. pectora, Virg. With genit.: i. consilii, Tac.; i. futuri, careless, unthoughtful of, Id.—II. Coming unawares, i. tela, Plin. E.*

IM-PRŌVISIO. *See the following article.*

IM-PRŌVISUS, a, um (in, provideo). *Unforeseen, unexpected. I. Of persons: improvisi aderunt, Virg.—II. Of things and abstract subjects: i. mala, Cic. Subst.: imprŏvisum, i, n., Something unforeseen or unexpected; in the plur., delectos—ad improvisa, for unforeseen events, Tac. Hence, de improviso, unexpectedly, Ter.; Cic.; or, ex improviso, Plaut.; Cic.; or simply improviso, Cic. Pleonastically joined with præter opinionem: homini præter opinionem improviso incidit, contrary to expectation, Cic.*

IM-PRŪDENS, tis (contr. from improvidens). I. *Not foreseeing, not expecting, not prepared for, unaware of, without knowing or noticing, horum facta i. depinxit, without knowing it, Ter.; i. atque inopiantes hostes, Cæs.; imprudente Sullā, contrary to the expectation of Sulla, Id.—II. A) Not knowing, ignorant; with genit.: i. rerum, Ter.; i. religionis, Liv.; nec sum adeo atatum imprudens, ut, not so unacquainted with, Quint. With acc. and inf., Curt.—B) Meton. of a vine: i. laborum, not yet skilled or practiced, Virg.—III. A) Not wise, imprudent (opp. sapiens), Sen.—B) Meton.: Improvident, rash, i. consilium, Petr.*

IM-PRŪDENTER, adv. I. *Unawares, out of ignorance, ignorantly, unknowingly, illud i., si alios esse Academicos, alios Peripateticos arbitratur, happens through ignorance, Cic.—II. Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely, non i. feceris, si, Nep.*

IM-PRŪDENTIA, æ, f. (imprudens). I. *Ignorance, Cic. With genit.: ab imprudentia eventus, because the issue was unknown, Liv.; per imprudentiam, out of ignorance, unawares, Cic.—II. Inconsiderateness, imprudence, i. prætorum, Nep.; per imprudentiam, through imprudence, Cic.; i. telæ emissi, too great haste in throwing javelins or lances, not taking a proper aim, Id.; quo imprudentiam colorum adjici fas fuit, upon which it was held a crime to cast gone a thoughtless look, Id.*

IM-PŪBES, ēris, and IM-PŪBIS, e (in, pubes). I. *Not having attained the age of manhood, below the age of puberty, not yet marriage-*

IMPUNIS.

able, filium ejus impuberem, legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse, Cic.; i. corpus, Hor.; i. mala, beardless, Ov.—II. In a state of celibacy, qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, Cæs.

IM-PŪDENS, tis (in, pudens). *Without shame, shameless, impudent. I. Prop.: ut, cum impudens fuisset in agendo, tum impudenter videtur, si negaret, Cic.—II. Meton.: i. os, Ter.; i. mendacium, Cic.; satis grandem pecuniam et satis impudentem esse, i. e. an amazing sum of money, Id.*

IM-PŪDENTER, adv. *Shamelessly, impudently, i. facere, Cic. Compar., impudentius, Cic. Superl., impudeotissime, Cic.*

IM-PŪDENTIA, æ, f. (impudens). *Shamelessness, impudence, habere impudentiam oculo rum, Cic.*

IM-PŪDICITIA, æ, f. (impudicus). *Want of chastity, incontinence, esp. an unnatural love toward the same sex (while libidines signifies unchaste love toward the female sex), Plaut.; Tac.*

IM-PŪDICUS, a, um (in, pudicus). I. A) *Shameless, impudent, i. facious, Plaut.—B) Meton.: i. odor, foul, Mart.—II. Unchaste. A) Of persons: ornnes impuri impudique, Cic. Compar., impudicior osculando, Plaut. Superl., impudicissimus, Cic.—B) Of things and abstract subjects: i. digitus, the middle finger, Mart.*

IM-PUGNATIO, ōnis, f. *A storming, attacking, Cic.*

IM-PUGNO, I v. a. (in, pugno). *To fight against a person or thing, to attack hostily. I. Prop. A) i. terga hostium, Liv.; i. Syracusas, to besiege, Just. Absol., Cæs.—B) Meton.: veneficis impugnari, Suet.—II. Fig.: To attack, oppose. i. dignitatem alcis, Hirt.; i. seotentiam, Tac.*

IM-PULSIO, ōnis, f. (impello). I. *Prop.: A pushing; hence, an outward influence or impression, a pressure from without, vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione frangitur, Cic.—II. Fig. A) An incitement, instigation to any thing, i. ad hilaritatem.—B) A sudden transport of passion, vehement affection, impulse, Cic.*

IM-PULSOR, ōris, m. (impello). *One that incites or instigates to any thing, Cic.; Tac; me impulsore, at my instigation, Ter.*

IM-PULSUS, a, um, part. of impello.

IM-PULSUS, ūs, m. (impello). I. *Prop. A) A putting in motion, moving, i. corporum, a moving, propelling, Plin.; i. turbæ, a press, Suet.—B) A pushing or striking against any thing, i. scutorum, a striking of the swords upon the shields before an attack, Cic. Poet.: dolor impulsu gravi anhelum pectus quatit, Sen.—C) A swelling, i. velorum, Plin.—II. Fig. A) An incitement, instigation, i. hominum, Cæs.—B) An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection, Cic.*

IM-PŪNE, adv. I. *Without punishment, without fear of punishment or harm, i. iscere, Cic.; i. ferre, to have done any thing without punishment, or with impunity, Id. Compar., impunius, Id. Superl., impunissime, with the fullest or utmost impunity, Plaut.—II. Without danger or loss, securely, i. in otio esse, Cic.; i. revisere æquor, Hor.*

IM-PŪNIS, e (in, pœna). *Unpunished, free, i. seclus, Ov.; impune est viro, Plaut.*

IMPŪNTAS, ātis, f. (impūnis). I. A) *Impunity, security or freedom from punishment, i. peccatorum, Cic.*—B) *Gen.: Fearless security or freedom, i. a iudicio, Id.*—II. *Want or absence of restraint, licentiousness, i. gladiatorum, Id.; juvenili quodam impunitate, licentiae, Cic.*

IMPŪNTE, adv. *With impunity, without punishment, i. dolere, Mat. in Cic.*

IMPŪNTUS, a, um (in, punio). *Unpunished, without punishment. I. Prop.: i. injuria, Cic.; injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, not to resent, Id.*—II. *Meton.: Unrestrained, exceeding, (and also in a bad sense) licentious, i. libertas, Id.*

IMPŪRATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of impuro.*—II. *Adj.: Base, vile, infamous, flagitious, wicked, impious, &c., as term of reproach, i. ille, Ter. Superl., impuratisime, Plaut.*

IMPŪRE, adv. *Impurely, filthily; hence, fig., basely, vilely, i. vivere, Cic.; multa facere i., to commit many base actions, Id. Superl., impurissime despicī, most vilely.*

IMPŪRITAS, ātis, f. (impūrus). *Impurity, baseness, cum omnes impuritates susciperes, Cic.* IMPŪRITAS, ōs, f. (impūrus). *Impurity, Plaut.*

IMPŪRO, l v. a. (impūrus). *To defile, render impure or unclean, i. pecuniarum, Sen.*

IMPŪRUS, a, um (in, purus). *Impure, filthy, foul. I. Prop.: i. mater, Ov.*—II. *Fig. A) Impure, defiled, i. libidine omni, Petr.*—B) *Absol.: Vile, dirty, base, flagitious, infamous, impious. 1) Of persons: i. homo, Cic.; homo non i., not a bad fellow, Ter. Compar., impurior, Ter. Superl., impurissimus, Ter. 2) Of things or abstract subjects: os impurissimum, Ter.*

IMPŪTATOR, ōris, m. *One who reckons up, i. beneficii, who makes great account of a benefit conferred, Sen.*

IMPŪTATUS, a, um (in, puto). *Not lopped or pruned, i. buxus, Plin.; i. vinea, not trimmed or cultivated, Hor.*

IMPŪTO, l v. a. (in, puto). *To bring into a reckoning, enter in an account, reckon, charge. I. Prop., Col.*—II. *Fig. A) fatum dies imputat, Sen.*—B) *Meton. 1) To reckon any thing as a merit, i. officia alci, Sen. With acc. c. inf., Tac. 2) To impute, ascribe, lay to the charge of any one, i. alci natum, Ov.; i. alci initium belli, Tac. 3) Meton.: To make any body a present, dedicate to any body, quis mihi plurimum imputet, serve, render, Tac.*

IMŪLUS, a, um, dimin. (imus). *The lowest, Catull.*

IMUS, a, um (sup. of inferus, and contr. from infimus). *That is the lowest or at the bottom, undermost. I. Of persons: superis imisque deorum, Ov.; i. convida, in the lowest place, Hor.*—II. A) *Of things and abstract subjects: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summam, from top to toe, Cic.; in fundo imo, in the lowest deep, Virg.; sonus medius, i., deepest, Plin.; imo ab pectore, from the bottom of my heart, Virg.; sub imo orde, deep in the breast, Id.; ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Pbædr.; in aure ima (i. q. in ima auris parte), on the loppest of the ear, Plin. Subst., imum, i. n., The lowest part, bottom, ina maria, Plin.; petere ima, Hor.; aquæ perespicias imo, at the bottom, Ov.;*

ima summis mutare, to turn topsy-turvy or upside down, Hor.; ab imo, from below, Anet. Her.; suspirare ab imo, to fetch a deep sigh, Ov.—B) *The last, i. mensis, Ov. Subst., imum, i. n., The last, the end, ad imum, until or to the last, Hor.; ad imum, at last, at length, Id.*

IN (Gr. ἐν, Sanscr. anu, Goth. in, Celt. en, yn), *prep. with acc. and abl. 1. With acc.: Into the interior of a space (whereas ad denotes only approximation). A) 1) Of place, or a material object, or any thing regarded under that idea: ad urbem vel potius i. urbem exercitum adducere, Cic.; i. bumeros suos efferre, on the shoulders, Id.; i. aram confugere, to an altar (so as to be upon the steps of the altar), Nep. 2) Of a multitude, considered as a space: se i. medios hostes immittere, Cic. a) Denoting direction: Toward, to, i. agrum, Hor.; i. latus, sideways, Cels.; Quint; i. dextrum, i. sinistrum (lævum), to the right, to the left, Cels.; Stat.; i. ventum, toward the wind, Luc. b) in . . . versus (for a more accurate determination of the direction), Toward, i. Galliam versus, Sall.—B) Of time. 1) To denote the period to which any thing extends or endures: Until, up to, dormire i. lucem, until day, Hor.; dicere i. noctem, until night, Plin. E.; i. omne tempus, forever. 2) To denote a point of time fixed for any thing, or for which any thing has been fixed: For, aliquam invitare i. posterum diem, Cic. With usque: Until, usque i. adventum ejus tenuit urbem, Liv. Esp.: i. diem. a) For the day, for a short time, Liv.; Ov.; i. diem vivere, only for the present day. b) For a definite or fixed day, fundum emere i. diem solvendum, Nep. c) Day by day, daily, i. diem rapto vivere, Liv.; i. diem et horam, day by day and hour by hour, daily and hourly, Hor.; thus, i. dies or i. singulos dies. a) For a single day, from day to day (opp. in perpetuum) b) Every day, daily. So likewise, i. horas, hourly, Hor.; i. singulos annos, from year to year, Liv.; i. tempus, for circumstances. Observe also the adverbial phrases: i. futurum, for the future; i. posterum, for a later period; i. perpetuum, for ever.—C) Denoting other relations. 1) Dimension in a certain direction: In, sex pedes i. altitudinem, in height, Cæs.; in longitudinem, in length, Id.; i. latitudinem, in width, Id. 2) Transition from one form or condition to another: Into, mutare viros i. deformem animal, Ov.; pictores faciem i. pejus effingunt, represent it as worse than it is, Plin. E.; sic omnia i. pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, became worse, Virg. 3) a) The boundaries of a division or the extent of a distribution: Into, Gallia est omnis divisa i. partes tres, Cæs. b) The individuals among whom any thing is distributed: For, describere censores binos i. singulas civitates, two censors for each town, Cic.; sextantes conferuntur i. capita, for each man, Liv. 4) To denote the end, design, or destination of any thing: To, for, pecunia data est i. rem militarem, Cic.; aliquo mitti i. praesidium, for a garrison, to serve as a garrison, Liv.; venire i. funus, to a funeral; praecepta dare i. alqd, with reference to any thing, Cic.; i. hæc obsides dati, for this, to this end, Id.; sponsorem esse i. alqd, for any thing, Liv.; hæc evitas mulieri redimicula præbeat, hæc i. collum, hæc i. crines, one for a necklace, another for a head dress, Cic. Hence also, to denote an issue or result, whether designed or unintentional: To, i. familiae luctum atque i. privignorum funus auersit, Cic. 5) To denote suitability*

the way or mode in which any thing happens or is done: According to, *for*, i. rem esse, to be for one's interest, Sall.; tradere regnum i. tidem alci, according to his word, upon his word, Id. b) After, in, vaticinantis i. modum, Liv.; hostilem i. modum, in a hostile manner, Id.; iudicium accipere i. ea ipsa verba, quæ Nævius edebat, according to the formula which Nævius had drawn up, Cic.; jurare i. verba alcijs, after the words, Hor.; i. plumam, in the manner of a feather, like a feather, Virg.; i. barbarum, in the manner of a barbarian, like a barbarian, Cic.; i. mortuum, like a corpse, App; thus likewise the adverbial phrases: i. universum, in general, on the whole; i. vicem, in turn; i. vices, Ov. 6) To denote an object (or place) to which actions or dispositions, friendly or unfriendly, are directed: To, towards. a) Of notions: alqm i. os laudare, to one's face, Ter.; carmen scribere io alqm, upon any one, Cic.; invehi i. alqm, against or upon, Nep. b) Of dispositions: bono animo esse i. alqm, Cæs. 7) In with the acc. is sometimes found where the verb to which it relates seems to demand, not a specification of the direction whither, but an answer to the question Where? and so in with an ablative rather than with an accusative; but this is, in fact, a pregnant construction, including the idea of motion: alqm i. carcerem asservari jubere, to bring to a prison and cause to be confined there, Liv.; i. Tusculanum futurum esse, to desire to come to, Cic.; adesse i. secatum, to have come into the Senate, Id.; esse (i. q. venisse) i. potestatem, to be in, i. e. to have come into, the power of, Id.; habere i. potestatem, to have obtained, Sall.; alci esse i. mentem, to come into the mind, Plaut. We may explain the following as accusatives of the end or destination: Galliam retinere i. senatus populique Romani potestatem, Cic.; i. medium relinquere, to leave undivided, Tac.; i. vulgus ignotus, with the people, Cic.; res in vadimonium esse cepit, came to.—II. With abl.: To denote the being within a space, or in the interior of a thing: In, on. A) In a space. 1) In, aliorum fructus i. terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin.; hence, within, copias i. castris continere, Cæs. b) In, on, i. agris esse, Cic.; sedere i. sulco, Id.; i. eo esse, to be on the point of, Id.; i. oculis, i. ore esse, before, Id.; bibere i. ossibus, out of, from, Flor. Among, with, i. barbaris, Cæs. At, near, on, errare i. antris, Prop.; coronam habebat i. collo, on the neck, Cic.; turdos versare i. igne, on, over the fire, Hor.; pontem facere i. flumine, Nep. 2) Of clothing: In, with, esse i. veste domestica, Ov. Of arms: In, with, under, patriis ad Trojum missis i. armis, Virg.; i. vinculis et catenis esse, in bonds and chains, Liv.—B) Of time. 1) a) To denote a period during which any thing happens: In the course of, within, during, i. hoc tempore, Cic.; i. tempore, at the right time, in time, Liv.; i. pace et per inducius, Sall.; i. qua potestate (during which office), Pheras cepit, Nep. Hence also, b) With the ablative of gerunds or gerundives: Durum, i. deliberando, during deliberation, Cic.; i. quaerendis suis, while seeking, Cæs. 2) To denote a certain definite (and espec. a decisive or critical) point of time, or certain circumstances: nolo me videat hoc i. tempore, just now, Ter.; i. ipso tempore, at the right time, just at the right moment, Ter.—C) In other connections. 1) a) To denote circumstances or any certain condition in which a thing is, or under which it takes place: In, during, under, i. hac solitudine careo om-

nium colloquio, Cic.; i. viao (with the glass) immodicum esse, Ter.; potare i. rosa, crowned with roses, Cic.; qui magno i. ere alieno (under great debt, notwithstanding great debt) majores etiam possessiones habent, Id. b) To denote persons or things to whose circumstances or situation any thing is referred: With regard to, concerning, in the case of, i. hoc homine non accipio excusationem, Cic.; i. una urbe capta (when you have taken one city), universam cepertis Italiam, Liv.: and without reference to the verb of the principal clause: i. reliquis officiis (with regard to), &c., Cic. 2) With an ablative of a verbal substantive or adjective, in order to denote the state or condition in which any thing is: In, i. motu esse, Id.; moderatio i. difficili est, i. difficili, Liv.; i. facili esse, to be easy, Id. 3) To denote a subject of instruction or education: In, erudire i. jure civili, Cic. 4) With esse and inesse, to denote the person or thing in which any thing is or to which it belongs: quanta auctoritas fuit i. Metello, Cic. 5) To denote a class or number of persons or objects to which a person or thing belongs: Among, i. magnis viris non est habendus, Cic.; cum multa invectus esset in Thebanos . . . i. eisque hoc posuisset, and among other things had said the following, Id. 6) We sometimes find in with the abl., where we might have expected in with the acc., and in English we should use into: introrumpere i. aedibus, into the house, Plaut.; gratum esse i. alqo, toward, Cic.

IN, as an inseparable particle (ἀνευ or the primitive ἀν, Sanscr. a n) with nouns and participles. Without, un-, iofans, inductus, ignotus, illiberalis, &c.

IN-ACCESSUS, a, um (in, accedo). Unapproachable, inaccessible, i. lucus, Virg.

IN-ÆSCO, cui, 3 v. n. (in, aescio). To become or turn thoroughly sour. I. Prop. Plin.

—II. Fig.: hæc tibi per totos inæscant omnia sensus, sour (thy temper), i. e. vex or annoy thee, Ov.

INACHIDES, æ. m. (Ἰναχίδης). Descendant of Inachus. 1. Epuphus (grandson of Inachus), Ov. 2. Perseus, Id. Plur., Inachidae, i. e. the Argives, Stat.

INACHIS, idis or idos, f. Of Inachus, I. ripa of the River Inachus, Ov. Subst., Daughter of Inachus, i. e. Io, Id.

INACHIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Inachus, I. juvenca, Virg.; I. undæ, of the Lake Lerna, near Argos, Luc.; I. Argi, built by Inachus, Virg.—II. Argive, Grecian, I. urbes, Virg.

INACHUS or -OS, i. m. (Ἰναχος). Inachus, a river-god, and the first king of Argos; he gave his name to the River Inachus (now Najo), in Argolis, Hor.

IN-ACTUS, a, um, part. of inigo.

INACD. See INACC.

IN-ADFFECTATUS, a, um. See INAFFECTATUS.

INADP. See INAPP.

INADSCENSUS, a, um. See INASCENSUS.

INADSP. See INASP.

INASUETUS, a, um. See INASSUETUS.

INADT. See INATT.

IN-ADUSTUS, a, um (in, adustus). Unburned, unsinged, Ov.

IN-ÆDIFICATIO, ðnis, f. A building, Plaut.

IN-ÆDIFICO, i. v. a. (in, ædifico). I. A) To build on, in, at, or upon, i. mœnia in muris, Cæs. Absol.: celeriter erant inædificata, built up, Hirt.—B) Meton.: To insert into, i. lapidem nido, Plin. Poet.: nubila nubilis inædificata, tow-

INÆQUABILIS.

cred up, Lucr.—II. To build upon, cover or occupy with buildings, i. laeum, Scæv.—III. To build up, block up with buildings, i. portas, Liv.; i. vicos plateosque, Cæs.

INÆQUABILIS, e (in, æqualis). Uneven, i. varietas, Cic.

INÆQUABILITER, adv. Unevenly, Varr.; Suet.

INÆQUALIS, e (in, æqualis). Uneven, unequal, unlike. I. Prop.: i. loca, Tac.; i. mcnes, that does not stand well because of having one leg too short, Mart.; calices siccare inæquales, to drink at pleasure filled or half-filled cups, Hor.—II. Meton. A) Of persons: vixit i., inconstant, Hor. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: i. aeterni, changeable, Ov. Superl. res inæqualissimæ, of very unequal value, Suet.—B) Act.: Making uneven, i. tonsor, that does not cut even, Hor.; i. proeelle, raising the sea, Id.

INÆQUALITAS, atis, f. (inæqualis). Unevenness, disparity. I. Gen.: Unlikeness, dissimilarity, i. coloris, Quint.—II. Esp. in Gramm. t. t.: Want of uniformity, anomaly, i. declinationum, Gell.

INÆQUALITER, adv. Unevenly, unequal, per i. eminentia rupis, Liv.

INÆQUATUS, a, um (in, æquo). Unequal, uneven, i. unus, Tib. Some say, Equal (from inæquo).

INÆQUO, I v. a. (in, æquo). To make equal or even, hæc levibus cratibus terræque inæquat, Cæs.

INÆSTIMABILIS, e (in, æstimabilis). I. A) That can not be valued or judged, nihil tam incertum nec tam inæstimabile, quam, can be so little judged of, Liv.; i. perjurium, that can not be duly estimated regarding its baseness, i. c. the worst, Id. Hence,—B) Invaluable, extraordinary, i. (homo), inestimable, Liv.—II. That does not deserve to be held in high estimation, contrarium i. quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic.

INÆSTUO, are, v. n. (in, æstno). To foam or boil in any thing; fig.: quod si meis inæstuat præcordiis libera bilis, if then a glowing wrath foam within my bosom, Hor.

INÆFFECTATUS (inadf), a, um (in, affecto). Unaffected, not forced, natural, i. oratio, Quint.

INÆGITABILIS, e (in, agitabilis). Immovable, i. aer, Scn.

INÆGITATUS, a, um (in, agito). Not set in motion, unmoved, Sen.

INÆALPINUS, a, um (in, alpinus). Living on the Alps, i. gentes, Suet. Absol. Inalpti (sc. populi or homines), örüm, m., Inhabitants of the Alps, Brut. ad. Cic.

INÆAMABILIS, e (in, amabilis). Not amiable or lovely, disagreeable, hateful. I. Of persons: i. homo, Plaut.—II. Of things and abstract subjects: i. palus, i. e. Styx, Virg.

INÆAMARESCO, ère, v. n. (in, amaresco). To grow or turn bitter, inamarecent epulæ, Hor.

INÆAMBITIOSUS, a, um (in, ambitiosus). Not ambitious, i. rura, Ov.

INÆAMBULATIO, önis, f. I. A walking or pacing up and down (the rostra), as the gesture of an orator, Cic.—II. Meton.: A place for walking up and down in, i. e. a walk, Plia.

INÆAMBULO, are, v. n. (in, ambulo). To walk

INARATUS.

or pace up and down, Cic.; i. per muros, on the walls, Liv.

INÆAMCENUS, a, um (in, amcenus). Disagreeable, unpleasant in appearance, disgusting, offensive, i. regna (sc. inferorum), Divg.

INÆANIA, æ, f. (inanus). Emptiness; plur., Plaut.

INÆANILÖGUS, a, um (vox hibr.: ivanis, λέγω). That talks to no purpose, i. es, a vain babbler, Plaut.

INÆANIMANS, tis (in, animans). Inanimate, lifeless, aut animata sunt aut i., Sen.

INÆANIMATUS, a, um (in, animatus). Inanimate, lifeless, animata ex inanimitatis, Cic.

INÆANIMENTUM, n. (inanus). Emptiness; plur., Plaut.

INÆANIMUS, a, um (in, animus). Inanimate, lifeless, without life or soul, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit alqd, Cic.

INÆANIO, 4 v. a. (inanus). To empty, make void or empty, i. spiritum, Lucr. In Medic.: To evacuate, purge, i. alvum, Plia.

INÆANIS, e. Void, empty [opp. plenus]. I. Prop. A) insne vas, Cic.; i. borrea, Ov.; i. homo, without burden, Plaut.; eum inanes redissent, empty-handed, Cic.; si pulset i., without a present (gift), Prop. With an empty stomach, h un gry, Plaut.; i. equus, without a rider; i. umbra, (of the dead) without body, Ov.; i. regna Ditis, the infernal regions, or the realms of the dead, Virg.; i. Tartara, the realms of the shades, Ov.; i. corpus, inanimate, dead, Cic.; i. vultus, without eyes, Seu.; lumina i., blind, Ov.; i. galea, i. e. sine capite, Virg.; i. leo, a lion's skin, Stat.; i. vulnus, hollow, Ov.; i. Gaurus, full of clefts, Juv. With abl.: nulla epistola i. alga re utilis, empty, void of ..., Cic.; ager 170 aratoribus inanior, having 170 laborers less, Id. With genit.: i. verborum, poor in words, Cic.—B) Subst., inane, is, n., Emptiness, i. e. an empty space, nullum i., Cic. Esp.: A vacant or airy space, the air, atmosphere, magnum per i., Virg.; per i., through the air, Ov.—II. Meton. A) Empty, poor, without means, Apulia pars idanissima Italiae, the poorest, least populous, or deficient in provisions, Cic.—B) Empty, void of meaning or value, frivolous, i. eogitatio, Cic.; i. verba, Virg.—C) Empty, vain, useless, unprofitable, O cogitationes i. meæ! Cic.; i. minæ, Hor.; tempus i., leisure, Id. Subst. plur., inania, ium, n., Idle, vain, or unfounded things, i. famæ, idle reports, Tac.—D) Vain, i. e. boastful, arrogant, puffed up, haughty, nihil est in me i., Auct. E. ad Brut.; animus pusillus et i., vain, weak, silly, narrow-minded, Cic.; i. et regis superbia, Sall.

INÆANITAS, atis, f. (inanus). Empty space, a void. I. A) Prop., Cic. Emptiness, inanitate intestina murmurant, Plaut.—B) Hollowness, i. oris, Quint.—II. Meton.: Unprofitableness, vanity, circumcisia omni inanitate, Cic.

INÆANITER, adv. I. Vainly, in a vain manner, without ground or reason, i. exsultare, Cic.; vere i.ve moveatur (animus), rightly or wrongly, Id.—II. Uselessly, fruitlessly, et medicas exercet i. artes, Ov.

INÆANTE. See ANTE.

INÆAPPARATIO, önis, f. (in, apparatio). Want of preparation, Auct. Her.

INÆARATUS, a, um (in, aro). Unploughed, Virg.

INARDESCO.

IN-ARDESCO, si, 3 v. n. (in, ardesco). *To kindle, take fire.* I. *Meton.*: To begin to glow, grow red, blush, nubes inardescit solis radiis, Virg.—II. *Fig.* A) 1) *To burn, begin to glow*, Quint. 2) *Of persons*: cupidine vindictæ i., Tac.—B) *To burn on any thing, i. e. to adhere to any thing while burning*, insirit humeris, Hor.

IN-ARESCO, rui, 3 v. n. (in, areasco). *To become dry in any place; or simply, to become dry.* I. *Prop.*: cœnum inarescat sole, Plin.; nihil facilius quam lacrimas i., Quint.—II. *Fig.*: liberalitas inarescat, dry up, be discontinued, Plin. E.

IN-ARIME, es, f. *Inarime*, an island of the Tuscan Sea, near Campania, under which Typhoeus was said to lie after being struck by Jupiter; now Ischia, Virg.

IN-ARO, i v. a. (in, aro). I. *To plough into the earth, i. sarmenta*, Cat.—II. *To plough, till, cultivate, i. solum*, Plin.

IN-ARTIFICIALIS, e (in, artificialis). *Inartificial, not technical, i. probationes*, Quint.

IN-ARTIFICIALITER, adv. *Inartificially, not technically, i. se gerere*, Quint.

IN-ASCENSUS, a, um (in, ascendo). *That has not been climbed, i. locus*, Plin.

IN-ASSUËTUS, a, um (in, assuetus). *Unaccustomed, Ov.*

IN-ATTENUATUS, a, um (in, attenuo). *Undiminished, unweakened, i. fames*, Ov.

IN-AUDAX, acis (in, sudax). *Not bold, cowardly, dastardly, i. raptor*, Hor.

IN-AUDIO, 4 v. a. (in, audio). *To hear any thing, esp. that is a secret, i. consilia*, Cic.; i. alqd de alq; i. alqd de alqa re ex alqo. *With acc. and inf.*, Plant. *Hence, re inaudita, fore, ut*, Cic.

IN-AUDITUS, a, um (in, audio). I. *Unheard, unheard of, strange, new*, Cic.—II. *Without a hearing, unheard, in a forensic sense, alqm punire inauditum*, Suet.; i. ros, Tac.

IN-AUDITUS, a, um, part. of inaudire.

IN-AUGURATO, adv. *After having taken omens by the flight of birds, with augury*, Liv.

IN-AUGURO, i v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: To take omens by the flight of birds, to divine from augury, Palatium Romulum, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv.—II. *Act.*: To give a certain sanctity by consulting the flight of birds, to consecrate a temple, &c., i. templum, Cic. *To inaugurate, install, invest, i. flammam*, Cic.; i. auguram, Liv.

IN-AURATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of inaurare*.—II. *Adj.*: Gilded, gilt, i. statua, Cic.; i. vestis, embroidered with gold, Ov.

IN-AURIS, is, f. (in, auris). *An ear-ring, pendant*, Plin.

IN-AURO, i v. a. (in, aurum). *To overlay or adorn with gold.* I. *Prop.*: i. argentum, es, Vitr.—II. *Fig.*: To gild, make rich, puto te malle a Cæsare consuli, quom inaurari, Cic.

IN-AUSPICATO, adv. *Without having consulted the auspices, quod i. pomerium transgressus esset*, Cic.

IN-AUSPICATUS, a, um (in, suspicio). *At which no auspices were taken.* I. *Prop.*: i. lex, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: Inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or portent, i. nomen, Plin.

IN-AUSUS, a, um (in, ausco). *Not essayed, untried, ne quid i. aceleris fuisset*, Virg. *With dat.*: nihil i. cæso fortunæ, Sen.

INCEDO.

INB. See IMB.

IN-CÆDÛS, a, um (in, cæduus). *Not hewn, not cut or lipped, i. silva*, Ov.

IN-CÆLESCO, lûi, 3 v. n. (in, calesco). *To grow warm or hot, to glow.* I. *Prop.*: A) tempus anni incalesceat, Col.—B) *Meton.*: of persons: vino i., Liv.—II. *Fig.*: To glow with affection, ipsa quoque incalui, was glowing with love, Ov.

IN-CALFACIO, ère, v. a. (in, calefacio). *To warm, heat, i. cultros*, Ov.

IN-CALLÏDE, adv. *Awkwardly, not cleverly, nun i. tergiversantur*, Cic.

IN-CALLÏDUS, a, um (in, callidus). I. *Unskillful, awkward, stupid, i. homines*, Cic.—II. *In a bad sense*: Not cunning, i. servus, Cic.

IN-CANDESCO, dui, 3 v. n. (in, candesco). I. *To grow warm or hot, para magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit*, Plin.; tortis remigio spumis incanduit unda, foamed up white, Cæst.—II. *To grow hot, to begin to glow, take fire, ignite.* A) *Prop.*: 1) plumbum incandescit eundo, Ov. 2) *Meton.*: astus suo tempore incanduit, came with its heats, Sen.—B) *Fig.*: To grow angry, Cæst. ap. Cic.

IN-CANESCO, aui, 3 v. n. (in, canesco). *To grow or become white.* I. *Prop.*: oras incanduit albo flore piri, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: To become gray, cum pigra incanuit ætas, Sil.

IN-CANTAMENTUM, i, n. (incauto). *A charm, spell, enchantment, verba et i. carminum*, Plin.

IN-CANTO, i v. n. and a. (in, canto). I. *Neut.*: To sing in any place, i. sepulchre (i. e. in sepulchra), App.—II. *Act.*: A) To repeat or chant a magical form of words, i. carmen mslum, XII. Tabb. Legg. ap. Plin.—B) *Meton.*: 1) To charm, i. vincula, bonds of love, Hor. 2) To bewitch, App.

IN-CANUS, a, um (in, canus). *Quite gray; hoary, i. mentum*, Virg.

IN-CANESCO or IN CASSUM. See CASSUS.

IN-CASTE, adv. (in, caste). *Unchastely, Sen.*

IN-CASTIGATUS, a, um (in, castigatus). *Unpunished, unchastised, nec me dimittes incastigatum*, Hor.

IN-CAUTE, adv. I. *Inconsiderately, without foresight*, Cic.—II. *Unreservedly, nusquam (potes cœnare) simplicius, incautius, but nowhere with less restraint*, Plin. E.

IN-CAUTUS, a, um (in, cautus). *Incautious, improvident, inconsiderate.* I. *Prop.*, Cic.; i. ab secundis rebus, on account of, Liv.: i. s fraudem, with regard to, Id. *With genit.*: i. futuri, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: A) *Unsafe, dangerous, i. tenebræ*, Luc.—B) 1) *Unexpected, unforeseen, sic est incautum, quidquid habetur, amor*, Prop. 2) *Not guarded against, quia, quod neglexeris, i. atque apertum habes*, Liv.

IN-CEDO, essi, essum, 3 v. a. (in, cedo). *To walk or stride with a slow or measured pace; to step, march, advance, precede; to go along or on (ἐπιβαίνειν).* I. *Prop.*: A) 1) *Absol.*: si pedes incedit, goes on foot, Liv.; mollior i., to step lightly, have an easy gait, Id.; i. durius, to have an awkward, clumsy gait, Id.; i. pedibus or equis, on foot or on horseback, Just.; pueri incedunt (sæ equis), are riding, are on horseback, Virg.; non ambulamus, sed incedimus, i. e. do not walk, but move with a measured step, move along elegantly, Sen

INCELEBRATUS.

Poet.: To walk (with notion of dignified air, proudly), to show one's self publicly, appear in public, ego, quæ divam reginam incedo, move majestic, Virg.; incedis superbus meo malo, you strut about (i. e. are haughty) in my misfortune, Hor. b) Denoting tendency toward a place or object: i. scsum, to sit down, take a seat, Plaut.; i. ad portas urbis, Liv.; i. itineri et prælio, to set out on the march and for battle, Tac.; i. propius, to step nearer, to approach, Id. With acc.: i. locos mæstos, to tread upon, set one's foot on, Id. 2) To advance to an attack, rush upon, i. percussos Romanos acris, Sall.—B) *Meton.* 1) Of twilight, &c.: To approach, set in, ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col.; cum majora frigora incesserunt, when the cold has become more severe, Id. 2) Of reports: To be spread abroad, occultus rumor incedebat; with acc. and inf., Tac.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, will more readily take up, Cic.; malitia lenonis contra i., to go against, Plaut.—B) *Esp. of circumstances and mental emotions*: To come upon any body, to happen to, befall, seize; with in and acc.: incescit in castra vis morbi, Liv. With dat.: cursu patribus incescit, Liv. With a simple acc.: To seize, admiratio, cupido incescit sqm, Liv.

IN-CÈLEBRATUS, a, um (in, cerebro). Not made known, plersque i., Tac.

INCENDIARIUS, a, um (incendium). That causes conflagration, inflammatory, i. avis, Plin. Subst., incendiarius, ii, m., An incendiary, Tac.

INCENDIUM, ii, n. (incendo). A burning fire, conflagration. 1. Prop. A) i. excitare, Cic.—B) 1) *Meton.*: Heat, e. g. in the stomach, Lucr. 2) *Concr.*: A fire-brand, torch, incendia pascit, Virg.; Ov.—II. *Fig.* A) Fire, heat, glow of passion, i. cupiditatum, Cic.; excitare i., fire of love, Ov.—B) 1) Fire, i. e. great danger (esp. if threatening the state), destruction, ruin, i. excitare, Cic.; i. civitatis, Id.; i. meum, the fire that consumes me (or my fortune), Sall. 2) A raising the price of any thing, i. annonæ, rise in the price of corn, Man.

INCENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. (in, candeo). To kindle, set fire to. 1. Prop. A) 1) i. cuppes pice referatas, Cæs.; i. classem, Cic. 2) *Medic. t. t.*: To produce a fever, i. febriculum, Cels.; incensus æstus, fever heat, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) To make or kindle a fire on any thing, i. altaris, Virg.; i. aras votis, to kindle the fire of the altar, under a vow, Id. 2) A) To put fire to or into any thing, to heat, make hot, i. fornacem, Col. b) Of fire itself: To make bright or shining, to illumine, luca incensa radis solis, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) To enkindle, inflame, incite, provoke, irritate, exasperate, enrage, i. sqm, Sall.; i. animos iudicum in sqm, to inflame or incense against, Cic.; to inflame with love, Virg.; hence, incendi, to become inflamed, incite, or incensed, i. amore, Cic.; i. odio, Sall. Absol.: adeo erat incensus, imbutered, incensed, enraged, Nep. With abstract objects: To kindle, excite, provoke, i. cupiditatem, Cic.—B) To raise the price of any thing; to produce a dearth, i. annonam, to raise the price of corn, Varr.—C) As it were, To set on fire, to fill, i. cœlum clamoribus, Virg.—D) To ruin, destroy, lay waste as if by fire, i. campos, Stat.

INCERTUS.

INCENSIO, ònis, f. (incendo). A setting on fire, i. Cupitolii, Cic.

INCENSUS, a, um (in, censeo). That has not made any return of his property, &c., to the censor, Cic.

INCENSUS, a, um, part. of incendo.

INCEPTIO, ònis, f. (incipio). I. A beginning, i. operis, Cic.—II. An undertaking, attempt, Ter.

INCEPTO, are, v. intens. (incipio). I. To begin; with inf.: i. loqui, Plaut.—II. To undertake, attempt, i. facere, Plaut.

INCEPTOR, òris, m. (incipio). A beginner, Ter.

INCEPTUM, i, n. (incipio). An undertaking, enterprise, attempt, Cic.; Liv.

INCEPTUS, a, um, part. of incipio.

IN-CERNO, crevi, cretum, 3 v. a. (in, cerno). To sprinkle over through a sieve, Varr.; piper cum sale incretum, mixed through or by means of a sieve, Hor.

IN-CERO, i v. a. (in, cero). To spread or overlay with wax, i. canaliculum, Cels. Facetè: i. genua deorum, to make vows to the gods, or to pray very earnestly to them (prop., to affix to the knees of the gods one's vows written on small wax-tablets), Juv.

IN-CERTO, adv. (incertus). Not certainly, i. scio, Plaut.

INCERTO, are, v. a. (incertus). To render doubtful, i. sinimum, Plaut.

INCERTUS, a, um (in, certus). Uncertain.

I. Objectively. A) Uncertain, not sure, not safe, not to be relied upon, i. iter, Cæs.; nihil incertus vulgo, Cic.; amicus certus in re incerta cenatur, in need, Enn. ap. Cic.; i. sol, the sun in spring (when often obscured by clouds), Ov.; tres soles i., dark or dull days, Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) That does not strike with a sure blow, i. securis, Virg. 2) Without a firm hold or footing, i. acus, not firm or well fixed, Msrt.; i. crices, disorderly, not put to rights, dishevelled, Ov.; i. vultus, disturbed features, Cic.—II. Subjectively. A) 1) Uncertain, that one has no certainty about, i. infans, maculus an fcimus esset, a child whose sex could not be ascertained, Liv.; i. os, unintelligible, Ov.; i. clamor, in which the different voices can not be discerned, Liv.; incerti, quidnam esset, left in uncertainty, Sall. 2) Subst., incertum, i, n., That which is uncertain, an uncertainty, ac cujus incerti auctor esset, Liv.; in incerto esse, to be in uncertainty, Sall.; hence, in incerto hsbetur, they were uncertain, or one did not know for certain, Id.; in incerto relinquere, to leave undecided, Tac.; sd or in incertum revocare to render uncertain, leave in uncertainty, Cic.; in incertum creatus, for an uncertain time, Liv. Plur.: incerta belli, the chances of war, Id.; i. maris æ-tempestatum, variations, changes, Tac. Abl.: incerto, absol. for cum incertum esset: incerto, quicquid petent, since it was uncertain, Liv. 3) Adv.: incertum, Without its being known, without knowing, Alexander, incertum quâ fide, pacem fecit, no one knows with what, Liv.; incertum, utrum puia . . . , an quia . . . , it is uncertain whether, &c., Plin. E.—B) *Meton.*: Also of a person that is in uncertainty: Doubting, doubtful, without or having no certain information, quam incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic.; i. sum, quid dicam, I am uncertain, do not

INCESSO.

know, what I shall say, Ter. *With genit.*: incertus animi, irresolute, undetermined, Tac.; i. sententiae, fluctuating, wavering in one's opinion, Liv.; i. rerum suarum, in uncertainty respecting one's situation, Id.; i. locorum, a stranger to the country or locality, Hirt.; me incerto, without my knowledge, Plant

INCESSO, ivi and ii, ðre, v. inteus. (incedo). *To fall upon any body or any thing, to pounce upon. assault, attack, to break in or enter by force.* I. Prop. A) infestior in erumpentes incessit, Liv.; i. aliqui como, to be attacked with, Suet.—B) Meton. 1) *To attack or assail with words, to reproach, upbraid,* Ov. 2) *To accuse, charge, bring a charge or accusation against,* i. aliqui variis criminibus, Tac.—II. Fig.: admiratio incessit homines, seized, Liv.; cupido incessit eum, he was seized with a desire, Id.; timor patris incessit, ne, they were seized with fear, Id.; indignatio incessit Aequos, seized them, Id. Also constr. with dat., or in and acc., Liv.; Ter.

INCESSUS, ùs, m. (incedo). I. A) *A going, gait, incessum fingere, to form one's gait,* Cic.; i. citus, Sall.; i. fractus, unmanly, Quat.—B) *The course of the heavenly bodies,* Plio.—II. *A going or pressing forward, a hostile approach, primo incessu solvit obsidium,* Tac.; hence, an irruption, invasion, i. Parthorum, Id.—III. *An entrance, approach, way of access, incensus claudere,* Id.

INCESTE, adv. *Impurely, unchastely, wickedly,* Cic.

INCESTIFICUS, a, um (incestus, facio). *That defiles himself, that commits a bad action, Sen.*

INCESTO, are, v. a. (incestus). I. *To render impure, contaminate, defile, i. classem funeri,* Virg.—II. *Esp.: To dishonor, i. puellam,* Plaut.; i. filiam, Tac.

INCESTUM, i, n. (incestus). *Impurity, incest, i. facere,* Cic.; *with regard to the Vestals, incestum summo supplicio sacrire,* Id.

IN-CESTUS, a, um (in, caedus). *Impure. I. Gen.: i. aves, that feed upon dead bodies, Stat.; concessa apud Judæos, quæ nobis i., unlawful,* Tac.

—II. *Esp.: Unchaste. A) Of persons: i. Vestalis,* Ov.—B) *Of things and abstract subjects: i. os, Cic.; i. amor,* Tac.

INCESTUS, ùs, m. (incestus). *Impurity, incest,* Cic.

INCHŌATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of inchoo.* —II. *Adj.: Incomplete, imperfect, unaccomplished, i. cognitio, defective,* Cic.; i. natura, imperfect, in the lowest scale of creation, Id.; i. Dindymi domina or magoa mater (i. e. Cybele), a poem on Cybele, Cstull.

INCHŌO, i v. a. and n. A) 1) *To lay the foundation of any thing, begin, commence, i. delubrum,* Cic.; i. mentionem affinitatis, to mention by the way (en passant), Liv. *With inf.*: i. foderi, Sall.; ab inchoato domum extruere, from the foundation, Col. 2) *To erect, build, construct, i. aram,* Virg.—B) *Meton. of bees: reges plures inchoatur, ne desint, diversæ arces chosen,* Plio.

IN-CIDO, idi, ùsum (incāsūrus, Plio.), 3 v. n. (in, cado). I. *Prop. A) To fall into or upon, to rush upon, light upon, i. in foveam,* Cic.; turris super agmina incidit, Virg. *With dot.*: i. portus, to rush into the gates, Liv.; i. capitibus, upon

INCIPIO.

their heads, Id.—B) *Meton. 1) To fall upon or into, get into, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with, quocunque oculi incidunt,* Cic.; i. in insidias, Id.; homini improvise incidi, I took him by surprise, surprised him, Id.; si morbus incidit in votastatem, grows old, lasts long, Cels. *Simply with acc., i. periculum, to fall into danger,* Nep. 2) *Of time: To fall on or upon, quorum ætas in eorum tempora incidit,* Cic.—II. Fig. A) *To occur to one's mind, quæ cogitatio si non incidisset (mibi),* Cic.—B) *To strike or stumble against any thing, to blunder upon, i. in alterum genus justitiæ,* Cic.—C) *To coincide or agree with, ne incidat in Diodorum,* Cic.—D) *To occur, come to pass, happen, incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv.; quæcunque res incidit, whatever may have happened,* Cic. *With ut or de, Cic. With dat. pers., To meet with, happen to, befall, multis tales casus incidisse,* Cic.—III. A) *To fall upon, assault, assault, attack, i. in milites,* Cic. *With dat., i. ultimis,* Liv.—B) *Meton.: tantus terror incidit exercitui, seized the army,* Cæs.; bellator deus animos incidit, seizes, Virg.

IN-CIDO, idi, ùsum, 3 (in, cædo). I. A) *To cut into, make an incision in any thing, teneris arboribus incisus atque inflexis,* Cæs.; inciditur (arbor) vitro (with glass), lapide, osseisve cultellis, we make an incision in a tree, Plin.; folia incisâ, that have incisions, Id.; i. venam, to open a vein, to bleed by a vein, Id.—B) *Esp. 1) To cut or carve into, engrave or imprint upon, i. leges in æs,* Cic.; i. amores arboribus, Virg. 2) *To form any thing by cutting, i. dentes, to cut the teeth in a saw,* Ov. 3) *To lop, cut, trim, i. pinas, the feathers,* Cic.; in vites falce, Virg.—II. *To cut up, cut open. A) Prop. 1) nos incidimus liam, legimus,* Cic.; i. venas, to open the veins, Tac. 2) *Esp.: To cut into pieces, divide, pulmo incisus,* Cic. 3) *In Medic. t. t.: To dissect, i. corpora mortuorum,* Cels.—B) Fig. 1) *To interrupt, check, hinder, i. sermonem,* Liv.; genus vocis incidens, as it were, cutting into, pausing here and there. 2) *To take away, deprive of, i. spem,* Liv.; i. media, to leave out, omit, Cic. 3) *To cancel, annul, i. poenam,* Cic.

INCŌENS, tis. *Pregnant, with young, qua incientes secludere possis,* Varr.

INCŌLE, is, n. (incolis). *A trench, ditch. I. Prop.: i. ducere, to make,* Ulp.—II. Fig.: in incili adhaeserunt, Cæsar, ap. Cic.

INCINCTUS, a, um, part. of incingo.

INCINGO, asi, ùctum, 3 v. a. (in, cingo). *To gird, gird about, surround. I. Prop.: incingi zonâ, Ov.; incinctus cinctu Gabino,* Liv.—II. *Meton.: i. urbes mœsibus,* Ov.

IN-CŌNO, ùi, ðre, v. n. and a. (in, cœno). I. *Neut. A) Gen.: To blow or play upon a wind instrument, Gell.—B) Esp.: To sound a signal (on a trumpet, &c.), signa incinerunt,* Varr.—II. *Act.: To cause to sound, to sing, i. ore modos,* Prop.

INCIPESO. See INCIPISO.

IN-CIPIO, ðpi, eptum, 3 v. a. and n. (in, cæpio). *To take hold of, to take in hand. Hence, I. Act. A) To undertake, i. facinus, Sall.—B) 1) Gen.: To commence, begin, i. e. to make a beginning with any thing, Cic. With inf.: i. gerere, Cic. 2) Esp.: To begin or commence speaking or singing, Sall.; Virg.—II. Neut.*

INCIPISSO.

To begin, commence, make a commencement, annus incipit, Plaut.; quies incipit, Virg.

INCIPISSO or INCIPESSE, Ære (incipio). To commence, i. alqd. Plaut. *With inf.*, Id.

INCISE and INCISIM, adv. (incido). In short clauses or members of a sentence, i. dicere, Cic. INCISIO, ònis, f. (incido). I. In Grammat. t. t.: A small unperiodical member of a sentence (i. q. iocisum), κόμμη, Cic.—II. A gripping, Veg.

INCISUM, i, n. (incido). In Grammat. t. t.: A small unperiodical member of a sentence, κόμμη, Cic.

INCISUS, a, um, part. of incido. INCITAMENTUM, i, n. (incito). An incentive, incitement, inducement, motive, i. irarum, of anger, Tac. Of persons: uxor, quæ i. mortis et puticeps fuit, who instigated, Tac.

INCITATE, adv. Quickly, violently, incitatus leratur, Cic.

INCITATIO, ònis, f. A setting in motion. I. Act: a arousing, inciting, instigating, i. populi laouentis, Cic.; meotis divina i., enthusiasm, Id.—II. Pass: Violent motion, rapidity, swiftness, quickness, sol tanta incitatione fertur, ut celeritas ejus, Cic. Fig.: i. animi, an impulse, Cæs.

INCITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of incito.—II. Adj.: Running, walking, flowing, sailing, flying, &c., quickly. A) Prop.: liotres i., Cæs.; equo incitato, at full gallop, Id.—B) Fig.: curus in oratione incitator, quick, rapid [opp. moderata ingressio], Cic.

INCITO, 1 v. a. (in, cito). I. To set or put in rapid motion, to spur on. A) Prop. 1) i. equos, Cæs. 2) *Ref.*, se i., and middle, incitari, To put one's self in rapid motion; to hasten, to go, run, fly, flow, sail, &c., nostri ex castris se incitant, Cæs.—B) Fig.: To excite, rouse, stimulate; also in a bad sense, to provoke, incense, irritate, exasperate, i. stadium, Cic.; i. celeritatem, Id.; mente incitatus, inspired, Cic.—II. A) Meton. 1) Gen.: To cause to grow, augment, increase, enlarge, annis hibernis pluuiis i., swollen, Liv.; ætus se incitat, rises, comes in, Cæs. 2) *Esp. as t. t.*: To promote the growth of a thing, i. vitum, Col.—B) Fig.: To increase, i. celeritatem, Cic.

INCITUS, a, um (in, citus). Unmoved, immovable, calx i., a piece (on a chess-board) that can not be moved, from being blocked up; hence, ad incitas redigere, to bring a chessman to a point whence it can not be moved; and fig., to bring to a standstill, reduce to an extremity, Plaut.

INCITUS, a, um (in, cito). Put in motion, moved, agitated, i. vis venti, Lucr.; i. hasta, Virg.

INCIVILIS, e (in, civilis). Unmannerly, unpolite, rude, uncivil, i. ingenium, Entr.

INCIVILITER, adv. Without civility, roughly, Suet.

INCLAMITO, are, v. intens. (inclamo). To call out against any one, inclamitor quasi servus? Plaut.

INCLAMO, 1 v. a. (in, clamo). To cry out, to call to or upon any one. I. Gen.: To call to, comitem suum inclamavit, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) To call to for help or assistance, nemo inclamavit patroorum, Cic.—B) To scold, chide, rebuke, i. alqm, Liv.

INCLARESCO, rui, 3 v. n. (in, claresco). To

INCLITUS.

become famous or renowned, his nrtibus inclaruissse, Plin.

IN-CLEMENS, tis (in, clemens). Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, i. dictator, Liv.

IN-CLEMERER, adv. Rigorously, severely, roughly, i. in alqm dicere, Plaut.

IN-CLEMENTIA, es, f. (inclemens). Rigor, severity, roughness, i. divum, Virg. Meton.: i. coeli, cold air, severe climate, Just.; i. mortis, Virg.

IN-CLINABILIS, e. That easily inclines to any thing, prone, animus in pravum i., Sen.

IN-CLINATIO, ònis, f. An inclining, bending. I. Prop. A) ingressus, curvus i., Cic.; i. coeli, the elevation of the pole, Vitruv.; vertebrarum, quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes, the inclinations of the spine, Cels.—B) Meton.: The termination of words; derivation, Varr.—II. Fig. A) Variation, change, i. vocis, Cic.—B) An inclination, tendency, propensity, i. voluntatum, Cic.; i. in alqm, an inclination for any one, Tac.

IN-CLINATUS, a, um. I. Part. of inclino.—II. Adj.: Inclined, disposed, prone, i. deterioribus (dat.), inclined to the worse, Liv.; animus ad pacem i., Id.

IN-CLINO, 1 (in, clino). To bend, incline. I. A) To bend inward. 1) Prop. a) To bend, incline, curve, i. genua arenis, Ov. b) Meton., Grammat. t. t.: To vary a word, form by derivation, &c., ingeniosus formosus . . . quæ pariter ab ingenio et forma inclinata sunt, Gell. 2) Fig.: To give a turn or direction to, i. rem, Liv.; res inclinata est, is near a crisis, Cic.—B) 1) Prop. a) i. se, or inclinare, or middle, inclinari, To incline it-self, to be inclined to, incline, terra inclinat, Lucr. b) Of a battle array: To lose ground, to fall back, acies inclinat in neutram partem, gives way, Liv. c) Of the sun (or the time of day): To be near setting or going down, sol se inclinavit, was near its setting, Id. d) Meton. a) Of a disease: To draw toward its end or close, to abate, diminish, morbus inclinatus, declining, on its decline, Cels. b) Of the voice: vox inclinata, a deep or hoarse voice, Cic. y) Of age: To decline, inclinata senectus, the advanced or declining age of an old man, Calp. 2) Fig. a) Gen.: inclinari paululum timore, give way, waver, Cic.; i. se, to give way, i. e. to change, be on the decline, fortuna se inclinat, Cæs. b) *Esp.*: inclinari, To go to ruin, sink, perish, inclinata domus, Virg.; res inclinata, weakened, enfeebled, Liv.—II. A) Prop.: To bend, turn, direct toward a given point, i. aquas ad litora, Ov. Middle: inclinari, To approach, advance toward, inclinato in pomeridianum tempus die, Cic.—B) Fig.: To incline, turn, dispose, i. culpam in alqm, to lay the blame upon, Liv.; inclinavit animos in hæc sententiam, gained over or disposed the minds in favor of this opinion, Id.; hæc animum inclinat, ut credam, inclines or disposes me to believe, Id.; i. se, and simply i., To be in favor of, to be fanatically disposed toward, i. se ad Stoicos, Cic.; animus inclinat, I am inclined, am willing, Liv.; i. pluribus, to be inclined, Hor.; i. deterioribus, to turn to the worse, Liv. *With inf.*, Id.

INCLITUS (inclutus, inclutus), a, um (in, clueo). Much spoken of, famed. I. Of persons: i. Jupiter, Plaut.; i. armis, renowned in arms, Virg.—II. Of things and abstract subjects: i. moenia, Virg.; i. iustitia, Liv.

INCLUDO.

IN-CLŪDO, ei, sum, 3 v. a. (in, claudo). I. *To shut up, confine, keep in.* A) Prop. 1) i. alqm in cellis, Cic.; i. alqm in carcerem, Id.; and, i. alqm carcere, or in carcere, Id. *Of invariable objects:* i. emblemata in scyphis, *to enchain, Cic.*; i. smaragdum auro, *to set in gold, Lucr.*; i. suras auro, *to encase, Virg.*; i. germen, *to ingraft, Id.* 2) *To bound, limit, unam (Asiae partem) includit ab oriente Phrygiâ (with determinare), Plin.*—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To put in, insert, enter, i. verba versu, to put in a verse, Cic.*; i. tempora fastis, *to enter, designate, mark, Hor.*; orationem in epistolam, *to insert, Cic.* 2) Esp.: *To confine, restrain, nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustis, limited neither by time nor law, Liv.*—II. A) 1) *To close or stop up, to block up, hinder, i. os alcuï spongiâ, Sen.*; i. vocem, *to impede the speech, Cic.* 2) Meton.: *To cover all over, emplastrum prioris gemmæ locum includat. Pall.*—B) *Of time: To determine, close, finish, hujus actionem vespera includit. Plin. E.*; i. tempora, Hor.

INCLŪSTO, ðnis, f. (includo). *A shutting up, i. hominis, Cic.*

IN-CLŪSUS, a, um, part. of includo.

INCLŪTUS and IN-CLŪTUS, s, um. See INCLUTUS.

IN-CŒACTUS, a, um (in, coactus). *Nat compelled, honestum i., Sen.*

IN-COCTUS, a, um (in, coquo). *Not cooked or dressed, Plaut.*

IN-COCTUS, s, um, part. of incoquo.

IN-CŒNATUS, a, um (in, cœnatus). *That has not supped or taken any meal, hungry, i. senex, Plaut.*

IN-CŒNIS, e (in, cœna). *That has not supped or taken any meal (impransus), i. senex, Plaut.*

IN-CŒNO, are (in, cœno). *To take food in any place, incœnante eo (doubtful, al. cœnante), Suet.*

IN-CŒGITABILIS, e (in, cogitabilis). I. Act.: *Inconsiderate, Plaut.*—II. Pass.: *Incomprehensible, Amm.*

IN-CŒGITANS, tis (in, cogito). *Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless, Ter.*

IN-CŒGITATUS, a, um (in, cogito). *Unpremeditated. I. Pass.: Unstudied, i. opus, Sen.*

—II. Act.: *Unthinking, inconsiderate, rash, Plaut.*

IN-CŒGITO, are (in, cogito). *To think of, design, contrive, i. fraudem alcuï, Hor.*

IN-CŒGNITUS, a, um (in, cognitus). I. *Nat examined, untried, i. causus, Cic.*—II. A) *Unknown, ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic.*; illi mihi fratrem, incognitum, qualis futurus esset, dederunt, *of whom I did not know, Id.*; incognitus fame, *of whom one has never heard, obscure, Liv.*; habere alqm incognitum, *not to know any body, Suet.* Hence, abl.: *incognita, without knowledge, contineo igitur me, ne i. assentiar, Cic.*—B) *Nat acknowledged as one's own, unclaimed; subst.: incognita, ðrum, n. plur., Things unclaimed, incognita sub hasta venire, whose owners are not known, Liv.*

IN-CŒHIBEO, ðre, v. a. *To comprize, Lucr.*

INCŒLA, æ, c. (incolo). *An inhabitant. I. Gen., of persons: i. mundi, Cic. Poet.: turba incolæ for incolæ. Ov. Of animals: i. aquarum, Cic. Of things: i. arbor, native, belonging to one's own country, Plin.*; i. Padi, *rivers that empty themselves into the Po, Id.*; i. Aquilo, *native, Hor.*—II. Esp.:

INCOMMODUS.

One who resides any where without being admitted to the rights of citizenship [opp. civis], peregrini et incolæ officium est, Cic.; Pythagorens, incolas pæne nostros, *almost countrymen of ours, Cic.*

IN-CŒLO, cŒlũ, cultum, 3 v. a. and n. (in, colo). I. Act.: *To inhabit, i. Delum, Cic.*—II. Neut.: *To dwell or abide in a place, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Cæs.*

IN-CŒLŪMIS, e (abl. sing. incolume, Cic. Fragm. ap. Charis.) (in, columis). *Unimpaired, uninjured, without loss, safe and sound, safe, cives sint i., florentes, Cic.*; vitam famamque tueri incolume, Hor.; ædes i., *in good condition, Dig.*; dos i., *entire, whole, Plaut. Wüh ab: i. a calamitate, Cic.*

IN-CŒLŪMITAS, ætis, f. (incolumis). *Good condition, perfect soundness, safety, preservation, i. est salutis tuta atque integra coconservatio, Cic.*; ad incolumitatem pervenire, *to a state of safety, Nep.*

IN-CŒMITATUS, a, um (in, comitatus). *Unattended, without attendants, i. funera, Lucr.*; virtus i., Ov.; i. vestigis ferre, *to go without attendant, Sil.*

IN-CŒMITIO, are (in, comitio). *Perhaps, To insult or rebuke in public, Plaut.*

IN-CŒMMENDATUS, a, um (in, commendatus). *Nat commended, disregarded; poet., given up, exposed, tellus i. (sc. ventis), Ov.*

IN-CŒMMŒDE, adv. I. *Incanniently, incommadiously, not well, unfortunately, i. venire ad alqm, Cic.*; i. accidere, *to happen unfortunately, Cæs.*; incum (actum) incommodius, *not at all well, Cic.*—II. *Unseasonably, at an unseasonable time, i. (fit) obviam, Ter.*

IN-CŒMMŒDISTICUS, a, um (in, commodus). *A word formed on the occasion for in-commodus, Plaut.*

IN-CŒMMŒDITAS, ætis, f. (incommodus). I. *Inconvenience, incommodiouslyness, unsuitableness, i. alienati animi, Cic.*; incommodate abstinere apud convivas, *unbecomingness, uncomeliness, indelicacy, Plaut.*—II. *Prejudicial, injury, Ter.*

IN-CŒMMŒDO, I v. a. and a. (incommodus). I. Neut.: *To occasion inconvenience or trouble, to be a means of inconvenience, i. alcuï, Ter.*; i. alcuï nihil, Cic.—II. Act.: *To inconvenience, hurt, injure, hinder, navigationem i. Dig.*

IN-CŒMMŒDUM, i, n. (incommodus). I. *Inconvenience, tu igitur, ut scripsisti; nec id incommodo tuo, that it may be inconvenient to you, Cic.*; quod ipse qui delect, *inconmodo exacturum negat, not against your inclination.*—II. *Unpleasantness, trouble, adversity; it is also used euphemistically for damage, loss, misfortune, defeat, incommoda corporum, sufferings, Plin.*; te commoveri *inconmodo valetudinis tuæ, at the bad state of your health, Cic.*

IN-CŒMMŒDUS, a, um (in, commodus). *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable, unfavorable, colloquium non i., Cic.*; non incommodè voce, *without one unpleasant word, without a harsh word, Liv.*; i. valetudo, *indisposition, Cic.*; in rebus ejus *incommodis, unpleasant situation, need, Id.* incommodum esse alcuï, *to be troublesome to any body, Plaut.*

INCOMMUTABILIS.

IN-COMMŪTABILIS, e (in, commutabilis). *Unchangeable*, i. status rei publicæ, Cic.

IN-COMPĀRABILIS, e (in, comparabilis). *That can not be compared, incomparable*, i. magister. Quint.

IN-COMPĒRTUS, a, um (in, compertus). *Of which we have no information, unknown*, inter cetera vetustate incomperata, Liv.; qualis sit es, incomperatum habeo, *I have no intelligence*, Plin.

IN-COMPŌSITE, adv. I. *Without order, disorderly*, i. venire, Liv.—II. *Inelegantly, harshly, horridly* atque i. efferre alqd, Quint.

IN-COMPŌSITUS, a, um (in, compositus). *Not well or properly put together or composed, out of order, disorderd*. I. Prop.: i. agmen, Liv.—II. Fig.: *Esp. of style; Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged*, Æschylus rudis et i., Quint.; i. pes, Hor.

IN-COMPĒHENSIBILIS, e (in, comprehensibilis). *That can not be held or seized*. I. Prop.: i. parvitas srenæ, Col.—II. Fig. A) *That can not be caught hold of or refuted, not tangible*, in disputando i. et lubricus, Plin. E.

—B) *Incomprehensible, that can not be comprehended or understood*, i. natura, Cels.—C) *Indomitable, that can not be subdued*, i. arbitrium consuetudinis, Sen.—D) *Endless*, i. opus, Sen.

IN-COMPĒHENSUS (contr. incomprehensus), a, um (in, comprehendo). *Not comprehended, incomprehensible, quæ nos i. et non percepta dicimus*, Cic.

IN-COMPTUS (incomt.), a, um (in, comptus). *Undorned, undressed*. I. Prop.: inceptor epullus, Suet.; i. esput, Hor.—II. Meton.: i. oratio, Cic.; i. versus, *rough verses*, Virg.

IN-CONCESSUS, a, um (in, concedo). I. *Unallowed, forbidden*, i. Hymenæi, Virg.—II. *Not conceded, impossible*, Quint.

IN-CONCILĪO, l (in, concilio). *To disturb the peace, to make an enemy, to alienate, Plaut.* But also, *To entice one over to one's side*, Id.

IN-CONCINNITAS, ætis, f. (inconcinnus). *Ackwardness, inelegance*, i. sententiarum, Suet.

IN-CONCINNUS, a, um (in, concinnus). *Ackward, inelegant*, i. homo, Cic.

IN-CONCUSSUS, a, um (in, concussus). *Unshaken, undisturbed*. I. Prop., Plin.—II. Fig.: *Unshaken, i. e. firm, constant, unchanged*, i. homo, Sen.

IN-CONDITE, adv. *Confusedly*, Cic.

IN-CONDITUS, a, um (in, condo). I. *Not made, not created*, Tert.—II. A) 1) *Not laid up in a store-house*, i. fructus, Col. 2) *Not buried, uninterred*, i. corpora, Luc.—B) *Disordered, confused, out of order*, i. acies, Liv.; i. turba, *an unmannerly crowd*, Suet.; i. carmina, *not artificial, rude*, Liv.; i. verba, *inelegant, badly formed*, Cic.; i. libertas, *without order*, Liv.

IN-CONFŪSUS, a, um (in, confusus). *Unconfused*. I. Prop.: i. mundus, Sen.—II. Fig.: *Unembarrassed, not disconcerted*, intrepidus ique animus, Sen.

IN-CONGRŪENS, tis (in, congruens). *Inconsistent, unsuitable*, Plin. E.

IN-CONSEQUENTIA, æ, f. (inconsequens). *Want of consequence, inconclusiveness*, Quint.

IN-COQUO.

IN-CONSIDĒRANTIA, æ, f. (inconsiderans). *Inconsiderateness, indiscretion*, Cic.

IN-CONSIDĒRĀTE, adv. *Inadvertently, inconsiderately*, Cic.

IN-CONSIDĒRĀTUS, a, um (in, considero). I. *Undivided, not well considered*, i. cupiditas, Cic.—II. *Of persons: Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*, nos ita leves, atque i. sumus, Cic.

IN-CONSŌLABILIS, e (in, consolabilis). *Inconsolable, that can not be mitigated; poet, incurable*, i. vulnus, Ov.

IN-CONSPICŪS, a, um (in, conspicuus). *Not conspicuous or remarkable*, i. mors, Flar.

IN-CONSTANS, tis (in, constans). *Inconstant, capricious, changeable, visus es esse* i., Cic. Meton.: i. venti, Plin.

IN-CONSTANTĒR, adv. *Inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly, capriciously, i. loqui, not logically or consistently*, Cic.; hæc inconstantissime dicuntur, *without the least logical consequence*, Id.

INCONSTANTIA, æ, f. (inconstans). *Inconstancy, capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness*, i. fulgoris, Plin.; *esp. as a fault, with mutabilitas, mobilitas, &c.*; i. mutabilitasque mentis, Cic.

IN-CONSULTE, adv. *Inconsiderately, undividely*, i. dicere, Cic. Compar. Cæs.

IN-CONSULTUS, a, um (in, consulo). I. *Not consulted, inconsulto senatu*, Liv.—II. *That has not taken, or is without advice*, Virg.—III. *Undivided, inconsiderate, of persons and things*: i. homo, Cic.; i. ratio, *inconsiderate proceeding*, Id. Adv. adv., inconsulto, *Thoughtlessly, inconsiderately*, Auct. Her.

IN-CONSULTUS, tis, m. (only in the abl. sing.) (in, consulo). *A not taking advice or counsel, inconsultu meo, without taking or asking my advice*, Plaut.

IN-CONSUMPTUS, a, um (in, consumo). *Unconsumed, undiminished*, Ov.

IN-CONTAMINATUS, a, um (in, contamino). *Untamined, unpolluted, undefiled*, Liv.

IN-CONTENTUS, a, um (in, contentus). *Unstretched, not strained*, i. fides, Cic.

IN-CONTINENS, tis (in, continens). I. *Not holding or retaining*, i. uterus urinam reddit, Plin.—II. Meton.: *Intemperate, immoderate, incontinent*, i. homo, Plaut.; Hor.

IN-CONTINENTER, adv. *Intemperately, immoderately, incontinently, nihil i. facere*, Cic.

IN-CONTINENTIA, æ, f. (incontinens). I. *Inability of holding or retaining*, i. urinæ, *an involuntary discharge*, Plin.—II. Fig.: *Inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence*, i. intemperantiaque, Cic.

IN-CONVENIENS, tis (in, conveniens). I. Prop.: *Inconsistent, unsuitable*, Cass. ap. Cic.; i. corpus, *dissimilar*, Phædr.—II. Fig.: *Improper, unbecoming*, App.

IN-CŌQUO, xi, ctum, 3 v. n. (in, coquo). I. A) *To boil in or with anything*, i. radices Baccho, *in wine*, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) *To dip, dye, color*, vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg.; *incocti corpora Mauri, colored, made brown by the heat of*

the sun, Sil. 2) To cover or plate with metal, i. stannum aëris operibus, to tin, Plin.; i. argentum, to silver, Id.—II. Fig.: To fill with anything, incoctum generoso pectus honesto, Pers.

INCORPŌRĀLIS, e (in, corporalis). *Incorporeal, immaterial*, Sen.; nomina i., such as indicate something not bodily (abstract, e. g. virtus), Prisc.

INCORRECTUS, a, um (in, correctus). *Unimproved*, Ov.

INCORRUPTE, adv. *Uncorruptly, purely, justly*, i. iudicare, Cic.

INCORRUPŌTUS, a, um (in, corruptus). *Uncorrupt*. I. Prop.: i. succus et sanguis, Cic.; i. materia, sound wood, not worm-eaten, &c., Plin.; i. templum, uninjured, not overthrown, Liv.—II. Fig.: *Uncorrupt, uninjured, unadulterated, unbrided, pure, genuine*. A) Of persons: i. testis, Cic.; i. adversus blandientes, incorruptibile, that can not be bribed or led astray, Tac.—B) Of things: i. sensus, Cic.; i. vita, irreproachable, Tac.; i. origo, pure, genuine, Plin.; i. præda, undiminished, Tac.; quoniam id modo i. foret, secum agitabat, how to arrive in the surest manner at the truth, Id.

INCREBRESCO or -BESCO, brūi or būi, ēre, v. n. (in, crebresco). To become frequent or strong, to increase, grow, spread, prevail, gain ground, increbrescit ventus, Cic.; increbrescit nemorum inurmur, Virg. Absol.: proverbio increbuit, has become a proverb, Liv.

INCREBRO, l v. n. (in, crebro). To do any thing frequently, Plaut.

INCREDIBILIS, e (in, credibilis). I. *Incredible*. A) Prop.: i. est, it is incredible, Cic.; i. memoratu, incredible to relate, Sall. With a relative clause: i. quantum cosuere, in an incredible manner, uncommonly, Just.—B) Meton.: *Incredible, extraordinary*, i. fides, Cic.—II. That deserves no faith or credit, or that is not believed, Plaut.—III. *Unbelieving* i. cogentur credere, App.

INCREDIBILITER, adv. *In an incredible manner, incredibly, extraordinarily*, Cic.

INCREDĪTUS, a, um (in, credo). *Disbelieved*, i. inertia, Sen.

INCREDŪLUS, a, um (in, credulus). I. Act.: *Unbelieving, incredulous*, Hor.; i. patronus, Quint.—II. Pass.: *Incredible*, i. res, Gell.

INCREMENTUM, i, n. (increasco). *Growth, increase*. I. A) Prop.: i. vitium, Cic.; i. capere, of the moon, Col.—B) Fig.: summo bono afferre i., to further or promote the growth, Cic. Also of an increase of honor, a rising in dignity, illis incrementis (dignitatis) fecit viam, Vell. 2) In Rhet., a figure: *An advance from weaker to stronger terms* (ἀνίσχυς), Quint.—II. Concr. A) That by means of which any thing grows: *Growth, increase, incrementum ovarum exercitum*, Curt.; i. præfectorum et ducum, the young nobility (as growing up to be made prefects, generals, &c.), Id.; legatus cum incremento restituere, with the interest, Suet.—B) Poetical: *That from which any thing springs or takes its origin, dentes populi i. futuri*, Ov. *A pupil, disciple*, i. Jovis, Virg.

INCREMŌ, l v. a. (in, cremo). To consume by burning, Flor.

INCREPITO, l v. n. and a. (increpo). I. Neut.: To call to or upon, to cry out; to encour-

age, Virg.; to blame, censure, tibi increpitar, Prop.—II. Act. A) To chide, blame, rebuke, i. atque incussare Belgas, Cæs.; to reproach, i. rugas sculpi, Prop.—B) To beat, strike, i. pectora dextrâ, Stat.

INCREPĪTUS, a, um, part. of increpo.

INCREPŌ, pūi (rarely avi), pitum (rarely âtum), v. n. and a. (in, crepo). I. Neut. A) To make a noise or sound, to sound, resound, simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.; Umber (canis) increpuit malis, was grinding his teeth, Virg.; increpat ultra, calls out, Id.—B) Fig.: To sound, make a noise, be noised abroad, increpuit suspicio tumultus, Cic.; quicquid increperit, Catilioni timeri, at the least noise, Id.—II. Act. A) To strike against with noise, to make a noise against a person or thing, increpuit unda latus, Ov.; totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter, thundered against me, Plaut.—B) 1) To call or cry out to one, to call upon, Tullium nomine increpans, Liv. 2) Esp. a) To chide, rebuke, upbraid, reprove, blame loudly, i. omnes bonos male dictis, Sall.; Phœbus volentem prælia me loqui increpuit Iyrâ, admonished or warned me, Hor.; i. vallum saltu, to leap over the rampart, uttering terms of contempt, Flor. b) To stimulate, excite, encourage, i. boves stimulo, Tib. c) To shake, disturb, frighten, i. pectus, Hor.—C) 1) To cause to sound or resound, to utter, i. minas, Prop.; i. Iyram, Ov. With acc. and inf.: increpans, timeri bostes, Liv. 2) To upbraid or reproach one with a fault, illis verbis increpat eorum arrogantiam, Cic.—D) To resound with anything, to make one's self heard by any thing, i. Ilym, Prop.

INCRESCO, êvi, 3 v. n. (in, cresco). I. To grow to or upon any thing, squamæ cuti increscunt, Ov.—II. A) Prop.: To grow, increase, maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels.—B) Fig.: increscit audacia, Liv.; esp. of an orator: To advance from weaker to stronger terms, make use of stronger expressions, Quint.

INCRETUS, a, um. I. Not sifted, i. furfuros, coarse, App.—II. Not separated, undivided, Plin.

INCRETUS, a, um, part. of incerno.

INCRUENTĀTUS, a, um (in, cruento). *Unbloody, not stained with blood, inque cruentatus Cæneus*, Ov.

INCRUENTUS, a, um (in, cruentus). I. Pass.: *Bloodless*, i. e. in which little or no blood has been shed (usually with band, neque), haud i. prolium, Liv.—II. Act.: *Bloodless*, i. e. that sheds no blood, without bloodshed, i. miles, Liv.; i. exercitus, Sall.

INCRUSTO, l v. a. (in, crusto). As it were, to cover with a crust, coat, or rind: To incrust, i. ollam sapâ, Varr.; i. parietem, to cover or overlay with a coat of gypsum or cement, Dig.; i. vas siccum, post., as it were, to daub over, besmear virtues with the names of vices, Hor.

INCUBITO, l v. intens. n. (in, cubo). I. To lie in or upon any thing, Plin. Of cohabitation, Plaut.—II. Esp.: To sit on eggs, Col.

INCUBĪTUS, a, um, part. of incubo.

INCŪBO, ūi (rarely avi), itum (rarely âtum), l v. n. (in, cubo). To lie in or upon any thing. I. Gen.: i. super fomentum, Sen.; i. cortici, Liv. With abl.: hasta i. humero, rests on the shoulder.

INCUDO.

Ov.—II. Esp. A) To lie down or sleep in a temple, in order to receive communications from a deity, or to recover from a disease, i. in Pasiphæ fano (an old reading, excubare), Cic.; i. Jovi, in the temple of Jupiter, Plaut.—B) 1) Prop.: To sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch, i. ovis, Col. Absol.: i. to brood, hatch, Plin. 2) Fig. s) To brood over, as it were (a possession, &c.), i. e. to watch anxiously, to guard, lie on it in order to keep watch, i. pecunia, Cic. b) To threaten incessantly, i. Italia, Flor.—C) To reside, dwell, abide at, i. Erymantho, Ov.; ponto nox incubat atra, rests on, i. e. broods or hovers over, Virg.—D) To be near or contiguous to, to border upon, jugum incubans mri, Plin.

INCŪDO, di, sum, 3 (in, cudo). To forge, form by the hammer, fabricate, incusa auro dona, Pers.; lapis incusus, a sharpened stone for a hand-mill, Virg.

INCULCO, I v. a. (in, calco). I. To tread down, tread in. A) Prop.: i. aream, Col.—B) Meton.: To cover any thing by treading upon it, to stamp or tread down or in, make firm by treading upon, i. foramen cinere, Pall.—II. To stuff, press, or thrust into. A) Prop.: i. lonam morsibus canis, Plin.—B) Fig. 1) To stuff or cram in, insert, i. verba Græcæ, Cic.; ἀπέχρησεν inculcatum crebris locis et relectum, furnished or improved with additions, Cic. 2) To impress upon the memory or the mind in general; to incubate, i. alqd memoria; judicis, Quint.; i. oculis imagines, to urge or force upon, to obtrude, Cic.; i. se alcis auribus, to intrude, press one's self upon, Id.

INCULPATUS, a, um (incolpo). Blameless, inculpable, Ov.

INCULTE, adv. I. Inelegantly, uncouthly, roughly, clownishly, without refinement, i. vivere, without elegance or luxury, Cic.; incultius agere and agitare, Sall.—II. Of style: Without rhetorical ornament, aphoristically, i. dicere, Cic.

INCULTUS, a, um (in, colo). Uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, rude, i. ager, Cic.; i. via, unpaved, Id.; i. trames, uncultivated, solitary, Prop.; i. comæ, uncombed, disorderly, Ov.; i. genæ, filthy, squalid, Ov.; homines intonsi et i., unpolished, rough, Liv.; i. versus, unpolished, Hor.; i. ingenium, uncultivated, uneducated, Id.; indocti ique, without instruction and polish, Sall.

INCULTUS, ūs, m. (in, cultus). Want of cultivation, incultu, tenebris, &c., squalor, filth, Sall.

INCUMBO, cūbi, cūbitum, 3 (in, cubo). A) Prop. 1) Gen.: To lay one's self upon any thing, to lean or recline upon, i. toro, Virg.; i. olivæ treti, on a staff of olive-trees, Id.; i. ad alqm, to lean or bend toward, Ov.; i. in alqm, to lean upon, rest or repose against, Curt.; i. in gladium, to throw one's self upon one's sword, Cic.; i. arma sua, to lean or rest on one's arms, Sall.; Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, that his Ajax threw himself upon a sponge, i. e. had been blotted out or destroyed by a sponge (fictæ), Aug. ap. Suet. Absol.: incumbunt slia (signa), have a self-supporting position, Quint. 2) Esp. a) To press upon, fall upon, rush upon, attack, i. in hostem, Liv. b) Of things: To lean against, i. c. to stand near, to be adjacent or contiguous to, laurus incumbens aræ, Virg.; Hellespontus mare incumbit, joins the sea, Plin.;

INCURSITO.

maris incubuere, rushed into the dry land, Plin.—B) Fig.: To lean or incline toward anything, i. e. to exert one's self, apply one's self to, pay attention to, take pains with or about; with in, or ad alqd: i. in bellum, Cæs.; i. omni cogitatione curaque in remp., to exert one's self for the state, Cic.; quocunque incubuerit (orator), to whatever side he turns, Id.; voluntatum inclinatio incubuit ad bonum virum, has leaned toward, Id.; hi mores ad nimiam lenitatem et ad ambitionem incubuerint, be inclined to, Id.; oratio i. judici jam inclinatio, presses, urges, Id. With ut: incubuit, ut se consulem dicerent, took pains, exerted himself, Liv.

INCUNABŪLA, ōrum, n. The cradle-bed; swaddling-clothes. I. A) Prop., Plaut.—B) Meton. 1) A birth-place, early abode, cradle, in montes patrios et ad i. nostra pergam, Cic. 2) Birth, earliest age, infancy, jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tyrannorum, from the very cradle, Liv.—II. Fig.: Origin, beginning, de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic.

INCŪRATUS, a, um, adj. (in, curo). I. Not cared for, Vop. Aurel.—II. Uncured, unhealed, Hor.

INCŪRIA, æ, f. (in, cura). Want of care, carelessness, negligence, vituperanda rei maxime necessariæ tanta i., Cic. Absol.: quas (maculas) i. fudit, Hor.

INCŪRĪOSE, adv. Carelessly, negligently, castra i. posita, Liv.

INCŪRĪOSUS, a, um (in, curiosus). I. Careless, negligent, unconcerned, neglectful, i. in capite comendo, Suet. With abl.: i. serendis frugibus, Tac. With genit.: i. fame, Tac.—II. Meton.: Not cared for, neglected, not done or performed with due care, i. finis, Tac.

INCŪRRO, curri, cūcurri, cursum, 3 v. a. and n. To run to or toward any person or thing; to rush upon, assail, assault, make an attack. I. Prop. A) i. in Romanos, Liv.; i. in Macedoniam, to make an incursion or inroad, Id. With dat.: i. cornibus, Liv.; i. Mauris, Sall. With acc.: i. hostes a tergo, to attack, Sall. Absol.: suos jam incurrentes tubâ revocavit, Nep.—B) Meton. 1) To hit upon, i. e. fall in with, meet accidentally, qui in me incurrit et incidit, Cic. 2) To border upon, be contiguous or near to, agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. 3) i. alqm, to cohabit, App.: i. servis, Juv.—II. Fig. A) To mock, jeer, banter, in quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret, Treb. ap. Cic.—B) To come in collision with, clash with, hurt, offend, i. in genus injustitiae, Cic.; i. in alqm bene meritum, to hit, injure, Id.—C) To hit upon, fall upon, come to, meet with, touch, befall, happen, occur to, i. in oculos, to occur to the sight, to be visible, Cic.; i. memoriam, Id.; i. odia hominum, Id.—D) To happen or take place at a certain time, quem in diem incurrat (febris), Cic.

INCŪRSIO, ōnis, f. (incurro). A running to or against. I. Gen.: i. atomorum, Cic.—II. Esp. A) Prop.: A hostile attack, assault, irruption, inroad, incursion, i. atque impetus armatorum, Cic.—B) Fig.: An attack, assault, i. seditiosus, Cic.

INCŪRSITO, I v. int. a. (incurso). I. Prop.: To attack, assault, rush upon, i. in alqm, Sen. Absol.: incurritans, instans, raving or storming

about, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: To dash against, clash with, totā vitā incursitamus, Sen.

INCURSO, *l. v. int. n.* (incurro). To run to or upon, to run against, to dash or strike against; to assault, attack in a hostile manner. I. *Prop.* A) i. in agmen Romanum, Liv. With acc.: i. sciem, Tac.; i. agros, to make an inroad or incursion, Liv.; i. alqm pugnīs, to make an irruption into, i. e. attack with fists, Plaut.; ubi vivos homines mortui boves (things made of ox hide) incurant, Id. In the pass.: agmen incursum ab equitibus hostium, attacked, Liv.—B) *Gen.*: To come or fall under, to occur to, strike, meet, quæ oculis vel auribus incurssat, strike the eyes, Quint.; cui (lanæ ovīs nigrae) nullus alius color incurssaverit, mixed with no other color, Plin.; i. rupibus, to dash against rocks, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: To attack, befall, incurssat in te dolor meus, will come upon you, Cic.; i. in omnes amicos atque inimicos, to treat hostilely, Auct. Her.

INCURSUS, *a, um, part. of incurro.*

INCURSUS, *ūs, m.* (incurro). A running or rushing into or upon; hence, an inroad, attack, assault, onset, &c., tela atque incursum refugit, Cic.; primo statim incursum, at the first onset, Liv.; i. undarum, a rushing of the water (into a ship), Ov.

INCURVATIO, *ōis, f.* A bending, curving, i. materie, Plin.

INCURVESCO or -VISCO, *ēre* (incurvus). To bend or curve, i. baccharum ubertate, Enn. ap. Cic.

INCURVICERVICUS, *a, um* (incurvus, cervix). Having a crooked or wry neck, Pœuv. sp. Quint.

INCURVO, *l. v. a.* (incurvus). To curve, bend. I. *Prop.*: inflexum et incurvatum bacillum, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: To bow or cast down, discompose, disturb, non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen.; i. alqm querelā, to prevail upon, excite to pity, Pers.

IN-CURVUS, *a, um* (in, curvus). Bent, crooked, curved, i. et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic.; incurvi humeris, having the shoulders bent, Plin.

INCUS, *ūdis, f.* (incudo). An anvil. I. *Prop.*, Cic.; Hor. Prov.: eandem incudem tundere, to be always laboring at the same thing.—II. *Fig.*: male tortatos incudi reddere versus, to revise, re-touch, Hor.; juvenes in ipsa studiorum incude positi, still at school, that have not finished their education, Tac.

INCUSATIO, *ōnis, f.* Accusation, blame, i. sut querela, Cic.

INCŪSO, *l* (in, causa). To accuse, complain of a person or thing, blame, i. alqm, quod, &c., Cæs.; i. alqm probrī, Plaut. Pass.: Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, laid to the charge of, Plin.

INCUSsus, *a, um, part. of incutio.*

INCUSsus, *ūs, m.* (incutio). A dashing or striking against, i. armorum, Tac.

IN-CUSTODITUS, *a, um* (in, custodia). I. *Pass.*: A) Not watched or guarded, i. ovile, Ov.; per noctem huc illuc cursaret incustoditus, without a watch or guard, Tac.; i. urbs, unguarded, Id.; i. amor, not concealed or kept secret, Id.—B) *Fig.*: Not observed, disregarded, i. observatio dierum, omitted, neglected, Tac.—II. *Act.*: Heedless, inconsiderate, improvident, vir i. et incautus, Plin. E.

INCŪSUS, *a, um, part. of incudo.*

INCŪTIO, *cussi, cussum, 3 v. a.* (in, quatio). To strike upon. I. *Prop.* A) i. Scipionem in caput, Liv.; i. alcuī colaphum, to give any body a box on the ear, Juv.—B) *Meton.* 1) To hurt or injure by striking, incussi articuli, Plin. 2) To throw, cast, or hurl to a place, i. faces et hastas, Tac.

—II. *Fig.* A) To strike into, inflict, inspire with, i. alcuī timorem, Cic.; i. slcuī metum, terrorem, pavorem, Liv.; i. alcuī minas, to utter threats against any body, to threaten, Ov.; i. fōsdum nuntium, to bring bad news, Liv.—B) To shake, cause to tremble, i. mentem, Val. Flac.

INDĀGATIO, *ōnis, f.* A searching or tracing out, an investigating, exploring, i. atque inventio veri, Cic.

INDĀGATOR, *ōris, m.* One who searches or traces out, an investigator, explorer, i. celati, Plaut.

INDĀGATRIX, *icis, f.* She that explores or traces out, i. virtutis, Cic.

INDĀGO, *l. v. a.* To trace out. I. *Prop.*: Of dogs in hunting: ad indagandum canem esse natum, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: To trace out, explore, investigate, i. et odorari, quid cuique esset accessu, Cic.

INDĀGO, *inis, f.* A series of coils or nets placed round a wood, for the purpose of hunting. I. *Prop.* A) saltus indagine cingere, Virg.—B) *Meton.*: An enclosure, as by fortifications or a line of circumvallation, Luc.—II. *Fig.* A) An enclosure, delatores mille pœnarum indagine inclusi, Plin.—B) An investigation, multis persuasisse doctrinæ indaginibus, by learned investigations or restarches, Plin.

INDĒ, *adv. (is).* Thence, from that place. I. A) *Prop.*, of place: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) Of things: Thence, from that thing, from that matter, circumstance, &c., therefrom, crumpat auscia: inde scelers gignuntur, from that source, Cic.; i. vescitur, upon this, Ov.; i. for ab ea parte, on (from) that side, Liv. 2) Of persons: From or of those persons, filii duo: inde ego hunc adoptavi, of these or them, Ter.—II. *Of time.* A) Hereupon, thereupon, hereafter, afterward, next, eodem impetu altera (castra) sunt adorti, inde tertia et quarta, Cæs.; i. loci, thereupon, Lucr.—B) From that time forth, thenceforward, ever since, i. usque repetens, Cic.; thus, inde ab. from, or commencing from (a given time), inde a principio imperii, from the beginning, Id.; iam inde a cuosibus, from the very cradle, Liv.

INDEBITUS, *a, um.* That is not owed, not due, non indebita regna posco meis satis, Virg.

IN-DECENS, *entis* (in, decens). Unbecoming, indecent, disgraceful, i. nasus, Mart.; i. risus, Suet.

IN-DECENTER, *adv.* Unbecomingly, disgracefully, non i. efferri, Quint.

IN-DECEO, *v. n. 2.* To misbecome, juvenes confusa quedam non indecent, Plin. E.

IN-DECLINABILIS, *e. l.* Inflexible, unchangeable, virtus, quæ animum rectum et indeclinabilem præstat, Sen.—II. *Esp.*: i. nomen, indeclinabile, Gramm.

IN-DECLINATUS, *a, um* (in, declinatus). Unchanged, firm, i. amicitia, Ov.

INDECŌRE, *adv.* Unbecomingly, unsuitably, cavet ne quid i. effeminateve sciat, Cic.

INDECORIS.

IN-DECŌRIS, e (in, decus). *Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful, non erimus regno indecoris, Virg.; vir indecoris atque humilis, Tac.*

IN-DECŌRO, I v. a. *To disgrace, dishonor, indecorat bene acta culpa, Hor.*

IN-DECŌRUS, n, um. *Unseemly, not fair, unhandsome, ugly. I. Prop.: uvs indecorus visu, Plin.—II. Fig.: Unbecoming, indecorous, unsuitable, quam indecorum est, de maiestata populi Romani submissee (dicere), Cic.; indecora dicere, indecories, Quint.*

INDEFATIGABILIS, e (in, defatigo). *Unwearied, indefatigable, vigiliam indefatigabilem, Sen.*

IN-DEFATIGATUS, a, um (in, defatigo). *Unwearied, Sen.*

IN-DEFENSUS, a, um. *Un defended, unguarded, defenceless, hic praebituri vus telis hostium estis indefensi, inulti? Liv.*

IN-DEFESSUS, n, um. *Unwearied, Virg.; Tac.*

IN-DEFLETUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented, i. snime, Ov.*

IN-DEFLEXUS, a, um. *Unchanged, i. maturitas aetatis, Plin.*

IN-DEJECTUS, a, um. *Not thrown down, i. domus, Ov.*

IN-DELEBILIS, e. *Indelible, i. nomen, Ov.*

IN-DELIBATUS, a, um. *Uninjured, untouched, i. opes, Ov.*

INDEMNATUS, a, um (in, damnatus). *Uncondemned, crucem indemnatis civibus Romanis reservare, Cic.*

INDEMNIS, e (damnum). *Unhurt, free from injury, illaesus et i. evasit, Sen.*

IN-DENUNCIATUS, a, um. *Not declared or announced, i. sors, Sen.*

IN-DEPLORATUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented, Ov.*

IN-DEPRAVATUS, a, um. *Uncorrupt, i. virtus, Sen.*

IN-DEPREHENSUS and IN-DEPRENSUS, a, um. *Unobserved, undiscovered, i. error, Virg.*

INDEPTUS, a, um, part. of indipiscor.

IN-DESERTUS, a, um. *Not forsaken, i. regna, Ov.*

IN-DESPECTUS, a, um. *Where one can not look down, i. Tsrtara, Lucan.*

IN-DESTRUCTUS, a, um. *Unhurt, i. abito, Ov.*

IN-DETONSUS, a, um. *Unshorn, Ov.*

IN-DEVITATUS, a, um. *Unavoided, i. telum, Ov.*

INDEVOTE, adv. *Irreligiously, impiously, Justin.*

INDEX, icis, c. (in, *dico, δείκνυμι). *One that points out. I. Prop.: An informer, discover, discoverer, betrayer, haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic.—II. Meton. of things. A) Any thing that betrays or discloses; An index, sign, mark, vocem indicem stultitiae, Cic.; digitus index, the fore-finger, Hor.; and simply index: sed plane pollex, non i., no index (i. e. a discreet person, from whom one can learn nothing), Cic.—B) A register, catalogue, list, i. philisophorum, Sen.—C) A title-page; table of contents, iis (libris) imperes, ut sumant membra, ex qua indices fiant, Cic.; tabula cum indice hoc, an inscription, Liv.—D) A touchstone, Ov.*

INDIFFERENS.

INDI, ōrum, m. (Iv8oi). *The inhabitants of India, the Indians, Cic. Sing., Indus, An Indian, Virg.; Ov.; (conf. INDUS). Post.: An Ethiopian, Virg.; an Arab, Ov.*

INDIA, ae, f. (Iv8ia). *India, Cic.*

INDICATIO, ōnis, f. I. *An indicating or marking out; hence, a fixing of a price, an estimating of the value, &c., Plaut.; Plin.*

INDICENS, entis, m. *That does not say, me indicente, without my saying it, Liv.*

INDICIUM, ii, n. (index). *A discovery or disclosure of a thing. I. Gen.: i. conjuratio, Cic.; esse indicio, Ter.—II. Esp. A) An accusation before a court, a charge, i. ad Fulcinium detulit, Tac.—B) A deposition made before a court, evidence, si tibi indicium postules dari, Cic.; i. profiteri, to give evidence, to depose, Sall.; i. offerre, to offer one's evidence, Tac.—C) Also, Permission to give evidence against accomplices, erat indicium postulaturus, Cic.—D) A remuneration for giving evidence or informing, partem indicii accipere, Cic.—E) A mark, sign, proof, token, i. veneni, Cic.*

IN-DICO, I v. a. (index). *To discover, betray, disclose, make known, inform, show. I. Gen.: vultus indicat mores, Cic.; i. alqd in vulgus, to make publicly known, spread abroad among the people, Id.—II. Esp. A) To give evidence in a court of justice against the accused, to depose, inform against, i. coscios delendae tyrannidos, Cic.; i. de conjuratione, Sall.—B) To put a price upon any thing to be sold, to value, cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus indicaretur, Cic.: i. pisces magnis pretiis, to ask a high price for, App.—C) To declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, appoint. I. Gen.: i. inimicitias, Cic.; diem concilii, Liv.; i. exercitum Aquileiam, to order the army to A., Id.—II. To enjojn, order by proclamation, i. alcu tributum, Liv.; i. caenam alcu, to invite one's self as a guest, Suet.*

INDICTIO, ōnis, f. *A declaring, proclaiming; hence, the imposition of a tax, a tax, impost, Plin.*

INDICTUS, a, um, part. of indico. *Proclaimed, publicly declared, appointed.*

INDICTUS, a, um (in, dico). *Not said, unsaid. I. Prop. A) quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv.; indictus carminibus nostris, uncelebrated by song, Virg.—B) Esp., indicta causa, without any defence, without the matter being heard, indicta causa civem coedemare, Cic.*

INDICUS, a, um (Indi). I. *Indian, i. elephantus, Ter.; pecus Indica, an elephant, Mart.; I. dens, ivory, Id.—II. Subst., Indicum, i, n. (sc. pigmentum), Indigo, Plin.*

INDIDEM, adv. (inde, idem). *From the same place. I. Prop.: i. America, likewise from America, Cic.—II. Meton.: From the same thing, i. verbum unum, Cic.*

INDIES, adv. for in dies (see DIES). *From day to day.*

IN-DIFFERENS, entis (in, differens). I. *In which there is no difference, that has no difference, indifferent, quod illi ἀδιάφορον vocant, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, that is neither good nor bad, indifferent, Cic.; i. cir-*

ca victum, *indifferent to*, Suet. — II. *In Gramm.*: i. syllaba, *that may be short or long* (anceps), Quint. INDIFFERENTER, adv. (indifferens). I. *Without distinction*, i. uti utrâque appellatione, Quint.; i. vivere, *to eat every thing alike*, Cœl. Aur. — II. *With indifference*, i. ferre alqd, Suet.

INDIGENA, æ, c. (indu for in, geno). *Made, grown, or born in a given country; indigenous, native; also, subst., a native of a country*, i. Latini, Virg.; i. bos, Col.; i. virum, Plin. *Subst.*: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, Liv.

INDIGENS, entis (indigeo). I. *Needy, indigent; with gen., needing, in want of*, Africanus i. mei? at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. *With abl.*: cotes i. oleo, Plin. — II. *Subst.*: A needy person, one suffering from want, opem ferre indigentibus, Cic.

INDIGENTIA, æ, f. (indigeo). I. *Need, want, indigence, a natura potius quam ab indigentis orta amicitia*, Cic. — II. *Insatiable desire, i. libido inexplabilis*, Cic.

INDIGEO, ñi, 2 (indu for in, egeo). *To need, stand in need of, want*. I Prop. A) *With genit.*: i. artis, Cic.; i. consilii, Id.; i. alterius, Ter. — B) *With abl.*: i. existinatione, Cic.; i. rebus, Cæs. *Impers.*: indiget præsidio alqis, Plin. — II. *Fig.*: *To long for, desire ardently, non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, not to care for*, Cic.

INDIGES, ætis, m. (indu for in, geno). *Indigenous, native, dii indigetes, tutelary deities; also, deified ancestors*, Liv.; situs est Æneas super Numicum flumen: Jovem indigetem appellant, Id.; indigetem Æneam debere celo, Virg.

INDIGES, is (indigeo). *Needy, indigent*, Paouv. sp. Cic.

INDIGESTUS, a, um. I. *Without order or method, confused*, i. turba, Plin.; i. moles, Ov. — II. *Undigested*, i. et crudum, quod egeritur (e corpore), Macr.

INDIGNABUNDUS, a, um (indignor). *Full of indignation, illa muliebritur indignabunda*, Liv.; i. et clamitans, Suet.

INDIGNANDUS, a, um (indignor). *That at which one may be indignant, that deserves indignation*, Ov.

INDIGNANS, antis. I. *Part. of indignor*. — II. *Adj.*: *That can not endure any thing, impatient*, i. venti, Virg.; i. pectus, Ov.

INDIGNATIO, õnis, f. (indignor). *Indignation, disdain*. I Prop. indignationem movere, Liv.; publica indignationes, Id. — II. *Meton.*: *An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art*, i. est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in nliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis õffensio concitetur, Cic.

INDIGNATIUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (indignatio). *A slight indignation, indignatiunculam capere*, Plin. E.

INDIGNE, adv. (indignus). I. *Undeservedly, unworthily, contrary to desert, unbecomingly*, cervices civium in carcere frangebantur indignissime, Cic.; milites indignissime interierunt, Cæs. — II. *Indignantly, unwillingly, with reluctance*, i. pati, Cic.; i. ferræ, *to take of fence at, not to like*, Nep.

INDIGNITAS, ætis, f. (indignus). I. *Unworthiness, nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est*, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *Unbecoming, uncom-*

ly, or unworthy behavior, meanness, baseness, i. hominum, Cic.; qui indignitate servos, vicerit, Id.; indignitatem perferre, *indignant or unworthy treatment; also, indignity which one endures*, Cæs. — B) *Of things: Unsuitableness, impropriety, enormity, heinousness*, i. rei, Cic.; i. illius adeundi, Id. — C) *Indignation produced by unworthy treatment, tacita esse poterit i. nostra*, Cic.; tum i. impensis his crescere, Liv.

INDIGNOR, i (indignus). *To esteem as incongruous, disreputable, or unseemly to be indignant at, to disdain*. I Prop. *with acc.*: ea, quæ indignatur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic.; i. vicem suam, Liv. *With quod*: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Cæs. — II. *Meton. of things: Not to suffer, not to bear, postem indignatus Araxes, disdaining*, Virg.

INDIGNUM, as an exclamation, *Oh! shame!* Ov.

INDIGNUS, a, um. I. *Unworthy, undeserving; absol.*: divitias quivis quamvis indignus habere potest, Cic.; i. homo, *who does not deserve a misfortune that has befallen him, undeserving*, Id.; te omni honore indignissimum iudicat, Id. *With genit.*: i. avorum, Virg. — II. *Meton.*: *A) That one has not deserved, undeserved, indigna pati*, Liv.; i. mors, Virg. — B) *Cruel, harsh, intolerable, severe*, i. hiems, Virg. — C) *Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful*, i. facinas, Ter.; hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignus, Cic.; lictores indignum in modum muleati, Liv.; non indignum videtur, egregium facinas memorare, *not improper*, Sall.

INDIGUS, a, um (indigeo). *Needy, in want*. I Prop. i. præcoui, Plin.; i. apis, Virg. *With abl.*: i. auxilio, Lucr. — II. *Meton.*: *Desirous, i. servitii*, Lucan.

INDILIGENS, entis (in, diligens). *Careless, heedless, negligent*. I Prop. si indiligentiores fuerint, &c., Cæs.; vereor ne indiligens oimissies, Ter. — II. *Meton.*: *Neglected, not taken proper care of*, i. hortus, Plin.

INDILIGENTER, adv. (indiligens). *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly*, nihil i. factum, Cic.

INDILIGENTIA, æ, f. (indiligens). *Want of carefulness; carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*, i. hominis, Cæs.; i. literarum misarum, in letters, Cic.; i. veri, in the examination of truth, Tac.

INDIPISCOR, deplus, 3 (indu for in, spisor). *To attain, reach, overtake*. I Prop. A) i. avem, Liv. — B) *Meton.*: *1) To get, acquire, receive*, i. divitias, Plaut.; i. de cibo, Id.; i. largitur mercedis, Id. 2) *To begin, commence*, i. pugnam, Gell. — II. *Fig.*: *To obtain, reach*, i. occasionem quadrigis sibus, Plaut.; i. amonitates verborum Latiniã faciundiã, *to reach, express*, Gell.; i. animo, *to think over*, Id. *Part. pass.*, indeplus, Reached, obtained, i. dignitas, Cod. Just.

INDIRECTUS, a, um. *Not straightforward, not direct*, i. actio, Quint.

INDIREPTUS, a, um. *Unplundered*, i. Capitolium, Tac.

INDISCRETE, adv. (indiscretus). *Without distinction*, ut avium et animalium vocis i. edatur imitatio, Plin.

INDISCRETUS, a, um (in, discerno). *Undi-*

INDISERTE.

vided, unseparated, connected. I. Prop.: in quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut cancris, Plin.; suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, every one is most closely connected with his own blood (i. e. children), Tac.—II. Meton. A) That is not distinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate, multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen.—B) That can not be distinguished, indiscreta veri similitudo, Plin.; i. effigies hominum, Id.; i. dignitas, equal, Cod. Th.

IN-DISERTE, *adv.* Ineloquently, orationem non i. laudavit, Cic.

IN-DISERTUS, a, um. Ineloquent, i. homo, Cic.; i. interpres, at a loss for words, Id.

IN-DISPOSITUS, a, um. Without order, not properly arranged, spud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, &c., Tac.

IN-DISSÖLÜBILIS, e. Indissoluble, that can not be dissolved or loosed. I. Prop.: i. nodus, Plin.—II. Fig.: quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

IN-DISTINCTUS, a, um. Without distinction or arrangement, indistinct. I. Gen.: si neque pauciora, quam oportet, neque plura, aut indistincta dixerimus, Quint.—II. Meton. A) Not clear or plain in signification, i. vocabulum, Gell.—B) Indistinct or obscure in delivery, Quint.

IN-DIVIDÜUS, a, um. Indivisible. I. Prop.: That can not be divided or separated, indivisible, inseparabile, corpora individua, atoms, Cic.; hence absol.: individua, for corpora individua, Id.; cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur, two atoms, Id.—II. Meton.: Not divided or separated, Rhodum secuti et apud Capreas individui, always with him, Tac.

IN-DIVISUS, a, um. Undivided, unseparated, not cloven, split, &c. I. Prop.: indivisa ungula eorum, Varr. Hence, indivisum, i. n., Community, pro indiviso possidere, in common, Plin.—II. Meton.: Not distinct, not distinguished, pectus in quod omnes curæ pro indiviso transferuntur, indiscriminately, without distinction, Sen.; pro indiviso valere, just as much, or the same, Plin.

IN-DO, didi, ditum, 3. To put, set, or place into. I. Prop. A) i. guttam vini in os, Plaut.; i. sselem in aquam, Id.; i. cervicem vinculo fasciæ, Tac.; i. fenestras, Plaut.; Cels.—B) Meton.: To put, set, or lay in a place, put, set, lay on or upon, i. ignem in aram, Plaut.; i. alci compedes, Id.; i. alci vincula, Tac.; i. pontes, to construct bridges, Id.; custodes inditi, given, added, Id.; i. urbem monti, to build on a mountain, Flor.—II. Fig. A) To give, puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, given, Liv.; i. vocabulum, Tac.—B) To introduce, i. novos ritus, Tac.—C) To occasion, i. alci pavorem, Tac.

IN-DÖCILIS, e. That learns with difficulty, that has not learned; unteachable, indocile. I. Prop. A) i. homo, Cic.—B) With genit.: i. pacis, Sil.—C) With dat.: i. imitandis turpibus, Juv.—D) With inf.: i. psuperim patii, Hor.; i. loqui, Lucan.—II. Meton. A) Unapt, unfit for any thing, arbores indociles nasci alibi, Plin.; terra indocilis Cereri, Sil.—B) Unskillful, inexperienced, ignorant, unlearned, stupid, indocile genus, Virg.; i. animus. Ov.—

INDUCO.

C) That can not be taught, sed incredibilis quedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usum disciplinam, Cic.—D) That has not been taught, untaught, i. vin, Prop.

INDOCTE, *adv.* (indoctus). Unlearnedly, unskillfully, que qui vident non indocte solum, verum etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic.

INDOCTUS, a, um (in, doctus). Uninstructed, unlearned, awkward. I. Prop. A) i. homo, Cic.—B) With genit.: i. pilæ discive, Hor.—C) With acc.: i. pleraque alia, Gell.—D) With inf.: i. ferre jugæ, Hor.—II. Meton.: Unskilled, indoctæ manus, Quint.; canet indoctum, Hor.

INDÖLENTIA, æ, f. (in, doleo). Freedom from pain, Cic.

INDÖLES, is, f. (indu for in, oleo). Native or inbred nature of a thing, natural quality, nature. I. Gen.: i. frugum, pecudum, Liv.; i. arborum, Gell.; quæ in in savio est! natural charm, Plaut.—II. Esp. A) Natural talents or disposition, talents, genius, inclination, abilities, i. major ad virtutem, Cic.; bona i., Id.; i. segnis, Tac.

INDÖLESCO, lüi, 3 (in, doleo). To feel pain or trouble, to be grieved. I. Prop.: locus indolescit tactu, feels pain, hurts, pains, Cels.; oculi indolescent, Plin. With acc.: i. tactum hominum velut vulnera, to feel painfully, Just.—II. To feel grief or affliction, be afflicted, grieved, quis fuit, qui non iadoluerit, Cic. With acc.: id indoluit Juno, Ov.

IN-DÖMABILIS, e. That can not be broken in or tamed, untamable, Plaut.

IN-DÖMITUS, a, um (in, domo). Untamed, not broken in, wild. I. Prop. A) i. bos, Varr.; i. equus, Auct. Her.; i. mulier, Plaut.; i. mare, Tibull.—B) Meton.: That can not be checked or restrained, untamable, mula Indomitæ tarditatis, Plin.; i. vis adamantia, Id.; f. Mrs. Virg.—II. Fig.: Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled or uncurbed, I. cupiditates, Cic.; i. ingenia Gallorum, Liv.; i. amor, Ov.

IN-DORMIO, 4. To sleep or fall asleep at, upon, or over any thing. I. Prop. A) i. congestis saccis, Hor.—B) Meton.: To sleep (of a member of the body), i. e. to be numb or torpid, Veg.—II. Fig.: To sleep over any thing, i. e. to do a thing negligently, i. causæ, Cic.; i. in homine colendo, to be careless, Id.

IN-DÖTATUS, a, um (in, dotatus). That has no dowry or portion. I. Prop. A) f. soror, Hor.—B) Meton.: i. corpora, that have not received the usual funeral honors, Ov.—II. Fig.: i. ars, und adorned, poor, Cic.

INDU, an old form for in: i. mari, Eun. ap. Maer. Frequently used in composition, as induperator, the ancient form for imperator; and indigeo, indipiscor.

IN-DÜBITABILIS, e. That can not be doubted, indubitable, i. genus causæ, Quint.

IN-DÜBITATUS, a, um (in, dubito). Beyond all doubt, undoubted, quite certain, spes indubitata, Plin.; in iis ero, quæ indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.

IN-DÜBITO, 1. To doubt of, i. viribus tuis, Virg.

IN-DÜBIUS, a, um. Not doubtful, certain, i. innocentia, Tac.

INDÜCIÆ. See INDUTIÆ.

IN-DÜCO, xi, ctum, 3. To load or bring in,

into, or to a place. I. Prop. A) 1) i. exercitum in Macedonia, Liv.; i. milites in pugnam, Id.; i. cohortem in medios hostes, Sall.; i. turmas, to lead, head, Virg. 2) *With dat.* i. mare urbi, Suet.; i. filias noveram, to bring home a step-mother (by marrying a second time), Plin. E.—B) Meton. 1) *To overlay with any thing as a covering*, i. coria super lateres, Cæs.; i. scuta pelibus, Id.; i. calceum, to put on, Suet. 2) *To make level by overlaying, to fill up*, i. solum, Plin.; i. cicatricem, Cels. Hence, b) *To strike out, erase what has been written on a wax-tablet, with the broad end of the style; hence, to annul, cancel, abrogate*, nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci vel mutari possunt, Cic.; i. senatus consultum, Id. 3) *To enter into an account-book, to bring any thing into account*, i. in rationibus, Cic.; i. agros alicui pecunia ingenti, to put on any body's account, Id.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To lead into, bring to, introduce*, i. aliquid in hunc scribendi consuetudinem, Cic.; i. novum verbum in linguam Latinam, Id.—B) Esp. 1) i. animum or in animum, to bring one's mind to any thing, i. e. a) i. in animum aliqueum, to imagine any body, Ter. b) *To make up one's mind to*, i. animum contemnere opes, Cic.; i. animum, ut oblivisceretur, Id.; non potuisse se inducere in animum, quin vindicaret, Id. c) *To take any thing into one's head, to resolve, determine*, i. animum dicere, Cic.; i. animum præstare, Liv. d) i. animum ad aliquam rem, to fix one's mind or affections upon any thing, Ter. 2) a) *To bring to any thing, i. e. to move, excite, rouse, to persuade, prevail upon, entice, induce to any thing*, i. aliquid oratione ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic.; i. aliquid, ut mentiat, Id. Hence, b) *To mislead anybody, deceive, cajole*, socios induxit, Cic. 3) *To bring in, introduce, as a speaker*, i. Tiresiam, Cic.; i. sermonem hominum, to introduce certain parties conversing with each other, as in a dialogue, Id. 4) *To mention, relate, quote, cite, bring forward*, i. consuetudinem, Cic.; i. rationem, Id.

INDUCTIO, ònis, f. (induco). *A bringing into, introducing, leading, conducting, drawing, or letting into.* I. Prop. A) i. juvenum (in circum), a bringing forward, Liv.; i. squarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem dare, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) *An overlaying of a wall with lime, a plastering*, Plaut. 2) *Concr.*: *A drawing over or overspreading, as of the theatre with canvas, to shelter it from the sun*, Vitruv.—II. Fig. A) i. animi, inclination, will, purpose, resolution, Cic.; i. erroris, a misleading, Cic.—B) *In Rhet. t. t.*: *Induction*, Cic.

INDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of inducunt.—II. Adj. A) *Fetched or introduced from a foreign country, foreign, not native, strange*, i. sermo, Plin. E.—B) *Not belonging to a given subject or place, foreign, extraneous*, Plin. E.

INDUCTUS, ùs, m. (only in the abl. sing.). *An inducement, persuasion, hujus persuassu et inductu, Cic.; inductu alieno facere aliquid, Auct. Her.*

INDUCÛLA, æ, f. (induco). *A kind of under garment worn by women*, Plaut.

INDUGREDIOR (indu, gradior), for ingredior, Lucr.

INDULGENS, entis. I. Part. of indulgeo.—II. Adj. A) Act.: *Indulgent, fond, kind, tender, friendly*, civitas i. in captivos, Liv.; quo-

rum indulgentiores pæstres erant, Quint.; i. alæ, given to dice or gaming, Suet.

INDULGENTER, adv. (indulgens). *Tenderly, kindly, indulgently*, i. loqui, Cic.; i. habere captivos, Liv. Compar.: tractare aliquem indulgentius, Sen. Superl.: omnis quæ fortuna in me indulgentissime conferebat, Sen.

INDULGENTIA, æ, f. (indulgens). *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favor, kindness.* I. Gen.: homines naturali i. contineri, Cic.; i. corporis, Id.; i. cœli, mild weather, Virg.—II. Esp.: *Tender love, affection, fondness toward one's relations, &c.*, indulgentiâ filiarum commoveri, Cic.; i. in suos, Balb. ap. Cic.

INDULGEO, si, tum, 2 (in, dulcis). I. Neut. A) *To be courteous or complaisant to, to be kind or indulgent to, to humor, indulge, gratify, overlook, wink at.* 1) *With dat.*: i. sibi, Cic.; sic sibi indulsit, ut, so indulged himself that, &c., i. e. took such liberties, &c., Nep.; i. legioni, Cæs.; i. ardori alicujus, Liv. 2) *With acc.*: i. te, Ter.; i. me, Id.—B) *To give one's self up to, to be given to, to indulge in, not to resist, yield to a thing*, i. somno, Tac.; i. vino, Virg.; i. non plus sextario viui, not to drink more than, &c., Just.; i. valetudini, to take care of, attend to, Cic.—II. Act. A) 1) *To concede, grant, allow, permit, give*, i. nomen oratoris malis artibus, Quint.; i. alicui ornamenta, Suet.; i. damnatis arbitrium moriendi, to permit them to choose how to die, Id. 2) *With inf.*, Sil.—B) *To give up*, i. se tribuno, Juv.; i. se videndum alicui, Stat.

INDULTUS, a, um, part. of indulgeo.

INDULTUS, ùs, m. (indulgeo). *Leave, permission*, Sid.

IN-DÛMENTUM, i, n. (induo). *A covering, garment, indumenta induere*, Gell.; i. oris, a mask, Bass. ap. Gell.

INDÛO, ùi, ùtum, 3 (ἐνδύω). *To put on or into.* I. Prop. A) i. Herculi tunica, Cic.; i. vestem, Ter.; i. galeam, to put on, Cæs.; i. aculum, to put on, Ov. Pass.: indutus soccis, dressed, furnished with, Cic.; indutus quilibet, in any dress or garment, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) *To clothe*, i. e. to surround, cover, or furnish with any thing, dii induti specie humana, Cic.; i. homines in vultus fersrum, to change into animals, Virg.; arbor induit se in florem, arrays itself with flowers, i. e. flowers, blossoms, Id.; in flore novo pomis se induit arbor, shows the fruit in the blossom, Id.; i. crestra coronas, to crown, Id.; i. scælam, to put one's head between the steps of a ladder, i. e. to take a ladder on one's head, Ov.; induitur sures aselli, gets asses' ears, Id. 2) i. se, to fall into or upon, be entangled in, to stick fast in, be retained in, cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic.; i. se acutissimis vallis, Cæs.; i. se mucrone, to stab one's self, Virg.—II. Fig.: *To invest with, furnish or endue with, impart, give*, indutus duabus quasi personis, having two characters, as it were, to perform, Cic.; i. alicui speciem latronis, to represent any one as a robber, Liv. Hence: i. aliquid (sibi), to assume, take upon one's self, make use of, i. sibi personam judicis, Cic.; i. sibi novum ingenium, Liv.; i. proditorem et hostem, Tac.; i. imaginem mortis (somnum), to take, Cic.; i. seditionem, to engage in, take a share in, Tac.; i. se, to involve one's self in, videte in quot se laqueos induerit, Cic.; i. se reipublicæ, to entangle one's self in public business, Sen.

INDUPEDIO.

INDŪ-PĒDIO, ire, for impedio, Lucr.

INDĒ PERĀTOR, oris, m., Lucr.; Juv. See IM-
PERATOR.

INDŪRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of ioduro.—
II. Adj.: *Hardened, inveterated*, Germanis quid in-
duratus ad omnem patientiam? Sen.

IN-DŪRESCO, rūi, 3. To become hard. I. Prop.: antequam graia indurescant, Col.; corpus induruit usu, *hardens itself*, Ov.—II. Fig.: frangas citius, quam corrigas, quæ in pravum induruerunt, Quint.; miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *was of unshaken fidelity*, Tac.

IN-DŪRO, I. To harden, indurate. I. Prop.: i. costas attritu arborum, Plin.; i. nivem, Ov.; carnes induratas sale, Plin.—II. Fig.: i. frontem, to render shameless, Sen.; i. vultum, Tac.; i. animum, Sen.; induratus resistendo hostium timor, *hardened*, Liv.

INDUS, i, m. (Ἰνδός). Indus. I. A river of India, Cic.—II. A river of Asia Minor, rising in Phrygia, and flowing through Caria into the Mediterranean, opposite to Rhodes, Liv.

INDUS, a, um. I. Of India, Indian, I. ebur, Virg.; I. conchas, Prop.—II. Subst.: Indus, i, m., Virg. See INDI.

INDŪSIĀRIUS, ii, m. (indusium). A maker of indusia, Plaut.

INDŪSIĀTA, æ, f. I. q. indusium, Plaut.
INDŪSIUM, ii, n. (induo). A frock, a kind of garment with sleeves, worn by women, Varr.

INDUSTRIĀ, æ, f. (industrius). Diligence, activity, assiduity, constant exertion or activity, industry, i. in agendo, Cic.; ponere tantum industriæ in scribendo, to take such pains in writing, Id.; i. itinæris, on the journey (i. e. displayed there), Suet.; de industria, with intention, on purpose, Cic.; thus, ex industria, Liv.; industriā, Plin.; and ob industriam, Plaut.

INDUSTRIĀE, adv. (industrius). Diligently, industriously, castra I. defendebantur, Cæs. Compar., quæ de illius dignitate industrius dixit? Cic.

INDUSTRIOSE, adv. Very diligently, with great industry, Suet.

INDUSTRIŌSUS, a, um (industria). Diligent, industrious, cui non industrioso otium pœna est? Sen.

INDUSTRIUS, a, um (for industrius, from indu (in), struo). Diligent, industrious, assiduous, homo i., Cic.; homines vigilantes, sobrii, I., Id. Compar., industrior, Plaut.; industrior, Cat. ap. Præc.

INDŪTIĀE or INDŪCIĀE, ārum, f. (perhaps from in and duco, the not lengthening out of a war, the cessation of it for a time). A space of time during which hostilities are suspended; a suspension of arms, truce, armistice. I. Prop.: inducias facere, to make a truce, Cic.; inducias iure, Plin. Pan.; inducias dare, Liv.; inducias petere, Nep.; per inducias, during a truce or suspension of arms, Id.—II. Fig.: A standing still, rest, pause, postulabam, ut tribus sententiis constaret eius numerus, nec se brevis inducie dux gererent, Plin. E.; in amore iuicitiæ, induciæ, Ter.

INDŪTUS, a, um part. of induo.

INDŪTUS, ūs, m. (induo). A putting on of dress. I. Prop.: vestis quam indutui gerebat, Tac.—II. Concr.: A vesture, garment, apparel, indutibus imperatoris inajestatis ornatus, Amm.

INEO.

INDŪVIĀE, ārum, f. (induo). Apparel, clothes, Plaut.

IN-EBRĪO, I. To make drunk. I. Prop. A) palme vesceutea inebriat, Plin.; iaventum est, quomodo aqua quoque inebriaret, Id.—B) Meton. 1) To fill or saturate with liquor, uva vino suo inebriantur, Plin. 2) Meton.: To fill, fill up, spiritus aeris flatibus venenatis inebriatur, Sid.—II. Fig.: i. aurem, to weary with talking, Juv.

INĒDĪA, æ, f. (in, edo). An abstaining from eating, fasting, vigiliis et incidiis necatus, Cic.; inedia vitam finire, to starve one's self, Plin. E.; inediæ ferre, sustinere, Plin. Pan.

IN-EFFĀBĪLIS, e. Unspeakable, i. numina, Plin.

IN-EFFĪCĀX, ācis. I. Ineffectual, of no force or strength, i. ratio, Sen.; i. dii, Id.—II. With genit.: vox I. verborum, incapable of producing, Sen.

INĒLĀBŌRĀTUS, a, um (in, elaboro). Unlabored, i. oratio, Sen.; i. narratio, Quat.

IN-ELEGĀNS, aotie. Inelegant, void of taste or neatness, copia orationis non inelegana, Cic.; ratio non i., a theory not without some foundation, Cic.; odor non i., not a bad smell, Plin.

INĒLĒGĀNTER, adv. (inelegans). Without elegance or taste, inelegantly, badly, i. dividere, to make a bad or clumsy division, Cic.; i. scribere, Id.

IN-ELUCTĀBĪLIS, e. From which one can not extricate one's self. I. Prop.: i. cœnum, Stat.—II. Fig.: Unavoidable, inevitable, i. servitus, Sen.; i. tempus, Virg.

IN-EMENDĀBĪLIS, e. That can not be amended or improved, i. pravitas, Quat.; i. affectus, Seo.

IN-EMŌRĪOR, i. To die in or at, i. spectaculo, Hor.

IN-EMPTUS, a, um. Unpurchased, unbought. I. Gen.: i. dapes, Virg.—II. Esp.: Not acquired by bribery, i. consulatus, Tac.

IN-ENARRĀBĪLIS, e. That can not be related or described, indescribable, i. labor, Liv.; i. natura flumium, Sen.; i. habitus, Plin.

INENARRĀBĪLĪTER, adv. Indescribably, jecur i. absumentum, Liv.

INENŌDĀBĪLIS, e (in, enodo). That can not be unravelled or loosened, intricate. I. Prop.: i. capillus, App.—II. Fig.: That can not be explained, inexplicable, perplexed, i. res, Cic.

IN-ĒO, ivi (more frequently ii), itum, 4 v. a. and n. To go into, enter (a place). I. Prop. A) i. domum, Cic.; i. convivium, to go to feasts, Id.; i. pericula præliorum, Id.; i. urbem, Liv.; i. viam, to enter upon, proceed on, Cic. Impers.: inibitur tecum, I will enter with you, Plaut.—B) Meton. 1) To proceed to, to make a beginning, i. prælium, to commence a battle, Cic.; i. prælium cum alquo, Liv.; hence, To enter upon (an office), i. magistratum, Cic.; i. consulatum, Liv. 2) To begin, commence, ab ineunte ætate, Cic.; ineunte auro, Suet.; hoc decus ævi inibit, will commence, Virg. 3) To cohabit, Suet.; Sen.—II. Fig. A) To attack, seize, inibi te umquem febris, Plaut.—B) To think upon, invent a means, to devise, meditate, reflect upon, consider, to take one's measures, to undertake any thing, to begin, i. rationem de re, Cic.; inita et subducta ratione, after due consideration, Id.; i.

INEPTE.

viam, to find out a way or means, Liv.; i. consilium contra aliquem, to form a plan or resolution, consilia inibat, quemadmodum discederet, he considered, Cæs.; i. et subducere rationem, to make a calculation, to calculate, i. numerum, to calculate, count, cast up, Cæs.; i. æstimationem, to estimate, value, Sen.; i. gratiam ab aliquo, to conciliate the friendship, gain the favor of any one, Cic.; i. gratiam apud aliquem, Liv.; i. suffragia, to vote, Liv.; i. fœdus, to conclude, make, Cic.

INEPTE, *adv.* (ineptus). *Improperly, awkwardly, absurdly, foolishly.* I. Gen.: i. sane (dissentant), Cic.; i. dicere, Id. *Superl.*, ineptissime feci, Quint.—II. *Esp.*: At the wrong time, inconveniently, i. nocere, Cæcin. ap. Cic.

INEPTIA, *æ. f.* (ineptus). *Silly behavior, absurdity, folly.* I. Prop., Plaut.—II. *Meton.*, in the plur., ineptiæ, Trifles, fooleries, absurdities, quid ad istas ineptias abis? Cic.; i. aniles, Id.

INEPTIO, ire (ineptus). *To say or do what is absurd or foolish, to play the fool, trifle.* Ter.

INEPTUS, a, um (in, aptus). I. *Of things: Improper, inconsistent, impertinent, absurd, foolish, silly, nihil insolens aut ineptum*, Cic.; i. via, wrong, Id.; i. risus, Catull.—II. *Of persons: Displaying no taste, awkward, that acts foolishly*, i. homo, Cic.; quid est, inepta? what is the matter, you foolish woman? Ter.; sine vivat ineptus, Hor.

INEQUITABILIS, e (inequito). *Not to be ridden upon; not fit for cavalry*, i. campus, Curt.

INERMIS, e, and INERMUS, a, um (in, arma). *Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless.* I. Prop. A) cum paucis inermis, Cic.; i. milites, Cæs.; i. eques, Liv.—B) *Meton. of things*: i. ager, Liv.; Nilus famâ tantum, inermi quæsitum cognitum, without war, Plin.; i. gingiva, toothless, without teeth, Juv.—II. *Fig.*: i. philosophia, not well versed, not practiced, Cic.; i. carmen, that does not hurt, Ov.

IN-ERRANS, antis. *Not wandering about or erring, stellæ eæ quæ inerrantes vocantur, fixed stars*, Cic.; i. orbis, the region of the fixed stars, App.

IN-ERRO, are, v. n. and a. *To wander about in a place.* Neut. A) Prop.: i. montibus, Plin. E.; ignis i. ædibus, touches, reaches, Stat.—B) *Fig.*: in memoria rei inerrat oculis, swims before the eyes, Plin. E.

INERS, tis, 2 (in, ars). *Unskilled in an art, unskillful, not clever, not cunning.* I. Prop.: artes, quibus qui carebant inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic.; tendis iners docto retis nota mihi, Prop.—II. *Meton.* A) Gen.: *Inactive, idle, sluggish*, i. senectus, Cic.; gallinæ inertes ad incubandum, Col.; i. stomachus, a weak stomach, Ov.; inertes glebæ, that bear or produce nothing, neglected, Virg.; i. aqua, stagnant, Ov.—B) *Esp. of food: Insipid to the taste, without flavor*, i. caro, Hor.; i. sal, Plin.; i. horæ, idle, unoccupied, Hor.; i. censoria nota, of no effect, ineffectual, Liv.; serrarum dentes replent æqualitate inertis, fill up the spaces between the teeth of the saw with saw-dust, and thus make it unfit for cutting, Plin.

INERTIA, *æ. f.* (iners). *Unskillfulness, awkwardness.* I. Prop.: i. hominis, Petr.; plur., inertie, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Idleness, inactivity*, me ipsum inertie nequitieque condemnno, Cic.; i. laboris, unwillingness to work, Id.

INEXPLICABILIS.

INERUDITE, *adv.* (ineruditus). *Unlearnedly, illiterately, non i. ad declamandum ficta materies*, Quint.

INERUDITUS, a, um. *Unlearned, illiterate, non Epicurus i., sed ii indocti, qui, &c.* Cic.; i. voluptates, rude, unpolished, inelegant, Quint.

IN-ESCO, I. *To fill with food, to feed.* I. A) Prop., App.—B) *Meton.*: *To satiate, fill, inescatus odore sulfuris*, App.—II. *Fig.*: *To catch with a bait, to entice, decoy, specie parvi benefici inescamur*, Liv.; inescandæ multitudinis causa, Vell.

IN-EVITABILIS, e. *Inevitable, unavoidable*, i. malum, Sen.; i. crimen, Tac.

IN-EXCITABILIS, e. *From which one can not be aroused*, i. somnus, Sen.

IN-EXCITUS, a, um. *Not put in motion, calm*, Virg.

IN-EXCIGITATUS, a, um. *Not thought of or invented, novum et i. antea remedium*, Plin.

IN-EXCUSABILIS, e. *That can not be excused, inexcusable*, i. homo, Hor.; i. tempus, Ov.

IN-EXERCITATUS, a, um. *Unexercised, unpracticed, undisciplined.* I. Prop.: i. homo, Cic.; i. miles, Id.; i. eloquentia, Tac.—II. *Meton.*: *Unoccupied, not busy*, i. homo, Cels.

IN-EXHAUSTUS, a, um. *Unexhausted.* I. Prop.: i. urbes, not plundered, Sil.; i. metalla, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: *Unimpaired*, i. pubertas, Tac.

IN-EXORABILIS, e. *That can not be moved by entreaty, inexorable.* I. Prop.: i. io aliquem, Cic.; i. adversus aliquem, Liv.; i. disciplina, inexorably severe, Tac.; i. odium, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: *Not to be obtained by entreaty, neque inexorable quod petimus*, Val. Flac.

INEXPECTATUS. *See INEXSPECTATUS.*

IN-EXPERRECTUS, a, um. *Unawakened, not awaked, jacebat inexpectatus*, Ov.

IN-EXPERTUS, a, um. I. *That has not made trial of a thing, unacquainted with, unused to, inexperienced, unpracticed, dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici*, Hor.; animus i. ad contumelliam, Liv. *With dat.* exercitus bonis inexpertus, Liv.; i. bellis, Tac. *With genit.*: i. lascivie, Tac.—II. *Untried, not proved*, i. genus questionis, Plin. E.; inexpertum aliquid relinquere, Virg.; i. carmen, new, Stat.; i. fides, Liv.

IN-EXPIABILIS, e. *That can not be expiated or atoned for, inexpiable.* I. Prop.: i. religio, inviolable, Cic.; i. fraus, unpardonable, Id.; i. scelus, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) *Implacable, irreconcilable*, sese inexpiablemque præbere alci, Cic.—B) *Obstinate*, i. bellum, Cic.

IN-EXPLANATUS, a, um. *Unintelligible, not distinct or articulate*, i. lingua, not distinct, Plin.

INEXPLEBILIS, e (in, expleo). *That can not be filled, insatiable.* I. Prop. A) i. stomachus, Sen.; i. potu, Plin.—B) *Act.*: *Not satiating, unsatisfying*, App.—II. *Fig.*: i. cupiditas, Cic.; vir inexplabilis virtutis, Liv. *With genit.*: i. colloquiorum, Sen.

IN-EXPLETUS, a, um. *Not filled, not satisfied, insatiable.* I. Prop.: i. alvus, Stat.—II. *Fig.*: i. lumen, Ov.; i. amor, Stat.; i. questus, Id.; i. cædes, Id.; inexpletum, *adv.*: i. lacrimans, insatiably, Virg.

IN-EXPLICABILIS, e. *From which one can not*

INEXPLICITUS.

disengage one's self, inextricable. I. Prop.: i. laqueus, Quint.; i. vinculum, Curt.—II. Fig. A) Connected with insuperable difficulties, intricate, perplexed, i. res, Cic.; i. legatio, impracticabile; i. via, impassabile, Liv.; i. bellum, endless, Tac.; i. morbus, incurable, Plin. E.—B) Meton. 1) *Inexplicable, hæc quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.* 2) *Impossible, de sigillis disserere, inexplicabile est, Plin.* 3) *That can not be counted, innumerabile, i. multitudo, Plin.* 4) *That leads to no result, useless, i. facilitas, Liv.*

IN-EXPLICITUS, a, um. *Unexplained; obscure, inexplicable, i. dicta, Stat.; i. Platonæ, Mart.*

INEXPLORĀTO. *See the following article.*

INEXPLORĀTUS, a, um. *Unexamined, untried, not known, i. vada, Liv.; inventio inexplorata mihi, Plin.; hence, abl. inexplorato, without previous examination, without obtaining previous information, Liv.*

IN-EXPUGNĀBILIS, e. *That can not be taken by assault, or conquered; impregnable.* I. Prop.: i. lucus, Liv.; i. gremen, that can not be uprooted or rooted out, Ov.; i. terra, not to be broken, hard, Plin.—II. Fig.: *Unconquerable, firm, i. e. that resists all attacks, i. homo, Cic.; i. via, impassabile, Liv.; i. probatio, irrefragabile, Quint.; i. pectus amoris, Ov.*

IN-EXPŪTABĪLIS, e (exputo). *That can not be computed or numbered, i. numerus, Col.*

IN-EXSPECTĀTUS, a, um. *Unexpected, i. vis, Cic.; i. hostis, Ov.*

IN-EXSTINCTUS, a, um. *Unextinguished, inextinguishable.* I. Prop.: i. ignis, Ov.—II. Fig.: *Imperishable, i. nomen, Ov.; i. fames, libido, Id.*

INEXSTIRPĀBILIS, e (in, exstirpo). *That can not be rooted out, i. radix, Plin.*

IN-EXSŪPERĀBILIS, e. *That can not be crossed or passed, insurmountable.* I. Prop.: i. Alpes, Liv.; i. altitudo, Id.; quid inexasuperabile militi armato, Id.—II. Fig. A) *Unconquerable, invincible, i. vis fati, Liv.; i. homo, Sen.—B) Not to be surprised, Liv.; i. bonum, Sen.*

INEXTRICĀBILIS, e (in, extrico). *From which one can not disengage one's self, inextricable.* I. Prop. A) *i. error, irrecoverable, Virg.—B) Meton.: That can not be loosened or severed, i. cortex, Plin.—II. Fig.: That can not be made out or cleared up, Plin.; i. vitia stomachi, incurabile, Id.*

INFABRE, *adv.* (in, faber). *Unskillfully, not in a workman-like manner, without art, rudely, vasa non i. facta, Liv.; i. sculptum, Hor.*

IN-FABRICĀTUS, a, um. *Unwrought, Virg.*

IN-FĀCETE or INFYCETE, *adv.* (infacetus). *Without wit or humor, rudely, coarsely, insipidly, i. dicere alqd, Suet. Saperl.: infacetissime pictum, Plin.*

IN-FĀCETĪE or INFYCETĪE, *arum, f.* (infacetus). *Low wit, rude jests or puns, pleni rurs et infacetiarum annales, Catull.*

IN-FĀCETUS or INFYCETUS, a, um. *Without wit or humor, insipid; unmanly, rude, eque Romanus nec i. et satis literatus, Cic.; i. dictum, Suet. Compar.: infacetior rure infecto, Catull.*

IN-FĀCUNDUS, a, um. *Ineloquent, Liv.*

INFARCIO.

INFĀMĪA, *æ, f.* (infamia). *Ill fame, ill report of a person, discredit, blame, loss of character, dishonor, disgrace.* I. Prop. A) *infamiam ferre sine dolore, to endure, submit to, Cic.; infamia flagrare, to be in very bad repute, Id.; infamia urgeri, Id.; Introcina nullam habent infamiam, are no disgrace, Cæs.; infamiam sarcire, to repair, Id.; i. movere alqui, to cause, bring upon any body or bring any body into. Just.; infamiam ferre alqui, Tac.; in infamiam trahere alqd, to bring into bad repute, Id.; res est mihi infamiae, brings me into disgrace, gives me a bad name, Ter.; infamia adspergi, to come into bad repute, Nep.—B) Plur.: infamias subire, Tac.—II. Meton.: *What brings any thing into bad repute, i. silvæ, Virg.; i. scelli nostri, the disgrace, Ov.**

INFĀMIS, e (in, fama). *That is ill spoken of, infamous, notorious.* I. Prop.: i. mulier, Cic.; homines i. vitii, Id.; familias infames flagitiis tuis fecisti, have brought them into disgrace, Id.; domus i., said to be haunted, Plin. E.—II. Meton.: *That causes an ill report, disreputable, i. materia, Gell.; i. digitus, the middle finger (because used in pointing at persons scornfully), Pers.*

INFĀMO, *lva, (in, fama).* *To bring into bad repute, to brand with infamy; to accuse, charge, i. injuriam aliorum, Cic.; i. fidem alqjs, Quint.; i. alqm temeritatis apud alqm, to accuse him of it, Sen.*

IN-FĀNDUS, a, um. *That can not be uttered or expressed, unspeakable, inexpressible; hence, shocking, abominable, detestable, unnatural, i. res, Cic.; i. epulae, of human flesh, Liv.; i. mors, Virg. Also, infandum, interj. Horrible! terrible! dreadful! navibus, infandum, amissis, Virg.*

INFANS, *antis* (in, for). *That can not speak, speechless, not (yet) able to speak, mute.* I. Prop. A) *Cæsi filium, cum infans esset, locutum esse, Cic.; i. status, Hor. Hence.—B) Of children that can not yet speak: Young, little, infant, i. filius, Cic.; i. puer, Id.—C) Subst.: A young child, infant, movet infantern, Cic.; infantibus parcere, Cæs.; defuncta infante, Tac.; ab infante, from childhood, Sen.—D) A child unborn, Liv.—E) Of or belonging to a child, child-like, infantine, pectora infantia, Ov.; i. umbræ, the shades of departed infants, Id.—F) Of animals and things: Young, new, infantes catuli, Plin.; pulli infantes, Id.; i. boletus, a young fungus or mushroom, Id.—II. Meton. A) *Childish, absurd, illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic.—B) Without rhetorical talents, ineloquent, i. homo, Cic.; nihil accusatore Lentulo infantius, Id. Of things: Fannii historia neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, Cic.—C) I. q. infandus, Unspeakable, unheard of, i. facinus, Att. ap. Noo.**

INFĀNTĪA, *æ, f.* (infans). *Inability to speak.* I. Prop. A) *i. linguæ, Lucr.—B) Meton. 1) The age of childhood, infancy, in infantia, Quint.; prima ab infantia, from earliest infancy, Tac. 2) The youth of animals, plants, &c., i. asini, Plin.; cervi sb i. educati, Id.; i. pomi, Id. 3) Concr.: Children, youth, irritare infantiam ad discendum, Quint.—II. Fig.: Want of eloquence, rudeness of speech, i. accusatorum, Cic.; i. actoris, Quint.*

IN-FARCIO [infarcio], *si, sum, tum, or ctum, 4.*

INFATIGABILIS.

To stuff into. I. Prop.: i. salem, Col.; inferciens verba, Cic.—II. Meton.: To fill up, i. bractea leviori materia, Plin.; infertat malat, stuffed cheeks, Enn. ap. Don.

IN-FATIGABILIS, e. *Indefatigable*, i. cursus, Plin.; Sen.

INFATUO, I (in, fatuus). To render foolish, infatuate, i. alqm, Cic.; infatuit alqm adulatio, Sen.

IN-FAUSTUS, a, um. *Unfortunate*, homo i. bellis, Tac.; i. dies, Id.; i. gradus, Ov. Subst., infaustum, i. n., *Misfortune*, Plin.

INFECTOR, oris, m. (inficio). A dyer. Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector morstur, Cic.; i. succus, dyeing matter, Plin.

INFECTUS, a, um (in, facio). I. *Unwrought, not made, not done, unperformed, unfinished, unaccomplished*, i. argentum, Liv.; pro infecto habere alqd, to esteem as undone, or as not having taken place, Cic.; infecta dona facere, to take back, Plaut.; bene cum lauta est, infecta est tamen (mulier), is not yet quite ready, Id.; infecta re redire, without accomplishing one's purpose, Liv.; infecta victoria, without having carried the day or won the victory, Liv.; infecto bello, without having finished the war, Id.; satis dare alci damni infecti, to give security against damage, Plin.—II. Meton.: Not feasible, impossible, rex nihil infectum Metello credeo, Sall.

INFECTUS, a, um, part. of inficio.

IN-FECUNDUS, a, um. *Unfruitful*, quas infecundas surgunt, Virg.; i. arboribus ager, Sall.

INFELICITAS, atis, f. (infelix). I. *Unhappiness, calamity, misfortune*, Liv.—II. *Pov-erty*, Quint.

INFELICITER, adv. (infelix). *Unhappily*, Liv. INFELICITO, are (infelix). To render unhappy, Plaut.

INFELICO, are (infelix). To render unhappy, Plaut.

IN-FELIX, icis. I. *Unfruitful*, vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur umquam, Plin.; i. tellus frugibus, Virg.; i. oleaster, Id.—II. Meton. A) *Unfortunate, hapless, unhappy*, i. homo, Cic.; infelicio domi, Liv.; i. patria, Virg.; i. seimi, Id.—B) *Bringing misfortune, unfortunate for anyone, calamitous, unlucky*, i. reipublicae, Cic.; i. arbor, the gallows, Id.; i. thalamus, Virg.

INFENSE, adv. (infensus). *Hostilely*, Tac.

INFENSO, are (infensus). I. *Act. To treat in a hostile manner*, i. Armeniam, to disturb, Tac.—II. *Neut. To act in a hostile manner, to be hostile*, quasi infensantibus diis, Tac.

INFENSUS, a, um (in, fendo). *Hostile, inimical, enraged*, infenso animo atque inimico, Cic.; i. bostis, Liv.; i. hasta, Virg.; i. valetudo, illness, bad health, Tac.

INFER (inferus), era, erum (Compar., inferior; Superl., infimus). That is below, beneath, or underneath, the lower. I. *Posit.* A) limen inferum, Plaut.; fulmina infera, lightning said to proceed from the earth, Plin.; i. mare, the Tuscan Sea [superum mare, the Adriatic Sea], Plin.; infera lumborum, the abdomen, Cic.; i. in loca obire, to set (of a constellation), Id.—B) *Of or belonging to the infernal regions, infernal*. Inferi, The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead, ab inferis excitare, to raise from the dead,

INFERNUS.

Cic.; inferorum animas elicere, to call up the spirits of the dead, Id.; ad inferos poenas lue, in the infernal regions, Id.; dii inferi, the gods of the infernal regions, Id.—II. Compar., inferior. A) *Of place*: i. pars, Cæs.; i. locus, Id.; i. aqua, that is in the lower part of the town, Hirt.; i. exercitus, i. e. of lower (i. e. the lower parts of) Germany, Tac.; i. vultu, with the eyes turned to the ground, Stat.—B) *Meton.* 1) *In respect of order or series*: i. versus, a pentameter (as following the preceding hexameter), Ov.; inferiores quinque dies, the last, Varr. 2) *Of number*: i. numero navium, smaller, inferior, Cæs. 3) *In respect of time*: Later, younger, subsequent, erant inferiores quam illorum etas, qui, &c., lived afterward or in a later age, Cic.; etate inferior, younger. 4) *Of family descent, rank, &c.*: Inferior, non inferior quam magister, Cic.; inferior fortuna, Id.; ordines inferiores, Cæs.; i. copis, weaker or inferior in troops, Nep.; i. duro iudice turpis est, lose the lawsuit, Prop.; inferiori esse, to be beaten, Curt.—II. Superl., infimus, a, um, The lowest, last. A) *Prop.*: terram esse infimum, Cic.; cum scripsissem hæc infima, the lowest, i. e. the last part (at the foot of the letter), Cic. 2) *Denoting the lowest part of an object*: ab infima ara, from the lowest part of the altar, Cic.; i. collis apertus, Cæs.; in infimo foro, at the lowest or extreme end of the forum, Plaut.—B) *Fig.*: The lowest in rank, the meanest, poorest, basest, i. hæc populi, Cic.; infimo loco natus, of very low descent, Id.; precibus infimis petere, with the humblest prayers, petitions, Liv.

INERCIO. See INFARCIO.

INFERI, orum. See INFER.

INFERIÆ, arum, f. See INFERIUS.

INFERIOR. See INFEA.

INFERIUS, a, um (infero). I. *That is offered or sacrificed, vinum inferium, a portion of wine offered to the gods before the person so doing tasted any himself*: Jupiter macte vino inferio esto, Cat.—II. *inferiæ, arum, f., Sacrifices or offerings in honor of the dead, xoiæ, sferre slcni inferias, Cic.; inferias facere, Virg.; inferias dare, Ov.; nepotes retulit inferias Jugurthæ, Hor.*

INFERIUS, n. comp. See INFER.

INFERIUS, adv. See INFRA.

INFERNA, orum. See INFERNUS.

INFERNAS, atis (inferaus). *Of or from the lower country, lowland*, i. arbor, a fir or kind of pine from the shores of the Tuscan Sea (mare inferum), Plin.

INFERNE, adv. (infernus). *Below, underneath*, Lucr.

INFERNI, orum. See INFERNUS.

INFERNUS, a, um (infer). *Lower, situate beneath or under*. I. Gen. A) i. stagna, which are in the lower parts or lowlands, Liv.; i. mare, the Tuscan Sea, Lucan.; infernis de partibus se erigere, from below, Cic.; i. fulmina, lightning from the earth, Sen.—B) *Subst., inferna, orum, n., The abdomen, lower parts of the body, helleborum nigrum purgat per i., by purging, Plin.—II. A) Esp.: Infernal, i. e. of or belonging to the lower or infernal regions, dii inferni, Liv.; i. rex, Pluto, Virg.; i. Juvo, Proserpina, Id.; i. rota, of Ixion, Prop.; i. palus, the Styx, Ov.; i. ratis, of Charon, Prop.; i. ara, devoted or sacred to the infernal gods, Sil.; i. sorores, the Furies, Claud.; velut i. aspectus, an unearthly kind of look, Tac.—B) *Subst.* 1) inferni, orum, m., The spirits of the*

INFERO.

infernal regions, the shades below, Prop. 2) *inferna, orum, n.*, *The infernal regions*, Tac.

IN-FERO, intūli, illatum, inferre. *To carry, bear, bring, throw, &c., into or to a place; and hence, to throw, bring, place, put, &c., upon anything.* I. Prop. A) i. ignes tectis, *to set fire to*, Cic.; i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.; i. scalas ad monia, *to apply, fix*, Liv.; fuga infert pavidos in mediam cædem, *carries*, Id.; i. in scopulum, *to strike against*, Id.; i. in equum, *to set on a horse*, Cæs.; i. semina arvis, *to scatter*, Tac.—B) Esp. 1) i. alqm, *to bring to a place for interment, to bury, inter*, i. corpus, Nep.; i. sepulcro alcjs, Suet. 2) *To place or set upon a table, serve up*, i. lancem, Plin. 3) *To bring into account, i. rationes, to enter accounts*, Cic.; *hence, i. sumptum civibus, to bring into account, put to any body's charge or account*, Cic. 4) *To contribute, pay*, i. viceisiam, Plin.; i. pecuniam arario, Id. 5) *In Milit.* a) i. signa, *to carry the standards against the enemy, i. e. to advance to the charge, to attack*, i. signa in hostes, Cæs.; i. trepidantibus signa, Liv. b) i. bellum alcui, *to make or bring war upon, to invade, to begin a war*, i. bellum Italie, Cic.; i. bellum patriæ, Id.; i. bellum contra patriam, Id.; i. bellum in Italiam, Nep.; i. arma, *to commence a war, make war*, Liv. 6) i. pedem, *to set foot upon, to go into or toward*, Cic.; i. gressus, Virg.; i. pedem limine, *to set foot within or to cross the threshold*, Prop.; *hence also, Milit., to advance, assault, assail, attack, deinde inferunt pedem urgentem*, Liv.; *thus, i. gradum, Id.* 7) *se inferre, to go, go into, or to a place; to repair to or betake one's self to a place, esp. with the notion of haste or rapidity; to rush or throw one's self into*, lucus, quo se infererat, *where he entered*, Liv.; i. se foribus, Virg.; i. se per medios, Id. *Middle: inferri, To rush into a place, i. urbem*, Liv.; i. in medios ignes equo, Id.—II. Fig.: *To bring down to, reduce, precipitate, &c.* A) i. se in periculum capitis, *to bring into or expose to danger*, Cic.; i. alqm in paupertatem, *to reduce to poverty*, Plaut.—B) *To offer one's self, meddle, obtrude one's self, ipse se infererat et intro dabat*, Cic.—C) *To utter, make, deliver, i. sermonem*, Cic.; i. causam, *to allege a pretext*, Cæs.; i. mentionem, *to make mention*, Liv.—D) *To do, occasion, cause; inflict, bring upon; use against any body, i. vim et manus alcui*, Cic.; i. mortem alcui per scelus; i. vulnere hostibus, *to inflict*, Cæs.; i. sicui infamiam, probrum, labem, Cic.; i. suspicionem alcui, *to raise*, Cæs.; i. timorem alcui, *to cause fear*, Liv.; i. certamen alcui, *to begin a quarrel*, Id.; i. injuriam, *to injure*, Cæs.; i. misericordiam, invidiam, iracundiam, *to excite*, Cic.

INFERSUS, INFERTUS, part. of infarcio.

INFÉRUS. See INFRA.

IN-FERVO, Ære. *To boil in any thing; or simply, to boil, i. e. to grow hot, facito bis aut ter infervet*, Cat.

IN-FERVESCO, ferbūi, 3 (inferveo). *To boil in, boil, to grow hot, fabæ tertia pars infervescit, hœil in*, Col.; *ne infervescit aqua sole, be heated*, Plin.

IN-FESTE, odv. (infestus). *Hostilely, with bitterness, i. facere alqd in alqm*, Liv.

IN-ESTO, I (infestus). *To act in a hostile manner, to harass, annoy, molest, infest.* I. Prop.: i. latus dextrum, Ov.; *infestatum atrocissimi mare*, Vell.—II. Meton.: *To attack, as*

INFIDUS.

sail, assault; to destroy, spoil, hurt, impair, aloe non infestat stomachum, Plin.; *viuum minus infestat nervos*, Id.; i. rudes animos, *to injure, spoil*, Col.; i. rem familiarem, *to impair*, Id.

INFESTUS, a, um (in, festus, the old participle of fero, like gestus from gero). *Pointed at, i. frameis*, Tac.; *insecure, unsafe, made or rendered unsafe; disturbed, molested, annoyed, unquiet*. I. Pass.: i. vita, Cic.; i. iter, Id.; *vis i barbarorum incursioibus*, Id.; *agrum i reddere, to render unsafe*, Liv.; *omnia infesta serpentibus, infested with*, Sall.; *mare i. habere, disturbed, rendered insecure*, Liv.—II. Act.: *That renders insecure or unsafe, vexatious, troublesome, hostile, inimical, i. Gallia*, Cic.; *pestis i. republicæ*, Id.; i. clamor, Id.; *exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti*, Liv.; *tempora virtutibus infesta*, Tac. Esp. milit.: *inlestis signis impetum facere*, Cæs.; Liv.; *infestis pillis procurrere*, Cæs.; *infesto spiculo alqm petere*, Liv.

INFICĒTUS, &c. See INFACETUS, &c.

INFICIĒ. See INFITĒ.

INFICIO, fœci, fectum, 3 (in, fœcio). *To mix admix, mix up with.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: *hoc (dictamno) fustum labris splendentibus amnem i. mizes or impregnates the water with dictamnum* Virg.; *odorem non aliud, quam infectum aera, nothing else than infected air*, Plin.; *mel infectum fronde, that has taken the flavor of the leaves*, Id.; *alieno sapore infici, to assume a strange flavor*, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *To dip into a liquid, to steep, soak, drench; to stain, color, dye, tinge*, Britannii vitro se inficiunt, Cæs.; *infecta conchylio lana*, Plin.; i. æquor sanguine, Hor.; *infectas sanguine habere manus*, Prop.; *nigri volumina fumi infecere diem, obscured, darkened*, Ov.; *nox oculorum infecerat ignes, had obscured*, Claud.; *virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, blushed*, Tibull.

2) *To spoil, corrupt, infect, taint, poison, nos flumina inficimus*, Plin.; *pocula veneno infecta*, Just.; *to infect by the breath, or the seeds of disease*, Virg.; Ov.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To instruct in any thing, make acquainted with, per jam infici debet iis artibus, quæ si combiberit ad majora veniet paratior*, Cic.; i. et flectere animos teneros ut volunt, *to imbue and form*, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *To cover or coat, as it were, with a color, espientia, nisi alte descendit et diu sedit, animum non coloravit sed infecit, only imparts to it an external covering*, Sen. 2) *In a bad sense: To infect, poison, stain, spoil, nos umbris, delictis, otio, languore animum inficimus*, Cic.; *hoc quod infectum est, the present infection*, Id.; *inficimur opinionum pravitate*, Id.; *infectus hostium artibus*, Tac.; *latus gurgite infectum eluitor scelus, the guilt with which they are infected*, Virg.

INFICIOR, I. See INFITIOR.

IN-FIDELIS, e. *Without faith, that can not be confided in, not trustworthy, faithless, perfidious, false, nullam esse fidem, quæ infideli data sit*, Cic.; *ut ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimum redderem*, Id. *Of things: silex i. ad structuram*, Plin.; *i. magister recti est metus*, Plin. Pan.

IN-FIDELITAS, atis, f. *Faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, infidelity, i. amicitiarum*, Cic.; *infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere*, Cæs.

IN-FIDUS, a, um. *Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false, quos ôdos*

INFIGO.

amicos habuisset quos infidos, Cic.; i. scurræ, Hor.; i. civitatis, Sall.; sedes i. instabilisque, *not safe or stable*, Plin.

IN-FIGO, xi, xum, 3. *To fix or thrust in.* I. Prop. A) i. gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.; i. hamos, Cæs.; hasta infixa stomacho, Virg.; infigitur sagitta arbore, *sticks*, Id.; in quorum terga infixa stetero pila, Liv.—B) Meton.: *To impress upon*, i. oscula natis, Sil.; i. vulnus, Virg.—II. Fig.: *To infix, impress, imprint*, i. alqd animis, Quint; i. slqd auditori, Id.; res memoria infixa, Liv.; hæc mihi erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov.; hence, infixum est mihi, *it is my firm resolution*: Volgesi vetus et penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac.

INFIMATIS, e (infimus). *One of the lowest condition*, ego infimatis infimus, Plaut.

INFIMUS. See INFER.

IN-FINDO, fidi, fissum, 3. 1. *To cleave, cut asunder*, i. salum, *to cut or sail through*, Val. Flac.

—II. *To make anything by cleaving*, i. sulcos telluri, *to cut into*, Virg.; i. sulcos mari, *to plough the sea, to navigate*, Id.

INFINITAS, atis, f. (in, finis). *Endlessness, infinite nature, number, or space*, i. locorum, *endless space*, Cic.; in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, *through the boundless universe*, Id.

INFINITE, adv. (infinitus). I. *Without bounds or limits, without end*, i. concupiscere, Cic.; i. dividere, Id.; quod et inter media argumenta faciendum est et pæce infinite in perorando, *incessantly*.—II. Meton.: *Indefinitely, universally*, i. referre de rep., Gell.

INFINITO, onis, f. (infinitus). *Endlessness, infinitude*, i. ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, Cic.

INFINITUS, a, um (in, finis). *Without bounds or limits, boundless, unlimited*. I. Prop. A) i. potestas, Cic.; i. imperium, Id.; i. odium, Id.

—II. Fig. A) *Infinite, numberless, very numerous*, i. multitudo, Cic.; i. labor, Id.; si cui nimis infinito videtur, *too prolix*, Id.; hence, infinitum, i. n., *The Infinite, endless number or quantity, infinitude*, i. auri, Entrop.; ad i., *without end*, ad i. crescere, Plin.; thus, in infinito: sectio in infinitum, Quint; infinitum quantum, *endlessly*, i. e. beyond all measure, *very much, exceedingly*, Plin.; infinito, *exceedingly, very much*: infinito præstare ceteris, Id.; infinito plus cogitare, Quint.—B) *Indefinite, infinitor distributio*, Cic. Esp.: *Indefinite*, i. e. without respect of persons or time, *general, universal*, i. questio, Cic.; i. conjunctiones and infinita conexa, *general conclusions*, Id.; i. verbum, *an infinitive*, Quint.

INFIRMATIO, onis, f. (infirmo). I. *An invalidating*, i. rerum judicarum, Cic.—II. Meton.: *A refuting, disproving*, Id.

INFIRME, adv. (infirmus). *Weakly, slightly, faintly*. I. Prop.: i. animatus, *weak in attachment*, Cic.—II. Fig. A) *Feebly, without rhetorical ornament*, Plin. E.—B) *Superstitiously, expavesce*te infirmus, Suet.

INFIRMITAS, atis, f. (infirmus). *Weakness, infirmity*. I. Prop. A) i. corporis, Cic.; i. virium, Cæs.—B) Meton. 1) *Indisposition, malady*, i. valetudinis, Cic.; infirmitates meorum, Plin. E. 2) *The weaker sex or age, hæc infirmitas*, i. e. *women*, Liv. *Of children*, Quint.—II. Fig. A) *Weakness of mind, imbecility*, i. animi,

INFLATE.

Cic.—B) *Fickleness, inconstancy*, i. Gallorum, Cæs.

INFIRMO, 1 (infirmus). *To weaken, enfeeble*. I. Prop.: i. munimenta, Sall. Fr.; i. legiones, *to weaken, lessen*, Tac.—II. Fig. A) *To weaken, diminish*, i. fidem testis, Cic.; i. robur imperii, Amm.—B) *To invalidate, disprove, refute*, i. slqd, Cic.; i. res leves, Id.—C) *To annul, make void*, i. legem, Liv.

INFIRMUS, a, um. *Weak*. I. Prop. A) i. vires, Cic.; i. caput, Hor.; i. homines ad resistendum, Cæs. Subst., infirmum, i. n., *That which is weak, usque ad iofirma lineæ, the weak parts*, Plin.—B) Meton.: i. classis, Cic.; valetudo i., Id.; eum admodum infirmus, *very infirm, in very delicate health*, Id.; infirma optiæ, i. e. *not durable*, Ter.—II. Fig. A) *Weak, timid, fearful*, animo infirmo esse, *faint-hearted, timid*, Cic.—B) *Inconstant, fickle, not to be relied upon*, Col.—C) *Of no weight, credit, or authority; weak, inconclusive*, res infirma ad probandum, Cic.

IN-FIT, v. def. He (she, it) begins. I. Gen.: i. postulare, Plaut.; ita fariet i., Virg.—II. Esp.: He (she) begins to speak, ibi iust, Liv.; i. talibus, Ov.

INFITIAE (inficiæ), arum, f. (in, fateor). *A denying; only in the acc., in the phrase infitias ire, to deny any thing; with acc., or an objective clause, infitias ire omnia, Plaut.; iofitias ire cœpit filio, Id.; neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedidisse, Liv.*

INFITIALIS, e (infitiæ). *Negative, consisting in denial*, i. questio, Cic.; i. status, Quint.

INFITIATIO, onis, f. (infitor). *A denying*. I. Gen., Cic.—II. Esp.: *A denying or disowning of a debt*, Sen.

INFITIATOR, oris, m. (infitor). *One who denies; one who refuses to restore a deposit, a bad payer, a cheat*, ille i., Cic.

INFITOR, 1 (in, fateor). *To deny, disown*. I. Gen.: i. alqd, Cic.; i. verum, Id.: fama factis infitianda tuis, *which your deeds must refute*, Ov.—II. Esp.: *Not to stand to any thing, to refuse to fulfill (a promise or engagement)*, quid si infitiatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic.; i. depositum, Juv.; i. vitia, *not to be answerable for the faults of an article sold*, Cic.; i. prædas, *to keep back promised booty or spoil*, Flor.

INFIXUS, a, um, part. of infigo.

INFLAMMATIO, onis, f. *A kindling, inflaming*. I. Prop. A) inferre i. tectis, *fire*, a torch, Auct. Her.; diluvio et i. corripere, Flor.—B) Esp.: *An inflammation (as a disease)*, i. aurium, Plin.; i. reprimere, Id.—II. Fig.: *Fire, flame, ardor*, i. animorum, *poetical fire*, Cic.

INFLAMMO, 1. *To set on fire, kindle*. I. Prop. A) i. tædas, Cic.; i. classem, Id.—B) Med. t. t.: *To inflame*, i. vulnera ac morbos, Plin.; buprestis bovem ita inflammat, ut rumpat, Id. Hence, inflammatus, a, um, *Kindled, inflamed*, Plin.—II. Fig.: *To inflame, kindle, rouse, incite*, i. populum, Cic.; i. cupiditates, Id.; i. odium, Id. Pass.: i. ad gloriam, Cic.; i. scelerem et furorem, Id.

INFLATE, adv. (inflatus). *In an inflated manner, pompously; hence, fig.* I. *With exaggeration, inflatus multo quam res erat gesta fama percubuerat*, Cæs.—II. *Prosaically, inflatus perscribere*, Cæs.

INFLATIO.

INFLĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (inflō). *A blowing up, inflating; hence, I. A bubbling, of boiling water, Vitr. — II. Flatulence, inflationem magnam habet cibus, causes wind in the stomach, Cic.; inflationes discutere, Plin.*

INFLĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of inflō. — II. Adj.: Swollen, inflated, puffed up. A) Prop.: inflatum collum, Cic.; i. capilli, flowing, Ov.; inflator vestis, Ter. — B) Fig. 1) Angry, i. animus, Cic. 2) Puffed up, elated, proud, i. laetitia atque insolentia, Cic.; i. spe atque animis, Id.; i. assentationibus, Liv. 3) Bombastic, turgid, i. Cicero, Tac.; Asiis inflati, Quint.*

INFLĀTUS, us, m. (inflō). *A blowing into, blowing. I. Prop.: primo i. tibicinis, Cic.; eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Id. — II. Fig.: A breathing into, i. divinus, divine inspiration, Cic.*

INFLĒCTO, xi, xum, 3. *To bend, curve. I. Prop. A) i. bacillum, Cic.; cum ferrum se inflexisset, Cæs.; i. leniter capillum, to curl, crisp, Suet. Middle: inflecti, to bend, turn, be curved, sinus ad urbem inflectitur, Cic.; Plin. — B) Meton. 1) To change by bending, turning, &c., i. vestigium sui cursus, Cic. 2) Esp.: To change or inflect the voice, to modulate, volet (orator) inclinata voce videri gravis, et inflexa miserabilis, u plaintive voice, Cic.; sonus inflexus, soft, plaintive, Id. — II. Fig. A) To bend, i. e. to warp, alter, i. jus, Cic. — B) To touch, move, i. sensus, Virg.; i. precibus oostria, Id.*

INFLĒTUS, a, um. *Unwept, unlamented, inhumata ique turba, Virg.*

INFLĒXIBILIS, e. *I. Prop.: Inflexible, not to be bent, Plin. — II. Fig.: Unchangeable, i. obstinatio, Plin. E.; i. iudicium, Sen.*

INFLĒXIO, ōnis, f. (inflēctō). *A bending, laterum inflexione forti se virili, by strong and manly exercise, Cic.*

INFLĒXUS, a, um, part. of inflēctō.

INFLĒXUS, ūs, m. *A bending, turning, twisting. I. Prop.: i. viciorum, Juv. — II. Fig.: vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, by variations, Sen.*

INFLĒGO, xi, etum, 3. *To strike one thing on or against another. I. Prop. A) i. alciui securim, Cic.; navis inflecta vadis, struck on shallows, Virg.; inflecta terga, beaten, scourged, Val. Flac. — B) Meton.: To inflict or make by striking, i. alciui plagam, to strike a blow, Cic.; i. alciui vulnus, Id. — II. Fig. A) To let anything fly against any body, direct against, hurl, quum aliquid in ipsum infigitur, Cic. — B) To inflict, attach, i. alciui turpitudinem, Cic.*

INFLŌ, I. *To blow or breathe into or upon any thing. I. Prop. A) i. alciui squam in os, Cat. — B) Meton. 1) To breathe into, i. tibiam, to play upon the pipe, Cic.; i. buccinam, Ov.; also absol.: inflare, to blow: paulo inflavit vehementius, Cic. Hence, 2) To produce by blowing, i. sonum, to give a tone, Cic. 3) To blow up, inflate, cause to swell, i. utrem, Hor.; i. buccas, Id.; carbasus inflatur auro, Virg.; amois inflatus aquis, Liv. 4) To blow up, inflate, make flatulent, legumina inflant corpus, make flatulent, Cels. — II. Fig.: To render proud or haughty, i. animos, to elate, raise, increase, Cic.; i. animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, Liv.; i. alqm gloria, Quint.*

INFLŪO, xi, xum, 3. *To flow or run into*

INFRAGILIS.

or to a place. *I. Prop. A) i. in pontum, Cic.; Rheus multis capitibus influit in Oesum, Cæs. — B) Meton.: To flow into, i. e. to come into, rush into or invade in great numbers, influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias, Cic. — II. Fig. A) To come unobservedly into, to insinuate one's self into, steal into, i. in aures, Cic.; i. in animos, Id. — B) To come to, to come on thickly, to crowd in, negotia influentia, a press of business, Plin.; nobis tantum bonum influere, fall to one's lot, Sen.*

INFŌDĪO, ōdi, ossum, 3. *To dig in, bury in the earth. I. Prop.: i. taleas in terram, Cæs.; i. fruges, Virg.; i. puerum, Hor. — II. Meton. A) To dig out, dig up, make or effect by digging, i. sulcum, Col. — B) To cause to penetrate into, vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, Stat.*

INFŌCUNDUS. *See INFEC.*

INFORMĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (informō). *A copy or prototype of any thing. I. Prop.: An outline, sketch, plan, &c., of a building, &c., Vitr. — II. Fig.: A representation, idea, conception, i. dei, of God, Cic.; i. totius sententiae, a developing, Id.; i. verbi, declaration of the sense of a word, Id.*

INFORMIS, e (in, forma). *That has no form, or that has not a proper form. I. Prop.: i. alveus, Liv. — II. Meton.: Unshapen, unsightly, horrid, i. exitus, Tac.; i. hioms, Hor.; i. letum, death by hanging, Virg.*

IN-FORMO, I. *To give form to anything, to form, shape, fashion, sketch. I. Prop.: i. Martem cerā, Plin. E.; i. clypeum, Virg. — II. Fig. A) To form, mould, animus bene natura informatus, Cic.; i. iudicium, Id. — B) To sketch, depict, describe; to form a notion of, conceive, i. oratorem, Cic.; i. cogitationem, to form a plan, Id. — C) To form by instruction, educate, i. aetatem puerilem ad humanitatem, Cic.*

IN-FŌRO, are (in, forum). *To accuse in court (faceti).* Plaut.

IN-FORTŪNĀTUS, a, um. *Unfortunate, i. homo, Ter.; nihil me infortunatus, Cic.*

IN-FORTŪNIUM, ūi (in, fortuna). *Misfortune; esp., punishment, chastisement, habiturum infortunium esse, he would come badly off, Liv.; i. invenire, Plaut.; i. ferre, Ter.*

INFRA, adv. and prep. (properly, abl. of infer). *I. Adv.: Below, beneath. A) Prop.: i. scripsi, have added below (i. e. at the foot), Cic.; i. nihil est nisi mortale, Id.; si i. quam rami fuerē, praecidat (abies), below the spot where, &c., Plin. Compar., inferius, lower, underneath, deeper: i. currere, Ov.; i. sidere, Hor.; i. persequi, to relate further below, Tac. Poet.: Under the earth, in the infernal regions, Tibull. — B) Fig.: As to rank or character: Below, under, liberos ejus, ut multum i., despectare, Tac. — II. Prop. with acc.: Below, under. A) Prop. of place or situation: i. oppidum, Cic.; i. eum locum, Cæs. — B) Meton. 1) Of time: After, Homerus non i. Lycurgum fuit, Cic. 2) Of size: magnitudine i. elephantis, below elephants, i. e. smaller than, Cæs. 3) Of value: res burnanas i. se positas arbitrari, Cic.; id i. grammatici officium est, below, Quint.*

INFRACTĪO, ōnis, f. (infringo). *A breaking to pieces; fig., a weakening, i. animi, dejection, Cic.*

INFRACTUS, a, um, part. of infringo.

INFRĀGILIS, e. *That can not be broken*

to pieces. I. Prop.: i. adamas, Plin. — II. Fig.: Strong, unbroken, i. animus, Sen.; i. vox, Ov. INFREMO, ñi, 3. To roar, growl, bellow. I. Prop.: aper infremuit, Virg. — II. Fig.: bellum infremuit, was roaring, Sil.

INFRENATUS, a, um (in, frenatus). Without a bridle. i. equites, on unbridled horses, Liv.

INFRENDO, 3, or INFRENDEO, 2. I. Prop.: To gnash the teeth, i. dentibus, Virg. — II. Fig.: i. alci, to be enraged at, attack angrily, Stat.

INFRENIS, e, and INFRENUS, a, um (frenum). Without bridle. I. Prop.: infrenis equus, Virg.; Numidæ infreni, on unbridled horses, Id. — II. Fig.: Unchecked, unrestrained, i. lingua, Gell.

INFRENO, 1. To furnish with a bridle. I. Prop. A) i. equum, Liv.; infrenatus equus, Id. Poet.: i. currus, to put the horses to a chariot, Virg.; infrenati manipuli, on unbridled horses, Sil. — B) Meton.: To fasten, moor, i. navigia aucoris, Plin. — II. Fig.: To curb, check, restrain, tame, sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic.

INFRENUS. See INFRENIS.

INFREQUENS, tis. Not frequent; not frequented. I. Of space. A) Act.: Not numerous, not in a mass, in small number, copie infrequentiores, Cæs.; i. bostes, Liv.; i. senatus, not full, i. e. not sufficiently numerous to make a decree, Cic. — B) Pass.: That is seldom visited or but thinly inhabited, lonesome, solitary, pars urbis i. ædificiis erat, Liv.; signa infrequentia armatis, standards to which but few soldiers belong, Id.; infrequentissima urbis, the least inhabited parts of the town, Liv.; i. causa, the pleading of which is attended by few hearers only, Cic. — II. Meton. of time. A) That is seldom at a place, or that seldom does a thing, i. Romæ sum, Cic.; i. deorum cultor, unfrequent, not diligent, not regular, Hor.; i. miles, that does not always appear at his standard, Plaut.; thus, i. rei militaris, Act. Her. — B) Not usual, not general or customary, rare, i. usus, Gell. — C) Unacquainted with, unaccustomed to anything, i. vocum Latinarum, Gell.

INFREQUENTIA, æ, f. (infrequens). Smallness of number, fewness. I. Prop.: i. senatus, an incomplete number, i. e. a number not sufficient to constitute a house, and consequently incompetent to pass a decree, Cic.; senatus consultum pro infrequentiam factum, Liv.; i. legionum, Tac. — II. Meton.: Small number of people in a place, small population, i. locorum, Tac.

INFRICTO, cui, ctum, and catum, 1. To rub in, sul infricatus juvat, Plin.

INFRICTUS, ñ, um, part. of iufrico.

INFRINGO, ãgi, actum, 3 (in, frango). To break, break to pieces. I. Prop. A) i. remum, Cic.; i. articulos, to snap the fingers, Quint.; i. lumbos postibus, to make sore, Hor.; fluctus murmurant infringendo, in breaking, Plin. — B) Meton.: To strike or dash one thing against another, i. alci cratera, Ov.; i. alci colaphum, to give a box on the ear, Ter.; i. aulam in caput, Plaut. — II. Fig.: To break, interrupt, check, restrain, weaken, impair, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, assuage, i. improbitatem hominum, Cic.; i. gloriam, Id.; i. ambitum verborum, to interrupt, Id.; i. vim militum, Cæs.; i. animum, to break one's courage, Liv.; i. aliquem, to cast down, to disheart-

en one, Cic.; i. vestes, to tear off, Ov. Hence, infractus, a, um, Impaired, wearied, enfeebled, infracta oratio, Liv.; infracta ira, Ov.; infracti Latini, Virg.; infracta vox, effeminate, Gell.; infracta loqui, broken, tissing, Cic.; fel aqua infractum, tempered, weakened, Plin.

INFRIO, 1. To rub into, crumble into, strew upon, i. farinam in aquam, Cat.; i. sal vulneribus, Col.

INFRONS, dis. Without foliage, i. ager, without trees or shrubs, Ov.

INFRACTUSUS, a, um. Without fruit, not bearing fruit, unfruitful. I. Prop.: i. vitis, Col. — II. Fig.: Unprofitable, useless, i. preces, Plin. E.; i. militia, Tac.

INFROMITUS, a, um (in, fruiscor, fruor). Without taste, tasteless, silly, foolish, i. animus, Sen.; i. mulier, Id.

INFUCATUS, a, um (in, fucatus). Painted or colored, i. oratio, Cic.

INFULA, æ, f. (akin to filum). A bandage, band. I. Gen.: in infulis tantum rem depingere, Cic. — II. Esp. A) Prop.: A sacred fillet made of wool dyed red and white, and knotted at regular intervals with a ribbon (vitta), so as to form a long band, worn by the priests, vestals, and also by supplicants, and with which the victims, altars, and temples were decorated. As it resembled many flocks of wool tied together, the prose writers commonly use the word in the plural, Cic. — B) Fig.: Any ornament, infulæ imperii Romani, lands belonging to the Roman state (i. e. domains), Cic.; infulæ domus, carved work, Luc.; infularum loco esse, to be sacred, in great respect or esteem, Sen.

INFULATUS, a, um (infula). Adorned with the infula, cunctantem pueris tradidit verbum infulatunque, adorned as a victim, Suet.

INFULCIO, si, tum, 4. To cram into. I. Prop.: i. alci cibum, Suet. — II. Meton.: To foist in, i. alqd epistola, Sen.

INFUMATUS, a, um (in, fumo). Smoked, cerebrum asini infumatum, Plin.

INFUNDO, fudi, fûsum, 3. To pour in, into, down, or upon any thing, to cause to flow upon. I. Prop. A) 1) i. alqd in vas, Cic.; i. aurum alci in os, Plin.; i. venenum alci, to pour into, Cic.; i. poculum alci, to fill a cup or glass, Hor.; i. merum super altaria, Suet.; i. ceram tabellis, to pour upon, Ov. 2) To pour upon any thing, to moisten, besprinkle, i. olivas aceto, Col. Poet.: vino infusus, drunk, intoxicated, Mart. — B) Of dry things. 1) To pour upon, strew upon, i. pulverem, Catull. 2) To lay along, infusus gremio, resting on her lap, Virg.; humeris infusa capillis, with the hair falling down on the shoulders, Ov. — II. Fig.: To pour or throw into, to spread, communicate, impart, i. orationem in aures alci, Cic.; i. vitia in civitatem, Id.

INFUSCO, 1. To make dark, darken, blacken. I. Prop. A) i. aquam effuso atramento, Plin.; infuscatur arena sanie, Virg.; i. vellera maculis pullis, Id. — B) Meton. of the voice: To check, modify, modulate, sonus (lusciniæ) infuscatur, Plin.; vox infuscata, not clear, Sen. — II. Fig.: To obscure, sully, tarnish, stain, nec eos aliqua domestica barbaries infuscaverat, had disfigured their language, Cic.; i. victoriæ gloriam sevitiæ macula, Just.; ne quid infuscaverit, that he might spoil nothing, Plaut.

INFUSIO.

INFUSIO, ōnis, f. (infundo). *A pouring in or into, Plin.*

INFUSUS, a, um, part. of infundo.

INGAUNI, ōrum, m. *Ingauni, a people of Liguria, Liv.*

INGEMINO, l v. a. and n. *To double. I. Act.: i. voces, ictus, to repeat, reiterate, Virg.; i. terrorem, Id.; ingeminat me miserum, he repeatedly utters "O wretch that I am!" Virg.—II. Neut.: To be redoubled, to multiply, increase, i. ignes, Virg.; i. curas, Id.*

INGEMISCO, mūi, 3 v. n. and a. *I. Neut.: To groan or sigh on account of anything, pueri ingemiscunt, Cic.; una illa ia re civitas ingemuit, Id. Of things: i. linnen, solum, Ov.—II. Act.: To bemoan, i. interitum, Virg.; i. jacentem, Stat.*

INGEMO, ēre. *To groan or sigh on account of anything, ingemens laboribus, Hor.; i. agris, to groan over fields, Tac.*

INGENERO, I. *To implant. I. Prop.: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, Cic.; natura ingenerat amorem, Id.—II. Meton.: To create, generate, animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic.; societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv.*

INGENIATUS, a, um (ingenium). *Disposed, apt by nature, lepide ingeniatus, Plaut.*

INGENIŌSE, adv. (ingeniosus). *Acutely, ingeniously, wittily, i. res tractare, Cic.; i. verba collocare, Id.*

INGENIŌSUS, a, um (ingenium). *Of good natural talents, of quick genius, clever. I. Prop.: ager i. ad segetes, Ov.; terra i. colenti, fertile, Id.—II. Meton. A) Ingenious, acute, subtle, shrewd, witty, inventive, Cic.; i. in pœnas, Ov.—B) Of things: res est ingeniosa dare, to give is a matter of judgment (i. e. requires good judgment), Ov.; i. argumentum, fine, subtle, acute, ingenious, Plin.*

INGENITUS, a, um, part. of ingigno.

INGENIUM, ii, n. (in, geno or gigno). *Innate or natural quality, nature. I. Of things: i. arvorum, Virg.; i. montis, Tac.; i. loci, Sall.—II. Of persons. A) Natural disposition, temper, manner; mode of thinking, character, temperament, novi ingenium mulierum, Ter.; i. lene in liberos, Id.; antiquum ingenium obtinere, to retain the old character, Cic.; Ter.; vivere suo ingenio, according to one's own humor, Ter.; redire ad ingenium, to return to the old manners, Id.—B) 1) Gen.: Talents, understanding, parts, abilities, capacity, i. tardum, Cic.; i. acerrimum, Id.; acies ingenii, Id. 2) Esp.: Genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, wit, acumen, talent, i. accusatoris, Cic.; divinitus illis ingenium, a portion of intellect from on high, Virg. Also coner.: A lucky thought, good idea, obtulit ingenium Anicetus, Tac.*

INGENO, 3. *An old form for ingigno: inque genuntur, by thesis for ingenunturque, Lucr.*

INGENS, tis (originally inces, from in, censeo: not to be counted or estimated). *Great, extraordinary, huge, vast, strong, enormous, of great extent, immense. I. Prop.: i. campus, Cic.; i. numerus, Id.; i. pecunia, Id.; ingentes aquæ, enormous overflow of water, Liv.; i. animi, Tac.; i. rerum, Id.—II. Fig.: Very great, enormous, extraordinary, remarkable, famous, i. flagitium, Ter.; ingentes gratiæ, Id.*

INGENŪE, adv. (ingenuus). *Befittingly, in*

INGRATUS.

a gentlemanly manner, as becomes persons of good birth. I. Prop.: i. educatus, Cic.—

II. Fig.: Freely, boldly, candidly, openheartedly, i. confiteri, Cic.; i. pro suis dicere, Quint.

INGENŪITAS, ātis, f. (ingenuus). *The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth. I. Prop.: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic.—II. Meton.: Honorable sentiment, noble-mindedness, ingenuitatem præ se ferre, Cic.; præstare ingenuitatem et ruborem suum, Id.*

INGENŪUS, a, um (in, geno or gigno). *Inborn. I. Gen. A) Of one's country or place of residence, not foreign or exotic, native, i. fons, Lucr.; i. tophus, Juv.—B) Engrafted, as it were, by nature, innate, i. indeles, Plaut.; i. color, Prop.—II. Esp. A) Born of free parents, who have never been slaves, of good birth, free-born, omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic.; cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente natus, dum i., Hor.—B) Meton.: Suitable to a free-born man. 1) Noble, respectable, gentlemanly, i. animus, Cic.; i. studia, Id.; i. amor, Hor.; i. pudor, Juv. 2) Generous, open-hearted, candid, frank, i. homo, Cic. 3) That can not endure much, weak, delicate, tender, vires invalidus ingenuæque, Ov.*

INGERO, essi, estum, 3. *To carry, pour, throw or put into, upon, or to a place. I. Prop.: i. nunc tela, nunc saxa, Liv.; i. hastas in tergum, Virg.; i. ligna focis, Tibull.; i. alciui oscula, to give, impress upon, Suet.; i. saxa in suberentes, Liv.; i. pugnas in ventrem, to deal blows, Ter.; inger mi calices amariore, pour out, fill, Catull.; i. se omnium oculis, to show one's self publicly or to all, Just.—II. Fig. A) To utter, say, throw out against any body, throw into any body's face, i. probra, Liv.; i. convicia alciui, Hor.; i. dicta in alqm, Plaut.—B) To obtrude or force upon, i. alqm, to force a judge upon the parties, Cic.; i. alciui nomen, Tac.*

INGESTUS, a, um, part. of ingero.

INGIGNO, gēni, gēnitum, 3. *To instill by birth or nature, to implant, engender, natura homioi ingenuit cupiditatem, etc., Cic.; inginitus, a, um, Inborn, innate, implanted, ingenita nobilitas, Tac.; ingenita vitia, Suet.*

INGLŌRIŪS, a, um (in, gloria). *Without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious. I. Prop.: i. homo, Cic.; i. imperium, Tac.—II. Meton.: Without ornament, unadorned, i. cassis, without a crest or plume, Stat.; i. rex apud, Virg.*

INGLŪVIES, ēi, f. (in, gula). *I. The gullet, swallow, crop (of birds), Col.—II. Meton.: Gluttony, voraciousness, præclaram rem stringit iagluvie, Hor.*

INGRĀTE, adv. (ingratus). *I. Against one's will, unwillingly, sunt quibus i. timida indulgentia servit, Ov.; non i. nominare, not reluctantly, Id.—II. Ungratefully, with ingratitude, immoderate quidam et i. nostra facilitate aluntur, Cic.*

INGRĀTIĀ, æ, f. (ingratus). *Ingratitude, unthankfulness. Abl. plur., ingratis, contracted ingratis, Against one's inclination, unwillingly, with reluctance, extorquendum est ingratis, Cic.; nisi plane cogit ingratis, Id.*

INGRĀTIŪS, and INGRĀTIS. See INGRĀTIĀ.

INGRĀTUS, a, um (in, gratus). *Disagreeable, unpleasant. I. Subjective. A) Unpleasant, of*

INGRAVESCO.

sensitive, loathsome, i. forum, Ov.; i. ingluvies, Hor.—B) Unthankful, ungrateful, i. homo, Ter.; i. in alqm, Cic.; i. animus, ingratitude, Id.; ingratum unas, that does not return love, Plaut.; ingrata tua, that is not easily pleased, Prop. With genit.: i. salutis, on account of, Virg. Of inanimate subjects: ager non i., not ungrateful, i. e. fertile, Mart.; cinis i., that can not return the service rendered to it, Virg.—II. Objective: For which no thanks are given, thankless, not acknowledged, et id erit i., you will receive no thanks for it, or you will not be thanked for it, Ter.

INGRAVESCO, ère, 3 (in, gravesco). I. Prop.: To grow heavy or more heavy, sal (vix) credibili pondere ingravescit, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To increase, grow larger, ingravescit studium philosophiæ, Cic.—B) To become more oppressive, grow worse, Cæsar ingravescit, Cic.; ingravescit morbus, Id.; ingravescit malum, Id.—C) 1) To be troubled or inconvenienced, corpora defatigatione ingravescent, Cic. 2) To be oppressed, i. falsis, to approach one's ruin by believing false reports, Tac.

INGRAVO, 1 (in, gravo). I. To weigh down any body or any thing, to trouble, incommode, be a burden to, i. puppem, Stat.; ingravatus morbo, weigh'd down by, Plin.—II. To render worse, i. alqd, Virg.; i. casus, Ov.

INGREDIOR, essus sum, 3 v. n. and a. (in, gradior). I. Neut. A) 1) Prop.: To go into, enter, i. intra finem loci, Cic.; i. intra munitiones, Cæs. 2) Fig.: To engage in, to give one's self up to anything, indulge in, i. in orationem, Cic.; i. in sermonem, Cæs.; i. in bellum, Cic.; i. in republicam, to enter upon public office, Hirt.—B) 1) Prop.: To proceed, advance, i. tardius, Cic.; i. in arvis, Virg.; i. per fuses, Quint. 2) Fig.: i. vestigiis patriis, to walk in the steps of, i. e. to imitate, Cic.—C) Meton. of time: To begin, commence, vere ingresso, at the beginning of spring, Luc.—II. Act. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: To go into, enter, set foot or tread upon, i. domum, Cic. Fig.: i. vestigia patriis, to tread in the steps of, i. e. to imitate, Liv.; i. pericula, to encounter. 2) Esp.: To enter upon, set out on, i. iter, Cic.; i. consulatum, Quint.; i. sunum atatis decimum, Id.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To begin, commence, enter upon, i. alqd cum spe magna, Cic.; prinsquam ingrediar hanc partem, Quint. Absol.: To begin, begin to speak, Virg. 2) Esp.: To rush upon, make an onset, attack, assail, i. alqm, Cic.; forensic t. t., Tac.

INGRESSO, ònis, f. (ingredior). I. A) Prop.: A going into or entering upon any thing, i. fori, Cic.—B) Fig.: An entrance, i. e. commencement, beginning, Cic.—II. A walk, gait, pace, Cic.

INGRESSUS, a, um, part. of ingredior.

INGRESSUS, ùs, m. (ingredior). I. A) A going into, entering, ingressu prohiberi, Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) An entrance, beginning, in ingressu, Quint.; i. causæ, Id.; ingressus capere, to have a beginning, to begin, Virg.—II. A walk, gait, Cic.

INGRŪO, ùi, 3 (compare congruo). To break or rush into violently, to come upon violently. I. Of men and animals: Aeneas ingruit Itulis, Virg.; fera ingruens, Plin.—II. Meton. of things: To burst or break in, to fall upon,

INHÆRESCO.

invade, assail, morbi ingruunt in remiges, Liv.; i. gentibus, Plin.; imber ferreus ingruit, Virg.; bellum ingruit, Id.

INGŪEN, inis, n. I. The groin, inguen, Cels.; Virg.; often plur., inguina, Cels.; Ov.; Virg.—II. Meton. A) The place where the branches are joined to the stalk or trunk, e. g. of a vine, a reed, &c., Plin.—B) The abdomen, Stat.—C) Euphem.: The privy parts, Ov.; nihil ab ioguiue tutum, i. e. a libidine, Juv.

INGURGITO, 1 v. a. and n. (in, gurges). Prop.: To dip, throw, or plunge into. I. Act. A) To steep, as it were, in drink, &c., i. e. to cram food and pour drink into, to cram, glut, i. singulos crebris poculis, App.; i. ingenium crebris poculis, to drown one's understanding in, &c., drink one's understanding away, Gell. Esp. i. se, to glut one's self, gormandize, guzzle, Cic.; i. se in vinum, Plaut. Thus, middle: temeto ingurgitari, to drink one's self full, to fuddle, Macr.; anus ingurgitata, Petr. 2) Fig.: i. se in flagitia, to throw one's self into the abyss of vice, Cic.; i. se in alcjs copias, to revel in or satiate one's self with any body's property, Id.; i. se in philosophiam, to intoxicate one's self with, lose one's self in philosophy, Gell.—B) To pour any thing down one's throat, to gulp down, i. merum ventri suoi, App.—II. Neut.: To overflow, flow copiously, Plin.

INGUSTABILIS, e (in, gusto). Not to be tasted, that can not be eaten or drunk, Plin.

INGUSTATUS, a, um (in, gusto). Not tasted, untasted before, Hor.

INHABILIS, e (in, habilis). That can not be easily managed or turned about, unwieldy. I. Prop.: i. navis, unmanageable, Liv.; telum i. ad remittendum, Id.; i. corporum moles, an unwieldy mass, as an elephant, Curt.—II. Fig.: Improper, unfit, unapt, incapable of any thing, i. ad consensum, Liv.; i. studiis, Sen.

INHABITABILIS, e (in, habitabilis). Uninhabitable, Cic.

INHABITO, 1 (in, habito). I. To dwell in or at a place, to inhabit, i. solum, Petr.; regio inhabitatur, Plin. Part. subst., inhabitantes, ipi, m., Inhabitantes, Plin. E.

INHÆREO, hæsi, hæsum, 2 (in, hæreo). To stick, hang, cleave, or cling on or to any thing; to adhere to, in here, be fixed in. I. Prop.: ad saxa inhærentes, Cic.; animi corporibus non inhærent, Id.—II. Fig.: i. alcui semper, to adhere to faithfully, Ov.; i. lineamentis statuas, to gaze at, be intent upon, have one's thoughts or eyes fixed upon, Petr.; i. studiis, to adhere to, Ov.; i. oculis, to have always before one's eyes, Id.; virtutes virtutibus inhærent, are closely connected with each other, Cic.; i. in mente, to remain, not to be dismissed from, Id.; i. vultibus alcjs, to hang, as it were, on any body's looks, i. e. not turn one's eyes from him, Ov.; inhæret in visceribus illud malum, has settled itself, Cic.

INHÆRESCO, hæsi, hæsum, 3 (inhæreo). To remain fixed, stick fast to or in, cling to. I. Prop.: in sordibus aurium, tamquam in visco i, Cic.; ignis inhærescit, comes to a stand, i. e. is checked, spreads no further, Cæs.; dextram amplexus inhæsi, he kept clinging to it, Virg.; canis inhæsero similis, like one on the point of catching it (i. e. a hare), Ov.—II. Fig.: poetæ leguntur, ediscuntur et inhærescunt in mentibus, abide in the memory, Cic.

INHALO.

IN-HALO, 1 v. n. and c. (ia, halo). I. *Neut.*: To breathe at or upon, i. ceræ, Lact.—II. *Act.*: To blow or breathe a thing on any one, i. alciu popinum, the smell of the food eaten, Cic.

IN-HIBĒO, ūi, itum, 2 (in, habeu: prop., to hold any thing close to one's self; hence), I. To perform, exercise, carry out or into effect, to use, practice, employ, set in operation, i. imperium in deditis, Liv.; i. supplicia alciui, Cic.; i. modum, to limit, fix a measure, Liv.—II. A) To keep back, hold in, hinder, check, arrest, curb, stop, restrain, i. tela, Liv.; i. equas, Ov.; i. alqm, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Nautic. t. t.*: To back water, to back by rowing, i. puppen remis, Luc.; or simply, i. remis, Curt.; and also *absol.*, i. (sc. navem remis), Cic.; or navem retro i., to row backward, so that the enemy may not perceive one's flight, Liv. 2) *In Medic.*: To check, arrest, stop, i. alvum, Plin.; i. cruram, Ov.

IN-HIBĒO, ōnis, f. (tabibeo). A checking, stopping, i. remigum, a rowing backward, Cic.

IN-HĪO, I (in, hio). I. To stand open, ora inhiasse luporum, Stat.—II. A) To open the mouth widely, 1) In amazement, Virg. 2) With desire after any thing; with *dat.*: i. uberibus, Cic.; inhiat jam proxima prædæ, Val. Flac.—B) *Fig.* 1) To desire eagerly, to long for, i. aurum, Plaut.; i. gazis, Sen.

IN-HŌNESTE, adv. (ihonestus). Dishonorably, disgracefully, Cic.

IN-HŌNESTO, are (ihonestus). To disgrace, dishonor, i. palmas adeptus, Ov.

IN-HŌNESTUS, a, um (in, honestus). I. Dishonorable, disgraceful, i. homo, Hor.; homo inonestissimus, Cic.—II. Ugly, offensive, loathsome, Ter.

IN-HŌNŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Without external honor, unhonored, not respected, i. vita, without any honorary office or post of honor, Cic.; honoratus atque i., with or without a post of honor, Liv.—II. Unrewarded, without presents, alqm inhonorum dimittere, Liv.; omnium inhonatissimi, Id.

IN-HŌNŌRĪFĪCUS, a, um (ia, honorificus). Dishonorable, i. factum dictumque, Sen.

IN-HŌNŌRŪS, a, um (in, honorus). I. Unhonored, not honored or respected, inconsiderable, i. Hercules, Plin.—II. Ugly, un-*sightly*, i. facies, bad appearance or looks, Sil.; i. signa, without ornaments, Tac.

IN-HORRĒO, ēre, 2 (in, horrea). To stand on end, stand erect, bristle, haud secus quam valla insepia inhorret scies, was bristling all round with pointed poles (chevaux de frise), Liv.

IN-HORRESCO, horrūi, 3 (inhorreo). I. A) To become or grow rough (as the body, &c.), to be stiff, to bristle with hair, &c., bombycas frigorū impatiētia villis i., to grow rough and hairy, Plin.; gallinæ inhorrescunt et se excutunt, shake themselves (i. e. their feathers), Id.; aper inbarruit armos, raised his bristles, Virg.; spicæ jam campis mæsis inharruit, has bristled (i. e. the ears of corn), Id.; inhorruit unda tenebris, grew rough in the darkness, Id.—B) *Esp.*: To be stiff, rigid with cold or frost, aer inhorrescit aivibus et glacie, App.—II. *Meton.* A) To rise erect, bristle, stand on end, mihi pili inhorruerunt, Petr.—B) Of persons, 1) To shudder, shake, tremble with cold, or as in a fever, inhorruī frigore, Petr.;

INIMICO.

tenui exceptus inhorruit aurā, Stat. 2) To shudder, tremble, or shake with fear or horror, dictur inhorruisse civitas, Cic.; domus pncipis inhorruerat. Tac. *Act.*: To tremble or shudder at any thing, i. vim, Aur. Vict. *Poet. meton.* of things: To shake, tremble, have a tremulous motion, inhorruit aer parvo mota fecustra sooo, Ov.

IN-HORTOR, ātus, I (in, hortor). To set at, as a dog; to incite, instigate, i. canes alciui, App.

IN-HOSPITALIS, c (in, hospitalis). I. That does not receive strangers, inhospitable, i. Caucasus, Her.; i. litus, Plin. *Pan. Meton.*: i. duritia, of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting, Id.—II. That is contrary to the rights of hospitality, i. injuriæ potestatum, Plin.

IN-HOSPITALITAS, ātis, f. (inhospitalis). Inhospitability, Cic.

IN-HOSPITUS, a, um (in, hospitus). Inhospitable, i. tecta, Ov.; i. Syrtis, Virg. *Poet.*: terra i. Baccho, where no vines grow, Sil. *Subst.*, inhospita, ōrum, n. plur. (sc. loca), Uninhabitable tracts, Sil.

IN-HŪMĀNE, adv. Contrary to the affections or duty of mankind, inhumanly, Cic. *Compar.*, inhumanus, Cic.

IN-HŪMĀNITAS, ātis, f. (inhumanus). I. Inhumanity, inhuman conduct, unkindness of conduct or behavior, Cic.—II. A) Want of politeness, uncourteousness, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: Niggardliness, Cic.

IN-HŪMĀNĪTER, adv. (inhumanus). Inhumanly; unpolitely, uncourteously, Cic.

IN-HŪMĀNUS, a, um (in, humanus). I. A) Inhuman, not human, i. homo, Cic.; i. scelus, Id.; i. vox, an expression unworthy of man, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) Unpolite, unmannerly, uncourteous, i. homo, Cic.; i. ingenium, Ter. *Compar.*, inhumanus, Cic. *Superl.*, inhumanissimus, Ter. 2) Uncivilized, i. barbaria, Ov.; i. aures, Cic.

IN-HŪMĀTUS, a, um (in, bumō). Unburied, not interred, Cic.; Virg.

IN-HŪMO, are (in, huma). To bury in the earth, cover with earth, i. talens, Plin.

IN-IBI, adv. (in, ibi). There. I. Of place: Just there, at the very place or spot, Cic.—II. *Meton.* 1) *Of time.* a) Therein, at the very moment, just then, for illico: cum eum i. mors occuparet, when he was at the point of death, Gell. b) i. est (for in ea est), it is near, will soon happen, is on the very point of: quod sperare debemus aut i. esse aut jam esse confectum, Cic. 2) *In that matter*, i. e. concerning it, therein, Plaut.

IN-IGO, ēgi, actum, 3 (in, ago). I. *Prop.*: To drive into or to a place, i. capram in arcem, Varr.; i. in stabula, Id. *Absol.*: anus eum præcepit inegit, threw him down, App.—II. *Fig.*: To drive, instigate, urge, Sen.

IN-IMICE, adv. Hostilely, inimically, Cic. *Superl.*, inimicissimè, Cic.

IN-IMICĪTIA, æ, f. (iaimicus). Enmity, hostility, Cic. Usually in the plur.: intercedunt mihi inimicitias cum alqo, Cic.; inimicitias gerere, Id.; inimicitias exercere cum alqo, Sall.; inimicitias capere ia famerum, Ter.; inimicitias ponere, to give over, Cæsar, ap. Cic.; inimicitias contrahere, Quint.

IN-IMICO, I (inimicus). To set at variance, 443

INIMICUS.

render hostile, make enemies, hostiles inimicent classica turmas, Stat.; ira inimicat urbes, Hor.

IN-IMICUS, s, um (in, amicus). 1. *Unfriendly, unfavorable, contrary, adverse, at enmity, inimical (but not said of parties carrying on war), i. animus, Cic.; i. alciui, against any body, Id.; i. inimicos in se omnes habent, Plaut.; consilia tum patrie tum sibi i., Nep. Of things: Injurious, hurtful, prejudicial, rsham dentibus i., Plin.; odor nervis i., Hor., i. imber, Virg.; maritare ulmos, nisi validas, inimicum (est), is not good for, Plin. Subst., inimicus, i, m., An enemy, plenior inimicorum, Cic. Inimicus, s, f., A female enemy, i. cujusquam, Cic.; virtutis i., Id. Superl., inimicissimus suus, his greatest enemy, Cic.*

—II. (for hostiles) *Of parties that carry on warfare: Hostile, terra i., Virg.; i. tela, Id.; i. nomina, Id.*

IN-IMITABILIS, e (in, imitabilis). *Inimitable, that can not be imitated, i. aspor, Quint.; i. auctoritas, Id.; i. morum dulcedo, Vell.*

INIQUAE, adv. (iniquus). *Unequally. I. Prop.: i. dividere, Aur. Vict.; concertatio iniquus comparata, Ter.—II. Fig. A) Unequally, unfairly, i. comparo Castorem cum Domitio, Cic.; expulsi i., with wrong, unjustly, Id.—B) Not contentedly, iniquissime ferre, to bear with great repugnance, Suet.*

INIQUITAS, atis, f. (iniquus). 1. A) *Prop.: Inequality, want of smoothness or level, roughness, i. loci, Cæs.—B) Fig.: Difficulty, disadvantage, i. loci, Cæs.; i. temporum, Liv.; i. rerum, Cæs.—II. A) Prop.: Disproportion, i. ponderis, App.—B) Fig.: Unfairness, injustice, severity, i. hominis, Cic.; i. exitii, Tac.*

INIQUUS, a, um (in, æquus). 1. *Not even; hence, fig. A) Incommodious, disadvantageous, unfavorable, i. locus, Cæs.; i. sdsensus, Liv.; palus i. aesciis, Tac.—B) Of time: Inconvenient, not in right or proper time, unfavorable, i. tempus, Liv.—C) Of temper: Not even or placid, not cool, iniquo animo ferre, unwillingly, impatiently, Cic.—II. Unlike or unequal in nature or properties; hence, A) Prop.: Not of the right measure. 1) Too large, immoderate, disproportioned, i. pondus, Virg.; i. sol, heat of the sun, Id.; i. merum, taken or drunk in too large quantities, Val. Flac. 2) Too small, of too small a size, i. lumina, Pers.—B) Fig. 1) Unfair, unjust, i. iudex, Ter.; i. lex, Hor.; i. causa, Ter.; i. sors, Virg. 2) Disinclined, unfavorable, ill-disposed, unkind, hostile, homines omnibus i., Cic.; iniquum esse in alqm, Ter. Subst., iniquus, i, m., An enemy, i. nostri, Cic.*

INITIAMENTUM, i, n. (initio). *Initiation into, instruction in, i. sapientie, Sen.*

INITIO, I v. a. (initium). *To initiate, admit to sacred rites, particularly to those of Ceres, i. alqm Cereri e ritu, Cic.; non initiati templum Cereris ingressi sunt, Liv.; i. alqm Bacchis, to initiate into the rites of Bacchus, admit as a Bacchonal, Liv.*

INITIUM, ii, n. (ineo). *Prop.: A going in, entrance; hence, I. Gen.: A beginning, i. belli, Cic.; i. dicendi sumere, to make a beginning, Id.; i. capere ab or ex, Cæs.; Quint.; ab initio rerum, from the beginning or commencement, from the first; initio, at the beginning of the accusation; primis initiis, at the first beginning, Just.—II.*

INJUNGO.

Esp. in the plur. A) The principles or elements of a science, i. matbematicorum, the first rules or principles of mathematics, Cic.; i. omnis discipline, Quint.—B) In Natural Philosophy: The elements, Cic.—C) natus obscurissimis initiis, of very low extraction or origin, Vell.—D) The beginning of a reign, initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac.; novis initiis opus est, a new king, Curt.—E) initium cognoscendi, a principle of cognition, Cic.—F) 1) initia, Sacred rites or worship of a deity; e. g. the Eleusinian mysteries, Cic.; Varr.; Just. Also the Bacchanalia, Liv. 2) Meton.: Things used in such mysteries are called initia, Catull.

IN-ITUS, a, um, part. of ineo.

IN-ITUS, us, m. (ineo). *An arrival, coming, approach, Lucr.*

IN-JECTIO, onis, f. (injicio). *A throwing into, a laying on. A) Prop.: i. manus, Quat.—B) Fig.: in vera bona non est manus i., real goods are beyond the grasp of fortune, Sen.*

IN-JECTUS, a, um, part. of injicio.

IN-JECTUS, us, m. (injicio). 1. *A throwing into, i. pulveris, Plin.—II. Meton. A) A throwing over, e. g. of a garment, Plin.—B) A laying on, seizing, i. uogulum, i. e. striking into, Plin.—C) A throwing on, Stat.—D) A putting in or into, i. sanui in corpus, Lucr.*

IN-JICIO, jecti, jectum, 3 [injexit for injecerit, Plaut.] (in, jacio). 1. A) *To throw, cast, or put in or into, i. semen, Plin.; i. ignes (sc. in domum), Cic.; i. se in ignem, Ter.; se per ignem i. saltu, to leap through the fire, Virg.; i. se in bostes medios, to rush into the midst of the enemy.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: animus se injiciens, plunging, Cic. 2) Esp.: To inspire, occasion, cause, i. alciui formidinem, Cic.; i. sperm, Id.; i. curam, Liv.; i. contentionem, to occasion, Id.; i. verba, to add, speak between, Ter.—II. A) To throw to, upon, or at anything, i. securim alciui, Cic.; i. pontem flumini, to throw across, Liv.; i. terram alciui, upon any one, Virg.; i. brachia collo, to embrace, throw one's arms around, Ov.—B) To put or lay on, i. sibi vestem, Ov.; i. msnicas alciui, Plaut.; i. vincula, Virg.; i. laqueum, to throw round a snare or halter, in order to bind, Liv.; i. manum alciui, to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one, 1) In order to make him stand still, Petr.; hence, fig.: mibi veritas manum injectit, Cic. 2) Or thereby to signify one's right of possession in him, Liv.; Ov. Fig.: injecere manum Parcae, Virg.; quieti ejus manus injeci, have torn him away from his retirement, Plin. 3) In summoning one before a court, Plaut.—C) To throw out a hint, suggest, Bruto saepe injecissem, Cic.*

IN-JUCUNDE, adv. *Unpleasantly, injucundus, Cic.*

IN-JUCUNDITAS, atis, f. (injucundus). *Unpleasantness, Cic.*

IN-JUCUNDUS, s, um (in, jucundus). *Unpleasant, i. labor, Cic.; i. odor, Plin.; i. auctor, Quint.; i. adversus malos, severe, harsh, Tac.*

IN-JUDICATUS, a, um (in, judico). *I. Not formally tried by a judge, Cat. sp. Gell.—II. Undecided, Quint.*

IN-JUNCTUS, s, um, part. of injungo.

IN-JUNGO, xi, cturo, 3 (in, jungo). *I. To join into, i. tignos in asseres, to let in, Liv.; in arborem scrobi, to set or plant into, Pall.—II. To*

join. A) Prop.: I. aggerem muro, to bring into connection, join with, unite or attach to, Liv.; i. vias mœnibus, Id.—B) Fig. 1) To occasion, inflict, bring upon, i. alicui injuriam, Liv.; i. sibi tormentum, to chastise, punish one's self, Plin. E. 2) To impose upon, lay upon as a burden, i. civitatibus servitutem, Cæs.; i. alicui laborem, Liv.; i. alicui munus committor habendum, to commit, intrust, Id.; nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatemque injungebat, quin, he delayed not, suffered not himself to be detained by any thing, Hirt. With ut: injungo mihi, ut mittam, I make it my business to, &c., Plin.

INJURATUS, a, um (in, juro). That has not sworn, unsworn, i. homo, Cic.

INJURIA, æ, f. (injurius). I. Gen.: Any thing that is done unjustly or contrary to equity, whether in word or deed; Wrong, injustice, injury, violence, alicui injuriam inferre, to do any body wrong, Cic.; injuriam offerre alicui, to wrong, Ter.; injuriam accipere, to suffer wrong, Cic.; injuriam pati, Id.; injuriam repellere, Liv.; injuriam defendere, to ward off, Cæs.; defendere aliquid ab injuria, to protect from wrong, Id.; spretæ i. formæ, insult offered to, Virg.; i. judicii (of a sentence), unlawful, hard, severe judgment, Liv.; injuriam facis, quum, &c., you do wrong, if, Ter.; i. tua, which you have committed, Cic.; i. sua, done to him, Sall.; i. sociorum, done or committed against them, Id.; prætor decernit injuriam, an unlawful act, Cic.; hence, per injuriam, with injustice, unlawfully, Id.; injuriâ, without reason or cause, undeservedly, Id.

—II. Esp. A) Unjust conduct, injustice, i. prætoris, Cic.—B) A dishonoring of a woman, me injuriam fecisse mulieri, that I (should) have dishonored her, Plaut.—C) Gen.: Seduction, debauching, Quint.—D) In Law, i. e.: An injury, wrong, actio injuriarum, an action for personal injuries or affronts, Cic.; injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, to institute an action for personal injuries, Ter.; injuriarum multam alicui dicere, Plaut.

—E) Unjust severity, harshness, rigor, i. paterna, Ter.—F) Any damage, harm, hurt, injury in general, i. frigorum, æstuum, Plin.; opportuna injuria, exposed to damage or injury, Id.; iajuriæ (serpentiunt), bites of a serpent, Id.—III. Meton.: Revenge or punishment for an injury inflicted, i. cædis, Virg.; consulis justa i., Liv.

INJURIOSUS, adv. (injurius). Unlawfully, unjustly, Cic.

INJURIOSUS, a, um (injuria). I. Acting unjustly, unjust, insolent, petulant, i. in proximis, Cic.; adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Meton.: i. ventus, Hor.; i. pes, Id.—II. Injurious, hurtful, noxious, i. ictus, Plin.

INJURIUS, a, um (in, jus). Unjust, i. es, Ter.; injurium est, it is unjust, Cic.; Ter.

INJURUS, a, um, for injurius, Plaut.

INJUSSUS, a, um (in, jubeo). Uncommanded, voluntary, of one's own accord. I. A) Of persons: i. desistant, Hor.—B) Of animals: i. veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, Hor.—II. Of things: i. virescunt gramina, Virg.

INJUSSUS, ñs, m. (only in abl. sing.) (in, jusus). Without the order of, without being ordered or commanded, injussu imperatoris, Cic.; injussu suo, Id.; suo atque populi injussu, Sall.; injussu pugnam ire, Liv.

INJUSTE, adv. (injustus). Unjustly, unfair-

ly, wrongly, i. facere, Cic.; i. impetrare alicui, Plaut.; i. dicere in aliquid, Id.; multa i. fieri possunt, many acts of injustice may be committed, Id.

INJUSTITIA, æ, f. (injustus). I. Injustice, unjust proceeding, Cic.; totius injustitiæ nulla capitalior est, of all injustices there is none that, &c., Id.—II. Severity, rigor, harshness, Ter.

INJUSTUS, a, um (in, justus). I. Unjust, wrongful, i. homo, Cic.; i. noverca, harsh, severe, Virg.; i. regna, unlawfully acquired, obtained by unjust means, Ov.; i. deus (i. e. Envy), Id. Subst. injustum, i. n., for injustitia, Hor.—II. Meton. A) Oppressive, burdensome, troublesome, i. omnis, Cic.; i. fascis, Virg.—B) Unequal, i. vires, Stat.

INL. See ILL.

INM. See IMM.

IN-NABILIS, e (in, no). In which one can not swim, i. unda, Ov.

IN-NASCOR, natus, 3 (in, nascor). To grow, be born, spring up in a place. I. Prop.: filix innascitur sgris, Hor.; aquis herbæ virentes innascuntur, Plin.—II. Fig.: To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in or with, in hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur, Cic.; cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, Cæs.

IN-NATO, 1 (in, nato). I. To swim or float into or to a place, i. in concham, Cic.—II. A) To swim or float in or upon; or simply, to swim, bellus innatans, Cic.; homines flumini innatant, Plin. With acc.: undam innatat alius, Virg.—B) Fig.: innatans verborum facilitas, floating, as it were, on the surface, without entering at any depth into the essence of a matter, Quint.—C) Meton.: To flow, to spread its waters over any thing, Nilus innatat terræ, Plin.; innatat uadâ crinis, floats about, Val. Flac.

IN-NATUS, s, um. I. Part. of innascor.—II. Adj.: Innata, innate, natural, i. cupiditas, Cic.; temeritas illi hominum generi i. est, Cæs.; affectatio i., natural, not far-fetched, Quint.

IN-NÄVIGÄBILLIS, c (in, navigabilis). Not navigable, i. Tiberis, Liv.

IN-NÄVIGO, are, v. n. (in, navigo). To navigate or sail any where, Mel.

IN-NECTO, xii, xum, 3 (in, necto). To tie, join, or fasten to, together, or about. I. Prop.: i. comas, Virg.; i. fauces laqueo, Ov.; i. colla læcrtis, Id.; innecti cervicibus, to embrace, Tac.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To frame, devise, contrive, i. causas morandi, Virg.; i. fraudem clienti, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To entangle, implicate, innexus conscientiæ scilcs, Tac. 2) To join, connect, Hyrcanis innexus per affinitatem, Tac.

IN-NEXUS, a, um, part. of innecto.

IN-NISUS, a, um, part. of iniontor.

IN-NITOR, nixus and nisus, 3 (in, nitor). To rest or lean upon any thing, to support one's self by any thing. I. Prop. A) i. scutis, Cæs.; i. in cubitum, Nep.; templa inixta columnis, Ov.; i. bestâ, Liv.; avis inixta alis, floating, Ov.—B) Meton.: syllabæ innitantur in b, terminate in, Quint.—II. Fig.: salutem suam incolunitate Pisonis i., Tac.

IN-NIXUS, s, um, part. of innitor.

IN-NO, 1 (in, no). I. To swim or float in or upon, i. squæ, Liv.; i. fluvio, Virg.; i. aquâ, Suet. Poet. with acc.: i. fluvium, Virg.—II. Meton. A) To navigate or sail upon, quo levior classis

vadoso mari innsret, Tac. *Poet. with acc.*: i. Stygius lacus, Virg.—B) *To flow by or wash, in nantem Maricæ litoribus Lirim, Hor.*

IN-NÖBILITÄTUS, a, um (in, nob.). I. q. ignobilis, Lampr.

IN-NÖCENS, tis (in, nocens). *That does no harm, that is noxious to no one, harmless.* I. *Prop.*: innocens pocula Lesbii, Hor.; cibus innocentiör, Plin.—II. *Fig. A) Harmless, i. epistola, Cic.; i. contentiones, carried on without acrimony, Vell.—B) Innocent, guiltless, faultless, i. homo, Cic.; vitä innocentissimus, that leads a most irreproachable life, Vell.; sanguis i, innocent blood, Tac. With genit.*: i. factorum, in respect of, &c., Tac.; i. parricidii, Flor.—C) *Esp.*: Disinterested, not selfish, i. prætor, Cic.; i. abstinentia, Sall.

INNÖCENTER, adv. (innocens). *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently, i. vivere, Quint.; innocentiüs agere, Tac.*

INNÖCENTIA, æ, f. (innocens). I. *Harmlessness, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Innocence, good moral character, Cic.; Cæs.—B) Esp.*: Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness, Cic.

IN-NÖCÛE, adv. (innocuus). *Without harm, not injuriously, Suet.; i. vivere, without injuring others, Ov.*

IN-NÖCÛUS, a, um (in, nocuus). I. A) *Act.*: Not injurious, harmless, i. berbæ, Ov.; luporum genus i. hominibus, Plin.; i. litus, safe, Virg.—B) *Fig.*: Inoffensive, harmless, Ov.; viximus innocuæ, Id.; agere causas innocuas, of the innocent, Id.—II. *Neut. poet.*: Unhurt, uninjured, i. carinæ, Virg.; i. iter, safe, not dangerous, Ov.

IN-NÖTESCO, tui, 3 (in, notesco). *To become known, come into notice, i. alqa re, Ov.; Suet.; Plin.*

IN-NÖVO, 1 (in, novvo). *To renew, alter, Cic.*

IN-NOXIE, adv. (innoxius). I. *Prop.*: Harmlessly, without harm, i. emollire alvum, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: Innocently, blamelessly, Min. Fel.

IN-NOXIUS, a, um (in, noxius). I. *Act. A) Prop.*: Harmless, innoxious, animalia indigenis i., Plin.; i. medicamenta, Id.; i. vulnera, curabile, Id.; i. saltus, safe, without danger, Id.; i. iter, Tac.—B) *Fig.*: Guiltless, innocent, Nep.; Liv.; Ov.—II. *Neut. A) Prop.*: Not injured, free from harm, unhurt, i. homo, Sall.; faba a curculionibus i., Col.—B) *Fig. 1) i. magistratus, not responsible, Sall. 2) Not guilty, i. pauperas, Tac.*

IN-NÜBO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, nubvo). *To marry into, cn, que inaupisset, for in que, i. e. in quam familiam, the rank and family into which she had married, Liv.; i. nostris thalamis, to marry our wives, Ov.*

IN-NÜBUS, a, um (in, nubvo). *Unmarried, i. Sibylla, Ov. Poet. meton.*: i. laurus, because Daphne, changed into a bay-tree, was unmarried, Id.

IN-NÜMERÄBILIS, e (in, numerabilis). *Innumerable, numberless, countless, i. homines, Cic.; i. series annorum, Hor.*

IN-NÜMERÄBILITAS, ätis, f. (innumerabilis). *An infinite number, an infinitude, i. mundorum, Cic.; i. atomorum, Id.*

IN-NÜMERÜS, a, um (in, numerus). I. *Innumerable, monumenta i, Cic.; i. gentes, Virg.; i.*

hustes, Ov.—II. *Prosaic, without metre, i. numeri, Auson.*

IN-NÜO, üi, ütum, 3 (in and the obsol. nuo, whence autum). *To give a nod, nod to, i. alci, Ter. Wuhut dat.*: To give a sign, to intimate, hint, aqua inouetur his signis esse tenuis, Vitr.

IN-NUPTUS, a, um (in, nubvo). *Unmarried (only of females), i. puella, Virg.; i. Minerva, Id. Meton.*: i. bos, Sen. *Subst.*, inupta, æ, f., *An unmarried female, a virgin, Catull.* *Esp.*: nuptiæ inuptæ (ἀγαμος γάμος), an unlawful or unlucky marriage, Poet. ap. Cic.

IN-NÜTRIO, 4 (in, outrio). I. *Prop.*: To nourish or bring up, in, or at any thing, caestris in-outriri, to be brought up in a camp, Sil.: inoutritus magnis opibus, Suet.—II. *Fig.*: inoutritus disciplina, Sen.

INNÜTRITUS, a, um, part. of inoutriri.

INO, üs and önis, f. nom. prop. (Ἰνώ). *Ino, daughter of Cadmus, wife of the Theban king Athamas, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and step-mother of Helle and Phryxus; also, as a goddess, called Leucothea, Cic.*

IN-OBLITUS, a, um (in, obliviscor). *Mindful, not forgetful, Ov.*

IN-OBRÛTUS, a, um (in, obruo). *Not covered, not overwhelmed, Ov.*

IN-OBSËQUENS, tis (in, obsequens). *Not yielding, stubborn, Sen.*

IN-OBSERVÄBILIS, e (in, observabilis). *Not to be observed, unobservable, i. cursus, Plin.; i. error, Catull.*

IN-OBSERVANTIA, æ, f. (in, observans). I. *Negligence, indifference, Quint.—II. Want of punctuality, irregularity, Suet.*

IN-OBSERVÄTUS, a, um (in, observo). *Unobserved, unperceived, i. sidens, Ov.; i. tempus, Sen.*

IN-OCIDÛUS, a, um (in, occiduus). *Not setting, not perishing, i. axis, the North Pole, Luc.; ignes i, inextinguishable, Claud. Fig.*: i. visus, always awake, Stat.

IN-ÖDÖRUS, a, um (in, odorus). I. *Without smell or odor, i. flos, Ov.; i. ossa, Pers.—II. Without the faculty of smelling, animalia i, Gell.*

IN-OFFENSUS, a, um (in, offensus). I. *Prop. A) At which one does not stumble, without stumbling, without hinderance, i. pes, Tib.; pedem inoffensum referre, to return without hinderance, Id.—B) Meton.*: Free from hinderance or obstruction, unimpeded, uninterrupted, i. via, Mart.; i. mare, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: i. cursus honorum, uninterrupted, Tac.; i. vita, without misfortune, fortunata, Ov.

IN-OFFICÖSUS, a, um (in, officiosus). I. *Not obliging, disobliging, i. in alqm, Cic.—II. Meton.*: Not according to duty, i. testamentum, when the testator neglects his nearest relations, Cic.

IN ÖLESKO, lëvi, 3 v. n. and a. (in, olesco). I. *Neut. A) Prop.*: To grow in, at, or upon any thing, i. libro, to write with the bark, Virg. *Of a scion or graft:* To effect a vital union with the stock, to strike, Col.—B) *Fig.*: inolevrat linguæ vox, the word remained in his memory, Gell.; in plures libros mendæ incolas inolevit, has found its way into, Id.—II. *Act.*: To implant; fig.: i. amorem alci, Id.; i. semina amoris, Aus.

INOMINATUS.

IN-ŌMINATUS, a, um (in, omen). *Unfortunate, inauspicious, i. cubilla, Hor.*

IN-ŌPERTUS, a, um (in, opertus). *Uncovered, bare. I. Prop.: i. caput. Sen.—II. Fig.: i. veritas, bare, undisguised, Sen.*

IN-ŌPIA, æ, f. (inops). *I. A want of necessities, poverty, need, indigence. A) Absol. 1) Want of property or riches, inicitiam ex inopia natam, Cic.; inopiam tolerare mercede manuum, Sall.; ad extremum inopiæ venire, Tac. Meton.: i. ærarii, exhausted finances, Liv. 2) Prop. a) Want of pronitions, Liv.; Cic. Meton.: i. locorum, Vell. b) A poor supply, revolutus ad dispensationem inopiæ, Liv. 3) Fig.: Poverty of expression or of ideas in an orator, Cic.—B) Relative: Want, lack, scarcity of any thing, i. frumentarin, of corn, Cæs.; i. argentaris, Plaut.; or with genit.: i. argenti, Id.; i. loci, of room, Liv.; i. consilii, want of counsel, Cic.; illud, cuius i. est, that I have want of, Plaut.—II. Helplessness, Cic.*

IN-ŌPINANS, tis (in, opinor). *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unexpected, alqm inopinantem aggredi, Cæs.; inopinante Curione, contrary to the expectation of, &c., Id.*

IN-ŌPINANTER, adv. (inopinans). *Unexpectedly, Suet.*

IN-ŌPINATE, adv. (inopinatus). *Unexpectedly, Sen.*

INŌPINATO. See the following article.

IN-ŌPINATUS, a, um (in, opinor). *That happens contrary to expectation, that was not expected, i. res, Cic.; i. malum, Cæs.; quum hoc illi i. accidisset, Id.; ex inopinato, contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, Cic.; for which, inopinato (abl.), Liv.*

IN-ŌPINUS, a, um (in, opinor). *Unexpected, i. visus, Ov.; i. quies, Virg.*

INŌPIŌSUS, a, um (inopia). *In want of any thing, i. consilii, Plaut.*

IN-OPPORTUNUS, a, um (in, opportunus). *Inconvenient for any thing, unseasonable, sedes i. sermoni, Cic.; i. tempus, Id.*

IN-OPS, opis (in, ops). *I. Destitute, without means, poor. A) Absol. of persons. 1) Prop.: i. homo, Suet.; inopem iter ingressum, without money, Liv. Meton.: ærarium i. et exhaustum, entirely drained or exhausted, Cic. 2) Fig. a) Poor, void of words or ideas, jejune (of a speaker), i. lingua Latina, Cic.; i. oratio, Id. b) Poor, mean, pitiful, bad, miserable, empty, weak, i. secta, Ov.; inopis animi esse, Hor.—B) Relative. 1) Prop.: Poor in any thing; with genit. or abl., or with a (ab): i. somni cibique, that neither sleeps nor has an appetite, Ov.; i. amicum, Liv. 2) Fig.: i. humanitatis, Cic.; ferra i. pacis, without peace, Ov.; i. mentis, without understanding, Id.; i. animi, Virg.—II. A) Powerless, weak, unable, Liv.—B) Helpless, inopes relictii a duce, Cic.; solari inopem, Virg.*

IN-OPTATUS, a, um (in, opto). *Not wished for, unpleasant, i. res, Sen.*

IN-ŌRATUS, a, um (in, oro). *Not formally proposed or pleaded, reinorata, without a hearing, Cic.*

IN-ORDINATUS, a, um (in, ordio). *Disorderly, confused, without order, of soldiers that are not drawn up or marching in close ranks, inordinati atque incompositi, Liv. Subst., inordi-*

INQUIO.

natum, i, n., *Disorder, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic.*

IN-ŌRIOR, iri, (in, orior). *To show one's self, quid si memoria eorum inoriretur, qui, how, if those were recalled to memory, who, Tac.*

IN-ORNATE, adv. (inornatus). *Without ornament, i. dicere, Auct. ad Her.*

IN-ORNATUS, a, um (in, ornatus). *Unadorned, without ornament. I. Prop.: i. mulier, Cic.; i. comæ, Ov.—II. Fig.: i. orator, Cic.; i. verba, unadorned, simple, Hor.; unpraised, unsung, unrenowned, Id.*

IN-ŌTIŌSUS, a, um (in, otiosus). *Without leisure, much occupied, i. actio, Quint.*

INŌSUS, a, um (Ino). *Of or belonging to Ino, Ov.; Virg.; i. undæ, the sea about Thebes, Val. Flac.*

INP. See IMP.

IN-PRIMIS. See PRIMUS.

INQUAM. See INQUO.

IN-QUIES, etis (in, quies), adj. *Unquiet, vir i., Vell.; humanum genus i., Sall.*

IN-QUIES, etis. f. (in, quies). *Unquietness, restlessness, i. nocturnis, Plin.*

IN-QUIËTO, i. (inquietus). *To disturb, i. alqm, Suet.; i. victoriam, Tac.*

IN-QUIËTUS, a, um (in, quietus). *Without rest, restless, tempestuous, i. animus, Liv.; i. ingenium, Id.*

INQUILINUS, i, m. (for incolinus, from incolo). *I. An inhabitant of a place which is not the person's own property; esp., A dweller in a hired house, a tenant, te inquilino personabant omnia, Cic.; i. privatarum adium et insularum, Suet. Hence Catiline calls Cicero i. civis Romæ (because the latter was not born in Rome), Sall.; also of students who, although regularly attending lectures, make but little progress, quos non discipulos philosophorum sed inquilinos voco, Sen.—II. Meton.: An inhabitant; gen.: i. Padi, Plin.*

INQUINATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of inquino.—II. Adj.: Contaminated, defiled, impure, filthy, foul, sordid, base, hominem ore, lingua, inæuo, vita omni inquinatum, Cic.; sermo inquinatissimus, most filthy, Id. Hence, of expression: Low, lewèd, i. verba, Cic.*

INQUINO, i (in, cœnum). *I. A) To daub over, to bedaub, i. parietem luto, Vitruv.; vellus murice bis inquinatum, colored, dyed, Mart.—B) Fig.: i. alqm literis, to instruct superficially, Petr.—II. A) To daub over; hence, to stain, defile, pollute, contaminate, i. vestem, Plaut.; i. aquas veneris, Ov.—B) Fig. 1) i. agros turpissimis possessoris, Cic.; i. se vitis, Id. 2) To deteriorate or adulterate by admixture; fig.: i. tempus aureum ære, Hor.*

INQUIO and INQUAM, is, it, verb. def. *I say; it is placed after one or more words of the speaker, and is used, 1. In oblique narration, i. e. in quoting what another person said: Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriam repugnans, since thou, said Alcibiades, Nep.; est vero, inquam, signum, it is a token, said I, or, it is (said I) a token, Cic.; eccum me, inque, say, here I am, Ter.; ita dii faxint, inquit, Plaut. It is sometimes used so as to be equivalent to our "...": exclamati, Adspice, imperator, inquit, Liv.—II. In repetitions: hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem defende, this one day, this one day, I say, Cic.; mihi, per, inquam, gratum mihi*

INQUIRO.

feceris, si, Id. *After a parenthesis:* nostra est enim (si nos . . . principes sun-us), nostra est, inquam. omnis ista, Cic.—III. *In objections:* Such as, you will say, you may reply, &c., nos solemus, inquit, ostendere, C.c.

IN-QUIRO, sivi, situm, 3 v. a. (in, quæro). I. A) *To seek, demand, search for, endeavor to obtain,* i. corpus alcis, Liv.; i. sedes, Just.—B) *Fig.:* veram illam honestatem expetens, quam unam usura maxime inquit, alone is able to find out, Cic.—II. A) *To examine, institute an inquiry respecting any thing; ask, demand, inquire,* i. in es, quæ sunt memoriæ prodita, Cic.; i. in se, Id.; i. in se atque Herculeum, i. e. de se atque Hercule, Tac. *With acc.:* priusquam omnia inquisissent, before they may have inquired into every thing, Liv.—B) *As a forensic t. t.:* To take cognizance of a matter, to inquire into the nature of the case, to find grounds for accusation, i. in competitors, Cic.

IN-QUISITIO, onis, f. (inquirō). I. *A seeking or searching for,* i. corporum, Plin.; cave, ne inquisitioni mihi sis, take care that I may not have to look for you, take care to be at hand, Plaut.—II. A) *An examination, investigation, i. veri,* Cic.—B) *As a forensic t. t., of a plaintiff:* A seeking for documents or proofs in support of an accusation, a legal inquiry, i. candidati, against a candidate, Cic.; i. accusatoris, of the plaintiff against the defendant, Id.; inquisitionem annuam impetrare, a year to be employed for this purpose, Tac.

IN-QUISITOR, oris, m. (inquirō). I. A) *A kind of policeman or inquisitor, under the emperors, appointed to seek for suspected persons; A searcher, inquirer, secret spy, &c.,* Suet.; inquisitores algæ, who make a search even among the sea-weed, Juv.—B) *Also, A hunter of wild beasts,* Plin.

II. A) *An investigator, examiner, i. rerum,* Cic.; i. rerum naturæ, Sen.—B) *Esp. 1) A plaintiff or advocate employed in searching for documents or proofs in support of an accusation, Cic. 2) One who leads to a judicial examination, Tac.*

IN-QUISITUS, a, um (in, quæro). *Inquired into, investigated, i. res,* Plaut.; i. quæstio, Id.

IN-QUISITUS, a, um, part. of inquirō.

INR. See IRA.

IN-SALUBRIS, e (in, salubris). I. *Prop.:* Unwholesome, not conducive to health, i. sger, Plin.; vinum insaluberrimum, Id.—II. *Fig.:* Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless, meridiem vineæ spectare colono insalubre est, Plin.

IN-SALŪTATUS, a, um (in, saluto). I. *Not saluted or greeted, Sid.*—II. *Without taking leave, (in tmesis) inquit salutatam linquo, Virg.*

IN-SANABILIS, e (in, sanabilis). *That can not be cured or healed, incurable.* I. *Prop.:* i. morbus, Cic.; caput tribus Anticyris i., Hor.—II. *Fig.:* Incurable, i. e. incapable of improvement, i. contumelia, Cic.; i. ingenium, Liv.

IN-SANE, adv. *Madly, insanclly, without reason,* i. amare, Plaut.; i. esurire, Id.

INSANIA, œ, f. (insanu). I. *Madness, phrensy (as disease), Cels.*—II. A) *Madness, as displaying itself in a per. on's actions, mad or insane behavior, in insaniam incidere, Cic.;* aliquid ad insaniam adigere, Ter.; *a mad desire after*

INSCIENS.

any thing, i. belli, Virg.; concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, even to madness, i. e. very vehemently, Cic.; noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias, mad tricks, Id.—B) *Esp. 1) Extravagant luxury, waste, excess, i. villarum, Cic.;* i. vestium, Plin.; i. mensurarum, Id.; res ad banc insaniam (extravagant waste, dissipation) venerit, Liv. 2) *Poetic enthusiasm, inspiration, or rapture, Hor.*

INSANIŌ, ivi and it, itum, 4 (insanus). I. *As Med. t. t.:* To be mad, lunatic, or insane, to be without reason, as a malady, of persons, Cels.; also, of animals, Plin.—II. A) *To be mad or foolish, to act as a madman; of violent affections of the mind, i. ex amore, with love, Plaut.;* i. ex injuria, on account of a wrong received, Ter.; i. certa ratioe modoque, to have a method in one's madness, Hor. *Metou. of things:* insanienſ Bosporus, Hor.—B) *Esp.:* homo insanibat, was mad, i. e. asked too much, Ter.; in Tusculano cepi i., to have a mania for building, Anct. ad Her. *With acc.:* i. similem (errorem), to be mad in a similar manner, Hor.; i. sollempnia, to be a fool after the fashion of the day, Id.

IN-SANITAS, atis, f. (insanus). *Unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease, insipientia quasi i. quædam, Cic.*

IN-SANUS, a, um (in, sanus). *Not sound or well, ill in body; hence, i. Pass. A) Prop. 1) Dissipated in mind, i. e. mad, insane, lunatic, without reason, quod idem contingit insanis, Cic. 2) Insane, mad, i. e. that acts insanely, that acts or speaks like a madman, without reason, silly, frantic, homo flagitiosus i., Cic.;* insanissima concio, Id.; i. mens, Tib. 3) *Mton. a) Raging, furious, i. fluctus, Virg.;* i. venti, Tib.—B) *Fig. 1) Excessive, violent, vehement, very great, insane moles, enormous, immense, huge masses, i. e. buildings, Cic.;* dives insanum in modum, immensely rich, Aus. *Hence, neut. sing. adv., insinum, Excessively, beyond comprehension, i. magnus, Plaut.;* porticus i. bona, Id. 2) *Enthusiastic, enraptured, vat-s insana, Virg.*—II. *Act.:* That causes madness, i. aqua, Ov.

IN-SATIABILIS, e (insatio). I. *Insatiable, that can not be satisfied, i. cupiditas, Cic.;* i. avaritia, Sall. *With genit.:* i. sanguinis, Just.; i. laudis, Val. Max.—II. *Unsatisfying, of which one can not have enough, i. pulchritudo, Cic.;* i. gaudium, Id.

IN-SATIETAS, atis, f. (in, satietas). *Insatiableness; plur., sp. Plaut.*

IN-SATURABILIS, e (in, saturo). *Insatiable, i. abdomen, Cic.*

IN-SCENDO, di, sum, 3 (in, scando). *To go or step into, go up or mount to or upon, i. in currum, Plaut.;* i. in lectum, Id.; i. in arborem, Id. *Act.:* i. quadrigas, Plaut.; i. equum, Suet.; for which pass., incenseo equo, Id. *Absol.:* i. (sc. navem), to embark, go on board ship, Plaut.

IN-SCENSŌ, onis, f. (insecndo). *An ascending, mounting, embarking, i. in navem, Plaut.*

IN-SCENSUS, s, um, part. of insecndo.

IN-SCIENS, tis (in, sciens). *Unknown, without knowledge. I. Without thinking, through inadvertence, feci i., Ter.;* me inscientem, without my knowing it, Cic.; inscientem Antigono, without the knowledge of A., Nep.; inscientibus cunctis, without any body knowing it, Liv.

INSCIENTER.

—II. Ignorant, simple, silly, abi, i, uou *simpleton!* Ter.

INSCIENTER, adv. *Unknowingly, ignorantly; hence, stupidly, unskillfully, i. facere, Cic. : i. inflare tibiam, Liv.*

INSCIENTIA, æ, f. (insciens). I. Gen.: *Ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience, i. mea, Cic.; in tenebris inscientia, Id. With genit. A) Subjective: i. vulgi, Cæs.; i. medicorum, Plin.—B) Objective: i. belli, in war, Nep.; i. locorum, Cæs.—II. Esp.: Philosophical, ignorance, as opposed to profound knowledge, Cic.*

INSCITE, ndv. (inscitus). *Clumsily, awkwardly, i. nugari, Cic.; naves i. factæ, Liv. Compar.: quid autem est inscitus? what can be less consistent? Cic.*

INSCITIA, æ, f. (inscitus). I. *Ignorance, inexperience, unskillfulness; with genit. A) Subjective: i. ceterorum, Tac.—B) Objective: i. negotii gerendi, Cic.; i. artis, ignorance, Suet.; i. legum, want of legal knowledge, a not understanding the law, Hor.; i. medicandi, Tac.—II. Stupidity, simplicity; inconsiderateness, want of reflection, i. barbarorum, Cic.*

INSCITUS, a, um (in, scitus). I. *Ignorant, unskillful, insectiores, Gell.—II. Stupid, a whorl, foolish, i. mulier, Plaut.; i. homo, Id.; i. jocus, Suet.*

INSCIUS, a, um (in, sciens). I. *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing. A) Absol.: i. homo, Cic.; in scii, quid gereret, Cæs.; non i., not without knowledge, Cic.; quem in scii misisti, without knowing it, Id.; tu, me in scio, notes, without my knowledge, Id.—B) With genit.: i. omnium rerum, Cic. Fig.: i. culpæ, free from, without, Virg.; equus i. ævi, not confident in his strength, i. e. still young, Id.*

INSCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, scribo). I. *To write in, on, or upon any thing. A) Prop.: i. in statua, Cic.; i. alcui stigmata, Sen.—B) Fig. 1) To impress upon, i. in animo, Cic.; sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, let it be written upon the forehead of every citizen, Cic. 2) To ascribe, attribute, i. sibi nomen philosophi, Cic.; i. alqd sibi, Sen. 3) To write (as it were) the author's name upon any thing, to indicate one as the author, i. deos sceleri, to make the gods a pretext for wickedness (namely, by pretending that it was committed in honor of them), Ov.; i. dextram alcjs leto, Id.—II. To inscribe. A) 1) Prop.: To write upon a thing, to write something upon a thing, put an inscription upon any thing, i. status, Cic.; i. aras, Suet.; i. epistolam patri, to direct a letter to one's father, Cic.; libros inscripsi rhetoricos, have inscribed or entitled, Id.; oratorem meum, sic enim inscripsi, for this is the title I have given to the book, Id.; cogito meas nugas ita i., to give them this title, Plin. E.; i. liber, qui Cœnonicus inscribitur, that has for its title, Cic.; oratio, inscripta Pro Metello, bearing the inscription of, Id.; deceptus indicibus librorum, quod sunt inscripti (libri) de rebus notis, because they bear the title of, Id.; i. sedes veales, to offer publicly for sale (prop., to write on a house that it is for sale), Plaut.; i. sedes mercede, to give notice that it is to be let, Ter.; i. signum litoretum, to offer any one as a literary assistant (because slaves were offered with a kind of badge stating their abilities), Suet. 2) Fig.: To indicate, &c., sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) To mark, ver-*

INSEPULTUS.

sa pulvis inscribitur hasta, is marked, Virg. 2) To brand, Plin.

INSCRIPTIO, õnis, f. (inscribo). I. Act.: *A writing upon, inscribing, i. nominis, Cic.*

—II. Pass.: *A being written upon; hence, A) Meton. 1) An inscription on a statue, building, tomb, &c., Cic.; i. monumenti, Plin.: Vell. 2) The title of a book, Cic.; Plin. E.—B) Meton.: A branding upon the forehead, i. frontis, Sen.*

INSCRIPTUS, a, um (in, scribo). I. *Unwritten, Quint.—II. Not entered at the custom-house, i. c. on which no duties have been paid, Lucil. sp. Noa.; i. pecus, Varr.—III. Concerning which nothing is appointed by law, i. malificum, Sen. prof.*

INSCRIPTUS, a, um, part. of inscribo.
INSCULPO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, sculpo). *To engrave, imprint, cut into. I. Prop.: sortes in robore insculptæ, Cic.; i. summam patrimonii saxo, on stone, Hor.; i. fœdus columna ænea, Liv.; i. elogium tumulo, Suet.—II. Fig.: To impress upon, incalcate, natura in mentibus insculpsit, Cic.; res habere insculptas in animo, Id.*

INSECBILIS, e (in, scabillis). *That can not be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible, Sen.; i. corpora, atoms, Quint.*

INSECO, cûi, ctum, 3 (in, seco). *To cut into, to make an incision into, i. alqd deatibus, Auct. ad Her.; i. corpora mortuorum, to dissect, Plin.*

INSECTATIO, õnis, f. (insector). I. *Prop.: A pursuing, i. hostis, Liv.—II. Fig.: A pursuing with words, a censuring, reproaching, rebuking, railing, reviling, i. principum, Id.; i. studiorum alcjs, Suet.; alqm petere insectationibus, Tac.*

INSECTATOR, õris, m. (insector). *One who pursues or censures, i. plebis, Liv.; i. vitiorum, Quint.*

IN-SECTO, are. *To pursue, insectabit nos lapidibus, Plaut.*

IN-SECTOR, i. i. *Prop. A) To pursue, attack, assault; aquila insectans alias aves et agittans, Cic.; impios insectantur furia.—B) Meton. poet.: i. herbam rastris, to root up weeds with a hoe, Virg.—II. Fig.: To pursue with words, censure, blame, rebuke, rail at, i. alqm maledictis, Cic.; i. coatumeliis, Tac.; insector ultro et insto accusatori, I am pursuing, Id.*

INSECTUM, i, n. (inseco). *An insect, so called from the incisions on its body, insecta, appellata ab incisuris, Plin.*

INSECTÛRA, æ, f. (inseco). *An incision, notch, Sen.*

INSECTUS, a, um, part. of inseco. *

IN-SENESCO, nûi, 3 (in, secesco). *To grow old in, among, or at, spend one's life in, i. libris, Hor.; i. negotiis, Tac.*

IN-SEPARABILIS, e (in, separabilis). *Inseparable, Sen.*

IN-SEPËLIO, pultum, 4 (in, sepelio). *To bury, inter, virtus nec oblivioe inseputa esse poterit, Cic.*

IN-SEPPIO, ptum, 4 (in, sepio). *To hedge round, surround, insepium muro, Sen.*

IN-SEPULTUS, a, um, part. of insepio.

IN-SEPULTUS, a, um (in, sepelio). *Unburied, not interred, insepultus proicit, Liv.; mors i., without burial, Sen.; sepultura i., i. e. not performed*

with the proper ceremonies, and so undeserving the name of a burial, Cic.

INSEPULTUS, a, um, part. of insepio.

IN-SEQUOR, secutus sum, 3 (in, sequor). I. Gen.: To follow up, follow close upon, follow, proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, insequitur, Virg.; i. pinum (i. e. navem) oculis, to follow the ship with unaverted eyes, Ov.—II. Esp. A) 1) To pursue, follow in a hostile manner; esp. to follow close upon an enemy, to follow upon the heels of, press upon, harass, i. agmen, Cæs.; i. alqm gladio stricto, Cic.; i. ora alqis manibus, to assail, Ov.; i. alqm clamore et minis (with clamor and threats), Cic. Poet.: i. srva jacto semine, to work at incessantly or without intermission, Virg. Meton.: i. alqm bello, to make war upon, Id.; i. alqm irridendo, to sneer or rail at, Cic.; itaque iosequebatur, plied with questions, Cic. 2) To come after or follow any body, either in time or order. a) In time: huic Themistocles insecutus est, Cic.; annus insequens, the year following, Liv.; dies insequens, Id. b) In turn: postremam litram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequeretur, followed, Cic. 3) Meton.: To overtake or reach any body, et mors insecuta est Græchum, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: pergam atque insequar longius, will pursue the subject, Cic. 2) Esp.: To follow an aim, have an object, have in view, non te insequor ut erudiam, it is not my object, Cic.; convellere vimen insequor, I endeavor, Virg.

IN-SERO, sèvi, situm, 3 (in, sero). I. Prop. A) To sow or plant in, i. frumentum, Col.—B) To graft, ingraft, i. pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, Varr.—C) To furnish with grafts, put a graft upon, i. srbutum fructu natis, Virg.; insita mala, grafted, Id.—D) Subst., insitum, i. n., That which is ingrafted, a graft, scion, recenti insito, Varr.—II. Fig. A) To implant, i. vitia, Hor. Esp. part., insuta, a, um, implanted by nature or education, inbred, innate, natural, proper, peculiar, i. virtus, Cic.; i. homini libido, Liv.; ut esset insitum militibus vincere, Cic.—B) To unite, i. corpora animi, Cic.

IN-SERO, sèrui, sertum, 3 (in, sero). To put, bring, or introduce into, to insert. I. Prop. A) i. collura in laqueum, Cic.; i. caput in tentoria, Liv.; i. alqd in ignem, Cæs.; i. oculos in pectora, to look into, Ov.; i. ferrum pectori, to stab, Sen.; i. rostrum lagenæ, to put into the flask, Phædr.; falces insertæ atque siffixæ longuriis, Cæs.—B) Esp.: To ingraft, surculus insertus, Col.—II. Meton. A) 1) To bring into, introduce, mix up or mingle with, i. alqm sensum medio sermone, Quint.; i. Jocos historia, Ov.; i. rationes orationibus, Tac.; i. se, refl., to mingle with, join one's self with, go into, i. se turbæ, Ov.; i. se viris, Vsl. Max. 2) To embody, incorporate, i. stellas, to place among the stars, render immortal, Hor.—B) Fig.: i. deos rebus minimis, Liv.

INSERTO, I v. int. (insero). To put into, insert, i. sinistram clypeo, Virg.; i. manum leonibus, into the jaws of, Sen.

INSERTUS, a, um, part. of insero.

IN-SERVIO, 4 [fut. inservibus, Plaut.] (in, servio). I. To serve, i. e. to be a slave or vassal, rex inserviens, Tac.—II. Meton. A) To serve, i. e. to be devoted or attached to, endeavor to please or to pay court to, to assist, i. alcul, Cic.; i. plebi, Liv.; i. temporibus, to adapt one's

self to circumstances, Nep.; conf. pass.: nihil est inservitum s me temporis causa, I have not truckled, there has been no tergiversation on my part, Cic.—B) To be devoted to a thing, to attend to, take care of, i. commodis, Cic.; i. artibus, Id.; i. honoribus, Id.; i. famæ, Tac.

INSESSUS, s, um, part. of insideo.

IN-SIBILIO, are, v. n. and o. (in, sibilio). I. Neut.: To hiss, whistle, or blow gently, in or toward any place, ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis fiant, Ov.—II. Act.: To breathe with a hissing noise, i. ore atros tumores, Sil.

IN-SIDEO, sèdi, sessum, 2 (in, sideo). I. A) Prop.: To sit in or upon anything, i. toro, Ov.; i. equo, Liv.—B) Fig.: To be in, to be fixed in, adhere to, rule or govern in, voluptas in mente insidet, Cic.; sietum erimeo insidet in animo, makes an impression upon the mind, Id.; vapor insedit Apulie, has settled upon, Hor.—II. A) To sit on anything, i. currum, Varr.; i. saxum, Sen.; to occupy, keep possession of, i. locum, Liv.—B) Meton. 1) Joppe insidet collem, is situate on a hill, Plin. 2) To inhabit, i. ea locs, Tac.

INSIDIÆ, Ærum, f. (insideo). I. Prop.: A troop of men who secretly lie in wait; an ambush, ambuscade. A) Of persons: insidias equitum collocare, Cæs.; insidias locare, to lay, Liv.—B) Of place: milites in insidiis collocare, Cæs.; insidias præcipitare, Liv.; ex insidiis consurgere, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare, insidias facere vitæ, Cic.; insidias alcul parare, Id.; insidias tendere, Id.; insidias locare alcul, Plaut.; per insidias, by artifice or stratagem, Cic.

INSIDIATOR, oris, m. (insidiator). I. A soldier lying in ambush, Hirt.—II. Meton.: One that lies in wait for any thing, i. viæ, Cic.; i. imperii, Nep.

INSIDIOR, I (insidiæ). Prop.: To lie in ambush; hence, I. Meton.: To lie in wait, i. alcul, Cic.; i. apris, Id.—II. Fig.: To wait for or expect any thing, i. somno maritorum, Cic.; i. temporibus, Vell.

INSIDIOSE, adv. (insidiosus). Cunningly, artfully, Cic. Superl. insidiosissime, Id.

INSIDIOSUS, a, um (insidiæ). Cunning, artful; mischievous, dangerous, treacherous. I. Of persons: quis insidiosior? Cic.; insidiosissimus princeps, Plin.—II. Of things and abstract subjects: facies oculis i. meis, Ov.; i. pocula Circes, Id.

IN-SIDO, sèdi, sessum, 3. To sit down in or on, settle down upon. I. Gen.: apes floribus insidunt, Virg.; inscía Dido, insidat quantus miseræ deus, is settling down upon, Id.; inscsum diris avibus Capitolium, birds have settled on it, Tac.; litera sibi insidit, is doubled and yet pronounced as one syllable, Quint. Poet.: digitos i. membris, make an impression upon, Ov.—II. Esp. A) To settle in a place in order to dwell there, i. jugis Etruscis, Virg.—B) To occupy, take possession of a place, establish one's self anywhere. 1) Prop. s) With dat.: i. iniquis silvis, Virg. b) With acc.: i. tumulos, Liv.; i. Aventinum, Id.; montes inscisi, Tac. 2) Fig.: To be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to, i. in memoria, Cic.; insedit in animo oratio, Id.

INSIGNE, is, n. (insignis). I. Gen.: A mark, token, sign, i. veri, Cic.; mœroris insignia, Id.; i. nocturam, a signal by night, Liv.—II. Esp. A) A mark, i. e. a peculiar distinction,

INSIGNIO.

badge, insigne vestis latus clavus, Suet. More frequent in the plur.: insignia. The badges of office, insignia, detractis imperatoris insignibus, Cæs.; i. sacerdotum, Liv.; i. regia, Cic.; quasi verborum et sententiarum insignibus, brilliant points, Id.—B) Fig.: insignia, Distinctions, i. virtutis, Cic.; i. laudis, Id.

INSIGNIO, 4 [insignibat, Virg.] (insignis). I. To mark, put a mark upon, pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily defect, Plaut. Hence part. subst., insignita, ōrum, n. pl., Contusions, bruises, black and blue spots, Plio.—II. A) Prop.: To distinguish above others, to make conspicuous. Pass., insigniri, To be marked or distinguished, to make one's self conspicuous, distinguish one's self, i. agros tropæis, Virg.; i. clypeum auro, Id.; i. oratorem vestibibus fucatis vel meretriciis, to adorn, set off, Tac. Or.—B) Fig. 1) To mark, as it were, by some distinction or badge, Postumius oullâ tristi notâ est insignitus, P. alone has no such direful mark for a distinction, Liv. Hence, To mark a period of time by any dreadful event, as if by way of distinction, tot facinoribus fœdum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, Tac.; sacros funeribus insignitur, Id. 2) To describe, make known, i. alqm, Plin. E.

IN-SIGNIS, e (in, sigoum). That is or may be distinguished by a mark, in good or bad sense. I. Prop.: bos maculis i. et albo, Virg.; uxores i. auro et purpurâ, Liv.; Phœbus i. crinibus, Ov.; i. debilitate alqâ corporis, remarkable by some bodily defect, Suet.; i. ad deformitatem puer, excessively ugly, Cic.; i. vestis, a distinct or peculiar dress, Liv.—II. Fig.: Eminent, remarkable, noted, distinguished, homo omnibus i. notis turpitudinis, branded, Cic.; studium i., Id.; i. virtus, Id.; alqd insigne facere, something remarkable, Ter.

INSIGNITE, ado. (insignitus). Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably, i. impudens, Cic.; i. improbus, Id.

INSIGNITER, adv. (insignis). Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, i. diligere, Cic.; pullus i. cristatus, Suet.; i. clarus, Just.

IN-SIGNITUS, a, um. I. Part. of insignio.—II. Adj. A) Clear, plain, i. imago, Cic.; i. notæ veritatis, Id.—B) Striking, remarkable, i. signitius nomen, Liv.; insignitur iofamias, Tac.

IN-SILIO, silii (silivi, silii), sultum, 4 (in, salio). I. Prop. A) To leap into or upon any thing, i. in scapham, Plaut.; i. in phalanges, Cæs.; i. in equum, Liv.; i. tergo, Ov. With acc. i. Ætnam, Hor.; i. undas, Ov. Absol.: leo insilit saltu, attacks, Plin.—B) Meton.: palme in jugum insilit, mounts, Plin.—II. Fig.: i. in malum cruciatum, to come to, Plaut.

INSIMULO, are. See INSIMULO.
IN-SIMULATIO, ōnis, f. (oisimulo). An allegation against any one, charge, accusation, i. criminis, Cic.; alqm in falsam atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocare, to accuse wrongfully, Id.

IN-SIMULO (insimul), l (in, simulo). 1) A) To allege or maintain any thing against a person, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.; nolo insimulari, that it should be alleged, Plaut.; insimulatum hominem discessisse, Id.—B) Esp.: To blame or lay the fault upon any body, neque aliud, quam

INSISTO.

patientia aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.—II. A) To blame, accuse, i. alqm flagitii, Cic.; i. alqm peccati, Id.; i. alqm proditionis, Cæs.; i. alqm criminibus falsis, Ov. With acc. of the obj.: i. alqm malum facinus, Plaut.—B) Esp.: To accuse in court, bring an action against, i. alqm repetundarum crimine, Quint.

IN-SINCERUS, a, um (in, sincerus). I. Prop.: Not in its natural state, corrupt, i. cruor, Virg.—II. Fig.: Not honest, not candid, unfair, i. philosophus, Gell.

IN-SINUATIO, ōnis, f. (insinuo). I. Prop.: An entrance through a narrow or crooked way, i. ponti, Avien.—II. Fig.: An ingratiating one's self into favor, as of an orator at the commencement of his speech, Cic.; Quint.

IN-SINUO, l (in, sinuo). I. To put into the bosom or sinus, i. maoum, App.—II. A) Prop.: To cause or allow any body or any thing to enter deeply, or to penetrate by windings or turnings, i. æstum per septa domorum, to let in, Lucr.; i. terris ratem, to land, Avien.; ordines quacuoque intervalla data essent, i., to make the ranks enter into the vacant spaces of the enemy, Liv. Poet.: tibi insinuentur opes, may be allotted to thee, Prop. Refl., see i., and simply i., and middle, insinuari, To enter into, penetrate, quâ te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv.; Tigris mari se insinuat, joins, falls into, Curt.; flumen inter valles se insinuat, Liv.; i. se in equitum turmas, Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: i. alqm animo Cesaris, to bring into favor with Cesar, Plin. Pan. Refl. (with or without se): i. se in familiaritatem alcis, to insinuate one's self into the good graces of, to ingratiate one's self with, Cic.; i. in familiaritatem alcis, Id.; i. alci, to establish one's self in any body's favor, to gain any body's favor, Id. Middle: insinuari Augusto, to become intimate with Augustus, Suet.; fraudis suspicio animis insinuaverit, had made itself way, had seized their minds, Liv.; cunctis insinuat pavor, fear insinuates itself into the minds of all, Virg. 2) Esp.: To initiate into sacred mysteries, adest tibi dies, quo . . . per istas meas manus pissimos sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App. 3) To inculcate, implant, instill into, i. mores feris mentibus, Aur. Vict.

IN-SIPIENS, tis (in, sapiens). Unwise, foolish, Cic.

IN-SIPIENTER, ado. (insipiens). Unwisely, foolishly, Cic.; Plaut.

IN-SIPIENTIA, æ, f. (insipiens). Want of wisdom, folly, stupidity, Cic.

IN-SISTO, stiti, 3 (in, sisto). I. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: To tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, step; with in and acc. or abl., with dat., acc., and absol.: i. in sinistram pedem, Quint.; australis ille (cingulus terræ), in quo qui insistant, stand upon, Cic.; i. in jugo, Cæs.; i. jacentibus, upon those that have fallen, Id.; i. alternis pedibus, now on the right and now on the left, Quint.; i. plantam, on the foot, Plaut.; i. limen, to set one's foot on the threshold, Virg.; ubi quisque insiterat, cecidit, had stepped, i. e. stood, Plaut.; firmiter i., to stand firm, get a firm footing, Cæs. 2) Esp. a) To set foot upon, a path, &c., enter upon, enter, i. iter, Plaut.; Liv. b) To follow up closely as an enemy, to pursue, be at any body's heels, effusus (hostibus) insiterunt, Liv.; i. referentibus pedem, Id.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: i. viam, to strike out a way,

INSITICIUS.

adopt a means, Ter.; Virg.; i. vestigiis, to tread in the footsteps of, to imitate, Cic. Absol.: ne prave insistat, take to a bad way, to wrong, Ter. 2) Esp.: To undertake with great zeal, to pursue eagerly, totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, turns all his attention to war, applies himself to, Cæs.; i. in dolos, Plaut.; i. rationero belli, to pursue a plan, Cæs.; inestitit flagitare, he began to demand, Cic.; sic institit cre, he thus began to speak, Virg.—II. A) Prop.: To stand still, halt, stop, stellæ insistunt, apparently stand still, Cic.; quæ quæ dixisset paulumque institisset, had paused (in speaking), Id.—B) Fig. 1) To stand still, to stop, oratio insistat interius, Cic.; orationem i., Id. 2) To dwell upon; with dat.: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus i. velim, Cic.; i. vitis amice, Ov.; i. arbo i., to consider attentively, Plin. 3) To abide by any thing, persevere, persist in any thing, importune i., Cic.; i. crudelitati, Tac. 4) To hesitate, doubt, in reliquis rebus non poterit eodem modo i., Cic.

IN-SITICIUS (insitit), a, um (insero). I. That is inserted, i. somni, a mid-day nap, Varr.—II. Ingrafted; meton.: i. mulia, hybrid, Varr.; i. sermo, foreign, not native, Plin. E.

IN-SITIO, ònis, f. (insero). I. A grafting or ingrafting, Cic.—II. Meton. A) That which is ingrafted, Pall.—B) The time of ingrafting, Ov.

IN-SITIŪS, a, um. See INSITICIUS.

IN-SITIVUS, a, um (insero). I. Prop.: Ingrafted, i. pira, Hor.—II. Meton.: Not genuine, spurious, bastard, i. Gracchus, Cic.; i. liberi, Phædr.: i. heres, adopted, Sen.; i. alimentum lactis, of another person than the mother, Gell. IN-SITOR, òris, m. (insero). One who ingrafts, Plin.; Prop.

IN-SITUS, a, um, part. of insero.

IN-SOCIABILIS, e (in sociabilis). That can not be united, homine generi humano i., Liv.; i. gens, Id.; i. naturæ arborum, unsociable, incompatible, Plin.

IN-SOLABILITER, adv. (in, solor). Incompatibly, i. dolere, Hor.

IN-SOLATIO, ònis, f. A setting or placing in the sun, i. cereæ, a bleaching, Plin.

IN-SOLENS, tis (in, solco). I. A) Contrary to custom, quid tu Atreus a i. Ter.—B) That is not accustomed to any thing, i. infamiae, Cic.; i. belli, Cæs.; i. me arum artium, Sall.; i. in dicendo, not practiced in speaking, Cic. Poet.: emiratur i., gazes or stares at it, unaccustomed to the sight, Hor.—C) Unusual, not in use, i. verbum, Cic.; Quint.—I. A) Immoderate, too great, excessive, i. o tentantia, Cic.; i. lætitia, Hor.—B) Of persons. 1) Haughty, arrogant, i. homo, Cic. 2) Extravagant, lavish, i. in aliena re, Cic.—III. regio i., lonely, uninhabited, Pall.

IN-SOLENTER, adv. (insolens). I. Contrary to custom, unusuallus, i. et raro, Cic.—II. A) Too greatly, immoderately, excessively, too frequently, alid læte et i. ferre, to hear with immoderate joy, Cic.; insolentius abutitur, to excess.—B) Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly, i. gloriari, Cic.; i. hoc tcm insequi, Cæs.

IN-SOLENTIA, æ, f. (insolens). I. A) A want of being accustomed to a thing, want of use, i. fori, Cic.; i. rerum secundarum, Id.; i. iti-

INSPERANS.

neria, Sall.—B) Strangeness, novelty, i. verborum, Cic.—II. A) Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, insolence, meaque terra cedet insolentia, Hor.—B) Waste, luxury, expensiveness in dress, show, &c., Cic.

IN-SOLESCO, òre (in, solesco). To grow insolent or arrogant, to be elated, per licentiam i. animum humanum, Sall.

IN-SOLIDUS, a, um (in, solidus). Not solid, tender, weak, i. herba, Ov.

IN-SOLŪTUS, s, um (in, solutus). I. Unaccustomed to a thing, i. rerum bellicarum, Sall. Absol.: feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas invitasse (against their custom and our inclination) prodire cogis, Cic.; i. fugiunt in flumina phœcæ, contrary to their nature, Virg.—II. Unusual, uncommon, i. mihi loquacitas, Cic.; insolitum est, with ut following, it is unusual, that, &c., Plin. Subst., insolitum, i, n., something unusual, a strange thing, i. audere, Tac.

IN-SOLŪBILIS, e (in, solubilis). I. That can not be loosened, indissoluble, i. vinculum, Macr.; i. æternitas, that never comes to an end, App.—II. That can not be refuted, incontestible, i. signum, Quint.—III. That can not be paid, i. creditum, Sen.

IN-SOMNIA, æ, f. (insomnis). Sleeplessness, want of sleep, incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Esp. in the plur.: insomniis carere, to have no sleepless nights, Cic.; insomniis fatigari, Sall.

IN-SOMNIS, e (in, somnus). Sleepless, i. magis quam pervigilis, Tac.; i. scit noctes, he has sleepless nights, Hor.

IN-SOMNIUM, ii, n. (in, somnus). A dream, per insomnium, in a dream, Ara. Often in the plur., Virg.; Tib.

IN-SONO, òi, itum (in, sono). To make a noise in, to cause to sound or resound, i. clamia, Ov.; insonuere cavernæ, Virg.; i. flagello, to crack a whip, Id. With acc.: i. verbera, Id. Esp. absol.: To clear one's throat, to hawk, Quint.

IN-SONS, tis (in, sons). Innocent. I. That has done no harm, guiltless, Sall.; i. fraterni sanguinis, of a brother's murder, Ov.—II. Poet. meton.: Innocent, harmless, i. Cerberus, Hor.

IN-SŌPITUS, a, um (in, sopio). That is not, or can not be lulled to sleep; sleepless, i. draco, Ov. Meton.: i. ignis, inextinguishable, Claud.

INSPARGO. See INSPERGO.

IN-SPECTATIO, ònis, f. I. A looking at, considering, quorum est adeo mihi dulcis i. Sen.—II. Meton.: inspectiones, points upon which the sun is shining, Id.

IN-SPECTO, ònis, f. (inspicio). A looking in or into, a viewing. I. Prop.: i. tabularum, Quint.; i. rationum, Trajano, in Plin. E.—II. Fig.: A considering, examining, contemplating, Quint.; i. fulminis, observation of lightning, Sen. Hence. Theory, as opposed to practice, Quint.

IN-SPECTO, I n. intens. a. (inspicio). To look at, view, behold, i. alqd, Plaut. Absol.: me inspectante, in my sight, Cic.; inspectante exercitu, in the sight of the army, before the army, Id.; inspectante ipso, before his eyes, Cæs.

IN-SPECTUS, a, um, part. of inspicio.

IN-SPECTUS, ūs, m. (inspicio). An inspecting, looking into, i. univerſi, Sen.

IN-SPERANS, tis (in, spero). Not hoping for,

INSPERATO.

not presuming or expecting, contrary to expectation, *insperanti mihi cecidit*, Cic.; *quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, contrary to expectation*, Id.

INSPERATO. See the following article.

INSPERATUS, a, um (in, spero). *Unhoped for, unexpected, in good or bad sense*. I. *Of persons*: o salve insperate frater, Plaut. —II. *Of things and abstract subjects*: i. pecunis, Cic. *Of unpleasant things*: i. et nec opianum malum, Cic. *Adverb.*: ex insperato, *unhoped for, unexpectedly*, Liv.; *insperato (abl.)*, the same, Plaut.

INSPERGO, si, eum, 3 (in, spargo). I. A) *To scatter or sprinkle into or upon*, i. molam et vinum, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: naves corpore insperosus, Hor.—II. *To bestrew, besprinkle*, i. oleam sale, Cat.

INSPERSUS, a, um, part. of inspergo.

INSPECIO, exi, ectum (in, specio). I. A) *To see or look into*, i. tsmquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To look into or at*, i. e. to read, i. leges, Cic. 2) *To look at, see, behold, view, contemplate*, i. caedelabrum, Cic.; i. singulos milites, *to inspect, review*, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: *To consider, contemplate, muse upon, ponder, weigh, become acquainted with, understand, comprehend*, i. aliquam a puero, *any body's life from his youth*, Cic.; i. mores alicui, Quint.

INSPICO, nre (in, spico). *To make pointed, sharpen*, i. faces, Virg.

INSPIRO, i v. n. and a. I. *Neut.* A) *To blow or breathe in or upon*, inspirantes ramis arborum surae, Quint.; i. conchas, *to blow on a shell*, Ov.—B) *Gramm. t. t.*: *To aspirate, pronounce with the rough breathing*, i. primae literae, Gell.

—II. *Act.* A) 1) *To blow or breathe into*, i. foramen, into a hole, Plin. 2) a) *To blow or breathe into*, i. e. to bring into or cause to enter by blowing, i. siquid gravitatis aurum per fistulas, Plin. b) *Meton.*: *To blow or breathe into, to infuse*, i. alcuim ignem, Virg.—B) *Fig.* 1) *To incite or produce in any one, as a passion, &c.*, i. iram, misericordiam, Quot. 2) *To bring forth or produce by blowing on a wind instrument*, i. fistula brevi gravissimum sonum, Gell. 3) *To inspire, vates inspirati, Just. Meton.*, of a speaker: i. e. *To animate, inflame, set on fire, &c.*, quibus viribus inspiret (orator), Quot.

INSPOLIATUS, a, um (in, spolio). *Not plundered*, i. fanum, Sall.; i. arma, Virg.

INSPUO, ūi, ūtum, 3 (in, spu). *To spit into, spit upon*, i. alcuim in frontem, Sen.; i. in faciem nleis, *to spit in any body's face*, Id.

INSPUO, are, i v. utens. a. (inspuo). *To spit upon, me insputari*, Plaut.

INSTABILIS, e (in, stabilis). I. *Act.* A) *Prop.*: *That does not stand fast, unsteady, not firm*, pedes i. ac vix vado ūdens, Liv.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Prop.*: *Tottering, wavering, unsafe*, i. ingressus, Liv.; i. volutatio, *the irregular motion of a ship*, Plin.; *hostis i. ad confendas manus, that does not keep his ground when charged*, Liv.; i. acies, *not keeping ground, unsteady*, Id. 2) *Fig.*: *Unstable, inconstant, fickle*, maus avrae et i. rapacious, Curt.—II. *Pass.*: *Not proper or fit to stand upon, on which one can not stand, locus ad gradum l.*, Tac.

INSTILLO.

IN-STANS, tis. I. *Part.* of insto. —II. *Adj.* A) *Present*, i. tempus, Au t. ad Her. *Subst. plur.*, instantia, ium, n., *Present occurrences*, Cic. —B) *Pressing, urgent, vehement; compar.*, instantior cura, Tac.

INSTANTER, adv. *Vehemently, earnestly, with great vehemence*, i. dicere, Quint. *Compar.*: *instansius concurrere, to fight more vehemently*, Tac.

INSTANTIA, ae, f. (insto). *Prop.*: *A being or standing very near, or close upon any thing; hence*, I. *Presence*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Activity, persevering diligence*, Plin. E.—B) *Vehemence in speaking*, Plin. E.

INSTAR, n. indecl. I. *A sketch, resemblance, image*, quod primum operis i. fuit, Plin.; *equi i.*, the picture of a horse, Suet.; *est tamquam i. animi in corpore, is that which the soul is to the body*, Cic.; *parvum i. eorum, merely a shadow of, a faint sketch of*, Liv. *Hence*, A) *instar, As, like, after the manner of, fuit non vic. i.*, sed urbis, *was not like a village, but, &c.*, Cic. i. montis equus, Virg.; *epistola i. voluminis, as large as a (whole) volume*, Cic.—B) *About, about, habet i. septuaginta (epistolaram)*, Cic.—II. A) *Form, shape, look, appearance, quantum i. n ipso est!* Virg.; *cohortes quaedam, quod i. legionis videretur, that appeared to be a legion*, Caes.—E) *Value, amount, vix minimi momenti i. habeant*, Cic.; *habet i. inumeri militis, comes or amounts to the same, is equivalent to*, Ov. *Hence, instar, As, like, as good as, erat mortis i., was as good as dead*, Cic.; *Plato est mihi i. omnium, is worth them all*, Id.

INSTAURATIO, ōnis, f. (instaurō). *A renewal, repetition*, i. ludorum, Liv.

INSTAURATIVUS, a, um (instaurō). *Renewed or repeated*, i. ludi, Cic.

INSTAURO, i v. a. t. I. *Of religious rites, t. t.*: *To renew, repeat, celebrate anew; of sacrifices, games, &c., which are repeated at certain intervals*, i. sacrificium, Auct. Her.; i. epulas, Virg.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *To renew, repeat*, i. scelus, Cic.; i. proelium, Virg.—B) *To renew, restore, repair*, i. templa, Eumen.—C) *To erect, make, i. monumenta sibi*, Id.—D) *To repay, requite, dii, talia Graiis instaurate*, Virg.

INSTERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 v. a. (in, sterno). I. *Prop.*: *To cover, instatris ostro alipedes*, Virg.; *equus tuus speciosius intratus erit (more splendidly caparisoned) quam uxor vestita?* Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) *To lay upon as a covering*, i. pulpita medicis tigus (dul.), *to erect a stage on*, Hor. *Part. pass. subst.*, instrātum, i. n., *A covering or shed for cattle, instrata asinis aris*, Cat.—B) *To throw into*, i. se ignibus, Stat.

INSTIGATIO, ōnis, f. *An instigation, incitement, excitement*, i. auditorum, Auct. Her.

INSTIGATRIX, icis, f. (instigo). *She that excites*, Tac.

INSTIGO, i v. a. (from instingo, as jugo from jungo). *To stimulate, rouse up, incite, instigate*. I. *Prop.*: *i. Romanos in Hannibalem*, Liv. *Absol.*: *instigante te, at your instigation*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *mentes instigat furor*, Sen.

INSTILLO, i (in, stillo). I. A) *Prop.*: *To pour in by drops, to drop in or into*, i. oleum lumini, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *To instill*, i. praeceptum auribus, Hor.—II. *Fig.*: *To fall on or into by drops*, i. saxa, Cic. poet

INSTIMULATOR.

INSTIMULĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who incites or stimulates, i. seditious, Cic. (doubtful).*

INSTIMULO, are (in, stimulo). *To incite, stimulate, i. alqm, Ov.*

INSTINCTOR, ōris, m. (instinguo). *One who incites or stimulates, i. belli, Tac.*

INSTINCTUS, ūs, m. (instinguo) (mostly in the abl. sing.). *Incitement, impulse, instigation, instinctu divino, Cic.*

INSTINGUO, a, um, part. of instinguo.

INSTINGUUS, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. *To instigate, incite, Gell. Esp. part.: instinctus, a, um, instigated, excited, impelled, furore et audacia i., Cic.*

INSTIPŪLOR, ātus sum, 1 (in, stipulor). *To stipulate, bargain for, i. minas viginti, Plaut.*

INSTITA, æ, f. A) *A fringe or border on the robe of a Roman lady, Hor.—B) Meton.: A noble lady or matron, Ov.*

INSTITIO, ōnis, f. (iosisto). *A standing still, i. stellarum, Cic.*

INSTITOR, ōris, m. (insto). 1. *Prop.: Any one that sells goods on account of merchants, &c.: A factor, broker, agent, seller, hawkler, retailer, vender, amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor.; ipse i. mercis, the owner himself who carries his goods about for sale, Liv.—II. Fig.: i. cloqueutiæ, one that displays or makes a show of his eloquence, Quint.*

INSTITŪRIUM, ii, n. (institor). *The trade of an institor (q. v.), Suet.*

INSTITŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (in, statuo). 1. *To put, set, or place into, i. argumenta in pectus multa, to introduce, to turn over in one's mind, Plaut; i. alqd in animum (al. in animo), to set one's heart upon any thing, Ter.—II. A) Prop.: also with the collateral notion of preparing or getting ready. 1) Milit. t. t.: To draw up, i. aciem duplicem, Cæs. 2) To erect, build, make, fabricate, construct, to undertake the building or construction of any thing, i. turres, Cæs.; i. vineas, to plant, cultivate, lay out, Cic.; i. plantaria, plantations, nursery grounds, Plin.; i. metalla, to work mines, Liv. Meton.: i. remiges ex provincia, to procure, get, Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) To make arrangements respecting a matter, to make certain regulations, to regulate, arrange, institute, begin, undertake, &c., i. delectum, to order, Cæs.; i. historiam, to begin, undertake, take in hand, Cic.; i. iter or i. viam, to set out on, Id.; i. conditionem, to establish, make, fix, Id.; i. sibi questum, to procure to one's self, Id. With inf. following: To make arrangements, begin, set to work, to determine upon, resolve, i. conscribere, Cic.; i. historias scribere, Nep. 2) Esp. a) To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish, i. portorium, Cic.; i. ludos, Ov.; i. alqm heredem, to make, appoint, Cic.; in re militari multa instituit, introduced many new regulations, made several innovations, Suet. With inf. following: To manage or contrive in a certain manner, i., ut, Cic.; Arcesilas instituit, ut, has made the rule, that, &c., Id. With inf.: To be wont or accustomed, ut quotannis facere instituerat, Cæs. b) To regulate, manage, arrange, i. civitates, Cic.; i. ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, had so regulated his life, Sall. c) To instruct, form, train up, educate for any*

INSTRUCTIO.

given purpose, i. oratorem, Quint.; i. alqm a puero, from his youth, Cic.

INSTITŪTIO, ōnis, f. (instituo). 1. *Arrangement, disposition, contrivance, i. rerum, Cic.; institutionem suam conservare, to abide by one's custom or habit, Id.—II. Instruction, education, Cic.; i. puerilis, in boyhood or childhood, Quinct.; i. Cynica, principles, Tac.*

INSTITŪTUM, i, n. (instituo). 1. A) *An arrangement, regulation, custom, civil, political, or domestic (often with lex), i. majorum, Cic.; i. vitæ capere, to lay down a plan for one's future life, Id.—B) A purpose, design, plan, tendency, object, ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic.; non ad nostrum institutum pertinent, does not enter into our plan, Id.—II. 1) Instruction; in the plur., principles inculcated by instruction, præcepta institutaque philosophiæ, Cic.—B) An agreement, ex instituto, according to agreement, Liv.*

INSTITŪTUS, a, um, part. of instituo.

INSTO, stiti, are (in, sto). 1. A) *To stand in or upon, i. saxo globoso, Pacuv. ap. Auct. Her.—B) Fig.: rectum instas viam, you are in the right way, Plaut.—II. With some peculiar collateral meaning. A) Implying proximity: To be at any body's heels, to follow his very steps (as it were), i. vestigiis, Liv. Hence, 1) To follow any body close up, to pursue, urge, be hard upon, press upon any body, harass, attack, i. alqui, Liv.; i. hostes, Nep. Absol.: i. acrius or cupidius, Cæs. 2) Meton. of time and circumstances: To be very near or at hand, to be at the door, impend, threaten, iter instat, Cic.; instat nox, Sall.; instantes clades, a calamity that is before one's eyes, Liv. With acc. pers.: tantum eum instat exiti, Plaut. 3) Fig. a) To apply one's self to any thing, take great pains about, devote one's self to with much zeal, &c., i. operi, Virg.; i. curram, to work at, Id. Absol.: i. de Milone, Cic. With inf. following: Not to leave off, to insist upon, persist in, maintain, i. poscere, Cic. b) To urge, press, with a request; to demand earnestly, alqui instanti negare (alqd), Cic.; with ut, Id.; with ne, Plaut.; with inf. pass., instat capi stationes, insists upon the taking of, Liv. Hence, sibi i., to exert one's self to be zealous, Auct. Her.—B) To stand, stand still, i. jugis, Virg.*

INSTRĀTUS, a, um (in, sterno). *Not strewn or covered, Virg.*

INSTRĀTUS, a, um, part. of insterno.

INSTRENŪE, adv. *Not courageously, Just.*

INSTRENŪUS, a, um (in, strenuus). *Inactive, sluggish, slow, remiss, i. homo, Plaut.*

INSTREPO, ūi, itum, 3 (in, strepo). *To make a noise, to rattle, creak, resound, &c., sub pondere axis instrepat, Virg.*

INSTRICŪS, a, um, part. of instringo.

INSTRINGO, nxi, ictum, 3 (in, stringo). 1. *Prop.: To bind, i. captivum viaculis, Quinct.—II. Fig.: To incite, stimulate, Quinct.*

INSTRUCTE, adv. *With great preparation, instructus facere ludos, Liv.*

INSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. (instruo). 1. *A constructing, erecting, building, i. novi balinei, Traj. in Plin. E.; i. tubulorum in cloacas, a letting in or inserting, furnishing with, Vitr.—II.*

INSTRUCTOR.

An arranging, placing in order, disposing, i. sigorum, Cic.

IN-STRŪCTOR, ōris, m. (instruo). One who prepares, i. convitii, Cic.

IN-STRŪCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of instruo. —II. Adj. A) Furnished or provided with any thing, Græcia i. copiis, Cic.; decem vitis instructor, Hor.—B) Informed, taught, instructed, i. in iure civili, Cic.; instructor a iure civili, ab historia, concerning, with regard to, Id.

INSTRŪCTUS, ūs, m. (instruo). Arrangement, preparation, provision, Cic.

IN-STRŪMENTUM, i, n. (instruo). I. Prop.: Any tool, implement, or instrument. A) Sing.: i. rusticum, an agricultural implement, Phædr.; for which simply i., Cic.; i. triumphorum, dresses kept for use in triumphal processions on the stage, Suet.; i. imperii, decrees of the Senate, or of the people, &c., which were kept in the Capitol, Id. Absol.: Travelling equipage, Cic.—B) Plur.: instrumenta necis, Ov.; i. anilla, dress, attire, Id. Absol.: Embellishments, ornaments, as of books, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Any thing at one's command; Stock, supply, provisions, matter, i. oratoria, Cic.—B) Means, aid, furtherance, assistance, promotion, advancement, i. bonitati, of beneficence or benignity, Cic.; i. luxuriæ, means of maintaining luxury, Sall.; i. oratoria, arts and accomplishments, Quint.

IN-STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 (in, struo). I. To put together in layers, to put on one another. A) 1) To put together in order, compose, build, erect, i. muros, Nep.; i. menasa, to prepare the board, Virg.; i. insidias, to lay an ambush, Liv. Fig.: To lay snares, Cic.; i. fraudem, to lay a trap, Liv. 2) To procure, give, i. alci aurum et ornata, Plaut.—B) With the collateral notion of bringing into a certain order. 1) a) In Milit.: To draw up in battle array, i. aciem, Cic.; i. legiones, Plaut. b) In Oratory, i. t.: To arrange, dispose, or order a speech in its proper parts, in instruendo (sc. orationem) dissipatus, incoherent, rambling, Cic. 2) a) Prop.: To prepare, equip, fit out, furnish with necessities, i. domum, Cic.; emit instructas (hortos), well-stocked, Id.; ædea instructas locare, furnished, Id.; res, quæ vitam i., that adorn life, give a polish to it, Sen.; instructus exercitus, armed, equipped, Liv.; instructi paratique cum genti exercitu, equipped and ready for action, Id.; statii composita instructaque in subitò tumultu, ready or prepared for any unexpected attack, Id. b) Fig. a) Gen.: To take proper or necessary measures for the performance of any thing, to furnish any body with necessary means, documents, instruction, &c., i. accusatiouem, to prepare the necessary documents, evidences, &c., for a lawsuit, Cic.; i. testes, to inform the witnesses what they have to do, to furnish them with the necessary documents, proofs, &c., Id.; ad cædem instructus, hired for murder, Liv. Refl.: i. se ad alqd, to get ready or prepare for, Cic. ß) Esp.: To instruct with knowledge, inform, teach, impart instruction, i. alqm artibus, Cic.; i. acientia rei, Quint.—II. To put into, insert, i. contabulationem in parietes, Cæs.

IN-SUASUM, i, n. A kind of dark color, Plaut.

IN-SUAVIS, e (in, suavis). Unpleasant, disagreeable. I. To the senses: i. aqua, Vitr.; li-

INSULTO.

ters insuavisima, Cic.—II. To the feelings: I. homo, Hor.

INSŪBER, ris. Of or belonging to the Insubres, I. eques, Liv. Subst., Inauber, ris, m., One of the Insubres, an Insubrian, Cic. Plur., Insúbres, ium, m. (Ἰνσουβροί), The Insubres, a people in the neighborhood of modern Milan, Cic.

INSUBRES. See INAUBER.

IN-SŪDO, are (in, sudo). I. To sweat in, over, or on, libellis insudat manua, Hor.—II. Gen.: To sweat, si corpus insudat, Cels.

INSUË-FACTUS, a, um (from obsol. insueo, and facio). Accustomed or habituated to any thing, inured to, i. equi, Cæs.

INSUËSCO, ãvi, ãtum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To accustom one's self to any thing, to become accustomed, habituated, or inured to, i. mentiri, Ter.; i. potare, Sall.—II. Act.: To accustom or habituate any body to any thing, inaevit pater hoc me, Hor.; ita æ inuetos, accustomed, inured, Liv.

INSUËTUS, a, um, part. of insueo.

IN-SUËTUS, a, um (in, sueo). I. Act. A) Unaccustomed, i. e. that is not accustomed to a thing, i. contumelia, Cic.; i. male audiendi, Nep.; i. ad tale spectaculum, Liv.—B) Inexperienced in, &c., i. rerum majorum, Auct. Her.—II. Pass.: Unaccustomed, i. e. to which one is not accustomed, unusual, i. solitudo, Liv. Poet., insueta, adv. acc. plur., Unusually, i. ruder, Virg.

INSŪLA, æ, f. I. An island, isle, Cic.—

II. A house that stands by itself, having no fore-court or adjoining building. The insulæ at Rome were, for the most part, situate in rows behind the mansions (domus) of the wealthy Romans, and they were let wholly or partly to tenants of limited circumstances, who were called Inquilini, and latterly insularii; the slave who collected the rents was called Insularius, Cic.; insulas ac domos, Suet. This term was applied also to several such houses standing close together, in so far as they belonged to one proprietor (insulæ dominus), i. Clodii, Cic.

INSŪLĀNUS, i, m. (insula). An inhabitant of an island, an inslander, Cic.

INSŪLĀRIS, e (insula). Of or belonging to an island, insular, i. ambitus, Amm. Subst., insulæra, ium, m. plur., The occupants and keepers of a temple, Just.

INSULSÆ, adv. Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, stupidly, i. arroganter dicere, Cic.

IN-SULSĪTAS, ætis, f. (insulsus). A want of sense or taste, absurdity, folly, stupidity, i. Græcorum, Cic.; i. villæ, tasteless structure, Id.

IN-SULSUS, s, um (in, salsus). I. Prop. A) Unsalted, without salt, i. amurca, Col.—B) Meton.: Tasteless, insipid, cibus insulsior, Hier.—II. Fig.: Without taste, insipid, absurd, silly, i. adolescens, Cic.; acutus nec i. homo, not without or void of wit, Id.

IN-SULTATIO, ōnis, f. I. Prop.: A springing, leaping, or jumping over any thing, Sol.—II. Fig.: An insulting, scoffing, reviling, Quint.

IN-SULTO, I v. intens. (insilio). I. Prop.: To leap, jump, or spring at, on, or upon any thing, i. fores, at the door, Ter.; i. floribus, on the flowers, Virg.; i. fluctibus, in the waves, Ov.; i. aquis, in the water, Tac.; nemora insultant matrea,

through the forests, Virg. *Absol.*: cernis, ut insultent Rutuli? are jumping or leaping about, i. e. behave insolently. *Id.*—II. *Fig.*: To behave insolently toward any one, to insult, scoff at, revile, rail at, i. alcui in calamitate, Cic.; i. multos bonos, Sall.; i. morte mea, at my death, Prop.; i. omnium capitibus, lit., to dance on the heads of all, i. e. to treat wantonly, Suet.

INSULTURA, æ, f. (insilio). *A leaping, jumping, or springing at, on, or upon anything, Plaut.*

IN-SUM, fui, esse (in, sum). I. *Prop.*: To be in or upon, nuni actingenti in marsupio infuerunt, Plaut.—II. *Fig.* A) To be contained in or within, to be in, to dwell or reside in, in superstitione inest timor, Cic.; quo major auctoritas sermoni inesset, Sall.—B) To be (accidentally) found in, to have place, admonitio frequens inerat, look place, Suet.

IN-SUMO, mpe, mptum, 3 v. a. (in, sumo). I. To take for anything; hence, to expend upon anything, employ for or apply to a given purpose, i. teruncium in alqm, Cic.; operam i. frustra, Liv.—II. A) *Prop.*: To take, take to or for one's self, i. medium latus (for an abode), Stat.—B) *Fig.*: i. mentes dignas coeptis, to embrace, Id.; i. animum interficiendi, to take the resolution, Tac.

IN-SUO, ūi, ūtum, 3 (in, suo). I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: To sew into, sew up, i. alqm in culeum, to sew up in a sack (as punishment for patricide), Cic.—B) *Esp.*: To sew into, to embroider, i. aurum vestibus, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: To join to or into, put into, i. pilos vulneri, Plin.; terga boum insuto (i. e. adjecto) plumbo, loaded with lead, said of the cestus, Virg.

IN-SUPER (in, super). I. *Prop.* A) Above, on the upper part, humum i. injicere, Liv. *With acc.*: Over, above, i. arbores trabem planam imponito, Cat.—B) From above, Luc.—II. *Fig.* A) Besides, moreover, Liv.; i. quam, besides that, &c., Id.—B) i. habere, to be above, i. e. to slight, not to mind or notice, i. habere alqd, Gell.

IN-SUPERABILIS, e. I. *Prop.*: That can not be passed or surmounted, i. transitus, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: Unconquerable, insurmountable, that can not be overcome, i. genus bello, Virg.; i. valetudo, incurable, Plin. E.; i. fatum, unavoidable, inevitable, Ov.; i. necessitas fati, irresistible, Gell.

IN-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (in, surgo). To rise, raise one's self, to get up. I. *Prop.* A) 1) Of men or animals: si forte prolapsus est, attollit et i. haud licitum, to allow himself to be lifted up and rise, Tac. 2) *Esp.*: To raise one's self for the sake of performing any thing with more vigor. a) Of combatants, in fetching a blow: ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem, altior insurgens, raising himself higher, Virg.; ostendit dextram insurgens (raising himself), Id.; hence, b) Of a serpent: arduus insurgens, rising high, Id. 2) Of rowers: To rise before making a stroke with the oar, for the sake of adding to its force, insurgite remis, ply your oars vigorously, row hard, Virg. 3) *With an acc.*: i. jugum, to climb, mount, App.—B) *Meton.*, of inanimate subjects: To rise. 1) Of the darkness produced by a cloud of dust: hic subitain nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospicunt

Teucri ac tenebras i. campis, night ascending or spreading over the fields, Virg. 2) Of localities, &c.: pone tergum insurgat silva, Tac. 3) Of the wind. To rise, aquilo insurgit, Hor.—II. *Fig.* A) Of persons: To rise, in increase, grow in power, Cæsar paulatim i., Tac.—B) Of poetical or oratorical style: To become sublime, Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.—C) Of effort or energy: To rise for or against any thing. 1) In a good sense: invigilare publicis utilitatibus et i., to take pains about any thing, Plin. 2) In a bad sense: To rise against any body or any thing, i. regis, Ov.

IN-SUSURRO, 1 (in, susurro). To whisper in or into. I. *Prop.*: i. alcui, Cic.; i. ad aurem, into one's ear, Id.—II. *Meton.*: Favonius inasurrat, whispers to us, i. e. reminds us, Cic.

INTABESCO, būi, 3 v. n. (in, tabesco). To waste or melt away by degrees, to consume, pine away, cera igni intabescit, Ov.; vitis intabescit, dies, withers, Col. Of persons: i. dolori, to pine away, die with grief, Sen.

INTACTILIS, e (in, tactilis). That can not be touched, not tangible, Lucr.

INTACTUS, a, um (in, tango). I. *Prop.* A) Untouched, i. nix, not melted away, i. e. of former years, Liv.; i. regio, unhurt (by war), Curt.; i. cervix juvenæ, untouched by the yoke, Virg.; i. homo, uninjured, Liv.; i. Britannus, unvanquished, Hor.; i. Pallas, virgin, chaste, Virg.; and thus, intactior omni Sabinâ, more chaste than, Juv.; bellum i. trahi, without doing any thing (for its continuance, or for putting an end to it), Sall.; intactis assidere muris, without attacking them, Liv.; i. profugit, uninjured, Sall.—B) *Esp.*: intactus alqa re, intact, untouched, free from, intactus infamiâ, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: Untouched, not treated of, untried, i. carmen, Hor.; i. saltus, not celebrated by song, Virg.

INTACTUS, ūs, m. (in, tactus). The property of not being perceived by the touch, intangibility, Lucr.

INTAMINATUS, a, um (in, and the *absol.* tamino; whence *cootamino*). Untaminated, undefiled, i. honores, Hor.

INTECTUS, a, um (in, tectus). I. *Prop.*: Uncovered, pedes i., Tac. Of persons: i. homo, Id.—II. *Fig.*: Frank, open-hearted, candid, Tac.

INTECTUS, a, um, part. of *intego*.

INTEGELLUS, a, um, dim. (*integer*). Tolerably un injured or uncorrupt, Cic.

INTEGRER, gra, grum (*prop.*, intäger, from in and tago, for tango, to touch). Untouched, whole. I. *Prop.* A) Uninjured, not wounded, unhurt, not violated; unchanged, that remains entire or in its original condition, Cic.; Cæs.; integros pro sauciis arcessere, Sall.; cecidit Cetheus i., un mutilated, Juv.; i. aper, fresh, as opposed to vitiatu, Hor.—B) Undiminished, whole, sublicæ, quarum pars inferior i. remanebat, remained quite whole, Cæs.; recens et i. malum, a fresh and whole apple, Suet. *Esp.* of property: Whole, full, undiminished, unimpaired, not reduced, i. opes (opp. accisæ), Hor.—C) Unimpaired, in energy or power; not tired or exhausted, fresh, vigorous, in full strength. 1) Of living beings; especially of soldiers, Cæs.; interior exercitus, Nep.; i. in voce, that has full power or strength of voice, Auct. Her.

INTEGO.

2) *Of the way, &c.*: integris corporibus animisque fessos adorti, Liv.—D) *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, virgin, chaste, i. filia, Plaut.; i. virgo, Catull.*—E) 1) *Uninjured (as to health), in full or perfect health, quite sound and healthy, quite well, blooming, si i. futurus esset æger, Cels. Hence, Lively, not crammed with food, Cic. 2) Of the body, &c.*: Sound, healthy, uncorrupted, i. corpus, Cels. 3) *Of health and age: Blooming, i. valetuda, Cic.; integrâ stâte ac valitudine, in the prime of his life and health, Suet.; i. ævi or ævo, in the prime of his age, Virg.*—F) 1) *Undiminished as to its original property, full, whole, fresh, of bodily and external circumstances or conditions, integram famem ad ovum affero, I come with a full appetite (so as to commence with the first dish, i. e. the egg), Cic.; illud principium novi et integri laboris, thus the work began again from its commencement, Liv.; rursus tamquam ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, a new war, Sall.; i. causa, a fresh excuse or pretext, Ter. Hence, de integro, quite afresh, quite anew, or from the beginning, Cic. 2) A Law t. t.:* alqm or alqd in integrum restituere, to place again in its former state or condition, Cic.; Cæs.—II. *Mentally and morally.* A) 1) *In its original state, undecided, undetermined, ut uti possim causâ hæc integrâ, Ter.; in integro mihi res est, or est (mihi) integrum, I am not yet tied down, it is yet in my power, I am still at liberty; and thus, ut id i. jam non esset, Cic.; integrum dare, to give free or unlimited power or control, Id. Hence, 2) Of one who is a novice in any thing: Fresh, raw, integrum discipulum me scipe, Cic.; i. urbis, unacquainted with the ways of the town, Vsl. Flac.*—B) *Morally or intellectually sound, healthy, or unimpaired; vigorous, reasonable, without passion, unbiased, free from prejudice, uncorrupted, without blemish, spotless, pure, irreproachable, virtuous, i. mentis, Hor.; ad huc i., not yet beguiled by love, Id.; integris animis, of unprejudiced minds, Tac.; integrum se servare, impartial, Cic.; i. laudo, disinterested, Hor.; i. vitæ, of a blameless life, Id.; i. a conjuratione, innocent of the conspiracy, Tac.*

IN-TÊGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. (in, tego). *To cover, to lay over, i. (turres) coris, Cæs.*

INTEGRASCO, ère (integer). *To renew itself, malum integrascit, begins anew, Ter.*

INTEGRATIO, ònis, f. *A renewal, restoring, i. amoris, Ter.*

INTEGRE, adv. *Unimpairedly. I. Of style: Uncorruptly, correctly, purely, i. dicere, Cic.*—II. *Mentally and morally.* A) *Without bias, impartially, i. iudicare, Cic.*—B) *Irreproachably, disinterestedly, in privatorum periculis caste i. que versari, Cic.*

INTEGRITAS, àtis, f. (integer). *The unimpaired condition of a thing. I. Physical.* A) 1) *Entireness, completeness, i. corporis, Cic. 2) Meton.: The whole, entire, Macr. Sann. Scip.*—B) *Correctness, uncorruptness, purity, i. sermonis Latini, Cic.*—C) *Vigor, freshness (of mind and sentiment), Cic.*—D) *Sound or unimpaired condition of a thing, i. valetudinis, Cic. Absol.: Health, Cels.*—II. *Moral: Irreproachableness, honesty, probity, innocence, disinterestedness, i. mulieris, Cic.*

INTEMERATUS.

INTEGRO (integer). I. A) *To restore, heal, i. artus in pravum elapsos, Tac.*—B) 1) *To supply, amnes integrant mare, Lucr. 2) To renew, begin again, i. lacrimas, Liv.*—II. *To recreate (mentally), to refresh, animus defessus audiendû sut admiratione integratur, Cic.*

INTEGUMENTUM, i, n. (itogo). I. *Prop.* A) *A covering, envelope, e. g. of a statue, Liv.*—B) *Meton.: A cover, i. e. protection, illius sum i. corporis, Plaut.*—II. *Fig.: i. dissimulationis, Cic.*

INTELLECTIO, ònis, f. (intelligo). *An understanding (of a whole by a given part); rhet., synecdoche, Auct. Her.*

INTELLECTUS, ùs, m. (intelligo). I. *Prop.* A) *An understanding, perceiving, seeing, insight into a thing, elephantis est i. patrii sermonis, they understand it, Plin.; intellectum habere, to be understood, Tac.; carere intellectu, to be unintelligible, Quint.; i. in cartice peritis, the bark is the criterion for connoisseurs, Plin.*—B) *Meton.: A discerning by the senses, perception, sense, i. saporum, Id.; i. Corintheiorum, knowledge, Vell.*—II. *Fig.* A) *Reason, i. e. the faculty of understanding, Sen.*—B) *Meaning, signification of a word, duplex eorum (verborum) i. est, Quint.*

INTELLECTUS, s, um, part. of intelligo.

INTELLIGENS, tis, i. Part. of intelligo.

II. *Adj.: Intelligent, sensible, acute, i. vir, Cic.; homo ingeniosus atque i., a connoisseur, man of taste. With genit.: i. cuiusvis generis ejus, Cic. Subst.: A connoisseur (one acquainted with the fine arts, and with matters of taste), Cic.*

INTELLIGENTER, adv. *With judgment or understanding, intelligently, ut amice, ut i., ut attente audiamur, Cic.*

INTELLIGENTIA, æ, f. (intelligo). I. *Discernment, penetration, understanding, knowledge, Cic.; i. in gustu et odoratu, Id.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.: Intellect, power of mental comprehension, understanding, Cic.; i. communis, common (good) sense, Id.*—B) *Esp. 1) Acquaintance with objects of art acquired by judgment or reasoning, exercise of the mind on such objects; art, taste, Cic. 2) Idea, notion, knowledge, i. animi, of the soul or mind, Id.*

INTELLIGIBILIS, e (intelligo). *That can be understood by reason; conceivable, comprehensible, Sen.*

INTELLIGO, exi, ctum, 3 v. a. (inter, lego).

I. *To understand, comprehend, have an insight into; have a knowledge, notion, or idea of any thing, i. alqd, Cic.; acriter intelligens, that has an acute understanding, Id.*—II. *To see, perceive or observe with the understanding, videre atque i., Cic.; propositio ex se intelligitur, is clear by itself, is self-evident, Id.; also of philosophers: non intelligendi solum, sed etiam dicendi auctor, a great master both in reasoning and in delivery, Id. Also: To perceive with the senses, i. ignes, Ov.; ex quo intelligitur, hence we see, or, from this it is evident, Cic. Hence, A) intellexisse, To know, intellexit' Ter.*—B) volo intelligi, I give to understand, Cic.

INTEMELI (Intimelli), òrum, m. plur. *Intemeli, a tribe of the Ligures, Cœs. ap. Cic.*

INTEMELIUM, ii, n. *Intemelum, the chief town of the Intemelli, on the coast of Liguria, novæ Ventimiglia, Varr.; Tac.*

IN-TÊMÉRATUS, a, um (in, temero). *Unde-*

INTEMPERANS.

filed, inviolate, pure, i. fides, Virg.; munera l., pure wine, Id.; Tac.

IN-TEMPERANS, tia (in, temperans). *That can not govern himself; without moderation, unrestrained, intemperate, rash, i. homo, Cic.; fui paullo intemperatior fortasse quam debui, I ought perhaps to have displayed rather more moderation, Id. Esp.: Profligata, debauched, viti i., Cic.*

INTEMPERANTER, adv. *Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately, Cic.*

INTEMPERANTIA, æ, f. (intemperans). I. *Prop.: Immoderate quality or property, intemperateness, i. cœli, inclemency, Col.; Sen.*

—II. *Fig.: Want of moderation, intemperance, immoderation; hence, of the behavior of superiors toward their inferiors: undue or assuming manners, haughtiness, arrogance; of the behavior of inferiors toward their superiors: insubordination, impudence, unruliness, Cic.; i. Pausoniæ, Nep. With genit.: i. libidinum, Cic.*

INTEMPERATE, adv. *Immoderately, without moderation, i. vivere, Cic.*

INTEMPERATUS, a, um (in, tempero). I. *Unmixed, i. vinum, C. Aur.—II. Immoderate, i. benevolentia, Cic.*

INTEMPERIÆ, arum, f. plur. for intemperies. *Intemperateness, inclemency of weather, Cat. Fig.: qua te i. tenet? what possesses you? are you crazy? Plaut.*

IN-TEMPERIES, ei, f. (in, temperies). *Intemperate property or quality, intemperateness. I. Prop.: Of the weather: i. solis aut anni, too great heat of the sun, or unseasonable weather, Col.; i. cœli, unhealthy weather, Liv.; i. squarum, immoderate rains, Id.—II. Fig. A) Calamity, misfortune, i. in nostram adventit domum, Plaut.—B) 1) Intemperance, i. ebrietatis, Just. 2) Meton.: Want of moderation, intemperate behavior, i. amici, Cic.*

IN-TEMPESTIVE, adv. *Out of season, unseasonably, i. accedere, Cic.*

IN-TEMPESTIVUS, a, um (in, tempestivus). I. *A) Unseasonable, untimely, inconvenient, i. epistola, Cic.—B) Unbefitting, improper, i. honor, Tac.—II. Act.: That acts or does a thing at a wrong time or unseasonably, anæres clangore intempestivi, that made a noise at a wrong or unseasonable time, Plin.*

IN-TEMPESTUS, a, um (in, tempesta). I. *Unseasonable, unfavorable, as to time, i. nox, the silent night, not divided into periods by the labors of men, Cic. Personified: Nox i. (dismal Night), the mother of the Furies, Virg.—II. Unfavorable, as to weather. A) Unwholesome, unhealthy, i. Gravisæ, Virg.—B) Stormy, tempestuous, i. tonans, Stat.*

IN-TENDO, di, sum and tum, 3 v. a. (in, tendo). *To stretch out, extend, spread out. I. Prop. A) Ger. 1) a) i. cutem, Plin.; i. dextram ad atatum, Cic.; i. brachia remis, Virg.; i. fauces, to stretch, strain, exert, Cic.; hence, i. tabernacula velis, to pitch, Id. b) Meton.: To furnish with any thing by stretching or straining, i. sellam loris, Quint.; i. citharam nervis, to string, Id.; i. brachia tergio, to wrap round with the cestus, Virg. 2) Esp.: To stretch out against anyone in a threatening manner, atana telo intento, with a drawn sword, Liv.*

—B) *Meton. 1) To stretch, lay, or join to or upon any thing, to put upon, i. vincula stupea collo, Virg. 2) To direct to a place, turn or bend toward, i. aciem acrem in omnes partes, Cic.; i. sagittam, to discharge (from the bow), Virg. 3) To spread, stretch, increase, magnify, raise, extend, se intenduntibus tenebria, the darkness increasing, Liv.; i. leges, to make more severe, Plin. E.; i. ayllabam, to pronounce long, Gell.—II. Fig. A) Gen. 1) i. animum, to stretch, exert, Cic.; thus, i. ingenium, Sall.; i. se ad firmatorem, to brace one's self for a new display of energy, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) Of motion to a place: To direct, incerti quam ipartem intenderent iter, Liv.; hence, (se) i. or intendi in locum, to direct one's way or course to a place, to go, move, march to a place, quæcumque se intendisset, Liv. 2) a) To direct one's thoughts or mind to any thing, i. animum ad alqd, Cic.; i. animum in regnum slejs, aspire to, aim at, Sall. b) se i. in alqd, and simply i. ad alqd or alcu rei, to direct or turn one's attention to any thing, to mind, notice, be intent on, i. in rem, Quint.; i. in tribunum, Cœl. ap. Cic. c) With an acc. or inf. of the aim or object: To undertake any thing with zeal or earnestness, to have any thing in view, intend, purpose, endeavor or exert one's self, i. longiorem fugam, Liv. 3) To threaten with any thing, to endeavor to afflict with (any thing bad), to bring upon, i. fallaciam in alqm, to practice deceit, deceive anybody, Ter.; i. alcu litem, to involve in a lawsuit, Cic.; i. alcu periculum, or i. periculum in alqm, to endeavor to expose to danger, Id.; i. alcu actionem perduellionis, to prepare or bring an action against any one, Id. 4) To maintain, assert (in the face of opposition); with acc. and inf.: hunc se intendit esse, Ter. Absol.: quomodo nunc intendit, Cic.*

INTENSIO, õnis, f. (intendo). *An extension, expansion, i. aeris, Sen.*

INTENTATIO, õnis, f. *A stretching (one's hands) out against or after any thing, ne oculi ad intentionem aubitam digitorum (a threatening to thrust the fingers into any body's eyes) compriantur, Sen.*

IN-TENTATUS, a, um (intento). *Untried, unattempted, untouched, nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, Hor.*

IN-TENTE, adv. I. *Intently, very attentively, i. sudire, Quint.—II. With earnestness, with all one's power, with great effort or exertion, intentus bellum apparare, Liv.*

INTENTIO, õnis, f. (intendo). I. *Prop. A) A stretching out, straining, i. corporis, Cic.—B) Meton.: Intensity, vehemence, i. doloris, Sert.—II. Fig. A) 1) Exertion, endeavor, effort, i. animi, Cic. Hence, 2) Carefulness, care, i. rei familiaris obundæ, Plin. E. 3) A directing of the mind to an object; hence, a) Application, attention, i. judicicia, Quint. With genit. obj.: i. lusus, to the game, Liv. b) A purpose, design, intention, hæc i. tua, Plin.—B) A charge or accusation before a court, Cic.—C) The first or major premiss in a syllogism, Quint.*

INTENTO, I intens. (intendo). I. *To stretch out, to turn or direct to a given point, i. manus ad sidera, Petr.—II. Esp. A) Prop.: To hold out or direct toward any body in a threatening manner, i. manus in Appium,*

INTENTO.

—B) *Meton. 1) To stretch, lay, or join to or upon any thing, to put upon, i. vincula stupea collo, Virg. 2) To direct to a place, turn or bend toward, i. aciem acrem in omnes partes, Cic.; i. sagittam, to discharge (from the bow), Virg. 3) To spread, stretch, increase, magnify, raise, extend, se intenduntibus tenebria, the darkness increasing, Liv.; i. leges, to make more severe, Plin. E.; i. ayllabam, to pronounce long, Gell.—II. Fig. A) Gen. 1) i. animum, to stretch, exert, Cic.; thus, i. ingenium, Sall.; i. se ad firmatorem, to brace one's self for a new display of energy, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) Of motion to a place: To direct, incerti quam ipartem intenderent iter, Liv.; hence, (se) i. or intendi in locum, to direct one's way or course to a place, to go, move, march to a place, quæcumque se intendisset, Liv. 2) a) To direct one's thoughts or mind to any thing, i. animum ad alqd, Cic.; i. animum in regnum slejs, aspire to, aim at, Sall. b) se i. in alqd, and simply i. ad alqd or alcu rei, to direct or turn one's attention to any thing, to mind, notice, be intent on, i. in rem, Quint.; i. in tribunum, Cœl. ap. Cic. c) With an acc. or inf. of the aim or object: To undertake any thing with zeal or earnestness, to have any thing in view, intend, purpose, endeavor or exert one's self, i. longiorem fugam, Liv. 3) To threaten with any thing, to endeavor to afflict with (any thing bad), to bring upon, i. fallaciam in alqm, to practice deceit, deceive anybody, Ter.; i. alcu litem, to involve in a lawsuit, Cic.; i. alcu periculum, or i. periculum in alqm, to endeavor to expose to danger, Id.; i. alcu actionem perduellionis, to prepare or bring an action against any one, Id. 4) To maintain, assert (in the face of opposition); with acc. and inf.: hunc se intendit esse, Ter. Absol.: quomodo nunc intendit, Cic.*

INTENSIO, õnis, f. (intendo). *An extension, expansion, i. aeris, Sen.*

INTENTATIO, õnis, f. *A stretching (one's hands) out against or after any thing, ne oculi ad intentionem aubitam digitorum (a threatening to thrust the fingers into any body's eyes) compriantur, Sen.*

IN-TENTATUS, a, um (intento). *Untried, unattempted, untouched, nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, Hor.*

IN-TENTE, adv. I. *Intently, very attentively, i. sudire, Quint.—II. With earnestness, with all one's power, with great effort or exertion, intentus bellum apparare, Liv.*

INTENTIO, õnis, f. (intendo). I. *Prop. A) A stretching out, straining, i. corporis, Cic.—B) Meton.: Intensity, vehemence, i. doloris, Sert.—II. Fig. A) 1) Exertion, endeavor, effort, i. animi, Cic. Hence, 2) Carefulness, care, i. rei familiaris obundæ, Plin. E. 3) A directing of the mind to an object; hence, a) Application, attention, i. judicicia, Quint. With genit. obj.: i. lusus, to the game, Liv. b) A purpose, design, intention, hæc i. tua, Plin.—B) A charge or accusation before a court, Cic.—C) The first or major premiss in a syllogism, Quint.*

INTENTO, I intens. (intendo). I. *To stretch out, to turn or direct to a given point, i. manus ad sidera, Petr.—II. Esp. A) Prop.: To hold out or direct toward any body in a threatening manner, i. manus in Appium,*

INTENTUS.

Liv.; i. alcuī volumen, to present or hold out (with a threat), Cic.—B) Fig. 1) To threaten with any thing, hold out in a threatening manner, to endeavor to bring any thing against or upon any body, or to inflict any thing bad or hurtful, i. arma Latinis, to threaten with war, Liv.; and thus, periculum iotebatur ab alqa re, is at hand, portends, Quint. 2) Esp.: To threaten any body with an action or suit at law, to bring an action or accusation against, i. crimen invicem, Quint.

INTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of intendo.—II. Adj. A) Prop. 1) Bent, stretched, strained, i. arcus, Cic. 2) Meton.: Intense, violent, strong, i. febris, Cels.—B) Fig. 1) Fixed, bent, full of expectation, animus i, Cic. Hence, a) i. in, ad, or adversus, alqd, or with dat.: Intent upon, waiting for, attentive, watching any thing attentively, i. in urnem occasione, Liv.; intentiores utrimque custodie, both parties were more on their guard, Cæs.; mens i. malis, inclined or prone to evil, Ov. b) i. alcuī rei or alqa re, bent upon, intently occupied with, i. servilibus officiis, Sall. 2) Meton.: Strict, careful, accurate, punctual, intentissima cura, Liv.

INTENTUS, ūs, m. (intendo). A stretching out, i. palmarum, Cic.

INTĒPEO, ūi, 2 (in, tepeo). To be lukewarm, Prop.

INTĒPESCO, ūi, 3 inch. (intep eo). To become lukewarm, intepescit cibus, Sen.

INTĒR (Sanscr. antar, Goth. undar, Germ. unter), præp. with acc. Between, among, in the midst of, surrounded by, &c. I. Of space: mons est i. Sequanos et Helvetios, Cæs.; i. ceteram planitiem, Sall.; i. vicus aut i. vias manere, on the roads, in the streets, Suet.; i. signa atque vexilla, surrounded by, Id. Denoting the being among a crowd, quum i. homines esset, Cic. Denoting a place of abode, i. falcarius, with the scythe-makers, i. e. in their street, Cic.; i. lignarios, with the wood-densers, i. e. in the Wood-dealers' Street, Id. Denoting motion: Between, among, toward, magna i. præmia ducet, Virg.; i. stationes hostium emissi, Liv.—II. Of time. A) Denoting two points of time between which any thing occurs: Between, luce i. horam tertiam et quartam, Liv.; i. duos consulatus anni decem, Cic.—B) Denoting a space of time within which any thing occurs: During, in the course of, within, Frustroroe i. noctem lux orta, Liv.; i. tot annos, Cic. Also, of actions or events regarded as occurring in a certain space of time: During, while, at, by, i. illud negotium, while it was going on, or, at, Plaut.; i. hunc tumultum, Liv.; hæc i. cœnam Tironi dictavi, at table or dinner, Id.; canit i. opus, at the work, or while at work, Tibull. With a gerund or gerundive: While, at, i. agendum, Virg.; i. ludendum, at the game, while at play, Quint.—III. Also in other connections. A) Denoting circumstances, conjunctures, &c. under which any thing takes place: At, by, during, &c., i. verbera et cruciatus, Liv.; i. tanta vitia imbecilla astas . . . tenebatur, was kept in check by so great vices, Sall.; minari i. jocum, while carrying on a joke, Suet.; i. ambiguos, quis, &c., while hesitating, which of them, Tac.; i. hæc parata atque decreta, while these preparations were being made (or going on), Sall.—B) Denoting an order, rank, class, or number: 1) Among which

INTERAMNA.

any one appears or shows himself in a certain character, feroces et inquieti i. socios, ignavi et imbelles i. hostes erant, Liv. And so also with comparatives or superlatives (instead of a partitive genitive), pertissimus i. duces artium belli, Curt. 2) Denoting a class among which any body is to be numbered, i. patres lectus, Liv.—C) Denoting distribution: Among, i. viginti viros agrum Campanum plebi lege Juliâ divisit, Suet.—D) Denoting the parties or objects among which a choice is to be made: Between, among, i. Marcellos et Claudius patricios iudices re, Cic.—E) Denoting objects between which a difference has place: quæ i. locum et locum plurimum differunt, in which one place materially differs from another, Cic.—F) Denoting two properties or inherent qualities between which a species is contained: Between, colorem i. aquilum candidumque, Suet.—G) Denoting two circumstances or conditions between which one finds one's self placed: Between, i. metum et iram cunctatus, Tac.—H) Of persons between whom a friendly or hostile relation exists or is to be effected: Between, quæ sapissime i. me et Scipionem de amicitia diserebatur, Cic.—I) Followed by or in conjunction with a pronoun denoting reciprocity, in the following and similar instances: i. se, i. nos, i. vos, i. ipsos, among one another, reciprocally, with one another. 1) a) With verbs: amare i. se, Cic.; Ter.; i. se complecti, Liv.; neque i. se contingant trabes, touch one another, Cæs.; colloqui i. se, with one another or together, Cic. b) With subet.: auxerat i. se opinionem, reciprocal esteem, Liv. c) With adj. and adv.: i. se nondum satis noti, Liv.; placide modesteque i. se remp. tractare, with reciprocal feelings of peace and moderation, Sall. 2) i. se, denoting reciprocal relationship in which persons are placed by foreign or external influence, ratio et oratio conciliat homines i. se, Cic. 3) i. se, i. ipsos, denoting reciprocal proximity, similitude, or dissimilitude: One another, from one another, Marius colles propinquos i. se occupat, Sall.; res i. se similes, Cic.—IV. Also found in various peculiar phrases and adverbial clauses. A) i. manus auferri, with or upon the hands, Cic.; hæc villa i. manus meas erexit, under my hands, Sæo.—B) i. viam, i. vias, on the road, Cic.; Plaut.—C) i. exempla esse, to serve as an example, Tac.—D) i. sicarios, as a murderer, on a charge of assassination, i. sicarios defendere, Cic.—E) i. paucâ and (of persons), i. paucos, quite singularly, Liv.; i. paucos disertus, eloquent as but few are, Quint.—F) i. cuncta, before, or in preference to all, Hor.; i. cetera, before every thing, i. e. especially, Liv.—G) i. hæc for interea, in the mean time, Liv.—H) i. moras, meanwhile, Plin. E.—I) i. initia, at the beginning, Cels.—V. In composition. A) Between, e. g. intercedere, interponere.—B) At intervals, here and there, now and then. e. g. interstare, intermittere, intervisere.—C) Down, low, to the ground, e. g. interire, interficere.

INTĒR-ÆSTŪO, are. To boil up or bubble at intervals, or to and fro, frequent interstareus stomachus, that causes frequent eructations, Plin. E.

INTERAMENTA, ōrum, n. plur. The timber of the lower part of a man-of-war, Liv. (An old reading, inceraamenta, ōrum, n. Resin and pitch for coating the planks of a ship.)

INTĒRAMNA, æ, f. (Ἰντραμνια). Interamna. 1. A town of Umbria, on the River Nar now Terni,

INTERAMNAS.

Cic. 2. *A town of Latium on the River Liris; according to some, the modern Teramo, Cic.*

INTERAMNAS, *ātia* (Interamna). *Of or belonging to (the town) Interamna, Liv. Subst. Interamnatēs, ium, m. plur., The inhabitants of Interamna, Cic.*

INTER-ARESCO, *ēre, 3 v. n.* 1. *Prop.: To become dry, Vitr.—II. Fig.: To dry up, Cic.*

INTER-BIBO, *ēre, 3 v. a.* *To drink up, or away, Plaut.*

INTER-BITO, *ēre for intereo, Plaut.*

INTER-CALARIS, *e* (intercalo). *Of or belonging to, or proper for inserting; intercalary, i. mensis, an intercalary month, Liv.; calendāe i., the first day of an intercalary month, Cic.; i. calendāe priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (Julius Cæsar inserted two months), Id. Meton.: i. annus, an intercalary or leap year, Plin.*

INTER-CALARIUS, *a, um, for intercalaris. Intercalary, i. mensis, Liv. Absol., intercalārius, īi, m. (sc. mensis), An intercalary month, Cic.*

INTER-CALO, *1 v. a.* 1. *Prop.: To proclaim or make known that any thing has been or is to be inserted, to intercalate, i. diem, Suet. Impers.: intercalatur, any thing (e. g. a day) is inserted, cum scies, Romæ intercalatum sit necesse, Cic.—II. Meton.: To delay, put off, defer, pœna intercalata, Liv.*

INTER-CAPEDO, *ois, f. (inter, capio).* *An intermission, interval, pause, i. molestias, Cic.; intercapedinem scribendi facere, to allow an intermission to take place in writing, Cic. Fil.*

INTER-CEDO, *cessi, cessum, 3 v. n.* 1. *To go or come between, intervenere. A) Prop. 1) Intercedente lunā, Plin. 2) Meton. of time: To intervene, pass between, intercessere pauci die, passed over, Liv.; nox nulla intercessit, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) To interfere, contradict, hinder, obstruct, withstand; to be against, to protest against any thing (esp. of the tribunes of the people, who put their veto upon decrees of the Senate, &c.), i. rogationi, Cic. Absol.: quemquam intercessurum putat, about to raise an objection, Cic.; si intercessum sit, if any objection be raised, Id. With quominus, Liv.; and ne, Auct. ad Her. 2) To interpose, to become a surety for anyone, promissit, intercessit, dedit, Cic.; i. pro alquo magnam pecuniam, to give security, Id.—II. To come up or to. A) Prop.: si tertius intercedat, Plaut.—B) Fig. 1) To be added, vestra auctoritas intercessit, Cic. 2) To happen, come to pass, occur, nullum dictum intercessit, Cic.; inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv.—III. To be or lie between. A) Prop.: palus intercedebat, Cæs.—B) Fig.: To be or exist between or among, inter nos vetus usus intercedit, Cic.*

INTERCEPTIO, *ōnis, f. (intercipin).* *A taking away, i. poculi, Cic.*

INTERCEPTOR, *ōris, m. (intercipio).* *One that takes any thing away from another, i. prædæ, Liv.*

INTERCEPTUS, *a, um, part. of intercipio.*

INTERCESSIO, *ōnis, f. (intercedo).* 1. *Prop.: An intervention, Gell.—II. Fig. A) An objection, protestation, protest against any thing, Cic.; intercessionem remittere, to renounce, Liv.—B) 1) An interposition, mediation, i. mea i. parata ad eat et fuit, Cic. 2) Esp. in money*

INTERCLUDO.

matters: A giving surety for any one, intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, Cic.

INTERCESSOR, *ōris, m. (intercedo).* 1. *A) One who protests against, one who hinders, intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, Cic. Esp. of the tribuni plebis: intercessorem non quereres, i. e. one to protest and interfere, i. legis, Liv.—B) Gen.: One who hinders, i. rei, Cic.—II. A mediator, Cic.; hence, a surety, bondsman, Cic.; in money matters, Sen.*

INTERCESSUS, *ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) (intercedo).* *An intervention, intercession, Val. Max.*

INTER-CIDO, *idi, isum, 3 v. a. (inter, cædo).* 1. *To cut through in the middle, to pierce through, dig through, in such a manner as to break the connection of parts, i. olivas aceto calamo, Pall.; i. montem, to bore or cut through, Cic.; i. Isthmon, to dig through, Quint.; i. portem, to break down, Liv.; i. venas fontis cuculicis, to cut off, Hirt. Meton.: colles intercisus vallibus, separated, Id.; insula ab Italia freto intercisus, cut off from, separated from, Sen.; intercisus dies, days on which no public business was transacted in the morning or evening, half holidays, Varr.—II. A) Gen.: To cut off parts here and there, i. arundinetum, to thin, Col.—B) Esp.: To cut leaves out of an account-book, and thus falsify it, i. commentarios, Plin. E.*

INTER-CIDO, *idi, 3 v. n. (inter, cado).* 1. *Prop.: To fall between, Liv.—II. Fig. A) To fall out, happen, come to pass, si quæ (old reading qua) interciderunt, Cic.—B) To be lost, fall to ruin, perish, interciderunt inimici, Poet. ap. Cic.; interciderunt verba, full into disuse, become obsolete, Quint.; si tibi interciderit alqd, should have escaped you, you should have forgotten it, Hor.; i. memoriâ sicis, to be forgotten, Liv.*

INTER-CINO, *ēre, 3 v. a. (inter, cino).* *To sing between or at intervals, Hor.*

INTER-CIPIO, *ēpi, ptum, 3 v. a. (inter, capio).* 1. *Prop. A) Gen.: To catch any thing (before it arrives at its place of destination), to intercept, catch up, as with the hands, i. pila, Cæs.; i. commentus, Liv.; i. literas, to intercept, take away, Cic.; i. venenum, to take the poison which was intended for another, Id.; i. hastam, to be struck by a spear that was aimed at another person, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) To snatch away from any body what belongs to or is meant for him, to deprive of, rob any body of, i. honorem, Cic.; i. pecunias e publico, to embezzle, Tac. Hence: intercepta colla, cut off between the backs and the heads, without neck, Ov. 2) To carry off, destroy, overthrow, especially in an unexpected manner, or before the due time, i. Cererem, Ov.; urbs intercepta, swallowed up, destroyed, ruined, App.; interceptus (carried off unexpectedly by death) quoque magnum sibi vindicat locum, Quint.—II. Meton.: To interrupt, hinder, i. iter, Liv.*

INTERCISE, *adv. In a broken or interrupted manner, confusedly, piecemeal, i. dicere, Cic.*

INTERCISUS, *a, um, part. of intercido.*

INTER-CLUDO, *si, sum, 3 v. a. (inter, cludo).* 1. *A) Prop.: To block up, stop a passage; to cut off, hinder, deprive of, take away, i. aliquid fugam, Cæs.; i. animam, the breath, Liv.; i. spiritum, the same, Curt.—B) Fig.: i. omnes sedi-*

INTERCLUSIO.

tionum vias, Cic.—II. A) Prop.: To cut off or separate a person from any thing, i. alqm ab exercitu, Cæs.; i. exercitum ab auxilio, Liv.—B) Fig.: intercludit dolore, quo minus, am preuented, Cic.—III. To shut up, blockade, ne angustius intercluderentur, Cæs.

INTERCLŪSIO, ōnis, f. (intercludo). I. Prop.: A stopping up, checking, blocking up, i. salmæ, Cic.—II. Meton.: A parenthesis, Quint.

INTER-CLŪSUS, s, um, part. of intercludo.
INTER-CŌLŪMNIŪM, ū, n. (inter, columna). The space between two columns, Cic.

INTER-CONCILIO, are (inter, concilio). To gain the favor of any one, Quint.

INTERCŪLCO, are. See INTERCALCO.

INTER-CURRO, cūcurri and cursum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) 1) Prop.: To run between; meton.: to run through, to lie or be between, intercurrit distantia forma, i. e. intercedit, Lucr. 2) Fig. a) To step between, to intercede, Cic. b) To be intermingled with, to be among, exercitationibus dolor intercurrit, Id.—B) To run to a place in the mean time, i. Velas, Liv.—II. Act.: To run through, intercurso spatio maris, Amm.

INTER-CURSO, are, 1 v. intens. n. [in tmesi, Lucr.] (intercurro). I. To run between, to throw one's self between, Liv.—II. Meton.: To be, lie, be situate between, e. g. of countries, Plin.

INTER-CURSUS, a, um, part. of intercurro.

INTER-CURSUS, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) (intercurro). A running between, interposition, Liv.

INTER-CUS, ūtis (inter, cutis). A) Under the skin, aqua i., the dropsy, Cic.—B) Meton.: Inward, internal, i. vitis, Gell.

INTERCUSSUS, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) (inter, quatio). A striking between, intercessu luminis, A flashing between, Sen.

INTER-DĀTUS, a, um, part. of interdo.

INTER-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. (inter, dico). I. A) Gen.: To interdict, forbid, i. femialis usum purpura, Liv. Esp., i. alciui alqa re: omni Gallia Romanis i., Cæs. Pass.: interdicti non poterat socero gener, Nep. With ne, Cic.; with ut ne, Id.—B) Esp. 1) i. sicui aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish, Cic. 2) Absol.: sacrificiis i., to exclude from the services of the gods (like our word, to excommunicate), Cæs.—II. A)

Of the prator, i. t.: To forbid, interdict, esp. to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed goods until the right of property be decided, Cic. Pass. impers.: patribus bonis interdicti salet, fathers are accustomed to be interdicted (by the prator from control over their property, Cic.—B) Meton.: To bring forward a complaint respecting the right of possession, according to an edict of the prator respecting that point, Quint.

INTER-DICTIO, ōnis, f. (interdicta). A prohibiting, interdicting, i. finium, Liv.; i. aqua et ignis, i. e. banishment pronounced in dus form, Cic.

INTER-DICTUM, i, n. (interdicto). I. Gen.: A prohibition, i. deorum, Cic.—II. Esp. in Law, t. t.: A decree issued by the prator respecting the possession of disputed property until the right of legal possession be decided, Cic.

INTER-DICTUS, a, um, part. of interdicto.

INTER-DIU adv. (inter, dies). By day, Cæs.

INTERIBI.

INTER-DIUS, for interdiu, Plaut.
INTER-DO, dēdi, dātum (inter, do). To distribute, cibis interdatum (through the whole system or body), Lucr.

INTER-DUCTUS, ūs, m. (inter, duco). A pointing between; hence, interpunctuation, Cic.

INTER-DUM, adv. (inter, dum) I. At times, now and then, occasionally, Cic.—II. In the mean while, Sil.

INTER-DŪO, for interdo: nihil interdua, I would give nothing for it, care nothing about it, Plaut. Subj., interdūm: ciccum num interdum, I would not give a pin for it, do not value it in the least, Id.

INTER-ĒA, adv. (inter and abl. of is). I. Prop.: In the mean while, during that time, Cic.; i. loci, meanwhile, Plaut.; i. quora, in course of time when, when in course of time, Cic.—II. Meton.: Meanwhile, notwithstanding, however, Id.

INTEREMPTOR, ōris, m. (interimo). He that kills or destroys, a slayer, murderer, i. sui, Sen.

INTEREMPTUS, a, um, part. of interimo.

INTER-ĒO, ū, itum, ire, v. n. (part., interitus, a, um, Quadr. Fragm.). I. Prop.: To go among several things so as to be no longer distinguished; hence, to be lost, to perish, to fall to ruin or decay, to die, muris stilla interit magnitudine maris, Cic.; interit pecunia, Nep.; tormentorum usum i., be in vain, Cæs.; interit possessio, the right of possession is at an end, Papin. Dig.—II. Fig. of persons: fame aut ferro i., Cæs.; interit, I am lost, an unfortunate, Ter.; inteream, may I perish (on the spot) if, &c., Hor.

INTER-EQUITO, are, 1 v. n. (inter, equito). To ride between, Liv. With acc.: i. ordines, Liv.

INTER-FATIO, ōnis, f. (interfor). A speaking between, Cic.

INTER-FECTOR, ōris, m. (interfacio). A murderer, i. alcijs, Cic. Absol., Sen.

INTER-FECTRIX, icis, f. (interfacio). She that kills or murders, i. alcijs, Tac.

INTER-FICIO, ēci, ctum, 3 v. a. (inter, facio). To destroy, bring to naught. A) Gen.: herbas arescere et interfici, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To kill, slay, murder, i. anum siti fameque, Plaut.; i. exercitum, to destroy, defeat, cut to pieces, Nep. 2) To consume, i. panem, Lucil.

INTER-FIO, ēri (pass. of interfacio, for interficiur). To be destroyed, perish, pass away, Plaut.

INTER-FLŪO, xi, xum, 3 v. n. and a. To flow between, Plin. With acc., Liv.

INTER-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, 3 v. a. (inter, fodio). To dig or pierce to pieces, i. pupillas, Lucr.

INTER-FOR, ātus sum, 1 v. dep. (inter, for). To speak between, to interrupt one in speaking, i. alqm, Liv. Absol., Id.

INTER-FOSSUS, s, um, part. of interfodio.

INTER-FUGIO, ēre. To flee between or into, Lucr.

INTER-FULGEO, ēre. To shine between, aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv.

INTER-FUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a. I. To pour between; middle, interfundit, to flow between, Styx interfusa, Virg.—II. Meton.: maculis (sanguineis) interfusa genas, with cheeks stained with blood, Virg.

INTER-FŪSUS, s, um, part. of interfundo.

INTER-IBI, adv. In the mean time, Plaut.

INTERIM.

INTERIM, *adv.* I. A) 1) *In the mean time, meanwhile*, Cic. 2) *Between whiles*, Ter.; Suet. 3) *Beforehand, first of all*, Quint.—B) *Meton.*: *However, but for all that, notwithstanding*, i. *velim mihi ignoscere*, Cic.—II. *Sometimes, occasionally, at times*, quum i. et vitiosa pluribus placeant, Quint.; *hence, i. . . i., sometimes . . . sometimes, at one time . . . at another*, Id.

INTERIMMO, *emi*, emptum (entum), 3 v. a. (inter, emo). *To take away from the midst; hence, I. To destroy, bring to naught, annihilate*, i. sacra, Cic.; i. sensum, *to deprive of*, Lucr.—II. *To kill, slay, assassinate*. A) *Prop.*: i. alqm, Cic.; i. se, *to kill one's self*, Plaut.; Hirt.—B) *Meton.*: *illac interemit me modo oratio, nearly caused my death*, Plaut.; *me interimunt hæ voces Milonis, these expressions of Milo kill me, i. e. greatly distress me*, Cic.

INTERIOR, *intèrius*. *Compar.* (from the *absol.* intèrus, a, um). *Superl.* intimus, a, um. I. Interior, interior. A) 1) *Prop. s) Gen.*: *Innet, interior, i. pars ædium*, Cic.; *interiore epistolâ, toward the middle of the letter*, Id.; i. torus or spoda, *i. e. nearer to the wall of the chamber*, Ov.; Suet.; i. rota, *i. e. the wheel on the left and nearest to the goal, since they drove from right to left*, Ov.; i. ictibus, *too near to be hit*, Liv. *Post.*: *Falerum interiore notâ, i. e. that was in the back part of the cellar, and was of the best quality*, Hor.; *et medius juvenum, soon indignantibus ipsis, ibat; et i, si comes unus erat, i. e. walking to the right of the attendant (as a mark of distinction)*, Ov. b) *Esp.*: *More remote, further up the interior of a country, more distant from the sea, that dwells in the interior, i. nationes*, Cic. *Subst.*, interiora regni, *the interior part of the empire or kingdom*, Liv. c) *interiora, um, n. plur.* *The interior parts of the body, i. e. the intestines*, Pall. 2) *Fig. s) Gen.*: i. periculo vulæris, *(as it were) out of reach, free from danger*, Liv. b) *More close or intimate, i. societas*, Cic.; i. potentia, *secret influence*, Tac. c) *Deeper*. a) *Entering more deeply, i. timor*, Cic. b) *More secret, i. consilia*, Nep. y) *Demanding a closer investigation, i. literæ*, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter, of a circular course, i. gyrus*, Hor.; i. cursus, Cic.—II. *Superl.* intimus, a, um. A) *Prop.*: *The inmost, usually to denote the interior part of a thing, in intimum Macedoniais, into the inmost part (or the interior) of Macedonia*, Cic.; *in eo sacratio intimo, in the inmost part of the chapel*, Id.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Innerness, most deeply fetched, i. vis Scipionis*, Cic. 2) *Most profound, deepest, i. e. that requires the deepest investigation, i. disputatio*, Cic.; i. philosophia, *the most profound branch of philosophy, i. e. the more abstruse part, disputatio est intimæ artis, belongs to the more abstruse region of the arts*, Id. 3) *The most intimate, most secret, closest, i. familiaritas*, Nep. *Subst.*, intimus, i, m., *A most intimate friend, ex meis intimis*, Cic. *Intime, ðrum, n. plur.*, *The inward parts, intestines*, Pers.

INTERITIO, *õnis, f.* (intereo). *Destruction, ruin, i. oriturum*, Cic.

INTERITUS, *us, m.* (intereo). *Ruin, destruction, annihilation, i. rerum omnium*, Cic.

INTERIUS. I. *Compar.* of interior.—II. *Compar.* of intra.

INTERLUO.

INTER-JACEO, *õre, 2 v. n.* *To lie between, interjacebat campus*, Liv. *With dat.*, Liv.

INTER-JECTIO, *õnis, f.* (interjicio). I. *A throwing or placing between, i. verborum, interpositum in the middle of a sentence*, Auct. Her.—II. *In Rhet. and Gramm. t. t.* A) *A parenthesis*, Quint.—B) *An interjection*, Quint.

INTER-JECTUS, *a, um, part.* of interjicio.

INTER-JECTUS, *us, m.* (interjicio). I. *A throwing or putting between*, App.—II. *A coming between, interposito interjectuque terræ (between sun and moon)*, Cic.; *interjecta temporis, after some time*, Tac.; *interjectu noctis, after one night*, Id.; *paucorum dierum interjectu, after a few days*, Id.

INTER-JICIO (inter, jacio), *jëci, jectum, 3 v. a.* (inter, jacio) *prop.*, *to throw or cast between; hence* *To put, set, or place between*. A) *Prop.*: i. legionarias cohortes, Cæs. *Of time: i. librum, to write or compose between*, Cic. *Frequently part. pass.*, interjectus, a, um, *Placed between, lying or situate between, i. solitudines*, Cic.; *anno interjecto, after a year*, Id.; *interjecto spatio, after some time*, Cæs.; *interjecto longo spatio, at a great distance*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *si moram interjicissent, were this delay granted*, Tac.; *i. preces et mîna, to introduce, intermix*, Id.

INTER JUNGO, *oxi, actum, 3 v. a.* (inter, jungo). I. *To join together, unite, i. dextras*, Liv.

—II. A) *Prop.*: *To unyoke, i. equos*, Mart.—B) *Fig. absol.*: *To unyoke (one's self), i. e. to take rest, i. ad Cæneas*, Id.

INTER-LABOR, *psus, sum, 3 v. dep. n.* (by *tnesis*, inter enim labeatur aquæ, Virg) (inter, labor). *To fall, slip, glide, or flow between*, Virg.; *Stat.*

INTER-LATEO, *ëre, 2 v. n.* *To lie hid between*, Sen.

INTER-LËGO, *ëgi, ectum, 3 v. a.* (by *tnesis*, frondes interque legenda, Virg). i. *poma, to pluck off here and there*, Pall.; i. *frondes*, Virg.

INTER-LÏNO, *lëvi, litum, 3 v. a.* I. *To smear between, intersmear, to do over with any thing between or here and there, cæments interlitis luto*, Liv.—II. *To falsify writings by smearing single words, i. e. to make erasures, &c. (in our sense), tabulas corrumpere stque*, Cic.

INTER-LÏSUS, *a, um, part.* of interlido.

INTER-LÏTUS, *a, um, part.* of interlino.

INTER-LÖCÛTIO, *õnis, f.* (interloquor). *A speaking between, interlocution*, Quint.

INTER-LÖQUOR, *cãtus, quãtus, sum, 3 v. dep. n.* *To speak between, interrupt in speaking, i. olcui, Ter.*

INTER-LÛCKO, *xi, ëre* (inter, laceo). I. *Prop.*: *To shine or glitter forth, duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse*, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) *To shine forth, i. e. to appear, show itself, loci interlucet*, Auct. Her. *Fig.*: *quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunæ alqd interlucet, a difference is visible*, Liv.—B) *To shine through, be transparent, from want of density or number, interlucet corona (militum)*, Virg.

INTER-LÛO, *ui, ëre, 3 v. a. ond n.* I. *Act.*: *To wash between or while doing any thing, i. manus*, Cnt.—II. *Nent.*: *To flow between, Liv. With acc.*: *fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit*, Tac.

INTERMANEO.

INTER-MANĒO, āra, 2 v. n. *To remain between*, Luc.

INTER-MINĀTUS, a, um (in, termino). *Unbounded, i. magnitudo*, Cic.

INTER-MINO, 1 v. a. I. *To threaten, to call out in a threatening manner, quis homo interminat?* Plant. — II. *To forbid with threats, interminatus cibus*, Hor.

INTER-MINOR, ātus aum, 1 v. dep. n. I. *To threaten, menace, i. aleni vitam (to take it)*, Plant. *With acc. and inf.*, Plaut. — II. *To forbid with threats*, Ter.

INTER-MISCĒO, scūi, etum, and xtum, 2 v. a. *To intermix, mix up with*, Liv. *With dat.*, Id.

INTER-MISSIO, ōnis, f. (intermitto). I. *Act.: An intermitting, i. officii*, Cic.; *i. epistolaram, an omitting to send*, Id. — II. *Neut.: A ceasing, leaving off, discontinuing, discontinuance, sine ulla intermissione, without interruption*, Cic.; *per intermissione has intervallaque, by such interruptions and pauses*, Liv.; *sine ulla temporis intermissione, with any intermission*, Cic.; *i. verborum, an abrupt breaking off*, Id.

INTER-MISSUS, a, um, part. of intermitto.

INTER-MISTUS, a, um, part. of intermiscēo.

INTER-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. and n. (inter, mitto). I. *Act. A) 1) To leave off for a time; to intermit, break off, interrupt (while onnitere denotes an entre leaving off or cessation)*, i. studia, Cic.; *i. proelium*, Cæs. *With inf.*: i. mittere, Cic. 2) *In the part. pass. s) Not in one unbroken series, interrupted, not continued, broken, i. ventus, abating*, Cæs.; *i. cursus, Ov.; planities i. collibus, broken*, Cæs.; *qua erat opus i., i. e. open*, Id.; *non certis spatiis intermissis, since no interval was left, no interval being left*, Id.; *intermissis passibus CCCC, at a distance of four hundred paces*, Id.; *para a flumine i., where the river is not*, Id.; *i. mœnia, a gap or opening, where there is no wall*, Liv. b) *Not together, unconnected, trêbes i.*, Cæs. — B) 1) *To let pass, suffer to elapse, i. diem*, Cic.; *nullam i. diem, quin, to let no day pass without*, &c., Id.; *triduo intermisso, three days having passed between*, Cæs.; *brevi tempore intermisso, after the lapse of a short time*, Id. 2) *To omit, leave out, exclude from participation in any thing, intermissis magistratibus*, Cæs. (doubtful). 3) *To neglect, leave without, i. locum custodiis, not to occupy with, not to station guards*, Liv. — II. *Neut.: To leave a space or interval, break off, cease, stop, qua flumen intermittit, where the river does not flow*, Cæs.; *gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere cœpisse, ut nihil intermitteret, without intermission or leaving off*, Cic.; *aves intermitteatas bibunt, not with one continued draught*, Plin.

INTERMIXTUS or -ISTUS, a, um, part. of intermiscēo.

INTER-MŌRIOR, tātus sum, 3 v. dep. n. (inter, morior). I. *Prop. A) 1) To perish, to fall to decay, die away gradually*, Suet. 2) *To faint, swoon, to be near dying, intermortuus paulo post expiravit*, Liv. — B) *Meton.: To die away, become extinct, perish; e. g. of plants*, Cat.; *intermortur ignis*, Curt. — II. *Fig.: intermortur civitas*, Liv.; *conciones intermortuas, dead, without life*, Cic.

INTER-MORTUUS, a, um, part. of intermorior.

INTER-MUNDIA, ōrum, n. plur. (inter, mun-

INTERO.

du; i. q. μετακόσμια). *Regions between the worlds, where Epicurus supposed the gods to reside, leading an eternal life of bliss, without troubling themselves about mortals, or being exposed to danger by the destruction of the visible frame of things*, Cic.

INTER-MŪRALIS, e. *Between walls, i. smnis*, Liv.

INTER-NASCOR, nātus sum, 3 v. dep. n. *To grow among, virgulta internata*, Liv.

INTER-NĀTUS, a, um, part. of internascor.

INTER-NĒCĪNUS, a, um. See INTERNECIVUS.

INTER-NĒCĪO, ōnis, f. (interneco). *A general carnage or slaughter, a massacre, utter destruction, or extermination, i. civium*, Cic.; *neque resisti sine interneccione posse arbitrantur, without fighting until destroying each other*, Id.; *solam interneccionem gentis finem bello fore, complete extirpation*, Tac.; *ad interneccionem doleri, to be totally defeated*, Liv.; *Lucerini ad interneccionem cæsi, put to the sword to a man*, Id.; *inter se ad interneccionem concurrunt, fight until one of the parties is destroyed*, Suet.

INTER-NĒCĪVUS or INTER-NĒCĪNUS, a, um (interneco). *Deadly, murderous, destructive, i. bellum*, Cic.

INTER-NĒCO, ātum, 1 v. a. I. *Prop.: To kill*, Plaut. — II. *Meton.: To destroy, culum i.*, Prud.

INTER-NĒCTO, ēre, 3 v. a. *To bind together*, Virg.

INTER-NĪTĒO, ūi, ēre, 2 v. n. I. *Prop.: To shine forth through apertures, or through thin transparent spots, etiamsi qua sidera internitebant*, Curt. — II. *Meton.: To shine or glitter at single spots, cœli fulgor interniteas, shining here and there*, Id.

INTER-NODIUM, ūi, n. (inter, nodus). *The space between two joints or knots, in plants, Plin. In men and animals; e. g. of the thighs*, Ov.

INTER-NOSCO, ōvi, ōtum, 3 v. a. *To distinguish from each other, ut mater geminos internoscit*, Cic.

INTER-NUNCĪO (nuntio), are, 1 v. a. *To send messengers from one to the other*, Liv.

INTER-NUNCĪUS (nunt), a, um. *That carries or brings intelligence from one to the other, a messenger, negotiator, mediator, go-between*. I. *Internuncius, ūi, m.: internuncius ultro citroque missis*, Cæs.; *Jovis i., of the augurs*, Cic. — II. *Internuncius, æ, f.: aves i. Jovis*, Cic. — III. *Internunciium, ūi, n.: internunciia sentiendi, the organs of sense*, App.

INTERNUS, a, um. I. *Interior, internal, i. bellum*, Tac. — II. *Subst., interna, ōrum, n. plur. A) Prop.: The interior, inward parts, i. mundi*, Plin. *Fig.: Internal (i. e. domestic or home) affairs*, Tac. — B) *Entrails, i. boum*, Veg.

INTĒRO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. (in, tero). I. *Prop. A) To rub or crumble into*, Plin. — B) *Subst., intrita, æ, f. s) A cold dish, consisting of any liquid with bread-crumbs soaked in it, i. psnis c vino*, Plin. b) *A mass of chalk, loam, clay, &c., used in making bricks*, Plin. — II. *Fig.: tute hoc iotristi, tibi omne est exedendum, used proverbially to denote that a man ought to take upon himself the consequences of his own actions; as we say, You have made a hard bed for yourself, and you must lie upon it (or, as you have made your bed so you must lie)*, Ter.

INTERPELLATIO.

INTERPELLATIO, ōnis, f. I. A speaking between, an interrupting another in speaking, Cic.—II. An interruption, hinderance, sine ulla interpellatione, without any interruption, Cic.

INTERPELLATOR, ōris, m. I. One who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter, Auct. ad Her.—II. Gen.: A disturber, Cic.

INTERPELLO, 1 v. a. I. Prop.: To interrupt a person while in the act of speaking; absol., to raise an objection, contradicet, nihil te interpellabo, Cic.; i. loquentem ducem (with clamor), Liv.; interpellando (by interrupting remarks or objections), trahere tempus, Sall.—II. Meton. A) To bring any thing forward as an objection, quod interpellavit Hortensius, Cic.—B) To disturb by raising objections, &c., to hinder, impede, obstruct, molest, i. alqm in jure suo, Cæsa. With ne, Liv.; quin, Mat. in Cic., or quominus, Brut. With inf., i. durare, Hor.—C) 1) To apply to or address any body, e. g. for assistance, &c., to beset any body with requests, urge, molest, annoy with demands or entreaties, ne ream quidem i. desist, Ecquid pœniteret, Suet.; quum a Ceballino, interpellatus sum, since offers have been made to me by C., Curt.; qui adiri i. que posset, that can be applied to for assistance, &c., that is open to requests or accessible, Suet. 2) Esp.: To tempt, to solicit unlawfully, i. mulierem, Plaut.

INTERPŒLIS, e, and a secondary form INTERPŒLUS, a, um (inter, pollo). I. Prop.: That is altered or changed in appearance by being polished, rubbed, or brushed up, &c., e. g. old clothes, &c., i. vestis, Front.—II. Meton.: veteræ (mulieres) i., dressed up, rigged out, Plaut.

INTERPŒLO, 1 v. o. (interpolis). I. To give a new form or shape to any thing, to furbish, polish, dress out, brush up, i. togam prætextam, to get dyed afresh, brush up, Cic.—II. To spoil by freshening up; hence, to spoil, falsify, i. tabulas, Cic.

INTERPŒNO, pŒnâi, pŒsîtum, 3 v. o. To put, lay, place, or set between. I. Prop. A) 1) i. alqd, Cic.; i. Numidas inter eos, Hirt. 2) Esp. a) To put, insert, or join between, i. menses intercalares, Liv. b) To insert into or add to a speech or writing, to mix up with, ne inquam et inquit sæpius interponeretur, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) To cause or suffer a space of time to elapse between, i. spatium ad recreandas animas, Cæs.; spatio interposito, after some time, Cic.; interposita nox, night having intervened or intervening, Cic. 2) To take between (of time), i. frigidam (cibus), Plin.—II. Fig. A) To cause to enter or come between, to interpose, i. moram, to delay, Cic.; nullam moram i., quin, to lose not a moment, lest, &c., Id.; tridui morâ interpositâ, after a delay of three days, Cæs.; i. cunctationem, to delay, cause delay, Tac.; neque ullâ belli suspitione interpositâ, no suspicion being raised, Cæsa.—B) To interfere by way of mediating or impeding, to interpose, offer one's mediation, to interfere, oppose any thing, opposes one's self to. 1) Of a sentence, verdict, punishment, &c.: i. iudicium suum, Cic.; i. decretum, to issue, give, or pass a decree, Id. 2) To allow any thing to serve as an excuse or reason, colloquium causâ interpositâ

INTERPRETOR.

tolli vellet, by a pretext, Cæs.; causam interponens, se collegas expectare, to allege as a cause, plead as an excuse, Nep.; gladiatores interpositi sunt, were brought forward as a pretext for making the complaint. 3) To pledge one's word, take one's oath with regard to any thing, i. in alqd or in alqa re fidem suam, to give one's word, Cæs.; i. juvandum, to take one's oath (e. g. to keep a secret), Liv.; اسپوسيو interponeretur, the promise or assurance might be given, Id.—C) 1) To call upon or admit any person as a witness, mediator, assistant, partaker, &c., quam sancta sit associata civium diâ immortalibus interpositis tum iudicibus tum testibus, when the gods appear as judges and witnesses, Cic.; i. accusatorem, to bring forward, bring over or above, add to the rest, Id.; i. alqm convivio, to invite to one's table, Suet. 2) Esp.: se i. in alqd or alqui rei, to mix one's self up with, whether by assisting or hindering any thing, to offer one's mediation, to press one's self upon, to come forward without being called for, i. se in pacificationem, Cic.; i. se scriptis Cæsaris, (as one who continues what has been begun) to intrude, Hirt.; i. se audacia alqja, to oppose one's self to, Cic. Absol.: semper se interposuit, Nep.—D) To falsify, interpolate, i. rationes, Cic.

INTERPŒSITO, ōnis, f. (interpono). I. A putting between, i. personarum, Cic.—II. A) An insertion of words in a writing, Cic.—B) A parenthesis, Quint.

INTERPŒSITUS, ūa, m. (interpono): only in abl. sing.). A putting between, coming between, luna interpositu intertuetque terræ (between the sun and the moon) deficit, Cic.

INTERPRES, ōtis, e. (inter and pres akin to precor, preces, pretium). I. An intermediate person through whom one speaks or transacts business with another; a mediator, arbitrator, agent, go-between, i. pacis, Cic.; i. divum, the messenger of the gods (deorum nuncius, Hor.); i. e. Mercury, Virg.; i. harum curarum (i. e. amoris), i. e. Juno, because the goddess of marriage, Id.—II. A) An expounder, explainer, interpreter, i. juris, Cic.; i. interaunlique Jovis, i. e. the augurs, Id.; i. divum, a prophet, Virg.; a prophetess, Liv.; i. comitorium, the haruspices, because they determined whether the comitia were properly held, Cic.; alqo uti interprete de alqa re, to acquire a closer insight into any thing by means of any body, Suet.—B) Esp. 1) An interpreter, dragoman, i. meus, Cic. 2) A translator, interpreter of the true meaning, Cic.

INTERPRĒTATIO, ōnis, f. (interpretor). I. A) An interpreting, explaining, i. iuria, Cic.; i. est facilia, Liv.—B) Meton.: Signification, import, meaning, i. fœderis, Cic.—II. In Rhet.: The explaining of a term by one that follows, Auct. ad Her.

INTERPRETOR, 1 v. n. and a. (part. perf. passive, Cic.) (interpretor). I. Nsul.: To act as interpreter or mediator, i. memoriæ alqja, to assist the memory of any one, Plaut.—II. Act. A) 1) To explain, expound, interpret, i. ius alqui, Cic.; i. religiones, to give information concerning, Id. 2) To interpret (but according to the sense rather than literally), i. epistolam, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) a) To put a certain interpretation upon, understand or conceive in such or such a manner, to judge of or interpret as such or such, male i., Cic.; alqja felicitatem grato animo i., to ac-

INTERPRIMO.

knowledge with great satisfaction or joy, *Id.*; i. victoriam ut suam, to claim the victory, *Vell.*; i. clementiam pro sua virtute, to regard the clemency of the conqueror as the effect of one's own merit, *Id.* With acc. and inf.: reditu in castra liberatum se esse iurejurando interpretabatur, he interpreted his return to the camp in such a manner as to be disengaged from his oath, *Cic.* Hence, b) To conclude from any thing, to infer from, draw an inference, i. consilium ex necessitate, voluntatem ex vi, to judge of the purpose from the necessity, of the will from the power, *Cic.* 2) To apprehend, comprehend, i. voluntatem alcijs, *Cic.*; i. fsmm alcijs, to comprehend, explain to one's self, understand, *Tac.* 3) To decide, pronounce an opinion upon, neque, recte an perperam, interpretor, *Liv.*

INTER-PRIMO, essi, essum, 3 (inter, premo). To squeeze, crush, i. alciui fauces, *Plaut.*

INTER-PUNCTIO, ðnis, f. (interpungo). A distinguishing by points, interpunctio, *interpunctio*, *Cic.*

INTER-PUNCTUM, i, n. (interpungo). I. q. interpunctio: interpuncts verborum, *Cic.*

INTER-PUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To distinguish words by points, to interpunctuate, point, cum scribimus, i. consuevimus, *Sen.*; interpuncta narratio, well divided, *Cic.*

INTER-QUEROR, estus sum, 3 v. dep. n. To complain in doing any thing, to mix complaints with, *Liv.*

INTER-QUIESCO, ðvi, ðtum, 3 v. n. To rest between whiles, quam hæc dixissem et paulum interquiescissim, during a short pause, *Cic.*

INTER-REGNUM, i, n. An interregnum, the space of time between the death of one king and the election of another; during which time, every five days, one of the senators was invested with royalty, whose title was interrex.—In the time of the republic it was the time between the death or the retirement from office of one consul and the election of a new one, or the time during the absence of the consuls; in which case a senator was elected interrex, who conducted the election of new consuls, or was invested with supreme power: res ad i. venit, an interregnum takes place, *Cic.*; i. inire (of a senator), to become interrex, *Liv.*

INTER-REX, ðgis, m. An interrex, a temporary regent (see INTERREGNUM), interregem nominare, to appoint any body interrex or regent, *Liv.*; interregem prodere, the same, *Cic.*; interregem creare, to make, elect, *Liv.*

INTER-TERRITUS, a, um (in, terreo). Undaunted, not alarmed, unterrified, *Virg.*; clausis i. fertur, unobstructed, without hinderance, *Id.* With genit.: mens i. leti, fearless of, *Ov.*

INTER-RŌGATIO, ðnis, f. A questioning, interrogating. I. A judicial interrogation or examination, i. pectum, the hearing of witnesses, *Tac.* Absol.: i. mea, *Cic.*—II. *Rhet. t. t.*: An interrogation, *Quint.*—III. *Dialectic t. t.*: An argument, syllogism, aptâ interrogatione concludere, *Cic.*

INTER-RŌGĀTĪUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (interrogatio). *Dialectic t. t.*: A brief argumentation, minutæ i., *Cic.*; i. angustæ, a drawing of crinating inferences, *Id.*

INTER-RŌGO, 1 v. a. I. Gen.: To ask, question, interrogate, i. alqm de aliqua re, *Cic.*; i.

INTERSTINGUO.

alqd, concerning any thing, *Liv.*; sententiæ interrogari cœptæ, opinions were asked, *Id.*; interrogatus sententiam, being asked for his opinion, *Id.* Part. pass. ns subst., interrŏgātum, i, n., that which is asked, the question, ad interrogata respondere, *Cic.*—II. *Esp. A*) 1) To interrogate, examine, hear the evidence of witnesses, i. bene testem, when counsel of the opposite party puts questions to a witness by which the latter is confused and contradicts himself, to cross-examine, *Cic.* 2) *Meton.*: To go to law with any body, bring an action against, sue, i. lege, *Cic.*; i. legibus Sall.—B) To conclude, reason by way of syllogism, *Sen.*

INTER-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3 v. a. 1. *Prop. A*) To tear or break down, to tear off, brbak up, i. pontem, *Cæs.*; venæ interruptæ, cut, opened, *Tac.*—B) *Meton.*: To separate, isolate, ignes interrupti, at intervals, *Virg.*; hos interruptos esse, separate, *Cic.*; interruptæ voces, interrupted, broken, *Id.*—II. *Fig. A*) To interrupt, break off, i. iter amoris, *Cic.*; i. sermonem, *Plaut.*—B) *Meton.*: To interrupt, disturb, *Varr.*

INTER-RUPTE, adv. With interruption, interruptedly, i. narrare, *Cic.*

INTER-RUPTIO, ðnis, f. (interrumpo). In *Rhet.*: A ceasing or breaking off abruptly in a speech for the sake of producing an effect (ἀποσώματος), *Quint.*

INTER-RUPŪS, a, um, part. of interrumpo. INTER-SCINDO, idi, issum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop. A*) To cut asunder, to break off, i. pontem, *Cæs.*; i. aggerem, *Id.*; i. venas, to open, *Tac.*—B) *Meton.*: To separate, cut off, interrupt, ruina (terræ) interscindit aquas, *Sen.*—II. *Fig.*: To break up, interrupt, disturb, i. lætitiām, *Sen.*

INTER-SĒCO, cūi, ctum, 1 v. a. I. *Prop. A*) To cut asunder, i. lateres, *Vitr.*—II. *Fig.*: i. res in animis auditorum to cut into, i. e. impress upon, *Auct. ad Her.*

INTER-SĒPIO, psi, ptum, 4 v. a. I. *Prop.*: To fence about, hedge in; to stop up, inclose, secure, i. forasima, *Cic.*; i. quædam operibus, *Liv.*—II. *Meton.*: To cut off, separate; to hinder, prevent, i. iter, *Cic.*; i. alciui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, to prevent any body from observing the retreat, *Liv.*

INTER-SEPTUS, a, um, part. of intersepio. INTER-SĒRO, ðvi, itum, 3 v. a. To sow or plant between, pomis intersitis, *Lucr.*

INTER-SĒRO, sĕrti, sertum, 3 v. a. To put between, interpose. I. *Prop.*: i. oscula mediis verbis, *Ov.*—II. *Fig.*: causam interserens, pleading as an excuse or pretence, *Nep.*

INTER-SISTO, ðre, 3 v. n. To stop in the middle of a speech; of the speaker, *Quint.*; of a speech, *Id.*

INTER-SPIRĀITO, ðnis, f. A fetching of breath between, *Cic.*

INTER-STERNO, strāvī, strātum, 3 v. a. To strew or lay between or among, bitumine interstrato, *Just.*

INTER-STINCTUS, a, um, part. of interstinguo. INTER-STINGUO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To variegate or checker with any thing, lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, *Plin.*; facies interstincta medicamentibus, patched all over, *Tac.*

INTER-STINGUO, ðre, 3 v. a. To put out;

pass., to be extinguished, become extinct, ignem interstinguī. Lucr.

INTER-STRĀTUS, a, um, part. of intersteruo.

INTER-STREPO, ūi, itum, 3 v. n. To make a shrieking noise any where, i. olores, Virg.

INTER-STRINGO, strinxī, strictum, 3 v. a. To squeeze, strain, i. sicut gulam, to strangle, Plaut.

INTER-SUM, ūi, esse, v. n. I. To be between, to lie between. A) Prop.: Tiberis inter eos interest, Cic.—B) Meton. of time: To be between, intervene, inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI. anni interfuerunt, Cic.; anni triginta interfuere, elapsed between, Liv.—II. To be distant or remote. A) Prop.: clatros i. oportet pede, Cat.—B) Fig. 1) To be different, to differ, hoc pater ac dominus interest, herein, i. e. on this point or in this respect, Ter.; quod ab eo nihil intersit, differs in nothing, Cic.; neque rem ullam nisi tempus i., nothing but time to differ, Nep. With dat.: i. Satyris, Hor. With genit.: quoniam rō reperāv interest τῷ θῆβονει, there is a difference between ill-will and malice, Cic. 2) Interest, There is a difference, nihil interest, there is no difference, Cic.; interest aqđ, there is some difference, i. e. a slight difference, Id.; inter ceteros res nihil omnino interest, there is no difference at all, Id.; tantum id interest, the only difference is this, Liv.; inter hominem et belluam hoc interest, this difference exists, there is this difference, Cic.; ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit, not the least difference exists, or there is not, &c., Id.—III. To be present at, to be present, to assist, attend, take an active share or part in anything; with in and abl.: i. in convivio, Cic. With dat.: i. negotiis, Cic.; i. praelio, Cæs.; interfuit sacrificanti, remained with him also while he was offering (a sacrifice), Suet. Absol.: ac si ipse interfuerit, as if he were present himself, Cic.—IV. Impers.: interest, it is of importance or consequence, it matters, it is of import. A) With genit. of the person to whom any thing is of importance; but if that person be represented by a pers. pron., the abl. fem. mea, tua, sua, nostra, vstra, is sometimes used, or cujus (for cuius): vehementer interfuit reipublice, nullam videri dissensionem esse, Cic.; cuius intersit, Id.; mea i., Id. Instead of a person to whom a thing is of importance, the thing itself of importance to any one may be added by the preposition ad: i. ad laudem civitatis, Cic.—B) The degree how much any thing is of importance is also expressed by neuter adjectives: multum interest, to venire, Cic.; quid illius interest, ubi sis? what does it matter to him? Id. Or by an adv., as maxime, quantumtopere: quantumtopere intersit, opprimi Dolabelam, Cic. By a genit. of the value: illud mea magni interest, ut te videam, it is of importance or consequence to me, Cic.; interest permagni, it is of very great consequence, or it matters to a very great degree, Id.; interest parvi, it is of little importance, Id.; magni interest, it is of great importance.—C) The matter which is of importance may be expressed by an inf., or acc. and inf., or by a final or interrogative clause, introduced by ut or ne, or by an interrogative participle: interest omnium, recte facere, Cic.; illud mea magni interest, ut te videam, Id. Frequently by the neuter pronoun: vestra hoc maxime interest, it concerns you most, is your affair more than any one's else, Cic.

INTER-TEXO, xūi, xtum, 3 v. a. I. To inter-

weave, intertwine, i. flores hederis, Ov.—

II. To interweave with any thing by way of adorning, to adorn by weaving, vestis intertexta notis, Quint.; chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

INTER-TEXTUS, a, um, part. of intertexo.

INTER-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. (inter, traho). To draw away from between, take away, i. alcui aqđ, Plaut.

INTER-TRIMENTUM, i, n. (inter, tern). I. Prop.: Loss or decrease occasioned by rubbing, fallings off, waste, e. g. of metal, i. argenti, waste, loss of silver (i. e. the fourth part, which it loses in substance through melting), Liv.; in auro nihil intertrimenti, Id.—II. Fig.: Loss, damage sustained on both sides (but detrimentum is used if only one of the parties is a sufferer), sine ulla intertrimento, Cic.

INTER-TURBATIO, ōnis, f. Disquietude, patre animi quoque ejus baud mirabilem interturbationem causante, alleging his confusion to be the cause, Liv.

INTER-TURBO, are, 1 v. a. To cause disturbance or disquietude, ne interturbas, Plaut.

INTER-VALLUM, i, n. (inter, vallus: prop., the room or space between two stakes; hence, meton.), I. Gen. A) A space between, interval, i. signi, Cic.; pari intervallo, at equal distances, or at an equal distance (as the case may be), Cæs.; per intervalla digitorum, the openings, Suet.; ex intervallo, from afar, Liv.—B) An interval of time, a pause, space, i. literarum, Cic.; sine intervallo loquacitas, incessant, without ceasing, Id.; hinc intervalli datum, time, delay, respīe, Liv.; intervallo dicere, with pauses, Cic.; longo intervallo, after a long while, Id.; ex tanto intervallo, after so long a time, Liv.—II. Fig.: Difference, dissimilitude, Cic.

INTER-VELLO, velli and vulsi, vulsum, 3 v. a. To pluck, pull, or pick out between, pluck out here and there; to lop, prune, i. arbore, to lop, Col.; i. barbam, to thin by plucking out hair here and there, Sen.

INTER-VENIO, vēni, ventum, 4 v. n. To come between or step in between. I. Prop. A) To come in while any thing is doing or going on, to make its appearance between or during a given time; with dat.: i. orationi, Liv.; i. bellis Germanicis, incendio, to be present at or make one's appearance during the war, at the conflagration, Suet.; neminem curiosum i. nunc mihi, qui comes in my way, crosses me, Ter. Absol.: casu Germani equites interveniunt, appear meanwhile, Cæs.; secretum deoegavit nisi ut intervenret Macro, might be present or attend, Suet. Pass. impers.: ubi de improvviso interventum est mulieri, the woman was taken by surprise, Ter.—B) Meton. of inanimate objects. 1) To be, lie, flow, &c., between, flumīe interveniente, Plin. 2) Of time: To fail or happen between, to intervene, and thus to interrupt; with dat.: nox intervenit praelio, Liv.; plangor intervenit verbo omni, at every word he uttered he beat his breast, Ov. With acc.: ludorum dies, qui cognitionem intervenerant, had intervened and stopped, Tac.—II. Fig. A) 1) Of events: To take place while any thing is doing or going on, to come between, i. e. to stand in the way of, to hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, prevent, disturb; with dat.: intervenit his cogitationibus malum avitum, regui cupidō, took place

INTERVENTOR.

while these projects were on foot, interfered with them, Liv.; Sabinium bellum ceptis intervenit, interrupted the undertaking, Cic.; narrabit omnem rem, quæ inter nos intervenierit, that has taken place between us, Ter. *Abol.*: iræ interveniunt, arise with disturbing effect, Plaut.; ultimum de cælo, quod comitis turbaret, intervenit, there occurred, moreover, at the end one of those signs in the heavens by which the comita are dissolved, Liv. 2) With dat. pers.: To come (as it were) in any body's way, to befall, occur to any body, fall to any body's share or lot, nulla mihi res posthac potest jam i. tanta, quæ, Ter.; exigua fortuna intervenit sapienti (translation of Epicurus's saying: βραχεία σοφῶ τύχη παρεπιπτεῖ), a scanty fortune falls to the share of the wise, Cic.; conf., raro sapienti intervenit fortuna, fortune seldom falls to the lot of the wise, Sen.—B) Of persons. 1) Gen.: To interpose, interfere, act as mediator, to mix one's self up with, to embrace any body's cause, &c., interveniente villico, Suet. 2) Esp. of public authorities: To decide, to interfere, exercise official power, of a prince, senate, prætor, &c., Suet.

INTERVENTOR, ōris, m. (intervenio). A disturbing visitor, an interrupter, Cic.

INTERVENTUS, ūs, m. (intervenio). I. Prop.: An intervention, a coming in, i. hominis, Cic.; i. lunæ (at an eclipse of the sun), Plin.—II. Fig.: An interference, mediation, interposition, a assistance, i. sponsorum, Suet.

INTERVERSUS, a, um, part. of interverto.

INTERVERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. e. I. A) To turn aside, turn or draw in another direction, in extremis partibus semicanaliculi intervertantur, on the two corners let concave ornaments be added, Vitruvius.—B) Fig.: To turn round, to change, to alter (in a bad sense), sed interversa plerumque sunt, Sen.—II. Esp.: To turn any thing from the purpose it was intended for, to divert into another channel. A) 1) To take away, intercept, embezzle, purloin, i. donum regale, Cic.; i. argentum, Plaut. 2) Meton.: To cheat anybody out of any thing, i. alqm, Plaut.; i. alqm alqa re, Id. 3) Fig.: To turn aside, as it were, i. e. to take away, deprive of, promissum et receptum (consulatum) i. et ad se transferre, Cic.; intersersa ædilitate, being passed over, Id.—B) To squander, instead of employing to different and more useful purposes, Tac.

INTER-VISO, si, sum, 3 v. a. I. To look after, crebro intervisto, I often look after, Cic.; interseram domum, si, i. e. I shall go home, Plaut.—II. To visit from time to time, or sometimes, i. alqm, Cic.

INTER-VOLITO, are, I v. intens. n. (intervolo). To fly about among, Liv.

INTER-VOMO, ère, 3 v. a. To pour out among, to throw up, eject, i. undas, Lucr.

INTER-VULSUS, a, um, part. of intervolo.

INTESTABILIS, e (in, testabilis). I. Prop.: That is not able or permitted to appear as a witness or to make a will, on account of bearing a bad character, XII. Tab. Legg. ap. Gell.—II. Meton. A) Dishonest, dishonorable, Plaut.—B) Accursed, abominable, vile, i. homo, Sall.

IN-TESTATUS, a, um (in, testatus). I. That

INTONO.

has made no testament or will, intestate, si i. esset mortuus, without having made a will, Cic. Hence, intestato (abl.) mori, without a will, Cic.; ab intestato, without a will, Id.—II. Not convicted by witnesses, Plaut.

IN-TESTATUS, a, um (in, testis). Castrated, Plaut.

INTESTINUS, a, um (intus). Inward. I. Prop. A) i. opus, joinery, joiner's work in the interior of a building, inlaid or checked work, Vitruvius. Subst. plur., intestina, òrum, n., ap. Plaut.—B) intestinum, i, n., A gut; plur., intestina, òrum, The guts, intestines in the lower part of the abdomen; while exts are the intestines in the upper part of the abdomen, intestinum medium, the mesentery, Cic.; ex intestinis laborare, to be disordered in the bowels, Id. *Abol.*: intestinus, i, n. (sc. canalis), Plin.—II. Meton.: Intestina, domestic, civil (opp. externus), i. bellum, Cic.

IN-TEXO, xii, xtum, 3 v. a. (in, texo). I. To weave into, inweave. A) Prop.: i. purpureus notus filis, Ov.—B) Meton.: To interweave, to join to, add to, venæ toto corpore intextæ, Cic.; i. facta chartis, to commit to writing, Tibull.—II. To plait, join together, interlace, intermingle. A) Prop.: chlamys intexta coloribus, embroidered, Auct. ad Her.; i. hostas foliis, Virg.; hederæ solent i. truncos, wind round, embrace, Ov.—B) Meton.: To join by interweaving or plaiting round, i. nidum ex lino, Plia.

IN-TEXTUS, a, um, part. of intexo.

IN-TEXTUS, ūs, m. (intexo). I. A weaving into, inserting, adding, of words, Quint.—II. A joining together, Plin.

INTIBILI, n. Intibili, a town of Spain at the mouth of the Ebro, Liv.

INTIME, adv. I. Prop.: In the inmost part, internally, App.—II. Fig. A) Most intimately, utebatur i. Hortensio, Nep.—B) Heartily, vehemently, i. commendari, Cic.

INTIMELII. See INTEMELII.

INTIMUS, a, um. See INTERIOR.

INTINCTUS, a, um, part. of intingo.

IN-TINGO or INTINGUO, uxi, nctum, 3 v. a. (in, tingo). I. Gen.: To dip in, i. faces sanguine, Ov.—II. Esp. A) To dip into a sauce, to pickle, i. brassicam in acetum, Cat.

IN-TÖLERÄBILIS, e (in, tolerabilis). Unbearable, insupportable, intolerable, intolerabilior homo, Cic.

IN-TÖLERANDUS, a, um (in, tolern). Intolerable, insupportable, i. tyrannus, Cic.; i. factum, Sall. Adv.: intolerandum, Intolerably, insupportably, Gell.

IN-TÖLERANS, tis (in, tolero). I. Act.: Not capable or inclined to bear any thing, that can not bear or endure any thing; with genit., vir æqualium i., Tac.—II. Pass.: Intolerable, intolerantior, Tac.

IN-TÖLERANTER, adv. Intolerably, intolerantly, beyond measure, immoderately, i. dolere, Cic. Compar., Cæs. Superl., Cic.

IN-TÖLERANTIA, æ, f. (intolerans). I. Act.: Impatience, Gell.—II. Pass.: Insufferable pride, intolerable conduct, want of moderation, i. regis, Cic.

IN-TÖNO, ūi (ätum), v. n. and a. I (in, tono). I. Neut. A) Prop.: To thunder, pater ab alto intonuit, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) Of an orator: To

thunder, i. e. to speak loudly, vox tribuni intonuit, Cic. 2) *Gen.*: To make a noise, resound, canis intonuit latratu, Plin.; armis intonat urbi, makes his arms resound against the city, Sil. —II. *Act. A*) To thunder forth, quum hæc intonusisset plenus iræ, Liv.; i. Phlegæras tumulstu, to celebrate on a loudly-sounding lyre, Prop.—B) To thunder at, against, upon, or over, intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor.

IN-TONSUS, a, um (in, tondeo). I. A) *Unshorn*, i. capilli, Hor.—B) (*Esp. 1*) Of the ancient Romans, who wore their hair uncut, and suffered their beards to grow, i. avi, unshorn, bearded, Ov.; i. Cato, unshorn (hence, strictly adhering to ancient customs), Hor. 2) *Rough, uncultivated, unmannered, uncivilized, unpolished, uncouth*, homines i., Liv.—II. *Meton.*: Covered with leaves, leafy, i. capita quercuum, Virg.; i. montes, leafy, overgrown with grass, shrubs, &c.; bushy, grassy, Virg.

INTORQUĒO, torsi, torsum, 2 v. a. (in, torqueo). I. A) To twist, turn round, turn to, wreath, bend, pronoi in pollice torquens (by tmesis for pronoi pollice intorquens) libratum tereti versabat turbine fsum, Catull.; procella nubis intorsit se, winds or wreathes itself into the clouds, Lucr.; i. undas remis, to twist, turn, or throw up, Val. Flac.; i. paludamentum circum braccium, to wrap round the arm, Liv.; intorti capilli, curled or crisped hair, Mart.—B) a) *Meton.*: intortus (luscinia) sonus, a shake (in music or singing), Mart. b) *Meton.*: To twist, to make by twisting one thing into another, to splice, rudentes or funes intorti, Catull.; Ov.; intorto verbera (with a twisted lash) terga seca, Tib. 2) *Esp. s*) To swing by twisting; hence, to brandish, hurl, i. telum in hostem, Virg. b) *Meton.*: i. ardentem oculos, to roll one's eyes fiercely, Virg.; and thus, ῥή μοι γογγέην κεφαλῆν intorquate, should cast upon me a Gorgon's look, Cic.; alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, attack one another with the most serious rebukes, Cic.—II. A) *Prop.*: To distort, i. mentum in dicendo, to make a wry mouth, to turn up one's lip, distort one's features, Cic.; i. talum, to sprain, dislocate, Hirt.—B) *Fig. 1*) To confuse, contort, make crooked, i. orationem, Plaut. 2) To distort, corrupt, i. mores, Pers.

INTRĀ (for interā (sc. parte), abl. of interus, s, um), adv. and prep. *Within*. I. Adv.: *Within, on the inside*, Ccls.; Quint. *Compar.*, interius, Ov. *Fig.*: interius atcodere, exactly, carefully, Juv.; spatium vitæ interius hectere, to take the shortest way, to restrain one's self, Sen.; ne insistat interius, be too short or brief, Cic. *Superl.*, intime (see INTIME).—II. *Prep. with acc.*: *Within, on the inside of*. A) *Prop. 1*) Of place, i. montem, Cic.; i. se, within himself, one's self, itself, &c., Plin. 2) *Into*, ingredi i. finem loci, Cic.—B) *Meton. 1*) Of time: *Within*, i. annos quatuordecim, Cæs.; i. Calendas, before the expiration of the Calends, Plin.; i. juventam, in the course of my youth, Tac. *With quam following*, i. decimum diem, quam venorast, Liv. 2) Of number or quantity: *Under, below*, i. e. less than, fewer than, i. ceotum, Liv. 3) Of measure, limits, &c.: i. se consumunt, among themselves (i. e. they do not let any one else buy, they buy up the whole), Plin.; i. nosmet componimus, among ourselves, Quint.; i. vos futura, to remain with you, secret, Plin. E.; se i. silentium tenere, to keep silence,

Id.; i. famam esse, to be without or below the mark of fame, Quint.; i. legem epulari, more frugally than the law prescribes, Cic. *Sometimes intra follows its case*, lucem i., Tac.

INTRĀBILIS, e (intro). *That may be entered, accessible*, Liv.

INTRACTABILIS, e (in, tractabilis). *Not to be managed, intractable*, genus i. bello, ferce, unmanageable, unconquerable, Virg.; astas alcjs jam durs et i., not yielding, stubborn, Sen.; i. bruma, rough, Virg.; i. loca, uninhabitable, Just.

INTRACTĀTUS, a, um (in, tracto). *Not handled, i. equus, not broken in*, Cic. *Fig.*: i. scelus, untried, Virg.

INTREMISCO, mti, ère, v. inç. n. (intremo). *To begin to tremble or quake*, Ccls.; Ov.

INTREMŌ, m, ère, 3 v. n. (in, tremo). *To tremble, shake, quake*, genua intremueru, Ov., Virg. *With acc. or dat.*: *To tremble, quake, &c., at any thing*, i. regum eventus, Sil.; i. Hannibali, Id.

INTREPIDE, adv. *Without trembling, undauntedly*, Liv.

INTREPIDUS, a, um (iu, trepidus). *That does not tremble, undaunted, intrepid*, homo i. minantibus, Tac.; hiems i., undisturbed winter-quarters, Id.

INTRIBŪO, ère (in, tribuo). *To pay tribute, pay scot and lot, or taxes*, Trjsjn. iu Plin. E.

INTRICO (āvi), atum, are (in, trico). *To entangle, throw into confusion, perplex*, Chrysippus intricatur, Cic.; lenonem intricatum dabo, involve in difficulties, Plaut.

INTRINSECUS, adv. (intra, secus). *Inward, toward the inside*, Suet.

INTRITUS, a, um (in, tero). *Not worn away or worn out, whole, entire, sound*, cohortes i. ab labore, Cæs.

INTRITUS, a, um, part. of intero.

INTRŌ, adv. (*prop. for intero (sc. loco), abl. of interus, a, um*). I. *Into, i. vocare*, Cic.—II. (*for intus*) *Inwardly, internally*, Cat.

INTRO, 1 v. a. and n. (intro). I. A) *To go, walk or step into, to enter, enter upon*, i. regnum, Cic.; intratæ silvæ, Liv.; i. in hortos, Ov. *Impers.*: quo intrari posset, Cæs. *Absol.*: intraverunt, stepped in, i. e. made their appearance before the magistrates, Plin. E.—B) *Fig.*: *To enter, penetrate, i. in rerum naturam*, Cic.; i. in alcjs familiaritatem, to become any body's intimate friend, enter into any body's friendship, Id.; terram i., to enter into the earth, i. e. to have a minute knowledge of its interior organization, Id.; intravit animum gloriæ cupido, he became ambitious, Tac.—II. *Poet. meton. A*) *To attack, i. hostem*, Stat.—B) *To stab through, perforate, transfix*, i. aprum, Mart.

INTRŌ-DŪCO, xi, etum, 3 v. a. (intro, duco). I. *Prop.*: *To lead into, i. copias in fines Bellovarum*, Cæs.; i. naves eo, Id.—II. *Fig. A*) *Gen.*: *To introduce, i. philosophiam iu domos*, Cic.; i. consuetudinem, to start, introduce, bring into practice or vogue, Cic. Fil.; i. exemplum, Liv.—B) *Esp. 1*) *To set or bring forth or forward, maintain (by way of argument)*, i. muendum natum, Cic. 2) *To start a proposition, with acc. and inf.*, Cic.

INTRŌ-DUCTIO, ðois, f. (introduco). *A leading in, an introduction*, i. mulierum, Cic.

INTROEO.

INTRO-EO, Ivi and ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a. (intro, eo). *To go into, enter, i. in urbem, Cic. With acc.: i. domum, Cic. Absol., with abl.: i. porta, through the gate, Id.*

INTRO-FERO, tūli, latum, ferre, v. a. (intro, ferro). *To carry or bear into, lecticā in urbem introferri snlitus est, Cic.*

INTRO-GRĒDIOR, gressus, 3 v. dep. n. (intro, gradior). *To go into, enter, Virg.*

INTRO-ITUS, s, um, part. of introeo.

INTRO-ITUS, ūs, m. (introeo). I. Prop. A) *A going in or into, an entering, entrance, alqm introitu probibere, Cic.—B) Meton.: An entrance, ingress, place of entrance, passage, mouth, avenue, ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat, Cic.—II. Fig. A) An entering upon an office, an entering a college, &c., Plin. E.—B) An entrance, i. e. beginning, introduction, prelude, i. fabulæ Clandianæ, Cic.*

INTRO-MISSUS, s, um, part. of intromitto.

INTRO-MITTO, isi, issum, 3 v. a. (intro, mitto). *To let into or in, to suffer to come into or in, permit to enter, Cic.*

INTRORSUM or INTRORSUS, adv. for introversum. I. *Inward, into, toward the inside, ut non facile i. perscipi posset, Cæs.—II. Inwardly, internally, Liv.*

INTRO-RUMPO, ūpi, ruptum, 3 v. n. (intro, rumpo). *To break or burst into, break in, Cæs.*

INTRO-SPECTO, are (introspectio). *To look into, Plaut.*

INTRO-SPECIO, spexi, spectrum, 3 v. a. (intro, specio). I. Prop.: *To look into, i. domum, Auct. Har.; i. omnium cassas, to look into people's houses, i. e. to observe what is going on there, Cic.—II. Fig.: To look into, observe, view, behold, i. penitus in omnes reipublicæ partes, to inspect or examine closely, make or undertake a close inquiry, Cic.; introspeice in mentem tuam ipse, examine your own sentiments or feelings, Id.; i. fortunam suam, to survey their fate, Tac.*

INTRO-VOCO or INTRO VOCO, are, 1 v. a. (intro, voco). *To call in or into, Cic.*

INTRŪDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (in, trudo). *To thrust in, i. se, to press one's self upon, to obtrude one's self (old reading, intro debat), Cic.*

INTŪBUS, i, c., and INTŪBUM, i, n. (ἐντοβον). Cichorium i., Fam. Synantheræ, Succory; both that which grows wild with a blue flower (Cichorium intybus, L.), Virg.; and also that which grows in gardens, andive (Cichorium eudivia, L.), Id.

INTŪOR. itus sum, eri, 2 v. dep. a. and n. (in, tuor). I. Prop. A) *To look at, upon, or toward any thing with attention, or minutely, i. solem, Cic.—B) Meton. of localities: To look or be situated toward, have an aspect toward, cubiculum montes intuetur, Plin. E.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To look at or upon (mentally), to observe, reflect upon, consider, contemplate, i. voluntatem, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To look at any body with amazement, i. slqm, Cic. 2) To have respect for, pay attention to, keep before the eyes, weigh over, think upon, quo intuens ab eo . . . minus aberrat, turning the attention toward (a given object), Cic.*

INTŪTUS, a, um, part. of intueor.

INTŪTESCO, mui, ere, 3 v. n. (in, tumesco). I. Prop. A) *To swell, venter intumuit, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) To rise, intumescere fluctu, Id. 2) To*

INUNDO.

grow, increase, intumescit vox, Tac.—II. Fig.: To be elated or puffed up, to be haughty or overbearing, i. superbiā ferociāque, Id.; nunquam secundis rebus intumuit, never was elated in prosperity, Plin. E.

INTŪMŪLATŪS, s, um (in, tumulo). *Unburied, not interred, Ov.*

INTŪOR, i, for intueor. I. *To look upon, i. slqm, Ter.—II. To see, behold, i. corulcem, Plaut.*

INTŪRBĀTŪS, s, um (in, turbatus). *Undisturbed, calm, at ease, homo i., Plin.*

INTŪRBIDUS, a, um (in, turbidus). I. *Undisturbed, calm, i. annus, Tac.—II. Indisposed to tumult or commotion, quiet, vir i., Tac.*

INTUS, adv. (in; conf. ἐντός). *Inward. I. From within, from the inside or interior, i. egredi, Plaut.; nbero ostium i., on the inside, Ter.—II. A) 1) Within, inward (esp. within a town, house, body, &c., i. sunt insidiæ; i. est, Cic.; si infens i. (in the mother's womb) decessit, Cels.; i. habes quod poscis, within thee, Ov. 2) Within or inward, i. e. in the interior of a country, Varr.; Plin. 3) Prov.: i. canere, to play inward, i. e. toward himself, so that the player can hear the music better than the audience, Cic.; hence, fig., to care only for one's own interest, Cic.; adductos i. agere equos, to keep close to the winning-post or goal (said of a poet), Ov.—B) Meton.: In the inmost soul, &c., i. etiam in animis inclusæ, Sen.; et i. pæveo et foris formido, I am trembling all over, am all in a tremor, Plaut.; ego te i. et in cute novi, inside and outside, every inch of you, to the back-bone, Pers.; i. pallet infelix, in his inmost soul, Id.—III. A) In, into, within, toward the inside, i. ire, Cæs.—B) Denoting a direction toward the inside, pollice i. inclinato, Quint.*

INTŪTUS, a, um (in, tutus). I. *Unguarded, i. castra, Liv.—II. Unsafe, i. amicitis, Tac.*

INTŪBUS, INTŪBUM. See INTŪBUS.

INŪLA, æ, f. (ἐλέλιον). *The herb elecampane (i. helenium), Hor.*

IN-ULTUS, a, um (in, ultus). I. A) *Unrevenged, ne i. esset, Cic.; preces i., calling for revenge without being heard, Hor.—B) Without danger, safe, secure, unhurt, without injury, Curt.; fersè i., Hor.—II. Unpunished, i. Asellius, Cic.; i. hostes, Sall.*

IN-UMBRO, 1 v. a. (in, umbro). I. A) *To cast a shade upon, to shade, i. toros obtentu frondis, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) To cover, i. ora coronis, Lucr. 2) To darken, obscure, i. sidera, Plin. 3) To occasion shades or darkness, vespéra inumbrante, evening setting in, Tac.—II. A) To draw a sketch of any thing by its shadow, to sketch, i. solarium, Varr.—B) Fig.: inumbrata quies, apparent, Cels.*

IN-UNCTUS, a, um, part. of inungo.

IN-UNDĀTO, ōnis, f. *An overflowing, inundating, Suet.*

IN-UNDO, 1 v. a. and n. (in, undo). I. Act. 1) *To overflow, inundate, terram inundat aquas, Cic. Hyperbol.: vestro sanguine Etna inundabitur, Liv. Absol.: qua fluvius inundaverat, Id. 2) Meton. of a large multitude: To rush forth, inundate, spread like a torrent or flood, Cimbræ inundasse Italiam, Just.; Troes inundant, spread themselves like a torrent all over the country, Virg.—*

II. *Neut.* A) *To be deluged or inundated by any thing, to swim in any thing, urinâ ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse, Vell.*—B) *To overflow, to be over full, inundant æguine fossæ, Virg.*

IN-UNGO (inunguo), nxi, nectum, 3 v. a. (in, ungo). I. *To besmear with unguent, to anoint, Hor.*—II. *To besmear, Plin.*

IN-URBANE, *adv.* *Rudely, inelegantly, in an unpolished manner; usually with a negative preceding: non i. Cic.*

IN-URBĀNUS, a, um (in, urbanus). *Rude, elegant (usually with a negative preceding).* I. *With respect to appearance, &c.: Not comely, unseemly, i. homo, Cic.; aspectus et habitus oris et gestus non i., not without some grace, not unpleasing or ungraceful, not awkward, Quint.: habitus orationis non i., not without an elegant attitude, Cic.*—II. A) *With regard to manners: Rude, unmanly, unpolished, non essem tam i. ac pæne inhumanus, Id.*—B) *Of style: Not witty, inelegant, blunt, Cic.*

IN-URGEŌ, si, ère, v. a. and n. (in, urgeo). I. *Act.: To thrust or push into, App.*—II. *Neut.: To thrust, push, Lucr.*

IN-ŪRO, usei, ustum, 3 v. a. (in, uro). I. *To burn in or into. A) Prop.: i. picturas (of encaustic painting), Plin.; i. notam, to brand-mark, to burn in a mark, to mark, Virg.*—B) *Meton.: To mark any thing; to stamp, as it were, with a certain mark, iuuri notâ censoriæ aeveritatis, to be marked with censorial severity, Cic.; signa probitatis. . . domesticis inusta notia veritatis, impressed with the marks, or bearing the impressions of truth, Id.*—C) *Fig.: To brand, to attach or imprint indelibly, i. alciui leges, Cic.; i. notam turpitudinis vitæ alcijs, Id.*—II. A) *To burn, consume by burning, i. sanguinem vulnere, Ov.; ros inustus sole, dried up, Plin. Subst. part. pass., inusta, ðrum, n., Burns (in the body), parts injured by burning, Plin.*—B) *To burn, heat, make hot, scorch, parch, sol inurens, Cels.*

IN-ŪSĪTĀTE, *adv.* *In an unusual manner, unusually, i. loqui, Cic.*

IN-ŪSĪTĀTUS, a, um (in, usitatus). *Not customary, unusual, contrary to custom, unheard of (of any thing new and rarely occurring), i. magnitudo, Cic.; species navium iusitator, Cæs.* IN-ŪSTUS, a, um (in, ustus; from uro). *Unburned, Lucr.*

IN-ŪTLIS, e (in, utilis). I. *Useless, fit for no purpose, unprofitable, unserviceable, i. homo, Cic.; remi i., Hor. With dat., Cæs.; with ad, Cic., &c.*—II. *Hurtful, injurious, i. civis, Cic.; i. res, Liv. With dat.: sibi inutilior, Ov.*

IN-ŪTLĪTAS, ātis, f. (inutilis). I. *Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness, Lucr.*—II. *Hurtfulness, injuriousness, Cic.*

IN-ŪTLĪTER, *adv.* I. *Uselessly, unprofitably, non i. respondere, Liv.*—II. *Hurtfully, injuriously, male et i. administrari, Auct. B. Alex.*

IN-ŪUS, i, m. (ineo). *A Roman name for Pan, Liv.*

IN-VĀDO, vāsi, vāsum, 3 v. n. and a. *To go to or set out for a place, to get or come into, to enter upon, set foot upon. I. Gen. A) Prop.: i. in eas urbes vi cum exercitu imperioque,*

Cic.; i. urbem, Virg. Hence, i. tria millia stadiorum, to advance 3000 stadia, Tac.—B) *Fig.: To set to work, start, undertake boldly, i. alqd magnum, Virg.*—II. *Esp.: To rush or pounce upon, assault, assail, attack, invade. A) Gen. 1) i. in Asiam, Cic.; i. Europam, Nep.; i. alciui barbam, to take hold of his beard, Suet. Absol.: adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, Liv: Pass.: huius invaditur, Sall. 2) To attack with words, to use hard language against, address vehemently, &c., i. alqm inaciter, Tac. 3) Meton. of inanimate objects, as of fire, wind, &c.: To penetrate into, reach or spread to a place, quocumque ignis invasit, Cic.; ventus invasit nubem, Lucr. 4) Of a disease: To come upon, befall, attack, seize, nec major in corpus meum vis morbi, quam in mentes vestras invasit, Liv. With a simple acc., morbus alqm invadit, any body is seized by, Plaut. 5) Fig.: in arcem causæ illius i., to attack the strongest point of that party (i. e. Cæsar and Pompey), Cic. Of passions and the like: To make way into, fall upon, attack, make itself master of, seize, vis avaritiæ in animos eorum invasit, Sall. With dat., Cic. With a simple acc.: alqm libido, metus, terror invadit, seizes, takes possession of, Sall.; Liv. Absol.: To make way, tantus terror invasit, Cæs.—B) Esp. 1) To fall upon any thing rapaciously, to seize upon, i. in fortunâ alcijs, Cic. 2) To embrace, i. in collum alcijs, to throw one's arms round any body's neck, Cic.*

IN-VĀLEŌ, ère, 2 v. n. (in, valeo). *To be strong; (by tmesis), inque valebunt, Lucr.*

IN-VĀLESCO, lūi, ère, v. inchi. n. (invaleo). *To become strong; only fig. 1) To increase in strength or power, to become mightier, tantum opibus invaluit, Cic.*—II. *Meton. A) To increase, prevail, get the better, get the upper hand, consuetudo invalescit, Quint.*—B) *To come into use, verba invalescunt, Quint.*

IN-VĀLETŪDO (invalitudo), inis, f. *Indisposition, i. tua me valde conturbat, Cic. (al. valet).*

IN-VĀLĪDUS, a, um. A) *Weak, without strength, impotent, feeble, i. senecta, Liv.*—B) *Meton. 1) Weak, not well defended, i. statio, Liv.; moenia i. adversus irrupentes, Tac. 2) Weak, ineffectual, i. ignes, Tac.*

IN-VĀSOR, ōris, m. (invado). *One who attacks, Aur. Vict.*

IN-VĀSUS, a, um, part. of invado.

IN-VECTĪCIUS (invecti.), a, um (inveho). *Imported or introduced from another country, not home or native, i. columbæ, Plin.: i. gaudium, not hearty or sincere, pretended, Sen. E.*

IN-VECTĪO, ōnis, f. (inveho). I. *An importing of goods, Cic.*—II. *An attacking or assailing with words, Cic.*

IN-VECTĪTIUS, a, um. See INVECTICIUS.

IN-VECTUS, a, um, part. of inveho.

IN-VEHO, exi, ectum, 3 v. a. (in, veho). I. *Act. A) Prop.: To bring, bear, or carry into or to a place, i. pecuniam in ærarium, Cic.; terræ motus marc fluminibus invexit, Liv.*—B) *Fig.: To bring in or on, occasion or produce, a misfortune, &c., quomocunque casum fortuna invexerit, Cic.; quæ (mala) tibi casus invexerat, had occasioned, Id.*—II. A) *Ref., se i., and middle, invchi. 1) Middle: To ride, sail, fly, &c., into or to a place, i. curru Capitolium, Cic.; triumphans*

INVENDIBILIS.

urbem invehitur, enters the town, Liv.; delphinus in arenam invehitur, got upon, Plin.; i. litori, to approach or put in to shore, Liv.; i. flumine, to sail upon, Cic. *Part. præ.*, invehens, Riding upon, Triton pingitur i. belluis, Cic. 2) *Refl. and Middle:* To press into hostily, to break into, rush upon with hostile intent.—B) 1) *Prop.* a) utrinque i. hostes, Liv. b) *Meton.*: invehunt se factus, break into, force their way into, Curt. 2) *Fig.*: i. in alqm, to assail or attack with words, to inveigh against, i. in alqm, Cic. *With acc. n.*, multa (very much) i. in alqm, Nep.

IN-VENDIBILIS, e (in, vendibilis), *Unsalable, i. merx, that has not ready sale*, Plaut.

IN-VENIO, veni, ventum, 4 v. a. (in, venio). I. *A) Prop.* 1) *Gen.*: To come upon or light on anything; hence, to find, hit upon, meet with, i. oratores tolerabiles, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: To find by reading, to find any thing written, apud auctores invenio, Liv.—B) *Fig.* 1) To find out, discover, i. alqm in culpa, Ter.; Pamphilam inventam esse civem, was discovered to be a citizen's daughter, Id. 2) To happen to come by or obtain any thing, to acquire, earn, gain, get, qui primus hoc engamen invenit, Cic.; i. veniam ab hoste, to find grace, Just.; si emptorem venerim, if by chance a buyer may be found, Sall.—II. (Implying the notion of seeking for any thing). *A) Prop.*: To find by looking out for any thing, to look up, find out, raise, procure, i. alqm, Nep.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: To effect, bring to pass, accomplish, to render possible or practicable, multa inventa sunt, Cic.; unde tam incredibilem cursum inventum, has been made possible, Id.; inventus auspicii, established, introduced, Id.; and thus, non inventas solum (artes), sed etiam perfectas, not only established or founded, Id. 2) *Esp.* a) To hear, learn, ascertain, find out, discover, i. ex captivis, Cæs.; i. conjurationem, to find out, detect, Cic. b) To find out by meditation, to devise, contrive, invent, hit upon, i. fallaciam, Ter. *With inf. following*: i. succumbere, Tib. c) *se i.*, to find one's self at home in any thing, Sen. *Meton.*: dolor se invenit, appeared, Ov.

INVENTIO, ñnis, f. (invenio). I. *An inventing, invention, Cic.*—II. *The faculty of inventing or discovering, Cic.*

INVENTIUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (invenio). *A trifling invention, Quint.*

INVENTOR, ñris, m. (invenio). *One that finds out or invents, i. olea, Cic.; i. novorum verborum, Id.*

INVENTRIX, icis, f. (inventar). *She that invents or is the cause of any thing, i. doctrinarum, Cic.*

IN-VENTUM, i, n. (invenio). *That which is found out, an invention, Cic.*

IN-VENTUS, a, um, part. of invenio.

IN-VENUSTUS, a, um. I. *Not graceful or elegant, without grace or charm, of persons and things, i. actor, Cic.*—II. *Unfortunate in love, Ter.*

IN-VERECUNDE, adv. *Shamelessly, without shame, impudently, Sen.*

IN-VERECUNDUS, a, um. *Shameless, without shame, immodest, i. ingebium, Cic.; i. animus, Sall.; i. deus (of Bacchus), i. e. impudent, shameless, Hor.*

INVICEM.

IN-VERGO, ñre, 3 v. n. (*prop.*, to incline or turn to). *A word used in sacrifices and expiatory rites, i. e. to pour upon, i. vina fronti, Virg.*

IN-VERSIO, ñnis, f. (inverto). *A turning about, inverting, verborum i. Irony, Cic.*—II. *Allegory, Quint.*—III. *Transposition (as quoque ego for ego quoque), Quint.*

IN-VERSUS, s, um, part. of inverto.

IN-VERTO (invert), ti, sum, 3 v. a. *To turn upside down, turn about, turn up. I. Prop.*

A) Gen.: in locum anoulum i., to turn round into its former place (so that the seal is turned upward), Cic.; alveus navium inversus, Sall.; inversa charta, the back of a sheet or slip of paper, Mart. *Poet.*: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, the turn of the year, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) To plough up. a) *Prop.* of a ploughman, i. vomere terras graves, Virg. b) *Of the wind*: To disturb, i. mare, Hor. 2) To turn upside down, and thus to empty, i. vicia, Hor. 3) To wrench, dislocate, App.—II. *Fig.* *A) Gen.*: To turn round, pervert, Cic.; inversa consuetudo, a perverse habit, habit of doing things the wrong way, Quot.; inversi mores, perverted manners, Hor.; inversa verba, awkwardly-placed words (so as to obscure the sense), Ter.; *Lucr.*—B) *Esp.* 1) To turn or change any thing, so as to give it a different meaning; to pervert, to interpret wrongfully, i. virtutes, i. e. to give them a bad interpretation, Hor.; i. verba, to use ironically, Cic. 2) To change, alter, with respect to its essence or nature, quæ i. supersedes, to express in different words, Tac.

IN-VERSPERASCIT, ñre, v. n. (in, versperasco). *It becomes evening, evening is approaching, Liv.*

INVESTIGATIO, ñnis, f. *An inquiring into, investigation, i. rerum, Cic.*

INVESTIGATOR, ñris, m. *He that inquires into, an investigator, i. rerum, Cic.*

IN-VESTIGO, i v. a. I. *Prop.*: To track out (as a dog), Cic.—II. *Fig.*: To trace out, i. e. to find out by inquiry or meditation, to discover or detect by reflecting upon, i. omnia, Cic.; i. certam visam, Id.; literas per notas scriptas i., to decipher, Suet.

IN-VETERASCO, rãvi, ñre, 3 v. inch. n. (inverto). I. *To grow old, continue for a long time, gain a firm footing, to grow upon (as o habit, &c.), æs alienum inveterascit, Nep.; and thus, exercitum i. in Gallia, has taken n firm footing, is settled, Cæs.; mscula inveteravit, has taken root, Cic. Impers., inveteravit, It is an ancient custom, it has grown into use, intelligo inveterasse jam ut, Cic.*—II. *To grow old, fall into oblivion, si (res) inveteravit, Cic.*

IN-VETERATIO, ñnis, f. *A taking root (of a disease), inveteracy, Cic.*

IN-VETERO, i v. a. *To render old, give age or duration to a thing, to allow or suffer to grow old, i. allium cæpamque, Plin. Middle:* inveterari, To become old, to acquire age or durability (an old reading, inveterare, used in a neuter sense), Cic. *Part. pass.*, invetãtus, a, um, *That has lasted a long time, old, rooted, inveterate, i. amicitia, Cic.; i. licentia, Nep.*

INVICEM, adv. (in, vicis). I. *Alternately, by turns, defatigatis i. integri succedunt, Cæs.; totos dies, simul eramus i., I with him and he with me by*

turns, Cic.—II. *Among each other, reciprocally, mutually, i. diligere, to love one another, Plin. E.; hæc i. obstare, each other, Quint.*—III. *On the contrary, on the other hand, habes res urbanas; i. rusticus scribe, Plin. E.*

IN-VICTUS, ūs, m. (in, victus) (βίος ἀβίος). *A disagreeable or insupportable life, Lucr.*

IN-VICTUS, a, um (in, vincia). *Unconquered; hence, I. Prop. A) Unconquerable, invincible, that can not be overpowered or overcome, Hannibal i. armis, Cic.—B) Meton. of inanimate objects: i. spartum, incorruptible, Plin.; i. adamas, Ov.; i. necessitas, unavoidable, unchangeable, Sen.; i. quædam, unalterable, Liv.—II. Fig.: Irrefutable, i. defensio, Cic.*

IN-VIDENTIA, æ, f. (invidio). *An envying, envy, Cic.*

IN-VIDEO, vidi, visum, ère, 2 v. n. and a. I. Prop. (i. q. βασκαίνειν, fascinare). *To regard with an evil eye, to cast a mischievous look upon, i. florem liberam meum, Att ap. Cic. Absol.: ne quis malus i. possit (have an evil eye), cum tantum sciat esse basium, Catull.—II. Meton. A) Gen. (i. q. φθονεῖν τινί τινας). To envy or grudge any body any thing; and thus, to deny or refuse from a feeling of envy; to hinder, prevent any body from having, enjoying, possessing, &c.; to be jealous of. 1) With simple dat.: i. homini, Cic. 2) i. alcui alqd. i. alcui naturam, Cic.; i. honorem alcui, Hor. 3) i. alcui in alqs re: i. in hoc Cæsare, Cic. 4) i. alcui alqs re: i. alcui voluptate, Plin. E. With simple abl.: i. sepulturâ, Tac. 5) Poet., with a Greek construction: i. alcui alqs: i. illi rei ciceris, Hor. 6) With inf., or acc. and inf.: i. deduci triumpho, Hor. 7) Absol.: qui invidet, Cic. 8) Pass. impers.: invidetur commodis hominum, Cic. Pass.: To be envied, Hor. Hence, invidiosus, a, um, To be envied, enviable, i. aula, Hor.—B) Esp.: To slight or disregard any one from a feeling of envy, i. alcui, Cic.*

INVIDIA, æ, f. (invidus). I. Act.: *Envy, grudge, jealousy; and thus (as a consequence of the latter) hatred, Cic.; invidiæ fuimus, we were an object of envy, i. e. too happy, Prop.; sine invidia, willingly, Mart.; absit i. verbo, without boasting, Liv.—II. Pass.: Bad repute; esp. on the part of the people against a statesman, public odium (opp. favor), Cic.; i. facti, on account of what he had done, Sall.; esse minori invidiâ, Nep.*

INVIDIÖSE, adv. *In an envious or hateful manner, with dislike or ill-will, with envy or bad feeling, enviously, i. dicere, Cic.; i. queri alqd, to make bitter complaints about any thing, Suet.*

INVIDIÖSUS, a, um (invidia). I. Act.: *Full of envy, envious, i. vetustas, Ov.—II. Pass. A) That raises envy, enviable, to be envied, subject to envy, i. spes, Ov.; non i. voluptas, not liable to envy (ἀνεπιφθόνος), Id.; herba non i., little, small, Ov.—B) Odious, i. homo, Cic.; homo i. a superiore vita, on account of, Cæsar, Cic.; copia non i., sufficient, satisfactory, Ov.; invidiosum vobis est, brings odium upon you, Liv.; Corrus stetit i., not without reproach or odium, Ov.; i. jocus, a malicious or bitter joke, Suet.*

INVIDUS, a, um (invidio). *Full of envy, envious. I. Prop. i. homo, Cic. With dat.: i. potentia, respecting power, Nep. Subst., invidus, i.*

m., One that envies, an envious person, invidus meus, Cic.—II. Meton. also of inanimate objects: i. ætas, Hor.; i. fatum, unpropitious, unfavorable, Phædr.; nox ceptis i. nostris, envious or jealous of, Ov.

IN-VIGILO, 1 v. n. I. Prop.: *To watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of any thing, i. rati, Val. Flac.; i. malis, during illness, Ov.*

—II. Fig. A) *To be watchful in, over, or on account of any thing, meus invigilat curis, Sil.—B) To be intent on, pay great attention to, bestow pains upon any thing, i. venatu (dat.), Virg. With pro: i. pro casibus nostris, Ov.*

IN-VIÖLABILIS, e. *Inviolable, Lucr.*

IN-VIÖLÄTE, adv. *Inviolably, i. servare memoriai alejs, Cic.*

IN-VIÖLÄTUS, a, um. I. *Inviolated, unhurt, i. homo, Cic.; i. terra, not ploughed, Varr.; i. vita, free from misfortune, happy, pleasant, Sil.—II. Inviolable, i. tribuans plebis, Liv.*

IN-VISITÄTUS, a, um (in, visito). *Unseen. I. Invisible, omnia visitata et i., Vitr.—II. Not visited or frequented, i. civitas, Quint. N. B. In the sense of unseen (i. e. unusual) the reading (ap. Cic., Liv., &c.) is present invisitatus, a, um.*

IN-VISÖ, si, sum, 3 v. a. I. Gen.: *To look any whither, i. e. to go to see how things are there, or how matters stand; with acc.: domum nostram invisas (look after my house, i. e. the building of it), Cic. With ad: ad meam filiam invisam domum, Plaut.—II. Esp.: To go to a place in order to see or to visit any person or the place itself, to go and see, go to visit, to look after any thing, take a view of, invisas nos, Cic.*

IN-VISÜS, a, um (in, video). I. *Unseen, enca mrisibus non i. solutio sed etiam inaudita, Auct. Har.*

INVISUS, a, um (invidio). I. Part. of invidio. —II. Adj.: *Hated, Cic. Compar., invisor, Cic. Superl., invisissimus, Plin. E. Esp. of enemies: Hated on account of injuries received, Virg.*

INVITAMENTUM, i, n. (invito). *A charm, an allurements, i. ad tempus, Cic.*

INVITATIO, önis, f. I. Prop. A) *An invitation, i. in Epirum, Cic.; ad invitationes hospitum, for treating his guests.—B) A feast, a banquet, i. henigona, a large feast, Liv.—II. Meton.: An inviting any body or calling upon any body to do a thing, i. ad dolendum, a working upon one's feelings, Cic.*

INVITÄTUS, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) (invito). *An invitation, invitatu tuo, at your invitation, Cic.*

IN-VITE, adv. *Unwillingly, contrary to one's will, i. cepi Capuam, Cic.*

INVITO, 1 v. a. I. Prop. A) *To call upon any body to do any thing, to request to do or accept, i. alqm in legatoem (to accept the office of a legate), Cic. With inf., Virg.—B) Esp. 1) To invite any body as a guest, i. ad cæsom, Cic.; i. in hospitium, Liv.; invito eum, ut apud me deversetur, to put up at my house, Cic. 2) Meton. a) To treat, regale, entertain in any body, i. alqm tecum ad domo, Cic. Facte, meton.: i. alqm gladio, to treat with cold steel or the sword, i. e. to seek to kill, Plaut.; thus, i. alqm clavâ, to treat with a club, i. e. to cudgel soundly, Id. b) i. alqm poculis, to drink to or pledge a person frequently for the sake of making him drunk, Plaut. c) i. se, to indulge one's*

INVITUS.

self in eating and drinking, to eat freely, pamper one's self, i. se plusculum, id.; se cibo vinoque largius i., Sall. — II. Fig.: To invite, i. e. to incite, allure, induce, attract, encourage, stimulate any body or any thing, i. alqm præmissis ad alqd, Cic.; i. et allicere appetitum animi, to call forth, incite, senectus invitata ad agrum fruentium, Cic.; i. assentationem, to encourage flattery, id.; i. somnos, Hor.

IN-VITUS, a, um. I. Prop.: *That does any thing against his will, reluctant, unwilling, involuntary, ut nihil faciat l., Cic.; feci i., ut... ejicerem, reluctantly or unwillingly, id.; Fanium invitum dicere cogo, against his own will or inclination, id.; hence, me (te, se) invito, against my (your, &c.) own will, si, se invito, conarentur, against his own will, Cæs.; me invitissimo, entirely against my own will, Cic.; non i., not unwillingly, id. — II. Poet. meton.: That happens contrary to one's wish, invitâ ope, involuntary, Ov.*

IN-VIUS, a, um (in, via). *Without a road, impassable. I. Prop.: i. saltus, Liv.; regna i. vivis, Virg. Subst., inviâ, ðrum, n. plur. (sc. loca), Impassable places, Liv. — II. Meton.: loricâ i. sagittis, impenetrable, Mart.*

IN-VOCATIO, ðnis, f. *An invoking, i. deorum, Quint.*

IN-VOCATUS, a, um (in, voco). I. *Uncalled for, veniunt i. (imagines), Cic. — II. Uninvited, Nep.*

IN-VOCO, 1 v. a. I. *To call or call upon any body; esp., as a witness, for help or assistance, &c.; to appeal to, i. alqm ad crudeles pœnas, Sall.; i. Junonem in pariendo, Cic. — II. To call by name, to name, i. alqm dominum, Curt.*

IN-VOLATUS, ðs, m. (only in the abl. sing.) (involo). *A flying, flight, Cic.*

INVOLGO, are. See INVULOO.

INVOLITO, are (involo). *To fly in or to a place. I. Prop.: i. terris, Prud. — II. Meton., of inanimate objects: comæ involtant humeris, are waving, Hor.*

IN-VÖLO, 1 v. n. and a. I. Prop.: *To fly into or toward a place, i. in villam, Varr. — II. Meton. A) To fall, pounce, or rush upon any thing, a sâ il, fly at, i. in capillum, to pull another's hair, Ter.; i. ad alqm, to fall upon any body, Hirt. With acc.: To attack, seize upon, i. castra, Tac. Of abstract objects: animos involat cupidum eundi, seizes, attacks, id. — B) Esp.: To seize, pounce upon a property, take forcible possession of, i. in possessionem, Cic. With simple acc.: i. pallium, to carry off, Catull.*

IN-VÖLÜCRE, is, n. (involvere). *A cloth or napkin tied round the neck while shaving, &c., Plaut. (old reading, involucrum).*

IN-VÖLÜCRUM, i, n. (involvere). *A cover, case, wrapper. I. Prop.: i. clypei, Cic. — II. Fig.: i. ingenii, Cic.*

IN-VOLVO, vi, ðtum, 3 (in, volvo). I. *To roll to or upon, (cupæ) involutæ labantur, Cæs.; Olympum Ossæ, Virg. — II. A) Prop.: To wrap up, envelop, envelope, i. sinistras sagis, Cæs.; i. nemus flammis, Virg. — B) Fig.: To wrap up, envelop, i. se literis, to give one's self up to study, Cic.; i. se suâ virtute, to envelop one's self in one's virtue, Hor.; bellum pacis nomine involutum, concealed or cloaked under the name of peace, Cic.; homo involutus fraudibus, full of deception, deceiver, Tac.*

IPHIGENIA.

INVÖLÛTUS, a, um. I. Part. of involvo. — II. Adj.: *Wrapped up, cloaked; fig., dark, obscure, res involutas explicare, Cic.*

INVÖLÛLUS (invnlvulus), i, m. (involvere). *A caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves, Plaut.*

IN-VULGO (involgo), 1 v. a. I. *To make public, bring before the public, publish, i. disciplinas libris foras editis, Gell. — II. To make a deposition or declaration, to give evidence, Cic.*

IN-VULNERABILIS, e. *That can not be wounded, invulnerable, i. bostis, Sen.*

IN-VULNERATUS, a, um (in, vulnero). *Unwounded, Cic.*

ÏÖ! interj. (iö, iöv). I. *An expression of joy: Huzza! oh! ah! Hor. — II. Also of pain: Oh! alas! Ov.*

ÏÖ, ðs, and ÏÖ (Ïon), ðnis, f. ('Ïö). *Io, daughter of the Argive king Inachus, beloved by Jupiter, changed into a cow through the jealousy of Juno, and delivered to the custody of the hundred-eyed Argus; after many misfortunes she at last resumed her human form in Egypt, where she gave birth to Epaphus, and was afterward identified with Isis (wife of Osiris), Ov. See Isis.*

ÏÖLÄUS, i, m. ('Ïöäos). *Iolaus, son of Iphiclus, a constant companion of Hercules, Ov.*

ÏÖLCHIÄCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Iolcus, Ov.*

ÏÖLCOS -US, i, f. ('Ïölkös). *Iolcus, a town in the Thessalian district of Magnesia, the residence of Pelias, the native place of Jason (who built there the ship Argo), Liv.*

ÏÖLE, es, f. ('Ïöλη). *Iole, daughter of Eurystus, king of Æthalia; she was carried off by Hercules, and given in marriage by him to his son Hyllus, Ov.*

ÏÖN, ðnis, f. See Io.

ÏÖNES, um, m. ('Ïönes). *The Ionians, i. e. one of the four principal Hellenic tribes, which under Xuthus, son of Hellen, made a settlement in Attica, and received its name from his son Ion; some emigrated to the coast of Asia Minor, where they founded colonies, to the people of which the name Ionians was especially applied, Cic.*

ÏÖNIA, æ, f. ('Ïöνια). *Ionian, a district of Asia Minor, between Caria and Æolia, Liv.*

ÏÖNIÄCUS, a, um. *Ionian, Ionic, i. puellæ, Ov.*

ÏÖNICUS, a, um ('Ïönikös). *Ionian, Ionic, i. attagen, Hor.; motus l., dances, id.*

ÏÖNIS, idis, f. ('Ïönis). *Ionian, Ionic. Subst.: An Ionian woman, Sen.*

ÏÖNIUS, a, um ('Ïönios, epic, 'Ïönios; with Latin poets, Ïönius, Sil). *Ionian, Ionic, i. attagen, Plin.; i. mare, i. e., 1) The Ægean Sea, Val. Flac. 2) Usually, the sea between Italy, Sicily, and Greece, Liv.; sinus l., Hor.; simply Ionium, ii, n., Virg. 3) The Adriatic Sea, Cic.*

ÏÖNUS, a, um. *Ionian. Subst., Iona, æ, f., An Ionian woman, Prop.*

ÏÖTA, n. incl. [Ïöta, æ, f., Aus.] (Ïöτα). *The Greek letter iota, Cic.*

ÏPHIÄNASSA, æ, f., for Iphigenia, Lucr.

ÏPHÄS, ädis, f. ('Ïphiäs). *Daughter of Iphigene, i. e. Evadne, Ov.*

ÏPHICLUS, i, m. ('Ïphiklos). *Iphiclus, son of Pylacus and Cleomene, an Argonaut and famous racer, Ov.*

ÏPHIGENIA, æ, f. ('Ïphigeneia). *Iphigenia, u*

daughter of Agamemnon, ordered to be offered as a sacrifice to Artemis (i. e. Diana) to expiate an offence of her father's; removed by the goddess in a cloud to Tauris, where she served her afterward as priestess (conf. ORESTES), Cic.

IPSE (in comic writers, ipsus; by way of climax, we also find *Supert.*, ipsissimus (like *αὐτότατος*), i. e. the self-same, the very name, Plaut.), a, um; *genit.*, ipsius (poet., ipsius) (formed from *is* and the postfix *pse*, i. e. the Greek *σφι*). He himself (hence, originally, they said, more correctly, *eapse*, *eampse*, for *ipssa*, *ipssam*), self, in his, &c., own person, personally. I. Gen. A) ego i. cum eodem ipso erraverim, Cic.; i. veni, come thyself, Ov.; i. (he himself) ad bellum profectus, Cæs.; navis tantum jactura facta, ioculomes i. (she crew itself) evaserunt, Liv.

—B) It is likewise emphatic when speaking of a principal person; thus, for example, the master or mistress of a house, a preceptor, &c., are called ipse or ipsa (our he, she, when a stress is laid on the words); e. g. ipas, the mistress, ego eo, quo me ipa misit, Plaut.; suam corat ipsam (mistress) tam bene, quam puella matrem, Catull.; ipse dixit (Greek *αὐτός ἔφα*), he has said so, i. e. the (i. q. our) master, which was the usual formula observed by the disciples of Pythagoras in speaking of their teacher, Cic.—C) et i. (like *καὶ αὐτός*), Also himself, he likewise or too; when a predicate refers to two or more subjects: victor ex Æquis i. Volscos transiit et ipso bellum molientes, who were on their part also preparing for war, Liv.; qui et i. crus fregerat, who had also (like the others) broken his leg, Suet.—II. Esp. A) 1) It is used, moreover, for making an object prominent in comparison with another of minor importance: The very, the true, the identical, eaque i. causa belli fuit, and that was the very cause of the war, Liv. Sometimes ipse by itself is used instead of *is ipse*: The or that one exactly, just the one or that one, ego ex ipsius (just or precisely from his virtue) virtute voluptatum cepi, Cic.

2) Esp., for the exact definition of time or number: Just, exactly, triginta erant dies i., just thirty days, Cic.; sub ipsa profectioe, at the very moment of departure, Cæs.; hence, nunc ipsum, just now.—B) Even himself, very, in his ipsius rebus, Cic.—C) Because nobody can be considered a free agent who acts under foreign influence; hence, Of himself, &c., of (her, &c.) own accord, for his (her, &c.) own part, *valvæ* se i. speruerunt, Cic.; animus i. ægrotus, Ter. With sponte, Liv.—D) 1) Because the word "self" excludes any other individual; hence, By himself (herself, &c.), alone (like the Greek *αὐτός* for *μόνος*): his actis, aliud genitor secum i. volutat, Virg.; lectica plena ipso, with his person alone, Juv. Hence, 2) i. per se (*αὐτός καθ' αὐτόν*), and simply i.: In or of him self, itself, &c., per se ipsa maxima est, Cic.; ignorantia rerum, e qua ipsa (of itself) horribiles existunt sæpe formidines, Id.—E) Instead of the reflexive, in order to make the reference to the object more emphatic, esp. in an antithesis: quem si parum pudor ipsius defendebat (his own), Cic.; Jugurtha legatos ad Metellum mittit, qui ipsi (for him) liberissime vitam peterent, Sall.

IPSIUS, a, um. See IRSE.

IRA, æ, f. I. A) Any passionate emotion of the mind: Anger, wrath, rage, heat, violence, bitterness, revenge; also in a milder sense, sensibility, irritability, i. defervescit, Cic.

iram acuere, Virg.; acui esse ira, to be hated, Id.; iræ coelestes, the wrath of the gods, Liv. With objection, on account of anything: i. fugas, Id. Hence: iræ suæ et paternæ, toward his own person and his father, Id.—B) Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects: Violence, bitterness, i. belli, Sall.—II. Meton.: A cause of passion or anger, Ov.

IRACUNDE, ado. Angrily, in anger, wrathfully, i. egere cum alqo, Cic.; i. ferre, to take ill, feel offended at, Plin.

IRACUNDIA, æ, f. (iracundus). I. A proneness to anger, natural inclination to be angry, irascibility, Cic.—II. Violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, cholera, præ iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.; iracundiam remittere, to give up, Cic.; suam iracundiam reipublicæ dimittere, to dismiss it out of love to his country, Cæs.

IRACUNDUS, a, um (ira). Prone to anger, irascible, irritable, passionate, vehement, of a hot or hasty temper, i. in se, Cic.; i. fulmina, Hor.

IRASCOR, irātus, 3 v. dep. n. (irs). I. Prop.: To be angry, to be in a rage, numquam sapiens irascitur, Cic.; i. in coroua, to butt, Virg. With acc.: i. id, on that account, Cat.; Liv.—II. Meton. of things: irascens mare, Plin.

IRATE, ado. Angrily, Phædr.

IRATUS, a, um. I. Part. of irascor.—II. Adj.: Angry. A) Prop.: habere alqm iratum, one's enemy, Cic.; i. adversario, with, Id.; sum tibi i., Ter.—B) Meton. of things: i. mare, stormy, Hor.; i. venter, hungry, Id.; i. situs, violent, Prop.

IRIS, idis, f. [acc. Irim, Virg.; Iria, App.] (Ἴρις). Iris, daughter of Thaumias (hence, Thaumantias) and of Electra, sister of the Harpies, swift-footed (citta), the messenger of the gods, also goddess of the rainbow (hence, Aeria, the airy one; Roscida, the dewy one); she is represented with wings and garments like the rainbow, Virg.

IRŌNIA, æ, f. (εἰρωνεία). Irony, a figure of speech, when we mean quite the contrary to what we say, Cic.

IR-R. In composition for in-r.

IR-RADIO, I o. a. and n. (in, radio). To illumine, irradiate, Stat.

IR-RADO, si, sum, 3 (in, rado). I. To scrape into, Cat.—II. To scrape, shave, make smooth, Plaut.

IR-RASUS, a, um (in, rado). Not shaved or smoothed, unpolished, i. clava, Sil. Part. of irrado, Shaved, smooth, bald, Plaut.

IR-RATIONALIS, e (in, rationalis). I. Irrational, Sen.—II. Without the exercise of reason, usus i., mechanical exercise, Quint.

IRRAUCESCO, ausi, ère, (irraucus). To become hoarse, si irrauserit, Cic.

IR-RELIGATUS, a, um (in, religo). Unbound, untied, Ov.

IR-RELIGIO, ònis, f. (in, religio). Impiety, irreligion, Auct. ad Her.

IR-RELIGIOSE, ado. Impiously, irreligiously, si qua i. dixisset, Tac.

IR-RELIGIOSUS, a, um (in, religiosus). Not according to religion, irreligious, impious, Liv.

IR-REMEABILIS, e (in, remeo). From which one can not return, i. unda, i. e. Styx, Virg.; i. error, Id.

IRREMEDIABILIS.

IR-REMEDIABILIS, e (in, remediabilis). *Irreparable, for which there is no remedy*, i. cicuta, Plin.

IR-REPARABILIS, e (in, reparabilis). *Irreparable, that can not be restored*, Virg.; Sen.

IR-REPERTUS, a, um (in, reperio). *Not found out, undiscovered*, Hor.

IR-REPO, psi, ptum, 3 (in, repo). I. *Prop.*, of persons, animals, and things: *To creep or steal into, upon, or to a place, to creep in*, i. arbori, up the tree, Plin.; draconem irrepisse ad eam, Suet.

—II. *Fig.*: *To creep into, come into imperceptibly, steal into, insinuate itself*, i. in mentes hominum, Cic.; irrepit hęc lues in Italiam, Plin.; dolor irrepit animo, Sen.; i. militares animos, Tac. *Absol.*: *To insinuate or introduce one's self as a friend*, Tac.

IR-REPREHENSUS, a, um (in, reprehendo). *Without blame, blameless*, Ov.

IR-REQUIETUS, a, um (in, requietus). *Unquiet, restless*, Ov.; Plin.

IR-RESECTUS, a, um (in, reseco). *Not lopped, unpared, uncut*, i. pollex, Hor.

IR-RESOLUTUS, a, um (in, resolutus). *Not loosed*, Ov.

IRRETIO, 4 (in, rete). *To catch or entangle in a net*. I. *Prop.* A) quid ad illum, utrum tacentem irretit te en loquentem, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *To cover as with a net, solum pluribus irretitum*, Col.—II. *Fig.*: *To entangle, involve*, i. aliqui illecebriis corruptelam, Cic.

IRRETORTUS, a, um (in, retorqueo). *Not turned back, oculo irretorto spectare alqd, with steady gaze*, Hor.

IR-REVERENS, entis. *Irreverent, disrespectful*, i. operis, indifferent about it, Plin. E.

IR-REVERENTER, adv. *Without due reverence, irreverently*, i. et temere, Plin. E.

IR-REVERENTIA, æ, f. (irreverens). *Want of due respect, irreverence*, i. juvenutis, Tac.; i. studiorum, Plin. E.

IR-REVOCABILIS, e (in, rev.). *That can not be recalled, irrevocable*. I. *Prop.* A) i. ætas præterita, Lucr.; irrevocabile verbum, Hor.—B) *Meton.*: *That can not be drawn back, ancoræ pondere irrevocabili jactæ, that can not be drawn back on account of their weight*, Plin.; i. hamus, Id.

—II. *Fig.*: *Domitiani natura quo obscurior eo irrevocabilior, so much the more irrecantable*, Tac.

IR-REVOCATUS, a, um. *Not called back; hence, i. Not asked to repeat a thing, cum loca recitata revolvimus irrevocati*, Hor.—II. *That can not be called or kept back*, i. lupus, Ov.

IR-RIDEO, si, sum, 2 v. n. and o. (in, rideo). *To laugh at any thing or any body, to jest, to joke*. I. *Neut.*: Cæsar mihi i. visus est, Cic.; illi irridentes responderunt, Tac.—II. *Act.*: *To laugh at, scoff at, ridicule, laugh to scorn, make sport of, per jocum deos irridens*, Cic.; rursus procos, irrisa, experiar, an object of derision, a laughing-stock, Virg.; irrisum habere aliquem, to make sport of, scoff at, Plaut.

IR-RIDICULE, adv. *Without humor or pleasantry, non i. dicere*, Cæs.

IR-RIDICULUS, a, um. *Laughable, ridiculous, serving as a laughing-stock, habere aliquem irridiculo, to make sport of any body, to scoff at, gibe, Plaut.; irridiculo esse, to make a laughing-stock of, Id.*

IRRITUS.

IR-RIGATIO, ōnis, f. (irrigo). *A watering, irrigating*, i. fluminis, Plin.

IR-RIGO, I (in, rigo). *To draw or conduct water or any fluid to a place*. I. *Prop.*: i. equam in areas, Cat.; i. imbres (plantis), Virg.—II. *Meton.* A) *To water, irrigate*, i. hortulos fontibus, Cic.; Ægyptum Nilus irrigat, Id.—B) *To inundate*, Circus Tiberi superfusus irrigatus, Liv.—C) *Poet.*: *To moisten, pour over, wet, sol irrigat cœlum candore*, Lucr.; i. quietem per membra, to pour slumber over the limbs, infuse rest, Virg.; fessos sopor irrigat artus, bedews, Id.; i. vino statem, to strengthen, Plaut.; i. aliquem plagis, to cudgel soundly, Id.

IR-RIGUUS, a, um (in, riguus). *Provided with water, watered*. I. *Prop.* A) i. hortus, Hor.; i. regio fontibus, Plin. *Subst.*, irriguam, i. n., irrigua aquarum, swampy places or morasses, fens, Id.—B) *Poet. act.*: *Irrigating, serving for watering*, i. fons, Virg.; i. aqua, Ov.—II. *Meton. poet.*: *Moistening, pouring over; and pass.*, poured over, i. corpus mero, soaked, Hor.; irriguo mavult turgescere somno, refreshing the limbs like dew, Pers.

IRRISIO, ōnis, f. (irrideo). *A deriding, mocking*, Cic.; cum irrisione audientum, amid the scoffs of, Id.

IRRISOR, ōris, m. (irrideo). *A scoffer, derider, jester*, Cic.

IRRISUS, a, um, part. of irrideo.

IRRISUS, ūs, m. *A laughing or scoffing at any thing; mockery, derision, suam virtutem irrisui fore, become a laughing-stock, be scoffed at*, Cæs.; ab irrisu, out of mockery, Liv.; irrisui habere aliquem, to make sport of any body, App.

IRRITABILIS, e (irrito). *Easily excited, incensed, or enraged; irritable, passionate*, i. animus hominis, Cic.; genus i. vatum, Hor.

IRRITAMEN, inis, n. (irrito). *A means of exciting, an incitement, provocative*, Ov.

IRRITAMENTUM, i, n. (irrito). *A means of exciting, an incitement, incentive, provocative*, i. certaminum, Liv.; i. gula, Sall.; opes i. malorum, Ov.; (Nilus) incitatus irritamentis, hinderances, impediments, Plin.

IRRITATIO, ōnis, f. (irrito). *An inciting, exciting, instigating*, i. animorum, Liv.; i. conviviatorum, Tac.

IRRITATOR, ōris, m. *An inciter, inducer, instigator, quem i. accesserit*, Sen. E.

IRRITO, I (in, rito, alim to rado, Sanser. ris, to wound). *To incite, irritate, instigate, stimulate, excite*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: i. ad certamen, Liv.; i. infantiam ad discendum, Quint.—B) *Esp.*: *To excite to anger, to irritate, enrage, anger, provoke*, i. aliquem, Cic.; i. canem, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: *To incite, excite, stir up, inflame*, i. voluptatem, amores, vitia, Ov.; i. bellum, Sall.

IRRITUS, a, um (in, ratus). *Invalid*. I. *Prop.*: *irritum testamentum facere*, Cic.; quod erat ratum irritum esse, Ter.; pro irrito habere alqd, to look upon as void, Suet.—II. *Fig.* A) *Meton.*: *Vain, useless, without effect*, i. inceptum, Liv.; i. preces, Plin. Pa.; i. labor, Quint.; i. tela, Virg.; spes ad irritum cadens, coming to naught, Liv.; victoria ad irritum revolvebatur, was lost, Tac.—B) *Of persons that do any thing in vain or to no purpose: That does not attain his object*, i.

domum rediit, Seo.; legati irriti remittuntur, Tac.; i. urget, Virg.

IRRÖGÄTIO, ðais, f. (irrogo). *An adjudicating or imposing (of a penalty or fine), i. multæ, Cic.*

IR-RÖGO (in, rogo). *To propose any thing to the people against any one, i. alcui multam, Cic.; i. privilegium, Id.; to impose, inflict, appoint, adjudicate, i. supplicium, Tac.; i. pœnam, Id.; i. tributum, Plin. Pao.; i. plagas asino, to cudgel, App.; i. sibi mortem, to destroy himself, Tac.*

IR-RÖRO, I (in, roro). *To moisten with dew, to bedew. I. Prop.: Africus irrorat, Vet.—II. Meton. A) To moisten, besprinkle, wet, i. crinem aquis, Ov.; i. oculos lacrimis, Sil. Wüh dat.: lacrimæ irroratæ foliis, Ov.—B) To drop or trickle upon, i. liquores capiti, Ov.*

IR-RUMPO, ðpi, uptum, 3 (in, rumpo). *To break, burst, or rush in or into; to force one's way into. I. Prop. A) i. in castra, Cic.; i. in partem hostium, Cæs.; i. ad alqum, Sall.; i. portam, Id.; i. thalamo, Virg.—B) Meton.: To separate by breaking into; to disturb, interrupt, i. pontem inchoatum, to break off, Tac.; i. quietem alcjs, Id.—II. Fig.: To break into, force one's way into, enter by force, atrocitas ista tua, quomodo in Academiam irrupit, nescio, Cic.; i. in patrimonium alcja, to seize, or put one's self in possession of, Id.; i. in fletus alcjs, to endeavor to prevent, Id.; grammatici ad prosopopœias usque irrupunt, go so far as, Quint.*

IR-RÜO, ði, 3 (in, ruo). *To rush in or into, force one's way, enter by force. I. Prop.: i. in medium alcem, Cic.; i. se, to throw one's self into, Ter. Absol.: quam mox irruimus, Id.—II. Fig. A) To make or force one's way into, penetrate, get into, trespass upon, i. in alienas possessiones, Cic.; i. in odium offensionem alcje, to incur, Id.—B) To hit upon, run against, multa in causis, in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quo irruas, Cic.*

IRRÜPTIO, ðnie, f. (irrumpto). *A rushing or bursting in, an inroad, invasion, irruption, irruptionem facere, Cic.; i. ferarum, Plin.*

IRRÜPTUS, a, um, part. of irrumpto.

IR-RÜPTUS, a, um. *Unbroken, i. copula, Hor. IRUS (Iros), i. m. (Ἰρος, a beggar in the house of Ulysses, in Ithaca; hence, appellat.) A beggar, Irus est subito qui modo Crcesus erat, Ov.: I. binomis, double-named (because he was also called Crcesus), Id.*

IS, ðä, id [genit., eijus, Prisc.: eii for ei, Plaut.: ðes for ei, Cat.: iibus and ibus for iis, Plaut.: ðäbus for iis, Cat.: iisce for iis, Plaut.] (from the old Greek pron. I or is). I. A) Gen.: He, she, it, the same person or thing, mihi venit obviam pater tuus: is mihi litteras reddidit, Cic.; placuit dictatorem dici Camillum; is Serv. Ahalam magiatrum equitum dixit, Liv. Also with verbs in the first and second person: hæc omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellæ eram, Cic.; qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videres, is per municipia cucurristi, Id.—B) Esp. I) id (is) is frequently used substantively, and so with a genit.: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebue standum esse, as yet, hitherto, Liv.; thus, ad id (sc. tempus), i. e. up to that time, as yet, to the present time, Id.; ad id dici, at that time of day, Goll. Hence, id, Therefore, for that reason: Id ego gaudeo, Cic.; id misera mœsta est, Plaut.;

idoe estis auctores mihi? do you advise me to that? Ter.; in id, for that purpose: in id fide a rege accepta, Liv.; eo, Wherefore, on which account: eo institutum manet, ut, &c., Liv.; in eo est, it is so far gone (i. e. it has come to such a point): quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, it has not come so far as that (i. e. it is not true), Cic.; cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv.; in eo est, also, it consists in, depends or rests upon such or such a thing or circumstance: totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic.; ex eo, from that, hence: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari sæpe vehementius, &c., Cic.; cum eo, with the condition, Liv.; eo, ado, with comparatives; this we render in English by "the:" unde eo plus opia auferret, quo minus adlulisset gratiæ, Cic.; quorum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Id.; eo, also adverbially, thither, so far, prop. and fig.: eo se recipere, Cæs.; eo pervenire, Id.; eo res crevit, ut, Liv. Also with a genit.: eo consuetudinis res adducta est, Liv.; eo usque, dum, so long as, until, Cic.; eâ (sc. parte, viâ), at the same place, there, Liv. 2) Adj.: That, in eum locum convenire, Cæs.; is denique mihi honos videri solet, Cic.; ea causa belli fuit, Liv. 3) It is used with a substantive in the same number, gender, and case, although it refers to another word: quæ vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. It is often used with qui, quæ, quod; particularly, id quod, That which, what, the very thing which, which indeed, sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constare, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic.; si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, Id.; diem consumi volebant, id quod est factum, Id. 4) et is (ea, id), isque (eaque idque), and that, and indeed, and besides, and what is more, and in addition to that; and, nec is (ea, id), and that not, and indeed not, that that indeed: cum vna legione eaque vacillante, Cic.; vincola eaque sempiterna, Id.; uno atque eo facili bello, Liv.; ne ex antiquo præter sonum lingue, nec eum incorruptum retinerent, Liv.—II. Meton. A) The same, that, the man (woman, &c.), the one, that one, &c., as a correlative of qui, quæ, quod: si is, qui erit adductus, Cic.; is, qui physicus appellatur, Id.—B) Such (a man, woman, &c.), of such quality or kind, of such a nature, so disposed, &c. (for talie), est in vir iste, ut, &c., Cic.; is in illum sum, quem tu me vis, Id.; neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Id.

ISÆUS, i, m. (Ἰσαῖος). *Isæus, 1. A Greek orator, a native of Chalcis, but who came to Athens at an early age, and flourished there. He was the instructor of Demosthenes, Quint. 2. A rhetorician of Assyria, contemporary with Pliny the younger, Plin. E.*

ISARA, æ, m. *Isara, a river of Gaul, in the territory of the Allobroges, now Isère, Planc. ap. Cic.*

ISAURIA, æ, f. (Ἰσαυρία). *Isauria, a district of Asia Minor, between Pisidia and Cilicia, with a capital named Isaura. Hence,*

ISAURICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isauria, Isauricum forum, Cic.; I. gens, Plin.; Isauricus, i, m., A surname of P. Servilius Vatia, on account of a victory gained over the robbers of Isauria, Liv.*

ISAURUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isau-*

ria, Ov. *Subst.*, Isauri, ðrum, m., *Inhabitants of Isauria, ita facere per Isauros, Cic.*

ISCHIAS, ádis, f. (ἰσχυάς). *A pain in the hip, the hip-gout, Plin.*

ISLASTICUS, a, um (εἰσλαστικός). *Of or belonging to an entrance, iselastic, i. certamen or i. agon, public games on the occasion of a triumphal entrance, Plin. E. Subst., iselasticum, i, n., A present made by the emperors to a victorious general on his entering Rome, Traj. sp. Plin. E.*

ISIXCUS, a, um (ἰσικαός). *Of or belonging to Isis, I. conjectores, Enn. ap. Cic.; I. focus, Ov. Subst., Isiacus, i, m., A priest of Isis, Suet.*

ISIDÖRUS, i, m. *Isidorus, the name of several Roman authors; e. g. Isidorus Hispalensis, archbishop of Hispatis, in Spain, in the seventh century.*

ISIS, is and idis, f. (Ἴσις). *Isis, an Egyptian goddess, wife of Osiris, mother of Horus; her worship was transplanted to Rome, Cic.*

ISMÄRIUS, a, um (Ismarus). *Of or belonging to Ismarus, i. e. Thracia, i. tyrannus, Terent., Ov.; I. vinum, Prop.*

ISMÄRUS (-os), i, m. (Ἰσμαρος), and plur., Ismarus, ðrum, n. *Ismarus, a town in Thrace, near Maronea, on a mountain of the same name which produced excellent wine, Virg.*

ISMENIS, idis, f. (Ismenus). *A Theban woman, Ov.*

ISMENIUS, a, um (Ismenus). *Ismenian, i. e. Theban, Ov.*

ISMENUS (-os), i, m. (Ἰσμενός). *Ismenus, a small river of Bœotia, rising in Mount Cithæron, and flowing through Thebes, Plin.*

ISÖCRATES, is (genit., Isocrati, Cic.), m. (Ἰσοκράτης). *Isocrates, a celebrated rhetorician of Athens, disciple of Gorgias and Prodicus, and friend of Plato, Cic.*

ISÖCRATĒUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Isocrates, I. more dicere, Cic.*

ISSUS (-os), i, f. (Ἰσσοός). *Issus, a maritime town in the southeastern extremity of Cilicia, celebrated on account of the victory of Alexander over Darius, Cic.*

ISTAC, adv. *There, that way, Plaut.*

ISTAC-TĒNUS. *So far, Plaut.*

ISTE, ista, istud, genit., istius (but isti, Cat.: dat. fem., iste, Plaut.: istisce, emphatic for istis, Id.) pron. demonstr. of the second person, referring to the person spoken to, and any thing connected with that person (is, and emphatic suffix to). *This, that, he, she, it, when referring to a person previously spoken to, hos ad magistros, si qua te fortuna, Cato, cum ista natura detulisset, those natural endowments of yours, Cic.; me tuus sonus et suavitas ista (that gentleness of yours) delectat, Id.; quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt (those where you are now sitting), Id.; perfer istam militiam, continue in your military duties there, Id. Abl., isto (for ista de re). For this reason mentioned or alleged by you, on that account, therefore, Plaut. It is also used by way of contempt in speaking of a person, as in English, That fellow, &c., quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massilianam ire dicitant, non tam hoc queruntur, quam videntur, Cic.: cur pro isto, qui laudem hoooremque familiarum vestrarum depeculatus est, pugnas? Id.*

ISTER (Hister), tri, m. (Ἰστρος). *The Greek name of the River Danube, i. e. the part from Vin-dobona (now Vienna) to its mouth (whereas the up-*

per part was named Danubius), Plin.; I. binomis, Ov.

ISTHMIUS, a, um (Isthmus). *Of or belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth, I. Dione (because she had a temple at Corinth), Stat.; I. labor, of the Isthmian games, Hor. Subst., Isthmia, ðrum, n., The games of the Isthmus of Corinth, Liv.; Hor.*

ISTHMUS (-os), i, m. (ἰσθμός), *A small strip of land between two seas, an isthmus, but esp. that of Corinth, Cic.; Cæs.; I. bimaris, Ov.*

ISTIC (istic), æc, oc and uc (iste, hic) (frequently made emphatic by the suffix ce, and in interrogations by cine, Plaut.). *The self-same, this same, this, quisquam istic negat, Cic.; jam istic, coacti a te, paulo ante concessimus, Id.; istic servus, Plaut.; quid istic narrat? Ter.; istæc res, Id.*

ISTIC (istic), adv. *There, in that place. I. Prop.: ibi malis esse...quam istic, ubi, &c., Cic.; scribite quid istic agatis, where you are; quid tibi istic negotii est, in that place where you have been, Ter.—II. Meton.: Herein, i. e. in this affair or concern, quid istic (faciendum est)? Ter.; istic sum, expecto que quid respondeas, I am listening to what you say, Cic.*

ISTIM, adv. (iste). *To that place, thither, Cic.*

ISTINC (isthinc), adv. (iste, hinc). *Thence, from that place (esp. of the place where the person addressed happens to be at the time). I. Prop.: qui istinc veniunt, that come from your place, Cic.; i. clamor incipiet, Liv.; i. loquere, from the spot where you now are, Plaut.—II. Meton.: Thereof, of it, of that matter or thing, midium istinc dare, Plaut.*

ISTIVS-MÖDI (also as two words, istius modi) [istimödi, Plaut.]. *Of that kind, species, or nature, such, of that description, ratio istivummodi, Cic.; nihil istivummodi suspicabantur, Id.*

ISTÖ, adv. *Thither, to that place, esp. of the place where the person addressed happens to be. I. Prop.: i. venire, Cic.; i. usque penetrasse, Plin. E.—II. Meton.: Thereinto, Trebatium quod isto admisceas nihil est, Cic.*

ISTÖC, adv. (istic). *Thither, i. intrmittere, Plaut.; accede illic: nimum istoc abisti, Ter.*

ISTORSUM, adv. (prop., istoversum). *Thitherward, toward that place, that way, abi sane istac istorum, quo vis, Ter.; concede hinc a foribus paululum istorum sodas, Id.*

ISTRĪA (Histr.), æ, f. *Istria, a peninsula at the northern extremity of the Adriatic, forming one of the divisions of Upper Italy from the time of Augustus, Plin.*

ISTUC. *Neut. of istic.*

ISTUC (isthuc), adv. *Thither, thitherward, to that place (esp. where the person addressed resides or happens to be). I. Prop.: dabo operam, ut istic veniam antequam plane ex animo tuo effluam, to the quarter where you are, Cic.; i. reverti, Plaut.—II. Meton.: Thither, i. e. to that matter, post istic veniam, Ter.; i. ibam, I was just about to speak of that subject, Id.*

ISTUCCINE. *See ISTRIC.*

ITA, adv. (is). *Thus, so, in this manner. I. Gen.: ita te mandasse siebst, Cic.; te ita velle certe scio, Id.; quæ quum ita sint, things being so, such being the case, Id.; ita fit, thus it happens, Id.*

—II. Esp. A) *Used by way of introduction, or in preparing the hearer for what follows:* quum ita dicis et ita constituis: si Cæcina, cum in fundo esset, &c., Cic. *It is especially used in the antecedent of a clause with an acc. and inf.:* cum ita sibi persuasisset, mess litteras, &c., Cic.; *is ita sibi persuadeo, se habiturum, Id.*—B) *est ita, factum est ita, it is so, the matter is so in fact, it is a fact, is true, &c., used in affirmative answers:* est ita ut dicitur, Cic.; *ita ut dicis facta habed nego, I do not deny the fact, or what you assert, Plaut. Hence, simply ita, also used as a simple affirmation, Yes, true, to be sure, you say it, quidnam?* inquit Catulus, an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic.; *sed tibi hoc video non posse videri?* Its prorsus, certainly, surely, Id.; *Davusne?* ita Davus, yes, it is Davus, Hor.—C) *In interrogative clauses, expressive of reality:* itane censes? really, then? Cic.; *quid ita? How? and why, pray? how so?* accusatis Sex. Roscium: quid ita? Cic.—D) 1) *In comparisons:* So, in such a manner or degree, me consulens ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic.; ita, quemadmodum, Id. 2) *ut... ita, or ita... ut, as well... as, not only... but also:* ut Titanis, ita Gigantibus, Cic. 3) *In oaths or asseverations:* As truly as I wish that; with a subjunctive, followed by ut with an indicative denoting affirmation, but by ut with a subjunctive when a new wish is expressed: ita mihi republica perfuri liceat, ut... moveor, Cic.; ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut perhorresco, Id. Also without ut: sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, so help me gods! as true as there are gods! Cic.; ita me dii ament! honestus est, Ter.—E) 1) *Explicatively, with respect to certain facts already alluded to:* Under such circumstances, thus, in this manner, dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies ægrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic. 2) *In stating simply the reason why any thing happened, &c.:* Thus, on that account, and so it happened that, and thus, &c., ne Crustumini satis se impigre movent; ita per se ipsum nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum faciunt, Liv. 3) *Denoting a consequence inferred from any preceding statement or premisses:* And thus, and in consequence of this, and consequently, si igitur non sunt, nihil possunt esse: ita ne miseri quidem sunt, Cic.—F) *Denoting a restriction or condition under which any thing is done or takes place:* With this restriction, on that condition, in such a manner, with a full understanding that, tibi imponam (onus), ita tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic.; quod ita libenter accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam, Id.—G) 1) *Denoting a certain degree in which any thing is done or exists:* To such a point, extent, or degree, so, thus, ne non habes quod cures: ita sunt omnia debilitata, Cic. 2) *With negations:* Not exactly, not precisely, not in particular, non ita diu, not so very long, not so long as all that, Cic.; non ita lato mari, Id.; haud ita multum datum, Liv.; nec ita multo post, Cic.

ITALIA, æ, f. *Italy, Cic.—II. Meton.:* The inhabitants of Italy, totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic.

ITALICA, æ, f. (Italicus). *Italica. I. The name of Corfinium, because the Italians in the social war destined it to be the new capital of Italy in place of Rome, Vell.—II. A town of Hispania Batona, founded by Scipio Africanus, Cæs.*

ITALICUS, a, um. *Italian, Italicum jus, Plin.; I. bellum, the Social War, Cic.; legio Italica, composed of Italians, Tac.*

ITALIS, idis, f. *Italian, I. ora, Ov. Subst., Italides, Italian women, Virg.*

ITALIUS, a, um. *Italian, Italium genus, Virg.*

ITALUS, a, um. *Italian, I. tellus, Hor.; I. ora, Virg. Subst., Italus, i, m., An inhabitant of Italy, Virg.*

ITA-QUE, adv. I. (for et ita) *And so, and thus, quum quæstor in Sicilia fuissem itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut, &c., Cic.; ita nostri acriter in hostes impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriter procurrerunt, ut, &c., Cæs.—II. Meton.:* It also denotes a consequence: *Hence, and for that reason, therefore, consequently, in consequence, itaque multa ab eo prudenter disputata memoriæ mandabam, Cic.; Dumno-rix apud Sequanos plurimum poterat: itaque rem suscipit, Cæs.*

ITEM, adv. (is, tem). *Just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also. I. Gen.:* Romulus sugur cum fratre item augure, Cic.; spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non i., Id.—II. Meton. A) *In comparisons, with ut (uti), sicut, quemadmodum, quasi:* fecisti item uti prædones solent, Cic.; quasi, i., Plaut.—B) *itemque, In enumerations:* And also, and in a similar manner, and in like manner, solis defectione itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos, Cic.; indicant Duodecim Tabulæ, ut: status dies cum hoste; itemque: adversus hostem æterna auctoritas, Id.

ITER, itinēris [an old form nom., itinēer, Enn.; Plaut; gen., itinēris, Næv.; abl., itinēre, Lucr.], n. (ire, itum, to go). *A going, a way, walk, a journey, march. I. Prop. A) i. dicam in itinere, on the road (en passant), Ter.; i. illi sæpius in forum, he often went to the forum, Plin.; committere se itineri, to go or set out on a journey, Cic.; i. facere in Apuliam, Id.; i. intendere in Italiam, to set out for, bend one's way toward, Liv.; i. contendere, to make a forced march, quæ res uoa nocte tantum itineris contendere coegit? to take so long a journey, Cic.; i. in provinciam convertere, to make one's way toward, Cæs.; i. tenere, to direct or hold on one's course toward, Virg.; i. avertere, to change one's route, turn from the original direction, Liv.; i. tendere ad aliquo locum, to direct, Id.; i. extendere, to quicken, Liv.; in itinere, on the journey, on his, &c., march, Cæs.—B) Meton. 1) *The course of a river, amnes iter quod cæperunt, percurrunt, Curt. 2) A march, said of a given distance, or space to be travelled over, a day's journey, a day's march, &c., quum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, Cic.; latitudo silvæ patet expedito novem dierum iter, Cæs. 3) The right of way, passage, jura finium, possessionum, aquarum, itinerumque, Cic.; hence, permission to go to a place, negat se posse iter per provinciam dare, Cæs. 4) *Concr.:* A way, path, road, leading to a place, patefacere alicui iter in locum, Cic.; erant omnino duo itinera, Cæs.; itinera intercludere, to shut, block up, Liv.; i. facere, to cut or make a road, Id.; a gallery, passage, or corridor in houses, leading to various apartments, Vitr.; Virg.—II. Fig. A) *Gen.:* A course, way, road, direction which any thing takes, ut (occupatio) interrumpat iter amoris nostri et officii mei, obstruct my course, i. e. be an obstacle in my way,**

ITERATIO.

Cic.; i. pronum ad honore, *beaten, easy*, Plin. E.; fortuna salutis moostatrat i., Virg.—B) *Esp. : Way; i. e. course, mode of proceeding, method, means*, patiamur illum nostris ire itineribus, Cic.; novia et exquisitis eloquentiis itineribus opus est, per quæ, &c., Tac.

ITERATIO, ōnis, f. (itero). *A repeating, reiterating, i. verborum*, Cic.; i. arationis, *a second ploughing*, Col.

ITERO, I v. a. (iterum). *To do any thing a second time*. I. Gen.: ut quod dixit iteret, Cic.; i. pugnam, *to fight a second battle, renew the fight*, Liv.; i. agrum, *to plough a second time*, Cic.; i. aegetea, *to sow a second time*, Plin.; i. tumulum, *to raise again, throw up again*, Tac.; i. catenas, *to doable, or load with double chains*, Id.; i. lanam muricibus Tyriis, *to dye twice*, Hor.; i. æquor, *to navigate or sail upon again*, Id.; cras ingens iterabilis æquor, *we will again traverse*, Hor.; i. januam, *to find the door again, i. e. to go out again*, Ov.; iterata muria saxa, *a double wall of rocks*, Val. Flac.; i. vitam morte, *to rise to life again*, Plin.; iterant jactata, *they again throw overboard*, Ov.—II. *Esp. : To repeat a narration; hence, to relate by word of mouth, to narrate, dum mea facta itero*, Plaut.; bis iterare, *to narrate repeatedly*, Id.

ITERUM, adv. (iter). *Again, a second time*. I. Prop.: i. legere, Cic.; Flaminius consul i., Id.; vicia i. consule Tauris diffusa, *when Taurus was consul the second time, in his second consulship*, Hor.; numquam iterum, *never again, never any more*, Plaut.; aemel atque i., Cæs.; i. iterumque, *again and again, over and over again*, Plin. In enumerations: semel . . iterum . . tertio, Cic.—II. Meton.: *On the other hand, on the contrary*, i. ainu affuso, Liv.

ITHACA, æ [Ithacæ, æa, Hor.], f. (Ἰθάκη). *Ithaca, an island of the Ionian Sea, where Ulysses reigned, now Theaki*, Cic.

ITHACENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithacensian*, I. Ulixæ, Hor.

ITHACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithacan*, Ov. Subst., Ithacus, i, m., Ulysses, Virg.

ITIDEM, adv. (ita). I. *In like manner, likewise, just so*, i. duplex, Cic.; quia nunc itidem ab eodem capienda primordia, Id.—II. *Followed by ut or quasi: ut doletet tibi itidem, ut mihi dolet, Ter.; i. olent, quasi cum multa jura confudit cocus*, Plaut.

ITINER. See ITER.

ITIO, ōnis, f. (eo). *A going, obviam itio, a going to meet*, Cic.; reditum ac domum itionem dari, Id.

ITIUS (Iccius) PORTUS. *A port of Gaul, where Cæsar embarked for Britain; supposed to have been some harbor near the modern Calais, probably Viscont or Witsand, Cwæ.*

ITO, are (eo). *To go frequently, go often, use to go*, i. ad cœnas, Cic.; i. ad legionem, Plaut.

ITURÆA (Ityr.), æ, f. (Ἰτρουαία). *Ituræa, a district on the northeastern borders of Palestine, inhabited by an Arabian people of warlike and predatory habits*, Plin.

ITURÆUS (Ityr.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Ituræa*, I. arcua, Virg. Subst., Ituræi, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Ituræa, Ituræans*, Cic.

ITUS, ūs, m. (eo). *A going; usually joined*

JACEO.

with reditua: noater itia, journey, Cic.; pro itu et reditu, Suet.

ITYS, ūs, m. *Itys, a son of the Thracian king Teres and Procne; he was killed by his mother and her sister Philomela, and served up by them as food to his father, whereupon Procne was changed into a nightingale, Philomela into a swallow, Teres into a hoopoe, and Itys into a pheasant. According to some, Procne became a swallow, and Philomela a nightingale*, Ov.

IULÆUS, a, um. I. *Named after Iulus, son of Æneæ*, I. mons, the Albanian, Mart.; Iulæi avi, Ov.—II. *Of or from Julius Cæsar*. A) *Relating to Cæsar or his family: Iulææ Calendæ, the first of July*, Ov.; Iulea carina, *the fleet of Augustus*, Prop.—B) *Imperial, Iulea oliva, the olive garland distributed by Domitian*, Mart.; Iulææ habebat, *the imperial dominion*, Id.

IULUS, i, m. [dissyl., Hor.]. *Iulus, son of Æneæ*, Virg.; Phrygii Iuli, *of Cæsar and his fleet, because he was descended from Iulus, the son of Æneæ*, Val. Flac.

IXION, ōnis, m. (Ἰξίων). *Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, father of Pirithous and of the Centaurs, bound to an ever-revolving wheel in the infernal regions*, Ov.; Ixione natus, *Pirithous*, Id.; matre dca et Ixione nati, *the Centaurs*, Id.

IXIONÆUS and IUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ixion, rota orbis Ixiouii*, Virg.

IXIŌNIDES, æ, m. *Son of Ixion, i. e. Pirithous*, Ov.; Ixiŏnidæ, *the Centaurs*, Luc.

J.

J, j. *This consonant was slightly distinguished by the ancients from the vowel i, with regard to sound. It is a consonant at the beginning of Latin words before every other vowel except e in the participle iena. As an abbreviation, J. O. M. stands for Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R., for Juno Regina.*

JACEO, cōi, citum, 2. *To have been thrown down (Sanser. yuc, to languish, to pine). To lie, lie down or prostrate*. I. Prop. A) j. humi, *on the ground*, Cic.; j. in limine, Id.; j. super corpus alcjs, Ov.; j. in lecto, Id.—B) *Esp. 1) Of sick persons: To lie ill or sick, be bed-ridden, ta jacente*, Cic.; graviter jacet, *lies very ill*, Plin. E. 2) *Of a dead body: To lie dead, to have fallen, apolla jacente hostium exercitus*, Liv.; j. pro patria, Ov. 3) *To stay or remain any where for a length of time, j. Brundisii*, Cic. 4) *Of countries and places: To have a certain geographical situation, to lie, be situate any where, terræ jacenteæ ad Heaperum*, Plin.; urbea in plania campis jacet, Just. 5) *To extend in width, length, &c. (of land or water): to stretch, tantum campi jacet, lies extended or stretched out*, Virg.; planities ignota jacet, Id. 6) *To be low, to be situate or lie low, jacencia et plana urbia loca, low parts of a country, low country*, Tac. 7) *To lie waste or in ruins, jacet lilion ingens*, Ov. 8) *To lie quiet, i. e. be calm (of the sea), jacet sine murmure pontus*, Luc. 9) *Of garments that trail on the ground: præverrunt jactas veste jacente vias*, Ov. 10) *Of the hair: To hang down loose and disorderly*, Ov. 11) *Of the members of the body: To hang down, tarda gravitate jacentea vix oculoa tollena*, Ov.—II. Fig. A) *To be down, i. e. to be deprived of*

JACIO.

power or influence, be in a state of ruin, dum timent ne siliquando esciant, semper jacet, Quint.; j. sub alga re, to be exceeded or surpassed by, to hold the second rank, Ov.—B) Esp. 1) To be neglected, not to be exercised or practiced, to be in a low condition, &c., justitia jacet omnesque virtutes, Cic.; pauper ubique jacet, Ov. 2) To be dejected, discouraged, low-spirited, downcast, nimium amici jacentem excitare, Cic. 3) To fall to the ground (of refuted points in argument), jacet tota conclusio, Cic.; jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, Id. 4) To be low (in value, price, &c.), pretia prædiorum jacent, Cic. 5) To be little or not at all in use, to lie idle, i. e. not to be applied to a proper purpose, not to be made a proper use of, to lie unemployed, not to be put out at interest, &c., vereor ne pecuniæ otiosæ jacent, Plin. E.; cur tam diu nomen jacet in adversariis? is not announced, Cic.

JACIO, jeci, jactum, 3 (Sanscr. y u g, to discharge, hurl; Germ. jagen). To throw, cast, fling, hurl. I. Prop. A) j. lapides, Cic.; j. fulmen in mare, Id.; j. tsios, to throw or cast the dice, Id.; j. oscula, to throw (i. c. by kissing the hand), Plin.; j. ancoram, to cast, Id.; ciconiæ pedes sinte se jacunt, throw them out, Plin.; j. fundamenta urbi, to lay, Liv.; j. aggerem, to throw up, raise, Cæs.; j. se in profundum, to throw one's self, Cic.; j. semen, to scatter, cast, Virg.; j. genu ad alqm, to push any body with one's knee, Plaut.—B) Meton.: To cast, emit, send forth, j. odorem, Lucr.; j. poma, to bear, Ov.; j. voces, Lucr.—II. Fig. A) To throw or cast out; to bring forth, utter, declare, mention; to hint, intimate, rumor, j. adulteria, to lay to any body's charge, Cic.; j. crimen, Id.; vera an falsa jaceret, Liv.—B) Gen.: To lay, j. fundamenta causæ, Cic.; j. fundamenta futuro oratori, Quint.; j. salutem in srte, to place, Virg.

JACTANS, antis. I. Part. of jacto.—II. Adj. A) Boasting, bragging, boastful, vaunting, j. sui, Quint.; epistolæ jactantes, Plin. E.—B) Splendid, magnificent, jactantior Roma, Stat.

JACTANTER, ado. (jactans). Boastingly, boastfully, in a bragging manner, Tac.

JACTANTIA, æ, f. (jactans). A boasting, bragging; ostentation, Quint.; j. militaris, Tac.

JACTATIO, ðnis, f. (jacto). A throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, moving violently. I. Prop. A) ex magna jactatione terram videre, tossing (as said of a ship), Cic.—B) Esp.: The motion of the body (or gestures) in speaking, j. corporis, Cic.; j. manus, Quint.—II. Fig. A) Bragging, boasting, ostentation, vain show or display, vanity, j. verborum, Brut. sp. Cic.; extemporalis garrulitas circulatoriæ jactationis est, Quint.—B) Esp.: j. popularis, i. e. a public display of one's self to obtain popularity, Cic.

JACTATOR, ðris, m. (jacto). One who makes an ostentation display of himself; a boaster, bragger, j. rerum gestarum, Quint.

JACTATUS, us, m. (jacto). A throwing to and fro, a tossing, shaking. j. pennarum, Ov.; j. maris, Plin.

JACTYTO, are (jacto). I. To throw out, utter, j. ridicula intexta versibus, Liv.—II. To display, make a parade of, Phædr.

JACTO, avi, ætum, I. (jacio). To throw, cast, or hurl frequently or hastily. I. Prop. A) j. hns-

JACULOR.

tas, Cic.; j. vestem de muro, Cæs.; j. fulmina, Ov.—B) Esp. 1) To throw or move to and fro, to swing backward and forward, to toss about, shake, flourish, wave, &c., j. brachium, Cæs.; j. duras bidentes, to work freely with, Virg.; j. oculos, to cast one's eyes about, Lucr. 2) To throw away, to cast off, j. arma, Liv.; j. se suaque omnia, Sen.; j. jugum, Juv. 3) To strewn, scatter, spread, j. semen, Varr.; j. odorem late, Virg. 4) To move as an orator, to make gestures, to throw about, j. brachia in numerum, Lucr.; j. manus, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To throw out words, to speak out, declare, mention, drop, utter, j. rem in concione, Cic.; j. terrorem, to speak of terror, Id.; j. probra in alqm, Liv.; j. querimonias, Id.; j. preces, Id.; j. versus, to recite, Id.—B) To speak in high terms of; to extol, to boast of, brag of, pride one's self upon, j. urbanam grtiam, Cæs.; j. genus et nomen, Hor.; j. se, to boast, make ostentation display, vaunt, pride one's self, j. se intolerantius, Cic.—C) To revolve, cast in one's mind, j. curas pectore, Virg.—D) j. se or jactari, to employ one's self in any thing frequently, to be often engaged in, j. se in causis centumviralibus, Cic.; jactari forensi labore, Id.—E) j. se, to move, stir, to jactare non audebis, Cic.—F) j. se or jactari, to totter, not to be firm, jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, Cic.; jactabatur nummus, i. e. us value fluctuated, Id.—G) To torment, disquiet, disturb, jactari clamore convicioque, Cic.; jactari morbis, Lucr.

JACTURA, æ, f. (jacio). A throwing; hence, a casting of goods out of a ship into the sea, a throwing overboard. I. Prop.: si in mari j. facienda sit, equine pretiosius potius jacturam faciat an servili vilis? Cic.—II. Meton.: Loss, damage, detriment, rei familiaris jacturam facere, Cic.; jacturam dignitatis facere, Id.; qua cupiditate homines in provinciis, quibus jacturis et quibus conditionibus profisciscuntur, expense, cost, Id.

JACTUS, a, um, part. of jacio. A throwing, casting, hurling, a throw, cast, j. fulmicum, Cic.; j. tesserarum, Liv.; intra teli jactum, within javelin reach, Virg.; fortuitus j. vocis, a word accidentally dropped, a slip of the tongue, Val. Max.

JACULABILIS, e. (jaculor). That may be thrown or hurled, j. telum, Ov.

JACULATIO, ðnis, f. (jaculor). A throwing, casting, hurling. I. Prop.: j. equestris, Plin.—II. Fig.: An uttering of a word, dropping a word, velut jaculatio verborum, Quint.

JACULATOR, ðris, m. (jaculor). One who throws, hurls, or darts any thing. I. Gen.: Enceladus jaculor (truncorum) sudax, Hor.—II. Esp.: A) Plur.: A kind of light-armed troops, Liv.—B) A fisherman, fisher, Plaut.

JACULATRIX, icis, f. (jaculor). She that hurls or darts; hence, an epithet of Diana, Ov.

JACULOR, I [jaculatus, a, um, pass., hurled, Luc.] (jaculum). To hurl, throw, cast. I. Prop. A) I) Neut.: To hurl a spear or javelin, Cic. 2) Act.: To throw, cast, hurl, j. silicem in hostes, Ov.; j. ignes, Virg.; j. fulmina, Plin.; in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, pursued its rapid course, Id.; j. imbrem, to send down, precipitate, Col.—B) Meton.: To hurl at any thing; to aim at, shoot at a mark, j. sacras srces, Hor.; j. cervos, Id.—II. Fig. A) To emit, give or send

out, produce, i. sententias, Quint.; j. lucem, to shine, Plin.—B) To attack or assail with words, revile, gibe, j. probris in aliquem, Liv.—C) To aim at, to endeavor or strive after, quid brevi fortes jaculam vero multas, Hor.

JACULUM, i. n. See the following article.

JACŪLUS, a, um (jacio). That is thrown. I. Adj.: rete jaculum, a casting-net, of a fisherman, Plaut.—II. Subst. A) jaculus, i, m. 1) (sc. anguis) A kind of serpent that darts suddenly from a tree, Luc. 2) (sc. funis or laqueus). A sling thrown over the horns of oxen, Col.—B) jácūlum, i, n. 1) A javelin, Cic. 2) (sc. rete) A net, Ov.

JAM, adv. (for iam, from is, as clam, coram, palam). I. A) Now, just now, at present, already, reddere qui voces jam scit puer, Hor.; plenum vino, non plenum vini jam dicitur, Quint.; jam jamque, instantly, at this very moment, Cic.; jam tum, just then, or at that time; quum jam, just at the moment when; jam . . . quum, jam ut, as soon as, Plaut.—B) Esp. 1) Immediately, instantly, soon, occlude sis fores: jam ego hic ero, Plaut.; jam dabitur, Ter.; jam te premet nox, Hor. 2) In commands or exhortations: Now, jam parce sepulto, Virg.; sed jam age, carpe viam, Id.—II. Meton. A) Denoting the connection of the present with the past or the future. 1) With the past: suut duo menses jam, Cic.; jam non longius aberant, cum, &c., Cæs.; thus, jam diu, long since; jam dudum, jam pridem, long since, a long while ago. 2) With the future: Now, from this time or moment, iam concedo, non esse miseris, qui mortui sunt, Cic.; jam tempus agi res, Virg.; jam primum, now first of all, in the first place, Ter.; Cic.; thus, jam non et oon jam, no more, not any longer; jam nemo, no one else.—B) Denoting that a thing happens earlier or later than was expected. 1) Earlier: Already, so soon, omnes jam istius generis legationes ersnt constituta, Cic.; jamne abis? Plaut. 2) Later: At last, at length, not before, only now, putamus enim utile esse, to aliquando rem jam transigere, Cic.; jam sero diei, not before, or only toward the latter end of the day, Tac.; thus, jam nunc, jam tum, jam ante.—C) 1) Denoting that a thing is sure to come to pass under certain circumstances: Then, then in deed, then no doubt, jam intelliges cum in Galliam veneris, Cic.; ut semel inclinavit pugna, jam intolerabilis Romana vis erat, Liv. 2) It also serves as a connecting particle between an antecedent proposition and what follows as a consequence: Now, so now, jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par inveniri oratio, Cic.; thus, jam porro, jam denique, et jam.—D) In enumerations and transitions: Again, moreover, besides, jam quantum consilio valeat: hoc ipso ex loco sæpe cognostis, Cic.; hence, jam . . . jam, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, Liv.; but jamjam, just now, instantly, forthwith, without delay, Ter.; jam tandem, now at length, after all, Virg. With compar.: Still, yet, quid est, quod jam smplius expectes, Cic. With particles: non jam, no more, no longer, Liv.; nunc jam, now exactly, Cic.; tum jam, exactly at that time, &c.

JANĀLIS, e (Janus). Of Janus, J. virga, Ov. JANICŪLUM, i, n. (Janus). Janiculum. I. A fortress or town said to have been built by Janus on the Janiculan mount, a hill near Rome, on the other side of the Tiber, Liv.; Ov.—II. The Janiculan mount or hill, near Rome, on which the ancient

fortress or town called Janiculum is said to have once stood. It was connected with the Subulican bridge. Also called Mons Janicularis, and Janiculum, now Montorio, Liv., &c.

JANIGĒNA, æ, c. (Janus, gigno). A descendant of Janus, Ov.

JANITOR, oris, m. (Janua). A porter, door-keeper. I. Gen.: j. carceris, Cic.—II. Esp. A) Janus, as the door-keeper of heaven, j. coelestis aulae, Ov.—B) Cerberus, because he watched the entrance of the infernal regions, Virg.

JANITRIX, icis, f. (janitor). A female door-keeper or porter. I. Prop., Plaut.—II. Meton.: laurus janitrix Cæsarum, that stands before the palace, Plin.

JANŪA, æ, f. (Janus). A door, house-door. I. Prop. A) Cic.; januam sperire, Ov.; januam ucludere, Plaut.; januam pultare, Id.—B) Meton.: An entrance, approach, access, j. Ditis, Virg.; j. regis inferni, Id.; j. maris gemini, the Thracian Bosphorus, Ov.—II. Fig.: Access, approach, Cic.

JANŪAL, ālis, n. See JANUALIS.

JANŪALIS, e (Janus). Of or belonging to Janus. I. Adj.: j. porta, Varr.—II. Subst., Jsnual, ālis, n. (sc. libum), A cake offered to Janus, Fest.; Ov.

JANŪARIUS, a, um (Janus). Of or belonging to Janus, J. mensis, January, Cic. Absol.: JanŪarius, ii, m., Cæs.

JANUS, i, m. (contr. from Dianus or Djanus). Janus. I. An ancient Italic deity, represented with two faces (O JANE, a tergo quem nulls ciconia pinxit, Pers.); he was, according to fable, king of Latium, and founder of the citadel Janiculum: the month of January (Jani mensis, Ov.), and the beginnings of things in general, were sacred to him; wherefore, at solemn sacrifices they offered to him first: he had the name of pater (Virg.), and that of matutinus pater (Hor.). His temples had two doors, which were shut in time of peace, but open in time of war.—II. Meton. A) A covered passage, arched portico, arcade. 1) A passage of the porta Carmentalis: iofelici via dextro Jano portæ Carmentalis, Liv. 2) An arched walk, arcade, or passage leading from one street into another, Suet. Especially, a name given to each of three arches or arcades, dedicated to Janus, on the northern side of the Roman forum, standing some distance apart, and forming, by their line of direction, a kind of street. They were designated respectively as JANUS summus, medius, imus: under the J. medius the merchants, money-changers, &c., had their stand, Hor.; Cic.—B) Poet.: A year, totidem venturos Janos, Aus.

JASON (Ἰάσων). Jason, son of Æson, and leader of the Argonauts, Ov., &c.

JAXARTES, is, m. Jaxartes, a great river of Central Asia, dividing Sogdiana from Scythia; now the Syr, Syrdaria, or Sykhoun, Mel.

JECUR, JECŪRIS, (jēcīnōris or jēcīnōris), n., Sanser. jskrit, Gr. ἥπαρ). The liver, Cic.; Cels.; as the seat of the passions and affections, Hor.

JECUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (jecur). A little liver, musculorum jecuscula, Cic.

JEJŪNE, adv. (jejunus). Meagerly, dryly, jejune, j. disputare, Cic.; jejunius dicere, Id.

JEJŪNŌSUS, a, um (jejunium). That has not broken his fast, hungry. Compar., jējūnōsior, Plaut.

JEJUNITAS, ātis, f. (jejunus). *Hungriness, emptiness of the stomach.* I. A) Prop., Plaut.—B) Meton.: *Dryness, i. tegularum, Vir.*—II. Fig.: *Jejuneness, poorness, barrenness (of style); also, weakness of delivery or expression, Cic.*

JEJUNIUM, ū, n. (jejunus). *Abstinence from food, fasting, a fast.* I. Prop.: j. instituerē Cererē, Liv.; jejūcia solvero, to break, Ov.; jejūcia poeere, to leave off, Id.—II. Meton. A) *Hunger, jejūcia satiare, Ov.; j. sedare, Id. Poet.*: j. undā, thirst, Luc.—B) *Leanness of an animal, Virg.*

JEJUNUS, a, um (contr. from jejūnenus, refraining; Sanscr. jāsām, refraining). *Fasting, that has not eaten or drunk.* I. Prop. A) its jejūnus, ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.; j. saliva, fasting spittle, Plin.—B) Meton. 1) *Hungry, j. plebecula, Cic.; j. aviditas, craving, Plin.; j. dentes, Hor.* 2) *Thirsty, viliem jejūnū sēpe negavit aquam, Prop.* 3) *Empty, void, corpora succo jejūna, Lucr.* 4) *Poor, dry, unfruitful, barren, j. ager, Cic.; j. sauiēs, scanty, scarce, trifling, Virg.*—II. Fig. A) *Suffering want, in want, hungering, aures jejūnū hujus orationis, Cic.; jejūnis oculis consurgere, without having seen any thing, Varr.*—B) Meton. 1) *Gen.: Needy, empty, poor, without strength, miserable, &c., ut quosdam nimis j. animū monerem, Cic.; j. calumnia, Id.* 2) *Esp. of a discourse or a speaker: Poor, faint, without nerve or energy, dry, weak, jejūna, j. concertatio verborum, Cic.; j. orationes, Id.; j. res, poor materials, Id.*

JENTACULUM, i, n. (jento). *A breakfast, taken immediately after rising, by children, persons of a weak constitution, &c. (prandium, a lunch, taken toward noon), Suet.*

JENTO, 1 (Sanscr. jām, to restrain). *To break-fast, Suet.*

JOCATIO, ōnis, f. (jocor). *A joking, joke, nihil prāter jocationem, Cic.*

JOCOR, arc, for jocor. *To joke, Plaut.*

JOCOR, ātus, 1 v. n. and a. (jocus). *To jest, joke.* I. *Neut.:* j. cum alqo de aliqua re, Cic.; j. in morbum, Hor.—II. *Act.:* *To say anything in a jocular manner, or as a joke, hęc jocatus sum, Cic.; j. permulta, Hor.*

JOCOSE, adv. (jocosus). *Jestingly, jocularly, humorously, facetiously, j. eludere alqm, Cic.*

JOCOSUS, a, um (jocus). *Jocose, facetious, humorous, jocular, amusing, funny, droll, j. res, Cic.; j. dicta, jocular language, Liv. Poet.:* j. imago, sportive echo, Hor.

JOCULARIS, e (joculus). *That is done in jest or in a joke, facetious, jocular, laughable, droll, j. licotia, Cic.; j. conviciū, Sen. Subst.:* jōcūlaris, ium, n., *Jests, jokes, inconditis versibus jocularia fundere, Liv.; j. rideas percurrere, Hor.*

JOCULARITER, adv. (jocularis). *In a merry, facetious, jocose, or ludicrous manner, j. canere carmina, Suet.*

JOCULARIUS, a, um. *Ludicrous, droll, funny, Ter.*

JOCULATOR, ōnis, m. *A jester, joker, witty fellow, vit, huic joculatorem senem illum interesse nolui, Cic.*

JOCULOR, 1 (joculus). *To joke, to say in joke, joculariter incondita quędam, Liv.*

JOCULUS, i, m. dim. (jocus). *A slight jest or joke, a poor joke, hardly a joke at all, oblectare alqm per joculum, Plaut.*

JOCUS, i, m. (in the plur. joci, m., and joca, n.) (Sanscr. jaxi, to laugh; Gr. καχάζω). *A jest, joke.* I. Prop.: joca tua, Cic.; hospes multi joci, fond of jokes, Id.; joci causā, for a joke, Id.; per jocum, by way of a joke, Id.; extra jocum, or remoto joco, without joke or joking, Id.; jocum movere, to crack a joke, Sall.; jocum movere alci, to divert, Hor.; jocos dare alci, to give rise to a joke, Id.—II. Meton. A) *A game, pastime, sport, Ov.*—B) *Play, mere sport, a trifle, ludus et jocus fuisse Hispaniæ tuę videbuntur, a mere joke, a trifle, nothing at all, next to nothing, Liv.*

JORDANES, is, m. *Jordan, the principal river of Palestine, Tac.*

JOVIS, is, m., old Latin for Jupiter, Varr.

JUBA, ō, f. (akin to ὄβη, ὄβη). *The mane (e. g. of a horse).* I. Prop. A) Cic.—B) Meton. 1) *The crest of a bird, also a tuft of feathers, or any thing of a similar description which projects on the head, as of a serpent, fish, &c.; also the crest of a helmet, Virg.* 2) *The hair of the head, of men and animals, Sen.; Val. Flac.* 3) *The tail of a comet, Plin.* 4) *Also of the boughs and foliage of trees, Id.*—II. Fig.: *Of style, Plin. E.*

JUBA, ō, m. *Juba, the name of two Numidian kings.* 1. *Son of Hiempsal, king of Numidia, a partisan of Pompey, who destroyed himself after Cęsar's victory at Thapsus, Cęs.; Hor.* 2. *Son of the former, taken to Rome by Cęsar; he was the author of several literary works; he married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was restored to his kingdom by Augustus, who afterward gave him Mauritania in exchange for it, Tac.; Plin.; Suet.*

JUBAR, āris, n. [m., End.] (Sanscr. dju, heaven, light). 1. *The radiant light of the heavenly bodies, any radiance, brilliancy, j. extulit Lucifer, Ov.; jubare exorto (i. e. solis), Virg.*—II. Meton.: *A beam, ray, splendor, purpureum j. fudens Cęsar ab ore, Mart.*

JUBATUS, a, um (juba). *Having a mane or a crest, j. anguis, Liv.; j. leo, Plin.*

JUBEO, jussi, jussum, 2 [perf. jussi, Ter.: fut. exact., jusso, Virg.; jussitur for jubetur, Cat.] (Sanscr. ju, to bind, make binding). *To say that any one shall do any thing, or that any thing may or shall be done: To order, decree, command.* I. Gen. A) *With acc. and inf.:* Cęsar te sine cura jussit esse, Cic.; huic jubet sine cura esse, Id.: Dioysium jubē salvere, salute him for me, commend me to him, Id. Also ellipt.: jubeo Chremetem, hail! good morning, Chremes! Ter.; jussi valere illum, I took leave, bade him farewell, Id. *With inf. pass. (when it has no subject):* Cęsar jubet pontem rescindi, Cęs.; filium necari jussit, Sall.—B) *With dat. and inf.:* hęc mihi Dolbellę litterę jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic.—C) *Pass.:* quod jussi sunt faciunt, Cęs.; consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv.—D) *Also with a simple inf., if the accusative is easily understood from the context:* lex recte facere jubet, Cic.; caste jubet lex adire deos, Id.; pronunciare jussertur (sc. pręcones), Cęs.; signum observare jubet (sc. milites), Id.—E) *With ut:* hie tibi in montem non venit jubere, ut hęc quoque referret, Cic.; quibus jussert, ut resisterent, Tac.—F) *With acc. of the object:* j. fratris necem, Tac.; j. alci tributum, Id.

JUCUNDE.

—II. *Esp.* A) *In Medic.*: To order, prescribe, quod jusai, ci date bibere, Ter.—B) *Polit. t. t.* 1) To order, decree, ratify, approve, senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, ut, &c., Cic. 2) With acc. and inf.: senatus dictatore dicit jussit, Liv. 3) With acc.: j. legem, Cic.; j. rogationem, to assent to, pass, Sall.; j. alicui provinciam, to give or allot to any body, Id. 4) *Abso.* With de: populus jussit de bello, Liv.

JUCUNDE, adv. (jucundus). Agreeably, pleasantly, with pleasure, j. vivere, Cic.; herba jucunde olet, Plin.

JUCUNDITAS, stia, f. (jucundus). Agreeableness, pleasantness, enjoyment, delight, j. vitæ, Cic.; epistola plea jucunditatis, Id. *Plur.*: jucunditatibus tua, obliging services, or readiness to render service, Cic.

JUCUNDUS, a, um (contr. from jucundus, from juvo). Agreeable, pleasant, delightful, pleasing, j. amor, Cic.; comes j. alicui, Id.; j. odor, Id.

JUDÆA, æ, f. (Iovdaia). Judæa. I. *Gen.*: Palestine, Plin.—II. *Esp.*: The land occupied by the tribes of Benjamin and Judah, Plin.

JUDÆUS, a, um. Of Judæa, Jewish, J. resina, Plin. *Subst.*, Jüdæi, örüm, m., The Jews, Cic.

JUDÆICUS, a, um. Jewish, J. aurum, Cic.; J. superstatio, Quint.

JUDEX, icis, m. (judico). A judge. I. *Prop.*: dare judicem, to give or appoint a judge (on the part of the pretor), Cic.; judicem ferre alicui, to propose a judge to any one, Id.; dicere judicem, to name a judge (on the part of the defendant), Liv.; j. quaestione, a judge that presided over a trial in place of the pretor, Cic.; judicem ease de alqa re, Id.—II. *Meton.*: A judge in any matter, i. e. one who gives a decisive opinion on any subject, an umpire, æquissimus eorum auditorum j., Cic.; justice me non aordius auctor, in my judgment, Hor.; grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est, undecided, Id.

JUDICATIO, önis, f. (judico). A judicial inquiry or investigation, a judging. I. *Prop.*: j. longi aubsellii, Cic. Hence, in forensic language, the examination of a plea in defence, Cic.—II. *Gen.*: A judgment, opinion, sentence, Cic.

JUDICATRIX, icis, f. (judico). She that judges or decides, Quint.

JUDICATUM, i, n. (judico). A matter adjudged or decided, Auct. Her.; Quint.

JUDICATUS, üa, m. (judico). The office of a judge, Cic.

JUDICIALIS, e (judicium). Of or belonging to judgment, judicial, j. molestia, Cic.; j. genus dicendi, Id.; j. ille annus, i. e. in which Pompey altered the form of trials, Id.

JUDICIARIUS, a, um (judicium). Judiciary, judicial, j. lex, relating to courts of justice, Cic.; j. leges, Suet.

JUDICIUM, ii, n. (judex). Judgment, i. e. a legal trial, a judicial inquiry. I. A) *Prop.*: j. dare, to grant, Cic.; in j. vocare, to bring into court, accuse, bring an action against, Id.; alqm in j. adducere, Id.; j. accipere, to submit to the decision of a court, Id.; j. injuriarum, concerning personal injuries, Id.; j. consilia designati, in the matter of, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) A process, suit at law, in familiarissimi tui judicio, Cic.; judicia contraria,

JUGO.

reciprocal, i. e. between a ward and his guardian, Id.; j. vincere, to gain a cause, Id. 2) The office of a judge, jurisdiction, Sall. 3) The place where a court is held, a court of justice, in judicium venire, Nep. 4) The judges, a body of judges, j. sortiri, Cic.; j. implorare, Sall. 5) A sentence or decision of a judge or a court of justice, a judicial sentence or decision, j. facere de alqa re, to give an opinion, as a judge, Cic.; j. senatus, Cæs.; j. populi, Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) Any judgment, decision, opinion, view taken of a case, &c., meum semper judicium fuit, Cic.; meo judicio, according to my judgment, Id.; ex Chrysaconi judicio, Id.—B) 1) *Gen.*: The power of judging, discernment, judgment, quicquid judicii habuerim, Cic.; est mei judicii, I can or am able to judge of it, Id.; neque sui esse judicii, discernere, Cæs. 2) *Esp.*: Consideration, discretion, judicio alqd facere, Cic.

JUDICO, i (jua, dico). I. To investigate a cause judicially; to judge, to be judge, hi homines non judicabunt, Cic.; qui judicarent, i. e. judges, Id.—II. A) *Gen.*: To give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine (of a judge), j. falsum, to pass an unjust sentence, Cic.; j. alqd contra alqm, to pronounce sentence against any person in a matter, to condemn, Id.; j. rem, to decide a matter, Id.; j. alqm capitis vel pecunias, to pass sentence of life or death, or to fine, Liv.—B) *Meton.* 1) To give a verdict, decide, fix, settle, pronounce a decision, disserere malui quam j., Cic.; j. sibi ipsi, arbitrarily, Cæs. *Impers.*: judicatum est, it is decided, determined, certain. 2) a) To judge, think, recte j., Cic. b) To judge of, judge, esteem, value, appraise, j. alqd aensu oculorum, ratione, Cic.; j. alqd non numero sed pondere, Id.; j. alqm ex aliorum ingenia, after, Ter. 3) a) To judge, deem, believe, suppose, be of opinion, quod antea judicaram, Cic. b) To declare, proclaim, pronounce publicly, j. alqm hostem, Nep.; judicari hostem ab alqo, Just.

JUGALIS (jog), e (jugum). I. A) Yoked together, equi j., horses yoked together, Curt. *Subst.*, gemini j., two horses yoked together, Virg.—B) *Matrimonial, nuptial*, j. vinculum, Virg.; j. lectus, Id.; ignea j., Paris, who kindled a war in Asia by carrying off Helen, Virg.—II. Fastened to the loom, j. tela, Cat.

JUGATIO, önis, f. (jugo). A binding (e. g. of vines to rails), Cic.; Varr.

JUGERUM, i, and JUGUS, öria, n. (jügia). A measure of land, containing 28,000 square feet, or 240 feet in length and 120 in breadth, Cic.; Varr.; Plin.; Col.

JÜGIS, e (jungo). Joined together, j. suapicium, i. e. cum junctum jumentum steruca facit, which was regarded as an unfavorable omen, Cic.

JÜGIS, e (contr. from juvenis; akin to juvenia). Young, fresh, living; hence, perpetual, lasting, perennialis, j. puteus, Cic.; j. aqua, Sall.; j. thesaurus, Plaut.

JÜGLANS, dia, f. (i. q. Jovis glans, Gr. Διδς βάλανος). I. A walnut, Cic.; nux J., Plin.—II. A walnut-tree, Id.

JÜGO, i (jugum). I. *Prop.*, of vines, To tie to rails or cross-loths, j. vites, Col.; Varr.—II. *Fig.* A) To join together, to connect, virtutea inter se jugatae sunt, Cic.; verba jugata, derived from

each other (as justus, juste). Quint.—B) Poet.: To marry, j. alqm or alqm slcui, Catull.; primisque jugarat omnibus, Virg.

JÜGÖSUS, a, um (jugum). Mountainous, j. silvæ, Ov.

JÜGÜLÆ, ærum, f. (jungo). I. Prop.: The three stars that form the belt of Orion; hence, the whole constellation Orion, Plaut.; for which afterward the sing., jügula, æ, f., Varr.—II. Two stars in the constellation Cancer, otherwise called aselli, Man.

JÜGÜLATIO, ònis, f. A cutting of one's throat, murdering, slaying, j. oppidanorum, Auct. B. Hisp.

JÜGÜLUM, l (jugulum). I. Prop. A) To cut any body's throat, to murder, slay, kill, j. suem, Cic.; j. hominem, Id.; Hor.; in flammam jugulant pecudes, slaughter and throw into the fire, Virg.—B) Meton.: quartana (febris) neminem jugulat, kills nobody, Cels.—II. Fig. A) To confute, convict, silence; to destroy, ruin, j. alqm factis decretisque, Cic.; jugulari sua confessione, Id.; j. hominem (dictis), Ter.—B) Poet., meton. 1) To spoil, j. Falernum, Mart. 2) To banish, j. curas, Mart.

JÜGÜLUM, i, n., and sometimes JÜGÜLUS, i, m. (jungo). I. The collar-bone, Cels. Plur., juguli, Plin.—II. Usually, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; the throat, or anterior part of the neck, j. concava, Cic.; j. dsre, to hold forth, present (in order to be killed), Id.; j. porrigere, the same, Hor.; jugulos aperire susurro, Juv.: jugulum resolvere, to cut, Ov.; jugulum petere, to aim at, sc. in order to kill; fig., to attack the chief points, (as it were) to put a knife to the throat, Quint.; thus, also, j. causæ, the main point, chief argument, Plin. E.

JÜGUM, i, n. (ζυγόν). I. A) A yoke for oxen; also, a yoke or collar for horses, &c., nos juga imponere, Cic.; juga tauris solvere, Virg.; juga demere, Hor.; juga ferre, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) a) A yoke (of oxen), j. boum, Plin. Absol.: mola juga, Cic.; and hence, B) The quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, a n acre, Varr. b) a) Two horses yoked together, a team of horses, Virg.; and hence, B) A chariot itself, Id. 2) Meton.: A pair, couple, j. aequilurum, Plin.; j. impiorum nefarium (Antonius and Dolabella), Cic. 3) Fig. a) Gen.: pari jugo niti, to work with equal efforts, Plin. E. b) The yoke of marriage, jugum ferre, Hor.; Plaut. c) The yoke of a slave, j. servile, Cic.—II. Any transverse piece of wood which joins or connects two things. A) A cross-lath or cross-beam, i. e. a lath or beam fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles or laths, on which vines were fastened, a frame, vineam ad jugum perducere, Plin.—B) Meton.: The yoke under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace, sub jugum mittere, Cic.; Liv. Fig.: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, to overcome, get the better of, Sen. 2) The beam of a balance or pair of scales; hence, meton. a) The constellation Libra, in jugo cum esset luna, Cic. b) The bar or beam of a chariot, circa temonem ab jugo, Liv. 3) The beam of a weaver's loom, Ov. 4) juga (like ζυγά). Rowers' benches, Virg. 5) The summit, highest point, or ridge of a mountain, a chain of mountains, in jugo consistere, Cæs.; omnibus ejus jugi collibus occupatis, Id.

JÜGURTHA, æ, m. Jugurtha, a king of Numidia, against whom the Romans carried on a long war; he was at last subdued by C. Marius, Sall. Jug.

JÜGURTHINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine, j. bellum, Hor.; conditor Jugurthinæ historiae, i. e. Sallust, Quot.

JÜLIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar, j. vectigalia, Anton. ap. Cic.; j. equites, Auct. B. Alr.; j. partes, the party of Cæsar, Vell. Jüliani, òrum, m. (sc. milites or homines), The adherents of Cæsar, Suet.

JÜLIUS, a, um (Iulius). Julius. I. The name of a Roman gens, among whom were C. Julius Cæsar, and his adopted son, Octavianus, who bore the same name, C. Julius Cæsar (Octavianus) (see CÆSAR). Among the females was Julia, daughter of Augustus, who was successively the wife of Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius.—II. Adj.: Julian, j. lex, established by a Julius, esp. by the dictator Julius Cæsar, Cic.; j. sidua, Julius Cæsar, after his apotheosis, Hor.; mensis j., or simply Julius, the month of July, so called in honor of Julius Cæsar (formerly called Quottilis), Mart.; portus j., between Puteoli and the promontory Misenum, Suet.

JUMENTUM, i, n. (for jugmentum, from jungo). A beast used for drawing or carrying; draught cattle, a beast of burden (esp. a horse, a mule, or an ass), undique conquistis jumentis, frumentum in castra deportant, Cæs.; jumentis junctis vebi, to ride, Nep.; j. oneraria, beasts of burden, Liv.; j. sarcinaria, beasts of burden, Cæs.

JUNCÆUS, a, um (juncus). I. Consisting or made of rushes, j. cratis, Plin.—II. Like a rush, j. caulis, Plin.; j. virgo, as slender as a reed, Ter.

JUNCÖSUS, a, um (juncus). Full of rushes, j. ager, Plin.; j. litora, Ov.

JUNCTIO, ònis, f. (jungo). Union, Cic.

JUNCTURA, æ, f. (juogo). I. A) A joining, uniting, Quint.; j. verborum, Hor.; laterum juncturae, the two ends of a girdle which meet, Virg. Fig.: j. generis, relationship, consanguinity, Ov.—B) Esp.: A yoking together, j. boum, Col.—II. Concr.: A place where two things are joined together, Plin.

JUNCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of jungo.—II. Adj.: Connected, united, joined. A) Prop.: junctor cum exitu, Cic.; junctor ponto, nreter, Ov.—B) Meton. of style: Well-connected, rhetorical, oratio j., Cic.

JUNCUS, i, m. I. A rush, juncus effusus, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.—II. Any small twig like a rush, Plin.

JUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 (ζυγ-ω, ζεύωνται, as jugum, from ζυγόν; Sanscr. yuj, to yoke, join). I. Prop.: To bind, join, unite, tie together. A) Gen.: j. res inter se, Cic.; j. dextram dextræ, Virg.; j. equum equo, to bring near, bring into contact, Cæs.; j. naves, to fasten together or one to the other, Id.; jungi lateri alcis, to attach one's self to, join, Ov.; fluvium ponte j., to throw a bridge over a river, Liv.; j. verba, to connect, join, compound, Quint.—B) Esp. 1) To yoke or put to. a) j. equos ad currum, Plin.; or j. curru (dat. for curru), Virg.; jungentur gryphes equis, Id.; juncti boves, a yoke of oxen, Ov. b) To put (horses, &c.) to a carriage, &c.: rheda equis juncta, Cic.; junctum vehiculum, Liv. 2) To cause to join, j. fundos, to buy them all together, to possess them all,

JUNIOR.

Petr. *Pass. (of localities): To join a place, i. e. to be adjoining to, to border upon, to be near to, Italia Dalmatis juncta, Vell.* 3) *To join, connect (in point of time), to cause to follow immediately one after the other, j. diel noctem pervigilem, Just.; j. consularem prætextam prætoris, Vell.; j. laborem, to pursue without interruption, Plin. E.* 4) *Milit. t. t.: To join one body of troops to another, to draw together, concentrate, j. sibi exercitum, Vell.; j. socia arma Rutulis, Liv.*—II. *Fig. 1) To unite, match, i. e. to marry, j. alqm secum matrimonio, Liv.; j. alqm alqui, Ov. 2) s) To join, unite by friendship, relationship, &c., j. se ad alqm, Cic.; amici juncti, Hor. b) To make an alliance, contract relationship, j. cum alqo pacem, æfinitatem, Liv.; j. amicitiam cum alqo. 3) To connect by alliance, societate quadam naturalis sunt juncta inter se, Liv. 4) To conclude a treaty, i. foedus, Liv.*

JUNIOR. See **JUVENIS**.
JUNIUS, a, um. *Junius. I. The name of a Roman gens; e. g. L. Junius Brutus, who abolished royal power at Rome, Liv.; and the two Bruti, M. Jun. Brutus and D. Jun. Brutus, who killed Cæsar, Suet.; Vell.*—II. *Adj.: Junian, J. lex, Cic.*—III. *(Juno) Of or sacred to Juno, mensis J., the month of June, so called from her; and simply Junius, Ov.*

JUNUX, icis, f. (juvenis). *A young cow, calf, heifer, Plaut.*

JUNO, ðnis, f. (Διώνη, the female Δίς or Ζεύς). *Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, regarded by the Romans as the queen of the gods, dispenser of riches and royal power, goddess of marriage and of child-birth, guardian deity of women; sometimes regarded as the atmosphere, sometimes the queen of heaven and the stars, Cic.; Varr.; J. Regina, Cic. Sometimes for Lucina (see LUCINA), or for Proserpina; hence, J. inferna, Proserpina, Virg.; J. Averna, Ov.; urbs Junonis, Argos, Ov. Faceta for wife, mea J., Plaut.*

JUNONALIS, e (Juno). *Junonian, J. tempus, i. e. mensis Junius, Ov.*

JUNONI-COLA, æ (Juno, colo). *A worshipper of Juno, Ov.*

JUNONI-GENA, æ, m. (Juno, gigno). *Son of Juno, said of Vulcan, Ov.*

JUNONIUS, a, um (Juno). *Of or belonging to Juno, Junonian, J. custos, i. e. Argus, Ov.; J. mensis, i. e. Junius, Id.; J. ales, i. e. pavo, Ov.*

JUPITER, Jõvis, m. (Juv, pater, father of light. Compare Sanscr. dju, heaven, day; Lat. dies, deus, &c.). *I. Prop.: Jupiter, son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, husband of his sister Juno, chief god in the mythology of the Romans (J. Capitolinus, J. Optimus Maximus), the Zeus of the Greeks, lord of heaven, dew, rain, snow, thunder, and lightning, guardian of the commonwealth, the family, and the house (hence, J. herceus, penetralis): his companion and messenger was the eagle; J. altus, on high, Virg.; J. conservator, custos, Tac.; J. Jovis satelles, the eagle, Cic.; called also Jovis ales, Ov.; J. Stygius, Pluto, Virg.*—II. *Meton. A) The planet Jupiter, Cic.; Luc.*—B) *The sky, the air (and this, in fact, was the object which the ancients deified, and worshipped as Jupiter), sub Jove, in the open air, Ov.; sub Jove frigidus, Hor.; J. malus, Id.;*

JURO.

J. metuentus, i. e. pluvius, Virg.; æthera, quent homines Jovem appellat, Cic.

JURA, æ, m. (Celtic Jou-rag, the domain of God). *Jura, a chain of mountains extending from the Rhons to the Rhine, and separating the Helvetii from the Sequani, Cæs.; Plin.*

JURANDUM, i, n. (juro). *An oath, Plaut.*
JURATOR, ðris, m. *I. One who swears or takes an oath, Macr.*—II. *Esp. A) A sworn judge, Plaut.; a censor, Id.*—B) *A sworn witness, Sen.*

JURATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of juro and juror.*—II. *Adj.: That has sworn or taken an oath, bound by oath, under oath, Cic.; j. In arma, Ov.; jurato mihi crede, believe me on my oath, Tac.; juratissimus auctor, most credible, that can be depended on, Plin.*

JURE-CONSULTUS. See **JURIS-CONSULTUS**.

JURĒ-JURO, i (jus, juro). *To swear, Liv.*

JURĒ-PĒRITUS. See **JURIS-PĒRITUS**.

JURĒUS, a, um (jus). *Of broth. Subst., Jūrēs, æ, f. (sc. placent), a cake, thin as broth, Plaut.*

JURGIUM, ii, n. (jurgo). *A dispute, altercation, debate, high words [opp. rixa, a quarrel, in which the contending parties proceed to threats, and almost to blows: convicium, a squabble, in which the parties revile each other], ex inimicitias j., maledicta gignuntur, Cic.; litibus et jurgis se abstinere, Id.; jurgia factare, Virg.; jurgia necere cum alqo, to quarrel, Ov.; jurgio contendere cum alqo, to quarrel, Cic.; jurgio lacerare alqm, Sall.*

JURGO, i v. u. and a. (juro, ago). *I. A) Neut.: To quarrel, j. cum alqo, Ter.; ne jurgares, quod, Hor.*—B) *Esp.: To litigate, sue in law, spud ædiles adversus lenones j., Just.*—II. *Act.: To chide, censure, blame, jure Trausius istis jurgatur verbis, Hor.; hæc jurgans, Liv.*

JURIDICĀLIS, e (juridicus). *Relating to right or justice, i. constitutio, Cic.*

JURĪ-DICUS, a, um (jus, dico). *I. That administers justice. Subst., juridicus, i, m., A judge, Sen.*—II. *Relating to the administration of justice, judicial, j. conventus, a town in which justice was administered, an assize-town, Plin.*

JURIS-CONSULTUS or **JURĒ-CONSULTUS**, i, m. *One versed in the law (that may be consulted on a legal point), a lawyer, counsel, Cic.*

JURIS-DICTIO, ðnis, f. (jus, dico). *I. A) The administration of justice in civil matters; civil jurisdiction of the prætor urbanus and the prætor peregrinus, in Rome, who were invested with the power of granting permission to lodge a complaint, to move for a legal exception, and to bestow a right (do); to pronounce judgment (dico); to adjudge, allot, adjudicate (addico): jurisdictionem conferre, Cic.; j. urbana et peregrina, Liv.; j. utraque, the same, Id.; j. Asiatica, in the province of Asia.*—B) *Meton.: Jurisdiction, might, power, sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem... urbes subjungeretis, Cic.; quæ ruant urbes, quæ orientur, j. mea est, that is within my province (i. q. rests with me to decide), Sen.*—II. *Meton.: An assize-town, Plin.*

JURIS-PĒRITUS or **JURĒ-PĒRITUS**, a, um (jus, peritus). *Versed or experienced in the law, juris et literarum bene peritus, Cic.; Cressus eloquentium juris peritissimus, Id.*

JURO, i v. u. and a. (jus). *I. Neut. A) To swear,*

JUROR.

to take an oath, qui si jursret, crederet nemo, Cic.: j. per Jovem deosque penates, by Jupiter and the Penates, Id.; j. in verba alcis, to take an oath prescribed by any one, Liv.; j. in verba principis, to swear allegiance to a prince, Tac.; j. in nomen principis, the same, Suet.; j. in litern, to take one's oath on a litigated point; j. in legem, to swear to observe a law, Cic.; j. in fœdus, Liv.: jurantia verba, the terms in which an oath is couched, Ov.—B) To conspire, to get up a conspiracy, j. inter se, Cat. ap. Plin.—II. Act. A) To swear or take an oath, j. verisimum jururandum, Cic.—B) To affirm or declare on oath, j. morbum, that any body is sick, Cic.; falsum j. to swear falsely; j. alqd in se, to call down imprecations upon one's self, Liv.; followed by acc. and inf.: jurat, se eum non deserturum, Cæs.; Cic.; Liv. Followed by ut: juro, ut republicam non deseram, Liv.; (but accus. and infn. better). In the pass.: quod juratum est, id servandum est, Cic.; juratum bellum, war declared by solemn oath (with the Romans), Sil.—C) To swear by any body, to invoke him as witness, j. deos, Ov.; j. numina, Id.; hence, juror, they swear by me: jurabere, Stat.; in a similar manner, jurata numina, delites by whom one has sworn, Ov.; diis juranda palua, i. e. Styx, Id.—D) To abjure, to renounce upon oath, swear not to do, &c., j. calumniam, to swear that one is not guilty of, Cœl. in Cic.

JUROR, 1, for juro. To swear, quid juratus sit, Cic.

JŪS, jŭris, n. (ζῶος, from ζῆω, ζῴω). I. Prop.: Broth, gravy, soup, Cic.; Ter.; j. Verrinum, ambiguit, swine-broth, pork-gravy; also, i. q. jurisdictione Verrie, of Verres, Cic.—II. Meton.: The juice of the purple-fish, Plin.

JŪS, jŭris, n. (from the same root as jubeo). I. Objective. A) 1) Right, the tenor of laws, institutions and customs, in as far as they are binding and determine what is lawful and what is not; law, statute-law, principis juris, Cic.; j. anceps novi, causas defendere possum, Hor.; j. ac fœa (human and divine right) colere, Liv.; fas ac jura (religion and law), Virg.; contra fas ac j., against right and duty; or, contra j. fasque, Cic.; Sall., j. boamque (right and justice), Sall.; jura dare, to give laws, Liv. 2) Esp.: Law, rights belonging to a certain class, &c., j. gentium, the law of nations, Cic.; Liv.; j. civile, civil (i. e. municipal) law: jura conjugalit; Ov.; j. pontificum, Cic. 3) A legal formula with the ancient jurists: j. Flavianum (see FLAVIUS).—B) Right, as that which is conformable to the laws, summum j. strict right, the height of justice, the utmost rigor of the law, Cic.; jure uti, to proceed according to law, Id.; summo jure agere cum alqo, to proceed against any body according to the severity of the law, Id.; j. ratumque esto, let it be valid in law or legal, an old form, Id.; j. dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; Cœa.; j. reddere, same, Liv.; j. petere, to ask for one's right, to demand justice, Cic.; j. or de jure respondere, to lay down the law (of a professional person, whose opinion has been asked on n point of law), Id.—C) Meton.: A court of justice, in jus vocare, Cic.; in jus rapere, Plaut.; in jus ire, Nep.; in jus ambulare, Ter.—II. Subj. A) A right, privilege or claim founded on nature, laws, or customs, j. publicum, common right, Ter.; jura communia, rights or privileges common to several per-

JUSTITIUM.

sons, equal rights, Cic.; jura belli, Id.; jure, with right, justly, or in a just manner, Cic.; Juv.; Sen.; omnia pro suo jure agere, to be very tenacious of one's rights, Ter.; jus suum tenere or obtinere, to defend one's own right, not to recede from it, Cic.; jus suum persequi, to pursue one's right, Id.; de suo jure cedere, to yield one's right, Id.—B) Esp.: Right. 1) Prerogative, privilege of a whole body or of a single individual, qui optimo jure rex Romæ creatus sit, Liv.; optimo jure censor creatus, Id.; j. petendorum honorum, Id.; jura mulieria, the rights of women, Id.; j. metallorum, the privilege of working mines on one's own estate, Suet. 2) A right, authority, or power arising from or being the consequence of any right enjoyed, j. retinendi, Liv.; j. agendi cum plebe, Cic.; j. patrium, over the life of one's children, Liv.; (homo) sui juris, one's own master, acting for one's self or according to one's own pleasure, independent, Cic.; Sen.; alqm sui or proprii jura facere, to make any body independent, to put him in a position to do as he likes, Vell.; Just.; in paucorum jus concedere, Sall.; j. ad muliere, over the women, Plaut.; j. de tergo vitæque, power of life and death, Liv. With obj. gen.: Power over any thing, j. corporis, Ov.; j. equorum, Id.; or with in: j. in æquora, Id.

JUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (jus). Broth, gravy, soup, Cat.

JŪS-JŪRANDUM (separated, jurisque jurandi, Cic.), jurisjurandi, n. (jus, juro). An oath, dare jusjurandum alqui, to take an oath, Cic.; j. dare inter se, Cæs.; j. conservare, to keep one's oath, Cic.; j. servare, Nep.; or jurejurando stare, the same, Quint.; gratiam facere jurisjurandi, to exempt from oath, Plaut.; adigere alqm ad jusjurandum, to oblige one to make oath, Cæs.; j. negligere, to break, Cic.

JUSSUM, i, n. (jubeo). An order, command, commandment. I. Gen.: jussa deorum, Cic.; jussa efficere, to execute, to perform, Sall.; jussa capessere, to pay attention to, to follow, Virg.—II. Esp. A) A medical prescription, Ov.—B) A resolution, decree of the people, Cic.

JUSSUS, a, um, part. of jubeo.

JUSSUS, ūs, m. (only in the abl. sing.) (jubeo). An order, command, ordinance, jussu vestrò, Cic.; jussu populi, Nep.; Liv.; jussu senatorum, Sall.

JUSTE, adv. (justus). Justly, with right, fairly, properly, j. imperare, Cic.; j. facere, Id.

JUSTI-FICUS, a, um (justus, facio). Doing justice, acting justly, j. mens, Catull.

JUSTINIANUS, i, m. Justinian, a Roman emperor of the sixth century, by whose order the well-known collection of laws (Corpus juris) was made.

JUSTINUS, i, m. Justin. 1. A Roman historian, who composed an abridged history, from the writings of Trogus Pompeius. He is supposed to have been contemporary with the Antonini. 2. Martyr, one of the earliest of the Christian writers, born A.D. 103. He wrote a large number of works in Greek, several of which have come down to us. 3. A Roman emperor, born A.D. 450, and who ascended the throne A.D. 518.

JUSTITIA, æ, f. (justua). I. Justice, Cic.—II. A) Meton.: Love of justice, equity, Id.—B) Mildness, clemency, gentleness, Cæs.

JUSTITIUM, ū, n. (for juristitium, from jus and sisto). 1. A formal closing of the courts, suspension of judicial sittings, vacations, j. edicere, to order the courts to be closed (on

JUSTUS.

critical occasions, when all occupations and traffic used to be suspended, the shops shut, &c.), Auct. Her.—II. Meton. A) Stagnation or suspension, in general, j. omnium rerum, Liv.—B) Meton.: Public or general mourning, Tac.

JUSTUS, a, um (jus). I. Just, righteous, vir j. et bonus, Cic.; j. in socios, Id.—II. Meton. A) That which is according to strict law: Legitimate, legal, lawful, right, j. supplicium, Cic.; j. imperium, Cæs.; j. uxor, lawful wife, Cic. Subst.: j. iustum colere, to do what is right, to exercise justice.—B) 1) Legitimate, just, well-grounded, j. timor, Hirt.; j. ira, Ov. 2) Equitable, fair, j. servitus, Ter.; jure justo, Liv. 3) Formal, in proper order, right, j. bellum, Cic.; Liv.; j. proclum, Id.; j. victoria, Cic.; justo jure alqd repetere, with good or full right, Liv. 4) Proper, sufficient, right, j. numerum, Liv.; j. exercitus, complets, in full number, Id.; j. reditus, sufficient to cover the necessary expense, Tac.; plus justo, more than is proper, l. e. too much, Hor.; thus also, longior justo, Ov.; præter justum, beyond what is fair, too much, Lucr. Subst. plur., justa, örüm, n. a) What is fair or just, j. tua, your rights, prerogative, Ter. b) The proper usages, j. militaria, Liv.; omnia justa perficere, Id. Esp. of funerals: j. funebris, Liv.; j. exsequiarum, Cic.

JUTURNA, æ, f. Juturna, the nymph of a fountain in Latium, famous for its healing qualities. Its waters were used in nearly all sacrifices, and a chapel was dedicated to its nymph at Rome in the Campus Martius. In the Æneid, Juturna appears as the sister of Turnus, Virg.

JUTUS, a, um, part. of juvo.

JUVENALIS, e (juvenis). I. Juvenile, youthful, fit for young people, j. corpus, Virg.; j. lusus, Liv.—II. Subst., Jüvenälia, ium, n., A sort of games, introduced by Nero, Tac.—III. D. Junius, a celebrated satirical poet, born at Aquinum, and contemporary with Martial.

JUVENCA, æ, f. (juveneus). I. A heifer, Virg.—II. Meton.: A young female, Ov.

JUVENCUS, a, um (for juvenicus, from juvenis). I. Young, j. (gallinæ), Plin.; j. equus, Lucr.—II. Subst., jüveneus, i, m. (sc. bos), A young bullock, whether it has been used at the plough or not, Varr.; Virg.; j. æquoreus, a sea-calf, Sil.

JUVENESCO, nûi, ère (juvenis). I. To reach the age of youth, to grow up, vitulus juvenescit, Hor.—II. To grow young again, juvenescit homo, Ov.; rosa juvenescit, Plin.

JUVENILIS, e (juvenis). Youthful, j. dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic.

JUVENILITER, ado. (juvenis). Fouthfully, in a youthful manner, j. exsultare, Cic.; jecit j., with all the vigor or fire of youth, Ov.

JUVENIS, is (juvo). I. Young, juvenile, j. anni, Ov.; j. ovis, Col. Compar., jüvenior, Plin.; and jünior, Liv.—II. Subst.: Jüvois, is, c. A) A young man, a youth (usually from seventeen to forty-six years, or during the age for military service), Cic.; Hor.; Quint; juvenes utriusque sexus, young people of both sexes, Suet.—B) Esp.: A citizen able to carry arms, Liv.; a young woman, a maid, Ov.; pulchra j., Phædr.

JUVENOR, ari (juvenis). To act like a youth, to sport to wanton, Hor.

JUXTA.

JÜVENTA, æ, f. (juvenis). I. Youth, youthful age, the age of youth. A) Of mankind, Liv.; ab juvenis, from youth, Suet.; citra juventam, before the age of youth, i. e. in boyhood, Ov., prima j. for lanugo, Virg.—B) Of animals, Plin.—C) Of trees, Plin.—II. Meton.: Young people, Mart.

JÜVENTAS, ätis, f. (juvenis). I. Youth, the age of youth, Luc.—II. Personified: The goddess of youth, Hebe, Cic.

JÜVENTUS, ätis, f. (juvenis). I. The time of youth, early period of life, from seventeen to forty-six, Cic.; Sall.—II. Meton.: Young men; also of soldiers, men fit for military duty, j. dedisceret, Cic.; j. convenerant, Cæs.; Trojana j., Virg. Hence, princeps juventutis. A) In the time of the republic, the first on the list of the knights, Cic.—B) In the time of the emperors, the emperor's son, the prince, or else the probable successor to the throne, Tac.—III. Personified: The goddess of youth, Hebe, Hyg.

JÜVERNA, æ, f. Ireland, Mel.; Juv.

JÜVO, jüvi, jütum (juerint for juverint, Cestull.: part. ful. act., jüvâturus, Plin. E.) (Sanscr. ju, to hasten). I. A) To help, to assist, to be of use, j. alqm in alqa re, Cic.; j. alqm auxilio, Ov.; j. hostes frumento, Cæs.; juvante deo, with the help of God, Cic.; diis jüvantibus, or diis bene jüvantibus, Liv.—B) Meton. of inanimate objects. 1) To further, j. disciplinam beatæ vitæ, Cic. 2) To give a lift, to assist in carrying a burden, j. onera principis, Vell.—II. A) To delight, to give pleasure, to please, nec me vita juvaret, Liv.; juvari, to be delighted.—B) Impers.: juvat, It gives me pleasure, it pleases (me, &c.), sin me estutum juvat fingere, Cic.; id scire juvat, Sen.

JUXTA, ado. and prep. (for juxta, from jungo). I. Adv. A) With reference to space. 1) Close together, theatra duo j. fecit, Plin. 2) Close by, close to, near to, adjoining, hard by, legio, quæ j. constitit, Cæs.; sellam j. ponere, Sall.; fuit j. tumulus, Virg. B) Near at hand, near, j. accedere, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) Of order: Immediately after, quæ delude Cato j. dicit, Gell. 2) Denoting equality: Just so, alike, in a like or similar manner, equally, ceteri j. insontes, Liv.; j. periculosum, seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. Hence, in connection with particles denoting comparison: qui me omnibus rebus, j. ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, just as if, Cic.; j. in via ac devia discurrere, alike, Liv.; litteris Græcia j. stoque Latinis eruditus, equally, Sall.; parere atque imperare j. paratos, Liv. Joined with cum: j. tecum sequere scio, along with you, Plaut.; j. mecum omnes intelligitis, together with me, Sall.—II. Prep. with acc. (in Virg. and Tac. placed after its case). A) With reference to space. 1) Of persons: Next to, by the side of, occurrantes domini j. conjuges et liberos, Tac. 2) Of localities: Hard or close by, by the side of, j. murum, Cæs.; j. viam sepultus est, Nep.; j. genitorem adstat virgo, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) Denoting order of succession: Immediately after, next, apud quos j. divinas religiones fides humana colitur, Liv.; j. deos, Tac. 2) Denoting similitude. a) Near, velocitas j. formidinem, Tac. b) Nearly as, just as, j. se conjuges vexari, Liv. 3) Denoting conformity. After, according to, j. præceptum, Just.

K.

K, k, is a Greek letter, for which the Romans used *C*. The only Latin words properly written with *k* are *kalendæ*, the pronomen *Kæso*, and *Karthago*; and yet, even in the case of the first and last of these, modern usage favors the employment of *C*.

KALENDÆ. See **CALENDÆ**.

KARTHÄGO. See **CARTHAGO**.

KOPPA (k). A letter of the old Greek alphabet, used in later times as the numeral sign for 90, Quint.

L.

L, l. As an abbreviation it generally stands for *Lucius*; on inscriptions also for *liberos* and *locus*; thus, *L. S.*, loco sigilli, instead or in place of the seal (i. e. where the seal ought to be affixed to a document); *l. c.*, loco citato, at the place quoted, &c. As a numeral it denotes 50.

LÄBASCO, 3 (labo). I. Prop.: To waver, to be ready to fall, to totter, *l. ucr.*—II. Fig.: *labascit*, victus uno verbo, he gives way, yields, Ter.

LÄBDÄCIDES, æ, m. (Läbdacus). A descendant of *Läbdacus*; *Polynices*, Stat. Plur.: *The Thebans*, Stat.

LÄBDÄCISMUS or **LÄMBDÄCISMUS**, i, m. (λαβδαικισμός or λαμβδ.). A faulty pronunciation or doubling of the letter *L* (*Δ*), Gramm.

LÄBDÄCUS, i, m. (Λάβδακος). *Läbdacus*, king of *Thebes*, father of *Laius*, Sen.

LÄBÆA, æ, f., i. q. *labium*. The lip, Pomp.; Gell.; of an oil-press, Cat.

LÄBËCÛLA, æ, f. (labes). A small spot, a blemish; fig., opprobrium, aspergere alui labeculam, Cic.

LÄBËFÄCIO, Æci, actum 3 [pass., labefio, factus] (labo, facio, pass. fio). I. Prop.: To make ready to fall, to cause to totter, to shake, *l. partem muri*, Cæs.; (a) epistolam a suis vinculis, to break the seal, to open (a letter), Ov.—II. Fig.: To shake anybody (mentally), to affect strongly, to cause to waver, Cic.; Virg.; *l. fidem*, to injure any body's credit, Suet.; *l. clasiarios*, to cause to mutiny, Tac.

LÄBËFACTÄTIO, ðois, f. I. Prop.: Shaking, a shock, *l. dentium*, looseness of the teeth, Plin.—II. Fig.: A political shock, Quint.

LÄBËFACTO, i (labefacio). I. Prop.: To cause to totter, to shake, *l. signum vectibus*, Cic.—II. Fig.: To shake, to overturn, to destroy, to ruin, *l. amicitiam*, *justitiam*, Cic.; *l. rempublicam*, Id.; *l. vitas bonium*, to trouble, Id. Middle: labefacti, To waver, to shake.

LÄBËFIO, factus. See **LÄBËFÄCIO**.

LÄBËLLUM, i, n. (labrum). A little lip, Cic.; Liv.

LÄBËLLUM, i, n. (labrum). A small bath-tub, Cic.

LÄBËO, ðnis, m. *Labeo*, cognomen of the *Fabii* and *Antistii*; thus, *Antistius Labeo*, a celebrated lawyer, Gell.; Tac.

LÄBËRIUS, a. *Laberius*, name of a Roman gens; *D. Laberius*, author of mimes, Hor.; Suet.

LÄBËS, is, f. (labor). A fall, shock, overthrow. I. Prop.: *l. terræ*, Liv.; *l. agri*, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Fall, ruin, destruction, mis-

fortune, innocentiæ, Cic.—B) A spot, stain, blot, blemish, sine labe salinum, Pera.; *victima labe carens*, Ov.; of an ink blot, Hor. Fig.: A stigma, disgrace, *l. conscientias* in animo habere, Cic.; *l. civitatis*, Id.; *labem alcijs dignitati aspergere*, inferre, imponere, Id.

LÄBLÆ, ærum, f. The lips, Plaut. See **LÄBIUM**.

LÄBICI or **LÄVICI**, ðrum, m., and **LÄBICUM**, i, n. A town of Latium, near *Tusculum*, Cic. *Läbicaei*, ðrum, m., The inhabitants of *L.*, Liv.

LÄBIENUS, i, m. *Labienus*, a lieutenant of *Cæsar* in the Gallic wars, Hirt. Hence, adj., *Labienianus*, s, um, Of *Labienus*, milites *L.*, Id.

LÄBIUM, ii, n. [labiæ, ærum, Plaut.] (Sanscr. labh, to take; Gr. λαβειν; Lat. labrum). A lip, labia demissa, hanging down, Ter.; labiis ductare alqm, to make a lip (as a mark of contempt), Plaut.

LÄBO, i (akin to labor). To totter, to be ready to fall, to be on the point of falling.

I. Prop.: *labat signum*, Cic.; *labat litera*, is written with a trembling hand, Ov.; *l. sermone*, not to speak plainly, of persons in a state of intoxication, Plin.—II. To waver, to be at a loss, to hesitate, cum ei *Antonius l. videretur*, Cic.; *labat disciplina*, Id.; *socii labant*, Liv.; *memoria labat*, begins to fail, becomes weak, Liv.

LÄBOR, lapsus, 3 (Sanscr. laip, to move, to run). To glide, to slip, to slip down, to fall. I. Prop.: *lacrimæ labuntur per genas*, Ov.; *folia lapsa cadunt*, Virg.; *flumina labuntur*, are flowing, rolling on, Ov.; *labitur et labetur* in omne volubilis ævum, Hor.; *serpens labitur*, glides, steals, or creeps into, Ov.; *somaus labitur* in artus, steals over, Id.—II. Fig. A) To fall, to go to ruin, to sink, *homo labitur*, Cic.; *labuntur mores*, Liv.; *labi spe*, to be disappointed in one's hope, Cæs.—B) Of time: To escape, to slip away, *labitur ætas*, Ov.—C) To fall into, *l. in vitium*, Hor.—D) To fall into error, to be mistaken, Cic.

LÄBOR (anciently *laboas*), ðris, m. I. Labor, pains combined with physical effort, *laborem sibi sumere*, to undertake, or to take upon one's self, Cic.; *laboribus defensionum liberatum esse*, Id.; *laborem subire*, obire, to undergo, Id.; *labores belli*, warlike exploits, Virg.; *l. militiæ*, exertion, toil, Cic.

—II. Meton. A) Activity, industry, *summus l. in publicis privatisque rebus*, Cic.; *labores corporis*, active exercise, Id.—B) Hardship, misfortune, trouble, distress, in *labore meo*, Cic.; *Trojæ supremum audire laborem*, Virg.; *labores solis*, *luoæ*, solar, lunar eclipses, Virg. Hence: Disease, pain, Plaut.

LÄBÖRIFER, Æra, ðrum (labor, fero). Bearing or undergoing labor or fatigue, *l. Hercules*, Ov.

LÄBÖRÏÖSE, adv. (laboriosus). With labor or fatigue; laboriously, wearisomely, *Cautil.*; Cic.

LÄBÖRÏÖSUS, a, um (labor). I. Full of labor, toilsome, wearisome, troublesome, Cic.—II. Industrious, pains-taking, Cic.—III. That has to contend with toil, that endures hardship, *quid nobis laboriosius?* Cic.

LÄBÖRO, i v. n. and a. (labor). I. *Neut. A)* To work, labor, to take pains, to exert one's self for any given purpose, *scæe* (aratores)

LABOS.

sibi l., *work for themselves, for their own benefit*, Cic.; *laboro idem quod tu, for the sake of the very same thing*, Id.; l. de re, in alqa re (with ut, nc), Cic.—B) *To care, to trouble one's self about, de se nihil laborat*, Cic.; *nihil laboro nisi ut salua sis*, Id.—C) *To suffer, to be troubled or afflicted, to be embarrassed or oppressed, to labor under*, l. morbo, *to suffer from illness*, Cic.; l. ex pedibus, *to have the gout*, Id.; l. ex intestinis, *to have a pain in the stomach*, Id.; l. utero, *to suffer the pains of child-birth*, Hor.; Ov.; l. ex invidia, Liv.; l. odio, *to be hated*, Cic.; l. ex aere alieno, *to be oppressed with debt*, Cæsa. Absol.: *To be in distress or danger, to be hard-pressed, undique suis laborantibus succurrebant*, Cæsa. *Of inanimate and abstract objects: luoa laborat, suffers eclipse*, Cic.; *triremes laborant*, Cæsa.—II. Act. A) *To work, to produce by labor, to elaborate*, l. alqd, Hor.; *actio laborata studio*, Quint.—B) *To direct one's efforts to a given object, to labor at or for*, l. frumenta, Tac.

LĀBOS, ōris, m. *Old form for labor*, Plaut.; Sall. LĀBROS or -US, i, m. (λάβρος, voracious). I. *The name of a dog*, Ov.—II. *Of a fish*, Plin.

LĀBRUM, i, n. (same root as labium). I. Prop. A) *A lip, memorem notam labris dente imprimere*, Hor.; *labrum superius, the upper lip*, Cæsa.—B) *Meton.: The brim of a vessel*, Cæsa.; *the edge of a ditch*, Id.; Liv.—II. Fig.: *primoribus labris gnetare, adtingere rcm, only to taste, to take a mere sip of, i. e. not to have a deep knowledge of*, Cic.

LĀBRUM, i, n. (lavo) (Sanscr. labh, to receive, to take; Gr. λαβεῖν, λέβης; Lat. lebas). *A large open vessel, a basin, vat*, Cic.; *marmoreo labro aqua exundat*, Plin.; *used as a wine-press; spumat plena vindemia labris, with full vats*, Virg.

LĀBRUS, i, m. See LABROS.

LĀBRUSCA VITIS or UVA, or simply LĀBRUSCA, ō, f. (λαβός). *A wild vine or grape*, Plin.; Virg.

LĀBRUSCUM, i, n. *The fruit of the wild vine*, Virg.

LĀBURNUM, i, n. *Laburnum, a kind of cytisus*, Cytisus l. Plin.

LĀBYRINTHĒUS, a, um (λαβύρινθος). *Labyrinthean, belonging to a labyrinth*, Catull.

LĀBYRINTHUS, i, m. (λαβύρινθος). *A labyrinth*, Virg.; Ov.

LAC [nom. lacte, Plaut.], lactis, n. (γάλα, γάλαος). I. A) Prop.: *Milk, lacte atque pecore vivunt*, Cæsa.; l. dare alui, *to give suck, to suckle*, Cic. Prop.: *cum lacte nutritia errore auxisse, to have imbibed an error with the mother's milk, i. e. from infancy*, Id.—B) Fig.: *satiari, velut quodam juvenioris disciplinæ lacte*, Quint.—II. Meton.: *The white juice of plants, l. herbarum*, Ov.; *a milk-white color*, Id.

LĀCĒNA, ō, f. (Λάκαινα). *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*, L. virginæ, Virg. Subst. fem., *A Spartan*, Cic. Esp.: *Helen*, Virg.

LĀCĒDĒMŌN, ōnis, f. (Λακεδαίμων). *Lacedæmon, a city of the Peloponnesus, called also Sparta, the territory of which was called Laconia. From the severe mode of living of its inhabitants, dura l., Cic.; patiens l., Hor.*

LĀCĒDĒMŌNIUS, a, um (Lacedæmon). *Belonging to Lacedæmon; from, in, or near*

LACINIA.

Lacedæmon; Lacedæmonian, Spartan, L. marmor, Plin.; L. Tarentum, *built by Spartans*, Ov.; Hor. Subst., *Lacedæmonius, Lacedæmonian*, Nep.; Paus.

LĀCER, ĕra, ĕrum (Sanscr. luk, to cut off, to lop; Gr. λακίζω). I. Pass. A) 1) Prop.: *Torn, lacerated, cut up into morsels, mangled*, l. corpus, Liv.; l. homo, Ov.; l. vestis, Tac. 2) Fig.: *l. geotillates*, Plin.—B) *Mutilated, caput l. cornu, Ov.*—II. Act.: *Tearing, cutting, morsus l., Ov.*

LĀCERĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *Laceration, a cutting up, tearing, rending*, l. corporis, Cic.; l. genarum, Id.

LĀCERNA, ō, f. (akin to lacinia). *A thick upper garment of the Romans, worn over the toga*, Cic.

LĀCERNĀTUS, a, um (laccerna). *Wearing a lacerna*, Vell.; Juv.

LĀCĒRO, i (lacer). *To tear, to cut or tear to pieces or into morsels, to mangle, to lacerate*. I. Prop. A) *l. genas, vestem*, Ov.; l. os alui, Suet.; l. tergum virgias, Liv.—B) *Meton.: l. reliquias vitæ, to distribute*, Cic.—II. Fig. A) *To cut up with words; to abuse, to rail at, to censure, l. famam aepuliti, to defame, to detract*, Liv.; *tum ipsum hostiliter lacerant*, Liv.—B) *To ruin, to destroy, waste, dissipate, rea lacerat*, Cic.; l. rem suam, *to squander, to lavish*, Plaut.; l. rempublicam largitionibus, Sall.

LACERTA, ō, f., and LACERTUS, i, m. (Sanscr. laghu, light, moving quickly; langh, to leap). *A lizard, newt, eft*, Virg.; *a kind of sea-fish*, Plin.

LĀCERTŌSUS, a, um (lacertua). *Fleshy, muscular, brown*, l. centurio, Cic.; l. equus, Varr.

LĀCERTUS, i, m. (Sanscr. laghu, pliable). I. A) Prop.: *The muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow (brachium being the part from the elbow to the wrist), lacertorum tori*, Cic.; *for the whole arm: lacertos circa collum implicare*, Ov.; *lacertum excutere, to throw out the arm*, Ov.; Sen.—B) Fig.: *Muscular power, muscles, strength*, in Lysia sunt lacerti, Cic.; *hastaa oratoris lacertis viribusque toqueri*, Id.—II. (i. q. lacerta) *A lizard*, Virg.—III. *A sea-fish, unknown to us*, Plin.

LĀCESSO, ivi and ii, itum, 3 (lacio). *To provoke, to incite, to stimulate; to attack, assail, importune*. I. A) Prop.: *l. alqm ferro*, Cic.; *laccensus injuriâ*, Id.; l. prælio alqm, Cæsa.; l. alqm capitaliter apud centumviro, *to have any body capitally tried*, Plin.; l. deos precibus, *to importune*, Hor.—B) *Meton.: To try, to venture, essay, l. pelagua carinâ*, Hor.; *equus pede laccensit fores, tries the door, kicks against it to get out*, Ov.; *pax laccensita, disturbed*, Tac.—II. Esp.: *To challenge, to dare, to invite*, l. pugnam, Liv.; l. prælium, Cæsa.

LĀCHĒSIS, is, f. (Λάχεσις). *Lachesis, one of the three Fates, who spun the thread of life*, Ov.

LĀCINIĀ, ō, f. (λακίς). I. A) Prop.: *The flap or lappet, fringe, of a gown, &c., servare in laciniâ semina ex mensa secunda*, Cic.; l. togæ, Suet.; *sume laciniâ atque absterge sudorem tibi*, Plaut.; *alqm tenere laciniâ*, Id.; *ansuering to our pocket, for carrying things in it, allium servant in laciniâ colligatum*, Plin.—B) Fig.: *obtinere laciniâ, merely by the lappet; hence, scarcely, hardly, as if it were*

LACINIUM.

about to slip from the hands shortly, Cic.—II. Meton. A) *The dew-lap in cattle, lacinias dependentes*, Plin.—B) *A garment, lacinias ornatus exant*, App.—C) *Any small division, a small piece, part, brevis lacinia, a small portion of land*, Plin.

LACINIUM, ñ, n. *Lacinium, a promontory of the Bruttii near Crotona, celebrated for its temple of Juno, now Capo della Colonna*, Liv.

LACINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lacinium*, L. Juno, Cic.; L. templa, Ov.

LACIO, ãre. *To allure, entice*, Lucr.

LACO (Lacon), ònis, m. (Δάκων). *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*, Nep.; L. fulvus, dog, Hor. *Plur.: The Lacedæmonians*, Prop.; Ledæi or pii Lacones, Castor and Pollux, Mart.

LACŌNIA, ã, f. I. q. Laconica. See LACONICUS.

LACŌNICUS, a, um (Λακωνικός). I. *Laconian, Lacedæmonian, L. purpura*, Hor.; L. canes, Plin.—II. *Subst. A) Lácōnica, ã, f., or Lácōnice, ã, f. (Λακωνική, sc. γῆ). The district of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus, in which Lacedæmon was situate*, Nep.—B) *Lácōnicum, i, n. 1) (sc. balneum), A sudorific bath, a sweating-room*, Cic. 2) (sc. vestimentum), *A Spartan dress*, Plaut.

LACŌNIS, ïdis, f. (Λακωνίς). *Spartan, Lacedæmonian, matre Laconide nati*, Ov.

LACRIMA (lacrýma, lacrima), ã, f. (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα). I. *Prop.: A tear, i. cito arescit*, Cic.; *præ lacrimis loqui non possum*, Id.; *Iscrimam dare alcui, to weep over any body, to bewail his fate*, Ov.; *ire in lacrimas, to shed tears*, Virg.—II. *Meton.: A moisture exuding from certain plants, gum-drops or tears, e lacrimis arborum quæ glutinum pariunt*, Plin.

LACRIMABILIS, e (lacrimo). *Worthy of tears, calling forth tears, lamentable*, Ov.; *bellum i, Virg.*

LACRIMABUNDUS, a, um. *Full of tears, weeping much, ready to weep*, Liv.

LACRIMO (lacrýmo), i, also sometimes LACRIMOR, átus sum, ãri (lacrima). *To let one's tears flow, to weep*. I. A) *Prop.: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam*, Cic.; *lacrimo gaudio*, Ter.—B) *Meton.: To weep or shed tears over any thing, to bewail, i. casum alcjs, Nep.*—II. *Meton. of plants, trees, &c.: To exude a moisture of a resinous nature, to drop, distill, weep, calamus lacrimans*, Plin.; *lacrimatas cortice myrrbas, dripping*, Ov.

LACRIMŌSUS, a, um (lacrima). I. A) *Full of tears, i. oculi*, Plin.; *i. voces*, Virg.—B) *Meton. of plants: Dripping*, Plin.—II. *Causing tears to come into the eyes, i. fumus*, Hor.; *capis odor i, Plin.*; *i. carmen, calling forth tears, doleful*, Ov.; *i. bellum*, Hor.

LACRIMŪLA (lacrym.), ã, f. ñim. (lacrima). *A little tear*, Cic.

LACTANTIUS, ñ, m. *Lactantius, a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century*.

LACTEO, ãre (lac). I. *To suckle, to be at the breast, Romulus parvus et lactens*, Cic.; *lactentibus rem divinam facere, to make a sacrifice of suckling animals*, Liv.—II. *To contain milk, to be milky or swell with milk, lactens lactucæ*, Plin.; *frumenta lactentia*, Virg.

LACTEŌLUS, a, um (lacteus). *White as milk, milk-white, i. puellas* Catull.

LÆLIUS.

LACTES, ñm. See LACTIS.

LACTESCO, ãre (laeteo). I. *To turn to milk, to assume a milk-white color, omnis cibus matrum i. incipit*, Cic.—II. *To have milk, to be full of milk (as the breast), &c.*, Plin.

LACTEUS, a, um (lac). I. A) *Milky, full of milk, i. humor*, Ov.; *i. ubera*, Virg.—B) *Meton.: Suckling, i. porcus*, Mart.—II. *Milk-colored, white as milk, pure as milk, i. orbis, the Milky Way*, Cic.; *i. cervix*, Virg.; *Livii i. ubertas*, Quoit.

LACTIS, is, f. *A gut. Generally in the plur.: lactes, ñm, The guts, especially the smaller ones, entrails, intestines, chitterlings*, Plaut.

LACTO, i (lac). I. *To contain or be filled with milk, ubera lactantia*, Ov.—II. *To drink milk (from the breast), to suck, infans lactavit*, Aus.; *lactantea aoi, the years during which the child sucks*, Id.

LACTO i (lacio). *To allure for the sake of deceiving, to cajole, to make a fool of, i. amantem*, Ter.; *i. pollicitando animos*, Id.

LACTŪCA, ã, f. (lac). *Lettuce*, Plin.

LACŪNA, ã, f. (lacus). I. *A body of stagnant water, a pool, sudaat humore lacunæ*, Virg.; *i. salsæ*, Lucr.; *i. Neptuniæ, the sea*, Auct. Her.—II. A) 1) *A ditch, a small hole, a cavity, cæcus lustravit luce lacunas*, Cic. 2) *Meton.: A dimple in the cheek, sicut parvæ utrimque lacunæ*, Ov.—B) *A gap, loss, want, lacunam rei familiaris explere*, Cic.

LACŪNAR, ãris, n. (lacus). *A panelled or gilt ceiling, the empty spaces or cavities in a ceiling which are filled up with ornaments; a fretted or carved ceiling*, Cic. *Plur. lacuaria, òrum, n., Compartments, panels*, Vitruv.

LACŪNO i (lacuna). I. *To fret, to hollow, to pit*, Plin.—II. *To ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling*, Ov.

LACUS, ñs, m. (λάκκος). I. *A lake, pond, pool, ædificis, lacus, stagna*, Cic.; *i. Albanus*, Liv. *Poet.: water, a piece or body of water, reddita forma lacu (instead of lacui) est*, Ov.—II. *Meton. A) A large reservoir, a vat, a basin, lacus sternendos lapide*, Liv.; *hence, a basin's cooling-trough, alii strigentia tingunt æra lacu*, Virg.—B) *Any large vessel to hold liquids, a tub, cooler, vat for wine after its being pressed*, Ov.—C) *Fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, still young (like wine), effervescent*, Cic.—III. *Any receptacle, keep, store-room*, Col.

LADON, ònis, m. (Λάδων). *Ladon, a river of Arcadia, falling into the Alpheus*, Ov.

LÆDO, si, sum, 3 (Souscr. lut. to injure; Gr. ληίζουαι). *To strike or dash violently against anything*. I. *Gen.: i. naves ad saxa*, Lucr.

—II. *Esp.: To hurt, to harm*. A) *Prop.: i. brachia*, Plaut.; *i. herbas morsu*, Ov. *Poet.: i. collum, to break the neck, to hang one's self*. Hor.—B) *Fig. 1) To injure, to offend, i. fidem*, Cic.; *i. aliam perjurio suo*, Id.; *i. nulli os, to abuse nobody to his face*. Ter. 2) *To afflict, tunc tua me infortunius lædent*, Hor. 3) *To attack with words, to rail against, to satirize, i. Pisoem*, Cic.

LÆLIUS, a. *Lælius, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the following were distinguished. I. C. Lælius, the friend of Scipio (after him Cicero named his work De Amicitia)*, Cic. 2. D. Lælius,

one of Pompey's party, commander of the Asiatic fleet, Cæs. 3. Lælia, the mother-in-law of L. Crassus, Cic.

LÆNA, æ, f. (χλαῖνα, *alcin to lana*). I. A peculiar kind of woollen cloth, with a long nap, employed for various kinds of garments belonging to the outward apparel.—II. An upper robe or mantle, Cic.

—III. The amictus or outer cloak, worn by the Flamines at sacrifice, Varr.

LÆRTEES or LÆERTA, æ, m. (Λαέρτης). Læertes, a prince of Ithaca, father of Ulysses, Ov.

LÆRTIÄDES, æ, m. (Λαερτιάδης). Son of Læertes, i. e. Ulysses, Hor.

LÆRTIUS, a, um (Λαέρτιος). I. Belonging or relating to Læertes, L. heros, Ov.; L. regna, Virg.—II. Lærtius, a surname of the Greek writer Diogenes, from the city of Laerte in Cilicia.

LÆSIO, ðnis, f. (λαδο). A hurting, harming. I. Prop., Sen.—II. Fig.: A rhetorical attack upon the character of an opponent, Cic.

LÆSTRYÛON, ðnis, m. (Λαοστρυών). Læstrygonian, Ov.; urbs Iami Læstrygônis, Formia, Ov. Usually in the plur.: Læstrygones, um (Λαοστρυόνες), The Læstrygones, a savage race of cannibals, who originally inhabited Campania, in the neighborhood of Formia (built by Lamus), Plin.

LÆSTRYÛONIUS, a, um (Læstrygon). Læstrygonian, L. domus, Formia, Ov.; L. amphora, Hor.

LÆTABILIS, e (lætor). Gladsome, joyful, joyous, Cic.

LÆTABUNDUS, a, um (lætor). Full of joy, Gell.

LÆTATIO, ðnis, f. Joy, rejoicing, l. diutina, Cæs.

LÆTE, adv. (lætus). I. Gladly, with joy, cheerfully, senatus l. et insolenter tult, Cic.—II. Fruitfully, abundantly, well, æges l. virens, Plin.

LÆTIFICO, I (lætificus). I. To gladden, to exhilarate, sol lætificat terram, Cic.; hence, lætificari, to rejoice, Plaut.—II. Meton.: To fertilize, to manure, Indus agros lætificat et mitigat, Cic.

LÆTIFYCUS, s, um (lætus, facio). Gladdening, causing joy, joyful, l. vites, Cic.

LÆTYTIA, æ, f. (læstus). I. Gladness, joy, joyfulnes, mirth, Cic.; lætitiã percipere ex re, Id.; in lætitiã concitare alqm, to throw into a transport of joy, Ter.; rea mihi est lætitiã, Nep.—II. Meton. A) Any joyful appearance, cheerful aspect, grace, beauty, l. membrum, Stat.; l. orationis, Tac.—B) Fertility, l. loci, Col.

LÆTOR, átus, ári (lætua). I. To rejoice, to feel joy, alqa re, de alqa re, on account of any thing, l. tribus triumphis, Cic.; in alqa re, at, or on occasion of, any thing, lætaria tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. With acc.: quod tunc pectore lætor, Ov.; lætandum puto casum tuum, Sall.—II. Meton.: vitis lætorum tepore, likes, or is fond of it, i. e. thrives with it, Col.

LÆTUS, a, um (λάω, λάωω; Lat. ludo). Joyful, cheerful, glad. I. A) Prop.: l. homo, Cic.; lætus animi, Vell.; l. laborum, Virg. Meton.: oratio non læta crimine, Liv.; l. clamor, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) Doing any thing with joy, willingly, or readily, l. decreverat senatus, Sall.; si possum donata reponere l., Hor. 2) Delight-

ing in, l. equino sanguine, Hor. 3) Happy or contented with, l. meo, with what I possess, or my own, Mart.—II. A) Rejoicing, causing joy, pleasant, omnia erant facta lætiora, Cic.; l. militibus nomen, Tac.—B) Meton. 1) Favorable, of happy omen, l. nomen, Cic.; l. prodigium, Plin.; l. Mercurius, Plaut. 2) a) Having a cheerful look, lively, agreeable, l. seges, gladsome, joyous, Virg.; lætos oculis afflavit honores, sparkling graces, Id. b) Fertile, rich, l. ager, Varr.; l. genus orationis, fruitful, rich, Cic. c) Abundant, copious, flumina læta manabant, Virg.

LÆVE, adv. I. On the left; fig., wrongly, perversely, Hor.—II. Slowly, heavily, carelessly, Hor.

LÆVUS, a, um (λαῖος). I. Prop.: Left, l. manus, Cic.; l. humera, Ov. Subst. 1) ad lævam (sc. manum), on the left, Cic.; in lævam, to the left, Plin.; lævam pete, drive to the left, Ov. 2) læva, ðrum, n. (sc. loca), The country toward the left, the part of the country situate to the left, læva tenent, they keep to the left, Virg.—II. Fig. A)

Left, i. q. a backward (Fr. gauche), clumsy, Hor.—B) Not suitable or fit for a given purpose (Fr. mal-à-propos), l. tempus, Id.—C) Ill-omened, unlucky, l. picus, Id.—D) Of the auspices: Lucky, propitious, favorable, esp. of a flash of lightning seen on the left, Plin.; læva numina, propitious, Virg.; lævum intonuit, on the left, on the side considered lucky, Id.

LÆGANUM, i, n. (λάγανον). A thin cake made of fine flour, Hor.

LÆGENA (also written lægena, lægona, lægûna), æ, f. (λάγγνος, λάγγνος). A vessel with a neck and ears, a flagon, flask, a stone wine-bottle, nihilum nocuere lægenis, Hor.

LÆGEOS, a, um (λάγεος). Of or relating to a hare, l. vitis or lægeos (fem.), a sort of vine, so called from the color of the grapes, Plin.; Virg.

LÆGENA, LAGONA, LAGUNA. See LÆGENA.

LÆGÛIS, idis, f. (λαγῖς). A bird, perhaps i. q. lagopus; according to others, a kind of grouse, black-cock, Hor.

LÆIXDES, æ, m. (Laius). A male descendant of Laius; Œdipus, Ov.

LÆIUS, i, m. (Λαῖος). Laius, a king of Thebes, the father of Œdipus, Stat.

LALLO, I. To sing lullaby; to lull a child to sleep by singing, iratus l. recusas, Pers.

LAMA, æ, f. I. (from λάμος) A slough, bog, puddle, Hor.—II. A kind of resinous tree, Plin.

LAMBERO, I (Sanscr. lam b, to stick, to cleave to). To tear to pieces. Prov.: lepide meo ludo lambers, you pay me in the same coin; you serve me as I served you, Plaut.

LAMBO, bi, bitum, 3 (Sanscr. labh, to take up. Compare labium). I. To lick, to lap with the tongue, &c., l. alqd, Cic.—II. Fig.: To lick, to touch, to lave, flamma properabat l. tectum, Hor.; Ætna sidera lambit, Id.; qua loca lambit Hydaspes, Id.; hederæ lambunt imagines, wind round, Plaut.

LAMENTABILIS, e (lamentor). I. Deplorable, pitiable, lamentable, regnum l., Virg.; l. tributum, Ov.—II. Lamenting, doleful, l. vox, Cic.

LAMENTARIUS, a, um (lamentum). Pitiable, causing lamentation, Plaut.

LAMENTATIO.

LAMENTATIO, ònis, f. (lamentor). *Grief uttered in cries, weeping, wailing, lamentation, cum lamentatione, Cic.; lamentationem sedare, Liv.*

LAMENTOR, àtus, 1 (lamentum). I. *To lament, to utter one's grief in lamentations, to weep, to wail, matrem lamentantem, Gracch. ap. Cic.; quod lamentare, non esse argentum tibi, Plaut.*—II. *To weep over any thing, to bewail, to bemoan, l. vitam, Cic.; l. matrem mortuam, Ter.*

LAMENTUM, i, n. *Wailing, loud weeping, lamentation; usually in the plur.: lamentia ac dedere, Cic.; in sordibus, lamentia, luctuque jacere, Id.; parcere lamentis, Liv.*

LAMIA, æ, f. (Λαμία). I. *A sorceress, witch, enchantress, Hor.*—II. *A kind of flat-fish, Plin.*—III. *A cognomen of the gens Ælii, Cic.*

LAMINA and LAMNA, æ, f. (root lama, from ἔλασμα). I. *Any thin plate or piece of metal, wood, marble, horn, &c.; a sheet, plate, plank, cum l. esset inventa, Cic.; laminae ardentes, red-hot plates of metal, for torture, Id.; tigna laminis clavice religant, Cæs.; l. argenti, silver coin, Ov.; doliorum laminae, staves, Plin.; l. sencia, Liv.; hence, the blade of a sword, Ov.; the indented part of a saw, Virg.*—II. *Meton. A) A saw, Sen.*—B) *A nut-shell, while yet thin and soft, Ov.*

LAMPAS, àdis, f. (λαμπάς). *A lamp, torch, flambeau (mostly poet).* I. *Prop.: vidi argentem Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic.: l. pinguis, Ov.; l. ardens, Virg.; the torch of Hymen, at weddings; hence, poet, lampade prima, at a wedding, Stat. Relating to a torch-race, a game among the Greeks, the object of which was to keep a torch lighted while running, and to hand it to another runner in rotation; hence, prov.: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, now it is your turn, Varr.; vite lampada tradunt, to finish one's career, i. e. life, Lucr.; eum me in decursu lampada poscis? you seem anxious to inherit my property in my lifetime, Pers.*—II. *Meton. A) Gen.: Lustre, brilliancy, refulgence, (sol) æternam suscepti lampada mundi, Lucr.; Phœbeæ lampadis instar, Virg.*—B) *Esp.: A meteor in the shape of a torch, Sen.*

LAMPSCENUS, a, um. *Belonging to Lampascus, Val. Max. Subst., Lampscæni, òrum, m., The inhabitants of Lampascus, Cic.*

LAMPSCUM, i, n., and LAMPSCUS (-os), i, f. (Λάψακος). *Lampascus, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now Lapsaki, Cic.*

LAMPYRIS, idis, f. (λαμπυρίς). *A glow-worm, Plin.*

LAMUS, i, m. (Λάμος). *Lamus, king of the Læstrygones, founder of Formia, Hor.; urba Lami, Formia, Ov.*

LANA, æ, f. (ἄνος, Doric λᾶνος). I. *A) Wool, ad me venia cum tua colu et lana, Cic.; alba l., Virg.; aurea l., the golden fleece at Colchis, Ov.; lanam ducere or trahere, to spin, Id.*—B) *Meton.: Articles in wool, woollen things, lanam facere, Lucr.; lanae dedita, Liv.*—II. *Of soft woolly things. A) The hair of animals, feathers, l. leporina, aserina, caprina, Dig. Prov.: rixari de lana caprina to quarrel about a thing of no value, Hor.*—B) *The woolly parts of fruit or of trees, cotton, Virg.*—C) *vellera tenuia lanae, light fleecy clouds, Virg.*

LANIATIO.

LANCÆA, æ, f. (λόγχη). *A lance, spear, javelin, dart, Virg.; Tac., &c.*

LANCINO, 1 (lancens). I. *Prop.: To tear up, to lacerate or tear into morsels, Plin.*—II. *Fig.: To lavish, to squander, l. bona, Cat.; l. vitam, Sen.*

LANEUS, a, um (lana). I. *Woollen, made of wool, l. pallium, Cic.; l. infula, Virg.*—II. *Meton. A) Woolly, with something of a woolly nature, pira corio lanceo, Plin.*—B) *Woolly, soft as wool, downy, latuaculum l., Cat.*

LANGOBARDI, òrum, m. *Langobardi, a people of northern Germany, west of the River Elbe. At a later period they conquered and settled in the northern plains of Italy, whence the modern names Lombards and Lombardy, Tac.; Vell., &c.*

LANGUEFACIO, èci, actum, 3 (languo, facio). *To render weak or faint, to fatigue, excitatos l., Cic.*

LANGUEO, gūi, ère (λαγγάζω, λαγγέω). I. *To be weak, fatigued, or tired, de via l., by a journey, Cic.; to be weak from the effects of illness, to suffer from weakness, morbo l., Virg.*—II. *Meton.: To be languid, inert, powerless, weak, dull, languet juvenus, Cic.: l. otio, Id.; languet amor, Ov.; languet virca, Id.; mare languet, is calm, Mart. Hence, languens, Faint, weak, feeble, inactive, l. vox, Cic.; l. senatus, Id.*

LANGUESCO, gūi (trisyll.), ère (languo). I. *Prop.: To grow faint or become fatigued, weak, feeble, or inert; to languish, l. ænectate, Cic.; nec mea languescunt corpora, Ov.; languescit flos, droops, Virg.; languescit luna, is darkened, Tac.*—II. *Fig.: To languish, grow faint or feeble, studia l., Plin.; iustitia, cupido l., Id. Poet.: To become mild or grow mellow, Bacchus languescit (i. e. vinum), Hor.*

LANGUIDE, adv. (languidus). I. *In a languid manner, without activity, slowly, procedere l., Col.; versari languidus in opere, Cæs.; palmæ l. dulces, of a flat and insipid sweetness, Plin.*—II. *Faintly, weakly, languidus dictum, Cic.*

LANGUIDULUS, a, um, òrum. (languidus). I. *Faint, l. somnus, Catull.*—II. *Faded, withered, l. corona, Cic. ap. Quint.*

LANGUIDUS, a, um (languens). I. *A) Gen.: Languid, dull, feeble, faint, weak from faintness, homo l. vino, Cic.; l. vino vigiliisque, Id.; l. senectus, Id.; l. aqua, slow, sluggish, Liv. Poet.: l. otia, idle leisure, Ov.*—B) *Esp.: Sick, ill, l. homo, Mart. Of wine that has been kept long: vina languidiora, more mellow, Hor.*—II. *Mentally: Feeble, effeminate, l. philosophus, Cic. Meton.: l. voluptates, enervating.*

LANGUOR, òris, m. (languo). I. *Weakness, faintness, languor, weariness, hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter. In diseases: l. corporis, Cic.; l. aquosus, of dropsy, Hor. Hence, illness, slight disorder of health, nuve ficto languore mrem trahit, Ov.: faintness of colors, faint color, Plin.*—II. *Mentally: Listlessness, sluggishness, languori se dare, Cic. Hence, Melancholy, Hor.*

LANIATIO, ònis, f. (lanio). *Laceration, a tearing into morsels; plur. absol.: cædes et laniationes, Sen.*

LANIATUS.

LANIATUS, ūs, m. (lanio). *A tearing into morsels, laceration*, l. ieratum, Cic. *Fig.*: (sc. animi), *Mental torture, agony*, Tac.

LANICIUM, ii, n. (lana). *Wool, the product or supply of wool*, si tibi l. curae, Virg.

LANIENA, æ, f. (lanius). *A butcher's stall, shambles*, Plaut.; Liv.

LANIFICUS, a, um (lana, facio). *That makes woollen articles, by spinning, weaving*, l. sorores, the Fates, Mart.; l. ars, the art of spinning, Ov.

LANIGER, Æra, ěrum (lans, gero). *Covered with wool, bearing wool*, l. bidentes, Virg.; l. pecus, sheep, Att. ap. Cic.; l. grex, Virg. *Subst.*, laniger, gēri, m. (sc. agnus), *A lamb*, Phædr.

LANIO, I (probably for lanius); *Sauscr. luk, to cut, to rend. Compare lacer.* I *To tear into morsels, to lacerate, mangle*, l. hominem, Cic.; filia lanista genas, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: *To tear to pieces, to rend*, l. vestem, Tac.; l. crinem manibus, Ov.; filia laniata crines, l. q. crinibus laniatis, Virg.

LANISTA, æ, m. (lanio). I. *A lanista, fencing-master, teacher or trainer of gladiators*, l. clemens, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *A trainer of fighting-cocks, a cock-master*, Col.—B) *A promoter of insurrection, one who incites others to battles*, lanistæ Ætoli, Liv.—C) *A captain of robbers, a bandit*, Cic.

LANIUS, ii, m. (lanio). I. *A butcher*, Cic.; esp., *a sacrificer*, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: *An executioner*, Plaut.

LANTERNA, LANTERNARIUS. See LATERNA.

LANUGINOSUS, a, um (lanugo). *Woolly, of a woolly nature*, l. folia, Plin.; herba lanuginosior, Id.

LANŪGO, inis, f. (lana). I. *The wool, the woolly part of any thing*, l. lineæ, scraped from linen, lint, Plin. *Of herbs, trees, fruit*, Virg.; l. arundinum, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *Down, the first beard, a prima lanugine*, Suet.; *the down upon young birds*, Virg.; *saw-dust, filings*, Col.

LANŪVINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian*, L. ager, Cic. *Subst.*, Lanŭvini, ěrum, m., *The inhabitants of Lanuvium*.

LANŪVIUM (Laniv.), ii, n. *Lanuvium, a town of Latium, now Lavinia*, Cic.

LANX, cis, f. I. *A dish, a platter*, l. fictilis, Cic.; furtum per lancem liciumque concipere, *to search the house for stolen goods*, Gell.—II. *Meton.* *from similarity of shape: The scale of a balance*, Cic.

LŌCŌON, onis, m. (Λαοκῶν). *Laocoon, a priest of Neptune at Troy, who pierced the wooden horse with a javelin, and was killed with his two sons at a sacrifice, by two serpents*, Virg.

LŌDŌMĪA, æ, f. (Λαοδάμεια). *Lnodamia, a daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus, to whom she was so fondly attached, that, when she heard of his having been slain by Hector, she did not wish to survive him*, Catull.

LŌDĪCĒA, æ, f. (Λαοδίκεια). *Laodicæa, the name of several towns: the most important of which were: 1. One in Phrygia Major, on the banks of the River Lycos, now called Eski-Hissar, Cic. 2. A maritime town in Seleucis (Syria), now called Ladi-kiyeh, Lent. ap. Cic.*

LŌDĪCENI, ěrum, m. *The Laodicæans*, Cæs. ap. Cic.

LAPIS.

LŌMĒDON, tis, m. (Λαομῆδων). *Laomedon, a king of Troy, father of Priam. Having refused to pay the stipulated reward to Apollo and Neptune (who had built the walls of Troy), the latter sent a sea-monster, to which, according to an oracle, the daughter of Laomedon, Hesione, was about to be delivered up in order to appease the god, when Hercules came to her rescue; who, having been refused his reward by Laomedon, dethroned the latter and made Priam king, giving Hesione to his friend Telamon, Ov.*

LŌMĒDONTEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Laomedon; hence, poet., Trojan*, Virg. *Inasmuch as the Romans considered themselves the descendants of Æneas, it also stands for Roman*, Sil.

LŌMĒDONTIŌDES, æ, m. (Λαομῆδοντιάδης). *Offspring of Laomedon, i. e. Priam, Virg.; jam trigidus ævo L., Juv. Poet., LŌmῆδοντιάδης, Trojans, Virg.; Romans, Sil.*

LŌMĒDONTIUS, a, um. I. q. *Laomedonteus, Virg.*

LĀPĀTHUM, i, n., or LĀPĀTHUS, i, f. (λάπαθον, from λαπάω). *A kind of sorrel, dock*, Plin.; as a remedy for a disordered stomach, Hor.

LĀPICĪDĪNA, æ, f. (lapis, cædo). *A quarry*, Cic.

LĀPIDĀRIUS, a, um (lapis). A) *Of or belonging to stones, l. Istornia, a quarry*, Plaut.; l. literæ, written on stones, Petr.; l. navis, carrying stones, Id.—B) *Subst.*, Lapidārius, ii, m. (sc. faber), *A stone-cutter, lapidary*, Ulp.

LĀPIDĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (lspido). *A throwing of stones, stoning to death*, Cic.

LĀPIDĀTOR, ōris, m. (lapido). *One that stones a person to death, a thrower of stones*, Cic.

LĀPIDĒUS, a, um (lspis). I. *From or of stone, stony, stone, l. imber, Cic.; l. murus, Liv.; l. sum, I am petrified*, Plaut.—II. *Full of stones, stony*, l. campus, Mel.; l. campī, a district in the neighborhood of Marseilles, Plin.

LĀPIDŌ, I (lapis). *To throw stones; hence, I. Impers.*: lapidat, *It rains stones, quis Veius de cœlo lapidaverat, Liv.—II. Act.*: *To throw or sling stones at anybody, to stone a person to death*, Auct. B. Hisp.; l. templa, Suet.

LĀPIDŌSUS, a, um (lapis). I. *Full of stones, stony*, l. terra, Varr.; l. sger, Ov.; l. cornu, Virg.—II. *Hard as a stone, of a stony nature*, l. penis, Hor.

LĀPĪLLUS, i, m. dim. (lapis). I. *A little stone, a pebble*, Ov.; diem signare melioribus lapillis, Mart.; or numerare meliore lapillo, *to reckon the day among the happy ones of a life, because it was the custom in Thrace to mark fortunate and unfortunate days, the former with white, the latter with black stones*, Pers.; esp., *stone in the bladder, calculus*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *A precious stone, pearl*, Hor. *Hence, lspilli Libyci, bits of Numidian marble*, Hor.

LĀPIS, idis, m. (lāas, with digamma lâfas). I. A) *Prop.*: *A stone, l. bibulus, sandstone*, Virg.; l. albus, Hor.; lapide candidiore diem notare, *to mark it as a happy one (conf. LAPILLUS, I), Cat. Prov.*: verberare lapidem, *to take pains in vain*, Plaut.; lapides loqui, *to say unpleasant things, to talk stones at one, Id.—B) Fig.*: lapides omnes flere ac lamentari coegisset, Cic.; *as an image of stupidity, quid stas, lapis? Ter.*: *of insensibility*, ab l. ferrumque, Tib.—II. *Esp.* A) *A landmark, boundary-stone*, Tib.—B) *A tomb-stone*,

Prop.; i. ultimus, ld.—C) (*like λίθος*) *A precious stone; esp. a pearl, gemmas et lapides, Hor.*—D) *A mile-stone, placed on the Roman roads to denote the distance of 1000 paces, ad quantum lapidem, at the fifth mile-stone (i. e. from Rome), Nep.; Eutr.*—E) *The stone on which the præco stood at a sale of slaves, Plaut.; duo de lapide emtos tribuoo.*—F) *A stone statue, Jovem lapidcm jurare, by the statue of Jupiter Capitolinus, Cic.*

LAPITHA, æ, c., and LAPITHES, æ, m., plur. LAPITHÆ, Ærum (Λαπιθαί). *The Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly about Olympus and Pelion, celebrated for their combat with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, Ov. Sing.: frons Lapithæ Celasontis, Ov.; Lapithæ genus heroinæ, Prop.; genit. plur., contr. Lapithum, Virg. Hence,*

LAPITHÆUS, a, um. *Of or relating to the Lapithæ (see LAPITHA), l. gens, Ov.*

LAPITHÆIUS, a, um. *Of or relating to the Lapithæ (see LAPITHA), l. prœlia, Ov.*

LAPSO, ðnis, f. (labor). *A falling or failing in any thing; a fall, failure, Cic.*

LAPSO, I (labor). I. Prop. A) *To totter, Tac.; Virg.*—B) *Meton.: To slip, to fall, Stat.*—II. Fig.: *verba lapsantia, spoken without thought, i. e. that escapes one's lips, Gell.*

LAPSUS, ðs, m. (labor). I. *Any quick or imperceptible motion, a running, flowing, swimming, slipping, sliding, gliding, stellæ certo lapsu spatioso feruntur, Cic.; rpidos fluminum lapsus, Hor.; l. volucrum, the flight, Cic. Poet.: pedibus lapsus rotarum subjucunt, gliding rollers, Virg.*—II. A) *The act of falling, a fall, sustineræ se a lapsu, Liv.; l. scalarum, down stairs, Plin.*—B) *Fig.: A slip, trip, error, mistake, ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic.; quum sint populus multi varique lapsus, many ways of losing popularity, Id.*

LÆQUÆAR, is, u. (laqueus). *A carved or fretted ceiling (conf. LACUNAR), usually in the plur., Virg.; Plin.*

LÆQUÆATUS, a, um (laquear). *Ornamented with a carved or fretted ceiling, l. tecta, Cic.*

LÆQUÆUS, i, m. (akin to licium and ligare). I. Prop.: *A snare, a noose; esp. for hanging or strangling; a halter, collum inserere in laqueum, Cic.; laqueo gulam frangere, Sall.; or premere, Hor.; laqueum injicere, to throw a noose over, Liv.*—II. Fig.: *A snare, a trap, laqueis interrogationum irretire, Cic.; alci laqueos ponere, Ov.; laquei Stoicorum, sophisms, fallacies, quibbles, Cic.*

LÆR or LARS, tis, m. *A Tuscan title, as our "prince" or "lord;" also, a prænomen, as Lar Tolumnus, Cic.*

LÆR, læris, m. plur., Lares [genit. plur.: Larum, Cic.; Larium, Liv.]. I. Prop.: *Tutelæ deities with the Tuscan and Romans, generally called Lares præstitæ; or after the name of the place they guarded. Lares compitales, as guardians of the spots where four roads met, or of cross-ways; Lares viales, of the roads in general (Plaut.); L. cubiculi, Suet.; L. permarini, as tutelæ gods at sea, Liv.; L. rurales agri custodes, of agriculture, Tib. Esp., Lares domestici, familiares, privati, patril, the tutelæ gods of the family, who were placed near the hearth in a sort of shrine (ædes), or niche (lararium), Suet.; ego sum L. familiaris ex hac familia, Plaut.*—II. Meton.: *A hearth, dwelling, house, tecto, mensâ, lara recipere, Liv.; nostro juncta fuere*

Lari, was contiguous to my own house, was close to it, Ov.; lare certo gaudere, a house of his own, Hor.; fundus cum apto lare, with a dwelling proportioned to it, Id.; l. familiaris, one's own fireside, Cic. Plur.: lares, house, Ov.

LÆRARIUM, ii, n. *A small shrine or niche, in which the images of the lares were placed. See LAR.*

LARDUM, i, n. See LARIDUM.

LARGE, ado. (largus). I. *Richly, copiously, l. dare, Cic.; l. adorare deos, with abundant incense, Plin.; l. frequentare locum, in great numbers, Id.; senatus consultum l. factum, prolix, Tac.*—II. Meton.: *Richly, sufficiently, Plin.; widely, largely, l. amplecti, Id.*

LARGILOQUUS, a, um (large, loquor). *Talking much, i. e. loquacious, talkative, Plaut.*

LARGIOR, itus, iri (largus) [imperf. largibar, Prop.; 2 pers. fut. largibare, Plaut.; act. imperat., largi, Luc. sp. Non.; pass., largitus, Tib.]. I. *To deal out or bestow anything liberally, to give away in great quantity, to laicis, Hortensio summam copiam dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Absol.: To make large presents, to give largesses, l. ex or de alieno, Cic.; largiendo alqd parare, by bribery, Sall.*—II. Meton.: *To confer, to grant, to endow with, l. alci civitatem, Cic.; l. populo libertatem, Id.; l. alci lætitiæ, Plaut.*

LARGITAS, ætis, f. (largus). *Abundance, munificence, liberality, l. muneris, a rich present, bounty, Cic.*

LARGITER, adv. (largus). I. *Richly, largely, l. habere, Plaut; l. posse, to be very powerful, Cæs.; l. consequi, Hirt. With genit.: l. auri, much gold, Plaut.*—II. Meton.: *Very much, a great deal, l. peccare, Plaut.*

LARGITIUS, ðnis, f. (largior). A) *A largess, a giving freely, liberality, with necessary notion of bribery, largitione redemit voluntatem militum, Cæs.; l. in milites, Hirt. Proc.: l. non fundum habet, prodigality has no limits, Cic.*—B) *Esp.: Corruption or bribery on the part of candidates for an office, tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, Cic.; largitioni resistere, Id.*—C) *Meton.: A granting, conferring, l. civitatis, of freedom as a citizen.*

LARGITOR, æri (largior). *To give freely, Plaut.*

LARGITOR, ðris, m. (largior). I. *He that makes largesses, a liberal giver, l. prædæ erat, he left the booty to the soldiers, Liv.; l. sacri laticis, of Bacchus, Sil.*—II. Absol.: *A spendthrift, squanderer, idem ipsum Lentulum largitorem non putat, Cic. A briber, Cic.*

LARGUS, a, um. I. *Abundant, copious, profuse, much, rich, large, quum sol terras largaluce complexerit, Cic.; vino largiore uti, Liv.; l. imber, Virg.; rich in any thing, largus opum, Virg.*—II. Esp.: *Liberal, munificent, of one that takes a pleasure in giving, duo genera sunt largorum, alteri prndigi, alteri liberales, Cic.*

LÆRIDUM (contr. lardum), i, n. (akin to λαπίδος). *Salted pork, bacon; esp., fat bacon, lard, Plaut.*

LÆRINUM, i, n. *Larinum, a town of the Fren-tani in Italy, now Larino, Cic.*

LÆRINÆS, ætis. *Of or belonging to Larinum, l. ager, Liv. Subst., Lærinætes, um, m., The inhabitants of Larinum.*

LÆRISSA, æ, f. (Λάρισσα). *Larissa. I. A town*

LARISSÆUS.

of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly, on the southern bank of the Peneus, now Larisse (in Turkish, Jentscheher), Cæs.—II. Larissa Cremaste (Λάρισσα Κρεμαστή), a town of Phthiotis, twenty stadia from the Sinus Maliacus, Liv.—III. Name of the citadel of Argos, Liv.

LARISSÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Larissa, Larissæan, Virg. Subst., Lārissæi, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Larissa.

LARIUS, ii, m. A lake of Upper Italy, on the banks of which Comum was situate, now Lago di Como, Virg.

LARIX, icis, c. The larch-tree, Plin.

LARS. See LAR, tis.

LARVA, æ, f. (from lar). I. A spectre, Plaut.

—II. A mask, Hor. As a term of reproach: loquere, larval you scarecrow! Plaut.—III. A skeleton, Petr.

LARVALIS, e (larva). Like a spectre, l. habitus, Sen.

LARVO, 1 (larva). To frighten by ghosts, to distract, to make mad, Plaut.

LÆXNUM, i, n. (λαγανον). A pot for cooking, Hor.

LASCIVÆ, ado. (lascivus). Wantonly, l. loqui, Mart.

LASCIVIA, æ, f. (lascivus). Sportiveness. I. In a good sense: Frolicsomeness, jollity, playfulness, gayety, nec lasciviā nec rieu, Cic.; l. virgarum, of one who is often whipped; lit., on whose back the rods play, Plaut.—II. In a bad sense: Mischievousness, wantonness, extravagant gayety, unrestrained or unbridled conduct, lasciviam a vobis prohibitate, Liv.

LASCIVIBUNDUS, a, um. Wanton, sportive, Plaut.

LASCIVIO, ii, itum, ire (lascivus). To be sportive, to frisk, skip, jump about, to frolic, pisces lascivientes, Liv.; agnum lascivit fuga, is skipping away, Ov.; plebs lascivit, is wanton, Liv.

LASCIVUS, a, um (Sanser. las, to be bright, to feel joy). I. Petulant, sportive, wanton, frolicsome, playful, l. homo, Varr.; l. puella, Virg.; lascivior hædo, Ov.; l. bedera, growing luxuriantly, Hor.—II. In a bad sense: Wanton, unbridled, voluptuous, l. puella, Ov. Of style: Too florid, l. narratio, Quint.

LASERPITYFER, æra, ærum. Producing laserpityum, Cat.

LASERPITYUM (laserpicyum), ii, n. Laserwort, a plant, formerly called silphium, from which the juice laser distills, Plin.; also the juice, Id.

LASSITUDO, inis, f. (lassus). Lassitude, weakness or faintness from fatigue, weariness, ex lassitudine dormire, Cic.

LASSO, 1 (lassus). To tire, fatigue, weary, to make feeble or weak, l. alqm, Tib. Poet.: l. sidus Bootæ, to tire out, as it were, i. e. to endure constantly, Mart.

LASSULUS, a, um (lassus). Slightly fatigued, Catull.

LASSUS, a, um. Weary, fatigued, tired, l. opere faciendo, Plaut; l. ab equo domito, Hor.; l. de via, Plaut. With a genit.: l. animi, Id.; l. maris, Hor.

LATE, adv. (latus). I. Broadly or widely, in breadth, longe l. que peregrinatur Cic.; vaga-

LATEX.

bitur nomen longe atque l, far and wide, Id.—II. Prolixly, diffusely, at length, latius loquuntur rhetores, Cic.

LATEBRA, æ, f. (latco). I. A lurking-place, Cappadociæ latebris se occultare, Cic.; latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit, the secret seat or recesses of animal life, Virg. Meton.: A state of concealment, l. imminens exitium differabat, Tac.; l. lunæ, a lunar eclipse, Lucr. Fig.: in animis hominum latebræ sunt, Cic.—II. A cover, cloak, subterfuge, excuse, latebram haberes, Cic.; quærere latebram perjurio, Id.

LATEBRICŒIA, æ, c. (latebra, colo). That dwells in lurking-places, a lurker, Plaut. LATEBRŒSE, adv. In a corner or lurking-place, l. te occultare, Plaut.

LATEBRŒSUS, a, um (latebra). I. Full of corners or lurking-places, l. via, Cic.; l. locus, Liv.—II. loca latebræ, places of ill-fame, Plaut.

LATENTER, adv. (latco). In secret, in a hidden manner, Cic.

LATĒO, ōi, 2 (λήθω, λανθάνω). I. Prop. A) To be or to lie hidden or concealed, causarum aliæ sunt perspicuæ, aliæ latent, Cic.; l. in occulto, Id.; latet aëguis in herba, Virg.—B) 1) To be out of the way, to skulk, lurk, quis est qui fraudationis causâ latuisse dicat? not to have made his appearance or shown his face in court, Cic. 2) To live in retirement, bene qui latuit bene vixit, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To be safe, or sheltered from misfortune, l. sub umbra smicitæ, Liv.—B) Meton.: To be unknown, to be quite a secret; with acc.: quod latet sensum nostrum, Varr. Absol.: latet, it is unknown, no one knows, Nep.

LATER, æris, m. (akin to lutum). A brick or tile, Cic.; l. testaceus, a baked brick, Vitruv.; lateres ducere, to make; l. coquere, to burn, Id. Prov.: laterem lavare (as πλύνθεις πλύνειν), to take pains in vain, to try to wash a blackamoor white, Ter.

LATERAMEN, inis, n. (later). An earthen vessel, collaxat rareque facit lateramioa vasi, earthenware, Lucr.

LATERANUS, a, um. Lateranus, a family name of several gentes; e. g. Plautii Laterani, Tac.; egressis Lateranorum sedes, on the Cælian Hill (site of the Lateran church), Juv.

LATERARIUS, a, um (later). I. Of or fit for bricks, terrâ quam maxime l, Plin.—II. Subst., lateraria, æ, f. (sc. officina). A place where bricks are made, a brick-field, Plin.

LATERCULUS, i, m. dim. (later). I. A small brick or tile, Cæs.—II. Meton.: A sort of biscuit, Plaut.

LATERICIUS, a, um (later). Made of bricks, l. murus, Cæs.; opus l., or simply latericium, brick-work, Col.

LATERNA or LANTERNA, æ, f. (akin to Gaelic launtair; Germ. lauter, clear). A lantern, Cic.

LATERNARIUS (lanter), ii, m. A lantern-bearer, Cic.

LATESCO, 3 (lateo). To lie hid, Cic.

LATEX, icis, m. Poet.: Any fluid; water, Virg.; cupidio laticum frugumque, hunger and thirst, Lucr. Of wine: l. meri, Ov.; l. Lyæus or Lenæus, Virg.; Palladii latices, oil, Ov.; l. absinthii, juice of wormwood, Lucr.

LATIALIS.

LATYALIS, e (Latium). *Of or belonging to Latium*, l. populum, Ov.; L. Jupiter, as protector of the Latin confederacy, Suet.

LATYARIS, e (Latium). *Of Latium*, L. Jupiter, Cic.

LATYARIUS, a, um (Latium). *Of Latium*, Latin, L. Jupiter, Plin.

LATIBULUM, i, n. (lateo). *A lurking-hole, hiding-place, place of secret concealment*. I. *Of animals*: serpens e latibulis, Cic.—II. *Of men*: latibulis locorum occultorum, Cic.

LATICLAVIUS, a, um (Latinus, clavus). *Having a broad purple stripe*, l. tunica, laticlave, a tunic with an oblong stripe of purple worn by the senators, Val. Max.; hence, l. tribunicus, and simply l., Suet.

LATINE, adv. (Latinus). *In the manner of the Latins*, i. loqui, to speak correct or good Latin, Cic.; also, to speak plainly, as we say, in plain English, Id.; L. reddere, to translate into Latin, Id.

LATINI, ōrum, m. See LATINUS.

LATINITAS, atis, f. (Latinus). I. *The Latin tongue or speech*, Latinity, Cic.—II. *The Latin rights, jus Latii, a medium between the rights of Roman citizens and that of the peregrini; with it was connected what was called the jus commercium, i. e. the right of inheriting Roman property, &c.*, Cic.

LATINUS, a, um (Latium). I. *Of or belonging to Latium*, Latin, L. lingua, Cic.; vertere in Latinum, to turn into Latin, Quint.; feriæ L., or simply Latinae, the feast of the Latins, Liv.; vis L., beginning at the porta L., Id.; L. colonia, that had the Latinitas, Suet.—II. *Subst.*, Latinus, i, m., *A Latin; in the plur.*, Latini, ōrum, m., Latini. A) *The inhabitants of Latium*, Liv.—B) *Possessors of the Latinitas*, Tac.

LATINUS, i, m. *Latinus, a king of the Laurentes, who hospitably entertained Æneas*, Liv.; urbs Latini, Laurentum, Virg.

LATIO, ōnis, f. (fero). *The act of bringing*. I. l. legis, the proposal of a law (the bringing in of a bill, in our sense), Cic.—II. l. suffragii, the act of voting, Liv.—III. l. auxilii, assistance, a coming to or affording assistance, Liv.

LATITO, i (lateo). *To be concealed, lurk, to keep one's self out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice*, Cic.; l. alci, from any body, App.

LATITUDO, inis, f. (latus, adj.). I. *Prop.*: Breadth, Cic. Taken together with the length; hence, size, magnitude, space, extent, l. possessionum.—II. *Fig.* A) *Broad pronunciation*, l. verborum, Cic.—B) *Fullness of expression*, l. Platonica, Plin. E.

LATIUM, ii, n. *Latium*. I. *Prop.*: *The district between the Tiber and Campania, in which Rome was situated, now Campagna di Roma, and a part of Terra di Lavoro*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Latinity, jus Latii, the Latin right (for Latinitas)*, Tac.; also simply L., i. q. jus Latii, Tac.

LATIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Latium*, Latin, Roman, l. dux, Ov.; l. forum, where matters of law were decided in Rome, Id.

LATO, ūs, f. (ἄνω, Dor. ἄνω, Æol. ἄνω) *Latinized*, Lātūna, ō [an old form genit. Lātōnas, Liv. Andr. ap. Priac.], f. *The daughter of Cæus and Phœbe, who bore to Jupiter Apollo and Diana, on Mount Cynthus, in Delos*, Cic.

LATRUNCULARIUS.

LATŪS or LĒTŪS, idis and idos, f. (Ἀρτώϊς). *Of or relating to Latona, Latonia*, L. Calauræa, sacred to Latona, Ov. *Subst.*: Latois or Letois, Diana, Ov.

LATŪSIUS or LĒTŪSIUS, a, um (Ἀρτώϊος or Ἀρτώϊος). *Of or belonging to Latona*, L. proles, Ov. *Subst.*, Lātōsius, ii, m., *Apollo*, Ov.; Latoia, æ, f., Diana, Id.

LATŪMIĀ, æ, f. See LAUTUMIA.

LATONA. See LATO.

LATŪNIGĒNA, æ, c. (Latōna, gigno). *A child of Latona*, Latōnigenæ duo, *Apollo and Diana*, Ov.

LATŪNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Latona*, L. Delos, Virg.; L. virgo, Diana, Id.

LATOR, oris, m. (fero). *One that brings, bears, or carries, legis l., one that proposes a law, or brings in a bill, in our sense*, Cic.

LATŪS, a, um. I. q. Latius, Ov.

LATRATOR, ōris, m. (latro). I. *A barker; poet. for a dog*, Mart.—II. *Meton.*: *A bawler, a bully*, Quint.

LATRĀTUS, ūs, m. (latro). *A barking*, Virg.; latratu edere, to bark, Ov.

LATRĪNA, æ, f. (contr. from lavatrina, for lavo). I. *A bath*, Lucil.—II. *A water-closet, privy*, Col.

LATRO, i v. n. and a. I. *New. A) To bark [the threatening bark of a great dog (ὕλακτεῖν); but gannire denotes the harmless barking of a little dog (κυνῶσθαί)]; baubari, a sort of skining or howling of dogs]*, si canes latrent, Cic.; latrans, a barker, poet. for a dog, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To bawl, to shout violently (of men), interrogatus quid latraret, furem se videre respondit*, Cic. *Of bad speakers and bombastic talkers: To runt, latrant jam enim quidam oratores, non loquuntur.* 2) *To resound, to roar, undæ latrans, Virg.* 3) *To demand impetuously, stomachus latrans, hunger, craving*, Hor.—II. *Act.*: *To bark at any body*, l. aliquem, Plaut. *Fig.*: *aliquem opprobriis dignum latraverit*, i. q. maledixerit, Hor.

LATRO, ōnis, m. (λάτρος). I. A) *A hired servant, as, a life-guard, Varr.* Hence, *a soldier who serves for money and is discharged at the end of a war, a mercenary*, Plaut.—B) *A robber, a highwayman, a brigand, nonnumquam latro a viatore occiditur*, Cic. *Also of those who carry on an illegitimate war; a freebooter*, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: *A chessman (representing a soldier)*, Ov.; *a hunter, lying in wait for wild beasts*, Virg.

LATRŌCINIUM, ii, n. (latrocinor). I. *Military service, apud regem in latrocinio fuisti*, Plaut; *of the game of chess*, Ov.—II. A) *Prop.*: *Robbery, highway robbery, piracy, unlawful warfare*, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: *Artifice, rogery, knavish tricks, quod putores hic l. non judicium futurum, Cic.*; per latrocinia, *after the manner of robbers, in a roguish way, by knavish tricks*, Sall.—C) *Meton.*: *A band of robbers (also of citizens who act contrary to the law)*, si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolleret, Cic.

LATRŌCINOR, atus sum, āri (latro). I. *To do military service, to act as soldier, qui regi latrocinatur annos decem* Demetria, Plaut.—II. *To plunder, rob, to commit highway robbery (also of unlawful warfare)*, Cic.

LATRUNCŪLARIUS, a, um (latrunculus). *Be-*

LATRUNCULUS.

longing to chess, l. tabula, a chess-board, Sen.

LATRUNCULUS, i, m. dim. (latro). I. A highwayman, Cic.; a freebooter, Vop.—II. A pawn at chess, chessman, Sen.

LĀTŪMIA. See LAUTUMIA.

LĀTUS, a, um, part. of fero.

LĀTUS, a, um (πλάτυς). I. Prop.: Broad, wide, l. mare, Cic.; flumen latissimus, Cæs. With the breadth of an object in the acc., fossa XV. pedes l., Cæs. Also in the genit., Plin.; or in the abl., l. pede, Id.; in latum creascere, in breadth, Ov.; wide, spacious, ample, of large size or dimensions, great, l. fines, Cæs.; l. regnum, Liv.—II. Fig.: Copious, diffuse, prolix, l. arstio Academicorum, Cic. Gen.: Large, lati incesserunt of actors walking in high shoes, Sen. Of vain-glorious persons: l. ut in circo spatiere, Har. Of pronunciation: Broad, cujus tu lata (sc. verba) imitatis, whose broad accent you are imitating, Cic.

LĀTUS, āris, n. I. The side or flank, of men or animals, dñlor lateris, i. e. pleurisy, Cic. Of a camp, a hill, an island, Cæs.; the flank of an army, Id.; l. dare, (in fencing) to lay one's self open to the attacks of an enemy, sæpe dabis nudum l., Tib.; l. dara alci, to walk on the left side, esp. of obients, Suet.; artifex lateris, a scientific dancer, Ov. Pron.: tecto laterē abscedere, to get off with a whole skin, Ter.—II. A) Of speaking: The chest, the lungs, and gen., bodily strength or power, latera intendere, Cic.—B) Collateral relationship, distant affinity, Plin. Of confidential friends or intimate acquaintance (οἱ μετὰ αὐτόν), &c., insones ab laterē tyranni, Liv.

LĀTUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (latus). A little side, l. specularum, Lucr.

LAUDĀBĪLIS, e (lauda). I. Praiseworthy, to be praised, laudable, l. orator, Cic.—II. Good of its kind, estimable, vinum laudabilium, Plin.

LAUDĀBĪLYTER, adv. Praiseworthy, in a manner deserving praise, or doing any body honor, Cic.

LAUDĀTYO, ōnis, f. (laudo). A praising, commendation, panegyric. I. Gen.: l. tua (bestowed by you), Cic.—II. Esp. A) A testimony or evidence given in court in favor of any body, a speaking to character, Cic.—B) A funeral speech or oration in praise of the deceased, Cic.

LAUDĀTIVUS, a, um (laudo). Laudatory, l. genus orationis, Quint.

LAUDĀTOR, ōris, m. I. One that praises, a panegyrist, l. rerum gestarum, Auct. red. Quir.—II. Esp. A) A witness who bears testimony to the good character of the accused, Cic.—B) One who pronounces a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person, Liv.

LAUDĀTRIX, icis, f. (laudator). She who praises, Cic.

LAUDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of laudo.—II. Adj.: That deserves praise; praiseworthy, excellent, artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix, Cic.

LAUDO, I v. a. (laus). I. Gen.: To praise, commend, extol, laud, l. alqñ, Cic.; laudari alci, for ab alqñ, Tac.; to call happy, agricalam laudat juris peritus, Har. With genit. obj.: l. alqñ

LAUTE.

leti, on account of his death, Sil.—II. A) Esp.: l. alqñ, to give evidence in favor of the accused, Cic.; to pronounce a funeral oration in praise of a deceased person, Id.; to name or quote any body as deserving praise, l. auctorem, Cic.—B) l. alqd, to recommend a medicine, l. apri cerebrum contra serpentes, Plin.

LAUREA, æ. See LAUREUS.

LAUREĀTUM, a, um (laures). Adorned with bay (as a mark of victory), l. imago, Cic.; l. literæ, news relating to a victory, Liv.

LAURENTIA, for Larentia. See ACCA.

LAURENTUM, i, n. Laurentum, a town of Latium on the sea-side, now Torre di Paterno, Mel. Hence, l. Laurens, ntis, Laurentine, belonging to Laurentum, Liv. Subst., Laurentes, ium, The inhabitants of Laurentum, Liv.—II. Laurentius, a, um, Laurentine, Virg.

LAURĒŪLA, æ, f. dim. (laurea). A garland of bay or laurel, worn by a triumphant general as a token of victory, Cic. Meton.: A triumph, Cic. Prov.: lauream quærere in mustaceo, to seek glory in trifles, Cic.

LAURĒUS, a, um (laurus). I. Of bay, l. folia, Cat.; l. cerasa, grafted on a bay, Plin.—II. Subst., Lauræa, æ, f. A) (sc. arbor) The bay-tree, Liv.—B) l) (sc. coronæ) A wreath of bay or laurel, a bay branch, as a decoration of the images of ancestors, &c., Cic. 2) Meton.: A triumph, victory, quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic.

LAURĪCŪMUS, a, um (laurus coma). Decorated or covered with bay, l. mans, Lucr.

LAURĪFER, æra, ærum (laurus, fern). I. Bearing bay-trees, l. terra, Plin.—II. Wearing a wreath of bay, Luc.

LAURĪGER, æra, ærum (laurus, fern). Wearing a bay wreath, or decorated with a bay branch, l. Phœbus, Ov.

LAURUS, i, and ñs, f. I. A bay, bay-tree, less correctly called laurel, Cic.; sacred to Apollo; hence, poets were crowned with it, Hor.—II. A) Esp.: As a sign of victory, a triumphant general wore a garland of bay, and held a bay branch in his hand; the fasces of the victors were likewise decorated with bay, Cic.—B) Meton.: (for laurea, a bay branch) A triumph, victory, nostra laurus incurrit oculos, Cic.

LAUS, dis, f. I. Praise, esteem, commendation, good report, in laude vivere, Cic.; laudem sibi perere, Id.; alcijs laudes dicere, to sing any body's praise, Virg.; laus est. it is a praise (with a following infinit.), Hor.; neque hoc in tua laude pona, I do not consider it to be to your praise, Cic.; plur., laudes, praise expressed in words, habere laudes de alqñ, to make a speech in praise of any body, Id.; laudes et grates alci agere, to render thanks, to give praise to, Liv.—II. Meton. A) A praiseworthy thing, an action deserving praise, abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic.; æmulus laudum mearum, Id.—B) Of things: Value, repute, estimation, coccum in laude est, Plin. Plur.: operum l. et culpe, perfections and imperfections, Vitr.

LAUS, dis, f. Laus, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, to the northwest of Placentia, now Lodi Vecchio, Cic.

LAUTE, adv. I. Splendidly, magnificently

LAUTIA.

ly, I. vivere, Nep.—II. *Excellently, brilliantly, Superl.*, Isutissime slqm ludere, Cic.

LAUTIA, ōrum, n. *A public entertainment of foreign ambassadors and distinguished foreigners at Rome*, Liv.

LAUTITIA, æ, f. (lautus), usually in the plur. *Elegance in the style of living*, fama ad te de mea nova lautitias venit, Cic. *Splendor, magnificence*, Suet.

LAUTULÆ (Lautulæ), ōrum, f. *Lautilæ, a place in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi*, Liv.

LAUTUMIA or LĀTŪMIA, æ, f. (λαυμία), only in plur., Lautumia. *I. A quarry, as a penal settlement for slaves, Lautumia lapidaria, the stone quarries*, Plaut.—II. *The quarries, a prison cut out of a rock at Rome*, Liv.; also, at Syracuse, Cic.

LAUTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of lauo.*—II. *Adj.* A) *Neat, elegant, splendid, noble*, l. et splendidus, Cic.—B) *Opulent, considerable, great, sumptuous*, l. patrimonium, Cic.; valde jam l. es, you are already very grand, Id.

LĀVĀTIO, ōnis, f. (lavo). *I. A washing, bathing; a bath*, ut l. parata sit, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Bathing apparatus*, Phædr.

LĀVERNĀ, æ, f. *Laverna, the guardian goddess of gain or profit (whether justly or unjustly acquired); hence also, of thieves and impostors*, Hor.

LAVICI, LAVICUM, LAVICĀNUS. See LABICI, &c.

LĀVINIA, æ, f. *Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, and wife of Æneas*, Liv.

LĀVINIUM [Lāvium, Tibull.; Juv.], ū, n. (Λαοίνιον). *Lavinium, a town of Latium, founded by Æneas, and named after his wife Lavinia, the modern Pratica*, Liv.

LĀVINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Lavinium*, Virg.

LĀVINUS, a, um. *Lavinian, L. litors*, Prop. LĀVO, lāvi (lāvāvi), lavium, lautum (for lāvium), and lōtum, lavāre and lavēre (Λούω). *I. To wash, to bathe, l. manus, Cic. Hence, lavari, to bathe*, Cic.; lavare, to bathe, to take a bath, rex lavans, Liv.—II. A) *Meton.*: *To make wet, to moisten, to wet, to bedew*, l. tabellas lacrimis, Plaut.; Padus Matina laverit cacumina, Hor.—B) *Fig.*: *To wash away, l. peccatum precibus*, Ter.; l. mala vino, to drive away, to remove, Hor.

LAXAMENTUM, i, n. (laxo). *I. Prop.*: *A widening or extending, a making more spacious; a wide space* (e. g. of a house or an apartment), Vitruv.; ventus l. sibi parat, Suet.—II. *Fig.*: *A relaxation, relief, alleviation, mitigation, assuagement, l. dare legi*, Cic.; si quid laxamenti a bello esset, recreation, Liv.

LAXĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of laxo.*—II. *Adj.*: *Widened, wide, extended*, l. custodias, posts at various distances from one another, detached posts, Liv.

LAXE, adv. *I. Widely, spaciouly, so as to allow an intermediate space*, l. habitare, Auct. Dom. *Of time*: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), by installments or by degrees, Cic.—II. A) *Prop.*: *Far, distantly*, l. distare, Plin.; laxius profferre diem, to postpone, to put off, laxissime evagatur Mercurii stella, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: *Widely, unrestrictedly, freely*, Romanos laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

LAXITAS, ōtis, f. (laxus). *Width, roominess*, 498

LECTICULA.

spaciousness (of a house), Cic.; l. aeris, a free current of air, Pallad.

LAXO, i (laxus). *To make wide*. *I. A) To render roomy or spacious, to widen*, l. forum, Cic.; l. manipulos, to open the ranks, deploy (Fr. déployer), Cæs.—B) *Meton.*: *To extend, to spread, to extenuate*, l. tenebras, Stat.; l. tempus, to prolong, Suet.; l. necessitatem dicendi longiore dierum spatio, to distribute over several days, Quint.—II. A) *To slacken, to loosen, open, relax, vincula epistolæ laxavit*, Nep.; l. fideiulas, to slacken the cords intended for torment, Val. Max.; corpora laxantur rugis, become wrinkled, Ov.—B) 1) *Meton.*: *To unsettle, to free from bonds, to procure a free issue or course*, ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, Just. 2) *Fig.*: *To relieve, to relax, lighten, recreate*, l. animum, Cic.; laxatum esse curis, Id.; pugna laxata, slackened, Liv. *Neut.*: *annonæ laxaverat, had fallen in price*, Liv.

LAXUS, a, um. *I. Prop.* A) *Wide, spacious, roomy, loose*, l. annulus, Ov.; agmen laxius, Sall.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Of time*: Long, diem statuo satis laxum, I fix a pretty long term, Cic. *Of words*: Prolix, Gell. 2) *Fig.*: in quo laxior negligentia locus esset, greater, Liv.—II. A) *Slack, not tight, unstrung*, l. arcus, Virg.; l. funis, Hor. *Hence, Open, opened*, l. janua, Ov.—B) 1) *Meton.*: *laxior vocis sonus, too broad*, Gell.; caput l. compage soluta, drowsy, Pers. 2) *Fig.*: *Slack, lax, without restraint, laxissimas habenas habere amicitia, Cic.; annoa laxior, lower price of corn*, Liv.

LĒA, æ, f. (leo). *A lioness*, Ov.

LĒANĀ, æ, f. (Λέαινα). *A lioness*, Cic.

LĒANDER and LĒANDRUS, dri, m. (Λεάνδρος). *Leander, a youth of Abydos, lover of Hero, who was drowned in attempting to swim across the Hellespont to visit her*, Ov.

LĒARCHUS, a, um (Λεάρχης). *Of Learchus*, Ov.

LĒARCHUS, i, n. (Λεάρχης). *Learchus, son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father in a fit of fury*, Ov.

LĒBĀDIA, æ, f. (Λεβάδεια, Λεβαδία). *Lebadia, a town of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon, celebrated for its oracle and the grotto of Trophonius; now Livadia*, Cic.

LĒBĒDUS (-os), i, f. (Λέβηδος). *Lebedus, a town of Ionia, to the northwest of Colophon*, Hor.

LĒBES, ōtis, m. (Λέβης). *I. A metal kettle or basin for cooking; it was often very valuable, and hence used as a present in token of honor*, Virg.—II. *A wash-hand basin*, Ov.

LĒCHĒUM, i, n. (Λέχαιον). *Lechæum, a port of Corinth on the Corinthian Gulf*, Liv.

LECTĪCA, æ, f. (lectus). A) *A sedan, palanquin, a litter carried by slaves* (lecticarii), Cic.; in ancient times used only on a journey (Sulp. ap. Cic.), or for the sick (Liv.); in later times used as an article of mere luxury or comfort, Tac.—B) *Esp.*: *A bier for carrying the dead, a hearse* (for the rich only, since for the poor the sandpilla was used), Nep.

LECTĪCĀRIUS, ū, m. (lectica). *The bearer of a litter or sedan, a chairman*, Cic.

LECTĪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lectica). *I. A small sedan or litter, lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic.; esp. for carrying the dead: a bier, elatus est in lecticula*, Nep.—II. *A couch, sofa*,

LECTIO.

settee, used by day in studying, &c., *lucubratoria* l., Suet.

LECTIO, ōnis, f. (lego). I. A gathering, collecting, l. *lepidum*, Col.—II. The reading of a book, &c., a reading aloud to others, *delectabatur lectioe librorum*, Cic. Hence, *lectio senatus* or *senatorum*, a calling over the names of the senators, Liv.

LECTISTERNIATOR, ōris, m. A slave who placed the cushions on the couches at table, Plaut.

LECTISTERNIUM, ii, n. (lectus, sterno). A feast to which the gods were invited, or given in honor of them, on which occasion their images were placed on cushions (lecti), before a table on which food was served, Liv.

LECTITO, l v. int. a. (lēgo). I. To gather, to collect, *conchulas et calculos lectitasse*, Val. Max.—II. A) To read (a writing) repeatedly, or with zest, *auctores quos nunc lectito*, Cic.—B) To read aloud before any one, l. *orationem*, Plin.

LECTIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lectio). A short reading, light reading, *tempora matutina lectiunculis consumseris*, Cic.

LECTOR, ōris, m. (lego). A reader, one that reads aloud to entertain others, ad *delectationem lectoris*, Cic.

LECTŪLUS, i, m. dim. A place for reclining. I. A) A bed, for sleeping on, Cic.; l. *liber*, single, unmarried, Id.—B) A sofa, settee, or couch for study, writings, &c., Cic.—II. A couch on which the Romans reclined when at table, Cic.; *lectulus jube sterni nobis (as we should say), let the cloth be laid*, Ter.

LECTUS, s, um. I. Part. of *lēgo*.—II. Adj. A) Prop.: select, picked, chosen out of many, culled, l. *pueri*, Cic.—B) Fig.: choice, excellent of its kind, te in dicendo mihi videri lectissimum, Cic.; l. *argentum*, good, Ter.

LECTUS, i, m. [lectus, ūs, m., Plaut.] (lego). A resting-place. I. A couch for sleeping on, a bed, l. *cubicularis*, Cic.; *lecto teneri*, to be confined to one's bed, Id.; l. *genialis*, a bridal or nuptial couch or bed, which, after the wedding, was called *adversus*, from its being placed opposite the door of the atrium, Id.; l. *caelebs*, unmarried, single, Ov.—II. An easy chair or couch for studying or writing, Cic.; a dining-sofa, usually for three persons, Cic.; *lectis Archiacis recumbere*, Hor.—III. A bed or couch on which a corpse was laid, a bier, *lectum in forum delaturum*, Suet.

LĒDA, æ, f., or LĒDE, ēs, f. (Λῆδα). *Leda*, wife of *Tyndarus*, king of *Sparta*, mother of *Castor* and *Pollux*, and of *Helen* and *Clytemnestra*, Ov.

LĒDÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to *Leda*, poet. for *Spartan*, L. *Helena*, Virg.; L. *Hermione*, grand-daughter of *Leda*, Id.; L. *dii*, *Castor* and *Pollux*, Ov.

LEGĀLIS, e (lex). Relating to laws, legal, l. *genus questionis*, Quint; l. *pars civilitatis*, legislation, Id.

LEGĀTIO, ōnis, f. I. Embassy. A) The office of ambassador, *legationem obire*, to undertake, Cic.; l. *administrare*, Nep.; l. *libera*, a free legation, i. e. a mere titular embassy conferred upon men of rank by the Senate, for the sake of procuring them respect or privileges when travelling on private business in any of the provinces, Cic.; also, *legatio simply*, or l. *votiva*, if the journey was undertaken

LEGO.

in consequence of a vow.—B) *Meton*. 1) The object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, or the answer which he brings back, the report of his mission, *legationem renunciare*, Cic. 2) An embassy, i. e. the persons employed as ambassadors, *legationem mittere*, Cæs.; eal. *Romam venit*, Cic.; *legationes audire*, to give an audience, Id.—II. The office of a lieutenant (*legatus*), of a general or the governor of a province, Cic.

LEGĀTOR, ōris, m. A person who disposes of any thing by will, a testator, Suet.

LĒGĀTORIUS, a, um (legatus). Of or belonging to a *legatus*, l. *provincia*, that is consigned to any one as a *legatus*, Cic.

LEGĀTUM, i, n. (lēgo). Any thing given by will, a legacy, *Hortensii legata cognovi*, Cic.

LĒGĀTUS, i, m. (lego). I. An ambassador, *legatos mittere*, Cic.—II. A) A legate, lieutenant, or lieutenant general (*ὑποπάρτης*); there were usually two, who commanded the wings (Cæs.). The *legati legionum* are not mentioned before the time of the emperors, Suet.—B) The chief assistant or deputy of a governor, who attended the latter when he went into his province, and assisted him in his various functions, Nep.—C) In the time of the emperors: A governor sent into a province by the emperor, governor of a province, Tac.

LEGĪFER, ēra, ērum (lex, fero). Giving or making laws, Ov.

LĒGIO, ōnis, f. (lēgo). I. A Roman legion, a division of the army, consisting of ten cohorts, each of 420 men, to which were added 300 horse; each legion had an eagle (aquila) as its standard, and was commanded by a *legatus*, Cæs.; they were numbered according to the order of enrollment, e. g. l. *tertia decima*, Liv.; or named after the founder, e. g. l. *Claudiana*, Tac.; or after certain deities, l. *Minervia*, *Martia*, &c., Cic.—II. *Meton*. A) Prop., of the troops of other nations, of the allies, *Samnites*, *Gauls*, *Carthaginians*, &c.: *Bruttii Lucanæque legiones*, Liv. Gen.: An army, Virg.—B) Fig.: Aid, assistance, *legiones parat*, Plaut.

LĒGIŌNĀRIUS, a, um (legio). Of or belonging to a legion, legionary, l. *cohors*, Cæs.

LEGĪRŪPA, æ, m. (lex, rumpo). One that breaks the laws, Plaut.

LĒGĪRŪPIO, ōnis, m. (lex, rumpo). I. q. *legirups*, Plaut.

LEGĪTYME, adv. I. In conformity with the laws, legally, is qui l. *procurator dicitur*, Cic.—II. *Duly*, properly, l. *studere*, Tac.

LĒGITĪMUS, a, um (lex). I. Established by law, legal, lawful, legitimate, l. *controversia*, Cic.; l. *Quiritium* l., Id.; l. *liberi*, legitimate children, born in wedlock, Id. Subst. plur., *legitima*, ōrum, n., Certain customs ordained by law, *legitimis quibusdam confectis*, Nep.—II. A) Right, proper, due, equitable, formal, in due form, l. *numerus*, Cic.; *legitimam isoniam facere*, proper nonsense, Plin.—B) Right, real, genuine, l. *sonus*, Hor.

LĒGIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (legio). A small legion, Liv.

LEGO, l v. a. (lex). I. A) To send any body on an embassy, *Andronem ad Apronium legarunt*, Cic.; *tres in Africam legantur*, qui regem adiant, Sall.—B) To make any body a legate,

i. e. a lieutenant general or deputy governor (see *LEGATUS*), sibi aliquem legare, Cic. Gen.: To give any body a task to perform, l. aleni negotium, Plaut.

—II. To dispose of by a last will or testament, to will any thing, to leave property by will, l. aleni pecuniam, Cic.; l. aleni alqd ab alquo, to make over by will, so that the legacy is to be paid by the heir at law, l. a filio, Cic.

LEGO, legi, lectum, 3 v. a. (λέγω). I. A) Gen.: To collect with one's hands, to pick, to gather, l. nuca, Cic.; l. flores, to pluck, Virg.; ficus apta legi, ripe, Ov.; l. ancoras, to weigh anchor, Suet.—

B) Esp. 1) To wind up, to gather together, to fold or wrap up together, l. vels, to furl, Ov. 2) To take clandestinely, to abstract or steal, l. sacrum, Auct. ad Her. Meton.: l. sermonem alcjs, to listen attentively to, Plaut. 3) Meton.: To go or wander through a place, l. saltus, Ov.; l. vicia alcjs, to tread in any body's footsteps, Virg.; l. æquor, to plough the ocean, Ov. Fig.: l. oram litoris primi, to keep close to the shore; not to enter into the details of a matter, Virg.—

C) To elect, to choose, to cull, l. soceros, Virg. Esp., to levy, enlist, Suet.—II. To run over with the eyes. A) To behold, to observe, l. omnes adversos, Virg.—B) 1) Gen.: To read, l. libros, Cic.; legi apud Clitomachum, Id. Subst. part., legens, a reader. 2) Esp.: To read as a teacher, i. e. to deliver lectures, to interpret, explain, Cato grammaticus qui solus legit ac facit poetas, Suet. 3) To read, to recite or deliver in public, l. orationes, Plin.; l. senatum, to read aloud the names of the senators, to call over the Senate, Cic.; princeps in senatu lectus est, has been read as the first of the senators (i. e. pronounced by the censor to stand first in the list), Liv.

LEGŪLEIUS, i, m. (lex). A pettifogging lawyer, l. cautus et acutus, Cic.

LEGŪMEN, inia, n. (lego). Leguminous plants, pulse, Cic.

LELEGES, um, m. (Λέλεγες). Leleges, a Pelasgian tribe, in Asia Minor and Greece (Thessaly, Locris, Megara), Virg.

LELEGEIS, idis, f. (Λελεγεῖς). Of the Leleges, Ov.

LELEGEYUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Leleges, L. moenia, i. e. Megara, Ov.

LEMANNUS or LEMANUS, i, m. (with or without lacus). Lake Lemanus, a lake of Helvetia, now the Lake of Geneva, Cæsar.

LEMBUS, i, m. (λέμβος). 1. A small fast-sailing vessel with many oars and a sharp beak, a kind of cutter, Liv.—II. A wherry, skiff, Plaut.

LEMMA, atis, n. (λήμμα). Prop.: That which one takes up, in order to explain or to prove. I. A) A matter, subject, topic, l. sibi sumsit quod ego versus ludo, Plin.—B) Esp. 1) The argument or title of a chapter or a poem, Mart. 2) A poem or epigram, Mart. 3) A nursery tale, Aus.—II. One of the premises of a syllogism, Gell.

LEMNIACUS, a, um (Lemnos). Of Lemnos, Mart.

LEMNIAS, atis, f. (Lemnos). Belonging to Lemnos. Subst.: A woman of Lemnos, Ov. Dat.: Lemnias, for Lemniadibus, Id.

LEMNICOLA, æ, c. (Lemnius, colō). Inhabitant of Lemnos, i. e. Vulcan, Lemnicolæ stirps (i. e. filius), Erichthonius, Ov.

LEMNISCATUS, a, um (lemniscus). Adorned with a ribbon or fillet, hanging down or waving about, as from a garland or a crown, l. palma, a palm branch adorned with ribbons, given to a conqueror, Cic.

LEMNISCUS, i, m. (Λημνίσκος). A band hanging down from a crown, originally made of the bark of the linden-tree, Plin.; afterward it was made of precious metals, as gold and silver, Id. These bands were also awarded separately, as a mark of honor, coronas lemniscosque jecientium, Liv.

LEMNIUS, a, um (Lemnos). Of or from Lemnos, L. pater, Virg.; or simply Lemnius, i. e. Vulcanus, Ov.; L. furtum, i. e. furtum ignis, Cic. Subst., Lemniū, orum, m., The inhabitants of Lemnos, Nep.

LEMNOS or -US, i, f. (Λήμνος). Lemnos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the seat of Vulcan, now Stallimene, Ter.

LEMONIA TRIBUS. A Roman tribe, Cic.

LEMŌVICES, um, m. Lemovices, a people of Aquitania, Cæsar.

LEMŪRES, um, m. The shades or spirits of the departed, of which the good were adored as tutelary gods (lares), while the bad were thought to be wandering about as spectres (larvæ), Varr. In order to appease them, and to keep them from the houses, a feast was celebrated, called Lemūrīa, Ov.

LENĀ, æ, f. (leno). A baud, procurer. I. Prop., Ov.—II. Meton.: An allurements, an attraction, natura quasi sui l., Cic.

LENÆUS, a, um (Ληναῖος). Of or belonging to Bacchus, L. latex or honor, wine, Virg.; Lenæus, or L. Pater, Bacchus, Id.

LENĒ, adv., i. q. leniter (lenis). Softly, gently, Ov.

LENĪMEN, inis, n. (lenis). A means of alleviating or mitigating, an alleviation, l. aenectæ, Ov.

LENĪMENTUM, i, n. (lenio). An alleviation, mitigation, addito honestæ missionis lenimento, Tac.

LENĪO, ivi and ñi, itum, 4 v. a. [fut. lenībunt, Prop.] (lenis). I. To mitigate, alleviate, soften, assuage, to dies lenit, ætas mitigabit, Cic.; l. multitudinem epulæ, Id.; l. somno curas, Virg.—II. To endeavor to assuage, Virg.

LENIS, e. Soft, mild, lenient, gentle, sensus judicat lone et asperum, Cic.; l. vinum, mellow, Hor.; l. venenum, not violent, slow, Cic.; l. somnus, Hor.; l. clivus, a gentle elevation, Liv.; l. stagnum, gently flowing, Id.

LENĪTAS, atis, f. (lenis). Gentleness, softness, lenity, mildness. I. Prop.: l. loii, Plin.—II. Fig.: l. vocis, Cic.; l. sudiendi, coolness, calmness, Id.; infuit incredibili lenitate, Cæsar.

LENĪTER, adv. Softly, gently, mildly, leniently, l. et quiete, Cic.; l. ire, gently, without making a noise, Ov.; l. ferre, coolly, calmly, Id.

LENĪTUDO, iois, f. (lenis). I. Softness, gentleness, l. orationis, Pac. ap. Cic.—II. Meton.: Gently or mild behavior, l. in alqm, Cic.

LENO, onis, m. (lenio). I. A pander, seducer, Cic.—II. Meton.: A negotiator, a go-between, a mediator, in a bad sense, lenonem quandam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic.; lenonibus, ambassadors, Just.

LENŌCINIUM, ii, n. (leno). I. The trade of

LENOCINOR.

a pander or *a bawd*, l. *facere*, Plaut.; *rous lenocinii*, Quint.; l. *proferri*, to act openly as a bawd, Suet. — II. *Meton.* A) *Allurement, enticement*, l. a grege petebas? Cic. — B) *An artificial ornament, excessive ornament, finery*, l. corporum, Id.; *metus antecessus est l. muneris, increases the value or charm of the present*, Sen. — C) *Allurement by flattery, coaxing, cajoling, fair words, orationi addit l.*, Tac.

LENOCINOR, *ātus*, l. v. *dep. n.* (leno). To *pander, pimp*; hence, l. To flatter, to wheedle, l. *alci*, Cic. — II. To give a charm to an object, to aid by artificial means, l. *formæ puerorum virilitate excisa*, Quint.

LENONIUS, a, um (leno). Of or belonging to a pander or pimp, l. *sedes*, Plaut.; *cœnum l.*, a term of reproach, Id.

LENS, *tis*, f. *Lentils (pulse)*, Plin.

LENTE, *ado*. Slowly. l. *Prop.* A) l. *procedere*, Cæs. — B) *For a long time, quæres quum lentius spe ipsurum traheretur*, Liv. — II. *Fig.* A) *Without animation or energy, coolly, indifferently*, l. *ferre*, Cic.; l. *respondere*, Id. — B) *Meton.*: *arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt*, Plin. 2) *Considerately, with premeditation, nisi eum l. probavissem*, Cic.

LENTESCO, 3 v. *inch. n.* (lenteo). I. To relax, abate, to become cool or calm, *curæ lentescunt*, Ov. — II. To become tough, flexible, or soft, *aqua maceratur, dum lentescat*, Col.; *tellus lentescit, becomes clammy or glutty*, Virg.

LENTIGINOSUS, a, um (lentigo). Full of freckles, Val. Max.

LENTISCIFER, *ëra, ërum* (lentiscus, fero). Bearing *mastich-trees*, Ov.

LENTISCUS, i, f., and LENTISCUM, i, n. I. The *mastich-tree, semper viridis, semperque gravata l.*, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) *Resin or oil from this tree*, Cat. — B) *A tooth-pick of mastich wood*, Mart.

LENTYIA, *æ, f.* (lentus). I. *Toughness, flexibility*, Plin. — II. *Viscosity, stickiness*, Id.

LENTYTUDO, *inis*, f. (lentus). *Slowness, inactivity*. l. A) *Prop.*: l. *conjuratorum*, Tac. — B) *A want of spirit or energy in writing, libros ejusdam lentitudinis*, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *Insensibility, coolness, in difference*, Cic.

LENTO, l. v. a. (lentus). To make flexible, to bend. l. *Prop.* A) l. *arcum*, to bend a bow, Stat.; l. *remos*, to row, *ply the oars (inasmuch as the oars appear to bend)*, Virg. — B) *Meton.*: To protract, delay, l. *bella*, Sil. — II. *Fig.*: To moderate, Sid.

LENTULITAS, *ātis, f.* (Lentulus). The nobility of the *Lentuli*, Cic.

LENTULUS, a, um, *dim.* (lentus). Rather tough; hence, *fig.*, rather slow in making payments, *slack*, Cic.

LENTULUS, i, m. *Lentulus, a surname of the Cornelian gens*. l. P. Corn. L. Spiother, who promoted the recall of Cicero from exile, Cic. 2. P. L. Sura, a conspirator under *Catiline*, Sall.

LENTUS, a, um, l. A) 1) *Prop.*: *Tough*, l. *radix*, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: l. *vivacitas, a tough life*, Plin. — B) *Esp.* 1) a) *Flexible*, l. *vimen*, Virg.; *lentissima brachia, soft, pliable*, Hor.; *lentior salicis ramis, of Galaten, who was insensible to the love of Polyphemus*, Ov. b) *Meton.*: *Slender*, Ov. 2)

LEPTIS.

Viscous, sticky, in coquendo *lentior, not quite so fit for boiling*, Plin.; *gluten pice lentius*, Virg. 3) *Lasting for a long while*, l. *amor*, Tib.; *lentus abesto, stay out a good while*, Ov. — II. *Meton.* A) *Slow, lazy, lento igne torrere bovem*, Ov.; l. *carbones, faintly glimmering*, Plin.; l. *spes, that is slowly fulfilled*, Liv. — B) *Esp.* 1) *Prop.* a) *Slow of speech, drawing, l. in dicendo*, Cic. b) *Slack, dilatory, slow, l. infitiator, in one's payments*, Cic. c) *Heavy, l. pondera*, Prop. 2) *Fig.* a) *Calm, cool, phlegmatic, insensible*, *Hannibalem lenti spectamus*, Liv. b) *Obstinate, l. fastus*, Ov.

LENULLUS, i, m. *dim.* (leno). A *pander*, Plaut.

LENUCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (leno). l. q. leno, Plaut.

LENUCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (for lembuncūlus, from lembus). A *small sailing-vessel, a skiff*, Cæs.

LEŌ, *ōnis, m.* (λέων). A *lion*. I. A) *Prop.*, Ov.; *fem. for lēwna, a lioness*, Stat.; *leo femina*, Plaut. — B) *Fig.*: A *lion*, i. e. a bold or courageous man, in *prætoris leones, in castris lepores*, Sid. — II. *Meton.* A) *The Lion, a constellation*, Hor. — B) *Leo, the name of a Roman gens*, Cic.

LEŌN, *ontis, m.* (λέων). *Leon, a small place in Sicily, not far from the peninsula Thapsus, now Magnisi*, Liv.

LEŌNIDAS, *æ, m.* (Λεωνίδας). *Leonidas, a king of Sparta, who was slain at Thermopylae*, Cic.

LEONTINI, *ōrum, m.* (Λεοντίνοι). *Leontini, a town in the east of Sicily, now Lentini*, Cic.

LEONTINUS, a, um (Λεοντίνος). Of or belonging to *Leontini*, or to the *Leontini*, l. *ager*, Cic. *Plur. subst.*: *The Leontini*, Liv.

LĒPAS (lōpas), *adis, f.* (λέπας). A *kind of muscle, which adheres to rocks*, Plaut.

LĒPIDĀNUS, a, um (Lepidus). Of or relating to *Lepidus*, l. *bellum*, Sall.

LĒPIDE, *adv.* l. *Gently, prettily, pleasantly, neatly, well, mihi omnia l. eveniunt*, Plaut.; *lepidissime, most excellently*, Id.; *ubi l. voles esse tibi, dicito mihi, if you mean to give yourself a treat*, Id.; *ego loquar?* B. l. *licet, yes, very well*, Id. — II. *Elegantly, humorously*, in quo l. *ludit*, Cic.

LĒPIDUS, a, um. *Neat, pretty, graceful, pleasant, elegant, agreeable*. l. A) *Gen.*: l. *pater*, Ter.; *capitulum lepidissimum, a most pleasing person, a capital fellow*, Id. — B) *Esp.*: *Witty, humorous, droll, pleasant in conversation*, l. *pueri*, Cic.; l. *dictum*, Hor. — II. *Lepidus, nom. propr.* A *cognomen of the gens of the Æmilii*. l. M. Æmilius L., *consul with Catulus*, Cic. 2. M. Æm. L., *triumvir with Antony and Octavianus*, Id.

LĒPONTII, *ōrum, m.* *Lepontii, a people of Cisalpine Gaul, in the modern Val Leventina*, Cæs.

LĒPOR or LĒPOS, *ōris, m.* l. *Pleasantness, grace, amiableness, agreeableness*, *ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt*, Cic. — II. *Pleasantry, humor, facetiousness, wit, magnus in jocando l.*, Cic.

LEPTICUS, a, um (Leptis). Of *Leptis*, Plin.

LEPTIS, *is, f.* (Λεπτις). *Leptis, l. The name of two towns on the coast of Africa*. A) l. *magna, within the two Syrtis, now Lebida (in Tripoli)*, Sall.

LEPTITANI.

—B) *Between Hadrumetum and Thapsus, birth-place of the Emperor Septimius Severus, now Lempta, in Tunis, Cic.*—II. *A town of Spain, Auct. B. Al.*

LEPTITANI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Leptis, Cæs.*

LEPTINUS, a, um (Leptis). *Of Leptis, Tac.*
LĒPUS, ōris, m. (*Æol.* λέπος). I. *Prop.: A hare, Varr.; l. marinus, a sea-fish from which the ancients extracted a poison, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: The Hare, a constellation, Cic.*

LĒPUSCŪLUS, i, m. *dim.* (lepus). *A young or little hare, a leveret, Cic.*

LERNA, æ, or LERNE, ēs, f. (*Δέρνη*). *Lerna, a lake and town not far from Argos, in the Peloponnesus, where Hercules slew the hydra, named after that place, bellua Lernæ, Virg.*

LĒRNĒUS, a, um (*Δερναίος*). *Of or belonging to Lerna, Lernaean, l. anguis, Virg.; l. hydra, Prop.*

LESBIĀCUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Lesbos, Lesbian, L. libri, three books of Dicaearchus, Cic.*

LESBIAS, ādis, f. (*Λεσβιάς*). *Lesbian; subst., Ov.*

LESBIS, idis, f. (*Λεσβίς*). *Lesbian; subst., a Lesbian woman, L. lyra, the lyre of Arion, Ov.; Lesbides, Lesbian girls, Id.; L. puella, Sappho, Id.*

LESBIUS, a, um (*Λεσβίος*). *Lesbian, L. civis, Alcæus, Hor.; L. pes, lyric poetry, Id.; L. vates, Sappho, Ov.*

LESBOS (-us), i, f. (*Λέσβος*). *Lesbos, an island in the Ægean Sea, the birth-place of Pittacus, Arion, Sappho, &c., also celebrated for its wine, now Metellino, Mel.*

LESBŪS, a, um. *Lesbian (poet.), l. barbiton, the Lesbian lyre, i. e. a poem in the style of Alcæus or of Sappho, Hor.*

LESSUS, i, or ūs, m. *A mournful cry or lamentation over the dead, Cic.; lessum facere alui or habere, to make lamentation for the dead, Plaut.*

LĒTĀLIS (lethal), e (letum). *Mortal, deadly, Virg.*

LĒTHĒUS, a, um (*Λήθαιος, from Λήθη*). I. *Of or belonging to Lethe, and thus to the lower world, L. amnis, Virg.; L. ratis, the boat of Charon, Tibull.; vinculis L. abrumperet alui, to restore to life, Hor.*—II. *Poet.: Producing oblivion, L. somnus, Virg.*

LĒTHĀLIS, &c. See LĒTĀLIS.

LĒTHARGICUS, a, um (*Ληθαργικός*). *Affected with lethargy, lethargic, Hor.; l. morbus, morbid drowsiness, Plin.*

LĒTHARGUS, i, m. (*Ληθαργός*). *A morbid sleepiness, lethargy, Hor.*

LĒTHE, ēs, f. (*Λήθη*). *Lethe, i. e. oblivion; a river of the lower regions, out of which the shades of the dead were said to drink, in order to forget the past, Virg.; Ov.*

LĒTĪFER, ēra, ērum (letum, fero). *Deadly, l. arcus, Virg.; l. sunus, pestilential, Id.; l. locus (corpore), where a wound is mortal, Ov.*

LĒTO, i v. a. (letum). *To kill, Ov.*

LĒTŌIS, LĒTŌIUS. See LAT.

LĒTUM, i, n. I. *Death, l. consciscere sibi, to destroy one's self, Plaut.; l. sibi parere manu, to kill one's self, Virg.; l. fero, to carry death along with it, Id.; nqm leto dare, to kill, Id.; leto distus, killed, dead, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.*—II. *Meton.:*

LEVICULUS.

Of things: Destruction, annihilation, Teucrūm res eripe leto, Virg.

LEUCĀDĪA, æ, f. (*Λευκάδία*). *Leucadia, an island in the Ionian Sea, near Acarnania, where Apollo had a temple, now Sta. Maura, Liv.*

LEUCĀDIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Leucadia, Leucadian, L. deus, Apollo, Ov. Subst.: Leucādi, æ, f., a drama of Turpilius, Cic.; Leucādi, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Leucadia, Liv.*

LEUCAS, ādis, f. (*Λευκάς*). I. *Leucas, the capital of the island Leucadia, now Leucada, Liv.*

—II. I. q. Leucadis, Ov.—III. I. q. Leucata (which see), Ov.

LEUCASPIS, idis, f. (*Λευκάσπης*). *White-shielded, l. phalax, whose shields wore of a silver color, Liv.*

LEUCATA or LEUCĀTES, æ, m. (*Λευκάτας*). *Leucata, a promontory of Leucadia, now Capo Ducato, Cic.*

LEUCE, ēs, f. (*Λευκή*). *Leuce, a town of Lacedæmonia, perhaps near Acia, Liv.*

LEUCĪ ōrum, m. *Leuci, a people of Belgian Gaul, perhaps the modern Luettich, Liège, Luyck, Cæs. Sing.: Leucus, i, m., collect., Lucr.*

LEUCIPPIS, idis, f. (*Λευκιππίς*). *A daughter of Leucippus, Prop.*

LEUCIPPUS, i, m. (*Λευκιππος*). *Leucippus, father of Phæbe and Hilaria, Ov.*

LEUCŌNICUS, a, um (from Leucones or Leuci, a people of Gaul). *Leuconic, L. lana, Murt. Subst. Leucōnicum, i, n., Leuconic wool, Mart.*

LEUCŌPĒTRA, æ, f. (*Λευκός, πέτρα*). *Leucopetra, a promontory on the southern coast of the Brutii, now Cap del Armi, Cic.*

LEUCOPHRYNA, æ, f. (*Λευκοφρύς*). *Leucophryna, i. e. having white eyebrows, a name of Diana among the Magnesians, Tac.*

LEUCŌSĪA, æ, f. (*Λευκωσία*). *Leucosia, an island near Pestum, now Licosia; called also Leucasia, Ov.*

LEUCŌSŪRI, ōrum, m. (*Λευκόσυροι*). *White Syrians, a people on the banks of the Pontus Euxinus, Curt.*

LEUCŌTHĒA, æ, or LEUCŌTHĒE, ēs, f. (*Λευκοθέα*). *Leucothea, the name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, as a sea-goddess; afterward confounded with the old Italic Matuta, Cic.*

LEUCTRA, ōrum, n. (*Λεύκτρα*). *Leuctra, a small place in Boeotia, where a celebrated battle against the Spartans was fought by Epaminondas, Cic.*

LEUCTRICUS, a, um (Leuctra). I. *Of or belonging to Leuctra, L. pugns, Nep. Faciē meton.: L. pugna, the fight between Milo and Clodius, in which the latter was slain, Cic.*

LĒVĀMEN, inis (levo). *An alleviation, a means of relief, quod si esset aliquod, id esset in te uo, Cic.*

LĒVĀMENTUM, i, n. (levo). *An alleviation, mitigation, a means of relief, mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic.*

LĒVĀTĪO, ōnis, f. I. A) *Alleviation, relief, alui esse levationi, Cic.*—B) *Diminution, decrease, l. vitiorum, Cic.*—II. *A lifting or raising up, onerum facere levationes, Vitr.*

LĒVICŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* (lēvis). *Light; hence, l. Pain, l. Demosthenes, Cic.*—II. *Slight, mean, l. res, Gell.*

LEVIDENSIS.

LEVI-DENSIS, e (lēvis, densus). *Slightly manufactured or made, thin.* I. Prop.: I. vestis, *Isid. Orig.*—II. Fig.: *Poor, mean, l. munusculum, Cic.*

LEVI-FIDUS, a, um (levis, fiducia). *Of slight credit, Plaut.*

LEVI-PEDES, ēdis (lēvis, pes). *Light-footed, swift of foot, l. lepus, Cic.*

LEVIS (not lævis), e (Aeῖος). *Smooth, not rough.* I. Gen.: *corpuscula levia, alia aspera, Cic.; l. pocula, polished, bright, Virg.*—II. Esp.: *Without beard or hair.* A) Prop.: *l. juventas, Hor.; l. senex, bald, Ov. Hence, 1) Fair, tender, beautiful, l. pectus, Virg. 2) Meton.: Spruce, dressed out, quum vir sit levior ipsā, Ov.—B) 1) Slippery, l. sanguis, Virg.; l. malvæ, that make slippery, Hor. 2) Well macerated, Scrib. Larg.—C) Well joined or put together, well connected, smooth, l. concursus verborum, Cic.*

LÆVIS, e. *Light.* I. Prop. A) *Light, not heavy, levior quam pluma, Plaut.; l. armatura, light armor, Cæs.; leves, light-armed men, Cic.; l. terra, light soil, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) Light, quick, nimble, fast, l. cursus, Phædr.; l. concursus, Nep. 2) Light, not burdensome, gentle, terra sit super ossa vesis, Tib.; l. cibus, easy to digest, light, Cels. 3) Not unhealthy [opp. gravis], l. loca, Varr.—II. Fig. A) Light, slight, unimportant, trifling, l. dolor, Cic.; l. genus scripturæ, Nep.; l. auditio, a current report, Cæs. 2) Subst., leve, A trifle, in levi habere, to regard as a trifle, Tac.; l. carmina, poetry of a light nature, Id.—B) Insignificant, without weight, without authority or value, levia conquerere, Cic.—C) Easy, easily accomplished, quod levissimum videbatur, Liv.; leviora Pergama, easy to be destroyed, Hor.—D) Light, not harsh, gentle, levior reprehensio, Cic.; l. exsilium, supportable, Suet.—E) Light, of opinion or sentiment. 1) In a good sense: Agreeable, Plaut. 2) In a bad sense: a) Light-minded, fickle, changeable, unsteady (opp. gravis), homo l. atque fallax, Cic. b) Vain, lying, false, Tibull.*

LÆVI-SOMNUS, a, um (lēvis, somnus). *Having light sleep, easily awakened, Lucr.*

LÆVITAS, ātis, f. (lēvis). I. A) *Smoothness, l. speculorum, Cic.—B) Fig.: l. verborum, polish or elegance of expression, Quint.—II. Meton.: Slipperiness, l. intestinorum, Cels.*

LÆVITAS, ātis, f. (levis). *Levity, lightness [opp. gravitas].* I. Prop. A) *l. armorum, Cæs.—B) Meton.: Celerity, quæ quum mobiliter summa levitate feruntur, Lucr.—II. Fig. A) Light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, mutability, levitates amatoris, Cic.; videte levitatem hominis, Id.; l. iudiciorum, wantonness, Id.—B) Nothingness, untenableness, unimportance, l. opinionis, Cic.*

LÆVITER, adv. *Lightly.* I. Prop. A) *l. armati, Curt.—B) Meton.: levius casura pila, Cæs.*

—II. Fig. A) *Lightly, insignificantly, slightly, l. saucius, Cic.; l. significare, to notice slightly, to allude to, Id.; ut levissime dicam, Id. Hence, levius, less, in a slighter degree, l. miser, Hor.—B) Easily, without pain or trouble, without harm, l. ferre, Cic.; omnia levius casura, that every thing would go on more easily, Id.*

LEVO (not lævo), l v. a. (lēvis). *To make*

LIBAMENTUM.

smooth, to smooth, to polish, Cels. Meton.: aspera levabit, Hor.

LĒVO, l v. a. (lēvis). *To make easy or light, to lift up, to take off or from any body's shoulders.* I. Prop.: *l. membra gramine, Ov.; l. se cubito, to support one's self, Virg.; l. se alis, to rise on the wing, Liv.; levatus paullum rising, getting up, Ov.; l. alqm fascæ, to carry (a bundle) for any body, Virg.; l. ictum dextrâ, to avert, Hor.*

—II. Fig. A) *To alleviate, to relieve, to ease, to lessen, l. alciui metum, Cic.; l. alcijs dolorem, Id.—B) Meton.: To liberate or free from any thing, l. alqm onere alcijs rei, Cic.—C) 1) To raise any body's spirits, to cheer, me levatur tuus adventus, Cic.; levati alcijs luctu, to take delight in, Ov. 2) To support, l. viros auxilio, Virg.—D) To diminish, to decrease, to make weaker, inconstanti levatur auctoritas, Cic.; l. invidiam, Liv.*

LĒVOR (not lævor), ōris, m. (lēvis). *Smoothness, l. chartæ, Plin.; l. vocis, Lucr.*

LĒX, lægis, f. (lēgo). *A proposed law, a bill (a proposition made to the people by a magistrate).* I. Prop. A) *legem ferre, Cic.; legem rogare, to propose a law, to bring in a bill (in our sense), Id.; legem perferre, to carry, Id.; l. promulgare, to promulgate a law, to give notice to bring in a bill, Id.; legem sciscere or jubere, to approve of, to receive, to carry, Id.; l. antiquatur, is thrown out, Id.—B) Meton. 1) A bill when received or having become law; a decree, a statute, leges ferre, Liv.; l. abrogare, to abolish, Cic. Gen. plur.: Institutiones, existing laws, &c., leges et instituta civitatum, Cic.; leges scribere alciui, to prescribe, dictate, Id.; lege or legibus, according to law, Id.; lege agere, of a victor when executing the sentence of a judge, Liv.; lege agere, to lodge a complaint according to law, Id.; lege uti, to proceed according to law, Sall. 2) A form established by law, the observance of which is required, a legal formula, Manilianus versuum vendendorum leges ediscere, Cic. 3) Gen.: A law, a precept which one imposes on one's self, a rule, mea lege utar, Ter.*

—II. Fig. A) *Rule, precept or prescript, law, versibus est certa lex, Cic.; a rule, mode, or custom, way, circumstances, l. est veræ amicitiae, ut, Id.; optima lege, under the best circumstances.—B) Regularity, or der, sine lege, without order, Cic.; equi sine lege ruunt, Ov.—III. A) Prop. 1) A contract, in mancipii lege, in the contract of sale, Cic.; l. censoria or lex, agreement made by the censors with public contractors, Id.; legem edicere, to publish such a contract, Id. 2) An article or clause of a contract, leges accipere, Ov.; pax data in has leges, Liv.—B) Fig.: Conditio, homines ea lege natos esse, Cic.*

LĒXIS, is, f. (Aeῖς). *A word, Lucil. ap. Cic.*

LĒXŌBII or LĒXŌVII, ōrum, m. (Aeῖσῶν or Ἀεῖσῶν). *Lexovii, a people in Gaul, near the mouth of the Sequana, Cæs.*

LĒBĀMEN, inis, n. (libo) [libamentum]. I. *That which is poured out at a sacrifice in honor of the gods, libation, offering, libamina prima, of hair cut off and thrown into the fire, Virg.—II. The first diminution of any thing, capies libamina famæ, you will be the first to take from my honor, Ov.*

LĒBAMENTUM, i, n. (libo). I. *That which is poured forth, in offerings to the gods; libation,*

LIBARIUS.

offering, l. sacrificiorum, Cic.—II. *A trial, first attempt*, quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dare, Gell.

LIBARIUS, ñ, m. (libum). *A baker of cakes, one who sells cakes, a pastry-cook*, Sen.

LIBATIO, ñis, f. (libo). *Libation, the pouring out (at sacrifices) of wine, &c., in honor of a god*, Auct. Her.

LIBELLA, æ, f. dim. (libra). I. A) I. q. as, a silver coin, of which there were ten in a denarius, Varr. *Prov. : A very small coin, quis unam libellam dedisset?* Cic.; ad libellam, to a farthing.

—B) *A whole that is to be divided into equal parts or shares; thus, of a legacy, fecit to heredem ex libella, me ex ternacio, has made you heir at law of all the property, on condition that you give me one fourth part*, Cic.—II. *A plummet, line, level, locus ad libellam æquus, perfectly level*, Varr.

LIBELLIO, ñis, m. (libellus). *A bookseller*, Stat.

LIBELLUS, i, m. dim. (liber). I. *Gen. : A small writing, scripsi in libello*, Cic.—II. *Esp. A) A memorandum-book, list, journal, paper, memorie causã retulit in libellum*, Cic.; l. gladiatorum, list, roll, Id.; ex libello respondere, from a written paper, Id.; cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, a leaf with a poem written on it, Id.—B) *A complaint couched, according to Roman law, in writing, multis libellis rusticorum inquietor*, Plin. E.; a citation, summons, Plaut.—C) *A petition, memorial, libellum compositus ut darem Casari*, Cic.; libellos subnotare, to sign, to reply to, Plin.; Epsphroditum a libellis... condemnavit, an officer who received petitions addressed to the emperor, a master of requests, Suet.; libellos disperegere, to send out letters (or cards) of invitation, Tac.—D) 1) *A notice publicly posted up, a placard, hand-bill, edere per libellos*, Suet.; a notice posted up against the immovable property of a debtor, to be sold by a court, deicere libellos, to take off or free from a distraint, suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen. 2) *Meton. : A bookseller's shop, in libellis*, Catull.

LIBENS or LÜBENS, tis, adj. (libet). *Willing, ready to act, showing good will*. I. *Prop. : animo gaudenti ac libenti, with all one's heart*, Cic.; libentissimis Græciæ, with great good will on the part of the Greeks, Id.; lubens faxim, Ter.—II. *Meton. : Happy, joyful, cheerful, faciam illos lubentiores*, Plaut.; fac te lubentem, be glad, Ter.

LIBENTER or LÜBENTER, adv. *Willingly, with pleasure, with good will*, l. audire, Cic.; eo libentius, so much the sooner, so much more readily, Nep.; nusquam te libentius cœnasse, with a better appetite, Cic.

LIBENTIA or LÜBENTIA, æ, f. (libens or lubens). I. *Joyfulness, pleasure, onustum pectus porto lætitiã libentiãque*, Plaut.—II. (personified) *Lubentia*, Plaut.

LIBER, æra, ærum. *Having or enjoying political liberty; no slave; free, independent*. *Subst. : A free man*. I. *Prop. A) qui est matre libera, l. est, Cic. ; l. populus, Liv.—B) Meton. 1) Free from imposts or taxes, exempt from service, Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. 2) Free, not occupied, vacant, l. sedes, Liv.; l. lectulus, i. e. of one unmarried, Cic.; loca ab arbitris l., free from*

intruders. 3) Free from debt, tantum abest ut meã rei familiaris liberum quiddam sit, ut, &c., Cic.—II. Esp. A) Not in fetters, Plaut.—B) Meton. 1) Gen. : Free from any thing, without any thing, liberi a delictis, Cic.; liber curã, free from care, Id.; l. laborum, Hor. 2) Esp. : Free, unimpeded, unrestrained, independent, l. adolescentia, Cic.; l. vestis, l. toga, the independent toga, the toga of the man, Ov.; l. custodia, not close imprisonment (see the syn. in CUSTODIA), Id.; l. fenus, not settled or fixed, Liv.; l. tempus, free, unlimited, Cic.; l. quæstio, not limited to any person, Id.; liberum habere alqd, to have any thing in one's power or at one's free disposal, Liv.; liberum est mihi, I have it in my power, it depends on myself; with inf. following, Cic. 3) Morally : Free, in a good sense, Cic. In a bad sense: Unbridled, unrestrained, licentious, l. turba temulentorum, Id.

LIBER, bri, m. I. *The inner rind of a tree, under the bark; hence, gen., the bark, Cic.—II. Meton. A) 1) Any writing consisting of several leaves; hence, a book, Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic.; libros edere, Id. 2) A poem; a speech; a comedy, Quint. Esp. : The Sibylline books were called libri simply: ad libros ire, Cic.—B) 1) A division of any writing, a book, tres libri perfecti sunt de natura deorum, Cic. A list, index, catalogue, in literum allaturum libris, Id. 2) A writing, a letter, librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, Nep. 3) A rescript, l. priicipis, Plin.*

LIBER, ãri, m. (libo, λειβω). I. *Liber, an ancient deity of the inhabitants of Italy, presiding over plantations, afterward identified with the Bacchus of the Greeks, Cic.—II. Meton. : Wine, sine Cere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.*

LIBER, ãri, m. See LIBER.

LIBERA, æ, f. I. *Proserpine, Cic.—II. Ariadne, the wife of Bacchus, Ov.*

LIBERALIA, ium, n. (Liber). *A feast celebrated in honor of Bacchus (on the 17th of March), when young men assumed the "toga virilis," Cic.*

LIBERALIS, e. I. *Relating to liberty, l. causa, a lawsuit or cause respecting any body's liberty, Cic.; alqm liberã causa adserere manu, to declare formally that any body is free born, Ter.; l. nuptiæ, among free-born (men), Plaut.—II. A) Meton. : Befitting a freeman, noble, noble-minded, honorable, l. mens, Cic.; l. ingenium, noble character, Ter.; l. artes, doctrinæ, sciencæ that suit a free-born person; such as poetry, history, elocution; the liberal arts or sciences, liberalissima studia, Cic.; liberalior victus, better food, Liv.; l. sumptus, expenses to keep up a respectable establishment, Cic.; l. forma virginis, noble features, Plaut.—B) Generous, liberal, l. et beneficus, Cic.; l. pecuniæ, Sall.*

LIBERALITAS, atis, f. (liberalis). I. A) *Nobleness of sentiment, noble spirit, quibus videtur potuisse decipi l. tua, Cic.—B) Meton. : Kindness, kind and affable behavior, homo non liberalitate sed tristitia popularis, Id.—II. A) Esp. : Liberality, l. et beneficentia, Cic.—B) Meton. : A present, bounty, decuma parte liberalitatis apud eorum quemque relicta, Tac.*

LIBERALITER, adv. I. A) *In a manner befitting a free-born person, gentlemanly, nobly, l. eruditus, Cic.; l. obire officia, Liv.—B)*

LIBERALITER.

offering, l. sacrificiorum, Cic.—II. *A trial, first attempt*, quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dare, Gell.

LIBARIUS, ñ, m. (libum). *A baker of cakes, one who sells cakes, a pastry-cook*, Sen.

LIBATIO, ñis, f. (libo). *Libation, the pouring out (at sacrifices) of wine, &c., in honor of a god*, Auct. Her.

LIBELLA, æ, f. dim. (libra). I. A) I. q. as, a silver coin, of which there were ten in a denarius, Varr. *Prov. : A very small coin, quis unam libellam dedisset?* Cic.; ad libellam, to a farthing.

—B) *A whole that is to be divided into equal parts or shares; thus, of a legacy, fecit to heredem ex libella, me ex ternacio, has made you heir at law of all the property, on condition that you give me one fourth part*, Cic.—II. *A plummet, line, level, locus ad libellam æquus, perfectly level*, Varr.

LIBELLIO, ñis, m. (libellus). *A bookseller*, Stat.

LIBELLUS, i, m. dim. (liber). I. *Gen. : A small writing, scripsi in libello*, Cic.—II. *Esp. A) A memorandum-book, list, journal, paper, memorie causã retulit in libellum*, Cic.; l. gladiatorum, list, roll, Id.; ex libello respondere, from a written paper, Id.; cum ei libellum malus poeta de populo subiecisset, a leaf with a poem written on it, Id.—B) *A complaint couched, according to Roman law, in writing, multis libellis rusticorum inquietor*, Plin. E.; a citation, summons, Plaut.—C) *A petition, memorial, libellum compositus ut darem Casari*, Cic.; libellos subnotare, to sign, to reply to, Plin.; Epsphroditum a libellis... condemnavit, an officer who received petitions addressed to the emperor, a master of requests, Suet.; libellos disperegere, to send out letters (or cards) of invitation, Tac.—D) 1) *A notice publicly posted up, a placard, hand-bill, edere per libellos*, Suet.; a notice posted up against the immovable property of a debtor, to be sold by a court, deicere libellos, to take off or free from a distraint, suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen. 2) *Meton. : A bookseller's shop, in libellis*, Catull.

LIBENS or LÜBENS, tis, adj. (libet). *Willing, ready to act, showing good will*. I. *Prop. : animo gaudenti ac libenti, with all one's heart*, Cic.; libentissimis Græciæ, with great good will on the part of the Greeks, Id.; lubens faxim, Ter.—II. *Meton. : Happy, joyful, cheerful, faciam illos lubentiores*, Plaut.; fac te lubentem, be glad, Ter.

LIBENTER or LÜBENTER, adv. *Willingly, with pleasure, with good will*, l. audire, Cic.; eo libentius, so much the sooner, so much more readily, Nep.; nusquam te libentius cœnasse, with a better appetite, Cic.

LIBENTIA or LÜBENTIA, æ, f. (libens or lubens). I. *Joyfulness, pleasure, onustum pectus porto lætitiã libentiãque*, Plaut.—II. (personified) *Lubentia*, Plaut.

LIBER, æra, ærum. *Having or enjoying political liberty; no slave; free, independent*. *Subst. : A free man*. I. *Prop. A) qui est matre libera, l. est, Cic. ; l. populus, Liv.—B) Meton. 1) Free from imposts or taxes, exempt from service, Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, Cic. 2) Free, not occupied, vacant, l. sedes, Liv.; l. lectulus, i. e. of one unmarried, Cic.; loca ab arbitris l., free from*

intruders. 3) Free from debt, tantum abest ut meã rei familiaris liberum quiddam sit, ut, &c., Cic.—II. Esp. A) Not in fetters, Plaut.—B) Meton. 1) Gen. : Free from any thing, without any thing, liberi a delictis, Cic.; liber curã, free from care, Id.; l. laborum, Hor. 2) Esp. : Free, unimpeded, unrestrained, independent, l. adolescentia, Cic.; l. vestis, l. toga, the independent toga, the toga of the man, Ov.; l. custodia, not close imprisonment (see the syn. in CUSTODIA), Id.; l. fenus, not settled or fixed, Liv.; l. tempus, free, unlimited, Cic.; l. quæstio, not limited to any person, Id.; liberum habere alqd, to have any thing in one's power or at one's free disposal, Liv.; liberum est mihi, I have it in my power, it depends on myself; with inf. following, Cic. 3) Morally : Free, in a good sense, Cic. In a bad sense: Unbridled, unrestrained, licentious, l. turba temulentorum, Id.

LIBER, bri, m. I. *The inner rind of a tree, under the bark; hence, gen., the bark, Cic.—II. Meton. A) 1) Any writing consisting of several leaves; hence, a book, Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic.; libros edere, Id. 2) A poem; a speech; a comedy, Quint. Esp. : The Sibylline books were called libri simply: ad libros ire, Cic.—B) 1) A division of any writing, a book, tres libri perfecti sunt de natura deorum, Cic. A list, index, catalogue, in literum allaturum libris, Id. 2) A writing, a letter, librum gravem multis verbis conscripsit, Nep. 3) A rescript, l. priicipis, Plin.*

LIBER, ãri, m. (libo, λειβω). I. *Liber, an ancient deity of the inhabitants of Italy, presiding over plantations, afterward identified with the Bacchus of the Greeks, Cic.—II. Meton. : Wine, sine Cere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.*

LIBER, ãri, m. See LIBER.

LIBERA, æ, f. I. *Proserpine, Cic.—II. Ariadne, the wife of Bacchus, Ov.*

LIBERALIA, ium, n. (Liber). *A feast celebrated in honor of Bacchus (on the 17th of March), when young men assumed the "toga virilis," Cic.*

LIBERALIS, e. I. *Relating to liberty, l. causa, a lawsuit or cause respecting any body's liberty, Cic.; alqm liberã causa adserere manu, to declare formally that any body is free born, Ter.; l. nuptiæ, among free-born (men), Plaut.—II. A) Meton. : Befitting a freeman, noble, noble-minded, honorable, l. mens, Cic.; l. ingenium, noble character, Ter.; l. artes, doctrinæ, sciencæ that suit a free-born person; such as poetry, history, elocution; the liberal arts or sciences, liberalissima studia, Cic.; liberalior victus, better food, Liv.; l. sumptus, expenses to keep up a respectable establishment, Cic.; l. forma virginis, noble features, Plaut.—B) Generous, liberal, l. et beneficus, Cic.; l. pecuniæ, Sall.*

LIBERALITAS, atis, f. (liberalis). I. A) *Nobleness of sentiment, noble spirit, quibus videtur potuisse decipi l. tua, Cic.—B) Meton. : Kindness, kind and affable behavior, homo non liberalitate sed tristitia popularis, Id.—II. A) Esp. : Liberality, l. et beneficentia, Cic.—B) Meton. : A present, bounty, decuma parte liberalitatis apud eorum quemque relicta, Tac.*

LIBERALITER, adv. I. A) *In a manner befitting a free-born person, gentlemanly, nobly, l. eruditus, Cic.; l. obire officia, Liv.—B)*

LIBERATIO.

Meton.: Kindly, friendly, obligingly, civilly, l. respondere, Cæs.—II. *Generously, liberally, richly, nec potui liberalius accipii, Cic.*; vivo liberalius, as a gentleman, Id.; indulgere sibi liberalius, Nep.

LIBERATIO, onis, f. I. A) A freeing, delivering from any thing, liberatione molestiæ gaudemus, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: A liberating, setting at liberty, acquittal, libidinosissimæ liberationes, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: Liberation of a state, a setting free, Just.

LIBERATOR, oris, m. (libero). A liberator, deliverer, l. patriæ, Cic.; as a title of Jupiter, Tac.

LIBERE, ado. I. A) Freely, not in a slavish manner, l. educare, Ter.—B) *Meton.*: Freely, unrestrictedly, in an unlimited manner, unimpededly, without being hindered, animus somno relaxatus solute moveatur ac l., Cic.—II. A) *Esp.*: Freely, fearlessly, ingeniously, openly, boldly, l. loqui, Cic.—B) *Liberally, richly, ipsa tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Virg.*

LIBERI, orum, m. [sing., liber, a son, Quait; genit. plur., liberum, Cic.; Liv.]. Children, with reference to the parents, not with regard to their age, cum liberis et conjugibus, Cic.; liberos suscipere, to bear, Id.; liberis operam dare, to beget, Id.; jus trium liberorum, privilege of a father of three children before others who had fewer, in obtaining a public office, &c., Suet.; liberi is also often used (like παῖδες) of a single child, ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum prædonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a prædonibus esse sublatos, Cic.; of animals, Plaut.

LIBERO, I [fut. exact., liberasso, Plaut.] (liber). To make loose, to untie, to set free. I. Gen.: l. sqm, Cic.; one that has been locked up, l. pullos caveâ.—II. A) To free from any thing, to disentangle, to deliver, l. sqm sb erratione, Cic.; l. sqm obsidiene, Cæs.; l. sqm ere alieno, Sall.; l. sqm culpæ, Liv.—B) To exempt from impost, taxes, &c., l. loca publica, Cic.; l. domum (sc. religione), from the sacredness attached to it; and so from certain burdens, Id.; Voluisti liberandi, from suretyship and payment, Id.; l. fundum, from mortgage, Jul. Dig.; l. fidem suam, to fulfill one's promise, Id.; l. promissa, to make valid, Id.—C) To acquit, to declare innocent, Milo liberatur non profectus esse, Cic.; templa liberata, freed from an obstacle that hinders the prospect (as in the case of a building standing in the way).

LIBERTAS. See LIBERTUS.

LIBERTAS, atis, f. (liber). I. A) Freedom, liberty, quid est enim l. ? potestas vivendi, ut velis, Cic.; se in libertatem vindicare, to obtain one's liberty, Id.; alqm ad libertatem vocare, to hold out to any body, or promise any body his liberty, Cæs.—B) *Esp.*: Civil liberty, the sum of all rights, privileges, and prerogatives of a Roman citizen, ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, Cic.—C) Liberty, independence, non posse Græciam in libertate esse, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: A) Liberty, i. q. permission, tabella dat populo libertatem, ut quod velint, faciant, Cic. With gen.: l. omnium rerum, Liv.—B) Want of restraint, unbridled license, want of restriction, licentiousness, nimia libertas... profusa luxuries, Cic.—C) Freedom or boldness of speech, libertatem requirere, Cic.—III. (personified) Libertas, the goddess of Liberty, who had temples at Rome, in the forum and on the Aventine Mount, Cic.

LIBITINA.

LIBERTINUS, a, um (libertus). Belonging to the number of those that have obtained their freedom, l. plebs, Plin. Subst., libertinus, i, m., One that has obtained his freedom, a freedman, with regard to his condition; libertus, with regard to the master who manumitted him, Cic.; thus, libertinus, a freed man, generally, but libertus Cicéronis, &c.; libertina, æ, f., A freed woman, Hor.; in the time of Appius Claudius, libertinus was the son of a freedman, and the grandson only was ingenuus; under the emperors this name was applied also to the sons, and even the freedmen themselves had their libertinitas, Suet.

LIBERTUS, a, um (for liberatus). Made free. Subst., libertus, i, m., He that has been liberated from slavery, a freed man (conf. LIBERTINUS), Cic.; liberta, æ, f., A freed woman, Cic.

LIBET or LÛBET, built and bitum est, ère. It pleases, is agreeable, with a dat. of the person or absol.: poterit id quod libet, et ei libebit quod non licet, Cic.; ut libet, after (any body's) pleasure, Ter. With acc. and inf.: libet scire me ex hoc, Plaut.

LIBETHRIS, idis, f. (Libethrum). Belonging or relating to Libethrus, l. nymphæ, the Muses, Virg.

LIBETHRUM, i, n. (Λειβήθρον). Libethrum, a town in Thessaly, Liv.

LIBIDINOR, ari (libido). To indulge in or gratify lust, Suet.

LIBIDINOSE, adv. According to one's pleasure or caprice, wantonly, l. alqd facere aut cogitare, Cic.

LIBIDINOSUS, a, um (libido). Acting according to one's pleasure and desires, wanton, self-willed, voluptuous, licentious. A) nihil isto esse libidinosius, Cic.—B) Of inanimate and abstract subjects, in which one acts arbitrarily or without due consideration, libidinosissima liberatio, Cic.

LIBIDO, inis, f. (libet). Pleasure, longing, passion, instinctive desire, appetite, strong inclination, lust. I. Prop. A) ad libidinem, Cic.; ex libidine, Sall.; libidine, after or according to mere pleasure, Cic.; l. est scire, I have a fancy or wish to know, Plaut.; libidinem habere in alqua re, to take a delight or pleasure in any thing, Sall.; ratio quæ in mentem aut in libidinem venit, which suits one's fancy, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: Unjust, illegitimate, unbridled, or unrestrained desire, caprice, self-will, l. iudicium, Cic.; quedam artis l., a certain caprice of art, Plin. Hence, libidines, Evil passions or desires, lusts, libidinum intemperantia, Cic.—II. A) *Meton.*: Sensuality, voluptuousness, lust, licentiousness, ne quod in vita vestigium libidinis appareat, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: Unchaste desire, criminal appetite, Suet.

LIBITINA, æ, f. I. Libitina, the goddess of funerals, in whose temple the whole apparatus for interment, mourners, &c., could be procured, and where a register of deceased persons was also kept, quæstus Libitinæ acerbæ, Hor.—II. A) Furniture for funerals, pestilentia tanta erat, ut l. vix sufficeret, that necessities for all the funerals could hardly be procured, Liv.—B) A Bier, Plin.—C) The trade of an undertaker, Libitinam excreere, Val. Max.—D) Death, multa que pars mel vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

LIBITINARIUS.

LIBITINARIUS, *ii, m.* (Libitinus). *An undertaker, Sen.*

LIBITUS (lubitus), *a, um, adj.* (libet). *According to pleasure, libitum est mihi, it is my pleasure, I am pleased, Ter.*

LIBO, *l. v. a.* (λείβω). I. A) *To take a little from any thing, libas ex omnibus, Cic.*—B) *Esp.* 1) *To taste of any thing, l. cibos, Ov.; l. jecur, to eat some of it, Liv.* 2) *To touch, l. oscula nata, to give a kiss, Virg.; l. altaria pateris, to sprinkle, Virg.* 3) *To pour out, in mensam laticum libavit honorem (wine), Virg.* 4) a) *Gen.: To sacrifice, devote, consecrate any thing to a deity, l. dapes diis, Liv.* b) *Fig.: To sacrifice, to dedicate, to devote, l. lacrimas Celso, Ov.*—II. *Meton.: To impair, to injure, l. nil de corpore, Lucr.*

LIBRA, *æ, f.* (λίτρα). I. A) *A pair of scales (as a machine or instrument for weighing), Cic.; libra et ære, for ready cash, the money down, Liv.; per æs et libram, a formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a weight into the balance, Suet.*—B) 1) *Meton.: The Roman pound, l. pondo, Liv.* 2) *The constellation Libra, Virg.*—II. A) *A level, line, l. aquaria, Vitruv.; ad libram, level, Cæs.*—B) *Meton.: Balance, equilibrium, Plin.*

LIBRAMEN, *inis, n.* (libro). *Counterpoise, huic ad l. pinnæ tres circumdabantur, Liv.*

LIBRAMENTUM, *i, n.* (libro). *A weight. I. Prop.: l. plumbi, heaviness or weight of lead, Liv.; hence, the force by which a thing moves rapidly in any direction; e. g. l. squæ, fall, Plin.; that which gives any thing an impetus, l. tormentorum, the ropes of the tormenta, Tac.*—II. *Esp. A) Horizontal plane, evenness, horizontal line, Cic.*—B) *Equality, equal state, evenness, l. ventorum hiemalium et æstivorum, Col.*

LIBRARIYA, *æ.* See LIBRARIUS.

LIBRARIÖLUS, *i, m. dim.* (librarius). I. *A copyist, scribe, Cic.*—II. *A bookseller, Cic.*

LIBRARIUM, *ii, n.* See next article.

LIBRARIUS, *a, um* (liber). *Belonging to books, l. scriptor, copyist, Hor.*—II. *Subst. A) librarius, ii, m., A copyist, i. e. a slave employed in copying books, a secretary, Cic.; a bookseller, Sen.*—B) *libraria, æ, f.* (sc. taberna), *a bookseller's shop, Gell.*—C) *librarium, ii, n., A case or chest for books and manuscripts, Cic.*

LIBRARIYUS, *a, um* (libra). I. *That weighs out. Subst., libraria, æ, f.* (sc. ancilla), *a female that weighed out to the slaves wool to be spun, Juv.*

—II. *Weighting a pound, of the weight of a pound, l. frustum, Col.*

LIBRATOR, *öris, m.* I. *One that levels, a leveller, Plin.*—II. *One that throws weapons by means of machines; hence, an engineer, Tac.*

LIBRATUS, *a, um.* I. *Part. of libro.*—II. *Adj. A) Level, horizontal, l. aqua, Vitruv.*—B) *Moving steadily, well-balanced, l. glans, Liv.*

LIBRILIS, *c* (libra). *Of a pound, of a pound weight. Subst., librilis, ium, n.* (sc. saxa), *Stones weighing a pound each, fundis librilibus sudibusque, Cæs.*

LIBRO, *l. v. a.* (libra). *To weigh. I. With a balance or a pair of scales; hence, fig., A) Gen.: l. crimina in antithetis, Pers.*—B) *Esp.: To weigh over, to consider, Stat.*—II. *To level by*

LICEOR.

the plummet. A) Prop.: l. pavimenta, Cat.; l. aquam, to calculate or fix the fall of water, Vitruv.—B) *Meton. 1) To keep in equilibrium, to poise, balance, terra librata ponderibus, Cic.* 2) *To swing backward and forward, to wave, poise, l. telum, Virg.; l. se, to balance one's self, to fly steadily, Id.* 3) *To keep moving or swinging, vela libratur ab aura, Ov.*

LIBS, Libis, *m.* (Libya) (Λιβύη, Λιβός). *Of or belonging to Libya. Subst. I. An inhabitant of Libya, Sid.*—II. (sc. ventus) I. q. *Africus, West-southwest wind, Plin.*

LIBUM, *i, n.* *A cake, Ov.; esp., an offering-cake, Virg.*

LIBURNICUS, *a, um.* *Of Liburnia, Liburnian, Cæs. Subst., Liburnaica, æ, f.* (sc. navis), *i. q. Liburna, Suet.*

LIBURNUS, *a, um.* I. *Of Liburnia, Liburnian, L. terra, Luc.*—II. *Subst. A) Liburni, örüm, m., The inhabitants of Liburnia, Liv.*—B) *Liburoa, æ, f.* (sc. navis), *A fast-sailing galley, a sort of brigantine, Cæs.; ibis Liburoa, Hor.*

LIBYA, *æ,* and LIBYE, *ës, f.* (Λιβύη). *Libya, the northern part of Africa, extending from Ethiopia to the Atlantic, Cic.*

LIBYCUS, *a, um* (Λιβυκός). *Libyan, African, L. lapilli, Hor.; L. cursus, navigation on the Libyan Sea, Virg.; L. fera, a lioness, Ov.*

LIBYPHÖNICES, *um, m.* (Λιβυφοίνικες). *The Libyans of Phœnician origin, esp. those in Byzantium, Liv.*

LIBYS, *ös, m.* (Λιβύς). *Of or belonging to Libya, Libyan, L. ductor, Hannibal, Sil. Subst., Libys, An inhabitant of Libya, Ov.; plur., Libyses, The Libyans, Sall.*

LIBYSSA, *æ, f.* (Λιβύσσα). *Libyan, Catull.*

LIBYSTICÆ FABULÆ. See ÆSOPUS.

LIBYSTIS, *idis, f.* (Λιβυστίς). *Libyan, Virg.*

LIBYUS, *a, um.* *Libyan, L. terra, Tac.*

LICENS, *entis.* I. *Part. of liceor.*—II. *Adj. (licet). A) Offensives: Free, making free, taking liberties, forward, Gell.; hence, wanton, lascivious, Prop.*—B) *Of things: Free, unrestricted, licentior dithyrambus, Cic.*

LICENTER, *adv.* I. *Freely, unrestrainedly, at large, l. errare, Cic.*—II. *Without fear, daringly, boldly, licentius alqd effugitare, Tac.*

LICENTIA, *æ, f.* (licens). *Liberty or permission to do whatever one pleases; freedom, license, leave. I. Gen.: dare aliquid licentiam infinitam pecuniarum eripendarum, Cic.*—II. *Esp. A) The liberty one takes of one's own accord, whether besting or not, l. poetarum, Cic.*—B) *Esp.: Liberty, boldness, forwardness, daring, l. hujus seculi, Cic.*

LICENTIOSUS, *a, um* (licentia). *Too free, unruly, unbridled, licentious, Quint. Compar.: licentiosior conversatio, Sen.*

LICEÖ, *ii, itum, Ære.* I. *To be offered or put up for sale, to be sold, to be valued at a certain price, quique licebunt, Plaut.; quoti liceisse tu scribis (hortos) what were they sold for? Cic.*

—II. *To offer, to expose for sale, to ask a certain price, parvo quatuor pretio liceat, Mart.*

LICEÖR, *ütus, 2 v. dep. n.* and *a.* (liceo). I. *To bid for any thing, liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, &c., Cic.; hortos l., to hid for the garden, Id.*—II.

LICET.

Meton.: tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, estimat what price he puts on her honor, Plin.

LICET, ūt and itum est, ēre, v. impers. I. It is allowed, granted, permitted, one is allowed or may; with the dat. or absol.: ita se gessit ut ea facere ei liceret, Cic. With inf. as the subject: licet rogare? may I? licet intelligi, one may comprehend or see. With an acc. and inf.: non licet hominem esse, &c., that man should, Ter. The predicate is sometimes put in the dative with esse: Themistocli licuit esse otioso, Cic.; or the predicate is in the acc.: eivi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Id.; fremant omnes licet, they may all murmur (if they please), Id.; per vos licet, you allow it, Id.; per me licet, for my part, Id.—II. As a conjunction: Supposing, even that, even granted that, even in case that, &c.; although, notwithstanding; with the subjunct.: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen, &c., Cic.

LICHAS, æ, m. (Λίχας). *Lichas, a servant of Hercules, Ov.*

LICINIANUS, a, um (Licinius). *Belonging to or of Licinius, Cat.*

LICINIUS, a. *Licinius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most noted were: 1. C. Licinius Crassus, a distinguished orator, a contemporary of Cicero. 2. M. Lic. Crassus, the triumvir. Adj.: By or of Licinius, L. lex, Cic.*

LICITATIO, ōnis, f. *A bidding, exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic.; dividere ad licitationem, to the highest bidder, Suet.; 1. maxima, the highest bid or offer, Id.*

LICITOR, ōtis, ōris, v. dep. int. a. and n. (licitor). I. *To bid for anything, Plaut.; 1. capita hostium, to offer money for, Curt.—II. To contend, I. inter se, Enn.*

LICITUS, a, um (licet). *Permitted, 1. sermo, Virg.; licita, things that are permitted or not against the law, Tac.*

LICUM, ū, n. A) *The thrum, the ends of an old web, to which those of the new piece are fastened, licia telæ addere, Virg.—B) Gen.: A thread, licia texere, to weave, Ov.*

LICTOR, ōris, m. (probably from ligare). *A licitor; plur., licitores, the licitors, public attendants of the chief magistrates: of a dictator (24 in number); of a consul (12); of a praetor (6): their office consisted in carrying before them the fasces as the symbol of judicial authority: 1. primus, the first licitor (as to the order in which they walked), Cic.; 1. proximus or postremus, the last in the line, next to the magistrate, who received his orders, &c., Liv.*

LIEN, ōnis, and LIENIS, ū, m. [an old form for splen]. *The milt or spleen, Plaut.*

LIENOSUS, a, um (lien). *Splenetic, Plaut.*

LIGAMEN, inis, n. (ligo). *A band, tie, bandage, Ov.*

LIGAMENTUM, i, n. (ligo). *A band, tie, bandage, Tac.*

LIGARIANUS, a, um. *Relating to Ligarius, (sc. oratio), Cic.*

LIGARIUS, a. *Ligarius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was Q. Ligarius, for whom Cicero made a speech, Cic.*

LIGEA, æ, f. (Λίγεια). *Ligēa, i. v. The melodious, a Dryad, Virg.*

LIGER, ōris, m. *Liger, a river on the borders of Aquitania ana Gallia Lugdunensis, now Loire, Cæs.*

LIGURITIO.

LIGNARIUS, a, um (lignum). I. *Belonging to wood, 1. negotiatio, of or connected with wood, Capit.—II. Subst., lignarius, ū, m. A) One who works in wood, a carpenter, joiner; also, 1. faber, Pall.—B) A wood or timber merchant, inter lignarios, a place at Rome, Liv.*

LIGNATIO, ōnis, f. (lignor). I. *The hewing of wood, fetching of wood, Cæs.—II. A place where wood is cut, a wood (timber) yard, Col.*

LIGNATOR, ōris, m. (lignor). *A wood-cutter, one that is employed in fetching wood, Liv.*

LIGNEOLUS, a, um, dim. (lignus). *Of small things: Wooden, 1. lyehauehus, Cic.*

LIGNEUS, a, um (lignum). I. A) *Of wood, wooden, 1. ponticulum, Cic.; ligneam materiam, wood, Id.—B) Fig.: Wooden, without sap, dry, 1. conjux, Catull.—II. Like wood, as wood is, 1. putamen, Plin.*

LIGNOR, ōtis, v. dep. n. (lignum). *To fetch wood, Cæs.*

LIGNUM, i, n. I. *Wood; plur., ligna, if more than a single piece, fire-wood, Cic. Prov.: 1. in silvam ferre, i. q. to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor.—II. Meton. A) 1) A tablet for writing, Juv. 2) Poet., i. q. arbor, Virg.—B) The hard part of fruit, e. g. the kernel, the shell, quinn succus in corpus abeat, 1. que iotus grandescat, Plin.*

LIGO, v. a. I. *To bind, to tie on, to tie by means of a knot, to fasten, 1. alqm vinculo, Tac.; 1. manus post terga, Ov.; 1. nudos, to tie knots, Suet.—II. A) Prop.: To dress, to bind round, to tie round, 1. vulnera veste, Ov.; 1. balteus lorican ligat, goes round, Vsl. Flac.—B) Fig.: To combine, to unite, Ov.; 1. argumenta in catenam, Quint.*

LIGO, ōnis, m. I. *A hoe, to root up weeds, mattock, grub-axe, Hor.—II. Meton.: Agriculture, Juv.*

LIGULA or LINGULA, æ, f. dim. (lingua). *A little tongue; hence (from its similarity), 1. A tongue of land, posita (oppida) in extremis lingulis promontorisque, Cæs.—II. The thong or string of a shoe, Juv.—III. A ladle for skimming, isque sæpius ligulā purgardus est, Col.—IV. A small sword, Varr.—V. The point of a stake fitted into a bar, Col.—VI. The short end of a lever, Vitr.—VII. The mouth-piece of a flute, Plin.*

LIGURES, um, m. *Ligures, a people inhabiting Piedmont, Genoa, and Nizza, Liv. Meton. for Liguria, terræ motus in Liguriis, Cic. Sing., Ligus (seldom Ligur), ūris, c. An inhabitant of Liguria, a Ligurian, Sall. Adj.: Belonging to Liguria, Ligurian, Ligus iste, Cic.*

LIGURIA, æ, f. *The territory of the Ligures, Liguria, Plin.*

LIGURIO or LIGURRIO, ūvi and ū, ū, m. n. and a. (ligo). I. *To lick; to be lickish, dainty, fond of good things, Ter.—II. To lick, to lick at anything. A) Prop. 1) 1. tepidum jus, Hor. 2) Meton.: 1. homines (meton. for eorum cibos), to feast in any body's house, to go and taste any body's fare, Plaut.—B) Fig.: To pay some attention to any thing, et hoc quoque ligurris, (Cic.) Or. Dom.; to long for any thing, 1. luca, Cic.*

LIGURITIO or LIGURRITIO, ōnis, f. *Lick-erishness, daintiness, Cic.*

LIGUSTICUS.

LIGUSTICUS, a. um. *Of or belonging to Liguria*, L. mons, Varr.

LIGUSTINUS, a. um. *Belonging to Liguria*, *Ligurian*, L. ager, Liv.

LILIUM, ii, n. (Λεῖριον). 1. *A lily; esp., the white lily*, l. album or candidum, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: *A sort of fortification, consisting of four rows of pits into which stakes or poles were driven, reaching about four inches from the surface*, Cæs.

LILYBÆTANUS, a, um (Lilybæum). *Of or belonging to Lilybaeum*, L. mulier, Cic.

LILYBÆUM, i, n. (Λελυβαίον). *Lilybaeum, a promontory in the west of Sicily, now Cap di Bocca, Ov.; with a town of the same name, now called Marsala*, Cic.

LILYBÆUS, a, um (Lilybæum). *Belonging or relating to Lilybaeum*, Luc.

LILYBÆIUS, a, um (Lilybæum). *Lilybaean*, Virg.

LIMA, æ, f. *A file*. 1. *Prop.*, Plaut.—II. *Fig.*: *Polish, correction, revision, labor* lima, Hor.; l. ultima defuit meis scripta, Ov.

LIMATE, adv. *In a polished manner, elaborately*, limatus scriptum, Cic.

LIMATULUS, a, um, dim. *Polished to some degree, fine, accurate*, l. iudicium, Cic.

LIMATUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of limo.*—II. *Adj.*: *Polished, refined, fine, accurate*, limatus moribus, Cic.

LIMBOLARIUS, ii, m. (limbus). *A manufacturer of fringes, or one who puts fringes to a garment*, Plaut.

LIMBUS, i, m. *The fringe or border, flounce, &c., of a garment; a selvage*. 1. *Prop.*, Virg.; *the edge of a web*, Ov.—II. *Gen.*: *Any bell, l. signorum, the zodiac*, Varr.

LIMEN, inis, n. *The threshold of a door*. 1. *Prop.*: l. superum inferumque salve, Plaut.; l. Arabicum, of *Arabian marble*, Prop.; non alio limine dignus eras, i. e. of no other mistress, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Prop.*: *A door, entrance, fores* in liminibus profanarum ædium, Cic.; intrare l., to pass the threshold, Id. 2) *Fig.*: *a limine leti reverti, to return to life again (i. e. from the gates of death)*, Lucr.: a limine salutare, to greet in passing, i. e. to touch upon slightly, Sen.—B) *A house, dwelling, abode, home*, limine contineri, Liv.; l. sceleratum, the *abode of the wicked in the lower world*, Virg.; a room, intrare l., Ov.—C) 1) *A beginning*, l. belli, Tac. 2) *The starting-point of a course*, l. relinquunt, Virg.; l. Apulias, the *border or boundary*, Hor.

LIMENATIS. See LIMNATIS.

LIMES, itis, m. 1. A) *Prop.*: *A cross-way, a boundary path through a field or vineyard*, saxum, l. agro positus, the *boundary stone*, Virg.; l. decumanus, a *line drawn from east to west*, Plin.; l. transversus, a *cross-line from north to south*, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *A boundary, tenui limite dividi*, Quint.; brevis limite, a *short interval*, Ov.—II. *Meton.* A) *A fortified boundary*, limitem a Tiberio factum scindit, Tac.; *the way or road one makes for one's self through the enemy, sword in hand, lato te limite ducam*, Virg.—B) *Gen.*: *Way, road, quasi l. ad cœli aditum*, Cic. *Esp. of a comet or the like: Track, path, flammiferum trahens spatioso limite crinem*, Ov.; l. sectus, the *zodiac*, Id. *Fig.*: eundem limitem agere, to take the same road, Ov.

508

LINEAMENTUM.

LIMNĀTIS, idis, f. (Λιμνῆτις). *A surname of Diana*, Tac.

LIMO, l v. a. (lima). 1. A) *To file*, l. gemmas, Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Prop.*: *To rub, to grind on a stone, cum ex arbore exaccant limentque cornua elephanti*, Plin.; l. caput cum alqo, to kiss one another, Plaut. 2) *Fig.*: *To file, to smooth, to make accurate; to give the finishing stroke, to finish off*, stilus... hoc maxime ornat et limat, Cic.; l. se ad alqum rem, to fit one's self for any thing, Id.; limatur ipsa veritas, is strictly or accurately inquired into, Cic.—II. A) *Prop.*: *To file off*, plumbum limatum, the *filings of lead*, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: *To file off, to polish, to rid of superfluities, de tua prolixa natura limavit aliquod posterior annus*, Cic.

LĪMO, l v. a. (limus). *To bespatter with mud or mire*, l. caput alci, ap. Plaut.

LIMONUM, i, n. *Limonum, a town in Aquitanian Gaul, now Poitiers*, Hirt.

LIMOSUS, a, um (limus). *Full of mire or mud, muddy*, Virg. *Subst.*, limosa, orum, n., *Miry or muddy places*, Plin.

LIMULUS, a, um, dim. *Rather squinting, limulus (sc. oculis)*, Plaut.

LĪMUS, a, um. *Oblique, slanting, side-long*. 1. *Prop.*: l. oculi, Plaut.; Quint. *Hence*, limo (abl.), *from aside, askew, askance*, Sol.—II. *Fig.*: *Looking askance*, l. homo, Varr.

LĪMUS, i, m. (Λῖμος, Gael. laib, Eng. loam). *Slimy*. 1. A) *Prop.*: *Mire, Cic. Hence (post.)*: *Loam, clay*, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: l. malorum, Ov.—II. *Meton.* A) *Excrement of animals*, Pall.—B) *The dirt, settlements, sticking to any thing, veteri crateræ l. adhæsit*, Hor.

LĪMUS, i, m. (akin to lemniscus). *An apron worn by the persons who assisted at a sacrifice*, Virg.

LĪNEA, æ, f. (linum). *A thread of flax, line, string*. 1. *Gen.* A) *nectere lineas*, Varr.; l. margaritarum, a *string of pearls*, Plin.—B) 1) *lineæ*, *The threads of a net which form the meshes*, Plin. *Hence*, 2) *Meton.*: *A net*, Plin.—II. *Esp.* A) *Prop.*: *A fishing-line, tremulæ captum lineas trahit pisces*, Mart.—B) *Fig.*: *mittam lineam, I will throw out the line, I will try to catch him*, Plaut.

—III. *A mechanic's line, a plumb-line, lineâ uti*, Cic. *Prov.*: *alba lineæ, carelessly, not with proper care*, Luc.—IV. *Any stroke, dash, or line made with a pen or a painter's brush; also, a line in geometry*, l. est longitudo quædam sine latitudine et altitudine, Varr.; l. circumcurrentis, a *circle*, Quint. *Prov.*: *nulla dies sine lineæ, of Apelles, no day without a stroke (with the brush)*, Plin.; lineæ extremæ, the *outlines, a sketch, design*, Id. *Fig.*: l. recta, a *straight line*, Plin.; ad lineam (sc. rectam), *perpendicular; hence, Any line, row, boundary*, Front.; a *line or barrier in the circus*, Ov. *Fig.*: *A bound, limit, goal, mark, end, mors ultima l. rerum est*, Hor.; ad moveri lineas sentio, the *approach of death*, Sen.; lineas transilire, to pass the limits, Cic.; extremâ lineâ smare, to love at a distance, i. e. to be allowed only to see the beloved object, Ter.

LĪNEAMENTUM, i, n. (linea). 1. *A line or stroke with a pen or chalk, a mark, in geometria lineamenta, lines*, Cic.; *hence, extrema lineamenta, the outlines of a picture*, Id.—II. *Plur.* A) *Prop.*: *Features, lineaments*, l. decorum, Cic.—B)

LINEARIS.

Fig. Features of the mind, l. animi, Cic. Of an artist: Sketches, outlines; also of writings, Cic.

LINĒĀRIS, e (linea). I. *Belonging to lines, consisting of lines, l. pictura, linear drawings, Plin.—II. Geometrical, l. ratio, geometry, Quint.*

LINĒO, l v. a. (linca). I. *To mark out or sketch with lines, l. carinam, Plaut.—II. To make in a straight line, to make perpendicular, dolabit, lineabit, scabitque materiam, Cat.*

LINĒUS, a, um (linum). *Of linen, flax, or lint, l. amictus, Tac.*

LINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. (λείω, Sanscr. lih). *To lick, to lap, Plaut.*

LINGŌNES, um, m. (Λίγγones and Λύγγones). *Lingōnes, l. A people of Celtic Gaul, Cæs. Gr. acc.: Lingonas, Tac. 2. A people of Upper Italy, Liv.*

LINGŌNFUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Lingones, Mart.*

LINGŌNUS, i, m. *One of the Lingones, Tac.*

LINGUA, æ, f. The tongue. I. *Prop.: in ore sita l. est, Cic.—II. Meton. A Language, speech, words, commercial lingua, Ov.; linguam tenere, to hold one's tongue, Id.; l. mala, witchcraft, enchantment, Virg.—B) 1) A language, tongue, l. Latina, Græca, Cic.; l. utraque, Latin and Greek, Hor. 2) A dialect, lingua disciplinæque divisa (Massilia). 3) Eloquence, Hor. 4) The sound of a tongue; voice, note, l. volucrum, Virg.; l. secretior, an obscure or unintelligible expression, Quint.—III. 1) A tongue or narrow slip of land, Liv. 2) A promontory, Ov.*

LINGUARIUM, ii, n. (lingua). *Tongue-money, i. e. a penalty for a rash saying, Sen.*

LINGULĀ, See LIGULĀ.

LINGULĀCA, æ (lingula). I. *Com.: A talkative person, gossip, ca uxor est l., Plaut.—II. Fem.: A flat-fish, a sole, Varr.*

LINIGER, ěra, ěrum (linum, gero). *Clothed in linen, usually said with reference to Isis, l. turba, Ov.; l. vacca, Isis, Id.*

LINO, livi and lēvi, litum, 3 v. a. (νήν to luo, λούω, Sanscr. li). I. *To smear upon, to lay on, to daub, l. medicamenta per faciem, Ov.—II. A) 1) To besmeur, to anoint, l. spiramenta cerâ, Virg.; vinum levi (sc. pice), to seal or bung up with pitch, Hor.; l. labra alci, lū., to besmeur any body's mouth, to dupe or deceive him, Mart.; faciem l., to paint one's face, Juv. 2) To do over with, to cover, l. tecta auro, Ov.; lita corpora guttis, marked, spotted, Virg.—B) To blot out, to erase, e. g. any thing written, me iudice digna lini, Ov.—C) To bedaub, befoul, besmeur, l. ora luto, Ov.*

LINQUO, liqui, hctum, 3 v. a. (λείπω). *To leave, forsake.* I. *To quit, depart from, l. terram, Cic.; lingu animo, to swoon, faint, Suet.; or simply linqui, Ov.—II. To leave, resign, l. regimen magistro, Sen.—III. To leave, let alone, let be, linquamus naturam, artesque videamus, Cic.—IV. To leave any body in a place, l. alqm in obsidione, Plaut.*

LINTĒĀTUS, a, um (linteum). *Clothed in linen, l. senex, Sen.; l. legio, a Roman legion composed of patricians, so called from the place being*

LIQUEO.

enclosed with canvas, in which they devoted themselves by oath to their country, Liv.

LINTĒO, ōnis, m. (linteum). *A linen-weaver, Plaut.*

LINTĒŌLUM, i, n. dim. (linteum). *A small linen cloth, Plaut.*

LINTER, tris, f. [m. Tibull.]. I. *A small boat, wherry, skiff, Cæs. Fig.: in liquida nat tibi l. aqua, you have now a good opportunity, Tib.; naviget hinc alia jam mihi l. aqua, I commence a new chapter, Ov.; loqui ex lintro, to speak, as it were, out of a wherry, Cic.—II. Meton.: A vessel in the shape of a wherry, a trough, a tray, a tub, scr-vabit plenis in liotribus uvas, Tibull.*

LINTĒUS, a, um (linum). I. *Of linen or flax, flaxen, l. vestis, Cic.; l. libri, an old chronicle of the Romans written on linen, Liv.—II. Subst., linteum, i, n. A) Gen.: A linen cloth, linen, linteæ in vela, Liv.—B) Esp.: Canvas, a sail, Hor.*

LINTRICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (linter). *A little wherry or boat, Cic.*

LINUM, i, n. (λίνον). I. *Flax, urit lini campum seges, Virg.—II. Meton. A) A thread, string, e. g. for binding and sealing letters (Cic.); also for testaments and similar documents (Suet.); a fishing-line (Ov.)—B) Linen cloth, linen, vina lino vitata, filtered through linen, Hor.; a sail, Sen.; a rope, a cord, Ov.; a net for hunting, Id.; lion plagarium, Id.; a net for fishing, Id.; cymbæ linoque magister, a fisherman, Juv.*

LINUS, i, m. (λίνοσ). I. *Linus, a son of Apollo, a singer and poet of Thebes, the teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, slain by Hercules, Virg.—II. Appellative: A Linus, i. e. a teacher ill-treated by his pupil, Plaut.*

LIPĀRA, æ, f. (Λιπάρα). *Lipara, the largest of the Æolian islands, north of Sicily, Mel. Plur., Lipāræ (Λιπάραι, ai), The Æolian Islands, Liv.*

LIPĀRÆUS, a, um (Λιπαραιός). *Belonging to Lipara, Juv. Lipāræi, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Lipara.*

LIPĀRENSIS, is, m. Of Lipara, L. ager, Cic Subst. plur., Lipārenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Lipara, Cic.

LIPPĪO, ivi, itum, ire, v. n. (lippus). I. *To have blear eyes, cum leviter lippirem, Cic.—II. To have inflamed eyes, lippientes homines, Cels. Fig.: lippiant fauces fame, to be raving with hunger, Plaut.*

LIPPYTŪDO, inis, f. (lippus). *Blearedness, a running or flux of the eyes, Cic.*

LIPPUS, a, um. l. A) Prop.: Blear-eyed, l. mulier, Plaut.—B) Meton.: Nearly or half blind, fuligine lippus, Juv.; l. lacuna, of a one-eyed person, Mart.—C) Fig.: That does not see well, blind, cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor.—II. Running, dropping, l. oculus, Plaut.

LIQUE-FACIO, ěci, actum, 3 v. a. [Pass. liquĕ-fio, factus sum] (liqueo, facio). I. *Prop. A) To melt, liquefy, glacies liquefacta, Cic.—B) Meton.: liquefacta viscera, putrefied, Virg.—II. Fig.: quos nullas lætitiæ liquefaciunt voluptatibus, enervate, Cic.*

LIQUEŌ, liqui or lēū, ěre (λείβω), v. n. To be liquid or fluid. I. *Prop. A) vina liquectia, Virg.; l. campi, water sea Id.—B) Meton.: To*

be clear or bright, *polus liquet, the sky is clear*, Prud. — II. *Fig.*: To be clear, manifest, apparent, *evident, dixit sibi liquere, Cic.*; *numquam satis liquebit nobis, Liv.*; *non liquet (abbreviated, N. L.)*, It does not appear, a formula of the judges in giving their sentence, when the matter did not seem to them clear and mature for final decision, *non l. dixerunt iudices, Cic.*

LIQUESCO, *licūi*, 3 v. *inch. n.* (liqueo). I. A) Prop. 1) To become fluid or liquid, to melt, *nix liquescit, Liv.* 2) Meton.: *liquescunt corpora, corrupt, Ov.* — B) *Fig.*: To grow effeminate, *l. voluptate, Cic.*; to pass away, *l. fortuna, Ov.* — II. Of water: To grow clear, *Auct. B. Al.*

LIQUET. See LIQUEO.

LIQUIDE, *adv.* I. Clearly, purely, *Gell.* — II. With confidence, without hesitation, *evidently, certainly, Id.*; *Plin.*

LIQUIDUSCULUS, a, um, *dim.* (from compar., liquidior). Rather more fluid or soft, *Plaut.*

LIQUIDO, *abl.* See the following article.

LIQUIDUS, a, um (liqueo). Fluid, liquid, flowing. I. A) Prop.: *ignis liquidum facit, Lucr.*; *l. Nymphæ, the fountain-nymphs, Ov.*; *l. odores, ointments, Hor.* — B) *Fig.*: *l. genus sermonis, flowing gently, Cic.*; *l. somnus, refreshing, Val. Flac.* Hence, *subst.*, *liquidum, i, n.*, Any thing of a liquid nature, a fluid, e. g. water, *Hor.* — II. A) 1) Prop.: Clear, limpid, *l. vinum, Hor.*; *l. vox, Virg.* 2) *Fig.*: *oratio ita pura ut nihil liquidius, Cic.*; *l. fides, sincere, Ov.* — B) Meton.: Bright, clear, serene, *l. nox, Virg.*; *l. Baïæ, with clear atmosphere, Hor.* — C) Pure, serene, unmixed, *l. voluptas, Cic.*; *l. auspicium, undoubted, certain, Plaut.* Hence, *subst.*, *liquidum, i, n.*, Certainty, sureness, veritas ad liquidum explorata, *Liv.*; *liquido, abl.*, With perfect certainty, without hesitation or scruple, with a good conscience, *l. dicere, Cic.*; *l. discernere, ab alio, to learn from a good source, Liv.*

LIQUO, *lv. a.* I. To make or cause to melt, to liquefy, *l. us, Plin.*; *liquatæ guttæ, Poet. ap. Cic.* — II. A) To pass through a strainer, to clarify, *l. vinum, Hor.* Gen.: To clear, to purify, *l. silicem rivo saliente, Man.* — B) Meton.: *liquata dicta, cleared of useless words, Quint.*

LIQUOR, *ōris, m.* (liqueo). Fluidity, fluidness. I. Prop.: *vim concretionis et liquoris, Cic.* — II. Meton.: A liquid or fluid substance, e. g. water, milk, oil, l. amnium, *Cic.*; *l. fluidus, i. q. tabes, Virg.*; *l. virgineus, i. q. aquæ virginis, Ov.* Absol. poet.: The sea, *l. medius, Hor.*; in liquorem solvere, to dissolve in vapor, *Plin.*

LIQUOR, 3 v. *dep. n.* I. Prop.: To be liquid, to melt, to be flowing, *liquuntur sanguine guttæ, Virg.* Hence, *liqueos, flowing, fluid, clear, l. mella, flumina, Virg.* — II. *Fig.*: *liquitur ætas, Lucr.*; *liquuntur res, vanish, wear away, Plaut.*

LIRIÖPE, *ēs, f.* Liriöpe, a sea-nymph, the mother of Narcissus, *Ov.*

LIRIS, *is, m.* Liris, a river of Italy, between Latium and Campania, *nov. Garigliano, Cic.*

LIRÆ (Λῆραι). Nonsense, foolery, *Plaut.*

LIS, *litis, f.* (old form stlis, allied to the German Streit, and the Greek ἐπίς). I. A) Strife, dispute, quarrel, controversy, dissension, *lites factæ sunt inter eos, Ter.*; *litem discernere, to settle, decide, Virg.*; *litem incidere, to prevent, Id.*;

in litem ire, to quarrel, *Ov.* Hence, B) 1) Prop.: A suit at law, process, action against any body, *privata lites, Cic.*; *litem alui intendere, to bring an action against any body, to file a bill, Id.*; *litem orare, to plead, Id.*; *litem dare secundum aliquid, to pronounce sentence, decide the suit, Id.*; *secundum aliquid litem dare, in any body's favor, Val. Max.* 2) *Fig.*: Contention, *lites est cum forma pudicitiae, Ov.* — II. The subject of an action at law, *litem in rem suam vertere, to appropriate the lands concerning which a suit is pending, Liv.*; *litem æstimare, to estimate what the offender has to pay as fine, &c.*; to assess the damages, *Cic.*; in inferendis litibus, in calculating the sum concerning which the suit is, or is to be carried on, *Id.*; *litem lite resolve, to explain a matter of dispute by one which may be equally subject to dispute, Hor.*

LISSUS, *i, f.*, or LISSUM, *i, n.* (Λισσός). Lissus, a town in Dalmatia on the Drinus, now probably Alessio (in Albania), *Cæs.*

LITATIO, *ōnis, f.* The obtaining of favorable omens in a sacrifice, *Liv.*

LITERA (also written littera), *æ, f.* (lino). I. A) A letter; plur., *litteræ, Letters*, *sus si A litteram impperis, Cic.*; *digerer in litteram, to arrange alphabetically, Sen.*; *ordo litterarum, the alphabet, Plin.*; *l. tristis, the letter C (for condemnatio), and l. salutaris, the letter A (for absolvo), Cic.*; *homo trium litterarum, i. q. fur, Plaut.*; *litteram ex se longam facere, to make a long l of one's self, i. e. to hang one's self, Id.*; *ad litteram, literally, Quot.*; *facere litteram or litteras, to write, Plaut.*; *oesire litteras, not to be able to write, Suet.*; *sicce litteris, without knowledge of writing, Varr.* — B) Meton.: A handwriting, *accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ literæ, Cic.* — II. Plur., *litteræ, arum.* A) Any thing couched in writing, writings, papers, &c., *l. publicæ, Cic.*; *litteris mandare, consignare, to couch in, or commit to writing, Id.* — B) 1) Esp.: A list, record, written document, acts drawn by a magistrate, notary, &c., *l. publicanorum, Cic.*; *l. rerum decretarum, the records of issued decrees, Id.* Hence, *i. q. codicilli, a diploma relating to a nomination, a Commission, Suet.* 2) A writing addressed to an absent person, a letter, *litteras dare alui, to deliver, Cic.*; *litteras dare ad alium, to write to any body, correspond with any body, Id.*; *scribere ad alium, to write to any body of any thing, inform any body of any thing, Id.*; *litteras exarare, to write, to draw up, Id.*; *per litteras, by letter, Id.*; *venio ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, by several communications, Id.* Sing., *Ov.* 3) Written records, memorials, literature, *abest historia literis nostris, Cic.* 4) Learning, letters, literature, studies, sciences, *litterarum studium, Cic.*; *oesire litteras, to be without education, Id.* 5) History, as known by written records, historical memorials, *expertes Græcarum litterarum, Nep.*

LITERARIUS, a, um (litera). Belonging to writing, *l. ludus, a school, where reading and writing are taught, an elementary school, Tac.*

LITERATE, *adv.* I. A) With clear or distinct letters, *l. et scite perscripte rationes, Cic.* — B) Literally, *Auct. Har.* — II. Learnedly, critically, *l. dicta, scholar-like, Cic.*

LITERATOR, *ōris, m.* (litera). A teacher of languages, teacher of reading and writ-

LITERATORIUS.

ing, elementary teacher, App.; a master who teaches a language thoroughly, a sound grammarian, critic, Suet.

LITERATORIUS, a, um. Grammatical, Subst., *litratoris*, æ, f., Grammar, Quint. (who rejects the word).

LITERATRIX, icis, f. (literator). A female teacher of languages, Quint.

LITERATURA, æ, f. (litreræ). I. The writing of alphabetical letters, writing by means of letters, the letters, nihil sane restat præter memoriam que est gemina literaturæ quodammodo, Cic.—II. Instruction in language, in reading and writing, prima illa l. per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen.; philology, grammar, Quint. Gen.: Learning, scholarship, fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, l. Cic.

LITERATUS, a, um (litreræ). I. Marked with letters, l. ensiculus, Plant.; hence, brand-marked, si hic literatus me incant, Id.—II. A Learned, i. e. possessing grammatical knowledge, and scholarship in general, homo l. Cic. Esp.: Said of grammarians and critics, Suet.; pueri literatissimi, very learned slaves, Nep.—B) Meton.: l. otium, learned repose, Cic.

LITERNINUS, a, um. Belonging to Liternum, Plin. Subst.: Literninum, i, n. (sc. prædium), A country-seat near Liternum, in Liternoo mansurus, Cic.

LITERNUM, i, n. (Λιτερνον and Λετρενον). Liternum, a town of Campania, north of the mouth of the Lirernus, now Patria, Liv.

LITERNUS, a, um. Belonging to Liternum, l. sger, Cic.

LITERULA, æ, f. dim. (litrer). I. A small letter, accipi tuam epistolam, literulis vacillantibus, Cic.—II. Plur., literulæ. A) A short letter (i. q. a few lines), hoc literularum exarsvi, Cic.—B) Skill in languages, or grammatical learning, studies, imbutus literulis Græcis, Hor.

LITIGATOR, oris, m. (litrigo). I. One carrying on a suit at law, a litigant, Tac.—II. One engaged in a literary dispute, a disputant, Lact.

LITIGATUS, us, m. (litrigo). A suit at law, a process, Quint.

LITIGIOSUS, a, um (litrigium). I. Of inanimate subjects: Full of dispute, full of lawsuits, l. forum, Ov.; l. disputant, attended with much dispute, Cic.; l. prædiorum, disputed, Id.—II. Of persons: Fond of dispute, litigious, quarrelsome, homo miome l. Cic.

LITIGIUM, ii, n. (litrigo). A dispute, quarrel (also, a suit at law), l. cum viro, Plant.

LITIGO, l v. n. (for litem ago). To dispute, quarrel. I. To sue at law, litigate, noli pati fratres l. et iudicis turpibus confictari, Cic.; litigatur, there is a lawsuit, super qua re litigatur, Gell.—II. Out of court, l. cum alio pro alio, Cic. 2) Part.: litigans. A quarrelsome person, a disputant. a) In court: One that carries on a suit, a litigant, Plin. b) Out of court, Gell.

LITO, l v. n. and a. I. A) Prop.: To offer a sacrifice under favorable auspices or omens; also, to obtain such favorable auspices, &c., by a sacrifice, bene habet, si ab collega litatum est, Liv. With an abl. of the sacrifice, animâ litansum Argolicâ, Virg.—B) Fig.: To sacri-

LIVIVS.

fice, to satisfy, to appease, to give satisfaction, litemus igitur Lentulo, Cic.—C) Meton.: To give a favorable omen, to promise a successful issue, victima nulla litat, Ov.—II. Act. A) Prop.: To offer acceptably, sacris litatis, Virg.; with acc. and abl., sacra forda buve, Ov.—B) Fig.: To appease, App.

LITORALIS, e (litrer). Of or belonging to the sea-shore, Cat.; Just.

LITOREUS, a, um (litrer). Of or belonging to the sea-shore or the strand, l. arena, Ov.

LITERA. See LITERA.

LITUS, oris. See LITUS.

LITURA, æ, f. (litrer). I. A) A bedaubing, smearing, anointing, Col.—B) Esp.: A smearing of wax over what has been written on a tablet, by way of correction, mendum scripturæ litura tollis, Cæc. ap. Cic.—C) Esp.: The alteration of a thing, nec ulla in decretis ejus l. sit, Sen.—II. A passage in a writing which has thus been besmeared; an erasure, reliquæ lituræ essent in litura, Cic. Poet.: A blot made by tears, litura suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov. Gen.: A spot, corpus nulla litura notet, wrinkle, Mart.

LITUS, oris, n. The sea-shore, strand. I. Prop., Cic.; l. intrare, Ov. A) Prop.: l. arare, to take trouble in vain, Ov.; arens in l. fundere, i. q. to carry coals to Newcastle, Id.—B) (i. q. ora) A line of coast that borders on the sea, coast, district on the coast, cui l. strandum dedimus, Virg.—II. Meton.: The banks or shore of a lake, Trasimena litora; Ov.; the bank of a river, litore conspicitur sus, Virg.

LITUS, i, m. (litrer). A staff bent at the top, used by the augurs; an augural wand. I. Prop., Cic.; l. Quirinalis, Virg.—II. A) Meton.: A slightly bent trumpet, a cornet, Hor.; Virg. Hence, —B) Fig. 1) Instigation, incitement to strife, Cic. 2) Of men: An instigator, one who excites quarrels, l. profectiois, Cic.

LIVEO, ère, 2 v. n. To be of a black and blue color, to be bluish. I. Prop.: livent rubigine dentes, Ov. Esp. from a blow, a bruise, pressure, &c., l. catenis, Prop.—II. Fig.: To be pale with envy, to be envious, Mart.; l. alui, to envy, Tac. Part., livens. A) Of a black and blue or livid color, bluish, l. plumbum, Virg.—B) Envious, quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart.

LIVESCO, 3 v. inch. n. (liveo). I. Prop.: To become of a black and blue or livid color, to turn bluish, Lucr.—II. Fig.: To become envious, Claud.

LIVIANUS, a, um (Livius). Of or belonging to Livius, L. modi, of Livius Andronicus, Cic.

LIVIDULUS, a, um, dim. Rather envious, Juv.

LIVIDUS, a, um (liveo). Of a lead color, bluish, blue. I. Prop.: l. racemi, blue grapes, Hor.; l. vada, the Styx of the lower world, Virg.; l. dens, of a dark yellow, Hor. Esp. if produced by blows, contusions, pressure, l. brachia, Hor.—II. Fig.: Invidious, envious, that betrays a malignant temper, invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic.; l. obliviones, oblivion, or forgetting of the merits of others, through envy, Hor.

LIVIVS, a. I. Livius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated were, I. C. or M.

LIVOR.

Livius, called Salinator, because he put a tax on salt during his censorship, Liv. 2. The Roman poet Livius Andronicus, Hor. 3. The Roman historian T. Livius Patavinus (of Padua), Plin. E.—II. Fem.: 1. Livia Drusilla, the second wife of the emperor Augustus, Suet. 2. Livia Orestilla, the wife of the emperor Caligula, Suet.—III. Adj.: Belonging to Livius, or the Livia gens, l. lex, Cic.

LIVOR, ōris, m. (liveo). A lead color, black and blue, lividness. I. Prop.: uva livorem ducit ab uva, Juv. Hence, A blue or dark spot, produced by pressure, a blow, contusion, &c., niger l. in pectore, Ov.; l. impresso ore, from kissing, Id.; livores toto corpore erant, blue spots, as marks of poison, Suet.—II. Fig.: Enviousness, envy, spite, summū malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. ap. Cic.; l. cupidus, that envy which wishes ill to others, Prop.

LIXA, æ, m. A victualler in a camp, a sutler, Liv. Plur., lixæ; The whole crowd of victuallers, attendants, cooks, sutlers, &c., of the army, collectively, Just.

LŒCATIO, ōnis, f. I. Position, arrangement, l. verborum, Quint.—II. A) A letting out, a letting on a lease, quæ (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic.—B) Meton.: A contract for letting or hiring, a lease, Cic.

LŒCATOR, ōris, m. One who lets, i. e. a landlord; one who contracts for work to be done, l. funeris, Plin.

LŒCATORIUS, a, um (locator). Belonging to letting, l. provincia, where one only acts the part of letting, as it were, Cic.

LŒCITO, l v. intens. a. (loco). To let out or lease, Ter.

LŒCO, l v. a. (locus). I. A) To place, lay, set, dispose, arrange, l. castra ad Cybistra, Cic.; l. fundamenta urbis, Virg.; l. milites super vallum, Sall. Fig.: prudentia locata est in delectu, consists, rests upon, Cic.—B) To give in marriage, l. in matrimonium, Plaut.; l. alqm alicui nuptiis, Auct. ad Her.—II. A) To let or hire out, to let on a lease (conducere, to hire, to take on a lease, to rent), l. portorium, Cic. With ablat. of the price: l. agrum frumento, for a rent in corn, i. e. the tithes, Liv.; l. prædis non nummo sed partibus, not for ready money, but for a part of the produce, Plin. Subst., lœcātum, l, n. A letting or hiring out; a letting on a lease, judicia quæ fiunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic.—B) To contract, bargain, e. g. to build or furnish any thing, l. alqd millibus, Cic.; l. vestimenta exercitui, Liv.; l. se, to undertake to do any thing by contract, Cic.—C) To lay out money, lend out, invest in some undertaking, especially to put out at interest, l. pecuniam, argentum, Plaut. Fig.: To apply, l. beneficium in gratos, Liv.—D) l. nomen, to become surety, Phædr.

LOCRENSES, ium, m. The Locrians, Liv. LOCRI, ōrum, m. (Λοκροί). I. The inhabitants of Locris, Locrians, Plin.—II. Locri, a town of Lower Italy, a colony of the Greek Locrians or Locri, now Gierace, Liv.; the inhabitants were likewise called Lœcri, ōrum, m., Cic.; or Lœrensea, ium, m., The Locrians or Locri, Id.

LOCRIIS, idis, f. (Λοκρίς). The district of Locris in Greece, Liv.

LŒCŪLAMENTUM, i, n. (loculua). A case,

LOCUS.

box, or receptacle for any thing; e. g. for books, a book-case, Sen.; a pigeon-house, Col.

LŒCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (locus). I. Gen.: A small place, small spot, sed in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut.—II. Esp. A) A coffin, l. argentea, Just.—B) A compartment, stall, partition for a single head of cattle, Veg. Plur., locūli, A chest with divisions, a small box, a press with shelves, a casket for keeping trinkets, money, valuables, &c., numum in loculoa detinere, Hor.; l. in quibus erant claves, a small press or case with compartments, Plin.; lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, perhaps, a small box with counters, Hor.; l. peculiæres, a private chest or purse, Suet.

LŒCŪPLES, ætis (lœcūplētum, Cic.: lœcūplētum, Cæs.) (locus, plenus or pleo). 1. Opulent, rich in estates, homines locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic.; modice l., well off, in good circumstances, Liv.—II. Gen. A) Rich, having possessions of any kind, l. mulier, Cic.; l. mancipiis, in slaves, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) Copious, abundant, l. munera, Nep.; annus l. frugibus, Hor. 2) Rich, richly supplied or provided, Lyaias oratione l., rich in expression, Cic.; regio locupletissima, Nep. 3) Worthy of credit, to be depended upon, that is a good security, l. reus, that can fulfill his engagement, Liv.

LŒCŪPLĒTATOR, ōris, m. One who enriches, Eutr.

LŒCŪPLETO, l v. a. (locuples). 1. Prop.: To make rich, enrich, l. hominea fortunis, Cic.—II. Fig.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Id.

LŒCUS, i, m. (plur., loci, single places, spots; loca, places connected with each other, a country, region). I. Gen. A) Prop.: A place, spot, qui ea loca incolerent, Cæs.; proximos locos occupare, Sall.; locum facere, to make room, Ov.; ex ore loco superiore dicere, agere, to speak from an elevated place, e. g. from a tribunal or rostra, Id.; locum dare alicui, to make room for any body, give way, yield, Ter.; loco cedere, to leave one's place, Sall.; locum dare, to make room (i. e. to admit), Cic.; loco movere, to remove, Id. Hence.—B) Fig. 1) locum dare, to give room, allow to take place, l. dare consilio, Cic.; locum habere, to take place, Id.; nullum misericordie locum habuerunt, they had no pity on them, Liv.; locum aperire hostem ad occasionem, to give place, to furnish an opportunity, Id. Sometimes as a genit. partit.: nescire quo loci esset, Cic.; adhuc locorum, Id.; postea loci, Sall. 2) Place, station, position, post, rank, summuus l. civitatis, Cic.; l. senatorius, l. equestria, Id.; loco movit signiferos, degraded them from their rank, Cæs. Hence, loco, with genit.: Instead of, for, in the place of, loco filii esse, Cic.; criminis loco putant esse, consider it a crime, Id.; nullo loco numerare, not to esteem or value, Id.; si eo loco esset, if he were in his place or in his situation, Id. 3) Station or rank derived from birth, descent, summo loco nata, Liv.; homines inferiore loco.—C) secundo loco, in the second place, secondly; posteriore loco, at last, lastly; aliquot loca significare, in several parts of a speech, Cic.—II. Esp. A) Milit.: Position or post in a battle or the like, loco movere, to throw any body out of his position, force one from his post, Cic.—B) loci or loca (τόποι) The womb, in locis inasedit, Cic.—C)

LOCUSTA.

A *place of a book, passage*, l. reprehensus, Ter.—D) *Plur.*, loci, ōrum, *Sources of argument, grounds of proof, loci communes, general sources, common-places*, Cic.—E) 1) *A place for dwelling, a dwelling, house*, loca et lautia, Liv. 2) *A place, a site*, ubi nunc urbs est, tunc l. urbis erat, Ov. 3) *A country, region*, loca temperantiora, Cæs.—III. *Meton.* A) 1) *Space, time, room*, ignoscendi dabitur l. Ter.; inde loci, hereupon, Lucr.; post id locorum, after that, Cic.; ad id locum, up to that time, till then, hitherto, Liv.; ad locum, on the instant, Id. Hence, 2) *The right time*, in loco or loco, at the right time, Cic. 3) *An opportunity, occasion, season*, locum dare existimandi, Cic.; locum seditionis querere, Liv.—B) *Situation, condition, circumstances, state*, in eum in locum, Ter.; si in istoc sim loco, situation, position, place, Plaut.—C) *A point, article, part, head*, cui loco consulta, Cic.

LOCUSTA, æ, f. 1. *A locust*, Tac.—II. *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin.

LOCUSTA (Lūcusta), æ, f. *Locusta, a woman in the time of Nero notorious for poisoning*, Suet.; *Juv.*

LOCŪTIO or LŌQUŪTIO, ōnis, f. (loquor). I. *A speaking, the act of speaking*, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Speech, pronunciation*, l. Latina, Cic.—B) *A manner of speaking*, Quiet.

LOCUTIUS. See ARUS.

LŌDICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lodix). *A small woven coverlet or blanket*, Suet.

LŌDIX, icis, f. *A woven coverlet, blanket*, *Juv.*

LŌGEUM, ēi, or LŌGYUM, ūi, n. (λογεῖον and λόγιον). *Public records, archives*, Cic.

LŌGYCUS, s, um (λογικός). *Logical. Subst.*, lōgica, ōrum, n., *Logical matters, logic*, Cic.

LŌGOS or -US, i, m. (λόγος). I. *Gen.*: *A word, non longos logos*, Plaut.; logi, mere words, fudge, Ter.—II. *Esp.* A) *A witty saying, bon-mot, pun, a play upon words*, omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt animadvertisse, Cic.—B) *A fable*, Æsopi logi, Sen.

LŌLIGUNCŪLA (lollig.) or LŌLIGUNCŪLA (loll.), æ, f. div. (lologo). *A small cattle-fish*, Plaut.

LŌLIGO (loll), inis, f. *The cattle-fish*, Cic. *Plin.* distinguishes it from sepiā, while others take it to be the same.

LŌLIUM, ūi, n. *Darnel, cockle*, Virg.

LŌLLIĀNUS, s, um (Lollius). *Belonging to a Lollius*, L. clades, Tac.

LŌLLIUS, s, um. *Lollius, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated were*: 1. M. Lollius, the favorite of Augustus, Suet. 2. Lollia, the wife of A. Gabinus, mistress of Cæsar, Suet.

LŌMENTUM, i, n. (lavo). I. A) *Prop.*: *A sort of wash, a mass of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used at the toilet of the Roman ladies*, Mart.—B) *Fig.*: censuram l. sut nitrum esse, to be a good means of cleansing or washing, Cæsar, ap. Cic.—II. *A blue color*, Plin.

LŌNDINIENSIS, e (Londinium). *Of London*, Eum.

LŌNDINIUM, ūi, n. *A city in England, now London*, Tac.

LŌNGÆVUS, s, um (longus, ævus). *Of great age, much advanced in years, aged*, l. patris, Virg.

LONGUS.

LONGE, adv. I. *Long, in length, longe laetique, in length and breadth*, Cic.: l. gradi, to take long steps, Virg.; or far, far off, at some distance, l. absum, Cic.; longissime absit a vero, Id.; quod abest longissime, I am far from it, Id. *With genit.*: abesse l. gentium, Cic.; l. parentum, far from one's parents, App. *Fig.*: l. alciui esse or abesse, to be of no use to any body; l. ab his fraternum nomen abfuturum, Cæs. Hence: Far, from a far, l. videre, Ov.; l. repetere, to fetch far, Cic.; l. que, i. q. l. quocque, even at a distance or from afar, Val. Flac.; far, at a certain distance, sb. Avarico longe millium passum XVI, Cæs.—II. *To a great distance or length of time, a long while, long*, l. aute videre, Cic.; l. subsequi, long after, Quint.; longius debere, to owe for a longer time, Nep.; prolixity, dixi longius, Cic.—III. A) *Widely, far*, i. q. very, l. errat, Ter. *Esp. with compar.*: Much, l. melior, Virg.—B) *With superlatives, and words which denote preference*: By far, entirely, l. maxima, Cic.; l. dissimilis, Id.; l. longeque, by far, very much, Id.

LONGINQUE, adv. *Far off, at a distance*, l. a domo, Att.

LONGINQUITAS, atis, f. (longioquus). I. A) *Length, extent, l. vis*, Plur.—B) *Absol.*: *A long distance, great way, propter longinquitatem*, Cic.—II. A) *Length, long duration*, l. temporum, Cic.—B) *Absol.*: *Duration, length of time, decet longinquitate producti*, Cic.

LONGINQUO. See the following article.

LONGINQUUS, s, um (longus). I. *Long, l. linea*, Plin.—II. *Long, lasting long, of long duration*, l. observatio, Cic.; l. spes et sera, the fulfilment of which is far remote, Tac. Adv.: longinquum, At great length, l. loqui, Plaut.—III. A) *Far removed, remote*, l. hostis, Cic.; e longinquo, from afar, at a distance, Plin. Hence, *Living at a distance, living abroad, foreign*, l. homo, Cic.; distant, strange, not near by relationship, in longinquo, in propinquo, in alieo, suos irruerat, Cic.—B) *Old, of remote antiquity*, l. monumentis, Plin.

LONGINUS. See CASSIUS.

LONGITER, adv., i. q. longe (see LONGE), Lucr. LONGITUDO, inis, f. (longus). *Length, l. agminis*, Cæs. Hence, in longitudinem, in length (in definitions of size or extent), in longitudinem patet CC. pedum, Cæs.; longitudine, or per longitudinem, lengthwise, Plin.; hence, consulere in longitudinem, to look forward, think for the time to come, Ter.

LONGIUSCŪLUS, s, um, dim. (longior). *Rather long*, Cic.

LONGŪBARDI, ōrum. See LANGOBARDI.

LONGŪLE, adv. *Rather far*, Plaut.

LONGŪLUS, s, um, dim. (longus). *Rather long or distant*, l. iter, Cic.

LONGŪRIUS, ūi, m. (longus). *A long pole or latk*, Cæs.

LONGUS, s, um. I. A) *Long, l. spatium*, Cæs.; l. navis, a long ship, a sort of man-of-war, Liv.; l. versus, a hexameter, Eon. sp. Cic.; l. homo, a tall fellow, Cat. *With acc.* to the question, how long? mensis quadraginta quinque dies longus, Cic.; or with gen. or abl., longus pedum sex, Col.; longum sesquipedale, Plin. Hence, subst., longum, *Length*,

LONGUS.

in longo, in length, Plin.; in longum, in length, Id.; ex longo, a long time since, Virg.; longum, adv., long, long time, Virg.; Hor. — B) Fig.: Wide, spacious, broad, l. pontus, Hor.; longus spe, indulging long hopes; of one whose hopes are directed to distant objects, Hor. — II. Meton. A) Long, lasting long, l. morbus, a chronic disease, Cels.; nihil opus est hoc longius facere, to put off again and again, Cic.; nihil mihi est longius, nothing is more tedious to me, Id. Hence, Too long, lasting too long, too prolix or tedious, longum est enumerare, Nep.; dicere l. mora est, is too prolix or tedious (i. q. would carry us too far), Ov. — B) Far off, distant, spes longa auxiliorum, Sall.

LONGUS, i. Longus, a Roman family name. LŌQUĀCITAS, ātis, f. (loquax). Talkativeness. loquacity, Cic.

LŌQUĀCITER, adv. (loquax). Talkatively, loquaciously, Cic.

LŌQUĀCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (loquax). Rather talkative, Lucr.

LŌQUAX, ācis (loquor). 1. Talkative, loquacious, full of words, prating, homo loquacissimus, Cic.; Acilius l. magis quam facundus, Sall. — II. Meton.: l. rana, croaking, Virg.; l. nidus, a nest in which the young birds chatter, Virg.; l. oculi, expressive, or, as it were, speaking eyes, Tib.; l. lymphæ, murmuring, babbling, Hor.

LŌQUĒLA, æ, f. (loquor). 1. Speech, words, discourse, nutricia blanda l., Lucr. — II. A) A word, fundit has ore loquelas, Virg. — B) Manner of speaking, language, l. Graia, Ov.

LŌQUENTIA, æ, f. (loquor). Talkativeness, too great readiness of speech (that quality, in a bad sense, which eloquentia is in a good sense), satis loquentis, sapientia parum, Sall.

LŌQUITŌR, ātus, āri, v. intens. n. (loquor). To speak, Plaut.

LŌQUŌR, cūtus (quutus) sum, lōqui, 3 v. dep. n. and a. (λέγω). 1. Neut. A) To speak, say (in the language of every-day life; while dicere and orare denote a more formal mode of utterance), pure et Latine, clare et dilucide l., Cic.; l. alci male, to speak ill of any body, to abuse him, Id.; l. adversus aliquem, to speak against any body, Id.; l. pro alio, in defence of any body, Id.; l. ad aliquid, to speak to any body, Virg.; Græcā linguā loqui, to speak Greek, Nep. — B) Meton.: ut consuetudo loquitur, as is generally said, as we say, as the saying is, Cic.; pinna loquentes, rustling, whispering gently, Virg. — II. Act. A) To speak, say, veni ad ea quæ fueramus inter nos locuti, Cic. Fig.: To speak to express or indicate clearly, oculi loquuntur, quemadmodum affecti animus, Id. — B) To speak much of any thing, always to have on one's lips (like ἐπεὶ), multi Catiliam loquebantur, Cic. — C) To utter, say, name, tell, loquere mihi tuum nomen, Plaut. Hence, loquuntur, they say, it is said, with acc. and inf., Cic.

LŌRĀMENTUM, i, n. (lorum). A thong, Just. LŌRĀTUS, a, um (lorum). Tied with thongs, Virg.

LŌRETUM, i, n. See LAURETUM. LŌRĒUS, a, um (lorum). Of thongs, l. funca, Cat.; vestra faciam latera lorca, cut up, so as to make thongs of your skin, Plaut.

LŌRICA, æ, f. (lorum). 1. A breast-plate

LUCELLUM.

of raw leather, a cuirass, corselet [thorax, of metal], Cic.; lorice thoracesque, Liv.; libros mutare loriceis, lu., to exchange study for the helmet or sword, Hor. — II. Meton.: In fortification: Breast-work, intrenchment, defences, Cæa. LŌRICO, l v. a. (lorica). 1. To cover or furnish with a breast-plate of raw leather, l. se coriis, Plin. Part., loricatus, a, um, Covered with a breast-plate, Liv. — II. Meton.: Plastered, incrustated, coated, Varr.

LŌRICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (lorica). A small breast-plate. Meton.: A small breast-work, Hirt.

LŌRIPES, ēdis, for varus (lorum, pes). Having crooked feet or legs, bandy-legged, Plaut.

LŌRUM, i, n. I. A) A thong, Auct. Har. — B) Meton. 1) The girdle of Venus, Mart. 2) A rein, lora dare, to slacken the reins, Virg. 3) The leather on bulla, Juv. (see BULLA). 4) A lash, whip, Cic.; loris uri, Hor. — II. On account of its similarity, A small branch or tendril of a vine, Plin.

LŌTOS or -US, i, f. (λωτός). 1. The water-lily of the Nile, a plant held sacred among the Egyptians, Plin. — II. A tree on the north coast of Africa, bearing a sweet, fragrant fruit, from which the Lotophagi derive their name, Plin.; also, its fruit, Ov. Meton.: A flute, as made of the wood of that tree. Id. — B) I. q. faba Græca, The date-plum, Plin. — III. Bird's-foot trefoil, Virg.

LŌTUS, a, um. See LAVO.

LŌTUS, i, f. See LOTOS.

LŪA, æ, f. (luo). A goddess to whom the weapons taken from an enemy were devoted, by burning them, Liv.

LŪBRICO, l v. a. (lubricus). 1. To make slippery, Juv.

LŪBRICUS, a, um. I. A) Prop.: Slippery, l. locusus, Plaut. Subst., lūbricum, i, n., Any thing slippery, e. g. a place, Tac. — B) Fig.: 1. ætas puerilis, critical, dangerous, Cic.; l. via vitæ, Id. — II. Slippery, smooth, l. anguis, Virg.; l. conchylin, slimy, like phlegm, Hor. Fig.: Smooth, deceitful, Virg. — III. Gliding or sliding along, fleeting, l. amissus, Hor.

LŪCA, æ, f. Luca, a town in Etruria, now Zucca, Cic.

LŪCA or LŪCAS, æ, m. Of or from Lucania, bos Luca, i. e. an elephant, so called because the Romans saw elephants first in Lucania, Varr.

LŪCENSIS, e (Luca). Belonging to Luca, L. municipium, Luca, Cic.

LŪCĀNI, ōrum, m. (Λευκανοί). The Lucanians, an Italian tribe in Lower Italy (see LUCANIA), Cic. Meton.: The Lucanian territory, Cæa.

LŪCANIA, æ, f. Lucania, a district of Lower Italy, Hirt.

LŪCANICUS, a, um. Lucanian. Subst., lūcānicus, æ, f. A sort of pudding or sausage, Cic.

LŪCĀNUS (M. Annæus). Lucan, a Roman poet of Corduba (Cordova), contemporary of Nero, and author of the Pharsalia, Quint.

LŪCĀNUS, a, um. Lucanian, L. vinum, Varr.; L. legio, Liv.

LŪCAR, aris, n. Money paid to actors, Tac.

LUCAS BOS. See LUCA.

LŪCELLUM, i, n. dim. (lucrum). Small profit or gain, lucelli aliquid dare, Cic.

LUCEO.

LŪCĒO, xi, ēre (lux). I. *To be light or clear, to shine, stella lucet, Cic. With acc.: luere facem alcuī, to light any body with a torch, Plaut. Impers.: lucret, it is light, it is day, nondum lucebat, Cic.*—II. A) *Prop.: To be visible, to shine out, corpus lucet per bombycina, Mart.; Prop.*—B) *Fig.: To shine forth, to be conspicuous, apparent, evident, res lucet argumentis, Cic.*

LUCĒRES, um, m. [Lūcēres, Ov.; Lūcēres, Prop.]. *The Luceres, one of the three tribes into which Romulus divided the people, Varr.*

LŪCĒRIA, æ, f. *Luceria, a town of Apulia, now Lucera, Cic.*

LŪCĒRINUS, a, um. *Belonging to Luceria, hōis L., Liv. Subst., Lūcērii, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Luceria, Id.*

LŪCĒRNA, æ, f. (luceo). *A lamp, oil-lamp, burning light, Cic.; lucernas fraudare olivo, Hor.; aute lucernas, before evening, Juv.; ut accessit numerus lucernis, in intoxication, when one sees things double, Hor.*

LŪCĒSCO, 3 v. n. (luceo). *To begin to shine, sol lucescit, Virg.; nonæ lucescunt, dawn, Ov.*

LŪCI, abl., i. q. luce. *By day, Cic.*
LŪCIDE, adv. *Brightly, brilliantly, clearly, plainly, l. deſinoire verbum, Cic. Compur., Sen. Superl., Quoit.*

LŪCIDUS, a, um (lux). I. *Bright, brilliant, clear, l. sidera, Hor.; l. vestis, transparent, Id. Adv.: lucidum fulgens, Hor.*—II. *Meton. A) Prop.: Bright, white, l. ovis, Tib.*—B) *Fig.: Clear, conspicuous, manifest, res lucidior, Quint.*

LŪCIFĒR, ēra, ērum (lux, fero). I. A) *That brings light, l. equi, the horses of the moon, Ov.; l. pars Luna, the illumined part, Lucr.*—B) *That brings to light, l. manus (Lucinæ), Ov.*—II. *Subst., Lūcifer, ēri, m., The planet Venus, the morning star, Cic.; according to fable, a son of Aurora, Ov. Meton.: The day, tres Luciferos, Ov.*

LŪCIFŪGA, æ, m. (lux, fugio). I. *That shuns the light, App.*—II. *Meton.: That turns night into day, Sen.*

LŪCIFŪGUS, a, um (lux, fugio). *That shuns the light. I. Prop.: l. blatta, Virg.*—II. *Fig.: l. homo, Cic.*

LŪCILĀNUS, a, um. *Of Lucilius, Lucilian, Varr.*

LŪCILĪUS, a. *Lucilius, the name of a Roman gens, among whom the most celebrated was C. Lucilius, a knight, and composer of satires, Cic.*

LŪCINA, æ, f. *The goddess of light. I. Hecate, who creates disturbed dreams and phantasms, Tib.*—II. *Juno n., the goddess of birth, Plaut.*—III. *Child-birth, labores Lucinæ, Virg.*

LŪCISCIT, ēre, impers. (lux). *It grows light, it becomes day, quum luisceret, Cic.*

LŪCIUS, ii, m. *Lucius, a Roman prænomen, abridged L.*

LŪCRĀTIVUS, a, um (lucror). *Gained, cleared as profit, l. opera, Quint.*

LŪCRĒTĪLIS, is, m. *Mount Lucretilis, a mountain in the Sabine territory, Hor.*

LŪCRĒTNUS, a, um. *Belonging to (the vicinity of) Mount Lucretilis, where Atticus had a country seat, in tuo Lucretio sole, Cic.*

LŪCRĒTUS, a, um (Λευκρήτος). *Lucretius,*

LUCTIFICUS.

the name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated of which were: l. Lūcrētia, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, who, being dishonored by the son of the last king Tarquinius Superbus, killed herself, and thus became the cause of the overthrow of the kingdom by means of Brutus, Liv. 2. T. Lucretius Carus, a poet in the time of Cicero; author of the poem De Rerum Natura, Cic.

LŪCRĪFĀCIO, ēci, actum, 3 v. n. (lucrum, facio). *Pass., LUCRIFIO, actus sum, &c. I. Prop.: To gain, win, profit, pecuniam lucrifaciam videtis, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, hanc appropriat, Varr.; l. maleficium, to commit with impunity, Auct. B. Hisp.*

LŪCRĪFĀBĪLIS, e (lucrifacio). *Bringing gain, producing profit, l. dies, Plaut.*

LŪCRĪFĪCUS, s, um (lucrum, facio). *That brings in gain, affords profit, l. facula, Plaut.*

LŪCRĪFĪO, factus. *See LUCRIFACIO.*

LŪCRĪFŪGA, æ, m. (lucrum, fugio). *That shuns gain, quum hos huc adigit lucrifugas, Plaut.*

LŪCRĪNĒNSIS, e (Lucriscus). *Belonging to the Lake Lucrinus, L. res, oysters, Cic.*

LŪCRĪNUS, i, m. (with or without lacus). *Lucrinus, a lake so called on the coast of Campania, properly a deep inland bay, separated from the sea by a narrow dam or mound; the earthquake of 1538 raised in its bed Monte Nuovo, almost entirely displacing the lake, Cic.*

LŪCRĪNUS, s, um (Lucrinus). *Belonging to the Lake Lucrinus, L. conchyliæ, Hor.*

LŪCRĪPĒTA, æ, m. (lucrum, peto). *One who is greedy of gain, Plaut.*

LŪCROR, ātus, āri (lucrum). I. *Prop.: To gain, profit, ut locupletes suum perdat, debitores lucrentur aliecum, Cic.; l. stipendium, to make profit.*—II. *Fig.: l. nomen, to obtain, get, Hor.; lucretur indicis infamias, I will make him a present of them, i. e. make no mention of them, Cic.*

LŪCRŌSUS, a, um (lucrum). *Advantageous, profitable, donec paucis lucrosum fieret, Tac.*

LŪCRUM, i, n. I. *Gain, profit, advantage, vendendi quæstus et lucro duceuntur, Cic.; deputare esse in lucro, to put down as gain or profit, Ter.; alqd revocare ad lucrum prædamque, to apply any thing to one's profit, Cic.; hence, lucro esse alcuī, Aot. ap. Cic.; or, in lucro esse, to be profitable, Ov. Hence, lucrī (with dare, facere, &c.), as profit, gain, jube HS. XXX. lucrī dari, Cic. Fig.: quæ ille naturalī bono fecit lucrī, gained, got the credit of, Nep.; de lucro vivere, to live by the sufferance of another person, Cic.*—II. *Meton.: Desire of gain, avarice, Hor.*

LŪCTĀMEN, inis, n. (luctor). I. *Prop.: Wrestling, Lamp.*—II. *Fig.: Endeavor, exertion, striving, &c., Virg.*

LŪCTĀTĪO, ōnis, f. I. *Prop.: A wrestling, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: A struggle, fight, contest, e. g. with words, l. cum Academicis, Cic.; endeavor, exertion, Liv.*

LŪCTĀTIUS. *See LUTATIUS.*
LŪCTĀTOR, ōris, m. *A wrestler, a combatant, Ov.; luctator dolosus est, Plaut.*

LŪCTĪFĀBĪLIS, e (luctifico). *Exciting compassion, sad, Pac. ap. Pers.*

LŪCTĪFĪCUS, s, um (luctus, facio). *Causing mourning or sorrow, mournful, l. clades, Cic.*

LUCTISONUS.

LUCTISŌNUS, a, um (luctus, sono). *Of a mournful sound, doleful, l. mugitus, Ov.*

LUCTO, I (i. q. luctor). *To wrestle; fig.: luctantem animam, Virg.*

LUCTOR, ātus, āri (lucta). I. *Prop.: To wrestle, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To wrestle, fight, contend, l. cum alqo, Cic.; inter se luctantur cor-nibus laedi, Virg.; l. cum agro, to be unable to master, Plin. With a dat.: luctantem fluctibus Africum, Hor. With an abl., Luc.—B) To struggle, to take pains, to exert one's self, to toil, l. in arido solo, Liv. With an inf.: l. deducere ver-sum, Ov.*

LUCTŌSE, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully, pitiably, l. perierunt, Liv.*

LUCTŌSUS, a, um (luctus). *Full of mourning, full of sadness. I. Lamentable, mournful, sorrowful, dies reipublicæ l., Cic. Compar., Id. Sperrl., Id.—II. Deeply afflicted, sorrowful, l. Hesperia, Hor.*

LUCTUS, ūs, m. (lugeo). I. *Mourning, especially as it displays itself by clothing and gestures. A) On account of a deceased person: in luctu vivere, Cic.; filius luctu perditus, for the death of a father, Id.—B) For a person going into exile or otherwise afflicted: conjugis meæ l. atque filiæ mœror, Cic.—II. A high degree of affliction, sorrow, or trouble, tantus l. exceptit, Cæs.*

LŪCUBRĀTIO, ōnis, f. I. *A working by candle-light, night-work, sitting up at night to study, lucubrations detraxi, Cic.; ista sunt commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, hardly of sufficient note to be related by old women over their work, Id.; alqd egere in lucubratione or per lucubrationem, by candle-light, Col.—II. Meton.: That which is done by candle-light, night-work, lucubrationem meam perire volui (i. q. epistolam noctu scriptam), Cic.*

LŪCUBRĀTŌRIUS, a, um (lucubro). *That serves for sitting up at night, l. lecticula, Sen.*

LŪCUBRO, I v. n. (lux). I. *To work at night or by candle-light, ancillæ lucubrantes, Liv.—II. To undertake any thing by night or candle-light, opusculum lucubratum, Cic.*

LŪCŪLENTE, adv. *Very splendidly, excellently, properly; manifestly, or clearly, l. quidem scripserunt, Cic.; l. vendere, with profit, Plaut.*

LŪCŪLENTER, adv. (luculentus). I. q. luculente: Græce l. scire, well, Cic.

LŪCŪLENTUS, a, um (lux). I. *Prop.: Quite light, bright, l. caminus, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Comely, beautiful, handsome, fair, l. forma, Ter.; considerable, ample, excellent, as to contents, extent, signification, l. legio, Plin. ap. Cic.; l. auctor, a good or valid authority (of a person), Id.; lucrum homines luculentos reddit, Plaut.—B) Clear, intelligible, luminous, verba luculentiora, Cic.; l. oratio, Sall.*

LŪCULLEUS, a, um (Lucullus). *Belonging to Lucullus, L. marmor, Plin.; L. lanceæ, invented by Lucullus, Suet.*

LŪCULLĀNUS, a, um (Lucullus). *Belonging to Lucullus, L. horti, Tac.*

LŪCULLUS, i, m. *Lucullus, a family name in the Licinian gens. The most famous was L. Licinius Lucullus, the general in the war against Mithradates, celebrated for his wealth, Cic.*

LUDIFICOR.

LŪCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (lucus). *A small grove, Suet.*

LŪCŪMO (contr. Lucmo), ōnis, m. (Etruscan); plur., LŪcūmōnes. *The chiefs of the Etruscans: the Romans took these appellations by mistake for proper names, as in the case of the King Tarquinius Priscus, the son of Damaratus, Liv.*

LŪCŪMŌNYUS, a, nm. *Etruscan, Prop.*

LŪCŪS, i, m. (λύκη, twilight; or from the root luc, the light part of a wood). I. A) *A wood or grove, sacred to a deity, l. Vestæ, Cic. Poet. gen.: A forest, Virg.—B) Meton.: Wood, nec quicquam positum sine lucu, auro, ebore, Plant.—II. Non. propr.: The name of some towns in Gaul, Spain, &c., e. g. the town Lucus in the territory of the Voconii, called also L. Augusti, now Lucim, Tac.*

LŪCUS, ūs, m., i. q. lux. *Light, cum primo lucu, at daybreak, Ter.*

LŪCUSTA. *See LOCUSTA.*

LŪDĪA, æ, f. (ludius). I. *A female dancer, Mart.—II. The wife of a gladiator, Juv.*

LŪDĪBRIUM, ii, n. (ludo). I. *Mockery, scoffing, scorn, sport that one makes of any body, habere alqm ludibrio, Ter.; hoc quoque l. casua ediderit fortuna, also this case fate suffers me to see, (as it were) in derision of me, Liv.; debere l. ventis, to be a sport of the winds, Hor.—II. Meton.: An object of mockery, game, a laughing-stock, a sport, is l. verius quam comes, Liv.; ne volente (folis) ludibria ventis, Virg.*

LŪDĪBUNDUS, a, um (ludus). *Always playing, joking, sporting, sportive, playsome, &c., Liv. Meton.: Without trouble or pains, without danger, in Italiam ad Hydruntem ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.*

LŪDĪCER or LŪDĪCRUS, cra, crum. I. *Gen.: Serving for sport, jocular, sportive, l. sermo, Cic.; l. ars armorum, Id. Subst.: ludicrs, ōrum, n., Sportive matters, diversions, Hor.—II. Esp.: Belonging to stage-plays (as a diversion), l. ars, the art of stage-playing, Liv. Subst., ludicrum, i, n., A show, exhibition; games, comedies, Liv.; in modum ludicrum, after the manner of players, Tac.*

LŪDĪFĀCIO, ōci, actum, 3 v. n. (ludus, facio). *To make fun or sport, Plaut.*

LŪDĪFĪCĀBĪLIS, e (ludifico). *With which one makes game of a person, l. ludi, Plaut.*

LŪDĪFĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A making game or sport of any body, a mocking, jibing, quom ludificatione, calumnia senatus auctoritas impediretur, Cic.*

LŪDĪFĪCĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who makes sport or game of any body, Plaut.*

LŪDĪFĪCĀTUS, ūs, m. (ludifico). *Derision, mockery, habere ludificatni, to make game of, Plaut.*

LŪDĪFĪCO, I v. a. (ludus, facio). *To make game or sport of any body, jibe, ridicule, make a fool of, deceive, l. alqm, Plaut.; l. consulem pacis morā, Sall. Facetj: l. corum alienjus, lit., to lash him with sarcastic words or sayings, cut him up, Plaut.*

LŪDĪFĪCOR, ātus, āri, v. dep. a. and n. I. A) *To amuse one's self by mocking, jibing, making fun of, to mock, make sport of, l. alqm, Tac. Absol.: aperte l. et calumniari sciens non videntur, Cic.—B) To ill-treat, wrong, abuse, l. virginem, Tac.—II. To frustrate, to ren-*

LUDIMAGISTER.

der void or useless by fraud, cunning, &c., l. locationem, Liv. : l. ea quæ hostes agerent, Id.

LŪDI-MAGISTER, stri, m. *A schoolmaster, Cic.*

LŪDIO, ōnis, m. *l. q. ludius, Liv.*

LŪDIUS, ii, m. *I. A stage-player, common or professional comedian, Cic. —II. (i. q. gladiator) A fighter, gladiator, Cic.*

LŪDO, ei, sum, 3 v. n. and a. *I. Neut. A) To play, i. g. at dice, &c., l. tesseris, Ter. ; l. talis, Hor. ; l. in pecuniam, to play for money, Mart. ; to dance, in numerum l., Virg. —B) 1) To play, i. e. to sport, frisk, frolic, e. g. as fishes in the water, Ter. Meton. : cymba ludet in lacu, Ov. ; jubæ ludunt, flutter about, Virg. 2) To play the part of a lover, to dally, sport, lusisti satis, Hor. ; l. in alga, to indulge in amorous dalliance, Prop. —C) To take up any thing for amusement or pastime, amuse one's self with any thing, to play, videant ad ludendumne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic. —II. Act. A) To play, l. prælis latroam, to play at chess, Ov. ; l. opus, to play at some children's game, Hor. Fig. : l. ludum, a play, a game, Ter. —B) To pass or spend in play or sport, dally away, l. otium, Mart. Fig. : l. operam, to employ in vain, Plaut. —C) To take up a matter by way of pastime or amusement, practice one's self in any thing, l. carmina, Virg. ; l. causas, to exercise one's self in carrying on some legal or public affairs, Calp. ; l. pericula, i. q. pericula per ludum experiri, Mart. ; to spend, get through any thing, lavish as in pastime, l. convicia, Id. —D) To act a part by way of joke, represent any thing in sport or jest, l. bonum civem, to play or act the patriot, Cœl. sp. Cic. —E) To make sport, fun, or game of any body, jibe, l. slqm, Cic. ; hence, to circumvent, deceive, trick, l. slqm, Hor.*

LŪDUS, i, m. *I. A) A game, play, sport, recreation or pastime, ad pilam se, sut ad talos, sut ad tesseras conferunt aut etiam novum sibi excogitant ludum, Cic. ; l. campestras, games on the field of Mars, Id. ; l. ad iudices, a mock game of children playing at judges, Lampr. ; dare ludum alcui, to afford any body pastime or amusement, Cic. Esp. : ludi, the public games at Rome, l. circenses, scenici, and gladiatorii, Cic. ; ludos committere, to commence, Id. ; ludis, at the time of the games, Id. —B) Meton. 1) Mere play, an easy or light occupation, trifle, illa perdiscere l. easet, Cic. ; hence, per ludum, in a playful manner, as if by mere play. 2) A joke, jest, sport, amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor. ; per ludum et jocum, for a joke, in jest or fun, Cic. ; ut ludos facit, gives matter for laughter, affords sport to others, Ter. : ludos præbere, to play any body a game or trick, Id. ; ludos alcui reddere or facere, to make game of, Id. —C) Ludus, the title of a play written by Nevius, in Nevii Ludos, Cic. —II. A) Gen. : A school, l. fidicinus, a music-school, Plaut. ; l. gladiatoribus, a fencing-school, school for gladiators, Cic. —B) Esp. : l. literarum, Liv. ; l. discendi, or simply ludus, an elementary school, Cic. ; ludum habere, to keep school, Id. ; ludum aperire, to open or set up a school, Id.*

LŪELA, æ, f. (luo). *Expiation, punishment, Lucr.*

LŪES, is, f. (luo). *I. A) Gen. : A fluid that spreads, L. Macer. —B) Esp. : Melted snow, Petr. —II. Meton. A) Prop. : An epidemic*

LUMINOSUS.

or contagious disease, Virg. ; a foul person, Cic. —B) Fig. : Any evil that spreads ; misfortune, ruin, Tac.

LUGDŪNENSIS, e (Lugdunum). *Belonging to Lugdunum, Plin. ; L. ara, an altar erected in honor of Augustus in Lugdunum, Juv.*

LUGDŪNUM, i, n. *Lugdunum, a town on the northern boundaries of Gallia Narbonensis and Lugdunensis, now Lyons, Tac.*

LŪGĒO, xi [contr. luxti, for luxisti, Catull.], ctum, Ære, v. n. and a. *I. Neut. A) To mourn, be in mourning, luget senatus, mæret equester ordo, Cic. ; to wear mourning, Liv. Also, to mourn inwardly, to grieve to be afflicted, pro me lugere, Liv. —B) Of inanimate objects : campi lugentes, in the lower world, Virg. —II. Act. : To bewail, lament, l. vitam hominia, Cic. With acc. and inf., Cic.*

LŪGŪBRIS, e (lugeo). *I. A) Belonging to mourning, l. lamentatio, for the dead, Cic. ; l. vestis, mourning dress, Id. Subst. : lūgūbria, ium, n., Mourning dress, mourning, lugubria induere, Ov. ; nunquam mater l. sumsi, Prop. ; lugubre segum, mourning cloak, Hor. —B) That is in mourning, mourning, l. domus, a house of mourning for the dead, Liv. —II. Meton. A) Mournful, fatal, ominous, portentous, l. bellum, Hor. —B) Lamentable, plaintive, doleful, l. vox, Lucr. Hence, lūgūbre, adv., Virg.*

LUMBIFRAGIUM, n. (lumbus, frango). *A fracture of the loins, Plaut.*

LUMBRICUS, i, m. *A worm in the earth or in the intestines, Cels. Meton. of persons rising from a low station : An upstart (parvenu), foras, foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra crepissit modo, &c., Plaut.*

LUMBUS, i, m. *A loin, Cic. Euphem. for the privy parts, Juv.*

LŪMEN, inis, n. (contr. for lucimen, from luceo). *That which emits light, a luminary. I. Prop. A) Gen. : Light, which a body emits, l. solis, Cic. ; l. diurnum, the light of the day, of the sun, Ov. ; solem l. que diurnum, the morning star, Lucr. ; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, in a good or proper light, so that they may be seen to advantage. —B) Esp. 1) A light, lamp, taper, lantern, torch, &c., lumine adposito, Cic. ; ad lumina, by the light of torches, Suet. ; sub lumina prima, toward evening, when candles, lamps, &c., are lit, Hor. 2) Daylight, day, secundo lumine, Edd. sp. Cic. ; quarto lumine, Virg. ; lumine supremo, in the day of death, Id. 3) The light of life, life, l. adimere, Ov. 4) The sight, eyesight, lumina oculorum, Nep. ; stant lumina flamma, Virg. 5) Light in buildings, lightness, airiness, obstruere luminibus alcis, Cic. 6) Brightness, splendor, l. ferri, Stat. 7) The light in a painting (opp. umbrā), Plin. E. —II. Fig. A) Gen. : Brightness, splendor, Catonis luminibus obstruxit oratio, obscured his glory, Cic. —B) Esp. 1) A lamp or light, i. q. a means of clearing difficulties, ordo maxime est qui memoriæ lumen affert, Cic. 2) A light, lamp, i. e. savior, helper, hunc (puerum) l. rebus nostris dubiis futurum, Liv. 3) Light, i. q. glory, ornament, flower, chief person, principal matter, chief work, lumina civitatis, Cic. ; Græciæ totius l., Corinth, Id. ; lumina dicendi, the ornaments of speech, Id.*

LŪMINGSUS, a, um (lumen). *I. Prop. : Full*

of light, bright, Vitr.—II. Fig.: Bright, i. q. prominent, distinguished, l. pars orationis, Cic.

LŪNA, æ, f. (contr. for lucina, from luceo). I. The moon, habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, Cic.; l. pernox, shining all night, Liv.; l. nova, just risen, Hor.; or defectus lunæ, lunar eclipse, Liv.; novissima primæve luna, the first day after new moon, Plin.—II. Meton. A) A month, Plin.—B) The half-moon, a figure in the shape of a crescent (☾), made of ivory, worn by the patrician senators on their shoes, Juv.—C) Personified: Luna, the goddess of the moon, Liv.; Tac.—III. Lūna (Λούνα), a town on the borders of Liguria and Etruria, Liv.

LŪNĀRIS, e (luna). I. Belonging to the moon, l. cursus, the course of the moon, Cic.; l. equi, Ov.—II. Like the moon, l. cornua, Ov.

LŪNENSIS, e (LUNA III). Belonging to the town Luna, now Carrara, Liv.; L. marmor, marble of Carrara, Plin.

LŪNO, l. v. n. (luna). I. To bend in the form of a half-moon or a sickle, l. arcum, Ov. Hence, lūnatus, a, um, Half-moon-shaped, sickle-shaped, l. peltis, Virg.—II. Ornamented with the ivory half-moon (conf. LUNA II.), l. pellis, i. q. calceus, Mart.

LŪNŪLA, æ, f. dim. A small half-moon, worn as an ornament by women, Plaut.

LŪO, lūi, lūtum, or lūtum, 3 v. a. (λούω). I. A) Prop.: To wash, Græcia luitur lonio profundo, Sil.—B) Fig.: To cleanse, to free from, l. insontes errore, Val. Flac.; to atone for, expiate, l. stuprum morte, Cic.; l. sponsonem, to make good, make up for, Liv.; to avert by suffering, l. pericula, Id.—II. A) Prop.: To pay, l. æs alienum, Curt.—B) Fig.: To pay, suffer, atone for any thing, l. pœnas peccati, Cic.

LŪPA, æ, f. (lupus). I. A she-wolf, Liv.—II. Meton.: A prostitute, harlot, Cic.

LŪPĀNAR, āris, n. (lupa). A place where harlots dwell, a brothel, Juv. An abusive epithet, Catull.

LŪPATUS, a, um (lupus). Studded with wolf's teeth (i. e. iron prickles in the shape of wolf's teeth), l. frena, Hor. Hence, subst., lūpāti, ōrum, n. (sc. freni), or lūpāta, ōrum, n. (sc. frena). A bit for breaking-in horses, furnished with iron prickles, Virg.

LŪPERCAL, ālis, n. (Lupercus). Lupercal. I. With the addition of ludicrum; or plur., Lūpercālia, ium, n., The feast of the Lycæan Pan (Lupercus), that used to be celebrated in February, Liv.—II. A grotto near Mount Palatine, sacred to Pan, Cic.

LŪPERCĀLIS, e. Belonging to Pan (Lupercus), sacrum l. (see LUPERCAL, l.), Suet.

LŪPERCUS, i, m. I. The Roman name of the Lycæan Pan, Just.—II. A priest of Pan, Cic.

LŪPIA (Luppia), æ, m. (Λούπιος). Lupia, a river of Germany, now Lippe, Vell.

LŪPILLUS, i, m. dim. (lupinus). A small lupine, Plaut.

LŪPINUS, a, um (lupus). Of a wolf, l. ubera, i. q. lupæ, Cic.; l. folliculus, a bag made of wolf's skin, Auct. ad Her.

LŪPENUS, i, m., and LŪPINUM, i, n. A lupine (a kind of pulse), tristitia l., Virg. It was used by children, and actors on the stage, instead of coin, quid distant æra lupinis Hor.

LŪPUS, i, m. (λύκος). I. A wolf, Virg.; l. Martialis, sacred to Mars, Hor.; the ancients believed that a man lost his voice when a wolf caught sight of him before he saw the wolf, Plin.; lupi Mærim videre priores, Mæris has lost his voice, Virg. Proo A) l. in fabula, the wolf comes when one is talking of him (of a person who suddenly appears when one is speaking of him), Cic.; eocum tibi lupum in sermone, Plaut.—B) lupum auribus tenere (λύκων τῶν ὠτῶν ἔχειν), to hold the wolf by his ears, i. e. to be in a dilemma, to see no way of escape, not to know what to do, Ter.—C) ovem lupo committere, to set a wolf to keep the sheep, i. q. a fox to keep the geese, Ter.; credere ovile lupo, Ov.—D) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult task, Plaut.—E) l. non curat numerum (ovium), the wolf does not care that the sheep have been counted over when he wants to eat them, Virg.—F) l. ultro fugiat oves, may the wolf fly before the sheep, said of an impossible event, Virg.—II. Meton., from its resemblance: A kind of voracious fish, Plin.; a bit furnished with wolf's teeth (i. q. frenum lupatum), for breaking-in horses, Ov.; a hook, esp. for boarding ships, Liv.

LURCHINĀBUNDUS, a, um (lurcar). Devouring, Cat. ap. Quint.

LŪRIDUS, a, um. I. Pale, yellow, sallow, of the color of a corpse, l. pallor, Ov.; l. pellis, Hor.—II. Poet. meton.: To render sallow, wan, ghasily, l. horror, Ov.

LŪROR, ōris, m. A pale yellow or yellowish color, paleness of a corpse, Lucr.

LUSCINIĀ, æ, f. (for luscincina, from luscus and cano, lit., a bird singing in the twilight). A nightingale, Hor.

LUSCINIŌLA, æ, f. dim. (luscincia). A little nightingale, Plaut.

LUSCINIUS, ii, m. A nightingale, Phædr.

LUSCITŌTUSUS, a, um. Div-sighted, purblind, Plaut.

LUSCUS, a, um (related to λύγη, or λύκη, twilight). I. That has one eye shut; or else, dim-sighted, purblind, l. statua, Juv.—II. One-eyed, Cic.; duces portaret bellua luscum (i. e. Hannibal), Juv.

LŪSIO, ōnis, f. (ludo). A playing, l. pilæ, Cic.

LŪSITĀNIA, æ, f. Lusitania, in the west of Hispania, between the rivers Durus (now Douro), and Tagus (still the Tagus), afterward a Roman province, mostly corresponding to the modern Portugal, Cws.

LŪSITĀNUS, a, um (Lusitania). Lusitanian. L. cerass, Plin. Subst., Lūsitāni, ōrum, The inhabitants of Lusitania, Cic.

LŪSITO, l (ludo). To play, Plaut.

LŪSIUS, ii, m. Lusius, a river of Arcadia, Cic.

LŪSOR, ōris, m. (ludo). A player. I. A player at tennis, Ov. Poet. meton.: l. catellus, a playful little dog, Juv.—II. One who jeers or makes game of a person, Plaut.

LŪSŌRIUS, a, um (lusor). I. Belonging to play, l. pila, Plin.; hence, as it were, sportively moving to and fro, l. naves, Amm.—II. A) Serving for pastime, amusement, or play, l. spectaculum, Sen.—B) That which is done for a joke or in sport, l. nomen, Sen.

LŪSTRĀLIS, e (lustrum). I. Relating to purification or expiation, l. sacrificium, a purifying sacrifice, Liv.; l. aqua, holy water, Ov.;

LUSTRATIO.

lustrales belli animæ, that sacrificed themselves in war for their country, Luc. —II. Occurring or taking place every five years, l. certamen, Tac.

LUSTRATIO, ōnis, f. I. A purification by sacrifice, Liv. —II. A travelling over or going round any place, l. municipiorum, Cic.

LUSTRICUS, a, um (lustrum). Belonging to purification, purifying, l. dies, Suet.

LŪSTRUM, l (us lustrum, from λέωσω or λείωσω, luceo). I. A) To make light, to enlighten, to illuminate, sol cuncta sua luce lustrat, Cic. —B) Fig. 1) To go round, go through, travel through, wander over, l. omnia ratione animoque, Cic.; l. æquor navius, to navigate, Virg. 2) Poet.: To go through, to undertake a matter, l. incerta pericula, to expose one's self to danger, Virg. —II. A) To purify by means of religious ceremonies, l. populum, Cic.; l. exercitum, to review (the army), inasmuch as this was attended by a sacrifice, Id.; lustrari Jovi, to bring to Jupiter a sacrifice of purification, Virg. —B) Meton.: To go round, dance round; because at the Lustrum the animals chosen for sacrifice were led round among the people, to lustrare ait chor, Ov.; l. aliquam choreis, to dance round, Virg.; lustratis signis, (of an eagle) after having taken his flight round the standards, Suet.

LŪSTROR, ōtis, ōri (lustrum II.). To haunt houses of ill-fame or brothels, ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus es? Plaut.

LŪSTRUM, i, n. (luo or lavo, λύτρον). A pool, morass, bog, a place where pigs wallow, Varr. Hence, l. Gen.: The haunt of wild beasts in a forest, lustra ferarum, Virg. Meton.: A forest, per devia lustra vagari, Ov. —II. A brothel, in lustris tempus ætatis consumere, Cic. Fig.: Debauchery, vino lustrisque confectus, Id.

LŪSTRUM, i, n. (λείωσω, λείωσω, luceo). I. A purifying or expiatory offering, made by the censors every five years at the close of their office, for the whole people, attended by a solemn prayer pronounced by the censor (vota in proximum lustrum suscipere, Suet.); hence, lustrum condere, to make this offering, and thus close the censorship, Cic.; sub lustrum censi, toward the end of the censorship. —II. Meton.: Any expiatory offering, lustra sacrificavi, Liv. A period of five years, hoc ipso lustrum, Cic. Gen.: A period of several years, e. g. of four years, Ov.

LŪSUS, ūs, m. (ludo). I. A play, a game, l. calculorum, Plin. —II. A) A playing, joking, dallying, trifling, as opposed to any serious occupation, sunt apti lusus anni, for sport and love, Ov.; quibus umne fas nefasque l. est, mere idle talk or playing with words, Sen.; lusus dare, to make one's self ridiculous, Quint.; per lusum atque lasciviam, by way of pastime, Liv. Esp.: Amorous trifling or dalliance, Prop. —B) A school, ut lusum dimittat, to close the lesson or lecture, Varr.

LŪTĀTIUS, s. Lutātius, the name of a Roman gens, of which was Qu. Lutātius Catulus, the founder of the lex Lutatis de vi, Cic.

LŪTEŪLUS, a, um, dim. (luteus). Yellowish, Virg.

LŪTĒTIA PARISIŪRUM. A town of Gallia Lugdunensis, on an island of the Sequana, now Paris, Cæs.

LUX.

LŪTEUS, a, um (lūtum). I. Dyed with (the herb) lutum, l. ebrysocolla, Plin. —II. A) Yellowish, gold-colored, saffron, orange-colored, l. aurora, Virg.; rose-colored, of a light purple, l. papaver, Cat. —B) Subst., lūtum, l. n., The yellow or yolk of an egg, Plin.

LŪTEUS, a, um (lūtum). I. Of mire, loam, or clay, hirundo luteum sub trabe fugit opus, Ov.; of clay or potter's earth, Mart. Hence, fig.: Bad, good for nothing, worthless, l. negotium, Cic. —II. Covered with mud, miry, l. pes, Plin.

LŪTO, l v. a. (lūtum). I. To bedaub with mire, mud, or loam, l. granaria, Cat. —II. Gen.: To bedaub, besmear, crassius latus amomis, Pers.

LŪTŪLENTUS, a, um (lūtum). I. Full of mire or mud, bedaubed with mud, miry, muddy, l. sus, Hor. —II. Fig.: Foul, dirty, contaminated, impure, vile, l. homo, Cic.; Lucilius fuit l. full of faulty words, Hor.

LŪTŪLO, l v. a. (lūtum). To besmear with mire or mud; and fig., to contaminate, pollute, Plaut.

LŪTUM, i, n. A herb used for dyeing yellow, Vitr. Meton.: The yellow color itself, Tibull.

LŪTUM, i, n. (λύω). I. Moist or soft earth, mire, mud, in luto volutari, Cic. Hence, prov.: in luto esse, or hæerere, to stick in the mire, Plaut. —II. Potter's earth, loam, clay, de facili luto componere, Tibull. —III. The dust with which wreslers sprinkled themselves, Sen.

LUX, lucis, f. (m., Plaut.) (old Greek λύξ or λύκη). The first gleam of light. I. Prop. A) The light which pervades nature, a stream of light, luminous matter, the light of the sun, l. solis, Cic.; l. æstiva, the light of summer, Virg.; l. brumalis, the light of winter, Ov.; sub luce maligna, of the moon, Virg. Hence, A heavenly body that emits light, l. publica mundi, the sun, Ov.; illæ quæ fulgent lucis, the stars, Cic. Gen.: Light, brilliancy, l. solis et lychnorum, Cic. —B) Daylight, day, ante lucem, Cic.; ad lucem, toward morning, Suet.; prima lux, the break of day, Liv.; luce or luci, by daylight, and in luci, by day, Lucr.; cum luci simul, at daybreak, Plaut. Meton.: A day, as a space of time, l. cræstina, Virg.; l. natalis, a birthday, Ov. —C) The light of life, negant intueri lucem fas esse, Cic.; lucem videre, to see the light, live, Ov. Hence, Life itself, lucem propriam accipere, of a new-born child, Cic.; l. mea, as a term of affection, "my life," i. e. my dear. —II. Fig.: A) Light, i. e. publicity, public view, public notice, the world, beneficia in luce eollucari volunt, to be brought to light, be seen, noticed, Cic.; Isocrates luce forensi caruit, did not make his appearance as a public speaker, Id.; lucem non aspicere, carere publico, to live by one's self or in retirement, Id.; familiar e tenebris in lucem vocare, to call forth to light or public notice, Id. —B) Illumination, elucidation, sententiæ auctoris luce desiderant, Cic. —C) Encouragement, enlivening, l. liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboritur, Cic. —D) Light, i. e. succor, help, deliverance, ex tenebris lucem in republica displicere cœpistis, Cic. —E) Distinction, honor, genus sine luce, without lustre or renown, Sil.

LUXATURA.

LUXĀTŪRA, æ, f. (luxo). *A dislocating, disjointing*, M. Emp.

LUXO, i, v. a. (λοῶω). I. *To dislocate*, Cat.; *Sea*.—II. *Meton.*: *To put out of its position or place*, I. vitium radicee (in ploughing), Plin.

LUXŪRIA, æ, f., and LUXŪRIES, ēi, f. (luxus). I. *Rankness or luxurriousness (of plants), too great fertility (of the soil)*, in oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuries, Cic.—II. *Luxury, profusion, extravagance, lavish expense*, in urbe l. creatur, Cic.

LUXŪRIO, i, and LUXŪRIOR, ātus, āri, v. n. (luxuria). I. *To be rank (of plants), too fertile (of the soil), to be exuberant, luxuriant, luxurist pinguis humus*, Ov. *Poet. meton.*: *faciem decet deliciis l. novis, to be set off*, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: *ingenium luxurians*, Plin.; *luxuriantis comperescere*, Hor.—A) *To be wanton or sportive, to frisk, sport, &c.*, equus luxurians, Virg.—B) *To be wanton or licentious, to be extravagant or dissolute, ne otio luxuriarentur animi*, Liv.; *luxuriant animi rebus secundis*, Ov.

LUXŪRĪOSE, adv. I. *Wantonly, licentiously, lætitia nimis l. venit*, Cat.—II. *Luxuriously, l. vivere*, Cic.; *exercitum l. hserere*, Sall.

LUXŪRĪOSUS, a, um (luxuria). I. *Rank, luxuriant, exuberant, too fruitful in growth, l. frumenta*, Cic.; *l. vitis, with too much wood*, Sall.—II. A) *Fig.*: *Immoderate, very abundant, excessive, l. otium*, Sall.—B) *Esp.*: *Luxurious, wanton, sporting, patribus nimis l. fuit ea lætitia*, Liv.; *l. amor, wanton love*, Ov.—C) *Extravagant, licentious, voluptuous, l. homo*, Cic.

LUXUS, a, um (λοῦός). *Dislocated*, Sall. *Subst.*, luxus, ōrum, n., *Luxations*, M. Emp.

LUXUS, ūs, m. *Too great fruitfulness, rankness (of the soil or of plants); hence, l. Wantonness, avaritiā et luxu*, Tac.—II. *Excessive expense, extravagance, lavishness*, Cic.; *per luxum et ignaviam agere*, Sall.

LŪÆUS, i, m. (Λυαῖος). *Deliverer from care, a surname of Bacchus*, Ov. *Meton.*: *Wine, curam dulci Lyæo solvere*, Hor. *Adj.*: *latex M., lūt., the Lyæan liquor, i. e. wine*, Virg.

LŪÆUS, i, m. (Λυκαῖος). *Lycæus, a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan, now Te-traji*, Virg.

LŪÆUS, a, um (Lycæus). *Lycæan*, L. Pan, Virg.

LŪCĀMBES, æ, m. (Λυκάμβης). *Lycambes, a Theban, who, on account of some sarcastical verses written by Archilochus, to whom he had refused his daughter Nroble, hung himself*, Hor.

LŪCĀMBEUS, a, um (Lycambes). *Lycambean, belonging to Lycambes*, L. sanguis, Ov.

LŪCĀON, ōnis, m. (Λυκάων). *Lycæon. 1. A king of Arcadia, on account of his cruelty changed by Jupiter into a wolf*, Ov. 2. *The grandson of Lycæon, and son of Callisto; as a constellation, Arc-tophylaz*, Ov.

LŪCĀONIS, idis, f. (Λυκαωνίς). *The daughter of Lycæon, i. e. Callisto*, Ov.

LŪCĀONES, um, m. (Λυκαῶνες). *The Lycæonians in Asia Minor, supposed to be the descendants of King Lycæon*, Mel. *Hence, Lycæonian, a, um, Relating to Lycæonia or its inhabitants, Lycæonian*, Virg.

LYDUS.

LŪCĀONĪA, æ, f. (Λυκαωνία). *Lycæonia, a district of Asia Minor, between Pisidia and Cappadocia*, Cic.

LŪCĀONIUS, a, um (Λυκαόνιος). *Belonging to Lycæon, l. mensa*, Ov.; *L. parens, Callisto, the mother of Arcas*, Id.

LŪCĒUM, i, n., or LŪCĪUM, ū, n. (Λύκειον). *Lycæum. 1. A gymnasium at Athens, without the town, where Aristotle taught*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *A gymnasium on the Tusculan estate of Cicero*, Cic.

LŪCĒUS, i. See LYCÆUS.

LŪCĤNŌBIUS, ū, m. (Λυχνόβιος). *One that lives by candle-light, one that turns night into day*, Sen.

LŪCĤNŪCHUS, i, m. (Λυχνούχος). *A vessel or stand for holding a light, a candlestick*, Cic.

LŪCĤNUS, i, m. (Λύχνος). *A burning light, lamp, &c.*, Cic.

LŪCĪA, æ, f. (Λυκία). *Lycia, a district renowned for its fertility in Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia*, Liv.

LŪCĪUS, a, um (Lycia). *Belonging to Lycia, Lycian, l. hasta, of the Lycian king Sarpedon*, Ov.; *l. sagitta*, Virg.; *l. deus, Apollo, because he had an oracle at Potara in Lycia*, Prop. *Hence, Lycia, Lycia sortes, the oracle at Lycia*, Virg. *Subst.*, LŪCĪŪ, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Lycia*, Liv.

LŪCŌMĒDES, is, m. (Λυκομήδης). *Lycomedes, king of Scyros, with whom Achilles resided in female disguise*, Cic.

LŪCŌPHRON, ōnis, m. (Λυκόφρων). *Lycophon, a Greek tragedian of Chalcis, in Eubæa*, Ov.

LŪCŌRIAS, ādis, f. (Λυκοριάς). *Lycorias, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Virg.

LŪCŌRIS, idis, f. *Lycoris, a mistress of the poet Gallus*, Virg.

LŪCORMAS, æ, m. (Λυκόρμας). *Lycormas, a river of Ætolia*, Ov.

LŪCTIUS, a, um (Lyctus). *Belonging to Lyctus, poet, for Cretan*, Virg.

LŪCTUS or -OS, i, f. (Λύκτος). *Lyctus, a town of Crete, a Lacedæmonian colony*, Mel.

LŪCŪRGUS, i, m. (Λυκούργος). *Lycurgus. 1. Son of Dryas, king of the Edonians in Thrace, who destroyed all vineyards in his kingdom, and prohibited the worship of Bacchus*, Ov. 2. *Son of Alens and of Neera, the father of Anceus, king of Arcadia; hence, Lycurgides, is, m., Anceus*, Ov. 3. *A violent public speaker at Athens*, Cic. *Hence, LŪCŪRGĒ, ōrum, m. (Λυκούργεοι), The followers of Lycurgus, i. q. strict censors*, Cic. 4. *Son of Eunomus, the famous laughier of the Spartans*, Cic.

LŪCUS or -OS, i, m. *Lycus. 1. Son of Pandion, king of Lycia*, Mel.—II. *The name of many rivers; the principal of which are: 1. One of Assyria, emptying itself into the Tigris, now The Great Zab*, Plin. 2. *A river in Paphlagonia, discharging itself, near Heraclea, into the Pontus, now the Turak*, Ov. 3. *One in Phrygia Major, emptying itself into the Mæander*, Ov.

LŪDĪA, æ, f. (Λυδία). *Lydia, a district of Asia Minor, with its capital Sardis*, Varr.

LŪDĪUS, a, um (Λυδῖος). *Lydian, l. hseru-spes, Cic.*; *L. aurifer amnis, the River Pactolus*, Tib. *Poet. meton.*: *Etrurian, l. Thybris*, Virg.

LŪDUS, a, um (Λυδός). I. *Lydian, l. puella, Omphale*, Ov. *Subst.*, LŪDUS, i, m., *A Lydian*, Cic.; *Lydi, ōrum, m., The Lydians*, Id.—II.

LYMPHA.

Poet. meton.: *Etrurian*, Sil. *Subst.*, Lÿdi, Ærum, m., *The Etrurians*, Virg. *Lydus*, i. q. *Iudius*, an *Etrurian actor, dancer*, Plaut.

LYMPHA, æ, f. (*limpa*, whence *limpidus*). *Water*; esp. *clear river or spring water*, l. *fluvialis*, Virg. *Water impregnated with juices*, Virg.

LYMPHATICUS, a, um (*lymptha*; perhaps originally *hydrophobic*; then in general) *Frantic, distracted, mad, beside one's self, raving*, l. *homo*, Plin.; l. *pavor*, a *panic, terror*, Liv. *Facetiously*: l. *numus*, that can not stay in the purse, that burns the pocket, Plaut.

LYMPHO, l. v. a. (*lymptha*). *To make mad, to drive out of his senses*, l. *urbem*, Val. Flac. Hence, *lymphatus*, a, um (*conf. νυμφόληπτος*), *Frantic, beside one's self, mad*, *veluti lymphati*, Liv.

LYNCESTÆ, Ærum, m. (*Λυγκησταί*). *The Lyncestæ, a people in the southwest of Macedonia*, Liv.

LYNCESTIUS, a, um. *Of the Lyncestæ*, Ov.

LYNCEUS, Æi and Æos, m. (*Λυγκεύς*). *Lyncæus*. 1. *One of the Argonauts, who was said to have had so penetrating a look that he could discern what passed in the heavens, in the sea, and in the Lower Regions*, Ov.; *Lyncæi oculi*, Hor. 2. *A son of Ægyptus, the spouse of Hypernestra*, Ov.

LYNCEUS, a, um (*Λυγκεύος*). *Relating to Lyncæus*, Ov. *Appellat.*: *Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted*, Cic.

LYNCIDES, æ, m. *A descendant of Lyncæus*, Ov.

LYNCUS, i, m. and f. (*Λύγκος*). *Lyncus*. I. *Masc.*: *A king of Scythia, changed into a lynx*, Ov. —II. *Fem.*: *The capital of the Lyncestæ*, Liv.

LYNX, cis, c. (*λύγξ*). *A lynx or ounce*, Virg.

LYRA, æ, f. (*λύρα*). I. *A lyre, lute, a stringed instrument differing only in form from the cithara; it is said to have been invented by Mercury, and presented by him to Apollo: prærens curvæ lyræ*, Hor.; *Phœbus adest, sonuere lyræ*, Ov. *It is the instrument and badge of lyric poets*: l. *Pindarica*, Ov. —II. *Meton.*: *Lyra*, a *constellation*, Ov.

LÿRICUS, a, um (*λυρικός*). *Belonging to the lyre, lyric*, l. *soni*, Ov.; l. *vates*, a *poet who writes odes, a lyric poet*, Hor.; l. *senex*, *Anacreon*, Ov. *Subst.*, *Lÿrici*, Ærum, m. (*sc. poetæ*), *Lyric poets, or writers of odes*, Quint.; *Lÿrica*, Ærum, n. (*sc. carmina*), *Lyric poems, odes*, Plin.

LÿRISTES, æ, m. (*λυριστής*). *One who plays on the lyre or lute, a lyrist*, Plin. E.

LYRNÆSUS (*Lyrnessis*), idis, f. *Of or belonging to Lyrnesus; subst., The Lyrnesian, i.e. Briseis or Hippodamia, the mistress of Achilles*, Ov.

LYRNÆSIUS (*Lyrnessius*), a, um. *Belonging to Lyrnesus, Lyrnesian*, Ov.

LYRNÆSUS, or LYRNÆSSUS or -OS, i, f. (*Λύρνησος*). *Lyrnesus, a town in the interior of Mysia, the native place of Briseis*, Virg.

LÿSANDER, dri, m. (*Λυσάνδρος*). *Lysander, a celebrated Spartan commander, who defeated the Athenian fleet at Ægospotami*, Nep.

LÿSIAS, æ, m. (*Λυσίας*). *Lysias, a renowned Athenian orator, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic.

LÿSIMACHIA or -ÆA, æ, f. (*Λυσίμαχία, Λυσίμαχεια*). *Lysimachia, an important city on the isthmus connecting the Thracian Chersonesus with the main land, now Eksesit*, Liv. Hence, *Lysimachienses, ium, m.*, *The inhabitants of Lysimachia*, Id.

MACERO.

LYSIMACHUS, i, m. *Lysimachus*. 1. *One of the generals of Alexander the Great, and afterward king of Thrace*, Cic.; Plin. 2. *An Acarnanian, preceptor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 3. *A Jewish high-priest, under Antiochus Epiphanes*, Plin.

LÿSIPPUS, i, m. (*Λύσιππος*). *Lysippus, a celebrated Greek statuary, a native of Sicyon and a contemporary of Alexander the Great*, Cic.

LYSIS, is, m. (*Λύσις*). *Lysis, a philosopher of Tarentum, of the school of Pythagoras, teacher of Epaminondas*, Cic.

M.

M, m. M. as an abbreviation is the *prænomen Marcus*, while M' denotes *Manius*. M also signifies a *thousand*; it is, however, not the letter M, but the numerical figure 0, which in course of time assumed the form of an M, and also CIO.

MACCUS, i, m. (*μακκούω*). *The fool in the Attellan farces, a jester, harlequin*, Dion. Hence, *appellat.*: *A stupid fellow, simpleton*, App.

MACEDO and -ON, Ænis, m. (*Μακεδών*). I. *Of Macedonia, a Macedonian*, Cic.; M. vir, *Philipp of Macedonia*, Hor.; *legio Macedonum*, Liv. *Plur.*, *Macedoæes*, um, m., *The Macedonians*, Nep.

MACEDONIA, æ, f. (*Μακεδονία*). *Macedonia*. I. *A district between Thessaly and Thrace, whose kings Philip and Alexander are celebrated in history*, Cic.; Plin. —II. *A Roman province, comprising Macedonia Proper, Thessaly, and Illyricum, and extending from the Ægean to the Adriatic Seas*, Cic.

MACEDONICUS, a, um (*Μακεδονικός*). *Of or relating to Macedonia*, M. præda, Liv. *Subst.*, *Macedonicus, A cognomen of Qu. Cæcilius Metellus*, Vell.

MACEDONIENSIS, e. *Of or from Macedonia*, M. vir, Plaut.

MACEDONIUS, a, um (*Μακεδόνιος*). *Of or from Macedonia*, M. miles, Plaut.

MACELLARIUS, a, um (*macellarius*). *Belonging to the shambles, or victuallers' shops in general*, m. *taberna*, Val. Max. *Subst.*, *macellarius*, ii, m., *A seller of meat or other victuals*, Varr.

MACELLUM, i, n. (*Μακῆσθ*, to pierce, to stab; *Lat. mureo*). I. *A place where meat, fowls, vegetables, &c., were sold; shambles, provision-market*, Cic. —II. *Meton.* A) *The things sold there, as meat and other provisions*, Plin.

MACEO, Ærc (*macer*). *To be lean*, Plaut.

MACER, crs, crum (*μακρός*). I. *Lean*, m. *taurus*, Virg.; m. *solum*, Cic. —II. *Meton.* (*with libellus*): *Small, thin*, Mart.; *me macrum reducit, thin with grief, emaciated, care-worn*, Hor.

MACER, cri, m. *Macer, the name of a Roman gens: Æmilius Macer, a poet and friend of Virgil*, Ov.

MACERATIO, Ænis, f. (*macero*). *The soaking or steeping of lime*, Vitr.

MACERIA, æ, f. (*ἀκὴν τοῦ μάκελος, μάκελον*). I. *A wall round a garden or vineyard*, Varr. —II. *A wall (in general), fassam et macerisum sex in altitudinem pcdum præduxerunt*, Cæs.

MACERO, l (*macer*). I. *To make soft or tender, to water, soak; to cause anything to be eaten away by a corrosive substance*, m. *brassicam in aquam*, Cat.; m. *linum*, *to steep*, Plin. —

MACESCO.

II. *Meton.* A) *To weaken, emaciate, enervate, deprive of bodily strength, multos iste morbus macerat, Plaut.; m. alqm fame, Liv.—B) To weaken mentally, to grieve, vex, afflict, he macerat Phryne, Hor.; macerari lentis ignibus, to be consumed by the flame of love, Id.; se macerare, to fret, Plaut.; m. expectationem, to keep any body in suspense too long, Sen.*

MACESCO, 3 (maceo). *To grow lean or thin, qui tuo mærore maceror, macesco, connesco, et tabesco miser, Plaut.*

MACHÆRA, æ, f. (μάχαιρα). *A sword, sabre, Plaut.; Sen.; Suet.*

MACHÆRIUM, ii, n. (μαχαίριον). *A little sword, Plaut.*

MACHÆRÖPHÖRUS, i, m. (μαχαροφόρος). *A sword-bearer, satellite, Cic.*

MACHÆON, ðnis, m. (Μαχάων). *Machaon, a son of Æsculapius, and a celebrated physician before Troy, Cels. præf.*

MACHÆONIUS, a, um. *Of Machæon, M. ars, medicine, Ov.*

MACHINA, æ, f. (μηχανή). I. *Gen.: A machine, an instrument artificially constructed, m. mundi, Lucr.—II. Esp. A) Prop.: An instrument artificially constructed to produce motion or to put masses in motion, an engine, e. g. for removing stones (Cic.), for launching ships, Hor.; a stage or scaffold on which slaves were placed for sale, emere amicam de machinis, Cic.; a scaffolding for building, Plin.; a painter's easel, Id.; an engine for hurling stones, &c. (i. q. bellista, catapultæ), Liv.—B) Fig.: hanc totam fere legem ad illius opes cvertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic. Gen.: An artificia, device, trick, stratagem, machinam commoliri, Cic.; m. adhibere, Plaut.*

MACHINÁLIS, e (machina). *Of or relating to machines or engines, m. scientia, Plin.*

MACHINAMENTUM, i, n. (machinor). *A machine, an engine, Liv. Meton., of the organs of sense, App.*

MACHINATIÖ, ðnis, f. (machinor). I. A) *The artificial contrivances in a machine, in order to put a thing in motion, mechanism, machinatione quadam moveri alqd videmus, ut sphæram, Cic.—B) Fig.: Artifice, cunning, contrivance, device, trick, machination, in good or bad sense, Id.—II. Meton.: A machine, engine for sieges, Cæs.; m. navalis, with which ships are moved, Id.*

MACHINATOR, ðris, m. (machinor). I. *Prop.: A maker of machines, an engineer, m. tormentorum bellicorum, Liv.—II. Fig.: He who sets, as it were, anything in motion; a cunning device, inventor, contriver of an artifice, m. rerum, Cic.; m. scelerum, Id.; m. doli, Tac.*

MACHINOR, ätus, äri (machina). I. *To contrive or devise anything artificially, machinate, design, m. opera, Cic.; m. versum, Id.; quod machinosa natura est, Id.—II. To scheme or contrive maliciously, to plot (μηχανασθαι), m. astutiam, machinam, Plaut.; m. necem alcu, Liv.; m. alcu perniciem, Sall.*

MACIES, ei, f. (maceo). *Leanness, thinness. I. Prop., of men and animals, Cic.; hoc facit maciem, Plin. Of fields and plants: m. terræ, Just.—II. Of speech: Poverty, jejuneness, macreness, qui hæc ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.*

MACULO.

MÁCILENTUS, a, um (macies). *Maagre, lean, m. os, Plaut.*

MÁCIS, idis, f. *Mace, a spice, Plaut.*
 MACRÁ, æ, m. *Macra, a small river, forming the boundary between Liguria and Etruria, from the time of Augustus; now Macra, Liv.*

MÁCRESCO, 3 (macer). *To grow lean, pine away, Varr.; invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis, Hor.*

MÁCRIŦÜDO, inis, f. (macer). *Leanness, Plaut.*

MÁCROBIUS, ii, m. (μακρόβιος). *Living long, having a long life. I. Aurelius Ambrosius Theodosius Macrobius, a dignitary at the court of Theodosius the Younger (in the fifth century), commentator on Cicero's Somnium Scipionis, and author of the Sturalia Convivia.—II. Macrobii, ðrum, The Macrobii, a people of Ethiopia, Mel.*

MÁCROCHIR, m. (μακρόχειρ). *That has long hands, long-handed, a surname of Artazerzes I., of Persia, from the circumstance of his right hand being longer than his left, Nep. (Pure Latin, Longimanus).*

MÁCROCÖLUM or MÁCROCOLLUM, i, n. (μακρός, κόλον). *Paper of the largest size, royal paper, Cic.*

MÁCŦE, macti. *See MACTUS.*

MÁCŦO, 1 (root mag, see mactus). *To augment, enrich. I. A) Prop.: To honor by a sacrifice, to appease, m. puerorum extis deos manes, Cic.—B) Fig.: To present a person with any thing; to honor, m. alqm honoribus, Cic. Hence, to present with any thing bad; to punish, to do (e. g. harm), to visit (e. g. with punishment), m. alqm iufortunio, Plaut.; m. alqm damno, Ter.; m. alqm summo supplicio, Cic.—II. A) *Meton.: To offer a sacrifice in honor of the gods, m. hostiam, Hor.; m. bideates, Virg.—B) Fig.: To devote, to point out as an offender, m. alqm Orco, Liv.; to kill, slay, murder, assassinate, destroy, Cic.**

MÁCŦUS, a, um (from the root mag, whence magis, magnus) (only in the voc. sing. and plur.). *Augmented, increased, honored. I. In the sentence pronounced at an offering, macte hac dape esto, be pleased with this, be appeased, &c., Cat.—II. Then, as a salutation or greeting: macte virtute, increase in virtue! go on and prosper! Virg.; Sen.; macti virtute esto, hail to your heroism, Cic.; hence, as answer, macte virtute! well done! bravo! Cic.*

MÁCÜLA, æ, f. (akin to μάσσω, μάξω). I. A) *A spot, equus maculis albis, Virg.; bos maculis insignis et albo, Id.; in ipsis quasi maculis (terræ), ubi habitatur, on those spots that are inhabited, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) Prop.: A spot which deforms, a stain, blemish, maculae sufferre de vestibus, Ov.; m. lurida, Plaut.; maculae merorum, as sign of nourning, Id. Hence, 2) Fig.: Spot, stigma, blot, infamy, delenda vobis est illa m. bello suspecta, Cic.; vitæ splendorem aspergere maculis, Id.; maculae scelerum, Id.—II. *Meton. A) An artificial hole, e. g. a mesh in a net, reticulum micutis maculis, Cic.**

MÁCÜLO, 1 (macula). I. *To speckle, make spotted or variegated, Val. Flac.—II. A) To stain, to blot, to make dirty by spots, m. corpus maculis luridis, Plaut.—B) Fig.: To pollute, defile, dishonor, m. belli gloriam mortæ tarpi, Nep.; Catonis splendorem m. voluerunt, Cic.*

MACULOSUS.

MĀCŪLŌSUS, a, um (macula). *Full of spots.* I. *Speckled, spotted, variegated, m. corium, Plaut.; m. lynx, Virg.; m. luna, Plin.*—II. *Stained, blighted, blotted, m. vestis, Cic. Fig.: m. senatores, in bad repute, Cic.; vir omni dedecore m., Tac.; m. nefas, Hor.*

MĀDEFĀCIO, feci, factum, 3. *Pass.*, **MĀDEFĪO**, factus (madeo, facio). I. *To make wet, to drench, Græciam madefactum iri sanguine, Cic.; sanguis madefecerat herbas, Virg.; vellera bis madefacta fucis, dyed, Tib.*—II. *Meton.* A) *To make drunk, to intoxicate, m. se vino, Plaut.*—B) *To steep, soak, m. caules, Plin.*

MĀDEFIO, factus. *See* **MĀDEFACIO**.

MĀDEŌ, dūi, 2 (μαδάω). I. *Prop.* A) *To be wet, to be moist, to be dripping wet, natabat pavimento vino, madebat parietes, Cic.; terra madet sanguine, Virg.; Syene madet, has been rained on, Mart.; hence, madens, wet, moist, saturated with moisture, m. coma, Virg.; linteolum vino m., Plin. Meton.: m. euster, rainy, Seo.; m. deus, Neptune, Stat.*—B) *Meton.* 1) *To melt, thaw, nix sole madens, Ov.* 2) *To be intoxicated or drunken, m. vino, Plaut.; m. mero, Tib.* 3) *To be boiled, Plaut.; to sweat, perspire, m. metu, Id.*—II. *Fig.: To be full, to abound, to be imbued with any thing, pocula madent Baccho, Tib.: madet sermonibus Socraticis, Hor.*

MĀDESCO, dūi, 3 (madeo). I. *To grow moist, to grow wet, Ov.*—II. *To grow soft, ne humore madescant ungulæ, Col.*

MĀDĪDE, adv. (madidus). *Moistly, m. madere, to be very drunk, Plaut.*

MĀDĪDUS, a, um (madeo). I. *Wet, moist, fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic.; m. genæ, bedewed with tears, Ov.; Juppiter madidus, i. q. pluvius, Mart.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Full of water, m. fossa, Ov.*—B) *Soft, madidiora semina, Plin. Of food: Cooked, tender, well done, m. cicer, Mart. Hence, putrefied, foul, putrid, jecur tale madidum, Luc.*—C) *Intoxicated, Plaut.; m. dies, on which people are thoroughly intoxicated, Mart. Hence, subst.: A drunkard, Plaut.*—D) *Soaked, dipped, dyed, vestis cocco m., Mart. Fig.: Amply provided or filled with any thing, madidus artibus Minervæ, Mart.; madidus jociis, Id.*

MĀDŪLSA, æ, m. (madeo). *A drunkard, Plaut.* **MĀENDROS** or **-US**, i, m., and **MĀENDER**, dri, m. (Μαίανδρος). *Mæander.* I. *A river of Ionia and Phrygia, emptying itself in the Icarian Sea between Myus and Priene, celebrated for its many windings, now Menderes or Meander, Liv. According to the fable, the river-god was the father of Cyane, who was mother of Caurus and Byblis, Ov. Hence, more Mæandri, full of turns, as the Mæander, Col.*—II. *Meton.: Any turning or winding, as of the entwined purple embroidery of garments, Virg.; a crooked way, a circuitous road, a turn, Cic. Hence, in speaking: A roundabout way, a turn, m. dialecticæ, Gell. Hence, Mæandratūs, a, um, Full of turns, Varr.: Mæandrius, a, um (Μαίανδριος), Like the Mæander, M. uida, Prop.; M. juvenis, Caurus, the grandson of Mæander, Ov.*

MĀECENAS, ætis, m. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman knight, of the family of the Cilnii, a friend and confidant of the Emperor Augustus, and patron of the poets Horace and Virgil, Vell. Seneca censures

MÆREO.

him as having been an effeminate person, and as one that wrote in an affected style. In plur. appellat., i. q. A friend of poets, a patron of literature, Mart. Hence, Mæcœoatīanus, a, um, Relating to Mæcenas, m. vius, Plin.

MÆLIUS, a. *Mælius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most distinguished was Sp. Mælius, who was put to death under suspicion of ambitious designs against the state, Liv. Hence,*

MÆLIANUS, a, um. *Of Mælius, cædes M., Liv. Plur., Mæliāni, ōrum, m., Adherents of Mælius, Id.*

MÆNA, æ, f. (μαίνα). *A small sea-fish, of which the Romans made a brine or pickle, Cic.*

MÆNADES, um, f. *See* **MÆNAS**.

MÆNALA, ōrum, n., and **MÆNALUS** (-os), i, m. (τὸ Μαίναλον). *Mænalus, a ridge of mountains in Arcadia, sacred to Pan, of whom it was the favorite haunt. On the mountain was a town called Mænalus. The ridge is now called Roñon, Virg.*

MÆNALIS, idis, f. (Μαίναλις). *Belonging to Mænala, M. ursa, Callisto, Ov.; M. ora, Arcadia, Id.*

MÆNALIUS, a, um (Μαίναλιος). *Belonging to Mænalus; poet., Arcadian, M. deus, Pan, Ov.; M. silvæ, Id.; M. versus, Arcadian shepherds' songs, Id.*

MÆNAS, ædis, f. (μαίνας). *An inspired or raving woman; a Bacchante, or female follower of Bacchus, Prop. Plur., Mænades, um, The female followers of Bacchus, Mel.; Ov.*

MÆONÆS, um, m. (Μαίονες). *Mæonians, then for Lydians in general, Claud.*

MÆONIA, æ, f. (Μαίονια). *Mæonia, a district of Lydia. I. Meton.: Lydia, Plin.*—II. *Etruria (because the Etrurians are said to be descendants of the Lydians), Virg.*

MÆONIDES, æ, m. (Μαίονιδες). I. *A Mæonian or Lydian; esp. Homer (because, according to some, he was born at Smyrna), Ov.; Mart.*—II. *An Etrurian, Virg.*

MÆONIS, idis, f. (Μαίονίς). *A Mæonian female; Arctæa, Ov.; Omphale, Id.*

MÆONIUS, a, um (Μαίονιος). I. *Mæonian, Lydian, M. rex, Virg.; M. mitra, Id.; ripa M., of the River Pactolus, Ov.; Mæonii, the Lydians, Plin.; senex M., Homer, Ov.; M. vates, the same, Id. Hence, Homeric, heroic, carmen M., Id.; M. pes, Id.; M. chartæ, Id.*—II. *Etrurian, M. nautæ, Id. Plur., Mæonii, ōrum, m., The Etrurians, Sil.*

MÆŌTYCUS, a, um. *Belonging to the Mæotians, palus M., the sea or Lake of Mæotis (see MÆOTIS), Plin. Subst., Mæōtic, ōrum, m., Those living on the Palus Mæotis, Plin.*

MÆŌTIS, idis, idos, or is, f. (Μαίωτις). *Belonging to the Mæotians or to the Palus Mæotis, M. nra, Ov.; M. palus or lacus, or simply Mæotis, the Lake of Mæotis, now the Sea of Azoph, Plin.*

MÆŌTYUS, a, um. *Mæotian, M. lacus, Plin., M. tellus, Virg.*

MÆRA, æ, f. (Μοίρα). *Mæra. I. A dog of Icarus, Hyg.*—II. *A female that was changed into a dog, Ov.*

MÆREO (also mæreo), ēre, n. and a. (Sanscr. mari, to sound forth, to murmur). I. *Naut.: To mourn, grieve, be sorrowful, m. alienis bonis, Cic.; hence, mæreos, mourning, mournful, afflicted, m. homo, Id.; m. vultus, Ov.*—II. *Act. A) To mourn over any thing, to bemoan, m. mortem,*

Cic.—B) *To utter mournfully, to bewail, talia mærent, when thus lamenting, Ov.*

MÆROR, ðris, m. (mæreo). *Mourning, deep affliction, grief, luctus et m., Cic.; in mærore esse, Ter.; mærore se conficere, Cic.*

MÆSIA SILVA. *A forest on the borders of Etruria, in the territory of the Veientes, Liv.*

MÆSTE, adv. (mæstus). *Sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully, Auct. Her.*

MÆSTITER, adv. (mæstus). *Sorrowfully, Plaut.*

MÆSTITIA, æ, f. (mæstus). *Sadness, low-spiritedness, sorrow, mæstitiam aufert alciui alqd, Cic.; esse in mæstitia, Id.*

MÆSTITUDO, inis, f. (mæstus). *Sadness, sorrow, Plaut.*

MÆSTUS, a, um (mæreo). I. *Sad, mournful, sorrowful, melancholy, m. senex, Cic.; m. castra, Just.—II. Meton. A) Sad, gloomy, neci mæstum demittit, Virg.—B) Betraying sadness, connected with mourning, mournful, m. vultus, Auct. Her.; m. questus, Virg.; m. vestis, mourning dress, Prop.—C) Portending sadness or sorrow, m. avis, Ov.—D) Causing sadness or sorrow, m. timor, Virg.; m. tectum, unfortunote, dangerous, Ov.*

MÆVIUS, ii, m. *Mævius, a bad poet in the time of Virgil, Virg.; Hor.*

MÆGA, æ, f. (μάγος). *A sorceress, witch, Ov.*

MAGALIA, ium, n. (*a* Carthaginian word). *Portable huts, carried about on wagons, cottages, Virg.; hence, of the suburbs of Carthage, Id.*

MAGĀRIA, ium, n. I. q. magalia. *Plaut.*

MAGE, adv. for magis, Enn.; *Plaut.; Virg.*

MAGĪCUS, a, um (μαγικός). *Magical, pertaining to sorcery, m. ars, Virg.; m. superstitiones, Tac.; m. herbas, Plin.; m. dii, invoked in witchcraft, &c., Tib.*

MAGIS, adv. (from the root mag, whence also magnus). *To a greater degree, in a greater measure, more. I. Gen.: ita contendit, ut nihil umquam m., Cic.; nisi forte m. erit parricidæ, Id. Frequently to denote the comparative degree, especially with such adjectives and adverbs as, from their terminations, do not admit of the comparative form: m. necessaria ratione, Cic.; m. anxius, Ov.; oratio m. deformis, Quint. With Compar.: m. majores nuges, Plaut.; m. dulcius, Id. With malle: qui m. vincere quam diu imperare malit, Liv.; multo m., much more, Cic.; tanto m., so much more, Id.; eo m., the more so, or so much the more, Id.; quo m., the more, Id.—II. Esp. A) magis magisque, magis et magis, or magis ac magis, more and more: mihi m. magisque quotidie placet, Cic.—B) m. est quod (ut), quam quod (ut), there is (I have, &c.) more cause, more ground for, &c., m. est, quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, Cic.*

MAGISTER, tri, m. (magis). I. *Gen.: One who is placed over any thing, or any department, a master, chief, leader, director, surveyor, superintendent, overseer, m. populi, a dictator, Cic.; m. equitum, master of the horse (an assistant of the dictator, and at the same time commander of the cavalry), Liv.; m. morum, the censor, Cic.; m. curiæ, a commissary or overseer of the police, Plaut.; m. operum (operarum), an overseer, bailiff, Col.; m. societatis, director of the board or company of the state farmers (publicani), Cic.; m. scripturæ et portus, of the revenues of grazing lands and customs,*

Id.; in scriptura pro magistro dat operas, acts as vice-director, Id.; m. pecoris, the chief herdsman, Id.; m. elephantum, guide, rider, driver, Liv.; m. auctionis, auctioneer, Cic.; m. coovivii, the symposiarch, or master of a feast, who determined the number of cups to be emptied on any given occasion, Varr.; m. navis, captain of a man-of-war, Liv.; or m. navis, the master of a merchantman, Hor.; ludim., a schoolmaster, Cic.—II. Esp. A) A teacher, instructor, pueri apud magistros exercentur, Cic.; m. artium, Id.; m. virtutis, Id. Meton.: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac m., Cic.—B) I. q. suctor: The head, leader, author of any thing, m. ad despoliandum templum, one who takes the lead, the head, Cic.—C) A leader of youth, a tutor, guardian, Ter.

MAGISTERIUM, ii, n. (magister). I. *Gen.: The office of a magister, i. e. presidentship, directorship, mastership, overteership, &c., m. morum, censorship, Cic.; m. sacerdotii, the office of a chief priest, high-priesthood, Suet.; m. equitum, Id.; m. municipale, of overseer or inspector of the high roads and streets, Id.; me magisteria delectant (sc. convivorum), at feasts; see MAGISTER.—II. Esp. A) Prop.: Tutorship, guardianship, Plaut.—B) Fig.: Instruction, good counsel, virtute id factum et magisterio tuo, Plaut.*

MAGISTRA, æ, f. (magister). *A mistress, female president, teacher, m. ludo, a school-mistress, Ter.; lex quasi m. officiorum, Cic.; arte magistræ, by the help of my skill, Virg.*

MAGISTRATUS, ūs, m. (magistro). I. *The office of a magistrate, any civil office or magistracy at Rome (e. g. the consulate, prætorship, &c.), magistratum petere, Cic.; magistratum gerere, to discharge the duties of a magistrate, to hold or fill an office, Id.; accedere ad magistratus remque publicam, Id.; magistratum inire, to enter upon; or magistratum ingredi, Sall.; or magistratum occipere, Liv.; magistratum deponere, to resign, Cæs.; abdicato magistratu, Sall.; magistratum alciui abrogare, to take from, Cic.; sometimes also of a civil office out of Rome, e. g. in Sicily (Cic.); in Gaul (Cæs.).—II. Meton.: One who is invested with public authority, an officer of the state, a public functionary, magistrate, creare magistratus, to elect, nominate, Cæs.; Liv.*

MAGNANIMITAS, atis, f. (magnanimus). *Greatness of mind or soul, magnanimity, Cic.*

MAGNANIMUS, a, um (magnus, animus). *Great of soul, noble-minded, vir m., Cic.; m. heros, Virg.*

MAGNES, etis, m. (Μάγνης). I. *Belonging to Magnesia; subst., a Magnesian, lapis M., or simply M., a loadstone, magnet, Cic.; Lucr.; Plin.—II. Subst. plur., Magnètes, um, m. (Μάγνητες), The inhabitants of Magnesia, Liv.; Tac.*

MAGNESIA, æ, f. (Μαγνησία). *Magnesia. I. A district of Thessaly, on the extreme east, forming a long, narrow strip of country from the Peneus on the north to the Pagasæan Gulf on the south, and containing mounts Ossa and Pelion, Liv.—II. A city in the northwest of Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus, near which Antiochus the Great was defeated by the Romans.—III. A city in the southwest of Lydia, on the Lethæus, a tributary of the Mæander, Liv.*

MAGNESIUS (Magnésus), a, um (Μαγνησιός). *Magnesian, M. saxum, the loadstone, Lucr*

MAGNESSA.

MAGNESSA, *æ, f.* (Μάγνησσα). *A woman of Magnesia.* Hor.

MAGNETIS, *idis, f.* (Μαγνήτις). *Magnesian.* M. Argo, *built, as it was said, at Pagasa in Magnesia.* Ov.

MAGNI-DICUS, *a, um* (magnus, dico). *Talking largely, that speaks great things, boasting.* m. homo, Plaut.; m. mendacium, Id.

MAGNI-FACTO, *fæci, factum, 3* (magnus, facio) (*it is often separated, magni facio*). *To esteem highly, make much of.* Ter.; Plaut.

MAGNIFICE, *adv.* I. *Nobly, splendidly, pompously, magnificently, m. convivium ornare, Cic.; m. habitare, Id.*—II. *With glory, gloriously, nobly, m. vincere, Cic.; m. vivere, Id.*—III. *In a lofty strain, sublimely, pathetically, m. loqui, Tibull.; m. loqui (de aliquo).* Brut. ap. Cic.—IV. *Proudly, with pride, m. se circumspicere, Cic.; m. incedere, Liv.*—V. *Mightily, very much, m. se efferre, Ter.; m. prodesse, Plin.*

MAGNIFICENTER, *adv.* (magnificus). *Magnificently, nobly. I. Splendidly, considerably, oppidum m. ædificatum, Vitruvius; magnificentius dicere et sentire, Cic.*—II. *Nobly, honorably, gloriously, magnificentissime consulatum gerere, Cic.*—III. *Mightily, very much, magnificentius virtutes appetere, Cic.*

MAGNIFICENTIA, *æ, f.* (magnificus). I. *A display of greatness in an undertaking, in thinking, or speaking, Cic.*—II. A) *Grandeur, splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness, m. opularum, Cic.; m. villarum, Id.; m. et gloria verborum, Id. In a bad sense: avaritia et m. et cupiditates, pompous language, boasting in words or deeds, bombast, Cic.; composita in magnificentiam oratio, high-flowing speech, Tac.*—B) *High-minded or exalted sentiment or manner of thinking, greatness of soul or mind, magnanimity, magnificentiam et rerum humanarum desipientiam adhibere, Cic.*—C) *Greatness of talent, great skill, Plin.*

MAGNIFICO, *are, v. a.* (magnificus: *prop. to make great; hence, meton.*) I. *To esteem highly, to extol, m. aliquem, Plaut.*—II. *To speak in praise or honor of any body, to elevate, m. aliquem, Plin.*

MAGNIFICUS, *a, um*; *Compar., magnificentior; Superl., magnificentissimus* (magnus, facio). *He who (or that which) shows himself (or itself) great. I. Prop., of persons: Magnificent, grand, fond of show or splendor, elegans, non m., Nep.; m. in suppliciis, fond of pomp in honoring the gods, Sall.; great by actions, illustrious, glorious, vir factis m., Liv. In words and conduct: Haughtily, boasting, bragging, Sall. Of character: Generous, noble-minded, high-spirited, animo magnificentior, Just.; animus m., Cic.; great in authority and power, respectable, august, commanding respect, facio me magnificum, I make myself a great lord, Plaut.*—II. *Fig., of things, in an external point of view: Magnificent, splendid, brilliant, sumptuous, m. villæ, Cic.; m. funus, Cæs.; m. ornatus, Cic.; illustrious by great deeds or exploits, magnificentissima ædilitas, Id.; sublime with regard to words and thoughts, lofty, pathetic, m. genus dicendi, Cic. In a bad sense: Boastful, haughty, m. verba, Ter.*

MAGNUS.

Subst. plur., magnifica, ñrum, n., Boasting language or speech, Sall.

MAGNILŒQUENTIA, *æ, f.* (magniloquus). I. *A sublime or lofty manner of speaking; also, of poetic style, m. Homeri, Cic.; hexametrum m., Id.*—II. *A talking big, boasting, bragging, Liv.*

MAGNI-LŒQUUS, *a, um* (magnus, loquor). I. *Sublime or lofty in expression, m. Homerus, Stat.*—II. *Vaunting, boastful, m. os, Ov.; Tac.*

MAGNI-PENDO, *ẽrc, v. a.* (magni, pendo). *To esteem highly, m. aliquem, Ter.; Plaut.*

MAGNITUDO, *inis, f.* (magnus). *Greatness, magnitude. I. Bodily. A) m. mundi, Cic.; m. flammis, Cæs.; m. corporum, Id.; m. reipublice, size, extent of the state, Sall.; ciceris magnitudine, of the size of, Plin.*—B) *Meton.: Great multitude, crowd, number, m. fructuum et bonitas agrorum, Cic.; m. copiarum, Nep.*—II. *Incorporeal. A) Gen.: m. amoris, Cic.; m. beneficii, Id.; m. rerum gestarum, Nep.*—B) *Esp. 1) Greatness, sublimity, m. animi, high-spiritedness, exalted sentiment, greatness of soul, Cic.; Cæs. 2) Might, authority, greatness, m. imperatoria, Tac. 3) Of time: Length, m. dierum ac noctium, Plin.*

MAGNŒPÈRE (*often separately magno opere*), *adv.* (magnus, opus). *Exceedingly, particularly, right, very, instantly, non m. laboro, Cic.; nulla m. clade accepta, without particular loss, Liv.; magnoque opere abs te peto, Cic.; magno hic opere, Id. Superl., maximopere, Very much, very urgently, Ter.; Liv.; also separately, maximo opere, Cic.*

MAGNUS, *a, um* (*Compar., major; Superl., maximus, a, um*) (*from the root mag, whence magis, mactus*). *Great. I. A) In size or circumference, length and breadth, m. domus, Cic.; m. mons, Catull.; oppidum maximum, Cæs.; m. aquæ fuerunt, high water, i. e. a great breadth of water (by floods or rains), Liv.; m. divitiæ, Nep.*—B) *Meton. 1) In number or mass: m. numerus frumenti, Cic.; m. pondus auri, Id.; m. copia pabuli, Cæs. 2) In force or strength: m. vox, a strong voice, Cic.; m. spes, Nep.; major claritas, Cæs. 3) a) In worth or value: Great, high, m. pretium, Ter. b) Esp. obl. and gen. of the value, magno and magni, At a high price, dear, magno emere, dear, Cic.; majoris venire, dearer (for more), Phædr.; magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, it cost him dear, he had to pay dearly for it, Liv. Of internal or intrinsic value, used with verbs that imply the notion of a being worth, e. g. magni esse, to be in high repute, to be highly appreciated, Cic.; magni aestimare, to esteem highly, Id.; facere magni, the same, Ter.; facere aliquem magni, to esteem very highly, make very much of, Id.; magni interest ad laudem, it is of great importance with regard to, Cic. 4) a) Of importance, credit, &c.: Great, respectable, important, weighty, m. ludi, otherwise called Romæi (see LUDUS); also maximi ludi; m. vir, Cic.; m. bello, Nep.; magna sacerdos, great, venerable, Virg.; prætor maximus, a title of the dictator in early times, Liv.; m. casus, great hazard, great risk, Cic.; magnus est; with inf., it is something grand or sublime, it is a great thing, to do so or so; quod majus est, and what is still more, or what is of still greater importance. b) Too great, excessive, extravagant, m. verba, Liv.; hence, in majus, to an ex-*

MAGO.

travagant degree, in majus accipere alqd, to make a great ado about any thing, make a great deal of any thing, Id.; in majus extollere, to represent as still greater than it really is, Id.; in majus celebrare, to celebrate too much, to overrate, Id.; in majus ferre, to go to an excess, to carry any thing too far, Id.; credere in majua, to consider of greater importance than it is, Tac. 5) Gen.: Great, sublime, m. virtus, Cæs.; magna sibi proponunt, Cic.; magni sumus, proud, Ter. In a bad sense: Braggling, boasting, verba m., Virg.; magna loqui, to talk big, Ov.—II. Of time: Long, sermones m., Liv.; magno post tempore, after a long time, Id.; filius maximo natu, the eldest son, Nep.; hence, of men of a certain age, major, with and without natu or annis, greater as to birth, or according to years, older, fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic.; audivi ex majoribus natu, from our elders, Id.; natu major frater, Liv.; frater major, the elder brother (speaking of two), Ter.; natus major annos sexaginta, older than sixty years, Nep.; annos natus major quadraginta; also neu majorea quinquum quadragennum (annorum), and not older than forty-five years, Liv.; civis major annis viginti, past twenty years, more than twenty, Suet. Hence, majores, Ancestors, majoribus ortus obscuris, Cic.; major herus, the master of the house, the old gentleman, Plaut.; herus minor, the young gentleman (of the house), the son, Id.; thus also, hera major and minor. Superl., maximus, a, um, The eldest, m. stirpis, Liv.; m. virgo, the eldest; hence, the first of the Vestals or priestesses, Suet.; maxima natu, Virg.

MAGO (Magon), ónis, m. *Mago*, a Carthaginian name; e. g. of the brother of Hannibal, Liv.; Nep.

MAGONIS PORTUS. A harbor and city in the island of Minorca, called after the Carthaginian general Mago, now Port Mahon, Plin.

MAGONTIACUM, i, n. *Magoniacum* (called also *Mogontiæcum*), a town in the territory of the Vangiones, on the Rhine, opposite the mouth of the Mainus (now Main), and subsequently one of the chief Roman fortresses on the Rhine; now Mayence or Mainz, Tac.

MAGUS, a, um. *Enchanting, magic, m. ara, Ov.; m. manus, Id.; m. carmen, Sen.*

MAGUS, i, m. (μάγος). I. A wise and learned man; with the Persians, a philosopher or priest, Cic.—II. A magician, enchanter, Hor.

MAIA, æ, f. (Maia). *Maia*, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, the mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades, Virg.; Ov.; Maia genitus, i. e. Mercury, Virg.; or Maia creatus, Ov.

MAIUS, a, um. *Belonging to the month of May, May, mensis M., Cic.; or simply M., Ov.; Idus Maiæ, the fifteenth of May, Prop.; Calendæ Maiæ, the first of May, Ov.*

MAJESTAS, átis, f. (majus). I. A) *Highness, majesty, dignity, excellence, grandeur, m. decorum, Cic.; m. senatus, Id.; m. loci, Liv.—B) Divinity, Suet.—C) Supreme power, sovereignty, dignity, chief majesty; belonging either to a monarch, an aristocracy, or the people, m. regia, Cæs.; m. ducis, imperial majesty, Phædr.; m. tua (of Augustus), Hor.; minuere majestatem, to offend against the majesty of the Roman state, Cic.; thus also, deminutio majestatis, Id.; læsa majestas, treason, Sen. Hence, —II. *Meton.: Injured majesty or dignity, a violation of the**

MALEA.

majesty of a monarch, the people, &c.; any crime against the welfare and honor of the state, crimen majestatis (scil. læsæ), high treason, Cic.; lex majestatis, against high treason, Cic.

MAJOR MAJORES. See MAGNUS.

MAJUS, a, um (from mag; whence magis, magnus, mactus) (for magnus). *Great, deus m., the great almighty god, i. e. Jupiter, Macr.*

MĀJUSCULUS, a, um, dim. (major). I. *Rather bigger, larger, greater, Plin.—II. A) Rather big, large, great, m. cura, Cic.—B) Meton.: Rather older, Ter.*

MĀLA, æ, f. (maudo, máw). I. *The jaw, the cheek-bone, Cic.—II. The cheek, Plin., Virg.*

MALACA (Malacha), æ, f. *Malaca*, a town of Spain, now Malaga, Plin.; Mel.

MĀLĀCIA, æ, f. (μαλακία). I. A) *Prop.: A want of wind at sea, dead calm, stillness of the sea, Cæs.—B) Meton.: Entire want of appetite, nausea, m. stomachi, Plin.—II. Fig.: in otio inconcusso jacere m. est, Sen.*

MĀLĀCISSO, are (μαλακίω). *To make soft or supple, to mollify, m. alqm, Plaut.; m. articulos, Sen.*

MĀLĀCUS, a, um (μαλακός). I. *Prop. A) Soft, m. pallium, Plaut.—B) Meton.: Supple, pliant, ad saltandum m., Plaut.—II. Fig.: Delicate, effeminate, in malacum modum, Plaut.*

MĀLE, adv. (Compar., pējus; Superl., pessime). I. *Badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, m. olere, Cic.; m. facere, to act badly, ill, &c., Att. ap. Cic.; but, m. facere aliquid, to do any body harm, to wrong him, Cic.; m. velle aliquid, to wish any body ill, Plaut.; m. loqui, to speak badly or not to the purpose; but, m. loqui aliquid, to speak ill of any body, Ter.; thus also, m. dicere, to talk badly, unreasonably, or without sense; but, m. dicere aliquid, to revile any body, Cic.; hoc m. habet virum, this vexes him, Ter.; m. habere agmen adversariorum, to disturb, molest, harass, Cæs.; m. se habere, to feel ill, to be low-spirited, downcast, Ter.; m. audire, to be in bad repute, Cic.; m. mecum agitur, I am badly off, Id.; m. egere, to act badly (deceitfully), Id.; m. sit Antonio! bad luck to Antonius! Id.; res vertat tibi m. I bad luck to you! may it turn out unlucky to you! Ter.; animo m. est, I am not well, I feel poorly, Plaut.; it mortifies me, Ter.; thus also, animo m. fit, Plaut.—II. A) *Badly, not as it ought to be; of a faulty thing, too much, or too little, m. sustinere arma, to handle or hold the wrong way, not properly, Liv.; scuta m. tegebat Gallos, Id.; m. gratus, not thankful, unthankful, Ov.; m. percipere fructus, to have a bad harvest, Cic.; m. consulere patriæ, Nep.; pessime in alqm consulere, Ter.; m. vestitus, badly dressed, Cic.; m. sanus, not quite right (in one's mind), Id.; m. præcinctus, carelessly, loosely girded, Suet.; m. lætus, with feigned joy, Val. Flac.; m. emere, to buy too dear, Cic.; m. vendere, to sell too cheap. Hence, 1) *Greatly, very, m. dispar, quite unfit, ill-suited, Hor.; m. metuo, Ter.; m. odisse, Cæs.; pejus odisse, more violently, worse, Cic.; m. vitare, Hor. 2) *Hardly, scarcely, m. viva, Ov. 3) *Not at the right time, malapropos, cui m. si palpere, Id.—B) *Unluckily, badly, m. vivere, to lead an unhappy life, Hor.; m. cadere, to turn out badly, Cæs.; O factum m. de Alexione, O great mishap!******

MĀLEA and MĀLEA, æ, f. (Μαλέα, Μάλεα).

MALEDICAX.

Malea, a promontory on the southeast of Laconia, separating the Argolic and Laconian Gulfs, the passage round which was much dreaded by mariners; now Cape St. Angelo or Malio di St. Angelo, Plin.; Mel.

MALE-DICAX, ácis (male, dicax). Given to revile or to speak ill, Plaut.

MALEDICE, adv. (maledicus). In a reviling or slanderous manner, m. contumeliosaque dicere Cic.; m. loqui, Liv.

MALE-DICENS, tis. I. Part. of maledico. — II. Adj.: Reviling, abusive, scurrilous, m. homines, Plaut.

MALE-DICO, xi, ctum, 3 (male, dico). To revile, abuse, speak ill of, m. alcuí, Cic.; m. alqm, Petr.

MALEDICTIO, ónis, f. (maledico). A reviling, railing, detraction, slander, Cic.

MALEDICTIO, sre (maledico). To revile, abuse, defame, m. alcuí, Plaut.

MALEDICTUM, i, n. (maledico). I. Gen.: A reproach, term of reproach, defamatory expression or language, alqm probris omnibus maledictique vexare, Cic.; maledicta in alqm dicere, Id.; maledictis insectari alqm, Id. — II. Esp. A) Excretion, curse, Plin. — B) Plur., maledictis, Evil, mischievous speeches, Sall.

MALEDICUS, a, um (maledico). Reviling, abusive, m. conviciator, Cic.; m. in alqm, Quint. Compar., maledicentior, Cic. Superl., maledicentissimus, Cic.

MALE-FACIO, feci, factum, 3 (male, facio). To do harm, injure, m. alcuí, Ter.

MALE-FACTOR, óris, m. (malefacio). An evildoer, malefactor, criminal, Plaut.

MALEFACTUM, i, n. (malefacio). An evil deed, bad action, crime, malefacta alajs, Cic.

MALEFICE, adv. (maleficus). Injuriously, wickedly, mischievously, Plaut.

MALEFICIENTIA, æ, f. (maleficus). A doing harm, mischievousness, Plin.

MALEFICIUM, ii, n. (maleficus). I. Gen. A) A bad action, an evil deed, a crime, damage or injury done, outrage, &c., maleficium committere, to commit, Cic.; or m. admittere, Id.; sine maleficio, without doing any injury, Cæs. — B) Meton.: maleficia, Noxious animals, vermin (such as snakes, &c.), Plin. — II. Esp.: Deceit, deception, Id.

MALEFICUS (malif), a, um (malefacio). I. Gen. A) That does ill, wicked, malicious, m. et injustus, Cic.; homo vitæ maleficæ, Tac. Superl., maleficientissimus, Suet.; m. mores, Plaut. — B) Meton.: Hurtful, noxious, m. superstitio, Suet.; m. sidera, Plin.; m. frondibus animal, Id. 2) Unfavorable, unpropitious, natura m., Nep.

MALE-SUADUS, a, um (male, suadeo). Advising or persuading to evil, seducing to evil, m. fames, Virg.

MALEVÖLENS (mäliv), tis (male, volo). Ill-disposed toward any body, unfavorable, spiteful, malevolent, Plaut.; m. ingenium, Id.; malevolentissimus, Cic.

MALEVÖLENTIA (malivol), æ, f. (malevolens). Ill will toward any body, spite, malice, Cic.; obtractio et m., Id.

MALEVÖLUS (mäliv), a, um (male, volo). I. Ill-disposed toward any body, malevolent.

MALLEUS.

spiteful, m. alcuí, Cic.; m. in alqm, Id. — II. Subst. A) malevolus, A n ill-disposed person, enemy, Cic. — B) malevola, æ, f., A female enemy, Plaut.

MALIACUS SINUS (κόλπος Μαλιακός). The Maliac Gulf, a narrow bay in the south of Thezaly, opposite Eubæa, now the Gulf of Zeitun, Liv.; Plin.

MALI-FER, Æra, Ærum (målum, fero). Bearing apples, m. abellæ, Virg.

MALIFICUS, a, um. See MALEFICUS.

MALIGNE, adv. (malignus). I. Prop.: Malignantly, with ill-will, spitefully, enviously, m. loqui, Liv.; m. dicere, Plin. E.; m. detrectare benefacta, Ov. — II. Meton. A) Niggardly, very sparingly, stingily, m. agrum dividere, plebi, Liv.; m. præbere comæstus, Just.; m. laudare alqd, Hor. — B) Not much, but little, a little, fores m. apertæ, Sen.

MALIGNITAS, atis, f. (malignus). I. Prop.: Ill-will toward any body, malice, malignity, envy, Liv.; Tac.; Suet. — II. Meton. A) Sparingly, illiberality, stinginess, Liv.; Plaut. — B) Infertility of the vine, Col.

MALIGNUS, a, um (for malignus, i. e. mali generis). Of a bad kind. I. Prop.: Ill-disposed toward any body, envious, m. vulgus, Hor.; m. sermo, Suet.; oculis malignis spectare, Virg. Hence, bad, m. leges, Ov.; m. tellus, a bad road, Stat.; hurtful, noxious, m. lollum, Calp.; cheating, m. caupones, Hor. — II. Meton.: Niggardly, stingy, not liberal, too sparing, too close toward others, Plaut.; in laudandis discipulis nec m. nec effusus, Quint. Hence, barren, unfruitful, terra malignior ceteris, Plin. E.; m. collis, Virg.; sparing, little, small, insignificant, slight, scanty, weak, m. munus natura, Plin.; m. lux, Virg.; m. fama, Ov.; cool in one's manners, Ter.; prudish, Ov.

MALITIÆ, æ, f. (malus, a, um). Bad conduct, badness of quality. I. Prop.: Wickedness, bad or perverse behavior, vice, impiety, virtue, non malitiæ, Sall. Esp.: Malignity, malice, malevolence, spitefulness; artifice, craft, malitiam tollere, Cic.; also proverbially: nisi tua m. affuisset, roguery, trickery, tamen a malitiâ non discedis, you do not desist from your knavery, Cic.

MALITIÖSE, adv. Malignantly, maliciously, spitefully, treacherously, nihil m. facere, Cic.; m. litem intendere, Id.

MALITIÖSUS, a, um (malitiæ). Malicious, full of malice; crafty, cunning, m. homo, Cic.; m. interpretatio juris, Id.

MALIUS, a, um. I. q. Maliscus; M. lymphæ, Catull.

MALIVÖLUS, MALIVOLENTIA. See MALEV.

MALLEATUS, a, um (part. of malleo, sre). Shaped or beaten with a hammer or any similar instrument, m. spartum, Col.

MALLÖLUS, i, m. dim. (malleus). I. A small hammer or mallet, Cels. — II. Meton. (on account of its similarity). A) A young shoot of a tree or vine, cut off for the sake of planting, m. plantæ sarments, Cic.; Plin.; Col. — B) A kind of fire-dart, which was discharged on the walls and houses of a besieged town, to set fire to them, Cic.; Liv.

MALLEUS, i, m. (akin to mollio; Gr. μάλλος, to break, to crush). A) An instrument for beating, a

hammer, mallet, maul, Plin.; *m.* stuparina, a beetle or mallet for beating flax, Id.—B) *A hatchet, or axe, used for killing the animal at a sacrifice*, Ov.; Plin.

MĀLO, mālūi, malle [māvōlo, māvōlam, māvēlitū, māvēllem for mālō, mālām, mālīm, mallem, Plaut.; māvōlūtū for mālūtū, Petr.] (magis, volo). *To have or choose rather, to like better*. I. *With acc. of the thing or person*: *m.* ambigua, Tac.; omnia *m.*, Hor.; *bonos m.*, to prefer them as friends, Cic.; *quod mallem* (parenthetically), *what or which I should prefer, or would much rather have*, Ov.; *ego vero quamquam illi omnia malo quam mihi, although I would sooner see him have every thing than have it myself*, Cic.—II. *With inf.*: *aervire quam pugnare m.* Cic.; *rem obtinere m.*, Cæs.—III. *With acc. and inf.*: *scripta nostra nusquam malo esse quam apud te*, Cic.; *maluit (illum) esse deum*, Hor.—IV. *With a subj. and ellipsis of conj.*: *mallem . . . cognoscerem*, Cic.; *mallem dedisses*, Catull. *With potius and magia*: *Utique potius quam Romæ esse maluisset*, Cic.; *magis vincere quam imperare m.*, Liv.

MĀLÖBATHRON or -UM, *i. n.* (μαλόβαθρον). *Malobathrum*. I. *An Indian (acc. to Pliny, a Syrian) plant, from which a precious ointment was prepared; some suppose it to be the betel, others a kind of cassia*, Plin.—II. *The oil or unguent prepared from this plant*, Plin.; Hor.; Cels.

MĀLUM, *i. n.* (malua, a, um). I. *An evil, nihil mali accidisse Scipioni*, Cic.; *mors non est in malis*, Id.—II. A) *A calamity, misfortune, caveo malum*, Cic.; *m.* externum, war, Nep.; *m.* pejus, a greater evil or misfortune, Cæs.; *pestimum publicum m.*, great evil (misfortune, injury) to the state, Liv.—B) *A punishment, malo exercitum coercerat*, Sall.; *malum habere, to be punished*, Cic.; *m.* militibus (erit), *they shall be punished, shall pay for it*, Liv.—C) *A torment, torture, flogging, sine malo fateri, without being beaten*, Ter.—D) *Damage, harm, injury, detriment, clementiam illi malo fuisse*, Cic.; *malo cum tuo, at your peril*, Plaut.—E) *An evil action, a crime, irritamenta malorum*, Ov.—F) *An evil, disease*, Ov.; *hence, fever*, Cels.—G) *As interjection: The plague! a plague upon it! the deuce!* quæ, *m.*, est ista tanta audacia, Cic.

MĀLUM, *i. n.* (μῆλον, Dor. μάλον). *An apple* (under this name are comprised quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, and citrons), Cœl. ap. Cic. Fam.; Plin.; *m.* Cydonium, the quince, Prop.; *m.* Punicum, the pomegranate, Plin.; *m.* Peraticum, the peach, Id.; *m.* citreum, the citron, Id. *Fig.*: *m.* discordiæ, the apple of discord, *i. e.* cause of discord, quarrel, Juat.; *ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning of the meal to the end of it* (because fruit was served up last), Hor.

MĀLUS, *a, um* (Compar. peior; Superl. pessimus, a, um). *Bad, physically and morally* (akin to Sanscr. mala, a spot, a stain; Gr. μέλας, μολύω). I. *Bad; wretched, miserable*, *m.* aper, Hor.; *m.* auctor, Phædr.; *m.* vox, Quint.; *m.* vinum, *m.* verus, Cic.; *in pejus ruere, to grow worse*, Virg.—II. A) *Bad; wrong, evil, m.* arbitrium, Liv.; *m.* consuetudo, Hor.; *malam opinionem de aliquo habere*, Cic.; *m.* pudor, false shame, Id.; *rapere in partem peiorem, to interpret in a bad sense*, Ter.; *m.* aut fur, a rogue, villain, knave, Hor.; *bad; roguish, wanton, delinquit*

malæ, of a female, Plaut.; *bad; noxious, hurtful, m.* falx, Virg.; *m.* lingua, *of a sorcerer*, Id.; *m.* gramina, *poisonous*, Id.; *burdensome, disagreeable, pressing, troublesome, unpleasant*, *m.* ætas, *i. e.* senectus, Plaut.; *via pejor*, Hor.—B) *Unfortunate, unfavorable, unsuccessful*, *m.* pugna, Cic.; *m.* nuncia, Id.; *m.* avis (*i. e.* augurium), Hor.; *m.* res, *bad circumstances*, Sall.—C) *Sick, poorly, ill, unwell*, quum æger pejor fiat, Cels.; *quum* (ægroti) peissimi aint, Id.

MĀLUS, *i, f.* (mālum). I. *An apple-tree*, Virg.; Varr.—II. *Meton.* A) *The mast of a ship*, Cic.—B) *The pole or bar to which the canvass spread over the circus or the theatre was fastened*, Liv.—C) *The upright beam in a wine-press*, Plin.

MĀLVA, *æ, f.* (μαλάχη, from μαλακός). *A malva*, Cic.; Plin.; *used by the ancients as a gentle purgative*, Hor.; Mart.

MĀMERCUS, *i, m.* (Mamera, *i. e.* Mars). *Mamercus*. I. *An Oscan prænomen for Marcus*, ap. Fest.—II. *A Roman family name, esp. of the Æmilian race*, Cic.

MĀMERS, *tis, m.* *In the Oscan language, for Mars, Fest.*

MĀMERTINI, *ōrum, m.* (Mamera). *The Mamertini, an Oscan people from Campania, sent from home, under the protection of the god Mamera or Mara (whence their name), to seek their fortune in other lands. Having been quartered as mercenaries in Messina, they made themselves masters of the place and changed the name to Mamertina*, Cic.; Liv.

MĀMERTINUS, *a, um*. *Belonging to the Mamertini*, M. civitas, *i. e.* Messana, Cic.; M. vinum, Plin.

MĀMILIUS, *a, um*. *Mamilius, the name of a Roman family; of which the most celebrated were the prætor C. M. Vitulua (A.U.C. 547), and the tribune of the people C. M. Limetanus (A.U.C. 644)*, Cic.; Sall.

MĀMILLA, *æ, f. dim.* (mamma). *A pap, teat, Vell.; as a term of endearment, a little dear!* Plaut.

MĀMMA, *æ, f.* (μάμμα, μάμμη). I. *Prop.* A) *A breast, esp. of a female*, Cic.; *mammam dare, to give suck*, Plaut.—B) *Of the male*, Cic.—C) *Of animals*, Cic.; Plin.; *mammam præbere, to suckle*, Id. *As a term of endearment: My love! My heart!* Plaut.—II. *Meton.* A) *An elevation of the bark on trees*, Plin.—B) *Mother* (in the language of children, *mamma*), Var. ap. Non.

MĀMMENTUS, *a, um* (mamma). *Having large breasts, m.* amica, Plaut.

MĀMMŌSUS, *a, um* (mamma). I. *Prop.*: *Having large breasts, full-breasted*, Varr.—II. *Meton.*: *Protuberant, swelled up*, *m.* pira, Plin.

MĀMURRA, *æ, m.* *Mamurra, a Roman knight of Formiæ, who, as præfectus fabrorum in the army of Cæsar in Gaul, acquired great riches, and was the first who had his house encrusted with marble. He was a man of corrupt morals, and was violently attacked by Catullus in his poems. Horace also, in ridicule of him, terms Formiæ Mamurrarum urbs, from which we may infer that his name had become a by-word of contempt.*

MANCEPS, *ipia, n.* (manus, capio). I. *One that acquires property by purchase, e. g. at an*

MANCINUS.

auction, m. prædæ, Cic.; m. fit Chrysaogonus, Id.; m. annonam flagellat, a monopolist, one that buys up corn, Plin. Hence, mancipies (for sectores), Those who bought the property or estates of proscribed persons, Cic.—II. Meton. A) One that hires people to applaud a speaker, Plin. E.—B) A farmer, lessee; esp. one who farmed the state revenues, Cic.; m. austrinæ, Plin.; m. operarum, one that hires laborers, in order to let out their services with profit, Suet.—C) One who undertakes to build an edifice, &c., a contractor, Cic.—D) A surety, bail, erat enim nobis curata pecunia Valerii mancipia nomine, Cic.

MANCINUS, i, m. C. Hostilius M., a consul of Rome, who was sought to be delivered up to the Numantines on account of a dishonorable peace concluded with them, Cic.

MANCIPATIO (mancup.), ðois, f. (manceps). One of the modes of acquiring possession of property among the Romans, a formal making over of any thing to another as his property in the presence of six witnesses; hence, a transfer, sale by seizure and delivery, Plin.

MANCIPATUS, ūs, m. (mancipio). A transfer, sale, in mancipatum venire, to be made over by transfer or sale to another person, Plin.

MANCIPYUM (mancüp.), ði, n. (manceps). I. The formal purchase of any thing, per ses et libram, Cic.; in mancipio, at the purchase, Id.; lex mancipii, contract of purchase or sale, Id.; emtio mancipi (mancipii), a purchase according to the formalities of the law, Plin.; jus mancipii, right of purchase, right of possession, Cic.; mancipio dare, to convey or sell by formal transfer, Id.; mancipio accipere, to acquire by purchase, Plaut.—II. A) The right of possession arising from a formal transfer; hence, property, possession of any thing in one's own right, vita mancipio nulli datur, as his property, Lucr.; sui mancipii esse, to be one's own master, Brut. ap. Cic.; esse in alcis mancipio, to be the property of, Geil.; res mancipi (i. e. mancipii), things the property of which one can dispose of or transfer, Cic.—B) 1) Property, i. e. that which one possesses by right of purchase; hence, a slave, as being one of the res mancipi (Cic.; Hor.; Sen.); a female slave, Liv. 2. Meton.: se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, Ov.

MANCIPO (mancüpo), l v. a. (manceps). I. To make over property, to transfer or sell formally, m. alienos, to sell, Plaut.; agrum actori publico m., to make over or transfer by a formal sale, Plin. E.; servos mancipari actori publico jubet, Tac.; quædam mancipat usua, gives a title to, Hor.—II. Meton.: To give up to, to make over, transfer, luxu et saginæ mancipatus, Tac.

MANCUPATIO, -CÜPIUM, -CÜPO. See MANCIP.

MANCUS, a, um (Sanacr. manäk, small, lessened; Germ. mangel). I. Prop.: Maimed, defective in the limbs, a cripple, Cic.; m. ac debiles, maimed persons, cripples, Liv.—II. Fig.: Defective, imperfect, crippled, unfit, m. virtus, Cic.; m. contemplatio naturæ, Id.; talibus officiis prope mancum, Hor.

MANDATOR, ðria, m. I. One who gives a commission or appoints an attorney, Dig.—II. One who investigates or suborns accusers or informers, Suet.

MANDATUM, i. n. (mando). I. A commis-

MANE.

sion, order, charge; esp. an oral commission, a message, mandata alci dare, Cic.; mandata persequi, to execute, perform; or mandata conficere; or mandata exæqui; or mandata efficere, Sall.; or mandata facere, Curt.; or mandata perficere, Liv.; mandata habere ab alio, to have orders from any body, Cic.; mandata deferre, to deliver, Id.; mandato meo, in my name, according to my order or commission, Id.—II. Esp. A) A kind of contract, for the violation of which an action can be brought, actio mandati, a complaint of non-performance of a contract, Dig.; judicium mandati, a judicial inquiry on account of it, Cic.; mandati condemnari, on account of the non-performance of a contract, Ulp. Dig.—B) A command of the emperor, an imperial mandate, Plin. E.

MANDATUS, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) (mando). A commission, Cic.

MANDELA, æ, f. Mandela, a village to the southeast of Cures, near which stood Horace's Sabine villa, now Bardela, Hor.

MANDO, l v. a. (manui, or in manum do). I. A) Gen.: To commission, to commit to any body's charge, to enjoin, order, command (whether orally or by writing), typos tibi mando, Cic.; Rhodiaca vasa m., to give an order for, to bespeak, Id.; tibi mandavit, ut, Id.; Trebonio mandaverat, ne, Cæs.—B) Esp.: m. alci, or ad alqm, to inform any body about any thing, give or send him notice of (whether orally or by writing), to send word, to let any body know: m. alqd ad alqm, Flor.; m. ad alqm, Suet.—II. To commit, confide, consign, instruct, command, m. alci magistratum, Cic.; Cæs.; m. honores (used properly of the people, who elect to posts of honor), Cic.; Hor.; Liv.; m. alqm (filium) viro, to give in marriage, Plaut.; m. alqm æternis tenebris vinculaque, to condemn to imprisonment for life, Cic.; m. corpus humo, to bury, Virg.; m. se fugæ, to flee, Cæs.; m. alqd mentibus, to commit to memory, Cic.; m. literis, to commit to writing; m. literis cogitationes, to write down, Cic.; pestis mandata hostili manu, intrusted to me by the enemy's hand, Att. ap. Cic.

MANDO, ði, sum, 3 v. a. (Sanscr. mard, to break, to gnaw; Lat. mordeo). I. To chew, masticate, dentibus m., Cic.; m. vulnera tristia, to eat slaughtered animals, Ov.; m. humum, of one who lies wounded on the earth, and whose trembling lips seem to bite the ground, Virg. Mansa, ðrum, n., That which is chewed, Cic.; cibos mansos demittere, Quint.—II. To eat, lora m. (through hunger), Liv.; apros m., Plin.

MANDRA, æ, f. (μάνδρα). I. Prop. A) A stall, stable, pen, fold, m. mulorum, Mart.—B) Meton.: A team of horses or cattle, Juv.—II. Meton.: A gaming-board, Mart.

MANDUBII, ðrum, m. The Mundubii, a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in the modern Burgundy, whose capital was Alesia, now Alise, Cæs.

MANDÜCO, l v. a. (mando). I. To chew, masticate, Sen. E.; Varr.—II. To eat by chewing, m. suem, Plaut.; m. hucceas, Aug. ap. Suet.

MANDÜCUS, i, m. (manduco). I. A great eater, glutton, Pomp. ap. Non.—II. A bugbear, hobgoblin, with wide jaws and large teeth crouching, Plaut.

MANE (obs. manus, clear). I. Subst. indecl. n. The morning, the time of the morning multo mane, in the earlier part of the morning, very

early, in very good time, Cic.; m. novum, Virg.; ad ipsam m., until morn or morning, Hor.; a primo m., from the dawn of day, Col.; m. totum dormire, the whole morning, Mart.; m. erat, Ov.—II. Adv.: Early, at an early time, in the morning, bene m., very early, Cic.; hodie m., Id.; cras m., Id.

MĀNEO, manel, mansum, v. n. and a. (Sanscr. man, to stop, to limit; Gr. μένω; Lat. munio). I. Neut. A) Gen.: To remain, stay, m. in patria, Cic.; m. domi, Cæs.; m. in loco, Id.; m. ad exercitum, with the army, Id.; manebitur, they, or people, will remain or stay, Cic.; mansum oportuit, he ought to have remained or stayed, Ter.—B) Esp. 1) To stay over night, to stop for the night, m. apud alqm, Cic.; in tabernaculo m., Id.; manet aub Jove frigidus venator, Hor. 2) To remain, last, continue, keep one's self, sustain one's self, omnes munitiones integræ manserunt, Cæs.; nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic.; manet memoria, Id.; monuments manserunt ad nostram ætatem, Nep.; m. bis bellum, continues, Liv. 3) To remain, stand, abide, m. in amicitia, Cic.; m. in eo, to persevere in, abide by, Cæs.; m. in conditione, Cic.; m. in officio, Hirt.; m. promissis (for in promissis), Virg.; hence, maneat, let it stand, let it be thus settled, Cic. 4) To wait, baud mansisti, Plaut.; Ter. 5) Fig.: To wait for anybody, to expect, to be ready or prepared for any body, præmia manent, Virg.—II. Act. A) Prop.: To wait for any body or any thing, to expect, m. alqm, Ter.; m. adventum hostium, Liv.—B) Fig.: To await, to impend, cuius fatum te manet, Cic.; te triste manebit supplicium, Virg.; indigna, quæ manent victora, Liv.

MĀNES, ium, m. (prop. for boni, the good). I. Departed souls, the souls of those departed this life; esp. good and benevolent spirits (conf. LARVÆ, LEMURES) (Liv.; Virg.), to which divine honor was paid by the ancients, dii manes, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Sing.: deum manem, App.; manes (of the departed spirit or soul of a single person), Virg.—II. Meton. A) The lower world, as the abode of the manes, Virg.; fabulæque m., Hor.—B) Punishments in the lower world, Stat.—C) (for cadaver, reliquæ) inhumatos condere manes, Luc.

MANGO, õnis, m. (akin to μάγγανον, μαγγαίνω). A) Gen.: A dealer who, by artificial means, sets off or polishes up his goods, a monger, m. gemmarum, Plin.—B) Esp. of a slave-dealer, who knows how to show off his slaves, and to conceal any of their bodily defects, Hor.; Sen.; an exchanger of slaves, Plin.; Quint.

MANGŌNICUS a, um (mango). Of or belonging to a dealer, m. venalici, cheating slave-dealers, Plin.; m. quæstus, Suet.

MANGŌNIUM, ii, n. (mango). A setting off or polishing up of goods for sale, Plin.

MANGŌNIZO, are, v. a. (μαγγαίνω). To set off or polish up goods in order to attract purchasers, m. pueros, Plin.; m. villas, Id.

MĀNIA, æ, f. (μανία). Madness, rage, Cic.

MĀNICA, æ, f. (manus). I. A long sleeve of the tunica, which hung down over the hand, and consequently served as a glove (Gr. χειρίς), worn only by females and effeminate persons at Rome, also by the peasantry in winter (Cic.; Virg.; Tac.); made of fur, Pall.—II. Meton. A) A hand-cuff,

Plaut.; Hor.; Virg.—B) A hook for setting vessels, a grappling-iron, Luc.

MĀNICĀTUS, a, um (manica). Furnished with long sleeves (χειριδωτός), m. tunica, Cic.

MĀNICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (manica). A little hand, Plaut.

MĀNIFESTARIUS, a, um (manifestus). Manifest, clear, evident, m. fur, Plaut.

MĀNIFESTO, adv. See MANIFESTUS.

MĀNIFESTO, 1 v. a. (manifestus). To make visible, to show clearly, to lay open, to make manifest, m. alqm, Ov.; m. voluntatem, Just.

MĀNIFESTUS, a, um (manna, fendo: prop. struck with the hand; hence, visible so as to be seized with the hand, i. e.) I. Palpable, evident, apparent, m. rea, Cic.; m. scelus, Id.; Penates multo m. lumine, Virg.; habere alqd pro manifesto, Liv.; manifesta videre, to see every thing clearly and perspicuously, Ov. Abl. adv.: manifesto, Visibly, evidently, apparently, clearly, m. avertere, Cic.; m. deprehendere, Id.; m. apparet, Plin.—

II. Of whom anything is known clearly and evidently: Manifestly convicted, uti eoa (cojuratos) maxime manifestos habeant, that they may convict them by the clearest evidence, Sall.; m. nocentes, evidently guilty, or evident criminals, Ov. With genit. of the thing: m. mendacii, Plaut.; m. scelertis, Sall.; m. rerum capitalium, Id.; spirans ac m. vitæ, still breathing, and with evident symptoms of life, Tac.; m. maguæ cogitationis, evidently in deep thought, Id.

MĀNILIUS, a. Manilius. I. The name of a Roman gens; of which the most known were, I. C. Manlius, a tribune of the people, A.U.C. 687, Cic. 2. The astronomer A. Manilius, who composed a poem called Astronomico.—II. Adj.: Of Manilius, lex M., by which law the chief command of the army against Mithradates was given to Pompey, Cic.

MĀNIPŪLARIS (contr. mânipularis, Ov.), e (manipulus). Of or belonging to a maniple (manipulus), m. imperator, who rose from the ranks to be general, Plin.; m. judex, chosen from a maniple, i. e. from the ranks, Cic. Subst., manipularis, is, m. A common soldier, private, Pompeium tamquam unus m. secutus sum, Cic. In the plur.: manipulares, Cæs.

MĀNIPŪLĀTIM, adv. (manipulus). I. By handfuls, by bundles, Plin.—II. A) By maniples, m. structa acies, Liv.; m. alloqui, Tac.—B) Facetè meton.: By heaps, in whole crowds or troops, Plaut.

MĀNIPŪLUS [poet. contr. mâniplus], i, m. (manus, pleo, i. e. impleo). I. Prop.: A handful, a bundle of hay, grass, corn, Plin.; Varr.—II. Meton.: A band of foot soldiers, a maniple or company (of which three made one cohort), so called from the bundle of hay which, in the time of Romulus, was said to have been carried before the ranks, instead of a standard, Ov.; Cæs. Of horsemen, Sil. and App.; a gang of thieves, m. furum, Ter.

MĀNIS, e, or MĀNUS, a, um, an old form for bonus. Good, gentle, acc. to Fest.; hence, immanis.

MĀNIUS, ii, m. (from mane, i. e. born in the morning). Manius, a Roman prænomen, often abridged thus, M.

MĀNLIUS, a, um. Manlius. I. The name of a Roman gens; of which the most known were, I. M. Manlius Capitolinus, who saved the Capitol against

MANNUS.

the Gauls; being afterward suspected of ambitious designs, he was thrown from the Tarpeian rock, Liv.; Cic. 2. L. Manlius and his son T. Manlius, who, from their great severity, received the surname of Imperiosus, Cic.; Liv.—II. Adj.: Of or belonging to Manlius, M. gens, Cic.; Liv.

MANNUS, *i. m.* (a Celtic word; compare Gaelic *muing*, mane; Old High Germ. *mano*, man). A Gallic horse, a sort of small thick-set horse, used on account of its speed by the Romans; a cob, a nag, m. obesus, Sen.; Hor.; Lucr.

MANO, *1 n. and a.* (contr. probably from *macno*, akin to Sanscr. *ma*, to grow, increase, advance). I. Neut.: To flow, run. A) Prop.: Of fluids, e. g. tears: patribus plebique m. gaudio lacrimæ, Liv.; fons sub ilice maolat, Ov.; sudor manat, Lucr. 1) m. alga re, to flow or drip with any thing, simulacrum sudore manavit, Cic.; culter manans sanguine, Liv. 2) Meton. of the air and of other things: To flow or stream abroad, to extend or diffuse itself, ær, qui per maria manat, Cic.; sonitus m. per aures, Lucr.; alvei manantes per latera, leaky ships, Tac.—B) Fig. 1) To spread, extend itself, to be disseminated, malum manaret in dies, Cic.; manavit ea benignitas ex urbe etiam in castra, Liv.; rumor manat totâ urbe, Id.; fidei nomen manat latius, has a more extensive signification, Cic. 2) To flow from any thing, i. e. to originate, spring, arise, emanate, peccata ex vitiiis manant, Cic.; ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, Id.—C) To slip away, to be forgotten, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore m., Hor.—II. Act. A) To cause to flow, to exude, Indica gemma sudorem purpureum manat, Plin.; lacrimas marmora manant, Ov.—B) Fig.: fides enim manare poetica mellis te solum, that honey flows from thy lips alone, i. e. that thou alone art a true poet, Hor.

MANSIO, *onis, f.* (maneo). I. Prop.: A remaining, staying, a stay, cautior certe est m., Cic.; m. Formiia, the remaining at Formia, Id.—II. Meton. A) Abode, place of abode, dwelling for men or cattle, Pall.; pecorum m., Plin.—B) Esp.: Night-quarters, lodging, station, military quarters (Greek *σταβός*); and since journeys by day were reckoned by the number of night-quarters, it also stands for a day's journey, ad primam mansionem febrim nactus, Suet.; a quo octo mansionibus distat regio eorum, Plin.; m. camelorum, a place where the camels halt to drink, Id.

MANSITO, *1 v. int.* (maneo). To remain, sojourn, dwell, Tac.; Plin.

MANSTUTOR, *oris, m.* (manus, tueor). A patron, protector, Plaut.

MANSUEFACTIO, *feci, factum, 3.* Pass.: MANSUEFIO, *factus* (mansueo, facio). Prop.: To use to the hand; hence, I. Prop.: To tame animals, to make tame, m. animalia, Quint.; uri mansue fieri possunt, Cæsa.—II. Meton., of men: To make tame. A) To make gentle, soften, m. plebem, Liv.; m. naturam sævam, Suet.—B) With regard to manners: To civilize, a quibus mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.

MANSUES, *is and etia* (manus, sueo). Used to the hand, tame, Plaut.

MANSUESCO, *suevi, suetum, 3* (mansueo). I. Act.: To make tame, to tame, m. animalia, Varr.—II. Neut. A) Of animals: To become

MANUBIÆ.

tame, mansuescunt buculi, Col.—B) Meton., of men and things: To become tame, gentle, mild, or soft, mansuescunt corda, Virg.; mansuescit fructus, Lucr.; tellus mansuescit arando, Virg.

MANSUETE, *adv.* (mansuetus). Tamely, meekly, gently, m. factum, Cic.; m. obedire, Liv.; m. ferro fortunam, Auct. ad Her.

MANSUETUDO, *ia, f.* (mansuetus). I. Prop.: tameness, m. elepbanti, Just.—II. Meton.: Gentleness, mildness, in sentiment or behavior, m. imperii, Cic.; m. animorum et verecundia consequitur, Id.

MANSUETUS, *a, um. I. Part.* of mansuesco.—II. Adj.: Tame. A) Prop., of animals: m. sus, Liv.; juvenici m., Varr.—B) Meton.: Gentle, mild, meek, friendly, kind, cum tam subito m. fuerit, Cic.; m. civis, Id.; animus m., Ter.; Musæ mansuetiores, gentler muses, i. e. a more peaceable kind of occupation, e. g. philosophy, rhetoric, in contradistinction to fornication or passionate eloquence; m. manus, Ov.; fiat mansuetior ira, softer, more temperate, Id.

MANSUS, *a, um. I. Part.* of mando.—II. Part. of maneo.

MANTELE (mantle), *is, n.* (manus). A cloth used for wiping the hands after dinner, a towel, a table-napkin (which was furnished by the host, while the mappa, i. e. the smaller napkin or handkerchief, was brought by the guests), Plin.; Virg.; Mart.

MANTELLUM (mantelum), *i, n.* A mantle, cloak. Fig.: A cover, subterfuge, excuse, pretext, Plaut.

MANTICA, *æ, f.* A kind of wallet hanging down on both sides, a saddle-bag, Hor.; App. Hence, non videmus mantica quod in tergo est, our own faults, Catul.; præcedenti spectatur m. tergo! the faults of others, Pers.

MAN TILE. See MANTELE.

MANTINEA, *æ, f.* (Mavriveia). Mantinea, a town of Arcadia, famous for the battle in which Epaminondas conquered the Spartans, and was killed, Nep.; Cic.

MANTISCYNOR, *atus sum, ari* (μάντις). To prophesy, divine, Plaut.

MANTO, *are* (for manso, from maneo). I. To remain, stay, Cæcil. ap. Non.—II. To wait, tarry, linger, Plaut.; m. alqm, to wait for any body, Id.

MANTO, *is, f.* (Mavvó). Manto. 1. The daughter of the Theban seer Tiresias, a prophetic and mother of Mopsus, Ov.; Hyg. 2. A nymph, mother of Ocnus, who built Mantua, which he named after his mother, Virg.

MANTUA, *æ, f.* Mantua, a town of Upper Italy, on the River Mincius, near which was the village Andes, the birth-place of Virgil, Liv.; Ov.; Sil.

MANTUANUS, *a, um* (Mantua). Of or belonging to Mantua, M. Homerus, Virgil, Macr.; and simply, Mantuanus, Id. Hence, poet.: Virgilian, of or belonging to Virgil, M. fama, Stat.

MANUALIS, *e* (manus). I. That is seized with the hand, or that fills a hand, m. pecten, Plin.; scopæ m., a few handfuls of small twigs, Id.—II. Subst., manuale, *is, n.*, A book-case, Mart.

MANUBIÆ, *arum, f.* See MANUBIUS.

MANUBIARIUS, a, um (manubiæ). *Belonging to booty, m. amica, from whom I derive advantage*, Plaut.

MANUBIUS, a, um (manus). *That has been gained as booty, or taken from an enemy*. I. Prop.: machera m., Plaut.—II. Subst., manubiæ, arum, f. (sc. res). A) *Booty taken from an enemy, plunder, spoils, manubias partiri*, Petr.; m. armorum, Flor. Meton.: *Unlawful gain, robbery*, Suet.; m. et rapinæ, Id.—B) *The proceeds, or money made by the sale of booty or spoil*, Cic. Also: *The general's share of the spoil, which he usually employed in erecting a public building or some other work of art, porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit*, Cic.; de manubiis duos fornices fecit, Liv.—C) *T. t. in divination: tres m., three kinds of thunder and lightning*, Sen.; and in the sing.: prima (secunda, tertia) manubia, the first (second, &c.) flash of lightning or thunder-clap, Id.

MANUBRIUM, ii, n. (manus). I. Prop.: *A handle, haft, hilt, helve, manubrio aureo*, Cic.; m. cultellorum, Juv.; m. bidentis, Col.; epistomii m., the spigot of a cock, Vitr.—II. Fig. (like ansa): *Opportunity of doing anything*, Plaut.

MANULEA, æ, f. (manus). *A long sleeve*, Plaut.

MANULEARIUS, ii, m. (maoulea). *A maker of long sleeves*, Plaut.

MANULEATUS, a, um (manulea). *Furnished with long sleeves (which covered the hand)*, m. tunica, Plaut.; m. homo, in a long-sleeved tunic, Suet.

MANUMISSIO, onis, f. (manumitto). *A discharging, setting at liberty, or manumitting of a slave*, Cic.

MANUMITTO, mihi, missum, 3 (manua, mitto). *To set a slave at liberty, to present with liberty, en franchise*, m. alqm, Cic.

MANU-PRETIUM (manipr.) or, separated, MANUS PRETIUM, ii, n. (manus, pretium). A) Prop.: *That which is paid for work: wages, hire, pay, manupretium*, Plaut.; manus pretium machinæ, Cic.; Liv.—B) Fig.: *Wages, reward, pay, m. everse civitatis*, Cic.; m. castrensiu laborum, Sen.

MANUS, ūa, f. (Sanscr. māna, to take). *A hand*. I. Prop.: *vas in manus sumere*, Cic.; Epicurum in manus amere, to take up, or into one's hands, Epicurus, l. e. to read his writings, Id.; tenere in manu, or simply manu tenere, to hold in or with one's hand, Id.; manum porrigere, to stretch out or forth, to hold or lift up one's hand, in voting, Id.; ad manum accedere, to approach the hand; of animals: to come when called (and eat out of the hand), Id.; in manus venire, to come into one's hands, Id.; venire ad manum alcu, to come to hand, to offer, present itself, Liv.; manu sternere alqm, with the sword, Virg.; manum de tabula enough! that is quite sufficient! (prop. hands off the picture!) Cic.; utraque manu, with both hands, i. e. cheerfully, Mart.; manu tenere, to know for certain, Cic.; est in manibus oratio, it is in people's hands, is out, is known or read by all, Id.; also, to be in hand, septimus mihi liber est in manibus, I am working at it now, I am employed upon it, Id.; habere in manibus, to have in hand, i. e. to be engaged in, Id.; esse in manibus, to be at hand, near; hostes aut in manibus, Cæs.; to be present, to happen just now, attendere, quæ in

manibus sunt, Brut. ap. Cic.; habere in manibus alqm, to carry any body in one's hands, i. e. to make much of him, Cic.; ad manum, at hand, close by: ad manum esse, Liv.; de manu, with one's own hand: de manu jacere, Cic.; de manu reddere, Suet.; de manu in manu tradere, from hand to hand, Cic.; manibus pedibusque (Greek πὴξ καὶ λαξ), with hands and feet, i. e. with might and main, Ter.; per manus, with the hands: per manus trahere, Cæs.; hence, fig.: tradite per manus religiones, from the father to the son, and from the son to the grandson, Liv.; præ manu or manibus, at hand, in readiness: dedi aurum, quod fuit præ manu, Plaut.; si paulum dederis præ manu, for the present moment, Ter.; inter manus, with the hands: inter manus auferri, in the hands, Cæsar. ap. Cic.; inter manus esse, to be palpable, evident, Virg.; sub manus, under the hands: sub manus succedere, Plaut.; manum alcu adire, to mock any body, to make game of him, Quint.; manibus æquis, with equal advantage (in a combat), after an indecisive battle: manibus æquis dirimere pugnam, Liv.; manibus æquis abscedere, Tac.; thus also, æquâ manu discedere, Sall.; manum dare, to lend a hand: manum dare alcu, Plaut.; manua dare, to acknowledge one's self to be conquered, to yield, Cic.; dare manus victas, the same, Ov.; or dare manua evictas, Id.; or manua dare alcu, Plaut.; tollere manum, to lift up one's hands with astonishment, also as a sign of declaring one's self conquered: manum non vertere, not to turn one's hand, i. e. to be quite unconcerned, not to take the slightest trouble or pains about any thing: philo-sophiæ causa manum non versuros, Cic.; manu venerari, by kissing one's hand and waving it, Tac.; servus a manu, a writer, secretary, Suet.—II. Meton. A) Esp.: *The armed hand, personal prowess, manu fortissimam*, Liv.; manu fortis, personally brave, Nep.; manu vincere, Ov.; committere manum Teucris, to come hand to hand, to come to close quarters, Virg.; manum conserere, to engage, Cæs.; manum ferre in prælia, to fight, Virg.—B) *A coming to close quarters, close fight; force, violence, res venit ad manus*, Cic.; venire ad manum, Liv.—C) *Of work done by the hand or by human art: manu quæ-rere, by handiwork*, Cic.; manu sata, corn sown by hand, Cæs.; in manu munissima, by art, by the hands of men, by human labor, Cic.; hence, morbi, quos manu fecimus, by our own doings or fault, e. g. by debauchery, Sen.; hence, opp. to nature: aqua pluvia manu nocens, which being collected in one spot produces damage to a neighbor by making its way to his premises, Cic.; also of a speech: oratio fucata et manu facta, Sen.; m. extrema, the last hand put to any thing; a finishing-stroke, a finishing off or last polish: extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, Cic.; thus also, summa m.; summam abesse manum, Ov.—D) *Control, power, hæc non sunt in manu vostra*, Cic.; in alcu manu esse, Liv.; convenire in manum, to come into the hand (power) of a husband, to marry (of a female), Cic.—E) *A handwriting, the style of an artist, work: librarum m., of a writer*, Cic.; redii ad meam manum, now I write myself, Id.—F) *A throw at dice, quas manus remis, which (i. e. the winnings) I have returned*, Aug. ap. Suet.—G) *In the art of fencing: A stroke, blow, thrust, m. prima, secunda, tertia, the first, second, third*, Quint.; m. recta, aversa, Id.; manum exigere, to hit, strike, Id.—

H) *The trunk of an elephant, Cic.*—I) *The fore-foot of a bear, Plin.*—K) *The branches of a tree, Stat; Pall.*—L) *m. ferrea, a grappling-iron (see HARFAGO), Cæs.; Liv.*—M) 1) *A band of soldiers, an armed force, a corps, magnam manum conducere, Cæs.; manum comparare, Cic.* 2) *Gen.: A crowd, multitude; in a bad sense, a band, troop, gang, m. bonorum, Cic.; m. conjuratorum, Id.*

MAPALE, *ia, n.* (a Punic word, a corruption, according to Gesenius, of magalia). *A tent, a hut, such as the nomadic shepherd tribes of Africa used to carry with them, Liv.; Virg. Hence: A cottage, cabin. Val. Flac.; mapalia, villages, as opposed to towns: ex oppidis et mapaliibus, Sall.*

MAPPA, *æ, f.* (acc. to Quint, a Punic word). *A small table-napkin, which the guests brought with them (see MANTELE); sometimes the mappa was employed when the guests chose to carry home what they did not eat at table, Hor.; Petr.; Mart.; also, a cloth used in chariot-races as a signal for starting, given either by the consul (Eon. ap. Cic.) or the prætor, Liv.; Mart.*

MARACANDA, *drum, n.* *Maracanda, the capital of the Persian province of Sogdiana, now Samarcand, Curt.*

MARATHON, *dnis, m.* [Greek acc., Märäthōna, Nep.; in the fem., Ov.] (*Μαράθων*). *Marathon, a demus in Attica, on the eastern coast, celebrated for the glorious victory obtained over the Persians by Miltiades, Cic.; Plin.*

MARATHONIUS, *a, um* (*Μαράθωνιος*). 1. *Of or belonging to Marathon, M. pugns, Cic.; M. tropæum, Nep.*—II. *Poet.: Athenian, M. virgo, i. e. Erigone, Stat.*

MARCELLUS, *i, m.* *Marcellus, a name of the most considerable family of the plebeian Claudii, among whom esp. were: 1. M. Claudius Marcellus, who gained a victory over Hannibal near Nola, and conquered Syracuse (Liv.); he also subdued Viridomarus, king of the Insubrii, Cic.; Virg. 2. M. Claudius Marcellus, the consul, Cæsar's enemy, and promoter of the SC. de revocando Cæsare; he was afterward favored by Cæsar. 3. M. Claudia Marcella, the sister's son of Augustus, who died very young, Vell.; Hor.; Virg.*

MARCEO, *iti, 2* (*akin to μαραινω, Sanscr. m ri, Lat. mori*). I. *Prop.: To be withered, corona marcens, Claud.; uva marcens, Mart.*—II. *Meton. and fig.: To be faint, feeble, languid, weak, without energy, through old age, Ov.; through debauchery, poter marcens, Hor.; m. luxuria, Liv.; pax marcena, inactiue, Tac.*

MARCESCO, *ere* (marceo). I. *Prop.: To grow withered, to wither, corpora occisæ avia marcescit, Plin.; marcescunt (flores), Id.*—II. *Fig.: To grow weak, feeble, languid; also, to fade (of color), Plin.; from old age, Id.; from debauchery, Ov.; from inactivity, m. desidia, Liv.*

MARCIDUS, *a, um* (marceo). I. *Prop.: A withered, faded, m. lilia, Ov.*—II. *Fig.: Feeble, enervated through debauchery, drowsy, m. somno aut libidinosi vigilia, Tac.*

MARCIPOR, *oria, m.* (for Marci puer). *The slave of Marcus, Plin.; also, the title of a satire by Varro.*

MARCIVS, *a, um*. *Marcivus. I. The name of a Roman gens; of which the most distinguished were: 1. Ancus Marcivus, the fourth king, Liv. 2. L. Mar-*

cius, a Roman knight, who, after the death of the Scipiones, took the command of the army in Spain, Id. 3. Two brothers mentioned by Cicero as diviners.

—II. *Adj.: Belonging to Marcius, aqua M., a Roman aqueduct constructed by the prætor Marcius Rex, 145-4 B.C., and supplying Rome with its best water, Plin.; saltus M., in Liguria, so called from the defeat of the consul Q. Marcius (A.U.C. 500), Liv.*

MARCÖDÜRUM, *i, n.* *Marcodurum, a city of the Ubii, in Germania Inferior, now Düren, Tac.*

MARCÖMANNI (Marsömäni), *drum, m.* (*Μαρκομανοί, Ptol.; Μαρκομάνοι, Dio Cæs.*) (*lit., men of the mark or border, from the old German Marka, boundary or landmark*). *The most warlike of the tribes of the Suevi; after their defeat in Rætia by Drusus, they retired from the Rhine into the interior of Germany, and made themselves masters of the modern Bohemia, Cæs.; Tac.; Vell.*

MARCOR, *oria, m.* (marceo). *A withered or faded state; hence, I. Prop.: Rottenness, corruption, m. panni, infected, Plin.*—II. *Fig.: Languor, faintness, inactivity, drowsiness. A) Bodily, Cels.*—B) *Mental or moral, Sen.*

MARE, *is, n.* [abl. sing., märe, Lucr.; Ov.] (*Germ. Meer; Gael. muir; Icel. msr; Slav. more; Sanscr. vari, water*). I. *The sea, m. profundum, Cic.; m. vastum, Cæs.; mare transire, Cic.; mare auicare, Virg.; trans mare currere, Hor. Peculiar expressions. A) Prop.: mari, at sea, by sea, rea magna mari gessit, Nep. Esp. if in conjunction with et terrâ, by land and by sea, imperator fuit ammuus mari et terrâ, Nep.; thus also, terrâ marique, Cic.; nostrum m., the Mediterranean sea, Cæs.; M. Superum, the Gulf of Venice, Cic.; M. Inferum, the Tuscan Sea, Id.; m. oceanum, i. e. oceanus, Cæs.; mare cælo miscere, to mingle heaven and earth, i. e. to cause a frightful tempest, Virg.*—B) *Fig.: To move heaven and earth, Juv. Prov.: maris et montes polliceri, to promise seas and mountains, i. e. all the riches of the earth, Sall.; in mare fundere aquas, lit. to pour water into the sea, i. q. to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov.; maris pontus (by circumlocution for mare), the depth of the sea, Virg.*—II. *Meton. A) Sea-water, vinum mari coadire, Plin.*—B) *The color of the sea, sea-green, Plin.*

MAREÖTICUS, *a, um*. *Mareotic; also, poetic for Egyptian, Mareoticum (sc. vinum), Hor.; M. arva, Ov.; M. labor, the Egyptian pyramids, Mart.*

MAREÖTIS, *idis and idos, f.* *Mareotis. I. A district of Lower Egypt, on the extreme northwest, producing good wine.*—II. *M. Lacus, a considerable lake in the district of Mareotis, separated from the Mediterranean by the neck of land on which Alexandria stood. It was surrounded with vines, palms, and papyrus; now Birket Mariouth or El Kreit, Plin.; vitis M., Virg.*

MARGARITA, *æ, f.* (*μαργαρίτης*). *A pearl, Cic.; Plin.*

MARGARITUM, *i, n.* (for margarita). *A pearl. I. Prop., Tac.; Varr. ap. Non.*—II. *Meton. of an excellent person, a jewel, Petr.*

MARGIANE, *es, or MARGIANA, æ, f.* (*Μαργιανή*). *Margiana, a province of the ancient Persian empire, to the west of Bactriana, and south of the River Oxus, Plin.*

MARGINO, *l v a.* (msrgo). *To furnish with a border or margin, m. viam, Liv.; tabulæ marginatæ, Plin.*

MARGO.

MARGO, inis, c. (*Sanscr.* marc, to separate, to mark off) I Prop.: A border, e. g. of a river, lapidicus m., Varr.; ripæ m., Ov.; scuti m., Liv.; m. fontis, Ov.; m. libri, Juv.—II. Meton.: A frontier, boundary, landmark, m. agri, Val. Max.; m. imperii, Plin.

MARGUS, i, m. *Margus*, a river flowing through *Margiana*, and giving name to that country, now the *M. d'orghab*, Plin.

MARIANDŪNI, ōrum, m. (*Μαριανδυνοί*). *Mariandyni*, a people of *Asia Minor*, in the northeast part of *Bithynia*, Mel.

MARIANUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marius*, M. consularis, the consulship of *Marius*, Cic.; M. quercus, Id.; colonia M., a colony founded by *C. Marius* on the eastern coast of *Corsica*, the second chief city of the island, with a good harbor, Plin.

MARICA, æ, f. *Marica*, a nymph in the territory of the town *Minturna*, near the *River Liris*, where a grove of oak-trees was sacred to her, Virg.; hence, the grove, lucus *Maricæ*, Liv.; silva *Maricæ*, Mart.; palus *Maricæ*, a marsh, named after her, near *Minturna*, where *Marius*, when pursued by *Sylla*, took refuge, Vell.; the country about *Minturna*, regna *Maricæ*, Luc.

MARENUS, a, um (mare). *Of or belonging to the sea, found in the sea, sea (with a noun following)*, humor m., sea-water, Cic.; aqua m., Id.; m. sal, sea-salt, Plin.; m. morsus, the bitterness or brackish taste of sea-water, Id.; m. Venus, said to have risen out of the sea, Hor.; ros m., rose-mary, Id.

MARITA, æ. See *MARITUS*, a, um.

MARITALIS, e (maritus). *Belonging to a husband or wife, or both of them, connubial*, m. cojugium, Col.; m. vestis, Ov.; m. fax, Val. Max.

MARITIMUS or MARITIMUS, a, um (mare). I. A Prop.: *Belonging to or found in the sea, maritime, sea (with a noun following)*, prædo m., a pirate, Cic.; Liv.; Nep.; oavis m., a seaship, Liv.; æstus m., Cic.; m. bellum, naval war, or, a war with pirates, Sall.; res m., maritime affairs, Cic.—B) Fig.: mores m., inconstant, unsteady, Plaut.—II. *Being or lying on the sea, sea (with a noun following)*, m. civitas, Cæs.; m. villa, Nep.; m. oppidum, a sea-port, Cæs. Subst. plur., maritima, ōrum, n. (sc. loca), *Countries lying on the sea, the sea-coast, a range of coast*, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

MARITO, i (maritus). I. Prop.: *To give in marriage*, m. filiam, Suet.; lex de maritandis ordinibus, the law respecting marriages, Id.—II. Meton. of animals, &c. A) *To fertilize, to impregnate, make pregnant*, Plin.—B) *Of trees and vines: To tie a vine to a tree, ulmi vitibus maritaur, Id.; Hor.*

MARITUS, a, um (mas). I. Prop. A) *Matrimonial, conjugal, belonging to marriage, nuptial, connubial*, m. domus, where married people live, Liv.; fœdus m., Ov.; Venus m., conjugal love, Id.; m. fides, connubial faith, Prop.; m. cædes, the murder of a husband or wife, Ov.; m. torus, the marriage-bed, Id.—B) Subst., maritus, i, m. 1) *A husband*, Cic.; marita, æ, f., a wife, Hor.; Ov. 2) *A bridegroom*, Prop.; Virg.—II. Meton. A) *Of animals: m. olens (sc. caprarum), a he-goat*, Hor.—B) *Of trees to which vines were tied: arbores benc m., Cat.*

MARS.

MARIUS, a. *Marius*. I. The name of a Roman gens; of which the most distinguished was *C. Marius*, rival of *Sulla*, conqueror of *Jugurtha* and the *Tentones* and *Cimbri*. He was elected consul seven times. He was the head of a faction at Rome; hence appellat. for one who endeavors to raise himself by faction, a partisan, *Cæsari multos Marios inesse*, Suet.—II. Adj.: *Of or belonging to Marius*, lex M., of the said *C. Marius*.

MARMARICUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marmarica (Μαρμαρική), a district in Africa, between Cyrenaica and Egypt, now Barka; also poet. for African*, M. genus capparæ, Plin.; catervæ M., Luc.

MARMARIDES, æ, m. (*Μαρμαριδής*). *A native of Marmarica*, Ov. Esp. plur., *Marmaridæ*, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Marmarica*, Plin.

MARMOR, ōris, m. (*μάρμαρος*). I. Prop.: *Marble*, templum de marmore potam, Virg.—II. Meton. A) *Any thing made of marble or of a marble substance*, Col.; a marble mile-stone, Mart. Plur., marmora, *Marble monuments*, Hor.; of *Niobe*, who was changed into marble, Ov.—B) Poet.: *The glittering or gleaming surface of the sea, marmora pelagi*, Catull.; or simply *marmor*, Virg.

MARMORÆUS, a, um (marmor). I. Prop. A) *Of or made of marble*, m. signum, Cic.; m. columnæ, Id.; m. solum, floor, Id.; facere aliquid marmoreum, to make of marble, e. g. a statue, Virg.; or ponere aliquid marmoreum, Hor.—B) *Belonging to marble*, m. ars, art of sculpture, Vitr.—II. Meton.: *Like marble*, as to its gloss and whiteness, of a brilliant white, m. cervix, Virg.; m. palma, Ov.; m. Paros, white with marble, Id.; gelu m., ice, Id.; m. æquor, the glittering surface of the sea, Virg.

MARO, ōnis, m. *Maro*. I. The family name of the poet *P. Virgilius*, Juv.; Mart.—II. A ridge of mountains in *Sicily*, near the *River Himera*, Plin.

MAROBODŪUS, i, m. *Marbod*, king of the *Suevi*, who took refuge with the *Romans*, and obtained from them a place of abode at *Ravenna*, Vell.; Tac.

MARONÆA or ἸΑ, æ, f. (*Μαρόνεα*). *Maronea*, a town of *Thrace*, on the banks of the *Sthenas*, famous for its wine, now *Marogna*, Plin.

MARPESUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the mountain Marpesus, Marpesian*, M. caute, Virg.

MARPESUS, i, m. (*Μάρπησος*). *Marpesus*, a mountain in *Paros*, whence the celebrated *Parian marble* was obtained. It was called also *Marpesia* Plin.; Serv.

MARRUBIUM or MARRŪVIUM, ii, n. *Marrubium*, the chief town of the *Marsi*, in *Italy*, now *S. Benedetto*, Virg.

MARRŪBIUS or MARRŪVIUS, a, um. *Belonging to Marrubium*, M. gens, Virg. Subst., *Marrubii*, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Marrubium*, Plin.

MARS, tis, m. (contr. from *Mavers* or *Mavore*). I. *Mars*, the god of war; as the father of *Romulus*, he was regarded as the founder of the *Roman people*, Cic.; the *Salii* were devoted to his service, Liv.—II. Meton. A) *Warlike tumult, combat, battle*, causa novi *Martis*, of the war, Ov.; *Hispaniæ multo varioque Marte pacatæ*, Vell.; *invadunt Martem*, begin the fight or combat, Virg.; *Martem accedere cantu*, to kindle up the fight, Id.; *M. apertus*, a bat-

MARSI.

tle fought in open field, Ov.; contest in a court of justice, M. forensis, Id.—B) A manner of fighting, suo Marte pugnare, of cavalry, when fighting on horseback, Liv.; equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, fighting in his accustomed manner and in that unsuitable to him (i. e. on foot), Id.—C) Chances of war, the issue of a battle, equato Marte, Liv.—D) The fury of war, terribili Marte ululare, Plin.—E) Marte meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro, by one's own force or energy, without help from others, rex suo Marte res recuperavit, Cic.—F) Valor, bravery, Virg.; Ov.—G) Mars (as planet), stella Martis, Cic.

MARSI, òrum, m. *Marsi*. I. A brave and warlike people of the Sabellian race, dwelling in the centre of Italy, in the highlands surrounded by the Apennines. They were remarkable for their valor, and were the prime movers in the Social War, which is sometimes called from them the *Marsic War*. They had also a high reputation for their knowledge of medicinal plants, and such as were used in incantations, Plin.; Virg.—II. A people of Germany, a tribe of the Cherusci, who dwell originally on both banks of the Elbe, Tac.

MARSICUS, a, um (Marsi). Belonging to the *Marsi*, M. bellum, Cic.

MARSÛPIUM, ïi, n. (μαρσῦπιον). A money-bag, purse, Plaut.

MARSUS, a, um. Belonging to the *Marsi*, centuriones M. duo, Cæs.; M. duellum (i. e. bellum), Hor.; M. penia, a form of incantation, Id.; thus also, M. voces, Id.

MARSÛAS and MARSÛA, æ, m. (Μαρσῦας). *Marsyas*. I. A satyr and player on the flute, who challenged Apollo on his instrument, but was beaten by the latter, and flayed alive as punishment, Ov.—II. A river of Phrygia, a tributary of the Mæander, Liv.; Plin.

MARTIÁLIS, e (Mars). I. Of or belonging to Mars, martial, flamen M., a priest of Mars, Auct. Har. Subst. plur., Martiales, the priests of Mars; M. Iudi, in honor of Mars Ultor, to whom Augustus built a temple, Suet.; M. lupi, sacred to him, Hor.—II. Belonging to the legion of Mars, milites m., Cic.

MARTIÁLIS, is, m. M. Valerius, the well-known Roman epigrammatic poet, a native of Bilbilis in Spain, under the emperors Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, Plin. E.

MARTICOLA, æ, u. (Mars, colo). A worshipper of Mars, Ov.

MARTIGENA, æ, c. (Mars, gigno). Child of Mars, Ov. Poet. meton.: Warlike, vulgus M., Sil.

MARTÛUS, a, um (Mars). I. A) Of or belonging to Mars, M. certamen, Hor.; M. bella, Id.: cænor æria M., martial, warlike, Virg.; M. proles, of Romulus and Remus, Ov.; M. miles, Roman (because Mars was considered the father of the Romans), Id.; M. lupus, sacred to Mars, Virg.; Penthesilea M., warlike, Id.; vulnera M., received in war, Id.; M. Thebe, where many wars have been carried on, Ov.; M. mensis, the month of March, because it was sacred to Mars, Plin.; Calendæ M., the first of March, Hor.; Idus M., the fifteenth of March, Cic.; Campus M., the plain or field of Mars, by the Tiber, where the comitia were held, and the youth performed warlike exercises, Cic.; Liv. Poet.: gramine Martio, on the field of Mars, Hor.; M. legio, the legion of Mars,

MASSYLUS.

Cic.; arena M., a place in the circus, where the gladiators fought, Ov.—B) Narbo Martia, a town of France, now Narbonne, Cic.—II. Belonging to the planet Mars, fulgor M., of the planet Mars, Cic.

MARUS, i, m. *Marus*, a river in Dacia, now *Maroesh* or *Moran*, Tac.; Plin.

MAS, mæris, m. (Zend, masja; Sanscr. man, to reflect). I. Of the male gender, male (of gods, men, animals, plants); subst., a male, bestia aliæ mare, aliæ femina, Cic.; m. homines, Plaut.; teneri m., boys, Ov.; m. olææ, Plin.; m. vitellus, a male pullet, a male yolk, Hor.—II. Manly, like a man, maribus Curii, Hor.; male m., unmanly, Catull.

MASÆSYLI, òrum, m. See MASSÆSYLI.

MASCÛLINUS, a, um (masculus). I. Of the male gender or sex, masculine, m. facies, App.; neque est (salumandrie) genus m. femininumve, Plin. As Gramm. t. t.: genus m., Quint.—II. Manly, i. e. befitting a man, vir m., Quint.

MASCÛLUS, a, um, dim. (mas). I. A) Male, of the male sex, m. tus, Plin.; m. genus, Pbædr.; m. nomen, Mart.—B) Subst.: masculus, i, m., A male, incertus infans natus, m. an femina esset, Liv.; Plaut.—II. Meton. A) masculine, i. e. imitating persons of the male sex, Hor.—B) Manly, i. e. befitting a man, brave, powerful, courageous, bold, heroic, m. proles, Hor.

MASÛNISSA, æ, m. *Masinissa*, a king of Numidia, father of Micipsa, and grandfather of Jugurtha, an ally of the Romans, Cic.; Sall.

MASSA, æ, f. (μάζα, from μάω, μάσσω, to knead). I. A kneaded mass, dough, a lump, m. salis, Plin.; m. picis, Virg. Of the world in a state of chaos, Ov.—II. Esp. A) Of cheese-curd, Mart.; m. lactis coacti, cheese, Ov.—B) Of metals: m. æris, Plin.

MASSÆSYLI or MASÆSYLI, òrum, m. The *Massæsyli*, a people of Numidia toward the west, while the *Massyli* lived toward the east, Liv.

MASSAGETES, æ, m. (Μασαγέτης). One of the *Massageta*, Sil. In the plur., *Massagætæ*, ærum, m., *The Massageta*, a warlike people of Central Asia, north of the Jaxartes and the Sea of Aral, and on the peninsula between this lake and the Caspian, Plin.

MASSICUS, a, um. Mons M., a mountain of Campania noted for its wine, Liv. Absol.: *Massicus*, Cic. Hence, vinum M., Hor. Subst., *Massicum*, i, n., *Massican wine*, Plin.; M. humor, Virg.

MASSILIA, æ, f. *Massilia*, a great commercial town in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Marseille*. It was a colony of the Ionian maritime town Phocæa, in Asia Minor, and famous as a seat of Greek literature and science, Cæs.; Cic.

MASSILIENSIS, e. Belonging to *Massilia*, Plaut. Subst., *Massilitenses*, ium, m., *The inhabitants of Massilia*, Cic.; Cæs.

MASSILIOTICUS, a, um. Of *Massilia*, Plin. MASSIVA, æ, m. *Massiva*, son of Gulussa and grandson of Masinissa; he was assassinated by an agent of Bomilcar, at the instigation of Jugurtha, Sall.

MASSÛLI, òrum, m. *The Massyli*, a people of Numidia toward the east (the *Massæsyli* lived toward the west), Liv.; Plin.

MASSÛLUS, a, um. Belonging to the

Massyli, also poet. for *African*, *M. equites*, Virg.; *M. serpens*, the dragon that watched the garden of the *Hesperides*, Mart.

MASTIGIA, æ, m. and f. (μαστιγία). I. *Masc.*, a term of reproach: *Scoundrel, rascal, villain*; *prop.*, one that is accustomed to be chastised or beaten, Plaut.; Ter.—II. *Fem.*, A whip, scourge, Sen.

MASTRŪCA or **MASTRŪGA**, æ, f. (according to Quint., a Sardinian word). A sheep-skin, or a kind of shaggy garment made of one, Cic. ap. Quint. Also as a term of reproach, Plaut.

MASTRŪCATUS, a, um (mastruca). Dressed in a sheep-skin, Cic.

MATARA, **MATARIS**. See **MATERIS**.

MATAXA. See **METAXA**.

MATELLA, æ, f. dim. (matula). I. A vessel, pot for liquids, Petr.; m. aquæ, Plaut.—II. *Esp.*: A *urinal*, Mart.

MATELLIO, ðnia, m. dim. (matula). A *urinal*, Cic.

MATER, tris, f. (μήτηρ, Dor. μήτηρ, Sanscr. *matri*, Gael. *mathair*, Icel. *modre*). I. A) *Prop.*: A mother (of men and animals), Cassia m. hujus Aviti, Cic.; *matrem fieri* de Jove, i. e. to become pregnant, Ov.; thus, *matrem esse* de alqo, Id.; *matrem facere*, to make pregnant, Id.; m. familias or familiae, a housewife, wife, matron, mistress of the house. Of old women: *Mother, a good old woman, an old dame, jubeamus te salvere*, m., Plaut.; of nurses, Virg.; of goddesses, as surname, *Magna M., Cybele*, Cic.; or m. deum, Liv.; or simply *m.* (sc. deorum), Virg.; m. florum, i. e. Flora, Ov.; m. Amorum, i. e. Venus, Id.; of animals, Varr.; Virg.—B) *Meton.*: apes mellis m., i. e. she who produces, Varr.; of trees or trunks out of which branches are shooting, Plin.; Col.—II. *Fig.* A) *Maternal love or affection*, simul *matrem labare sensit*, Ov.; m. *redit*, Sen. poet.—B) *Motherhood, maternity*, Sen.—C) *Mother*, i. e. cause, origin, source, m. bonorum artium esse sapientia, Cic.; *intemperantia omnium perturbationum m.*, Id.

MATERCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (mater). A dear mother, an affectionate mother, Cic.; Hor.; *mea matercula, my good mother*, Plaut.

MATERIA, æ, f., and **MATERIES**, ei, f. (mater). The matter of which any thing is composed, materials, elements. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: m. rerum, the elements of things, Cic.; quæque sua de materia grandescere, Lucr.; m. rudia, i. e. chaos, Id.; habens semina flammæ m., Ov.; ferri m., ore, Just.; m. parietum, Vitr.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Timber or wood for building*, omni materia et culta et silvestri utimur (all sorts of wood, whether in plantations or growing wild), Cic.; m. vitis, wood, the stem, Id.; inter librum et materiam (the stem-wood), Col.; genus surculrum aptum materiæ (wood for use in building or as fire-wood), Id.; (navium) m., Cæs.; materiam cædere, to cut wood, Liv. 2) *Nutrient, food, nourishment*, m. imbecillissima, valentissima, media, Cels.—II. *Fig.* A) *Matter, stuff, materials for any thing*, m. ad jocandum, Cic.; m. sermonum, Id.; m. artis, the subject of an art, Id.; m. æquitatis, the topic (locus communis) or subject on equity, Id.—B) A cause, occasion, source, inducement, materiam subtrahere furori, Cic.; m. seditionis, Id.; m. omnium malorum, the source of all evils, Sall.; aurum,

summi m. mali, Hor.—C) *Mental ability, talent, natural disposition of a person*, m. Catonis, Cic.; m. in animis humanis, Id.; non sum materiâ digna perire tuâ, your hard unfeeling disposition, Ov.

MATERIARIUS, a, um (materias). I. *Of belonging to wood, esp. to timber or wood for building*, fabrica m., the art of a carpenter, Plin.—II. *Subst.*, materiarius, ii, m., A contractor for timber, one who furnishes timber by contract, o carpenter, Plaut.

MATERIES, ei, f. See **MATERIA**.

MATERIO, I (materias). To build with wood, Vitr.; ædes male materiatae, made of bad wood, Cic.

MATERIOR, ari (materias). To fell or provide timber, Cæs.

MATERIS or **MATARIS**, is, or **MATARA**, æ, f. (a Celtic word). A kind of missile weapon, a javelin, pike, lance, Auct. Her.; Liv.; Cæs.

MATERNUS, a, um (mater). *Of or belonging to a mother, motherly, m. nomen*, Cic.; m. animus, Ter.; m. tempora, time of pregnancy, Ov.; m. arma (Æneæ), which his mother Venus caused to be made for him, Virg.; m. aves, doves sacred to Venus, Id.; Cæsar cingens materna tempora myrto, of Venus, the mother of Æneas, from whom Cæsar was said to be descended, Id.; Venus nonnet materna per æquora ire, i. e. quibus ipsa nata est, Ov.; m. Delus (Apollinis), where Laona brought him forth, Virg.; m. nobilitas, by the mother's side, Id.; Numæ m., related by the mother's side, Ov.; patria m., by the mother's side, Liv.; res m., property which any body has from his mother, Hor.

MATERTERA, æ, f. (mater). A mother's sister, aunt by the mother's side, Cic.

MATHÊMATICUS, a, um (μαθηματικός). I. A) *Mathematical*, m. nota, Vitr.; epheMERIS m., Plio.—B) *Subst.* 1) *mathematicus, i, m., A mathematician*, Cic. 2) *mathematica, æ, f. (sc. ars), Mathematics*, Sen. E.—II. *Belonging to astrology (the art of divination by the stars), astrological*. *Subst.* A) *mâthêmâtici, ðrum, m., Astrologers*, Tac.; Geil.—B) *mathematica, f. (sc. ars), Astrology*, Suet.

MATINUS, i, m. *Matinus*, a mountain in Apulia, Luc.

MATINUS, a, um (Matinus). *Belonging to Matinus*, M. apis, Hor.

MATRĀLIS, e (mater). *Belonging to a mother*, m. festa, Ov.; or simply *matralis*, a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honor of the Mater Matuta (i. e. Ino), Id.

MATRICIDA, æ, c. (mater, cædo). A matricide, murderer of his mother, Cic.

MATRICIDIUM, ii, n. (matricida). *Matricide, murder of one's mother*, Cic.

MATRIMONIUM, ii, n. (mater). I. *Marriage, matrimony, jus matrimonii*, Cic.; tenere m. alcis (viri), to be any body's wife, Id.; alqam io m. ducere, to marry, Id.; dare alci filiam in m., to give in marriage, Id.; collocare alqam in matrimonium, or locare alqam in matrimonio, to settle a female, give her a husband, Id.; ire in matrimonium, to get married, Plaut.; petere in matrimonium, to ask in marriage, Suet.—II. *Meton.*: matrimonia, *Wives*, matrimonia provincialibus abstînuit, Suet.; Tac.

MATRIMUS, a, um (mater). *Whose mother is still alive*, m. puer, Cic.; puella m., Tac.

MATRŌNA, æ, f. (mater): I. A) *A married lady, a matron*, Cic.—B) *Of Juno*, Hor.—II. *A wife, spouse; with genit., Caii principis m.*, Plin.

MATRŌNA, æ, m. *Matrona, a river in Gaul, forming the boundary between Gallia Lugdunensis and Belgica, and falling into the Sequana; now the Marne, Cæsa.*

MATRŌNALIS, e (matrona). *Befitting a lady or married woman of rank, decus m., the rank of a lady or matron, Liv.; genæ m., the cheeks of a lady, Ov.; m. gravitas, Plin. E.; ferias M., a feast celebrated by the Roman ladies in honor of Mars on the first of March, Tert.*

MATTA, æ, f. (akin to mantelum). *A mat or mattress, Ov.*

MATTIACUS, a, um. *Of Mattiacum, fontes M. (mineral waters), the modern Wiesbaden, Plin.; M. aquæ, the same, Amm.; pilæ M., soap-balls for dyeing the hair, Mart.*

MATŪLA, æ, f. I. Gen.: *A vessel or pot for liquids of any nature, Dig.—II. Esp.: A urinal, Plant. Prov.: matulam esse, a good-for-nothing fellow, Plant.*

MATŪRATE, adv. (maturō). *Hastily, speedily, m. æqui, Liv.; Plaut.*

MATŪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (maturō). *A hastening, accelerating, Auct. Her.*

MATŪRE, adv. (maturus). I. A) *Timely, i. e. in right time, custodes m. æciant, Cic.; astis m. occurrit, Cæsa.—B) Soon, quickly, speedily, m. proficisci, Cic.; maturius proficiscitur, Cæs.; maturime occurrere, Id.; maturissime, Cic.—II. Prematurely, too soon, m. fieri ænem, Cic.; m. decessit, Nep.*

MATŪRESCO, rūi, ēre, v. n. (maturus). I. Prop.: *To become ripe, to ripen (of fruit), m. frumenta, Cæs.—II. Fig.: To become ripe, i. e. to attain a full age, fitness, or strength, partus maturescunt, Cic.; virtus maturescens, Liv.*

MATŪRITAS, ātis, f. (maturus). I. Prop.: *Ripeness, maturity, m. frugum, Cic.; m. frumentorum, Cæs.; frumenta non multum a maturitate aberant, were near maturity, were nearly ripe, Id.—II. Fig.: Maturity. A) The right time, or proper condition, and perfection of any thing, m. parlendi, Cic.; m. ætatis ad prudentiam, years of maturity, Id.; ad maturitatem perducere, Plin.; maturitatem assequi, to come to or attain maturity, Cic.; habere maturitatem suam, to have attained its perfection, Id.—B) A convenient time, occasion, ejus rei m., Cic.—C) Ripeness of understanding, maturity of judgment, maturitatem Galli criminando, Tsc.; m. imperatoris, Veil.—D) m. temporum, a proper time or season, Cic.; Liv.—E) Expedition, promptness, m. pœnæ, Suet.*

MATŪRO, i v. a. and n. (maturus). I. Act. A) Prop. 1) *To make ripe, ripen, mature, vva maturata, Cic.; maturari, to become or grow ripe, Plin. 2) Meton.: To make ripe, i. e. to make soft, soften, e. g. on ulcer, m. appurationea veteres, Plin.; panes et strumæ m., Id.—B) Fig.: To make ripe, i. e. to bring a thing to perfection, partus conceptos m., Plin.; ova maturari, Id.; to hasten, accelerate, m. cœpta, Liv.; m. iter, Cæs.; m. necem scivi, Hor.; m. fugam, Virg.—C) To be too hasty, to precipitate any thing, ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had . . . Catiline been too*

hasty in giving the signal, Id.; to do a thing in good time, to forward in season, multa m. datur, Virg.—II. Neut. A) Prop.: To ripen, to grow ripe, to attain maturity, maturant (arbores), Plin.—B) Meton.: To hasten, make haste, maturat venire, Cic.; m. transducere, Cæs.; m. proficisci, Id.; maturato opus eat, there is no time to be lost, Liv.

MATŪRUS, a, um (Sanscr. mat, to measure; Lat. metior; Gr. μετρεῖν). I. Prop.: *Ripe (of fruit), m. et coctis (poma), Cic.; m. uvæ, Virg.; m. fruges, Id.; seges m. messai, ripe for the harvest, fit for cutting, Liv.—II. Meton. A) That has its proper condition: Ripe, right, good, proper, fit, matura militiæ, fit for military service, Liv.; m. imperio, for government, Id.; filia m. viro, for marriage, Virg.; m. gloria, glory that has attained the highest degree, Liv.; m. ævi, old, Virg.; or m. ævo, Ov.—B) Happening in right time, seasonable, m. tempus (mortia), Cic.; beue maturum videtur fore; m. mora, ripe old age.—C) Early, speedy, hasty, m. decessio, Cic.; maturior libertas, Liv.; m. victoria, quick, Id.; ætas maturissima, the first years, early youth, Auct. Her.; sum maturior illo, I have come sooner, Ov.*

MATŪTA, æ, f. *The goddess of daybreak or dawn, usually called Matuta Mater, an old Italian deity; afterward identified with Leucothea, Cic.; Ov.*

MATŪTINUS, a, um (akin to maturus). I. *Early, that happens in the morning, morning (with a noun following), m. tempora, Cic.; m. salutatio; m. frigus, Hor.; m. cliens, who comes early, Mart.; m. Jupiter, who is saluted early, Id.; m. equi, i. e. Auroræ, Ov.; m. ales, i. e. the cock, Prop.; m. pater, i. e. Janus, who was invoked early, Hor.; Æneas se m. agebat, was up early, Virg.—II. Subst., matutinum, i. n. (sc. tempus),*

The morning, time of the morning, hours of the morning, morn, sidus Veneris ante matutinum exorietur, Plin. Hence, ablat.: matutino, Early in the morning, Plin.

MAURI, ōrum, m. (Μαῦροι). *The Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania, Sall. Sing., Maurus, i, m., A Moor, Luc.; Juv.*

MAURITĀNIA (Mauret), æ, f. (Μαυριτᾶνία). *Mauritania, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic and Numidia, now Fez and Morocco; under the Roman emperors divided into Tingitana (toward the Atlantic), and Cæsariensis (toward Numidia), Cæsa; Cic.; Tac.; Plin.*

MAURUS, a, um. *Moorish; also, African, M. equites, Hirt. B. Afr.; M. sngues, Hor.; maus M., i. e. Punicæ, Ov.; unda M., i. e. msre African, Hor.; silvæ filia Mauræ, i. e. citro facta, Mart.*

MAURŪSII, ōrum, m. *The Moors, Liv.; Plin.*

MAURŪSIUS, a, um (Μαυρούσιος). *Moorish; poet. for African, M. geos, Virg.*

MAUSŌLEUM, i, n. *Mausoleum. I. A magnificent tomb, erected in memory of Mausolus, king of Caria, in Halicarnassus, by his wife Artemisia, Plin.; Gell.—II. Gen.: Any magnificent tomb or splendid sepulchre, a mausoleum, M. Cæsariensis, Suet.*

MAUSŌLUS, i, m. (Μαύσωλος). *Mausolus, a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, Cic.*

MAVŌLO for mælo; thus also, mavelim. See MALO.

MAVORS, tis, m., for Mars. Mars, Cic.; urbs Navortis, i. e. Roma, Virg.

MAVORTIUS, a, um (Mavors), for Martius. Belonging to Mars, M. moenia, Rome, Virg.; tellus M., Thrace, Id.; M. proles, the Thebans, because they sprang from the teeth of the dragon that was sacred to Mars, Ov.

MAXILLA, æ, f. dim. (maxilla). I. The jaw, jaw-bone, cheek-bone, superior m., Plin. — II. Meton.: The chin, tu quæm in maxillis balanua gausape pectas, comb the perfumed hair of thy chin, Pers.

MAXIME (maxîme), adv. superl. (from the root mag, whence magis and magnus). In a very great measure, in the highest degree, Cic. With adjectives and adverbs; esp. such as from their termination do not admit of a superlative form (conf. MAGIS): quo etiam magis vituperanda est rei m. necessaria tanta incuria, Cic.; qui m. feri inter ipsos habeatur, Cæs.; locos ad hoc m. idoneos, Quint. Esp. A) In a climax: Most of all, mostly, chiefly, before all others, m. fuit optandum Cæcilia, ut, &c.; quæ ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, and most of all, and particularly so, Id. — B) ut quisque m., ita, &c., the more... the more, ut quisque m. opis indiget, ita ei potissimum opitulari, Cic. — C) In affirmations: Certainly, to be sure, most decidedly, Plaut. Also with immo: Quite the contrary, Plaut.; Sall.

MAXIMUS (maxîmus), a, um. See MAGNUS.

MAZONŌMUM, i, n. (μαζονομου, sc. ἀγγειου). A charger, large dish, Varr.; Hor.

ME. See EGO.

MEAMET, for mea or mea ipsius, Plaut.

MEATUS, for mea or mea ipsius, Ter.

MEATUS, ūs, m. (meo). I. A going, course, m. solis lunæque, Lucr.; m. cæli, Virg.; m. (aquilæ), flight, Tac.; m. spiritus, a drawing of breath, Quint.; m. Danubii, i. e. ostium, Tac. — II. Meton.: A place where persons or things go; a walk, road, passage, meatum vomitionibus præparare, Plin.; m. spirandi, Id.

MECASTOR. See CASTOR.

MECUM, i. e. cum me. With me, like tecum, accum, &c.

MED FOR me, Plaut.

MEDĒA, æ, f. (Μῆδεια). Medea, the daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, an enchantress, who produced the golden fleece for the Argonaut Jason, and embarked with him for Greece, taking with her her brother Absyrtus, whom, when pursued by her father, she cut up into pieces, which she threw into the sea, in order to arrest the pursuit by compelling her father to pick up these pieces. Jason afterward abandoned Medea, in order to marry Creusa or Glauce, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth; whereupon Medea killed her children by Jason, Ov. Meton.: M. Palatina, i. e. Clodia, Cic.

MEDĒIS, idia, f. Medæcan, enchanting, magical, M. herbæ, Ov.

MEDĒOR, ĕri (μῆδω, μεδῶ). To heal, cure, be good for or against any thing. I. Prop.; with dat., or absol.: m. morbo, Cic.; m. capiti, Id.; m. oculis, Plin.; m. dolori, Id.; vulneribus m., Id. Absol., Cels.; Plin.; ars medendi, the art of curing, physic or surgery, Id. Part., medeus, ūs, m., A physician, Plin.; Tac. — II. Fig.: To amend, relieve, correct, reform, m. malo, Cic.; m.

reip. afflictæ. Id.; m. inopiæ, Cæs. With acc.: quas (cupiditates) m. poses, Ter.; m. vitia, Vitr.

MEDIĀ, æ, f. (Μῆδία). Media, an important country of Western Asia, to the south of Armenia and the Caspian Sea; east of Assyria, and north of Susiana and Persis. It corresponded nearly to the modern Irak Ajemi, Plin.; Virg.

MEDIĀSTINUS, i, n. (medius). A slave employed in various mental occupations, e. g. in agriculture, in a bath, &c., Cic.; Hor.

MEDICA, æ, f. (sc. herba). A kind of clover, lucerne, Plin.

MEDICABILIS, e (medicor). I. That can be healed or cured, m. amor, Ov. — II. Healing, that has a healing power, m. succus, Col.

MEDICĀMEN, inis, n. (medicor). I. A) Prop.: A remedy, medicine, Cic. Of plasters, Tac.; a remedy against the heat of the sun, Ov. — B) Fig.: A means, remedy, e. g. against anger, Ov. — II. A) Gen.: A juice or other means by which the natural quality of a thing is changed; an artificial improvement, vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. Thus, of manure: m. seminum, Plin. — B) Esp. 1) A poisonous liquid or juice, poison, Tac. 2) A charm, enchantment, Ov. 3) A liquid for coloring, a dye, Plin. 4) A wash, cosmetic, paint, Petr.

MEDICAMENTUM, i, n. (medicor). I. A medicine, physic, medicament. A) Prop.: medicamentum alci dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic.; also for external applications, e. g. salve, ointment, &c.: medicamenta delibutus, Id. — B) Fig.: A remedy, an auxiliary or expedient, m. laborum, Cic.; m. doloris, Id. — II. An artificial means whereby the quality or nature of any thing is altered. A) An injurious or poisonous medicine or potion, poison, medicamenta partum abigere, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, poisonous potions, or poisoned draughts, Liv.; m. amatorum, a love-potion, Suet. — B) An enchanted potion, a charm, enchantment, medicamento Peliam fecit adolescentulum, Plaut. — C) A tincture for dyeing, a dye, color, Cic.; Plin. — D) A seasoning, Col. — E) 1) An artificial improvement of beauty; a paint, wash, cosmetic, Sen. 2) Fig.: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, i. e. too great oratorical embellishment, Cic.

MEDICĀMENTUM, i, n. (medicor). I. A medicine, physic, medicament. A) Prop.: medicamentum alci dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic.; also for external applications, e. g. salve, ointment, &c.: medicamenta delibutus, Id. — B) Fig.: A remedy, an auxiliary or expedient, m. laborum, Cic.; m. doloris, Id. — II. An artificial means whereby the quality or nature of any thing is altered. A) An injurious or poisonous medicine or potion, poison, medicamenta partum abigere, Cic.; coquere medicamenta, poisonous potions, or poisoned draughts, Liv.; m. amatorum, a love-potion, Suet. — B) An enchanted potion, a charm, enchantment, medicamento Peliam fecit adolescentulum, Plaut. — C) A tincture for dyeing, a dye, color, Cic.; Plin. — D) A seasoning, Col. — E) 1) An artificial improvement of beauty; a paint, wash, cosmetic, Sen. 2) Fig.: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, i. e. too great oratorical embellishment, Cic.

MEDICĀTOR, a, um. I. Part. of medico. — II. Adj.: Healing, of a healing nature, medicinal, aquæ m., Sen.; m. fontes, Plin.

MEDICĀTUS, ūs, m. (medicor). A charm, Ov.

MEDICĀNA. See MEDICINUS.

MEDICINUS, a, um (medicus). Of or belonging to physic or surgery. I. Adj.: m. ars, the art of physic, Varr. — II. Subst., medicina, æ, f. A) (sc. ars) The art of physic or surgery, Cic.; medicinam exercere, to practice, Id.; or medicinam facere, Quint.; or medicinam facere, Phædr. — B) (sc. officina) An apothecary's shop, a surgery, Plaut. — C) 1) Prop. a) (sc. res) A medicine, remedy, medicinam adhibere alci, Cic.; medicinam dare, to give or administer a medicine, Id. b) A cosmetic, or means of improving beauty, Ov.; Prop. c) Meton.: A pruning of vines, Plin. 2) Fig.: A remedy, means of cure or help, medicinam querere, consolation, comfort, Cic.; m. animi, Id.; m. doloris, Id.

MEDICO, i (medicus). I. To heal, m. (apes)

odore (galhani), Col.—II. Meton. A) To heal, to improve, by the juices of herbs; to mix drugs, to besprinkle, medicate, m. semina, to medicate the seed previously to putting it in the ground, that it may grow the better, Virg.; m. oves unguine, to anoint, Pall.; m. somnus, caused by juices, or a charm, Ov.; m. sedes, sprinkled with the juices of herbs, Virg.; occulte medicans, imparting healing powers, Virg.—B) To dye, m. capillos, Ov.—C) To poison, to render poisonous, Suet.

MEDICOR, 1 (medicus). I. Prop.: To heal, m. alui, Virg.; m. venenum, Plin.; m. ictum cuspidis, Virg.—II. Fig.: To cure, reform, m. alui, Virg.

MEDICUS, a, um (medeor). Adj.: Healing, wholesome, belonging to healing, serving for healing, medicinal, m. manus, Virg.; m. ars, the art of healing, Ov.; digitus m., the next to the little finger, Plin.—II. Subst., medicus, i, m., A physician, Cic.; m. vulnerum, a surgeon, Plin.

MEDICUS, a, um (Media). Median; also meton. for Persian, Assyrian, m. vestis, Nep.; M. smaragdus, Plin.

MEDIÛTAS, ãtis, f. (medius). The middle, place in the middle, as a translation of μεσότης, Cic.

MEDIMNUM, i, n., and MEDIMNUS, i, m. (μέδιμνος). A Greek corn-measure, holding six Roman modii, or pecks, Cic.

MEDIOCRIS, e (medius). I. Middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, m. orator, Cic.; m. telum ad res gerendas, Id.—II. In a bad sense: Middling, common, inferior, low, mean, insignificant, m. malum, Cic.; m. poeta, Hor.; m. animus, Cæs.; noum industria, Nep.

MEDIOCRITAS, ãtis, f. (mediocrius). I. In a good sense: The middle, medium, moderation, mean, i. e. not too much nor too little, mediocritatem tenere, Cic.; m. quæ est inter nimium et parum, Id.; magnificentiam ad mediocritatem revocare, to moderate or modify, Id.; aurea m., the golden mean, Hor. Plur., mediocritates, Moderate passions, Cic.—II. In a bad sense: Mediocrity, meanness, insignificance, m. ingenii, Cic.; m. mea, my own humble person, I myself, Vell.

MEDIOCRITER, adv. (mediocrius). Moderately. I. A) Tolerably, ordo assilium m. nos tenet, Cic.; ne m. quidem disertus, Id.—B) In a bad sense: Moderately only, not very, a little, m. eger, Cic.—II. Tranquilly, easily, calmly, non m. ferre, Cic.

MEDIOLANENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Mediolanum or Milan, M. præco, Cic. Plur., Mediolanenses, ium, The inhabitants of Milan, Varr.

MEDIOLANUM, i, n. Mediolanum, the capital of the Insubres, in Gallia Transpadana, now Milan, Liv.

MEDIOMATRICI, òrum, m. Mediomatici, a people in the southeast of Gallia Belgica, on the Mosella. Their chief town was Divodurum, now Metz, Cæs.

MEDIOXIMUS or MEDIOXÛMUS, a, um, for medius. That is in the middle, middlemost, uxor m., Plaut.

MEDITABUNDUS, a, um (meditor). Carefully thinking upon any thing, musing; with acc.: m. hellum, Just.

MEDITAMENTUM, i, n. (meditor). I. A think-

ing upon any thing, a devising or making ready, m. belli, Tsc. Plur., Id.—II. That which one practices, or in which one exercises one's self, Gell.

MEDITATE, adv. (meditor). Designedly, with premeditation, m. probra effundere, Sen.; m. tenere, to know exactly or accurately, Plaut.

MEDITATIO, ònis, f. (meditor). I. A meditating upon any thing, meditation, m. mali, Cic.—II. A) Esp.: A weighing a matter over in the mind, meditation, study, m. atque exercitatio, Cic.; m. mortis, Sen.—B) A devising, getting ready, preparation, m. campestris, Plin. Hence, usage, custom, ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin.

MEDITERRANÆUS, a, um (medius, terra). Inland, remote from the sea, m. (urbis), Cic.; m. oppidum, Plin.; m. homines; also simply plur., mediterranei, òrum, m. (sc. homines), Cic.; loca m., Liv. Subst., mediterraneum, i, n., A place in the middle of the land, far from the sea, Plin.

MEDITOR, 1 (from μεδράω, ò, as lacrima from δάκρυον). To think or reflect upon, weigh over in one's mind, meditate. I. Gen.: de tua ratione meditare, Cic.; mecum meditabar, quid dicerem, turned over in my mind what I should say, Id.—II. Esp. A) To think of, i. e. to design, intend, purpose, m. regnare, Cic.; m. proficisci, Nep.; m. alui pestem, Virg.; m. Musam (i. e. carmen) agrestem, Id.—B) To study any thing, in order to do it well, to prepare one's self to set about any thing, m. causam adversus alqm, Cic.; m. accusationem, Id.; m. versus, Hor. With dat.: m. ad rem, Cic.; m. ad dicendum, Id. With dat.: m. nugis, Plaut. Absol.: To study, m. extra forum, Cic.—C) To exercise one's self, to practice, Demosthenes perfectum meditando, ut, by practice, Cic.; m. eitharodiscum artem, to occupy one's self with, Suet. Part. perf., meditatùs, a, um, in a passive sense, Weighed over, thought upon, turned over in one's mind, studied, invented, considered, ea, quæ m. et præparata inferuntur, Cic.; m. scelus, Id.; m. oratio, a speech, the plan of which has been previously arranged, Suet.

MEDIUM. The middle. See the following article.

MEDIUS, a, um (μέσος, -η, -ον (Sanscr. madhyama, from mid, to pierce). That is in the middle, mid, middle, midst. I. Prop. A) m. digitus, Quint.; m. unguis, Juv.; medio tempore, in the mean time, meanwhile, Just.; mediis diebus, during the intermediate or intervening days, Liv.; alqm medium arripere, to seize any body by the middle (i. e. the waist), Ter.; Megaram mediam Corintho Athenisque condidere, Vell.; in media potione, in the midst of the carousal, half intoxicated, Cic.; in mediam viam, half way, Ter.; m. dies, mid-day, Virg. It is followed by et elliptically, with regard to a period of time: nox m., et dominæ mihi venit epistola meæ, one night intervened, Prop.; una dies m. est, et sunt sacra Minervæ, Ov.—B) Subst., médium, ii, n. 1) The middle, m. diei, Liv.; medium ferire, to hit the middle, Cic.; ire per medium, to go right through the middle, Quint.; in medio, in the middle, Sall.; or simply medio, Ov.; medio temporis, in the mean time, meanwhile, Tac. 2) The public, community, people, society; also, publicity, rem in medio ponere, to lay before the public, Cic.; quæ in medio posita sunt, that arc

known by every body, Id.; mater in medio est, is present, Ter.; tabulae sunt in medio, are at hand, ready to be produced, Cic.; crimen in medio erit, will be manifest, Liv.; praeda est in medio, is common property, belongs to all in common, Id.; si in medio ponitur (regnum), if the royal dignity be open to any of us, Id.; in medio relinquere, to leave undecided, Id.; utilitates afferre in medium, for the public good, Cic.; laudem conferre in medium, to let all have a share in it, Liv.; conferre in medium, to publish, make publicly known, Id.; quaerere in medium, to seek after a thing for the common good, Virg.; ex medio res accersit comedia, from common life, Hor.; verba de medio, familiar or common words, Ov.; sumpta de medio, well-known, Cic.; on the other hand, tollere de medio literas, to remove out of the way, Id.; tollere hominem de medio, to put out of the way, to kill, Id.; excedere e medio, or recedere de medio, to go away, to take one's self to other quarters, Ter.; e medio excedere, to leave this world, Ter.; in medium venire, to appear in public, Cic.—C) A *mid*dling thing or affair, neither good nor bad, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Half.* Col. *Subst.*, medium, ii, n., *A half.* Id.—B) 1) *Mid*dling, indifferent, common, ordinary, m. bella, Liv.; vulgus m., the common people, Ov.; m. officium, common to all men, Cic. 2) a) *Of age.* Middle, m. aetas, middle age, i. e. neither too young nor too old, Cic.; m. uxor, Plaut.; m. homo, middle-aged, Sen. b) *Moderate, temperate, observing the mean.* in oratio, Liv.; m. libertas, Id. *Subst. plur.*, media, orum, n., Plin.—C) *Indecisive, dubious, ambiguous, m.* responsum, Liv.; m. sermo, Plin. E.—D) *An umpire, arbiter, pacis bellique m.*, Hor.; fratris et sororis m., Ov.—E) *Neutral, medius esse jam non licebit, Cic.; mediis consiliis standum videbatur, it seemed advisable to remain neutral, Liv.—F) Lit.: Half-way, i. e. on the road, ne m. occurrere possit, Virg.*

MEDIUS FIDIUS. See FIDUS.

MEDON, tis, m. (Μέδων). *Medon, the son of the Athenian king Codrus, the first archon at Athens, having been appointed after the death of his father.*

MEDULLA, ae, f. (Sancr. medas, Lat. medius). I. *Prop.* A) *The marrow of bones, per media foramina a cerebro medullae descendente, Plin.; viscera medullaeque, Cic.—B) Meton.: The pith of plants and vegetables, m. vitis, Col.; medullam e caule eximere, Plin.—II. Fig.: The marrow, pith. A) The inmost part, mihi haeres in medullis, you lie close to my heart, Cic.; in medullis populi Rom. ac visceribus haerebant, Id.; est (i. e. comedit) flamma medullas, Virg.—B) The marrow, pith, that which is most excellent, the flower, prime, quintessence of any thing, suadæ m., Enn. sp. Cic.*

MEDULLITUS, adv. (medulla). *Intimately, cordially, from the heart, heartily, m. amare, Plaut.*

MEDULLULA, ae, f. dim. (medulla). *Marrow, m. anseris, Catull.*

MEDUS, i, m. (Μήδος). *A Mede; also poet. for Persian, Assyrian, Parthian, Hor.; plur., Id.*

MEDUSA, a, um. *Median, Persian, scinaces M., Hor.; flumen M., i. c. Euphrates, Id.*

MEDUSA, ae, f. (Μέδουσα). *Medusa, one of the Gorgons, the daughter of Phorcys, whose head bristling with serpents was cut off by Perseus. The head*

was said to turn to stone every one who looked at it, Ov.

MEDŪSÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Medusa, m. equus, Pegasus, sprung from the blood of Medusa, Ov.; or M. prapes, Id.; M. fons, the fountain of Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon, because this fountain was laid open by the foot of Pegasus, Id.*

MĒGĒRA, ae, f. (Μέγαρα). *Megara, one of the Furies, Virg.*

MĒGĀLENSIS, e (Megalesis). I. *Of or belonging to Cybele (Μεγάλη θεά); hence, M. sacra, a festival in honor of Cybele, consisting especially in dramatic shows, Plin. Plur., Mēgālesia (Megalesis), ium, n.; hence, ludi M., Gell.—II. Relating to this festival, M. purpura, the purple garment of the prator, worn on festival days, Mart.*

MĒGĀLESĪA (Mēgālesia), ōrum, n. *A festival in honor of Cybele. See preceding article.*

MĒGĀLŌPŌLIS, is, f. (Μεγαλοπολις). *Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia, the birth-place of Polybius, now Sinano or Sinanu, Liv.; Plin.*

MĒGĀLŌPŌLĪTĒ, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of Megalopolis, Liv.*

MĒGĀRA, ae, f., and MĒGĀRA, ōrum, n. plur. (τὰ Μέγαρα). *Megara. 1. The chief town of Megaris, the birth-place of Euclid, now Magara, Cic.; Liv. 2. A town of Sicily, Id.; (see HYBLA).*

MĒGARĒIUS, a, um (Μεγαρήϊος). *Belonging to Megareus, the father of Hippomenes, heros M., Ov.*

MĒGARĒNSIS, e. *Megarian; subst., a Megarian, Nicias M., Plin. Subst. plur., Mēgārensēs, ium, m., The Megarians, Id.*

MĒGARĒUS, ēi or ēos, m. (Μεγαρεύς). *Of Megara, Megarian, Euclides M., Cic.*

MĒGARĒUS, ēos, m. (Μεγαρεύς). *Megareus, son of Neptune, father of Hippomenes, Ov.*

MĒGARĪCŪS, a, um (Μεγαρίκος). *Megarian, M. signa, statues of Megarian marble, Cic. Subst., Mēgārici, ōrum, m. (sc. philosophi), The Megarian philosophers, i. e. the disciples of Euclid, Cic.*

MĒGARĪS, idia, f. (Μεγαρίς). *Megaris, a small district of Greece, between the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs, to the west and northwest of Attica. It was inhabited by a Doric race. The capital was Megara, Mel.*

MĒGARŪS, a, um. *Megarian, referring to the Sicilian Megara. M. sinus, Virg.*

MEHERCLE, MEHERCULE, MEHERCULES. See HERCULE.

MĒIO, ēre (mingo). *To make water, Mart.; Pers.; Hor.*

MĒL, mellis, n. (μέλι). I. *Prop.: Honey, Cic. Plur., mella, Virg.; mella Faleroo diluta, i. e. mulsum, a mixture of honey and wine, οἰνόμελι, Hor.; the ancients were in the habit of anointing corpses with honey, in order to keep them from putrefaction, Nep.—II. Fig.: Honey, i. e. any thing that is sweet and agreeable, poetica mella, Hor.; melli est, is sweet to me, Id.; thus also of an agreeable style, Nestoreum m., Cic.; Homerici senis m., Plin. A term of endearment: meum m., my honey, Plaut.*

MĒLA, ae, m. *Mela, a family name; Pomponius Mela, a Roman geographer, who, during the reign of Claudius, wrote a work which is still extant.*

MĒLAMPUS, ōdis, m. (Μελάμπος). *Melampus, a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amythaon Cic.; Virg.*

MELANCHOLICUS.

MELANCHOLICUS, a, um (μελαγχολικός). *That abounds with much black bile, melancholy, m. homo, Cic.; m. insania, Plin.*

MELANTHIUS, ii, m. (Μελάθυος). *Melanthis, the goatherd of Ulysses, Ov.*

MELANORUS, i, m. (μελάνουρος). *Lür., Black-tail, a sea-fish, Plin.*

MELAS, ānis or ānos (μέλας, black). I. *A black spot on the skin, Cels.*—II. *Melas (sc. fluvius), The name of several rivers in Thessaly, Thrace, Sicily, Pamphylia, because of their dark waters, Liv.; Plin.*

MELDI, orum, m. *Meldi, a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Sequana, whose territory answered to the modern Meaur, Cic.*

MELÆGER or MELÆGROS, -US, i, m. (Μελαεγρος). *Meleager, a son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and of Althæa; the hero of the Calydonian wild boar hunt. His life depended on the preservation of a firebrand, which his mother, from feelings of revenge cast into the fire, whereupon he died, Ov.*

MELÆGRIS, idis, f. (Μελαεγρίς). *Plur., Mēlægrides. I. (sc. aves or gallinæ) Guinea hens, Plin.*—II. *According to fable, the sisters of Meleager, who so bewailed his death that they were changed into guinea hens, Ov.*

MELÆS, ētis, m. (Μελας). *Meles, a river of Ionia, near Smyrna, where Homer was said to have been born; hence called Melesigēnes, i. e. born on the banks of the Meles, Plin.*

MELETEUS, a, um (Μελες). *Meletean, poet. for Homer, Tibull.*

MELIBŒA, æ, f. (Μελίβοια). *Melibœa, a town of Thessaly, between Mounts Ossa and Pelion, and which belonged to the territory of Philoctetes. It was famed for its purple dye, Virg.; Plin.; the birth-place of Philoctetes, Liv.; Plin.*

MELIBŒUS, a, um. *Melibœan, M. purpura, made at Melibœa, Virg.; M. dux, i. e. Philoctetes, Id.*

MELICERTA or MELICERTES, æ, m. (Μελικέρτης). *Melicerta, the son of Ivo and Athamas, with whom Ivo, when pursued by the raving Athamas, threw herself into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks Palæmon, and by the Latins Fortunus, Ov.*

MELICUS, a, um (μελικός). *Musical, m. sonus, Lucr. Esp.: Lyric, poema m., i. q. lyricum, Cic. Subst. I. melicus, i, m. (sc. poeta). A lyric poet, a writer of odes, Plin.*—II. *melica, æ, f. (sc. cantilena). An ode, Petr.*

MELIMELUM, i, n. (μελίμηλον). *A honey-apple, Plin.*

MELINA, æ, f. (melles, a marten). *A knapsack, bag, or purse, made of the skin of a marten, Plaut.*

MELINUS, a, um (μήλον, an apple). *Of quinces or fruit resembling quinces, m. oleum, oil extracted from quince-blossoms, Plin. Subst.: melinum, i, n. I. (sc. unguentum) An unguent made of quinces, Plin.*—II. *(sc. vestimentum) A garment of the color of quinces, Plaut.*

MELINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the island Melos, M. pigmentum, or simply Molinum, i, n., A kind of white paint, Plin.*

MELINUS, a, um (mel). *Of honey. Subst., melinis, æ, f., A drink made from honey, mead, Plaut.*

MELIOR, ius, comp. of bonus. *Better.*

MEMBRANULA.

MELISPHYLLUM, i, n., and MELISSOPHYLLON, i, n. (μελίφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον). *Balm-gentle, a herb of which bees are fond, i. q. api-strum, Plin.; Virg.*

MELĪTA, æ, f., or MELĪTE, Æs, f. (Μελίτη). *Melita. I. An island between Sicily and Africa, with a town of the same name, now Malta, Cic.*—II. *An island near Dalmatia, now Meleda, Plin.*

III. *A sea-nymph, Virg.*

MELĪTEUS, a, um (Μελιταίος). *Of or from Melita (near Dalmatia), catuli M., little lap-dogs, Plin.*

MELĪTENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Malta, vestis M., cloths, carpets, Cic.; M. rosa, Id. Subst. plur., Mēlitensis, iui, n. (sc. vestimenta), Cloths, carpets, Lucr.*

MELIUS, compar. See BONUS and BENE.

MELIUS, a, um. *Belonging to the island Melos, the Melian, Diagoras M., of Melos, Cic.*

MELIUSCŪLE, adv. I. *Rather better, pretty well, quum m. tibi esset, Cic.*—II. *Rather more, m. bibere, Plaut.*

MELIUSCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (mellior). I. *Rather better, m. facies, a rather handsomer face, Sen.*—II. *Rather better, in rather better health, qui m. esse cepit, Cels.*

MELLA or MELLA, æ, m. *Mella, a river in Upper Italy, flowing by Brizio (now Brescia), and falling into the Ollus (now Oglia). It is now the Melia, Virg.*

MELLICŪLUS, a, um (mel). *Sweet as honey, honey-sweet; fig., corpusculum m., Plaut. Subst., melliculum, i, n., as term of endearment, My honey! Plaut.*

MELLIFER, Æra, Ærum (mel, foro). *That produces honey, m. apis, Ov.; m. exercitus (spum), Claud.*

MELLILLUS, a, um, dim. (mōlinus). *Of honey, sweet as honey. Subst., mea mellilla, my honey! Plaut.*

MELLINIA, æ, f. (mel). *Sweetness, agreeableness, delight, pleasure, Plaut.*

MELLĪTUS, s, um (mel). I. *Prop. A) Of honey, honey (with a compound following), m. favus, Varr.*—B) *Melon: Mixed or sweetened with honey, m. placentis, Hor.; succus dulcis et m., Plin.*—II. *Fig.: Sweet as honey, lovely, agreeable, m. Cicero, Cic.; m. oculi, Catull.; m. savium, App.*

MĒLOS, n. (μέλος). *A song, Hor. Plur., mele (μέλη), Lucr.*

MĒLOS, i, f. (Μήλος). *Melos, an island in the Ægean Sea, and the most westerly of the group of the Cyclades, now Milo, Mel.*

MELPŒMENE, Æs, f. (Μελπομένη, the singing one). *Melpomene, the muse of tragedy, Hor.*

MEMBRĀNA, æ, f. (membrum). I. *Prop. A) A thin skin which covers the members of the body, a membrane, natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic.; also, the tender skin of fruit, as of chestnuts, walnuts, &c. (Plin.); of flax (Id.); of eggshells, Id.*—B) *Meion: A skin. 1) G/a snake: The slough, Ov.; Luc. 2) A skin prepared for writing; parchment, vellum, Plin.; Hor. Plur., membrānæ, ārum, f., Parchments, manuscripts, m. intus positus, Hor.; membranarum usus, Quint.*—II. *Fig.: Skin, i. e. outer part, the surface, m. coloris, Lucr.*

MEMBRĀNŪLA, æ, f. dim. (membrana). I

MEMBRATIM.

Prop.: A small or thin skin, membrane, m. oculi, Cels.—II. Meton.: Parchment, Cic.

MEMBRATIM, adv. (membrum). I. Prop.: By members, member by member, limb by limb, m. deperdere scœtum, Lucr.; m. mala sentire, in every member or limb, Plin.; m. cœsi, to pieces, Id.—II. Meton.: By pieces, singly, by degrees, quasi m. gestum negotium, Cic.; m. dicere, in small sentences (per kála), of from about nine to seventeen syllables, Cic.; Quiet.

MEMBRUM, i, n. (Sanscr. m s r m a n, an organ). I. Prop.: A limb, member of the body, e. g. the hand, foot, Cic.; membrorum compactio, Id.; membra, the body, Virg.; Hor.; Ov. In connection with artus: artus et membra, Ov.—II. Meton. A) A member, i. e. a part of a whole; e. g. of a house, Cic.; Plia. E.; of a ship, Ov.—B) Of a period: A member, sentence, clause, Cic.

MEMET, acc. of ego, and met, Plaut.

MÉMINI, iase (Sanscr. man, to think; Gr. μέμνω, μνάω, μένος; Lat. mens, defect. verb. perfect tense. The perfect has the signification of a present, the pluperfect that of an imperfect, and the fut. exact. that of a future. To remember or recollect a thing, to think of. I. Prop. A) With genit.: m. vivorum, Cic.; animus meminit præteritorum, Id.—B) With acc., but only when denoting to have a thing in the memory (knowledge of a thing), or the reverse (but not to think of a thing), m. omnia, Cic.; m. beneficia, Id.; memini dicta, Id.; ii quos innocentissimos meminimus (sc. fuisse), Id.; eos divitem eum meminimus (sc. fuisse), Plaut.; Cincam memini, Sullam vidi, I remember Cinna (i. e. I have been his contemporary), Cic.; memineram Paulum, Id.—C) With de: m. de omnibus, Cic.—D) With ut: meminit ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter.—E) With inf. (pres. or perf.): meminitis tum, iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, Cic.; m. me tibi cœrre, Id.; meminitis me ita ab initio distribuisse causam, Id.—II. Meton. A) To think of any thing, to remember, be mindful of, memineris mei, remember me, think of, i. e. write to me, Cic.; m. ignominie acceptæ, Liv.—B) To think of, i. e. to mention, to make mention of, de homine importunissimo ne meminissem quidem volo, Cic.

MEMMIUS, a, um. Memmius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was C. Memmius, who was accused by Q. Curtius, de ambitu, and banished, Cic.

MEMNON, ōnis, m. (Μέμνων). Memnon, a king of Ethiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora (hence, mater lutea Memnonis, Ov), an ally of the Trojans, killed by Achilles (Hyg.). It is said that birds rose from his funeral pile (aves Memnoniee or Memnonidee), which flew every year to Troas to fight with each other, (Plin.; Ov.). A stone statue at Thebes, in Egypt, popularly believed to have been his, is said to have uttered a melodious sound at sunrise (Tac.).

MEMNŌNIS (Memnōnis), idis, f. (sc. of belonging to Memnon, Memnonides (sc. aves), The birds of Memnon (see MEMNON), Plin.

MEMNŌNIUS (Memnōnius), a, um. Of or belonging to Memnon, Memnonia domus, the palace of Tithonus and Memnon, or the Egyptian city Thebes, Prop.; Memnonia agmina, Oriental, Luc.; M. color, soorathy, Ov.

MEMOR, ōris (memini). Mindful, remembering, m. benefici, Cic.; pete cadum Marsi me-

MEMORO.

morem duelli, that remembers the Marsian war, i. e. filled at that time, Hor.; supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, i. e. cruel, Liv.; m. glorie avitæ, Id.; sævæ memorem Junonie ob iram, ever mindful, Virg.—C) Having a good memory, tantumque homiuis ingeniosi ac memoria valuit exercitatio, ut, &c., Cic.—II. Meton.: That reminds of any thing, impreesit memorem dente notam, Hor.; nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Id.; genium memorem brevis avi, Id.; m. versus, Ov.

MEMORABILIS, e (memoro). That can be related, to be heard of. I. Prop.: hoccine credible est, aut memorabile, Ter.—II. Fig. A) Worthy to be related or spoken of, nec bellum est nec memorabile, Plaut.—B) Memorable, remarkable, m. familiaritas Lælii et Scipionis, Cic.; m. ac divina virtus, Id.

MEMORATUS, a, um. I. Part. of memoro.—II. Adj.: Well-known, notorious, celebrated, animal memoratus velocitatis, Plin.

MEMŌRIA, æ, f. (memoro). The thinking of any thing. I. Prop. A) Of something that is past: Recollection, souvenir, remembrance, memory, m. recens, Cic.; memoriã tenere alqd, Id.; post hominum memoriã, within the recollection of men, not from time immemorial, Id.—B) Of something to come: A thought, ut belli iafereadi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, that they had no such design, as of making an attack, &c., Liv.—II. Meton.: That which any one remembers or calls to his mind. A) Time, whether past or present, a Cratippo nostro principe hujus memoriã philosopho, Cic.; usque... ad nostram memoriã, Id.; et nostra et patrum memoriã, Id.—B) An event, incident, mihi repetenda est veteris cujusdam memoriã recordatio, Cic.—C) The remembrance of what has passed, by means of oral or written records; account, report, story; hence, history, liber, quo omnium rerum memoriã complexus est, Cic.; veterum aequalium memoriã comprehendere, Id.; litterarum memoriã flagitare, to require a written account, Id.—D) 1) A written record, a memorial, vitæ memoriã composuit, Suet. 2) Plur., memoriã, Written historical documents, annals, memoirs, in veteribus memoriã legimus, &c., Gell.—E) The power or faculty of remembering or recollecting, memory, memoriã exercere, Cic.; memoriã perdere, Id.; hoc in memoriã mea penitus insedit, Id.; Hortensius memoriã tantã fuit, ut, &c., Id.; e memoriã excedere, cedere, to escape the memory, Liv.

MEMORIALIS, e (memoria). Belonging to memory or remembrance, m. libellus, a journal, memoir, Suet.

MEMORITER, adv. (memoro). I. By heart, from memory, m. responders, Cic.; m. dicere, Id.; m. orationem habere, Id.—II. Meton.: Without being long in calling to mind, m. tenere, Plin.

MEMORO, i v. a. (memoro). To call any thing to any body's mind, to remind any body of any thing. I. Prop.: m. amicitiam ac fœdus, Tac.—II. Meton.: To mention, narrate, relate, recount, speak of, m. superbiã alejs, Cic.; quid Thesea memorem? Virg.; vocabula prisca memorata Catoibus, made use of by them, Hor.: memora mihi nomen, tell me, Plaut.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, is or *idia*, *f.* (Μέμφις). *Memphis*, a town in the centre of *Egypt*, the residence of the kings, now the village of *Menf*, Liv.

MEMPHITES, æ, m. (*Memphis*). *Of or belonging to Memphis*, M. bos, *Apis*, Tibull.

MEMPHITICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Memphis*. *Meton.*: *Egyptian*, M. ensis, Lucan.

MEMPHITIS, *idia*, *f.* *Of or belonging to Memphis*. *Meton.*: *Egyptian*, M. vacca, *Io*, Ov.

MENÆ. See MÆNA.

MENÆCHMI, òrum, m. *A comedy of Plautus*, so called from two twins of that name, who are the heroes of the piece.

MENÆNUS, a, um (Menæ). *Of or belonging to Menæ*, Xenon Menænus, Cic. Hence, Mênæni, òrum, m., *The inhabitants of Menæ*, Id.

MENANDER and MENANDRUS, i, m. (Μένανδρος). *Menander*, the most celebrated poet of the new *Attic comedy*, the pattern followed by *Terence*, Cic.; *Ter*.

MENANDREUS, a, um (Menander). *Of or belonging to Menander*, Prop.

MENANENI, òrum, m. *The inhabitants of Menæ*, a town of *Sicily*, Cic.

MENAPII, òrum, m. *Menapii*, a people of *Belgian Gaul*, between the rivers *Maese* and *Scheldt*, Cæs.

MENDA, æ, f. I. Prop.: *A fault, blemish*, in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov.—II. *Meton. of style*: *A fault*, Suet.

MENDACILOQUUS, a, um (mendacium, loqui). *Lying*, Plaut.

MENDACIUM, ï, n. (mendax). *A lie, untruth, falsehood*. I. Prop.: m. magnum et impudens, Cic.; m. dicere, Nep.; m. facere, to occasion a lie, to cause a lie to be told, Quint.—II. *Meton. of inanimate objects*: famæ mendacia videre, Ov.; Phœbi mendacia, the imitated or counterfeit character of *Phœbus*, Poet. sp. Suet.

MENDACIUNCULUM, i, n. dim. (mendacium). *A little falsehood or lie*, quod tamen est mendaciuncula adspergendum, Cic.

MENDAX, æcis (mentior). *Lying*. I. Prop.: homo mendax, Cic.; m. in aliquo, Hor.; m. sderuum aliquo, Plaut.; m. alcuo, Ov.; m. in aliqua re, Pers.; m. hujus rei, Plaut.—II. *Meton. of inanimate objects*. A) *Lying*, i. e. deceitful, deceiving, mendacia visa, Cic.; m. fundus, that produces nothing, Hor.—B) *False, fictitious*, m. infamia, Hor.—C) *Imitated, counterfeit, feigned*, m. os, Tibull.

MENDICABULUM, i, n. (mendico). *A beggar*, Plaut.

MENDICATIO, ònis, *f.* *A begging*, an obtaining by begging, tam fœda vitæ mendicatio, Sen.

MENDICE, *adv.* *In a begging manner*, like a beggar, by begging, m. agere cum aliquo, Sen.

MENDICITAS, ætis, *f.* (mendicus). *Beggary, mendicity, beggar-like poverty*, in summa mendicitate esse, Cic.

MENDICO and MENDICOR, i v. n. and a. (mendicus). *To beg, go begging*. I. *Neut.*: mendicantem vivere, Plaut.; m. in aurem, Juv.—II. *Act.*: *To beg for any thing*, a me mendicas malum, Plaut.

MENS.

MENDICULA, æ, *f.* (sc. vestis). *A beggar's garment, a beggarly dress*, Plaut.

MENDICUS, a, um. *Beggarly, poor as a beggar, needy*. I. Prop. A) *Adj.* Superl., mendicissimus, Cic.—B) *Subst.* I) Gen.: *A beggar, viderunt enim ex mendicis repente fieri divites*, Cic.; as an epithet: a beggar, Ter. 2) Esp.: *The wandering mendicant priests of Cybele*, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: *Needy, beggarly, poor, paltry, instrumentum mendicum*, Cic.

MENDOSE, *adv.* *Faultily, incorrectly, with mistakes*, m. scribere, Cic.

MENDOSUS, a, um (mendum). I. *Full of faults or mistakes, faulty, incorrect, mendosum exemplar*, Plin. E.; mendosum est, &c., Cic.—II. *Making mistakes, e.g. in writing*, m. servus, Cic.

MENDUM, i, n. *A blemish, blot*. I. Prop.: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: *A fault, oversight, mistake, librarium menda tollere*, Cic.; Idus Mart. magnum mendum continent, a blunder, mistake, Id.

MENECLÆS, is, m. (Μενεκλῆς). *Meneclæus, an orator of Alabanda*, Cic. Hence, Mênecleus, a, um, *Of Meneclæus*, Meneclium studium, Cic.

MENELÆUS, a, um. *Belonging to Menelaus*, Prop.

MENELÆUS, ii, m. *Menelaus, a mountain near Sparta, on the Eurotas*, Liv.

MENELÆUS and -OS, m. (Μενελάος). *Menelaus, a son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, king of Sparta, and husband of Helen*, Ov. Hence, facete, Lucullus (because his wife had been seduced by Memmius), Cic.

MENENIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Menenius Agrippa*, Menenianum judicium, Liv.

MENENIUS, a, um. I. *Menenius, the name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was the consul Menenius Agrippa*, Liv. Also, the name of a simpleton in the time of *Horace*, Hor.—II. *Adj.*: *Menenian, Menenia tribus*, Cic.

MENINX or MENIX, giæ, *f.* (Μήνινξ). *Meninx, an island of Africa near the Syrtis Minor, now Jerbi*, Liv.

MENIPPUS, i, m. (Μένιππος). *Menippus*. I. *A Cynic philosopher, notorious for his sarcastic talent*, Cic. Hence, Menippus, a, um, *Relating to Menippus*, satiræ Menippæ, satires of *Varro* in the style of *Menippus*, Gell. 2. *A celebrated Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero*, Cic.

MENŒCEUS, ï and eos, m. (Μενωκῆς). *Menæceus, a son of Creon, king of Thebes*, Cic.

MENŒTIUS, ï, m. (Μενωτίος). *Menætius, son of Actor, the father of Patroclus*, Hyg. Hence, Mênœtiades, æ, m., *Son of Menætius*, i. e. *Patroclus*, Ov.

MENS, tis [nom. mentis, for mens, Enn.; Varr.] *f.* (μῆνός). *The mind, disposition, mode of thinking*. I. Prop. A) m. animi, Plaut.; vestras mentes atque sententias, sentiments and opinions, Cic.; bona mens, kind or benevolent disposition, Liv.—B) *The heart, sentiment, mode of feeling, feeling, quorum mentes sensusque vulneræ*, Cic.; animi qui nostræ mentis sunt, the inclinations of the heart, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: *The higher faculties or spiritual part of the soul, the thinking principle, understanding*. A) Gen.: *Reason, intellect*, m. cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic.; nec corpori solum, sed

mente atque animo, Id.; mente comprehendere, or conplecti alqd. to comprehend, to seize mentally, i. e. to understand, Id.; alienata mens, insanity, Cæs.; mente commotum esse, to be not in one's right mind, Plin.—B) *Esp.* 1) Consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment, dicenti effluit meos, his recollection fails, Cic. 2) Courage, spirit, vobis dent mentem oportet (dii) ut prohibeat, Liv.; addere mentem, Hor. 3) *Mind, thoughts (collectively)*, mentem injicere, Cic.; hence, venit mihi in mentem, it occurs to my mind, I think of it, it strikes me. s) si quid in mentem veniet, Cic. b) *With genit.*: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, Cic. c) *With inf.*: venit mihi in mentem subvereri, Cic. d) *With ut*: ei in Gallia primum in mentem venit, ut, &c., Cic. 4) *Opinion, view of any thing (mentally taken)*, eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic.; eadem mente esse, Nep. 5) *Design, plan, intention, purpose*, classem ea mente paravit, ut, &c., Cic. 6) Mens, the goddess of the human mind or of reason, in whose honor a festival was celebrated on the eighth of June, Cic.

MENSA, æ, f. (root men, whence eminere). A table, board. 1) *Prop.* A) A table at which one sits, eats, or writes, ad messum consistere, Cic.; manum ad mensam porrigere, to reach to, Id.; hence, factæ, messas consumimus, the bread on which the fruit was served, Virg.—B) mensa laniona, a butcher's block, Suet.—C) The table of a money-changer, a counter, numeravit a mensa publica, Cic.—D) The table used at a sacrifice, jam messas argenteas de omnibus delubris jussit auferri, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) A table, i. e. meal, food, mittere alci de mensa, Cic.; super mensam, during a meal, or while one is at dinner, &c., Curt.; alqm adhibere mensæ suæ, to invite to one's table, Col.—B) A dish, i. e. food; messæ Syracusæ, Cic.; mensa secunda, dessert consisting of fruit, Id.

MENSARIUS, ii, m. (mensa). A money-changer, banker. 1) *Gen.*, Suet.—II. *Esp.*: A public or government banker, i. e. one who regulates the public payments, mensarii triumviri, quinqueviri, Cic.

MENSIO, ònis, f. (metior). A measuring, m. vocum, prosody, Cic.

MENSIS, is, m. (μήν). 1) A month, Cic.; mense primo, on the first of the month, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: The menstrual discharge, a muliere incitasti mensis, Plin.

MENSOR, òris, m. (metior). One who measures, a measurer. 1) *Gen.*: m. terræ numeroque carentis aræ, Hor.—II. *Esp.* A) Land-surveyor, Ov.—B) An architect, Plin. E.

MENSTRUALIS, e (mensis). Monthly. 1) *Prop.*: m. sphaera, the moon, Prud.—II. *Meton.* A) Monthly, for or during one month, menstruales epulæ, Plaut.—B) Belonging to, or having, the monthly discharge, menstrual, m. mulier, Plin.

MENSTRUUS, a, um. Monthly. 1) *Gen.* A) 1) Taking place or occurring every month, menstrua usura, Cic. 2) Subst., menstruum, i, n., The period of a month, a month, m. meum fioitur, Plin.—B) Lasting a month, menstrua vita, Cic.—C) 1) For a month, cibaria menstrua, Cic. 5) Subst., menstruum, i, n., Provisions

for a month, Liv.—II. *Esp.* A) Of or belonging to the monthly discharge, menstruous, menstruæ purgationes, Plin.—B) Subst., menstruum, i, n., Monthly discharge or course, menstruation, Sen. Also plur., menstrua, òrum, n., Plin.

MENSŪLA, æ, f. dim. (mensa). A small table, Plaut.

MENSŪLARIUS, ii, m. (mensula). A money-changer, banker, Sen.

MENSŪRA, æ, f. (metior). A measuring, measure. 1) *Prop.* A) m. ex aqua, a measuring or determining any thing by a water-glass, Cæs.; mensuram alicujus rei agere, to measure any thing, Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) A measure, as result of measuring, nosse mensuras itinerum, Cæs. 2) A measure by which any thing is measured, a standard, majore mensurâ reddere, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) A measuring, quidquid sub aurium mensuram alqm cadit, numerus vocatur, that which the ear, as it were, measures off, Cic.—B) Quantity, capacity, measure, size, dimension, nec consularis legati mensura, sed in majus accipiebantur, not according to the quality of, Tac.; submittere se ad mensuram discentis, to accommodate one's self or adept one's instruction to the capacity of the pupil, Quint.—C) In painting: Just proportion, symmetry, Plin.

MENSURA, a, um. See METIOR.

MENTHA (menta), æ, f. (μίνθα, μένθη). Mint, Ov.; Plin.

MENTIO, ònis, f. (memio). A mentioning of any thing, mention; esp. a preliminary proposition, m. tui, Cic.; mentionem facere rei, de alqo and de alqs re, Id. Hence, of a consul: mentionem facere in senatu, to propose to the Senate, Cic.

MENTOR, titus, 4 [mentitus, a, um, pass., Virg.; fut., mentibitur, Plaut.] v. n. and a. To lie, to utter a falsehood. 1) *Prop.* A) *Neut.* 1) m. aperte, Cic.; m. de re, m. in re, and m. apud alqm, Id. 2) To say fictitious things, to fable, ita mentitur (Homerus), Hor. 3) To lie, not to keep one's word or promise, honestius mentiretur, Cic.—B) *Act.* 1) To promise any thing falsely, m. in alqm alqd, Prop. With acc. and inf., Liv. 2) To fable, to invent, to pretend any thing falsely, to feign, m. auspicium, Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) *Neut.*: To beguile, deceive, froas, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiantur, Cic. Part.: mentiens, entis, m., Subst. (ψευδομενός), A sophistical syllogism.—B) *Act.* 1) To disappoint, delude, m. spem, Hor. 2) To assume the form of a person or thing, to imitate, nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg.; Crescæ meotias lignes monstra bovis, Pasiphae, who had inclosed herself in a wooden cone, and thus assumed its form, Prop.

MENTOR, òris, m. (Μέντωρ). 1) Mentor, a celebrated artist in chasing or engraving metal, Cic. Hence.—II. *Meton.*: A drinking-vessel with ornaments in basso relievo, Juv.

MENTORĒUS, a, um. Belonging to Mentor, Prop.

MENTŪLA, æ, f. I. q. membrum virile, Catull. MENTUM, i, n. (Savscr. munb). The chin of men and animals. 1) *Prop.*; Cic.—II. *Meton.*: The hair of the chin, the beard, Virg.

MEO, I. To go, pass. 1) *Prop.*: m. in occidente, Tac.—II. *Meton.*, of inanimate objects; tirmes huc illuc meant, Tac.

MEOPTE. I. q. meo ipsius, Plaut.

MEPHITIS, idis, f. *A noxious, pestilential exhalation of the earth.* I. Prop., Virg.—II. Meton.: Mephitia, idia, f., *The goddess worshipped as a protectress from the noxious exhalations of the earth,* Tac.

MEPTE. I. q. me ipsum, Plaut.

MERACULUS or MERACLUS, a, um (meracua). *With little mixture, tolerably pure,* Plaut.

MERACUS, a, um (merua). *Unmixed, pure, helleborum meracua,* Hor.

MERCABILIS, e (mercor). *That is to be purchased,* Ov.

MERCATOR, oris, m. I. *A tradesman, merchant; esp. a wholesale dealer,* Cic.—II. *A buyer, purchaser, non consueta sed mercatores praeclariorum,* Cic.

MERCATORIUS, a, um (mercator). *Of or belonging to a merchant, navia mercatoria, a merchantman,* Plaut.

MERCATURA, æ, f. (mercor). *Trade, traffic, a dealing in goods or merchandise.* I. Prop. A) m. tenuis, Cic.; mercaturam facere; and, in the plur., of several persons, mercaturas facere, to carry on commercial business, Id.; in mercatura verti, to carry on traffic, Plaut.—B) Meton.: *Goods, merchandise, mercaturam an venalea habuit?* Plaut.—II. Fig.: ad mercaturam bonarum artium, Cic.

MERCATUS, ūa, m. (mercor). *Trade, a buying and selling.* I. Prop.: m. turpissimus, Cic.—II. Meton. A) *A market, ad mercatum proficiaci,* Cic.—B) *A public meeting or assembly, literis recitatae in mercatu Olympico,* Juat.

MERCEDŪLA, æ, f. dim. (mercea). I. Prop.: *Slight or poor wages, mercedula adducti,* Cic.—II. Fig.: *Rent, produce, ut constituerem mercedulas prædiorum,* Cic.

MERCENARIUS, a, um (mercea). I. *That does any thing for reward or payment, that receives pay or wages, hired, m. testia,* Cic.; m. miles, Liv.; excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, *his office of præco, for which he was salaried,* Hor.—II. Subst., mercenarius, ii, m., *A day-laborer, qui ita jubent uti illis (aervis) ut mercenarius,* Cic.

MERCES, ædia, f. (merco). *Reward.* I. Prop. A) *Pay, hire, wages for work or service rendered, artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere,* Cic.; mercedem regni (the agrarian law) aspernata plebs, Cæs.; manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall.; sine mercede, for nothing, gratuitously, Phædr. *Prov.: una mercede duas res aasequi velle, to kill two birds with one stone,* Cæs.—B) *Ironically: Reward, i. e. detriment, injury, loss which any thing causes, itac nihil dolere non sine magna mercede contigti,* Cic.; m. apreti nomina.—II. Meton. A) *The produce or income from any thing, revenue, rent from lands, &c., m. prædiorum,* Cic.; m. inaularum, *rent from buildings,* Id.; m. habitatorum, *rent from dwelling-houses, &c.,* Cæs.; also, *interest on capital,* Hor.—B) *Ironically: magna quidem rea tua mercede colui, for good pay,* Sen.

MERCIMONIUM, ii, n. (merx). *Traffic. I. Prop., Plaut.—II. Meton.: Merchandise, tabernae, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma altur,* Tac.

MERCOR, 1 v. dep. n. and a. (merx) (mercatus, a, um, pass., Prop.). *To trade, carry on trade.*

I. Neut.: me iterum mercatum, Plaut.—II. Act.: *To buy, purchase, in. fundum de pupillo, Cic.; m. alqd ab alqd, m. alqd tanto pretio, Id.; m. magno alqd, to pay dearly for,* Virg.

MERCURIALIS, e (Mercurius). I. *Of or pertaining to Mercury, Mercuriale cognomen, Hor.; Mercurialea viri, the protegés or favorites of Mercury; esp. lyric poets, because Mercury was considered the inventor of the lyre,* Hor.—II. Subst., Mercurialea, ium, m., *Tradespeople, merchants; because Mercury was their patron: they formed a corporation or guild at Rome, collegium mercatorum, Liv.; hence, M. saliva, greedy desire of gain, Pers.*

MERCURIUS, ii, m. I. *Mercury, son of Jupiter and Maia the daughter of Atlas, messenger of the gods, inventor of the lyre, god of eloquence, commerce, cunning, guardian of the high-roads and the public schools, and conductor of departed souls to the lower world,* Cic.; Hor.; Ov.—II. Meton. A) *A statue of Mercury, a Hermes, Nep.—B) The planet Mercury, Cic.*

MERDA, æ, f. *Animal excrement, dung,* Hor.

MERE, adv. *Purely, unmixedly, without mixture, Plin.*

MERENDA, æ, f. *A collation, a meal taken between four and five o'clock in the afternoon,* Plaut.

MERENDARIUS, a, um (mercnda). *That takes an afternoon's meal, ostende nobis merendarioa tuca, Sen.*

MERENS, entia. *That has deserved any thing; deserving, in good or bad sense. I. consul laudare increpare merentes, Sall.—II. One who has rendered himself deserving; meritorious, ita de republica merentem perisae, Cic.*

MEREO, ūi, tum, and MEREOR, itus, 2 v. a. and n. *To deserve.* I. Act. A) 1) *To deserve, be deserving, merit, be worthy of any thing, m. præmia, Cæs.; m. poenam, Liv.* 2) *Absol.: ai mereor, Plaut. ap. Cic. 3) With ut, Cic. 4) With inf., Ov. 5) With cur, Liv.—B) To gain, make, earn, acquire, m. non amplius poterant duodecim æria, Cic.; hence, quid meresa, quid merearia, quid mereri velis, ut, what or how much would you take, what ought one to offer you for, &c., Cic.—C) *To buy, purchase, uxorea, qua vos dote mererunt, Plaut.; m. vicia uardo, to change for, to give one thing in exchange for another, Hor.—D) merere, and mereri stipendia, and simply merere, to receive pay, i. e. to do military service, to be a soldier, mereri stipendia, Cic.; m. equo, to serve in the horse, Id.; m. pedibus, to be in the infantry, Liv.; stipendia vigeesima jam merentem, to serve in the twentieth campaign, Id.—E) *To acquire, obtain, receive, m. gloriam, Plin. E.—F) To commit, do, m. acula, Virg.; ob meritam noxam, Plaut.—II. Neut. A) *To gain by prostitution, puer ad merendum coactus, Gell.—B) To deserve, me de republica meruisse optime, Cic.; quoquo modo de me merita erit, in whichever way, well or ill, Id.****

MERETRICIE, adv. *In the manner of prostitutes, meretriciously, Plaut.*

MERETRICIUS, a, um (meretrix). *Of or relating to prostitutes, meretriciusus. m. quæstua, Cic.; hence, subst., mēretricium, ii, n., The trade of a prostitute, m. facere, Suet.*

MERETRICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (meretrix). *A common prostitute a harlot, Cic.*

MERETRIX.

MERETRIX, icis [genit. plur., mēretīricum for mēretīricum, Plaut.], f. (mereo). *With or without mulier: A common prostitute, harlot, mulier meretrix, Plaut.; meretrix, Cic.; m. Augusta, Messalina, Juv.*

MERGA, æ, f. (merges). *A pitchfork for heaping up corn, Plaut.*

MERGES, itis, f. *A sheaf, Virg.*

MERGO, si, sum, 3 v. a. and u. *To dip, dip in, plunge, sink, immerse. I. Prop. A) I) m. in aquam, Cic.; mergi aquâ languidâ, to be drowned, Liv. 2) Absol.: To sink, let down into water, Liv.; thus also, aqua mergit, mersuras aquas, Ov. —B) 1) To let down, sink, to drive, infiz, m. cspat in terram effossam, Liv.; m. lumina, to shut one's eyes, Quint. 2) Middle: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, discharges itself, Plin.; qui mergitur oceano, sets, Catull. —II. Fig. A) To sink, i. e. to overwhelm, m. alqm malis, with misfortunes, Virg.; potatio quæ mergit, intoxicates, Sen.; usuræ mergunt sortem, swallow the capital, Liv.; medicior te mergat onus jacturæ, can ruin you, Juv.; mersus foro, bankrupt, Plaut.; mersus rebus secundis, overwhelmed with prosperity, Liv. —B) To cover, hide, make invisible, m. vultus in cortice, Ov.; diem or lucem mergere, of the setting sun, Sen.; cœlum mergens sidera, the western sky, Lucan.*

MERGUS, i, m. (mergo). *A diver, an aquatic bird (which dives into the water for its food), Plin.*

MERIDIANUS, a, um (meridies). *I. Of mid-day, of noon, meridianum tempus, Cic.; m. sol, the mid-day sun, Liv.; hence, meridiani, sc. gladiatores, who fight at mid-day, Suet. —II. Meton.: Meridional, southern, meridiana vallis, Liv.; m. circulus, the equator, Sen.*

MERIDIATIO, onis, f. *A mid-day nap, siesta, et lucubrations detraxi et meridiationes addidi, Cic.*

MERIDIUS, ei, m. (medius, dies). *Mid-day. I. Prop.: Nilo permansit ad meridiem, Cic.; diem diffundere insticchio somno meridie, to take a mid-day nap, Varr. —II. Meton. A) The south, inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. —B) The middle of any space of time, m. noctis, midnight, Varr.*

MERIDIO, are, and MERIDIOR, ari. *To take a mid-day nap, dum ea meridiaret, Suet.*

MERIONES, æ, m. (Μερίωνης). *Meriones, a Cretan, son of Mælix, the charioteer of Idomeneus, Hor.*

MERITO, are, v. int. a. (mereo). *To earn, gain. I. Gen.: villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. —II. Esp.: m. stipendia, or m. simply, to serve in the army, m. stipendia, Enn.*

MERITO, adv. *According to desert, justly, quamquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic.*

MERITORIUS, s, um (mereo). *For which money is paid, that brings in money. I. Gen. A) meritorium artificum, Sen.; meritoria rheda, a hired or hackney coach, Suet. —B) Subst., mēritōria, ōrum, n., Rooms let out, Juv. —II. Esp.: A prostitute, pueri meritorii, Cic.*

MERITUM, i, n. (mereo). *Reward. I. Prop.: nil suave meritum est, Ter. —II. Meton. A) Merit, i. c. an action which deserves thanks or reward, propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.; meritiſſimo ejus feci, on account of his great merits, Plaut. —B) A benefit,*

MESSALA.

favor, kindness, magoa ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, Cic.; implere alqm meritie, to overload with, Ov. —C) Demerit, fault, blame, qui a me nullo meo merito siliens esse debebat, Cic. Hence, —D) An offence, crime, transgression, meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus, Just. —E) Worth, value, weight, quo sit merito quæque notata dies, Ov.

MERITUS, a, um. *I. Part. of mereo. —II. Adj.: Deserved, that is merited. A) Pass.: Fair, just, right, iracundia merita, Cic. —B) Act.: Deserving well, homines de me divinitus meriti, Auct. red. Sen.*

MERO, ōnis, m. (merum). *A wine-drinker, a surname given to the Emperor Tiberius, instead of Nero, on account of his intemperate habits, Suet.*

MEROBIBUS, a, um (merum, bibo). *That drinks wine unmixed, which, with the ancients, was done by drunkards only, Plaut.*

MERŒ, es, f. (Μερόη). *Merœ, an island of the Nile, in Ethiopia, with a town of the same name, Mel.*

MERŒTICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Merœ, M. ebeous, Lucan.*

MERŒPE, es, f. (Μερόπη). *Merope, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, wife of Sisypus, Ov.*

MEROPS, ōpis, m. (Μερόψ). *Merops. 1. The husband of Clymene, Ov. 2. A king of Cos, after whom the inhabitants of that island were said to have been named Mēropes, um, m., Quint.*

MERSO, are, v. int. a. (mergo). *To dip, immerse. I. Prop.: aqua calida mersatur, Tac. —II. Fig.: mersor civilibus uodis, Hor.; m. leto, to kill, Lucr.*

MERŪLA, æ, f. *A blackbird, ousel. I. Prop., Cic. —II. Meton.: A fish, perhaps a whiting or merling, Plin.*

MERUS, a, um. *Unmixed, pure. I. Prop. A) meræ undæ, not mixed with wine, Ov.; merum vinum, Plaut., and merum, i, n., wine not mixed with water, to drink which was considered intemperate, Plin.; Damalis multi meri, Hor. —B) Meton. 1) Mere, only, nothing but, mera monstra nuntiare, Cic.; merum bellum loquitur, of nothing but war, Id.; meri principes, very great men, Id. 2) Naked, bare, uncovered, m. pes, Juv. 3) Clear, bright, m. clarior, Plaut. —II. Fig.: Pure, genuine, undiluted, mera Græcia, Plin. E.; mera libertas, Hor.*

MERX, cis, f. *Ware, goods, commodities. I. Prop.: m. fallax, Cic.; sarmatas quoque in merce sunt, are to be purchased, Plin.; merces mutare, to barter, Virg. —II. Meton.: A thing, matter, ætas mala merx, mala est tergo, a bad affair, Plaut. Also of persons: m. tu mala es, you are a bad article, a good-for-nothing fellow, Id.*

MESEMBRIACUS, a, um. *Belonging to Mesembria, a Thracian town on the Euxine, Ov.*

MESŒPOTAMIA, æ, f. (Μεσοποταμία). *Mesopotamia, a district of Asia between the Euphrates and the Tigris, Cic.*

MESŒPŒTAMIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mesopotamia, Valer. ap. Vopisc.*

MESPILUM, i, n. (μῆσπιλον). *I. A medlar, Plin. —II. Meton.: A caldar-tree, Pall.*

MESPILUS, i, f. (μῆσπιλη). *I. A medlar-tree, Plin. —II. Meton.: A medlar, Pall.*

MESSALA or MESSALLA, æ, m. *Messala, the name of a family of the Valerian gens, of which the most celebrated were: M. Valerius Messala, a con-*

temporary of Cicero, and patron of Tibullus, Cic.; Tibull.; and Messalina, the voluptuous wife of the Emperor Claudius, Tac.

MESSANA, *æ, f.* (Μεσσήνη, Doric Μεσσάνα). *Messana*, a town of Sicily, on the Faro di Messina; previously to its being occupied by the Messanians, its name was Zaucle, now *Messina*, Cic.

MESSANIUS, *a, um.* Belonging to *Messana*, *Messanian*, Ov.

MESSAPIA, *æ, f.* A district in Lower Italy, Calabria, Plin.

MESSAPIUS, *a, um* (Messapia). I. *Apulian or Calabrian*, Ov. — II. *Subst. plur.*, Messapil, *orum, m.*, *The people of Messapia*, Liv.

MESSAPUS, *i, m.* *Messapus*, a prince of *Apulia or Calabria*, Virg.

MESSENE, *ēs, f.*, or *-ENA, æ, f.* (Μεσσήνη). *Messene*, the capital of *Messenia* in the Peloponnesus, on the River *Pamisos*, now *Maura-Matia*, Liv.

MESSENIUS, *a, um.* I. *Messenian*, Ov. — II. *Subst.*, Messenii, *orum, m.*, *The Messenians*, Liv.

MESSIS, *is, f.* (meto). *A cutting and gathering of the fruits of the earth, harvest.* I. A) *Prop.*, Cic.; *messes facere, peragere, to reap*, Plin.; *messes amittere, to lose a harvest by not being able to get it in.* — B) *Meton.* 1) *A gathering of honey*, Virg. 2) *Fruit that is gathered in, ruperunt horrea messes*, Virg.; *messe tenuis propria vive, eat up all*, Pers. 3) *Fruit that is yet to be reaped or gathered in, agri onerati messibus*, Ov. *Prov.*: *adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, id.*; *urere suas messes, to cut one's own throat (prod.)*, Tibull. 4) *The time of harvest, harvest-time, flos mori per messes colligitur*, Plin.; *si frigus erit, si messis*, Virg. 5) *A harvest, meton. for year, sexagesima messis, the sixtieth summer*, Mart. — II. *Fig.*: *pro benefactis mali messes metere, to be repaid with ingratitude*, Plaut.

MESSOR, *ōris, m.* (meto). *A mower, reaper*, Cic.

MESSORIUS, *a, um* (messor). *Of or belonging to reapers, messoria corbis*, Cic.

MET. *An emphatic postfix of personal pronouns (with exception of tu, to which te or temet is joined), and of the possessive pronoun suus, as egomet, I myself, Ter.; memet, Cic.; temet, Lucr.; ipse is often added, de memet ipso, Cic.; ipse egomet, Virg.*

MĒTA, *æ, f.* *Any thing in the shape of a cone or pyramid.* I. *Gen. A*) *umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis, Cic.; m. foeni, a hay-rick*, Plin.; *meta, the fruit of the cypress-tree, otherwise called couus*, Plin. — B) *Esp. 1*) *A pyramidal column at each end of the circus at Rome, round which the chariot-eers turned seven times, a turning-point, meta, aut prius infecto deponit præmia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota, Prop.; their skill was shown in not striking against this pillar, metaque fervidis evitata rotis, Hor.; sublata metæ, i. e. the wall running along the middle of the race-course, called spina, Suet. 2*) *Any place of turning, ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent... dies congruerent, Liv.; metas lustrare Pachyni, to sail round, to double the promontory of Pachynus, Virg. 3*) *A goal, boundary, end, limit, fixed term, period, m. tenere, Virg.; raditur hic elegis ultima meta meis, Ov.; vitæ metam tangere, id.;*

nox mediam cœli metam contigerat, the middle of the sky, Virg. — II. *Fig.*: *in flexu ætatis hæsit ad metas notitia mulieris, he became unfortunate, had reverse of fortune, Cic.; interior curru meta terenda meo est, I must not digress, Ov.*

MĒTALEPSIS, *is* (μετάληψις). *Metalepsis*, a figure of rhetoric, by which the consequent is twice put for that which precedes, as when *arista* is put for "summer," and then again for "the year," Quint.

MĒTALLUM, *i, n.* (μέταλλον). *Metall.* I. *Prop. A*) *aurique metallum, Virg.; libertas potior metallis, gold and silver, Hor.* — B) *Meton.*: *A mine, metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, nova... instituit, Liv.; jus metallorum, the right of working mines on one's estates, Suet.; damnare in metallum, to condemn to the mines, Plin.; m. cretæ, a chalk-pit.* — II. *Fig.*: *secula meliore metallo, the golden age, Claud.*

MĒTAMORPHŌSIS, *is, f.* (μεταμόρφωσις). *A transformation, change.* *Plur.*, *Mētāmorphōses, ōn*, the title of a poem of Ovid, Quint.

MĒTAPHŌRA, *æ, f.* (μεταφορά). *In Rhet.*: *A metaphor, i. e. the transferring of a word from its proper meaning for the sake of beauty or force (translatio)*, Quint.

MĒTAPLASMUS, *i, m.* (μεταπλασμός). *Metaplasma*, a changing of the form of a word by dropping a syllable, Quint.

MĒTAPONTINUS, *a, um* (Metapontum). *Of or belonging to Metapontum*, M. sger, Liv. Hence, *Mētāpontini, ōrum, m.*, *Inhabitants of Metapontum*, Liv.

MĒTAPONTUM, *i, n.* (Μεταπόντιον). *Metapontum*, a town of *Lucania*, where *Pythagorus* died, Cic.

MĒTATOR, *ōris, m.* *One who measures out or fixes the boundary of any thing, m. castrorum*, Cic.

MĒTAURUS, *i, m.* (Μεταυρος). I. *Metaurus*, a river in *Umbria*, now *Metaro* or *Metro*, where *Hasdrubal*, the brother of *Hannibal*, was defeated by *Claudius Nero* and *M. Livius Salinator*, Liv. — II. *Adj.*: *Metaurum flumen*, Hor.

MĒTELLUS, *a, um.* *Metellus*, the name of a family belonging to the gens *Cæcilia*, of which the most celebrated were, 1. Q. Metellus Macedonicus, who reduced *Macedonia* to a Roman province, Vell. 2. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus, a successful general against *Jugurtha*, and predecessor of *Marinus*, Sall. 3. C. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, a contemporary of *Cicero*, husband of *Clodia*, Cic. 4. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, son of *Scipio Nasica*, adopted by *Metellus Pius*, the father-in-law of *Pompey*, Cic.

MĒTHŌDICE, *ēs, f.* (μεθοδική). *That part of grammar which treats of the rules*, Quint.

MĒTHŌDICUS, *a, um* (μεθοδικός). *Methodical*, Cels.

MĒTHYMNA, *æ, f.* *Methymna*, a town of *Lesbos*, celebrated for its wine, now *Maliva*, Liv.

MĒTHYMNÆUS, *a, um.* *Of Methymna*, M. Arion, Cic.

MĒTHYMNIAS, *ādis, f.* *Of or from Methymna*, M. puella, Ov.

MĒTICŪLOSUS, *a, um* (metus). *Fearful, timid.* I. *Prop.*: *m. banno*, Plaut. — II. *Meton.*: *Terrible, horrible, meticulosa res*, Plaut.

METILIUS, *a, um.* *Metilius*, the name of a Roman family, e. g. M. Metilius, Liv,

METIOR, mensus, 4 v. dep. a. *To measure, etc.* 1. Prop. A) 1) m. sgrum, Cic.; m. annum, of Phæbus, as the sun, I measure the year, i. e. divide it into months, Ov.; m. nummos, sc. modio, Hor. 2) Pass.: mensa spatia, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) *To mete or measure out, to distribute*, m. millibus frumentum, Cæs. 2) *To measure by going through or by paces, go over or through*, m. sacrum viam, of the pompous gait of a vain person, Hor.; (luna) metiens iter annum, Catull. Absol.: quin hinc metimur gradibus militariis, let us march from hence with quick step, Plaut. 3) *To pass over a space in time; to perform, finish a course*, duas partes lucis menseo (sole), Ov.—II. Fig. A) *To estimate, judge of, value*, m. omnia voluptate, Cic.; m. amicitiam sua caritate, Id.—B) *With abl.:* *To the question "wherewith?"* m. alqd auribus, Cic.—C) Absol.: *To estimate, consider, judge*, m. vires suas, Quint.

METHIOSEDUM, i, n. *Metiosedum, a town of Gaul, now Meudon, Cæs.*

METIUS, ñ, m. *Metius, an Italian name; e. g. Metius Fufettius, dictator of the Albans, whom Tullius Hostilius quartered by horses as a punishment for his treason, Liv.*

METIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Metius, porta Metia (otherwise porta Equilina), where dead bodies were burned and criminals executed, and where also the executioners lived, Plaut.*

METO, 1. *To measure off, mete or mark out (boundaries, &c.), metatis castris, Hirt.; m. loca, Virg.*

MÊTO, messûi, messum, 3 v. n. and a. *To mow, reap, crop.* 1. Prop. A) Neut.: cum est matura seges metendum, Varr.; also of the vintage: postremus metito, Virg. Prov.: ut semen-tem feceris ita et metes, as a man sows so also shall he reap, Cic.; sibi quisque ruri metit, every one is for himself, Plaut.—B) Act.: m. farra, Ov.; mes-sæ herbas, Virg.—II. Meton. A) Poet.: *To dwell, qui Batulum metunt, Sil.*—B) *Of bees:* apes metunt flores, Virg.—C) *To cut, pluck, tear, or pull off*, m. liliis virgâ, Ov.; and simply m. barbam, to shave, Juv.—D) *To cut down, to slay, proxima quæque metit gladio, Virg.; also of death:* metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, Hor.

METOR, 1 (meta). *To measure, measure out, mete off.* 1. Prop.: m. colum, Ov.—II. Meton. A) *To measure by paces, to walk through or over, traversa, m. loca, Sen.*—B) *To fix the bounds or limits of a place, m. regiones, Liv.; m. castra, to measure out the ground for pitching a camp, Cæ. ap. Non.; hence, m. castra, to pitch a camp, Liv.*

METRÊTA, æ, f. (μετρήτης). *The principal Greek liquid measure, containing about nine English gallons, navim, metretas quæ trecentas tolleret, pur-âsse, a vessel of 300 metretas burden, Plaut.*

METRICUS, a, um (μετρικός). *Of or belong- ing to measure.* 1. Gen.: metricæ leges, of the pulse, Plin.—II. Esp. A) *Relating to the me- tre of verses, metrical*, m. pes, Quint.—B) *Subst., metrici, ñrum, m. (sc. scriptores), Those who treat of the laws of metre or versification, Gell.*

METRÔGORUS, i, m. (Μητρογόρος). *Metrodo- rus. 1. A native of Athens, called Lampasacus, from his residence at Lampasacus, Cic. 2. M. Scep- sius, a rhetorician and philosopher of Scepsis in Mysia, and pupil of Carneades, Cic.*

METRÔPÖLIS, is, m. *Metropolis, a town of Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi, Cæs.*

METRÔPÖLITÆ, ñrum, m. *The inhabitants of Metropolis, in Thessaly, Cæs.*

METRÔPÖLITANUS, a, um. *Of or belong- ing to the town Metropolis, M. campua, Liv.*

METRUM, i, n. (μέτρον). *The measure of a verse, a metre, m. Tibulli, Quint.*

METÜENS, tis. 1. Part. of metuo.—II. Adj.: *Fearing, in fear, afraid, m. deorum, Liv.; metuentior deorum, more pious, Ov.*

METÜLA, v, f. dim. (meta). *A small conical figure or pyramid, Plin. E.*

METÜO, üi, ütüm, 3 v. n. and a. (metuo). *To fear, be in fear, be afraid.* 1. Prop. A) Neut.: m. de sua vita, Cic.; m. ab Hannibale, Liv.; m. pueris, Plaut.; m. senectæ, Virg.; metuo quot pa- tres fuerint, I wonder, am anxious to know, Plaut.; metuo quid agam, I do not know what to do, Ter.—B) Act. 1) m. alqm, Cic.; m. insidias ab alqo, Id.; m. periculum ex alqo, Sall. 2) *With inf.:* *To fear, hesitate, not be willing, tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.; metuit taugi, dreads being touched, Hor. 3) With ne, Cic.; me- tuo fratrem ne intus sit, Plaut. 4) With ne, non, or ut: Lest, lest not, Plaut.; Ter.—II. Meton. A) *Of inanimate things:* penna metuens solvi, an indestructible, untiring wing, Hor.—B) *To reverence, revere, m. patrem, Ter.—C) To take heed of, beware of, m. nocentem corporibus austrum, Hor.; m. reddere, not to be inclined, Ter.**

METUS, ñs, m. *Fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety.* 1. Prop.: in metu esse, to be in fear, Cic.; mihi unum de malis in metu est, I am afraid of, or apprehend, Id.; metum alci inferre, Liv.; metum habere, to be afraid; also, to cause fear, to be fearful, Ov.; metu percussus, Sall.; mihi est metus (with acc. and inf.), I fear, Ter.; metum alci abstergere, to remove any body's fear, Cic.; in metum redire, to fear again, Plin. The object of fear is expressed by a genit. obj., or by a, ne, with acc. and inf., Ter., or an adj., Cic., &c. With an adj.: m. alienus, fear of strangers, Ter.—II. Meton. A) *Religious dread or awe, reverence, mens trepidat metu, Hor.—B) That which causes fear, a dread, terror, Libyci metus, Medusa's head, Stat.*

MËUS, a, um (ἐμός) (voc, mi, inea, meum, App.). [*genit. plur., metum for meorum, Plaut.: with the emphatic suffix pte and met, Plaut.*] *Mine, belong- ing to me, my own.* 1. Prop. A) m. gnatus, Ter.; mea nox, that has been promised to me, Prop. Also with genit. in appos.: meum factum dictumve consulis, Liv.; meum est, it is my busi- ness or duty, puto esse meum, quid scitiam expo- nere, Cic.; meum est... quod, it is my doing, it is to be attributed to me, Ov.—B) *Objective:* crimina mea, that are brought against me, Liv.—C) *Subst.* 1) meus, 1, m., *Mine, my friend*, Nero meus, Cic. 2) mēa, v, f., *My love! my dearly be- loved!* mea Pythias, Ter. 3) mēi, ñrum, m., *My own, i. e. those related to me, my friends*, Cic.; also, *my people, i. e. retainers, serv- ants*, Plin. E. 4) meum, i, n., *That which be- longs to me, my own, nihil addo de meo, Auct. Har.; sed timui mea ne finisise minora putarer, what can I do, the influence I have, Hor.—II. Esp. A) In my senses, master of myself, vix*

(me) meum firmat deus, Ov.—B) *My own master, independent*, vidicta postquam meus a pretore recessi, Pers.; meus sum, *I imitate no one, stand by myself (as to style)*, Cic.—C) *In my power, meus est, I have him*, Plaut.—D) *Mine, i. e. proceeding from me, mei sunt ordines, meus descriptio*, Cic.—E) *Mine, like me, according to my disposition*, simulatio non est mea, Ter.

MEVĀNAS, ātis. *Of Mevania, M. ager*, Plin. MEVĀNIA, æ. f. *Mevania, a town of Umbria, near the conflux of the Clitumnus and the Lina, now Bevagna*, Liv.

MI. I. *For mihi*.—II. *Voc. of meus*.

MICA, æ. f. *A little bit, crumb, morsel*. I. Prop.: m. auri, Lucr.; m. salis, *a few grains of salt*, Plin.; m. saliens (for salis), Hor.—II. Fig.: m. salis, *a small share of wit*, Catull.

MICO, ūi, i. v. n. *To move to and fro with a quick, tremulous motion, to quiver, beat, palpitate*. I. Prop. A) venæ et arteriæ micare non desinunt, Cic.; linguæ micat ore trisulcis (of a serpent), Virg.; corda timore micant, palpitate, beat, Ov.; micuere fontes, gushed forth, Luc.—B) micare (sc. digitis), *to raise the fingers suddenly, and let another guess at the number so raised; a game still existing in Italy under the name of mora. This was frequently resorted to for deciding matters of minor importance between two parties, quid est sors? idem propemodum quod micare, talos jaccare*, Cic.; dignus est quicum in tenebris mices (said of an honest person), id.—II. Meton.: *To glitter, glisten, sparkle, flash*, micant gladii, Liv.; micat igitur aether, Virg.

MICTURIO, 4 v. des. n. (mingo). *To desire to make water*, Juv.

MIDAS [Mida], æ. m. (Midas). *Midas, a son of Gordias, king of the Brigi in Thrace, who obtained from Bacchus the grant of his desire that all he touched might turn to gold. When afterward even his food was changed into gold as soon as he touched it, Bacchus commanded him to bathe in the River Pactolus, when the quality Midas possessed was transferred to that river*, Ov.

MIGDŪLYBS, ūbis, m. (μυδα-λύψ). *Of both Libyan and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were*, Plaut.

MIGRASSO. *For migravero, fut. exact. of migrare*.

MIGRATIO, ōnis, f. *A removal, changing one's place of abode, migration*. I. Prop.: mors est m. in oras eas, &c., Cic.; hæc migratio nobis misera, Liv.—II. Fig.: *Change of signification, a trope, figure, verbo migrationes (sunt) in alienum mūtæ*, Cic.

MIGRO, I v. n. and a. *To move, change one's abode or place of habitation*. I. Prop. A) 1) *Neut.*: itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migravot, Cic.; m. Velos, Liv.; m. ex urbe rus, Ter. 2) *Act.*: *To remove any thing, take or carry away, difficile migratu*, Liv.; Rhœstia regna migrantur in Lybiam superis, are removed by the gods to Lybia, Sil.—B) *Meton.* 1) m. de vita, to die, Cic.; m. ex vita, Id.; neque a rae officium migrat, remain faithful to duty, Plaut. 2) *To pass, change, or turn into, omnia migrant*, Lucr.; cornua in mucronem migrantia, assuming the shape of, finishing in, Plin.—II. Fig. A) m. gloriam in se tantam, to transfer to one's own advantage, Sil.

—B) *To transgress, overstep, m. commudia jura*, Cic.

MILĀNYON, ōnis, m. (Μελανίων). *Milanion, the husband of Atalanta*, Prop.

MILE, MILIES, MILESIMUS, &c. See MILLE.

MILES, itis, c. *A soldier (either a common soldier or an officer), a military man*. I. Prop. A) m. imperatoris summi, Cic.; milites legere, to levy, raise, Liv.; milites scribero, to enroll, Id.; milites ordinare, to draw up in ranks, Id. *It is frequently used in a collective sense for soldiers, soldiery, consul direptione prædaque abstinere militem*, Liv.—B) *Esp.*: *A foot-soldier, nec militibus nec equitibus, Cæs.*—II. *Meton.* A) rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, a recruit, novice, Ov.—B) *A chessman*, Ov.

MILESIUS, a, um. *Milesian, carmina Milesia, obscene verses*, Ov.; Milesiæ, sc. fabulæ, longæ tales, novels, Cæpit. Subst., Milēsti, ōrum, m., *The Milesians*, Liv.

MILETIS, idis, f. *The daughter of Miletus, i. e. Byblis*, Ov.

MILETIS, idis, f. *Milesian, M. urbs, Tomi, a colony of the Milesians*, Ov.

MILĒTUS, i (Μίλητος). *Miletus. I. m., the father of Cæanus and Byblis, founder of Miletus*, Ov.—II. f., *the capital of Ionia, birth-place of Thales*, Liv.

MILIĀRIUM, ūi, n. (perhaps from miliura). *A vessel used for warming water in the baths*, Sen.

MILITARIS, e (miles). *Relating to soldiers or war, military, martial, res militares, military matters, warfare*, Cæs.; militares leges, military laws, Id.; signa militaria, standards, Cic.; m. via, a highway, military road, Id.; militare genus, soldiers, Liv.; vir militaris, inured to war, Id.; juvenis militaris, Id.; and militaris alona, a soldier, Hor.; m. ætas, the age during which the Romans performed military service, from the 16th to the 46th year, Tac.

MILITĀRYTER, adn. *Like a soldier, in a military manner, milites tecta militarily coegerat ædificare*, Liv.

MILITĀRIUS, a, um (miles). *Of a soldier, military, m. gradus*, Plaut.

MILITĀRIA, æ, f. (miles). *Military service*.

I. Prop. A) in disciplinam militiæ proficisci, Cic.; vacatio militiæ, exemption from military service, Cæs.; detrectare militiam, to refuse doing military service, Ov.; militiam capessere, to enter the service, Plin.; militiæ magister, a general, Liv.—B) *Gen.*: militiæ, on the field, in war, Sall.; usually with domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiæque cognita, in peace and war, Cic.—C) *Plur.*, militiæ, ōrum, the different kinds of military service, Mosaic auxilios, quos militiæ legionariis ... equabant, Tac.—II. *Meton.* A) *Service, labor, employment, or profession, urbanam militiam respondentem*, Cic.—B) *A campaign, m. adversus Græcos*, Just.—C) *The soldiers, soldiery, cogere militiam*, Liv.—D) *Warlike spirit, courage, virilis militiæ mæser*, Flor.

MILITĀŪLA, æ, f. dīm. (militia). *A short military service*, Suet.

MILITO, I v. n. (miles). *To be a soldier, perform military service, serve as a soldier, m. in alcis exercitu*, Cic.; vellente militare? whether they would serve in the army? Liv. Also, by meton., of love affairs, Ov.; Hor.; &c.

MILIUM.

MILYUM, *fl. n.* Millet, Varr.

MILLE. *A thousand.* I. Prop. A) Adj.: m. et quingentes passibus, Cms.—B) Subst. 1) mille, *n.*, *A thousand*, m. Thracum, Cic. 2) Plur., millia, *ium, n.*, *Thousands*, sexcenta millia mundorum, Cic.; sometimes millia is used distributively, to millia eris asses singulos, Liv.—C) m. passuum, *a thousand paces*, i. e. *a Roman mile*, rather less than an English mile, m. passuum erant, Liv.; also without passuum: ut mihi ultra quadringenta millia liceret esse, Cic.—II. Meton.: Innumerable, countless, very many, m. nova consilia, Liv.

MILLĒNI, *œ, a* (mille). *A thousand* (distrib.), Plaut.

MILLĒSIMUS, *a, um* (mille). *The thousandth*, millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic.; usura millesima, *one per thousand monthly*, Sen.

MILLIARIUS, *a, um* (mille). *Comprising a thousand.* I. Gen. A) Adj.: milliaria ala, *of a thousand horse*, Plin.; m. aper, *of a thousand pounds*, Sen.—B) Subst. 1) milliariūm, *ii, n.*, *One thousand*, m. annorum, *a thousand years*, August. 2) milliariū, *drum, m.*, *Millenarians*, chiliasts, August.—II. Esp.: *That measures a thousand paces.* A) Adj.: m. porticus, Suet.—B) Subst., milliariūm, *ii, n.*, *A mile-stone*, plebes ad tertium milliariūm consedisset, Cic.; m. aureum, *the golden mile-stone* (at least so called by Tac. and Suet.), erected by Augustus in the forum, forming a sort of terminus of the Italian roads, Tac.

MILLIES, *adv.* (mille). *A thousand times.* I. Prop.: plus millies audivi, Ter.—II. Meton.: Innumerable times, more retur potius milles, Cic.

MILO or MILON, *ōnis* (Μίλων). *Milo.* I. *A celebrated athlete of Croton*, Cic.—II. *The name of a family belonging to the gens Annia; the most celebrated was T. Annius Milo, a friend of Cicero*, Cic.

MILONIĀNUS, *a, um*. *Of or belonging to Milo*, tempora Miloniana, when Milo was accused of the murder of Clodius, Balb. ap. Cic.

MILTĀDES, *is, m.* (Μιλτιάδης). *Miltiades*, a celebrated Athenian general, Cic.; Nep.

MILVINUS, *a, um* (milvus). *Of or belonging to a kite.* I. Prop.: milvius plumæ, Plin.—II. A) Fig.: Rapacious, insatiable, Cic.; milvius unguis, *rapacious hands*, thievish claws, grasps, Plaut.—B) Subst., milvius, *œ, f.* (sc. fames), *Ravenous hunger*, Plaut.

MILVIUS. See MULVIUS.

MILVUS (poet. milvius). *A kite, glede.* I. Prop., Cic.—II. *A kind of fish of prey*, Hor.—III. Fig.: *A rapacious person*, a vulturne, Plaut.

MILYAS, *adis, f.* (Μιλιάς). *Milyas*, a small district of Phrygia Major, afterward of Lycia, Liv.

MIMA, *œ, f.* (mimus). *A mimic actress*, Cic. MIMALLŌNEUS, *a, um*. *Bacchanalian*, Pers.

MIMALLŌNIS, *idis, f.* *A Bacchanal*, Ov.

MIMAS, *antis, m.* (Μίμας). *Mimas*. I. *A mountain and promontory of Ionia, opposite Chios*, Ov.—II. *One of the giants*, Hor.

MIMIAMI, *drum, m.* (μυμιάμι). *Mimic poetry in iambic metres*, Plin. E.

MIMICE, *adv.* *Mimically*, Catull.

MIMICUS, *a, um* (μυμικός). *Mimical, mimic*;

MINERVA.

hence, I. *Exaggerated, affected, tasteless*, m. Jocus, Cic.—II. *Fictitious, not real*, m. currus (triumphalis), *a mock triumph*, Plin. Pan.

MIMNERMUS, *i, m.* (Μίμνερμος). *Mimnermus*, a writer of elegy, of Colophon, contemporary with Cræsus, Hor.; hence, *Mimnermi versus, elegiac poetry, or elegiacs*, Prop.

MIMOGRĀPHUS, *i, m.* (μυμογράφος). *An author of mimic plays, a mimographer*, Suet.

MIMŪLA, *œ, f. dim.* (mima). *A mimic actress*, Cic.

MIMUS, *i, m.* (μῖμος). *A mimic, a person who performs in low comedy with gesticulations and declamation.* I. Prop. A) Cic.—B) Meton.: *A mimical performance, a mime, exitus mimi*, Cic.; mimos scribere, Ov.—II. Fig.: *A low comedy, a farce*, Sen.; Suet.

MIN. *Perhaps for minium*, Virg.

MIN? i. e. mibine? Pers.

MINA or MNA, *œ, f.* (μνᾶ). I. Prop.: *An Attic weight of a hundred drachmæ, the sixtieth part of a talent; about fifteen English ounces*, mna, quam nostri minam vocant, Plin.—II. Meton.: *A sum of money.* A) *Of silver: Equivalent to a hundred Attic drachmæ or Roman denarii; about \$17.60 of our money*, m. argenti, Plaut.; usually called mina simply, Cic.—B) *Of gold; five times the value of the silver one*, m. auri, Plaut.

MINA, *f.* *Smooth, m. ovis*, with a smooth belly, Plaut.

MINĀCIĀ, *arum, f.* (minax). *Threats, menaces*, Plaut.

MINĀCITER, *adv.* *In a menacing manner, with threats or menaces*, m. terrera, Cic.

MINĒ, *arum, f.* (mineo). *The projecting points of a wall, pinnacles, battlements.* I. Prop.: m. murorum, Virg.—II. Fig.: *Threats, menaces.* A) *minis insequi aliquem*, Cic.; minas jactare, to utter, Id.—B) *An inciting (animals) by threats, &c., a driving*, Ov.—C) *Of animals and things, nullæ in fronte (tauri) minæ*, Ov.; *of the wind, waves, cold*, Prop.; Tib.

MINANTER, *adv.* *Threateningly*, Ov.

MINĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* *A threatening, threats, minations*, Cic.

MINAX, *acis* (minor). *Prominent, projecting.* I. Prop.: m. scopulus, Virg.—II. Fig. A) *Threatening*, m. homo, Cic.; m. vox, Hor.—B) *That promises much, significant, expressive*, m. vultus, Calp.

MINCIUS, *ii, m.* *Mincius*, a river near Mantua, now Mincio, Virg.

MINEO, *are.* *To project over or toward*, Lucr.

MINERVA, *œ, f.* I. *Minerva*, a deity of ancient Italy, similar to the Greek Ἀθήνη, said to have sprung out of the head of Jupiter; the goddess of wisdom, arts (spinning, weaving, &c.), and sciences, and of war; also the discoverer of oil, Cic. Prov.: crassa or pingui Minervā, *without art, rudely*, Cic.; sus Minervam (docet), *said of a simpleton who pretends to teach a wise man*, Cic.; invitā Minervā, *without skill or talent*, Hor.; invitā, ut aiunt, Minervā, i. e. *adversante et repugnante naturā*, Cic.; causam tuam egi, non invitā Minervā, *without success*, Id.—II. Meton.: *A working in wool, weaving*, Virg.—III. *Minervæ promontorium*, a promontory of Campania, the seat of the Sirens, now Punta della Campanella, Liv.

MINGO.

MINGO, nxi, nectum, 3 v. n. *To make water, m. in alqm . . . alqd, Hor. Absol., Mart.*

MINIÆNIUS, a, um (minium). *Dyed or colored with vermilion, m. Jupiter, a statue of Jupiter, Cic.*

MINIME. See PARUM.

MINIMUS. See PARVUS.

MINIO, l. *To dye or color with vermilion, miolata cerula, colored red, Cic.*

MINIO, ònis, m. *Minio, a small river of Etruria, now Mignone, Virg.*

MINISTER, tra, trum. *Serving, ministering, waiting. 1. Adj.: lumina propositi facta ministra tui, that promote or further, Ov.—II. Subst., minister, tri, m., and ministra, æ, f., A servant, attendant, domestic. A) Prop. 1) totidem ministri, Virg.; m. puer Falerni, a cup-bearer, Catull. 2) At the sacred rites of a deity: An attendant, minister, priest, ministri Martis, Cic.; ara deæ certe treouit pariente ministra, the vestal Rhea Silvia, Ov. Of Christians: ex duabus ancillis, quæ ministræ dicebantur, female deacons, deaconesses, Plin. E. 3) Of public offices: ministros imperii tui, the inferior officers in your administration, Cic.; pacis bellique ministras, assistants or female advisers in peace and war, Virg. 4) A helper, promoter, favorer, supporter, m. libidinis, Cic.; ministri regis, the supporters of the king, Sall. 5) ministros se prebent in iudiciis oratoribus, assist them by telling them what is the law, Cic.; m. sermonum, negotiator, Tac.; Calchante ministro, by the aid of Calchas, Virg.—B) Fig. 1) legum ministri magistratus (sunt), interpretes iudices, those that execute or carry into effect, Cic. 2) huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, Cic.*

MINISTERIUM, ïi, n. (minister). *A service, office, ministry. I. Prop.: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti apte reponit, Liv.; ad subita belli ministeria, business, employments, Id.—II. Meton. A) A suite of attendants, household, ex his (militibus) in ministerio ejus relinquendos putavi, Plin. E.; m. circumdare principi, Tac.—B) A manager, superintendent, arenæ ministeria, Suet.*

MINISTRA. See MINISTER.

MINISTRATOR, òris, m. *An attendant, waiter, servant. I. Prop.: ministratorum turbsm, per quos signo dato ad inferendam cœnam discurreunt, Sen.—II. Meton.: One who serves a person, assists him with counsel, &c.; esp. of the lawyer who supplied an orator with necessary information on points of law, m. juris, Cic.; hence, cum suriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, when he acted as the prompter of Caius, Suet.*

MINISTRO, l v. a. (minister). *To attend, be at hand, serve, wait upon. 1. Prop. A) quo commodius tibi ministraretur, that you might be better attended or waited upon, Cic.—B) Esp.: To wait at a table, to serve up or hand round the dishes and cups, servi ministrant, Cic.; ministratur poculis maximis, is served up with, Id.; m. cœnam, Hor.—II. Meton. A) To attend to, take care of, manage, rule, direct. 1) With dat.: ministrant nobis artes, Cic.; m. velis, to be at the sails, Id. 2) With acc.: m. jussa medicorum, to follow, Ov.; m. navem, to govern, steer, Tac.—B) To furnish, provide, give, m. ardentem facem furis Clodianis, Cic.; m. prolem, to give, present, Tibull.*

MINITABUNDUS, a, um (minitor). *Threat-*

MINVO.

ening, etenim tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv.

MINITOR, l v. dep. int. (minor). I. *To threaten, m. alcuï mortem, Cic.; m. alcuï malum, Plaut.—II. Absol.: etiam minitare? Plaut.*

MINIUM, ïi, n. *Natural cinnabar, vermilion, Plin.*

MINOIS, Idis, f. *A female descendant of Minos, i. e. Ariadne, Ov.*

MINOIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Minos, Minoius regnum, Virg.; Minois virgo, Ariadne, Ov.; Minois sella, his tribunal in the infernal regions, Prop.*

MINOR, l v. dep. a. and n. (minus). *To project, reach, or tower upward. 1. Prop.: m. in cœlum, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To threaten, m. alcuï, Cic.; m. alcuï crucem, Id.; ornis minatur, is about to fall, threatens its fall, Virg.—B) To announce in haughty terms, to promise pompously, m. multa et præclara, Hor.—C) To threaten, profess, promise, nec semper feriet, quocunque minabitur areus, Hor.*

MINOS, òis, m. (Μίνως). *Minos. I. Son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king of Crete, who, after his death, on account of his great love for justice, was made a judge in the infernal regions, Cic.—II. A grandson of the former, son of Lycastes, husband of Pasiphaë, and king of Crete, Virg.; Ov.*

MINOTAURUS, i, m. (Μινώταυρος). *Minotaur, a monster, half bull and half man, son of Pasiphaë the wife of Minos, and a bull; kept confined in the labyrinth, and there slain by Theseus, Virg.; Ov. Faciend: offensione Minotauri, i. e. Calvisii et Tauri, Cic.*

MINOUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Crete, Thoss Minous, son of Ariadne, Ov.*

MINTHA, æ, f. (μίνθα). *Mint, Plin.*

MINTURNÆ, ãrum, f. *Minturnæ, a town of Latium on the borders of Campania, on the River Liris, Liv.*

MINTURNENSIS, e, Of or belonging to Minturnæ, m. populus, Liv.

MINUCIUS, a, um. I. *Minucius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were: 1. M. Minucius Rufus, master of the horse to Fabius Cunctator, Liv. 2) Minucia, a vestal, who was buried alive for in chastity, Liv.—II. Adj.: Minucian, via Minucia, leading from Rome to Brundisium, Cic.*

MINUME, for minime. See PARUM.

MINUMUS, for minimus. See PARVUS.

MINUO, ùi, ùtum, 3 (μινύω, μινύθω). *To make smaller. 1. Prop. A) To chop or hew into pieces, to grind, bruise, m. ligna, Ov.—B) 1) To lessen, diminish, impair, m. sumpsum, Cic. 2) Refl.: minuere and minui, To decrease, grow or become less, minuentem æstus, Cæs.; srtus minuatur, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To impair, weaken, detract from, m. gloriam alcujs, Cic.; m. alcuï corporis labores, Id.; m. se capite et minui capite (see CAPUT); consul prælio et vulnere minutus, discouraged, Liv.—B) To reduce to nothing, to ruin, destroy, m. suspicionem, Cic.; m. opinionem, to refuse, Id.; m. controversiam, to make an end of, settle, Id.—C) To limit, restrict, restrain, m. censuram, Liv.—D) To violate, m. majestatem populi per vim, Cic.—E) To modify, alter, m. consilium, Ter.—F) To cease, leave off, m. mirari, Lucr.*

MINUS. See PARVUS and PARUM.

MINUSCŪLUS, a, um (minor). *Somewhat less, rather small, minuscule villa*, Cic.

MINŪTĀTIM, adv. (minutus). *By pieces, in small pieces*. I. Prop.: m. terram cribare, to sift small, Plin.—II. Fig. A) *By pieces or single parts*, m. interrogare, Cic.—B) *Gradually, by degrees*, m. alqd addere, Cic.; m. discere, Lucr.

MINŪTE, adv. *Minutely, into small parts*. I. Prop.: sal minute tritus, Col. *Compar.*: minutus concidere aliquid, Cic.—II. Fig. A) *In a little or low manner*, m. grandia dicere, Cic.—B) *Accurately, in detail*, m. utendum, Quint.

MINŪTIĀ, æ, f. (minutus). *Smallness, littleness*, ad minutam redigere, to make small, Sen.

MINŪTIŌ, ōnis, f. (minuo). *A lessening, diminishing, diminution*, m. est... tum incrementum, Quint.

MINŪTIUS, a, um. See MINUCIUS.

MINŪTŪLUS, a, um, dim. (minutus). *Very small*, Plaut.

MINŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of minuo.—II. Adj.: *Small, little*. A) Prop.: res minutæ, Cic.; fruges minutæ, perhaps, pulse, Id.—B) Fig.: *Small, trivial, insignificant*, m. philosophus, Cic.; minutæ interrogatiuaculæ, Id.

MINŪYAS, æ, m. (Μινύας). *Minyas, a rich king of the Orchomenii, ancestor of the Minyæ, and so of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Hence, Minyæ, ærum, m., *The Argonauts*, Ov.

MINŪYIAS, adis, f. *Daughter of Minyas*, Ov.

MINŪYEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Minyas, Minyæia proles, his daughters*, Ov.

MIRĀBĪLIS, e. *Wonderful, strange, marvellous*. I. Prop.: ne hoc magnum atque mirabile esse videtur, Cic.; mirabile est, it is strange. *With acc. and inf.*, Ter. *With quam*, Cic. *With quomodo*, Cic. *With a supine*: dictu mirabile, Liv. *With si*, Ov.—II. Meton.: *Extraordinary, surprising, astonishing, mirabilem in modum Ephesi præsto fuit*, Cic.; hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor.

MIRĀBĪLITER, adv. *In an astonishing, strange, or extraordinary manner, astonishingly*, m. loqui de alqo, Cic.; m. moratus est, is of a strange character, Id.

MIRĀBUNDUS, a, um (miror). *Full of astonishment or surprise*, Liv.

MIRĀCŪLUM, i, n. See the following article.

MIRĀCŪLUS, a, um (miror). *Wonderful, strange, singular*. I. Adj.: *miracula meretricis*, Plaut.—II. Subst., mirācŭlum, i, n. A) Prop.: *A strange or wonderful thing, a wonder, marvel, portenta et miracula philosophorum*, Cic.; esse miraculo, to cause surprise, Liv.; and, esse in miraculo, Plin.; in miracula verti, to be changed into strange or extraordinary forms, Ov.—B) Meton.: *The wonderful, strange, surprising, or striking nature or quality of a thing*, m. magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv.; stupentibus miraculo rei, Id.

MIRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *Admiration, wonder, facere mirationem*, Cic.

MIRĀTOR, ōris, m. *An admirer*, m. sui, Sen.; m. rerum, Ov.

MIRĀTRIX, icis, f. (mirator). *She that wonders or admires*, m. turba, Juv.

MIRE, adv. *In a wonderful, strange, extraordinary manner; strangely, wonderfully, extraordinarily, puero municipio mire laudent*, Cic.

MIRĪFICE, adv. *In a wonderful manner, surprisingly, very much, extraordinarily, astonishingly*, m. dolere, Cic.; m. de republica meritis, Id.

MIRĪFĪCUS, a, um (mirus, facio). *Causing admiration, &c.; hence, astonishing, strange, singular, extraordinary, very great, mirificum convivium*, Cic.; m. consensus senatus, Id.

MIRĪ-MODIS, adv. I. q. miris modis, Plaut.

MIRMILLO, ōnis, m. *A kind of gladiator, who was in the habit of fighting with a Thracian (Threx) and net-fighter (retarius), and wore a Gallic helmet with a fish for a crest*, Cic.

MIROR, lv. dep. a. and n. *To wonder, be astonished*. I. Prop. A) 1) Act.: m. negligentiam hominis, Cic.; m. se siebat quod non rideret haruspex, Id. *With si*, Cic.; cur, Id.; qua ratione, Id.; quid, Id.; unde, Id.; quapropter, Plaut. 2) *Neut.*: miraretur, qui cerneret, Liv.—B) *miror, I wonder, i. e. it surprises me, I am curious to know, m. unde sit*, Ter.—II. Esp. A) *To look or gaze at anything with astonishment, to admire, adore, cum puerorum formas et corpora miraretur*, Cic.; m. tabulas pictas, Sall.; m. se, to be in love with one's self, Catull.—B) *Of things*: exiit in cœlum arbor Miraturque novas frondes et non sus poma, Virg.

MIRUS, a, um. I. *Wonderful, strange, surprising, extraordinary, mirum me desiderium urbis tenet*, Cic.; mirum est ut excitatur, it is astonishing how, &c., Plin.—II. Subst., mirum, i, n., *Something wonderful or strange, a wonder, a wonderful thing, tanta mira in ædibus sunt facta*, Plaut.; nec mirum, that is no wonder, Cic. Hence, A) m. quam or quantum, it is wonderful or extraordinary, m. quam inimicus ibat, Cic.; m. quantum profuerit, Liv.—B) *quid mirum? what wonder?* Ov.—C) m. ni, it would astonish me, if not, &c., i. e. most probably, m. ni domi est, Ter.; m. ni centem, probably I should sing, Næv. ap. Cic.—D) *With quin*: Surely not, indisputably not, m. quin te adversus dicat, Plaut.

MISARGYRIDES, æ, m. (μισῶν, ἀργύριον). *Money-hater, a fictitious name*, Plaut.

MISCELLĀNEUS, a, um (miscellus). I. *Mixed, not of one and the same kind, miscellanea turba*, App.—II. Subst., miscellānæ, ōrum, n., *The poor food of gladiators*, Juv.

MISCELLUS, a, um (miscéo). *Mixed*. I. Prop.: *miscelli ludi, consisting of various kinds*, Suct.—II. Meton.: *Bad, poor, mean, miscella uva*, Varr.

MISCEO, miscŭi, mistum, or mixtum, 2 v. a. (μίσγω). *To mix, mingle*. I. Prop. A) *rubor mistus candore*, Cic.; m. dulce et amarum, Plaut.; m. irum cum lueto, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) a) *To mingle, unite, combine*, m. corpus cum alqo, to have carnal intercourse with, Cic.; m. sanguinem et genus cum alqo, to marry, Liv. b) *se miscere, to mix among people*, m. se viris, Virg. c) *misceri, To gather, collect, assemble, misceri crces alqem*, Virg. d) *m. certamina, to fight, engage*, Liv.; m. vulnera, to inflict wounds on either side, Virg. e) *m. alqo or alqra re, to join any body or*

any thing, to take the form of any body or any thing, mixtus Enipco Tænarius deus, Prop. 2) To mix for drinking, to mingle, m. slevi mulsum, Cic.; m. pocula, Ov. 3) To mix or jumble things together, confound, m. cœlum terramque, in a storm, Virg.; hence, prov., cœlum ac terras miscere, to move heaven and earth, to make a great tumult, Liv. 4) To fill, pulvere campus miscetur, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To blend, mingle, combine, mixta modestis gravitas, Cic.—B) To unite, m. curas et cogitationes suas cum alqo, Sen.—C) se miscere, to mix one's self up with, to have to do with, m. se partibus alicujus, Vell.—D) To raise, excite, bring forth, m. motus animorum, Cic.; m. seditiones, Tac.—E) Of political troubles: To throw into confusion, embroil, m. rempublicam, Cic.

MISELLUS, a, um, dim. (miser). Miserable, unfortunate, m. homo, Cic.

MISENENSIS, e. Of Miseno, Tac.

MISENUM, i, n. (Misēns, òrum, Prop.). Misenum, a promontory and town of Campania, now Cap di Miseno, Cic.

MISER, òrs, èrum. Miserable, unfortunate, pitiable, wretched. I. Prop. A) m. homo, Cic.; habere slqem miserimum, to plague very much, Id.; miserimum fui fugitando, I am very tired with running, Ter.—B) Meton.: Of things. 1) Afflicting, sad, lamentable, misera fortuna, Cic.; tempora misera, Id.; ita vivere miserimum est, Id.; miserum, as an exclamation; how lamentable! how sad! Virg. 2) Violent, extravagant, excessive, m. amor, Virg.; m. cultus, Hor. 3) Wretched, miserable, bad, misera prœda, Cæs.—II. Esp. A) Sick, ill, quo nunc etiam morbo misera sum, Plaut.—B) Vile, worthless, hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.

MISERABILE, adv. Wretchedly, lamentably, m. cœsis insultare, Virg.

MISERABILIS, e (misereor). Pitiable, deplorable. I. Prop.: m. squalor, Cic.—II. Meton.: Mournful, sad, m. vox, Cic.; miserabiles elegi, Hor.

MISERABILITER, adv. Lamentably, pitifully, mournfully, sadly, wretchedly. I. Prop.: m. emori, Cic.; m. laudare, to excite compassion by a funeral oration, Id.—II. In a plaintive or mournful manner, epistola miserabiliter scripta, Cic.

MISERATIO, ònis, f. A feeling of pity or commiseration, compassion, pity. I. Prop.: quem ille moriens... Epamiondas non cum quadam miseratione delectat, Cic.; m. urbium captarum, pity, compassion toward, Quint.—II. An expressing of pity by words, a lamenting, bewailing, m. rei, Cic.; miserationibus uti, of orators who endeavor to excite pity in the judges by their description of a case, Id.

MISERE, adv. Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably, unhappily. I. Prop.: m. vivere, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Miserably, badly, m. miserime scriptum esse, Plaut.—B) Violently, eagerly, m. cupio, Ter.; m. noluit legioem tradere, would by no means, under no circumstances, Cæs. ap. Cic.

MISEREO, ùi, Itum and ertum, 2 v. n. (miser). I. Pers.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr.—II. Impers. A) It distresses, e. g. eorum nos miseret, we pity

them, Cic.—B) With acc. of the object: Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter.

MISEREO, eritus and ertus sum, 2 v. dep. n. (miser). To have pity or compassion, to pity, commiserate. I. A) Pers.: cum misereri mei debent, Cic.—B) Absol.: alii miseriti misere panem, Phædr.—II. Impers.: miseretur, one has compassion on, ut supplicium miseretur, Cic.; me tuarum miserium est fortunarum, Ter.

MISERESCO, ere (misereo). To have compassion on, to pity, m. regis, Virg.; also used impers.: te miserescat mei, Ter.

MISERET. See MISEREO.

MISERIA, æ, f. (miser). Misery, wretchedness, misfortune, trouble. I. Gen.: in miseris versari, Cic.; a miseria se eripere, Id.—II. Esp. A) Trouble, irksomeness, fatigue, m. et æruma, Cic.; miseriam capere, Ter.—B) Tormenting or painful anxiety, Stoici omnia superstitionis sollicitudine et miseria crederent, Cic.

MISERIA, æ, f. The goddess of misery, daughter of Erebus and Nox, Cic.

MISERICORDIA, æ, f. (misericors). Compassion, pity, mercy. I. Prop.: m. est ægritudo ex miseria alterius, Cic.; misericordiam adhibere, to have compassion, Id.; misericordiam habere, to deserve compassion, Id.; misericordiam aliis commovere, in others, Id.; m. populi, the compassion of the people, Id.; etsi frangor misericordiâ puero- rum, compassion toward the boys, Id.—II. Meton. A) Mourning, lamentation, sadness, hoc magna cum misericordiâ fletuque pronuntiantur, Cæs.—B) Mournful or piteous circumstances or condition, distress, wretchedness, misfortune, ne... sceleri meo potius, quam imprudentiâ misericordiæ adsignes, Cic.

MISERICORS, dis (misereo, cor). Compassionate, pitiful, merciful, m. soimus, Cic.; m. in slqm, Id.; m. in furibus, Sall. Compar., misericordior, Plaut. Superl., misericordissimus, August.

MISERITER, adv. (miser) Pitifully, Castull.

MISERITUS. See MISEREO.

MISEROR, 1 v. dep. a. (miser). To lament, bewail, deplore. I. Gen.: m. commuonem omnium fortunam, Cic.; m. periculum, Cæs.—II. Esp.: To have compassion on, to pity, commiserate, m. casum alicujus, Tac.; juvenem animi miserat, Virg.

MISERTUS. See MISEREO.

MISERULUS, a, um, dim., i. q. misellus (miser). Unfortunate, Castull.

MISSICIUS, a, um (mitto). Discharged from military service, a quodam missicio prætoriano, Suet.

MISSICULO, are (mitto). To send repeatedly, Plaut.

MISSILIS, e (mitto). That is thrown, cast, or hurled. I. Prop.: m. lapis, stone for a sling, Liv.; missiles aculei, the prickles of the porcupine, because darted forth as missile weapons, Plin.; tela missilia, missile weapons, missives, Liv.; res missiles, things which the emperors threw among the people, such as dried fruit, cakes, and small tablets on which was written how much those who caught them should receive in money, corn, &c., Suet.—II. Subst. A) missilia, ium, n. Missile weapons, missives, Liv.—B) missilia, ium, n., i. q. res miss-

MISSIO.

siles, Suet. *Fig.*: missilia, ium, n., *Presents*, ad hæc quæ a Fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen.

MISSIO, ònis, f. (mitto). *A sending away, discharging of a prisoner, munus pro missione dare*, Cic.; *dare alicui missionem, to dismiss any one*, Petr. 2) *Dismissal from service, m. nondum justa*, Liv.; *m. gratiosa, out of favor*, Id.; *m. honesta, honorable*, Id. 3) *A releasing of gladiators from fighting on a given day, gladiatori læso missionem petere*, Mart.; *hence, sine missione, to fight until one of the combatants is killed*, Liv. 4) *m. sanguinis, a bleeding, blood-letting*, Cels.—B) *A sending, dispatching, m. litterarum*, Cic.—C) *A leaving off, ceasing, end, m. ludum*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *A releasing or delivering from punishment, a pardoning, missionem rogare*, Cic.

MISSITO, 1 intens. a. (mitto). *To send repeatedly, m. auxilia*, Liv.

MISSOR, òris, m. (mitto). *One who throws, casts, hurls, &c., missile weapons, a shooter, m. sagittæ*, Cic. poet.

MISSUS, ùs, m. (mitto). *A letting go*. I. *Prop.* A) *A sending or sending off, dispatching, missu Cæsaris venturæ consueverat, sent by Cæsar*, Cæs.—B) *A throwing, casting, hurling, m. pili*, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) *A shooting or shot, m. sagittæ*, Lucr.—B) *A course*. 1) *In the circus: A race, course, of chariots; a turn of gladiators, quo facilius centum missus peragerentur*, Suet. 2) *A number of dishes served up at once, a course, per tres missus*, Capit.

MISTIM, adæ. (mistus). *Mixedly, promiscuously*, Lucr.

MISTURA, æ, f. (misceo). *A mixing*. I. *Prop.* 1) *m. unguenti, Plin.*; *hence, 2) Esp. of Copulation, m. Veneris*, Lucan.—II. *Fig.*: *A mixture, mingling, m. vitorum et virtutum*, Suet.

MISTUS and MIXTUS, a, um, part. of misceo.

MITE, adv. *Softly, gently. Compar.*: *mitius ferre aliquid, Ov. Superl.*: *mitissime legatos appellare*, Cæs.

MITELLA, æ, f. dim. (mitra). *A tie, band; esp. a head-band of silk used by voluptuous persons at entertainments*, Cic.

MITECO, ère (mitis). *To grow or become mild*. I. *Prop.* A) *Of fruit: To grow ripe, to lose its harsh flavor, uvæ a sole mitecerc tempus*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To become soft, eruvum pluribus diebus madefactum mitecit*, Plin. 2) *To grow mild, gentle, calm, temperate, hiems mitecit*, Liv. 3) *To become tame, feræ quedam nunquam mitecunt*, Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) *To abate, moderate, grow calm or mild, discordiæ mitecunt*, Liv.—B) *To become gentle, be softened, nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitecere possit, &c.*, Hor.

MITHRADATES. See MITHRIDATES.

MITHRAS and MITHRES, æ, m. (Μίθρας). *Mithras, a Persian deity*, Stat.

MITHRIDATES, more correctly MITHRIDATES, is, m. (Μιθριδάτης). *Mithradates, surnamed the Great, a king of Pontus, conquered by Pompey; he stabbed himself, when poison had proved ineffectual in consequence of his habitual use of antidotes*, Plin.

MITHRIDATICUS (more correctly Mithrad.) , n.,

MITTO.

um. *Of or belonging to Mithradates, Mithradaticum bellum*, Cic.

MITTICO, 1 v. a. (mitificus). *To render mild or soft*. I. *Prop.*: *cibus mitificatus, digested and changed into chyle*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To make gentle, to tame, m. homines*, Geil.

MITIGATIO, ònis, f. *A mitigating, alleviating*, Cic.

MITIGO, 1 (mitis, ago). *To make mild, soft or tender*. I. *Prop.* A) *m. cibum, by cooking*, Cic.; *m. fruges, to ripen*, Id.; *m. agros, to make fruitful*, Id.; *m. arbores silvestres, to cultivate*, Plin.—B) *To make tame, to tame, m. animal, Sen.*; *m. pilos, to make thinner*, Plin.; *m. aures elephantorum ad, &c., to accustom*, Curt.—II. *Fig.*: *To calm, pacify, ossuage, appease, quiet, m. animum alicujus, Cic.*; *m. tristitiam et severitatem rei verbi lenitate*, Id.

MITIS, e. *Mild, mellow, tender*. I. *Prop.* A) *m. uva, Virg.*; *m. Bacchus, wine*, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Fruitful, mite solum*, Hor. 2) *Gentle, soft, calm, m. fluvius, Virg.*—II. *Fig.* A) *Mild, gentle, not harsh or severe, m. doctrina, Cic.*; *pœna mitior, Liv.*; *homo mitissimus, Cic.*—B) *With acc.*: *oec Mauris animum mitior angustus, Hor.*—C) *With dat.*: *mitior poenitentis, toward the penitent, Tac.*

MITISSIME, See MITE.

MITRA, æ, f. (μίτρα). *A covering for the head, consisting of a broad fillet, with bands on the sides, that were fastened under the chin; hood, coif*, Auct. Har.

MITTO, misi, missum, 3 [misti for misisti, Catull.; mittin' for mittiane, Plaut.]. *To let go, let run, to give free course to anything*. I. *Prop.* A) *m. exercitum inermem, Liv.*; *m. hostem e manibus, Id.*; *m. certamen maribus, Id.*; *m. quadrigas, to order to start*, Id.—B) *To dismiss, discharge, set at liberty, missum eum factum esse, Cic.*; *m. alqm (e vinculis), Liv.*; *m. milites, to discharge, Id.*; *missam facere uxorem, to divorce*, Suet.—II. *Meton.* A) *To let go; hence, to send, dispatch, m. alqm, Cic.*; *m. literas ad alqm, Id.*; *m. alicui literas obvias, Id.*; *m. alqm in possessionem, to let any body take possession of any thing, Id.*; *m. iudices in consilium, to send the judges to make out their verdict, Id.*; *m. in suffragium, to cause to vote, to send to the vote, Liv.*; *m. alqm in negotium, to let any body carry on a trade, Cic.*; *m. alqm in iambos, to incite to, Hor.*; *m. alqm in fabulas sermonesque, to bring any body's name up, Quint.*; *hence, to inform, to send word to, Curio misi ut medico bonos haberetur, Cic.* *Of inanimate objects: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic.*; *India mittit ebur (by way of trade), Virg.*; *m. florem, to put forth, Plin.*—B) *To throw, hurl, m. alqm in fossam, Liv.*; *m. corpus saltu ad terram, to jump down, Virg.*; *m. se in fœdos, to enter, Id.*; *m. pila, to hurl, Cæs.*; *m. talos, to throw the dice, Hor.* *Hence, m. canem, an unlucky throw or cast, called "the dog"*, Hor.; *m. panem, to give bread, to throw bread to, Pbædr.*; *m. arma, to throw away, Cæs.*—C) *To emit, utter, send forth, vox de quæstura nulla missa est, Cic.*—III. *Fig.* A) *To let go, let alone, let be, facere missum alqm, Cic.*; *m. alqm, to leave unmolested, Plaut.*—B) *To let go, renounce, dismiss, m. curas ex animo, Liv.*; *hæc omnia mitto, I leave out of consideration, forbear to mention, pass over, Cic.*

MITULUS.

—C) *To occasion, cause*, m. alciui mentem, Virg.—D) *To show, manifest*, m. signum timoris, Cæs.; m. signum sanguinis, *to appear besmeared with blood*, Lucr.—E) m. sanguinem, *to let blood, m. sanguinem provincias, to plunder*, Cic.

MITULUS. See MYTILUS.
MITYLENE, &c. See MITYLENE, &c.
MITYLUS. See MYTILUS.

MIXTARIUS, MIXTIO, MIXTURA. See MIST.
MIXTUS, a. um. *Tempered, mores mixtissimi*, Vell.

MNA. See MINA.
MNEMON, ὄλε (Μνήμων). *Mnemon*, i. e. *having a good memory; appell.* of Artaxerxes, Nep.

MNEMONIDES, um, f. *The Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne (memory)*, Ov.

MNEMOSYNE, ἔς, f. (Μνημοσύνη). *Mnemosyne*, i. e. *memory; hence, the mother of the Muses*, Cic.

MNEMOSYNON (-num), i, v. (μνημόσυνον). *A memorial*, Catull.

MÖBLIS, e (movibilis, for moveo). *Movable*. I. Prop. A) *mobiles oculi*, Cic.; Liv.; *mobiliis ser*, Lucr.—B) *Not firm, loose*, m. dens, Plin.—

C) *Quick, nimble, active*, m. pedibus, Plaut.; *mobiles rivi*, Hor.—II. Fig. A) *Flexible, excitable*, gens ad omnia surem spei mobilis, Liv.—

B) *Quick, rapid*, m. hora, Sen. Poet.—C) *Inconstant, changeable, unstable, fickle*, m. animus, Cic.; *mobiles voluntates regis*, Sall.

MÖBLYTAS, utis, f. (mobilis). *Movableness*. I. Prop. A) m. animalis, Cic.; m. equitum, *power of being able to go quickly from one place to another, rapidity*, Cæs.—B) *Looseness, capitis et dentium mobilitates*, Plin.—II. Fig. A) *Dexterity, versatility*, m. animi, Quint.—B) *Changeableness, fickleness*, m. hominis, Cic.; m. ingenii, Sall.

MÖBLITÄTER, adv. *Movably*, m. palpitare, Cic.

MÖBLITÖ, are (mobilis). *To render movable, omnis mobilitantur*, Lucr.

MÖDERABILIS, e (moderor). *That allows itself to be moderated, moderate*, Ov.

MÖDERÄMEN, inis (moderor). *That by which any thing is governed or managed*. A) m. navis, a rudder, helm, Ov.; *capit alius modersmina, let another take the helm, Id.; hence*—B) *A leading, governing*, m. equorum, Ov.

MÖDERÄNTER, adv. *With moderation*, Lucr.

MÖDERÄTE, adv. *With moderation*, m. dolorem ferre, Cic.; m. jus dicere, Cæs. Compar.: *moderatus*, Cic. Superl.: *moderatissime*, Id.

MÖDERÄTIM, adv. (moderatus). *Moderately*, by degrees, Lucr.

MÖDERÄTIG, önis, f. *Moderation*. I. Prop. A) m. animi et aequitas, Cic.; m. dicendi, *in speaking*, Id.; m. virium, Id.—B) *Temperateness, moderatione et temperatione sublata*, Cic.—II. Meton. A) *Regular arrangement, regularity*, m. numerorum, Cic.—B) *Government*, m. mundi, Cic.

MÖDERÄTOR, öris, m. *One that observes a proper measure, or causes it to be kept, a moderator*. I. Prop.: *neque moderator affuit*, Tac.—II. Meton.: *One that regulates, directs, or governs; a governor, ruler, sol moderator die-rum*, Cic.; m. gentium, Sall.; m. arundinalis, *an angler, fisherman*, Ov.; m. navis, *a steersman, pilot*, Id.

MÖDERÄTRIX, icis, f. (moderator). *She that*

MODICUS.

moderates or tempers any thing. I. Prop.: *A female moderator, temperantia est moderatrix annuum commotionum*, Cic.—II. Meton.: *A female ruler, m. materis*, Cic.

MÖDERÄTUS, a, um (modero). *That observes a proper measure, moderate, temperate*, m. et temperans, Cic.; m. homo, Id.; *moderats oratio*, Id.

MÖDERÖ, l v. a. (modus). *To moderate*. I. Prop.: m. voci, Plaut.—II. Meton.: *To regulate, moderatum æquabile alqd*, Cic.

MÖDERÖR, l (modus). *To set or fix a measure for any thing*. I. Prop. A) *non vinum homini sed vino homines moderari solent*, Plaut.—B) 1) *To restrain, moderate*, m. animo et orationi, Cic.; m. religioni suæ, *to spare*, Id.; m. cursui, *to sail slowly*, Tac. 2) *With acc.*: m. animos in secundis, Liv.—II. Meton. A) *To manage any thing properly, to regulate, manage, rule, govern*, oratio sibi ipsa moderetur, Cic.—

B) 1) *With acc.*: *se moderari et regere*, Id.; m. navim, Id. 2) *With in and abl.*: *ceterum in utroque magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderata (suot), with both the spirit of party prevailed*, Sall.

MÖDESTE, adv. *With moderation*. I. Prop.: m. insolentiam continere, Cic.; m. partes distrixerat, *with lenity, with moderation*, Id.—II. Meton.: *Modestly, humbly, qui modeste parat*, Id.

MÖDESTIA, æ, f. (modestus). *An observing of a proper measure, moderation*. I. Prop. A) m. hiemis, *mildness*, Tac.; *vacui modestia lecti, unmarried or single life*, Stat.—B) *Mediocrity, moderate ability, varie diserebat de magnitudi-ne imperii sua modestia*, Tac.—II. Meton. A) *Moderation in one's desires, &c., modesty, sobriety, unassuming behavior, σωφροσύνη* . . . *tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam*, Cic.—B) *A becoming behavior under all circumstances, the art of doing every thing at the proper time and place, according to the ideas of the Stoics, εὐραχία, non huc, quam interpretantur modestiam*, Cic.—C) *Honor, or sense of honor, neque sumtui neque modestiæ parcere*, Sall.

MÖDESTUS, a, um (modus). *That observes a due measure, moderate; hence*, A) *Moderate, modest, decent*, m. homo, Cic.; *modestior epistola*, Id.; *plebs modestissima*, Id.—B) *Temperate, dispassionate, gentle*, O modestum ordinem, Cic.—C) *Good, m. pauperibus*, Plaut.—

D) *Orderly, decent, sober, videas dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos*, Cic.

MÖDIALIS, e (modius). *Containing a modius*, m. aula, Plaut.

MÖDICE, adv. *With proper measure*. I. Prop.: m. facere, Cic.; m. se recipere, Liv.—II. Meton. A) *In a proper manner, m. ac scien-ter uti aliqua re*, Cic.—B) *Moderately, not very, not much, minæ Clodii modice me tangunt*, Cic.

MÖDICELLUS, a, um, dim. (modus). *Very moderate, mean, modicella culcita*, Suet.

MÖDICUS, a, um (modus). *Moderate, observing a due measure*. I. Prop. A) *modica severitas*, Cic.; *modica Andramache, of middling stature or size, not too large*, Ov.—B) *Moderate in behavior, modest, domi modicus*, Sall.—II. Meton. A) *Of a tolerable size, modicum quod-*

dam corpus, pretty volvinous, Cic.—B) *Moderate, middling, ordinary, genus dicendi modicum*, Cic.; *m. eques, in middling circumstances, of moderate fortune*, Tac.; *m. amois, not deep*, Plin.—C) 1) *Moderate, i. e. not much, small, mean, modica pecunia*, Cic.; *m. scervus*, Hor. 2) *With genit.*: *m. originis*, Tac. 3) *Subst.*, *mōdicum, i. n., a little, m. progredi*, App.

MŒDIFICATIO, ōis, f. *A measuring of a thing, versum lex ac modificatio*, Sen.

MŒDIFICO, 1 v. a. (modus, facio). *To measure properly, membra modificata*, Cic.

MŒDIUS, ii, m. (modus). *A Roman measure containing sixteen sextarii, or one sixth of an Attic medimnus (somewhat more than a peck English)*, *m. tritici*, Cic. *Prov.*: *modios multos salis edere*, Cic.; *modo nummos metiri, to measure money (as we say) by the bushel (to denote a very rich man)*, Petr.; *hence, pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly, sic illa jam habent pleno modio verborum honorem, invitatoem crebram*, Cic.

MŒDO, adv. *Only, but*. I. *Prop.* A) *vide modo*, Cic.; *philosophus in quo modo esset auctoritas*, Id.—B) *si modo, If but, if only, in hac arte, si modo est hæc ars*, Cic.—C) *dummodo, If but, if only, provided that (see DUMMODO); sometimes without dum: m. ne summa turpitudine sequatur*, Cic.; *m. ut possim, if I can*, Ter.—D) *modo non, Nearly, almost, all but, jam modo non possam contentus vivere parvo*, Tibull.—E) *non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam (quoque), Not only . . . but also, quoties non modo doctores nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus*, Cic.; *num me fefellit non modo res, verum dies*, Id.—F) *Sometimes non modo, in the second member of a clause, Much less, to say nothing of, nullum neum minimum dictum, non modo modum interessit*, Cic.

—G) *non modo non . . . sed ne . . . quidem, Not only not . . . but not even, ego non modo tibi non irascor, sed ne reprehendo quidem factum tuum*, Cic. *Instead of ne . . . quidem, we sometimes find sed vix*, Cic.; *so, also, sed neque . . . neque*, Id. *If both members of a clause have one common verb, and if this be contained in the second member, the second non of the first member is dropped, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit, quod non honestum sit*, Cic. *Also with sed vix: Curiorum virtutes non solum in moribus, sed vix jam in libris reperiantur*, Cic. *In Livy and later writers, the second non is omitted, even where each member of the sentence has its own verb.*—H) *non modo non . . . sed etiam, Not only not . . . but not even, judicetur non modo non consul sed etiam hostis Antoiuis. The second negation is sometimes contained in a negative pronoun, qui se opponat periculis, non modo nullo præposito præmio, sed etiam interdicto*, Cic.—II. *Meton. of time.* A) *A short time since, not long ago, lately, m. egens*, Cic. *Also of longer periods of time: m. hoc in alium in hæc rem publicam invasit*—B) *Now, this moment, advenis modo?* Ter.—C) *modo . . . modo, Now . . . now, at one moment . . . at another, sometimes . . . sometimes, m. huc, modo illic*, Cic. *Another word is sometimes put for the second modo: modo accedens, tum autem recedens*, Cic.; *m. in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabnt*, Tac. *And sometimes for the first, sæpe cum tribus anellis, modo læva inani*, Hor. *The poets have et modo . . . et modo for modo modo in*

the beginning of verses, Prop. Modo is often repeated several times, modo subacti, modo domiti, modo malcati.

MŒDŪLĀTE, adv. *According to measure, in time harmoniously*, *m. canere*, Cic.

MŒDŪLĀTIO, ōis, f. *A measuring according to proportion, measure, proportion. Esp. of music and dancing, m. pedum, Quirit; m. vocis*, Id.

MŒDŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who measures any thing by rule and proportion, m. vocis et cantus, Col.; thus absol., modulator, a musician*, Hor.

MŒDŪLĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of modulator.*—II. *Adj.*: *Well regulated or adjusted, measured, harmonious, melodious, modulatissimus tibiaram . . . cantus*, Flor.

MŒDŪLOR, 1 v. dep. a. (modulus). *To measure by a certain standard. I. Prop.*: *To arrange according to a certain measure, to regulate, cuncta ad aliorum similitudinem modulata (pass.)*, Quirit.—II. *Meton.* A) *To measure, hominum aures vocem natura modulatur*, Cic.—B) *To dance, virgines sonum vocis pulsu modum modulantes incesserunt, beating time with their feet to the sound of their voices*, Liv.—C) 1) *Act.*: *To sing, to play upon an instrument, m. carmina, Virg.; m. lyram plectro eburneo*, Tibull. 2) *Pass.*: *carmina modulata, sung, Suet.; barbitos modulatus alicui, played by any body*, Hor.

MŒDŪLUS, i, m. *dīm. (modus). A measure, that by which any thing is measured, dimensus ad corporis sui modulum*, Suet.; *metiri se suo modulo, to live according to one's means, adapt one's self to one's circumstances*, Hor.

MŒDUS, i, m. *A measure or standard by which any thing is measured. I. Prop.*: *m. quibus metirentur rura*, Varr.—II. *Meton.* A) *The measure of a thing, size, de modo agri scripsit*, Cic.—B) *A right or due measure, modum adhibere rei*, Cic.; *extra modum prodire*, Id.—C) *Moderation, tantum in summa potestate modum*, Cic.—D) *In music: Measure, time. Of verses: Measure, rhyme, febilibus modis concinere*, Cic.; *m. pressus et febilis*, Id.; *carum modis lugubre*, Id.; *fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, of lyric poetry*, Hor.—E) *A term, boundary, limit, end, habet iste ratio modum quendam*, Cic.; *suam et modum transire*, Id.; *sit modus exsilio*, Ov.—F) *A rule, prescription, in modum venti, according to the direction of the wind, as the wind happens to blow*, Liv.—G) *A mode, method, way, manner, constantia atque modus vitæ, a regular mode of life*, Cic. *Hence, modo, in modum, ed modum, in the manner of, like, as, omni modo egi cum rega*, Cic.; *humano modo peccare*, Liv.; *omnibus copiis non itaeris modo, sed, &c., not in order of march*, Id.; *nirum in modum, in a strange manner or way*, Cæs. *Also in the plur., multis modis expecto, much*, Ter.—H) *A mood, in the conjugation of a verb*, Quirit.

MŒCHA, æ, f. (mœchus). *An adulteress*, Hor.

MŒCHIA, æ, f. (μοιχεία). *Adultery*, Ter. MŒCHISSO, are (μοιχίζω). *To commit adultery*, Plaut.

MŒCHOR, 1 v. dep. n. (mœchus). *To commit adultery*, Hor.

MŒCHUS, i, m. (μοιχός). *An adulterer, fornicator*, Plaut.

MCENE, is, n. (mcenio = múnio). *A city wall, the wall of a town.* I. Prop. [sing., Enn. sp. Fest.]: usually plur., mcenia, ium, n., domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus mcenibus sepserunt, Cic.; oppidum altissimis mcenibus, Cæs.—II. Meton. A) *A walled town, mcenibus ipsis intra mcenia nulla pernicies comparabitur, Cic. Hence, m. Ditis, the realm of Pluto, Virg.—B) The walls, the outer circumference of any thing, m. navis, Ov.; m. mundi, Lucr.*

MCENERA, I. q. iunera, Lucr.

MCENIA, ium, n. Walls. See MCENE.

MCENIA, ium, I. q. munia. I. Offices, Plaut.—II. Taxes, burdens, Plaut.

MCENIO, 4, another form for munio, Plaut.

MCEREO, MCEROR, MCEROR. See MÆREO.

MCERUS, I. q. murus, Lucr.

MCESI, ðrum, m. The inhabitants of Mæsia, Eutr.

MCESIA, æ, f. Mæsia, a province of Hungary, now Serbia and Bulgaria, Suet.

MCESIACUS, a, um. Of Mæsia, Mæsiæ, Mæsiacæ copias, Tac.

MCESICUS, a, um. Of Mæsia, Mæsiæ, M. exercitus, Tac.

MCESTUS, &c. See MÆSTUS.

MOGONTIACUM, i, n. Moguntiacum, now Mainz or Mayence, Eutr.

MOLA, æ, f. (μολα). A mill (of any kind). I. Prop.: ut Rhodi videretur molæ potius quam Moloni operam dedisse, Cic.; molam versare, to turn, Ov.—II. Meton. A) Coarse-ground corn, which, mixed with salt, was sprinkled on the forehead of a victim, m. salsa, Virg.; also simply mola, Cic.—B) A moon-calf, mole, false conception, Plin.

MOLARIS, e (mola). I. Belonging to a mill, m. lapis, a mill-stone, Plin.—II. Subst., molaris, is, m. A) A mill-stone, or a large stone in general, Virg.—B) A cheek-tooth, grinder, Juv.

MOLĒS, is, f. A mass, large lump or heap. I. Prop. A) rudis indigestaque molis, a chaos, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) A mass sunk into the water as a foundation for an agger to rest upon; a foundation, a dam, mole lapidum a mare disjunctus, Cic.; aditus insulæ muniti mirificis molibus, Id. 2) moles belli, huge engines or machines used in sieges, refectis vineis aliaque mole belli, Liv. 3) Great or vast buildings, exstructæ moles opere magnifico, Cic.—II. Fig. A) A burden, trouble, difficulty, majore mole pugnare, Liv.; tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg.—B) Distress, misfortune, calamity, major exorta domi moles, Liv.; molem excierit, shipwreck, Virg.—C) Greatness, weight, m. invidiæ, Cic.; m. pugnæ, Liv.; vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, Hor.—D) Might, power, strength, m. Herculeæ, Sil.—E) A compact body, crowd, heap, m. curarum, Tac.

MOLESTE, adv. With trouble. I. To one's self: m. ferre, to be displeased at, bear uneasily, take ill, Cic.; nihil habet in his malis, quod minus moleste ferat, that could be more agreeable to him, Id. Compar., molestius, Cic. Superl., molestissime, Cic.—II. To others: m. uti adfectionibus, Quint.; m. scribere, unintelligibly, Suet.

MOLESTIA, æ, f. (molestus). Trouble, unpleasantness, vexation, uneasiness, molestation, annoyance, disgust. I. Prop.:

molestiæ detractio, Cic.; molestias suscipere propter aliquid, Id.; molestiam ex re trahere, to be vexed at any thing, Id.; molestiam alci aspergere, exhibere, to cause, Id.—II. Meton.: That which is troublesome or annoying. A) molestie in facie, spots, freckles, Plin.—B) Inconvenience or trouble given to others, elegantia diligens sive molestia, Cic.

MOLESTUS, a, um (moles). Troublesome, causing trouble, painful, offensive, irksome. I. Prop.: molcsta provincia, Cic.; m. labor, Id.; alci esse molestum, Id.; tunica molesta, a troublesome coat, a kind of vest or coat made of some combustible material, which persons condemned to the flames were forced to put on, Juv.—II. Meton. A) Artificial, forced, affected, molesta veritas, Cic.; pronuntiatio gesticulationibus molesta, Quint.—B) Injurious, dangerous, hurtful, otium tibi molestum est, Catull.

MOLIMEN, iois, n. (molior). An exertion of strength, in order to accomplish any thing; effort, endeavor, preparation, res suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.; magna rerum molimina videt in illis, he sees that something is going on, Id.

MOLIMENTUM, i, n. (molior). An exertion of strength, effort, endeavor, motum sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machinery of second-rate power, Liv.

MOLIÖR, 4 v. dep. n. and a. (moles). To set in motion. I. Prop. A) Intr. 1) To set one's self in motion, dum moluntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. 2) To go away, to go to a place, naves molientes a terra, Liv.—B) Trans.: To set in motion. 1) m. ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv.; m. terram, to dig up, Id.; m. corpora ex somno, to arouse from sleep, Id.; m. habenas, to manage, Virg. 2) To throw, m. fulmina, Virg. 3) To remove, displace, m. montes sua sede, Liv.—II. Meton. A) To construct, erect, raise, m. muros, Virg.; m. classem, Id.—B) To throw up a wall (for defence), ad molendum citellæ, Liv.—C) To cause, occasion, stridor aquilonis molitur nives, Cic. poet.; m. morboe, Virg.—III. Fig. A) To undertake, esp. with effort or trouble, nec ea quæ agant molientes cum labore, Cic.; m. nulla opera, to do nothing, Id.; m. animum, to raise one's courage, Ov.—B) To undertake, endeavor, attempt; design, meditate, dubitamus, quid ille in præda molitus sit, Cic.; nihil est quod moliar, your plan is in vain, Id.; m. alci calamitatem, to try to inflict, Id.; m. alci insidias, to endeavor to prepare, Id.; m. criminis et accusatorem, to think of, excogitate, Tac.—C) To strive after, endeavor to obtain, aim at, m. regnum, Liv.; m. alia præsidia, to look about for, Id.—D) To excite, cause, hæc sunt in animis judicium molienda, Cic.—E) To cause to waver, to shake, m. fidem, any body's credit, Liv.

MOLITIO, ðnis, f. A putting of a thing in motion. I. Prop. A) m. agri, a digging, ploughing, Col.—B) A tearing out, demolishing, m. valli, Liv.—II. Fig.: An undertaking, effecting, accomplishing, quæ molitio? Cic.

MOLITOR, ðris, m. (molior). One that undertakes or attempts a thing, an author, framer, effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic.; m. ratis, a builder, maker, Ov.

MOLITRIX, icis (molitor). She that undertakes or attempts, m. rerum novarum, Suet.

MOLITUS.

MOMENTUM.

MOLITUS, a, um, *part. of molior.*

MOLITUS, a, um, *part. of molo.*

MOLLESCO, ēre (mollis). *To become soft.*

I. *Prop.*: ebur mollescit, Ov. — II. *Fig.*: A) *To become gentle or tame*, mollescut pectora, Ov. — B) *To grow effeminate or unmanly*, m. in undis, Ov.

MOLLICELLUS, a, um *dim.* (mollis). *Soft, Catull.*

MOLLICULUS, a, um, *dim.* (mollis). *Soft.* I. *Prop.*: molliculē esca, Plaut. — II. *Fig.*: *Effeminate, voluptuous*, m. versus, Catull.

MOLLIMENTUM, i, n. (mollio). *A means of mitigating or alleviating*, m. calamitatum, Sen.

MOLLIO, ivi and ii, itum, 4 v. a. (mollis). *To make soft, flexible, pliant, or supple.* I. *Prop.*: A) m. lanam trahendo, Ov. — B) *To take away hardness, to soften*, humor mollitur tepeductus, Cic. *Hence, of soil: To make loose*, agri a Nilo molliri oblimarique, Id.; m. ventrem, alvum, duritias corporum, *to purge, relax*, Plin. — II. *Meton.*: A) m. collem, *to ease the ascent of a hill by a circuitous road*, Cæs. — B) *To geld, castrate*, ferro mollita juvenus, Luc. — III. *Fig.*: A) *To render effeminate or unmanly*, m. animos, Cic.; m. vocem, *to render feminine*. — B) *To discourage, dispirit*, lacrimæ meorum me mollunt, Cic. — C) *To tame, subdue*, Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic. — D) *To render more agreeable or pleasant*, m. verba usu, Cic.; m. pœnam, Ov.

MOLLIPES, ēdis (mollis, pes). *Soft-footed, having soft feet*, Cic. poet.

MOLLIS, e (movilis, from moveo). *Movable, pliant, flexible.* I. *Prop.*: A) molles commissuras, Cic.; mollia brachia, *in dancing*, Ov.; molle aurum, Virg. — B) *Soft, molle litus, a sandy shore, of soft sand*, Cæs.; molles thyrsi, *overgrown with ivy*, Virg.; m. arcus, *slack, not bent*, Ov. *Subst.*: mollia panis, *the soft part of bread*, Crumb, Plin.; mollie, *molluscous (invertebrated) animals*, Id. — C) *Not rough, soft, not sharp, gentle, smooth, odor mollissimus*, Plin.; molle vinum, Virg.; Euphrates ibat jam mollior, *more gently*, Id. — II. *Meton.*: A) *In Sculpture: Pleasing, soft, not stiff*, mollia signa, Cic.; molles mirabatur ære capillos, *the wavy hair*, Hor. — B) *Gentle, not steep, having a gentle slope*, molle fastigium, Cæs. — III. *Fig.*: A) *Supple, pliable, yielding*, m. animus et ad accipiendum et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic.; dea mollior, Ov. *Hence*, B) *Changeable, mutable*, nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. — C) *Tender, weak, soft, delicate*, homo mollissimo animo, *sensitive*, Cic.; os molle, *that easily blushes*, Ov.; aures mollissimæ, *not fond of praise, modest*, Plin. E. — D) 1) *Weak, timid, fearful*, m. sententia, Cic.; m. consul, Liv.; nec molliorem sui provocaverat, *no weaker one, none more feeble*, Ov. *Hence*, 2) *Effeminate, unmanly*, m. disciplina, Cic. — E) *Not oppressive, not burdensome, easy, supportable*, aer amœnum et molle, Quint.; mollissimâ viâ consequi aliquid, *in the easiest manner*, Liv.; m. aditus, *favorable*, Virg.; mollia tempore fundi, *good, favorable*, Id. — F) *Agreeable, pleasant, gentle*, mollem ac jucundam senectutem efficit alqd, Cic.; m. somnus, Ov.; mollia ridere, *to smile gently*, Id.

— G) *Tender, affecting, touching*, molle nomen, Cic.; m. æerno, Sall.; verbis molliibus lenire alqm, Hor.; molles versus, *elgiac*, Ov. — H) *Calm, mild, sedate*, molli brachio objurgare aliquem, Cic.; cuncta in mollius relata, *in the more favorable light*, Tac.

MOLLITER, adv. *Softly.* I. *Prop.*: m. recubans, Cic.; m. pedem referre, *gently*, Quint. Superl., mollissime, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *Gently, not steep, gradually*, collis m. assurgens, Col. — III. *Fig.*: A) *Calmly, without passion*, m. ferre, Cic. *Compar.*, mollius abnuere, Liv. — B) *Sensibly, feelingly*, m. ægritudinem pati, Sall. — C) *Effeminately, voluptuously*, m. vivere, Cic. — D) *Gently, softly*, m. incedere, Ov. — E) *Leniently*, feci perce et molliter, Cic. *Compar.*: qui mollius consultum dicerent, *too leniently*, Liv.

MOLLITIA, æ, and MOLLITIES, ēi, f. (mollis). *Pliability, movableness, suppleness.* I. *Prop.*: A) m. cervicum, Cic. *Hence*, B) *Softness, soft quality*, in primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities quædam, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: A) *Sensibility, tenderness*, qua mollitia sum animi scelerate, Cic.; m. naturæ, *a feeling disposition*, Id.; mollitie frontis ne in publico diceret impediatur, *by his backwardness or bashfulness*, Plin. — B) *Weakness*, animi est ista mollities, Cæs. — C) *Effeminary, voluptuousness, unchastity, mores lapsi ad mollitiam*, Cic.

MOLLITUDO, iais, f. (mollis). *Movableness, pliability.* I. *Prop.*: A) m. vocis, Auct. ad Her. — B) *Softness, soft quality*, in pulmonibus inest mollitudo, Cic. — II. *Fig.*: *Sensibility, tenderness*, m. humanitatis, Cic.

MÖLÖ, üi, itum, 3 v. n. and a. (mola). *To grind (in a mill).* I. *Neut.*: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.; ego pro te molam, Id. — B) *Act.*: *To grind anything*, m. hordeum in stibilem farinam, Plin.; molita cibaria, *ground corn*, Cæs. *Hence*, molitum, i, n., *That which has been ground*, Plaut.

MÖLÖCHINÄRIUS, ii, m. (moloche). *One who dyes with the color of mallows*, Plaut.

MÖLORCHËUS, a, um. *Of Molorchus*, Tib. MÖLORCHUS, i, m. (Mölorchos). *Molorchus, a poor viiv-dresser near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when he went to kill the lion*, Virg.

MÖLOSSI, örüm, m. (Μολοσσοί). *The Molossians, inhabitants of the eastern part of Epirus*, Cic.

MÖLOSSICUS, a, um. *Molossian*, Plaut.

MÖLOSSIS, idis, f. *Molossis, a district of Epirus*, Liv.

MÖLOSSUS, a, um. *Molossian*. M. canis, *a kind of dog used in hunting*, Hor. *Subst.*: Molossus (-os), i, m. (sc. pes). *A Molossus, a metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables*, Quint.

MÖLY, ŷos, n. (μόλυ). *A plant which Ulysses received from Mercury, as an antidote against the enchantment of Circe*, Ov.

MÖMEN, inis, n. I. q. momentum, Lucr.

MÖMENTÖSUS, a, um (momentum). *Of short duration, momentary*, Quint.

MÖMENTUM, i, n. (i. q. movementum, from moveo). *That which sets a thing in motion: esp. a weight placed in one of two evenly-balanced scales, which gives it the turn.* I. A) *Influence, weight, decisive turn*, momenta sunt aliquid ad alquam rem, m. habet alqd ad alquam rem, momentü plus

affert alqd ad alqam rem, Cic.; rem momento suo dispensare, according to its importance, Id.; m. rei facere, to give the turn, Liv.; momenti alqd facere, to do something great, Id.; puncto temporis aspe maximarum rerum momenta verti, the turn things take often depends upon a moment of time, Id.; juvenis egregius maximum momentum rerum ejus civitatis, of the greatest importance with relation to public affairs, Id.; momenta Leonis, the influence, Hor.; adjicere momenta potentia, decisive grounds, Ov.; præbere momenta salutis, to further, Ov. Hence.—B) Importance, weight, rerum verborumque momenta, Cic.; pari momento esse, to be of equal weight, Id.; hence, parvum, leve momentum, a trifle; levi momento æstimare, Cæs.; parvo momento antecedere, by a little, Id.—C) A part, point, momenta officiorum perpendere, Cic. Hence: m. temporis, a point of time, moment, Liv.; also simply, momentum: momentis sit cialis, in a moment, Sen.; omnibus momentis, every moment, Ov.—D) An additional part, addition, quibus pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, Just.—II. Motion, astra formâ ipsâ figurâque suâ momenta sustentant, Cic.

MONA, æ, f. *Mona*. 1. *New Isle of Man*, Cæs. 2. *New the Isle of Anglesey*, Tac.

MONEDŪLA, æ, f. *A daw, jackdaw*, Cic.

MONEO, ūi, itum, 2 (from the root *mea*; whence *meini*). To remind, to bring to one's recollection, put in mind. I. Prop.: m. alqm de testamento, Cic. With genit.: Cæcina milites temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac. With acc. of the object, if expressed by the neuter of a pronoun or of an adjective: illud me prælere admones, Cic.—II. Meton. A) To admonish, warn. 1) m. aperte, acriter, Cic.; res monet cavere, Sall. 2) To set on, incite, m. canes, Prop. 3) To admonish by punishment, to chastise, m. puerili verberare, Tac.—B) To instruct, teach, tell, inform, monente et denuntiante te, Cic.; velut divinitus mente monita agens, as if a deity had inspired him, Liv.; tu vatem, diva, mone, inspire, Virg.—C) To foretell, predict, m. horrendo, Virg.

MONERIS, is, f. (*μονήρης*) (sc. navis). A ship with one bank of oars, Liv.

MONETA, æ, f. (*monoe*). A surname of Juno, because she admonished the Romans by an earthquake to offer a sacrifice, Cic.; in the temple of Juno Moneta money was coined; and hence, *Môneta*, æ, f. A) 1) The mint, place where money is coined, de moneta referre, Cic. 2) Coined money, coin, m. falsa, Plin. 3) The stamp or die with which money is coined, a nova moneta, of new coinage, Mart.—B) Fig. 1) m. hominis formandi, the womb, Maer.; ex nostra, ut ita dicam, moneta profertur, from the Stoic school, Sen. 2) A stamp or impression on coin, communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, Juv.

MONETALIS, e. Belonging to the mint, Dig.; hence, of a person that presses for money, monetali ascripai quod ille ad me Proconsuli, Cic.

MONETARIUS, ii, m. (*moneta*). A master of the mint, monetarii, Eutr.

MONTILE, ia, n. I. A necklace, cum vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic.—II. Of animals: A collar, Virg.

MONIMENTARIUS, MÖNIMENTUM. See MÖNIMENTUM.

MÖNITIO, önis, f. (*monoe*). An admonishing, admonition, habenda ratio... est... ut monitio acerbitate... crearet, Cic.

MÖNITOR, öris, m. (*monoe*). One who reminds a person of any thing, a monitor. I. Prop. A) m. officii, Sall.; m. et præmonstrator, Ter.; hence,—B) A prompter, Cic.; hence also of the nomeoclatores: appellare aliquem per monitorem, Id.—II. One who reminds a person of what he ought to do, an adviser. A) præceptum monitoris non fatui, Cic.; monitoribus asper, Hor.; hence,—B) A tutor of youth, Stat.

MÖNITÖRYIUS, a, um (*monitor*). Admonitory, monitorium fulmen, Sen.

MÖNITUM, i, n. (*monoe*). An admonishing, admonition. I. Prop.: præcepta monitaque, Cic.—II. A prophecy, prediction, warning, deorum monita, Auct. Har.

MÖNYTUS, a, um, part. of *monoe*.

MÖNTUS, ūs, m. (*monoe*). Admonition, warning. I. Prop., Ov.—II. Meton.: A warning or admonition by omens, sortes quas Fortunæ monitu tolluntur, Cic.

MÖNÖECUS, i, m. (*Μόναικος*). *Μονακος*, a surname of Hercules, under which he was worshipped in Liguria; hence, arx Monœci, i. e. the modern Monaco in Northern Italy, Virg.

MÖNÖGRAMMOS (-us), on (*μονόγραμμος*). Only consisting of lines or outlines, monogrammi dii, bodiless, Cic.

MÖNÖPÖDIUS, a, um (*μονοπόδιος*). Having only one foot. I. Adj.: m. homo, Lampr.—II. Subst., mönöpödiüm, ii, n., A small table with one foot, Liv.

MÖNÖPÖLYIUM, ii, n. (*μονοπόλιον*). An exclusive privilege of denting in or selling any thing, monopolio, Plin.; Suet.

MÖNÖSYLLÄBUS, a, um (*μονοσύλλαβος*). Of one syllable, monösyllab'ic, monosyllaba (sc. verba), monosyllabes, Quint.

MÖNÖTRÖPHUS, i, m. (*μόνοτροφος*). One who eats by himself, Plaut.

MONS, tis, m. I. Prop. A) A mountain, high hill, Cic.; m. saxeus, Sall.—B) Meton. 1) A large mass, quantity, or heap of stone, stones collectively, Virg. 2) montes, animals living on mountains, wild animals, Claud.—II. Meton., of things that are high, like mountains: A mount, m. Tusculanus, a lofty building in or near Tusculum, Cic.; montes argenti, Plaut. Prov.: montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold, Ter.; maria montesque polliceri, Sall.

MONSTRÄBYLLIS, e. Conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable, Plin. E.

MONSTRÄTIO, önis, f. A showing, pointing out, demonstration, Ter.

MONSTRÄTOR, öris, m. One who shows or points out any thing, m. hospitii, Tac.; m. aratri, i. e. Triptolemus, Virg.

MONSTRÄTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *monstro*.—II. Adj.: Remarkable, conspicuous, m. hostibus, Tac.

MONSTRIFYCUS, a, um (*monstrum, facio*). Strange, marvellous, monstrous, Plin.

MÖNSTRO, I v. a. (*monoe*). To point to any thing [but ostendere, to display, exhibit]. I. To point out, show, m. alqd digito, Nep.; m. iter, Hor.—II. To say, tell, teach, instruct, inform, tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, mon-

strabis, i. e. dicea, Cic. — III. *To describe*, Tac. — IV. *To show, represent*, m. alci ur-
 urbem, Tac. — V. *To indicate, to give to un-
 derstand, intimate*, Tac. — VI. *To notify,
 make known, appoint, destine*, m. oras,
 Virg.; m. ignea, Ov. — VII. *To inform
 against, accuse, indict*, Tac. — VIII. *To
 say or advise, bene m.*, Plaut. *Fig.: To in-
 cite, push on, ira monstat*, Virg. — IX. *To
 show, demonstrate, prove*, Plin.

MONSTRÖSUS, &c. See MONSTRÖSUS, &c.

MONSTRUM, i, n. (moneo). I. *Gen.: Any rare
 or singular thing out of the usual course of nature,
 supposed to forbode evil*, Cic.; *an unlucky omen,
 monstra deum*, Virg. — II. *Esp.: A monster,
 i. e. a strange, unnatural, extraordinary, horrible,
 misshapen, or ugly per-son, animal, or thing. A)
 Of persons: foedissimum m.*, Cic.; *m. hominis,
 a monster of a man*, Ter.; *m. mulieris, a monster of a
 woman*, Plaut. — B) *Of animals: succictam la-
 trantibus inguina monstria, i. e. canibus (of Scylla),
 Virg.* — C) *Of things: nec dubiis monstria*, Virg.;
*thus, the sea, Id. Hence, gen.: Any monstrous or
 unusual thing, circumstance, or appearance, prodigy,
 marvel, wonder, non furtum, sed m. ac
 prodigium videbatur*, Cic.

MONSTRÖSE or MONSTRÖSE, adv. *Unnat-
 urally, strangely, marvellously, wonder-
 fully*, m. cogitare, Cic.

MONSTRÖSUS or MONSTRÖSUS, a, um
 (monstrum). I. *Strange, monstrous, rare,
 prodigious, stupendous*, homines m. (*in be-
 havior*), Cic.; *monstruosissima-bustia, an ape, Id.*
 — II. *Unnatural, libidines m.*, Suet.

MONTANUS, a, um (mons). I. *Of or belong-
 ing to a mountain or mountains*, homines
 m., Cic.; *m. oppida*, Virg.; *cacumina m.*, i. e.
 montium, Ov. *Subst. plur.*, montani, örüm, m.,
 Mountaineers, Liv. — II. *Taking its rise
 in a mountain*, m. flumen, Virg. — III. *Mountainous,
 full of mountains*, m. Dul-
 matia, Ov. *Subst.*, montana, örüm, n., *Mountain-
 ous countries*, Liv.

MONTICÖLA, æ, c. (mons, colo). *A mount-
 aineer*, Ov.

MONTIFER, ëra, örüm (mons, fero). *Bear-
 ing a mountain*, Sen.

MONTIVAGUS, a, um (mons, vagus). *That
 wanders on mountains*, m. cursus, Cic.

MONTÖSUS or MONTÖSUS, a, um (mons).
Mountainous, full of mountains, m. regio,
 Cic.

MÖNÖMENTUM (monim.), i, n. (moneo). *Any
 thing that preserves the remembrance of a person or
 thing; a memorial, monument*, m. laudis, Cic.;
 m. amoria, Virg. *Esp. I. Of buildings erected for
 that purpose, statues, galleries, &c.*: m. Marii,
 the temple built by him, Cic.; *monumenta Africani,
 statues, Id.* — II. *A sepulchral monument, mi-
 litibus fieri monumentum amplissimum*, Cic.; *also,
 m. sepulcri; a sepulchre, tomb, sepulchre est in
 monumento avunculi*, Nep. — III. *A writing
 which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing,
 a monument, monumenta literarum*, Cic.; *hence,
 monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, or
 writings in which any thing is recorded, records, Id.*
 — IV. *A mark by which a person or thing is re-
 cognized, a token*, Ter.

MOPSÖPIUS, a, um (Μοψόπιος). *Belonging*

*to Mopsopia (Μοψόπια, an ancient name for At-
 tica), Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian*, M. juve-
 nis, i. e. Triptolemus, Ov.; *M. urbs, Athens, Id.*

MOPSÜESTIA or MOPSÜESTIA, æ, f. (Μό-
 ψουέστια). *Mopsuestia, a town of Cilicia*, Cic.
 MOPSUS, i, m. (Μόψος). *Mopsus. 1. A sooth-
 sayer of Argos, Cic. 2. Another of Thessaly, Ov.
 3. The name of a shepherd, Virg.*

MÖRA, æ, f. I. *A delay, hinderance, mo-
 ram rei inferre, to delay, cause delay*, Cic.; *moram
 facere, Id.; moram moliri, to cause, Virg.; moram
 trahere, to linger, Id.; moram producere malo, to
 put off, defer, Ter.; moras præcipitare, to hasten,
 not to loiter or delay, Virg.; quæris in nullo amore
 moram, you soon find a return of your love, Prop.
 res habet moram, suffers delay, Cic.; thus also, est
 mihi m., I wait or must wait, tibi paululum esse
 moræ, Id.; esse in mora, quominus, to delay a lit-
 tle, Liv.; moram certaminis hosti eximere, to hasten
 the combat, to force the enemy to an engagement,
 Id.; esse moræ, to delay, Plaut.; hoc est mihi u.,
 delays me, Ter.; nulla m. est, it shall be done in-
 stantly, Nep.; nulla m. est dicere, I will say it im-
 mediately, Ov.; nec m. ulla est, quin . . . ducam, I
 am ready, I shall not cause any delay, Ter.; est m.,
 there is too much delay, it is too tedious or tiresome,
 Plaut.; sine mora, without delay; or haud m., Cic.;
 nulla morâ, without any delay, Prop.; inter moras,
 meanwhile, in the mean time, Plin. E. — II. *A
 stop or pause in speaking, Cic.* — III. *A
 space of time, time of some duration, dolor fini-
 tus eat morâ, by time, by length of time, Ov.*
 IV. *A stay, sojourn, segnis m.*, Liv. — V. *Any
 thing that causes delay, a hinderance, es m.
 restituendæ Caperæ, Liv.**

MÖRA, æ, f. (μόρα or μοίρα). *A division of the
 Lacedæmonian army, consisting of five, six, or nine
 hundred men*, Cic.; Nep.

MÖRALIS, e (mores). *Relating to morals
 or manners, moral, ethic, philosophiæ pars m.*,
 Cic.

MÖRALITER, adv. *In point of morals,
 morally*, Dom. ap. Ter.

MÖRATE, adv. *Slowly, moratus*, Sen.

MÖRATOR, örüs, m. *One that delays; a sol-
 dier that keeps in the rear of the army (Liv.); hence,
 an indifferent advocate that only delays and protracts
 business, Cic.*

MÖRATUS, a, um, part. of möror.

MÖRATUS, a, um (mores). I. *Mannered,
 mannerly, having certain manners, bene m.
 civitas, Cic.* — II. *Adapted to the man-
 ners or the character of men, m. poema*, Cic.;
*morata recte fabula, in which characters are accu-
 rately depicted, Hor.* — III. *Gen.: Constituted,
 conditioned, male m. venter, Ov.; pietas isto
 more m.*, Plaut.

MÖRBDUS, a, um (morbus). I. *Ill, sick,
 apes m.*, Varr. — II. *Causing disease, un-
 healthy, unwholesome, m. aer*, Lucr.

MÖRBÖSUS, a, um (morbus). I. *Prop.: Ill,
 sick, Cat.* — II. *Fig.: Voluptuous, de-
 bauched, Catull.*

MÖRBOVIA, æ, f. (perhaps from morbus and
 via). *In the phrase ubi Morbovia, to go and be
 hanged, Suet.*

MÖRBUS, i, m. I. *Prop. A) A disease, dis-
 temper, malady, disorder, sickness, mor-
 bum nancisci, Nep.; in morbum incidere, Cic.*

homo æger gravi morbo, Id.; in morbo esse, to be ill, Id.; morbo confici, Sall.; m. iagravescit, is increasing, Cic.; morbo aggravante, the disease increasing, Suet.; ex morbo recreari, to recover from illness, Cic.; ex morbo convalescere, to be better, or convalescent, Id.; m. major, epilepsy, Cels.; or m. comitialis, Id.; m. regius, or m. arqnatu, the jaundice, Id.—B) Meton.: A disease in plants, infestatur et arbores morbis, Plaut.—II. Fig. A) A disease of the mind, i. e. fount, vice, esp. violent desire, passionate longing, in alio morbo est animus, Cic.—B) Sorrow, grief, affliction, hoc est mihi morbo, Plaut.

MORDACITER, adv. In a biting manner, bitterly, satirically, Mscr.; limâ mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov.

MORDAX, acis (mordeo). I. A) Prop.: Biting, that readily or easily bites, m. canis, Plaut.—B) Meton. 1) That clasps together, clasping, m. fibulus, Sid. 2) Pungent, stinging, m. urtica, Ov. 3) Sharp, cutting, m. securis, Hor. 4) Biting or eating away, i. e. corrosive, m. pumex, Ov. 5) Sharp, tart, pungent, sour, m. succus croci, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Satirical, virulent, m. Cynicus, Hor.; m. carmen, Ov.—B) Corroding, vexatious, m. sollicitudo, Hor.

MORDEO, mōmordi, morsum, 2. I. Prop. A) 1) To bite with the teeth, canes m. possunt, Cic.; pulex mordit, bites, stings, Mart.; m. hostile, to bite into (of a serpent), Ov.; frenum m., to clamp, Cic.; m. humum, to bite the ground (of persons slain in battle, who convulsively strike the earth; as we say, to bite the dust), Virg.; hence, 2) To chew, pabula m., Ov.; hence, a) To eat, m. oestra, Juv. b) To consume, luxis, spendi, m. annoam, Petr.—B) Meton. 1) To bite, i. e. to cut or dig into, e. g. of a buckle, hook, plough, &c., fibula mordet vestem, Ov.; hence, a) To seize firmly, i. e. to hold, take hold of, arbor humum mordet, Stat. b) Of a river that flows through a country, and, as it were, gnaws away the land, smois mordet rura, Hor. c) Of heat, cold, air, &c.: To attack, seize, lay hold of, matutina frigora parum cautos mordent, Hor. 2) To bite, sting (of pungent food, &c.), radix gustu scri mordet, Plin.; hence, a) To corrode, eat away, Id. b) To sting, urtica foliis non mordentibus, Id.—II. Fig. A) To express resentment with harsh words; to satirize, assail with sarcastic language, m. alqm clanculum, Ter.; m. alqm dictis, Ov.; jocus mordens, sarcastic jest, irony, Juv.—B) To hurt any body's feelings, vex, annoy, mortify, par pari referto, quod esm mordet, Ter.; mordet paupertas, has a sharp tooth, Cic.; morderi conscientia, to feel the stings of conscience, Id.—C) To retain in one's memory, hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen.

MORDEX, icis, m. (mordax). A biter, i. e. a tooth, Plaut.

MORDICUS, adv. (mordeo). By biting, bitingly (with the teeth). I. Prop.: m. auriculum auferre, to bite off, Cic.—II. Fig.: rem tenere m., to hold fast, keep firm hold of, not let go, m. tenere verba, Cic.

MÖRE, adv. Foolishly, Plaut.

MÖRETUM, i, n. A salad, much in use with the peasantry, made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, &c.—Ov. MÖRYBUNDUS, a, um (morior). I. Dying, ready to die. A) Prov.: m. homo, Cic.—B) Me-

ton.: m. anima, Ov.; m. sedes, unwholesome, deadly, Catull.—II. Mortal, m. membra, Virg.

MÖRIGERO, are, i. q. mörigéror. To comply with, m. sibi, to gratify one's desire, Plaut.

MÖRIGEROR, i, v. dep. n. (mos gero). To comply with, gratify, accommodate one's self to, humor, m. alci, Ter.; m. voluptati aurium, Cic.

MÖRIGERUS, a, um (mos, gero). Compliant, obsequious, obedient, m. alci, Plaut; morigeris modis, i. e. morem gerendo, Lucr.

MÖRINI, örüm, m. The Morini, a people of France, near the Channel, Cæs.

MÖRIOR, mortuus, 3, v. dep. n. [moriri for mori, Plaut.; Ov.] (mors, Sanscr. mri). I. Prop. A) To die, m. desiderio, of desire, or regret, Cic.; m. ferro, Liv.; virgo jussa m., i. e. interfecta, Virg.; voces morientes, dying accents, Cic.; artus inorientes, of the dying, Ov.; moriar si, may I die; or moriar, ni, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) Of plants: To die, wither, segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov.; of words become obsolete, Quint. 2) Of comets, that begin to disappear, Claud. 3) dies moritur, is drawing to a close, Plaut. 4) virgæ in tergo meo moriuntur for frangeatur, Plaut. 5) In erotic poetry, i. q. perire: To be dying with love, to be desperately in love, te complexa morientem, Prop.—II. Fig.: To die away, pass away, vanish, moritur memoria, Cic.

MÖRITÜRIO, ire (morior). To desire to die, Cic.

MORMYR, yris (μορμύρος). A kind of sea-fish, Ov.

MÖRO, are. I. q. moror, Næv. Hence, moritur, time may be spent or lost, Cæsar, ap. Cic.

MÖRÖLÖGUS, a, um (μορολόγος). Talking like a fool, a fool in speech, m. fio, Plaut.

MÖRÖR, i, v. dep. a. and n. (mora). I. Act. A) To retard, delay, detain, hinder, m. alqm, Cic.; m. impetum hostium, Cæs. Hence, nihil moror alqm, prop., I do not detain any one, i. e. I let him go. Hence, fig.: To leave any body alone or undisturbed, to let alone, Sempronium nihil moror, Liv. With inf. following: m. inferre bellum, Cic.; with quominus: non moror, quominus redeant, I do not oppose, do not hinder their return, Liv.; moratus nemo sit, quominus abeat, Id.—B) To care for, mind, regard, pay attention to, oullo morsute, Liv. Hence, nihil moror, 1) I do not care about it, do not mind it, it is of no importance to me, non moror vina, Hor.; imperia, vehicula, pallas, purpuram nihil moror, Plaut. 2) I will not, do not wish, with inf. following, Id.: nihil moror, no more, no longer, Ter. 3) I do not oppose it, have nothing to say against it, am willing, nihil moror eos salvos esse, Ant. ap. Cic.—C) To take the attention of, to amuse, m. populum, Hor.—II. Neut.: To tarry, stay, delay, linger, loiter, m. Brundisii, Cic.; m. cum alqo, to have intercourse with any one, Sen.; nec plura moratur, without staying any longer, Virg.; non multa moratus, without tarrying long, Id.; or ne multis morer, in short, Cic.

MÖRÖR, ari (μορρός). To be a fool, m. inter homines, (with a facetious double meaning in allusion to mörari), Suet.

MÖRÖSE, adv. I. Peevishly, crossly, morosely, m. ferre hominum ineptias, Cic.—II. Conscientiously, scrupulously, carefully, terram m. eligit, Plin.

MOROSITAS, ātis, f. (morosus). I. A peevish disposition, morosity, peevishness, Cic.

—II. Nicely carried to excess, pedantry, nimia m., excessive nicely or fastidiousness in observing the rules of grammar, Suet.

MOROSUS, a, um (mos, stubbornness). I. Prop. A) Peevish, difficult to please, captious, morose; often used in connection with difficilia: senex m., Cic.; difficile ac m., choice, Id.; caecities m., morose old age, Hor.—B) Fastidious, over-nice, too scrupulous, morosior circa corporis curam, Suet.—II. Meton. of inanimate things: Obstinate, stubborn, morbus m., obstinate, Ov.; prurigo m., vexatious, disagreeable, Mart.

MORPHEUS, ēi and ēos, m. (Μορφεύς). Morpheus, a son of Somnus, and god of dreams, Ov.

MORS, tis, f. (cf. Sanscr. marans, mrita). I. Prop. A) Death, mortem sibi consciscere, to commit suicide, Cic.; mortem obire, to die, Id.; occumbere mortem, to face death, Id.; morti occumbere, the same, Virg.; mortem sferre scilicet, to inflict death, to kill, Cic.; thus, mortem inferre, or mortem offerre; vadem ad mortem dare, to give bail in a capital cause, Id.; morti esse, to cause death, Id.; consumi morte (immiti), to die, Tibull.; morte multare alqm, to punish with death, Cic.; in morte, after death, Virg.; honor mortis, burial; the Romans, in speaking of the punishment of death, did not always mean natural death, but frequently the loss of civil liberty, i. e. the deminutionem capitis, the loss of personal liberty; thus, perhaps in Liv. Plur., mortes, if speaking of several persons, mortes imperatorie, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) Death, of an old man with one foot in the grave, Plaut. 2) A corpse, dead body, mortem ejus lecerssi, Cic. 3) Blood, eosdem multā morte recipit, Virg. 4) That which occasions death, a deadly weapon, iode cadunt mortes, i. q. mortiferae sagittae, Luc.—II. Fig.: mortis instar putare alqd, Cic.; m. memoriae, a dying away, decay, Plin.

MORSIUNCULA, ae, f. dim. (morsus). I. A biting, App.—II. A biting with the lips, i. e. a kissing, Plaut.

MORSUM, i, n. (mordeo). A bit, small piece, c. g. of wool, Catull.

MORSUS, s, um, part. of mordeo.

MORSUS, ūs, m. (mordeo). I. Prop. A) A biting, bite, m. avium, Cic.; calcibus, unguibus, morsu, with the teeth, Id.; saxum morsibus insequi, to bite into, Ov.; morsu divellere artus, to bite to pieces, Id.; n. eating, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) That with which one bites; a tooth, the teeth, vertere morsua in Cererem, to eat, Virg. Hence, gen.: A tooth, or any thing like a tooth, ancorae m., Virg. 2) Sharpness, pungency, biting, m. aceti, Mart. 3) A corroding, as of rust on a sword, Luc.—II. Fig. A) The bite of envy, i. e. a malicious attack, Hor.—B) Mortification, grief, vexation, pain, &c., morsum doloris, Cic.; m. curarum, Ov.

MORTALIS, e (mors). I. A) Mortal, subject to death, m. animal, Cic.—B) Meton.: Mortal, perishable, deus m., Id.—II. Mortal, human, earthly, m. mucro, Virg.; m. vulnus, inflicted by a mortal, Id.; nec mortale sonans, her voice did not sound like that of a mortal, Virg.; mortalia, human affairs, things belonging to mankind, Tac. Subst., mortalis, A man, a mortal, a human being, Plaut. Esp. in the plur., mortales

(usually in connection with multi, omnes, cuncti), Men, mortals, multos mortales defendo, Cic.

MORTALITAS, ātis, f. I. Mortality. A) Prop.: mortelitate m. explere, to die, Tac.—B) Fig.: Transitoriness, perishableness, quai non omne, quod ortum sit, m. consequatur, Cic.—II. Mortals, mankind, Plin.; Curt.

MORTIFICENUS, a, um (mors). I. Prop. A) That has died or is dead, m. ovis, Varr.—B) That is of cattle which died naturally, carrion, Id.—C) Carrion, a term of reproach among common people, Plaut.—II. Meton.: Dead, m. caro, Sen.

MORTIFER or MORTIFERUS, a, um (mors, fero). That causes death, deadly, fatal, m. morbus, Cic.

MORTIFERE, adv. Mortally, fatally, m. ægotare, Plin.

MORTIFERUS, s, um. See MORTIFER.

MORTUĀLIS, e (mortuus). Belonging to the dead or to corpses; esp. as subst., mortuālia, ium, n. (sc. carmine), A funeral song sung by women called pæfice, Plaut.

MORTUUS, a, um. I. Part. of morior.—II. Adj. A) Prop.: Dead, deceased, m. concidit, Cic.; like one dead, m. concidisti, Id. Subst. mortuus, i, m., A body, a corpse, mortuos condire, Cic.; a mortuus excitare, to call from the dead, Id.; amandare alqm infra mortuos, to send to the regions of the dead, to kill, Id. Proo.: mortuo facere verba, to make vain efforts, Ter.; Plaut.—B) Meton.: Dead, faded, m. flores, Plin.; M. Mare, The Dead Sea, Just.—III. Fig.: Dead, without strength, powerless, ineffectual, m. leges, Cic.

MÖRÜLUS, s, um, dim. (morus). Blackish, dark-colored, Plaut.

MÖRUS, a, um (μωρός). Foolish, silly, mores m., Plaut. Subst., A fool, m. es, Id.

MÖRUS, a, um, i. q. msurus. Dark-colored, black; hence, i. mörum, i, n. (sc. pomum), A mulberry, Plin.; a blackberry, Id.—II. mörus, i, f. (sc. arbor), A mulberry-tree, Id.

MOS, möris, m. (Sanscr. mā, to measure out, settle, establish). I. Gen. A) The will of a person, self-will, humor, alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter.; obediens fuit mori patris, Plaut.; morem alci gerere, to act according to any body's will, to comply with, to obey, Cic.—B) A manner of acting, so far as it is not determined by laws, but by men's own will; hence, 1) Usage, custom, fashion, way, m. erat, comitorum die primo pronunciare, Liv.; quæ more aguntur, Cic.; negativ esse moris Græcorum ut, said, it was not the custom among the Greeks, Id.; in morem venire, to become or grow the custom, to come into fashion, Liv.; morem revocare, to revive an old custom, Id. 2) In a moral sense: Manner, behavior, mode of living, conduct, qui istis m. est? what conduct is this? Ter. Esp., in the plur.: mores, Mörns, character, mores feri, Cic.; suavissimi m., Id.; præfectus morum, an overseer of the public morals, Nep.—II. Esp. A) Good manners, good mörns, mores et vitia, Menil.; polite or agreeable behavior, Plaut.; a regular life, a life governed by laws, quis (quibus) neque m. neque cultus erat, Virg.—B) Bad manners, bad conduct, si per morca nostros liceret, Tac.; also simply mores, i. q. homo certis moribus: cum moribus notis facilius se communicaturum consilis, with a man, whose

character he already knew, Liv.—III. *A trade, profession*, Ter.—IV. *Kind, nature, quality, manner*, m. cœli, Virg.; siderum mores, Plin.; more meo, *in my own way or manner*, Cic.; facis omnium more, *like all others*, Cic.; in luoc morem, Hor.—V. *A mode or fashion in dress*, Just.—VI. *A law, precept, rule*, mores viris ponet, Virg.; regere populos pacisque imponere morem, Id.; ferrum patitur mores, *receives laws, obeys*, Plin.; sine more furit tempestas, *without observing any laws or rules, in an unheard-of manner*, Virg.; in morem, *according to rule, regularly*, Id.

MOSA, æ, m. *Mosa, a river in Gallia Belgica, falling into the Vahalis, or western branch of the Rhine, now the Maas or Meuse*, Cæs.; Plin.

MOSCHUS, i, m. *Moschus, a grammarian and bucolic poet of Syracuse, lived about B.C. 250.*

MÖSELLA, æ, m. *Mosella, a river in Gallia Belgica, falling into the Rhine at Confluentes or Coblenz, now the Moselle*, Tac.

MOSTELLARIA, æ, f. (*from mostellum, dim. of monstrum*). *The House-ghost, the name of a comedy of Plautus.*

MÖTIO, önis, f. (*moveo*). *A moving, motion.* A) Prop.: m. continuata et perennis, Cic.; m. corporum, Id. *Of a fever: An attack, paroxysm*, Cels.—B) Fig.: animi motiones, *thoughts, motions of the mind*, Cic.

MÖTO, are, I v. n. (*moveo*). *To move to and fro*, Virg.

MÖTUS, a, um, part. of moveo.

MÖTUS, ös, m. (*moveo*). I. Prop. A) *A moving, motion, corporis m. et status, Cic.; voluptas, quam in motu esse dicitis, in bodily motion, as in dancing, riding*, Id.; m. terræ, *an earthquake*, Id.; motus dare, *to make motions, move one's self, stir*, Ov. *Esp. of the motion of the body in dancing or the like: gesticulation, motus dare, to gesticulate*, Liv.; m. Ionici, *the Ionic dance*, Hor.; dare motus, *to dance*, Virg.—B) Meton.: *Movement; a progress in growth, said of vines*, Col.—II. Fig. A) *Motion of the mind or understanding; thinking, thought*, m. ingenii, Cic.; m. animorum, *cogitationum appetitus*, Id. *Of the feelings or the heart: Motion, emotion, sensation, affection, agitation, motum animi tollere*, Cic.; m. (animorum) turbidi concitatieque, Id.; m. voluptatis, Id.; divino concita motu, *divine inspiration*, Ov.—B) *A motion, movement, stir, bustle.*

1) *In a good sense, when many people come together to see any thing, or to meet any one: Italix magnificentissimus m.*, Cic. 2) *In a bad sense: A commotion, revolt, rebellion, tumult*, m. Castilianæ, Cic.; m. servilia, Liv.; novi m. ex Etruria nunciarentur, *disturbances, commotions*, Id.—C) *A change, alteration, motum in republica impendere video*, Cic.; hence, motus (*for tropi*), Quint.—D) *A motive, impulse, m. consilii*, Plin.

MÖVEO, mövi [motus for movistis, Mart.], mötum, 2 v. a. (*Sanacr. may, to move*). I. Prop. A) 1) *To move, stir, put in motion, shake, ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se movestur*, Cic.; m. urnam, Virg.; moveri, *to move (itself)*, Ov. *Also neut.: To move, terra movit*, Liv.; hence, m. citharam, *to put in motion, sound, strike*, Ov.; m. fila sonantia (*the strings*), Id.; m. ora vocalia, *to cause to be heard, to perform*, Id. 2) *To move from its place, to remove, signum loco m.,*

Cic.; m. membra, *to move the limbs, i. e. to dance*, Hor.; res, quæ moveri possunt, *movables, movable property, chattels*, Nep.; res moveatæ, *the same*, Liv.; hence, a) moveri, *or se m., to stir or move one's self from a place, to stir, i. e. go, move te oculus, bestir yourself, i. e. begone*, Ter.; fac, ut istinc te non moveas, Cic.; se loco m. non posse, *from the spot*, Cæs.; voluptas movens, *consisting in the exercise of the body, as in dancing*, Cic.; moveri, *to dance (with acc.)*; moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclops by dancing or gesticulation*, Hor.; also without acc., Id. Hence, neut.: *To decamp, set out, depart, postquam ille Canusio moverat*, Cic.; m. castris, Liv. b) m., *To remove, take a way*, m. literam, Cic.; possessiones m., Id.; m. alqm loco, *from a place, post, office, &c.*, Cæs.; m. heredes, *to set aside*, Cic.; m. alqm tribu, *to eject or expel from a tribe, to turn out, expel*, Id.; m. alqm de senatu; or m. senatu, Id.; in fugam m., *to put to flight*, Liv.; m. signa, *to decamp with the army*, Id.; castra m., Cæs.—B) Meton.: *To put forth, of growing trees or plants: ut gemmas se moveant*, Col.; de palmite gemma movetur, Ov.; Col.—

II. Fig. A) 1) *Of the mind and the senses: To move, touch, affect, make an impression upon, operate upon, movet alqd sensum*, Cic.; movet (pulchritudo) oculos et delectat alqa re, *makes an impression*, Id.; dicta nihil moverunt quemquam, *made no impression upon any one, affected no one*, Liv. Pass.: moveri alqa re, *to receive an impression, to be operated upon by, regionis consuetudine moveor, habit exercises an influence on me, I am influenced by habit*, Cæs.; acute moveri, *to think acutely*, Cic.; m. alqd animo, *to turn any thing over in one's mind, to think, consider, ponder upon*, Virg.; and without animo, Id. 2) *Of the will, heart, or affections: To make an impression upon, to move, affect, to touch, moverat plebem oratio consulis*, Liv.; Flaccum auctoritas Patrum nihil movisset, Id.; m. animos iudicium, Quint.; moveri pecuniâ, *to be prevailed upon by money*, Cic.; abliste moveri, *do not be alarmed*, Virg. Hence, mötus, a, um, *Moved, touched, affected, surprised, agitated, grieved*, Calypso Ithaci digressus m., Prop.; m. precibus, Curt. 3) *To inspire, transport*, Luc.—B) *To remove, convey away, m. alqm loco, from an advantageous position or situation*, Cic.; m. corpus statu, *to put out of the proper position*, Id.; move abs te moram, *let there be no delay on your part*, Plaut.; m. alqm de sententia, *to divert from, make any body change or give up; or m. alqm ex sententia*, Cic.—C) *To excite, occasion, cause, call forth, bring about, moverur benevolentia*, Cic.; moverur alqa re ægritudo, Id.; m. misericordiam, Id.; m. suspicionem, Id.—D) *To begin, undertake, m. bellum*, Cic.; m. seditionem, Liv.; m. cœtus, *to begin disturbances*, Suet.; m. carmina a Jove, Ov.; m. cantus, Virg.—E) *To commence a disturbance, ne quid moveretur, in order that no commotion might take place*, Liv.—F) *To change, alter; also, to render uncertain, to cause to waver, m. sententiam*, Cic.; Liv.; m. fidem, Ov.; m. fatum, Liv.; m. nuptias, *to impede, break off*, Ter.—G) *To incite, m. ad bellum*, Liv.; m. aumina Dianæ, *to irritate, provoke*, Hor.; m. deos, *to excite or provoke the anger of the gods*, Prop.—H) *To offer, m. ferctum Jovi*, Cat.—I) *To disquiet, trouble, torment, vex, vis æstus omnium corpora movit*, Liv.—

K) To show, exhibit, express, manifest, deos movisse nomen, have declared their will, Liv.; m. opem artis, Ov.

MOX, adv. (moveo). Denotes the next moment. I. Soon, in a short time, immediately, m. se venturum, Cic.; m. revertar, Id.; quam m. irruimus? how soon shall we rush in? Ter.—

II. Soon after, afterward, by and by, presently. A) Of time: de numero m. (dicam), Cic.; m. intra vallum compulsi, Liv.; m. paulo, soon afterward, Plin.; or paulo m. Also of a long time: A long time after, sometime after, m. adoptatus est (after eleven years), Suet.—B) Of place and situation: Then, in the next place, ultra eoa Duchii, deinde Gymnetes, m. Anderæ, Plin.

MŪ (μῦ). I. A weak sound uttered by persons who feel dissatisfaction or unwillingness, m. facere, to mutter, Lucil. ap. Charis.; nec m., nec mutuum, a trifle, Plaut.—II. An interjection or exclamation of sorrow, Id.

MŪCIDUS (mucc.), a, um (mucus). I. Mouldy, musty, Juv.; vina m., Mart.—II. Mucous, slabbating, m. senex, Plaut.

MŪCIUS, a, um. I. Mucius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were: I. C. Mucius Scaevola, who, when caught in an attempt on the life of Porsena, burned off his right hand, Liv. 2. Qu. Mucius, a governor in Asia, celebrated for the justice of his administration, Cic.—II. Adj.: Of or belonging to Mucius, Liv., and elsewhere. Subst. plur., Mūcia, ōrum, n., a festival, in Asia, in honor of Qu. Mucius, Cic.

MŪCRO, onis, m. (Sanscr. makha, to stick, to pierce). I. Prop. A) 1) The sharp point of any thing, m. facis, Col.; m. dentis, Plin.; m. unguium, Id.; m. folii, Id.; the edge of a sharp instrument, e. g. of a razor, m. cultri, Juv. 2) a) Esp.: The point or edge of a sword, Cic. b) Meton.: A sword, but esp. in respect of its point or edge, mucrones militum tremere, Cic.; mucrones stringere, Virg.—B) Meton.: A point, i. e. an extremity, bound, end, Lucr.; m. faucium, of narrow streets, Plin.—II. Point, power, force, tribunicius m., Cic.; m. defeusionis tue, Id.; m. ingenii, Quint.

MŪCUS (muccus), i, m. (from obsol. mungo, whence emungo). The filth of the nose, mucous matter, Cels.

MŪGIL and MŪGILIS, is, m. (μύζος). A kind of sea fish, perhaps the mullet, Plin.; Juv.; Catull.

MŪGINOR, ari. To dandle, linger, dally, trifle, delay, Cic.

MŪGIO, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (from the natural sound mu). I. Prop.: To bellow, to low (of cattle), Liv. Hence, mugientes, Kine, Hor.—II. Meton., of other things: To roar, crash, sound, thunder, peal, make a noise, as of thunder, earthquakes, the sound of trumpets, &c., mugit tuba, Lucr.; tubæ clangor mugit, Virg. Of the earth when shaken by an earthquake, &c., Id.; malus mugit, the mast groans, Hor.; mugiente litera, Quint. (alluding to the letter m, and its lowing sound).

MŪGITUS, ūs, m. (mugio). I. Prop.: A bellowing, lowing, of oxen, &c., m. boum, Virg.; Quint.: mugitus tollere, Virg.: mugitus dare, Ov.—II. Meton.: A bellowing, loud noise, roaring, m. terræ, Cic.; m. nemorum, Plin.

MŪLA, æ, f. A she-mule, Plin.; also gen., a

mule, Id.; mules were used instead of horses for drawing carriages or carrying litters. She-mules do not bear young; hence the proverb, quum m. pepererit, i. e. never, Suet.

MULCĒO, si, sum, 2 v. a. (μέλγω, ἀμέλω). I. Prop.: To stroke, m. barbam manu, Ov.; caput m., Quint. 2) To touch gently, m. capillis virgæ, Ov.; to move gently, to fan, m. æthera penis, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To appease, allay, pacify, soothe, soften, m. aquss, Ov.; m. tigris, Virg.; m. alqm dictis, Id.—B) To mitigate, alleviate, m. dolores, Plin.; m. oa stomachum, Id.; m. vulnera, Ov.—C) To caress, fondle, flatter, delight, m. puellas carmiee, Hor.; m. pectus, Id.; m. aures, to charm, Gell.; Zephyri mulcebant flores, were gently breathing through, Ov.

MULCĪBER, eris and eri (gen., Mulcibri, Cic.), m. (i. e. qui mulcet ferrum). I. A surname of Vulcan, Ov.; Cic.—II. Meton.: Fire, Ov.

MULCO, i [mulcassitis for mulcaveritis, Plaut.] (akin to Lat. molo; Germ. mahlen; Eng. maul, and perhaps Gr. μάλη). I. To beat, cudgel, Cic.; Liv.—II. To maltreat, treat badly, handle roughly, injure, m. hominem, Cic.; mulcato corpore, Tac.; m. verberibus, Id.; male m., Cic.; Phædr.; Suet.

MULCTA, MULCTATICIUS, MULCTATIO, MULCTATITUS, MULCTO. See MULTA, &c.

MULCTRA, æ, f. (mulgeo). I. A milk-pail, Virg.—II. Meton.: The milk in a pail, Col.

MULCTRARIUM, ii, n. (mulgeo) (sc. vas). A milk-pail, Virg.

MULCTRUM, i, n. (mulgeo). A milk-pail, Hor. MULGEO, si, ctum, 2 [perf., mulxi, Lucr.] (ἀμέλω), v. a. To milk, m. capras, Plin.; Virg. Prov.: m. hircos, of an impossible thing, Id.

MŪLĪBRIS, e (mulier). I. Prop.: Of or belonging to or concerning a woman, womanly, m. vox, Cic.; m. vestis, Nep.; m. fraus, Tac.; m. injuria, to which a woman is exposed, Liv.; furie m., Id.; certamen m., i. e. de mulieribus, Id.—B) Womanish things, muliebria pati, Sæh., Tac.—II. Meton.: Womanish, unmanly, weak, feeble, m. sententia, Cic.; m. animus, Eoo. ap. Cic.

MŪLĪBRITER, adv. After the manner of a woman, womanishly, effeminately, m. dedere se lamctis, Cic.

MŪLĪBRŌSUS, a, um, for mulierosus (mulier). Fond of women, Plaut.

MŪLĪER, eris, f. (Sanscr. mallā, a woman, a wife). I. A) A woman, whether married or single, mulieres omnes majores in tutela esse voluerunt, Cic.; of a virgin, Id.—B) Meton., of animals: A mare, Plin.—II. A wife, virgo aut m., Cic.; m. pudica, Hor. As a term of reproach: Woman, i. e. coward, poltroon, Plaut.

MŪLĪERARIUS, a, um (mulier). Of or belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine, m. manus, i. e. sent by a woman and devoted to her, Cic.

MŪLĪERCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (mulier). A little woman, Cic.; a silly, weak woman, m. et pueri, Id.

MŪLĪERŌSITAS, atis, f. (mulierosus). A passion for women (Greek φιλογύνετα), Cic.

MŪLĪERŌSUS, a, um (mulier). Fond of women, Cic.

MULIO.

MŪLIO, ōnis, m. (mulus). I. Prop. A) *One that lets out mules or keeps them for sale*, Planc. ap. Cic.; Suet.; Ner.—B) *A mule-driver, muleteer*, Cæs.—II. Meton.: *A kind of gnat*, Plin.

MŪLIŌNICUS, a, um (mulio). *Of or belonging to a muleteer, a mule-driver*, m. pænula, Cic.

MULLUS, i, m. *A mullet, a fish much esteemed by the Romans*, Cic.; Plin.; Juv.

MULSEUS, a, um (mulsum). I. *Sweet, like honey*, m. sapor, Plin.—II. *Sweetened with honey*, aqua m., Col.

MULSUS, a, um (mulceo). I. *Mixed with honey*, aqua m., *mead made of water and honey*, Col.; Plin.; *acetum m., mead made of vinegar and honey*, Id.; lac m., Id. *Subst.*, mulsam, i, n. (sc. vinum), *Mead made of wine and honey*, mulsam miscere, Cic.—II. A) *Sweet as honey*, pium m., *a kind of sweet pear, honey-pear*, Col.—B) *Fig.*: dicta m., *honeyed words*, Flaut.; *mea mulsa, a term of endearment, my love, my honey, &c.*, Id.

MULTA or MULCTA, æ, f. (mulco). *A punishment consisting in loss or detriment, a fine, mulct*; e. g. *the being forbidden to drink wine*, Plaut.; *in ancient times, the loss of cattle (as mulct)*, Varr. ap. Gell.; *minima m., i. e. two sheep*, Gell.; *suprema m., two sheep and thirty oxen*, Id.; *afterward, a fine in money, a mercement*, m. legis, Cic.; *multam alci dicere, to determine, pronounce, appoint*, Id.; *multam petere (on the part of the plaintiff), to demand*, Id.; *multam irrogare, to inflict*, Id.; *multam certare, to plead or dispute about a proposed fine*, Liv.; *multæ certatio*, Cic.; *multam committere, to incur*, Cic.

MULTATICIUS (mulct), a, um (multo). *Of or belonging to punishment, pecunia m., fine, mulct, money paid as a fine*, Liv.; *argentum m.*, Id.

MULTATIO (mulct), ōnis, f. (multo). *A punishing in respect of any thing*, m. bonorum, Cic. *Abso.*, Plin.

MULTATITIUS (mulct). *See* MULTATICIUS.

MULTIBIBUS, a, um (multus, bibo). *That drinks much*, m. lena, Plaut.; m. anus, Id.

MULTICAULIS, e (multus, caulis). *That has many stalks*, Plin.

MULTICAVUS, a, um (multus, cavus). *Hollow in many places*, m. pumex, Ov.

MULTICIUS. *See* MULTITIUS.

MULTIFACIO, fæci, factum, 3 (multus, facio). *To make much of, esteem highly*, Plaut.

MULTIFARIAM, adv. (multifarius). *On many sides or in many places*, aurum m. defoasum, Cic.; togæ m. viæ, Liv.

MULTIFIDUS, a, um (multus, findo). *Cleft into many parts*, m. pedes, Plin.; m. fax, Ov.

MULTIFORMIS, e (multus, furma). I. *Having many forms or shapes*, nucæ m., Col.; m. homines, *of a fickle character, fluctuating, inconstant*, Sen. E.—II. *Gen.*: *Manifold, various, different, of different kinds*, m. animalium partus, Plin.

MULTIFORUS, a, um (multus, foris). *Having many holes or entrances*, Ov.

MULTIGENERIS, e (multus, genus). *Of many sorts or kinds*, Plaut.; *multigenum* for multorum generum, Id.

MULTIJUGUS, a, um, and MULTIJUGIS, e (multus, jugum). I. *Yoked together in num-*

MULTO.

bers, m. equi, Liv.—II. *Gen.*: *Many together of the same kind, manifold, various*, literæ m., Cic.

MULTYLŌQUYUM, ū, n. (multus, liquor). *A speaking much, talkativeness*, Plaut.

MULTYLŌQUUS, a, um (multus, liquor). *That speaks much, talkative*, m. coquus, Plaut.; m. anus, Id.

MULTIMŌDIS (multi modis, Enn. ap. Cic., for multis modis). *In many ways or manners*, Nep.; Ter.

MULTIPARTITUS, a, um (multus, partitus). *Divided into many parts, manifold*, m. vita, Plin.

MULTIPES, ædis (multus, pes). *That has many feet*, Plin.

MULTIPLEX, icis (multus, plica). I. Prop. A) *That has many folds*, alvus m. et tortuosa, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Having many turnings or concealed places*, vitis serpena multiplici lapau et erratico, *manifold windings*, Cic.; domus m., Ov. 2) *Manifold, i. e. having many parts*, cortex m., Plin.; *lorica m.*, Virg.; *manifold, various, many*, m. fetus, Cic.; folia m., Plin.—II. *Fig.*: *Sly, cunning, of great duplicity*, m. ingenium pueri, Cic.; m. et tortuosum ingenium, Id.; *manifold, various, different*, m. subtilitas, Id.; m. genus orationis, Id.; *changeable, inconstant, fickle*, m. natura (Catilinæ), Id.; *vir m. in virtutibus, one who knows how to adapt himself to circumstances*, Vell. Gen.: *Much, great*, m. quam pro numero damnus est (for multiplicior), *greater than might be expected from the number*, Liv.; *provincia m. ad auspicioes, affording many opportunities, or much scope*, Cic.

MULTIPLICABILIS, e (multiplex). *Manifold, tortus m. draconis (from Sophocles)*, Cic.

MULTIPLICATIO, ōnis, f. (multiplico). I. *Gen.*: *A making manifold, increasing, multiplying*, m. frugum, Col.; m. temporum, Sen.—II. *Esp.*: *Multiplication*, Col.; Vitr.

MULTIPLICITER, adv. (multiplex). *In manifold or various manners*, m. locum intueri, Quint.

MULTIPLICICO, l (multiplex). *To multiply, increase, enlarge*, m. æs alienum, Cæs.; m. usuras, Nep.; m. domum, *to enlarge*, Cic.; m. gloriam.

MULTIPŌTENS, tis (multum, potens). *Of great power, very mighty*, m. Venus, Plaut.; m. pectus, *powerful, strong*, Id.

MULTISONUS, a, um (multus, sonus). *That sounds loudly*, Mart.

MULTITIUS or MULTICIUS, a, um. *Soft, finely wrought*, Tert. *Subst.*, multitia, ōrum, n., plur. (sc. vestimenta). *Finely wrought garments*, Juv.

MULTITŪDO, ōnis, f. (multus). I. *Gen.*: *A multitude, great number, mass*, multitudinem hominum *admittere*, Cic.; m. beneficiorum, Id.; m. navium, Nep.—II. *Esp.*: *A multitude, great number of persons, crowd*, tanta m. lapides jaciebat, Cæs.; *the mass, crowd, the multitude, populace*, m. inops *premitur*, Cic.; *multitudinis rumor*, Id.

MULTIVOLUS, a, um (multus, volio). *That wishes or desires many things*, m. mulier, Cat.

MULTO or MULCTO, l (multa). I. *To punish with any thing*, m. vitia hominum *damnia, ignomi-*

nija, vioculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte, Cic.; m. imperatore deminutione provinciae, Id.; *to punish in any thing*, i. e. *to deprive of any thing by way of punishment, to fine*, m. *slqm pecunia*, Nep.; m. *slqm parte agri*, Liv.; m. *Antiochum Asiã*, Cic. Gen. : *To punish (with notion of loss sustained)*, cum ab ipsa fortuna videt bujas consilia esse multata, Cic.; *Veneri esse multatum, bound to give up the property to Venus*, Id.—II. *Meton.* : *To punish, torment, boves iniquitate operis m.*, Col.

MULTO, adv. See MULTUS, a, um.

MULTUM, adv. See the following article.

MULTUS, a, um (*aktu* to mille). *Compr.*, plus (n.), and plur. plures, a. *Superl.*, plurimus, a, um. I. *multus*, a, um, *Many, much, numerous, frequent*, m. *fortissimi viri*, Cic.; m. *alii*, Ter.; *multam utilitatem afferre alci*, Cic.; *multis verbis scribere, prolixly, diffusely*, Id. *Subst. with genit.* : *multi hominum*, Plin.; *multa silvestrium (arborum)*, Id. *In neut. plur.*, *multa, Many things, much*, *multa suot effecta*, Cic.; *parum multa scire*, Auct. Her. *Poet. sing. for plur.* : m. *victima, many a victim*, Virg.; m. *avis*, Ov. *Often with the collateral idea of common, usual* : *Virginium unus de multis, one of many, such as many others*, Cic.; *non fuit orator unus e multis, was not a common orator*, Id.; *una e multis sit tibi, as many others*, Ov.; *numerari in multis, to be numbered or counted among the multitude*, Cic.; *multus, a, um, for multum (n.)* or *multis (magna) pars rei: multo sanguine victoria stetit, has cost much blood or many lives*, Liv.; *multi sudoris est, costs much labor*, Cic.; *ad multum diem, until late in the day*, Id.; *ad multam noctem producere alqd, until late in the night*, Id.; *postquam m. jam dies erat, when the day was already far advanced*, Liv.; *multo die, late in the day*, Cæs.; *or multã luce*, Tac.; *multã nocte, late in the night*, Cic.; *multo adhuc die, still in broad day*, Tac.; *but multo mane, very early*; *velut multã pace, as if in profound peace*, Id.; *much, great, considerable*, m. *pars Europã*, Liv.; *multã cum liberate notabant*, Hor.; *multã facere, to esteem highly*, Plaut.; *long, tedious, or diffuse, prolix, too elaborate*, multum esse in aliqua re, Cic.; *ne m. sim*, Id.; *est m. in laudanda magnificentia*, Id. *That does any thing frequently*, Marius m. atque feroc instare, Sall.; *ad vigilias m. adesse, to be often present*, Id. *Tedious, tiresome, disgusting*, homo m. et odiosus mihi, Plaut. *Subst.*, multum, i, n. *A great part, much*, multum diel processerat, Sall.; *in multum diel, until late in the day*, Liv. *Abl.*, multo, *By much, much, far, by far, with comparatives and verbs which imply comparison*, multo plura, Nep.; *multo pauciores*, Cic.; *iter multo facilius*, Cæs.; *multo minus*, Cic.; *multo magis*, Id.; *multo ceteros anteibant*, Tac.; *multo prastat, it is far better*, Sall.; *multo malo, I had much rather*, Cic.; *multo secus, quite otherwise*, Id.; *multo aliter*, Nep.; *multo infra, much below, much inferior*, Plin. *With superl.*, *fur longe: By far, multo maxima parte*, Cic.; *multo formosissimus*, Nep.; *regio multo locupletissima*, Id.; *non multo post, not long after*, Cic.; *post non multo*, Nep.; *multo ante, long before*. *Multum, adv.*, *Much, very, considerably, greatly*, *longe omnes m. que superabit*, Cic.; *non m. confidere*, Cæs.; *m. dispares, very unlike, quite different*, Cic.; *neque m. frumento vivunt*, Cæs.; *non m. desiderare historiam*, Nep.; *m. et diu cogitans*, Cic. : *ut multum, at the utmost, at the*

outside, Msrst.; *multum est, avails a good deal, is of importance*, Virg.; *multum est in his regionibus, is frequent, or a common occurrence, occurs frequently*, Cic.; *quid multa verba? what is the use of many words?* Ter.; *quid multis moror? i. e. in short*, Id.; *ne multa, to say it briefly, or in a few words*, Cic.; *ne multus, to be brief, in brief*, Id. *Multa, n. plur. for n. sing.*, *Much, greatly*, *ibi multa de mes sententia questus*, Cic.; *multa invecus*, Nep.; *multa reluctari*, Virg.—II. *Compr.*, plus, plur. plures, a. *Plur. Subst. with genit.* : *plus pecunia*, Cic.; *p. hostium*, Liv.; *p. posse*, Cæs.; *et quod p. est, and what is more*, Liv.; *non p. quam, no more than*, i. e. *just as little as*, Cic.; *p. quam decem dies ubesse, longer than*, Id.; *quam is sometimes omitted*, p. *quingentos colaphos intregit mihi (for p. quam)*, Ter.; *p. millies audivi*, Id.; *quam p. annum æger fuisset, longer than a year*, Liv. *With abl.* (*for quam*) : *p. æquo, more than just*, Cic.; *paulo p., rather more, somewhat more*, Liv.; *or p. paulo*, Ter.; *nimio p., too much, a great deal too much*, Cic.; *annos sexaginta natus es aut p. eo (sc. tempore), or more, or beyond that age*, Ter. *Also with abl., denoting by* : *uno p. Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, more by one*, Liv.; *molestum est uno digito plus habere, one finger more or over*, i. e. *six*, Cic. *Genit. sing. pluris, with verbs denoting to value, esteem, sell, be of value* : *Higher, dearer, more, sger multo pluris est, costs much more, is of higher value*, Cic.; *pluria est oculatus testis, quam auriti decem*, Plaut.; *pluris putare, to set a higher value on, plus facere, habere, aestimare, ducere, the same*, Cic., &c.; *vendere plus, dearer*, Id.; *pluris emere*, Id.; *plus plusque, more and more*; *quem plus plusque in dies diligo*, Cic.; *plus minus, about; prop. more or less*, Hirt.; *or plusve minusve*, Msrst. *More than is right*, i. e. *too much, ne quid faciam plus*, Ter.; *ne quid plus minusve faxit, too much or too little*, Id.—B) *Plures, a, Several*, pluribus presentibus, Cæs.; *plura castella*, Id.; *plurimum dierum*, Plin.; *ne plura (sc. dicam, scribam), in brief*, Cic.; *quid plura? why many words?* Ter.; *pluribus verbis commemorare, more in detail, more minutely or fully*, Nep.; *plura, further, longer* : *plura morari*, Lucr.; *ad plures penetrare, to the greater number*, i. e. *to the dead*, Plaut.—III. *Superl.*, plurimus, a, um, *Most, very much, p. præda*, Plaut.; *Atticæ plurimam salutem (dico), my best respects or compliments*, Cic.; *or plurimã salute impertire alqm*, Ter.; *plurimum subst. with genit.* : *p. gravitatis*, Cic.; *p. studii*, Nep. *Genit. sing.*, plurimi, *with verbs denoting esteem* : *Very highly, most*, plurimi esse, *to be of the highest value*, Cic.; *plurimi facere*, Nep. *Poet. sing. for plur.* : *plurimum dicit, very many a one*, Hor.; *plurima rosa*, Ov. *It is often used for plurima pars* : *p. silva, the thickest part of the wood*, Ov.; *p. fons, the strongest*, Id.; *p. luna, full moon*, Mart.; *legor plurimus in urbe, the most*, Ov. *In the plur.* : *p. simulacra*, Cæs.; *p. (hominum)*, Sall. *Plurimum, adv.* *Mostly, especially, very, particularly, most of all*, *to p. diligam*, Cic.; *p. valere*, Nep.; *for the most part, commonly, principally*, p. *Cypri vixit*, Nep.; *at the outside, at the utmost*, Plin.; *very much, mostly, for the most part*, Plaut.; *plurimum quantum, very much, a great deal*, *plurimum quantum favoris*, Flor.

MULUS, i, m. *A mule*, m. *clitellarius*, Cic.

MULVIUS (Milius), a, um. *Mulvian, M.*

pous, a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, *nao Ponte Molle*, Cic.; Liv.; Sall.

MUMMIUS, a, um. *Mummius*, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were: 1. L. Mummius Achaicus, the destroyer of Corinth, Cic.; Vell. 2. Mummis, his great-grand-daughter, wife of the Emperor Galba, Suet.

MUNATIUS, a, um. The name of a Roman gens, having the surname of Placcus, Cæsar; Cic.

MUNDA, æ, f. *Munda*, a Roman colony, and important town, in Hispania Bætica, where Cæsar defeated the sons of Pompey, Liv.

MUNDANUS, a, um (mundus). I. *Of or belonging to the world*, anima m., Macr.; m. annua, consisting of fifteen thousand years, Id. *Subst.*, mundanus, i, m., *A citizen of the world*, a cosmopolite, Cic.

MUNDE, adv. *Cleanly, neatly, purely, elegantly*, parum m. et parum decenter, Sen. E.

MUNDENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Munda*, M. campus, Auct. B. Hisp.; M. duces, Id.; M. prælium, Suet.

MUNDITER, adv. (mundus). *Cleanly*, Plaut.

MUNDITYA, æ, or MUNDITYES, ãi, f. (mundus). I. *Prop.*: *Cleaness*, i. e. absence of dirt, Plaut.; Catull.—II. *Esp.*: *Cleanliness, neatness*, munditiam adhibere, Cic.; munditiam affectabat, Nep.; urbanæ m., *urbanity, polish, polished manners*, Sall.

MUNDÛLUS, a, um, dim. (mundus). *Clean, neat, decent, spruce*, Plaut.

MUNDUS, a, um (Sanscr. mand, to clean, to deck). I. *Prop.*: *Clean, cleanly, neat*, m. suppellex, Hor.; m. cœna, Id.; *ornamented, embellished with any thing*, loca navibus m., Enn. *np. Fest.*—B) *Meton.*: *Neat, fine, elegant*, m. verba, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: *Polished, polite, well behaved*, m. homo, Cic.; mulier m., Hor.; cuitus justo mundior, *too elegant*, Liv.

MUNDUS, i, m. (mundus, a, um). I. *Prop.*: *Ornament, m. muliebris*, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: *The sky or heavens, as being decked with stars*, lucus m., Cic. *Gen.*: *The world, universe, cœlum ultimum mundi*, Cic.; innumerabilis esse mundos, Id.; in mundo esse, *in the world, in existence*, Plaut. *Esp.*: *The earth, world, inhabitants of the earth, monkish*, Luc.; Stat.

MUNERÁLIS, e (munus). *Of or belonging to presents*, m. lcx, by which presents to advocates were forbidden, Plaut.

MUNERÁRIUS, n, um (munus). *Of or belonging to the gladiatorial shows*, m. libellus, a list of gladiators that were to fight on any given occasion, Treb. Poll. *Subst.*, munerarius, ii, m., *One that exhibits a public show of gladiators*, Suet.

MUNERIGERÛLUS, i, m. (munus, gero). *A bearer of presents*, Plaut.

MUNERO, l (munus). *To present, give*, m. beneficium alci, *to bestow upon*, Plaut.; *to make a present of any thing*, m. alqm re, Cic.; Sen.

MUNEROR, l (munus). *To give, present, procure, prepare*, m. alci commodum, Cic.; *to present with, to make a present to*, m. alqm opipare, Cic.; m. alqm re, Hor.

MUNIA, um, n. (munia, e). *Official duties or functions, professional duties*, m. candidatorum, Cic.; belli pacisque munia facere, Liv.; munia consulatus obire, Tac.; implere ducia munia, *to perform*, Id.

MUNICEPS, Ipis, c. (munia, capio). I. *A citizen of a free town*, m. Cosanus, a citizen of, &c., Cic.; *a fellow-citizen of a town, a fellow-countryman*; also, fem., *a fellow-countrywoman*, m. mcus, my fellow-countryman, Cic.; amavit Glyceram municipem suam, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *lagenæ, m. Jovis, bottles, the fellow-countrymen of Jupiter*, i. e. Cretæ, Juv.; vendere municipes siluros, Id.

MUNICIPÁLIS, e (municipium). *Belonging to a municipium or free town, municipal*, multum mecum m. homines loquuntur, Cic.; a materno genere m., Id. *As a term of contempt for one who was not a Roman, but a provincial*: m. eques, Juv.

MUNICIPÁTIUM, adv. (municipium). *By or through the municipia*, Suet.

MUNICIPÍUM, ii, n. (municeps). *A free town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistracy, and also the right of Roman citizenship*; i. e. all the privileges of a Roman citizen; e. g. of voting at the comitia, &c., (vir) municipii sui primus, Cic.; Appiæ (viæ) m., *that are on the Via Appia*, Liv.

MUNIFICE, adv. (munificus). *Bountifully, munificently, liberally*, Cic.; Liv.

MUNIFICENTIA, æ, f. (munificus). *Bountifulness, munificence, liberality*, Sall.; Suet.; Plin.

MUNIFICUS, a, um (munus, facio). *Bountiful, munificent, liberal*, in dando munificum esse, Cic.; m. opes, Ov.

MUNIMEN, inis, n. (munio). *A fortification, defence, rampart*, l. q. munimentum: m. portæ, Ov.; m. ad imbræ, shelter, Virg.

MUNIMENTUM, i, n. (munio). I. *Prop.*: *Any means of protection or guarding*; a defence, protection, bulwark, &c., fossa, haud parvum m., Liv.; ut hæ sepes munimenta præberent, Cæsar; munimenta se defendere, fortifications, defences, Tac.; munimenta se tenere, Id.; thus, Horatius Cocles, who kept off the enemy from the bridge, is called m., Liv.; munimenta togæ, protection, escort, safeguard, i. e. lacernæ, Juv.—II. *Fig.*: *Protection, support, rati, nocturni sui munimento fore*, Sall.; legionæ firma imperii m., Tac.

MUNIO, i, vi and ii, itum, 4 v. n. and a. (akin to mœnia, mœnia, and to the Gr. ἀμύνω, μύνη; Sanscr. man, to confine within limits). I. *Neut.*: *To build or raise a wall, to labor at raising a wall, undique, quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, congererent*, Nep.—II. *Act.*: A) *Prop.*: *To build (a wall)*, m. mœnia, Plaut.; *to fortify, defend, to strengthen, secure, to put in a state of defence*, m. arcem, Nep.; m. locum muro, Cæsar; m. Longam Alban, Virg.; m. castra, to surround with a wall, trench, and palisades, Cæsar. *Gen.*: *To secure, guard, protect*, m. hortum ab incurso hominum, Col.; spica cootra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.; munito agmine incidere, *in close ranks*, Sall.; muniti adversus hostes, covered against any attack, Id.; hinc quaternis tunicis et tibialibus munitabatur, he was provided or covered with, Suet.; *to render passable, to make a road, pave*, m. viam, Cic.; Liv.—B) *Fig.*: *To protect, to put in a posture of defence or in a state of security*, nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic.; munito me ad hæc tempora, *I arm myself against*, Id.; hunc locum munito,

cover myself on this side, Id.; to open or make a way, m. sibi viam (ad deos), Cic.; m. viam ad consulatum, m. viam accusandi, Id.

MUNIS, e (munus). *Complaisant, ready to render service*, Plaut.

MUNITIO, ōnis, f. (munio). *I. Prop.*: A fortifying, guarding, surrounding with defences, munitione milites prohibere, Cæs.; m. oppidi, Suet.; m. Dyrrachina, a blockade, Id.; operis m., a fortifying, erecting of fortifications, Cæs.; a making passable or paving (a road), m. viarum, Cic. *Esp. that by which a person or thing is fortified or protected, a means of fortifying or protecting; fortifications, works, defences, bulwarks, urbem munitionibus sepire*, Cic.; munitiones circumdare oppido, Hirt.; munitionem facere, Cæs.; per munitionem introire, Sall.

MUNITIO, are, v. intens. (munio). *To render passable*, m. viam, to make a way for one's self, Tac.

MUNITOR, ōris, m. (munio). *One that fortifies*, m. Trojæ, Ov. *Esp., one who works at fortifying a camp*, Liv.; Tac.; also, a miner, Liv.

MUNITUS, a, um. *I. Part. of munio.*—II. *Adj.*: Fortified, defended, secured, made passable, &c., nihil tam m. (est), Cic.; se munitionem ad vitam tuendam fore, Id.; oppidum munitissimum, very strongly fortified, Cæs. Munita, orum, n., *Roads that have been made passable*, Liv.

MUNUS, ōris, n. (akin to manus). *I. An office, place, post, charge, function, employment*, munus suum admostrare, Ter.; munere fungi, Cic.; muneri deesse, to neglect one's duty, Id.; munus diligenter obire, to do one's duty conscientiously, Id.; muneri deesse, to be wanting in one's duty, Id.; exsequi munus suum, Id.; munere interpretum fungi, to perform the office of, Id.; munus vigilarum obire, to perform, Liv.; munere vacare, to be exempt from military service, Liv.; justitiae primum m. est, first duty, Cic. *Fig.*: tuum hoc est m., this is your duty, Cic.; republicam sui muneri facere, to obtain the highest power in the state, Tac.

—II. *Service, favor, munere fungi, to do a service, bestow a favor*, Cic.; sum tui muneri, I am obliged to you, Ov. *Esp.*: The last service done to a corpse, fungi munere, to discharge the last duty toward, the last sad office, Virg.; decorare supremis muneribus, Id.; munera matris, Ov.; a present, gift, kindness, bounty, datum est deorum munere, through the kindness, Cic.; divino munere datus reip., Id.; tum hoc est muneri tui, is your gift, Hor.; munus bene ponere, to make good use of, Liv.; accipere alqd muneri, as a present, Tac.; dare alqui alqd muneri, Nep.; alqm munere donare, Virg.; munera Liberi, the gifts of Bacchus, i. e. wine, Hor.; terræ munere vscii, the bounty, i. e. productions, Id.; m. Cereris, i. e. panis, Ov.; m. solitudinis, a present of solitude, i. e. a book written in solitude, Cic. *A public exhibition, esp. of gladiators*, munus dare, Cic.; munus edere, Snet.; m. gladiatoria, Cic.; m. funeris, at a funeral, Id.; functus est ædificio maximo munere, gave a splendid show, Id.; m. populi, a show of gladiators granted to the people, Suet.; also, of the games in the circus, Ov. *A public building, an institution, erected at the private expense of an individual, and presented to the people*, Pompeli m. absunta, Vell. *Meton. of the universe*: moderator tanti muneri, Cic.; architectus tanti muneri, Id.

MUNUSCULUM, i, n. dim. (munus). *A trifling present*, Cic.

MUNYCHIA, æ, f. (Μουνυχία). *Munychia, one of the three harbors of Athens*, Nep.

MUNYCHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Munychia, poet for Athenian*, M. agri, Ov.

MURÆNA, æ, f. (Μύρανα). *I. The lamprey, a sea-fish of which the ancients were very fond*, Cic.; Plin.—II. *Meton.*: A black stripe, a vein in the shape of a fish, mentioned as a defect in tables, Id.

MURÆNA, æ, m. *Muræna, a Roman family name*; e. g. L. Licinius Muræna, whom Cicero defended in an oration de ambitu, Cic.; L. Licinius Varro Muræna, the brother of Terentia, wife of Mæcenias, Hor.

MURĀLIS, e (murus). *Of or belonging to a wall, pila m., employed by the besieged against besiegers*, Cæs.; tormentum m., for battering walls, Virg.; m. fax, for pulling down walls, Cæs.; coronas m., a crown given to one who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault, Liv.; Plin.; m. corona, a crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr.

MURCIA or MURTYA, æ, f. *A surname of Venus, from the myrtle, which was sacred to her* (Liv.); for she was formerly called Venus Myrtea, Plin.

MUREX, icis, m. *I. A purple-fish, a kind of shell-fish with a prickly shell*, Plin.; the juice of this fish, which was used for dyeing purple, Virg.; a shell (used as a wind instrument), Ov.; Val. Flac.; for keeping liquids, Mart.; for adorning grottoes, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: A pointed rock or stone, muricibus forum sternere, Plin.; m. ferrei, a foot-trap armed with spikes, a caltrop, Curt.

MURIA, æ, f. (Μύρα). *Salt liquor, brine, pickle, muria stella*, Cic. *Esp. for salting tunnies and other fish*, Plin.

MURIATICUS, a, um (muris). *Pickled or lying in brine*, Plaut.

MURICIDUS, a, um (mus, cædo). *A mouse-killer, as term of reproach applied to a coward*, Plaut.

MURINUS, a, um (mus). *Of or belonging to mice, mouse- (with a substantive)*, m. sanguis, Plin.; m. pellis, a mouse-skin, Id.; pelles m., skins of martens and other small furred animals, e. g. crmine, &c., Just.

MURMUR, ūris, n. (Sanscr. mar, to make a rustling noise, to murmur). *A murmuring, murmuring, humming sound*. *I. Prop.*, of persons, Liv.; Quint.—II. *Meton.*, of animals or things; e. g. the roaring of a lion, Mart.; of a tiger, Stat.; the blast of a trumpet or other wind instrument, e. g. the tuba, Prop.; of a hunter's horn, Hor.; of the tibia, Ov.; murmura aurium, noises in the ears, Plin. *Of the roaring of the sea*, Cic.; of a river, Hor. *Of the buzzing of bees*, Virg. *Of the roaring of thunder*, Id. *Of the blowing of the wind*, Id. *Of the roaring of a volcano*, Suet.; of an earthquake, Plin.

MURMURILLO, are, dim. (murmuro). *To utter a low murmur*, Plaut.

MURMURILLUM, i, n. (murmur). *A low murmur*, Plaut.

MURMŪRO, I v. n. (murmur). *To murmur, m utter*. *I. Prop.* of persons: m. et sibilare, Auct. Her.; m. secum, Plaut. *With acc.*: sibile lingua murmurat exanimis, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: *To murmur, sound, roar, rumble, mare murmurare*, Cic.; ignes murmurant, as a sign of change of

MURRHA.

weather, Plin.; intestina murmurant, rumble, Plaut.; to mutter, grumble, Id.

MURRHA (myrrha) or MURRA, æ, f. An Oriental stone or kind of earth, of which were made certain costly but fragile vessels, called vasa murrhina (most probably Chinese porcelain), Mart.; Plin. *Poet.* for vasa murrhina, Mart. For myrrha (myrrh), see MYRRHA.

MURRHÆUS, a, um (murrha), for murrhinus: poculum m., Sen.

MURRHINUS, a, um (murrha). I. Made of the stone or earth murrha, m. calix, Plin.; vitrum m., glass which, in respect of the painting, resembles the vasa murrhina, Id. *Subst.*, murrhina, ðrum, n. (sc. vasa), Vessels made of murrha, murrhine ware, in urbem murrhina induxit, Id.

II. For myrrhinus (of myrrh), see MYRRHINUS. MURRHOBATHRARIUS (murrob. or murrob.), ði, m. (μύρον or μύρρα, βάρον). One that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by means of balsam, Plaut.

MURUS, i, m. (Sanser. mura, an enclosure). I. Prop. A) A wall, m. urbis, Cic.; muros instruere, Nep.; muros edificare, Ov.; muros ducere, to build, raise, Virg. *Poet.*: muri for urbs, Ov. Of a house-wall, Cic.; Tac.—B) Meton.: A bank or mound of earth, a dam, Varr.; circumferentia, riu, cor mentium costarum et pectaris muro, Plin.—II. Fig.: A wall, protection, defence, security, firmissimo me mura septum esse arbitrator, Cic.; audacia pro muro babetur, Sall.; hic m. aeneus esto, Hor.

MÛS, mûris, c. (μûς). A mouse, Cic.; Plin. The ancients comprised under the term mures, rats, martens, sables, ermines (Sen.); also the musk (Muschus moschifer), the skin of which was much valued on account of its smell. As a term of reproach, Petr.; m. marinus, a kind of shell-fish, Plin. The name of a Roman family of the gens Decia: P. Decius Mus, Liv.

MÛSA, æ, f. (μοÛσα). I. A Muse, a goddess of learning, spec. of poetry and music. The ancients reckoned sometimes three Muses, but generally nine, namely: Calliope, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Cic.; crassiore Musâ, in a rude manner, not elegantly, Quint.; sine ulla Musa, without talent or wit, Varr.

II. Meton.: A song, poem, poetry, m. proæx, Hor.; m. silvestris, a rural poem, Lucr.; m. pedestris, a low style of poetry, bordering upon prose, Hor.; learning, study, m. agrestiores, Cic.; m. mansuetiores, soft, gentle, i. e. philosophy.

MÛSÆUM, i, n. See MUSEUM.

MÛSÆUS, i, m. (Μουσαίος). Musæus, a semi-mythological personage, to be classed with Olen, Orpheus, and Parnassus, and regarded as the author of various poetical compositions, Virg.

MUSCA, æ, f. (μύα). I. A fly, puer, abige muscas, Cic.—II. Meton., of curious persons who pry into every thing, Plaut. Of persons who become troublesome, like flies, Cat.

MUSCARIUS, a, um (musca). I. Of or belonging to flies, m. araneus (as it were, fly-hunter), Plin.; m. clavus, a nail with a flat head, Vitr.—II. *Subst.*, muscarium, ði, n. A fly-flap, which was used also as a brush (Mart.), usually made of the feathers of peacocks, or the tails of oxen or horses, Id.

—B) The hairy or fibrous parts of plants, Plin.

MUSTELINUS.

MUSCIPÛLA, æ, f., and MUSCIPÛLUM, i, n. (mus, capio). A mouse-trap, Varr.

MUSCÛSUS, a, um (muscus). Full of moss, mossy, overgrown with moss, Varr.; Cic.

MUSCÛLUS, i, m. dim. (mus). I. A little mouse, Cic.—II. Meton. A) 1) Prop.: A muscle of the body, because of its resemblance to a mouse, Cels. 2) Fig.: orationem ossa, musculi, nervi decent, Plin. E.—B) A warlike machine, under which besiegers stood and worked, a shed, mantelet, Cæs.—C) m. marinus, a large species of whale, Plin.—D) A kind of shell-fish, muscle, Cels.

MUSEUM, i, m. (μύσχος). Moss, Ov.; Virg. MUSEUM, i, n. (μουσείον). I. A place dedicated to the Muses (i. e. to learning); hence, any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet, &c.; a library, study, academy, &c., Suet.—II. A grove, Plin.

MÛSÆUS, a, um (μουσαίος). Of or relating to the Muses; hence, poetical, musical, m. lepos, Lucr.

MÛSICA, æ, f., or MÛSICUS, ðs, f. (sc. srs) (μουσική, sc. τέχνη). Music, including poetry, Cic.

MÛSICE, ðs, f. See MUSICA.

MÛSICE, adv. (μουσικῶς). Splendidly, Plaut.

MÛSICUS, a, um (μουσικός). I. A) Of or belonging to music, musical, m. leges, Cic.; m. ars, Plin.; m. certamen, a musical contest, Suet.—B) *Subst.* 1) mûsicus, i, m., A musician, qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic.; ut lidem musici et vates et sapientes judicarentur, Quint. 2) mûsica, ðrum, n., Music, ut in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic.—II. A) Of or belonging to poetry, poetical, m. studium, poetry, Ter.; m. ars, Id.

MUSSITO, are, v. n. and a. (musso). I. *Nent.*: To be silent, to make no noise, not to let one's self be heard, metu mussitant, Plaut.—II. *Act.*: To say any thing in a low tone, to mutter, murmur, say or speak softly, ego hæc tecum muscito, Plaut.; quidam mussitantes ... appellabant, Liv. To be silent respecting any thing, to bear in silence, m. injuriam, Ter.

MUSSO, are (mutio). I. To say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, say, or speak softly, mussantes inter se rogabant, Liv.; per metum aut ambitionem mussarent, Id.—II. A) To be silent respecting any thing; not to have the courage to say or mention any thing, to brook it, æquum non est per metum mussari, Plaut.; sicut mussantque, Virg.—B) To be afraid to say or to do any thing, to be in fear and uncertainty, mussat rex ipse, quos generas voeet, considers fearfully within himself, Virg.—C) To murmur, make a low sound, to hum, buzz, apes mussant, Virg.

MUSTACEUS, a, um. Of must (mustum), or of laurel (mustace). *Subst.*, mustacæum, i, n. (sc. libum), and mustacæos, i, m. (sc. libus), A kind of wedding-cake to which must was added, and which was baked on laurel leaves, Plin. *Prov.*: laureolum in mustaceo quæreret, to look for a twig in the laurel-cake, i. e. to seek fame in trifles, Cic.

MUSTELA or MUSTELLA, æ, f. (mus). I. A weasel, Plin.—II. A fish, either the Petromyzon fluviatilis or the Gadus Lota, Plin.

MUSTELINUS or MUSTELLINUS, a, um (mustela). Of weasels, m. atriculus, Plin.; m. color, Ter.

MUSTEUS.

MUSTEUS, a, um (mustum). *Of or like must.* Hence, *I. Sweet as must or new wine*, m. mela, a kind of apples (also gen., melimela, μελίμηλα, honey-apples), Cato.—*II. Young, new, fresh*, m. caseus, Plin.; m. piper, Id.

MUSTUM, i, n. *See the following article.*

MUSTUM, a, um. *Young, new, fresh*, m. agna, Cato; vinum mustum, *must, new wine*, Id. *Subst.*, mustum, i, n., *Must*, Cato; m. novum, Plin. *Meton.*: torcentum musta, *vintages*, Ov.; m. olei, *new oil*, Plin.

MUTA, æ, f. *Muta, a goddess, otherwise called Lara, Larunda, and Tacita; Jupiter struck her dumb on account of her loquacity*, Ov.

MUTABILIS, e (muto). *Changeable, corpus* m. est, Cic.; m. vulgi animus, Liv.; m. pectus, *that may be guided or persuaded*, Ov.; varium et m. semper femina, Virg.

MUTABILITAS, atis, f. (mutabilis). *Changeableness, mutability*, m. mentis, Cic.

MUTATIO, onis, f. (muto). *I. A changing, altering, change*, m. consilii, Cic.; *facienda est* m. morum, Id.; m. rerum, *of the state or government*, Id. *Absol.*: cupido mutationis, Tac.—*II. A changing, exchanging*, m. vestis, Ter.; m. officiorum, *an interchange of kind offices*, Cic. *Absol.*, *with genit. subj.*: m. eumentium, *barter, interchange*, Tac.

MUTATOR, oris, m. (muto). *I. A changer*, m. anni, Luc.—*II. A barterer, exchanger*, Luc.; m. eorum, i, q. desultor, Val. Flac.

MUTILO, i (mutilus). *I. To mutilate, maim, mangle, cut or lop off*, m. aures, Liv.; m. nasum, Id.; m. caudam colubræ, Ov. *Meton.*: m. verba, *in pronunciation*, Plin.—*II. Fig.*: *To mutilate, lessen, diminish*, m. exercitum, Cic.; m. alqm, *to cripple (as to circumstances)*, i. e. *reduce one's property*, Ter.

MUTILUS, a, um (μῦλος αὐδ μῦτιλος). *I. Mutilated, maimed*, m. homo, *one who has cut off his fingers*, Cod. Th.; m. litera, Gell. *Esp. of animals of a horned kind, that have lost, or are otherwise without horns*, m. capella, Col.; alces sunt cornibus m., Cæs.; hence, *facete*: mutilus (i. e. exsecto cornu) miniteris? Hor.—*II. Fig.*: *In speaking: Too short, mutila loqui*, Cic.; *mutila sentire*, Id.

MUTINA, æ, f. *Mutina, a town of Gallia Cispadana, where Antony shut up D. Brutus; now Modena*, Cic.

MUTINENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Mutina*, Ov.

MUTIO or MUTTIO, 4 (from the natural sound mu). *To murmur, mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone, etiam mutis? are you still muttering?* Plaut.; nihil m. audeo, Ter.; neque opus est mutito, *there is no occasion for a word on that subject*, Id.

MUTTIO or MUTTTIO, onis, f. (mutio). *A muttering, mumbling*, Plaut.

MUTO, i (contr. for movito). *I. To move, move away or out of its place, move toward a place, neque se luna quouam mutat, does not move from its place*, Plaut.; mutari finibus, i. e. egredi, Liv.; ne quis inivitus civitate mutetur (i. q. ejiciatur, privetur), Cic. *Hence, mutari, To be transplanted (of trees)*, Virg.—*II. Meton.* A) 1) *To alter, change*, m. consuetudinem detendi, Cic.; m. sententiam, Id.; m. mentem et

MUTUS.

voluntatem, Id.; m. fidem cum alqo, *not to keep one's word*, Ter.; mutari colore, *to change color (out of fear)*, Quint.; mutari alite, i. q. in alitem, *to become changed or metamorphosed*, Ov.; nihil mutat de uxore, *does not change his opinion respecting her*, Ter.; haud mutuo factum, *I feel no disposition to alter what has been done*, Id.; *to color, dye*, m. vellera luto, *to dye yellow*, Virg.; *to spoil, vium mutatum*, Hor.; *to falsify, adulterate*, m. balsamum melle, Plin. 2) *Neut.* for mutari or se mutare: mores mutaverint, Liv.; *annoas nihil mutavit*, Id.; mutabat istus, Tac.—B) *To exchange, barter, interchange, change for something else, mutare mancipia cum vivo, for wine*, Sall.; m. domum Socraticam loricis Iberis, Hor.; m. res inter se, Sall.; m. solum, *to go into exile*, Cic.; m. orationem, *to vary the manner of expressing one's ideas*, Id.; verba mutata, *figurative expressions*, Id.; m. vestem, *to put on mourning*, Id. *Poet.*: m. lares et urbem, Hor.; m. calore, *to transfer one's love, to love another*, Prop.—C) *To forsake, abandon, leave in the lurch*, m. principem, Tac.; ut mutem meos, Luc.

MUTUATIO, onis, f. (mutuo). *A borrowing*, Cic.

MUTUO, adv. (mutuus). *Mutually, in return, officis m. respondere*, Cic.

MUTUO, adv. (mutuus). *Mutually, reciprocally, fac valeas meque m. diligas*, Planc. ap. Cic.; de se m. sentire provinciam, *was disposed toward him as he was toward it*, Hirt.

MUTUO, i (mutuum). *To borrow, mutet mea causa*, Cæc. ap. Noa. *Hence, fig.*: *To borrow, derive, take for one's use, luna mutuata a sole luna fulget*, Plin.

MUTUOR, atus, ari (mutuum). *I. To borrow, esp. when the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but its equivalent; e. g. money, with or without interest, m. pecunias, Cæs. Without acc.*: mutuari ab aliquo, *to borrow of a person*, Cic.; cogor mutuari, *I am obliged to borrow*, Id. *Sometimes of things which are returned in the same state as when borrowed*, m. domum, Tac.; m. auxilia ad bellum, Hirt.—*II. Fig.*: *To borrow, to take for one's use, to derive, m. subtilitatem ab Academicis, Cic.; m. consilium ab amore, Liv.; m. verbum a simili, to speak in metaphors*, Cic.

MUTUS, a, um (Sanscr. m u, to compress; Greek μῦος, to close, to be shut; μῦτός, dumb). *I. Mute, silent, i. e. that does not speak, whether voluntarily or otherwise; but particularly of living creatures that do not possess the human voice, but utter inarticulate sounds only, dumb, satius est mutum esse, Cic.; lex est m. magistratus, Id.; mutæ pecudes, Id.; mutum dices, you shall say that I am dumb, i. e. I will not speak a word, Ter.; mutus illico, he was struck dumb or speechless, Id. Meton.*: *omnis pro nobis gratia m. fuit, has not spoken*, Ov.; aspectus miserorum mutus lacrimas movet, Quint.—*II. A) Mute, dumb, silent, i. e. that utters no sound, m. imago, Cic.; consonantes mutæ, which can not be pronounced by themselves*, Quint.; artes quasi m., *the imitative arts, in comparison with oratory*, Cic.; m. magistri, *of books*, Gell.; m. exta, *that afford no sign*, Fest.—*B) Silent, that does not resound, still, m. forum, Cic.; tempus m. a literis, in which nothing is written, Id. Of persons and things, of which nothing is said*: m. artea, i. e. *the art of healing, which brings no fame*, Virg.

MŪTŪS, a, um (muto). I. *Borrowed, lent, or that may be borrowed or lent; usually of things that are not themselves returned, but only their equivalents, as money, corn, &c., pecuniam dare mutuum, Cic.; quæreere pecunias mutuas fenore, to desire to borrow money on interest, Liv.; dare frumentum mutuum, Cic.; sumere ab alio pecunias mutuas, Id. Meton.: pudorem sumere mutuum, to borrow modesty of another when one has none of his own, Plaut. Subst., mūtūm, i, n., That which is borrowed, a loan, Cic. Hence, mutuo, By way of loan, on credit, sumere mutuo, to take on credit or by way of loan, Cic.; petere ab alio mutuo usque, pecuniam, militum auxilia, Just.*

—II. *Mutual, between, among, or toward one another, among us (you, &c.), in return, on both sides, reciprocal, m. beneficia, Nep.; m. voluntas erga alqm, Id.; olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, eat, consume one another, Plin.; nox omnia mutui erroris implevit, on both sides, Liv.; m. vulnera, wounds inflicted by one party on the other, Just. Subst., mūtūm, i, n., Reciprocity, reciprocal conduct or offices, m. in amicitia, Cic.; m. facere, to return like for like, mutuum fit (sc. a me) and mutua fiunt a me, I return you like for like, Plaut. Hence, per mutua, i, q. mutuo, vicissim, mutually, reciprocally, in return, pedibus per mutua nexis, Virg.; inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr.*

MŪCĀLE, ēs, f. (Μυκάλη). *Mycalæ, a mountain in the south of Ionia, in Asia Minor, north of the mouth of the Mæander, and forming a promontory having the same name, and also called Trogili-um. There was a city named Mycæ, on or near the promontory. Here was the scene of the celebrated victory gained over the Persian fleet by the Greeks, Nep.; Just.*

MŪCĀLESSOS (-us), or **MŪCĀLESOS**, i, m. (Μυκαλησσός). *Mycalessus, an ancient and important city of Bœotia, on the road from Aulis to Thebes, Plin.*

MŪCENÆ, ārum, or **MŪCENÆ**, æ, and **MŪCENÆ**, ēs, f. (Μυκῆναι, Μυκῆνη). *Mycenæ, the ancient capital of Argolis, about six miles northeast of Argos, and the residence of Agamemnon, Virg.*

MŪCENÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mycenæ, m. dux, Ov.; M. ductor, Virg.; M. manus, of Agamemnon, Ov.*

MŪCENENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Mycenæ, Cic.*

MŪCENIS, idis, f. *A woman of Mycenæ, i. e. Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, Ov.*

MŪCŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Myconos, Ter.*

MŪCŌNOS or -US, i, f. (Μυκόνος). *Myconus, a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, east of Delos, now Myconon, Ov.; Plin.*

MŪGDŌNES, um, m. (Μυγδόνες). *Mygdones, a people of Thracian origin, occupying a district in the eastern part of Macedonia, bordering on the Thermaic Gulf and the Chalcidic peninsula, Plin.*

MŪGDŌNĪA, æ, f. (Μυγδονία). *Mygdonia. I. A district in the eastern part of Macedonia, occupied by the Mygdones, Plin.—II. A district in the north of Asia Minor, between Mount Olympus and the coast, in the east of Mysia and the west of Bithynia, named after the Thracian Mygdones, who formed a settlement here.—III. The northeastern dis-*

trict of Mesopotamia, between Mount Mosius and the Chaboras, Plin.

MŪGDŌNIS, idis, f. *Mygdonian, Ov.*

MŪGDŌNIUS, a, um. *Mygdonian, Hor.*

MŪLĀSA or **MŪLASSA**, ōrum, n. (Μύλασσα, Μύλασσα). *Mylasa, an inland city of Caria, eight geographical miles from the coast at the Gulf of Iassus, now Melasso, Plin.*

MŪLASĪUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Mylasa, M. eedici, Cic.*

MŪNDĪ, ōrum, m. *The people of Myndus, Liv.*

MŪNDUS or -OS, i, f. (Μύνδος). *Myndus, a Dorian colony, on the coast of Caria, founded by settlers from Trazene, now Port Gumishlu, Liv.*

MŪŌPĀRO, ōnis, m. (μυοπάρων). *A kind of swift-sailing vessel used by pirates, Cic.*

MŪRICE, ēs, or **MŪRICA**, æ, f. (μυρική). *A tamarrisk, a kind of shrub, Plin.*

MŪRMĪDŌNES, um, m. (Μυρμιδόνες). *Myrmidones, an Achaean race in Phthiotis, in Thessaly, over whom Achilles reigned, and who accompanied thence to Troy, Virg.; Ov.; they dwelt chiefly about Phthia, and Larissa Cremaste, Id.*

MŪRON or **MŪRO**, ōnis, m. *Myron, a celebrated Greek statuary and engraver, born at Eleuthera, in Bœotia, about 480. The most famous of his works were the Discobolus and the Cow, Plio.*

MŪRŌPŌLĀ, æ, m. (μυροπώλης). *A perfumer, a dealer in scents and unguents, Plaut.*

MŪRŌPŌLIUM, ii, n. (μυροπώλιον). *A perfumer's shop, Plaut.*

MŪRRĀ, **MURRĀ**, or **MURRA**, æ, f. (μύρρα). *I. Myrrha, the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree, Ov.—II. A myrrh-tree, a shrub growing in Arabia, from which a balsam was obtained, Plio.—III. Myrrh, i. e. gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree, with which the ancients flavored their wine (Plin.), or anointed their hair, on account of its perfume, crines myrrha madentes, Virg.; Ov.—IV. myrrha and myrrhis, or smyrribiza, a plant, sweet cicely, Plio.—V. A substance of which costly vessels were made. See MURRĀ.*

MŪRRĒUS (murrhæus, murræus), a, um. *I. Of myrrh, perfumed with myrrh, sprinkled with balsam made of myrrh, m. crinis, Hor.—II. Of the color of myrrh, yellowish, Prop.—III. Made of murrha. See MURRĒUS.*

MŪRRĪNUS (murrhinus, murrinus), a, um (myrrha). *I. Of myrrh or balsam of myrrh, m. odor, Plaut. Subst., murrhina, æ, f. (sc. ποῖο). A drink consisting of wine flavored with myrrh, Plaut.—II. Made of murrha. See MURRĪNUS.*

MŪRTĒTA, æ, f. *I. q. myrtetum, Plaut.*

MŪRTĒTUM or **MURTĒTUM**, i, n. (myrtus). *A place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove, Sall. Myrteta, a place near Baiz, where a warm sudorific vapor rose from the earth, Hor.*

MŪRTĒUS or **MURTĒUS**, a, um (myrtus). *I. Of myrtle, m. silva, Virg.; m. oleum, Plin.; m. vioum, wine flavored with myrtle, Id.—II. Of the color of myrtle, chestnut-brown, m. coma, Tib.*

MŪRTŌUS, a, um. *Myrtion, M. Mare, a part of the Ægean Sea, south of Eubœa, Attica, and Argolis, Hor.; Plin.*

MŪRTUM, i, n. (μύρτον). *The fruit of the myrtle-tree, a myrtle-berry, Virg.*

MYRTUS.

MYRTUS, i and us, f. (μύρτος). I. A myrtle-tree, myrtle, Virg.—II. Meton. A) A myrtle-grove, Virg.—B) A spear made of myrtle-wood, Virg.

MYS, mÿos, m. Mys, one of the most celebrated artists in the toreutic department or alto relievo, Mart.

MYSIA, æ, f. Mysia, a district of Asia Minor, divided into Mysia Minor on the Hellespont, and Mysia Major on the Egean, Cic.

MYSIUS, s, um (Μύσιος). Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian, Cic.

MYSTA or MYSTES, æ, m. (μύστης). A priest of the secret rites of Ceres, Ov.

MYSTAGOGUS, i, m. (μυσταγωγός). One who introduces a person into secret places, devoted to the worship of the gods, in order to show him the remarkable things therein contained, a mystagogue, Cic.

MYSTERIUM, ii, n. (μυστήριον). I. A mystery, secret thing, secret, mysteria rhetorum aperire, Cic.; epistolæ nostræ habent tantura mysteriorum, Id. Esp. in religious matters: mysteria sacra initiatorum Cereris, secret rites, mysteries, Just.—II. Esp.: mysteria. A) A religious ceremony, in which no uninitiated person was permitted to join; e. g. in honor of Ceres, sacra Eleusinia, Cic.; mysteria facere, to celebrate such mysteries, Nep.—B) A festival on which these mysteries were celebrated, mysteria Romana, the festival of Bona Dea, Cic.

MYSTICUS, a, um (μυστικός). Of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mysterious, m. sacra Dindymenes, Mart.; m. vannus, used at the mysteries of Bacchus, Virg.; sit tibi (Baccho) mystica vitis, Tib.

MYSUS, a, um (Μύσος). Of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian, M. dux, Ov.; M. juvenis, Telephus, king of Mysia, Prop. Subst., Mÿsi, ðrum, m. (Μύσοί), The Mysians, Cic.

MÛTHICUS, a, um (μυθικός). Belonging to fables, mythical, m. pantomimus, containing fables, Plin. Subst., mÛthicus, i, m., A poet who writes fables, Macr.

MÛTYLËNËUS (Mityl), a, um (Μυτιληναίος). Of or belonging to Mytilene, Liv. Subst., MÛtylœai, ðrum, m., The inhabitants of Mytilene, Cic.

MÛTYLËNE, ãs, and MÛTYLËNË, ãrum, f. (Μυτιλήνη). Mytilene, the ancient capital of Lesbos, now Metelin, Cic.; Liv.

MÛTYLËNENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Mytilene, Tac.

MYUS, untis, f. (Μυοῦς). Myus, a city of Ionia, in Caria, near Miletus, and on the southern side of the Maeander, Nep.

N.

NABATHÆA or NABATHÆA, æ, f. Nabathæa, a district of Arabia Petræa, Plin. Hence,

NABATHÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Nabathæa; poet. for Arabic, Oriental, Ov. Subst., Nabathæi, ðrum, m. (Ναβαθαίων), The inhabitants of Nabathæa, the principal people of Arabia Petræa, Auct. B. Al.

NABIS, is, m. Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, began to reign B. C. 207.

NABLÛM or NAULÛM, ii, n. A stringed musical instrument unknown to us, perhaps a psaltery, an instrument resembling the modern guitar, Ov.

NAPÆUS.

NACTUS, a, um, part. of nanciscor.

NÆ, adv. (vã). Truly, indeed, assuredly certainly, næ illi . . . errant, Cic.; faciunt, næ, intelligendo ut nihil intelligant, Ter. Esp. in octis: edepol, næ! Ter.; medius fidius, næ, tu emisti locum præclarum, Cic.

NÆNIA. See NENIA.

NÆVIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Nævius, N. modi, of the poet Nævius, Cic.; N Hector, of one of the plays of Nævius.

NÆVIUS, ii, m. Nævius, the name of a Roman gens; among whom was Cn. Nævius, one of the most ancient writers of tragedy, Cic. Adj.: Of Nævius, N. porta, Liv.

NÆVUS, i, m. (perhaps akin to γνάριος or γυνάριον). A mark or mole on the body, Cic.

NAHARVALL, ðrum, m. Naharvalli, a Germanic tribe, belonging to the Lygii, Tac.

NAIÆDES, um. See the following article.

NAIAS, ãdis (more frequently nais, idis, and idos), f. (ναΐας and ναΐς). I. Flowing, swimming, or living in the water, n. puellæ, sorores, water-nymphs, Ov.; hence, —II. Subst. A) A nymph, water-nymph, naiad, Ov. —B) Meton.: nais, Water, Tib.

NAÏCUS, a, um. Of or concerning the water-nymphs or naiads, n. dona, Prop.

NAÏS, idis. See NAIAS.

NAM, conj. (primitive form for enim). For. I. Denoting a cause; in good prose, usually placed at the beginning of a sentence, Cic.; but sometimes also after another word, Hor.; it sometimes expresses the subjective cause of a thing which is understood: numos volo: n. speraveram, inquit arator, &c., Cic. —II. Meton. A) In transitives from one subject or one argument to another: a. quid argumentatur, Cic. —B) In questions; when it is put after another word: quisnam, who then? Cic.; also with one or more words between, Plaut.; sometimes it stands foremost: n. quæ hæc aous est? Ter.; n. quis te jussit? Virg.; n. quid ita? how so then? i. e. how do you make that out? how? Ter.

NAMQUE, conj. The emphatic nam at the beginning of a clause (but sometimes it follows another word, Virg.; Plin.). I. For, Cic. —II. But, yet, namque quod tu non poteris aut nescies, &c., Cic.

NANA, æ. See NANUS.

NANCISCOR, nactus, 3 (Sanscr. nakh s, to reach, to obtain). I. To get, obtain, find (esp. by chance), to light upon, n. plus otii, Cic.; n. morbum, Nep.; n. febrim, Suet.; n. fidem, to obtain credit, Ov. —II. Meton. A) To reach, attain, vitis clavicularis suis quidquid est nacta completitur, Cic.; n. silentia ruris, the quiet country (sc. currendo), Ov. —B) To find, meet with, n. castra intuta, Liv.; n. tempestatem, Cæs.

NANNËTES or NAMNËTES, um, m. Nannetes or Namnetes, a people on the western coast of Gallia Lugdunensis, and on the northern bank of the Liger, which separated them from Aquitania. Their chief town was Condivineum, now Nantes, Cæs.

NANUS, i, m. (νάνος). I. A dwarf, Prop.; also of animals, Gell.; of vessels, Varr. —II. nana, æ, f., A female dwarf, Lampr.

NAPÆUS, a, um (ναπαῖος). Of or belonging to a forest, n. nymphæ, wood-nymphs, Col.; or simply napææ, Virg.

NAPHTHA, α, f. (νάφθα). *Naphtha*; a native combustible bituminous liquid, of a yellowish white color, Plin.

NAR, Naris, m. (Νάρ). *Nar*, a river in Italy that discharges itself into the Tiber, near Ocriculum, now *Nera*, Cic.

NARBO, ðnis, m. *Narbo*, with the surname *Martius*, a city in the south of Gaul, and the capital of Gallia Narbonensis; now *Narbonne*, Cic.

NARBONENSIS, e. Of *Narbo*, Cic.; N. provincia, the province of Gaul, of which *Narbo* was the capital, Plin.

NARCISSUS, i, m. (νάρκισσος). I. A daffodil, Plin.; n. purpureus, i. e. that which has white leaves with a red edge, Virg.; n. serra comans, i. e. the late narcissus, Id. — II. *Narcissus*, a youth said to have been changed into a narcissus, Ov.

NARDINUS, a, um (νάρδιος). I. A) Made of *nard*, n. unguetum, Plin. — B) Subst., nardinum, i, n. (sc. vinum), Wine flavored with oil of *nard*, Plaut. — II. Resembling *nard*, having the scent of *nard*, n. pimum, Plin.

NARDUS, i, f., and **NARDUM**, i, n. (νάρδος). I. *Nard*, a name given to several odoriferous plants of various kinds, esp. the Gallic, Celtic, Cretan, Arabic, Italian, from the blossom of which a costly unguent was prepared, Plin.; folium nardi, the best ingredient for that unguent, Id. — II. *Meton.*: Balsam of *nard*, *nard oil*, Assyria eardo ucti, Hor.

NARES, ðrum, f. The nostrils. See **NARIS**.

NARIS, is, f. (Sauscr. nasa; Lat. nasus; Gr. ρίς). I. A) Prop.: A nostril; plur., nãres, the nostrils, the nose, nares corrugare, to turn up one's nose, Quint.; ac mappa nares corruget, cause the guest to turn up his nose, Hor.; omnis copia narium, sweet-smelling flowers, Id.; ducere narium thura, Id. Sing., naris (for nares), the nose, Ov.; de nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers. — B) Fig.: The nose; of the smell, of nice judgment, of mockery: narius derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet. Quint.; homo obesus naris, that has a thick nose, i. e. that does not smell or observe any thing easily, Hor.; homo emunctæ naris, of acute observation, Id.; acutæ nares, Id.; narius uti, to ridicule, Id. — II. *Meton.*: An opening, orifice, mouth, air-hole, Vitr.

NARISCI, ðrum, m. *Narisci*, a German people, of Suevic race, to the west of the Marcomanni, inhabiting what is now a part of the Upper Palatinate and the country of the Fichtelgebirge, Tac.

NARNIA, α, f. *Narnia*, a town in Umbria, on the southern bank of the *Nar*; now *Narni*, Liv.

NARNIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to *Narnia*, Liv. Subst., *Naricienses*, ðrum, m., The inhabitants of *Narnia*, Plin.

NARRABILIS, e (narro). That can be narrated, Ov.

NARRATIO, ðnis, f. (narro). A narrating, narration, narrative, n. sit verisimilis, aperta, &c., Cic.; narrationem explicare, Id.

NARRATIUNCULA, α, f. ðim. (narratio). A short narrative or narration, Quat.

NARRATOR, ðris, m. (narro). One that relates a narrator, relater, Cic.

NARRATUS, ðs, m. (narro). A narration, narrative, veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov.

NARRO, I (narus, gnarus). To cause to

know; hence, I. To tell, relate, narrate, n. alciui alqd, Cic.; n. de re, Id.; narravit mihi te sollicitum esse, Id. Part., narratum, i, n., That which is narrated, a narration; plur., narrata, Hor.; narror, it is said or related of me: ride-ori ubique, narror, ostendor, Quint.; narratur Græcia collisa duello, is said, Hor.; narrat, it is said or related, they say, Plin. — II. A) Gen.: To say, speak, utter, quid narras, Ter.; filium narras mihi, Id.; narra mihi, pray tell me, Cic.; narro tibi, hæc loca venusta sunt, I must tell you, Id.; male narras, I do not like to hear that (which you relate), I am sorry, Id.; bene narras, I like to hear that, I am glad, Id. — B) To dedicate, n. librum alciui, Plio.

NARTES, ðrum, m. The people on the banks of the *Nar*, Plin.

NARTHECEUM, ði, n. (ναρθήκιον). A chest for unguents and medicines, a scent- or medicine-chest; also, a paint-box, Cic.

NARUS, I, q, gnarus, Cic.

NARYCIUM, ði, n. (Ναρκύκιον), and **NARYX**, ðcis, f. (Νάρυξ). *Narycium* or *Naryx*, a town of the Locrian Opuntii, on the Eubæan Sea, the reputed birth-place of *Ajazz*, son of *Oileus*, who is hence called *Narycius heros*. *Locri Epizephyrii*, in Italy, claimed to be colonized from this place; and hence we find the Italian town of *Locri* called *Narycia* by the poets, and the pitch of *Bruttium* also called *Narycia*.

NARYCIUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to *Narycium*, *Locrian*, N. *Locri*, the *Locrians* in Greece, Virg.; N. heros, *Ajazz*, son of *Oileus*, because born at *Narycium*, Ov.; *Narycia* (sc. urbs), *Locri*, in Italy, Id. — II. Of *Locri*, *Locrian*, in Italy, N. pix, Virg. Compare preceding article.

NASAMON, ðnis, m. (Νασαμών). A *Nasamonian*. Plur., *Nasamones*, um, m. (Νασαμώνες), A people whose territory extended from the southwest side of *Cyrenaica* to the middle of the Great *Syrtis*, Plin.

NASAMONIACUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the *Nasamones*, Ov. African, Stat.

NASCOR, ðnis, nasci (i, q, gnascor, from γεννᾶω). I. To be born, n. in miseriam, Cic.; scilicet puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter.; post homines natos, since the creation; or post genes hominum natum, Cic.; amplissimâ familiâ nati adolescentes, of a distinguished family, Cæs.; summo loco natus, of very high birth, Id.; antiquo genere natus, Nep. To be begotten, ex me bic non natus est, sed ex fratre, Ter.; nasci certo patre, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: To be produced, arise, grow, appear, become, proceed, nascitur ibi plumbum album, Cæs.; ex palude nascitur amnis, Plin.; odium nascitur ex alga re, Cic.; luna nascente, Hor.; nascere, Lucifer, rise! Virg.; in sermone nato super cœnam, which arose, Suet. Natus, a, um (alciui rei or ad rem), as if Born to anything, suited or adapted by nature, vir ad omnia summa natus, Cic.; nationes natæ servituti, Id.; bos ad strandum n., Id.; constituted, circumstanced by nature, ita n. locus est, Liv.; ita rem natam esse intelligi, Cæs.; e re nata, Ter.; or pro re nata, according to the nature of the thing, or the circumstances. Of age: (So or so) old, with the number of years appended, prope nonnos nonnonginta natus, Cic.; puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep.; majorque annos sexaginta natus decessit, more than sixty years old, Id. Subst., natus (gnatus) and nata (gnata), see **NATUS**.

NASICA. *A surname of the Scipios; e. g. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, Liv.*

NASITERNA, æ, f. (nasus, ternus). *A pail, or water-pot with three spouts, Plaut.*

NASO, onis, m. (nasus, having a large nose). *A Roman family name, e. g. P. Ovidius Naso.*

NASSA, æ, f. (naxa). I. *Prop. A wicker basket with a narrow neck, a wheel (for fish), Plin.*

—II. *Fig. A dangerous place, numquam ex hac nassa cibum petam, Plaut.*

NASTURTIVM, ii, n. (qu. nasitortium, from nasus and torqueo). *A kind of cress, with broad leaves, κάπρανον, Cic.*

NASUM, i, n., for nasus, Plaut.

NASUS, i, m. I. A) *Prop. The nose, n. ita locutus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic.; n. acutus, Plaut.; naso clamare, to snore, Id.; suspendere alqm or alqd naso aduoco, to turn up the nose at any thing, Hor.—B) Fig. Satire, sarcasm, Lucilius primus condidit stili nasum, Plin.; non culcuoque datum est habere nasum, Mart. A quick smell, Hor.—II. Meton. (from its similarity): A handle, ear, spout, &c., of a utensil or vessel, calix nasorum quatuor, Juv.*

NASŪTE, adv. *Satirically, sarcastically, Phædr.*

NASŪTUS, a, um (nasus). I. *That has a large nose, Hor.—II. That has a good nose or fine scent; witty, sarcastic, nil nasutus hac, Mart.; nesutissimus, Sen.*

NATA, æ, f. (natus). *A daughter (poet. only), maxima natum Priami, Virg.*

NATALICIVS, a, um (natalis). I. *Of or belonging to the day or hour of one's birth, natal, n. sidera, Cic.; Chaldeorum n. prædicta, a casting of nativities, Id.—II. Subst. A natalicium, ii, n., A birth-day present, Cens.—B) natalicia, ðrum, n., A birth-day entertainment, dat n. in hortis, Cic.*

NATALIS, e (natus, ðs). I. *Adj. Of or belonging to one's birth, natal, n. dies, birthday, Cic.; diem natalem suum agere, to celebrate, keep, Id. Fig. n. dies reditus mei (the day of my return from exile), Id.; n. dies hujus urbis, delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline, Id.; n. humus, native place, Ov.; Juno natalis, that presides over birth, Tib.; n. morbus, from one's birth, Mss.—II. Subst. A) Sing., natalis, is, m. 1) *A birth-place, Delos natalis Apollinis, Hor. 2) A deity presiding over births, Tib. 3) A birth-day, natali meo, Cic. Hence, poet. natales, Years, sex mihi o. ierant, Ov.; natalis Romæ, the festival Palilia, celebrated yearly in commemoration of the building of Rome, Id. 4) Origin, birth, n. arborum, Plin.—B) Plur., natales, ium, m. 1) Birth, natalium periti, casters of nativities, Sen. Meton.: Origin, birth, n. adamantis, Plin. 2) Birth, i. e. lineage, extraction, family, descent, mulier natalibus clara, Ov.; homo claris natalibus, Tac.; natalium splendor, Plin.**

NATALITIUS, a, um. *See NATALICIVS.*

NATATIO, onis, f. (nato). I. *A swimming, Cic.—II. Meton.: A place to swim in, a swimming-bath, Cic.*

NATES, ium. *See NATIS.*

NATIO, onis, f. (nascor). I. *A being born, birth; hence, the goddess of birth, Cic.—II. Meton. A race, species (of men), u. eo-*

rum (Alexandrinorum), Hirt. Alex. Of inanimate things: A sort, kind, cera pura natione Ponticæ, Plin.—B) 1) A nation, people (so far as they have a common descent and use the same language and customs), barbaræ nationes, Cic.; ita nationis nomen evulsiue, Tac. Hence, 2) A set of persons, secta, n. candidatorum, Cic.; n. Epicureorum, Id. As a term of contempt: A race, tribe, e. g. of the optimates: non est n. ut dixisti, &c., Id.

NÄTIS, is, f. (Sanscr. nita mba). *A buttock, Hor.; plur., nätes, the buttocks, Mart. Also of animals: n. turturum, Id.*

NÄTIVUS, a, um (nastus, ðs). I. *That has a beginning or origin, that is born, Anaximandri opinio nativos esse deos, Cic.; n. verba, primitive words, Id.—II. Imparted by birth, i. e. innate, inborn, n. sensus, Cic.; n. lepos, Nep.—III. Natural, not made by art, n. coma, Ov.; n. specus, Tac.; n. oves, the wool of which has a natural color, Plin.*

NÄTIO, i (no, are). I. *To swim, n. in ocesno, Cic.; nantat æquore pisces, Ov. Of shipwrecked persons, Propert. With acc. following: n. aquas, Mart.; n. fretum, Virg. Hence, pass., uota natatur piscibus, Ov. Part. subst., nätantes, uota, f. (sc. bestiae), Fishes, Virg.—II. A) Meton.: To spread abroad, Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, Ov.—B) To swim, to be full of any liquid, to be inundated, natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.; nantat rura plenis fossis, Virg.; campi natantes, seas and lakes, Lucr.; campi natantes, waving with corn, Virg.—C) Of the eyes: To swim, said of persons in a state of intoxication, Ov.; of a person overcome by sleep, Virg.; of the dying, Id.—D) To move to and fro, Tib.; pes in pelle (i. e. calceæ) laxa natet, Ov. Fig.: To fluctuate, waver, doubt, Democritus n. videtur in natura deorum, Cic.*

NÄTRIX, icis, f. (sometimes m.), (no). A) *A water-serpent, Cic.; n. violator squæ, Luc. Fig., of a dangerous man, Suet.—B) Meton.: A whip or scourge made of the skin of a water-serpent, Luc. sp. Non.*

NÄTŪ. *See NATUS, ðs.*

NÄTŪRA, æ, f. (nascor). I. *Birth, naturâ filius, Cic.; naturâ pater, Ter.; naturâ frater, adoptione filius, Liv.—II. A) Nature, the natural constitution or property of a thing, n. rerum et locorum, Cic.; n. montis, Cæs.; insula naturâ triquetra, Id.; homo exiguæ naturæ, of short size or stature, Mscr. Also, a good or proper quality, εὐνομία: natura deest margaritis, Tac.—B) Esp. 1) Nature, i. e. natural disposition, temper, character, homo varia multiplicique natura, Cic.; homo difficillimâ naturâ, Nep.; loqui ut n. fert, in a natural manner, Ter. Prov.: naturam furca expellere, i. e. to change by force, Hor.; n. rerum, i. q. natura: delabi ad æquitatem et naturam rerum, Cic. 2) Nature, i. e. natural feeling, instinct, propensity, naturâ victus, Cic.; n. ingeneravit societatem, Liv. 3) Nature, i. e. custom, habit, which becomes a second nature, mihi ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, Sall.; facere sibi naturam rei, to render a thing natural to one, Quint.—C) 1) Nature, i. e. the law of nature, the established order of things, the reason of things, the course of nature, naturæ fundamenta pervertere, Cic.; jus in natura positum esse, Id.; secundum naturam, Id.;*

n. civitatum, the course of things in states, Nep. Hence, 2) *The universe, the world as a whole, totius naturæ menti atque animo tribuere hoc nomen (Dei), Cic.*; deorum, vi, ratione, potestate totam naturam regi, Id. 3) *Nature, i. e. consistency with nature, possibility, in rerum natura fuisse, Cic.*; in rerum naturam hoc cadit, that is a possible case, Quint.—D) *A being, thing, substance, dubitat quæ sit ea n., what thing it was, Cic.*; ut ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, Id.; naturas rerum esse, non figuras, real things, Id.—E) *Effect, efficacy, cuius rei est tanta via et tanta n. ut, Cic.*

NATŪRALIS, e (natura). I. *Natural, i. e. by birth, n. pater, Cic.*; a. filius, as opposed to an adopted son, Suet.—II. *Natural, formed by or proceeding from nature, motus a., Cic.*; n. molea, Cæs.; naturali quadam associate conjungere, Id.—III. *Of or pertaining to nature, n. questiones, Cic.*; pars sapientiæ naturalia, Quint.—IV. *Natural, according to the order established in nature, usual, Plin.*

NATŪRALITER, adv. (naturalis). *Naturally, by nature, conformably to nature, n. divinare, Cic.*

NATUS, a, um. See NASCON.
NATUS, i, m. (nascor). I. *A son, n. tuus, Quint. Plur., nati, ōrum, Children, caritas inter natos et parentes.*—II. *A person, a cemo n. in ædibus habitat, Plaut.*

NATUS, ūs, m. (nascor) (only in the abl.). I. *Birth; hence, a growing, growth, cypressus natu morosa, grōws with difficulty, Plin.*—II. *Birth, i. e. age, years, homo magno natu, Liv.*; filius maximus natu, the eldest son, Nep.; homo grandis natu, in years, aged, Cic.; major natu, the elder, Id.; in senibus gravior natu, more serious or sedate, Ter.

NAUCL. See NAUCUM.
NAUCLERICUS and NAUCLERIUS, a, um (ναυκληρικός, ναυκλήριος). *Of or belonging to a ship-owner or ship-master, a. ornatus, the dress of a ship-master, Plaut.*

NAUCLERUS, i, m. (ναυκλήρος). *A ship-owner, ship-master, Plaut.*

NAUCRATIS, iā, f. (Ναυκρατία). *Naucratis, a city in the Delta of Egypt, in the Nomus of Sais, on the eastern bank of the Canopic branch of the Nile. It was the only place in Egypt where the Greeks were permitted to settle and trade, Plin.*

NAUCUM or NAUCUS, i, n. or m. (alio n. nugæ). *A trifle, used only in phrases like the following: non nauci habere, not to value at a farthing, or a straw, Enn. ap. Cic.*; homo non nauci, Plaut; ducere alqd nauco, of no value, Næv.

NAUFRAGIUM, ii, n. (navis, frango). I. A) *Prop.: A shipwreck, naufragium facere, Cic.*; naufragio interire, Cæs.; naufragiis magnis coortis, storms which occasion shipwreck, Lucr.; n. ex terra ienturi, to look with indifference on the misfortunes of other men, Cic.—B) *Fig.: Shipwreck, loss, misfortune, ruin, n. patrimonii, Cic.*; n. rei familiaris, Id.; excipe naufragium nostrum, us that have been shipwrecked, us unfortunate, Ov.—II. *Meton.: A person or thing that has been wrecked, Eurus spargeas a., Sil. The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck, naufragia Cæsaria amicorum, Cic.*; naufragia reipublicæ colligere, Id.

NAUFRAGUS, a, um (i. q. navifragus). I. *Shipwrecked, that is suffering or has suffered shipwreck, naufragus natana, Cic.*; duo naufragi, Id.; n. mulier, Tsc. Hence, fig.: *Shipwrecked, unfortunate, that has suffered great loss, Marius expulsus et n., Cic.*; patri-monio naufragus, or simply naufragus, of one that has lost his property, Id.—II. *That causes shipwrecks, n. mare, Hor.*

NAULIUM, ii. See NABLUM.
NAULUM, i, n. (ναυλον). *Money paid for passage in a ship, &c., freight, fare, Juv.*

NAUMACHIA, æ, f. (ναυμαχία). I. *A (mock) sea-fight, a representation of a sea-fight as an entertainment, Suet.*—II. *A place where such exhibitions were made, Suet.*

NAUPACTUS, i, f, and NAUPACTUM, i, n. (Ναυπακτος). *Naupactus, a town of the Locri Ozole near the promontory Antirrhium, where the Heracleida built the fleet which carried them over the Peloponnesus; now Lepanto, Liv.*

NAUPLIÆDES, æ, m. (Ναυπλιᾶδης). *Son of Nauplius, i. e. Palamedes, Ov.*

NAUPLIUS, ii, m. (Ναυπλιος). *Nauplius. I. King of Eubœa, father of Palamedes; who avenged the death of his son by alluring the Greeks, on their return from Troy, to the cliffs of his island, by making signals of fire on the shore, Prop.*; Nauplii mala, Suet.—II. *A kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a vessel, i. q. nautilus, Plin.*

NAUSEA, æ, f. (ναυσία). I. *Sea-sickness, navigavimus sine timore et sine nausea, Cic.*—II. *Gen.: Qualm, sickness, inclination to vomit, ubi libido veniet nauseæ, Varr.*; nauseam sedare, Plin.

NAUSEABUNDUS, a, um (nauseo). *Very sea-sick, Sen.*

NAUSEATOR, ōria, m. (nauseo). *One that feels nausea or inclination to vomit, apt to be sea-sick, Sen.*

NAUSEO, 1 (nausea). I. *Prop.: To be sea-sick, to feel an inclination to vomit, epistola quam dedisti nauseas Butthroto, Cic.*; ructantem et nauseantem Antocium, Id.—II. *To be sick, be obliged to vomit, to be qualmish, quilibet, modoue nauseet, faciat, Cic.*—A) *Fig.: ista effutientem n., uttering absurdities which produce disgust, Cic.*—B) *To loathe, to be disgusted, si qui stulti nauseant, Phædr.*

NAUSEOLA, æ, f. dim. (nausea). *A slight squeamishness, Cic.*

NAUSICĀA, æ, or NAUSICÆE, æs, f. (Ναυσικᾶα). *Nausicæa, daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians, Mart.*

NAUTA, æ, m. See NAVITA.
NAUTEA, æ, f. (ναυτία). I. *Bilge-water, Plaut.*—II. I. q. nausea, Id.

NAUTICUS, a, um (ναυτικός). *Of or belonging to ships, navigation, or mariners, naval, nautical, a. clamor, of seamen, Virg.*; n. verbum, a nautical term, Cic.; n. pinna, a ship, vessel, Virg.; n. exuvie, decks taken from captured ships, Cic.; scientia rerum nauticarum, maritime skill, Id. Subs., nautici, ōrum, m. (sc. homines), Seamen, sailors, Liv.

NAUTILUS, i, m. (ναυτίλος). *A nautilus, a kind of fish that sails in its shell as in a ship, i. q. nauplius, Plin.*

NAVALE, is, n. See the following article.

NAVALIS, e (navis). I. *Of or belonging to ships, naval, n. pugna, a naval engagement, Cic.; n. disciplina, Id.; n. corona, a crown granted for a victory at sea, Virg.; n. triumphus, Liv.; n. forma, the figure of a ship, Ov.; n. materia, materials for ship-building, Liv.; n. duumviri, two commissioners for the equipment or fitting out of a fleet, Id.; n. castra, Cæs.; n. socii, seamen, mariners, Liv.*—II. *Subst. A) nāvāle, is, n. 1) A station for ships, harbor, haven, Ov. 2) A place in which ships are built, repaired, or kept, a dock, dock-yard, Liv.; ex navalibus unam (navem) deducit, Cæs.*—B) *nāvālia, ium, n., The requisites for fitting out a ship or fleet, as timber, rigging, &c., Liv.*

NAVARCHUS, i, m. (ναρχος). *The captain of a ship, Cic.*

NAVĒ, adv. I. q. naviter, Plaut.

NAVIGŪLA, æ, f. dim. (navis). *A little ship, skiff, boat, Cic.*

NAVICŪLARIUS, a, um (navicula). *Of or belonging to navigation or shipping (esp. relating to small craft). Subst. A) navicularia, æ, f. (sc. res), Navigation, the shipping business, with regard to small craft used for the transport of goods and conveying of passengers, naviculariam facere, to be engaged in the shipping line, Cic.*—B) *navicularius, ii, m., One who carries on the shipping business, a ship-owner, ship-master, Cic.*

NAVIFRAGUS, a, um (navis, frango). *Shipwreck-causing, i. q. naufragus, Virg.*

NAVIGABILIS, e (navigo). *Navigable, u. mare, Liv.; n. amnis, Id.; n. litora, Tac.*

NAVIGATIO, ōnis, f. (navigo). *A sailing, navigation, voyage, navigationis se committere, Cic.; n. maris, Tac.: diei navigatione abesse, a day's sail, Plin. Fig.: ex longa navigatione, after a long voyage.*

NAVIGATOR, ōris, m. (navigo). *A sailor, seaman, Quint.*

NAVIGER, ěra, ěrum (navis, gero). I. *Bearing ships, navigable, n. mare, Lucr.*—II. *Sailing, navigating, n. similitudo, resemblance to a sailing-vessel, Plin.*

NAVIGIUM, ii, n. (navigo). I. *A sailing, navigation, voyage, ratio navigii jacebat, the art or science of navigation, Lucr.*—II. *Any vessel made to sail on the water, a ship, bark, boat, &c., proficiaci probo navigio, Cic.*

NAVIGO, I v. n. and a. (navem, ago). I. *Neut.: To sail, navigate (of persons), u. ex Asia in Macedoniam, Cic.; n. Syracusam, Id. Prov.: in portu navigo, I am in safety, Ter.: to set sail, to sail away, me velle n., Cic. Of ships and other sailing vessels: To sail, be afloat, classis navigavit, Cic. Of war: belli impetus navigavit, has set sail, has entered on its career, Cic.*—II. *Act.: To navigate, sail through or over, n. terram, Cic.; n. oceanum, Suet.; hence, pass.: navigator occidens, Plin.*—C) *To gain by navigation or the shipping-trade, quæ homines arant, navigant, Sall.*

NAVIS, is, f. (navis). A) *Prop.: Any sailing-vessel, a ship, skiff, &c; but usually said of a vessel of large size, e. Pompeiana navi advectus sum in Luculli hospitium, Cic.; n. longa, a ship of war, Liv.; n. oneraria, a ship of transport, Id.; n. prætoria, the flag-ship, admiral's ship, Id.; n. tecta,*

Id.; or n. constrata, a ship with a deck, decked, Cic. n. aperta, without a deck, Id.; navem construere or edificare, to build a ship, Id.; navem ornare, Liv.; navem instruere armareque, to equip, fit out, Id.; navem reficere, to repair, Cic.; navem deducere in aquam, to launch, Liv.; or simply, navem deducere, Cæs.; navem subducere, to draw ashore, Id.; navem solvere, to unmoor, to be about to set sail, Id.; navis solvit, is about setting sail, Id.; conscendere navem, Nep., or conscendere in navem, to go on board, embark; milites in naves imponere, to embark, put on board, Liv.; navibus rem gerere, to fight at sea, Hor.; egredi e navi, to disembark, Cæs.; navem appellere ad locum, to arrive at, to bring a vessel alongside a spot, Cic.; also, navem applicare ad terram or terræ, Cæs.; navem frangere, to suffer shipwreck, Ter.; navem gubernare, to steer, Cic.; n. tenere in ancoris, to be riding at anchor, Nep.; deprimere naves, to sink, Id. Prov.: navibus et quadrigis, with all one's power, with might and main, Hor.—B) *Fig., of the state: uns n. est bonorum omnium, Cic.; ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, you share any where the same fate, run the same risk, Id.; exire de navi, to quit the helm, Id.*

NAVITA, or contr. **NAUTA**, æ, m. (navis). *A mariner. I. The captain of a vessel, Cic.; esp. a merchant when at sea (i. q. mercator), Hor.*—II. *Any person employed in the management or steering of a vessel; the pilot; plur., nautæ, seamen, sailors, the crew, Cæs.*

NAVITAS (old form gnavitus). ātis, f. (navus). *Activity, promptness, zeal, istam tuam navitatem, Cic.*

NAVITER, adv. (old form gnaviter). I. *Actively, promptly, zealously, n. pugnare, Liv.; n. expedire, Id.*—II. *Altogether, quite, n. impudens, Cic.*

NAVO, I (navus). I. *Gen.: To do or perform vigorously or with zeal, nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit n. alqd, Cic.; n. rem publicam, to serve the state, Id.; n. flagitium, Tsc.; n. bellum, Id.*—II. *Esp.: To show, exhibit (with diligence), n. studium alcuī, Cic.; n. benevolentiam suam in alqm, Id.; operam n. alcuī, to serve; also (absolutely), to bestow pains upon, to conduct with vigor or zeal, n. operam fortiter in acie, Liv.; jam mihi videor cavasse operam, quod huc venerim, I find that my pains have been to some purpose, Cic.*

NAVUS (gnavus). *Active, industrious, strenuous, prompt, n. homo, Cic.; n. opera, Vell.*

NAXIUS, a, um (Naxos). *Of or belonging to Naxos, N. turba, Prop.: N. ardor, i. e. corona Ariadnes, a constellation, Col.*

NAXOS, I, f. (Náξos). *Naxos, an island in the Ægean Sea, and the largest of the Cyclades, now Naxa, celebrated for its wine. It was on this island that Ariadne was forsaken by Theseus, Virg.*

NĒ (vī). I. q. nē (va). See **NĒ**.

NĒ, adv. *Not; it is used only as a conditional or dependent subjective negation, i. e. where only the conception of a thing is negated, but its actual existence is left undetermined; while non denotes an absolute objective negation, i. e. the denying of the existence of a thing. I. In conditional or dependent clauses: ne sit sane summum malum dolor, supposing it not to be the greatest evil, Cic.; ne fuerit, there may not have been, Id.*—II. *With independ-*

ent clauses, which contain a command, prayer, demand, &c., in which case *ne* begins the sentence or clause.—A) With an imperative: *ne jura, do not swear*, Plaut.; *ne crucia*, Ter.; *mortuum in urbe no sepelito neve urito*, Cic.—B) With a subjunctive expressing command: *ne fiant isti viginti dies*, Ter.; *ne conferas culpam in me*, Id.—C) Expressing a wish, prayer, or the like: *ne sim salvus*, Cic.; *ne vivam, may I not live*, Id.; *ne id Jupiter sineret*, Liv.; *utinam ue, oh that—not!* Ter.—III. With other particles: *dum ne, provided that not, as long as not, while not*, Cic.; *modo ne, provided only that not: ne... quidem, not even: in which case the emphatic word is placed between these two particles, e.g. ne in oppidis quidem*, Cic.; *ne mulieribus quidem*, Cæs.; sometimes a negative word precedes, without destroying the negation: *non enim præterendum ne id quidem*, Cic.; *numquam, ne mediocri quidem cuiquam*, Id.; in the sense of "I will not say," "not to mention!" *ne connivente quidem sed etiam... oculis intente*, Cic.—IV. Put for *modo ne, only not: ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur*, Sall.—V. Put for *nedum, much less, to say nothing of: ne vero nihil istorum, ne juvenem quidem movit umquam: ne nunc senem*, Cic.—VI. Denoting purpose: *That not, in order that not, lest: id egi, ne interesset*, Cic.; *ne dicam, that I may not say, i. e. not to say, id*, Ne, in connection with *ut*, is, properly speaking, a pleonasm, not differing perceptibly from *ne* alone, except that it chiefly occurs in solemn discourse, and hence especially in laws. It is sometimes placed apart from *ut*, but always immediately before the word which it particularly bears upon: *præcipiendum est igitur ut... ne existimant, that they may not believe*, Cic.; *ut hoc ne facerem, that I should not do this on any consideration*, Ter.—VII. Expressing a prohibition. A) After verbs which express fear, anxiety, danger, &c., where we use *that* without a negative; there is always, as the foundation of this form of expression, a wish that the thing may be so or may not occur: *vereor ne hoc fiat, I apprehend that it may happen (but I wish it may not): metuebant ne indicarent*, Cic.; *hic, ne quid mihi proregetur, horreo*, Id.; also after substantives which imply the idea of fear, anxiety, &c.: *periculum est, ne necasio detur*, Nep.; in all these cases, *that not* or *lest* is expressed by *ne* or *ut*: *veritus ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset*, Cæs.; *vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit*, Cic.—B) After verbs denoting fear, foresight, or caution: *cave ne studeas*, Ter.; *cave ne cupias*, Id.; *videat consul ne quid detrimenti capiat republicas*, Cic.; also denoting to see, look into, examine, consider whether perhaps, &c.: *videmus ne beata vita effici posset*, Cic.—C) After certain verbs denoting negation; esp. after those which signify to deny or answer negatively, to refuse, to hinder: *casus quidem ne facerem impedit, hindered my doing it*, Cic.; *Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, the night hindered us being found*, Liv.; *unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, was the sole cause that hindered the capture of the town*, Id.

NE [in poetry we often find it apocopated: *egon', viden'*, for *egone, videsne*]. As an interrogative particle, enclitic. I. In a simple interrogation, directly interrogatory, with an indicative: *videturne hoc tibi verum esse? does this (indeed) appear to*

you true? Cic.; and also with a subjunctive: *putarene umquam accidere posse, ut? can you suppose that? Id.*—II. In a double or complex interrogation, when it takes after the interrogatory particles *an, nonne, nec ne*; in a direct question: *Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. honestumne factu an turpe? Id.*; *ne is sometimes used in the second question for an: justitiene prius miror bellicæ laborum*, Virg. If the second question contains simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by *annon*: *isne est quem quero, annon*, Ter. If the second question contains simply a negation without a verb, this is expressed by *an non* or *nec ne*: *roga velintne annon uxorem? Ter.*; *nescio tun' scias an non? Plaut.* The poets sometimes join *ne* to words to which it does not belong: *scamnum faceretne Prispum, a bench or a Priopus*, Hor.; *this ne is also frequently appended to other words, e.g. to the pronouns qui, quæ, quod*, Plaut.; also to *quia*, Virg.

NEÆTHUS, *i, m. Neæthus, a river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii*, Ov.

NEAPŌLIS, *is, f. (Νεάπολις)*. *Neapolis, the name of several towns, among which the most celebrated is that in Campania, now Naples*, Cic. Hence,

NEAPŌLITĀNUS, *a, um. Neapolitan, Pompeii N. sermo*, Cic. *Subst.*, *Neāpōlitāni, brum, m.*, *The inhabitants of Naples, the Neapolitans*. *Neāpōlitānum, i, n.*, *A country-seat near Naples*, Plin.

NEBŪLA, *æ, f. (νεφέλη)*. I. *A mist, vapor, fog, from the earth, rivers, &c., tenuem exhalat nebulam*, Virg. *Fig.*: *n. erroris*, Juven.—II. *Meton.* A) *Vapor, smoke, as of fire* (Ov.), *of a candle, lamp, &c.*, Pers. *Fig.*, *of any thing trifling: cyathus nebula*, Plaut.; *of any thing that rapidly passes away*, Pers.—B) *A cloud*, Hor.; hence, *meton.*, *a cloud of dust*, Lucret.; *of wine, froth*, Ov.—C) *Of any thing very thin of its kind: vellera nebula sequantia tracto*, Ov.; *of thin clothes* (Liber.), *of a thin iron plate*, Mart.

NEBŪLO, *ōnis, m. (nebula)*. *A term of reproach; good-for-nothing fellow, idler, spend-thrift*, &c., Cic.

NEBŪLOSUS, *a, um* (nebula). I. *Full of mist or vapor, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark, n. cœlum*, Cic.; *locus nebulosior*, Cat.—II. *Fig.*: *Obscure, unintelligible, difficult to understand, n. nomen*, Gell.

NEC and NEQUE (used before vowels and consonants without distinction). I. *i. q. et non: And not, neither*, de Q. fratre nuncii tristes nec varii venerant, Cic.; *casus nec mitia facta for et immitis*, Ov. Hence, *nec non* or *neque non*, i. q. et: *si tu mihi præcipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas*, Ov.; also *with et* or *etiam*: *nec non et Tyrii*, Virg.; *n. non et hodie*, Plin.; also separated: *neque meam mentem non revocat*, Cic.; thus also when *neque* or *nec* follows: *ut nec, si quid... poterit, non contendamus, nec, &c.*, Id.; *neque nihil, i. q. et non nihil, and something*, Id.; *as et... et denotes both... and, as well... as, or, not only... but also; so likewise we find nec or neque repeated, for et non repeated, i. e. as well not... as also not, or, not only not... but also not, or (which is the same thing) neither... nor, nec ad vivus, nec ad mortuos*, Cic.; *nec melior, nec clarior, id.*; *neque tum peccavi, neque*, Id.; *nec (neque)... et or et... nec*

(or neque) can be used when only one negation is to be expressed; it then denotes, not only not... but; indeed not... but; and the reverse, not only... but also not, nec a me alienus, et tibi amicissimus, Cic.; nec miror et gaudeo, Id.; amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, indeed not... but, Suet.; nec libet et licet, Liv.; it is frequently preceded by a negative, as nullus, nemo, nihil, which, however, does not destroy the negation: nihil tam nec inopinatum nec insperatum accidere potuit, Liv.; quarum (victiarum) nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætiam, nec tantam, Cic.; neque tu haud dicas, Ter.—II. nec and neque for non: Not. A) At the beginning of a period: nec vero, Cic.; nec enim, Id.; nec tamen, Id.—B) Also in other instances we find nec for non: senatori qui nec adierit aut, Cic.; tu diis nec recte dicis, Plaut.; quod nec bene verat, Virg. Hence, necopinatus, unexpected; necdum, not yet.—III. For ne quidem: Not even, de quo ego consulto neque apud vos ante feci mentionem, not even before you, Cic.; his certe neque smor causa est, Virg.—IV. But not, si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum; non est igitur liber, but neither (of these things) has taken place, Cic.

NEC-DUM or NEQUE-DUM. I. For et non dum: And not yet, nec dum ego tamen. Quintum coeveneram, Cic.—II. For nondum, Virg.

NECESSARIO, adv. (necessarius). Necessarily, by necessity (ἀνάγκη), cum quibus vivo n., Cic.

NECESSARIUS, a, um (necesse). I. Necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, n. mors, Cic.; secutori n. est nosse rempublicam, Id.; causæ non n., Id.; res n., necessity, Cæs.; hence, urgent, pressing, n. tempus, Id.; caused by necessity, n. rogationes, Id.—II. Requisite, needful, indispensable, n. vitæ usus, Cic.; quod mihi maxime n., that lies nearest to my heart, Id.; necessarius quæstioni, necessary for the inquiry, i. e. that must be heard, Suet.—III. Closely connected by relationship, friendship, &c.; and hence, a relation, relative, friend, client, patron, quum utique sis maxime n., Balb. ap. Cic.; homo tam n., Nep.; mors hominis necessarii, Cic. Subst.: necessaria, a female relative, Id.; necessarii, persons enjoying the protection of any body, Id.; necessarios provinciarum, patrons.

NECESSE (ne, cedo; either neutr. from necēsis, e, or adv. from necēsus, a, um, used as a neuter). I. Necessary, inevitable, unavoidable. A) With esse, denoting physical necessity: hamioi n. est mori, Cic. With ut: neque n. est uti vos auferram, Gell.; n. est enim semper ut id quod est appositum per se significet, Quint. With a simple subjunct.: boves vendat n. est, he must sell, Cic.; fatesse n. est, Hor. With an acc. and inf.: n. fuisse dari literas, Cic.—B) n. habere, to consider necessary, to be obliged, eo minus haben n. scribere, Cic.; non habebimus n. semper concludere, Id.—II. Needful, necessary, id quod tibi n. minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic.

NECESSITAS, ætis, f. (necesse). I. A) Necessity, unavoidable, compulsion, i. e. when any thing can not be altered, deferred, or hindered, n. exequendi, Cic.; veniam necessitati dare, Id.; necessitate coactus, compelled, forced, Id.; necessitatem alicui imponere alieis rei, to oblige or compel

to any thing, Id.; necessitates majores, urgent reasons, Liv.; necessitatem persuadendi adhibere, to convince necessarily, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) A dire necessity, fate, destiny, fatum avertit vim necessitatis, Cic.; n. divina, fate, Id. 2) Necessity, an unavoidable or natural consequence, necessitate, naturally, Cic.; mors est n. natura, Id. 3) Necessity, exigency, ipsi naturæ et necessitati negare, Cic. 4) A necessity, i. e. a thing necessary; necessitates, necessary things, Cic.; publicæ necessitates, Liv.—II. i. q. necessitudo: Connection by relationship, friendship, clientship, &c., si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic.; bond of affection, influence, &c., magnam necessitatem possidet paternus sanguis.

NECESSITUDO, inis, f. (necesse). I. Necessity, unavoidable, i. q. necessitudo, cui nulla vis resistere potest, Cic.; rerum necessitudine coactus, Sall.; need, want, distress, inopia aut alia n., Sall.; n. republicæ, Tac.—II. A close connection, an inseparable or natural bond, rerum o., Cic. Esp.: A connection or tie of relationship, friendship, clientship, fellowship, or companionship, n. liberorum, Cic.; n. quæsture, between the quæstor and the governor of a province, Id.; n. amicitiarum conjunctionisque, Id.; intercedit mihi cum alio vetus n., Id. Hence, meton., necessitudines, Persons with whom one is closely connected, as relatives, friends, clients, &c., Suet.

NECESSUM EST. I. q. necesse est: It is unavoidable, necessary, I (thou, &c.) must, uxorem tibi n. est ducere, Plaut.; aurum consumi n. esset, Liv.

NEC-NE. Or not, in an indirect question, when no verb occurs in the second clause of a sentence, but the verb of the first clause is positively negated: utrum ex usu esset necne, Cæs.; quæritur sintne dii nec ne, Cic.; also, if the first verb is repeated: hoc doce, doleam, nec ne doleam, nihil interesse, Id.

NEC NON (neque non). See NEC. NECO, ævi, ætum, more rarely ùi, ctum, 1 (nex) I. Prop. A) Gen.: To kill, slay, put to death, n. plebem fame, Cic.; n. alqm igni, Cæs.; o. alqm veneno, Suet.; n. ferro, Hor.—B) Meton., of things: To destroy, imbres necant frumenta, Plin.—II. Fig.: (as it were) To kill a person, i. e. to torment him to death by disagreeable speeches, Plaut.

NECOPINANS or NEC (neque) OPINANS, tis. Not expecting, Ariobarzæom nec opinantem liberavi, Cic.; neque opinantibus omnibus, Hirt.

NECOPINATIO. See the following article.

NEC-OPINATUS, a, um. Not expected, unexpected, n. bona perspicere, Cic.; n. gaudium, Liv. Hence, necopinatio (abl.), Against or contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, Cic.

NEC-OPINUS, a, um. Unexpected, n. mors, Ov. NECTAR, æris, n. (νέκταρ). I. Nectar, the drink of the gods, Cic.; unguent or balsam used by the gods, Ov.—II. Meton.: Any thing sweet, pleasant, or agreeable; honey, Virg.; wine, Stat.; milk, Ov.; oscula quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuat, Hor.

NECTAREUS, æ, um (νέκταρος). I. Nectareous, of nectar; hence, divine, n. squæ, deo, Ov.—II. Meton.: Sweet as nectar, Mart. Subst., nectâræa, æ, f. (sc. herba). A plant, eiccampæne; wine flavored with it was called nectarites vinum, Plin.

NECTO.

NECTO, xūi and xi, xum, 3 (*Sanscr. nab, to bind*). I. Prop. A) *To knit, bind, join, tie, or fasten together*, n. laqueum, Hor.; n. alciui catenas, *to farge*, Id.; n. brachia, *to fold in each other*, entwine, Ov.; n. coronam, *to entwine*, Hor.; n. terminos colores (*for fila*), Virg.—B) *To bind, fetter, arrest, espec. for debt; hence, nexi ob omnia alicui, or simply nexi, debtor-slaves, i. e. debtors who, not being able to pay their debts, had passed into the power of the creditors as their slaves: ita nexi soluti cautumque ne in posterum nectentur, should be given over into slavery*, Liv. Hence, fig.: *To bind, oblige, make liable, sacramento nexi, Just.; res pignori nexa, pledged, pawned*, Dig.—II. Fig.: *To join, connect, join together, unite, ut ex alio alia nectantur*, Cic.; n. rerum causas alias ex aliis, Id.; omnes virtutes inter se nexæ, Id.; n. dolum, *to play a trick*, Liv.; n. moras, *to contrive or cause delays*, Tac.; n. iurgia cum aliquo, *to quarrel*, Ov.; n. causas inanes, *to bring forward*, Virg.

NECŪBI, for ne alicubi. *In order that not at some place, lest in any place*, Cæs.

NECUNDE, for ne alicunde (μηθεν). *In order that not from some place, lest from any place*, Liv.

NE-DUM, adv. I. *I will not say, not only, not merely, nedum morbum removisti sed etiam gravedinem*, Cic.—II. *Not to say, much less, n. his temporibus*, Cic.; multitudinem, nedum armatum, Liv. *It is always preceded by a negation, although frequently only by one implied*, Liv.; Prop.—III. *Not to say, much more, quæ vel socios, n. hostes victos terrere possent*, Liv.; privati deformia, n. principi, *to say nothing of*, Suet.

NEFANDE, adv. (nefandus). *Heinously, impiously*, Sall.

NEFANDUS, a, um (ne, fari). *Unspeakable, not fit to be spoken of; hence, impious, accursed, heinous, abominable, n. scelus*, Cic.; n. odium. Virg.; deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Id.

NEFARIE, adv. (nefarus). *Impiously, wickedly, heinously, n. pestem patriæ moliri*, Cic.; pater occisus n., Id.; alqd n. facere or committere, *to perpetrate an enormity, Id.*

NEFARIUS, a, um (nefas). *Impious, accursed, execrable, n. homo*, Cic.; n. bellum, Id. Subst., nefarium, ū, n., *A heinous, execrable, or abominable deed, nefario obstringi rempublicam*, Liv.; multa nefaria, Cic.

NE-FAS, n. indecl. I. A) Gen.: *Any violation of religious duty, any thing that is sinful or wrong, quicquid non licet n. putare debemus*, Cic.; patriæ irasci n. esse decebat, Nep.; n. dictu, Cic.; per fas et n., *through right and wrong*, Liv.; hence.—B) Esp. 1) *An impiety, i. e. a wicked deed, a crime, horrid wickedness, n. durum*, Virg. 2) *Any thing horrid or striking, heu n.!* Hor. 3) *Shocking! horrid! abominable! monstrous! (in exclamations)*, Lavinia visa... nefas!... comprehendere criminibus ignem, Virg. 4) *An impious person, a wicked wretch*, Virg.—II. *Impossible, an impossibility, i. e. contrary to the laws of heaven, quicquid corrigere est nefas*, Hor.

NE-FASTUS, a, um. I. *Of days an which it is not allowed to speak; hence, dies n., a day on which no court or assembly of the people is allowed to be held*, Liv.—II. A) *Unfortunate, that brings*

NEGO.

misfortune, n. dies, Hor.—B) *Impious, wicked, abominable, horrid*, Cic.

NEGANTIA, æ, f. (nego). *A denying, negation*, Cic.

NEGATIO, ōnis, f. (nego). I. *A denying, denial, negation, n. infitiatioque facti*, Cic.—II. *A negative, i. e. word that denies*, App.

NEGITO, are (nego). *To deny often or strongly, to persist in denying*, Sall.

NEGLECTIO, ōnis, f. (negligo). *A neglecting, slighting, n. amicum*, Cic.

NEGLECTUS, s, um. I. Part. of negligo.—II. Adj.: *Neglected, slighted, despised, cum ipsi inter nos neglecti obiectique simus*, Cic.; n. castra, Liv.

NEGLECTUS, ūs, m. (negligo). I. *A neglecting, neglect*, Plin.; res est mihi neglectui, *I am neglecting the matter*, Ter.—II. *A slighting, despising*, Luc.

NEGLIGENS, tis. I. Part. of negligo.—II. Adj.: *Negligent, heedless, careless, unconcerned, negligens in sumtu*, Cic.; n. in alqm, Id.; n. circa alqm, Suet.

NEGLIGENTER, adv. (negligens). *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly, n. scribere*, Cic.

NEGLIGENTIA, æ, f. (negligens). *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness; a slighting, disregarding, n. in accusando*, Cic.; n. cognatorum, Ter.; n. deum, Liv.; n. epistolarum, neglect or remissness in writing, Cic.

NEGLIGO or NEGLEGO, exi, ctum, 3 (nec, lego: prop. nat. to gather together or collect). I. *To neglect, be unmindful of, not to trouble one's self about, n. rem familiarem*, Cic.; n. gloriam, Id.; n. mandata, Id.—II. *To make light of, not to care for, to scorn, take no notice of, slight, disregard, despise, n. frandem committere*, Hor.; n. periculum, Cic.; n. deos, Sall. *With an acc. and inf.: To look with indifference upon any thing that takes place, Theopompum audum confugere Alexandriam neglexistis*, Ant. ap. Cic.; Gallias a Germanis vastari neglexit, Suet.—III. *To pass over, to overlook, to let pass, n. pecuniam captam*, Cic.; n. vitam ereptam, Id.

NEGO, I v. n. and a. [negassim for negaverim, Plaut.] (nec, aio). I. Neu: *To deny, to say no, negat quis, nego; sit, aio*, Ter.; n. alciui, *to refuse a person any thing*, Cic.; n. alciui rei, e. g. petitioni, *to refuse*, Plin.; n. coenæ, *not to accept, to decline*, Mart.—II. Act. A) *To say that any thing is not so, to deny, nisi forte n. omnia constitulisti*, Cic.; nego ulum vas fuisse, Id. Hence, negor, *They deny of me that I, &c., or they affirm of me that I nat, &c., casta negor esse*, Ov.; quoniam negatur anser excludere aliena ova, Plin. *With quin: n. non posse quin rectius sit*, Liv. *Sometimes another negation follows, which, however, does not destroy the first: negat nec suscipari*, Cic.; negato esse nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut. *Sometimes two propositions depend upon nego, with the latter of which an affirmative verb (e. g. dico) must be supplied: negant Casarem mansurum, postulataque (sic deunt) interposita esse*, Cic.—B) *To refuse, decline, n. alciui alqd, Cæs.; n. open patriæ*, Ov. Fig.: *n. vela ventis, to take in the sails, to furl*, Ov.; n. se vias, *to escape*, Tib.; poma negat regio, *does not bear or produce* Ov.

NEGOTIALIS.

NEGŌTIĀLIS, e (negotium). I. *Pertaining to a thing or fact, pars constitutionis negotialis, by which an inquiry is made concerning the fact in point of law, Cic.*—II. *Relating to action, locus in ethice n., Quint.*

NEGŌTIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (negotior). *The occupation of a banker, merchant, &c., a wholesale business, reliquiae negotiationis Asiaticae, the remainder of the money still to be collected, Cic. In the time of the emperors it signified any trade or traffic, n. pecuaria, Col.; negotiationes privato pendendae, Suet.*

NEGŌTIĀTOR, ōris, m. (negotior). *One who occupies himself with any thing, especially with trade; hence, one who carries on a trade, e. g. a banker, merchant, trader, Cic. Under the emperors every tradesman was so called, n. vestarius, Dig.; n. mercis sordidae, Quint.*

NEGŌTIŌLUM, i, n. dim. (negotium). *A small business or affair, Cic.*

NEGŌTIŌR, ātus, āri (negotium). *Prop.: To be occupied in merchandise or commerce, to be a wholesale dealer, civis Romani, qui Lampasaci negotiabantur, Cic. In the time of the emperors it signified to carry on any kind of trade; hence, negotiations, tis, m., i. q. negotiator. Fig.: unimā nostrā negotiari, to traffic in men's lives (said of unprincipled physicians), Plin.*

NEGŌTIŌSUS, a, um (negotium). *Busy, full of business, n. provincia, Cic.; n. homo, Id.; n. dies, a working-day, Tac.*

NEGŌTIUM, ii, n. (nec. otium). I. A *business, occupation; any thing to be done, an obligation, liability, duty, &c., n. publicum, duty, function, Cic.; negotia forensia, Id.; a negotiis publicis se removere, Id.; cum viro forti n. habere, to have to deal with, Nep.; n. alci mandare, Cic.; n. exsequi, Id.; in negotio habere, to consider it necessary, Suet. Especially: An enterprise connected with exertion, a difficult undertaking; e. g. a conspiracy, rebellion, &c., Suet.; hence, —B) *Difficulty, trouble, labor, satis habui negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic.; sine negotio, Nep.; or nullo negotio, without pains or trouble; nihil est negotii, it is an easy matter, Cic.; neque de hac re negotium 'st quin, &c., it is not subject to any difficulty, Plaut.*—C) *Vexation, trouble, distress, n. alci facessere or exhibere, to cause, give, Cic.*—II. *A matter, thing, n. ineptum, Cic.; n. male gerere, to manage things badly, Id. Also of men: n. inbumatum, Cic.; Teucris illa lentum n., a slow hand, Id. Esp.: A legal case, matter of law, Suet.*—III. *Traffic, business, money transaction; plur.: habeat n. vetera in Sicilia, Cic.**

NELEIUS, and cantr. NELEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Neleus, Ov. Subst., Nēleius, i, m., Nestor, Ov.*

NELEUS, ēi and ēos, m. (Νηλεύς). *Neleus, the father of Nestor, king of Pylos, Ov.*

NELIDES, ēi, m. *The son of Nleus, Ov.*

NEMAUSUS, i, f., and NEMAUSUM, i, n. *Nemausus, an important city of Gallia Narbonensis, and capital of the Arcomici, now Nîmes, Mel.*

NEMEA, ē, or NEMEE, ēs, f. (Νεμεία). *Nemea, a valley in Argolis, between Cleona and Phlius, where Hercules slew the Nemean lion, and where affluant games were celebrated to commemorate this feat, Plin.*

NEPA.

NEMĒÆUS, a, um (Νεμεῖος). *Nemea, N moles or pestis, of the lion, Ov.; N. vellus, Id.*

NEMĒTES or NEMĒTES, um, and NEMĒTĒ, ārum, m. *Nemetes, a people in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, whose chief town was Noviomagus, now Spire, Cas.*

NEMĒUS or NEMĒUS, a, um (Νέμεος). *Of or belonging to Nemea, Nemean. Subst., Nēmēa, ōrum, n., The Nemean games, Liv.*

NĒMO, ōnis, c. (no plur.) (ne and hemo old form for homo). I. *No one, no man, nobody, u. ex tanto numero, Cic.; n. omnium mortalium, Id.; hoc scio, neminem peperisse, nobody, Ter.; n. quisquam, Liv.; n. unus, not one, Cic.; n. alius, no other one, Id.; non nemo, many, some one, Cic.; but, nemo non, every one, n. non videt, Id.; n. ergo non miser est, Id. If it is placed before a double nec, the negation still remains: neminem nec deum, nec hominem carum, Cic.; nemo, an insignificant person, a mere nobody; quamvis quem tu neminem putas, Id.*—II. *Adj.: No (of persons), n. homo, Cic.; n. civis, Id.; n. hostis, Id.*

NĒMŌRĀLIS, e (nemus). *Of or belonging to a grove or wood, n. umbra, Ov.; n. templum Diane, Id.*

NĒMŌRENSIS, e (nemus). *Of or belonging to a grove or wood, n. mel, made in a wood, Col. Esp., of or belonging to a grove near Aricia, where Diana had a temple, n. lacus, Prop.; a. rex, the priest of this temple, Suet. Hence, subst., Nēmōrensis, is, n., The territory of Aricia (Suet.), a country-seat near the Arician grove, Cic.*

NĒMŌRICULTRIX, icis, f. (nemus, colo). *She that dwells in the woods, Phædr.*

NĒMŌRIVĀGUS, a, um (nemus, vagus). *That wanders in the woods, n. aper, Catull.*

NĒMŌRŌSUS, a, um (nemus). I. *Full of woods or groves, woody, n. Atlas, Plin.*—II. *Full of trees, n. silva, Ov.*—III. *Bushy, woody, platanus n. vertice, Plin.*

NĒMPE, interj. (for nam, pe). *Namely, to wit, surely, truly, Cic.; n. enim, for certainly, Quint.*

NĒMUS, ōris, n. (νέμος). *A grove or wood which contains meadows and pasture-land, multos memora silvæque commovent, Cic. Poet.: A wood, grove (in general), Virg.; esp., a grove near Aricia, with a temple sacred to Diana, in which were pleasure-houses and villas, ut veniam ad se in Nemus, Cic. Poet.: A plantation, vineyard, Virg.; for wood, timber: of a thick, wide-spreading tree: e. g. platanus, Mart.*

NĒNIA or NĒNIA, æ, f. (νηνία). *A funeral song, dirge, cantus ad tibicinem prosequitur, cui nomen nenis, Cic. Fig.: A mournful issue of a thing, neniam alci dicere de bonis, Ter. Gen.: Any mournful song, a song of lamentation, Hor.; an incantation, song of enchantment, Id.; viles nenias, trifles, mere songs, Phædr.; n. puerorum, a children's song in the streets, Hor. Gen.: Any song, Hor.*

NĒŌ, ōvī, nētum, nēre (νέω). I. *To spin, n. subtemen, Ter.; nerunt fatales fila dete, Ov. Meton.: radices mutuo discuro nentur, are intertwined, entwine themselves, Plin.*—II. *To weave, tunicam quam molli neverat auro, Virg.*

NEOPTOLEMUS, i, m. *Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, otherwise called Pyrrhus, Cic.*

NĒPA, æ, f., and NĒPAS (according to Fest., an

NEPESINUS.

African word). I. *A scorpion* Cic. (a constellation).—II. *A crab*, Plaut.

NEPESINUS, a, um. *Of Nepes*, Liv. *Subst.* Nēpēsini, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Nepes*, Liv.

NEPET and NĒPĒTE, is, n. *Nepes*, an ancient Etrurian town, near the Saltus Ciminius, and regarded as one of the keys or gates of Etruria, non Nepi, Liv.

NĒPHELE, ēs, f. (Νηφέλη). *Nephele*, wife of Aethon, mother of Phrixus and Helle, Ov.

NĒPOS, ōtis, m. I. *A grandson*, Cic.; e filia n., Id.; also, n. fratris, sororis, or ex fratre, sorore, son of a brother or sister, a nephew, Tac. *Poet.*: *A descendant*, Ov.; nepotes, descendants, posterity, Virg.; i. q. nuptis, a grand-daughter, Enn.—II. *A spendthrift, prodigal*, Cic.—III. *Nepos*, a Roman family name, Corn. Nepes.

NĒPŌTOR, āri (nepes). *To be prodigal or extravagant*, Sen. *Fig.*: veto liberalitatem nepotari, to confer benefits on unworthy persons, Sen.

NĒPŌTŪLUS, i, m. dim. (nepos). *A little grandson*, Plaut.

NEPTIS, is, f. (nepos). *A grand-daughter*, Cic.; n. Veneris, i. e. Ino, Ov.; neptes Cybeles, the Muses, also, a niece, Spart.

NEPTŪNE, ēs, f. *The daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune*, N. Thetis, the daughter of Nereus, son of Neptune, Cat.

NEPTŪNIUS, a, um (Neptunus). *Of or belonging to Neptune*, N. prata, the sea, Cic.; N. loca, Plaut.; N. Troja, surrounded with walls by Neptune, Virg.; N. incola rupis Ætnæ, Polyphemus, son of Neptune, Tib.; N. dux, Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great, Hor.

NEPTŪNUS, i, m. (akin perhaps to virow, "to wet"). I. *Neptune*, the god of the sea and other waters, son of Saturn, husband of Amphitrite, N. uterque, who presides over salt and fresh waters, Cat.—II. *Meion.*: *The sea*, Virg.

NĒ-QUAM, adj. indecl. (Compar., nequior; Superl., nēquissimus) (acc. fem. of nequis). *Bad, good for nothing, worthless*. I. *Of animals*: n. piscis, Plaut.; n. verbum, Id.; quid est nequius viro effeminate? Cic.—II. *Of persons*: *Bad, worthless, vile, wretched; good for nothing*, n. homo, Cic.; n. servus, Id.; liberti n. et improbi, Id.: homo non n., no bad man, Id.

NĒ-QUĀQUAM, adv. *By no means, on no account, not at all*, Cic.

NEQUE, NEQUE-DUM. *See* NEC.

NĒ-QUŌ, ivi and ii, itum, ire. *Not to be able, to be unable*, n. sature, Cic.; Demosthenes quum Rho literam dicere nequiret, Id.; nequeo quin, I can not refrain, I must, nequeo quin lacrimam, Ter. We find also the passive when it is followed by an infin. pass.: nequitur comprimi, Plaut.; ulcisci (pass.) nequitur, Sall. Inf.: nequire, Liv.; nequens, Sall.: nequeuntes, Id.

NĒ-QUICQUAM, adv. I. *In vain, to no purpose, without effect*, n. implorare auxilium, Cæs.—II. *In vain, without advantage*, n. fatigatur, Liv.—III. *With impunity*, i. e. without loss or punishment, n. dicere tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut.—IV. *Without ground or reason*, non n. ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, Cæs.

NEQUIOR. *See* NEQUAM.

NERVUS.

NEQUISSIMUS, a, um. *See* NEQUAM.

NEQUITER, adv. (nequam). *Badly, wretchedly, worthlessly, wrongly, whether in a physical or in a moral sense*, n. cœure, Cic.; n. facere alqd, to behave one's self badly, Cat. ap. Gell.; bellum susceptum nequius, worse, Liv.

NEQUITIA, ō, f., or NEQUITIES, ēi, f. (Nequam). *Bad quality or condition*. I. *Of things*: n. aceti, Plin.—II. *Of persons*: *Bad disposition, worthlessness, wrong behavior*, me ipsum inertiæ nequitiaque condemno, Cic.; inertissimi homines singulari nequitia præditi (of idleness, sloth): a bad course of life, profligacy, wantonness, luxury, voluptuousness, alqm ad nequitiam adducere, to seduce any body to a bad course of life, Ter.; officina nequitiae, Cic. Also, *Levity, trickery, cunning*, vis et n., Phœdr.; *infidelity*, nequitium admittere, Prop.

NEREUS and NEREYS, idis, f. (Νηρηΐς, Νηρεΐς). *A daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph*, Nereid, Ov.; Nereidum mater, Doris, Virg.

NERĒUS, a, um (Νηρηΐος). *Of or belonging to Nereus*, N. genitrix, Thetis, Ov.; N. nepos, Achilles, Hor.

NĒREUS, ēi and ēos, m. (Νηρεΐς). *Nereus*, son of Oceanus, a sea-god, father of the sea-nymphs, by his wife Doris; also, poet. for the sea, Ov.

NĒRIĒNE, ēs, f. *The wife of Mars*, Plaut.

NĒRINE, ēs, f. I. q. Nereis, Virg.

NĒRITŪS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Neritum*, a mountain in Ithaca, i. e. to Ithaca itself, and hence applied to Ulysses, N. dux, Ulysses, Ov.;

N. ratis, the ship of Ulysses, Id.; Neritum, Ulysses, Id. NĒRITOS or -US, i, m. (Νηριτος). *Neritos*, a small island near Ithaca, Plin.

NERITUM, i, n. *Neritum*, a mountain in Ithaca, now Anoi, Plin.

NĒRO, ōnis, m. (according to Suet. i. q. fortis, in the Sabine language). *Nero*, a family name of the Claudian gens: C. Claudius Nero, &c. Hence,

NĒRŌNEUS, a, um. *Of Nero*, Neronian, Tac.

NĒRŌNYĀNUS, a, um. *Neronian*, N. dictum, Cic.

NERSE, ārum, f. *Nersæ*, a town of the Æqui, in Lanium, Virg.

NERVICUS, a, um. *Of the Nervii*, n. prælium, Cæs.

NERVĪ, ōrum, m. *Nervii*, a powerful and warlike people of Gallie Belgica, whose territory extended from the River Sabis, now Sambre, to the Ocean, Cæs.

NERVŌSE, adv. (nervosus). *Nervously, forcibly, with emphasis or energy*, vigilanter aque subornare alqm, Planc. ap. Cic.

NERVŌSUS, a, um (nervus). I. *Of the human body*: *Full of nerves or sinews*, nervosus, n. loca, Cels.; n. partes, Plin.; n. poples, Ov.—II. *Strong, nervous, energetic in speaking*, quia Aristotele nervosior? Cic.

NERVŪLUS, i, m. dim. (nervus). *A little nerve*. *Plur.*, nervuli, nerves, farce, si tu nervulos tuos mihi supe cognitos, alhibueris, Cic.

NERVUS, i, m. (νεῦρον). I. A) *Prop.*: *A sineu, ligament, tendon*, which serves to join the limbs together, and esp. the bones; but also a nerve, as an organ of sensation, nervi a quibus artus continentur . . . nervi in omne corpus ducuntur, Cic.—B)

Fig. 1) Nervus, power, strength, vectigalia esse nervos reipubl., Cic.; nervos belli pecuniam, Id. Hence, Strength, energy in speaking, oratio nervos neque aculeos oratorios ac iocenses habet, Cic. 2) The principal matter, chief person, inbærentis loci in nervis caesarum, Id.; nervi conjugationis, Liv.—II. Meton. A) A string of a musical instrument, Cic.—B) A bowstring, Virg.—C) The leather with which shields were covered, Tac.—D) A kind of pillory or stocks, iron neck-collar, &c., nervo victus, Plaut.; in nervis teneri, Liv.; eximere de nervo, Id. Also, A prison, in nervis jacebis, Plaut. Hence, vereor ne istæc fortuito in nervum erumpat debique, that it will turn out badly, Ter.; condamus alter alterum in nervum brachiale, embrace, Plaut.

NESÆE, ÆS, or NESÆA, æ, f. Nesæe, a Nereid, a companion of the nymph Cyrene, Virg.

NE SCIO, ïvi and ït, ïtum, ïre. I. A) Not to know, ne puct fateri n. quod nesciam, Cic.; certum nescio, I do not know for certain, Id.; utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, is not known, Id.—B) Esp. 1) nescio an, I know not whether, probably, perhaps, it may be so or not (as a modest expression of diffidence), quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori, Cic.; partim ea sunt quibus nescio an gloriarî debeam, Liv.; nescio an modum excesserint, Id. (see AN); nescio quid, I do not know why, Ter. 2) nescio quis (quæ, quid, quod, &c.), denoting uncertainty or ignorance on any subject, in which case it may be rendered by, a certain, some, some one or other, some fellow, &c.; nescio qua permutos divinatione, I do not know by what presentiment, or, by a certain foreboding or presentiment, Cic.; casu nescio quo, by some chance or other, Id. Of a pretended ignorance, denoting that a thing is insignificant or contemptible: nescio quid literularum, some sort of a letter, something in the shape of a letter, Cic.; caudicum nescio quem, some obscure pleader or other, Id.; nescio quid dissentires, a little, to some degree, Id. 3) si nescis, if you must know, if I must tell you, Ov. 4) quod scis, nescis, you pretend not to know it, make as if you knew nothing about it, Ter. 5) nescio quo modo, nescio quo pacto, I know not how, or in what way, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Not to know, to be unacquainted with, n. alqm, Plaut.; n. vinum, to abstain from, Juv.; n. deos, Ter.; non nescire hiemem, to foresee, to see beforehand, Virg.—B) Not to be able, to be unable, not to understand, not to have learned, with an infm., n. irasci, Cic.; Juv.; n. versus, to know nothing of the structure of verses, Hor.; n. quiescere, to be unable to remain quiet, Liv.

NE SCIOUS, a, um (ne, scio). I. Not knowing, ignorant, unknowing; with a genit.: n. fati, Virg. With de, Ov.; non u. well aware, knowing; non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici, I am well aware, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Not able, unable, not knowing how, n. fallere, Virg.; n. cedere, inexorable, Hor.; n. vinci, Ov.—B) Insensible to any thing, nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg.—C) Unknown, not known, n. locus, Plaut.; n. causa, Ov.; neque nescium habebat, he knew, Tac.

NESIS, ïdis, f. Nesis, an island near Naples, now Nisita, Cic.

NESSÆUS, a, um (Néssæos). Of or from Nessus, Ov.

NESSUS or NESTUS, i, m. (Néssos, Néstos). Nessus or Nestus, a river of Thrace, rising in Mount Rhodope, and falling into the Ægean, opposite the island of Thasos, now Mesto or Karasu, Plin.

NESSUS, i, m. (Néssos) Nessus, a centaur of Ætolia, slain by Hercules, Ov.

NESTOR, ïris, m. (Néstor). Nestor, son of Nelus, king of Pylus, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, celebrated for his wisdom and old age, N. tertium ætatem vivebat, Cic.

NËTUS, a, um. See NEO.

NEU. See NEVE.

NEUTER, tra, trum (ne, uter). I. Neither of two, neither the one nor the other, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic.; neutram in partem moveri, to remain indifferent or neutral, Id.; homo neutrius partis, that sides with neither party, Suet.—II. In Gramma.: n. verba, neither active nor passive, neuter, Cic.

NEUTQUAM, adv. By no means, in no wise, Cic.

NEUTRALIS, e (neuter). Gramm.: Belonging to neither gender, neuter, n. nomen, a noun neuter, Quot.

NEUTRO, adv. (neuter). To neither side, n. inclinata spes, Liv.

NEUTRÛBI, In neither of two places, Plaut.

NEVE or NEU. And not, nor, neither, ut vis minueretur, neu ponti noceret, Cæs.; pater smes dici n. sinas, Hor.; neve... neve (œu), neither... nor: ut id n. in hoc, n. in alio requiras, Cic.

NEVÛLO, nêvis, œvult. For volo, &c.: nevus, Plaut.; nevolt, Id.

NEX, nêcis, f. (akin to nécos). Death. I. By violence: Murder, assassination, slaughter, necem alci offerre, Cic.; necem alci parare, to seek to kill, Liv.; necem alci moliri, Tac.; neci dare or demittere, to kill, slay, Liv.; necem sibi consciscere, to kill one's self, Cic.; vitæ necisque potestatem habere in alqm, Cæs. Poet.: Slaughter (for the blood of the slain), manus imbutæ nece Phrygiâ, Ov.—II. Natural death, e. g. through disease, post necem consulis, Suet.

NEXO, are (necto). To tie, knit, or bind together, Lucr.; nexum nodis (sc. se), twisting, Virg.

NEXUM, i, n. See NEXUS.

NEXUS, a, um. See NECTO.

NEXUS, ùs, m. (necto). I. Gen.: A tying, binding, knitting, twining, fastening, or joining together, brachiorum nexibus leonem elidere, Suet. Hence, fig.: n. legis, intricacy, knot, Tac.—II. Esp., fig., nexus, ùs, m., and nexum, i, n., A legal obligation, by which a person has a right in any thing, but without possession, as in the case of a mortgage. qui se nexu obligavit, Cic.; jure nexi, Id.; nexum ïnire, to become the property of a creditor, as slaves, Liv.; nexu vinciti, freeborn persons who, on account of debt, were sold as slaves to their creditors, Id.

NË, conj. I. I. q. nisi. If not, unless, moriar, ni puto, Cic.; mirum ni domi est, I shall be surprised if he is not at home, i. e. he is certainly at home, Ter. Esp. in a legal form of bail, of naming a judge, &c.: sponsonem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic.; when it is repented we find nive: dato arbitrum si... oportet, nive, Plaut.—II. I. q. ne: ni vos divideret, Prop.; quid ni? why not? Cic.

NICÆA, æ, f. (Νίκαια). *Nicæa*. I. A city of Bithynia, on the eastern side of the Lake Ascantia, built by Antigonus, and called originally, from him, Antigonea, but afterward named by Lysimachus Nicæa, in honor of his wife; now *Iznik*, Cic.—II. A fortress of the Epicnemidian Loeri, on the sea, near the pass of Thermopyla, which it commanded, Liv.—III. A city on the coast of Liguria, a little east of the River Varus; now *Nizza* or *Nice*, Plin.—IV. A city of India, on the River Hydaspes, built by Alexander the Great, to commemorate his victory over Porus, Curt.

NICÆENSES, ium, m. (Cic.), and **NICENSES**, ium, m. (Plin.). The inhabitants of Nicæa.

NICÆA. See **NICÆA**.

NICTERIUM, ii, n. (νικητήριον). A reward of victory, Juv.

NICO, nici, nictum, 3. To make signs with the eyes, to wink, Plaut.

NICOMÆDENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Nicomedia, Plin. Subst., **Nicomædenses**, ium, m., The inhabitants of Nicomedia, Plin.

NICOMÆDES, is, m. (Νικομήδης). *Nicomedes*, the name of several kings of Bithynia, Cic.

NICOMÆDIA, æ, f. (Νικομήδεια). *Nicomedia*, a city of Bithynia, built by Nicomedes I., at the north-eastern corner of the *Sivus Astacenus*; now *Iznik*, mid, Plin.

NICOPOLIS, is, f. (Νικόπολις). *Nicopolis*. I. A town of Acarnania, built by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory at Actium, Tac. 2. A town of Armenia Minor, built by Pompey on the spot where he gained his first victory over Mithradates, Plin.

NICTATIO, onis, f. (nicto). A winking with the eyes, Plin.

NICTO, I, and **NICTOR**, āri (nico). To wink with the eyes, neque illa ulli homini nictet, Plaut.; to move the eyelids backward and forward, to blink, Plin.

NIDAMENTUM, i, n. (nidus). *Materials of which a nest is made*, Plaut.

NIDIFICO, are (nidificus). To make or build a nest, Plin.

NIDIFICUS, a, um (nidus, facio). *Nestling*, 3. ver, in which birds build their nests, Sen.

NIDOR, ōris, m. (ἀκίνη κνισα). A vapor, steam, or smell arising from any thing boiled, baked, roasted, &c., n. ganearum, Cic.; n. culina, Mart.; n. ex adusta pluma, Cic.; n. e culina, you fume of the kitchen (a term of reproach), Plaut.

NIDULOR, āri, v. n. and a. (nidulus). I. Neut.: To build a nest, halcyones in aqua nidulantes, Varr.—II. Act.: n. alqm, to make a nest for any one, Plin.

NIDULUS, i, m. dim. (nidus). A little nest, Cic. Fig.: n. senectutis, a place of repose, Plin.

NIDUS, i, m. (Sanscr. nida). I. A) A nest, nidus fingere et construere, Cic.; n. ponere, Hor.; nidum suspendere tignis, on beams, Virg. Fig.: me majores pennas nido extendisse, have gone beyond my station in life, Hor.—B) The young birds in a nest, nidi loquaces, Virg. Of young animals in their den or lair, Col.—II. Meton. A) A receptacle, case, for books, goods, &c., Mart.—B) A residence, house, tu nidum servas, you are keeping the house (i. e. stay in to look after the house), Hor.

NIGER gra, grum (Sanscr. nic, night, dark-

ness). I. A) Black, dark, sable, dusky, n. crinis, Hor.; n. oculi, Plaut.; nigros effere maritos, blackened by poison, Juv.; n. pocula, poisoned, Prop. Prov.: facere candida de nigris, to make black white, Ov. Subst., nigrum, i, n., anything black, blackness, a black spot, Ov.—B) Meton.: That renders black; dark, dismal, n. ventus, Hor.; n. auster, rainy, bringing up clouds, Virg.—II. Fig.: Black of heart, evil, wicked, bad, hic n. est, hunc tu, Romæ, caveto, Hor. Unlucky, ill-boding, ominous, huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor.

NIGIR. See **NIGRIS**.

NIGRĒDO, ōis, f. Blackness, black color, App.

NIGRĒO, ēre (niger). To be black, Psc. ap. Non.

NIGRESCO, grūi, 3 (nigreo). To grow black or blackish, Virg.

NIGRICO, are (oiger). To be blackish; nigricans, blackish, n. color, Plin. E.

NIGRICOLOR, ōris (oiger, color). Of a black color, Sol.

NIGRIFICO, are (niger, facio). To blacken, make black, M. Emp.

NIGRIS, is, or **NIGIR**, gri, m. *Niger*, a river in the interior of Africa, the *Niger*, *Joliba*, or *Quorra*, Plin. Hence,

NIGRITÆ, ārum, m. The inhabitants of the banks of the *Niger*, Plin.

NIGRITUDO, ōis, f. Blackness, dark color, Plin.

NIGRO, I v. n. and a. (niger). I. Neut.: To be black Lucr.; hence, nigrans, black, dark-colored, Virg.—II. Act.: To render black, n. laertes planetu, Stat.

NIGROR, ōris, m. (niger). Blackness, darkness, n. noctis, Cic.; n. in ulceribus, Cels.; n. mortis, Lucr.

NIHIL, n. indecl. (ne, hilum). I. Nothing, n. agebant, Cic.; n. loquebatur, Id.; n. illo fuisse excellentius, Nep. A neut. adj. of the second declension is sometimes added in the same case; and when the adjective belongs to the third declension, it is always in the same case: n. honestum, Cic.; n. illustre, Id.; n. lautum, n. elegans, n. exquisitum, Id.; nihil is followed by nec (neque) repeated, without destroying the negation: n. nec subterfugere, nec, &c., Cic.; nihil unum, all, every thing: n. mali non inest, all evil, Cic.; non nihil and haud a., something, somewhat, to some degree, Id.; haud n. ambigam, I may be somewhat in doubt, Liv.; n. nisi, nothing else than; n. aliud nisi, Cic. Esp., n. aliud quam, for tantum: Only, n. aliud quam prebendere prohibito, Liv.; n. facere oportet quominus exeat, all means must be used, in order that, &c., Cels.; n. est, cur, quo, &c., there is no reason why I (you, he, &c.) should, &c., n. erat quod singulis de rebus scriberem, Cic.; n. est cur gestias, Id.; n. ad me attinet, I have nothing to do with it, it concerns me not; also without attinet: n. ad nos, Id.; n. ad rem est, it has nothing to do with the matter, Id.; nihil ad means also, nothing in comparison with, &c.: n. ad Percitum, Id.; n. dum, nothing as yet, Id.; n. minus, nothing less, i. e. by no means, not at all; also with quam: n. minus quam vereri, Liv.; nihil, in vain, to no purpose, n. agis, Ter.; for no reason, n. aliud quam, for no other

reason than, &c., Liv.; n. mihi est cum aliquo, I have nothing to do with, Ter.; alqm n. putare, to regard as nothing, Cic.; n. hominis est, a worthless person, Id.; si n. aliqd. if there were nothing else. Liv.—II. *Not, the emphatic non (in nothing), n. cedimus Græciæ, Cic.; n. opus est, Ter.*

NIHIL-DUM. See NIHIL and DUM.

NIHILŌ-MINUS. See the following article.

NIHILUM, i. n. (ne, hilum). *Nothing, ex nihilo oriari, Cic.; de nihilo, from nothing, Pers.; prædium ad n. redigere, Liv.; ad n. venire, to come to nothing, Cic.; pro nihilo est, it is as good as nothing, Id.; pro nihilo habere or ducere, to regard as nothing, Id.; nihili, of no value: bestia nihili, Plaut.; homo nihili, Varr.; non nihilo æstimare, to esteem to some degree, Cic.; de nihilo, without cause, for nothing, Liv.; non de nihilo, not without cause or reason, Id.; de nihilo means also, in vain, without use, Plaut.; nihilo (abl.), by nothing, with comparatives and other words denoting difference: n. benevolentior, Cic.; n. secius, nothing the less, nevertheless, Id.; n. magis: or n. plus, nothing more, i. e. just as little, Id.; nihilo minus, no less, just as much, Plaut.; and also, nevertheless, just as well, nihilo aliter, no otherwise, Ter.*

NIL (contr. for nihil): tam n., such a trifle, Pers. NĪLĀCUS, a, um (Nilus). I. *Of or belonging to the Nile, N. fers, a crocodile, Mart.*—II. *Egyptian, N. juvenca, Jo, Mart.*

NĪLUM, i. n. I. q. oihilum.

NĪLUS, i. m. (Νεῖλος). I. *The River Nile, in Egypt, Cic.*—II. *A canal, aqueduct, Cic.*

NĪMBĀTUS, a, um (nimbus). *Wearing a forehead; and hence, that has a small forehead, n. femina, Plaut.*

NĪMBĪFER, ēra, ērum (nimbus, fero). *That brings storm or tempest, stormy, n. ignis, Ov.*

NĪMBŌSUS, a, um (nimbas). *Full of storms, stormy, n. ventus, Ov.; n. cacumina montis, covered with clouds, storm clad, Virg.*

NĪMBUS, i, m. (akin to nubes, nubo). I. A) *A shower or torrent of rain, densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, are pouring down, Ov.; nimbus effusus, Liv.*—B) *Gen.: Rain, or rain-water, silva contioere nimbus ac digerere consueta, Plin.;*

—II. *Melan. A) 1) Prop.: A dark cloud, rain-cloud, involvere diem nimbi, Virg.; hence, a cloud, gen.: denso operuit regem nimbo, Liv.; Venus obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo, Virg. 2) Fig.: A cloud, i. e. a large quantity of any thing that spreads like a cloud, n. arena, a cloud of dust, Virg.; respiciunt atram io nimbo volitare favillam, a cloud of smoke, Id.; n. saxorum, a rain or shower of stones, Flor.; n. purpureas, a quantity of flowers, Claud.—B) 1) Prop.: A storm, tempest, stormy weather, terrere animos nimbis, Cic. 2) Fig.: A storm, i. e. sudden misfortune, hanc quidem nimbam cito transiisse lætor, Cic.—C) A storm, storm-wind, tempest, nimborum in patriam Æliam venit, Virg.—D) A vessel used for sprinkling perfumes, &c., Mart.*

NĪMĪKTAS, atis, f. (nimias). *Superfluity, redundancy, excess, Eutr.*

NĪMĪO. See NĪMĪUS.

NĪMĪRUM, adv. for ni (ne) mirum est. *Truly, certainly, surely, assuredly, without fail; it is sometimes used ironically, Cic.*

NĪMĪS, adv. (æe, mis) *akin to meta, modus, me-*

tiar). I. *Too, too much, overmuch, excessively, n. valde, n. sæpe, Cic.; n. multa, Id.; ne quid n., Ter.; n. remissus, Nep.; non n. or haud n., not too much, not particularly, Liv.*—II. *Very much, greatly, n. ferociter legatos nostros increpant, Plaut.; nunc n. vellem dari, Ter.; n. quam, very much, Plaut.*

NĪMIUM, adv. See the following article.

NĪMIUS, a, um (nimis). I. *That exceeds due measure, excessive, exceeding, too great, too much, n. celeritas, Cic.; n. sol, Ov.; indecorum est omne nimium, Quint. Hence, excessive, immoderate in any thing, n. in horribus decernendis, Cic.; rebus secundis nimii, too much elated, Tac.; nimias mero, drunken, Hor. With genit.: n. animi, Liv.; n. sermonis, Tac.; too great, too mighty or powerful, Pompeium nimium jum liberæ republicæ, Vell.; legio consularibus n., Tac.; very great, too much, homo nimia pulchritudine, very beautiful, Plaut.*—II. *Subst., nimium, Too much, excess, Cic.; n. bovi, Ean.; n. auri, Plin. Hence, abl. nimio: n. dolere, too much, Hor.; n. plus est, more than too much, Ov. Nimium is also adverbially used: Too much, too, n. diu, too long, Cic.; paulo n. redandare, rather too much, Id.; non n. probò, not too much, i. e. not very much, Id.; very much, a great deal, pecunia n. quam in animis hominum potest, Quint. Hence, abl.: nimio, Very much, n. magnus, very great, Plaut.; n. mavolo, I had much rather, Id. Nimium is also used as adv. I cry much, videre n. vellem, Ter.; n. quantum means also too much, parcebat n. quantum, Gell.*

NĪNGO or NĪNGŪO, xi, 3 (νίγω, i. q. νόψω) I. *Prop.: To snow, ningit, it snows, Virg.*

II. *Fig.: ningunt floribus rosarum, snow with roses, i. e. scatter them thickly about, Lucr.*

NĪNĪVE or NĪNEVE, ēs, f. *Niniveh, the capital of Assyria, Aug.; also Ninus, Plin., or Ninus, Tac.*

NĪNŪS, i, m. (Nivos). *Ninus. I. Masc.: A king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, Just.—II. Fem. (Nivos): A city; see NĪNIVE.*

NĪNŪAS, æ, m. *Ninyas, the son of Ninus and of Semiramis, Just.*

NĪŪBE, ēs, and NĪŪBA, æ, f. (Νιόβη). *Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion king of Thebes; she was changed into a stone, on account of her grief, after Apollo and Diana had killed her seven sons and seven daughters because of her refusal to pay divine honors to Latona, Ov.*

NĪŪBEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Niobe, N. proles, Hor.*

NĪPHĀTES, æ, m. (Νιφάτης). *Niphates. I. A mountain chain of Armenia, forming an eastern prolongation of Taurus; now Balan, Virg.*—II. *A river rising in this mountain chain, Luc.*

NĪREŪS, ei and eos, m. (Νιρέυς). *Nireus, son of Charopus, the handsomest, after Achilles, among the Greeks engaged in the Trojan war, Ov.*

NĪSI, conj. (æe, si). I. *Gen.: If not, unless, n. ego insanio, Cic.; n. forte nolamus, Id. Nisi forte and nisi vero are sometimes ironically used: unless by chance, unless we suppose that, &c., n. vero existimatis, Cic.; n. forte hoc etiam casa factum dicemus, Id.*—II. *Esp.: Except, save only; frequently after verbs and particles expressing negation, non, nihil, &c.: negant enim quocquam viram bonum esse nisi sapientem, Cic.; ne quis enuntiaret nisi, quibus mandatum esset, Cæs. Hence, nihil nisi, nothing but; non nisi,*

only, merely; nisi quod, nisi quia, nisi ut, except that (by way of limiting something already said); nisi si, unless perchance; noli putare me longiores epistulas scribere, nisi si quis ad me plura scripsit, Cic.

NISUS, a, um. See NITOR.

NISUS or NIXUS, ūs, m. (nitor). *A leaning or resting upon or against; hence, I. A) The act of stepping or treading upon, Cic.—B) A flying, a slight, Virg.; hence, of the flight, i. e. the revolution or course, of the stars, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Endeavor, effort, exertion, Quiot.—B) Travail, labor of child-birth, Virg.*

NISUS, i, m. *A sea-eagle, a bird of prey, Virg.*
 NISUS, i, m. (Nisos). *Nisus. 1. A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off the purple lock of her father and gave it to his enemy Minos, whereupon Nisus was changed into a sea-eagle, and Scylla into a bird of prey called ciris, Ov. Another Scylla, the daughter of Phorcys, was changed into a sea-monster, and is often confounded by the poets with the former Scylla. 2. A friend of Euryalus, Virg.*

NITĪDŪLA, ō, f. (i. q. nitela). *A field-mouse, skrew-mouse, Cic.*

NITENS, tis. 1. *Part. of niteo.—II. Adj. A) Glistening, glittering, shining, o. arma, Liv.; n. Lucifer, Tib.—B) Meton.: Handsome, beautiful, femina nitentior, Ov.*

NITENS, tis, part. of nitor.

NITEO, ēre (Snsacr. nad, to be bright). *To glisten, glitter, or shine, as snow. I. A) Prop.: n. unguentis, Cic.; cœlum lumine nitet, Lucr.; æra nitent us, Ov.—B) Fig.: To shine, glitter, i. e. to be distinguished (by some quality, &c.), homo niteos gloriâ recenti, Liv.; quam nitent uratio, Cic.—II. Meton.: To shine, i. e. to look well, to be beautiful (of men and animals); to be corpulent or sleek, to be in good keep, unde sic nites? Phœdr.; nitens taurus, i. q. nitidus, sleek, fat, well fed, Virg. Of plants and other inanimate objects: To look well, to be beautiful, to flourish, solum i quo proceras arbores nitent, Plin.*

NITESCO, tui, 3 (niteo). I. A) *Prop.: To begin to glitter or shine, or simply to glitter, shine, stellarum candore nitescit, Cic.—B) Fig.: To begin to be celebrated, to distinguish one's self, n. eloquentiæ gloria, Tac.—II. Meton.: To begin to look well (of men and animals), to grow corpulent or fat, &c., armenta nitescunt, Plin. E.: of plants which begin to look well, Plin.; terra post vomerem nitescens, Id.; hence, fig.: to be formed or cultivated, ingenio, doctrinâ, præceptione natura nitescit, Auct. Her.*

NITĪDE, adv. (nitidus). *Splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently, n. cœnare, Plaut.*

NITIDIUSCŪLE, adv. (nitidusculus). *Rather glitteringly, rather magnificently or elegantly, Plaut.*

NITIDIUSCŪLUS, a, um (nitidor). *Rather glittering or shining, n. caput, Plaut.*

NITĪDO, are (nitidus). I. *To render bright or shining, Col.—II. To bathe, Enn.*

NITĪDUS, a, um (niteo). I. *Glistening, glittering, bright, polished, n. caput solis, Virg.; n. ebur, Ov.; n. dies, a clear day, Id.: n. homo, appointed, Cic.: coma nitidissima nardo, Ov.; n. annus, rich in oil, Ov.—II. Meton.: Handsome,*

beautiful, fair, elegant, glittering, n. f. mi na, Plaut.; campi nitidissimi, Cic.; n. vox, a clear voice, Quint.; leacratæ n. et cumtus, Id. Hence: Well fed, corpulent, fleshy, fat, n. jumentu, Nep.; n. rusticus, Tib.; polished, cultivated, refined, spruce, vita ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. [Hence, Fr. net.]

NITIOBRIGES, um, m. *Nitiobriges, a Celtic people in Gallia Aquitania, between the Garumna and the Liger, Cæs.*

NITOR, nisus and nixus, oiti (Snsacr. nid, to strive, to contend). I. A) *Gen.: To lean upon, rest upon, partes æqualiter nituntur, Cic.; n. hastâ, Virg.; n. in hastam, Id.; nixæ genibus, of women kneeling, Liv.; n. cubito, Ov. Hence, fig.: To rely on, depend upon, trust to anything, tu eris unus, in quo nititur civitatis salus, depends, Cic.; conjectura in qua nititur divinitas, Id.—B) Esp.: To tread upon, n. humi, Virg.; simulac primum n. possunt, to tread, or go, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: To exert one's self, make an effort, endeavor, strive, tantum quisque nitatur quantum potest, Cic.; n. pro alio, Liv.; n. contra alqm, Cæs. In parturition: To be in labor, gravidas postea n., Plin.; to strive to reach, climb to a place, n. ad siders, Virg.; n. in rupes, Luc. Hence, fig.: To labor, strive after any thing, n. ad gloriam, Cic.; n. contra, to oppose one's self to, strive against, Quiot.; to maintain, insist on a point, urge any thing; with ut and ne: Miltiades nitetur ut, Nep.; nitetur ne consuleretur, Sall.*

NITOR, oris, m. (niteo). I. *Prop.: A glistening, glittering, splendor, lustre, brightness, delphinus haud nimio lustratu' nitore, Cic.; o. argenti, Ov.; n. verius quam splendor, Plin.—II. Fig.: Glitter, splendor, good looks of a thing, good appearance, n. corporis, Ter.; n. generis, distinguished birth, Ov. Of beauty, Hor. Of style: Beauty, excellence, gracefulness, n. orationis, Cic.; n. eloquenti, Quint.; elegance or delicacy of living, si quem affeodit splendor, si n., Cic.; n. in cultu victuque, Quint.*

NITRUM, i, n. (nitrop). *Natural mineral salt or natron (not saltpetre), which is still used in the East as soap, Plin.*

NIVALIS, e (nix). I. *Of or relating to snow, n. dies, a snowy day, Liv.; n. ventus, Plin.; nivali compe victus Hebrus, Hor.; n. undæ, snow-water, Mart.; n. moles, a mass of snow, Sil.—II. Covered with snow, Virg.—III. Resembling snow, o. osculum, os cold as ice, Mart.; equi candore oivali, of snow white hue, Virg.*

NIVARIUS, a, um (nix). *Belonging to or concerned with snow, o. colum, filled with snow, a strainer filled with snow for straining wine, Mart.*

NIVATUS, a, um. *Cooled with snow, n. potio, Sen.*

NIVE. See NI.

NIVĪUS, a, um (nix). I. *Of or consisting of snow, n. agger, a heap of snow, Virg.; o. aqua, snow water, Mart.—II. White as snow, n. cendor, Auct. Her.; o. color, fairness of complexion, Hor. Hence, clothed or dressed in white, Juv. white, clear, n. flumen, Sen.; n. unda, Mart.*

NIVOSUS, a, um (nix). *Full of snow, snowy, n. hiems, Liv.; n. Scythia, Ov.*

NIX, nivis, f. (νίψ, νιψός, ἦ). I. *Snow, Cic. Plur., Liv.—II. A) Meton.: nives, the cold*

NIXOR.

ness of snow, i. e. a cold climate, Prop. — B) *nives capitis, gray hair*, Hor.

NIXOR, āri (nitor). *To lean upon, rest upon; fig.*, Lucr.; *to exert one's self, to endeavor*, Virg.

NIXUS, a, um. See NITOR.

NIXUS, ūs. See NISUS.

NO, navi, 1 v. n. (vōo or vāv). I. *To swim, float*, Neptunus a nando, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *To sail, to fly; to fly, e. g. of bees, Virg.; to flow, Cat.; oculi nant, said of a drunken person*, Lucr.

NŌBILIS, e (i. q. gnobilis, from γνῶσις, γνῶσις). I. *That can be recognized, known, apparent, nobilissimae inimicitiae*, Liv. Hence, — II. *Esp. A) Known in the world, famous, illustrious, renowned, celebrated, multi in philosophia nobiles, Cic.; Demetrius et doctrinā n. et clarus, Id. With inf.*: n. superare, Hor. — B) *Noble, high-born, of distinguished ancestry (at Rome said only of families whose members had filled one of the three chief offices of the state, i. e. the consulate, praetorship, and curule aedileship), homines apud nos notī inter suos nobiles, Cic. — C) Noble (in a moral sense), excellent, superior, n. equae, Ov. — D) In the time of the emperors, Nobilis and Nobilissimus were titles borne by the imperial family.*

NŌBILITAS, ātis, f. (nobilis). I. *Gen.*: *Fame, renown, praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciere*, Cic. — II. *Esp. A) Distinguished or illustrious birth, nobility, nobilitate municipii sui facile princeps, Cic.; n. equestris, the noble order of knights, Tac. Hence, The nobility, the nobles, fautor nobilitatis, Cic. Plur., nobilitates, The nobles, Tac. — B) Excellence, good quality, florere Isocrstem nobilitate discipulorum, Cic.; high spirit, pride, Plaut.*

NŌBILITER, adv. (nobilis). *Nobly, famously, honorably*, Vitruvius. *Superl.*, nobilissime, Quintilianus.

NŌBILITO, 1 v. a. (nobilis). *To make known, n. famam, Liv.; to render famous or renowned, Cic.; also, in a bad sense, to make notorious, n. flagitii, Ter.*

NŌCENS, tis. I. *Part. of noceo.* — II. *Adj. A) Hurtful, harmful, Cic. — B) That commits a bad action, a malefactor, nocentissimus homo, Id.*

NŌCENTER, adv. *Hurtfully, injuriously, Cels.*

NŌCĒO, ūi, itum, 2. *To harm, hurt, injure, n. alci, Cic.; n. noxam, to commit a bad action, Liv.; nihil nocet, it does no harm, it does not matter, Cic.*

NŌCĪVUS, a, um (noceo). *Hurtful, injurious, noxious*, Plin.; Phaedrus.

NOCTILŪCA, ō. f. (nox, luceo). *That shines by night, illumining the night, of the moon*, Hor.

NOCTIVĀGUS, a, um (nox, vagus). *That wanders by night, n. currus (sc. Phoebes), Virg.*

NOCTŪ (adv., from nox, prop. abl. of an obs. nom., noctus). *By night, at night, in the night time, Cic.*

NOCTŪABUNDUS, a, um. *By night, at night, n. ad me venit, Cic.*

NOCTŪTINUS, a, um (noctus). *Of an owl, n. oculi, Plaut.*

NOCTURNUS, a, um. *By night, nocturnal, decem horis nocturnis, Cic.; n. fur, one that steals by night, Id.; aventus mœnia nocturni subrepere,*

NOMEN.

by night, Hor. *Subst.*, Nocturnus, i, m., *The god of night, Plaut.*

NOCTŪVIGĪLUS, a, um (noctus, vigilo) *Awake, or that watches by night, Plaut.*

NŌCŪSUS, a, um (noceo). *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious, Ov.*

NŌDO, 1 v. a. (nodus). I. *To furnish with knots, nodata ferula, Plin. Fig.*: n. gurges, eddying, Stat. — II. *To bind or tie in a knot, n. crines in aurum, Virg.*

NŌDŌSUS, a, um (nodus). I. *Prop.*: *Full of knots, n. stipes, Ov.; n. plagae, Ov.* — II. *Fig.*: *Full of difficulties, n. verba, Sen.; n. Cicuta, skilled in quirks of law, who knew how to tie down debtors very closely by bonds, &c., Hor.*

NŌDUS, i, m. I. A) *A knot, tie, bond, Cic.; Cacum ... corripit, in nodum complexus, throwing his hands around him, Virg. — B) Meton.*: *A gir-dle, belt, band, Virg.; a knot of hair (as an ornament), Ov. — C) Fig.*: *A tie, bond, n. amicitiae, Cic.; difficulty, hinderance, nodum expedire, Id. Of persons*: n. pugnae, *he that prolongs the war, Virg.; a gin, snare, i. q. laqueus*: n. legum, Juv. — II. *Meton.*: *A joint in a limb (of an animal body), crura sine nodis, Cæs.; a knot or knob in a tree, baculus sine nodo, Liv. Prov.*: *nodum in scirpo quaerere, i. e. to look for difficulties where there are none, Ter.*

NŌLA, ō. f. *Nola, a town of Campania, Liv. Hence,*

NŌLĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Nola, Liv. Nōlani, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Nola, Id.*

NŌLO, nolūi, nolle [ne vis, ne volt, for non vis, non vult, Plaut; see NEVOLO] (non, volo). I. *Not to be willing, to be unwilling, n. amplius quam centum jugera, Nep. With acc. and inf.*: eas res jactari nolebat, Cæs.; noli putare, *do not think, Cic. Pleon.*: noli me velle ducere, Nep. *Sometimes a negative is joined with it, without destroying the negation, nolui deesse ne tacitas quidem flagitium tuae, Cic.; non n., to be willing, to have no objection, Id.; quod nolim, which I should not wish, Id. nollem, I would not, i. e. I should be sorry to see, Id. — II. Esp.*: *Not to be in favor of, to be not favorable, n. alci, Cic.*

NŌMĀDES, um, m. See NOMAS.

NŌMAS, ādis, c. (voiad). *Pasturing; hence, I. Nomades, um, m., Nomads, wandering herdsmen, Plin. — II. A Numidian, because the Numidians were also nomads, Prop. — III. Nomas, ādis, f. (sc. terra), Numidia, Mart.*

NŌMEN, inis, n. (i. q. gnomen, from γνῶσις, γνῶσις). *That by which one knows a person or thing; hence, I. A) A name, appellation, appellare alqm nomine, Cic.; tam molli nomine appellari, a lenient appellation, Id. — B) Esp. 1) With est mihi nomen the name is put in the nom., gen., or dat., cui saltationi Titus n. esset, Cic.; centus cui n. nomine, Id.; Clausus, cui postea Claudiu fuit n., Liv.; est via, lectea n. habet, Ov.; ad nomina non respondere, when the names were read over, Liv. 2) nomen, nomina dare, *To give one's name, e. g. in applying for an office, Cic.; n. profiteri, Liv. Fig.*: *To reckon or count one's self among, in his poets n. profiteretur suum, Ter.; n. accipere, to receive, write down (in a list), Liv.; n. deferre alcijs de parricidio, to accuse of, Cic. 3) nomine meo, tuo, &c., *In my (thy, &c.) name, nomine Cati-***

linae, on the part of, Sall.; nomine means also, under the name or title of, as, locri nomine, as gain, Cic.; nomine negligentiae suspectus, on account of, Id. Hence, nomen, A title, pretext, pretence, n. religionis ficta, Id. 4) A name (contemptuously), in opposition to "a reality," n. legionum, Cic.; reges nomine magis quam imperio, Nep. 5) The name of a gens or clan; as praedomen is the name of the individual, cognomen that of the family; but sometimes nomen is put for praedomen or cognomen: cui n. est Phormio, Cic. 6) In Gramm.: A noun, Quint.—II. Meton. A) 1) A race, family, nostrum in n. itoras, Virg. Hence, 2) A people, nation, n. Latinum, Romanum, &c., Liv.—B) Name, fame, reputation, renown, hujus magnum b. fuit, Cic.; bellum magni nominis, Liv.—C) A thing or person, nomina tanta, men, Ov.; vestrum n., for vos, Liv.—D) 1) With reference to debts and bonds for payment, nomina facere, to enter any body's name into an account-book; also, to lend money on bills, &c., Cic.; certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debere, on a safe mortgage or good security, Id.; bonum n., a good debt, a good payer, Id. Hence, 2) A sum of money owing to any one, nomina exigere, to collect debts, Id.; infimum n., the lowest entry. 3) A debt (of the debtor), n. solvere, to pay, Id.; nomina expedire or exsolvere, to settle, Id.; n. locare, to borrow money from any one, Phaedr.

NOMENCLATIO, ōnis, f. (nomen, calo (καλώ), to call). A calling by name. I. Of persons, Q. Cic.—II. Of things, a. vitium, Col.

NOMENCLATOR (nōmenclātor), ōria, m. One that calls, or can call, every person or thing by name; hence, a slave employed by his master, when canvassing for votes, &c., to acquaint him with the names of persons whom he had occasion to address, Cic.

NOMENTANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Nomentum, Liv. Subst., Nomentani, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Nomentum, Cic. Nomentanum, i, n. (sc. praedium), An estate on that territory, Nep.

NOMENTANUS, i, m. Nomentanus, a spendthrift in Horace's time, Hor.

NOMENTUM, i, n. Nomentum, a town of the Sabines, Liv.

NOMINALIS, e (nomen). Belonging to a name, n. gentilitas, Varr. Subst., nomīnālīa, ium, n., The day on which a child is named, Ter.

NOMINATIO, adv. (nomīno). By name, expressly, quamvis multos n. proferre, Cic.

NOMINATIO, ōnis, f. (nomīno). I. A calling, naming, Vitr.—II. Meton. A) A word, Varr.

B) A figure of speech whereby an appropriate name is given to an object which had no name before, Auct. Her.—C) A nomination to an office, Cic.; Liv.

NOMINATIVUS, a, um (nomīno). Of or belonging to naming, n. casus, the nominative, Quint.

NOMINATUS, a, um. I. Part. of nomīno.—II. Adj.: That has a name, renowned, famous, illa Aetolica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic.

NOMINATO, are, intens. (nomīno). To call by name, Lucr.

NOMINO, i v. o. (nomen). To name, call by name. I. Prop.: amor, ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic.; philosophi ab Aristippo nominati, after

Aristippus, Id.; neminem necesse est nominare, to name, mention by name, Id.; nominandi castus, the nominative, Geil.—II. Esp. A) To give in the name of a person (to a magistrate), si quis quem ad se deduxisset, nomenve absentis detulisset, qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, Liv.—B) To nominate (to an office), an alqm aogrem, Cic.—C) To give a name, render renowned; pass., to become celebrated, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt, Cic.

NON, adv. I. Gen.: Not, n. est ita, Cic. With an adj., n. honesta, dishonorable, Id.; consiliarius non imperitissimus, not the most inexperienced, i. e. very experienced, Id. With a subst., nec vero quid efficere posse esse non corpus, a non-body, Cic.; n. orator, a non-orator, Quint.; unus non, not one, no one, Flor.; non quo, non quod, not as if, Cic. If non is placed before nihil, nullas, nemo, numquam, it only partly affirms; but if it follows, it then directly affects the verb, and in that case affirms universally, n. nihil, something; but nihil non, all, Cic.; n. possum non, n. possum quā, I can not help, I must, Id.; n. modo (solum) (tantum) non . . . sed etiam (sed ne quidem). (See Mono, TANTUM, SOLUM).—II. Esp. A) In questions: n. amentia est? Cic.—B) Instead of ne with the subjunct.: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset, Cic.—C) Not to say, vix servis eum hoc suis, non vobis, omnium gentium dominis probatarum arbitrar, Cic.—D) In answers: No, aut etiam, aut non, respondere, Cic.

NONACRENUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Nonacris, Arcadian, Nonacrina virgo, Callisto, Ov.

NONACRIS, ia, f. (Νόνακρης). Nonacris, a district, town, and mountain in Arcadia, Plin.

NONACRISUS, a, um. I. q. Nonacrinus: Nonacria virgo, Aetna, Ov.

NONAE, arum, f. The nones, i. e. the fifth day of every month (except March, May, July, and October, in which it is the seventh), so called because from the Nonae until the Idus, the latter included, are nine days, N. Decembres, Cic.

NONAGESIMUS, a, um (nonaginta). The ninetyeth, quarto et nonagesimo anno, Cic.

NONAGESIMUS, adv. (nonaginta). Ninety times, n. seetertium, ninety times a hundred thousand sestertii, Cic.

NONAGINTA, num. indecl. Ninety, Cic.

NONANUS, a, um (nonus) (sc. legio). Of the ninth legion, n. miles, Tac. Subst., Nonanus, i, m., A soldier of the ninth legion, Id.

NONARIUS, a, um (nonus). Belonging to the ninth hour; hence, nonaria, s, f., A harlot that was not allowed to appear before the ninth hour of the day, Persa.

NON-DUM, adv. Not yet, Cic.

NONGENTI, s, a. Nine hundred, Cic.

NON-NE, I. (in a direct interrogation). Not? nonne animadvertis? Cic.—II. (in an indirect interrogation). Whether or not, ex me quaesiras nonne putarem? Cic.

NON-NEMO, inia, m. (only in the sing.). I. Many a one, n. hostis est, Cic.—II. Meton.: Some one, a certain person, abesse nonneminem, Cic.

NON-NIHIL, I. Something, nonnihl est perfectum, Cic.—II. Somewhat, in some de-

gree, in some measure, quo in periculo nonnullum me consolat cum recorder, Cic.

NON-NULLUS, a, um. *Some, several, nonnullum praesidium, Cic.; nosque malo solatio sed nonnullo tamen consolamur, Id.; nonnullae cohortes, Caes. Plur., nonnulli, some, a few, Id.*

NON-NUMQUAM, adv. *Now and then, sometimes, Cic.*

NÖNUS, s, um (for novennis, from novem). *The ninth, Cic.; hora nona, or simply nona, the ninth hour of the day, when the Romans took their principal meal, Hor.*

NÖNUSDECIMUS, a, um (noous, decem). *The nineteenth, Tac.*

NÖRA, æ, f. *Nora. 1. A town of Sardinia; hence, Norenses, ium, m., The Norians, Cic. 2. A strong-hold in Phrygia Major, Nep.*

NORBA, æ, f. *Norba, a town of Latium, Liv.; hence, Norbani, a, um, Of or belonging to Norba, N. ager, Liv.; Norbani, örüm, m., Inhabitants of Norba, Liv.*

NÖRICUS, a, um. *Norican, N. ager, Caes.; hence, subst. I. Nöricum, i, n., Noricum, a district of Germany, between the Alps, the Danube, and the Inn, Tac. —II. Nörici, örüm, m., The Noricans, Pannonia hunc gignit et Norici, Plio.*

NORMA, æ, f. (νόρμος). *A square or rule (of builders). I. Prop.: structuram ad normam et libellam fieri oportet, Plin. —II. Fig.: A standard, rule, precept, ad rationis normam vitam dirigere, Cic.; jus et norma loquendi, Hor.*

NORMÄLIS, e (norma). *Made or done by a square or rule, n. angulus, a right angle, Quint.*

NÖRTIA, æ, f. *Nörtia, a goddess of the Volturni, perhaps identical with Fortuna, Liv.*

NÖS [gen. noströrum and noströrum for nostrum: nemo nostrorum, Plaut.; nostrarum quisquam, Ter]. *We, nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic.; frequently instead of ego: n... habemus, Cic.; genit. nostri, objectively, toward us; amor nostri, nostrum, Id.; partitionly, of us; Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, Id. The emphatical met is often suffered, e. g. nosmet; see Ego.*

NÖSCITO, avi, 1 v. intens. a. (nosco). *To know, recognize. I. Prop.: n. aliquem facie, Liv. —II. Meton. A) To remark, perceive, circumspicere omnibus fori partibus senatorum raroque usquam noscitate, Liv. —B) To examine, explore, e. odos, Plaut.*

NÖSCO, növi, nötum, 3 v. a. (for gnosco, from γνώσκω). *To come to know, to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with. I. Prop. A) 1) ut se quisque noscat, Cic.; nosci exercitui, to become known to the army, Tac. 2) Perf.: növi, I have become acquainted with, I know; noveram, I knew, nosti cetera, Cic.; noram et scio, Ter.; hence, nostin' do you know? are you aware that? &c.; nostin' hänc? Ter. —B) To know, understand, omnes philosophię partes noscuntur, Cic. —II. Meton. A) To examine, consider, ad res suas noscendus, Liv.; also, to take cognizance of (as a judge), que olim a pretoribus noscebantur, Tac. —B) To know, recognize, deus, quem mente noscimus, Cic.; nec noscitur ulli, Ov.; hence, —C) To admit of, allow, n. causus, excaus, Cic.*

NÖSMET. *See Nos.*

NÖSTER, tra, trum (nos) [sometimes made more emphatic by the suffix pte: nostrapte culpa, Ter.].

Our, our own. I. Prop. A) Belonging to us, Furcui noster, Cic.; non me alienabis quin noster sim, Ter. —B) Attached to us, reliqua vero multitudo, que quidem est civium, tota nostra est, Cic. —C) Object.: amor noster, toward us, Cic. —D) For ego, Hor. —II. Esp. A) Convenient for us, nostra loca, Liv. —B) Favorable to us, vadimus haud numine nostro, Virg.

NÖSTRAS, ätis, m. and f. (noster). *Of our country or place, native, vernacular, verba nostratia, Cic. Hence, nostrates, um, Our countrymen, Plin.*

NÖTA, æ, f. (nosco). *Any trace or impression by which a thing may be known, a mark, sign. I. Prop. A) signa et notas ostendere locorum, Cic; habere quasi signa vadem et notas, Id.; notam ducere, to make, draw, with the finger, Ov. —B) A natural mark on the body, n. genitive, Suet.; qua notam duxit niveus videri, cetera fulvus, where it has the mark, Hor. —C) A mark impressed on any one's person, barbarus compunctus Thracis notis, Cic. Esp.: A mark burned into the forehead of a runaway slave, a brand-mark, stigma, Id. —D) 1) A mark or character in writing, a note, notis (literarum) sonos (vocis) terminare, Cic.; hence, note, letters, quosque legat versus oculo properante viator grandibus in tumuli marmore cæde notis, Ov. 2) A letter, epistle, inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. —E) A cipher or conventional sign, representing a given letter, e. g. such as Augustus used in his secret correspondence (per notas), substituting b for a, c for e, &c., Suet.; verba doctis insidiosia notis, Ov.; the lawyers also had recourse to the above manner of writing by ciphers which were unintelligible to their clients, Cic. —F) Punctuation, notæ librariorum, Cic. —G) A mark on a wine-cask, &c., to point out the age or quality of the wine; hence, sort, kind, quality, seu te bearis interiore nota Falerni, Hor.; Chio nota Falerni mixta, Hor. —H) A mark made opposite a passage in a book, to denote a reader's approbation or the contrary, notam adponas ad malum versus, Cic. —I) A passage in a book, Suet. —K) The stamp on coin, numi omnis notæ, Suet. —II. Meton.: An observation or remark on a person's conduct, esp. of a reproachful nature, made by the Roman censor, a brand of disgrace or ignominy imposed by him, motis senatu adscribere notis, Liv. (†). —III. Fig. A) Quality, rank, kind, sort, commendare aliquem de meliore nota, Cur. ap. Cic. —B) A spot, stain, blemish, homo omnibus motis turpitudinis insignis, Cic.; sempiternas fedissimæ turpitudinis notas subire, Id.*

NÖTÄBILIS, e (nota). *Remarkable, distinguished, illustrious. I. Prop. A) n. exitus, Cic.; læta (via) ... candore notabilis ipso, Ov. —B) Notorious (in a bad sense), infamous, si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. —II. Meton.: Visible, adspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen.*

NÖTÄBILITER, adv. *In a remarkable manner, remarkably, n. expallesce, Plin. E. Compar., notabilius turbare, Tac.*

NÖTÄRIUS, a, um (nota). *Of or belonging to writing; hence, subst., notarius, ii, m., A writer in cipher, a writer of short-hand, Quint.*

NÖTÄTIO, önis, f. (noto). *A marking. I.*

Prop. A) vehemens erat in iudiciis ex notatione tabellarum invidia versata, a marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colors, Cic.—*B*) *Etymology*, tum notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, Cic.—*II. Meton. A*) A selecting of a thing in preference to another, a choice; or, rather, an examination previously to making a choice, n. iudicium, Cic.—*B*) An observing, perceiving, taking notice of, quæ notatione et laude digna sicut, Cic.—*C*) The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen, n. auctoritasque censoris, Cic.—*III. Fig.*: A characterizing, describing, n. est cum aliquis natura certis describitur signis, Auct. Her.

NŌTĀTUS, a, um (noto). *Marked, known, noted, homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.*

NŌTESCO, ūi, 3 inch. n. (notus). *To become known, Tac.*

NŌTHUS, a, um (vōtos). *Born of a concubine or female slave. I. Prop.*: *Illegitimate, spurious, Quint.*—*II. Fig.*: *Spurious, counterfeit, not genuine, luna lumine notho luceas, Lucr.*

NŌTIO, ōnis, f. (nosco). *A coming to know, a making one's self acquainted with a thing. I. Prop. A*) quid tibi notio est amicam meam? why are you seeking an acquaintance with? Plaut.—*B*) *An inquiring into, examining, taking cognizance of a matter, n. populi, Cic.; dilata notione, Tac.*—*II. Meton. A*) *The result of taking cognizance or of inquiry; the conception of a thing, idea, notion, n. rerum, Cic.; in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit deus, Id.; aperta simplexque mens fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem, our capacities of conception, Id.*—*B*) *The animadversion of a censor upon a Roman citizen, n. censoria, Cic.*

NŌTIŪA, æ, f. (notus). *A having or possessing knowledge; knowledge, idea, notion. A*) notitiæ rerum, Cic.; perferre aliquid in notitiæm locis, to bring to the knowledge of a person, Plin.; notitiæm aperire, to explain an idea, Cic.; plus dedit notitiæ (sc. de me), has made me better known, Id.—*B*) *Act.*: virtus habet notitiæm posteritatis, is known, renowned, Ov.

NŌTIŪES, ēi, f. i. q. notitiis, Lucr.

NŌTO, i. u. a. (nots). *To mark, i. e. to distinguish by a mark, put a mark upon. I. Prop. A*) n. et significare dies, Cic.; n. gens ungue, to scratch, Ov. Hence,—*B*) 1) n. chartam, to mark paper, i. e. to write, Ov.; n. literam, a letter, Id.; also, without a case, scribit damnatque tabellas et notat et delet, Id. *Esp. 2*) *To write in shorthand, with abbreviation, or in cipher, notando consequi, Quint.*—*II. Meton. A*) *To note, mark, make a list of, caput notavi, Cic.*—*B*) *To mark, observe, keep an eye upon, notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.*—*C*) *To point out, indicate, designate, n. res singulas, Cic.*—*D*) *To remark, observe, perceive, v. casus avium, Cic.; n. parte aliquid veli, to recognize, or perceive in part, Ov.*—*E*) *To make an observation or remark, to remark, analibus notatum est, Plin.*—*F*) *Esp. of the censor: To animadvert upon the conduct of a Roman citizen, to mark or brand with infamy, quos . . . duo censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic.*—*III. Fig. A*) *To point out, n. aliquid verbis Latinis, to express, Cic.;*

n. res voce, Lucr.—*B*) *To note, observe, n. dicta memori pectore, Ov.*—*C*) *To make conspicuous, point out, n. aliquid dedecore, Cic. Hence.*—*D*) *n. aliquid, or aliquid rem, to allude to any thing, especially by way of censure; hence, to censure, n. rem, Cic.; n. verbis aliquid, Id.*

NŌTOR, ōris, m. (nosco). *One who knows a person or a thing, Sen.*

NOTRIX, an old form for *nutrix, Quint.*

NŌTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of nosco.*—*II. Adj.*: *Known, well-known, ascertained, manifested, noted. A*) 1) *n. latro, Cic.; nota illustresque virtutes, Id.; habere aliquid notum, Id. With genit., n. avimi paterni, known by, Hor.; with inf., Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Id.; vita Sullæ vobis notissima, Cic. Nōti, ōrum, m., Persona known, i. e. acquaintance, Id. 2) Also, in a bad sense: Ill-famed, notorious, mulier non solum nobilis, sed etiam nota, Cic.*—*B*) *He that knows any thing, non solum notis, sed etiam ignotis probatam meam fidem esse, Cic.*—*C*) *Usual, customary, nota sedes, Hor.*

NŌTUS, (-os), i, m. (vōtos). *The south wind. I. Prop., Ov.*—*II. Meton. A*) *Wind: a stormy wind, Virg.*—*B*) *The atmosphere, illa (columba) notos atque atra volans in nubilis fugit, Virg.*

NŌVĀCŪLA, æ, f. (novo). *A razor. I. Prop., Cic.*—*II. Meton.*: *A dagger, stringitur novacula, Mart.*

NŌVĀLIS, e (novus). *Ploughed for the first time. I. Prop.*: n. ager, Varr.; also as subst., novālis, is, f., or novāle, is, n., Plin.—*II. Meton. A*) *That is to be ploughed, n. ager, Varr. Subst., novālis, is, f., or novāle, is, n., Fallow land, novale vacuum, Ov.*—*B*) *Cultivated, ploughed; hence, novale, is, n., Cultivated land, navalia culta, Virg.*

NŌVĀTRIX, icis, f. (novator). *She that renews or alters, n. rerum, Ov.*

NŌVE, adv. *In a new manner, newly. I. Prop. A*) pulchre dixit et nove, Sen.—*B*) *In an unheard of manner, unusually, ne quid ambiguit, ne quid nove dicamus, Auct. Her.*—*II. Meton., of time; superl. A*) *Lately, latterly, ac novissime . . . argentum ære solum est, Sall.*—*B*) *At length, at last, Quint.*

NŌVELLO, are (novellus). *To make anything new; hence, esp., to plant young vines, edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.*

NŌVELLUS, a, um, dim. (novus). *Young, new, tender. I. Gen.*: novella arbor, Cic.; novella turba, children, Tibull.—*II. Esp. A*) *New, fresh, recent (of new-comers), novelli Aquileienses, Liv.*—*B*) *New, not long in use, novella frena, Ov. Hence, Novellæ, Ærum, f., The Novels, a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.*

NŌVEM, numer. *Nine, Cic.; decem novem, nineteen, Cæs.*

NŌVEMBER, bris, bre (novem). *November, the ninth month of the Roman year, calculated from March, Mensis November, Cat.*

NŌVENDĒCIM (novemd.) (novem, decem). *Nineteen, Liv.*

NŌVENDĪĀLIS (novemd.), e (novem, dies). *I. That lasts nine days, novendiales ferie, Cic.; or novendiale sacrum (Liv.), a festival which lasted nine days, appointed on occasion of a singular prodigy, esp. after the fall of a shower of stones.*—*II. That happens on the ninth day, n. cœna, a*

banquet given on the ninth day after a funeral, Tac.; novendiales pulveres, the ashes of a corpse, Hor.

NOVENUS, a, um (novem). *Nine each, nine (distrib.)*, ter novenas virgines, Liv.

NOVERCA, æ, f. I. Prop.: *A step-mother, Cic. Prov.: apud novercam queri, fruitlessly, in vain, Plaut.—II. Fig.: quorum Italia est noverca, who are not natives of Italy, Veil.*

NOVERCÁLIS, e (noverca). *Of or like a step-mother, novercalis odia, Tac.*

NOVESIUM, ii, n. *Novesium, a town on the Rhine, the modern Neuss, Tac.*

NOVI. See **NOVSCO**.

NOVÍCIUS, a, um (novus). *New. I. Gen.: n. quæstus, Plaut.—II. Esp.: Fresh, that has not long been with any one or in a place, de grege noviciorum (servorum), Cic.*

NOVIES adv. (novem). *Nine times, Varr.*

NOVISSÍME. See **NOVE**.

NOVISSÍMUS. See **NOVUS**.

NOVITAS, átis, f. (novus). *Newness, novelty. I. Prop. A) n. rei, Cic.; n. anni, the new year, Ov.—B) Recent or new nobility, want of ancient nobility, novitatis invidere, Cic.—II. Meton.: Rareness, strangeness, n. pugna, Cæs.; n. mea, my songs, that are not usual in those parts, Ov.*

NOVITIÓLUS, **NOVITIUS**. See **NOVIC**.

NOVO, 1 v. a. (novus). *To make any thing new, to renew, to renovate. I. Prop.: n. ardorem, Liv.; n. trastra, Virg.; hence, n. agrum cultu, Ov.—II. Meton. A) To alter, to make alterations in any thing, n. alqd in legibus, Cic. Hence, n. res, to introduce any thing new in a state, to attempt innovations, to cause disturbances, Liv.; ne quid novaretur, Sall.—B) To introduce, to invent, n. verba, Cic.*

NOVUS, a, um {Compar., novior, Varr.} (véos). *New, not old, fresh. I. Prop. A) nova res, a new thing, something new, Cic.; inventor novorum verborum, Id.; n. magistratus, of recent date, Liv.; n. miles, a recruit, Id. Hence, novum, i, n., Something fresh, a novelty, neque quidquam novi audire, Cic.—B) res novæ, innovations in government, revolutions, rebus novis studere, Cic.—C) n. homo, one that is not of a noble family, i. e. whose ancestors have held no high offices in the state, a man of humble origin, the first of his family that obtained a curule office, Cic.; Sall.—D) novæ tabulæ, new tables or bonds, an altering of bonds, &c., in consequence of an ordinance by which debts were either not at all or only partly paid; hence, remission of debts, tabulæ novæ preferuntur, verum auctionariæ, Cic.—II. Meton. superl., novissimus, a, um, The extreme, last, hindmost, n. hystorio, Cic.; novissimum agmen, i. e. the rear, Cæs.; crura novissima, the lowest part of, Ov.; cauda novissima, the end of, Id.—III. Fig. A) Unused to or inexperienced in any thing, equus intractatus et novus, Cic.; n. delictus, Tac.—B) Unusual, unheard of, extraordinary, unexpected, strange, singular, novum genus dicendi, Cic.; quod video tibi novum accidisse, unexpectedly, Id.; n. adventus, unexpected, Cæs.—C) novæ tabulæ (fig.), forgetfulness, beneficiorum novæ tabulæ, Sen.—D) novissimus, a, um, The extreme, worst, severest, n. casus, Tac.*

NOX, noctis, f. (νύξ). *Night, the night-time, the night. I. Prop.: nocte, at or by night, Cic.;*

ad multam noctem pugnant est, until late at night, Cæs.; sub noctem, toward night, Id.; noctes atque dies, noctes et dies, dies noctesque, night and day, Cic.—II. Meton. A) That is done by night. 1) Rest at night, sleep, oculis aut pectore noctem accipere, Virg. 2) Night-work, Noctes Atticæ, a work of Gellius. 3) A dream, retractare noctem, Sil. 4) A revelling by night, omnis et ibasoã semita nocte sonat, Prop. 5) Cohabitation, noctes certarum mulierum, Cic.—B) Darkness, gloom, noctem paventes navitæ, Cic. poet.; imber noctem ferena, Virg. Hence.—C) Death, jam te premit nox, Hor.—D) The lower world, the shades, ire per umbras noctemque profundam, Virg.—E) Blindness, perpetuaque trabens inopem sub nocte sequectam Phioæus, Ov.—III. Fig. A) Darkness, unintelligibility, obscurity, quasi noctem rebus offunderet, Cic.—B) Mental blindness, ignorance, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ noctis habent, Ov.—C) Confusion, calamity, distress, republicas offusa sempiterna nox esset, Cic.

NOXA, æ, f. (noceo). *Hurt, harm, injury, damage. I. Prop.: nihil eam rem noxæ futuram, Liv.; noxam nocere, to do harm or hurt, Id.—II. Meton. A) That which occasions harm or injury, noxa autem est corpus, quod nocuit, i. e. servus, Just.—B) Guilt, a crime, an offence, a trespass, in noxa alqa comprehensus, Cæs.; nullius noxæ conscius sum, Liv.; noxam admittere, to commit, Quint.—C) Punishment, dedi noxæ, Liv.*

NOXIÀ, æ, f. (noxius). *Hurt, harm, injury, damage. I. Prop.: n. veneni, Plin.—II. Meton. A) A crime, an offence, a trespass, minimis noxiis, Cic.; extra noxam esse, Plaut.—B) Punishment, noxiam alci remittere, Plaut.*

NOXIÓSUS, a, um (noxia). *Noxious, hurtful, injurious. I. Prop.: noxia res, Sen.—II. Meton.: Punishable, guilty, n. animus, Sen.*

NOXIUS, a, um (noceo). *Noxious, hurtful, harmful. I. Prop.: n. civis, Cic.—II. Meton.: Guilty of a bad action, criminal, multos noxios judicavit, Liv.*

NUBECŪLA, æ, f. dim. (nubes). *A little cloud. I. Prop.: cælo quamvis sereno nubecula, Plin.—II. Meton.: A dark spot or speck like a cloud, n. smaragdi, Plin.—III. Fig.: n. frontis, a clouded brow, a gloomy look, a frown, Cic.*

NUBES, is, f. [nubs, núbis, Aus.: núbis, is, m., Plaut.] (νέφος). *A cloud. I. Prop.: ser coæretus in nubis cogitur, Cic.—II. Meton. A) n. pulveris, a cloud of dust, Liv.—B) A dense mass or thick multitude, swarm, n. locustarum, Liv.; n. muscarum, Plin.—C) A cloud, i. e. darkness, dark spot, Plin.—D) Any thing thin or transparent, n. obsoleta, a thin, transparent dress, Quint.—III. Fig. A) A gloomy look, a frown, deme supercilio nubem, Hor.—B) A veil, cloak, nubem obice fraudibus, Hor.—C) A thunder-cloud, tempest, storm (of war), nubem belli, dum detooet, sustinere, Virg.—D) Emptiness, a phantom, nubes et inania captare, Hor.—E) Gloominess, calamity, sorrow, cæcis reipublicæ nubibus, Cic.*

NUBYFER, èra, èrum (nubes, fero). *Bearing clouds. I. Prop.: n. Apenninus, Ov.—II. Fig.: Bringing clouds, n. notus, Ov.*

NUBIGENA, æ, c. (nubes, gigno). *Begotten of a cloud, cloud-born. I. Gen.: amnes nu-*

NUBILIS.

bigenæ, Stat. — II. *Esp.*: nubigenæ Centauri, because said to have been born of a cloud embraced by Ixion, Ov.

NŪBĪLĪS, e (nubo). *Fit for a husband, marriageable, n. filia, Cic.*

NŪBĪLŪS, a, um (nubes). *Of or relating to clouds. I. Prop. A) Cloudy, gloomy, n. dies, Plin.; n. annus, Tibull. Subst. nubilum, i, n., Cloudy weather, a gloomy sky, n. inducere, Plin. E. Hence, nūbila, ōrum, n., Clouds, nubila dājicere, Ov. — B) Bringing clouds, n. auster, Ov. — II. Meton.: Dark, gloomy, n. umbra Tibris, Ov. — III. Fig. A) Gloomy, n. vultus, Ov. Hence, nubilum, i, n., Sadness, gloom, sorrow, oculi hilaritate enteascant et tristitia quodam nubilo ducant, Quint. — B) Unfavorable, unpropitious, nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, Ov. — C) Gloomy, sad, unfortunate, nubila tempora, Ov. — D) Troubled, confused, perplexed, mens nubila, Plaut.*

NŪBŌ, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. and n. *To cover, veil. I. Gen.: tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, Col. Hence, as the bride was conducted to the bridegroom with her face covered with a veil, — II. Esp.: nubere alcui, to marry, be wedded. A) Of a woman: virgo nupsit ei, Cic.; his duobus duæ Tullie nupserrant, Liv.; also without dat., Cic.; Liv.; ire nuptum, to marry, Plaut.; filiam alcui nuptum dare, to give a daughter in marriage to one, Nep.; thus, virginem nuptum collocare alcui, Cæs.; male nupts, unhappily married (of a woman), Plaut. Hence, facētē: To lie with, hæc quodidē viri nubit, Plaut. — B) Of men, facētē: novus nuptus, of one who has been married by mistake instead of a woman, Plaut.; uxori nubere nolo meæ, I will not be in subjection to my wife, Mart.*

NŪCĒRĪA, æ, f. Nuceria, a town of Campania, Cic.

NŪCĒRĪNŪS, a, um. *Belonging to Nuceria, N. ager, Liv. NūcĒrĪni, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Nuceria, Liv.*

NŪCĪFRANGĪBŪLŪM, i, n. (nux, frango). *A nut-cracker, i. e. a tooth, Plaut.*

NŪCLĒUS, i, m. (for nuculus, from nux). *A kernel. I. Prop. A) The eatable stone or kernel of a fruit, n. Avellanæ, Plin.; n. allii, a clove of garlic, Id. — B) The hard or uneatable stone of a fruit, e. g. of an olive, Plin. — II. Meton. A) The inner part of a thing, the inside, n. myrrhæ, Plin. — B) The hardest part of a thing, n. ferri, steel, Plin.*

NŪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (nux). *A little nut, Plin. NŪDĪTAS, ātis, f. (nudus). Nakedness, barrenness, absence of ornament, tenuitas et nuditas, Quint.*

NŪDIŪS (i. e. nunc dius). *It is now the... day, n. tertius dedi ad te epistolam, three days ago, the day before yesterday, Cic.; heri nudius quintus natus ille est, five days since, Plaut.*

NŪDŌ, l v. a. (nudus). *To make bare or naked, to strip, bare. I. Prop.: hominem nudari jussit, Cic.; ne nudarent corpus ad ictus, Liv. — II. Meton. A) To uncover any thing, to bare, strip, n. gladium, to draw, Liv.; tectum nudatum, unroofed, Id.; ne castra nudentur, Cæs.; n. messes, to thrash, Ov.; n. agros, to clear, by carrying the crops, Liv.; n. arbores, to strip the trees of their leaves, Plin. — B) To deprive, bereave, strip, spoil, n. omnia, Cic.; quem præceps alea*

NULLUS.

nudat, Hor. — III. Fig. A) *To disclose, discover, n. animos, Liv.; n. ingenium, Hor. — B) To lay open, expose, vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, Cic. — C) To deprive of, to divest, leave destitute, n. tribuniciam potestatem univibus rebus, Cæs.*

NŪDŪS, a, um (Sanscr. nagnn). *Naked, bare, unclothed. I. Prop.: tamquam nudus nuce legeret, Cic.; n. sudor, of one that is naked, Quint.; nudis pedibus, Hor.; nudo vestimenta detrabere, to rob the poor, Plaut. Also, lightly dressed, wearing only a tunic, nudus ara, Virg. — II. Meton. A) Uncovered, bare, nuda subsellia, on which no one is sitting, empty, Cic.; nuda glacies, without snow, Liv.; nuda cacumina, without grass, Id.; nuda dextra, without a sword, Id.; n. jacebis in arena, uninterred, Id.; nuda bordea, peeled, Ov. — B) Stripped, bereft, deprived, spoiled, destitute, urbs nuda præsidio, Cic.; n. a propinquis, Id.; loca nuda gignentium, Sall. — III. Fig. A) Bare, naked, in its natural state, without ornament, commentarii (Cæsaris) nudi, Cic.; verba nuda, when one calls a thing by its proper name instead of using a euphemistic expression, Plin. E. — B) Bare, mere, pure, only, nuda ista si putas judicari, quælia sint, facile non possunt, Cic.; si nudus huc se Antonius conferet, without reinforcement, Planc. sp. Cic. — C) Unprotected, defenceless, exposed, cetera nuda neci, Val. Flsc. — D) Naked, bare, poor, indigent, quem tu semper nudum voluisti, Cic.; nuda senectus, Ov.*

NŪGÆ, ārum, f. *Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, mere talk. I. Prop.: tantis delectatum esse nugis, Cic.; nugas agere, to trifle, play the fool, Plaut.; nugas, nonsense, Id.; aufer nugas, cease that nonsense, Id. Also of silly verses: Vapid nonsense, Catull. — II. Meton., of trifling persons: Triflers, amicos habet meras nugas, Cic.*

NŪGĀTOR, ōris, m. (nugor). *A babbler, trifler, silly person, non vero tam isti, quam tu ipse, nugator, Cic.*

NŪGĀTORĪE, adv. *Triflingly, sillily, frivolously, n. respondere, Auct. Her.*

NŪGĀTŌRĪŪS, a, um (nugator). *Trifling, silly, frivolous, nugatoria res, Cic.*

NŪGAX, ācis (nugor). *Occupied with trifles, frivolous, qui tam nugax esset, Cœl. ap. Cic.*

NŪGĪGĒRŪLŪS, a, um (nugæ, gero). *That bears or brings trifles, Plaut.*

NŪGĪPŌLYLŌQUĪDES (vox hybr. nugæ-πολύ-λογορ). *A silly babbler, a mere tattler, Plaut.*

NŪGOR, l v. dep. n. (nugæ). *To trifle, act or talk foolishly, to play the fool. I. Prop.: Democritus nugator, Cic.; Græcia nugari cœpit, to play, Hor. — II. Meton.: To trick, cheat, banter, Plaut.*

NULLUS, a, um, gen. nullius, dat. nulli [gen. nulli, Ter.: nullæ, Lucr.: dat. nullæ, Prop.]. *No, no one, none. I. Prop. A) Adj.: nullæ lites, neque controversiæ sunt, quæ, &c., Cic.; nullo negotio, without trouble, Id.; rem nullo modo probabilem, not at all, Id.; n. unus. Not one, nulla re una oratore magis commendari, &c., Id.; nulli dum, not two, Plin.; Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, does not lay them down, Cic.; n. dixeris, do not say, Ter.; liberatus sum bodie tua opera, Dav. Nullus quidem, by no means, Ter.; nullus dum, no one yet, none as yet, nulla dum via, Liv. — B) Subst. 1) nullus, ius,*

m., Nobody, suat nulli, Cic.; nulli defuit, Nep. 2) nulla, f., No one (of a female), talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. 3) nullum, n., Nothing, præter laudem nullius avari, Hor. — I. Meton.: None of the two, neither, non heeret mihi nullius partis esse, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. — III. Fig. A) nullus sum, I am not, I do not exist; nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero. nullum fore, Cic.; illo tempore nullus Hector erat, was no longer (alive), Ov. — B) Undone, lost, ruined, n. repente fui, Liv.; nulla sum, I am lost, Ter. — C) As good as nothing, of no account or moment, insignificant, frivolous, trifling, nullum id argumentum est, Cic.; nullos iudices habemus, Id.; ob rem nullam misit, on account of a trifle, Ter.

NUM, adv. A particle of interrogation. I. In direct interrogation, in which case it is not translated in English, num igitur naufragium sustulit ars gubernandi? Cic.; also with nam and ue, numnam hic relictus custos? Ter.; deum ipsum numue vidisti? Cic. If num is followed by aliquis, aliquando, the latter are changed into quis, quando: num quæ trepidatum, num qui tumultus? Cic.; num quando defuturum putatis? Id.; num quid vis? num quid me vis? have you any commands? (a polite form of taking leave of a person); num quid vis? occupo, is there any thing you wish? I ask before he says another word, Hor. — II. In indirect interrogations: Whether, quæro igitur, si fati... nulla vis esset, ... num aliter evenirent, Cic.; scire velim num quid necesse sit esse Romæ? Id.

NUMA POMPILIUS. The second king of Rome, Liv.

NUMANTIA, æ, f. Numantia, a town of Spain, destroyed by P. Scipio Africanus Minor, the modern Soria, Flor.

NUMANTINUS, a, um. Numantine, Numantionum bellum, Cic. Hence, Numantini, ðrum, m., The inhabitants or people of Numantia, Liv.

NUMARIUS (numm.), a, um (numus). Of or belonging to money. I. Gen.: difficultas nummaris, distress for want of money, Cic.; res nummaria, the currency, Id.; theca nummaria, a strong chest to keep money in, Id.; lex Corocelia nummaria, against coining counterfeit money Id. — II. Esp.: Bribed, corrupted, numarii iudices, Cic.

NUMATUS (numm.), a, um (numus). Provided with money, rich, n. homo, Cic.

NUMELLA, æ, f. A kind of fetters or stocks for slaves, Plaut.

NUMEN, inis, n. (numen from nuo). A nodding, nod with the head. I. Prop. A) numine capitum, Lucr. — B) Meton.: Tendency of a thing toward a place, inclination, in quemcumque locum diverso numine tenent, Lucr. — II. Fig. A) Nod, will, command, corpus ad numen mentis movetur, Lucr. Hence, — B) Esp. 1) The divine will, will of Heaven, divine power, deo cujus numini parent omnia, Cic.; n. deorum placare, Cæs.; dii moverunt numen ad, manifested their will, Liv.; numine vestro pandere res, with your consent, Virg.; n. in ris, power, Id.; positas ut glaciæ nives puro numine Juppiter, lit., with serene will, i. e. with a will that it is to be clear; thus, i. q. sereno cœlo, Hor. 2) Cf men: magnam numen sonatus, pover, Cic.; fle tre Cæsarium numen, Ov. 3) Hence, meton. a) Godhead, deity, divinity, divine majesty, numina Palladis, Virg.;

ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit, filled with veneration or awe for the deity, Id. b) A divinity, deity, numina montis adorant, Ov.; vadamus haud numine nostro, the gods not being propitious, Virg.

NUMERABILIS, e (numerus). That can be numbered. I. n. calculus, Ov. — II. That can easily be numbered, small, n. populus, Hor.

NUMERATIO, ðnis, f. (numero). A counting out, paying, delegabo tibi Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, Seo.

NUMERIUS, ii, m. A prænomen of the gens Fabia; e. g. Numerius Fabius Pictor. See FABIVS.

NUMERO, I v. a. (numerus). To number, count, reckon. I. Prop.: n. alqm a se primam, Cic.; n. originem libertatis inde, Liv.; n. alqd per digitos, to count or reckon on the fingers, Suet.; vota vix numeranda, hardly to be counted or numbered, Tib.; numera senatum (a request of a senator addressed to a consul, to count the Senate, if there seemed not a sufficient number present for the transaction of business), count the house, Cic. — II. Meton. A) To count, i. e. to have, possess, reckon as one's own, donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. — B) To count out, pay, n. alqui pecuniam, Cic.; numeratum esse dicebat, he was willing to pay, Id. Hence, numeratus, a, um, Counted out, i. e. paid out, in cash, pecunia numerata, Cic.; hence, numeratum, I, n., Ready money, cash, ut numerato malim quam æstimatione, Id. — C) To measure, count off, n. pectine chordas, Juv. — III. Fig. A) To numerate, recount, mention, dies deficiat, si velim numerare, quibus bonis male venerit, Cic. — B) To count, reckon in or among any thing, n. alqm in primis, Cic.; n. alqm inter amicos, Id.; n. alqm in multis, among the crowd, Id.; n. alqm post alqm, to rank anyone next to another, to regard as inferior to, Id. — C) To consider, reckon, esteem, Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, Cic.; at qui isti bona numerat, ne ipsi quidem honesta dicunt, Id.

NUMERO, adv. According to number; hence, I. Just now, this very moment, n. mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Hence, — B) Suitably, to the purpose, n. dicis, Plaut. — II. A) Quickly, soon, compositi numero in turmas, Virg. — B) Too soon, too quickly, n. purgitas, Plaut.

NUMERÖSE, adv. I. Numerously, in great numbers, numerosius dividere, Plin. — II. Meton.: In measured members. A) In Music: In time, harmoniously, melodiously, musically, fiducule numerose sonantes, Cic. — B) Of style: In oratorical numbers, rhythmically, with graceful cadences, n. dicere, Cic.

NUMERÖSUS, a, um (numerus). I. Rich in number, manifold, numerous, capious, n. locus, Quint.; n. sermo, Id.; pictura numerosa, in which a large group of figures is represented, Plin.; pictor diligentior quam numerosior, more careful than prolific, Plin.; numerosissima civitas, Tac. — II. Meton.: In measured members, parts, or divisions. A) In dancing: numerosa brachia ducere, Ov. — B) In Music: In right time, melodious, uneful, si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, Cic. — C) Rhythmic, apta et numerosa oratio, Cic. — D) Harmonious, Myron numerosior in arte quam Polycletus, Plin.

NUMERUS, i, m. *Number.* I. *Prop.* A) *As the measure of quantity:* numerum inire, Cæs.; numerum exsequi, Liv.; numero res comprehendere, to reckon, count, Virg.; numerum deferre, to state the number, Cæs.; hæc laudatio procedit tibi in numerum, shall be included in the number, Cic.; numeru, in number, i. e. in all, altogether, Cic.; oppida numero ad duodecim, Cæs.; numero quinque quam velocissimos delegit, Sall. *In Gramm.:* n. singularis, n. pluralis, singular and plural, Quint.; ad numerum, in proper number, complete, Cic.—B)

1) *A number, body, collective mass, n.* piratarum, Cic.; maximum sicarum numerum et gladiatorum extulit, Id.; referre in deorum numero, Id.; in nostro numero, among us, Id.; nec fuit in numero (sc. hominum), has never existed, Lucr. *Hence,* 2) *A fixed or definite number, sacramento militari nondum distributi in numeros erant, Plio. E.; sparsi per provinciam numeri, single divisions or cohorts, Tac. 3) A part of a whole, a member, quod genus hominum, quem numerum, Cic.; elegans omni numeru poema, in all its parts, Id.; animalia trunca suis numeris, Ov. 4) A definite or measured part, a portion, a part of an equally divided whole, Plin.; exultare in numerum, to keep time, Lucr.; brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. Thus also of Music: ut in musica numeri, voces, time, Cic. Hence also, melody, harmony, numeros in cantu cecinerat, Id. Of the feet of a verse, metre, Cic. Hence, n. gravis, the heroic metre, Ov.; numeri impares, an elegiac distich, Id. Of the parts of a period, i. e. the clauses of a complete sentence, Cic. Hence, euphony, Id. In the exercises of the palastra: Measured motions, ut palaestrici doctores illos, quos numeros vocant, &c., Quint.—II. *Meton.:* numeri, Dice, because marked with numbers, Ov.—III. *Fig.* A) numerum esse, to be merely a counter, to be of use only to fill up a number, i. e. to be without importance, nos numeri sumus et fruges consumere nati, Hor.—B) extra numerum esse, not to belong to any thing, not to be considered, Plaut.—C) Rank, place, post, missis legatorum numero centurionibus, instead of, Cæs. Hence, D) Significance, esteem; rank, station, homo nullo numero, Cic.; nullo in oratorum numero esse, Id.—E) A rule, histrio si paulatim se movit extra numerum, Cic.; in numerum, Lucr., and numero, regularly, Virg.—F) A duty, office, numeros principis explere, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.*

NUMICIUS, ii (Numicus, i, m., Tibull.). *Numicus, a small river of Latium, near Lavinium; the modern Numico, Ov.*

NUMIDA, æ, m. (vová). A) *Numidian, Sall. Hence, Numida, Jugurtha, Flor.—B) Adj.: Numidian, jaculatores Numidæ, Liv.; N. dens, ivory, Ov.*

NUMIDIÆ, ð, f. *Numidia, a country on the north coast of Africa, between Mauritania and the Carthaginian territory, Plin.*

NUMIDICUS, a, um. *Numidian, Numidici equi, Liv.*

NUMISMA (or NOMISMA), ætis, n. (νόμισμα). *A coin, piece of money, regale nomisma, Hor. NŪMITOR, ðris, m. Numitor, a king of Alba, father of Iliã, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus, Liv.*

NUMMUS, &c. See NUMUS, &c.
NUMNAM NUMNE. See NUM

NŪMŌRUMEXPALPONIDES (numus, expalpor). *A fictitious name, designating a flatterer for money, Plaut.*

NUMQUAM [nunquam], adv. (ne, utquam). *Never.* I. *Prop.:* cum uffirmare illum nunquam sine cura futurum, Cic.; n. non, always, Id.; oon numquam, sometimes, Id.—II. *Meton.:* Not, n. essem passua, Cic.; n. hodie istuc committam tibi, Ter.

NUMQUANDO. See NUM.

NUNQUIS, &c. See NUM.

NŪMŪLARIŌLUS, i, m. dim. (numularius). *A paltry money-changer, Sen.*

NŪMŪLARIUS, ii, m. (numulus). *A money-broker, money-changer, a kind of banker, Suet.*

NŪMŪLUS, i, m. dim. (numus). *A little money, a small coin, si tamen a Sicyoniã numulorum alqd expresseria, Cic.*

NŪMUS, i, m. *Money, current money or coin.* I. *Gen.:* jactabatur numus, Cic.; numi adulterini, bad money, Id.; habere in numis, in ready money; habet idem in numis, Id.; in suis numis versari, to have money, Id.; scribere numos, to sign a bill, Plaut.—II. *Esp.* A) n. sestertius or numus, simply, A sesterce, a small silver coin, numo sestertio, Cic.; numorum millibus octo, Hor.—B) n. aureus, two drachma, Plaut.—III. *Fig.* A) *A trifle in money, i. q. a farthing, a cent, ad numum venit, the account was correct to a cent, Cic. Hence, numo sestertio, or numo, for a trifle, bona Rabirii numo sestertio addidi, Id. Hence, numa addicere alicui alqd, to make a present or donation to any one, because it was a custom among the Romans for a person who received a present to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment, Id.*

NUNC, adv. (nuncine or nuncine, i. q. nuncne). I. *Of time.* A) *Of time present:* Now, n. nulla est, Cic.; n. ipsum, just now, Id.; n. cum maxime, just now or at this time, Sen.; n. homines, men of the present day, Plaut.; ut nunc est, under the present circumstances, as matters now stand, Id.; tunc... nunc; n... olim, Virg.; n. quondam, Ov.; n. olim, some day (of an indefinite time), sooner or later, Lucan.—B) *Of past or future time, in as far as it is regarded as present:* Now, at present, nunc in causa reffixit (crimeo), Cic.; nunc nuper, a short time ago, Ter.; n. tempus erat, with inf., Hor. Hence, C) nunc... nunc, Now... now, sometimes... sometimes, n. fraudem, nunc negligentiam accusabant, Liv. For one nunc we sometimes find another particle, pariterque sinister nunc dextros solvere aius, Virg.—II. *Meton.:* As a particle of transition. A) Now, then, so then, Plaut.—B) It also denotes opposition: But now, quæ quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onesti cibo, &c. Sometimes it is strengthened by vere or autem, Id.

NUNCCINE or NUNCCINE. See the preceding article.

NUNCIÀ, æ, f. See NUNCIUS.

NUNCIATIŌ, ðnis, f. *An announcing, reporting, sending word or a message, nos (augures) enim nunciationem solum habemus, the report of an augur respecting an omen, Cic.*

NUNCIO or NUNTIO, i v. a. (nuncius). *To announce or report, tell, publish, give intelligence of.* I. *Gen.:* n. alicui alqd, Cic.;

salutem alicui, to send one's compliments, Id.; n. alicui in hortos, to send any one word in the garden, Id.; n. horas, to point out or indicate the hours, Mart. With ut, Cic.; with subjunct.: nunciavit Pisoni Romam veiret, Tac.; with ne, Sall. Absol.: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nunciavit? who will be the first bearer of the news? Cic.; bene nuncias? do you bring good news? Ter.; nunciato, news having been brought, Liv. — II. Esp. A) To represent, n. rem difficilem, Sall. — B) To discover, disclose, Eutr.

NUNCIUS [also nuntius], a, um (perhaps from novus, cieo). Announcing, informing, reporting. I. Adj.: nuncia litera, Ov. — II. Subst. A) nunciis, ii, m. 1) One that brings intelligence, a messenger, n. afeat rem ad aures, Cic.; mittere nuncios ad alqm, Cæs. 2) Intelligence, news, tidings, nuncium exoptatum afferre, Cic.; malum nuncium audire, Id.; a. verus, true intelligence or report, Virg. Hence, 3) An order, command (that is sent), Cic. 4) nuncium alicui remittere, to renounce, esp. a marriage-contract, before its execution in the legal form; nuncium remittam affini meo, I shall annul the contract, and not give him my daughter, Plaut.; after marriage, nuncium uxori remittere, to divorce, Cic. — B) nuncia, æ, f. She that brings tidings or intelligence, a female messenger, historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic.; fama nuncia veri, Virg. — C) nuncium, ii, n. 1) A messenger, informer (agreeing with the substantive to which it is joined), prodigia imminentium malorum nunciis, Tac.; verba nuncia animi mei, Ov. 2) News, report, ad aures nova n. referens, Catull.

NUNCŪBĪ. I. q. num alicubi, Ter.
NUNCŪPATIO, ōis, f. (nuncupo). A naming, calling by name. I. Gen., App. — II. Esp. A) n. votorum, an offering of vows by the consuls, previously to their departure for their province, Liv.; afterward it meant public prayers for the emperor, Tac. — B) A reciting or delivering in public, n. verborum solemnium, Val. Max. — C) An appointing or constituting an heir, cum ab ignotis palam heres nuncuparetur derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet. — D) The dedication of a book, mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatioe, Plin.

NUNCŪPO, I v. n. (nomen, capio). To name, call by some name. I. Prop.: n. res utiles deorum vocabulis, Cic. — II. Meton. A) To mention by name, enumerate. 1) maria quidem nuncupavimus, Plin. 2) a. vota, to pronounce or make a vow, vnta ea, quæ nunquam solveret, nuncupavit, Cic. Hence, 3) To say, proclaim, pronounce, qua latoros eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv.; n. adoptionem, Tac. Hence, B) To appoint, n. alqm reginam, Just. Esp.: n. alqm heredem, to constitute any one an heir, Suet. Hence, absol.: nuncupare, to appoint as heir, Plin. E.; n. testamentum, to make one's will, Id.

NUNDINA, NUNDINÆ. See NUNDINUS.
NUNDINALIS, e (nundinæ). Respecting or relating to a market, n. coccus, a bad cook, one who is employed only on market-days, Plaut.

NUNDINARIUS, a, um (nundinæ). Of or belonging to a market, nundinarium oppidum, a market-town, Plin.

NUNDINATIO, ōis, f. (nundinor). A trading, dealing, traffic, buying and selling, n. juris, Cic.

NUNDINOR, I v. dep. a. and n. (nundinæ). To carry on trade, to traffic. I. Prop. A) To buy, purchase, n. jus ab alquo, Cic. — B) To sell or dispose of, absol., Suet. — II. Meton.: To assemble in large numbers, ubi ad jocum aogues nundinari solent, Cic.

NUNDINUS, a, um (novem, dies). Of or belonging to the ninth day. Subst. A) 1) nundina, æ, f., Sid.; usually, nundinæ, arum, f., The ninth day, on which a market was held; hence, a market-day, a market, et erat in hoc loco illo die nundiarum navivvypis, Cic.; nundinas obire, to visit the markets, in order to canvass for votes, Liv.; hence, gen., a market-town, Capuam nundinas rusticorum esse voluerunt, Cic. Hence, 2) Fig.: Traffic, buying and selling, n. reipublice, Cic. — B) 1) nundinum, i, n., The time intervening between two market-days, inter nundinum, Varr. Hence, 2) Market-time, Varr.; trinum nundinum, a space of time during which three markets are held, i. e. seventeen days, Cic.

NUNQUAM. See NUMQUAM.

NUNQUIS, -QUID. See NUM.

NUNTIUS, &c. See NUNCIUS, &c.

NŪPER, adv. (for noviper, from novus). Not long since, not long ago, lately, recently. I. Prop.: de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic.; nunc nuper, Ter. — II. Meton.: In more recent or in modern times, n. i. e. paucis ante sæculis, Cic. Superl.: ab eo quod ille nuperime dixerit, Id.

NŪPERUS, a, um (nuper). New, fresh, n. captivus, Plaut.

NUPTA, æ, f. (nubo). A married woman, n. pudica, Ov.; nova nupta, Plaut.

NUPTIÆ, arum, f. (nubo). A marriage, wedding. I. Prop.: quæ nuptiæ non diuturnæ fuerunt, Cic.; cornificia vetula et multarum nuptiarum, that has been several times married, Id.; in nuptiis alejs cœnare, to be at a wedding-banquet, Id.; nuptias conciliare, to get up a wedding, i. e. to bring the parties together, Nep.; nuptias adornare, exornare, to prepare every thing necessary for a wedding, Plaut.; nuptiarum expers, unmarried, Hor. — II. Meton.: Cohabitation, nuptiis delectari, Auct. Her.

NUPTIALIS, e (nuptiæ). Of or belonging to a wedding, nuptial, bridal, nuptiale donum, Cic.; n. pactio, a matrimonial engagement, Liv.; nuptiales tabulae, marriage-contract, Tac.

NUPTIUS, a, um (nubo). Married, verba nuptia, matrimonial language (words befitting only a married woman); hence also, obscene language, Plaut.

NURSIA or NURITIA, æ, f. Nursia, a town in the Sabine territory, now Norcia, Suet.

NURSINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Nursia, n. ager, Plin. Hence, Nursini, orum, m., The inhabitants of Nursia, Liv.

NŪRUS, ūs, f. (vōs). A daughter-in-law. I. Prop., Cic.; jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, son of Laomedon, Ov. — II. Meton.: A young woman, Ov.

NUSQUAM, adv. (nū, usquam). Nowhere, in no place. I. Prop. A) n. alibi, Cic.; nusquam gentium, Ter.; n. non, all over, Plin.; sodalis nusquam est, is dead, Hor. — B) No whither, toward no place, n. moturos, Liv. — II. Meton. A) Nowhere, in nothing, in no respect, sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, Cic. — B) To or for

nothing, plebem nusquam alio natam quam in servitum, Liv.

NŪTATIO, ōnis, *f.* (nuto). *A nodding.* I. *Prop.*: n. capitis, Pim.—II. *Fig.*: *A shaking, tottering*, n. reipublicæ, Plin. Pua.

NŪTO, *l.v. intens. n.* (from *obso.* nuo). *To nod, to shake the head, to make signs with the head.* I. *Prop.* A) *espate nutat*, Plaut.; *adjuro me illi non nutasse, not to have nodded to, id.* Hence.—B) *To nod (as a sign of command)*, nutat ne loquar, Plaut.—II. *Meton.* A) *To wave to and fro, to totter, shake, be ready to fall*, ornus nutat, Virg.; *nutans acies, yielding, giving way*, Tac.; *hence, n. in fugam, to turn to flight*, Flor.—B) *To move up and down with a wavering motion*, huc vineæ trium pedum altitudo excelsior nutat, Plin.; Ov.—III. *Fig.* A) *To waver, falter*, Tac.—B) *To waver. i. e. to be uncertain, hesitate, n. in natura deorum*, Cic.—C) *To be unsettled, tanto discrimine nutabat urbs*, Tac.

NŪTRICĀTUS, ūs, *m.* (nutrico). *A giving suck, suckling, nursing, eductum in nutricatu Venereo*, Plaut.

NŪTRICIUS, a, *um* (nutrix). I. *Adj.*: n. sinus, *the nursing bosom (of the earth)*, Col.—II. *Subst.* A) *nutricius, ii, m., He that rears, a foster-father, tutor, erat in procuracione regni propter æstem pueri nutricius ejus*, Cæs.—B) *nutricium, ii, n., A suckling, nursing, illius nutricio materno æger convalescit*, Sen.

NŪTRICO, are, and **NŪTRICOR**, *l.v.a.* (nutrix). *To suckle, to nourish, to rear or bring up.* I. *Prop.*: n. pueros, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: *To nourish, mundus omnia nutricat*, Cic.

NŪTRICŪLA, æ, *f. dim.* (nutrix). *A nurse.* I. *Prop.*, Suet.—II. *Fig.*: *She that nourishes, rears, or maintains, ut haberent nutriculas prædiorum*, Cic.; *Africa nutricula casidicorum*, Juv.

NŪTRIMEN, inis, *n.* (nutrio). *Nourishment, Ov.*

NŪTRIMENTUM, i, *n.* (nutrio). *Nourishment, support.* I. *Prop.*: *per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem*, Suet.; *reddere nutrimenta patri*, Val. Flac.; n. ignis, Virg.—II. *Fig.* A) *n. eloquentiæ*, Cic.—B) *Education, bringing up, nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur*, Suet. (of his infancy).

NŪTRIO, ūvi and ūi, *l.v.a.* *To give suck, to suckle, nurse, nourish.* I. *Prop.*: *pueros lupa nutrit*, Ov.; *aper nutritus iligna glande*, Hor.—II. *Meton.* A) *To nourish, support, maintain, foster, n. palmites*, Plin.; *terra herbas nutrit*, Ov.—B) *To nurse, to attend to, take care of, n. corpora*, Liv.; *n. malum nature, to treat leniently*, Id.; *n. Græcism, to render happy*, Id.—III. *Fig.*: *To nourish, support, foster, n. amorem*, Ov.

NŪTRIOR, iri (nutrix). *To nourish, foster, Virg.*

NŪTRITIUS, a, *um*. See **NUTRICIUS**.

NŪTRITOR, ōris, *m.* (nutrio). *One that rears, brings up, or educates, a breeder, a nutritor suo manumissus*, Suet.

NŪTRIX, icis, *f.* (nutrio). *Suckling, giving suck; hence, subst. I. Prop.*: *A nurse, lacte nutricis errorem suscipe*, Cic.; *mutæ nutrices, animals*, Quint.—II. *Meton.* A) *She that nourishes or rears, tellus leonum nutrix*, Hor.; *alma*

mea nutrix Hercules, protector, preserver, Plaut.—B) *nutrices, The breasts of a female*, Catull.—III. *Fig.*: *est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris*, Cic.

NŪTUS, ūs, *m.* (from *obso.* nuo). *A nodding, a nod.* I. *Prop.*: *Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset*, Liv.; *nutus conferre loquaces, nods that intimate the will*, Tibull.—II. *Meton.*: *Tendency or inclination of an object toward a centre, gravity, terra sua vi nutuque tenetur*, Cic.—III. *Fig.* A) *A nod, expression of will, desire, command, ad autum præsto esse*, Cic.; *paratum esse ad nutum*, Id.—B) *Inclination to a person or thing, favor, anauite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis*, Liv.

NUX, nūcis, *f.* I. *A nut, nux juglans, a walnut*, Plin.; *n. Avellana, a hazel-nut*, Id.; *cortex nucis, a nut-shell*, Tibull.; *nucis relinquere, to leave the sports of children (who play with nuts)*, Pers.; *n. cassa, a hollow nut, i. e. without a kernel, a thing of no value*, Hor.—II. *Meton.* A) *Any fruit with a hard shell, quasque tulit folio pinus acuta nuce*, the fruit of the pine, *fir-apples*, Ov.—B) *A nut-tree, inter primas vero (germinat) populus, ulmus, salix, alnus, nuce*, Plin.—C) *An almond-tree*, Virg.

NYCTEUS, ēi and ēos, *m.* (Νυκτεύς). *Nycteus, a grandson of Neptune, the father of Antiope*, Prop. Hence, *Nycteis, idos, f., Daughter of Nycteus, i. e. Antiope*, Prop.

NYMPHA, æ, *f.* (νύμφη). *A bride, a newly-married woman.* A) *Prop.*, Ov.—B) *A young woman*, Tibull.

NYMPHA, æ, and **NYMPHE**, ēs, *f.* (Νύμφη). *A nymph.* Plur., *Nymphæ, Nymphs, goddesses of an inferior rank, supposed to preside over mountains, rivers, springs, forests, trees (Dryas, Hamadryas, Nains, Oreas, Nereis)*; also of the *Muses, because they were supposed to frequent certain sacred fountains*, Virg.

NYMPHÆUM, NYMPHÆUM, i, *n.* (Νυμφαῖον). *Nymphæum, a promontory and harbor on the Ilyrian coast*, Cæs.

NYSA [Nyssa], æ, *f.* (Νύσα). *Nysa.* 1. *A town of Caria, on the Messopie, now Nasli*, Plin. 2. *Of Palestine, afterward called Scythopolis, now El-baisan*, Plin. 3. *A town of India, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, the place where Bacchus was said to have been brought up*, Curt.

NYSÆUS, a, *um*. *Nysæan.* I. *Of Nysa in Caria.* Nysæi, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Nysa*, Cic.—II. *Of Nysa in India, or of Bacchus*, Nysæi chori, Prop.

NYSÆIS, idis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Nysa, Nysæides Nymphæ, who brought up Bacchus at Nysa*, Ov.

NYSEIUS, a, *um*. *Of or belonging to Nysa, juga Nysæis, of the mountain Nysa in India*, Lucae.

NYSIAS, adis, *f.* *Of or belonging to Nysa, N. Nymphæ, by whom Bacchus was brought up*, Ov.

NYSIGENÆ, æ, *m.* *Born at Nysa, Nysigenæ Sileni*, Catull.

NYSIUS, a, *um*. I. *Of or belonging to Nysa, hedera Nysia*, Plin.—II. *A surname of Bacchus*, Cic.

for verito, vester; avos, quom, quojus, for avus, quum, ejuus. O also stands as an abbreviation for optimus, e. g. J. O. M., Jupiter Optimus Maximus.

ō! interj. (ō, ō). Oh! Ah! an exclamation of joy, grief, admiration, &c.; with voc., O paterni generis oblite, Cic. With acc.: O me miserum. O wretch that I am! Cic.; O terram illam beatam, Ah! what a happy land! Id. With nom.: O vir fortis atque amicus, Ter. With genit.: O mihi nunci beati, Catull. It is also followed by conjunctions expressive of desire, O si solite quidquam virtutis addeset, Oh that! or, Oh that hut! Virg.

ŌRION, ōnis, m. I. q. Orion, Catull.

ŌAXES or ŌAXIS, is, m. The Oxus, a river of Bactria, now Gihon, Virg.

ŌB, prep. with acc. I. Denoting that any thing is turned toward an object; hence, A) With verbs that denote motion or tendency: Toward, in the direction of, ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic.—B) With verbs of rest: Before, in front of, mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic.—II. Meton.: Denoting a motive or the aim of an agent. A) For, instead of, in the place of, ob asinus ferre argentum, Plaut; arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem, Id.—B) On account of, for the sake of, ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic.; ob eam rem, quam ob rem, wherefore, on which account, Id.; carus ob merita, Sall.; non pudet vanitatis? minime dum ob rem, with advantage, Ter. Hence, ob industriam, on purpose, Plaut.; ob metum, from fear, Tac.

ŌBĒRĀTUS, a, um (ob, ōes). Involved in debt, obœrata plebs, Liv. Subst.: obœratos suos conducit, his debtors, Cæs.

ŌBAMBŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (obambulo). A walking about a place, Auct. Her.

ŌBAMBŪLO, l v. n. To walk about, o. ante vallum, Liv.; cum solus obambulet, Ov.

ŌBARMO, l v. a. To arm (against one), o. dextram securi, Hor.

ŌBĀRO, l v. a. To plough round, obarasent quicquid herbidi est, Liv.

OBBA, ō, f. A middle-sized earthen vessel, which was used instead of a crater, to mix the wine with water; then also one of a smaller size with broad bottom and narrow neck, used at sea, sessilis obba, Pers.

OB-BRŪTESCO, tui, 3 v. n. To lose one's reason or senses, Lucr.

OB-C. See Oec.

OB-DO, idi, itum, 3 v. n. To put or place one thing before another, to put against. I. Prop.: o. ceram auribus, Sen.; o. fores, to bar or bolt a door, Ov.—II. Meton.: To lock up, bar, fasten, fores obditæ ferratis trabibus, Plin.—

III. Fig.: To place opposite, i. e. to oppose. A) rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov.—B) To set against, to expose, o. nulli malo latus apertum, Hor.

OB-DORMIO, 4. To fall asleep, Plin.; obdormire crapulam, to sleep away drunkenness, Plaut.

OB-DORMISCO, mivi, 3 (obdormio). To fall asleep, to drop off to sleep, quid melius quam in mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere, Cic.

OB-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To lead or conduct against or toward a place. I. Prop. A) To lead against, o. ad oppidum exercitum, Plaut.—B) To draw one thing over or before another. 1) o. callum stomacho, Cic.; o. fossam, Cæs.; obducta nocte, by night, Nep.; o. seram, to

draw before or over, Prop. Hence, 2) To overlay or cover with any thing, trunci obducuntur libra aut cortice, Cic.; o. caput amictu, Lucan.—C) To cover with wrinkles, to wrinkle, to contract (the features), o. vultus, Sen.—II. Meton. A) To draw off, to absorb, drink up, o. venenum, Cic.—B) To put a bolt before, i. e. to bolt, to lock, o. penetralia, Lucan.—III. Fig. A) To put against, to put before, o. Curium, Cic.—B) To draw one thing over another, to cover, labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, Cic.—C) To veil, conceal, dolor obductus, concealed, secret, Virg.; luctus obductos rescindere, to tear open wounds that had been healed, Ov.—D) To join over and above, to add, o. posterum diem, Cic.

OBDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (obduco). A drawing before or against; a veiling or covering, o. capitibus, Cic.

OBDUCTO, are, v. intens. a. (obduco). To lead to a place, Plaut.

OB-DŪRESCO, rūi, 3 v. inch. n. To grow or become hard. I. Prop.: o. Gorgonis vultu, to turn into stone, Prop.; ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurui, have become stiff, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To become hardened or insensible, to grow callous, ipse obdurui, Cic.; consuetudine obdurui, Id.

OB-DŪRO, l v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To harden, to be hardened, persta atque obdura, Hor.—II. Act.: To render hard, to harden, Cic.

ŌBĒDIENS, entis (obedio). Obedient. I. Gen.: est naturæ obediens, Cic.; o. jussis, Sall. Subst., obediens, m., A subject, in consensu obeditotium, Liv.—II. Esp.: Compliant, yielding, manageable, omnia secundæ et obedientia sunt, Sall.

ŌBĒDENTER, adv. Obediently, willingly, readily, o. conferre tributum, Liv.; o. facere adversus alqm, to obey, Id.

ŌBĒDIENTĪA, ō, f. (obediens). Obedience, dutifulness, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere, Cic.

ŌBĒDIO, 4 (ob, audio). To listen to, to follow the advice of any one. I. Prop.: o. alui, Nep.—

II. Meton. A) To obey, to be obedient, o. præcepto, Cic.; obeditum est dictatori, Liv.—B) To accommodate one's self to any thing, to yield, comply with, o. tempori multorum, Cic.; o. ventri, Sall.

ŌB-EO, ivi and ii, itum, 4 v. n. and a. To go, go toward or against, to meet. I. Prop. A) Neut.: To go or come to a thing or place, to come in, donec vis obiit, until force intervene, Lucr.; ne ad omnia simul obire unus non possit, Liv. Hence, to sink in the water, Lucr.; and of stars, to go down, to set, Cic.—B) Act. 1) To go or come to, to reach, tantum urbis superfaturum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, to reach, Cic.; pallor obit ora, covers, spreads over, Ov. Hence, 2) To go over, to travel through, to wander over, traverse, run through, o. regiones pedibus, Cic.; o. sceptrâ Asiæ, the empires of Asia, Virg.; o. tot simul bella, to take care or charge of, Liv.; o. ecenas, to visit, Cic.—C) To go round, to run around, surround, encompass, chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To fall to ruin, to perish, Plin. Hence, o. morte, to die, Plaut.; and simply, obire, Liv. Hence, obitus, a, um, Dead, eupidius

obito, Liv.—B) *To go or run through, o. oratione civitates, to go through them, i. e. quote them, Cic.; o. alqd oculis, to look at, to survey, Plin.—C) To take care of, attend to, to do, discharge, perform, execute, to take upon one's self, to undertake, o. legationem, Cic.; o. judicia privata, Id. Hence, o. diem, to attend on, to be present on, Cic.; but o. diem suum, to die, Sulp. ap. Cic.; o. diem supremum, Nep.; morte obita, after death, mortes obitas, Tac.*

OB-EQUITTO, sre, 1 v. n. *To ride up to, v. castris, Liv.*

OB-ERRO, 1 v. n. and a. *To wander up and down, wonder about, to flit, hover. I. Prop. A) imago oculis obrerat, Curt.—B) To stroll or rove about, o. in domibus, Plin.; o. teotoriis, Tac.—C) To wander or go through, over, or past, quantum agri non milvius obrerct, Persa.—II. To err, mistake, o. semper chorda eadem, Hor.*

OBESITAS, atis, f. (obesus). *Fatness, corpulence, o. hominis, Suet.*

OBESUS, a, um (obedo). *Eaten, gnawed, corroded. I. Pass.: Lean, meagre, obesum corpus, Læv.—II. Middle: That has grown fat by eating; fat, fattened, corpulent, in good keep. A) Prop. 1) o. tardus, Hor. 2) Thick, swollen, obesæ fauces, Virg.—B) Fig. 1) Stupid, gross, dull, juvenis naris obesæ, Hor. 2) Lazy, inactive, sluggish, apes somno moriantur obeso, Sulp. Sat.*

OBEX, obicis and objicis, c. (l. q. obicis, from objicio). *That which is put before any thing; hence, A bolt, obicea maris, the shore, Virg.; n. saxi, a dam, pier, Id.; commemorandum est mihi apud hanc obicem, with this maid-servant, who hinders me, Plaut.*

OB-F. See OFF.

OB-GANNIO, Ivi and ū, itum, 4 v. a. and n. *To yelp at, o. alqd, Plaut.; o. alqd alcuī ad aurem, Ter.*

OB-GERO, essi, estum, 3 v. a. *To offer, present, o. alcuī osculum, Plaut.*

OB-HÆRĒO, ěre, 2 v. n. *To stick fast, adhere, o. vado, Suet.*

OB-HÆRESKO, si, sum, 3 v. inchn. *To stick fast, adhere. I. Prop.: obhæsit flumine, Lucr.—II. Fig.: utriusque pecunia sua obhæsit, sticks fast to them, they have it at heart, Sen.*

OB-IRASCOR, 3 v. dep. n. *To be angry, v. alcuī, Sen.*

OBIRATIO, ōnis, f. (obiratus). *Anger, a being angry, hujus nebnilonia obiratione, Cic.*

OBIRATUS, a, um. *Angry, incensed, o. fortunæ, Liv.*

OBITER, adv. (ob, iter). *During a journey, on the road or way, as one goes along. I. obiter legere, in a litter or sedan-chair, Juv. Meton. A) At the same time, immediately, o. reverti, Quint.—B) In passing, by-the-way, by-the-by, i. vanitatem magicam coarguere, Plin.*

OBITUS, a, um, part. of obeo.

OBITUS, ūs, m. (obeo). *A going to a place, approach, visit. I. Prop. A) interrumpere sermonem obitu suo, Turp. ap. Non.—B) The setting of the stars, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Destruction, ruin, o. omnium, Cic.; post obitum occursumque nostrum, after having been driven into exile, Id.—B) Death, Nep.*

OB-JACEO, ūi, 2 v. n. *To lie over, against, or near any thing, saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.*

OBJECTATIO, ōnis, f. (objecto). *A reproaching, reproach, idque ita esse ex aliorum objectionibus... intelligebant, Cæs.*

OBJECTO, 1 v. intens. a. (objicio). *To throw against or before. I. Prop. A) To throw against, o. caput fretis, to plunge one's head into the sea, Virg.—B) To throw before or in the way of, o. alqm alcuī, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To deliver up, to expose, o. alqm periculis, Sall.—B) To upbraid, object, charge, o. alcuī vecordiam, Sall.; natum objectat et impudet illis, the death of the son, Ov.*

OBJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of objicio.—II. Adj.: *Lying or situate before or opposite. A) Prop.: insula objecta Alexandriae, Cæs.—B) Fig.: Exposed, delivered up, o. fortunæ, Cic.*

OBJECTUS, ūs, m. (objicio). *A putting or placing against, in the way of, or opposite to. I. Prop.: insula portum efficit objecta laterum, Virg.; dare objectum parmæ, to hold a shield before, to cover with a shield, Lucr.—II. Meton.: That which meets the eye, an appearance, object, Nep.*

OBJEX, obicis. See OBEX.

OB-JICIO, ōci, ectum, 3 [objexim, for objecerim, Plaut.: obicis and obicit, for objicis, &c., Lucr.] (ob, jacio). *To throw or put any thing before or against. I. Prop. A) To throw or put against, to expose to, o. se tellis hostium, Cic.; si qui tremerent objecta re terribili, when a fearful thing presented itself, Cæs.—B) To throw before or in the way of. 1) o. corpus feris, Cic. 2) To throw up, place, or build before, by way of defence, o. Alpium vallum contra... transgressionem Gallorum, Cic.; o. carros pro vallo, Cæs.; o. fores, to block up, Liv.; o. scutum, to hold a shield before, Id.; hence, o. nubem fraudibus, to wrap up, conceal, Hor.—II. Fig. A) To expose, deliver up, o. consulem morti, Cic.—B) To impart, cause, occasion, induce, o. alcuī errorem, Cic.; o. alcuī furorem, to put in a rage, Id.; objicitor animo metus, the mind is filled with fear, Id.—C) To present, to show, visum a deo objectum dormienti, Cic.—D) To reproach or upbraid with, object, cast in one's teeth, taunt with, lay to one's charge, o. alcuī ignobilitatem, Cic.; o. rem in magnis criminibus, Id. Hence, objectum, i. n., A reproach, Auct. Or. Dom.*

OBJURGATIO, ōnis, f. (objurgo). *A reproving, reproach, reproof, reprimand, o. delictarum, Cic.*

OBJURGATOR, ōria, m. (objurgo). *One that reproaches, blames, or censures, Cic.*

OBJURGATORIUS, a, um (objurgator). *Reproachful, rebuking. objurgatoria epistola, Cic.*

OBJURGITO, are, v. intens. a. (objurgo). *To chide, rebuke, reproach, Plaut.*

OBJURGO, 1 v. a. *To rebuke, chide, reproach. I. Prop.: o. alqm, Cic.; o. alqm molli brachio, leniently, Id.—II. Meton. A) Esp.: To admonish with reproof, objurgas me ut sim firmior, Cic.—B) To dissuade from, objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut.—C) To punish, chastise, o. alqm verberibus, Sen.*

OB-LANGUESCO, gūi, 3. *To grow languid, weak, or feeble, oblanguescunt literæ, Cic.*

OBLATRATRIX, icis, *f.* She that barks at, Plaut.

OBLATRO, are. To bark at; hence, to chide, revile, scoff, o. aluci, Sen.

OBLATUS, a, um, *part.* of offero.

OBLIETAMEN, inis, *n.* (oblecto). That which pleases or delights, Ov.

OBLIETAMENTUM, i, *n.* (oblecto). That which pleases or delights; a delight, pleasure, o. puerorum, Cic.

OBLIETATIO, onis, *f.* (oblecto). A delighting; delight, pleasure, o. animi, Cic.; requies plena oblectationis, Id.

OBLIETO, i v. a. (ob, lacto). To delight. I. Prop.: cum his me oblecto qui res gestas scripserunt, Cic.; oblecta te cum Cicerone nostro, Id.; o. se in alqo, to take delight in any body, Ter.—II. Meton.: To pass in an agreeable manner, o. iners otium, Tac.

OBLIENIO, ire. To make milder, to soothe, lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen.

OBLIDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (ob, ludo). To squeeze. I. Prop.: o. gulam, to strangle, Cic.—II. Meton.: To crush, oblisi pondere essemus, Plin. E.

OBLIGATIO, onis, *f.* (obligo). A binding; hence, I. Prop.: A pledging, obliging, obligation, Cic.—II. Meton.: The state of being bound, legal obligation, o. lingua, an impediment in speech, Just.

OBLIGATUS, a, am (obligo). Under obligation, obliged, aliquis obligator, Plin. E.

OBLIGO, i v. a. To bind to anything, fasten or tie on or to anything. I. Prop.: obligatus corio, bound in a leathern sack, Auct. Her.; Prometheus obligatus siliti, tied fast for the eagle, Hor.—II. Meton. A) To bind together, bind up, o. vulnus, Cic.—B) To tie up, close, Plaut.

—III. Fig. A) To bind, i. e. to make liable, to oblige, put under obligation, o. alqm militiae sacramento, Cic.; obligas me, you will oblige me, Plin. E.; o. fidem suam, to pledge one's word, Cic.; o. fidem in alqd, Liv.; obligari aluci pro amicis, to become beholden to any body, Plin. E.; hence, obligor ut, I am obliged, compelled, Id.—B) To pledge, pawn, mortgage, praedia obligata, Cic.—C) To promise solemnly, obligatam reddere Jovi dapem, Hor.—D) To hinder, check, restrain, judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic.—E) To render guilty of, obligari fraude impis, Cic.

OBLIMO, i v. a. (ob, limus). To cover with mud or slime, to bedaub. I. Prop.: Nilus... mollitos et oblimatos agros ad serendum reliquit, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To waste, squander, o. rem patriam, Hor.—B) To render dull or obscure, to muddle, o. mentes, Claud.

OBLINO, lvi, litum, 3 v. a. To bedaub, daub or smear over. I. Prop.: oblitus unguentis, Cic.—II. Meton. A) To plaster up, stop up by smearing, o. dolia, Cat.—B) To smear or blur over anything written (on a wax tablet), to cancel, strike out, erase, Gell.—C) To bespatter, besmire, besoul, o. catulos, Varr.—III. Fig. A) To fill, cover over, overload, factetie oblitae Latio, Cic.; actor oblitus divitiis, Hor.—B) To blemish, cantaminare, o. se externis moribus, Cic.; scripta oblitae affectatione, Suet.; o. alqm atris versibus, to revile, Hor.—C) o. aluci os, to cheat, deceive, Plaut.

598

OBLIQUE, adv. Obliquely, in an oblique direction, sideways. I. Prop.: stomi, quae recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic.—II. Fig.: Not directly, by way of hint or allusion, o. castigare, Tac.

OBLIQUITAS, atis, *f.* (obliquus). A sidelong or slanting direction, obliquity, o. signiferi, Plin.

OBLIQUO, i v. a. (obliquus). To turn or bend sideways or obliquely, to turn aside, slant. I. Prop.: o. crimem, Tac.; o. oculos, Ov.; o. sinus (velorum) in ventum, to tack, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To utter obliquely, by way of allusion or hint, o. preces, Stat.—B) o. literam, to pronounce rather softly, Quint.

OBLIQUOUS (ob, liquis), a, um. That is turned sideways, not straight or perpendicular; oblique, slanting, sidelong. I. Prop.: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.; o. collis, Liv.; obliquam facere imaginem, in profile, Plin.; obliqua urna, upset, turned over, Ov.—II. Meton. A) Of relationship or kindred: sanguis obliquus, collateral relationship, Luc.—B) In Gramm.: casus obliqui, the oblique cases, i. e. all but the nominative and vocative, Quint.; obliqua positio, the irregular formation of a verb, e. g. pepigi from pango, Id.; obliqua allocutio, indirect, Id.—III. Fig. A) Covert, oblique, consisting in allusions, hints, or implications: carpere alqm obliquis orationibus, Suet.; Tac.—B) Envious, jealous, o. adversus alqm, Flor.

OBLITERO [oblittero], i v. a. (oblino). To blot or strike out, obliterate. I. Prop.: o. nomina, Tac.—II. Fig.: To abolish, destroy, cancel, annihilate, o. fatam rei male gestae, Liv.; res oblitterata vetustate, Id.—

OBLITESCO, tui, 3 v. n. (ob, latesco). To hide or conceal one's self, a nostro conspectu oblitescat, Cic.

OBLITUS, a, um, *part.* of obliviscor.

OBLITUS, a, um, *part.* of oblino.

OBLIVIO, onis, *f.* (obliviscor). I. Oblivion, a being forgotten, laudem ab oblivione vindicare, Cic.; caput alqm oblivio aleis rei, Id.; jacere in oblivione, to be forgotten, Id.; alqd dicit oblivioni, Liv.; alqm in oblivionem rei adducere, to cause any one to forget any thing, Id.; ire in oblivionem, to fall into oblivion, Sen.; discordiarum oblivio, an amnesty, Just.—II. Forgetfulness, Tac.; per oblivionem, through forgetfulness, Suet.

OBLIVIOSUS, a, um (oblivio). Full of forgetfulness; hence, I. Forgetful, o. homo, Cic.—II. That occasions forgetfulness, o. Massicus, Hor.

OBLIVISCOR, litus sum, 3 [oblitus, pass.: carmina oblita, Virg.] (oblivio). To forget. I. Prop. A) 1) With acc.: o. nihil soles, nisi injurias, Cic. 2) With genit.: o. noctis, Id.; o. contumelias, Caes. 3) With inf.: o. dicere alqd, Ter. 4) o. sui, a) Not to have one's thoughts about one, not to be collected, Ter. b) oblitus sui, of a deceased person, Sen.—B) Meton., of things: pomace degegnant succos oblita priores, Virg.—II. Fig.: Not to have regard to, not to consider, to lose sight of, o. consuetudinis suae, Cic.; quid decaat, quid non, obliti, Hor.

OBLIVIUM, ii, *n.* (obliviscor). Forgetfulness, oblivion, silentio deinde oblivio transiit,

Tac. *Usually in the plur.*: longa obliuia potant, Virg.

OB-LŌCO, I v. a. *To let on hire*, Suet.

OBLŌCŪTOR, ōris, m. (obloquor). *One that contradicts, a gainsayer*, Plaut.

OB-LONGUS, a, um. *Rather long, oblong*, missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv.; oblonga scutula, Tac.

OB-LŌQUOR, quŭtus or cŭtus sum, 3 v. dep. n. *To say any thing against or in answer to a person or thing, to contradict*. I. Prop. A) ventra expectatio, qua mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.; tandem obloqui desistat, *to interrupt one another*, Liv. Hence,—B) *To blame*, cum ex gratulatione natum sit, quicquid obloquimur, Sen.—C) *To abuse, reproach*, gannit et obloquitur, Catull.

—II. Meton., in Music: *To accompany*, non avia obloquitur, Ov.; obloquitur (Orpheus) septem discrimina vocum, *accompanies his voice with the (seven-stringed) lute*, Virg.

OBLŌQUŪTOR. See OBLOCUTOR.

OBLŌQUŪTUS, part. of obloquor.

OB-LUCTOR, I v. dep. n. *To strive or struggle against, to contend with*, o. arcnae, Virg.

OB-LŪDO, si, aum, 3 v. n. I. *To jest at a person*, Plaut.—II. Meton.: *To deceive, mock, delude*, o. elcui, Prud.

OB-MŌLIOR, itus sum, 4. *To push or throw up one thing before another as a defence*. I. Prop.: o. esxa, Curt.—II. *To stop up, block up, obstruct*, undique omnes ad municiada et obmunienda, concurrerunt, Liv.

OB-MURMŪRO, I v. n. and a. I. *To murmur to, at, or against*, precibus meis obmurmurat ipse (ventus), Ov.—II. *To mutter at the same time; or simply, to mutter, dicitur... identidem obmurmurasse, τί γὰρ μοι*, Suet.

OB-MŪTESCO, tui, ēre, v. incl. n. *To become dumb, to be struck dumb*. I. Prop. A) umbra ejus contactu canes obmutescunt, Plin.—B) Meton.: *To become dumb, i. e. speechless or silent*, ipse obmutescam, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To become dumb, i. e. to cease*, studium nostrum obmutuit subito, Cic.

OB-NASCOR, natus sum, 3 v. dep. n. *To grow at or upon*, obnata ripa aslecta, Liv.

OB-NŪTOR, sua and xua sum, 3 v. dep. n. *To bear, press, or strive against*. I. Prop.: o. trunco arboris, Virg.—II. Fig.: *To struggle, strive, exert one's self*, o. impedire triumphum, Vell.; o. adversa, Tac.

OBNIXE, adv. *Strenuously, by pressing or pushing*. I. Prop.: o. omnia facere, Ter.—II. Meton.: *With all one's power, with might and main*, o. rogare, Sen.

OBNIXUS, a, um, I. Part. of obnitor.—II. Adj.: *Steadfast, unyielding, firm*, Liv.; o. curam sub corde premebat, Virg.; obnixum tacere, obstinate, Auson.

OBNOXIE, adv. I. *Submissively, timidly, servilely*, o. sententia dicere, Liv.—II. *On account of a crime, nihil obnoxie perire*, Plaut.

OBNOXIŌSE, adv. *Through one's own fault*, Plaut.

OBNOXIŌSUS, a, um (obnoxius). *Obedient*. I. Prop.: o. alcui, Plaut.—II. Meton.: *Base, low, abject, obnoxious res*, Enn. sp. Gell.

OBNOXIUS, a, um (ob, noxin) (Compar., obnoxior Sen.). *Liable or subject to damage,*

danger, or misfortune; hence, I. Prop. A) Sickly, weak, feeble, in hoc domicilio obnoxio aomias liber habitat, Sen.—B) Liable to punishment, &c.; hence, guilty, animus neque delicto, neque libidinal obnoxius, Sall.; o. communi culpe, Ov.—C) Punishable, accountable, pecunia debita (causa) bona debitoria non corpus obnoxium esse, liable to be delivered up, Liv.—II. Meton.

A) *Delivered up, exposed, subject to*, o. iræ, Sen.; servi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii, Flor.

—B) *Subject, obedient, submissive, compliant*, subjecti atque obnoxii vobis minus easemus, Liv.; o. amori uxoria, attached to, Tac.

Hence,—C) *Under obligation or beholden to any body; obliged, bound*, plerique Crasso ex privata negotiis obnoxii, Sall.; arva non rastris hominum, noo ulli obnoxia cura, *that bear spontaneously*, Virg.—D) *Slavish, servile, abject, timid, too yielding*, aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv., obnoxia pax, *by which one is reduced to slavery*, Id., facies obnoxia, *the countenance of an abject suppliant*, Ov.

OB-NŪBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *To veil, cover, o. caput*, Cic.

OBNUNCIATIO, ōnia, f. (obnuncio). *The announcement of a bad omen by the augurs (which interfered with the transaction of public business)*, ō. dirarum, Cic.; comitorum singuli dies tolerantur obnunciationibus, Id.

OB-NUNCIO, I v. a. *To tell, report, declare, announce any thing bad or unfortunate*. I. Gen.: *primus omnia resciaco, primus obnatio*, Ter.—II. *Especially of augurs, when they suspended business by the announcement of a bad omen*, si Fabricio prætor obnunciasset, Cic.

OB-ŌLEO, ōi, 2 v. n. *To yield a scent, to waft a perfume*. I. Prop.: numquam ego obolui, Plaut.; *with cogn. acc., to smell of*, o. alium, Suet.; *oboleo alcu alqd, one has got scent of a thing*, App.—II. Meton.: *Casina jam oboluit procul (sc. mibi), I smell her*, Plaut.; *marsepium buic oboluit, she smells your purse*, Id.

OBŌLUS, I, m. (βολός). I. *An obolus or obol, a Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma*, Plin.

—II. Meton.: *A weight, the sixth part of a drachma*, Plin.

OB-ŌRIOR, ortus sum, 4 v. dep. n. *To arise, make its appearance, show itself*, lux liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboriatur, Cic.; *adventu suorum lacrimæ obortæ (Lucretiæ), broke forth*, Liv.; *saxum oboritur, appears, grows up*, Ov.

OBORTUS, a, um, part. of oborior.

OBORTUS, ūs, m. (oborior). *A rising, springing up*, Lucr.

OB-P. See Opp.

OB-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. n. *To creep up or toward an object, to steal on imperceptibly*. I. Prop. A) et possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tibull.—B) *With dat.*: *To come suddenly or by surprise, to fall upon unawares*, Cratippus sæpe inscientibus nobis obrepat, Cic.—II. Fig.: A) *To creep or steal upon, to take unawares or by surprise, to overtake*, obrepsit dies, Cic.; *obrepsit somnus*, Hor.; *sencutus adolescentiæ obrepsit, id.*—B) *To deceive, overreach, o. imprudenti*, Plaut.

OBREPTO, are, v. intens. n. (obrepro). *To steal on unawares, to creep on imperceptibly, ne quis obreptaverit*, Plaut.

OBRETIO.

OBRETIO, 4 v. a. (ob, rete). *To catch in a net, to entangle*, Lucr.

OB-RIGESCO, gūi, 3 v. n. *To grow stiff with cold, obriquerit nive pruinaque*, Cic.

OB-RŪDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. *To gnaw at or about*, Plaut.

OBRŪGATIO, ōnis, f. (obrogo). *A motion for a new law to invalidate or impair an old one*, Auct. Her.

OB-RŪGO, 1 v. a. I. *To oppose a new law to an old one, so as to invalidate some of its provisions*, Cic.—II. *To resist the passing of a bill, to oppose a bill*, Flor.

OB-RŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To overthrow, overwhelm, strike down*. I. *Prop.*: quod superest obrue dextrā, Virg.; quos obruit auster, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) *To cover with anything, to cover all over, to sink, bury*, thesaurum, Cic.; o. alqm lapidibus, to stone, Id.; Ægyptum Nilus obrutam tenet, Id. *Hence.*—B) *To put seed in the ground, to sow, o. semina terrā*, Ov.—C) *To bury, o. alqm vivum*, Sall.—III. *Fig.* A) *To abolish, suppress, overwhelm, obliterate*, quam quod Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruere consulat, Cic.—B) *To overload, surfeit, overwhelm, o. se vino*, Cic.; obrui aere alieno, Id.—C) *To overcome, overpower, cum obrueretur sententiarum et verborum copia*, Cic.; obruitur alq̄ re malum, Id.; obruimur numero, are outnumbered, Id.—D) *To cover with oblivion, to efface, eclipse, obscurantur et obruuntur voluptates*, Cic.; o. alqd oblivione, Id.

OBRUSSA, æ, f. (ὄβρυσσα). *The trial or assay of gold by fire, a test, proof, cupel*. I. *Prop.*: id ipsum (sc. experimentum auri in igne) obrussam vocant, Plin.; aurum ad obrussam, pure gold, Suet.—II. *Fig.*: ratio tamquam obrussa, Cic.

OB-SĀTŪRO, arc, 1 v. a. *To cloy, glut, ob-saturari slejis, to have one's fill of*, Ter.

OB-SCÆVO, 1 v. a. *To bring a bad omen to, to disturb or vitiate by a bad omen*, Plaut.

OBSCENE (obscēne), adv. *Disgustingly, offensively*. I. *Prop.*: Compar., obscœnius concurrerent literæ, unpleasantly, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Indecently, immodestly, obscenely, la-trocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene*, Cic.

OBSCENITAS (obscēnitas), ātis, f. (obscœnus). *Offensiveness, disagreeableness; hence, shamelessness, unchastity, immodesty, obscenity*, rerum turpitudō adhibetur verborumque obscœnitas, Cic.; o. orationis, obscene or immodest discourse, Id.

OBSCENUS (obscēnus), a, um. *Disgusting, offensive, filthy*. I. *Prop.*: obscœnæ volucres, the harpies, Virg.; obscœna avis, the hoop, Plin.; o. fetus, an abortion, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Indecent, immodest, unchaste, obscene, obscœne voluptates*, Cic.; obscœna snus, Hor. 2) *Subst.*, obscœna, ōrum, n. a) *The privy parts*, Just. b) *The excrements*, Ov. c) *The hinder part*, Sen.—B) *Portending evil, that forebodes misfortune, a ill omen, omcn obscœnum*, Cic.; aves obscœnæ, owls, Virg.

OBSCŪRATIO, ōnis, f. (obscuro). *A darkening, obscuring*. I. *Prop.*: o. solis, Cic.; in illa obscuratione, darkness, Auct. B. Hisp.—II. *Fig.*: *A throwing into the shade, an eclips-*

OBSEURO.

ing, obscuring, in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuro consequitur, Cic.

OBSCŪRE, adv. *Darkly, dushly, gloomily*. I. *Prop.*: aut nihil superum, aut obscure admodum ceramus, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *Not plainly, unintelligibly, obscurely, o. memoria*, Cic.; *darkly, secretly, imperceptibly, malum obscure serpens*, Cic.; non obscure ferre alqd, not to keep a thing secret, Id.

OBSCŪRITAS, ātis, f. (obscurus). *Darkness, obscurity*. I. *Prop.*: o. latebrarum, Tac.—II. *Fig.* A) *Obscurity, unintelligibility, indistinctness, o. rerum, verborum*, Cic.; adhibere latebram obscuritatis, Id.—B) *Obscurity, want of renown or nobility, obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringimus*, Tac.

OBSCŪRO, 1 v. a. (obscuro). *To render dark or obscure, to eclipse, deprive of light*. I. *Prop.*: o. regiones, Cic.; sol obscuratur, Tac.; visus obscuratus, eyes that have become dim, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *To conceal, hide, o. cœtus teatris*, Cic.; numus in Cresci divitis obscuratur, is not noticed, Id.; quæ minima sicut voluptates eas obscurari sepe, are not noticed, Id.—III. *Fig.* A) *To becloud (the understanding), amorem tibi pectus obscuras*, Plaut.—B) *To render indistinct or unintelligible, o. diceado alqd*, Cic.; o. literas, to pronounce indistinctly, Id.—C) *To obscure, to render unknown or obsolete, to cast into the shade, omnis eorum memoria obscurata est et evanuit*, Cic.; obscurata verba, grown out of use, obsolete, Hor.—D) *To extirpate, remove, annul, blot out, o. consuetudinem*, Cic.

OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Dark, obscure, gloomy*. I. *Prop.*: o. locus, Virg.; aquæ obscuræ, troubled, Ov.; post occasum solis jam obscura luce, when it was already dark, Liv.; ibant obscuri, went in the darkness, Virg. *Hence, obscurum, i, n.*: obscuro adhuc cœptæ noctis, Tac.—II. *Meton.*: *Hidden, concealed, secret, o. locus*, Liv.; obscura Pallas, concealed under a strange form, Ov.; obscura mamma, not very visible, Val. Flac.—III. *Fig.* A) *Dark, obscure, unintelligible, difficult to be understood, indistinct, obscura res*, Cic.; Heraclitus valde obscurus, Id.; non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, can not be mistaken, Id.; nou est obscurum, it is clear, evident, Id.; o. vox, indistinct, unintelligible, Quint.—B) *Unknown, not renowned, obscure, obscuris orti majoribus*, Cic.; loci obscuri, where nothing remarkable has taken place, unknown to fame, Id. *Hence, obscurum, i, n.*, *Obscurity, privacy, in obscuro vitam agere*, Sen.—C) *Close, reserved, mysterious, o. homo*, Cic. *Hence, vitam per obscurum transmittere, in secret, in retirement*, Sen.—D) *Dull, gloomy, sad, o. vultus candidato-rum*, Cic.

OBSECRATIO, ōnis, f. (obsecro). *A beseeching, imploring; entreaty*. I. *Prop.*: uti obsecratione humilii, Cic. *Hence also as a figure of rhetoric: oburgatio, promissio, deprecatio, obsecratio.*—II. *Meton.* A) *A public prayer, solemn supplication, obsecrationem constitutere*, Auct. Har.—B) *An observation, protestation, accompanied with an invocation of the gods, obsecrationibus se obligare, Just.*

OBSEURO, 1 v. a. (ob, sacro). *To beseech, implore earnestly; to supplicate, entreat,*

to ask in God's name, to conjure. I. Gen.: cum eum orarat atque obsecraret, Cic.; o. alqm precibus, Marc. ap. Cic.—II. Esp. A) A formula of deprecation: I beg, I beseech, prodi, male conciliate: do, obsecro, Ter.—B) In common conversation: I beg, pray, prythee, &c., Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.

OB-SECUNDO, 1 v. n. To comply with, humor, fall in with, ut ejus semper voluntatibus... venti tempestatesque obsecundantur, Cic.

OB-SEPIO, OB-SEPIO, psi, plurim, 3 v. a. To hedge in, to shut or block up, to make inaccessible. I. Prop.: hostium agmina obsepiunt iter, Liv.—II. Fig.: hæc omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebat, adipiscendi obsepiabant, Cic.

OBSEPTUS, a, um, part. of obsepio.

OBSEQUELA, æ, f. (obsequor). Compliances, obsequiousness, o. orationis, a speaking that which another likes to hear, Sall.

OBSEQUENS, entis, I. Part. of obsequor.—II. Adj.: Obedient, compliant, obsequious, o. obediensque est mori et imperiis patris, Plaut.

OBSEQUENTER, adv. Compliantly, obsequiously, in conformity with, in deference to, hæc collegæ obsequenter facta, Liv.

OBSEQUENTIA, æ, f. (obsequor). Compliance, obsequiousness, nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Cæs.

OBSEQUIOSUS, a, um (obsequor). Yielding, compliant, Plaut.

OBSEQUIUM, ii, n. (obsequor). Compliance, obsequiousness, submission, devotedness, deference. I. Gen. A) Antonium... patientiâ et obsequio meo mitigavi, Cic.; o. alcjs, tatiendâ any body, Id.; o. in alqm, Id.; o. ventris, gluttony, Hor.; o. fortune, a showing of favor, Curt.; o. animo sumere, to live as one likes, Plaut.—B) Of inanimate objects: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, Ov.—II. Esp. A) Compliance in love (of men and animals), o. amatori venditare, Liv.—B) Obedience, exuere obsequium in alqm, Tac.; populum in obsequio principum formare, to accustom to obedience, Just.—D) A train of followers, clients, retinue, Mamert.

OBSEQUOR, quîtus or cîtus aum, 3 v. dep. n. and a. To accommodate one's self to the will of another, to gratify, humor, comply with. I. Gen. A) o. alcui, Cic.; o. rapido flumini, Quint.; o. animo, to follow one's inclination, Plaut.—B) Of inanimate objects: caput manibus ac lateribus obsequatur, in a pantomime, Quint.—II. Esp.: To obéy, o. alcui, Eutr.

OB-SËRO, 1 v. a. To secure with a lock, to shut or bolt up. I. Prop.: o. ædificium, Liv.; o. tabellam hincis, the door, Cat.—II. Meton.: o. sures, Hor.; o. palatum, to hold one's tongue, to say nothing, Cat.

OB-SËRO, ãvi, itum, 3 v. a. To sow, plant, put into the ground. A) 1) o. frumentum, Plaut. 2) To sow or plant with or over, o. terram frugibus, Cic.; rura obsita pomis, Ov.—B) Meton.: hisce sementem in ore faciam pugnoscus obserem, to give one a thorough drubbing, Plaut.

OBSERVABILIS, a (obœrvo). That can be remarked; observable, perceivable, o. manus, Quint.

OBSERVANS, antis (obœrvo). I. Observant, obœrvantissimus officiorum, Plin. E.—II. That regards with esteem, obœrvantissimus mei, Cic.

OBSERVANTIA, æ, f. (obœrvaus). An observing, taking notice of; hence, I. Gen.: Observance, o. temporum, Vell. Hence.—II. Esp. A) Respect, reverence, regard, o. qua me colit, Cic.; o. tua, toward you.—B) Conformity with any thing, o. prisci moris, Val. Max.

OBSERVATIO, õnis, f. (obœrvo). A noting or observing of any thing; hence, I. Prop. A) A perceiving, taking notice of, observation, o. siderum, Cic.—B) The result of observation; a rule, precept, dare observationes aliquas coquendi, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Carefulness, exactness, summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.—B) Esteem, reverence, religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max.

OBSERVATOR, õris, m. (obœrvo). An observer, malorum honorumque nostrorum observator et custos, Sen.

OBSERVO, 1 v. a. and n. To notice, to direct one's attention to any thing, to observe. I. Gen. A) o. signa alia, Cic.; o. occupationem alcjs, to spy, have an eye upon, Id.; o. motus stellarum, Id.—B) To observe, perceive, Cic.; o. necem alcjs, Tac.—C) To observe, i. e. to pay attention to, adapt one's self to anything, to follow, attend to, o. leges, Cic.; o. centesimas, to adhere to, Id.; o. commendationes alcjs, to regard, notice, Id.; o. suffragium, to allow to pass, to acknowledge as valid, Liv.—II. Esp. A) To pay attention to any thing, to guard, watch, keep, draconem auriferam obtutu observentem arborem, Cic. poet.—B) To value, esteem, look up to, o. et colere alqm, Cic.

OBSERES, idis, c. (ob, œdeo). A hostage. I. Prop. A) obsides imperare alcui, Cic.; obsides dedere, Sall.—B) Meton.: A security, surety, quarum (nuptiarum) ille cum filios mortuos accepisset obsides, Cic.—II. Fig.: A security, pledge, habemus a Cæsare sententiam, tsmquam obsidem perpetuas in rempublicam voluntatis, Cic.

OBSËSSIO, õnis, f. (obsideo). A blocking up, hemming in, blockading; a blockade, o. visæ, Cic.; o. hominum, Cæs.

OBSËSSOR, õris, m. (obsideo). One that remains sitting at or in a place. I. Gen.: hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor, Plaut.; viarum obsessor aquarum, a water-serpent, Ov.—II. Esp.: One that besieges or blockades a place; a blockader, besieger, o. urbis, Liv.

OBSËSSUS, a, um, part. of obsideo and obsido.

OBSIDËO, ãdi, eesum, 2 v. n. and a. (ob, œdeo). To sit at a place. I. Prop. A) 1) Neut.: servie ne obsideant, Plaut. 2) Act. a) To sit at a place, i. e. to inhabit, Apollo, qui umbilicum terrarum obsides, Cic. poet. b) To hem in, invest, to block up, to blockade, o. aditus, Cic.; omnibus rebus obsessi, in every way, Cæs.—B) Meton. 1) To keep possession of, fill, surround, corporibus obsidetur locus, Cic.; palus obsessa salictia, full, Id.; Trachis obsessa palude, surrounded, Ov.; obsessum frigore pectus, full of, Id. 2) To watch for any thing, look out for, keep an eye upon, o. stuprum, Cic.—II. Fig.: To occupy, take possession of, take up, qui tempus meum obsideret, made me lose my time, Cic.

OBSIDIO, õnis, f. (obsideo). An investment of a fortified place, a blockade. I. Prop. A) partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.; esse in obsidione, to be blockaded, Liv.; obsidione solve-

re, eximere, to deliver from a blockade, Id.; obsidionem solvere, to raise a blockade, Id.—B) Meton.: Captivity, frater ejus Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just.—II. Fig.: An imminent danger, rempublicam obsidione liberare, Cic.

OBSIDIŌNĀLIS, e (obsidio). Relating to a blockade, o. corona, a crown made of grass, presented to a general who had relieved another from a blockade, Liv.

OBSIDIUM, ii, n. (obsideo). A blockade. I. Prop.: obsidio circumdare, Tac.; in obsidio morari, Sall.—II. Fig.: Danger, Plaut.

OBSIDIUM, ii, n. (obses). The condition of a hostage, obsidio datus, given as a hostage, Tac.

OB-SIDO, ōdi, esum, 3 v. a. To sit down at or before; hence, I. Prop. A) To blockade, invest, o. vias, Cæs.; o. pontem, Sall.—B) Meton. 1) To occupy, fill, o. Italiam praesidiis, Cic. Hence, 2) To occupy, take possession of, make one's self master of, domus obsessa, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To hold fast, to appropriate, dictaturam, quæ vim regiae potestatis obsederat, Cic.—B) To confine, shackle, tribunatus obsessus, Cic.

OBSIGNĀTOR, ōris, m. (obsigno). One that seals. I. Prop.: o. literarum, Cic.—II. One that puts his seal to any thing, o. testamenti, Cic.

OB-SIGNO, 1 v. a. To seal, to put one's seal to, to seal up. I. Prop. A) o. epistolam, Cic.; obsignata natura mulieris, Id.; hence, tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, you refer to my own words; hence,—B) To pledge or mortgage under one's hand and seal, o. jugera agri, Val. Max.—II. Fig. A) To set one's seal to, i. e. to subscribe to, to adopt, o. tabulas, Cic.—B) To impress, imprint, o. formam verbis, Lucr.; habere alqd ob-signatum, to be strongly impressed with, Id.

OB-SIPO, are, 1 v. a. To sprinkle against or upon, o. aquilam, (prop.) to encourage, Plaut.

OB-SISTO, stiti, stitum, 3 v. n. To stop before any thing, to put one's self in the way of. I. Prop. A) Intr.: o. alcui abeunti, Liv.; hic obsistam ne, &c., Id.; hence, o. alcui, to obstruct any body's way, Vell.; to face, Id.—B) Act.: To place against or opposite; hence, 1) obstitus, a, um, Standing by or on one side of, App. 2) obstitus, a, um, Standing opposite or obliquely to, montibus obstitis obstantibus, Enn. Hence, obstitum, i, n. (acc. to Fest.). That which has been struck by lightning, Cic. e XII. Tab.—II. Fig. A) To resist, oppose, set one's self against, o. dolori, Cic.; o. visis, not to second or concur in, Id.; ne res conficeretur obstitit, Nep.—B) To obscure, eclipse, o. alcjs famæ, Cic.

OBSTITUS, a, um, part. of obsisto.

OBSTITUS, a, um (obserto). Covered, filled up, legati obstiti squalore et sordibus, Liv.; homo pannis obsitus, wrapt up, Suet.

OB-SŌLĒFACTIO, ōci, actum, 3 v. a. Pass., OB-SŌLĒFIO, factus sum, 3 (obsoleo, facio). To deprive of its natural or original condition. I. Prop.: rivi non oper nec fistula nec ullo concto itinere obsolefacti, &c., Sen.—II. Fig.: To ruin, destroy, ne psterentur nomen eum commissiolebus obsoleferi, Suet.

OB-SŌLESCO, lēvi, 3 v. n. (ob, oleo). To grow away, i. e. to perish, to wear out, grow old.

to get out of fashion, to lose its value, to become obsolete, virtus numquam sordibus alienis obsolescit, Cic.; ne leus obsolescat, Tac.

OB-SŌLĒTE, adv. In old or threadbare clothes, sordidly, homo obsoletus vestitus, Cic.

OB-SŌLĒTUS, a, um (obsolesco). That is no longer in its natural condition; hence, I. Prop.: Old, worn out, homo obsoletus, in worn out cloths, Cic.; tectum obsoletum, an old house, Hor.—II. Meton. A) Old, old-fashioned, obsolete, obsoleta verba, Cic.—B) Common, of every-day occurrence, obsoleta crimina, Cic.—C) Common, not esteemed or valued, obsoleti honores, Nep.—D) Polluted, filthy, dirty, paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor.

OB-SŌNĀTOR, ōris, m. (obsōno). One that buys what is necessary for the kitchen; a caterer, Sen.

OB-SŌNĀTUS, ūs, m. (obsōno). A buying for the kitchen; a catering, marketing, Plaut.

OB-SŌNIUM, ii, n. (ὀψώνιον). Any thing eaten with bread, as meat, vegetables, &c., o. opsonare, Plaut. Plur., obsōniā, ōrum, n., Fish, dishes made of fish, Hor.

OB-SŌNO, 1 v. a., and dep. OB-SŌNOR, I (obsōnium). To make purchases for the kitchen; to cater, purvey, market. I. Prop. A) postquam obsōnavit berus, Plaut.—B) Meton.: To give a feast or entertainment, o. cum fide, Ter.—II. Fig.: o. famem, to have hunger for a sauce, Cic.

OB-SŌNO, ūi, itum, 1 v. n. To interrupt by a sound, o. alcui sermone, to interrupt by speaking, Plaut.

OB-SORBĒO, būi, 2. To sup or drink up. I. Prop.: o. aquam, Plaut.—II. Meton.: To devour, swallow up, appropriate forcibly, o. quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plaut.

OBSTĒTRIX, icis, f. A midwife, Plaut.

OBSTĒNĀTE, adv. Pertinaciously, obstinately, firmly, resolutely, o. negare, Cæs.; o. credere, Liv.

OBSTĒNĀTIO, ōnis, f. (obstino). Pertinaciousness, obstinacy, inflexibility, firmness, o. sententiæ, in one's opinion, Cic.; o. fidei, Tac.

OBSTĒNĀTUS, a, um (obstino). Firmly resolved, resolute; obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible, o. animus, Liv.; animi obstinati ad decertandum, Id.; obstinator voluntas, Cic.

OBSTĒNO, 1 v. a. (ob, sto). To undertake or set about any thing with a fixed purpose or obstinately, to resolve firmly, o. affinitatem, Plaut.; obstioverant animis aut viocere aut mori, Liv.

OB-STĒPESCO, pūi, 3 v. n. To be struck with amazement, Plaut.

OB-STĒPO, are (obstipus), v. a. To bend toward one side, o. verticem, Plaut.

OB-STĒPUS, a, um (ob and stipus, allied to stipo). Bent or inclined toward one side. I. Bent back, obstipa cervix, Suet.—II. Bent forward, stes cspite obstipo multum similis metuenti, Hor.—III. Bent sideways, o. csput, Cic.

OB-STĒYTUS and OB-STĒTUS, a, um, part. of obsisto.

OB-STO, id, itum, 1 v. n. To stand before, near, or against any thing, to be in the way of. I. Prop.: si rex obstabit obviam, Plaut.—

OBSTREPO.

II. Fig. A) *To be against, to oppose, to contradict, vita obstat accleri, Sall.*—B) *To hinder, obstruct, thwart, o. alciui, Cic.; quid obstat quominus sit beatus? Id.*

OB-STREPO, strēpūi, strēpitam, 3 v. n. *To make a noise at or against any thing, to sound at or against any thing, to accompany with sound. I. Prop.* A) pluvia obstrepit, Liv.; fontesque lymphis obstrepunt mucantibus, Hor.—B) *To interrupt a speaker by a noise, o. sibi, Cic.; o. alter alteri, Liv.*—B) *Meton.*: o. alciui literis, *to become troublesome, Cic.*—II. Fig.: *To stand in the way, impede, hinder, o. Isudi alcijs, Sen.*

OBSTRICUS, a, um, part. of obstringo.

OBSTRIGILLO and OBSTRINGILLO, 1 v. n. (obstringo). *To hinder, oppose, stand in the way, multa obstrigillant, Sen.*

OB-STRINGO, axi, icum, 3 v. a. *To bind about or to, to tie fast. I. Prop.* A) *To tie before, o. follem ob gulam, Plaut.; o. tauros aratro, to fasten to, to yoke to, Val. Flac.*—B) *To bind together, unite, o. collum laqueo, Plaut.; vestis obstricta gemmis, kept together by clasps set with diamonds, Flor.*—C) *Meton.*: *To fetter, bind, o. ventos, Hor.*—II. Fig. A) *To fetter, tie, hamper, o. slqm legibus, Cic.; o. slqm donis, Id.* obstringi religione, *to declare on oath, Tac.*—B) *To confirm, make sure, fidem suam alteri, Plin. E.; o. fidem suam in alqa re, to give one's word, Plin.; o. elementiam suam, to guarantee, Tac.*—C) *To oblige, to bind, pui under obligation, beneficii vinculis obstrictus, Cic.*—D) *To involve in any thing, to render guilty of, o. se patrie parricidio, Cic.; o. slqm scelere, Cæs.; mendacii religione obstrictus, guilty of a lie which weighs upon the conscience, Id.*

OB-STRUCTIO, onis, f. (obstrao). *A building before or in the way of, a shutting up, Cic.*

OB-STRUCTUS, a, um, part. of obstrao.

OBSTRŪDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (ob, trudo). *To push into. I. Prop.*: o. alqd, *to swallow greedily, i. e. to gormandise, Plaut.*—II. Fig.: *To conceal, hide, Sen.*

OB-STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To build against, build before. I. Prop.* A) o. validum pro diruto murum, Liv.; o. luminaibus alcijs, *to obstruct the light, Auct. Or. Dom.*—B) *Meton.*: *To stop up, to block up, close up, iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic.*—II. Fig. A) *To stop up, obstruct, choke up, o. aditus, Cic.*—B) *To hinder, to be in the way, sin autem officis signis moas obstruet altus, Cic.*

OBSTRŪSUS, a, um, part. of obstrudo.

OBSTŪPĒFACIO, ēci, actum. Pass. OBSTŪPĒFO, factus sum, 3 (obstapco, facio). *To astonish, astonish, stupefy, render senseless, obstupescit poeulo immodico, deprived of feeling, Cic.; ipso miraculo obstupescit hostes, Liv.; obstupescit nervis, astounded, made senseless or deprived of feeling, Val. Max.*

OB-STŪPESCO, pui, 3 v. n. *To become senseless or void of feeling. I. Gen.*: ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic.—II. Esp.: *To be astonished, to be struck with amazement, obstupescit posteri, Auct. Or. Marc.*

OB-STŪPIDUS, a, um. *Astounded, amazed, stupefied, Plaut.*

OB-SUM, fui, esse, v. n. *To be opposed or*

OBTICENTIA.

injurious, to hinder, hurt, nocere et obesse Cic. Pa. Quicquid id est, quod reliquit, profuit La. Immo obfuit, Ter.

OB-SŪO, ai, ātum, 3 v. a. *To sew on, sew up, sew together. I. To sew on, obtutum caput, Ov.*—II. *To sew together; hence, to close up, to stop up, obsuta luctica, Suet.*

OB-SURDESCO, dāi, 3 v. n. *To become deaf. I. Prop.*: hoc sonitu oppletæ sures hancium obsarduerunt, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To give no hearing, Cic.*

OB-SUTUS, a, um, part. of obsuo.

OBTECTUS, s, um, part. of obtego.

OB-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To cover, cover up. I. Prop.*: o. corporibus servorum, Cic.—II. Fig. A) *To conceal, to keep secret, to veil, o. turpitudinem adolescentiæ obscurnitate, Cic.; o. accleri naper inventa prisca verbis, Tac.*—B) *To protect, defend, cover, obtectus meliorum precibus, Tac.*

OB-TEMPĒRATIO, onis, f. (obtempco). *Obdinnce, o. legibus, Cic.*

OB-TEMPĒRO, 1 v. n. *To accommodate one's self to a person or thing, to comply with, fall in with, o. alciui, Cic.; o. cupiditati alcijs, Id.*

OB-TENDO, tendi, tentum, 3 v. a. *To stretch, or draw, or spread before, to put or place before. I. Prop.* A) o. sadarium ante faciem, Suet.—B) *Meton.* 1) obtendi, *To lie or be before any thing, Britannia Germaniæ obtenditur, Tac.* 2) *To cover, veil, o. diem nubc, Tac.*—II. Fig. A) *To urge as an excuse, to pretend, allege, o. preces matris, Tac.*—B) *To veil, envelop, conceal, quasi velis obtenditur anisucjusque natura, Cic.*

OB-TENTO, 1 v. intens. a. (obtenno). *To support, sustain, spes me obtentabat, Cic.*

OB-TENTUS, s, um, part. of obtinco.

OB-TENTUS, ās, m. (obtinco). *A drawing, placing, or putting before. I. Prop.*: o. froadis, Virg.—II. Fig.: *A pretext, cloak, color, obtentui esse, to serve as a pretext, Sall.*

OB-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces. I. Prop.* A) 1) obtriti homines, Cic.; obtriti sunt plures, quam ferro necati, Liv. 2) *To rub off, o. dentes carbone, App.*—B) *Meton.*: *To destroy, annihilate, cut up (an army), Marcium consulem obtendunt, Liv.*

—II. Fig.: *To ruin, crush; to disparage, vilify, o. calumniam, Cic.; o. slqm verbis, Liv.*

OB-TESTATIO, onis, f. (obtestor). *An imploring in God's name, an adjuring, vehement entreaty. I. Prop.*: o. viri, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *An engaging or calling upon any one in God's name to do his duty, adjuration, o. et coösecratio legis, Cic.*

OB-TESTOR, 1 v. dep. a. *To call to witness. I. Prop.*: obtestansque deum hominunque fidem testabatur nequiquam eos fugere, Liv.; obtestans se moriturum, declaring solemnly, Tac.—II. *Meton.*: *To entreat, implore, beseech vehemently, as in God's name, per omnes deos te obtestor ut totam rem suscipias, Cic.; multa obtestatus de salute rem Pompeianam, Sall.*

OB-TEXO, xii, xtum, 3 v. a. *To weave to or over any thing. I. Prop.*: o. fila alarum lanugine, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *To cover, overspread, cœlum umbrā obtexitur, Virg.*

OB-TICENTIA, ō, f. (obtico). *A pause made*

OBTICEO.

in a sentence, for the sake of effect (ἀποσιώπησις), Quint.

OBTICEO, ūi, 2 v. n. (ob, taceo). To be silent, Hor.

OBTIGO, ēre. I. q. obtego, Plaut.

OBTINĒO, inūi, entum, 2 v. a. (ob, teneo). To hold before one's self, i. e. to hold fast, to maintain. I. Prop.: o. dormum suam, Cic.; o. partem terræ, Cæs.; obtine aures meas, hold me by the ears, Plaut. — II. Meton.: A) To have in possession, to hold, occupy, o. omnia circa, &c., Liv.; o. vada custodiis, to keep occupied, Cæs.; o. loca, to dwell at, Cic. — B) To hold fast, to abide by any thing, not to desist from, to maintain, o. vitam, Cic.; o. silentium, to continue, Liv.; lex, que in conviviis obtinebatur, that was kept, Cic. — C) To reach, attain, accomplish, o. hereditatem, Cic.; o. rem, to conquer, Cæs. — III. Fig. A) To have, possess, hold, o. proverbii locum, Cic.; o. numerum deorum, to belong to, be reckoned among; so also, o. numerum jure cæsorum, Cic.; noctem caligo obtinuit, prevailed during the night, Liv.; que (fama) plerisque obtinet, rules, says, Sall. — B) To assert, maintain, o. jus suum contra alqm, Cic.; o. causam, to carry out, Id.; o. injuriam, to claim that which has been unjustly taken, Liv.; res facile obtinebatur, was easily accomplished or carried, Cic.; o. sententias contrarias, to support, maintain, Id. — C) To assert, prove, show, possumus hoc teste... (id) quod dicimus obtinere? Cic. — D) Refl.: To maintain one's self, to keep one's ground, to prevail, last, stand, fama obtinuit, Liv.; pro vero autem obtinebat, it was received as true, Sall.

OBTINGO, ūgi, 3 (ob, tingo). To touch. I. Prop.: multulentus æstus nares obtigit, Plaut. — II. Fig. A) To befall, happen, fall to one's share, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque tenet, Cic.; si quid mihi obtigerit, if I should die, Id. — B) To occur, come to pass, turn out, eloquere ut hæc res obtigit de filia, Plaut.

OBTORPESCO, torpui, 3 v. n. To be benumbed, become numb, stiff, or torpid, manus præ metu obtorperiat, Liv.

OBTORQUEO, si, tum, 2 v. a. To turn, turn round. I. Prop.: o. proram in vadas, Stat.; circulus obtortit auri, a gold chain, Virg. — II. Meton.: To turn round, wrench, o. collum or gulam, to twist any body's neck, i. e. to handle or seize roughly, obtortã gulã in viculis sbrpi, by main force Cic.

OBTORTUS, a, um, part. of obtorqueo.

OBTRECTATIO, ōnis, f. (obrecto). An envious detracting, a disparaging, traducing, abest ab obrectatione invidiæque, Cic.; o. erga alqm, Tac.; malevolentissime obrectationes, most malicious disparagements, Cic.

OBTRECTATOR, ōris, m. (obrecto). One who disparages, a detractor, multi communes obrectatores staque omnium invidi multa fixerunt, Cic.

OBTRECTO, 1 v. a. and n. (ob, tracto). To disparage, detract from, traduce, decry; to thwart or oppose maliciously, o. alcuī, Cic.; o. gloriã alcuī, Liv.

OBTREPUS, a, um, part. of obtoro.

OBTREPUDO, trãsi, trãsum, 3 v. a. To trust into or against. I. Prop.: A) o. titionem inguibus, App. — B) Meton.: To swallow, devour,

OVBAGIO.

o. pernam, Plaut. 2. To stop up, o. os, Prud. — II. Fig.: To press or force upon, to obtrude, o. alcuī virginem, Ter.; o. alcuī palpum, to deceive by caresses or flattery, to wheedle, coax, Plaut.

OBTRUNCO, 1 v. a. To cut or lop off. I. Prop.: o. vitem, Col. — II. Meton.: To cut down, regem obtruncant, Liv.

OBTŪOR, tãtus or tãtus sum, 2 v. dep. a. To look toward, look at, look in the face. I. Prop.: o. slqm, Plaut. — II. Meton.: To see, behold, non quis obtueriet, Plaut.

OBTUNDO, tũdi, tũsum and tunsum, 3 v. a. To strike or beat upon or against a thing. I. Prop.: A) o. os alcuī, Plaut. — B) Meton.: To make blunt by beating, to blunt, dull, o. alcuī aures, to deafen, Cic.; o. vocem in dicendo, to make hoarse, Id.; obtusus illis stomachus, weakened, rendered insusceptible, Plin. E. — II. Fig. A) To render obtuse, to blunt, weaken, impair, o. mentem, Cic. — B) To become troublesome, to annoy, molest, ai somnum capere possem tam longis te epistolis non obtunderem, Cic.; non obtundam diutius, I will not be troublesome any longer, Id.

OBTURBO, 1 v. a. To trouble, to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb. I. Prop.: A) o. hostes, Tac. Hence: o. aquam, to disturb, Plin. — B) Meton.: To raise an outcry against any thing, obturbant patres, Tac.; obturbabatur militum vocibus, he was put down by clamor, Id. — II. Fig. A) To disquiet, confuse, me scriptio et literæ non leniunt, sed obturbant, Cic. — B) To disturb, o. solitudinem alcuī, Cic.

OBTURGESCO, tursi, 3 v. n. To swell, swell up, Lucr.

OBTŪRO, 1 (ob, *turo, akin to Sanscr. dvar, Gr. θύρα). To stop up. I. Prop.: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. — II. Fig.: o. aures alcuī, to refuse to listen to what one has to say, to turn a deaf ear to, Hor.

OBTŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of obtuodo. — II. Adj.: Blunt, dull, obtuse. A) Prop.: 1) o. pugio, Tac.; vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. 2) Meton.: vox obtusa et clara, hoarse, Quint.; neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, obscure, Virg.; obtusæ aures, deaf, dull of hearing, Auct. Her. — B) Fig.: 1) Dull, stupid, hebetes et obtusi ad alqm rem, Cic. 2) Slack, relaxed, castrensis jurisdictionis obtusior, Tac.

OBTŪTUS, ūs, m. (obtuor). A looking at or toward any thing, a beholding earnestly, gaze, oculorum obtutum effugit animus, Cic.; obtutu tacito stetit, Virg.; contemplation, Ov.

OBUMBRO, 1 v. a. To shade, overshadow. I. Prop.: nubes solem obumbrant, Plin.; o. æthers, telis, Virg. — II. Fig. A) To eclipse, obscure, o. nomen, Tac. — B) To disguise, palliate, o. crimen, Ov. — C) To protect, reginæ nomen obumbrat (eum), Virg.

OBUNCUS, a, um. Bent inward, Virg. OBUNDATIO, ōnis, f. (obundo). An overflowing, Flor.

OBŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. 1. To burn, singe, scorch, obstus torris, Virg.; sudibus obstus, hardened by burning, Id.; hence, — II. Meton.: gleba obstusa gelu, made hard, Ov.

OBVAGIO, ūre. To whimper or cry before any one, Plaut.

OBVALLO.

OB-VALLO, 1 v. a. *To surround with a wall or rampart, Fest. Fig.: locus (consulatus) omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.*

OB-VENIO, vēoi, ventum, 4 v. n. *To come to anything, to meet, come in the way of; hence, I. Prop. A) To come to in addition or besides, o. pugnae, Liv.—B) To happen, occur, befall, fall out, obvenit vitium, Cic.; occasio obvenit, Plaut.—II. Meton.: To fall to one's share or lot, to come to one, hereditas alci obvenit, Cic.*

OB-VERBERO, arc. *To beat soundly, Plaut. OB-VERSOR, 1 v. dep. n. *To move to and fro before any thing; hence, I. Prop.: To go about, to show one's self, o. vestibulo, Liv.—II. Fig.: To hover about or before, to float before, obversantur animo honestæ species, Cic.**

OBVERSUS, s, um, part. of *obverto*.

OB-VERTO, verti, verum, 3 v. a. *To turn toward or against any thing, to direct toward. I. Prop. A) ad clamorem obvertore ordines voluit, Liv.; o. arcus in alqm, Ov.; o. proras pelago, Virg.—B) obverti, To turn one's self to or toward, to direct one's self to, o. in hostem, Liv. Hence, obversi, Those who stand opposite, i. e. the enemy, profigatis obversis, Tac.—II. Fig. A) To direct one's attention to any thing, milite ad sanguinem et cædes obverso, Tac.—B) To be inclined to, obversis militum studiis, inclined to him, Tac.*

OB-VIAM, adv. *In the way, against. I. Prop.: o. ire alci, Cic.; o. alci fieri, to meet, Id.; o. effandi, to rush against, Liv.; o. alci obistere, to place one's self in the way, Plaut.; o. alci esse, to meet, Id.—II. Fig. A) o. ire, to oppose one's self to a thing, to resist, to obviate, o. ire alci, Cic.; o. ire ceptis, Liv.; o. ire timori, to remove, Tac.—B) o. esse, to be at hand, o. esse in comitio (sc. alci), Plaut. Hence,—C) To meet, tibi nulla ægritudo est animo obviam, Plaut.*

OB-VIGILO, 1 v. n. *To be watchful or vigilant, obvigilato est opus, it is necessary to be watchful, Plaut.*

OBVIUS, s, um, (ob, vis). *In the way, meeting, so as to meet, going or coming against. I. Prop. A) o. alci esse, Cic.; obvium fieri, Liv.; quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall.; in obvio classi esse, to meet, Liv.—B) Meton. 1) To lie opposite, to be opposite, montes, qui obvii erant itineri, Nep. 2) Being or lying in the way, o. furis ventorum, Virg.—II. Fig. A) At hand, opes obvias deferre deos, Tac.; obvium serpentes extrahi cantu, it is a common saying, Plin.—B) Meeting half way, complaisant, obliging, o. homo, Plin. E.*

OB-VOLVO, vi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To wrap round, muffle up, envelop. I. Prop. A) o. cspit, Cic.—B) Meton.: fax obvoluta sanguine, Pac. ap. Cic.—II. Fig.: To cloak, cover, o. vitium verbis decoris, Hor.*

OCC. See **OB-C.**

OCCÆCO, 1 v. a. (ob, cæco). *To make blind, to blind. I. Prop. A) o. oculos, Cels.—B) Meton. 1) To blind, to prevent from seeing, o. hostem pulvere, Liv. 2) To darken, obscure, caligo occæverat diem, Liv. 3) To cover over, and so, to remove from sight, terra semen occæcatum cohabet, Cic. 4) To render unfeel-*

OCCIDO.

ing, to benumb, timor occæverat artus, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To dazzle, blind, occæsti cupiditate, Cic.—B) To render dark or unintelligible, to obscure, o. orationem, Cic.

OCCÆDES, is, f. (ob, cædes). *A cutting down, Plaut.*

OCCALLŌTUS, a, um (ob, callus). *Thick-skinned, callous, occallatus fauces, Sen.*

OCCALLESKO, callūi, 3 v. n. (ob, calleo). *To get thick or hard skin, to become callous. I. Prop.: latera occalluere plagis, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To become callous, i. e. to lose one's feeling, to be hardened, become insensible, jam prorsas occallui, Cic.*

OCCANO, ūi, 3 v. n. (ob, cano). *To accompany with a wind instrument, corticines occanere, Sall.*

OCCASIO, ōis, f. (occido). *An opportunity, fit time, convenient season. I. Gen.: occasio nem oancisci, Cic.; occasio nem tenere, to lay hold of, Id.; occasio nem capere, to have or get, Plaut.; oblata occasione, when an opportunity offers, Suet.; occasio ni deesse, not to make use of, to let slip, Liv.; per occasio nem, when an opportunity offers, Id.—II. Esp. A) Opportunity of doing something, i. e. feasibility, facility, o. solitudinis, the occasion, Tac.—B) A supply, o. olei, Plin.*

OCCASIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (occasio). *An opportunity, Plaut.*

OCCASUS, ūs, m. (occido). *A falling down; hence, I. An occasion or opportunity, Eon. ap. Fest.—II. The setting of the heavenly bodies, the going down. A) Gen.: o. solis, Cæs.; ante occasum Maie, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) The setting of the sun, sunset, præcipiti in occasum die, Tac. 2) The west, inter occasum solis et septentriones, Cæs.—III. Fig. A) Destruction, ruin, downfall, and, o. reipublicæ, Cic.; obitum occasumque nostrum, i. e. my banishment, Id.—B) Death, o. Ælii, Cic.*

OCCĀTIO, ōis, f. (occo). *A harrowing, terra id (semen) occæcatum cohabet, ex quo occatio, Cic.*

OCCĀTOR, ōris, m. (occo). *I. Prop.: A harrower, Col.—II. Fig.: o. scelorum, Plaut.*

OCCEDO, essi, essum, 3 v. n. (ob, cedo). *To go toward, o. alci obviam, Plaut.*

OCCENTO, 1 (ob, cauto). *To sing or shout at or near a thing, to raise a cry. I. Prop. A) o. ostium, at the door, Plaut.—B) To serenade, quid si adeam ad fores atque occentem, Plaut.—II. Meton.: To sing, to sing a tune, o. hymenæum, Plaut.*

OCCĒPTO, are, intens. (occipio). *To begin, Plaut.*

OCCIDENS, entis, m. (occido). *The quarter where the sun sets, the west, Cic.*

OCCIDENTALIS, e (occidens). *Western, occidental, occidentalis latus septentrionis, Plin.*

OCCIDIO, ōis, f. (occido). *A cutting down, massacre, extermination, extirpation. orare ac in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv.; occidione equitum occidere, Cic.*

OCCIDO, cidi, cisum, 3 v. a. (ob, cædo). *To strike to the ground. I. Gen. A) To throw down, o. alqm pognia, Ter.—B) Esp.: To cut down, to kill, o. alqm, Cic.; o. exercitum occidione, to cut up entirely, Id.—II. Fig. A) To*

ruin, to undo, me occidisti astutiis, Plaut.—B) To torment, plague to death, occidis sæpe rogando, Hor.

OCCIDO, cidi, cāsum, 3 v. n. (ob, cādo). To fall down. I. Prop. A) Gen.: ut alii super alios occiderint, Liv.—B) To go down, set (of the heavenly bodies), sol occidit, Liv.; hence, sol occidens, sunset, evening, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To perish, to be destroyed, to come to an end, to die, fall, o in bello, Cic.; rerum memoria cum illo occidisset, Id.; orta occidunt, Sall.—B) To perish, to be lost or ruined, to be undone, sin plane occidimus, Cic.

OCCIDUUS, a, um (occido). Setting, going down. I. Prop. A) occiduo sole, Gell.—B) Meton.: Western, toward the west, o sol, dies, the western region, Ov.—II. Fig.: Frail, perishable, occidua senectus, Ov.

OCCILLO, are, v. a. To beat to pieces, Plaut.

OCCINO, inui, entum, 3 v. n. (ob, cano). To sing to or at, si occinerit avis, Liv.; corvi in eum adversum occinentes, croaking against, Val. Max.

OCCIPIO, cēpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. and n. [occepro, for occipero, Plaut.] (ob, capio). To commence, begin, undertake, enter upon any thing. I. Act.: o. questum, Ter.; o. loqui, Plaut.; esp. of entrance upon an office, o. magistratum, Liv.—II. Nnt.: To begin, commence, have its beginning, juvenas occipit, Luc.

OCCIPUT, itis, u. (ob, caput). The hinder part of the head, Pers.

OCCISIO, onis, f. (occido). A slaying, murder. I. Gen.: o. parentis, Cic.—II. Esp.: A cutting up, massacre, extermination, occisione occidere copias, so that not one escapes, Cic.

OCCISOR, ōris, m. (occido). A killer, slayer, o. regum, Plaut.

OCCISUS, a, um, part. of occido.

OCCISUS, a, um (occido). Ruined, lost, undone, ego sum occisissimus, Plaut.

OCCLAMITO, are (ob, clamito). To make a clamor or to shout against, Plaut.

OCCLUDO, clūsi, clūsum, 3 v. a. (ob, claudo). To shut or close up. I. Prop. A) o. tabernas, Cic.—B) Meton.: To shut up to lock in, o. alqm apud se, Plaut.—II. Fig. A) o. auree, not to listen to, to shut one's ears, App.—B) o. libidinem, to check, stop, Ter.

OCCLUSUS, a, um, part. of occludo.

OCCLUSUS, a, um (occludo). Shut up, ostium occlusissimum, Plaut.

OCCO, 1 v. a. To harrow, o. segetem, Hor.

OCCŒPI, isse (ob, cœpi). To commence, begin, Liv.

OCCŪBO, ūi, itum, 1 v. n. (ob, cubo). To lie in a place; esp., to lie buried, urbe patria occubuit, Virg.

OCCULCO, 1 v. a. (ob, calco). To tread down, p. o. aulcatis, partim dissipatis terrore, Liv.

OCCŪLO, ūli, ultum, 3 v. a. To hide, conceal, o. vulnera, Cic.; o. narratum ab ulqo, to keep secret, Tac.

OCCULTATIO, onis, f. (occullo). A hiding, concealment. I. Prop.: Concealment, occultatione se tutari, Cic.—II. Meton.: o. stellarum, occultation, Plin.

OCCULTATOR, ōris, m. (occullo). One that

hides or conceals, ille ipse latronum occultator et receptator locus, Cic.

OCCULTE, adv. In secret, secretly, quæ res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic.; o. ferre, to conceal, keep in one's self, Ter.

OCCULTO, 1 v. intens. a. (occulo). To hide, conceal, solæ tum occultantur, tum rureus aperiantur, disappatur, Cic.; o. fugam, Cæs.

OCCULTUS, a, um (occulo). I. Hidden, concealed, secret, res occultæ et penitus absditæ, Cic.; o. homo, a reserved or close person, Id.; thus, with genit.: occultus odii, concealing hatred, Tac.—II. Subst., occultum, i, n., That which is hidden, secret, or concealed; a secret, secrecy, servi quibus occulta creduntur, Cic.; stare in occulto, in secret, Id.

OCCUMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, 3 v. n. (ob, cubo), a secondary form of cubo). I. To fall down, to fall to the ground, to fall (usually of persons dying), o. morte (al. mortem) pro patria, Cic.; o. letum, Enn.: Suet.; o. morti, oeci, Enn.; Ov.; Virg.—II. (of heavenly bodies) To set, Just.

OCCŪPATIO, onis, f. I. A taking possession of a thing, a making one's self master of. A) Prop.: suot privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut, &c. by taking formal possession of, Cic.—B) Fig. in Rhetoric: 1) ante occupatio, i. e. a refuting of anticipated objections, Cic. 2) When a speaker says that he will pass over something, and yet mentions it, Auct. Her.—II. Occupation, esp. such as takes up our time and prevents our giving attention to any other object, vix hinc tantulæ epistolæ tempus habui, atque id erupit e summis occupationibus, Cic.

OCCUPATUS, a, um. I. Part. of occupo.—II. Adj.: Occupied, busy, festinabam eramque occupator, Cic.

OCCUPO, 1 v. a. [occupassim, is, it, for occupaverim, is, it, Plaut.] (ob, capio). To lay hold of any thing, to take possession of, to seize (a place or object). I. Prop. A) totam Italiam suis præsidis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic.; o. pulum atra nubis, to fill up or cover with, Hor.; o. currum, to mount, ascend, Ov.; o. aditum, to go in, Virg.; o. alqm amplexu to embrace, Ov.; o. alqm gladio, ense, saxo, to strike, Virg.; Ov.—B) Meton. 1) o. pecuniam, to use or employ money for a certain purpose, to lay out, n. pecuniam grandis fenore, Cic. 2) To come before, o. rates, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To take possession of any thing, to make one's self master of, to seize, take, tantum timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Cæs.; hæc causa primos menses occupabit, will occupy, employ, engage, Cæs. ap. Cic.—B) To be beforehand with any thing, to anticipate, get the start of, occupavi te, inquit, Fortuna, atque cipi, omnesque alitus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non posses, I have anticipated you, Cic.; with inf., occupant bellum facere, Liv.; o. rapere, Hor.; to speak to or address first, Hor.; also, to say or speak first, Stat.

OCCURRO, curri (rarily cūcurri), cursum, 3 v. n. (ob, curro). To go or run to meet, to fall in with any thing to meet. I. Prop. A) Gen.: o. alqui venienti, Cæs.; o. amicis, Hor.; quibuscumque signis occurreret, se aggregabat, Cæs.—B) Esp.: To meet hostilely, to attack, etiam inermes armatis occurrerant, Cæs.; o. duabus Fæ

OCCURSATIO.

bianis legionibus, Id. — C) *Meton. of places: To lie opposite*, Plin.; *Stat.* — II. *Fig. A) To offer or present itself, to suggest itself, to occur, quodcumque occurrat, se sequi dicent, Cic.; o. oculis, Col.; occurrebat, maocam præturam suam futuram, it struck him, Cic.; misericordia ipsa solet supplicibus et calamitosis o., to present itself, Id.* — B) *Esp. 1) To meet, to remedy, satisfy, provide against, avert, counteract, o. expectationis iudicium, Cic.; o. venienti morbo, Pers. 2) To be against, to resist, oppose, omnibus ejus consiliis occurri, Cic. 3) To meet with words, i. e. to answer, reply, object, ut si dicenti, Quem video? ita occurras: Ego, Quint.*

OCCURSATIO, ònis, f. (occurso). *A going up to or meeting any body, in order to salute him, &c., facilis est illa o. et blanditia popularis, it is an easy thing to go and meet people and address them civilly, Cic.; vestras et vestrorum ordinum occurrationes, studia, sermons secum se abstulurum esse dicit, friendly salutations, Cic.*

OCURSO, are (occurro). I. A) *Prop.: To go up to, to meet, to fall in with, to hit upon, o. capro, Virg.; o. fugientibus, Tac. Esp.: To go against any one, in order to attack him; to rush upon, Cæs.—B) Fig.: To meet, to be beforehand with, o. fortunæ, Plin.; to be against, to oppose, resist, Sall.* — II. *Prop. A) To come up, to approach, o. portis, Liv.; o. huc, Plaut.; hence, to appear, to show one's self or itself, o. puminibus, Plin.—B) Fig.: To strike one, i. e. to come into one's mind, occursat animo scripta, Plin. E. Wuh acc.: me occursant multe, Plaut.*

OCURSU, ñs, m. (occurro). *A meeting, falling in with, lighting upon, o. lutorum, Ov.; frateris occursibus, Sen.; alcijs occursuum vitare, Tac.*

OCĒANĪTIS, idis, f. (Ὠκεανίτις). *Daughter of Oceanus, Virg.*

OCĒANUS, i, m. (Ὠκεανός). I. *The Ocean; according to fable, the husband of Tethys, Cic.; oceanus oceani, the Straits of Gibraltar, Id.; mare o., Cæs.; Tac.* — II. *The name of a licitor or viator, Mart.*

OCĒLLĀTUS, a, um (ocellus). *Furnished with small eyes, or spots resembling eyes, ocellatis (sc. lapillis) ludere, stones with small spots, Suet.*

OCĒLLUS, i, m. dim. (oculus). I. *Prop.: A little eye, Plaut; Ov.; an eyeball, Cic. As a term of endearment: ocelle mihi my darling! my angel! Plaut.* — II. *Meton.: A knob on the root of a plant, e. g. of a reed (called also oculus), Plio.*

OCĪOR, òris. *Compar. (ὠκίων). Superl., ocissimus, a, um (ὠκιστος). I. Prop.: Faster, quicker, swifter, ocior cervis, Hor. — II. Meton.: More speedy, sooner, in better time, earlier, ocissima pira, that ripen sooner than others, early, Plin. Of more speedy effect, omnium venenorum ocissimum esse aconitum, Plin.*

OCĪTER, adv. (ὠκίως). *Quickly, swiftly, speedily, App. Compar., ocius, More speedily, more swiftly, sooner, earlier, in better time, Cic.; serius o. sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor.; sooner, i. e. rather, angulus ista feret piper et tus o. uva, Id. Gen.: Quickly, speedily, swiftly, Cæs. Superl., ocissime, Sall.*

OCTOGIES.

OCIUS, OCISSIME. See OCTER.
OCNUS, i, m. (Ὀκνος). *Ocnus, the founder of Mantua, Virg.*

OCREĀ, æ, f. (akin to crus). I. *A greave, a sort of armor for the leg, Virg.* — II. *A leggin of ox-hide or strong leather, worn by agricultural laborers and by huntsmen, Plin.; Hor.*

OCREĀTUS, a, um (ocrea). *Furnished with ocreæ, greaved, booted, Hor.; crura o., Plin.*

OCRICŪLANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ocriculum, villa O., Cic. Subst., Ocriculāni, òrum, m., The inhabitants of Ocriculum, Liv.; Plin.*

OCRICŪLUM, i, n. *Ocriculum, a town of Umbria, Liv.; Plin. E.*

OCTĀCHORDOS, on [also octo-] (ὀκτώ, χορδή). *That has eight strings or notes, an octachord, Vitr.*

OCTĀGŌNOS, on [octo-] (ὀκτώ, γωνία). *That has eight angles, octangular, turris o., Vitr. Subst., octogonon, i, n., An octagon, Id.*

OCTAPHŌRUS. See OCTOPH.

OCTAVĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Octavius, O. milites, Cæs.; O. bellum, i. e. Cn. Octavii cum Cinna gestum, Cic. Esp.: Octavius (afterward the Emperor Augustus) was called Octavianus, after his adoption by his great-uncle Julius Cæsar, Cæsar O., Cic.*

OCTAVĪUS, a, um. *Octavius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was the Emperor Augustus. Adj.: Octavian, O. gens, Suet.: O. vicus, Id.*

OCTAVUS, a, um (octo). *The eighth, o. pars, Cic.; legio o., Cæs.; ager efficit cum octavo (sc. grano), bears eight-fold, Cic. Subst., octava, æ, f. (sc. bora), The eighth hour of the day, Juv.; (sc. pars), the eighth part (a tax), Auct. B. Afr. Adv., octavum, The eighth time, Liv.*

OCTAVUS-DECĪMUS, a, um. *The eighteenth, o. pars, Vitr.; o. annus, Tac.*

OCTĪES, adv. (octo). *Eight times, Cic.; Plin.*

OCTINGENTĒSIMUS, a, um (octingenti). *The eight hundredth, o. annus, Cic.*

OCTINGENTI, æ, a (octo, ceptum). *Eight hundred, Cic.*

OCTĪPES, ēdis (octo, pes). *Having eight feet, cancer o., Ov.; Prop.*

OCTŌ (ὀκτώ). *Eight, Cæs.; decem et o., Liv.; sexaginta o., Plin.*

OCTŌBER, bris, m. (octo). *October, the eighth month of the Roman year, calculating from March, mensis O., Vell.; or simply O. (sc. mensis), Col. Adj.: October, bris, bræ: Octobres Idus, the Ides of October, Mart.; Calendis Octobribus, Cic.*

OCTŌDECĪM, num. indecl. (octo, decem). *Eighteen, Front.*

OCTŌGENĀRIUS, a, um (octogeni). *Containing eighty, pater o., eighty years old, Plin.; o. fistula, a tube made of a metal plate eighty inches broad, Vitr.*

OCTŌGENĪ, æ, a (octoginta). I. (*distrib.*). *Eighty, data ex præda militibus o. bini, i. e. eighty-two to each, Liv.; o. oves, Varr. — II. Gen.: Eighty, Plin.*

OCTŌGESĪMUS, a, um (octoginta). *The eightyeth, quartum annum ago et octogesimo, Cic.*

OCTŌGĪES, adv. (octoginta). *Eighty times, 607*

sestertium centies et o., *eighteen million sestercies*, Cic.

OCTOGINTA, num. indecl. (octo). *Eighty*, Cic.

OCTOJUGIS, e (octo, jugum). *Eight yoked together, eight in a team; hence, contemptuously, for eight*, o. tribuni militum, Liv.

OCTONARIUS, a, um (octoni). *Of eight, containing eight*, o. numerus, Varr.; a. fistula, made of a metal plate eight inches broad, Plio.; o. versus, an iambic verse of eight feet, Diom.

OCTONI, æ, a (octo) (distrib.). *Eight each*, prætoribus o. milia peditum data, *eight thousand to each*, Liv.; quum alii octoos lapidea effodiat (for effoderint), Plaut. Gen.: *Eight*, bis octonia aonis, Ov.

OCTOPHROS, on [octa-] (ὀκτώ, φέρω). *Carried by eight*, lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic.; or simply, octophoro (sc. lecticâ) veheretur, Suet.

OCTUPLICO, 1 v. a. (octuplus). *To make eight-fold, to multiply by eight*, octuplicato censu, Liv.

OCTUPLUS, a, um (ὀκτανπλούς). *Eight-fold*, o. pars, Cic. Subst., octuplum, i, n., *The octuple*, pœna octupli, a penalty of the eight-fold, an eight-fold penalty, Cic.; damnari octupli, Id.; iudicium dare in octuplum, Id.

OCTUSSIS, is, m. (octo, as). *Eight asses*, Hor.

OCULATUS, a, um (oculus). I. Act. A *Having eyes, seeing*, o. testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.; male o., *having bad eyes*, Suet.—B) Meton.: *Having eyes* (of trees or vines), Pall.—II. Pass.: *Visible, conspicuous, striking the sight*, locus oculatissimus, Plin.; oculator, Cic.; oculatâ die vendere, for ready money, for cash, Plaut.

OCULEUS, a, um (oculus). *Full of eyes*, Argus o., Plaut.; o. totus, *all over eyes, sharp-sighted*, App.

OCULICRËPIDA, æ, m. (oculus, crepo). *A fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes crack or resound, as it were, with blows received*, Plaut.

OCULISSIMUS. *Dearest, tenderly beloved*. See Oculus.

OCULITUS, adv. (oculus). *Dearly as one's eyes*, o. amare, Plaut.

OCULUS, i, m. An eye (ὀκος, ὀκκαλλος; Sanscr. aka; Arab. uc; Lith. akis; Icel. eiga; Russ. oko). I. Prop. A) oculus membranâ tenuissimâ vestivit et sepsit, Cic.; oculus acres et acutos habere, Id.; o. nigri et vegeti, Suet.; o. modesti, Ov.; oculus captus, deprived of sight, blind, Cic.; o. alejs coniecti sunt in alqm, are directed or turned upon, Id.; versatur alci alqd sote oculo, is floating before any body's eyes, Id.; remove ab oculis, to remove out of one's sight, Id.; oculus cupiditatis ad rem adjicere, the eyes of cupidity, greedy looks, Id.; oculum adicere rei, to cast one's eyes upon any thing, to covet, Id.; oculus dejicere a re, to turn away one's eyes or looks, Id.; oculus dejicere de alqo; oculo alci restituere, to restore any body's sight, Suet.; oculos auferre, to cheat any body in his very presence or before his eyes, Liv.; ante oculos ponere, to place before the eyes, Cic.; in ocula sita antè, before the eyes, Sall.; sub ocula alejs, in any body's presence, under the eyes of any body, Cæs.; habitare in ocula, to be continually before the eyes, i. e. to be always present, Cic.; oculos passere alqa re, to feed or feast one's eyes, Id.; oculi

dolent, the eyes smart or ache, Ter.—B) Meton., of the sun and stars: o. mundi, the sun, Ov.; oculi stellarum, Plio.; a spot on the skin of a panther, or on a peacock's feather, Id.; an eye of a plant, i. e. a bud, Id.; Col.; Virg.—II. Fig.: oculos mentis præstringit alqd, Cic.; oculis mentis videre (with the mind's eye), Id.; in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium vivere, to enjoy universal esteem and love, Id.; alci in ocula esse, to be dear to any body, Id.; alqm in oculis ferre, to esteem and love any body; or alqm ferre oculis, Id.; in oculis gestare, Ter. Of any thing very precious: (as we say) A jewel, ubi suot isti quibus vos oculi estis, to whom you are most dear, Plaut. As a term of endearment: ocule mi! my angel! my love! Id. Superl., salve, oculissime homo! dearest of all! Id.; duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ, Corinth and Carthage, Cic.

OCYOR, &c. See OCIORE, &c.

ODËUM, i, n. (ὀδειον). *A building for musical and poetical contests; a music-room, music-hall*, Vitruv.; Suet.

ODI, isse (perf. of the old ὀδῖο, ὀδῖοι or ὀδι, ὀδum, ire, to conceive hatred against any body. Hence, perf., To have conceived hatred, i. e. to hate. I. Prop. A) o. defesoarem, Cic.; o. illos, Id.; fugere atque o. alqd, Id.—B) Meton. also of inanimate things: Not to like, not to be able to endure, to have an antipathy to, cucumeres oleum odere mire, Plin.; ruta odit hiemem et humorem et finium, Id.—II. Fig.: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic.; to be displeased or vexed, odi, cum cera vacat, Ov.; incredulus odi, I view with incredulity and disgust, Hor.

ODIÖSE, adv. (odiosus). *In a hateful manner, vexatiously, disgustingly*, o. dicere, Cic.; o. interpellare alqm, Id.

ODIÖSICUS, a, um (odiosus). *Rather odious*, Plaut.

ODIÖSUS, a, um (odium). *Hateful, odious, vexatious, disgusting, annoying*, o. genus heminum, Cic.; asperum, difficile, o., Id.; nihil odiosius, Id.

ODIUM, ii, n. (odio; see ODI). I. *Hatred, aversion, enmity, grudge, ill-will, spite*, o. iatimum, Cic.; o. explore sanguine, to satisfy, Id.; odio capitali dissidere ab alqo, deadly hatred, Id.; in odia hominum incurrere, to incur the hatred of people, to be hated, Id.; in odium aut invidiam alqm vocare, to make any body hated, Id.; in odium venire, to incur hatred, to become hated, Id.; in odium Græciæ pervenire, to incur, Nep.; alci venire odio, to become hated, Plio.; alci in odio esse, to be hateful to any body, to be hated, Cic.; apud alqm magno odio esse, to be much hated by any body, Id.; habere alqm, or alqd odio, to hate, Plaut.; odium alejs subire, to incur hatred, be hated, Cic.; odium concipere, to conceive hatred against, Id.; magnum odium suacipere, to incur much hatred, Id.; omolium in se odia coconvertere, to incur the hatred of every body, Id.; odium struere, to cause or produce hatred; or odium facere, Quint.; in commune odium vocari, to be universally hated, Cic.; odium deponere, to lay aside hatred, Id.; odium restinguere, to quench hatred, Id.; odii nihil habet, is not at all hated, Cic. Any thing vexatious or unpleasant; annoyance, trouble, disgust, neque agri oeque urbis o. me cepit, I am by no means tired of, Ter.; odio es, you are hateful to me, or I have conceived a great dislike for

you, Plaut. Meton.: *Hateful, troublesome, or offensive conduct or language, odio et strepitu sepatus coactus est perorare, he was compelled to stop by the disgust and clamor of the Senate, Cic.; cum tuo istoc odio, by your vexatious conduct, Ter.—II. Meton. of inanimate things: Aversion, antipathy, o. (raphanis) cum vite maximum, Plin. Meton.: An object of hatred, an abomination, eos esse odium omnium populorum, Just.*

ODOR (ōdos, ōris, *m.* (ὄδῆ, ὄζῆ, from ὄζω, ὄδωδα). *I. Prop. A) A scent, smell, odor, odores afflantur et alga re, Cic.; alienum odorem ad se ducere, to take another smell, Col.; o. tetricum, Cic. Esp. in a bad sense: A bad smell, stench, Sall.; Suet. Meton., esp. in the plur.: An odoriferous substance, as incense, perfumes, aromatic scents, spices, &c., odores incenduntur, Cic.; scented water, unguent, balsam, perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.; o. Assyrii, Tibull.; corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac.—B) Meton.: Steam, vapor, ater o., Virg.; of water, Liv.—II. Fig.: A scent, i. e. presentiment, supposition, conjecture, guess, inkling, est nonnullus o. dictaturæ, people apprehend there will be a dictator, Cic.*

ODORATIO, ōnis, *f.* (odoro). *A smelling, smell, the sense of smelling, Cic.*

ODORATUS, a, um, *part.* of odoror.

ODORATUS, a, um (odor). *That emits a scent, esp. an agreeable scent, sweet-scented, fragrant, odoriferous, o. cedrus, Virg.; o. capilli, Hor.; o. capillos rosæ, Ov.; nec male odorati sit anhelitus oris, Id.*

ODORATUS, ūs, *m.* (odor). *I. Prop.: A smelling, smell, perception by the olfactory nerves, Cic.—II. Meton.: The sense of smelling, smell, Cic.; Plin. For odor: The smell of any thing, Id.*

ODORIFER, ōra, ōrum (odor, fero). *That emits an odor or scent, odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-scented, perfumed. I. A) Prop.: o. flores, Sil.—B) Fig.: non habemus ista odorifera, flourishes in speech, Sen.—II. That produces sweet-smelling substances or perfumes, o. Arabia, Plin.; gens o., i. e. Persæ, Ov.*

ODORO, l. v. a. (odor). *To cause to smell, to give a fragrance to anything, to perfume, o. aera, Ov.; o. mella, Col.*

ODOROR, l. v. dep. (odor). *To scent, to smell. I. Prop.: To smell at, to examine by smelling, o. pallam, Plaut.: to perceive by smelling, to smell, o. cibum, Hor.: o. hominem, Col.; sagacius o., to be endowed with a more keen sense of smelling, Plin.—II. Fig.: To search, investigate, inquire into, trace out, o. diligentius, quid futurum sit, Cic.; o. pecuniam vestigiis, Id. In a contemptuous sense: To smell at, to sniff, to aim or endeavour to obtain any thing, quos o. hunc decemviratum suspicamini, that they are aiming after this decemvirate, Cic.; to smell at only, i. e. only to touch lightly or superficially on any thing, not to enter deeply into it, odoratus philosophiam, Tac.*

ODORUS, a, um (odor). *I. Emitting a scent or odor, odoriferous, o. flos, fragrant, Ov. Compar., odorius, Plin.—II. Tracking by scent, keen-scented, o. canum vis, Virg.*

ODRYSÆ (Odrussæ), ōrum, *m.* (Ὀδρύσαι).

Odrysa, the most powerful people in Thrace, dwelling on both sides of the Articens, a river emptying into the Hebrus. They afterward spread further west, over the whole plain of the latter river, Liv.; Plin.; Tac.

ODRYSIUS, a, um. *Poet. for Thracian, O. rex, i. e. Teresus, Ov.; domus O., i. e. Teres, Sen.; O. tellus, Thrace, Sil. Subst., Odrysius, ii. m., The Thracian, i. e. Orpheus, Val. Flac. Plur., Odrýsai, ōrum, m., Thracian, Ov.*

ODYSSÆA, æ, *f.* (Ὀδύσσεια). *The Odyssey, a poem of Homer, relating the wanderings of Ulysses, Ov.; a poem of Livius Andronicus, Cic. Odysseus pntus, the extreme point of the south coast of Sicily, Cic.*

CEA, æ, *f.* **CEA**, a town of Africa, now Tripoli, Mel.

CEAGRUS, a, um. *Poet. for Thracian, CE. Hebrus, Virg. Also, Of or belonging to Orpheus, CEagrius pulsabat nervos, played on the lyre (as ORPHUS), Sil.*

CEAGRUS, i, m. (Οἶαγρος). *CEagrus, a king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, Ov.; Hyg.*

CEALIDES, æ, m. (Οἰβαλίδης). *A descendant of CEbalus, Spartan, CE. puer, i. e. Hyacinthus, Ov.; CEbalidæ, Castor and Pollux, Id.*

CEBALIS, idis, *f.* (Οἰβαλίς). *Of or belonging to CEbalus, Spartan, CE. nympba, Helen, Ov.; CE. purpura, Spartan, Stat.; Sabina, because the Sabines are said to have descended from the Spartans, CE. matres, Ov.*

CEBALIUS, a, um (Οἰβάλιος). *Of or belonging to CEbalus, Spartan, CE. vulpus, of Hyacinthus, Ov.; CE. pellex, Helen, Id.*

CEBALUS, i, m. (Οἰβαλος). *CEbalus, a king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen, Hyg.*

CECHALIA, æ, *f.* (Οἰχάλια). *CEchalia, a town of Eubœa, the residence of Eurytus, father of Iole, destroyed by Hercules, Plin.; Virg.; Ov.*

CECHALIS, idis, *f.* *An CEchalian woman, Ov.*

CECLIDES, æ, m. (Οἰκλείδης). *Son of CEcleus, i. e. Amphiaræus, Ov.*

CECŒNOMIA, æ, *f.* (οἰκονομία). *The management of household affairs. Fig.: Disposition, order, arrangement, Quint.*

CECŒNICUS, a, um (οἰκονομικός). *I. Prop.: Belonging to household economy. Subst., CEconomicus, i, m. (sc. liber), A work of Xenophon on domestic economy, Cic.—II. Meton.: Relating to oratorical arrangement, cæ. dispositio causæ, Quint.*

CEDIPODES or **-DA**, æ, m. (Οἰδιπόδης). *I. q. CEdipus, Sen.*

CEDIPŒDIŒNIUS, a, um (Οἰδιποδιόνιος). *Of or belonging to CEdipus, CE. Thebæ, Ov.; CE. ales, i. e. the Sphinx, Stat.*

CEDIPUS, i ond ōdis, m. (Οἰδίπους). *CEdipus, king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, killed his father and married his mother unawares, and by this incestuous marriage became the father of Eteocles and Polyneices, Ismene and Antigone, Cic. Prov.: Davus sum, non CE., I am no CEdipus, i. e. solver of riddles, Ter.; CEdipo conjectore opus est, Plaut.*

GENEIS, idis, *f.* (Οἰνηίς). *Daughter of CEneus, i. e. Deianira, Sen.*

GENEUS, and contr **GENEUS**, a, um (Οἰνήτιος),

Oiveios). *Of or belonging to Æneus, Æ. agr., Ov.; Æ. heros, i. e. Tydeus, Stat.*

GENEUS, Æi or Æos, m. (Οἰνεύς). *Æneus, king of Calydon and Pleuron in Ætolia, husband of Althea, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira, Ov.; una vecors Cenei partu edita, Deianira, Cic. poet.*

GENIDES, æ, m. (Οἰνίδης). *Descendant of Æneus, Meleager, Ov.; Diomedes, the son of Tydeus, Id.*

GENOMAUS, i, m. (Οἰνόμαος). *Enomaus. I. A king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, father-in-law of Pelops, and grandfather of Atreus, Thyestes, &c.—II. The name of a tragedy of Attius, Cic. poet.; Stat.*

GENONE, Æs, f. (Οἰνώρη). *Genone, a nymph, daughter of the god of the River Cebrenus: she was wedded by Paris, but afterward forsaken by him, when she died with grief on account of his infidelity, Ov.; Dict. Cret.*

GENOPHORUM, i, n. (sc. vas) (οἰνοφόρον). *A wine-vessel, Hor.; Pers.*

GENOPOLIUM, il, n. (οἰνοπωλείον). *A place where wine is sold; a wine-shop, tavern, Plaut.*

GENOTRIA, w, f. (Οἰνωτρία). *Genotria, a name belonging originally to that part of Italy inhabited by the Genotri, in the country afterward called Brutium and Lucania; but which was subsequently given by the poets to the whole of Italy, Virg.; Claud.*

GENOTRIUS, a, um (Οἰνώτριος). *Of or belonging to Genotria; melon., Italian, Roman, Æ. tellus, Virg.*

GENOTRUS, a, um. I. q. Genotrius: Æ. viri, Virg.

GESTRUS, i, m. (οἶστρος). I. *The horse-fly, oz-fly, breeze, Plin.; Virg.—II. Meton.: Frenzy or enthusiasm (of poets and diviners), Stat.; Juv.*

GETA, w, s, and CETE, Æs, f. (Οἶτη). *Geta, a rugged pile of mountains in the south of Thessaly, an eastern branch of Mount Pindus, along the southern bank of the Sperchius, to the Maliac Gulf at Thermopylae, thus forming the northeastern barrier of Greece, Plin.; Virg.*

GETEUS (Ceteus), a, um. *Of or belonging to Mount Geta, Cetean, mons Æ., Att. ap. Cic.; montes Æ., Liv.; deus Æ., i. e. Hercules, Prop.; Æ. Thermopylae, Catull.*

OFFA, w, f. (contracted probably from orifa, and this derived from os, oris). I. *Prop.: A mouthful, morsel, offam eripere alui, Plin. Pror.: iuter os et offam, between the cup and the lip, Cat. ap. Geil. Esp.: A small round cake, a dumpling, o. pultis, Cic.; offam oblicere casu, Virg.—II. Meton.: A piece of flesh, steak, &c., o. penita, a piece from the tail, a tail-piece, Plaut.; a little ball, a small round mass, gummi in offas convolutum, Plin.; a swelling, Juv.; a lump, a shapeless mass; of an untimely birth, Juv.*

OFFATIM, adv. (offa). *In bits or pieces, jam ego te offatim conficiam, will make minced meat of you, Plaut.*

OFFENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. and n. (ob, fendo) I. *Act.: To hit or strike against, run foul of. A) Prop. 1) o. caput ad fornicem, Quint.; pedem, Hirt.; pes offensus, that one has hurt by hitting against any thing, Ov.; alqm pede o., to hit against any body, Plaut.; o. scutum, against a shield, Liv. 2) Meton. a) To hit upon, to fall*

in with, to happen to meet, to find, o. alqm imparatum, Cic.; o. arcam, Plin.; o. collocatum filiam, Ter. b) To hurt, injure (a part of the body), ne colorum claritas acium oculorum offenderet, Plin.; corpus offensum est, is attacked, Cels. —B) Fig.: To hurt, injure, existimatio offensæ, Cic.; to offend, mortify, vex, displease, o. alqm, Id.; animi offendi in alqm, to be angry with, Id.; offendi medicis, Hor.—II. Neut.: To hit or strike against anything. A) Prop. 1) With dat.: o. solido, against a solid body, Hor.; puppis offendit in scopulis, Ov. 2) Meton.: To strike, to run aground, naves in reduendo offecerunt, Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) To suffer damage, qui in tantis tuebris nihil offendat, receive no injury, Cic. 2) To run into danger, to take hurt or harm, to get into misfortune, to be unfortunate, o. et terræ et mari, Cic.; fenus offendit, has been lost, Sen.; apud iudices o., to be condemned, Cic. Impers.: quoties culpâ ducis esset offensum, might have met with a defeat, Cæs.; sin alqd esset offensum, if any thing had turned out unlucky, Cic. 3) To do amiss, to make a mistake, commit a fault, permulta sunt in cæsis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, Cic.; o. apud alqm, to give offence, to offend any body, Id. 4) To take offence at, to be displeased or offended at, to find fault with, in me offenditis, Cæs.; si quid in homine offendendum sit, Cic. 5) To be offensive, give offence, to displease, quum consulare nomen offenderet, Liv.

OFFENSA, w, f. (offendo). I. *Prop. A) A striking, hitting, or dashing against, o. dentium, Plin.—B) Meton.: Injury, inconvenience, offensam sentire in cœna, a feeling unwell, indisposition, Cels.; sine offensus, incontinence, Sen.—II. Fig. A) An offence, mortification, injury received, offensas vindicare, Ov.—B) Disfavor, displeasure, hatred, enmity, magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.; res habet offensum, displeases, Quint.*

OFFENSATIO, ðnis, f. (offensus). I. *Prop.: A striking against anything, Quint.; Plin.—II. Fig.: offensationes memoriæ, slips of the memory, Sen.*

OFFENSIO, ðnis, f. (offendo). I. *Prop. A) A striking against, o. prædis, Cic. Meton.: That which may be stumbled upon, a projection, Id.—B) Meton.: Attack of a disease, indisposition, a being unwell, o. corporum, Cic.; graves solent o. esse ex gravibus morbis, relapsæ, Id.—II. Fig. A) Offence taken at anything, disgust, aversion, dislike, hatred, o. popularis, unpopularis, Cic.; o. animi acerba, Id.; afferre offensioem, to cause, Id.; offensioem esse, to give offence, Id.; in offensioem alqis incurere, to incur any body's hatred, Id.; o. acute dictorum, vexation on account of some keen remark, Id.; hoc apud alios offensioem habet, displeases them, Plin.—B) Vexation, anger, nec tantum ei intelligebam esse offensioem, Cic.—C) A mishap, disappointment, accident, misfortune, offensioem permotus, Cæs.; offensioem timere (in applying for an office), a refusal, Cic.; o. belli, a defeat, Id.—D) An offence committed, trespass, fault, offensioem judiciorum, Cic.*

OFFENSIUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (offensiu). I. *Slight offence or disgust, o. animi, Cic.—II. Disappointment, misfortune, calamity,*

offensinnculam accipere, to be disappointed in applying for an office, Cic.

OFFENSU, are, iutens. (offendo). To dash or strike against anything. I. Prop.: o. capita, to strike one's head against another person's, or against a wall, Liv.—II. Fig., in speaking: To stumble, hesitate, Quint.

OFFENSUS, s, um. I. Part. of offendo.—II. Adj.: Offended, vexed, displeased, o. animus, Cic.; o. alciui, hateful, odious, Id.

OFFENSUS, ūs, m. (offendo). I. Prop. A) A striking against. Lucr.—B) Meton.: A falling in with, meeting, Stat.—II. Fig.: Offence, dissatisfaction, dislike, sin vita in offensus est, if life is a burden to you, Lucr.

OFFERO, obtūli, oblatum, offerre, v. a. (ob, ferō). I. Prop.: To bring before, present, offer, show or exhibit (designedly), o. strictam aciem venientibus, Virg.; quod fors obolerit, id acturus videtur, Cic.; os suum non modo ostendere sed etiam o., to thrust one's self into notice, to court observation, Id.; o. penam alcijs oculis deorum, to inflict punishment in the sight of the gods, Liv.; o. se alciui, to show one's self, to let one's self be seen, to appear; dii se nobis non offerunt, Cic.; se o. obviam alciui, to meet any body, Ter.; se o. insolentor, to behave offensively, Cic.—II. Fig.: To bring upon, to offer, proffer, tender; to do to any body, inflict, commit, or perpetrate upon, multis in rebus difficillimis auxilium ejus oblatum est, has been held out, Cic.: o. beneficium alciui, Cæs.; o. optata, Ter.; to bring forward, o. crimino, Cic.; to make use of, apply, avail one's self of, o. eloquentiam, Cic.; to cause, occasion, offert aliquid alciui lætitiæ et molestiam, Cic.; to give or deliver up, to expose, o. se periculis, Id.

OFFERUMENTÆ, ūrum, f. (offerō). Gifts; facere for blows, stripes, &c., Plaut.

OFFICINA, æ, f. (contr. for officina, from opifex). A work-shop, manufactory. I. Prop.: o. armorum, manufactory, Cæs.; o. fullonis, Plin.; o. pictoris, studio of a painter, Id.; o. vestium promercalium, a shop where clothes are exposed for sale, a shop-shop, Suet. Esp.: o. cohortalis, or simply o. for oriothion (ὀρνιθῶν), a poultry-yard.—II. Fig.: o. falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum, Cic.; o. sapientia, Id.

OFFICIO, fēci, fectum, 3 (ob, facio). I. To act against, be in the way of. A) In a good sense: ubi equum membra deficient, juventas officit, steps in, Lucr.—B) In a bad sense: To stand in the way of a person, to hinder, to oppose, obstruct, thwart, contravene; with dat., o. alciui apricanti, to step in the way of a person basking in the sun, Cic.; o. luminioibus alcijs, to build before, so as to take the light from a person's house, &c., Id.; o. itinēri hostium, to obstruct the enemy's way on his march, Sall.; quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi officerent, were in each other's way, Id.; o. suspiciis, to hinder, prevent, Cic.; o. particulæ cœli, to build so as to shut out the light, Id. With acc.: o. iter alciui, to cut off, Auct. B. Afr.; effecti corporis sensus, Lucr.; corpuscula officiantur, Id.—II. Meton.: To be in the way, to hinder, to be detrimental, to injure, hurt, officiant lætis frogibus herbe, Virg.; o. nomini, i. e. famæ, Liv.; o. libertati, to be injurious to, Id.; mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ meæ, dazzles your

mind, Cic.; horum concisâ sententiis officit Theopompus altitudine orationis suæ, eclipses, Id.

OFFICIOSE, adv. (officiosus). Courteously, obligingly, Lucr.; o. scribere, Id.

OFFICIOSUS, a, um (officium). In accordance with duty, dutiful, o. dolor, Cic.; o. pietas, Sen. Ready to serve, obliging, courteous, kind, o. homo, Cic.; o. amicitia, Id.; o. voluntas, Ov.; officiosissima natio candidatorum, Id.

OFFICIUM, ii, n. (for officium, any thing that one does for another, whether in the way of duty or otherwise). I. Prop. A) A service, kindness, good turn, officia ac voluntates, Cic.; officia in alqm conferre, Id.; officii causâ, from mere kindness, Liv.; homo conjunctissimus officis, Cic.; homo summo officio præditus, very kind, or ready to render a service, Id.—B) Esp.: An act of courtesy, or mark of respect on public occasions; e. g. when one is applying for, or entering on an office, at a wedding, &c., by attending the party to the forum, or waiting upon him at his house; an honorary service, a showing of respect, urbana o., Nep.; officium facere, Hor.; celebrare officium nuptiarum, to be at the wedding, Suet.; officio togæ virilis interui, I attended the ceremony of his assumption of the toga virilis, Plin. E.; relicto novorum consulum officio, the attendance upon the new consuls being over, Suet.; suprema o., the last offices shown to any body (i. e. at his funeral), Tac.; o. triste, Ov.—II. Meton. A) 1) Duty, obligation, esse in officio, to do, mind, or fulfill one's duty, Cic.; officium servare, Id.; officium suum facere, Ter.; officii duxit, considered it a duty, Suet.; o. civile, the duty of a citizen, Cic. Of inanimate objects: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, its duty, Ter. 2) Submission, obedience of the conquered, allegatio, in officio esse, Cæs.; in officio continere, Id. 3) Fulfillment of duty, meorum officiorum conscientia, Cic.—B) A service, office, function, business, occupation, &c.; huic officio præerat Acilius, Cæs.; o. maritimum, naval service, Id.; o. civilia, public business, Suet. Meton.: Civil officers, servants, attendants, o. admissionis, officers who informed the emperor what persons desired an audience, Suet. The hall where the prætor pronounced judgment, Plin. E.

OFFIGO, xi, xum, 3 (ob, figo). To put or drive into, to fasten, fix in, o. psalos, Varr.; o. ramos, Liv.

OFFIRMATE, adv. (offirmatus). Obstinate, firmly, stiffly, o. resistere, Suet.

OFFIRMATUS, a, um. I. Part. of offirmo.—II. Adj.: Very obstinate, stiff-necked, voluntas in iracundia offirmator, Cic.

OFF-FIRMO, I v. a. (ob, firmo). To render firm, to fasten, o. fores perticâ, to shut, bolt, App. Fig.: o. viam, to continue in one's usual way or habit, Ter.; o. se, to persist in one's opinion, Id.; and simply, o., Id.; o. animum, to fortify one's self, Plaut.

OFF-FLECTO, xi, um, 3 v. a. (ob, flecto). To turn or wheel about, o. navem, Plaut.

OFFŪCO, are, v. a. (ob, faux). To strangle, choke, suffocate, o. fauces, Flor.

OFFRENATUS, s, um (ob, freo). Bridled, tamed, curbed, Plaut.

OFFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. (ob, frango). To break to pieces, Varr.

OFFUCIA.

OFFŪCTA, æ, f. (ob, fucus). *Paint, wash.* I. Prop. Plaut.—II. Fig.: *Deceit, cheat, trickery, Id.*

OFFŪLA, æ, f. dim. (offs). *A little piece or bit (of flesh, &c.), a small morsel, o. carnis, Col.*

OFFULGEO, si, 2 v. n. (ob, fulgeo). *To shine upon or against, to appear, lux oculis ofulsit, Virg.; omen dextrum conatus offulsit, Sil.; inopia amici species offulsit, Quint.*

OFFUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a. (ob, fundo). I. Prop. A) *To pour or throw to, before, or around, o. cibum (avibus), Plaut.—B) Meton. 1) To fall, tumble down; pass., in a middle sense: asinus offunditur, App. To spread; pass., in a middle sense: to pour or spread itself over or around, o. noctem rebus, to spread all over, Cic.; ser nobis offunditur, is poured around us, surrounds us, Id.; altitudo caliginem oculis offundit, spreads darkness before the eyes, produces dizziness, Liv.; offundit alqd tenebras, spreads, Cic. 2) To pour over, to cover, lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, is eclipsed, Cic.; oculos tuos clarissimâ in luce tenebris offusus, surrounded or enveloped as though by a mist, Val. Max.—II. Fig.: tamquam si offusa reip. sempiterna nox esset, as if an everlasting night was spread over the state, Cic.; si quid tenebrarum offudit exsilium, if banishment throws us into obscurity, Id.; tanta offusa oculis animoque religio, so powerfully presented to the eye and mind, Liv.; omnium rerum terror oculis auribusque est offusus, every kind of terror is before their eyes and in their ears, Id.; Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, has quite filled, Cic.; eo pavore offusum Claudium, seized by, Tac.*

OG-G. See OBG.

OGYGES, is, m., OGYGIUS or OGYGUS, i, m. (Ὠγγύος, Ὠγγύος, Ὠγγύος). *Ogyges, an early monarch, first ruler of the territory of Thebes in Bœotia, during whose reign a great deluge is said to have taken place, Varr.*

OGYGUS, a, um (Ὠγγύος). *Of or belonging to Ogyges, i. e. Theban, O. populus, Sen.; O. dens, Bacchus, Ov.*

OH! interj. *Hoa! holla! ho, there! soho! Ter.; oh oh oh! Plaut.*

OHE! interj. *Oh! ah! to express grief, joy, &c.; o. jam satis est, Plaut.; Hor.; Mart.*

OHO! interj. *Oh, indeed! ah! so, then! Plaut.; Ter.*

OLEUS, ei and eos, m. (Ὀλεός). *Oileus, king of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, who is called Ajax Oileos (sc. filius) or Ajax Oilei, to distinguish him from Ajax the son of Telamon, Cic.*

OLBIA, æ, f. (Ὀλβία). *Olbia. I. A city of Bithynia, on the Sinus Astacenus, previously called Astacus, Plin.—II. A colony of Massilia, on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, east of Telo Martius, Plin.—III. A city near the northern end of the eastern side of Sardinia, with the only good harbor on this coast.—IV. A colony of Miletus, near the mouth of the Borysthenes, called also Borysthenis and Olbiopolis, Plin.*

OLBIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Olbia, O. epistola, from Olbia in Sardinia, Cic.; ager O., the territory of Olbia in Sardinia, Liv.*

OLBIOPŌLLIS, is (Ὀλβιόπολις). See OLBIA, IV. ŌLEA, æ, f. (ἐλαία). *An olive, Col.; Hor.; a n olivæ-træ, Cic.; Liv.*

OLFACIO.

ŌLEAGINEUS and ŌLEAGINUS or ŌLEAGINIUS, a, um (olea). I. Prop.: *Of or belonging to olive-trees, alive, semen o., Varr.; radix o., an olive-root, Virg.; talea o., Plin., virgula o., Nep.—II. Meton.: Like an olive or an olive-tree, vitis o., Col.; uva o., Plin. Of an olive color, olive-colored, o. (berylli), Plin.*

ŌLĒARIUS, a, um (oleum). *Of or belonging to oil, oil, o. cella, Cic.; dolia o., Plin. Subst., olearius, ii, m., One that makes or sells oil, an oilman, Col.; Plaut.*

ŌLĒĀROS (-us) or ŌLĪĀROS (-us), i, f. (Ὀλῆαρος, Ὀλῆαρος). *Olearus, a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Antiparos, Plin.*

ŌLĒASTER, tri, m. (olea). *A wild olive-tree, Cic.; Plin.*

ŌLĒNIUS, a, um (Ὀλῆνιος). *Of or belonging to Olenus; poet. for Achaian, and also Ætolian, capella O., the goat of Amalthea, Ov.; O. Tydeus, from Calydon in Ætolia, Stat.*

ŌLĒNOS. See OLENUS.

ŌLĒNS, tis. I. Part. of oleo.—II. Adj. A) Prop.: *Smelling, in male olentem (hominem), Cic.; smelling well, fragrant, odoriferous, o. pascua, Ov.; o. meotha, Id.; smelling badly, stinking, fetid, strong, o. leno, Plaut.; Hor.—B) Fig.: Musty, having a musty smell, quædam jam obliterata et c., Tac.*

ŌLĒNUS or -ŌS, i, f. (Ὀλῆνος), also OLENUM, i, n. *Olenus. 1. A town of Achaia, between Patra and Dyme, Plin. 2. An ancient town of Ætolia, at the foot of Mount Aracynthus, Sen.*

ŌLĒO, ūi, ēre, v. n. [olo 3, Plaut.; Afran.; Pomp. ap. Non.] (for oleo, from ὀζω). *To smell, emit a smell. I. Prop.: bene o., Cic.; jucunde o., Plin.; male o., to smell badly, Plaut. With abl.: To smell of any thing, o. sulfure, Ov. With acc.: nihil o., to smell of nothing, Cic.; o. vins, Hor.; o. unguenta, Ter.—II. Fig.: To smell of any thing, i. e. to betray, indicate, savor of, o. malitiam, Cic.; o. nihil peregrinum, Id.; Epicurus nihil olet ex Academia, Id.; to smell, to make itself observed as by a smell; fig.: olet homo quidam, I smell, scent, Plaut.; aurum buic olet, he has got scent of my having money, Id.; non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur, cum illis? it is not easy to discover why they say cum illis? Cic.*

ŌLĒO, ēre (allied to slo). *To grow; whence the compounds aboleo, oleo.*

ŌLĒSCO, ēre, v. n. (oleo). *To grow, Lucr.*

ŌLĒUM, i, n. (ἐλαίον). *The expressed juice of olives, i. e. olive-oil, instillare oleum lumini, Cic.; o. conditum, old, Suet.; o. viride, fresh, Id.; prov. of a person whose anger one always, aliquid oleo tranquilliorum facere, Plaut.; oleum et operam perdere, to waste both means and pains; prov. of labor expended in vain, Cic.; of night-labor or studies, de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Id.; petitor plus temporis atque olei plus, Juv. It was the practice of wrestlers to anoint their bodies with oil; hence, fig.: genus verborum nitidum, sed palæstræ magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbæ ac fori, better suited to the literary palæstra, the schools (i. e. rhetorical exercises), than to public use, Cic.*

OLFACIO, fœci, factum, 3 (oleo, facio). *To smell. I. Prop.: o. alqd, Cic.; o. (unguentum), Catull. Absol.: sagacissime o., to have a very keen smell, Plin. Part. olfactus, a, um, Smell, Id.—*

OLFACTO.

II. *Fig.*: To smell any thing, i. e. to observe, perceive, get scent of, o. numum, Cic.; non sex mensibus prius olfecissem, quam, I should not have got scent of it six months sooner, Ter.; o. alqm alqa re, to teach one the smell of a thing; o. labra (agnorum) lacte, to imbue them with the taste of milk, accustom them to milk, Varr.

OLFACTO, 1 intens. (olfacio). I. Prop.: To smell or smell at any thing, o. vestimentum, Plaut.; ramum o., Plin.; membrana olfactata, smell, Id.—II. *Fig.*: To smell out, get scent of, detect, perceive, boves cœlum olfactantes, Plin.

OLFACIUS, a, um, part. of olfacio.

OLFACIUS, ūs, m. (olfacio). I. Prop.: A smell, o. thymi, Plin.—II. Meton.: The sense of smelling, Plin.

OLYAROS, i, f. See OLEAROS.

OLIDUS, a, um (oleo). Smelling, emitting a smell, vasa picata bene o., Col.; bene o. amphore, Id. *Esp.*: Smelling badly, rank, frouzy, capra o., Hor.

OLIM, adv. (akin to ollo, i. e. alio tempore). I. Denoting an indefinite point of time: Once. A) Of time past: Some time ago, once, formerly, in time past, since, long since, fuit o. senex, Plaut.; sic o. loquebantur, Cic.; o. vel nuper, Id.; now for a long time, it is a long time since, o. nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. E.; o. non librum in manus sumpsi, Id.—B) Of time future: At some time or other, at some future time, hereafter, utinam coram te o. potius, quam per epistolam! Cic.; non si male nuoc et o. sic erit, Hor.; qui o. nominabuntur, Quint. In interrogative and conditional clauses: Ever, at any time, an quid est o. salute melius? Plaut.; vestra meos o. ai fistula dicat amores! Virg.—II. Denoting a frequent repetition or return of the same circumstances: At times, now and then, sometimes, ever and anon; esp. in comparative clauses and in examples, nunc lenonum plus est fere, quam o. muscarum est, cum calitur maxime, Plaut.; ut pueris o. dant crustulas blandi doctores, Hor.

OLISIPO [Olysippo, Ulysippo], ōnis, m. Olisipo, a town of Lusitania, now Lisbon, Plin.

OLISIPONENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Olisipo, Plin. Plur., Olysiponenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Olisipo, Plin.

OLITOR, ōris, m. (olus). A kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener, Cic.; Plaut.

OLITORIUS, a, um (olitor). Of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener or to pot-herbs, o. forum, a green-market, Liv.; o. hortus, a kitchen-garden, Ulp. Dig.; ostiola o., a garden-gate, Plin.

OLIVA, ō, f., i. q. olea. I. An olive, Plin.—II. An olive-tree, o. Europæa, Cic. Meton.: A staff of olive-wood, Virg.; an olive-branch, Hor.; Ov.

OLIVETUM, i, n. (oliva). A plantation of olive-trees, Cic.; Plin.

OLIVIFER, ōra, ōrum (oliva, fero). That bears olives, o. arvum, Ov.; corona o., of olive-branches, Mart.

OLIVUM, i, n. (oliva), i. q. oleum. Oil, olive-oil, Virg.; Hor. Meton.: Unguent prepared from oil, oil-unguent, Catull.; Hor.

OLLA, ō, f. (called to αλλός, a cavity). A pot, jar, ollam denariorum implere, Cic.; Plin. Prov.: o. mille fervet, matters do not go on well, Petr.

OMEN.

OLLUS, a, um. Old Latin for ille, a, ud: olli, Virg.; ollis, Lucr.; olla, Cic. XII. Tab.

OLOR, ōris, m. A swan, Virg.; o. albus, Ov. OLORINUS, a, um (olor). Of or belonging to swans, o. pennæ, Virg.; o. nâs, Ov.

OLUS, ōris, n. (oleo, to grow). I. Gen.: Any kitchen-herb or pot-herb, as cabbage, turnip, &c., Plin.—II. *Esp.*: A cabbage, Plin.

OLUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (olus). A small pot-herb or cabbage, Cic.; Juv.

OLYMPIA, ō, f. (Ὀλυμπία). Olympia, a small plain in Elis, sacred to Jupiter, with an olive-grove and a magnificent temple, in which stood the celebrated statue of that deity by Phidias; it was here that the Olympic games were held, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

OLYMPIACUS, a, um (Ὀλυμπιακός). Olympic, O. cursus, Auct. Her.; O. palma, Virg.; O. corona, Suet.; O. rami, i. e. oleaster, Stat.

OLYMPIAS, ōdis, f. (Ὀλυμπιάς). An Olympiad, a period of four years, at the expiration of which the Olympic games were celebrated; the Greeks computed time by Olympiads, sexta Olympiade, Vell.; Olympiade circiter XXXII., Plin. Poet.: A period of five years, quinquennia O., Ov. Olympiades, um, f., The Muses, said to dwell on Mount Olympus, Mel.

OLYMPIAS, ōdis, f. (Ὀλυμπιάς). Olympia, the mother of Alexander the Great, Cic.

OLYMPICUS, a, um (Ὀλυμπιακός). Belonging to Olympia, Olympic, O. pulvis, Hor.; O. stadium, Sen.; O. certamen, Just.

OLYMPIONICES, ō, m. (Ὀλυμπιονίκης). A conqueror in the Olympic games, Cic. As adj., Olympionicarum equorum, Col.

OLYMPIUS, a, um (Ὀλύμπιος). Of or belonging to Olympia, Olympian, Jupiter O., who had a temple there, with a celebrated statue (see OLYMPIA), Cic.; templum Jovis Olympii, at Athens, Suet. Subst., Olympia, ōrum, n. (sc. certamina or sollertia), The Olympic games, which consisted of contests in racing, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, &c.; the victor was rewarded with a garland of wild olives: ad Olympia proficisci, Cic.; ludiorum Olympiorum, Liv.; Olympia vincere (Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν), to conquer in the Olympic games, Enn.; coronari Olympia, in the Olympic games, Hor.

OLYMPUS or -OS, i, m. (Ὀλύμπος). Olympus. I. The name of several mountains; especially, one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, near the sea, which, on account of its great height, was considered the seat of the gods, Plin.; Mel.; Virg. Poet. meton.: Heaven, Virg.; Ov.—II. A celebrated flute-player, the pupil of Marsyas, who engaged in a musical contest with Pan, Plin.

OLYNTIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Olynthus, Curt. Subst., Olynthii, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Olynthus, Olynthians, Nep.

OLYNTIUS or -OS, i, f. (Ὀλυνθός). Olynthus, a city of Macedonia, in Chalcidice, at the head of the Thronaic Gulf. It was destroyed by Philip, Nep.; Plin.

OLYSSIPPO or OLYSIPPO. See OLISIPO. ŌMASUM, i, n. (a Gallic word). The fat intestines of oxen, tripe, Plin.; Hor.

ŌMEN, ōnis, n. (contr. probably from oremen, and this akin to os, oris). I. A) A voice taken as an indication of something future; a sign, prognostic, omen, good or bad, Cic.; hoc detestabile omen avertit Jupiter; plectet o., Liv.; i. secundo omine,

with favorable omens, prosperously, Hor.—B) *Meton.*: A wish, as a good omen, optima o., Cic.; o. fausta, good wishes, congratulations, Suet.; a stipulation, condition, eâ lege stque omice, Ter.—II. *Meton.*: That which is accompanied with auspices, prima o. for nuptiae, Virg.; a solemn usage, rite, Id.

ŌMENTUM, i, n. (for obmentum, and allied to opimus). The fat-skin, fat, fatness, Pers.; the membrane which encloses the bowels, the caul, Plin.; Cæsa.; the entrails, Pers.; Juv.

ŌMINATOR, ōris, m. (omior). A soothsayer, diviner, Plaut.

ŌMINOR, 1 v. dep. (omen). To augur, presage, predict, divine, o. scui, Cic.; o. imperium, Liv.; oaves velut ominatae, as though they had a presentiment of it, Id.; to speak, say, so far as one uses words of good or bad omen, melius ominare, Plaut.; male ominata verba, words of unlucky portent, Hor.

ŌMINGŌSE, adv. (ominosus). With (bad) omen, ominously, o. retentus, Quint.

ŌMINGŌSUS, a, um (omen). Containing an omen, ominous, o. res, Plin.

ŌMISSUS, a, um. I. Part. of omitto.—II. Adj.: Negligent, careless, heedless, animo esse omisso, Ter.; omissor th re, us to property, Id.

ŌMITTO, misi, misum, 3 v. a. (for ommitto or obmitto). I. Prop. A) To let go, let fall, quit one's hold of, o. arma, Liv.; o. habenas, Tac.; omittit me, leave me alone or in peace, Ter.—B) *Meton.*: o. animam, to give up the ghost, to die, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To let go, lay aside, give up, dismiss, o. contentionem, Cic.; o. timorem, Id.; omittuntur voluptates, Id.; deditioe omissa, Sall.; omnibus omittis, postponing all other things, Cæs. With inf.: To leave off, cease, o. urgere, Cic. Esp.: To let pass, not to avail one's self of, o. navigationem, Cic.; to leave unmentioned, to pass over, not to notice, to omit, o. gratulationes, Cic.; o. alqm, Nep.; to leave out of sight or mind, o. hostem, Liv.; to let go unpunished, to overlook, o. noxiam, Ter.

ŌMNI-FER, ōrn, ōram (omais, fero). That bears every thing, Ov.

ŌMNI-GENUS, a, um (omnis, genus). Of all kinds, of every sort, o. colores, Lucr.; o. dei, Virg.

ŌMNI-NŌDIS, adv. (for omnibus modis). In every way or manner, wholly, fully, Lucr.

ŌMNI-NO, adv. (omnis). Entirely, wholly, altogether, aut o. aut magna ex parte, Cic.; nihil o., nothing at all, Id.; o. nusquam reperiuntur, Id.; non o. quidem, sed magnam partem, Id.; in general, generally, universally, de hominum genere, aut o. animalium, at large, Cic.; Cæsari aut o. populo Rom., Cæs.; o. fortis animus duabus rebus cernitur, Cic.; crant o. itinera duo, in all, Cæs.; tres o. fuerunt, Cic.; quum o. noo essent suplius centum, Nep. In concessions: Perhaps so on the whole, certainly, indeed, followed by an adverbial particle sed, tamen, &c.: longe o. a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, Cic.; o. locuples est; sed tamen scire velim, Id.

ŌMNI-PARENS, tis (omais, parcus). That brings forth every thing, all-bearing, o. terra, universal parent, Lucr.; Virg.

ŌMNI-PŌTENS, tis (omnis, potens). Almighty, omnipotent, Virg.; Catull.

ŌMNIS, e (Sanscr. n m ā, with). All. I. A) Of number: o. fortuna, Virg.; omnes habenas effundere, to drop all the reins, Id.; omnes omnium civitates patriâ una complectitur, Cic.; omni ex parte perfectum esse, in all parts, thoroughly, Id. Subst., omnes, All, omnes ad unum, all to a man, Cic.; omne, all; omne quod eloquimur, Id.; thus also in the plur.: omnia, all (things), sic a me acta omnia, ut, Cic.; omnia fscere, to do every thing, i. e. to take all pains, to spare no pains, Id.; omnia mihi sunt cum alio, to have every thing in common with any body, to be any body's best friend, Id.; in eo sunt omnia, it all depends upon that, Id.; ante omnia, before every thing, first of all, Liv.; alia omnia, the contrary, Plin. E. Hence, in alia omnis ire, to maintain the contrary, to be of quite a contrary opinion; or in alia omnia discedere; or in alia omnia transire; or alia omnia sentire, Plin. E.; omnia esse, to be every thing (to any body), to be all in all, Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv.—B) With sine, for ullus, a, um: All, any, any whatever, sine omni periculo, without any danger, Ter.; sine omni sapientia, Cic.; all, i. e. every, each; sometimes it stands for always, every time, each time, omnibus mensibus, Cic.; quædam gallinæ omnia gemina ova parient, some hens always lay two eggs at a time, Plin.; all, all possible, all manner of, every description of, omne olus œnare, Hor.; omnibus precibus petere, most earnestly, Cæs.; omnibus tormentis œnare, Id.—II. Of completeness or entireness: All, the whole, o. Gallis, all Gaul, Cæs.; o. iasula, the whole island, Id.; sanguinem suum omnem effundere, all his blood, every drop of it, Cic.; oia o. moriar, Hor.; o. in hoc sum, I am wholly occupied with it, Id.; omne corpus intendere, the whole body, Cic.

ŌMNI-TŌENS, tis (omnis, tueor). That sees all things, all-seeing, Lucr.

ŌMNI-VĀGUS, o, ōm (omnis, vagus). That wanders through all places, roving all about, or every where, o. Diaca, Cic.

ŌMNI-VŌLUS, a, um (omnis, volo). Willing every thing, Catull.

ŌMNI-VORUS, a, um (omnis, voro). Eating every thing (indiscriminately), omnivorous, boves o., Plin.

ŌMPHĀLE, ōs, f. (Ὀμφάλῃ). Omphale, daughter of the Lydian king Jardanæ, and wife of Imolus: after the death of the latter, Queen of Lydia. Hercules is said to have been sold to her as a slave in female disguise, after having committed the murder of Iphitus, Ter.; Hyg.

ŌNĀGER or ŌNAGRUS, i, m. (ὄναγρος). I. Prop.: A wild ass, Col.—II. *Meton.*: A military engine of war for discharging stones, Veg.; Amm.

ŌNĀGOS, i, m. (ὄναγός). An ass-driver, Plaut.

ŌNERĀRIUS, a, um (onus). Of or belonging to a burden or freight, o. avis, a ship of burden, a merchant-ship, Liv.; Nep.; also, oneraria, a, f., Cic.; iumenta o., beasts of burden, Liv.

ŌNERO, 1 v. a. (onus). I. Prop. A) To load, burden, freight, o. naves, Cæs.; o. oaves commentu, stipendio, armis aliisque rebas, Sall.; o. aselli costas pomis, Virg.; o. sacillas veste stque auro, Ter.; to stow away, store up, vna cadis

o., to store up, Virg.; dona Cereris canstris o., Id. — B) *Meton.*: To load, burden, encumber, oppress, o. catenia, Hor.; o. cervicem tauri aratro, Ov.; o. auree lapillis, Id.; onerari vino, epulis, Sall.; cibus onerat, oppresses the stomach, Plin.; to cover, o. membra sepulcro, Virg.; o. ossa aggere terre, Id.; o. humerum pallio, to put on one's cloak, to throw one's cloak round one's shoulders, Ter.; to arm, o. manum jaculis, Virg. — II. *Fig.*: To load, to cram, fill, o. iudicem argumentis, Cic.; o. alqm mendacis, and simply o. alqm, to oppress with falsehoods, Plaut.; to overwhelm, o. alqm contumelias, Cic.; o. alqm inlelectis, Plaut.; o. malis, Virg.; to heap upon (in a good sense), to cover with, o. alqm laudibus haud immeritis, Liv.; me amœnitæ oneravit dies, Plaut.; o. honoribus, Just.; to render more troublesome, to make worse, o. cursa, Tac.; o. pericula alcis, Id.

ONEROSUS, a, um (onus). I. *Prop.*: Burdensome, heavy, oppressive, præda o., Virg.; sit humas cineri non o. tuo, Ov. — II. *Burdensome, irksome, troublesome*, o. donatio, Plin.; onerosum est accusare damnatum, Id.

ONOMATOPŒIA, æ, f. (ὀνοματοποιία). The forming of a word, so as to represent a natural sound (e. g. susurrus), Charis.

ONUS, Æris, n. I. *Prop. A*) A burden, load, freight, cargo, cum mercibus et oneribus, Cic.; naves cum suis oneribus, Liv. — B) *Meton.*: Any thing heavy, a burden, a weight, tanti oneris turris, Cæs.; o. naturæ, the fœtus, Phædr.; or o. gravidæ ventris, Ov.; onera ciborum, animal excrementis, Plin.; or onus ventris, Mart. — II. *Fig.*: A burden, i. e. charge, trouble, difficulty, quantis oneribus premerer, troublesome occupations, Cic.; oneri esse alci, to be a burden to any body, to be troublesome, Liv.; Sall.; onus urbis suscipere, to take upon one's self the burden of government, Cic.; onus alci injungere, to impose a burden upon any body (e. g. of a charge or duty), Liv.; o. probandi, the burden of proof, obligation to prove, Cela. *Esp.*: A burden, i. e. tax, impost, hæc onera in ditea a pauperibus inclinata, Liv.; municipium maximis onibus pressum, burdens, i. e. debts, Cic.; onera graviora injungere, Cæs.

ONUSTUS, a, um (onus). I. *Prop. A*) Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted, æsellus o. auro, Cic.; præda o. Athenas venerunt, Nep.; naves o. frumento, Cæs.; miles o. sarcinis, Tac. *Wüh genit.*: Full of any thing, Plaut. — B) *Meton.*: Loaded, burdened, o. fastibus, Id.; corpus o., stricken with years, Id. — II. *Fig.*: Laden, i. e. filled, full of, covered with, pars o. vulneribus, Tac.; pectus o. lætitiâ, Plaut.

ONYX, ŷchia, m. (ὄνυξ, the finger-nail; hence, on account of its color), Onyx. I. A precious stone of a light flesh color, Plin. — II. A kind of marble or alabaster, of which various vessels were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: a vessel made of this substance, as, a box for unguent, &c., a perfume-box, Hor.; also fem., Mert.

OPACITAS, ætis, f. (opacus). *Shadiness*, shade, patula o. ramorum, Plin.; colles amœnâ opacitate vestiti, Id.

OPACO, l v. a. (opacus). To cover with shade, to shade, o. locum, Cic.; sol terras ex partibus opacat.

OPACUS, a, um (akta to operio). *Shady*. I.

Act.: Shading, giving shade, ilex o., Virg.; o. ulmus, Id.; o. nubes, Ov. — II. *Pass. A*) Shaded, o. rips, Cic.; frigus o., coldness of the shade, Virg.; in opaco, in the shade, Plin. — B) *Meton.*: Shady, dark, obscure, o. nox, Virg.; o. Tartara, Ov.

ŒPELLA, æ, f. dim. (opera). *Slight work, labor, or service, a little application*, Lucr.; Hor.

ŒPĒRA [opra, Enn.], æ, f. (opus, eris). I. *Labor; esp., bodily labor, pains, exertion*, multi reperiuotur inertes operâ, Plaut.; operam in re consuivere, to bestow pains upon, Cic.; operam tribuere rei, Id.; operam in re ponere, Id.; operam insumere, Liv.; operam suscipere, to take the labor upon one's self, Id. *Esp.*: operam dare alci rei, to bestow pains upon; operam dare valetudini, Cic.; operam dare, with ut or ne, to take care that, or that not, Id.; operam dent consules, o. quid resp. detrimenti capiat, Cæs.; Sall. Cat.; operam alci navare, to lend aid, Cic.; operæ non parcere, to spare no pains, Id.; operæ pretium habere, to have a reward for one's pains, Liv.; est operæ pretium, it rewards the pains, i. e. it is worth the while, Cic.; operæ pretium facere, to do any thing that is worth the pains, Liv.; o. est mihi, to take pains, Plaut. Hence, datâ operâ, on purpose, designedly, Cic.; or deditâ operâ, Id. *Esp.*: Labor for others, service, operas dare pro magistro, to act as vice-director, Cic.; operam alci dare, to give a hearing, to listen to, Plaut.; si per eos dies operam dedisti Protoni, if you have listened to, Cic.; sermoni operam dare, to listen to, Id.; alci operam multos annos dare, to be any body's pupil, to attend any body's lectures, Id.; dare operam, pay attention, mind, Ter.; operam dare jubet Petillium, to inquire into the matter, Cic.; operam dare tonsoribus, to get shaved, Suet.; meâ, tuâ, alcis operâ, through my (thy, &c.) exertion, means, agency; meâ operâ Tarentum recepit, Cic.; non meâ operâ neque culpa evenit, Ter.; consulis operâ amissum, by his fault or neglect, Liv.; unâ operâ, at the same time, at once, Plaut.; or eadem operâ, Id. — II. *Meton. A*) A day's work or labor, Col.; operis tribus, Id. — B) Time when one is at liberty, leisure, deest mihi o., Cic.; est mihi operâ, I have time, it is convenient to me, Liv.; non operæ est mihi (also without the dat. of person), I have no time, it is not convenient for me, I do not choose or like, I will not, Liv.; but operæ non est means, it must not be, Plaut. — C) One that works for wages or pay, a day-laborer, journeyman, numos dividere operis tua, Auct. Har.; quantum paucæ operæ fabrorum mercedis tulerunt, Cic.; operæ theatrales, parties among the spectators for the purpose of applauding the actors, Tac. — D) Deed (opposed to good counsel, advice), contra operâ expertus, Plaut.; istec dicta te experiri et operis et factis volo, Id. — E) A work, manufacture, o. arpearum, Id.

OPĒRARIUS, a, um (opera). I. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with bodily labor*, pecus o., beasts used for labor, Col.; o. lapides, that are used in any sort of labor, Plin.; o. vinum, common wine for laborers, Id. — II. *Esp., of persons*, operarius, ii, m. (with or without homo), A workman, laborer, day-laborer, o. homo, Cic.; o. liugua celeri, lib., a living machine with a tongue (said of a bad speaker), Id.

OPERCULUM, i. n. (operio). *A cover, lid, arteria aspera tegitur quodam quasi operculo, Cic.; o. doli, Liv.*

OPERIMENTUM, i. n. (operio). *That with which a thing is covered, a covering, cover, Cat.; Sall.*

OPERIO, rūi, rtum, 4 v. e. [*fut.*, operibo, for operiam, Plaut. ap. Non.] (*ob, and absol. perio, to cover*). I. Prop. A) 1) *To cover over, to cover, cover up, foas fluctu totus operiretur, Cic.; summas (amphoras) o. auro, Nep.; operto capite, with covered head, Hor.; brachia plumis o., Ov.; umbris nox operit terrae, Virg.; o. reliquias mslæ pugne, to bury, Tac.* 2) *To shut, close, lock or shut up, o. lecticam, Cic.; o. ostium, Ter.; o. fores, Plaut.; o. oculos morientibus, to close, Plin.; oculis operitis donare multa, with one's eyes shut, Sen.*—B) *Meton.: To cover up, o. alqm loris, to drub, lash soundly, Ter.*—II. A) *To cover or load with, to heap upon, contumeliis opertus, Cic.; judicia aperta dedecore et infamia, Id.*—B) *To hide, conceal, operatum rerum patefactio, Cic.; domestica msls tristitia operienda, Tac.*

OPERIOR, iri. See OPERIOR.

OPEROR, 1 v. dep. (opus). *To work, to be occupied or busied, o. in agro, Ulp. Dig.; scnioris (apes) intus operatur, Plin. With dat.: To bestow pains upon anything, to apply one's self to, to give or devote one's self to, o. studiis libersibus, Tac.; o. scholæ, Quint. Esp.: To perform sacred rites to sacrifice, &c., vidit se operatum, Tac.; Cynthia jsm noctes est operata decem, Prop.; to serve, to be subservient, ora operata tibi resolvimus, the mouths devoted to thee, Ov.; sacris o., Liv.*

OPERŌSE, adv. (operosus). *With great pains, laboriously, nec fiat o., Cic. Exactly, accurately, dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin.*

OPERŌSUS, s, um (opers). *Full of pains or labor. I. Act. A) That takes much pains, busy, industrious, active, laborious, o. senectus, Cic.; colous o., Ov.*—B) *Meton.: Effectual, powerful, o. herba, Ov.*—II. Pass.: *Full of trouble, troublesome, o. labor, Cic.; o. carmen, Hor.*

OPERTUM, i. n. (operio). I. Prop.: *A secret place, o. bonæ Dææ, where the Roman women assembled to celebrate her festival on the first of May, Cic.; telluris operts subire, to descend into the infernal regions, Virg.*—II. Meton.: *A secret, o. Apullinus, an oracle, Cic.*

OPERTUS, a, um, part. of operio.

OPES, um. See OPS.

OPHYŪCHUS, i. m. (Ὀφιοῦχος). *The Serpent-holder, a constellation, Cic. (Pure Latin, Anguinenus.)*

OPHTHALMIAS, æ, m. (ὀφθαλμίας). *A kind of fish, i. q. oculists, Plaut.*

OPICUS, a, um. *Ignorant, stupid, uncouth, Cat. ap. Plin.; barbarous, Juv.*

OPIFER, æra, ærum (ops, fero). *Rendering assistance, o. deus, i. e. Esculapius, Ov.; folia o., Plin.*

OPIFEX, icis, (opus, facio). I. Gen. A) *A master workman, artificer, framer, v. mundi, Cic.; Nilus silvarum o., that produces, Plin.; stilus est dicendi n., Cic.; o. verburum, a framer of words, Id.*—B) *Meton.: o. apes, that make honey, Varr.*—II. Esp.: *An artisan, mechanic, Cic.*

ne o. quidem se artibus suis removerunt, of sculptors and painters, Id.

OPIFICINA, æ, f. (opifex), for officina. *A workshop, Plaut.*

OPILIO, ōis, m. (perhaps for ovilio, from ovis). *A shepherd, herdsmen, Col.; Virg.*

OPIME, adv. (opimus). *Sumptuously, splendidly, richly, o. instructa domus, Plaut.*

OPIMIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Opimius. O. vitium, that was grown in the consulship of Opimius, of the vintage of Opimius, Plin.*

OPIMITAS, atis, f. (opimus). *Abundance, plentifulness, Plaut.*

OPIMIUS, s, um. *Opimius, a Roman family name. Of this gens was L. Opimius, during whose consulate (B.C. 121) there was a vintage of unprecedented quality, in consequence of the extraordinary heat of the autumn, Cic.; Vell.*

OPIMUS, a, um (ops, opis). I. Act. A) *Nourishing, fertile, fruitful (of the earth), ager o., Cic.; arva o., Virg.; campus o., Liv.; u. Larissa, Hor.*—B) *Meton.: Enriching, lucrative, gainful, o. accusatio, Cic.; o. quæstus, Plin.*—II. Pass. A) *Well fed, fattened, fat, in good keep, o. bos, Cic.; o. victima, Plin.; o. pecudes, Gell.; me reducit opimum, Hor.* 2) *Meton.: Enriched, rich, prædâ opimus, Cic.; o. bonis rebus regio, rich in, Lucr.; opus o. casibus, Tac.; rich, abundant, copious, o. præda, Cic.; o. divitiis, Plaut.; o. dapes, Virg. Esp.: spolia o., arms taken by one general from another, Liv.; o. triumphus, Hor.*—B) *Fig. of style: Gross, overloaded, o. quoddam et tamquam adipatæ dictionis genus, Cic.; Pindarus nimis optima pinguique esse facultia existimatus est, Gell.*

OPINĀBĪLIS, e (opinor). *That rests on supposition, supposed, imaginary, hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem vocabant, Cic.*

OPINĀTIO, ōis, f. (opinor). *A supposition, conjecture, Cic.*

OPINATOR, ōris, m. (opinor). *One that supposes or conjectures, Cic.*

OPINATUS, s, um. I. Part. of opinor.—II. Adj.: *Supposed, conjectural, imaginary, o. malum, bonum, Cic.*

OPINATUS, ūs, m. (opinor). *A supposing, conjecturing, o. animi, Lucr.*

OPINIO, ōis, f. (opinor). I. Gen.: *An opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, imagination, wgritudo (est) o. recentis msls præsentis, Cic.; lætitia, o. boni præsentis, Id.; adducere in opinionem, to make any body believe; or opinioem alcis rei præbere, Cæs.; or opinionem alcis rei afferre; or opinionem alcis rei facere, Cels.; opinioem duci, to be led by one's opinion, Cic.; ad opinionem lshi, to come gradually to the opinion, Id.; hanc in opinionem discessi, I have come to the opinion, Id.; bujus opiniois esse, to be of that opinion, Col.; opinioem deponere, to give up, to divest one's self of, Id.; opinioem augere, to strengthen an opinion, Cæs.; opinioem levare alqm alq re, to rid one of an opinion, Id.; ut mea o. fert or est, in my opinion, Id.; præter opinioem, contrary to expectation, Id.; opinioem celerius, sooner than was expected, Id.; celerius omnium opinioem venire, sooner than anyone expected, Cæs.; opinioem tua mibi gratius est, more agreeable than you expect, Cic.; o. est (with acc. and inf.), it is thought or supposed: in his locis v. est, Cæsarem fore, they think, there is an idea or opinion,*

OPINIOSUS.

Id. — II. *Esp.*: A good or bad opinion, opinioem nonnullam habere de slqo, Cic.; magna est hominum o. de te, they expect great things from you, entertain a high opinion of you, Id. *Absol.*: Good reputation, affert et ista res opinionem, Quint.; a report, rumor, opinionem serere, to spread abroad, Just.; exiti o. (with acc. and inf.), a report was spread abroad, Suet.

OPINIOSUS, a, um (opinio). Full of suppositions or conjectures, fond of hypotheses, Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, very rich in hypotheses, Cic.

OPINOR, I v. dep. (from a root OP; appearing also in ὀπ-ωπα, ὀψομαι, ὠφθην). To suppose, imagine, conjecture, be of opinion, o. alqd, Cic.; multa falso o., Id.; male o. de slqo, to have a bad opinion of, think badly of, Suet. Parenthetically used: primo, ut opinor, potitur, Cic.; Cipiui, opinor, olim, in my opinion, as I think, as I believe, Id.

OPINUS, a, um. See NEOPINUS.

OPIPARE, adv. (opiparus). Splendidly, richly, sumptuously, o. parare convivium, Cic.; o. domum instruere, Plaut.; edere et bibere o. et apparate, Cic.

OPIPARUS, a, um (opes, paro). Splendid, rich, sumptuous, o. opsonia, Plaut.; o. Athenæ, Id.

OPIS, is, f. (Ὀπίς). Opis, a nymph in the train of Diana, Virg.

OPISTHO-GRAPHUS, a, um (ὀπισθόγραφος). Written upon on the back (of parchment or paper) (a thing not very customary), libri o., Plin. *Subst.*, opisthographum, I, n., That which has been written upon on the back, Ulp. Dig.

OPITULOR, I v. dep. (opes and obs. tulo, for ferro). To help, assist, render assistance, o. alcui, Cic.; o. inopiæ alcjs, Sall.; permultum ad dicendum o., Cic.

OPIMUM or -ON, ñ, n. (ὀπιον, from ὀπός, sap). The inspissated juice of the poppy, opium, Plin.

OPBALSAMUM, I, n. (ὀπobάλσαμον). The juice or gum (ὀπός) of the balsam-tree, balsam, Plin.

OPORRET, üt, ère, v. impers. (opus). It is necessary, it must be, it is needful or reasonable, it behooves, it ought (with acc. and inf., ut, or simple subj.), nec medicore telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic.; tu non modo eos scipere, quod oportebat, noluiti, what behoved, Id.; Apollinis signum sblatum esse nœ oportuit, ought not to have been carried off, Id.; mansum tamen oportuit, he ought however to have remained, Ter.; efflorescat oportet oratio, Cic.; exstent oportet vestigia, there must necessarily be some traces left, Id.; iudices videsat oportet, Id.

OP-PANGO, pēgi, pactum, 3 v. a. (ob, pango). To fix or fasten to, o. saviu (ori), to give a kiss, Plaut.

OP-PANSUS or OP-PASSUS, a, um, part. of oppando.

OP-PECTO, ère, v. a. (ob, pecto). To comb; faceti, of food, to claw, pull to pieces, or to chew, Plaut.

OP-PĒDO, ère, v. n. (ob, pedo). To affront, to insult grossly, o. alcui, Hor.

OP-PĒRIOR, peritus and pertus sum, 4 v. dep. (ob, perior, like experior). I. Act.: To wait for any body or any thing, to await, ibi me opperire, wait for me there, Ter.; hostem o., Virg.; classem

OPPORTUNE.

o., Nep. — II. *Neut.*: To wait, aut ibidem opperiar, Cic.; horam o., to wait a whole hour, Ter.

OPPĒTO, tivi and tui, ütum, v. n. (ob, pcto). To go to meet; with acc.: o. pestem, to go to ruin, to fall, Plaut.; o. pœnas superbiæ, to suffer for one's haughtiness, Phædr. *Esp.*: o. mortem, to meet death, to die, o. pro patria mortem, Cic.; millies o. mortem, Id. *Absol.*: To die, to depart this life, Tac.

OPPIDANUS, a, um (oppidum). Of or in a town out of Rome, of a small town, senex o., from Tarracina, Cic.; o. jus, Id.; genus dicendi o., Id. *Subst. plur.*, oppidani, örüm, m., Inhabitants of a town, townspeople, Cæs.

OPPIDATIM, adv. (oppidum). Town by town, in every town, ludos o. constituerunt, Suet.

OPPIDO, adv. (oppidum). Very, very much, exceedingly, quite, altogether, o. pauci, Cic.; o. ridiculus, Id.; paulum o., very little, Id.; o. quam, very much, Liv.; perii o., I am completely undone, Plaut.

OPPIDULUM, i, n. dim. (oppidum). A small town, Cic.; Hor.

OPPIDUM, i, n. (opes, do, what affords shelter or aid). Perhaps prop., that which is encompassed or walled; hence, I. A town; esp., a town out of Rome, oppidum amittere, Cic.; in oppido Antiochie, in the town of Antioch, Id.; in oppido Citio, Nep. — II. A fortified wood or forest with the Britons, Cæs.

OP-PIGNERO, I v. a. (ob, pignero). I. Prop.: To give as a pledge, to pledge, o. filiam, Ter.; o. libellos, Cic. — II. Fig.: o. se verbo, Sen.

OP-PILO, I v. a. (ob, pilo). To stop or shut up, to block up, o. ostium, Lucr.; o. scalas, Cic.

OPPINGO, ère. See OPFANGO.

OPPLEO, 2 v. a. (ob, pleo). To fill completely, to fill up. I. Prop.: nives omnis opplevant, Liv. — II. Fig.: Græciam hæc opinio opplevit, Cic.

OP-PLĒRO, are (ob, ploro). To weep to, o. auribus alcjs, to trouble with weeping, Auct. Her.

OP-PŌNO, pōñi, pñitum, 3 v. a. (ob, pono). I. Prop.: To set, lay, or place against or opposite, o. auriculum, Hor.; o. armatos homines sd introitus omnes, Cic.; o. Numidas ad dextram partem sciel, on the right wing, Hirt.; to place in front of, i. e. to expose, to lay any thing or one's self open to, o. se periculum, Cic.; o. se venientibus, Cæs.; moles oppositæ fluctibus, Cic.; to set against, lay down, as a pledge, deposit, o. res suas ad securitatem creditoris, to pledge, mortgage, Sen.; ager pignori est oppositus, Ter.; o. se pignori, to pledge one's self, Plaut.; to put or lay before, put one thing before or on another, gallicæ se opponunt (pulis), Cic.; o. manum frontii, Ov.; o. manum ante oculos, Id.; o. manus ob os, as a sign that silence is to be kept, Cœl. sp. Cic.; to shut to, to close, o. fores, Ov. — II. Fig.: To bring forward against, to object, to allege as an excuse or defence, o. nomen alcui, Cic.; o. auctoritatem suam, Id.; multis secundis præliis unum adversum o., to set one unfortunate battle against many fortunate ones, i. e. to compare them together, Cæs.

OPPORTUNE, adv. (opportunus). Conveniently, opportunely, in right time, seasonably, o. venire, Cic.; nihil opportunius accidere potuit, Id.; nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Cæs.

OPPORTUNITAS, *âtia, f.* (opportunos). I. *Prop.* A) *Convenience, fitness, suitability, o. corporis, Cic.; o. loci, Cæs.; o. atatis, Sall.; o. temporis, a favorable time, the right moment, Cæs.—*B) *A favorable circumstance or situation, omitto opportunitates habitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic.; quanta o. in animis hominum ad res maximas, what great capacities, Id.—*II. *Meton.* *Advantage, use, inter viros tales amicitia tantas habet opportunitates, Cic.*

OP-PORTUNUS, a, um (oh and portunus, allied to portus). *Convenient, suitable, fit, commodious, opportune, seasonable, o. locus, Cic.; locus opportunissimus portus, Liv.; o. tempus, Cæs. Neut. plur.: locorum opportuna, Tac.; adapted, proper, useful, ad omnia hæc magis o. nemo est, no one is more fit, Ter.; nox o. est eruptioni, favorable, Liv.; advantageous, profitable, favorable, conducive, res o. sunt singula singularis, Cic.; Jugurthæ o. alia omnia, Sall. In a bad sense: Exposed, liable, o. injuriæ, Cels.; reticulata structura rimis o. est, Plin.*

OPPÖSITIO, *ônis, f.* (oppono). *An opposing, setting against, Cic.*

OPPÖSITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of oppono.—*II. *Adj.: Placed or set over against or opposite, luna o. soli, Cic. Esp. geographically: Situnte over against, lying opposite or before, oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. Fig.: Opposed, contradictory, contrary: oppöstita, örüm, n. plur., Clauses or propositions that contradict one another, Gell.*

OPPÖSITUS, *üs, m.* (oppoöo). *A setting against, opposing, o. corpus, Cic.; o. membrorum, Sil.; a lying between or before, interposition, Plin.*

OPPRESSIO, *ônis, f.* (opprimo). I. *A pressing down, Vitruv.—*II. *Fig.: Oppression, o. legum et libertatis, Cic.; a taking forcible possession of, o. curiæ, Id.; force, violence, Ter.*

OPPRESSUNCULA, *æ, f. dim.* (oppressio). *A gentle pressing or squeezing, papillarum horridularum o., Plaut.*

OPPRESSUS, a, um, *part. of opprimo.*
OPPRESSUS, *üs, m.* (opprimo). *A pressure, pressing down, primordiorum o., Lucr.*

OPPRIMO, *pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. (ob. premo).* I. *Prop.* A) *To press down, o. taleam pede, to press into the ground, Cat.; ruinâ cocclavis opprimi, to be buried, Cic.; o. herbam, to tread down, Ov.; to press together, shut, keep shut or close, os opprime, Ter.; o. os loquentis, Ov.—*B) *Meton.: To sink, o. classem, Cis.—*II. *Fig.: To press down, onere opprimi, Cic.; to suppress, quell, tame, check, opprimitur vis flammæ alq̄ re, Id.; o. ignem, Liv.; o. tumultum, Id.; to subdue, overthrow, o. Mithradatem, Cic.; to oppress, deprive one of his liberty or rights, o. patriam, Id.; o. reum, Id.; to suppress, i. e. not to utter, to pronounce indistinctly, o. litera, Id.; to suppress, conceal, hide, o. insigne, Id.; o. memoriam rei, Liv.; o. iram, Sall.; to load, overwhelm, o. contumelias, Cic.; oppressus somno, weighed down with sleep, Cæs.; oppressus ære alieno, loaded with debt, Cic.; to overpower, overcome, oppressus timore, lassitudine, Cæs.; to finish or put an end to by violence, to crush, o. amicitiam, Cic.; to suppress, weaken, debil-*

itate, opprimuntur vires, Id.; to come upon unexpectedly, to take by surprise, setze, quoties illum lux... quoties nox oppressit! Cic.; more Antonium oppressit, Id.; o. hostes incautos, Liv.; o. alqm ascitantem, Ter.; o. occasionem, to seize, embrace, Plaut.; to bear down, put down, suppress, quash, hamper, shackle, stifle, o. orationem, Cic.; conscientia acelerum oppressus, Id.

OPPROBAMENTUM, *i, n.* (opprobrio). *A reproach, disgrace, Plaut.*

OPPROBRIUM, *ii, n.* (ob, probrum). *A reproach, shame, disgrace, infamy, civitati esse opprobrio, to be a disgrace to the state, Nep.; o. meritum, Plin. Meton.: A reproach, i. e. a taunt, abusive or reproachful language, Suet.; maledictum et o., Plin.; a disgrace (speaking of a person), o. majorum Mamecius, Tac.*

OPPROBRO, *are, v. a. (ob, probrum).* *To reproach or upbraid with, to cast in one's teeth, o. alci rus, Plaut.*

OPPUGNATIO, *ônis, f.* (oppugno). I. *Prop.: A storming, assaulting (a town), o. oppidorum, Cic.; oppugnationem inferre, to storm, Id.; oppugnationem propulsare, to repulse assailants, Id.; oppugnationem sustinere, to hold out against, Cæs.; oppugnatione desistere, Id.—*II. *Meton.: An attack with words, assault, Cic.*

OPPUGNATOR, *oris, m.* (oppugno). *An attacker, assailant, stormer. I. Prop.: o. patriæ, Cic.; Liv.—*II. *Meton.: o. salutis meæ, Cic.*

OPPUGNO, *1 (ob, pugno).* I. *Prop.: To fight against, attack, assail, assault, storm, o. alqm, Cæs.; Macedonia o., Liv.; o. oppidum, Cic.; o. castra, Cæs.—*II. *Meton.: To attack, assail, assault any body or anything, o. fratrem, Cic.; o. alqm clandestinis consiliis, Id.; o. alqm pecuniâ, Id.*

OPPUGNO, *1 (ob, pugnus).* *To beat with the fists, to cuff, buffet, o. os, Plaut.*

OPS, *öpis, f.* (in the sing. only in the genit., acc. and abl.) (akin to copia). I. *Prop.: Power, means, might; riches, wealth (whatever puts us in a condition to do great things), opibus, armis, potentia valere, Cic.; o. afflictæ, Cæs.; o. familiares, Sall.; opes alci juvare, sublevare, Cæs.; condere opes, Virg.; magnas inter opes inopa, Hor.; pro opibus, in proportion or according to one's property, wealth, or means, Plaut.; Sall.; troops, army, host, regis opibus præfuturum, Nep.; tantas opes prostravit, Id.; the power or resources of a king or a state, with regard to territory, armies, revenue, &c., tantis opibus republicæ, Cic.; opes Italiæ atterere, Sall.; o. civitatis, Id.; patriæ opes augere, Cic.; opes Lacedæmoniorum concusit, Nep.; power or influence of a private individual, by means of riches, connections, character, rank, eloquence, &c., opes suas, experiri, Cic.; opes et dignitate tenere, Id.; tenues o., nullæ facultates, Id.; in bonis numerabâ divitias, honores, opes, Id.; suis opibus confidere, Sall.; physical force, energy, strength, omni ope cunitor, with main force, with all one's might, Cic.; omni ope niti, Sall.; opibus valere, to excel in strength, Cic.; omnibus viribus atque opibus, with might and main, Id. Meton.: opes acquirit eundo (fluvium), Ov.; adoptivas arbor habebit opes, Id.—*II. *Meton.: Assistance, help, support, opem salutemque ferre alci, Cic.*

alqd opis ferre respública, Id.; opem a te petimus, Id.: sine ope divina, Cæs.; o. ingenii, Sall.

OPS, ōpis, f. (*akin to copia*). *The goddess Earth, as mother of the fruits of the field and as a symbol of fruitfulness. nourishment, abundance, riches; she was sister and wife of Saturn, Cic.*

OPSONIUM, &c. See OBSONIUM, &c.

OPTABILIS, e (opto). *Desirable, to be wished for. welcome, quæ o. videntur, Cic.; pax cuique o., Id.; quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Id.*

OPTATIO, ōnis, f. (opto). *A wishing, wish, tres optationes dare, to grant three wishes, Cic.; as figure of speech, Cic.; Quint.*

OPTATO. See the following article.

OPTATUS, a, um. I. Part. of opto. — II. Adj.: *Wished, desired, longed for; pleasing, acceptable, grateful, ad exitus optatos perveni, Cic.; o. cives, l. e. cari, Plauti; quid optatus esse possit? Cic.; mi optime et optatissime frater, Id. Subst., optatum, i, n., That which has been wished for, a wish, optatum impetrare, to have one's wish fulfilled, Cic.; præter optatum meum, contrary to my wish, Id.; mihi in optatis est, it is my wish, I wish, Id. Abl., optato, adv., According to one's wish, optato venire, Cic.; Ter.*

OPTIMAS, OPTUMAS, ātis (optimus, optumus). *One of the best or noblest; hence, aristocratical, respública, quæ ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic.; hence, subst., optimas, A patriot, or (because such generally favored the party of the Senate and the nobles) an aristocrat, te parum optimatem esse, Cœl. ap. Cic.; mostly in the plur., the aristocratical party, the aristocracy, Cic.; Suet.; Tac.*

OPTIME or OPTUME. See BENE.

OPTIMUS, a, um. See BONUS.

OPTIO, ōnis (opto). I. Fem.: *Free will, choice, o. tua est, you have the choice, Plant.; utro frui malis, o. sit tua, depends upon your choice, Cic.; ei o. esset, if he had his own choice, Id.; an erit hæc o. et potestas tua, ut dicas? does that depend upon you? Id.; o. vobis datur, it is left to your own choice, whether, &c., Id. — II. Masc.: An assistant, Plant. Esp.: The assistant of a centurion, adjutant, deputy, Varr.; Veg.*

OPTIVUS, a, um (opto). *Chosen, desired, wished for, o. eognomen, Hor.*

OPTO, l v. a. [optasis for optaveris, Plant.] (*for opto, intens. of the old opo, ὀπω, ὀπρω, ὀπρωμαι, to inspect or look at diligently*). I. To look out for one's self, to choose, hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet, utrum malit, Cic.; ut ex collegis optaret, quem vellet, Liv.; opta, utrum vis, Plant.; o. locum tecto, Virg. — II. To wish, to express a wish or desire [whereas cupere means to entertain a wish or desire], cupere et o., Cic.; o. nihil, nisi quod honestum est, Id.; visus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, might demand or require, Id. Absol. o. hoc est, non docere, said of those who endeavor to prove a thing, but can not, Cic.

OPTUMUS, OPTUMUS. See BENE, BONUS.

OPULENS, tis, and OPULENTUS, a, um (ops). I. Act.: *Nourishing, fruitful, fertile, o. Etruriæ arva, Liv. — II. Pass.: Nourished; hence, rich, wealthy. o. fortunatusque, Cic.; o. oppidum, Cæs.; opulentissima civitas, Cic. With abl.: Rich in any thing, exercitus o. prædâ, Liv.*

With genit.: provinciæ pecuniæ o., Tac.; copious, large, considerable, o. ac ditia stipendia, Liv.; o. obsonium, splendid, magnificent, Plaut. Fig.: Prolific, rich, oratio o., Gell.

OPULENTER and OPULENTE, adv. (opulentus). *Splendidly, richly, sumptuously, o. se colere, Sall.; ludos o. facere, Liv.*

OPULENTIA, æ, f. (opulens). *Riches, wealth, habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall.; regalis o., Just.; metallorum o., Plin.; might, power, invidia ex opulentia orta, Sall.; Lydorum o., Tac.*

OPULENTITAS, ātis, f. (opulens). I. q. opulentia, Plant.

OPULENTO, v. a. (opulens). *To make rich, to enrich, herum o., Hor.*

OPULENTUS, a, um. See OPULENS.

OPUNTIIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Opus, Opuntian, Philodamus o., Cic.; O. sinus, Plin. Plur., Opuntii, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Opus, Liv.*

OPUS, ōris n. (*Sanscr. v ap, to produce, to effect*). I. Prop. A) *Work, labor, opus quærere, to look out for work, Cic.; operi victoria finis, Ov.; work, art, workmanship, locus egregie naturâ et opere munitus, by nature and art, Cæs. Esp.: Work, occupation, business, action, cessare in studio atque opere, Cic.; o. hominum, Id.; opus facere, of agriculture, Ter.; nunquam majora o. fiunt, more important agricultural labors, Cic.; military labor, active service (in the field), nondum opere castrorum perfecto, the work of fortifying the camp, Cæs.; ab opere deducere milites, Id.; pro opere consistere, Sall.; opus intermittere, Cæs.; labor of an artist, workmanship, mensas octo continuo o. his (cælatoribus, vascularis) non defuit, Cic.; public business, transaction of state affairs, o. oratorium, the work or business of an orator, Id.; o. censorium, infliction of punishment by the censor, Suet. — B) Meton.: A work, piece of workmanship (of buildings, statues, and other works of art), o. perfectum, a perfect work, Cic.; opera, quæ theatro circumdedit Pompeius, Vell.; a work or engine of besiegers, a machine used in a stage, Mutinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic.; urbem operibus clausit, Nep.; operibus urbem oppugnare, Liv.; a work, book, writing, piece, opus habeo in manibus, Cic.; operi fastidium imponere, to give the work the finishing stroke, to finish off, Id.; oris tanti uperis, Liv. — II. Meton.: Effect, o. hastæ, Ov.; opus efficere, to produce an effect; exertion, trouble, pain, difficulty, tanto opere, so much, Cic.; quanto opere, how much, Id.; maximo opere, very much, Id.*

OPUS, n. indecl. (only in connection with the verb sum). O. est, It is necessary or requisite, there is need; with a dat. of the person and a nom. of the thing which are necessary, dux et auctor nobis o. est, Cic.; si quid ipsi a Cæsare o. esset, if he should want any thing of Cæsar, Cæs.; quicquid o. esset, Cic. With an abl. of the thing which is necessary, auctoritate tuâ nobis o. est, we are in want of, Cic.; mature facto o. est, Sall.; maturato o. est, speed is required, or necessary, Liv.; o. fuit Hirtio convento, a meeting with Hirtius was necessary or required, Cic. With inf.: quid o. est affirmare? Cic. With acc. and inf.: hoc fieri oportet et o. est, Cic. With ut: mihi o. est, ut lavem, Plant.

With *genit.*: ad consilium pensandum temporis o. esse, Liv. With *acc.*: puero o. eat cibum, Plaut.

OPUS, untis, f. (ὄπovς). *Opus*, the capital of the Opuntian Locri in Greece, now Talanda, Liv. OPUSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (opus). A small or trifling work, Cic.

ORĀ, æ, f. (or). A) A border, edge, margin, brim, extremity, o. poculi, Lucr.; o. gemmæ, Plin.; o. vulneris, Cels.; o. clypei, Virg. *Esp.*: A coast, sea-coast, oris Italiæ maritimis, Cic.; o. Italiæ, Liv.; o. Græciæ, Cic.; o. Asiæ, Nep. *Meton.*: o. maritima, the inhabitants of the coast, Cic. *Gen.*: A region, country, climate, quæcumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.; o. gelida, Hor.; cœlestes o., Ov.—B) *Meton.*: luminis oræ, the regions of light, Lucr.; sub luminis edidit oras, Virg.; a zone of the earth, globum terræ duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic.

ORĀ, æ, f. (akin to aures). A bridle; also, a nautical term for rope, cable, oram resolvere, Liv.; oram solvere, Quint.

ORĀCŪLUM [oraculum, Ov.], i, n. (oro). I. A divine or inspired response, an oracle. A) *Prop.*: oracula edere, to pronounce, Cic.; oraculum petere, Id.; oraculum pocere, Virg.; oraculum dare, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: Any prophetic enunciation, a prophecy, o. somni, Cic.; mentes oracula funderent, Id.; o. quæ sortibus æquatis ducuntur, Id. A remarkable saying, opinion, &c., physicorum o., Cic.; o. illud magnopere custodiendum, Plin.—II. The place in which oracles were uttered.

A) *Prop.*: o. Delphis, Cic.; o. Hammonis, Plin.; oraculo egressus, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: domus jure consulti o. civitatis, Cic.

ORĀTA, æ, m. A cognomen of the Sergii: Sergius O., Cic.

ORĀTIO, ōnis, f. (oro). I. *Prop.*: Speaking, speech, what is spoken, words, expression, apud quem sæpe hæc o. usurpata est, Cic.; Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquat deos, Id.; hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem, Id.; habere orationem cum aliquo, to speak with, Ter. *Esp.*: A set or formal speech, an oration, harangue, orationem Latinam efficit plenior, Cic.; orationem facere, Id.; orationem habere, Id.; orationem comparare, to get up, learn by heart, Id.; orationem componere, Quint.; o. præter orat aliquid, does not dwell upon, touches slightly, Cic.; o. aliquid sibi audientium, draws an audience, Id.; an excuse, apology, oratione accepta, Cæs.; eloquence, satis in eo fuit orationis, Cic.; elocution, manner of speech, expression, style, orationis genus æquabile et temperatum, Cic. *Polit.*: A public or political writing or pamphlet, Suet.; Tac. *Esp.*: A letter from the emperor, a rescript, missive, Suet.—II. *Meton.*: The subject or topic of a speech, matter, virtuti Pompeii par o., Cic.

ORĀTŪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (oratio). A short or little speech, Cic.

ORĀTOR, ōris, m. (oro). I. *Gen.*: A speaker, e. g. of an embassy, an ambassador, Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus o., Cic.; o. Romam mittunt Liv. A suppliant, Plaut.—II. *Esp.*: An orator, multi o. magni et clari fuerunt, Cic.

ORĀTORĪE, adv. (oratorius). Oratorically, o. dicere, Cic.

ORĀTORĪUS, a, um (orator). I. Of or belonging to a speech or an orator, oratorical,

o. oratio, Cic.; o. vis dicendi, Id.; o. numerus, Quint.—II. *Subst.* A) oratoria, æ, f. (sc. ars). *Rhetoric*, Quint.

ORĀTRIX, icis, f. (orator). A female orator or speaker; a translation of the Greek ῥητορικῆ, Quint.; a female suppliant, Plaut.

ORĀTUM, i, n. (oro). That which is spoken; a prayer; plur., ap. Ter.

ORĀTUS, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) (oro). A praying, supplicating, Cic.

ORĀTIO, ōnis, f. (orbo). Privation, bereavement, Sen.

ORĀTOR, ōris, m. (orbo). One that deprives another of children or parents, a bereaver, Ov.

ORĀCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (orbis). I. *Gen.*: A small orb, disk, or circle, radix concisa in orbiculos, cut into round slices, Plin.—II. *Esp.*: A wheel or roller in a pulley, Cat.; the nave of a wheel, Vit.

ORBIS, is, m. (akin to παῖβος, crooked; Germ. Reif, a ring; Goth. hvaribsan, to turn). I. A) *Prop.*: A circle, ring, round, io orbem torquere, Cic.; iter in orbem curvat eundem, moens quickly round in a circle, Ov.; equitare in orbem, Id.; orbem ducere, to draw a circle, Sen.; digitum justo orbe terit annulus, just his, Ov.; o. rotarum, the felloes, Plin.; o. signifer, the zodiac, Cic.; o. lacteus, the Milky Way, Id.; o. finiens, the horizon, Id. *Esp.*: A circle (as we say, a square), of soldiers, in orbem consistere, to form into a circle (square), Cæs.; orbem colligere, Liv.; in orbem se tutari, Id.—B) *Fig.*: o. orationis, a period, Cic.; o. verborum, Id.; o. doctrinæ, an encyclopædia, the round of learning or circle of the sciences, a translation of the Greek ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Quint.—II. A) A circular plane, disk, o. mensæ, a round leaf or board, Ov.; o. genuum, the knee-pan (patella), Id.; o. terrarum or terræ, the circle of the earth, terrestrial plane (according to the opinion of the ancients), orbis terræ patrocium, Cic.; for imperium Rom., Val. Max. *Esp.* of heavenly bodies, e. g. the disk of the sun, lucidus o. erit, Virg.; of the moon, implevit orbem Luna, Ov.; the sky, Virg.; Ov.; the globe, Id.; a region, country, territory, noster o., Plin.; o. Eous, the East, Eastern region, Ov.; o. Aesyrus, Juv. *Meton.* of the human race, Ov. *Fig.*: o. in republica est conversus, the constitution has changed, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: The socket of the eye, Ov.; Stat. *Meton.*: The eye itself, Ov.; Vsl. Flac.; oculorum o., Virg.; a disk, quoit, Ov.; a wheel, Virg. A round table, Mart.

A round looking-glass, Id.—III. A) *Prop.*: A turning round in a circle, a wheeling about, columbarum crebris pedum orbibus adu lato, Plin.—B) *Fig.* of the course or rotation of the months, i. e. a year: atis completur mensibus orbis, quo, Virg.; triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis imperio explebit, annual courses, Id. Of a regular course or order of business: A routine, imperium in orbem ibat, Liv.—IV. (for globus) A ball, globe, sphere, orb, Fortuna stans in dubio... orbe, Ov.

ORBITA, æ, f. (orbis). I. *Prop.* A cart-rut, track of a wheel, o. impressa, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: The mark left by a ligature, e. g. upon a vine, o. vinculi, Plin.; a course, orbit, o. solis, Luc.

—II. *Fig.*: A path, course, way, si tamam rectam viam, non unquam orbitam monstraret, Quint. ORBITAS, ātis, f. (orbis). I. Bereavement,

privation of children or parents, misera o., Cic.; tutorem instituire filiorum orbitsti, Id.; also, the state of a widower or widow, Just.—II. *Fig.*: Privation, bereavement, o. reipublicæ virorum talium, Cic.; o. luminis, Plin.

ORBO, 1 v. a. (orbis). I. *Prop.* A) To deprive of parents or children, to bereave, filio orbatus, Cic.; mater orbata filio, Id.; orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. *Of animals*: catulo orbata læna, Ov.—B) *Meton. gen.*: To deprive of, orbati amico, Cic.; o. alqm sensibus, Id.; o. alqm luminibus, Suet.; orbata præside pinus, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: To deprive of any thing, to strip, o. Italiam juvenate, Cic.; patria multis claris viris orbata, Id.; omni spe salutis orbatus, Id.

ORBUS, a, um (ὄρφος, whence ὄρφανός). I. *Prop.* A) Bereft or deprived of parents or children, orphan, fatherless, childless, senex o., childless, Cic.; filii mei te incolumi o. non erunt, Id. *With genit.*: Memnonis o. mei venio, Ov. *Poet.*: o. cubile, deprived of a husband or wife, widowed, Catull. *Subst.*, orbis, i, m., and orba, æ, f., An orphan, præter orbos orbasque, Liv.; o. viduæque, Quint. *With abl.*: o. liberis (like ἀπαις τέκνων), said of sheep, Plaut.—B) *Meton.*: palmes o., deprived of its buds, Col.—II. *Fig.*: Bereaved, orphan, plebs o. tribunis, Cic.; o. parente suo volumina, Ov. *Gen.*: Deprived or destitute of any thing, bereft, devoid, o. rebus omnibus, Cic.; o. fratribus, Ov.; mare portubus o., without, Id.; forum o. litibus, Hor. *With genit.*: o. auxilii, Plaut.; o. luminis, Ov.; o. pedum, Lucr.

ORCA, æ, f. I. A kind of large fish, perhaps the grampus, Plin.—II. A large vessel, wider in the middle than at the ends, Plin.; an earthen pot with a large belly and a narrow neck, into which, by way of amusement, boys tried to throw nuts from a certain distance, Pers.

ORCADES, um, f. plur. Orcaades, islands to the north of Scotland, the Orkneys, Plin.; Mel.

ORCHĒSTRA, æ, f. (ὀρχήστρα). The seat of the Roman senators in the theatre, Vitruv.; Suet. *Meton.*: The Senate, Juv.

ORCHIS, is, f. (ὄρχις, a testicle). I. A kind of olive of an oblong shape and excellent quality, Col.; called also orbata, Id.; also orchites, Plin.; plur., orchites, Cat.—II. A kind of plant with oblong roots, Plin.

ORCHŌMĒNTUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Orchomenus*, O. calamus, Plin.; O. lacus, Id. *Subst.*, Orchŏmēnū, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Orchomenus, Nep.; Just.

ORCHŌMĒNUS (-os), i, m., and ORCHŌMĒNON (-um), i, n. (Ὀρχόμενος). Orchomenus. I. An ancient city of Bœotia, the capital of the Mynæan empire in the ante-historical ages of Greece. It lay on the River Cephissus, northwest of the Lake Copais, Plin.; Cæs. 2. An ancient city of Arcadia, northwest of Mantinea, Liv.; Plin.

ORCĪNUS or ORCĪVUS, a, um (orcus). *Of or belonging to the infernal regions, of the dead, o. thesaurus, the realm or kingdom of the dead*, Næv. ap. Gell.; o. libertus, made free by the last will of his master, Ulp. Dig.; o. senatores, who were received after the death of Cæsar, and so (as it were) by his will, into the Senate, Suet.

ORCUS, i, m. (akin to ὄρκος, a pit; ὄρκος, an oath; Lat. arceo). *Prop.*: A district closely confined or shut up all round, from which no one can escape.

I. The seat of the dead, the infernal region, Virg.; Hor.—II. Orcus, i, m., A) The god of the infernal regions, Pluto, Cic. *Meton.*: Death, orcum morsti, not to die, Hor.—B) The son of Eris, a divine being, supposed to punish unjust and perjured persons (Ὀρκος), Virg.

ORDINĀRIUS, a, um (urdo). I. *Prop.*: Arranged in proper rank or order, o. vites, Col. *Subst.*, ordinarius, ii, m., One who stands in rank or file, a foot-soldier, soldier of the line, Cat. ap. Fest.; also, he who stands at the head of a row, a leader, Veg.—II. *Fig.*: According to order and custom, orderly, regular, ordinary, usual, o. consilium, Liv.; consules o. (opp. suffecti), Id.; regular, proper, as it ought to be, good, o. oleum, Col.; o. oratio, Sen.

ORDINĀTIM, adv. (ordinatus). I. *Prop.*: In order or succession, o. petere honores, Sulp. ap. Cic. *Milit. t. t.*: In ranks, Brut. sp. Cic.—II. *Fig.*: Orderly, regularly, properly, by method, Cæs.

ORDINĀTIO, ōnis, f. (ordino). I. *Prop.*: A setting in order; order, rsw, App.—II. *Fig.*: Order, Vitruv.; arrangement, disposition, regulation, method, o. comitiorum, Vell.; o. anni, Suet.; o. vite, Plin. E. *Esp.*: An imperial edict or order, Plin.; appointment of governors in the provinces, Suet.; the government of a province, Plin.

ORDINĀTOR, ōris, m. (ordino). One that arranges or regulates any thing, o. litis, Sen.

ORDINĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of ordino.*—II. *Adj.*: Put in order, orderly, well ordered, Cic.; o. vir, Sen.

ORDINO, 1 v. a. (ordo). I. *Prop.*: To order, arrange, o. partes orationis, Cic.; o. agmina, Hor.; o. copias, Nep.; o. vineta, Col.—II. *Fig.*: To order, regulate, put into proper order, arrange, adjust, o. item, Cic.; horologium diligentius ordioatum, arranged, put together, Plin.; cursus ordinatos desinunt, fixed, Cic.; o. desideria militum, to satisfy, Suet.; ubi publicas res ordinarias, i. e. when you shall have completed your history of public affairs, Hor.; to elect, o. magistratus, Suet.; to appoint to an office, o. alqm, Id.; to settle, o. provinciam, Suet.

ORDĪOR, orsus sum, 4 v. dep. (Sansk. ar dh, to raise, to take up, to grow up). I. *Act.* A) *Prop.*: To begin to weave, to lay the warp, o. telas, (of a spider) to begin its web, Plin.; Lachesis plenā orditur manu, of spinning, Sen.—B) *Meton.*: turto vicini cespitem nostro solo ordimur, we join to, Plin.—C) *Fig.*: To begin, commence, o. sermonem, Cic.; o. iotium vitæ alterius, Id.; o. reliquas res, to begin, represent, or set forth, Id.; o. furorem, Virg.; ab initio est ordiendum, Nep. *With inf.*: o. disputare, Cic.; o. loqui, Virg. *Esp.*: To begin to speak, sic oras, Virg.; to describe o. bellum, Liv.; to pass over, to proceed to (another part of a subject), sed satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur, Nep.—II. *Neut.*: To begin, i. e. to take its beginning, sed, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic.

ORDO, inis, m. (akin to Russiam riad, a row; Icel. rad, right, straight). I. *Prop.*: A row, order, line, o. directi (in quincuncem), Cic.; oleæ directo ordine, Id.; alius o. sdictior, another tier of beams, Cæs.; o. cæspitum, a layer or stratum, Id. *Esp.*: A row of benches or seats; a bank (of

ORÆ.

rowers), rowers' benches, sex ordinum (nevem) Xenagoras invent, of six rows of benches, with six banks of rowers, Plin.; a row of seats in the theatre, in quatuordecim ordinibus sedere, to sit on one of the fourteen rows set apart for the knights; hence, to be a knight, Cic.; Suet. Milii.: Line, rank and file, ordinem ducere, to lead a company, to be a centurion, Cic.; Cæs.; Liv.; ordines explicare, to deploy or open the ranks, Id.; ordines observare, to remain in rank and file, Sall.; sibe ordinibus, not in rank and file, disorderly, Id.; ordines turbare, Liv.; ordine egredi, to rise from the ranks, Sall. Meton.: The post of a centurion or captain, centurionship, captaincy, qui primis ordinibus appropinquant, who were near obtaining the rank of centurion, Cæs.; a centurion, captain, o. primi, Cæs.; Liv.; rank, estate, class, order (of which there were three in Rome, the senators, knights, and plebeians), amplissimus ordo, the Senate, Cic.; o. equestris, the order of knights or equites, Id.; pedester o., the class of plebeians, Liv. Gen.: Rank, station, class, o. publicanorum, Cic.; o. libertinorum, Id.; o. scribarum, Id.; homo ornatissimus loco, Id.; homo mei ordinis, of my station, Ter.

—II. Fig.: Order, arrangement, method, fatum appello ordinem causarum, Cic.; ordines temporum explicare, course, series, Id.; o. rerum, Id. Hence, ex ordine, in order or turn, regularly, duly, ex ordine sententiam dicere, Cic.; ordine interrogare, Id.; in ordinem, in turn, one after the other, in ordinem tabulas conficere, Id.; ordine, properly, Id.; extra ordinem, out of turn, extraordinarily, alicui extra ordinem provinciam decernere, Id.; extra ordinem, contrary to all order, custom, or usage, Id.; in ordinem cogere alqm, to bring to order, i. e. to humble, show any body his place, Liv.; in ordinem redigere, to put into order, to put to rights, Auct. Her.; Plin. E.; order, due method, regularity, proper arrangement, o. est moderatio, Cic.; ordinem in consiliis factisque conservare, Id.; adhibere rebus modum et ordinem, Id.; studiis ordinem dare, to lay down a certain plan for them, Quint.; condition, state, o. mesurum rerum, Plaut.

ORÆ, arum, f. (os). The bit of a bridle, Fest. ORÆAS, adis, f. (ὀρεάς) (sc. nympha). A mountain-nymph, an Oræad, Virg.; Ov.

ORESTES, æ and is, m. (Ὀρέστης). Orestes, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; he killed his adulterous mother and her lover Ægisthus, and, according to one legend, fled, by order of Apollo, to the temple of Diana in the Chersonesus Taurica, where he was rescued by his sister Iphigenia the priestess of the temple, whom he carried off, together with the image of Diana, to Athens, Cic.; Virg.

ORESTÆUS, a, um (Ὀρέστεος). Of or belonging to Orestes, Diana O., Ov.

ORÆXIS, is, f. (ὀρέξις). Desire, appetite, Juv. ORGANICUS, a, um (ὀργανικός). I. Organic, mechanic, o. administratio telarum, Vitr. —II. Musical, o. melos, Cat.; o. srtus Heliconis, Lucr. Subst., organicus, i, m., A musician, player on a musical instrument, Lucr.

ORGANUM, i, n. (ὄργανον). I. Gen.: Any instrument or implement; e. g. in agriculture, Col.; o. scenica, Suet.; in warfare and architecture, Vitr. —II. Esp.: A musical instrument, Quint.; the hydraulic organ, Suet. Plur.: The pipes of an organ, Vitr.

ORIOR.

ORGIA, drum, n. (ὄργια, τά). I. Gen.: Any secret or fanatical rites, orgies, Juv. Fig.: o. naturæ, secrets, Col.; o. Itala, Italian poetry, i. e. Italian romances, Prop. —II. Esp.: The sacred rites of Bacchus, Virg.

ORICHALCUM, i, n. (ὄρεχάλκος). Prop.: Mountain-brass; originally, a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass made from it; afterwards this name was applied to, I. Brass, artificially wrought, Cic.; album o., Virg. Meton.: A brass tuba, Val. Flac., brazen weapons, Stat. —II. Through an incorrect derivation from aurum, and a similar method of pronunciation, some poets used this word as denoting a metal prepared from gold, but more precious, Plaut.

ORICIUS, a, um. Of Oricos, Orician, Virg. ORICOS or -US, i, f, and ORICUM, i, n. Oricus or Oricum, a Greek town on the coast of Illyria, near the Ceraunian Mountains, and on the frontiers of Epirus, Liv.; Plin.

ORIENS, tia. I. Part. of orior. —II. Subst. (sc. sol) A) The rising sun, Virg.; Ov. —B) The quarter of the sun's rising, the east, Cic.; o. æstivus, where the sun rises in summer, Plin.; o. hibernus or brumalis, where the sun rises in winter, Col.; o. vernus, Gell.

ORIGINATIO, ònis, f. (origo). Etymology, so called by some, according to Quint.

ORIGO, inis, f. (orior). I. Birth, descent, claus origine, Ov.; modicus originis, Tac. Meton.: An author, founder, or father of a race, Romanæ stirpis o., Virg.; mundi melioris o., Ov. Meton.: Native land or soil, Sall.; Judæa o. ejus mali, Tac.; stock, race, family, Ov.; ab origine ultimâ stirpis Rom. generatus, Nep. Meton., of animals, Virg. —II. Gen.: Origin, spring, earliest beginning, source, o. rei petitur a re, Cic.; o. boni, Id.; fontium origines, beginnings, i. e. springs, Hor.; originem trahere, to derive or deduce origin, Liv.; Plin.; originem ducere, Hor.

ORION, ònis and ònis, m. (Ὀρίων). Orion, a constellation, with a belt and sword, the rising and setting of which was attended by storms and rain, Hor.; Virg.; Plin.

ORIOR, ortus sum, òriturus, iri (ὄρω, ὄρωμαι). To rise, appear, become visible. I. Prop A) Of persons: To rise, get up, consul oriens nocte diceret dictatorem, Liv.; to be born, to have one's origin or descent, to spring, id quo (solo) ortus es, Cic.; nollem me ab eo (patre) ortum, Id.; ortus obscuris majoribus, Id.; plerosque Belgæ esse ortos a Germanis, Id.; ex eodem loco ortus, Ter.; obscuro loco ortus, of low descent or origin, Liv.; equestri loco ortus, of an equestrian family, Cic.; homo a se ortus for homo novus, the first of his family that has held high office, a new man, not of ancient nobility, Id. —B) Meton. 1) Of plants: To grow, spring forth, oriens uva, Cic.; flos e sanguine ortus, Ov. 2) In Geography: To begin, to take its beginning, have its origin, to rise, spring, Rheanus oritur ex Lepontis, Cæs. Belgæ ab extremis Gallie finibus oriuntur, Id.; collis oritur e medio monte, Sall. 3) Of the heavenly bodies: To rise, to appear on the horizon, to come into view, stella oritur, Ov.; sol ortus, the east, Liv.; ortâ luce, in the morning, Cæs.; oriens sol, the East, Orient. —II. Fig. A) To rise, start, show one's self, come into notice, ori-

ORTHYIA.

entium juvenum initia, Vell. —B) *To arise, spring, take its origin, proceed, oritur ætas, Cic.; rumor ortus, Id.*

ORTHYIA (tetrasyll.), æ, f. (Ὀρθύια). *Orthyia*. 1. *Daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and mother of Zeles and Calais by Boreas, Cic.; Ov. 2. A queen of the Amazons, Just.*

ORIUNDUS, a, um (orlor). *Born or descended from, springing from.* 1. *Prop.*: o. ab ingenuis, Cic.; liberis parentibus, o. Col.; nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis, with regard to ancestors, Liv. —II. *Meton.*: Albà o. sacerdotium, Liv.

ORNAMENTUM, i, n. (orno). 1. *Gen. A) An apparatus, equipment, furniture, accoutrement, trappings, cetera coplæ, ornamenta, præsidia, stores or provisions, Cic.; ornamenta boum, collar, saddle, &c., Cat.; arms, per ornamenta percussus, Sen.; dress, attire, Plaut. —B) Fig.*: Apparatus, furniture, reources, ornamenta dicendi tot et tanta habere, Cic. —II. *Esp. A) An ornament, embellishment, pecuoiam omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum detulit, Cæs. —B) Fig.*: o. senectutis, Cic.; o. orationis, Id.; o. mark of honor, title, distinction, dignity, quæcumque a me o. in te proficiscerit, Id.; ornamentis afficere alqm, Id.; consularia o., title, rank, Suet.; o. triumphalia, of one celebrating a triumph, Id.

ORNATE, adv. (ornatus). *With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly, o. dicere, with fullness of style or expression, Cic.; o. splendideque facere, Id.; composite, o., copiose eloqui, Id.*

ORNATRIX, icis, f. (ornator). *She that adorns; esp. she that dresses the hair, Suet.*

ORNATUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of orno.* —II. *Adj. A) Gen.*: Provided with necessaries, furnished, equipped, accoutred, fitted out, scutis telisque o., Cic.; o. alqâ re, Id.; o. equus, Liv.; o. elephantus, Nep.; naves paratissimæ atque omni genere armorum ornatisimæ, Cæs. —B) *Esp.*: Ornated, embellished, adorned, sepulchrum floribus o., Cic.; o. virtutibus lenioribus, Id.; o. oratio, Id.; o. in dicendo, elegant, of good taste, Id. —III. *Fig.*: Honored, respected, homo ornatisissimus loco, nomine, virtute, Cic.; splendidissimus atque ornatisissimus civitatis suæ, highly honored, Id. *Honorable, famous, locus ad dicendum ornatisissimus, Cic.*

ORNATUS, ùs, m. (orno). 1. *Gen. A) Preparation, provision, a fitting out, equipping, in ædibus nihil ornati (for ornatus), no preparation for the wedding, Ter.; o. publici, public festivities, Varr.; o. trapeti, the vessels and utensils belonging to an olive-press, Cat. Esp.*: Armor, o. militaris, Cic.; Nep.; gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt, Liv.; dress, attire, pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali, Cic.; o. naulericus, Plaut.; o. prologi, Ter. *Of a horse-cloth, Plin. —B) Fig.*: Accoutrements, furniture, equipage, eloquentis... quocunque ingreditur... eodem est ornatu comitata, Cic. —II. *Esp.*: Ornament, embellishment, o. (capilorum). Ov.; o. urbis, of statues, Cic.; o. cœli, Id.

ORNO, i, v. a. (Sanscr. ùrn, ùrnu, to deck, to clothe). 1. *Gen.*: To provide with necessaries, to furnish, equip, fit out, o. classem, Cic.; o. naves, Liv.; o. copias, Id.; o. convivium, Cic.; o. et sternere lectum, Id.; o. alqm pecuniâ, to provide with, Plin. E.; o. consules, to equip or pro-

ORTUS.

vide with what is necessary, Cic.; fugam o., to prepare, Ter.; ornari, to dress one's self out, ibo et ornabor, Plaut. —II. *Esp. A) To ornament, embellish, adorn, Italiam o. quam domum suam maluit, Cic.; o. capillos, Ov.; o. cornua sertis, Virg. —B) Fig.*: o. orationem, Cic.; to praise, celebrate, o. seditiones, Id.; to honor, to present with, bestow upon, o. alqm beneficiis, Id.; o. alqm laudibus, Id.; o. civitatem omnibus rebus, Cæs.; alqm o., to promote, advance to honor, Cic.; ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, you would have been rewarded (ironically), Ter.

ORNUS, i, f. 1. *A wild mountain-ash (Fraxinus o.), Plin. —II. Meton.*: A spear made of this wood, Aus.

ORO, 1 v. a. and n. (os). 1. *Act. A) To speak, bonum æquumque oras, Plaut. Esp.*: To speak publicly, o. litem, Cic.; o. causam capitis, Id. —B) *To beg, entreat, o. alqm, Cic.; o. alqd ab alqo, Plaut.; o. auxilium, to ask for help or assistance, Liv.; multa deos orans, Virg.; orabo gnato filium, I will ask for his daughter in marriage for my son, Ter.; oro te, I pray thee, pray, prythee, dic, oro te, claris, Cic.; quid, oro te, habent isti, Sen. Ep. —II. Neut. A) To speak, say, alqd complecti orando, Cic.; talibus orabat Juno, Virg.; ars orandi, oratory, rhetoric, Quint. —B) *Esp.*: To speak in a supplicatory strain, to beg, pray, beseech, o. cum alqo, Cæs.; o. precibus, Hirt.; o. dictis, to pray, to repeat prayers, Lucr.; Virg.*

ORONTES, is or æ, m. (Ὀρόντης). *Orontes, the largest river of Syria, falling into the sea at the foot of Mount Pieria; now Nahr-el-Asy, Plin.; Mel.*

ORONTEUS, a, um (Ὀρόντης). *Of or belonging to the Orontes; also poet. for Syrian, O. myrrha, Prop.*

ORPHEUS, ei and ðos [acc., Orphea, Ov.: voc., Orpheu, Virg.], m. (Ὀρφεύς). *Orpheus, a celebrated ancient musician, son of the Muse Calliope and of Apollo or Ægeus, and husband of Eurydice, Cic.*

ORPHEUS, a, um (Ὀρφεύς). *Of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphean, O. vox, Ov.; O. theatrum, a crowd assembled round Orpheus, Id.; O. lyra, Prop.*

ORPHICUS, a, um (Ὀρφέος). *Of or belonging to Orpheus, Orphic, O. carmen, Cic.*

ORSA, òrum, n. (ordior). *A beginning, undertaking, o. operis, Liv. præf.; Val. Flac.; Stat. Poet.*: Words, Virg.; o. Menandri, poems, Aus.

ORSUS, a, um, part. of ordior.

ORSUS, ùs, m. (ordior). *A beginning, undertaking, o. pectoris (ia a translation from Homer), Cic.; Virg.*

ORTHOGRAPHIA, æ, f. (ὀρθογραφία). 1. *Orthography, Suet. —II. A representation of the front of a building, the elevation, Vitr.*

ORTUS, a, um, part. of orior.

ORTUS, ùs, m. (orior). *A rising, appearing.*

1. *Prop. A) Of men*: Birth, o. et divins progenies, Cic.; ortu Tusculanus, by birth, Id.; primo ortu, immediately after birth, Id. —B) *Meton.*, of plants and fruits: A growing forth or up, Lucr. *Geogr.*: n. fluminis, origin or source, Ov. *Of the heavenly bodies*: A rising, rise, solis et lunæ reliquorumque siderum o., Cic.; o. solis, the rising of the sun, i. e. the east, Id. —II. *Fig.*:
623

Rice, origin, beginning. o. tribunicia potestatis, Cic.; juris ortum a fonte repetere, Id.; ortum ducere ab Elide, to be descended from, Ov.

ORTYGiA, æ, and ORTYCiE, Æs, f. (Ὀρτυγία). *Ortygia.* 1. An island, part of Syracuse, Virg.; Ov. 2. An ancient name for the island Delos, Virg.; Ov.

ORTYGiUS, a, um. *Ortygian*, O. dea, Diana, Ov.; O. boves, which were stolen from Apollo by Mercury, Id.

ORȚZA, æ, f. (ὄρυζα). *Rice*, Hor.; Plin.; Cels.

OS, òris, n. (Sanscr. āsu, āsyan, breath, mouth).

A mouth, snout, beak (of men and animals).

I. Prop.: cibus oris biatu arripiunt, Cic.; ad hæc percipienda o. est aptissimum, Id.; in ore habere, to have in one's mouth, to speak of any thing, Id.; ore uno consentiunt, unanimously, Id.; in ore cat omnium, in every one's mouth, Id.; in ore esse, to be the subject of conversation, to be the common talk, Liv.; manus apponere ad o., to put a finger to one's mouth as a sign of silence, Cic. Meton.: Speech, language, Virg.; o. Pindari, Vell.; o. Socrati-

cum, Id.; the face, countenance, ora cernere iratorum, Cic.; præter os obambulare, Plaut.; laudare alqm coram in os, to his face, Ter.; ante ora parentum, in the presence of, under the eyes of, Virg.; in ore omnium versari, before the eyes of all, Cic.; in ore provincie, in the sight of the province, Id.;

countenance, with respect to character; esp. bare-

faceness, effrontery, shamelessness, o. durum, impudence, Cic.; quod tandem o. est illius patroi, qui ad eas causas sine ulla scientia juris audent accedere? Id.; si Appii os haberem, the bold front, assurance, Id.; a mask, Virg.—II. Meton.:

An opening, orifice, hole, mouth, o. portus, Cic.; Liv.; o. dolii, Liv.; vascula angustioris, Quint.; ingentem dedit ore fenestram, Virg.; o. navium rostrata, beaks of ships, Hor.

OS, oasis, n. (ὄασίον, ὄασιον, whence ossum, by abbreviation os. Compare Sanscr. ās, to remain, to make firm). 1. A) Prop.: A bone, o. pectoris, the breast-bone, Cels.; quid dicem de ossibus? Cic.; ossa legere, to collect the bones out of the ashes of the dead, Virg.—B) Meton.: The hard part of trees and fruits, heart, stone, arborum o., Plin.; o. olearum et palmularum, Suet.; o. Persici, the stone of a peach, Pall.; o. prunorum, the stone of a plum, Id.; o. cerasorum, a cherry-stone, Id.—II. Fig.: The inward part, the marrow of any thing, exarsit juveni dolor ossibus inmens, Virg. Rhet.: ossa nudare, to lay open the bones, i. e. to represent very magrely, Cic.

OSCEŒ, inis, n. (for obscæ, from obs and cano). A singing-bird, esp. as a term of augury, a bird from whose singing, croaking, &c., omens were taken, Cic.; Plin.

OSCI, òrum, m. *Osci*, one of the most ancient tribes of Italy, who inhabited the centre of the peninsula, whence they had driven out the Siculi. Their principal settlement was in Campania, but we also find them in parts of Latium and Samnium. They were subdued by the Sabines and Tyrrhenians, and disappeared from history at a comparatively early period, Plin.

OSCELLUM, i, n. dim. (os). A little mouth;

hence, the small cavity in the middle of pulse, from which the germ springs, Col.; a little image, e. g. of Barchus, Virg.; Macr.

OSCINES, um, m. See OSCEN.

OSCITANS, tis. I. Part. of oscito. — II. Adj.: Sleepy, yawning, heedless, careless, negligent, off one's guard, o. judex, Cic.; Epicurus o., Id.; o. sapientia, Id.

OSCITANTER, adv. (oscitans). In a yawning, careless, or sleepy manner; fig., carelessly, o. alqd agere, Cic.

OSCITO and OSCITOR, v. dep. 1 (os, cieo). I. Prop. A) To open the mouth, Plaut.; Catull.; to yawn, quosdam hesternæ potatione oscitantes, Cic.—B) Meton.: To open itself, oscitat leo, of the plant called lion's mouth, Col.; to turn toward, folia arborum ad solem oscitant, Plin.—II. Fig.: To be drowsy or inactive, quum rāsiores impendere (calamitates) videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, Auct. Her.

OSCŪLABUNDUS, a, um (osculator). Kissing repeatedly, Suet.

OSCŪLATIO, ònis, f. (osculator). A kissing, Cic.

OSCŪLOR, I v. dep. (osculum). To kiss. I. Prop.: o. alqm, Cic.; o. inter æe, Plaut.; o. cum alqo, to kiss one another, Id.—II. Fig.: scientiam juris tamquam filiolam o., to love, cherish, Cic.

OSCŪLUM, i, n. dim. (os). I. Prop.: A little mouth, a pretty mouth, videt oculos, videt oscula, Ov.; Hor.; Petr.; oscula summa delibare, to touch the tips of the lips, i. e. to kiss gently, to press with a light kiss, Virg.; figit oscula terræ, imprints kisses, Ov.; oscula juogere, Id.; oscula dare, Id.—II. Meton.: A kiss, oscula ferre alcui, to kiss, Cic.; oscula ferre, to receive a kiss, to be kissed, Ov.; oscula carpere, Id.

OSCUS, a, um, e. g. O. ludi, a kind of comedies or farces, called also fabulæ Atellanæ, Cic.; O. ludicrum, Tac.; O. lingua, Liv.

OSIRIS, is and idis, m. (acc. Osirim. Hor.; Osiria, Macr.) (*Ὀσιρῖς). Osiris, the husband of Isis, the tutelary deity of Egypt and the Nile, killed by his brother Typhon, and cut into pieces, which latter were collected by his wife with great lamentations; whence the search after his body and its recovery formed a ceremony in his worship, Hor.; Tibull.

OSOR, òris, m. (odi). A hater; an enemy, o. uxoris, Plaut.

OSSA, æ [Gr. acc. Ossan, Ov.] m. (*Ὀσσα). Ossa, a mountain in the north of Magnesia, in Thessaly, separated from Olympus on the northwest by the Vale of Tempe; now Kissavo, Plin.; Mel.

OSSÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Ossa, O. ursæ, Ov.; O. rupes, Luc.

OSSÆUS, a, um (os). I. Bony, i. e. like bones, o. cultellus, Plin.; manubria o. cultellorum, Juv.; o. larva, a skeleton, Ov.—II. As hard as bone, withered, dry, o. ilex, Plin.; o. msnus, Juv.

OSTENDO, di, sum and tum, 3 v. a. (obs, tendo). I. A) Prop.: To hold, stretch, or spread out before or against, manus o., Plant.—B) Meton.: To expose; pass, to be exposed, locus ostentus solibus, Plin.—II. Fig.: To point out, to show, expose to view, let see, display, manifest, o. pectus apertum, Cic.; ustendantur, show themselves, Id.; o. dentem alcui, Suet.; o. humeros, Virg.; o. gladium, Sall.; o. se alcui, Ter.; o. aciem, to display to the enemy, in order to terrify him, Liv.; to show, display, betray, discover, evince, manifest, o. et judicare re ipsa, Cic.; ostendit lumen suum virtus, Id.; o. alcui senten-

OSTENSUS.

tiam suam, Ter.; to allege as an excuse, to urge as a pretext, to pretend, quadam mihi magna defensione ostenditur, Cic.; to declare, give to understand, make known, aliter atque ostenderam, Cic.; to show, indicate, prove, quod epistolis ejus ostenditur, Suet.

OSTENSUS, a, um, part. of ostendo.

OSTENTATIO, ōnis, f. (ostento). I. Prop.: A showing ostentatiously, displaying, o. togarum, Plin.; o. armorum, Id.; military demonstration, display of arms, ostentationis causa (in order to show one's self) latius vagari, Cæs.

—II. Fig.: A showing off, ostentation, boast, parade, o. gloriosa, Cic.; semblance, show, pretence, simulation, ostentationis suspicio, Cic.; o. doloris, simulated or pretended pain, Sen.; a promise, hope held out. In the plur.: mea o. multorum anorum, Cic.; a showing, i. e. revealing, ab ostentatione sævitiæ ascitum (cognome imperios), which he incurred by his exhibition of cruelty, Liv.

OSTENTATOR, ōris, m. (ostento). I. One who displays or holds out for observation; one who makes a parade of any thing, o. periculum præmiorumque, Tac. —II. One who boasts, a braggart, vaunter, o. factorum, Liv.; o. omnium, quæ diceret atque ageret, Tac.

OSTENTO, I v. a. intens. (ostendo). I. Prop.: To hold out, to show, o. jugula sua Clodio, Cic.; o. pacem manu, Plaut. —II. Fig.: To show, exhibit, let see; to hold up to view, ō. alqm, Virg.; o. se, Cic.; Liv.; o. campos, Virg. Milit. t. t.: To make a military demonstration in order to terrify an enemy, equitatum o., Cæs.; to make a boast or parade of, to vaunt or brag off, show off, o. prudentiam suam, Cic.; præ se ferre et o., Id.; o. cicatrices suas, Ter.; to hold forth, so as to raise expectation; to hold out, promise, o. sociis spem pro re, Liv.; occasio mihi ostentata, Ter.; o. præmia, Sall.; to hold out. i. e. to menace, threaten, o. cædem, Cic.; o. bellum, Plin. E.; to disclose, reveal, discover, o. largitionem verbis, Cic.

OSTENTUM, i, n. (ostendo). A prodigy, omen, portent, Cic. Meton.: Appium osteota facere, marvels, incredible things, Cœl. ap. Cic.

OSTENTUS, a, um, part. of ostendo.

OSTENTUS, ūs, m. (ostendo). A holding out; hence, I. Gen.: The act of showing or exhibiting, show, exhibition, corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentat, Tac.; iturum ostentum genitibus, Id. —II. A) Esp.: An outward appearance, mere show, delusion, illa signa ostentum esse credere, Sall. —B) A token, proof, sign, ostentum esset scelorum Jugurthæ, Id.; ostentat clementiæ suæ, as a proof, Tac.

OSTIA, æ, f. Ostia, a town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, in order to serve as a port to Rome, Cic.; Liv.

OSTIARIUS, a, um (ostium). Of or belonging to a door, door-. Subst., ostiarius, ii, n., A tax on doors, door-tax, Cæs. Ostiarius, ii, m., A porter, Vitruv.; Plin.

OSTIATIM, adv. (ostium). I. From door to door, from house to house, o. oppidum compilare, Cic.

OSTIENSIS, e. Of or relating to Ostia, O. incommodum, the loss of the Roman fleet near Ostia,

OTIOSUS.

Cic.; provincia O., a supplying of the town with provisions, and surveying of the water-works, which devolved on the quaestor ut Ostia, Cic.; Suet.

OSTIUM, ii, n. (os). I. Prop.: A door, house-door, o. limenque carceris Cic.; exactio ostiorum, a door-tax, Id.; ab ostio quærere, at the door, Id.; ostium pulsare, to knock at the door, Ter.; omnia auscultavi ab ostio, at or standing at the door, Plaut.

—II. Meton. gen.: An entry, entrance, ne ostia apriant muribus ac formicis, Varr.; o. oceanæ, the Straits of Gibraltar, Id. Esp. of rivers: A mouth, entrance, o. fluminis Cydni, Cic.; o. Rhodni, Cæs.

OSTRACISMUS, i, m. (ὀστρακισμός). A judgment or sentence by shells at Athens, for the banishment of a citizen, ostracism, Nep.

OSTREA, æ, f., and OSTREUM, i, n. (ὀστρεον). An oyster, Cic.; Plin.

OSTREARIUS, a, um (ostrea). Of or belonging to oysters, o. panis, bread eaten with oysters, Plin. Subst., ostræarium, ii, n., An oyster-bed (which the ancients constructed artificially), Plin.

OSTRÆATUS, a, um (ostrea). Covered with oyster-shells; and hence, rough, hard, quisi o. tergum ulceribus, rough with blows, Plaut.

OSTRI-FER, æra, ærum (ostrum, fero). That bears or produces oysters, oyster-bearing, abounding in oysters, Virg.; Val. Flac.

OSTRUM, i, n. (ὀστρεον). I. Prop.: The juice of the purple-fish, purple, Vitruv.; vestes ostro perfussæ, Virg. —II. Meton.: A purple garment or covering, purple, Id.

ŌSURUS, a, um, part. of odio.

ŌSUS, a, um (odio). That has taken a dislike to a person or thing, ossa sum obtueri inimicos, I hate, Plaut.; osus eum fuit, he hated him, Gell.

ŌTHO, ōnis, m. (Ὀθων). Otho, a Roman cognomen. 1. L. Roscius Otho, a tribune of the people, who proposed the law assigning to the knights separate seats in the theatre, Cic. 2. M. Salvius Otho, a Roman emperor, Suet.

ŌTHŌNIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Otho, O. partes, his party, Tac.; O duccs, Id.

OTHRÝADES, æ, m. (Ὀθρυάδης). 1. Son of Othrys, i. e. Panthus, Virg. 2. Othryades, a Spartan general, who alone, of three hundred Spartans, survived a combat with the Argives, Ov.

OTHRÝS, ūs, m. (Ὀθρυσ). Othrys, a range of mountains in the south of Thessaly, shutting in the great Thessalian plain on the south, Plin.

OTHRÝSIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Othrys, O. pruinæ, Mart.; O. orbis, of Thrace, Id.

ŌTÍŌLUM, i, n. dim. (otium). A little leisure, Cœl. ap. Cic.

ŌTÍŌR, I v. dep. (otium). To be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure, Cic.; Hor.

ŌTÍŌSE, adv. (otiosus). At leisure, leisurely, without business, o. vivere, Cic.; o. insubulare, Liv.; slowly, leisurely, without hurry, o. considerare, Cic.; o. agere, Liv.; quietly, without fear, o. dormire, Ter.

ŌTÍŌSUS, a, um (otium). I. At leisure, without business, esp. without public business or duty; in retirement, dies o., free from public business, Cic.; quum ambularem in xysto et esset o. domi, Id.; o. seectus, Id.; numquam se minus otiosum, quam quum o., never less at leisure than when free from public business, Id. —II. Meton.: Idle unprofitable o. pecunia, Plin.; useless, super

fluens, o. sermo, Quiet.; otiosissimæ occupationes, Plin. E.; *quiet, tranquil, retired*, Græcuro, atque otiosum putari voluit, Cic.; vita otiosorum, Id.; *quiet, not siding with any party, neutral*, otiosum spectatorem se præbere, Id.; *calm, tranquil*, otiosam ætatem traducere, Id.; *calm, free from grief, undisturbed*, si otiosum Fabium reddiderit, Cic.; animus o., Ter.; *undisturbed, not molested*, spatium ab hoste o., Cæs.; *quiet, making no noise*, istos otiosissimos reddam, I shall set them altogether at rest, make them quiet, Cic. Meton.: fons vel rivus o., *flowing on quietly or gently*, Pall.; *calm, cool, gentle*, quum o. stylum prebenderat, Cic.

ŌTIUM, ō, n. I. Prop.: *Leisure, spare time, rest or exemption from business, time to do something*, otio frui, Cic.; o. literatum, Id.; otium persequi, Id.; *languecere in otio*, Id.; *libros, quum est o., legere soleo, when I have time or leisure*, Id.; otium consumere in historia scribenda, Id.; *si modo tibi est o., if you have but time for it*, Id.; per otium, at leisure, leisurely, at one's ease, Liv.; or otio, Pbeodr. Meton.: *Work done in leisure moments*, otia nostra, poetry written in leisure hours, Ov. — II. Meton.: *Rest, repose, tranquillity*, in otio esse, Cic.; in otio vivere, Id.; *neutrality*, aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. ap. Cic.; *rest, peace*, res ad otium deducere, Cæs.; *ex maximo bello tantum otii toti insulæ conciliavit*, Nep. With ab (on the part of): ab hoste o. fuit, Liv.

ŌTOS and ŌTUS, i, m. (Ōtros). Otus, a giant, son of Alocus, and brother of Ephialtes, Virg.; Hyg.

ŌVĀLIS, e (ovo). Belonging to an ovation, o. corona, a garland worn by a general at an ovation, Geell.

ŌVATIO, ōnis, f. (ovo). A lesser triumph, i. e. when the general did not enter the city in a triumphal chariot, but either on horseback or on foot, crowned with a wreath of myrtle (not of laurel); an ovation, Plin.; Geell.

ŌVĀTUS, a, um, part. of ovo.

ŌVĪLE, is, n. (ovis). I. Prop.: *A sheep-fold*, Col.; Virg. — II. Meton.: *A fold for goats*, Ov.; *an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, in which the people voted at their comitia*, Liv.

ŌVILLUS, a, um (ovis). Of or belonging to sheep, pecus o., sheep, Col.; o. grex, a flock of sheep, Liv.; o. lac, sheep's milk, Plin.

ŌVIS, is, f. (Ōis). I. A sheep, Cic.; Hor. Prov.: ovem lupo committere, to put a wolf to keep the sheep, Ter. — II. Meton., as a term of reproach: *A simpleton, goose, mutton-head (one who suffers himself to be steeced)*, Plaut. Meton.: *Wool*, Tibull.

ŌVO, 1 v. n. (perhaps from ovis, because a sheep was offered in sacrifice; some derive it from the shout O! O! or the like). I. Prop.: *To celebrate an ovation, to make a triumphant entrance on horseback or on foot*, Cic.; ovas triumphavit, he entered the city in a triumphal procession on foot, Vell.; ovatum aurum, taken as booty, and displayed in an ovation, Pers. — II. Meton. gen.: *To exult, rejoice*, ovariant Horstium accipuit, Liv.

ŌVUM, i, n. (Ōv). I. An egg, ovum parere, to lay an egg, Cic.; Plin.; or ovum figere; or ovum facere, Varr.; or ovum edere, Plin.; or ovum ponere, Col.; o. gallinæ, a hen's egg, Id.; pullos ex ovo excludere, to hatch, Cic.; thus, ova excludere, Plin.; or simply excludere, Id.; ova incubare,

to sit, to brood, Varr.; or in ovis sedere, Plin.; or ova fovere, Ov.; ovi putamen, an egg-shell, Plin.; candidum ex ovo, the white of an egg, Id.; or candidum ovorum, Id.; lutea ovorum, the yolks of eggs, Id. Prov.: tam similem sibi quam ovo ovum, Sen. At a Roman meal, eggs were generally the first dish, and fruit the last; hence, integram famem ad ovum afferro, until the egg, i. e. until dinner, Cic.; thus, ab ovo usque ad mala, from the beginning to the end, Hor. With reference to the fable concerning Leda, ovo prognatus eodem (of Pollux), at the same birth, Hor.; nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Id. In the circus, one of the wooden balls used for counting the number of courses, o. sublatum est, Varr.; ova curricula numerandis, Liv. — II. Meton.: *An egg-shell, the measure of an egg-shell*, i. e. what it will hold, Plin.

OXOS or ŌS, i, m. (Ōσος). Oxus, a great river of Central Asia, now flowing into the Sea of Aral, but according to the ancients into the Caspian; it is now the Jihoun or Amou, Mel.

OXŪGARUM, i, n. (ὀξύγαρον). A sauce of vinegar and garum, Mart.

OXŪMŌRUS, s, um (ὀξύμωρος). Acutely foolish, i. e. that appears silly or absurd, but contains latent wit, o. verba, Ascon.

P.

P, p, as a prænomen, denotes Publius; P. M., Pontifex Maximus; P. C., Patres Conscripti; P. R., Populus Romanus.

PĀBŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (pabulor). I. A feeding, foddering, Varr. — II. Milit. t. t.: A foraging, Cæs.

PĀBŪLATOR, ōris, m. (pabulor). A forager, Liv.

PĀBŪLOR, atus, ari, v. n. and a. (pabulum). I. Neut. A) To seek for food, to get a livelihood (e. g. by fishing), Plaut. Milit. t. t.: Ts fetch fodder, to go out foraging, Cæs. — B) Of animals: To feed, graze, Col. — II. Act.: To feed; and meton., to manure, p. oleas, Col.

PĀBŪLUM, i, n. (for pascibulum, from pasco) Fodder, food, nourishment. I. Prop., of men and animals: p. secare, Cæs.; cervi noctibus proceduot ad pabula, Plin. Esp. Milit. t. t.: Forage, p. convehere, Cæs. — II. Fig.: Food, nourishment, p. studii atque doctrinæ habere, Cic. Faceti: p. Acherontis, Plaut.

PĀCĀLIS, e (pax). Of peace, p. laurus, Ov. PĀCĀTOR, ōris, m. (paco). A peace-maker, pacificator, p. gentium, Sen.

PĀCĀTUS, s, um. I. Part. of paco. — II. Adj.: Living in peace and quietness, restored to peace, in a state of peace, pacified, p. civitas, Cic.; Morini quos Cæsar pacatos reliquerat, Cæs.; provincia pacatissima, in complete repose, Cic. Subst., pacata, ōrum, n. (sc. locs), Countries of allies or friends, countries at peace with the Romans, Sall.

PĀCHŪNUM, i, n., and PACHYNUS or -OS [-um, ap. Plin.; -os, ap. Ov.; vocat. Pachyne, Id.], i, f. (Πάχυνος, ἴ). Pachynum, the southern promontory of Sicily, toward Greece; now Capo di Passaro. [The penult is short in Avien. and Prisc.]

PACIFER.

PACIFER, ēra, ērum (pax, fero). *That brings peace*, p. oliva, Virg.; a surname of Mercury, Ov.

PACIFICATIO, ōnia, f. (pacifico). *A making of peace, a pacifying*, Cic.

PACIFICATOR, ōris, m. (pacifico). *A peace-maker*, Cic.

PACIFICATORIUS, a, um (pacificator). *That negotiates a peace, that sets a peace on foot*, p. legatin, Cic.

PACIFICO, I, and PACIFICOR, ātus, āri (pacifico). I. *To make peace, to conclude a peace*, legati venerunt pacificatum, Liv.—II. *Meton. poet.: To appease, pacify*, pacificasset coelestia, Cat.

PACIFICUS, a, um (pax, facio). *That makes peace, pacific*, p. persona, Cic.; p. mores, Claud.

PACISCOR, pactus, pāciaci, v. n. and a. (paco). *To make a bargain, contract, or agreement; to agree, contract, covenant, stipulate*. I. *Neut.*: antequam cum decumano pactus esset, Cic.; votia p. ne addat, Hor.; p. cum principibus ut abducat, Liv.—II. *Act.*: p. provinciam, ut agree upon, Cic.; p. pacem, Liv.; p. vitam ab alqo, Sall.; p. nuptias filiam cum alqo, to promise one's daughter to any body, Just. *Fig.*: p. vitam pro laude, to give up, exchange, Virg.; p. letum pro laude, to suffer, Id. *Part. pass.*: pactua, a, um, *Stipulated, agreed upon*, pactum pro capite pretium, Cic.; pactum esse diem, Id.: Turnus cui Lavinia p. fuerat, betrothed, Liv. Hence, pacto (ablat. absol.), *After an agreement made*, i. e. by agreement, Liv.

PACO, I (pax). I. *Gen.*: *To bring into a state of peace, to restore peace, to make peaceable, to pacify*, p. Amanum, the inhabitants of Amanus, Cic.; p. Galliam, Cæs. *Poet. meton.*: p. silvas vomere, to render fertile, to cultivate, Hor.

PACTA, æ, f. (paciator). *A betrothed female, a bride*, Virg.

PACTIO, ōnia, f. (paciator). I. *Gen.*: *The making of a contract or agreement; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, stipulation; in war, a capitulation; or, meton., a plot, conspiracy, pactionem facere de re alqo, Cic.; pactionem facere, ut, Id.; arma per pactionem tradere, to capitulate, Liv.; sine ulla pactione, unconditionally, Sall.—II. Esp.*: *A compact between the farmers-general of the revenue and the inhabitants of a province, pactiones conficere cum alqo, Cic.; a truce or armistice, pax aut p.*, Flor.

PACTŌLUS, i, m. (Πακτωλός). *Pactolus, a river of Lydia, that carried down gold with its sand; hence called Chrysaorrhœas, Plin.; and Lydius aurifer amnia, Tib.; hence, pron. for riches, wealth, tibi p. fluat, Hor.; rutilā volvit P. arenā, Juv.*

PACTOR, ōris m. (paciator). *A party to a contract, a covenantor*, Cic.

PACTUM, i, n. (paciator). *An agreement, contract, stipulation, covenant, compact, maner in pacto, Cic.; pacto atare, Liv.; ex pacto, according to agreement or contract, Nep. Hence, pacto (abl.), i. q. ratione, In such or such a manner, nullo pacto, by no means, Cic.; alio pacto, Id.; isto pacto, Id.; quo pacto, wherefore, Plaut.; nescio quo pacto, I know not how, Cic.*

PÆONIUS.

PACTYÆ, ēs, f. (Πακτίη). *Pactyæ, a town of Thrace, on the Propontis; now St. George, Nep.*

PACŪVIUS, ii, m. Pacuvius, a Roman tragic poet, native of Brundisium, nephew of the poet Ennius, who lived in the time of the second Punic war. Of his dramatic writings some fragments are extant, Cic.

PADUS, i, m. Padus, the chief river of Italy, taking its rise on Mount Vesulus, and discharging itself into the Adriatic Sea; now the Po, Liv.

PADŪSA, æ, f. Padusa, a canal from the Po through Ravenna; now Canali de S. Alberti, Virg.

PÆAN, ānis, m. (Παιάν). I. *Prop.*: *The physician of the gods; said of Apollo, Cic.—II. Meton.*: *A hymn to Apollo; hence, any hymn or song of joy, victory, &c. Poet.*: dicite in Pæau, utter loud cries of joy (equivalent, in fact, to huzza), Ov.

PÆDĀGŌGEUM, ēi, n. (παιδαγωγείον). I. *A place where boys are educated, a boys' school, an institution for boys*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *The pupils in a boys' school*, Plin.

PÆDĀGŌGUS, i, m. (παιδαγωγός). I. *A children's guide, a slave who had the charge of children, especially one who conducted them to and from school, Cic. Fig.*: *A guide, a conductor*, Sen. *Adj.*: lex p., P. Nol.—II. *Meton.*: *A person that acts the schoolmaster, censures every thing*, Suet. *Faceti.*: *of a lover*, Ter.

PÆDIDUS, a, um (pædor). *Dirty, nasty, pædidissimi servi*, Petr.

PÆDOR, ōria, m. (Sanscr. pūj, akin to πῖθω, puteo). *Dirty, filthy, nastiness occasioned by want of cleanliness*, Cic.

PÆNE or PENE, adv. I. *Nearly, almost*, Cic.; p. vixdum, Suet.—II. *Entirely, altogether*, non p. sum deceptus, Planc. ap. Cic. *Superl.*: pænissime, Plaut.

PÆNINSŪLA, æ, f. (pæne, insula). *A peninsula, half island*, Liv.

PÆNŪLA or PĒNŪLA, æ, f. I. *A sort of cloak, esp. one used in travelling, a travelling-cloak, surtout, roquelaure, overall, pænulā irretitus, Cic.; Juv. Prov.*: pænulam alci sciudere, to tear any body's cloak, i. e. not to let any body go, to press to stay, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Any covering or envelope, ne pænula desit olivis, Mart.; the cover of a wine-vessel, Vitr.*

PÆNŪLĀTUS, a, um. *Wearing a pænula, wrapped up in a travelling-cloak*, Cic.

PÆNŪLTĪMUS, a, um (pæne, ultimus). *The last but one*, Aus. *Subst.*: pænultima, æ, f. (sc. syllaba). *The last syllable but one, the penult*, Gell.

PÆON, ōnia, m. (παιών). *A pæon, a foot consisting of three short syllables and one long*, Cic.

PÆON, ōnia, m. (Παιών). *A Pæonian, Liv. Usually plur.*, Pæones, um, m. (Παιόνες). *The Pæonians, a powerful Thracian tribe, inhabiting the whole of the north of Macedonia, from the frontiers of Nilyria to some little distance east of the River Strymon, Liv.*

PÆONIA, æ, f. (Παιονία). *Pæonia, the country of the Pæones. See PÆONES.*

PÆONIS, idis, f. (Παιονίς). *A woman of Pæonia*, Ov.

PÆONIUS, a, um (Παιονίος). *Of or belonging to Pæonia, Pæonian*, Plin.

PÆONIUS, a, um (Παιώνιος). *Belonging to*

Pæon (another form of the name *Pæan*, the physician of the gods); hence, medicinal, *p.* herbæ, medicinal, healing, *Virg.*; *P. mos*, the manner of physicians, *Id.*

PÆSTANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pæstum*, *P. sinus*, the Gulf of Salerno, *Cic. Subst.*, *Pæstani, ñrum, m.*, The inhabitants of *Pæstum*, *Liv.*

PÆSTUM, i, n. *Pæstum*, a town of Lucania, celebrated for its twice-blowing roses. The remains of this place form some of the most remarkable ruins of antiquity, *Cic.*

PÆTŪLUS, a, um, *dim.* See the following article. *PÆTUS*, a, um. Having leering or languishing eyes, with a tender look, pink-eyed (*Greek ὑπός*), esp. said of *Venus*, *Varr. ap. Prisc. Meton.*, euphemistic for *strabo*: *Squinting*, *Hor.*

PĀGĀNALĪA, ñum, n. (*pagus*). A village festival, a rural feast, *Varr.*

PĀGĀNICUS, a, um (*paganus*). *Of or belonging to a village, rural*, *p. feriæ*, *Varr.*; *p. pila* (or *subst.*, *pagonica, æ, f.*), a ball stuffed with down or feathers, *Mar.*

PĀGĀNUS, a, um (*pagus*). I. *Belonging to a village, rural*, *p. lex*, *Plin.*; *p. focus*, *Ov. Subst.*, *paganus, i, m.*, A countryman, a peasant, a boor, *pagani aut montani*, *Cic.*—II. A) *Of a civilian*, *Suet.* Hence, *civil*, not military, *peculium p.*, *Cod. Just.*—B) *Fig.*: *Unlearned*, *Plin.*

PĀGĀSA, æ, f., and *PĀGĀSÆ*, ñrum, f. (*Παγασαί*). *Pagasa* or *Pagasa*, a town of Thessaly, the port of *Iolcos*; now *Volo*, on the *Sinus Pagasæus*, now *Gulf of Volo*, *Mel.*

PĀGĀSÆUS, a, um (*Παγασαίος*). *Of or belonging to Pagasa*, *P. puppia*, the ship *Argo*, *Ov.*; *P. carina*, *Id.*; *P. conjux*, *Alcestis*, daughter of *Pelias*, king of Thessaly, and wife of *Admetus*, *Id.*

PĀGĀSĪCŪS, a, um. *Of Pagasa*, *P. sinus*, the Bay of *Pagasa*, now the Bay of *Volo*, *Plin.*

PĀGĀTIM, adv. (*pagus*). *By villages or districts, in every village*, *Liv.*

PĀGĒLLA, æ, f. *dim.* (*pagina*). A little page of a writing or paper, *Cic.*

PĀGINA, æ, f. (*pagus* or *pango*). I. *The side of a piece of paper, the page of a letter or book*, *paginam complere, to fill up with writing*, *Cic.*; *paginam utramque facit fortuna, lit.*, fills both pages, i. e. every thing, good and bad, is to be ascribed to it, *Plin.*; *quum hanc paginam tenerem, this leaf*. *Meton.*: A writing, a work, book, censoriarum legum *paginæ*, *Plin.*—II. *Meton.*: A plate, slab, leaf, *p. marmorea*, *Pall.*; *p. honorum*, a list of honors, i. e. a plate inserted in statues with an inscription, *Juv.*

PĀGINŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (*pagina*). A little page or leaf, *Cic.*

PĀGO, 3 (*πάγω*, *Dor.* for *πίγω*, *πίγγνυμι*). An old form for *pango* or *paciscor*, *XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her.*

PĀGUS, i, m. (perhaps from *πάγω*, *pango*). I. A number of dwellings, a village, in *pagis forisque*, *Liv.* *Meton.*: A village, i. e. its inhabitants, *p. agat festum*, *Ov.*—II. A number of villages and towns, a district, canton, with its inhabitants, *civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa*, *Cæs.*

PĀLA, æ, f. (for *pagela*, from *pango*). I. An instrument for digging, a spade, shovel, *palæ in-*

nixus, *Liv.*—II. *The bezel* (*σφενδόνη*) of a ring, which encloses the stone, *Cic.*

PĀLEMŌN, ñnia, m. (*Παλαίμων*). *Palæmon* I. A sea-god, otherwise called *Melicerta*, *Cic. 2.* *Remmius P.*, a grammarian in the time of *Tiberius* and *Claudius*, *Quint. 3.* The name of a shepherd, *Virg.*

PĀLĒPHARSĀLUS (*Palæo-pharsalus*), i, f. *Old Pharsalus*, a town of Thessaly where *Pompey* was defeated, *Liv.*

PĀLĒPHĀTIUS, u, um. *Of Palæphatus*, *Virg.*

PĀLĒPHĀTUS, i, m. (*Παλαίφατος*). *Palæphatus*, a Greek author, who wrote a work entitled *Περὶ Ἀπίστων Ἱστοριῶν*.

PĀLĒSTĒ, ñs, f. (*Παλαιστή*). *Palæstæ*, a harbor of *Epirus*, *Cæs.*

PĀLĒSTĪNA, æ, and *ĪNE*, ñs, f. (*Παλαιστίνη*). *The Holy Land, Palestine*, the land of the Israelites, *Mel.*

PĀLĒSTĪNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Palestine*, *P. arena*, *Luc.*; *P. aqua*, the *Euphrates*, *Ov. Subst.*, *Palæstini, ñrum, m.*, The inhabitants of *Palestina*, *Id.*

PĀLĒSTRĀ, æ, f. (*παλαίστρα*). I. A school for wrestling, a place for exercise, in which wrestling, running, throwing the discus, &c., and other bodily exercises were practiced, a gymnasium, *Cic.*; *p. nitida* and *uncta*, because the wrestlers anointed their bodies with oil, *Ov. Fig.*: A place for any exercise, e. g. a school for elocution, *Cic.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Wrestling*, the art of wrestling, *palæstræ operam dare*, *Nep.* Hence, *fig.*, with allusion to the *palæstra*: *Practice or exercise in a thing*; *school, art*, so far as it imparts grace to a person's carriage, *non tam armis institutus quam palæstrâ*, of him who has not acquired the art of rhetoric practically in the forum, but rather in a school, or by rules of art, *Cic.*; *sine nitore ac palæstra*, without finish or polish, *Id.*; *numerus quasi quamdam palæstram orationis attulit*, has impressed a certain scientific character, *Id.*; *art, skill*, utemur eâ *palæstrâ*, *Id.*—B) A brothel, bawdy-house, *Plaut.*

PĀLĒSTRICE, adv. *After the manner of the palæstra*, *p. spatari in xysto*, to appear in the schools, but not in public affairs, *Cic.*

PĀLĒSTRĪCUS, a, um (*παλαιστρικός*). *Of or belonging to the palæstra*, *p. motus*, *Cic. Subst.*, *palæstrica, æ, f. (sc. ara)*, The art of wrestling, *Quint.*

PĀLĒSTRĪTA, æ, m. (*παλαιστρίτης*). One who superintends the palæstra, a wrestling-master, *Cic.*

PĀLAM. I. *Adv.*: *Openly, publicly*, non occulte aed *p.*, *Cic.*; *public*, known to the public, *rea eat p.*, *Plaut.*; *p. facere*, *Nep.*—II. *Præp.*: (*i. q. coram*) *Before, in the presence of*, *p. populo*, *Liv.*

PĀLĀMĒDES, is, m. (*Παλαμήδης*). *Palamedes*, son of *Nauplius*, king of *Eubœa*; he followed *Agamemnon* to *Troy*, where he was killed at the instigation of *Ulysses*, *Cic.*

PĀLĀTĪNUS, a, um (*Palatium*). I. *Of or belonging to Mount Palatine*, *Palatine*, *P. Apollo*, *Hor.*; *P. ludi*, that were celebrated there, *Suet.*

—II. *Imperial*, because the emperors resided on *Mount Palatine*, *p. domus*, *Suet.*; *p. laurus*, *Ov.*

PĀLĀTIUM, ii, n. I. *Mount Palatine*, in

PALATUM.

Rome, and the adjacent part of the city, Cic. —II. A palace, because the emperors resided on Mount Palatine, P. fulgent, Ov. Of the dwellings of the gods: P. cœli, Ov.; P. mstris secretum, the temple of Cybele on Mount Palatine, Juv.

PALĀTUM, i, n. [old form, pālātus, i, m., Cic.] I. The palate or roof of the mouth, as the organ of taste, Cic.; as the organ of speech, Hor. —II. Poet.: p. cœli, the vault or cope of heaven, Enn. ap. Cic.

PALĒA, æ, f. I. In the sing.: Chaff, Varr.; navia palæa, a ship laden with chaff, Cic. Meton.: p. æris, the scum of ore, dross, Plin. —II. The gills or wattles of a cock, Varr.

PALĒAR, æris, n. (palea). The skin that hangs down from the neck of oxen, the dew-lap, Sen.; usually in the plur., Virg.

PALĒS, ia, f. (πάω, πάσco). Pales, an ancient Italian goddess of pasturage and cattle, Ov.; lux Palis, or asera Palis, i, q. Pallia, Ov.

PALĪCI, ōrum, m. [sing., Pālicus, i, m., Virg.] Palici, twins, sons of Jupiter, who had a temple in Sicily, near the town Palica, Ov.

PĀLĪS, e (Pales). Of or belonging to Pales, P. flamma, a fire of straw made at the festival of Pales, Ov.; festa Palilia, or simply Pālilia, ium, n., The festival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, Ov.

PĀLIMBACCHĪUS, pca. I. q. antibacchius, Quint.

PĀLIMPSESTUS, i, m. (παλίψηστος). Parchment from which writing has been erased, in order that it may be written on again; a palimpsest, Cic.

PĀLĪNŌDĪA, æ, f. (παλινῳδία). A song repeated, Amm.; a recantation, Hor. (title Od.); palinodism canere, to recant, Mscr.; Hor.

PĀLĪNŪRUS, i, m. (Παλινῳρος). Palinurus. I. The pilot of Æneas, Virg. —II. A cape and harbor of Lucania; now Capo di Palinuro, Liv.

PĀLYTOR, ari (palor). To wander or rove about, Plaut.

PĀLLA, æ, f. I. A large upper garment worn chiefly by Roman ladies over the stola; a robe, mantle, pallā indutus, Plaut.; a mantle worn on the stage by actors, a tragic pall, Hor.; represented as worn by Phæbus and Boreas, Ov. —II. A curtain, Sen.

PĀLLĀCA, æ, f. (παλλακή). A concubine, Suet.

PĀLLĀDIUM. See the following article.

PĀLLĀDIUS, a, um (Pallas). Of or concerning Pallas, P. numen, Ov.; P. ramus, an olive-branch, Virg.; P. arx, the citadel of Athens, the Acropolis, Prop. Subst., Pallādium, ii, n. (sc. simulacrum or signum), The Palladium, an image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, upon which the safety of the state was believed to depend; it was clandestinely carried off by Ulysses and Diomedes (Virg.).

PĀLLANTEUM. See the following article.

PĀLLANTEUS, a, um (Pallas). Belonging to Pallas, P. mœnia, the town Pallanteum, where Evander was king, Virg. Subst., Pallanteum, i, n. (sc. oppidum), 1. A town of Italy, in the vicinity of Rome, built by Evander, Virg. 2. A town of Arcadia, so called after Pallas, one of the ancestors of Evander, Liv.

PALLIOLUM.

PĀLLANTĪAS, ædis, f. (Παλλαντιάς). Aurora, so called as the descendant of Pallas, Ov.

PĀLLANTIS, idis or idos, f. I. q. Pallaotias, Ov.

PĀLLANTĪUS, a, um (Pallas). Of or belonging to Pallas, P. heros, Ov.

PĀLLĀS, ædia and ædos, f. (Παλλάς, i, q. παλλάξ, a maid). I. Pallas, a cognomen of Athena (Minerva), Hor.; Palladis arbor, an olive-tree, Ov.; Palladis ales, an owl, Id.; extincti Palladios ignes, the sacred fire of Vesta, in whose temple the palladium is said to have been found, Prop. —II. Meton. poet.: An olive-tree, Ov.; oil, Id.

PĀLLĀS, antis, m. (Πάλλας). Pallas. 1. Son of Pandion and father of the fifth Minerva, Cic. 2. One of the giants, Claud. 3. An ancestor of Evander, Virg. 4. Son of Evander, Virg.

PĀLLĀTĪNUS, PĀLLĀTĪUM. See PALAT.

PĀLLĒNS, tis. I. Part. of palleo. —II. Adj. A) Pale (Virg.); esp. of objects in the lower world, deadly pale, wan, p. umbræ Erebi, Id. Esp.: Of a dead or yellowish color, pale, livid, p. hedera, Virg.; sol pallentes jungit equos, at an eclipse, Tib. —B) Meton.: That turns or renders pale, p. morbi, Virg.

PĀLLĒO, pallii, ère, v. n. I. Gen. A) To be pale, through old age, sickness, excitement, or passion, sudat, pallet, Cic.; p. metu, timore, mortis cogitatione, Ov. —B) Meton.: To turn pale at any thing, tunc utile multis pallere, i, q. studere, Juv. With acc.: hoc est quod palles, Pers. To turn pale with fear or anxiety, to be afraid, to feel great anxiety, Marco sub iudice palles? Pers.; with acc., p. pontum, at (the sight of), &c., Hor.; with dat., p. pueris, on account of, &c., Id.; to change color, lose its natural color, et nunquam pallet ebur, Prop.; with acc., p. multos colores, to change color often, Id. —II. Esp.: To be of a dead or yellowish color, to be livid, pallet nostris aurora venenis, Ov.

PĀLLESCO, pallui, 3 v. inch. n. I. To grow or become pale, to turn pale, pallescent frondes, Ov.; p. umbratili vita, by being always shut up at home, Quint.; p. in femina, to be in love with, Prop. Meton.: To be anxious, feel anxiety, multa p. culpa, Hor. —II. To turn yellow, saxum palluit auro, Ov.

PĀLLĪĀTUS, a, um (pallium). Wearing a pallium, dressed in a cloak or mantle, Græcophilosophers: p. fabula, in which the characters and costumes are Grecian, Varr.

PĀLLĪDŪLUS, a, um, dim. Somewhat pale, palish, Cat.

PĀLLĪDUS, a, um (palleo). I. Gen. A) Pale, wan, Hor.; nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram, Ov.; p. in femina, with love, Prop. Meton.: That turns or renders pale, p. mors, Hor. —B) Meton.: Mouldy, musty, fœcus fit pallidior, Varr.; unsightly, pale, ugly, immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop. —II. Esp.: Yellowish, of an olive color, livid (χλωρός), hospes insurata pallidior statua, Cat.

PĀLLĪŌLATĪM, adv. (palliolum). With a small cloak, p. smictus, Plaut.

PĀLLĪŌLATŪS, a, um (palliolum). I. Wearing a small cloak or mantle, Mart. —II. Wearing a hood or covering for the head, Suet.

PĀLLĪŌLUM, i, n. dim. (pallium). I. A small

PALLIUM.

cloak or mantle, Plaut. — II. *A covering for the head, a hood*, Sen.

PALLIUM, *ii, n.* (πάλλιον, like palla). I. *Gen.: Any covering, as the coverlet of a bed; a quilt, counterpane*, Ov. — II. *Esp.: The outer robe, mantle, or cloak of the Greeks; it was worn also by Romans, pallio amictus*, Cic. *It was worn by orators; hence, manum intra p. continere, not to be diffuse in speaking*, Quint. *Prov.: tunica proprior pallio, my shirt is nearer than my coat; near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*, Plaut.

PALLOR, *ōris, m.* (psileo). A) *A pale color, paleness, wanness*, Cic.; p. amantium, Hor. *Meton.: Great anxiety or fear*, Plaut. *Personified as a deity: Pallor, Fear*, Liv. — B) *A disagreeable color, unsightliness, pallorem ducunt rami*, Ov.

PALLŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* *A small cloak or mantle*, Plaut.

PALMA, *æ, f.* (πυλάμη). I. *The palm of the hand*, Cic.; *the whole hand*, palmis passis, Cæs.

— II. A) *A palm-tree*, Plin. — B) *Meton. 1) The fruit of the palm-tree, a date*, Plin. 2) *A palm-branch; collectively, palm-branches; inserted in wine-casks to flavor the wine* (Cato); *used as a broom*, Hor. *Esp., as a token of victory: palmæ victoribus datur*, Liv. *Hence, a) A prize which is contended for, the prize of victory, palmam dare sicuti*, Cic. *Fig.: A prize, glory, the palm, palmam alcis rei deferre sicuti*, Id.; *palmam ferre, to have the preference*, Id. b) *Victory, quam palmam utinam dii tibi reservent*, Id. c) *A victor, who received the palm-branch*, Virg.; *a fellow-combatant*, Virg. — III. *A large shoot or branch of a vine*, Varr.; p. stipitis, Liv. — IV. I. q. *parma: A shield*, Tib.

PALMĀRIS, *e (palma)*. I. *Of or belonging to palms*, Amm. — II. *That deserves a palm or prize, i. e. excellent*, p. sententia, Cic.

PALMĀRIUM, *ii, n.* (palma). *A chief work, a master-piece*, Ter.

PALMĀTUS, *a, um (palma)*. I. *In the shape of the palm of the hand*, p. paries, Ps. Quint. — II. *Embroidered with figures of palm-branches*, p. tunica, p. toga, the toga or tunic worn by a general celebrating a triumph, Liv.

PALMES, *itis, m.* (palma). I. *The shoot or young branch of a vine*, Col. — II. *Meton.: A twig or branch of a tree, palmites arborum*, Curt., doubtful.

PALMĒTUM, *i, n.* (palma). *A palm-grave*, Hor.

PALMIFER, *era, erum (palma, fero)*. *That bears or produces palm-trees or dates*, Prop.

PALMŌSUS, *a, um (palma)*. *Abounding in palm-trees*, Virg.

PALMŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (palma). I. *The palm of the hand*, Varr. *Meton.: The blade of an oar*; *an oar*, Virg. — II. *A palm or date-tree*, Varr.

PALMŪRĀ (Palmyra), *æ, f.* (Παλμύρα, Παλμύρα). *Palmyra, a town of Syria, the capital of the celebrated Zenobia*, Plin.

PALMŪRĒNUS, *a, um*. *Of Palmyra*, Plin.

PĀLOR, *ātus, āri*. *To wander about singly, to wander up and down, to straggle, to be dispersed, agmen psaltr per agrum*, Liv. *Part.: palantes and palati*, Liv.; *vagi palantesque, or palatique*, Sall.

PALPĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (palpo). *A stroking, caressing; plur., ap.* Plaut.

PAN.

PALPĀTOR, *ōris, m.* *A caresser, flatterer*, Plaut.

PALPEBRA, *æ, f.* (ακίνη to βλέφαρον). *An eyelid*, Cels.; *usually plur., palpebræ, the eye-lids*, p. sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic.

PALPĪTĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (palpito). *A frequent and quick motion, a throbbing, palpitation*, p. oculorum, Plin.

PALPITO, *are, v. n.* *To beat quick, to pant, throb, palpitate, palpitat cor*, Cic.; *palpitat lingua, struggles*, Ov.

PALPO, *1 v. a., and dep.* PALPOR, *ātus, āri* (palpus). I. *Prop.: To tap gently, to stroke or pat by way of caressing*, Ov. — II. *Fig.: To flatter, caress, coax, wheedle, scribenti palpare necesse erat*, Cic.; *cui male si palpare*, Hor.

PALPO, *ōnis, m.* (palpo). *A coxer, wheedler*, Pers.

PALPUM, *i, n., or PALPUS, i, m.* (the *nom. does not occur*). *A gentle touch or stroke, a pat; thus also fig.: timidum palpo percuit, caeas, caresses*, Plaut.; *mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, you are deceived if you think to cajole me*, Id.

PĀLUDAMENTUM, *i, n.* *A soldier's cloak, military mantle (it was distinguished from sagum by its material, color, and size); esp., the military robe of a general (χλαμύς), paludamento circa lævum brachium retorto*, Liv.

PĀLUDĀTUS, *a, um*. *Wearing a military cloak or military dress; esp. of a general: paludatus profectus est*, Cic.

PĀLŪDŌSUS, *a, um*. *Marshy, fenny*, Ov.

PĀLUMBES, *is, c.* (probably from πέλεια). *A wood-pigeon, a ring-dove*, Virg.

PĀLUMBĒNUS, *a, um (palumbes)*. *Of wood-pigeons*, p. caro, Plin.

PĀLUMBŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* *A small wood-pigeon; also as a term of endearment, My love!* App.

PĀLŪS, *i, m.* (paxillus). *A pale or stake*, ad palum alligari, Cic.

PĀLŪS, *ūdis, f.* (ακίνη to fluo and pluo). I. *A bog, morass, marsh, fen, swamp*, Cæs. — II. *Meton.: A reed that grows in marshes*, Mart.

PĀLŪSTER, *tris, e (palus)*. *Swampy, boggy, marshy, fenny*, p. ager, Liv. *Fig.: p. lux, a life passed in the slough of vice*, Pers.

PAMPHŪLIA, *æ, f.* (Παμφυλία). *Pamphylia, a province of Asia Minor, near Lycia*, Liv. *Hence,*

PAMPHŪLYUS, *a, um*. *Pamphylilian, P. mare*, Liv. *Subst., Pamphŷlii, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Pamphylia*, Cic.

PAMPHŪLUS, *a, um*. *Pamphylilian*, Liv.

PAMPINĒUS, *a, um (pampinus)*. *Of vine-leaves or a vine-branch, of vines*, p. corona, Tac.; *p. auctumnus*, Virg. *Poet.: p. odor, the odor of wine*, Prop.

PAMPINŌ, *avi, atum, are (pampibus)*. *To strip off the leaves and tender shoots of vines or trees*, p. vites, Varr.

PAMPINUS, *i, c.* I. *A tendril or young shoot of a vine*, Col. — II. *The foliage of a vine, vine-leaves, urva vestita pampinis*, Cic.

PĀN, *gen. Pānos, m.* (Πάν, i. q. πάων, i. e. the pasturing one). *Pan, the god of forests, pasture lands, shepherds, and flocks; said to have been the inventor of the syrinx, or shepherd's flute*, Ov. *Plur., Panes, Images of Pan, rural deities*, Id.

PANACEA, æ, f. (πανακεία). *The herb all-heel, panacea*, Virg.

PANÆTOLICUS, a, um (Πανατωλικός). *Of or belonging to all Ætolia*, P. concilium, Liv.

PANÆTOLIUS, a, um. *Belonging to all Ætolia*, P. concilium, Liv.

PANARIUM, ii, n. (panis). *A bread-basket*, Varr.

PANATHENÆICUS, a, um (Παναθηναϊκός). *Of or belonging to the (festival at Athens called) Panathenæa*. Hence, subst., Panathenæicus, i, m. (sc. liber), *A panegyric read by Isocrates at that festival (in praise of Athens)*, Cic.

PANCHÆIA, æ, f. (Παγκαία). *Panchæia, a fabulous island in the Red Sea, said to abound in metals, frankincense, and myrrh*, Virg. Hence,

PANCHÆUS, PANCHÆICUS, and PANCHÆUS, a, um. *Of, belonging, or relating to Panchæia*, Ov.

PANCHRESTUS, a, um (πάγχρηστος). *Universally good or useful*, Plin.; p. medicamentum, i. e. money, Cic.

PANCRATIÆSTES, æ, n. (παγκρατιαστής). *A combatant and conqueror in the pancratium*, Quint.

PANCRATIÆCE, adv. *After the manner of the Pancratiæstas*, p. valere, *with good bodily strength*, Plaut.

PANCRATIUM or -ON, ii, n. (παγκράτιον). *A contest in which wrestling (lucta) and boxing (pugilatus) were united, and which therefore required the whole strength of the combatants*, Prop.

PANDATARIA or PANDATŒRIA, æ, f. (Πανδαρῆα). *Pandataria, a small island in the Ætropolitan Sea, now Santa Maria*, Varr. *Under the emperors it was a place of banishment*, Tac.

PANDICŒLOR, ari, v. dep. n. (pandus). *To stretch one's self in yawning*, Plaut.

PANDION, ðnis, m. (Πανδίων). *Pandion, a king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela*, Ov.

PANDIŒNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pandion*: poet., *Athenian*, P. volucres, *swallow and nightingale*, Sen.

PANDO, i v. n. and a. (pandus). I. *Nenz. To bend (itself), curve, warp*, Vitruv.—II. *Act. To bend, bow, curve, pandant enim posteriora*, Quint.

PANDO, psndi, pansum, and pssum, 3 v. a. I. *To spread, throw open, open wide, cornua se pandunt*, Liv.; p. penos ad solem, Virg.; *crines passi, dishevelled hair*, Cæsar; palmis passis, *with out-stretched hands*, Id.; velis passis, *unfurled, outspread*, Cic.—II. *Meton. A) To lay open, to open, to unfold; pass-, to open itself, to display itself, pandite atque aperite januam hanc*, Plaut.; p. rupem ferro, *to render passable*, Liv. Middle, *panduntur portæ*, Virg.; *panditur plantis, the plain displays itself before our eyes*, Liv. *Fig. gen. p. spectacula, to open*, Hor.; p. viam fugæ, *salutis*, Liv. *Esp. To publish, declare, discover, p. nomen*, Ov.; p. res, Virg.—B) *To spread out to dry, to dry, p. uvam in sole*, Col.; *uva passa, raisins*, Plaut.; *lac passum, curds*, Ov.

PANDRŒSOS, i, f. (Πανδρῶσος). *Pandrosos, daughter of Cecrops*, Ov.

PANDUS, a, um. *Bent, curved, crooked*, Virg.; Ov.

PANEGYRICUS, a, um (πανηγυρικός). *Belonging to a general assembly of the people*. Subst.,

Panegyricus, i, m. (sc. sermo) *Isocrates, An oration of Isocrates, in which he encouraged the Greeks to go to war with the Persians, and extolled the Athenians*, Cic. *Meton. Praising, laudatory, p. libelli, panegyrics*, Aus. Subst., panegyricus, *A laudatory speech, panegyric*, Quint.

PANGO, nxi, nctum, and [from obsol. pago] pēgi, *more frequently pēpigi*, pactum, 3 v. a. (πάγω, a lengthened form of πάω). *To fasten, drive into, fix, infix*. I. Prop. A) *Gen. p. clavum*, Liv.; *ancoram litoribus (dat.)*, Ov.—B) *Esp. To plant or set with any thing, p. ramulum*, Suet. *Meton. of poems: p. poemata*, Hor.; *quibus alqs pangendi facultas, of composing or writing verses*, Tac.; p. facta pstrum, *to sing in praise of, to celebrate*, Enn. sp. Cic.—II. *Fig. To fix, determine, settle, terminos quoq; Socrates pegerit*, Cic. *Hence, to covenant, agree, contract, stipulate (only in the perfect)*, pepigerit *ne illo utretur*, Cic.

PANICŒUS, a, um (panis). *Made of bread, p. milites, with allusion to panis and to the Samnite town Pans*, Plaut.

PANICŒULA, æ, f. *The gossamer or down of plants*, Plaut.

PANICUM, i, n. *A kind of grain, panic*, Cæsar.

PANIFICIUM, ii, n. (panis, facio). I. *A making of bread*, Varr.—II. *Meton. Pastry*, Cæsar.

PANIS, is, m. I. *Bread, a loaf of bread, p. cibarius, common or bad bread*, Cic.; *crusta panis, the crust of bread*, Plin.—II. *Meton. A mass in the shape of a loaf, a loaf, p. seris*, Plin.

PANISCUS, i, m. (Πανίσκος). *A little Pan, a rural deity shaped like the image of Pan*, Cic.

PANNŒNIA, æ, f. (Παννονία). *Pannonia, a country between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria (a part of the modern Hungary and part of Austria), divided into P. Inferior and P. Superior*, Ov.

PANNŒNIS, idis, f. *Pannonian*, Luc.

PANNŒNIUS, a, um. *Pannonian*. Subst., *Pannonius, A Pannonian; and plur., the inhabitants of Pannonia*, Tac.

PANNŒSUS, a, um (pannus). I. *Ragged, clothed in rags, tattered, p. homo*, Cic.—II. *Meton. Flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled, p. mammæ*, Mart.

PANNŒCEUS or -IUS, a, um (pannus). I. *Ragged, tattered*, Pers.—II. *Meton. Wrinkled, shrivelled*, Mart.

PANNUS, i, m. (πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος). *Prop. The thread of the woof; hence, meton., A small piece of cloth, a patch of cloth, p. assuitur*, Hor.; *a handkerchief, napkin, cloth, bandage for binding or tying round a diseased part of the body*, Plin.; *(contemptuously) poor garments, rags, tatters, fides silbo velata panno*, Hor.

PANOMPHEŒUS, i, m. (Πανομφῆος). *An epithet of Jupiter, as author of oracles and divine omens*, Ov.

PANŒPE, æs, f. (Πανόπη and Πανόπειος). *Panope, a town of Phocis*, Ov.

PANŒPE, æs, and PANŒPEA, æ, f. (Πανόπη and Πανόπεια). *Panopea, a sea-nymph*, Virg.

PANORMITANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Panormus*, Cic.

PANORMUS or -OS, i, f. (Πάνορμος), and PANORMUM, i, n. *Panormus, a town of Sicily, now Palermo*, Cic.

PANSA, æ, m. *Broad-footed (of men), a playing-foot*, Plaut.

PANTAGIES.

PANTAGIES and PANTAGIAS, æ, m. (acc. -ien, Ov.; -iam, Claud.) (Πανταγίης and Πανταγίας). *Pantagias*, a river of Sicily, now *Porcari*, Virg.
 PANTEX, icis, m. (Compare Germ. Wanast). Usually pl. pantices. *The paunch, the bowels*, Plaut.

PANTHER, Æris, m. (πάνθηρ), and Latinized Panthæra, æ, f. *A panther*, Cic.

PANTHERINUS, a, um (panthera). I. *Of panthers*, Plin.—II. *Spotted as a panther*, Id. Meton. *faciè*: p. genus hominum, marked with blotches, Plaut.

PANTHŌIDES, æ, m. (Πανθοΐδης). I. *Son or descendant of Panthus*, i. e. I. *Euphorbus*, Ov. 2. *Pythagoras, because he pretended to have been Euphorbus*, Hor.

PANTHŌUS or -ŌS (Πανθός), contr. PANTHUS (Πανθός), i, m. (voc. Pantho, contr. for Panthoe). *Panthus, son of Othrys, and father of Euphorbus*, Virg.

PANTICES. See PANTEX.

PANTŌMĪMA, æ, f. (pantomimus). *A female pantomimist or ballet-dancer*, Sen.

PANTŌMĪMICUS, a, um. *Pantomimic*, Sen. PANTŌMĪMUS, i, m. (παντομίμος). I. *A pantomimist or ballet-dancer*, Suet.—II. *A pantomimic performance, a ballet*, Plin.

PAPĒ! interj. (παπαί). *Oh! strange! indeed!* Plaut.

PAPĀVER, Æris, n. [masc. acc., papaverem, Plaut.]. *The poppy*, Plin.; papaverum capita, *the heads of poppies*, Liv.

PAPĀVERĒUS, a, um (papaver). *Of poppy*, p. comæ, *poppy flowers*, Ov.

PAPHIUS, a, um (Paphos). I. *Of or belonging to Paphos, Cyprian*, P. Venus, Tac.; P. heros, *Pygmalion*, Ov.—II. *Poet.*: *Sacred to Venus*, P. myrtus, Ov.

PAPHLĀGŌN or PAPHLĀGŌ, ōnis, m. (Παφλαγών). *A Paphlagonia*, Nep. Hence,

PAPHLĀGŌNIUS, a, um. *Paphlagonia*, Plin. Subst. Paphlāgōnia, æ, f. (Παφλαγονία), *Paphlagonia, a country in Asia Minor, between Pontus and Bithynia*, Liv.

PAPHOS or -ŪS, i (Πάφος). *Paphus*. I. *Masc.*: *A son of Pygmalion, founder of a city called after his name*, Ov.—II. *Fem.*: *A city of Cyprus, where was an ancient and splendid temple of Venus*, Hor.

PAPILLO, ōnis, m. *A butterfly*, Plin.; *a kind of moth*, Id.

PAPILLA, æ, f. *A teat, nipple; of animals*, Plin.; *also of men*, Id. Meton.: *A breast*, i. q. mamma, Virg.; papillæ auratæ, *small gold chains about the breast*, Juv.

PAPĪRIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Papirius, Papirian*, P. domus, Cic.

PAPĪRIUS, a, um. I. *Papirius, the name of a Roman gens*; e. g. P. Cursor, Carbo, &c., Liv.—II. *Adj.*: *Of Popirius, Papirian*, P. lex, Liv.

PAPIUS, a. *Papius, the name of a Roman gens*. 1. C. Papius, *a tribune of the people*, Cic. 2. M. Papius Mutilus, *a consul under Augustus, who, with his colleague Poppæus, established the Lex Papia Poppæa concerning marriages*, Tac.

PAPPĀRIUM, ii, n. (pappa). *Pap, panado*, Sen.

PAPPAS, æ, m. *A foster-father, tutor, governor*, Juv.

PARASITASTER

PAPPO or PAPO, are. *To eat pap*, Plaut. PAPYRIFER, Æra, Ærum (papyrus, fero). *Producing the papyrus*, p. Nilus, Ov.

PAPYRUS, i, c., and PĀPYRUM, i, n. (πάπυρος). I. *Papyrus, an Egyptian plant or reed, the wood of which was used for building ships, the outer bark for making sails, cloth, &c., and the inner bark for making paper*, Plin.—II. Meton. A) *A garment made of papyrus*, Juv.—B) *Writing-paper made of papyrus*, Cat.—C) *Paper used for common purposes, coarse paper, packing-paper*, Mart.

PĀR, pāris [abl. usually pari; but cum pare, Ov.]. *Equal, in respect of certain qualities*. I. *Equal to some one or something else, alqd pari atque eadem in laude pono*, Cic.: *par similique ceteris*, Sall.; *with in*, Cic.: *with abl.*, libertate esse parem ceteris, Id.; *with genit.*, cujus paribus pares hæc civitas tulit, Id.; *with ad, in*, i. e. *with regard to, respecting, homo par ad virtutem*, Liv.; *with the dative of the person whom one equals, fratri tuo par*, Cic.; *with cum*, erant eo quædam ex his paria cum Crasso, Id.; *quem tu parem cum liberis tuis fecisti, whom you have placed on an equal footing with your own children*, Sall.; *with inter se, inter se pares et æquales*, Cic. Followed by comparative particles, such as ac, atque, et, quam, Cic., &c. A) *Subst. 1) An equal, a mate, pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, like loves like, birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. *Esp. of man and wife: accumbit cum pare quisque suo*, Ov. 2) *Neut. a) The like, paria paribus respondere, to return like for like; so also, paria paribus referre*, Ter. *Fig.*: *cum alqd parem rationem facere, to satisfy any body*, Sen.; *par impar ludere, to play at odd or even (a children's game)*, Hor.; *ex pari, in equal manner*, Sen. b) *A couple, pair, brace, tria aut quatuor paria amicorum*, Cic.; *par nobis fratrum*, Hor.—B) *Esp. 1) Equal to, a match for, quibus ne dii quidem pares esse possint*, Cæs.; *armis se parem existimare*, Sall. Hence, subst.: *An adversary, opponent, nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offerret*, Liv. 2) *Fig.*: *Suitable, fit, convenient, quid me facere par sit*, Cic.; *with acc. and inf.*, tibi nos accedere par est, Hor.; *with ut*, Plaut.—II. *Equal to one's self in any quality, parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate*, Cic.

PĀRĀBĪLIS, e (paro). *Easily procured, p. divitiæ*, Cic.

PĀRĀBŌLE, Æs, f. (παράβολή). *A comparison, similitude*, Quint.

PĀRĀDOXA, orum, n. (παράδοξα). *Paradoxes, tenets contrary to received opinion; thus defined by Cicero: que sunt mirabilia contraque opinionem omnium*, Cic.

PĀRĒTĀCĒNE, Æs, f. (Παραιτακηνή). *Parætacene, a district of Persia*, Curt., *the inhabitants of which were called Parætacæ, Ærum, m. (Παραιτακται), and Parætacēni. Ærum, m. (Παραιτακηνῶν)*, Nep.

PĀRĒTONIUM, ii, n. (Παρετόνιον). *Parætonium, a fortified town of Libya, near Egypt, now Al Bareton*, Auct. B. Alex.

PĀRĀPHRĀSĪS, is, f. (παράφρασις). *A paraphrase*, Quint.

PĀRĀRĪS, ii, m. (paro). *A factor, broker*, Sen. PĀRĀSĪTA, æ, f. (parasitus). *A female parasite*, Hor.

PĀRĀSĪTASTER, tri, m. (parasitus). *A little or despicable parasite*, Ter.

PARASITATIO.

PARASITATIO, ōnis, f. (parasitor). *An acting the parasite*, Plaut.

PARASITICUS, s, um (παρσιτικός). *Of or belonging to a parasite*, p. ars (ἡ παρσιτική), Plaut.

PARASITOR, ari (parassitus). *To act the parasite*, Plaut.

PARASTUS, i, m. (παράστυς). I. *A fellow-boarder, guest (pure Latin, conviva)*, parasiti Jovis, Varr.—II. *Often in a bad sense: One who flatters or pays court for the sake of being invited to entertainments, a smell-feast, sponger, parasite*, Cic. *Facetē: ne ulmos parasitos faciāt, give me a sound beating*, Plaut.

PARATE, adv. I. *Preparedly, with preparation*, ad dicendum p. venire, Cic.—II. *Carefully, accurately*, Plaut.—III. *Quickly, readily, paratissime dicere*, Plin.

PARATIO, ōnis, f. (paror). *An aiming at or getting, procuring*, Dig.; p. regni, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall.

PARATRAGEDIO, are (πατρατραγωδῶ). *To speak or express one's self tragically*, Plaut.

PARATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of paro*.—II. *Adj.* A) *Prepared, ready for any thing; with inf., ad, or in: p. facere*, Cic.; p. ad omnem eventum, Id.; *also with dat.*, p. certaminis, Quint.; p. castris ponendis, Liv.; *that is in readiness, ready at hand, habent paratum philosophi quid de quaque re dicant*, Id.—B) *Well furnished, fitted out, equipped, sumus ab omni re paratioris, furnished with every thing*, Liv.; *skilled or well versed in any thing*, Scævola in jure paratissimus, Id.

PARATUS, ūs, m. (paro). *A preparing, fitting out, making ready*, p. militum et armorum, Sall.; Tyrios induta paratus, *dress, apparel*, Ov.; *furniture, equipage, ornament*, Tac.

PARCA, æ, f. (πάρα, paro). *One of the Fates, a goddess supposed to rule the destinies of men*, Hor. *Plur.*, Parcæ, Ærum, *The Fates (Μοῖραι)*, namely, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Cic.

PARCE, adv. I. *Prop.: Sparingly, niggardly, penuriously; frugally*, p. vivere, Cic.—II. *Fig.: Sparingly, moderately, slightly*, Cic.; p. scribere, Cæc. sp. Cic.; p. lædere, slightly, Cic.; *rarely, seldom, parcius quatuor fenestras*, Hor.

PARCIMONIA, æ, f. See PARSIMONIA.

PARCIPRŌMUS, i, m. (parcus, promo). *A niggard, a stingy fellow, curmudgeon*, Plaut.

PARCITAS, ætis, f. (parcus). *Sparingness, parsimony*, Sen.

PARCO, pēperci (rarely parsi), parcium and parsum, 3 v. n. (parcus). I. *Prop.: To spare, use moderately, to be saving of; with a dat.: p. labori*, Cic.; p. pretio, Plaut. *Wüh acc.: talenta gnatis parce tuis*, Virg.—II. *Fig. A) To spare (i. e. not to hurt or injure, to try to preserve, to consult, respect)*, p. valetudini, Cic.; p. vitæ, Nep.; nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, *he spared no expense to save his son*, Plaut.—B) *To spare (i. e. to cease, omit, leave off, abstain, forbear)*, ne cui rei parceret, Nep. *Wüh inf.: parce fidem jactare, leave off that bragging*, Liv.—C) *To abstain from any thing, to refrain from*, p. lamentis, Liv.; *parce metu, do not be afraid*, Virg.; p. auxilio, *to make no use of it*, Cic.; p. oculis or luminibus, *not to look*, Prop.

PARIES.

PARCUS, a, um (allied to parum, πᾶρος). I. *Sparing, parsimonious, stingy, penurious; thrifty, frugal, careful*, p. pater, Cic. *With genit.: p. donandi*, Hor.; *moderate, sparing*, p. in largienda civitate, Cic.; p. sanguinis civum, Tac.—II. *Meton.: Sparing, scanty, slight, not abundant, moderate, small*, p. sal, Virg.; *vento lites p. dare, scanty sail, not sail enough*, Ov.; p. verba, *gentle, soft*, Hor.; homo parcissimus, *narrow-minded*, Sen.

PARDALIS, is, f. (πάρδαλις). *A female panther*, Curt.

PARDUS, i, m. (πάρδος). *A male panther*, pará, Plin.

PARELION, ii, n. (παρήλιος). *A mock sun, a parhelion*, Sen.

PARENS, tis. I. *Part. of pareo*.—II. *Adj.* A) *Obedient, parentioris exercitus*, Cic.—B) *Subst., parentes, um, m., Subjects*, Sall.

PARENS, tis, c. [*genit. plur., parentum and parentium (pario)*]. I. A) *He or she that begets or brings forth, a father or mother, me sicut alterum parentem observet*, Cic.; *parentes, m., Parents, father and mother*, Cic.—B) *Meton.: One who is as a father or mother; a founder, patron, author, preserver, benefactor, me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt*, Cic.; p. lyrae, *of Mercury*, Hor.; *parentes, mother-cities, whence colonies were sent out*, Liv.—II. *parentes (in a wider sense), Ancestors, progenitors, more parentum*, Virg.; *and, gen., relatives, kinsfolk, &c.*, Curt.

PARENTALIS, e (parens). *That belongs to parents, parental, p. umbræ, shades of departed parents*, Ov.; p. dies, *performed in honor or remembrance of parents*, Id.; *parentalia (sc. solennia or sacra), a funeral feast, celebration of obsequies*, Cic.

PARENTO, i v. n. (psrens). I. *To celebrate solemn funeral obsequies (e. g. by a sacrifice) in honor of deceased parents or relatives (parentalia), cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet ubi parentetur*, Cic.—II. *To offer a funeral sacrifice, to revenge the death of a person*, p. Cethego, Cic. *Gen.: To offer sacrifice by way of atonement*, p. umbris, Ov.

PAREO, ūi, itum, ēre (pario). *Prop.: To come to light; hence, I. To appear, be visible, show one's self, immolanti jociora replicat paruerunt*, Suet. *Hence: To be clear or evident, to be manifest or apparent, abunde arbitrator p.*, Suet.; *hence the form, si pareat, ap. Cic.*—II. A) *To appear at the command of any body, to wait upon, p. magistratibus*, Gell.; *hence, to obey, to be obedient, to yield, p. consiliis alcijs*, Cic.; p. dicto, Liv.; p. imperio, Cæs.; *to accommodate one's self to, to comply with, p. plus iræ quam utilitati*, Nep.; p. promissis, Ov.—B) *To obey, i. e. to be subject to, to be governed by*, p. Cæsari, Cæs.

PARIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Parium*, P. civitas, Cic.

PARICIDA, -CIDALIS, -CIDIUM. See PARRIC. PARIÆS, ætis, m. I. *A partition wall, wall of a house, quæ (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, sed mundus, &c.*, Cic.; *gen., a wall, p. urbis, Id.; parietem ducere, to build*, Id.; *duo parietes de eadem fidelia dcabare, i. q. to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap. Cic.

PARIETINUS.

—II. *Meton.*: ego ero p., I shall step between you both, Plaut.

PARIÉTINUS, a, um (paries). *Of or belonging to walls, or the wall of a house, p. herba*, Amm. *Subst.*, páriētīnæ, ñrum, f., *Ruins, old dilapidated walls, p. Corinthi*, Cic.

PARILIS, e (par). *Equal, like*, Ov.

PARILITAS, atis, f. (parilis). *Equality*, Gell.

PARIO, pēpēri, páritum and partum, 3 v. a. I. A) *To bring forth, of men, animals, birds, or fishes, si quintum pareret mater ejus asiunum fuisse parituram*, Cic.; p. ova, *to lay eggs*, Id. — B) *Meton.*: *To bring forth or bear fruit, to produce, fruges et reliqua quæ terra pariat*, Id. —

II. *Fig. A)* *To invent, produce, quæ tota sb oratore pariuntur*, Cic. — B) *To procure, occasion, cause, make, p. sibi laudem*, Cic.; p. victoriam ex hoste, Liv.; *parta bona, acquired*, Cic. *Subst.*, parta, ñrum, n., *Property acquired, p. viri retinere, amittere*, Sall. *In a bad sense: To cause, occasion, to inflict, to draw upon one's self or on any body, p. alicui ægritudinem*, Ter.; p. letum sibi manu, Virg.

PARIS, idis, m. (Πάρις). *Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, who carried off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus occasioned the Trojan war; he was killed by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes*, Cic.

PARISIÏ, ñrum, m. *Parisii, a people of Celtic Gaul, whose capital was Lutetia (Parisiorum)*, now Paris, Cæs.

PARITER, ade. (par). I. *Equally, in like manner, just as much, as well, ut nostra benevolentia illorum benevolentia p. æqualiterque respondeat*, Cic. *With et, ac, atque, ut: i. e. As, p. ac si hostes adessent, just as if*, Sall.; *with qualis, Id.; with dat., p. ultimæ propinquis*, Liv. — II. *Meton.*: *Together, studia p. cum ætate crescent*, Cic.; *at the same time, p. cum occasu solis*, Sall.; *likewise, too, also*, Ter.

PARITO, are (paro). *To be about any thing, to be on the point of doing any thing; with inf., Plaut.; with ut, Id.*

PARITOR, ñris, m. (pareo). *An attendant, follower*, Aur. Vict.

PARIUS, a, um (Paros). *Of or belonging to Paros, Parian, P. crimen*, Nep.; P. lapis, *marble of Paros, Parian marble*, Virg.; P. iambi, *of Archilochus*, Hor. *Subst.*, Pãri, ñrum, m., *The inhabitants of Paros*, Nep.

PARMA, æ, f. (πάριον). *A kind of short round buckler for light infantry and cavalry, targe, Liv.; gen., a shield*, Virg.

PARMA, æ, f. *Parma, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now Parma*, Liv.

PARMATUS, a, um (parma). *Furnished with a buckler or targe. Subst.*, parmãti, ñrum, m. (sc. milites). *Soldiers bearing the round buckler*, Liv.

PARMENSIS, e (Parma). *Of or belonging to Parma*, Hor. *Plur.*, Parmenses, *The inhabitants of Parma*, Cic.

PARMŪLA, æ, f. dim. (parma). *A little buckler, relicta non bene parmula*, Hor.

PARMŪLARIUS, ū, m. (parmula). *One who favored a Thracian (who used the parma) in the gladiatorial combats*, Quint.

PARNĀSIS, idis, f. (Παρναΐς). I. q. Parnasius, Ov.

PARNĀSIUS [Parnass.], a, um (Παρνασσός). *Of or belonging to Parnassus, Parnas-*

PARRICIDA.

sian; also, relating to Apollo and the Muses, P. laurus, Virg.

PARNĀSUS [-os] or **PARNASSUS**, i, m. (Παρνασσός). *Parnassus, a mountain rising with two peaks (Tithoræa, now Velitza; and Lycoræa, now Liakura), in Phœcis, celebrated as the seat of the Delphic oracle and for the fountain Castalia: it was sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, Liv.; P. biceps, Ov.

PARO, 1 v. a. (related to pario). I. A) *To prepare, make ready, set in order, furnish, equip, p. convivium*, Cic.; p. turres, falces, Cæs.; p. alicui necem, *to try to take any body's life*, Liv. *With ut, Ter.* — B) *Meton.* 1) *Absol.*: *To prepare one's self, get one's self ready, to make arrangements*, Sall. 2) *With inf.*: *To intend, to think of, to design, contrive, to be on the point of, p. proficisci*, Nep. 3) *To arrange, manage, regulate, order, deos paravisse ac*, Ter. — II. *To get, procure, acquire, obtain, p. non modo pacem sed etiam societatem*, Liv.; p. exercitum, *to raise by levies*, Sall.; p. jumenta immenso pretio, *to procure, buy*, Cæs.

PARO, ãvi, ãtum, 1 v. a. (par). I. *To esteem equally, eodem voo poeo et paro*, Plaut. — II. *To agree, arrange with another, ac parsturum cum collega*, Cic.

PARO, ñnis, m. (παρών). *A kind of light ship*, Cic.

PARŌCHA, æ, f. (παροχή). *A providing with necessaries*, Cic.

PARŌCHUS, i, m. (πάροχος). I. *A purveyor, a person placed at the several stations in Italy and in the provinces, in order to receive magistrates or ambassadors on their journey, and to supply them with necessaries, a commissioner*, Cic. — II. *He that entertains others as guests, a host, landlord*, Hor.

PAROS or **-US**, i, f. (Πάρος). *Paros, an island of the Ægean Sea, the native place of Archilochus, Nep.; celebrated for its white marble; hence, P. marmorea*, Ov.

PARRĀ, æ, f. *A bird whose cry was regarded as an ill omen; according to some, a popinjay; others say a lapwing*, Hor.

PARRHASIA, æ, f. *Parrhasia, a town of Arcadia*, Plin.

PARRHĀSIS, idis, f. (Παρρᾱσίς). *Of or belonging to Parrhasia; poet., Arcadian, P. arctos or ursa, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, as a constellation*, Ov.

PARRHASIUS, a, um (Παρρᾱσιός). *Of or belonging to Parrhasia; poet., Arcadian, P. virgo, Callisto*, Ov.

PARRHĀSIUS, ū, m. (Παρρᾱσιός). *Parrhasius, a celebrated painter, a native of Ephesus, rival of Zeuxis*, Cic.

PARRICIDA [parricida], æ, c. (perhaps parens, cædo). I. *A murderer of parents. A) 1) A murderer of a father or mother*, Cic. 2) *A murderer of a child, or of a brother or sister, p. liberum, Virginius*, Liv. — B) *Meton.* 1) *A murderer of a free-born person, p. civium*, Cic. 2) *A murderer of the head of the state, i. e. of the pater or parens patriæ*, Id. — II. *Meton.*: *Of a person who acts against his own country or violates any thing sacred (Cic.)*; *one guilty of high treason, a rebel, traitor, parricidæ reipublicæ, the followers of Catiline*, Sall.

PARRICIDATUS, ūs, m. I. q. parricidium, Cael. ap. Quint.

PARRICIDALIS or PARRICIDALIS, e (parricidium). *Parricidal, murderous, impious, p. scelus, Just.; p. bellum, a civil war, Flor.*

PARRICIDIUM or PARICIDIUM, ū, n. (parricida). I. *Murder of near relations; said of the murder of a parent, p. patris et patrum, Cic.; of child-murder, p. filii, Liv.; of the murder of a brother, p. fratris or fraternum, Id.; of the murder of a citizen, &c.*—II. *Meton.: Treachery against one's country, treason, high treason, p. patrias foedum et tetrum, Cic.*

PARS, tis, f. (allied to portio, from paro, for poro, πόρω). I. *Gen. A) A part, piece, portion, share, p. fluminis, Cæs.; multaque p. mei vitabit Libitina, Hor.; alqd populi ad partes dare, to leave it to the comitia of the people, Cic.; omnes omnium gentium partes, all countries of the world, Id.; partes facere, to make divisions, to divide, Id.; partem habere in re, to partake of, to have a share in, Id.; dare partes amicis, to allow them to take part, Id.; locare prædium non numo sed partibus, to let, not for a rent to be paid in money, but so that the landlord and the farmer divide the produce among them, Plin.; æquâ parte, with equal risk, Plaut.; in parte laboris esse, to take an active part in, Liv.; pars, a portion of food, a mess, partes suas misit, Suet.*—B) *Peculiar phrases or idioms. 1) pars, A part, i. e. some: para . . . para, one part . . . the other part; or, some . . . some, p. sagittis, p. acorpioibus petebant hostem, Liv.; p. . . . alii . . . plerique, Sall. In a collective sense, with the verb in the plur., in p. crucem acti, Sall.; magna p. cæsi sunt, Liv. 2) parte . . . parte, on one side . . . on the other, Ov.; pro parte, with pron. poss., for my (thy, &c.) part, Cic.; ex alqa parte, in some measure, Id.; ex ulla parte, in any wise, or in any way, Id.; omni ex parte, in all respects, Id.; magna ex parte, in a great measure, Id.; majore or maxims ex parte, for the most part, chiefly, Id.; maximam partem, for the most part, Cæs. 3) In the acc.: partim, A part, p. copiarum mittit, Liv.; i. q. ex parte, in part, partly, Cæsar a nobilissimis civibus, p. etiam a se ornatis, trucidatis, Cic. 4) multis partibus, by much, by a great deal, many times; multis partibus solem majorem esse quam terram, Cic.; duabus partibus bis, twice as much again, Id. 5) in eam partem, on that side, on that part; moveor ad in eam partem ut, in such a manner as, Cic.; scripsi in eam partem, ut, with this view, on this account, Id.; in utramque partem disputare, for or against, Id.; accipere alqd in partem optimam, to interpret most favorably, put the most favorable construction upon, Id.; nullam in partem, on no account, in no case, Id.; vehementer in utramque partem, too gentle or too angry, Ter. 6) in omnes partes, in every case, in every respect, nullam in partem valet, is good for nothing, of no good whatever, Id.; in partes muneris sui, for his part, Liv. 7) in partem venire alqs ref. to come in for a share, to partake of, Cic.; in partem vocare, to let (another person) take a share in, Id. 8) in parte, in part, partly, Liv.; in partem, you, for your part, Plaut.*—II. *Esp. A) A kind, a species, part (species) of a whole class (genus), genus est quod plures partes complexitur, Cic.*—B) *para and partes, A party, faction, side, nullius partis esse, Cic.; in a court of justice, p. adversa, the opposita party, Quint.*—C) *partes,*

The part or character of an actor, primas partes agere, to act or play the principal part, i. e. the part of the hero of the piece, Ter. Fig.: That which one has to perform, a part, a duty, office, p. sibi deposcere, Cic.; Antonio audio esse partes ut disserat, Id.—D) partes, Places, regions, countries, p. orientes, Cic.

PARSIMONIA, æ, f. (parco). I. *Parsimony, Cic.—II. Esp.: A hard manner of living, frugality, Just.*

PARTHÆON, ðnis, m. (Παρθών). *Parthaon, a king of Calydon, son of Agenor and Epicaste, and father of Cæneus, Ov.*

PARTHÆONIUS, a, um. *Of Parthaon, P. domus, Ov.*

PARTHENI, ðrum (or Parthini, orum), m. (Παρθενω and Παρθενώ). *Parthini, an Illyrian tribe, in the neighborhood of Dyrrhachium, Cic.*

PARTHENIÆ, arum, m. (Παρθενιά). *Children of unmarried women, Just.*

PARTHENIUS, ii, m. [mons]. *Mount Parthenius, a mountain of Arcadia, Liv.; Virg.*

PARTHENOPÆUS, i, m. (Παρθενωπαῖος). *Parthenopæus, one of the seven princes who laid siege to Thebes, Virg.*

PARTHENOPÆIUS, a, um (Παρθενωφῆιος). *Of or belonging to Parthenope, Parthenopean; also poet., Neapolitan, Ov.*

PARTHI, ðrum, m. (Πάρθοι). *The Parthians, a Scythian people, originally inhabited the woodlands in the south of Hyrcania, and north of the Caspian passes; they afterward founded an independent empire, which extended itself until it became formidable even to the Romans, Hor.*

PARTHIA, æ, f. (Παρθία). *Parthia, the country of the Parthi, Plin.*

PARTHICUS, a, um. *Parthian, Flor.*

PARTHËNE, æs, f. I. q. Parthia, Curt.

PARTHUS, a, um. I. q. Parthicus, Ov.

PARTICEPS, ipis (pars, capio). *Participating, partaking, animus compos rationis et p. Cic.; p. tori, husband and wife, Ov.; with de, Plaut.; with a part of the person, Curt. Subst.: An associate, companion, particeps meos, Plaut.*

PARTICIPIALIS, e (participium). *Belonging to a participle, participial; p. verbum, a part of a verb that resembles the participle, e. g. the supine, Quint.*

PARTICIPIO, I v. a. (particeps). I. A) *To make partaker of, give a share of, p. alqm consilii sui, Plaut.; with dat. or abl., p. alqm sermoni, Id. Esp.: To send word to, to inform, acquaint, p. alqm, Plaut.—B) Meton.: To share with any body, take in common, partake of, p. laudes cum alqo, Liv.—II. To participate in, to have part of, p. pestem, Eun. ap. Cic.*

PARTICÛLA, æ, f. dim. (pars). I. *A small part, a little bit, a particle, p. cœli, Cic.; p. arenæ, Hor.—II. Gramm.: A particle, Gell.*

PARTICÛLATIM, adv. I. *By parts or pieces, Auct. Her.—II. Particularly, especially, Varr.*

PARTIM. *See PARS.*

PARTIO, ivi, itum, 4 v. a., i. q. partior. I. *Act A) To divide, part, share, p. prædam cum illis, Plaut. Hence, partitus, a, urn, Divided, membra p. et distributa, Cic.; imperium regionibus p., Liv.—B) To divide into parts, to distribute, partitis expressisque sententiis, clearly ex-*

pressed and divided (into its prominent parts), Cic. —II. *Neut.*: To agree to settle a difference, Plaut.

PARTIO, ōnis, f. (pario). *A bearing, bringing forth*, Plaut.

PARTIOR, itus, iri, v. dep. a. (para). I. *To divide, distribute*, p. alqd in membra, Cic.; *p. copias inter se*, Liv. *Absol.*: p. cum alqo, to share with any body. —II. *To portion, mark out, nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet*, Cic.

PARTITE, adv. *With proper division, methodically*, p. dicere, Cic.

PARTITIO, ōnis, f. (partior). I. *A parting, dividing, distributing*, p. prædæ æquabilis, Cic.; in partitione membra sunt, in divisione formæ (thus partitio is used in enumerating the single parts that constitute a whole, but divisio in numbering the species of a genus), Cic. —II. *Esp.*: A figure of Rhetoric (μεταφῶς), when a whole is divided into single sections, in order to expatiate on the latter, Cic.

PARTITUDO, inis, f. (pario). *A bringing forth young*, Plaut.

PARTURIO, ivi and ii, itum, 4 v. desid. a. (from pario). I. A) *To be about to give birth, to be in labor*, of women, Ter. *Prov.*: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said of those who disappoint great expectations, Hor. —B) *Fig.*: To be pregnant with anything, to have conceived, e.g. a plan, respublica parturit periculum, Cic.; to be in labor, to be in anguish, si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Id. —II. *Meton.*, i. q. pario: *To give birth, to bring forth*, Hor. *Meton. poet.*: Notus parturit imbres, Hor.; arbor parturit, is budding, Virg.; parturit ager, is getting green, Id.

PARTUS, ūs, m. (pario). I. *A bringing forth, birth*, Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. *Also of men*: A begotting, Deianira Cenei partu edita, Cic. —II. *Meton.* A) *The time of giving birth, delivery*, quum p. appropinquare viderit, Cic. —B) *The young, offspring*, p. ancillæ sitne in fructu habendus? Cic.; partum eniti, to bring forth, give birth, Liv. —C) *Plur.*: partus, i. e. *Various ages, generations*, Græciæ oratorum partus atque fontes vides, Cic.

PARVUS, adv. (παῦρος). *Compar.*, minus; *Superl.*, minime. I. A) *With or without genit.*: Too little, not enough, less than is desired, p. sapientiæ, Sall.; p. splendoris, Hor.; p. id facio, I esteem lightly, Sall.; p. ne est quod, is it not enough, Cic.; with ut, Plin.; with inf., Ov.; p. habere, not to be content with: with inf., Sall. —B) *Not remarkably, not very, not thoroughly*, nemo p. diu vixit, Cic.; p. credere alci, Cæs. —II. *Minus*, a) *Less*, plus m., more or less, Hirt.; m. atque m. *less and less*, Virg.; nihil m., *nothing less, not at all*, Cic.; non m., or haud m., *not less, no less, quite as*, Liv. *Also followed by particles of comparison*, quam, ac or atque, Cic.; Hor.; *without quam*: haud m. duo millia, Liv.; *with an abl.*, nemo illo fuit m. emax, Nep.; multo m., *by much less, or much less*, Cic.; eo m., *so much the less, and quo m., the less*, Id.; *except, excepted*, bis sox ceciderunt me m. uuo, myself alone excepted, Ov. —B) *Not as it ought to be, not properly*, m. diligenter, Nep.; intellexi m., *not quite, not exactly*, Ter. —C) *Not*. 1) *After quo, that, hiemem prohibuisse, quo minus, &c.*, Cic.; m. quo, *instead of*

quo minus, Ter. 2) *In the phrases, ai minus, if not, sin minus, but if not, other wise, usually followed by at, tamen, &c.*: si assecutus sum, gaudeo; sin m., hoc me tamen consolor, Cic. —D) *Too little (usually with plus, too much)*, si m. de alqo dixerit, Cic.; nequid plus m.ve faxit, too much or too little, Ter. —III. *Minime* (minime). A) *Least*, qua m. donæ micabant flammæ, Liv.; quod ad te m. omnium pertinere, least of all. —B) *With adjectives, when the degree of a quality is left undetermined*: No ways, not at all, by no means, homo m. ambitiosus, Cic. *In replies*: By no means, not at all, minime vero, Cic.; m. hercle vero, Plaut.; m. gentium, on no account whatever, Ter.; at least, Liv.

PARVUMPER, adv. (παῦρον nep). *For a short time, a little while*, abduco p. animum a molestiis, Cic.

PARUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (paro). *A little boat*, Cic.

PARUS, i, f. See PAROS.

PARVE, adv. *A little, briefly*, Vitr.

PARVIPENDO, 3. I. q. parviacio, Plaut.

PARVITAS, atis, f. (parvus). *Littleness, smallness*, vincula quæ cerni non possunt propter parvitatem, Cic.; p. mea, my humble self, Val. Max.

PARVŪLUS, a, um, dim. I. *Very small, little*, non p. detrimentum, Cæs.; p. pecunia, small property, Cic.; ex parvulo incipere, to begin with a little, Cæs. —II. *Meton.* A) *Little young*, p. Eneae, Virg.; a parvulo, from infancy, Ter. —B) *With dat.*: Too young, not a match for anything, illas rei ego etiam nuoc sum parvulus, Plaut.

PARVUS, a, um (παῦρος). *Compar.*, minor; *Superl.*, minimus. [*Unusual Compar.*, parvior, Cæsar. Aur.; *Superl.*, parvissimus, Varr.: minimissimus, ap. Arn.] *Little, small*. I. *Prop.* A) *In respect of size or space*: p. pisciculi, Cic.; Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Cæs. *Fig.*: minor capitis, i. q. capite dominatus, Hor. —B) *In respect of quantity or number*: Inconsiderable, p. numerus navium, Nep.; minimus cibus, Ov. *Subst.*, parvum, i, n., *A little, a trifle, contentus parvo*, Cic.; vivitur parvo bene, Hor.; parvo plures, rather more, a little more, Liv.; parvi refert, it matters little. *Compar.*, minus prædæ, Liv. *Superl.*, minimum, very little, præmia, quæ apud me minimum valent, Liv. *Adv.*: Minimum m. 1) *Least, very little, m. valere*, Liv.; quæ non m. commendat, not a little, Nep.; ne m. quidem, not in the least, Id. 2) *At the least, morbus m. annus*, Cels. —C) *In respect of value*: Little, low, cheap, mean, small, parvo vendere pretio, Cic.; ea parva ducere, Id. *Subst.*, parvum, i, n., *A little, a trifle, parvi aestimo*, Cic.; parvi esse, to be of little value, Id. *Compar.*: minoris vendere, to sell cheaper, Cic. *Superl.*: minimi facere, very little, Plaut. —D) *In respect of strength, degree, &c.*: Little, slight, weak. 1) *Of the voice and speech*: Weak, soft, low, parvæ murmura vocis, Ov.; humble, verbis minoribus uti, Ov. 2) *Of the mind*: Weak, humble, common, non tibi p. ingenium, Hor. *Of persons*: operosa parvus (of moderate genius, of humble capacity) carmina fugo, Hor. 3) *Of sentiment*: Mean, pusillanimous, parvi animi haberi, Hor.; nil parvum loquar, nil p. sapias, only what is sublime, Id. 4) *Of other relations and conditions*: Little, slight, trifling, insignifi-

cant, parvum hoc esse credimus, Liv. *Prov.*: minima de malis (sc. eligenda), the least of evils. 5) *Of persons, with regard to property, rank, station, &c.*: Mean, low, insignificant, minores duces, Tac.; p. Larea, poor, Juv. *Subst.*: neque ulla est aut magno aut parvo leti fuga, Hor. —II. *Meton., in respect of time.* A) *Little, short, brief, in parvo tempore*, Lucr.; minima pars temporis, Cæs. —B) *Esp. in respect of age: Little, young, tender*, Romulus p. atque lactena, Cic.; p. liberi, Sall.; qui minor est natu, younger, Cic. *Absol.*, subst. 1) parvua, i, m., *A little boy*; parva, a little girl; parvi, little children; a parvo, from childhood, Liv. 2) *Minorea, The younger, young persons*, Hor.; descendants, Virg.

PASCEOLUS, i, m. (πάσκολος). *A small money-bag, a purse*, Plaut.

PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3 v. a. (akin to vescor; Greek πάω). 1. A) *To pasture, feed, drive to pasture*, p. bestias, Cic.; *esp., to graze, feed, or pasture cattle*, ut arare ut p. ut negotiari libeat, Id. *Meton.*: *To feed, nourish, maintain*, ubi bestiae pastae sunt, Cic. —B) *Fig.*: *To feed, i. e. maintain, nourish, support*, p. alqm rapinis et incendiis, Cic.; p. barbam, Hor.; p. numos alienos, *to increase one's debts*, Id.: *to pasture, to feast, gratify*, p. oculos animumque alqa re, Id. *Hence, pasci, To feed, p. maleficio et acclere*, Hor. —II. *To pasture cattle upon*, asperissima (collium) pascent, Virg. *Meton.*: *To consume, lay waste*, p. campos, Liv.

PASCOR, pastus, pasci, v. dep. n. and a. 1. *To graze, browse, feed*, mula pastum missa, Hor.; pasci per herbas, Virg. *Meton., of prophetic birds*: quum pulli non pascerentur, *would not eat*, Cic.

—II. *Act.*: *To browse or feed upon*, paucantur silvas, Virg.

PASCŪA, ōrum, n. See PASCUS.

PASCŪS, a, um (pasco). *That serves for pasture*, p. agrer, Plaut. *Subst.*, pascium, i, n., and plur., pascua, ōrum, *A pasture, pasture-land*, Cic.

PASIPHÆA, ēs, f., and PĀSIPHĀA, æ, f. (Πασίφαη, the all-shining one). *Pasiphaë, daughter of the Sun, wife of Minos king of Crete, and mother of the Minotaur*, Ov. *Hence*,

PĀSIPHĀEŪS, a, um (Πασίφαϊός). *Of or belonging to Pasiphaë. Subst.*, Pasiphaeia, *Daughter of Pasiphaë, i. e. Phædra*, Ov.

PASSER, ēria, m. 1. *A sparrow*, Cic. —II. *A sea-fish, turbot*, Hor. —III. *p. marinus, i. q. atruthiocamelus (acc. to Fest.)*, Plaut.

PASSERCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (passer). *A little or young sparrow (as a term of endearment)*, Cic.

PASSIM, adv. (passus, from pando). 1. *Here and there, every where, in every direction, at random*, p. per forum volitare, Cic. —II. *Meton.*: *Without order, indiscriminately, promiscuously*, servi cum dominis recumbunt p., Just.

PASSUM, i, n. (pando) (sc. vinum). *Wine from dried grapes, raisin-wine*, Virg.

PASSUS, a, um, part. of pando.

PASSUS, a, um, from patior.

PASSUS, ūa, m. (pando). 1. *A putting forth of the feet in walking, a step, pace*, Auct. Or. Marc. *Fig.*: passibus ambiguis fortuna errat, Or. *Meton.*: *A footstep, impression made by a foot, nec passu stare tenaci*, Ov. —II. *A pace, a*

measure of length, five Roman feet, being the distance between the point where the heel is lifted up and the point where the same heel is set down again; according to our measurement, a double pace, Cic.; mille passus, *a Roman mile*, Plin.

PASTILLUS, i, m. (acc. to Fest, dim. from panis). 1. *A small, round ball of meal, or the like*, Plin.

—II. *A kind of odoriferous preparation, used for sprinkling over any thing or for chewing, in order to give an agreeable smell, a lozenge or pastile*, Hor.

PASTIO, ōnis, f. (pasco). 1. *A pasture, place for cattle to graze on, magnitudine pastionis*, Cic.

—II. *A feeding of cattle*, Varr.

PASTOR, ōris, m. (pasco). *A herdsman*, Cic.; p. Ætnæus, Polyphemus, Ov.; pastorum dux geminus, Romulus and Remus, Id.

PASTORĀLIS, e (pastor). *Of or belonging to herdsmen or shepherds, pastoral*, p. habitus, Liv.; auguratus Romull fuit pastoralis, *originated among shepherds*, Cic.

PASTORĪCIUS (not -itius), a, um (pastor). *Of or belonging to herdsmen, p. res, the occupation, &c., of herdsmen*, Varr.

PASTUS, ūs, m. (pasco). 1. *A feeding, pasturing, animalia ad pastum accedunt*, Cic. *Meton.*: *Fodder, pastum capessere*, Id.; *also, food, sustenance (of men)*, Lucr.; *fig.*, p. animorum.

—II. *A feeding, eating, browsing*, p. ejus herbæ, Plin.

PATĀGIĀRIUS, ii, m. (patagium). *One that makes patagia*, Plaut.

PATĀGIĀTUS, a, um (patagium). *Furnished with a patagium*, Plaut.

PATĀGIUM, ii, n. (παταγίον). *A broad border on the dress of Roman ladies, corresponding to the clavus on the dress of the men*, App.

PATĀGUS, i, m. (πάταγος). *A kind of disease*, Plaut.

PĀTĀLIS, e (pateo). *Open, spread abroad, p. bos, with spreading horns*, Plaut.

PĀTĀRA, ōrum, n. (Πάταρα, τά). *Patara, a sea-town of Lycia, with an oracle of Apollo*, Liv.

PĀTĀREUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Patara*, Ov.

PĀTĀRĀNI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Patara*, Cic.

PĀTĀVINĪTAS, ātie, f. (Patavium). *The dialect or mode of expression used at Patavium, Patavinity*, Quint.

PĀTĀVINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Patavium, P. municipium, Patavium*, Cic. *Subst.*, Pātāvini, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Patavium*.

PĀTĀVIUM, ii, n. *Patavium, a town of Italy on the banks of the River Medoacus (now Bacchilione), birth-place of the historian Livy; now Padua*, Liv.

PĀTEFACIO, fēci, factum, pass. PĀTEFFIO, factus (pateo, facio), 3 v. a. 1. *Prop.* A) *To set or throw open, to open, p. portas*, Liv.; p. ordines, Liv. —B) *Meton.* 1) *To open, to render passable*, p. aditum ad tuam cognitionem, Cic.; p. vias, iter, Cæs. *To make a way, to be the first to enter into (like ἀνοίγειν)*, patefactum legionibus esse Pontum, Cic.; p. loca, Nep. 2) *To open, to render visible*, p. Sejanum, *to open a prospect toward it*, Cic. 3) *To make an opening, e. g. by ploughing, &c.*, p. sulcum, *to make a fur*

PATEFACTIO.

row, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: To open, i. e. to discover, bring to light, to manifest, disclose, proferre et p. judicium exiti, Cic.; p. se alcul, to disclose one's sentiments, to open one's mind to, Id.

PATEFACTIO, *onie, f.* (patefacio). A laying open, discovering, p. quasi rerum operatarum, Cic.

PATEFIO, *actus.* See PATEFACTIO.

PATELLA, *as, f. dim.* (patera). I. A flat vessel used for cooking and for serving up food, a dish, platter, plate, charger, porringer, Plin. *Esp.*: A vessel used at a sacrifice, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: The knee-pan, cap of the knee, Cels.

PATELLARIUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to a plate, p. dii, the Larcs, Plaut.

PATENS, *tis.* I. *Part. of pateo.*—II. *Adj.*: Open, passable, loca patentia, Liv.; open, free, uncovered, p. coelum, Cic.; loca patentiora, Cæs. *Fig.*: Open, evident, clear, p. causa, Ov.

PATENTER, *adv.* Openly. *Compar.*, patentius, Cic.

PATEO, *ui, ere, v. n.* (perhaps from pando). I. To be or stand open, narea quæ propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. Hence, patens, Open, p. domus, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) To be open or passable, aditus patet, Cic. *Fig.*: To be free, to be at any body's disposal or service, to be open, patuit quibuscum fuga, Liv.—B) To be or stand open, to be exposed, p. vulnere, Liv.—C) To lie open, to be visible, nomen in adversariis patet, may be seen, appears, Cic. *Fig.*: To be open, i. e. to be evident, apparent, manifest, res patent; hence, patet, with acc. and inf., it is manifest or clear that, &c., Id.—D) To extend, to be of a certain extent, Tuscorum opes late terra marique patuere, Liv. *Fig.*: hoc præceptum patet latius, extends further, i. e. is open to a wider application, Cic.

PATER, *tris, m.* (πάτήρ). I. A) A father, Cic. *Plur.*: patres, parents, patrum memoria, Id.; ancestors, Liv.; p. familias or families, 1) The master of a house, father of a family, Cæs. *Plur.*: patres familias, Id.; and familiarum, Suet. 2) For a plain or common man, sicut unus p. familias.—B) *Meton.*: Fatherly love, Ov. *Fig.*: The father, i. e. the founder or author of any thing, Virg.—II. A) Of relatives: A foster-father, Ter.; a father-in-law, Tac.; father, as a title of honor, on account of old age or of benefits enjoyed as from a father, Hor.; p. patriæ, father of the country, an honorary appellation or title; p. conscriptus, one of the conscript fathers, i. e. a senator, Cic. *Plur.*: patres, 1) The senators, i. e. the Senate, consisting of 200 members, elected by Romulus, and 100 added by Tarquinius Priscus, which latter were called p. minorum gentium, Liv. 2) I. q. patricii, Cic.—B) Of the gods: p. Jupiter; p. Lemnius, Vulcan, Cic.; p. Tiberinus, the god of the Tiber, Liv.—C) P. patratus, the chief of the Fetiales, who concluded treaties, Liv.—D) P. comæ, he that gives an entertainment, a host, Hor.

PATERA, *as, f.* (pateo). A vessel used for making libations at a sacrifice, a broad, shallow bowl, Cic.

PATERCULUS, *i, m.* The family name of Veljeius.

PATERFAMILIAS. See PATER.

PATERNUS, *a, um* (pater). I. Fatherly, paternal, p. horti, Cic.—II. Of one's native country, p. ripa, Hor.

PATRICE.

PATESCO, *tui, 3v. inch. n.* (pateo). I. To open, to be opened, atria patebant, Virg. *Fig.*: To become manifest, visible, or evident, to come to light, res patecit.—II. *Meton.*: To stretch, extend, latius patecente imperio, Liv.

PATHICUS, *a, um* (παθικός, from πάσχω). Qui muliebria patitur, Juv.

PATIBILIS, *e* (patior). I. Endurable, tolerable, p. dolor, Cic.—II. Able to feel, capable of feeling, p. natura, capability of receiving impressions from without, Cic.

PATIBULATUS, *a, um* (patibulum). Fastened to a gibbet, Plaut.

PATIBULUM. See the following article.

PATIBULUS, *a, um* (pateo). Spread, extended. I. *Subst.*, patibulum, *i, n.*, A forked frame of wood, on which malefactors were suspended or fixed, a gallows, gibbet, Cic.—II. *Patibulus, i, m.* A) I. q. patibulum, Varr.—B) One that is fastened to a gibbet, Plaut.

PATIENTS, *tis.* I. *Part. of patior.*—II. *Adj.* A) Bearing, enduring, suffering, with genit., annis navium p. navigabile, Liv.; p. laboris, Suet.—B) Patient, p. et lentus, Cic.

PATIENTER, *adv.* Patiently, p. ferre, Cic.

PATIENTIA, *as, f.* (patients). I. With a genit.: An enduring, a bearing, suffering, p. famis et frigoris, Cic.—II. *Abso.*: Toleration, forbearance, summam virtutem in patientia ponere, Nep.; indulgentia, nescio an melius patientiam possum dicere, Cic.; patientia, abuti alie patientia, Id.

PATINA (patēna), *as, f.* (πάτην for φάτην). I. A plate, pan, dish, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: A man, Veg.

PATINARIUS, *a, um* (patina). Of or belonging to a dish or plate, p. struices, piles of dishes, Plaut. *Subst.*, patinarius, *ii, m.*, A gourmandizer, a glutton, Suet.

PATIO, *3.* An old form for patior, Cic.

PATIOR, *passus, 3v. dep. a.* (παθῶν, πάσχω). I. To suffer, to undergo, to be obliged to undergo, p. servitutem, Cic.; p. alqd ab alqo, Liv.; to suffer, i. e. to receive, p. vulnera, Cic.—II. A) To suffer or endure patiently, to yield to, to put up with, tolerate, brook, p. dolore, Cic.; alqd non p. tacitum, Liv.; facile p., to have no objection to, Cic.; moleste p., and segrè p., to take any thing amiss, to feel offended at, Ter.—B) To bear, endure, p. novem secula, to live so long, Ov. *Abso.*: p. nequeo, Plaut.—C) To suffer, endure, i. e. to let come to pass, to allow, permit; esp., to allow any thing to happen from a want of feeling or compassion, nullum patiebatur esse diem quin diceret, Cic.; non possum p. quin, Ter.

PATISCO, *ere.* See PATESCO.

PATRÆ, *arum, f.* (Πάτρα). Patræ, a town of Achaia, with a harbor; now Patras, Cic.

PATRATOR, *oris, m.* One that effects or accomplishes a thing, p. necis, Tac.

PATRATUS, *a, um.* See PATER, II., C.

PATRENSIS, *e.* Of Patræ, Cic. *Subst.*, Patrenses, *ium, m.*, The inhabitants of Patræ, Id.

PATRIA, *as, f.* One's native country. See PATRUS.

PATRICE, *adv.* In a paternal or fatherly manner, like a father, Plaut.

PATRICIATUS.

PATRICIATUS, ūs, m. *The rank or dignity of a patrician at Rome, Suet.*

PATRICIDA, æ, c. (pater, cædo). *The murderer of a father, a patricide, Auct. Or. Dom.*

PATRICIUS, a, um (pater). *Patrician, noble, p. familia, Cic. Subst.: A patrician; plur., patricii, the patricians, divided into two principal classes; namely, into p. insjorum gentium and p. mioorum gentium (see PATER, II. A. 1); patricius exire, to allow one's self to be adopted into a plebeian family, Cic. Under the later emperors patricius was a title of the higher offices of the empire.*

PATRIE, adv. *Paternally, fatherly, Quint.*
PATRIMONIUM, ii, n. (pater). *An estate bequeathed by a father to his children, an inheritance, patrimonium, duo lauta et copiosa patrimonium accipere, Cic.*

PATRIMUS, a, um (pater). *Whose father is living, p. puer, Auct. Harusp.*

PATRISSO, are (πατρίσω, πατρώσω). *To take after the father, to resemble or act like one's father, Plaut.*

PATRITUS, s, um. *Of a father, paternal, App.; of or belonging to one's fathers or ancestors, Cic.*

PATRIUS, s, um (pater). *I. Of or belonging to a father, p. animus, Cic.; p. mos, inherited from ancestors or parents, Id.; p. casus, the genitive, Gell.—II. Subst. A) patrium, ii, n. (sc. nomen), i. q. patrooyioicum, Quint.—B) patria, æ, f. (sc. terra), One's native country, a native place, alteram habere loci patriam, alteram juris, Cic. From this a new adjective was formed, patrius, s, um, Of or belonging to one's country, native, p. mos, Cic.; p. sermo, Id.*

PATRO, are (pater). *To cast a paternal look on any body, patransi ocello, Pers.*

PATRO, I v. a. *To effect, perform, bring to pass, to carry out, p. promissa, Cic.; p. cæpta, Sall.; p. bellum, to bring to an end, finish a war, Id.; p. jusjurandum, to go through with the oath and other accustomed ceremonies in concluding a treaty, Liv.*

PATRŌCINIUM, ii, n. (patronus). *Protection. I. In a court of justice: A defence or pleading on behalf of the accused, Cic. Meton.: A client, Vat. ap. Cic.—II. Gen.: Protection, patronage, p. voluptatis, Cic.*

PATRŌCINOR, atus, ari, v. dep. n. (patronus). *To defend, protect, support, p. alci, Ter.*

PATROCLES, is, m., and PATROCLUS, I, m. (Πατρόκλης, Πάτροκλος). *Patroclus, son of Menæteus, a relative, playmate, and afterward companion in arms of Achilles; he was killed by Hector before Troy, Patrocles, Cic.; Patroclus, Ov.*

PATRŌNĀ, æ, f. (patronus). *A patroness. I. She that defends or protects, Cic.—II. She that manumits a slave, Plin. E.*

PATRŌNUS, I, m. (pater). *I. He who defends another or takes him under his protection, or who assists a town or province in the maintenance of certain rights or privileges; a protector, defender, patron, quot enim clientes circa singulos fuistis patronas, Liv. Esp.: A master who manumits a slave, the patron of a freedman, Cic.—II. Meton.: A protector, defender, advocate, p. commodorum vestrorum, Cic.; p. causæ, or simply patronus, an advocate, Id.*

PATRŌELIS, e (patruus). *I. Descended from*

PAUPER.

a father's brother, p. frater, a cousin, son of a father's brother, Cic.; or simply patruelis, Suet.; also, p. frater, son of a father's sister, Cic.—II. Belonging to the children of a father's brother, p. origo, Ov.

PATRŪS, I, m. (pater). *I. Subst. A) A father's brother, a paternal uncle [avunculus, an uncle on the mother's side, a maternal uncle], Auct. Harusp.; p. major, i. q. frater proavi, Tac.—B) Fig.: One who is fond of censuring others, a severe reprovor, pertristis quidem p., censor, magister, Cic.—II. Adj.: -us, s, um, Of or belonging to a paternal uncle, p. eosis, Ov.; patru mi patruissime (in impassioned language), Plaut.*

PATULCŪS, ii, m. (pateo). *I. A surname of Janus, because in time of war the doors of his temple stood open, Ov.—II. A debtor of Cicero; hence, P. nomen, Cic.*

PATŪLUS, s, um (pateo). *I. Open, wide open, p. pinna, Cic.; p. lititudo, Tac.—II. Spread out, extended, broad, spreading, p. rami, Cic.; p. orbis, Hor.*

PAUCILŌQUIUM, ii, n. (paucus, loquor). *Fewness of words, Plaut.*

PAUCITAS, atis, f. (paucus). *Fewness, paucity, smallness of number, p. oratorum, Cic.*

PAUCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (paucus). *Very little. Plur., pauculi, æ, s, very few, Cic.*

PAUCUS, s, um, and more frequently plur., pauci, æ, a. *I. Few, little, paucis mensibus perfectum, Cic. Hence, pauci, few people or persons; and pauciores, fewer (persons), a still less number, Sall. Sing. (more rare), paucio foramine, Hor.; paucio, ñrum, n., A few words, ut in p. conferam, to say it in a few words, to be brief, Cic.; paucis te volo, I have a word or two to say to you, Ter.—II. Some, several, paucæ bestiarum, Liv.*

PAULĀTIM [paulatim], adv. *I. Gradually, by little and little, by degrees, p. consuescere transire Rhenum, Cæs.—II. A) A little (at a time), p. squæ addito, Cat.—B) Singly, by parts, p. discedere ex castris, one after the other, Cæs.*

PAULISPER [paulisper], adv. *For a short time, a little while, Cic.*

PAULO [paulo]. *See PAULUS.*

PAULŪLO [paulŭlo]. *See the following article.*

PAULŪLUS [paulŭlus], a, um, dim. (paulus). *Small, little, in size or number, homines p. et graciles, Liv.; p. pecunia, Plaut. Neut. I. Subst., paululum, i, A little, a trifle, p. moræ, Cic. Hence, paulullo with Compar.: p. deterius, rather worse, a little worse, Luccei. ap. Cic.—II. Adv.: A little, slightly, p. respirare, Cic.; p. ante, a little before, Id.*

PAULUS or PAULLUS, a, um (παῦλος, i. q. παῦπος). *Little, small, slight, paulo sumptu, Ter. I. Subst., paulum, i, n., A little, a trifle, p. partium, Cic.; p. defectu, Cæs. Hence, paulo, by a trifle; with Compar., p. melior, Cic.; p. post, or post paulo, Cæs.—II. Adv.: A little, p. commorari, Cic.; post psulum, soon after, shortly after, Quint.*

PAULUS, I, m. *Paulus, a Roman surname of the family of Æmilius, e. g. L. Æmil. Paulus Macedonicus; and L. Æm. Paulus, the father of Scipio Africanus, Cic.*

PAUPER, æris. *Poor [egenus and inops, needy,*

in want, that has not common necessities; and mendicus, πτωχός, a beggar that lives on alms], sine ex pauperimo dives factus, Cic.; res pauperes Plaut; pauper aqua; in want of water, Hor. Subst., pauper, esp. plur., pauperes, The poor (people), pauperum tabernæ, Hor.

PAUPERCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (pauper). *Poor, indigent, needy, p. anus, Ter.*

PAUPERIES, ei, f. (pauper). *Poverty, want of riches, contracted means, Ter.*

PAUPĒRO, are, v. a. (pauper). *I. To render poor, Tit. ap. Non. — II. p. alqm alqa re, to rob or deprive of, Plaut.*

PAUPERTAS, atis, f. (pauper). *I. Poverty, want of riches, paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem, poverty, or rather destitution and beggary, Cic.; in indigence, neediness, propter paupertatem suæ pascere, Id. — II. Fig.: Poverty, p. sermonia, Quint.*

PAUSA, æ, f. (παύσα). *A pause, stop, cessation, end, pausam facere, Plaut.*

PAUSĀRIUS, ii, m. (pausa). *An officer who commanded the rowers, and gave the signal when to stop, Sen.*

PAUSIACUS, a, um. *Of Pausias, P. tabella, Hor.*

PAUSIAS, æ, m. (Παυσίας). *Pausias, a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles, Plin.*

PAUSILLŪLUM, adv. *A little, Plaut.*

PAUXILLĀTUM, adv. *I. q. paullatim, Plaut.*

PAUXILLĪSPER. *I. q. paullisper, Plaut.*

PAUXILLŪLUS, a, um, dim. (pauillus). *Little, small, p. fames, Plaut. Subst., pauxillum, i, n., A small thing, a trifle, reliquum p. numorum, a trifle of money remaining, Ter.*

PAUXILLUS, a, um, dim. (paucus). *Little, small, p. res, Plaut. Subst., pauxillum, i, n., A little; pauxillo, by a little, p. levius, Cels. Adv.: Somewhat, a little, p. contentus, Plaut.*

PĀVĒFACTUS, a, um (paveo, facio). *Frightened, alarmed, Ov.*

PĀVĒO, pāvī, ēre, v. n. and a. *To tremble, to be struck with fear, to dread, be afraid, nam et intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut; paveo mihi, on my account, i. e. for my own self, Ter.; with acc. resp., id paveo ne ducas illam, on that account, Plaut; p. lupos, Hor.; with inf., Liv. Part., pavens, Afraid, alarmed, Ov. Meton.: venæ pavent, contract, shrink, Tac.*

PĀVESCO, 3 v. incl. n. (paveo). *To be (or begin to be) alarmed or frightened; to show signs of fear, p. ad tactum, Col.; p. bellum, on account of the war, Tac.*

PĀVIDE, adv. *Fearfully, timidly, Liv.*

PĀVIDUS, a, um (paveo). *I. Trembling, shaking with fear or dread, fearful, alarmed, p. castria se tenebat, Liv.; excipium plausu pavidos, Virg. With genit.: p. offensionum, on account of, Tac.; p. c. somno, startled, suddenly aroused from sleep, Liv. — II. Meton.: Anxious, attended with fear or anxiety, p. religio, Lucr. Adv.: pavidum, Ov.*

PĀVIMENTO, i v. a. (pavimentum). *I. To pave, floor, Cic. — II. To make a pavement, Plin.*

PĀVIMENTUM, i, n. (pavio). *A pavement, i. e. a floor beaten or made hard with small stones, lime, &c., p. facere, Cic.*

PĀVIO, ivi, itum, ire, v. a. (πάω). *To strike, beat, p. terram, Cic. Esp.: To stamp, in order to make compact or level, to pave, pavita area, Varr.*

PĀVITO, are (paveo). *I. To tremble or shake violently, to be greatly afraid, Virg.; with acc., quæ pueri pavitant, Lucr. — II. To tremble with a fever, to be ill of a fever, Ter.*

PĀVO, ōnis, c. (πάω). *A peacock, peohen (p. femina, Col.), sacred to Juno (Cic.); its flesh was a favorite dish of the Romans.*

PĀVŌNĀCĒUS, a, um (pavo). *Like a peacock, variegated, Plin.*

PĀVOR, ōris, m. (paveo). *I. A trembling, a palpitating or throbbing of the heart, caused by some violent emotion, Virg. — II. Anxiety, fear, terror, p. omnes occupavit, Liv.; p. aquæ, hydrophobia, Id.; with ne, Id. — III. Personified as a deity: Pavor, Fear, Terror, Liv.*

PAX, pācis, f. (allied to pacio, paciscor, pangō). *I. An agreement, covenant, contract, Virg. — II. Peace (between parties previously at war), pactio pacis, Cic.; pacem conciliare, to make or establish peace (between others), to conciliate, Id.; p. agitare, to live in peace, Sall.; in pace, or pace, in time of peace, Liv.; cum pace dimittere, to let (any body) go in peace, Cic.; cum bona pace, peacefully, quietly, Liv. Hence, fig.: Peace of mind, tranquillity, (temperantia) pacem animis affert; peaceable dominion, Tac. Pax! As an exclamation: Hush! silence! not another word! Ter. — III. Consent, permission, pax tua, with your leave, Cic. — IV. Of the gods: Favor, assistance, exorat pacem divum, Virg. — V. Personified as a deity: Pax, Peace, Nep.*

PECCĀTUM, i, n. (pecco). *An action contrary to duty; a sin, offence, crime; a fault, error, ne huic aliena peccata noceant, Cic.*

PECCĀTOR, ūs, m. (pecco). *A fault, error, misdeed canor, in manifesto peccata tenebatur, Cic.*

PECCO, i v. n. and a. *I. To do wrong or amiss; to commit a fault, err, transgress, sin, sæpissime in oratione peccatur, Cic.; p. erga alqm, Plaut. With acc.: To err or make a mistake in any thing, eadem peccat, commits the same fault, Cic.; hence, pass., multa peccatur, Id. — II. To commit one's self, offend, p. in bonine, Cæs. Esp.: To commit fornication or adultery, p. in togata (muliere), Hor.*

PECTEN, inis, m. (pecto). *I. A comb for the hair, Ov. — II. Meton., of things resembling a comb. 1) A weaver's sley, the reed of a weaver's loom, Virg. 2) An instrument for carding wool or hackling flax; a comb, card, hackle, Plin. 3) A rake, harrow, Ov. 4) A clasping together of the hands, as in prayer, Ov. 5) An instrument for striking the strings of the lyre, a quill, Virg.; and meton., a lyre, Val. Flac.; a kind of verse, alterne pectine, in elegiacs, Ov. 6) A scallop or other like shell-fish, Hor.*

PECTINĀTIM, adv. (pecten). *Like a comb, Ov.*

PECTO, pexi, pexi or pectivi, pexum and pectivum, 3 v. a. (πεκτώ, ὦ). *I. To comb, p. capillos, Ov.; p. comas pectine denso, Tib. — II. Meton.: To hackle or heckle, to card, p. stuppam ferre hamis, Plin.; factæ, p. alqm fusti or pugnis, to beat soundly, Plaut. Part., pexus, a, um, Combed,*

p. pinguisque doctor, Quint.; woolly, p. tunica, with its nap on, i. e. still new, Hor.

PECTUS, ōris, n. I. A) *The breast, of men and animals*, Plin. *Meton.*: *The breast-bone*, Cels. *Poet.*: *A person, cura sororum pectora*, Virg.—B) *Fig.*: *The heart, the feelings, toto pectore anare*, Cic.; *the mind, soul, understanding, toto pectore cogitare*, Id.; *homo sine pectore, without spirit*, Ov.; *excidere pectore alcis, to be forgotten*, Id.—II. *The upper orifice of the stomach, the stomach*, Ov.

PECU, n. (*allied to pecus*). *Plur.*, pecua, *Cattle, collectively, hominea at pecua*, Varr.; p. squamosum, fish, Plaut.

PECUARIUS, n, um (pecu). *Belonging to cattle, p. res*, Cic. *Subst.*, pecuarius, ii, m., *A breeder of cattle*, Cic.; pecuarii, *farmers of the public pastures in the provinces*, Id.; pecuaria, ō, f., *A breeding of cattle; hence, pecuariam facere, to breed cattle*, Suet.; pecuaria, ōrum, n., *Herd's of cattle*, Virg.

PECULATOR, ōris, m. (peculor). *One that embezzles money, a peculator, embezzler*, Cic.

PECULATUS, ūs, m. (peculor). *A stealing of property; esp., an embezzling of public money, peculation, peculatum facere*, Cic.; p. publicus, Liv. *Fig.*: *amor in me peculatum facit, deceives me, puts a cheat upon me*, Plaut.

PECULIARIS, e (peculium). I. *Belonging to one's private property, one's own, p. oves*, Plaut.—II. *One's own, i. e. not common with others, peculiar, hoc mihi p. fuerit*, Cic.; *extraordinary, especial, p. edictum*, Cic.

PECULIARITER, adv. *Especially, peculiarly, p. fovere signa*, Quint.

PECULIO, i v. a. *To give, or to endow with property, alqd te peculiabo*, Plaut. *Hence, peculiatus, a, um, Enriched, rich*, Poll. ap. Cic.

PECULIÖLUM, i, n. dim. (peculium). *A small property*, Quint.

PECULIÖSUS, a, um (peculium). *Having a considerable property, p. servus*, Plaut.

PECULIUM, ii, n. (*from pecus, like pecunia*). I. *One's own private or independent property, esp. of persons under the authority of another, who were permitted to possess property over which the superior (father, husband, master, &c.) had no control, peculia servorum*, Cic.; p. filii, Liv.—II. *Meton. facit*: *A saving, an addition*, Sen.

PECULOR, nri (peculium). *To embezzle public goods or money, to defraud the public, to peculate*, Flor.

PECUNIA, ōs, f. (pecus). I. *Gen.*: *Property, wealth, in alienam pecuniam invadere*, Cic.; *pecuniam facere, to acquire property*, Id.—II. *Esp.*: *Money; and plur., pecunie, sums of money, p. præsens or p. numerata, ready money*, Cic.; *pecuniam publicani domum suam convertere, to speculate*, Id.; *pecuniam collocare fenore graviori, to lend money at a high interest*, Suet.; p. alci curare, to pay, Liv.: p. numerare, to pay down, Cic.

PECUNIARIUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to money, pecuniary, p. res, money matters*, Cic.; *inopia rei pecuniaria, want of money*, Id.; *præmia rei pecuniaria, rewards in money*, Cæs.

PECUNIÖSUS, a, um. I. *Rich in money, that has much money, moneyed, p. homo*, Cic.—II. *That enriches or makes rich, p. ars*, Mart.

PECUS, ōris, n. (pecu). I. A) *Gen.*: *Cattle*

(collectively) [*a single head of cattle is pecus, ūdis*], p. majus et minus, Varr.; p. bubulum, neat cattle, Id.; p. lanigerum, sheep, Ov.—B) *Esp. of smaller cattle, such as sheep, pecora et armenta*, Curt. *Meton. of men, as a term of reproach, imitatorum servum pecus, herd*, Hor.—II. *Poet.*: *A head of cattle, p. magnæ parentis, of the lion*, Ov.

PECUS, ūdis, f. A) *Gen.*: *A single head of cattle, a beast, pecudes quæ generis sui sequuntur greges*, Cic.; *pecudes et bestie, tame and wild animals*, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *A head of smaller cattle, a sheep, armenta at pecudes*, Lucr.; p. Helles, a ram, Ov. *Meton. of men, as a term of reproach: A brute, beast, istius pecudis, of Piso*, Cic.

PEDÄLIS, e (pes). I. *Of or belonging to the foot. Subst.*, pedalis, is, f. (*sc. solea*), *A slipper*, Petr.—II. *A foot (long or broad), trabs p. in latitudinem*, Cæs.; p. sol, *a foot in diameter*, Cic.

PEDÄNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pedum*, Hor. *Subst.*, Pädänum, i, n., *An estate near Pedum*, Cic.; Pädäni, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Pedum*, Liv.

PEDÄRIUS, s, um (pes). *Of or belonging to the foot, p. senatores, an inferior order of senators, who had not held any curule office, and thus had not the right of making any motion in the Senate; they could only vote on motions introduced by others*, Cic.

PEDÄTUS, ūs, m. *An advancing against an enemy, an attack*, Plaut.

PEDES, itis, m. (pes). I. *Gen.*: *One that goes on foot, a pedestrian, etiamsi p. incedat*, Liv.

—II. *Esp. A) A foot-soldier, Cæs.; and collectively, the infantry, Liv.; equites peditesque, knights and plebeians (because the latter served on foot)*, Hor.—B) *Plur.*, pedites, *Land-soldiers, a land-force [opp. classici]*, Vell.

PEDESTER, tris, tre (pes). I. *On foot, going on foot, pedestrian, p. copie, foot-soldiers, infantry*, Cic.; p. ordo, Liv. *Subst.*, pedestres, *Foot-soldiers, infantry, Just.*—II. A) *On land (opp. at sea), pedestres navalesque pugne*, Cic.—B) *In prose, prosaic, p. oratio*, Quint.; p. historice, Hor.—C) *Low (as to style), not sublime*, p. sermo, Hor.

PEDENTIM, adv. (pes, tendo). I. *Prop.*: *Step by step, Pac. ap. Cic.*—II. *Fig.*: *By degrees, gradually, timide at p.*, Cic.

PEDICA, ō, f. (pes). I. *A foot-snare, a gin, springe (for animals)*, Liv.: (*for men*), Plaut.—II. *Fig.*: *A fetter, snare, p. amoris*, App.

PEDICÖLÖSUS, a, um (pediculus). *Full of lice, lousy*, Mart.

PEDICÖLUS, i, m. dim. (pes). I. *A little foot*, Plin.—II. *Vermin; esp., a louse*, Cels.

PEDIS, is, c. *A louse*, Plaut.

PEDISEQUUS or PEDISSEQUUS, s, um (pes, sequor). *That follows on foot. Subst.*, pedisequus, i, m., and pedisequa, ō, f., *A lackey, foot-man, page*, Cic.

PEDITATUS, ūs, m. (pedes, itis). *Foot-soldiers, infantry*, Cæs.

PEDIUS, a, um. *Pedius, the name of a Roman gens; e. g. Qu. Pedius, who introduced the law against the assassins of Cæsar*, Suet. *Adj.*: *Of Pedius, Pädian, lex Pädia*, Suet.

PEDO, i v. a. (pes). *To furnish with feet, mne pedatus, bad on his feet*, Suet.

PEDÖ, pöpädi, päditum, 3 v. n. *To break*

PEDO.

wind, Hor. *Subst.*, pēditum, i, n., i. q. crepitus ventris, Catull.

PEDUCÆUS, a, um. *Peducæus*, the name of a Roman family; e. g. Sext. P., a tribune of the people; and his son. *Adj.*: Of or relating to *Peducæus*, P. de incestu rogatio, Cic.

PĒDUM, i, n. *A shepherd's staff or crook*, Virg.

PĒDUM, i, n. *Pedum*, a town of Latium, near Rome, Liv.

PĒGĀSEIUS, a, um (Πηγάσιος). *Of or belonging to Pegasus, poetical*, Pers.

PĒGĀSEUS, a, um (Πηγάσεος). *Of or belonging to Pegasus*, Pegasæo gradu, with the flight of Pegasus, winged, Sen.

PĒGĀSIS, idis, f. (Πηγάσις). *Of or belonging to Pegasus*, P. undæ, the fountains of the Muses, Ov. *Subst.*, Pegasides, *The Muses*, Prop.

PĒGĀSUS, i, m. (Πηγάσος). *Pegasus*, the winged horse of the Muses; according to fable, it sprang from the blood of Medusa. Bellerophon mounted it, and overcame the Chimæra, but was thrown by it when it took flight toward heaven, Ov.

PĒGĀSUS, i, m. *Pegasus*, a celebrated Roman lawyer, who was consul suffectus under Vespasian, Juv.

PĒGE, ês, f. (πηγή). *A fountain*, Prop. (*pure Latin*, fons).

PĒGMA, âtis, n. (πήγμα). I. *Gen.*: A wooden frame or machine, for scaffolding, &c., Aus.—II. *Esp. A*) A book-case, book-shelves, Cic.—B) A machine in the theatre, by means of which actors were suddenly brought on the stage, Juv.

PĒJĒRO, i v. n. (per, juro). *To swear falsely, to take a false oath, to perjure one's self*, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, Cic.; p. per consulatium, by, &c., Cat. *With a simple acc.*: p. undas Stygias, Luc.; with acc. and inf., Suet.; jus pejeratum, a false oath, perjury, Hor.

PĒJOR. *Worse*; see MALUS.

PĒJUS, adv. See MALE.

PEL. *In compounds before*; see PERL.

PELĀGIUS, a, um (πελάγιος). *Of or belonging to the sea*, p. greges piscium, the fishes in the sea, Varr.

PELĀGŌNES, um, m. (Πελαγόνες). *Pelagōnes*, a people in the north of Macedonia, Liv.

PELĀGŌNIA, æ, f. *Pelagonia*. I. *A district north of Macedonia*, Liv. 2. *A town in those parts*, now Perlepe, Id.

PELĀGUS, i, n. (πέλαγος). I. *The sea*, Tac.—II. *Poet. meton.*, of water that overflows its banks: pelago premit arva, with its sea, Virg.

PELĀSGI, ōrum, m. (Πελασγοί). *The Pelasgians*, an ancient people of Greece, Epirus, and Thessaly, Mel. *Poet. meton.*: Greeks, Virg. Hence, PELĀSGIAS, âdis, f. (Πελασγιάς). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi*, Pelasgian. *Poet.*: Grecian, P. urbs, Ov.

PELĀSGICUS, a, um (Πελασγικός). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi*, Pelasgian, Plin.

PELĀSGIS, idis, f. (Πελασγίς). *Of or belonging to the Pelasgi*, Pelasgian. *Poet.*: Grecian, P. Sappho, Ov.

PELĀSGŪS, a, um. *Pelasgian*. *Poet.*: Grecian, Virg.

PELEIUS, a, um (Πηλείος). *Of or belonging to Peleus*. *Poet.*: Of or belonging to Achilles, Ov.

PELLIS.

PELETHRŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pelethronia*, a region of Thessaly, inhabited by the Lapithæ, P. antra, Luc. *Subst.*, Pelethronii, i. q. Lapithæ, Virg.

PELEUS, êi and êos, m. (Πηλεύς) [*Gr. genit.* Peleus, Val. Flac.; *abl.* Peleo, Cic.]. *Peleus*, a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, and half-brother of Phocus; he was father of Achilles by Thetis, Ov.

PELIACUS, a, um (Πηλιακός). *Of or belonging to Peleus*. *Poet.*: Of or belonging to Achilles, Ov.

PELIAS, âdis, f. (Πηλιον). *Of Mount Pelion*, P. hasta, Ov.

PELIAS, æ, m. (Πηλιás). *Pelias*, son of Neptune and Tyro, half-brother of Æson, king of Thessaly; when Jason came to Iolcos to claim the throne of his father, Pelias sent him to Colchis in search of the golden fleece; he was cut in pieces and boiled by his own daughters, through the artifice of Medea, Ov. Hence, Peliâdes, um, f., *The daughters of Pelias*, Phædr.

PELIDES, æ, m. (Πηλεΐς). *Son of Peleus*, i. e. Achilles, Virg.

PELIGNI, ōrum, m. *Peligni*, an Italian tribe, in the modern Abruzzo Citeriore, Cæs. Hence,

PELIGNUS, a, um. *Pelignian*, P. anus, a sorceress, Hor.

PELIUS, a, um. *Pelian*, of Mount Pelion, in Thessaly, Auct. Her.

PELLA, æ, f., and PELLE, ês, f. (πέλλα). *Pella*, a town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great, now Pilla, Liv. Hence,

PELLÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pella*. *Poet.*: Macedonian, P. tyrannus, Mart.; Egyptian, Virg.

PELLACIA, æ, f. (pellax). *Allurement, blandishment*, p. placidi ponti, Lucr.

PELLAX, âcis (pellicio). *Artful, wheedling*, Virg.

PELLĒCEBRA, æ, f. (pellicio). *A lure, bait, enticement*: plur., Plaut.

PELLECTIO, ōnis (pellego). *A reading through*, Cic.

PELLEGO, 3, i. q. perlego. *To read through*, Plaut.

PELLEX (*often pelex*), icis, f. (πάλλαξ). I. *A concubine* [*opp.* uxor, mater familias], mistress of a married man (with a genit. of the wife, whose rival she is), p. filia, Cic.; p. reginæ, the king's concubine, Suet.; (with a genit. of the husband, whose concubine she is), p. Cyri, Just.—II. *Meton.*: p. culcita facta est, has become my mistress, Mart.

PELLICĀTUS, ūs, m. (pellex). *Concubinage*, Cic.

PELLICIO, exi, ectum, 3, t. a. (per, iacio). *To allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, wheedle*, p. animum adolescentis, Cic.; p. populum in servitium, Liv.

PELLICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (pellis). *A little skin or hide*, p. hædina, Cic. *Prov.*: pelliculam curare, to nurse one's self, Hor.; pelliculam veterem retinere, you remain always the same (do not change), Pers.

PELLIO, ōnis, m. (pellis). *One who prepares skins*, a furrier, Plaut.

PELLIS, is, f. I. *A skin, hide*, taken from the body of the animal, p. caprina, Cic.; pelles pro velis, Cæs. *Prov.*: caninam pellem radere, to revile

PELLITUS

a worthless person, Mart. Fig.: detrahare alicui pellēm, to lay open any body's faults, Hor.; introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, shovy on the outside, Id.—II. Meton.: A skin, hide, leather, sub pellibus, in winter-tents (which were covered with leather), Cic.; pes in pelle natet, in the shoe, Ov.

PELLITUS, a, um (pellis). Covered with a skin, p. Sardi, Liv.; p. oves, sheep from Tarentum and Attica, which were covered with skins to preserve their fleeces, Varr.; Hor.

PELLO, pēpūli, pulsum, 3 v. a. (from πέλω, πέλω). I. To strike, beat, strike upon or touch, p. nervos in fidibus, to strike the strings or chords, Cic.; p. fores, to knock or tap at the door, Ter. Poet.: pulsus vulnere, Virg. Fig.: To touch any body, i. e. to make an impression on, to affect, quod quum animos auresque pepulisset, Cic.; ipsum nullius forma pepulerat capivæ, Liv.—II. Esp. A) To put in motion, by pushing, touching, hurling, &c.; to propel, impel, p. sagittam, Virg.; p. classica, to cause to sound, Tib. Fig.: loqui sermonis initium pepulisti, you have touched upon an interesting topic, Id.—B) To thrust away, to drive or chase away, expel, p. aliquo domo, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. aliquam patriâ, Nep. Fig.: p. curas vino, by wine, Hor.—C) Mil. i. t.: To push back, i. e. to cause to retreat, drive back, to make (any body) give way, acies a sinistro cornu pulsa et in fugam conversa, Cæs.; p. exercitum, to beat, rout, discomfit, Cæs.—D) To expel, banish (out of a country, town, &c.), p. Diagoram, Nep.

PELLŪCĒO and PERLŪCĒO, xi, ēre, v. n. I. To shine, glitter, or glimmer through, lux perlucent, Liv. Fig.: To shine forth, to make itself visible, perlucet ex ejus virtutibus, Cic.—II. To be transparent or pellucid, to let the light through, smethysti perlucet, Plin. Part., perlucens, transparent, p. æther, Cic. Fig.: p. oratio, clear, plain, Id.

PELLŪCIDUS and PERLŪCIDUS, a, um. I. Transparent, pellucid, p. membrana, Cic.; p. homo, clad in a transparent garment, Sen.—II. Very bright, illustrious et p. stella, Cic.

PELŪPEIAS, ādis, f. (Πηλοπηϊάς). Of or belonging to Pelops, P. Mycenæ, Ov.

PELŪPEIUS, a, um (Πηλοπῆϊος). Of or belonging to Pelops, P. virgo, Iphigenia, Ov.

PELŪPEUS, a, um (Πηλοπέος). Of or belonging to Pelops, P. Agamemnon, Prop.; P. mœnia, Argos, Ov. Subst., Pelopœa, æ, f., A grand-daughter of Pelops, daughter of Thyestes, Ov.

PELŪPIDÆ, ārum, m. (Πηλοπιδæ). The descendants of Pelops, Pelopidarum nomen nec facta audiam, Cic.

PELŪPONNENSES, ium, m. The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians, Just.

PELŪPONNESIACUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian, P. bellum, Cic.

PELŪPONNESIUS, a, um. Peloponnesian, P. civitates, Cic. Subst., Pēlōpōnnēsi, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesians, Varr.

PELŪPONNESIUS, -OS, i, f. (Πηλοπόννησος). The Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, now Morea, Cic.

PELOPS, ōpis, m. (Πέλοψ). Pelops, son of Tan-

PENDEO.

talus, father of Atreus, Thyestes, &c., from which the Peloponnesus derived its name; according to the fable, he was cut in pieces by his father, and served up to the gods, when one of his shoulders was eaten; the gods restored him to life, and gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one that had been consumed, humero Pelops insignis eburno, Virg.; Pelops genitor, Tantalus, Her.

PELORIAS. See PELOROS.

PĒLŌRIS, idis, f. (πελωρίς). A large muscle or shell-fish (found at the promontory Pelorus), Hor.

PĒLŌRIS, idis, f. (Πελωρίς). Of or belonging to Pelorus, Cic.

PĒLŌROS, i, m. (Πέλωρος), and PĒLŌRUM, i, n. Pelorus, the northeastern point of Sicily; now Capo di Faro, Ov.; also, Pēlōrias, ādis, f., Id.

PELTA, æ, f. (πέλτη). A small buckler or target in the shape of a half-moon, a target, Nep.

PELTASTES or -A, æ, m. (πελταστής). A soldier armed with a pelta, a targeteer, Liv.

PELŪSIACUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Pelusium, P. locus, Virg.

PELŪSIUM, ii, n. (Πηλούσιον). Pelusium, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, producing excellent flax and lentils; now Tineh, Cæs.

PELŪSIUS, a, um (Πηλούσιος). Of or belonging to Pelusium, P. lateum, Phædr.

PENARIUS (penuar.), a, um (penus). Of or relating to provisions, p. cella, a granary, Cic.

PENATES, ium, m. (with or without dii). I. tutelary deities of the state and of families, p. publici or majores, and p. privati familiares or minores, worshipped in the impluvium, i. e. the inner part of the house, Cic.—II. Meton.: A dwelling-house, a suis diis penatibus ejectus, Cic.; cura penatum, household matters, domestic affairs, Tac.

PENATYGER, ēra, ōrum (penates, gero). That carries with him his household gods, p. Aeneas, Ov.

PENDEO, pēpendi, ēre (pendo). To hang, to hang down, be suspended. I. Prop. A) sagittæ pendent ab humero, Cic.; p. in cervice, Ov.; circum oscula pendent nati, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) venalem pendere, to be publicly announced for sale (by advertisements hung up); Claudius pependit venalis, his estates, Suet. 2) To hang; i. e. to be hung up, pendebit fistula piou, Virg.; of men, tu jam pendebis, Ter. 3) To hang loosely or lightly, ut pendent apte (chlamys), Ov. 4) To impend, overhang, dum aubila pendent, Virg. Also of birds, &c.: To be suspended in the air, to float, capellæ pendent de rupe, Virg. 5) Meton. of persons: To hang or linger about a place, pendes in limine nostro, Virg. Of parts of the body: To hang down, to be flaccid or flabby, pendentate genæ, Juv.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: p. ab ore alcijs, or ex ore, to hang on any body's lips, i. e. to listen attentively, Virg.; stentus et pendens, very much bent upon, intent, Plin.—B) Esp. 1) To be at a stand, to be suspended, pendent opera interrupta, Virg. Hence, to be uncertain, doubtful, or in suspense, ne diutius pendeas palmam tulit, Cic.; p. animi, p. animas, or p. animo, Liv.; to be undetermined, undecided, pendent reus, the suit is pending, Suet. 2) To depend upon any body or any thing, to rest upon any thing, ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, Cic.; with simple abl., p. spe, Liv.; fama pendent in tabella, Cic. Hence, to descend from, take one's origin from, p. ex uno origine, Ov. 3)

To totter, i. e. to be near its fall, pendente amicum corruere patitur, Cic.

PENDO, pēpendi, pensum, 3 v. a. and n. (akin to pondus). Prop.: *To cause to hang down, esp. of the scales of a balance; hence, I. Act. A) 1) To weigh, p. verbum unumquodque statera auraria, Varr. 2) Fig.: To weigh in one's mind, to ponder, p. consilium ex opibus, non ex rei veritate, Cic.; p. atque non ex fortuna, sed ex virtute, to judge of. Hence, to esteem, consider, value, with a genit. of the value: p. magni, greatly, at a high rate, Hor.; p. parvi, little, at a low rate, Ter.; p. flocci, Id.—B) 1) Esp.: To weigh out (e. g. metal); hence, to pay, p. vectigal alcui, Liv.; p. bina millia æris, Id. 2) Fig.: To pay, i. e. give what is due, to inflict (punishment), p. grates, to return thanks, Stat.; p. pœnas, Cic.; p. temeritatis, to pay off for, Id.—II. Neut.: To weigh, to have weight, talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv.*

PENDŪLUS, a, um (pendeo). I. Hanging, hanging down, Ov.—II. Fig.: Doubtful, in suspense, spe pendulus, Hor.

PENE. See PÆNE.

PENEIS, idis, f. Of or belonging to the Peneus, P. unda, Ov.

PENĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Peneus, P. arva, Ov.; P. Tempe, on the Peneus, Virg.

PENĒLŌPA, æ, and PENĒLŌPE, ēs, f. (Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπη). Penelope, the wife of Ulysses and mother of Telemachus, Penelopa, Hor.; Penelope, Prop.

PENĒLŌPĒUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Penelope, Ov.

PENES, prep. Near, by. I. Prop. of place: servi p. accusatorem fuere, Cic.—II. Fig.: quorum iudicium p. Pompeium est, Cic.; p. te es? are you in your senses? Hor.; p. rempublicam esse, to hold with the state, to support the state, Tac. It is sometimes found after its case: de illo, quem p. est omnis potestas, Cic.

PENETRĀBĪLIS, e (penetro). I. Penetrable, p. corpus, Ov.—II. Penetrating, piercing, p. frigus, Virg.

PENETRĀLIS, e. I. Penetrating, multo penetratior ignis fulmineus, Lucr.—II. Inner, internal, p. focus, Auct. Harusp. Subst. penetrare and penetral, alis, n. A) The inner part of a place, the interior, e. g. of a house, temple, &c., p. urbis, Liv.—B) Fig.: The innermost part, secret, sanctuary, p. sapientiæ, Quint.

PENĒTRO, 1 v. a. (penitus). I. Act. A) To put, place, or set into, p. pedem intra aedes, Plaut.; p. se, to betake one's self; p. se in fugam, Id.; p. se ad plures, to die, Id. Hence, penetratus, a, um. That has got into, Lucr.—B) To go or pass through to a place, to penetrate, pierce, enter into, nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, Tac.; p. sinus Illyricos, Virg. Fig.: penetravit eos, they saw or understood clearly, Lucr.—II. Neut.: To penetrate, advance, make way, p. per angustias, Cic.

PENEUS or -OS, i, m. (Πηνειός). Penēus, the principal river of Thessaly and Greece, taking its rise on Mount Pindus, and falling into the Gulf of Therma; now Salambria, Ov.

PENICĪLLUM, i, n., or PĒNICĪLLUS, i, m. dim. (peniculus). A painter's pencil or brush, Cic.

PĒNICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (penis). A little tail; hence, I. A brush, Plaut.—II. A sponge, Id.

PĒNINSŪLA. See PÆNINSULA.

PĒNINUS, a, um. See PĒNNINUS.

PĒNIS, is, m. (πέος, τό). I. A tail, caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic.—II. Meton.: The organ of generation in males, peni deditum esse, Cic.; pene, in debauchery, Sall.

PĒNISSIME, adv. See PÆNE.

PĒNĪTUS, a, um. Inward, internal, ex penitis faucibus, Plaut.

PĒNĪTUS, a, um (penis). Furnished with a tail, p. ossa, a piece near the tail, Plaut.

PĒNĪTUS, adv. I. Inwardly, internally, p. deus, non fronte notandus, Man.—II. Deeply, in the innermost part, far within, inclusum p. in venis, Cic.—III. Fig.: Deeply, ea p. animis mandate, Cic.; thoroughly, through and through, p. perspicere, Id.; completely, wholly, entirely, utterly, p. diffidere, Id.; p. rogare, from the heart, heartily, Id.—IV. Meton.: Far, far off, terræ p. p. que jacentes, Ov. Compar.: p. crudelior, far, Prop.

PĒNĪUS, ii, m. (Πηνειός). Penius, a river of Colchis that falls into the Black Sea, Ov.

PENNA, æ, f. I. A) The feather of a bird or insect, sine pennis volare, Plaut.—B) 1) Meton.: A wing, usually in the plur., aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic.; pennæ viperæ, dragon's wings, Ov. Fig.: pennas mihi iciderant, had clipped my wings, Cic. 2) A flying, flight, Prop. Poet.: A bird, certis pennis, prophetic birds, Val. Flac.—II. Esp.: The feather of an arrow, Ov.; meton., an arrow, Id.

PENNĀTUS, a, um (pennis). Winged, feathered, p. fama, Virg.

PENNĪGER, æra, ærum (penna, gero). Winged, feathered, p. genus animantium, Cic.

PENNĪNUS or PĒNĪNUS, a, um (from the Celtic Pen). Pennine, P. Alpes or P. Jura, the Alps (of Savoy and Piedmont) from the Salasii to the Lepontii, Tac.; P. mons, the Great St. Bernard, Scn.; P. iter, the road over Mount St. Bernard, Tac.

PENNĪPŌTENS, tis (penna, potens). Winged, p. feræ, Lucr.

PENNŪLA, æ, f. dim. A little wing, Cic.

PĒNSĪLIS, e (pendeo). I. Hanging, hanging down, suspended, Plaut.; Hor.; p. lychnucbus, Plin.—II. Not resting on the ground; pensile, hanging, p. horti, Curt.

PĒNSĪO, ōnis, f. (pendo). I. A weighing; and meton., a weight, Vitr.—II. Esp.: A paying, payment, term for payment, ut tribus pensionibus pecunia solveretur, Liv.; p. præsens, ready money, Id.; p. prima, altera, the first, second payment or term of payment, Cic. Meton.: A tribute, impost, tax, Aur. Vict.; rent, Suet.

PĒNSĪTO, 1 v. intens. a. (pensio). I. Gen.: To weigh exactly or carefully, p. lanam, Aur. Vict. Fig.: p. vitam æqua lance, to judge of fairly, Plin.; to weigh over in one's mind, to consider, ponder, p. rem, Liv.—II. Esp.: To pay, p. vectigalia, Cic.; and absol.: prædia que pensitant, that are taxed, or pay an impost, Id.

PĒNSO, 1 v. intens. a. (pendo). I. Gen. A) To weigh, p. aurum, Liv.—B) Fig.: To weigh, i. e. to judge of, to estimate, p. vires magis oculis quam ratione, Liv.; to weigh over, to turn over in one's mind, to consider, p. consilium,

Id.; p. honesta, to take into consideration, Id.; p. nova maleficia veteribus malefactis, to weigh one thing against another, to compare, Id.; to make amends for, to compensate, p. res transmari- nas quadam vice, Liv.—II. *Esp.* A) To pay, caput auro pensatum, Flor. *Meton.*: To pay for, make up for, atone for, p. pudorem nece, Ov.; to buy, purchase, p. vitam auro, Sil.—B) *Fig.*: To suffer, p. pœnas, Sen.

PENSUM, i, n. (pendo). I. A portion of wool or flax weighed out for female slaves, to be dressed or spun as a day's work, a task, piece of work, p. facere, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: A charge, task, duty, office, meque ad meum munus p. que revocabo, Cic.

PENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of pendo.*—II. *Adj.*: Weighty, having weight; fig., important, estimable, pensior condito, Plaut. *Hence*: nihil pensi habere, to attach no weight or value to; and non or nec quicquam pensi habere or ducere, to think nothing of, not to notice, care for, or regard, Sall. So also, nec quidquam mihi pensi est, with a relative clause following: sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam pensi fuisse, they did not mind what they said or did, Liv.

PENTAMETER, tri, m. (πεντάμετρος). Having five (metrical) feet, Quint.

PENTELICUS MONS (Πεντελικὸν ὄρος). *Mt. Pentelicus*, a mountain near Athens, famous for its marble; hence, Pentelicus, a, um, *Pentelic*, P. Hermæ, made of that marble, Cic.

PENTERIS, is, f. (πεντήρης) (sc. navis). A ship of five banks or benches of oars, Auct. B. Al.

PENTHEUS, e, um, and PENTHEUS, e, um. Of or belonging to Pentheus, Ov.

PENTHESILEA, æ, f. (Πενθησίλεια). *Penthesilæa*, a queen of the Amazons, overcome by Achilles, Virg.

PENTHEUS, ei and eös, m. (Πενθεύς). *Pentheus*, a king of Thebes, torn to pieces by the Bacchantes, on account of his having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, Ov.

PENTHIDES, æ, m. Son or descendant of Pentheus, said of Lycurgus, Ov.

PENŪARIUS, a, um. See PENARIUS.

PENŪLA. See PŪNELA.

PENULTIMUS. See PŪNULTIMUS.

PENŪRIA, æ, f. (πείνα). Want, need, scarcity, p. civium, Cic.; p. victus, Hor.

PENUS, ūs and i-æ, PENUM, i, n., and PENUS, ōris, n. (ἀπενος and ἀπενος). *Stare of food*, provisions, supplies, victuals, est enim omne quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.; omnem penum, Ter.; penus (acc.), Hor.

PEPARETHUS or OS, i, f. (Πεπαρήθος). *Peparethus*, an island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town bearing the same name; now Scopelo, Liv.

PEPLUM, i, n., and PEPLUS, i, m. (πέπλον and πέπλος). A richly embroidered robe of Minerva at Athens, with which her statue was clothed at the Panathenæic games, Virg.

PER (περί), prop. with acc. It conveys the idea of going through or over, as also of extending or spreading over. I. *With reference to space.* A) 1) Through, all through, through the midst of, p. membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. 2) Over, along, se p. munitiones dejicere, over the fortifications, Cæs.; p. gradus dejicere, down the steps, Liv.;

p. manus, from hand to hand, p. manus traditæ religiones, Liv. 3) Before, in front of, incedunt p. ora vestra magnifici, Sall.—B) Denoting a large extent or circuit traversed: All over, all along or about, p. agros vagari, Liv.; invitati p. domus, from house to house, Id.—II. *With reference to time*, denoting uninterrupted continuance. A) Of a space or time over which an action extends: Throughout, during, for, ludi decem p. dies facti sunt, Cic.; dies festus Dianæ p. triduum agitur, Liv.—B) Marking out a point of time in which an action takes place: At, during, in course of, duo fuerunt p. idem tempus dissimiles inter se, Cic.; p. inducias, Liv.—C) With substantives which denote the disposition or state of a person's mind during which an action takes place: During, in, with, in the midst of, at the time or moment when, &c., aut quemquam penitere, quod fecisset, p. iram, Cic.; sive p. vinum sive p. insaniam, while in liquor or in a fit of madness, Id.—III. *With reference to other circumstances.* A) Denoting a passing through certain conditions, p. omnia, in every respect, Liv.—B) *Esp.*: Denoting a person or thing whereby an object is accomplished. 1) Of an instrument or means: By means of, by, through, statuerunt injurias p. vos ulcisci, Cic.; p. fas et fidem decepti, Liv.; p. me, te, se, by myself, yourself, &c., i. e. alone, without assistance, homo p. se cognitus, Cic.; hence, per se, in itself, without regard to any thing else, absolutely, p. se esset virtus expetenda, for its own sake, Id.; through, under color of, through the aid of, p. Cæcilium accusatur Sulla, i. e. under pretence of accusing C., they, in fact, accuse Sulla, Id. 2) Denoting a motive or cause: On account of, for the sake of, out of, from, p. avaritiam decipere, Cic.; p. ceusam supplementi equitatus cogendi, for the sake of making levies, Cæs. 3) With words that imply hindrance or permission: On account of, for, in respect of, neque hoc p. senatum efficere potuit, Nep.; trahantur p. me pedibus omnes rei, as far as I am concerned, as to me, Cic. Hence, in treaties, adjurations, or invocations: For the sake of, by, p. deos immortales, Cic.; p. deos jurare, Id.—IV. per, in composition, strengthens the signification, and has the force of very, thoroughly (as perabsurdus), or expresses motion round about (as pervertere). Sometimes it gives a bad sense to the compound (as perfidus; perire).

PERA, æ, f. (πίρα). A knapsack, bag, wallet, Phædr.

PER-ABSURDUS, a, um. Very absurd, very silly, Cic.

PER-ACCOMMODATUS, a, um. Very fit, very convenient, separately, per fore accommodatum, Cic.

PER-ACER, cris, cre. Very sharp, p. acetum, Plaut. *Fig.*: Very acute, subtle, p. judicium, Cic.

PER-ACERBUS, a, um. I. Very harsh or sour, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: Very painful, Plin.

PER-ACESCO, cūi, 3 v. n. To grow quite sour; hence, fig., I. To provoke, vex, Plaut.—II. To get into a passion, to become angry, Id.

PER-ACTIO, ōnis, f. A completing, Cic.

PER-ACUTE, adv. Very sharply, very acutely, p. moveri, to think, Cic.

PER-ACŪTUS, a, um. I. Very sharp, p. falx,

PERADOLESCENS.

Mart. *Fig.*: *Very acute, skrewd, qui p. esset ad excogitandum, Cic.*—II. *Melon.*: *Very clear, penetrating, shrill, p. vox, Cic.*

PER-ADOLESCENS, *tis*. *Very young, Cic.*

PER-ADOLESCENTULUS, *i, m.* *A very young man, Nep.*

PERÆA, *æ, f.* (Περæα). *Peræa*. I. *A town of Argolis, a colony of Mytilene, Liv.*—II. *P. Rhodi-orum, a range of coast in Caria, opposite Rhodes, Liv.*

PER-ÆQUE, *adv.* *Quite equally, without distinction, hoc p. in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic.*

PER-ÆGITO, *1 v. a.* I. *To drive about, to harass, p. hostes, Cæs.*—II. *Fig.*: *To put in motion, agitate, p. animos, Sen.*

PER-ÆGO, *ægi, actum, 3 v. a.* *To lead through; hence, I. To carry through, to continue, pursue, p. res uno tenore, Liv.; p. accusationem, to carry on until one has gained the suit, Plin.; p. reum, to pursue an action against one until he is condemned, Liv.; peragor reus, I am declared guilty, Ov. Hence, To complete, accomplish, finish, p. fabulam; p. conventus, Cæs.; to do properly, to carry out or execute, to bring to an end, p. mandata alcijs, Ov. Esp.: To state by word of mouth, to declare, speak, p. laudes alcijs, to make a laudatory speech, Liv.*

—II. *To drive about, disturb, harass, totum Semproum usque eo perago ut, Cæl. ap. Cic. Esp.: To weaken, debilitate, exhaust, Mart.; to work, p. humum, Ov. Fig.: To turn over in one's mind, to reflect upon, consider, p. alqd snitno, Virg.*—III. *To go, or pass, or travel through, all over, sol duodena sigma peragit, Ov. Mton.: To pass, spend, p. noctem, Ov.*—IV. *To pass through, to pierce, p. latus ense, Ov.*

PER-ÆGRATIO, *õnis, f.* *A travelling through, p. itineroim, Cic.*

PER-ÆGRO, *1 v. a.* (per, ager). I. *To wander, rove, or travel through, p. provincias, Cic.*

—II. *Fig.*: *To go through, to penetrate, cujus res gestæ omnes geotes peragrassent, Cic. Absol.: p. per animos hominum, to work on every feeling, Id.*

PER-ÆMANS, *tis*. *With genit.: Very loving, very fond, p. nostri, Cic.*

PER-ÆMANter, *adv.* *Very lovingly, in a very loving manner, Cic.*

PER-ÆMBULO, *1 v. a.* I. *Gen.: To go or wander through, to traverse, p. rura, Hor. Mton. poet.: crocum floresque perambulast fabula, is very well liked or received, Hor.*—II. *Esp. of a physician: To go round among the sick, to visit, si (medicus) me inter eos, quos perambulast, ponit, Sen.*

PER-ÆMCENUS, *a, um.* *Very pleasant or agreeable, p. ætas, Tac.*

PER-ÆMPLUS, *a, um.* *Very large, of great extent, Cic.*

PER-ÆNGUSTE, *adv.* *Very narrowly, Cic.*

PER-ÆNGUSTUS, *a, um.* *Very narrow, p. fretum, Cic.*

PER-ÆNNO, *1 v. n.* *To live or last a year, Suet.*

PER-ÆNTIQUUS, *a, um.* *Very old, Cic.*

PER-ÆPPOSITUS, *a, um.* *Very suitable, very apposite, p. alciui, Cic.*

PERCELLO.

PER-ARDUS, *a, um.* *Very hard, very difficult to perform, Cic.*

PER-ARGUTUS, *a, um.* I. *Sounding very loudly, shrill, clearly resounding, App.*

—II. *Very acute, very witty, Cic.*

PER-ARMATUS, *a, um.* *Well armed, Curt.*

PER-ARO, *1 v. a.* *To plough through; hence, meton., I. To furrow through, Ov.; hence, to write with a style on a wax-tablet, p. literam, Ov.*

—II. *Fig.*: *To plough, sail through, p. pontum, Seo.*

PER-ATIM, *adv.* (pers). *In the way of or like a wallet, p. ductare, to cheat one out of his money, to pick one's pocket, Plaut.*

PER-ATTENTE, *adv.* *Very attentively, Cic.*

PER-ATTENTUS, *a, um.* *Very attentive, Cic.*

PER-AUDIENDUS, *a, um.* *That must be heard to the end, or distinctly, Plaut.*

PER-BACCHOR, *atus, ari.* *To revel thoroughly, to carouse, p. multos dies, Cic.*

PER-BEATUS, *a, um.* *Very happy, Cic.*

PER-BELLE, *adv.* *Very prettily, quite in style, very well, p. simulare, Cic.*

PER-BENE, *adv.* *Very well, p. Latine loqui, Cic.*

PER-BENEVOLUS, *a, um.* *Very kind, very benevolent, p. alciui, Cic.*

PER-BENIGNE, *adv.* *Very kindly; (separately) per mihi benigne, Cic.*

PER-BIBESIA, *æ, f.* (perbibo) (a fictitious word). *The land of drinking, Drinking-land, Plaut.*

PER-BIBO, *bi, 3 v. a.* *To drink hard; hence, I. To suck up, Plaut.*—II. *To drink in, to suck in, to imbibe, p. lacrimas, Ov.*

PER-BITO, *3.* I. *To go away, Plaut.*—II. *To be ruined, to perish, Plaut.*

PER-BLANDUS, *a, um.* *Very bland, very courteous, p. oratio, Liv.*

PER-BONUS, *a, um.* *Very good, res perbono loco erat, Cic.*

PER-BREVIS, *e.* *Very short, orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic.; perbrevi tempore, or simply perbrevi, in a very short time, Id.*

PER-BREVITER, *adv.* *Very shortly, Cic.*

PER-CA, *æ, f.* (πέρα). *The perch (a fish), Plin.*

PER-CÆDO, *cæcidi, cæsum, 3 v. a.* *To cut up entirely, p. terga hostium, Flor.*

PER-CÆLESCO, *lûi, 3 v. n.* *To be thoroughly heated, Ov.*

PER-CALLEO, *ûi, Ære.* *To know well, to understand thoroughly, Gell.*

PER-CALLESCO, *lûi, 3 v. n. and a.* I. *Neut.: To grow hard (of the skin); then fig., to become hardened or callous, i. e. unfeeling, civitatis patientia percallerat, Cic.*—II. *Act.: To learn a thing well, to gain a thorough knowledge of anything, p. usum rerum, Cic.*

PER-CARUS, *a, um.* I. *Prop.: Very dear, very costly, Ter.*—II. *Fig.: Very dear or valuable, Tac.*

PER-CAUTUS, *a, um.* *Very cautious, Cic.*

PER-CELEBRO, *1 v. a.* I. *To do any thing very frequently, p. mala, Arn.*—II. *To speak of any thing frequently or repeatedly, versus percelebrantur de, &c., Cic.*

PER-CELER, *is, e.* *Very quick or fast, Cic.*

PER-CELERITER, *adv.* *Very quickly, Cic.*

PER-CELLO, *cûlli, culsum. 3 v. a.* (cello, κέλλω,

PERCENSEO.

to move quickly). *Prop.*: To shake; hence, I. A) To overthrow, upset, to throw to the ground, to throw down, ventus percillit radices arborum, Plin. *Prov.*: p. plaustrum, to knock the bottom out, i. e. to manage a matter badly, Plaut. *Meton.*: p. hostes, to rout, Liv. Perculsus, a, um, Beaten (in battle), Id.—B) *Fig.*: To overthrow finally, to ruin, destroy (percussio is said of a transient concussion or shaking), imperium percussit, Nep.; p. rempublicam, Tac.; to disturb one's mind, to discourage, to confound, to dishearten, se perculeum atque abjectum sentit, Cic.—II. To strike, beat, smite, fetiale genu percussit, Liv. *Meton.*: To strike against any thing, to hit, touch, vox repens percussit urbem, Val. Flac.

PERCENSEO, ūi, ēre. I. To go through any thing. A) (in order to count or number it) To reckon up, p. numerum legionum, Tac. Hence, to name in succession, to enumerate, p. gentes, Liv.—B) (in order to examine it) To examine, revise, p. captivos, Liv.; p. orationem, to judge of, to criticise, Gell.—C) (in order to see whether it can be turned to use) To survey, p. locos invenendi, Cic.—II. To go or travel through, to pass over, p. Thessaliam, Liv.

PERCEPTO, ōnis, f. (percipio). A receiving, getting, p. fructum, a gathering, Cic.; perception, knowledge, comprehension (with the mind), p. animi, Cic. *Plur.*, perceptiones, Ideas, Quint.

PERCUDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. (per, cado). To cut or beat to pieces, maui, p. os alicui, Plaut.

PERCITO, ivi and ii, itum, ēre, and PERCIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. To stir, put in motion, p. se, Lucr. Hence, percitus, a, um, Stirred, moved, roused, excited, p. animus, Cic.; easily excited, irritable, passionate, p. ingenium, hot, hasty, Liv.—II. To call, proclaim, p. alqm impudicum, Plaut.

PERCIPIO, ēpi, eptum, 3 v. a. [old subj. preterperf. perceperit, Pacuv. ap. Cic.] (per, capio). I. To take up wholly, take possession of, seize, occupy, neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, Ter.—II. A) To take to one's self, to assume, acquire, p. auras, of one flying, Ov. Hence, to receive, get, obtain, p. fructus, to gather, Cic.; p. præmia, Cæs.—B) *Fig.* 1) To observe, remark, perceive, p. oculis, auribus, sensu, Cic.; p. querelas, to hear, Liv. 2) To learn, p. præcepta artis, Id.; nomen perceptum usu a nostris, known, current among us, Id. 3) To comprehend, conceive, understand, vis percipiendi, Quint.: hence, percepta artis, principles, rules of an art or science, Cic.

PERCIVILIS, e. Very civil, courteous, Suet.

PERCLAMO, 1 v. a. To cry or exclaim very loudly, Plaut.

PERCOGNOSCO, ōvi, itura, 3 v. a. To become well acquainted with, Plaut.

PERCŪLO, 1 v. a. To filter, strain, Col. *Meton.*: humor per terras percolatur, trickles or is filtered through, Lucr.

PERCŪLO, ōlūi, ultum, 3 v. a. I. To perfect, finish, p. inchoata, Plin. E.—II. To honor much, p. patrem, Plaut.; p. alqm præfecturā, to honor with, to confer upon, Tac.—III. To adorn, ornament, femina perculta, Plaut.

PERCURSO.

PERCŪMIS, e. Very friendly, very courteous, Cic.

PERCOMMŌDE, adv. Very conveniently, very suitably, very well, p. accidit, Cic.

PERCOMMŌDUS, a, um. Very suitable, very convenient, Liv.

PERCONTATIO, ōnis, f. (percontor). An inquiring, asking, an inquiry, Cic.; also a rhetorical figure, Id.

PERCONTATOR, ōris, m. An inquirer, an inquisitive person, Plaut.; Hor.

PERCONTOR, orig. PERCUNCTOR, ātus, āri, v. dep. a. and n. (per, cunctus). To inquire into every thing; hence, A) To ask, inquire (p. alqd) after any thing, tu nunquam mihi percunctanti aut quærenti alqd defuisti, Cic.; p. alqm ex alqo, to inquire of one person after another, Plaut.—B) p. alqm, to ask any person, to inquire of any one; ut consulem percunctaretur liceretne pugnare, Liv.

PERCONTŪMAX, ācis. Very obstinate, Ter.

PERCŪPIŌSUS, a, um. Very copious, Plin. E.

PERCŪQUO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. To boil or cook thoroughly, to boil soft, p. curnern, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: To ripen, mora percoquit uvæ, Ov.; to make hot, to heat, p. humorem, Lucr.; to scorch, to blacken (by the sun), virum . . . seclaque percoctæ, the Moors, Lucr.

PERCREBESCŌ (also percrebescō), brūi, 3 v. n. To become very frequent or prevalent, to spread, fama percrebruit, Cic.; scelus percrebruit, was divulged, was noised abroad, Id.

PERCREPO, ūi, itum, 1 v. n. To sound or resound loudly, lucus percrepat vocibus, is resounding with, Cic.

PERCRŪCIO, are, v. a. To vex, torment, or harass greatly; hence, percrucior, I vex myself, grieve, Plaut.

PERCULTOR, ōris, m. (percolo). One who admires or reverses, p. doctorum, Aur. Vict.

PERCUNCTOR, -ATIO, &c. See PERCONTOR, &c.

PERCŪPIDUS, a, um. Very fond of, much attached to, p. tui, Cic.

PERCŪPIO, 3. To wish earnestly, Plaut.

PERCŪRĪŌSUS, a, um. Very curious or inquisitive, Cic.

PERCŪRO, 1 v. a. To heal or cure thoroughly, p. vulnus, Liv.

PERCŪRRO, cūcurri or curri, cursum, 3 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: To run through or over any thing, p. per temonem, Cæs.; to run to a place, p. ad forum, Ter.—II. A) *Act.*: To run through, go or travel through in haste, p. agrum Picenum, Cæs.—B) *Meton.*: To run through, p. honores, to fill a series of honorary offices, Suet.; to relate or mention in a certain order, per omnes civitates percurrit oratio mea, Cic.; to run over, i. e. read through cursorily, to skim, p. paginas, Liv. *Fig.*: p. multa animo, to run through with the mind, i. e. to think over, Cic.

PERCŪRSATIO, ōnis, f. A running or travelling through, traversing, p. Italiae, Cic.

PERCŪRSIO, ōnis, f. (percurro). A running through or over, a passing rapidly over (in speaking), Cic.

PERCURSO, are, v. intens. a. To run about,

PERCUSSIO.

ramble over or up and down, p. ripas, Plin. Paueg.; Tac.

PERCUSSIO, ðnis, f. (percutio). I. A beating, striking, p. capitis, on the head, Cic.; p. digitorum, a snapping with the fingers, Id.—II. In Music, t. t.: A beating time, p. numerorum, Cic.

PERCUSSOR, ðris, m. (percutio). One that strikes or wounds. Of a person: A murderer, assassin, cut-throat, Cic.

PERCUSSUS, a, um. See PERCUTIO.

PERCUSSUS, ùs, m. (percutio). A striking, pushing, Ov. (only in abl. sing.).

PERCÛTIO, ussi, ussum, 3 v. a. (per, quatio). I. A) To strike or thrust through, to pierce through, p. pectus, Liv.; p. venam, to let blood, Sen.—B) To strike so as to shake violently, to hit, strike, smite, &c., p. alqm lapide, Cic.; color percussus luce refulget, touched by, Lucr.—C) Esp.: To wound, p. caput gladio, to cut any body's head open, Auct. B. Afr.; to kill by striking, to slay, smite, p. alqm securi, to execute, behead, Cic.; p. alqm fusti, Auct. B. Hisp.—D) 1) Meton.: To stamp, strike, or coin (money), p. numum, Suet. In Wearing, t. t.: To make the woof (subtlemen); lacernas... male percussus textoris pectine Galli, coarsely woven, Juv.; to conclude a treaty, strike a covenant, because an animal was killed in sacrifice on such occasions, p. foedus, Cic. 2) To move by striking, to touch, strike (an instrument), p. lyram, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: non percussit locum, has missed the right point, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To affect the sense or the mind, to strike, make an impression upon, percussus est literis atrocissimis, Id.; qui mortuus inani cogitatione percussit, since the very thought of him has struck you with fear, Id. 2) To deceive, cozen, impose upon, p. hominem stratagemate, Id.; p. se flore Libyco, to get intoxicated on Marcotic wine, Plaut. 3) To hurt, wound, touch painfully, percussisti me de oratione prola, by the report of my speech having been published, Cic.

PER-DECÛRUS, a, um. Very comely, very handsome, Plin. E.

PER-DELEÛ, ðvi, ðtum, 2 v. a. To destroy utterly, exterminate, Ter.

PER-DELIRUS, a, um. Very silly, very foolish, Lucr.

PERD-ËO, ðre. I. q. perco, Plaut.

PER-DIFFICILIS, Very difficult, p. questio, Cic. Superl. Liv.

PER-DIFFICILITER, adv. In a very difficult manner, with great difficulty, Cic.

PER-DIGNUS, a, um. Very worthy, homo p. amicitia, Cic.

PER-DILIGENTER, adv. Very diligently, Cic.

PER-DISCO, didici, 3 v. n. To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart, p. litium jura, Cic.

PER-DISERTE, adv. Very eloquently, Cic.

PER-DITE, adv. I. Extremely ill, p. se gere-re, Cic.—II. Extremely, exceedingly, in the highest degree, p. amaro, Ter.

PER-DITOR, ðris, m. (perdo). A ruiner, destroyer, Cic.

PER-DITUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdo.—II. Adj. A) Lost, hopeless, p. judicia, Cic.; sum p., Plaut.—B) Immoderate, vehement, p. lucta,

overwhelmed with grief, Cic.; p. amore, passionately

PERDUELLIO.

in love, dying with love, Plaut.—C) Incurable, extremely bad, p. civis, Cic.; homo perditissimus, Id.—D) Lost, ruined, desperate, omnibus rebus perditus, Id.

PER-DIU, adv. Very long, for a long time, Cic.

PER-DIUTURNUS, a, um. That lasts a long time, very durable, Cic.

PER-DIVES, itis. Very rich, Cic.

PERDIX, icis, c. (πέδιξ). A partridge, Plin.

PERDIX, icis, m. Perdix, nephew of Dadalus, changed into a partridge by Minerva, Ov.

PERDO, perdidit, itum, 3 v. a. [ind. pres., perdū-unt, Plaut.; subj. pres., perdūim, is, it, Id.; dii te perdidit, Cic.] I. To destroy, ruin, p. civitatem, Cic.; cur perdis adolescentem nobis, corrupt, ruin morally, Plaut. Hence: To squander, spend, throw away, sumat, consumat, perdat (fortunas), Ter.; Decius amisit vitam, at non perdidit, has not thrown it away, Auct. Her. Meton.: To kill, p. serpentem, Ov.—II. To lose (without hope of recovering the thing lost; while amittere denotes simply to have a thing no longer in possession), p. liberos, Cic.; p. litam, Hor.; p. aquam, the time appointed for speaking, Quint. Hence: To lose, to throw away, p. oleum et operam, (proci-)

to lose, i. e. to spend or bestow uselessly, Cic.; to lose at play, quod in alea perdidit, Id.; lucrandi perdidit tameritas, a rage for gambling, Tac; to forget, p. nomen, Ter.

PER-DŪCĒO, cūi, ctum, ēre, v. a. I. To teach or instruct thoroughly, p. alqm, Plaut.—II. To show, make known, exhibit, res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic.

PER-DOCTE, adv. Very learnedly, Plaut.

PER-DOCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdocere.—II. Adj.: Very learned or skillful, Cic.

PER-DŪLĒO, ūi, itum, 2 v. n. To cause pain, to grieve deeply, id perditum est Manlio, Quint. Claud.; to feel deeply afflicted, to feel acutely, Cæs.

PER-DŪMO, ūi, itum, 1 v. a. To subdue thoroughly, subjugate, p. Latium, Liv.

PER-DORMISCO, 3 v. n. To sleep all night long, p. usque ad lucem, Plaut.

PER-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. To lead through, hence, I. To continue, prolong, orationibus in noctem perductis, Liv.—II. To lead or bring to a place of destination, comprehensos eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt, Cæs. Hence: To carry on or lead to a place (of buildings, walls, &c.), to conduct, p. murum fossamque ad montem, Cæs. Fig.: To bring to, p. ad centesimum annum, Cic.; p. alqm ad summam dignitatem, Cæs. Esp.: To bring to, i. e. bring round, induce, persuade, p. alqm ad suam sententiam, Cic.; p. alqm ad se, to gain over, Cæs.—III. To cover with any thing, p. corpus stercore, or p. corpus odore ambrosiæ, to anoint, Virg.

PER-DUCTO, are (perduco). To lead or bring to a place, Plaut.

PER-DŪCTOR, ðris, m. (perduco). I. One who takes people over a house to see curiosities, &c., a conductor, guide, Plaut.—II. A procurer, pander, Cic.

PER-DŪDUM, adv. Very long since, a long time ago, Plaut.

PERDŪELLIO, ūnis, f. (perduellis). Hostile

conduct. I. *Against foreigners, in war; hence, meton., perduelliones, i. q. perduellos, Enemies (cited as an example of bombast), Auct. Her.*—II. *Against the state or magistrates: High treason, Liv.*—III. *The crime of killing a fellow-citizen, homicide, murder, Liv.*

PERDUELLIS, is (per, duellum, i. q. bellum). *An enemy carrying on war, Cic.*

PERDUIM, is, it. See PERDO.

PERDÜRO, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To make hard, harden, Prud.*—II. *Neut. A) To endure, to hold out, Ter.*—B) *To last, continue, Ov.*

PEREDIA, æ, f. (perêdo). *A fictitious word: Country of eating, Eating-land, Plaut.*

PER-ÊDO, êdi, êsum, 3 v. a. *To eat up, to consume, Cic. Part., perêsus, a, um, Virg.*

PEREGRE, adv. *From or out of town, in or to the country. I. To the question, Where? p. et domi, Plaut. Fig.: animus est p., Hor.*—II. *To the question, Whence? From abroad, p. nunciare, Liv.*—III. *To the question, Whither? p. proficisci, to travel to foreign parts, to go abroad, p. exire, Hor.*

PEREGRI. I. q. peregre, Plaut.

PEREGRINÂBUNDUS, a, um (peregrinor). *That travels about, fond of travelling, Liv.*

PEREGRINATIO, ônis, f. *A travelling in foreign countries, a travelling abroad, Cic.*

PEREGRINATOR, ôris, m. *One who travels in foreign countries, a traveller, Cic.*

PEREGRINITAS, âtis, f. I. *The condition of a foreigner or alien (peregrinus), Suet.*

—II. A) *Foreign fashions or habits, a foreign manner, quum in urbem nostram est effusa p., Cic.*—B) *A foreign dialect, Quint.*

PEREGRINOR, âtus, âri (peregrinus), v. dep. v. I. A) *To live or sojourn in a foreign country, to travel in foreign parts, p. totâ Asiâ, Cic. Absol.: peregrinantes, Travellers, pilgrims, Sall.*—B) *Meton. 1) Gen.: hæc studia nobiscum pernoctant, peregrinatour, rusticantur, accompany us to foreign lands, Cic. 2) Esp.: To wander or be absent in mind, animus late longeque peregrinatur, Cic.*—II. *To sojourn any where as a foreigner or alien, philosophiâ quasi civitatem dare, quæ quidem p. Romæ videbatur, seemed not yet to be at home in Rome, Cic.*

PEREGRINUS, s, um (peregre). I. *Prop.: Foreign, exotic, p. arbores, Plin.; p. divitiæ, Hor.; p. amores, a foreign mistress, Ov.; p. timor, of the enemy, Liv. Subst., peregrinus, i, m., and peregrina, æ, f., A foreigner (male or female), peregrini et incolæ officium est, Cic. Esp.: An alien, a stranger, neque civem, neque peregrinum, Id.; prætor p., who had jurisdiction over aliens at Rome, Pomp. Dig. Hence: p. provincia, or sors inter peregrinos, i. q. prætura peregrina, Liv.*—II. *Fig.: Strange, not initiated, raw, inexperienced, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic.*

PER-ÊLEGANS, tis. *Very fine or elegant, p. ingenium, Vell. Of style: Choice, neat, p. oratio, Cic.*

PER-ÊLEGANTER, adv. *Very neatly or elegantly, p. dicere, Cic.*

PER-ÊLOQUENS, tis. *Very eloquent, Cic.*

PER-ÊMNIS, e (per, amnis). *Of or belonging*

to crossing a river, p. auspicia, auspices taken on crossing a sacred stream or fountain, Cic.

PEREMPITALIS, e (peremptus). *That destroys the effect of any thing antecedent, p. fulmina, which were considered to revoke the effect or portent of former lightnings, Sen. See ARRESTOR.*

PEREMPTOR, ôris, m. (perimo). *A destroyer, slayer, Sen.*

PERENDIE, adv. (vox hybr., πέρην-dies). *The day after to-morrow, Cic.*

PERENDINUS, a, um (perendie). *After to-morrow, p. dies, Cic.; in perendinum, until the day after to-morrow, Plaut.*

PERENNA, æ, f. *Anna, sister of Dido, was worshipped after her death under the title of Anna Perenna, Ov.*

PERENNIS, e (per, annus). I. *That lasts or continues throughout the year, p. sves, Plin.; p. militia, Liv.*—II. *That lasts or continues for many years, perennial, everlasting, constant, p. aquæ, that are never dried up, Cic.; p. smnis, Liv.; that bears keeping, lasting, durable, monumentum ære perennius, Hor.*

PERENNISERVUS, i, m. (percunus, servus). *One that is always a slave, Plaut.*

PERENNITAS, âtis, f. (perennis). *Constant duration, perpetuity, p. fontium, Cic.*

PERENNO, 1 v. n. and a. (perennis). I. *Neut.: To last or continue several years, quo melius ficus perennet, Ov.*—II. *Act.: To preserve long, Col.*

PERENNICIDA, æ, m., i. q. pericida (pera, cædo). *A cut-purse; facit, with allusion to perenticida, Plaut.*

PER-ÊO, ii (rarely ivi), itum, ire, v. n. [*inf. perf. perisee, Ov.*]. I. A) *To go or run through, as through an opening or hole, dolium lymphæ perentis, Hor. Hence, to be lost, p. e patris, Plaut.*—B) *To be lost or ruined, to perish, come to nothing, come to an end, tantam pecuniam p. potuisse, Cic.; actiones peribant, could not be prosecuted, Liv.; nives perunt, disappear, pass away, Ov.*—C) *To perish, lose one's life, die, summo cruciatus Varius perit, Cic.; p. hominum manibus, Virg. Fig.: To be dying with love, to be desperately in love, Paris fertur nuda perisse Lacænes, Prop.; with acc., to love to desperation, alteram efficitum perit, Plaut.*—D) *To be lost or thrown away, i. e. to be spent in vain, oleum et opera perit, Cic.*—E) *To be unfortunate or ruined, meo vitio pereo, Cic. Hence, perii, I am lost, Ter.; peresam si or nisi, may I perish if, &c., Cæs. ap. Cic.: Hor. Esp. of an army: To be lost or beaten, exercitus periturus, Nep. Hence, meton.: fac perat vitreo miles ab hoste tuo, take the knight with your pawn (in chess), Ov.*—II. *To go or pass over, Plin.*

PER-EQUITO, 1. I. *To ride through, p. inter duas acies, Cic.; p. per agmen, Cæs.*—II. *To ride about, p. ex via longe, Liv. Meton.: To drive about, p. per omnes partes, in every direction, Cæs.*

PER-ERRO, 1 v. a. *To wander or pass through or over, p. orbem, Col.; p. forum, Hor.; hedera ramus pererrat, winds itself round, Plin.*

PER-ÊRÔDÏTUS, a, um. *Very learned, Cic.*

PER-EXIGÛE, adv. *Very meanly or nigardly, Cic.*

PEREXIGUUS.

PER-EXIGUUS, a, um, *Very small*, Cic.; *very little*, p. frumentum, Cæs.

PER-EXILIS, e. *Very slender*, Col.

PER-EXPEDITUS, a, um, *Quite free from difficulty, very easy*, Cic.

PER-FABRICO, are. *To work well (as a mechanic); facētē*: p. alqm, *to overreach, take in completely*, Plaut.

PER-FACETE, ado. *Very wittily*, Cic.

PER-FACETUS, a, um, *Very witty (of persons)*, Cic.; *(of words)*, alqd p. dicere, Id.

PER-FACILE, ado. *Very easily*, p. de medio tollere, Cic.

PER-FACILIS, e. I. *Very easy*, p. cognitu disciplina, Cic.; *perfacile factu esse conatus perficere*, Cæs.—II. *Very courteous*, p. in audiendo, Cic.

PER-FAMILIARIS, e. *Very familiar or intimate*, alqui, Cic. *Subst.*: *A very intimate friend*, p. meus, Cic.; p. Epicuri, Id.

PER-FECTE, adv. (perfectus). *Perfectly, completely, fully*, p. eruditus, Cic.

PER-FECTIO, ōnis, f. (perficio). *A completing, perfecting, perfection, hanc perfectionem absolutioemque in oratore desiderari*, Cic.

PER-FECTOR, ōris, m. (perficio). *One who finishes, perfects, or completes*, p. dicendi, Cic.

PER-FECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of perficio*.—II. *Adj.*: *Perfect, complete, homo p. in dicendo*, Cic.; *aurea perfecto completoque verborum ambitu gaudent*, Id.; p. *ætās, the age of twenty-five years*, Paul. Dig.

PER-FECTUS, ūs, m. (perficio). *Perfection, completeness*, Vitr.

PER-FECUNDUS, a, um, *Very fruitful*, Mel.

PER-FERENS, tis. I. *Part. of perfero*.—II. *Adj.*: *Enduring*, p. injuriarum, Cic.

PER-FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre. I. *To carry or bring to a particular place or to an end, lapis nec pertulit ictum, did not reach the mark*, Virg.; *plerisque extremas syllabas non perferentibus, not conveying to the ears of the audience*, Quint.; *Aeneas tulit patrem per ignes et pertulit*, Sen.; p. partus, *to bear until the time of delivery*, Plin. *Hence, fig.*: *To bear or suffer to the end, to endure*, p. poenam decem annorum, Nep.; p. onus, Hor.; p. vultus intrepidus ad fata novissima, *not to change countenance*, Ov.; *to bring to an end*, p. laborem, Stat.—II. *To carry, bring, convey*, p. literas ad alqm, Cic.; p. nuncium alqui, and perferri, *to come, to be brought, to reach*, fama Romam perlata est, Liv. *Hence, to convey intelligence, give information, announce, hæc quum ad me frater pertulisset, Cic.; pertulit ad me, I receive information*, Id.; p. alqd ad seotum, *to make a report [deferre, to make a proposal]*, Suet.—III. *To carry through, to persevere with a thing until it be accomplished*, p. legem, Cic.; p. rogationem, Id.; *perfertur lex, the law (or bill) is passed*.—IV. A) I. q. ferre, *To bear, carry, se p. ad alqm, to go*, Virg.; p. legationem, *to conduct*, Cic.; *quos pavor pertulerat in silvas, had driven, brought*, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: *To bear, put up with, endure, suffer, p. contumelias*, Cæs.; p. poenas, Cic.

PER-FICIO, ōci, ectum, 3 (per, facio). I. *To bring to an end, finish, complete, perfect,*

PERFRICO.

alqd perferi, Cic.; p. bellum, Liv.; *sole perfecto, when the day had drawn to a close*, Stat.—II. *To bring to pass, to bring about, perferi ut cures*, Cic.—III. *To do, perform, fulfill, execute*, p. promissa, Ter.; p. scelus, *to commit*, Cic.—IV. *To bring a thing to its proper form or condition*, p. cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin.; p. corium, Id.—V. *To instruct, to finish*, p. Achillem, Ov.

PER-FIDE, adv. (perfidus). *Faithlessly*, Sen.

PER-FIDELIS, e. *Very faithful or trusty*, Cic.

PER-FIDIA, æ, f. (perfidus). *Faithlessness, perfidy, treachery*, Cic.

PER-FIDIOSUS, adv. (perfidiosus). *Faithlessly, perfidiously, treacherously*, Cic.

PER-FIDIOSUS, a, um (perfidia). *Faithless, perfidious, treacherous*, Cic.

PER-FIDUS, a, um (per, fides). I. *That breaks his promise or abuses confidence placed in him, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, omnes aliud agentes aliud simulantur p. sunt, Cic. Of inanimate things: non ego p. dixi sacramentum*, Hor.; p. nex, *caused by perfidy*, Sen. *Facētē: perfide! You rogue!* Prop.—II. *Meton.*: *Not to be trusted or depended on*, p. via et lubrica, Prop.; p. tellus, Luc.

PER-FIGO, xi, xum, 3 (per, figo). *To pierce through, transfix; only in the part., perfixus, a, um, fig.*: p. tellis Pavoris, *full of fear*, Lucr.; p. desiderio, Id.

PER-FLABILIS, e (perflo). I. *That can be blown through, exposed to the open air, deos inducere perlicudos et perflabile*, Cic.—II. *That blows through*, p. aer, Pallad.

PER-FLAGITIOSUS, a, um, *Very wicked or vicious*, Cic.

PER-FLATUS, ūs, m. (perflo). *A blowing through; meton., a wind that blows through, a blast, breeze*, p. venti, Vitr.

PER-FLO, l v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: *To blow through; or simply, to blow*, (Favonius) lenis aequalique aestivis mensibus perflat, Col.—II. *Act.*: *To blow through*, p. terras, Virg.; p. ignorantum aures, *to blow through (as a blast of wind)*, *to whistle through*, Sil.

PER-FLŪO, xi, xum, 3 v. n. *To flow through*, p. per colum, Lucr. *Of vessels: To run out, not to hold a liquid, to leak: (fig.) hæc atque illac perfluo, I can not keep any secrets*, Ter.; p. in mare, *to flow into*, Plin. *Hence, p. sudore, to drop, trickle*, App.

PER-FŌDIO, ōdi, ossum, 3 v. a. I. *To dig through*, p. montem, Varr.; p. parietem, Cic.—II. A) *Meton.*: *To pierce through*, p. pectus, Plin. *Poet.*: p. ilia plantā, *to spur*, Sil.—B) *To dig*, p. fretum manu, Liv.

PER-FŌRO, l e. a. I. *To bore through*, p. dolium, Liv.; p. navem, Hirt.—II. *Meton.*: *To bore through, break through, duu limina perforata*, Cic.

PER-FORTITER, ado. *Very boldly or courageously*, Ter.

PER-FOSSOR, ōris, m. (perfordio). *One that digs through*, p. parietem, *a housebreaker*, Plaut.

PER-FREQUENS, tis. *Very crowded, populous*, p. emporium, Liv.

PER-FRICO, cāi, cātum and ctum, l v. a. *To rub all over, to rub*, p. caput unguento, Cic.; p.

PERFRICTIO.

caput, to rub or scratch one's head, as in thought or doubt. Id.; p. frontem, to have no shame, Mart.

PERFRICTIO, ois, f. (perfrigesco). A taking cold, shivering with cold, Plin.

PERFRICTIO, ois, f. (perfrico). A rubbing or scratching of the skin, Plin.

PERFRIGEFACIO, 3v. a. (per, frigeo, facio). To make very cold, p. cor alci, to strike with terror, Plaut.

PERFRIGIDUS, a, um. Very cold, p. tempestas, Cic.

PERFRINGO, ēgī, actum, 3 (per, frango). I. A) To break through, to break to pieces, dash to atoms, saxum perfractum, Cic.; suam ipse cervicem perfrigit, broke his own neck, Tac.; naves perfrerant proras, Liv.—B) Fig.: To frustrate, to render ineffectual, p. decreta senatus, Cic.; p. leges, Id.—II. To break through, to force a way through, p. phalange, Cæs.; p. domus, to break into, Tac. Fig.: p. animos, to shake, to influence, Cic.

PERFRUOR, ctus, 3. I. To enjoy thoroughly, his rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic.; p. salvā republicā, Id. With acc.: ad perfruentis voluptate.—II. To fulfill, execute, p. mandatis, Ov.

PERFUGA, æ, m. (perfrugio). A deserter, Cic. Meton.: A renegade, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde p. Cic.

PERFUGIO, ūgi, ūgitum, 3 v. n. To flee to a place, to take refuge, p. Corinthum, Nep.; p. ad alqm, Liv. To desert or go over to the enemy, p. ad imperatores nostros, Cic.; p. in castra Cæsaris, Auct. B. Afr.

PERFUGIUM, ii, n. (perfrugio). A place of refuge, a refuge, asylum, p. esse, Cic.; p. et spes, Id.

PER-FUNCTIO, ois, f. (perfungor). The performing of an office, a discharging, p. honorum, Cic.; p. laborum, Id.

PER-FUNDO, ūdi, ūsum, 3 v. a. I. To pour over. A) 1) Of liquids: To overflow, to besprinkle, amolium ubertas perfundit Italiam, Plin.; perfundi, to be moistened or sprinkled, perfundi aquā ferventi, Cic.; postquam perfusus est, had bathed, Auct. Her.; perfusus fletu, i. q. lacrymis, Liv. Esp.: To color, dye, p. coloribus, Lucr. 2) Of dry things: To strew over, to bestrew, papavera sommo perfusa, Virg. Hence, meton.: To cover over thoroughly, p. pedes amictu, Mart.; p. tecta auro, Sen.; to spread over, cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin.—B) Fig.: To fill the mind with an emotion or passion, p. mentem amore, Cat.; qui me horror perfudit, Cic.; p. nos iudicia, with fear of an action (at law), Id.; perfundi gaudio, Liv.; p. timore, Id.—II. To pour into, p. sextarios musti in vas, Col.

PER-FUNGOR, nctus, i. To come to an end with a thing; hence, I. To discharge, perform; to fulfill, administer, p. honoribus, Cic.; p. munere, Id.—II. To stand out, endure, undergo and come out of, bello fatali, Cic.; p. molestiā, Id.; p. laboribus, Id.; p. fato, to die, Liv. Absol.: perfunctus sum, I am ready, Cic.; to enjoy, p. bonis, Sulp. ap. Cic.; p. epulis, Ov.

PER-FURO, 3 v. n. and a. To rage furiously, to continue raging, Virg.; to rage through, to run furiously through, p. domos, Stat.

PERGULA.

PERFUSIO, ois, f. (perfundo). A pouring over or upon, a wetting or besprinkling Cels.

PERFUSORIUS, a, um (perfundo). That merely besprinkles; fig., superficial, p. voluptas, Sen.; p. assertio, a lawsuit, in which the property of a master in his slaves is unfairly contested, Suet.

PERGAMENUS, a, um (Περγαμῆνος). Of or belonging to Pergamum (in Mysia), P. civitas, Cic.; P. navis, Nep.; P. charta, parchment, so called because it was first made there, Plin. Plur. subst., Pergamēni, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Pergamum, Nep.

PERGAMĒUS, a, um (Περγάμιος). I. Of or belonging to the citadel of Pergamus; or to Troy, Trojana, P. arces, Virg.; P. vites, Cassandra, Prop.—II. Of or belonging to the city of Pergamum (in Mysia), P. deus, Æsculapius, Mart.

PERGAMUM, i, n., and PERGAMUS (-os), i, f. (Πέργαμος and Πέργαμος; Hom. ἡ Πέργαμος; in later writers, τὸ Πέργαμον and τὰ Πέργαμα). Prop.: Any citadel or high place (and therefore akin to Greek ὑψηλός, Germ. Berg); hence, I. The citadel of Troy (in which sense it is usually plural, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΑ, ōrum, n.), Virg.—II. Pergamum or Pergamus, a city of Asia Minor in Southern Mysia, on the northern bank of the River Caicus, and the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus. It was famed for its library, and the invention of parchment (see PERGAMENUS). The ruins of the place are at Bergam or Pergamo, Liv.

PERGAUDĒO, ēre, v. n. To be very joyful, to rejoice greatly, Cic.

PERGO, perrexi, perrectum, 3 v. n. and a. (per, regio). I. Neut. A) To go, p. in Macedonia, Cic.; p. ad alqm, Id.; p. ad speluncam, Liv.; p. eadem viā, Id.; perge inque, quit the spot instantly, Cat. Meton. of speech: To go on or proceed, pergamus ad reliqua, Cic.—B) To continue, go on, perge de Cæsare, Id.; pergit, Perides, begin, Virg.; to come, p. introrsum, Ter.; p. huc, Id.—II. Act. A) To proceed or go on with anything, p. iter, Sall.; p. explicare, Cic.—B) I. q. perago: To undertake, prospera cessura qua pergerent, Tac.

PERGRÆCOR, āri. To live after the manner of the Greeks; to carouse, revel, Plaut.

PERGRANDIS, e. I. Very large or great, p. gemma, Cic.—II. p. natu, very old, Liv.

PERGRĀPHICUS, a, um. Very finished or accomplished, Plaut.

PERGRĀTUS, a, um. Very agreeable or pleasant, id mihi p. erit perque jucundum, Cic.; pergratum mihi feceris, you would do me a great favor, Id.

PERGRĀVIS, e. Very heavy; fig., very important, of great weight, p. oratio Cic.; p. testis, Id.

PERGRĀVITER, adv. Very violently, very sharply, p. offensus, Cic.

PERGŪLA, æ, f. (pergo). I. A booth, shop; a stall attached to the wall of a house; e. g. of a money-changer, Plin.; the shop or studio of a painter, Id.—II. A bower or arbor formed by vines; or a wall for training vines to, Col.—

III. A hut, cottage, Petr.—IV. A school or place of instruction, Suet.; Juv.—V. A brothel, Plaut.—VI. An upper chamber in

a house, principally for astronomical purposes, an observatory, Suet.

PERHIBEO, ūi, itum, ēre (per, baheo). I. To hold out, offer, p. alqm, to appoint as advocate, Cic. Fig.: To bestow, afford, show, p. honorem alcuī, Plin.; p. operam reipublicae, Cic.; to attribute, ascribe, p. alcuī auctoritatem, Plin.; p. alcuī rei palmam, to give the preference, Id.—

II. Esp.: To utter by word of mouth, p. verba, Plaut.; p. alcuī testimonium, to give, Varr. Hence, to say, speak, tell, nuntii fuisse perhibentur, Cic.; ut perhibent, as they say, as is said, Virg.; to call, a name, vatem hunc perhibeo optimum, Cic.; Agesilaus ille perhibendus, to be named, Id.

PER-HILUM, i, n. A very little, Lucr.

PER-HONORIFICE, adv. In a very honorable manner, Cic.

PER-HONORIFICUS, a, um. I. Very honorable, p. consulatio, Cic.; p. discessus, Id.—II. That honors greatly, that shows great respect, ejus collega in me p., Cic.

PER-HORRESCO, rrūi, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut., of water: To rise in billows or high waves, æquor perhorruit, Ov. Of living creatures: To shudder all over, to shake or tremble, p. toto corpore, Cic.—II. Act.: To shudder at any thing, to dread, dissolutionem naturæ tam vsldē p., Cic.; hanc religionem non perhorrescit? Id. Meton.: To be in a tremble, to shake in its innermost recesses, clamore perhorruit Ætna, Ov.

PER-HORRIDUS, a, um. Very horrid, stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.

PER-HUMANTER, adv. Very kindly, very courteously, p. scribere sd alqm, Cic.

PER-HUMANUS, a, um. Very humane or courteous, p. sermo, Cic.; p. epistola, Id.

PERIAMBUS, i, m. I. q. pyrrhichius, Quint.

PERIANDER, dri, m. (Περικλῆδος). Perianther, a tyrant of Corinth, one of the seven wise men, Gell.

PERICLES, is, m. (Περικλῆς). Pericles, a celebrated orator and statesman of Athens, a pupil of Anaxagoras, Cic.

PERICLITATIO, ōnis, f. (periclitor). A trial, experiment, longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione, Cic.

PERICLITOR, ātus, āri, v. n. and a. (periculum). I. Neut. A) To make trial or experiment, to try, test, periclitetur in iis exemplis, Cic.—B) To risk, venture, to run risks, to be enterprising, proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac.; hence.—C) To be exposed to danger, ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Cæs.; p. de aliqua re, Suet.; p. capite, to be accused capitally, Murt.; p. causā, to risk the action, Quint.—II. Act. A) To make proof of, to prove, try, fortunam belli p., Cic.; in periclitandis pueris, Id.; periclitandæ vires ingenii, Id.—B) To expose to danger, to risk, in uno homine non est salus periclitanda reip., Cic.

PERICLYMĒNUS or -OS, i, m. (Περικλύμενος). Periclymenus, son of Nelaus, one of the Argonauts, Ov.

PERICŪLŌSE, adv. (periculosus). With danger or risk, p. dicere, Cic.; p. ægrotare, Id.

PERICŪLŌSUS, a, um (periculum). Dangerous, hazardous, attended with danger or risk, p. vulnus, Cic.; p. bollum, Id.; locus periculossissimus, Id.

PERICŪLUM, i, n. [sync. periculum, Ter. and Lucr.] (perior; whence peritus, experior). Prop., That by which one acquires experience; hence, I. A lesson, warning, p. facito ex aliis, Ter.—II.

A) A trial, proof, p. facere, Cæs.; quā in re tute tui p. fecisti? Cic. Hence, An attempt, essay, qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta sed ut a teste veritatem exigant, Cic.—B) Esp.: Danger, risk, p. facere summæ rerum, to risk a decisive engagement, Liv.; adire p. capitis, Cic.; saltem in p. vocare, to bring, put into danger, Id.; p. subire, to undergo, encounter danger, Id.; so p. ingredi, p. suscipere, Id.; p. alcuī intendere, iocicere or facesere, to cause; in periculo versari, or esse, to be in danger, Id.; p. est ne, &c., it is to be feared, lest, &c., Id.; meo periculo, at my risk, Id.; hence, 1) A legal process, action, suit-at-law, p. alcuī facessere, to accuse, Tac.; meus labor in privatorum periculis, Id. 2) The crisis of a disease, p. acutum, Plin.; dimidia pars periculi est noctu, Id. 3) A hazardous boldness of expression, p. in elocutione, Quint.—C) A register, minutes, protocol, in suo periculo inscriberent, Nep.

PER-IDŌNEUS, a, um. Very suitable or convenient, p. ad rem, Sall.; p. alcuī rei, Cæs.

PERIEGESIS, is, f. (περιήγησις). A Description of the Earth; the title of a poem by Atienus.

PER-IGNARUS, a, um. Very ignorant or inexperienced, Sall.

PERILLĒUS, a, um. Of Perillus, P. æs, the brazen bull of Perillus, Ov.

PERILLŪS, i, m. (Περύλλος). Perillus, a stauary and worker in metals at Athens, celebrated on account of the brazen bull which he made for the tyrant Phalaris, for the punishment of malefactors, who were cast into this machine, and put to death by a slow fire; the artist himself was the first who suffered this punishment, Phio.

PER-ILLUSTRIS, e. I. Very evident, very plain, quod sub ipsa proscriptione p. fuit, Nep.—II. Very considerable, in great repute, Cic.

PER-IMBĒCILLUS, a, um. Very weak, Cic.

PERIMELE, Æs, f. (Περικήλη). Perimela, daughter of Hippodamos, cast by her father into the sea, and changed by Neptune into an island, Ov.

PERIMO, Æmi, emptum or emtum, 3 (per, emo)

I. To take away entirely, to extinguish, annihilate, sin autem perimit omnino, Cic.; p. sensum, Id.; luna perempta est, Id.—II. A) Esp.: To destroy, break down, overthrow, p. simulacra deorum, Cic.; corpus pallore et inscie preemptum, wasted, Liv.; to kill, p. matrem, Cic.; indigoa morte peremptus, Virg.—B) Fig.: To interrupt, break off, hinder, p. reditum, Cic.; p. sententiam, Plin.; si (iudi) non perempti sunt, Id.

PER-IMPĒDITUS, a, um. Very intricate, very difficult to be passed, p. locus, Auct. B. Afr.

PER-INCERTUS, a, um. Very uncertain, Sall.

PER-INCOMMŌDE, adv. Very inconveniently, very inopportunately, Cic.

PER-INCOMMŌDŪS, a, um. Very inconvenient or inopportune, p. alcuī, Liv.

PER-INDE (per, is). I. Just so, in the same manner, equally, si p. ceteri processissent, Liv.;

followed by the comparative particles *ac*, *atque*, *as*; *ac* *si*, quasi, *as* *if*; *ut*, *tamquam*, *prout*, *quam*, *as*; *p.* intelligi atque ego sentio, Cic.; *p.* *ac* debellatum foret, Liv.; non *p.* atque putaram, Cic.; the clause containing the comparison is sometimes omitted: *ne* mortuo quidem *p.* affectus est (*sc.* *ut* oportebat), Suet.—II. *So*, in such a manner, *nec* *p.* *ut* maluisse plebes sibi potestatem fieri, ita *egre* habuit filium id asum, Liv.

PER-INDIGNE, *adv.* Very indignantly, *p.* *ferre*, Suet.

PER-INDULGENS, *tis*, Very indulgent or kind, *p.* in patrem, Cic.

PER-INFAMIS, *e.* Very infamous, Suet.

PER-INFIRMUS, *a*, um. Very weak, Cic.

PER-INGENIOSUS, *a*, um. Very ingenious, very acute or clever, *p.* homo, Cic.

PER-INGRATUS, *a*, um. Very ungrateful, Sen.

PER-INIQUUS, *a*, um. I. Very unjust, Cic.

—II. Very discontented, Cic.

PER-INSIGNIS, *e.* Very remarkable, very extraordinary, *p.* corporis privitates, Cic.

PERINTHUS, *a*, um. Of or belonging to Perinthus. *Subst.*, Perinthis, *æ*, *f.*, The Perinthian. *Ter.*

PERINTHUS or -OS, *i*, *f.* (Πέρηνθος). Perinthus, a city of Thrace, on the Propontis, called at a later period (about the fourth century of our era) Heraclea; now Erekti or Eski Ereqli.

PER-INVISUS, *a*, um. Much hated, Cic.

PER-INVTUS, *a*, um. Very unwilling, Cic.

PERIÖCHA, *æ*, *f.* (περιαχή). A short table of contents, a summary, argument: thus Ausonius wrote Periöchus in Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam.

PERIÖDÖS, *a*, um. (περιοδικός). That comes and goes at certain times, periodical, Plin.

PERIÖDUS, *i*, *f.* (περίοδος). A sentence consisting of several members, a period, Cic. *Pure Latin*, ambitus verborum, circuitus, Cic.

PERIPATÉTICUS, *a*, um. (περιπατητικός). Belonging to the school of Aristotle, Peripatetic. *P.* secta, Col. *Subst.*, Pēripātēti, *trum*, *m.*, The Peripatetics, i. e. the followers of Aristotle, Cic.; they were so called from the circumstance that Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking up and down (περιπατών), and not sitting, which last was the general practice of the philosophers, Cic.

PERIPÉTASMA, *ätis*, *n.* (περιπέτασμα). *Tapes* try, arras, Cic.

PERIPHAS, *antis*, *m.* (Περίφας). *Periphas*, an Attic autochthon previous to the time of Cecrops, on account of his virtues made king of the country, after having been a priest of Apollo, Ov.

PERIPHERASIS, *is*, *f.* (περιφρασις). *Circumlocution*. *Pure Latin*, circuitus eloquendi, circumlocutio, Suet.

PERIPLUS, *i*, *m.* (περίπλους). A description of coasts visited in a voyage, a periplus, Plin.

PERIPTEROS, *on* (περίπτερος). *Winged* all round, *p.* *ædes*, a temple surrounded by pillars, Vitruv.

PER-IRATUS, *a*, um. Very angry, *p.* alui, Cic.

PERISCÆLIS, *idis*, *f.* (περισκαίλις). A band round the leg, a garter, Hor.

PERISSÖLOGIA, *æ*, *f.* (περισσολογία). *Redundancy of expression*, Serv.

PERISTRÖMA, *ätis*, *n.* (περίστρωμα). A covering of tapestry or arras, Cic.

PERISTYLÍUM, *ii*, *n.* (περιστύλιον). An open space surrounded with pillars, a peristyle, Suet.

PERITE, *adv.* (peritus). With skill, skillfully, knowingly, *p.* dicere, Cic.; *p.* versari in re, Id.

PERITIA, *æ*, *f.* (peritus). Experience in any thing, knowledge acquired by experience, practical knowledge, *p.* locorum, acquaintance with, Sall.; *p.* legum, Tac.; *p.* futurorum, prescience, the gift of prophecy, Suet.

PERITUS, *a*, um. (*prop. part.* of perior, to get experience or knowledge; hence) I. Well versed or skilled in any thing; skillful, learned in or acquainted with any thing. *Abstr.*: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic.; peritissimi duces, Cæs. *With genit.*: *p.* rerum multarum, Cic.; *p.* earum regionum, Cæs.; peritor rei navalis, Id. *With abl.*: jure peritor, Cic.; *p.* scientia bellandi, Auct. B. Afr. *With inf.*: *p.* obsequi, Tac.; *p.* cedere, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: Of things skillfully or cleverly made or executed, *p.* fabula, Aus.

PERJERO, *are*. I. *q.* pejero, Plaut.

PER-JÖCUNDE, *adv.* Very agreeably or pleasantly, *p.* in re versari, Cic.

PER-JÖCUNDUS, *a*, um. Very agreeable or pleasant, *p.* literæ, Cic.; *p.* disputatio, Id.

PERJÜRATIUNCÜLA, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* (perjuratio). Perjury, a false oath, Plaut.

PERJÜRÖSUS, *a*, um. (perjurium). That swears falsely or that violates his oath, perjured, given to perjury, Plaut.

PERJÜRÍUM, *ii*, *n.* (perjuro). A false oath, violation of an oath, perjury, videant ne quaterat lotebra perjuro, Cic.

PER-JÜRO, *i*. I. To swear falsely, to violate an oath, to commit perjury, non enim falsum jurare *p.* est, Cic.; deos perjuratores, i. e. by whom one has sworn falsely, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: To lie, perge, optime, hercle, perjuras, Plaut.

PERJÜRUS, *a*, um. (per, jus). That violates his oath, perjured, *p.* homo, Cic.; leno perjurissimus, Id. *Meton.*: Lying, speaking falsely, perjuriorem hominem, Plaut.

PER-LÄBOR, *psus*, 3 *v.* *n.* To come or go through rapidly or unobservedly, to glide through, *p.* per acies (oculorum), Lucr.; *p.* undas rotis, Virg. To penetrate as far as, to arrive any where imperceptibly, inæque perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.: ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura, Virg.

PER-LÆTUS, *a*, um. Very joyful or glad, Liv.

PER-LÆTE, *adv.* Very widely or extensively, *p.* patere, Cic.

PER-LÆTEO, *üi*, *äre*. To lie hid always, Ov. PERLÆTEO, *önis*, *f.* (perfero). I. A bringing to a place, delivering, Hyg.—II. An enduring, bearing, suffering, lact.

PER-LËGO, *egi*, *ectum*, 3. I. To go through, to run over with one's eyes, to examine, *p.* omnia oculis, Virg.—II. To read through, *p.* librum, Cic.: *p.* epistolam, Cæs.; to recite, to read over the whole, *p.* senatum, read over the names of the whole Senate, Liv.

PER-LËPIDE, *adv.* Very finely or prettily, Plaut.

PER-LËPIDUS, *s*, um. Very pretty, Plaut.

PERLEVIS.

PER-LEVIS, e. *Very light or small*, Cic.
 PER-LEVITER, adv. *Very lightly*, Cic.
 PER-LIBENS, -LIBENTER. See PERLUBENS, -LUBENTER.
 PER-LIBERALIS, e. *Of good education, very well bred*, Ter.
 PER-LIBERALITER, adv. I. *Very kindly, very obligingly*, Cic. — II. *Very liberally*, ut p. ageretur, Id.
 PER-LIBET. See PERLUBET.
 PER-LIBRO, l. v. a. I. *To level, make even*, si quis excelsa perlibret, maria paria sunt, Sen. — II. *Meton.*: *To poise, hurl, throw*, p. hastam, Sil.: p. bipeunem, Id.
 * PERLICIO. See PELLICIO.
 PER-LINO (lèvi), litum, 3 v. a. *To besmear all over*, p. alqd pice, Col. *Fig.*: crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, polluted, Cic.
 PER-LITO, l. *To sacrifice prosperously, i. e. with favorable omens*, p. primis hostiis, Liv. *Subst.*, perlitatum, i. q. perlitatio; diu non perlitatum trauerat dictatorum, Liv.
 PERLONGE, adv. *Very far*, Ter.
 PER-LONGINQUUS, a, um. *Lasting very long, very tedious*, Plaut.
 PER-LONGUS, a, um. I. *Very long*, p. via, Cic. — II. *Very tedious*, Plaut.
 PERLÜBENS, tis (perlubet). *Very much pleased, very glad*, me perlubente allisus est, Cic.
 PER-LÜBENTER, adv. *Very willingly, with great pleasure*, Cic.
 PER-LÜBET, üt, ère. *I desire greatly*, p. scire, Plaut; p. colloqui, Id.
 PER-LUCËO, &c. See PELLUCEO, &c.
 PER-LUCTÖSUS, a, um. *Very lamentable or mournful*, p. futuus, Cic.
 PER-LÜO, üi, ütum, 3 v. a. *To wash, bathe, wet*, p. manus undä, Ov.; os vino perlutum, rinsed, washed out, Col. *Pass.*: perlui, *To wash, to bathe one's self*, perlunantur in fluminibus, Cæs.
 PER-LUSTRO, l. v. a. I. A) *To look through, to contemplate*, p. gregem oculis, Liv.; perlustrans diu oculis, Id. — B) *To go or wander over*, p. agros, Liv.; perlustrata arnis Germania, Vell. — II. *To purify, consecrate, hallow*, Col.
 PER-MÄDEFACIO, èci, actum, 3 v. a. *To wet thoroughly, to soak, to drench*, Plaut.
 PER-MÄDESCO, üi, 3. I. *Prop.*: *To become quite wet or moist, to be thoroughly wet*, Col. — II. *Fig.*: *To grow weak or effeminate*, p. deliciis, Sen.; animi pernalescunt, Id.
 PER-MAGNUS, a, um. *Very great*, p. numerus, Cæs.; p. villa, Auct. B. Afr.; permagni intereat, Cic.; permaguo vendere, Id.
 PER-MÄLE, adv. *Very badly*, p. pugnare, Cic.
 PERMANANTER, adv. (permasno). *Flowing through or penetrating*, Lucr.
 PERMANASCO, 3 v. n. (permano). *To flow to; meton.*, to come to, p. ad alqm, to come to any body's ears, Plaut.
 PER-MANEO, nsi, aneum, ère, v. n. *To remain to the end, to persevere, hold out*, p. in voluntate, Cic.; p. in prima sententia, Id.
 PER-MANO, ure. I. *Prop.*: *To flow through, meton.*, to press through, penetrate, calor argentum permanat, Lucr.; anima permanat per

PERMITTO.

membra, Id. *To flow abroad, to diffuse itself, venenum in omnes partes permanat, Cic.*
 — II. *Fig.*: *To penetrate, to reach, extend as far as*, Pythagoræ doctrina in hanc civitatem permanavisse videtur, Cic.; p. ad aures alcjs, Id.; macula ad animum perminat, penetrates the soul, Id.; conclusumculæ ad sensum non permanentes, hardly intelligible, Id.
 PERMANSIO, önis, f. (permaneo). *A remaining, persevering*, numquam laudata est in una sententia perpetua, p. Cic.
 PER-MÄRINUS, a, um. *Accompanying across the sea, going with one through the sea*, Lares permarini, tutelary deities of those who traverse the sea, Liv.
 PER-MEDIOCRIS, e. *Very moderate*, Cic.
 PER-MEDITATUS, a, um. *Well trained, instructed, or prepared*, Plaut.
 PER-MEO, l. I. *To go or pass through*, p. per omnia, Cic. — II. *To penetrate to, aaxa et sagittæ longius in hostes permeabant*, Tac.
 PERMESSIS, idis or idos, f. (Περμησσίς). *Of the Permessus*, Mart.
 PERMESSUS, i, m. (Περμησός). *Permessus, a river in Bœotia, rising in Mount Helicon, and, after uniting with the Olmius, falling with it into the lake Copais, near Haliartus. Its waters were sacred to the Muses; now the Kefalari, Virg.*
 PER-MËTÖR, meus, tri. I. *To measure through, to measure out, to measure*, p. magnitudinem solis, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *To traverse, to wander through or over*, p. viam, Plaut.; p. secula, to live through, Mart.
 PER-MINGO, inxi, icum, 3. *To make water upon, to soil with urine*, Hor.
 PER-MIRUS, a, um. *Very wonderful*, ut mihi p. videatur, Cic.; also separately, per mihi mirum visum est, Id.
 PER-MISCËO, scüi, stum or xtum, ère. I. *To mingle, to mix together*, p. naturam cum materia, Cic. — II. A) *Fig.*: *fructua acerbitate permixti*, Cic.; sordes tuas cum splendore clarissimorum virorum permisceas, Id. — B) *Esp.*: *To throw into confusion or disorder*, p. omnia, Cic.; p. Græciam, Id.; p. divina et humana jura, Cæs.; permixtus dolore, beside one's self with, App.
 PERMISSIO, önis, f. (permitto). I. *A giving up, committing (to the will or discretion of any one)*, Liv. *In Rhetoric*: *A yielding or conceding a point to an adversary*, Quint. — II. *Permission, license, leave*, p. mansionis, Cic.
 PERMISSUS, üs, m. *A permitting, allowing*, p. missu legis, Cic.; dictatoris permissu, Liv.
 PER-MITTO, isti, issum, 3 v. a. I. A) *To suffer to go, let pass, let run*, p. equum in hostem, Liv.; qua equi permitti possent, Id.; equitatus permissus, having broken in, Id.; se p. in alqm (equo), Hirt. *Meton. of things*: permitti, to go, to reach or extend, regio permittitur ad Arymphæos usque, Mel.; odor permittitur longius, Lucr. — B) *Esp.*: *To let go, to leave to*, p. habenas equo, Tib.; p. classem ventis, Plin.; to send, send away, p. caseos trans maria, Col.; to throw, hurl, cast, p. tela longius, Hirt.; p. saxa in hostem, Ov. — II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: p. bonitatem ad alqm, to show, display, Sen.; p. se ad famam, to strive after, Gell.; permittite me in meam quietem, leave me at rest, App. — B) *Esp.*: *To give, commit, deliver*, p. alicui potestatem, Cic.; p. alicui liberum arbitrium, Liv.;

PERMIXTE.

PERNIX.

p. se in fidem et potestatem populi, *to surrender at discretion*, Cæs.; hence, 1) *To give permission, grant, suffer, give leave; with inf. or ut: iudicibus conjecturam facere permittam*, Cic.; qui Antonio permisit ut partes faceret, Id. 2) *To concede, relinquish, sacrifice (to, i. e. for the sake of)*, p. inimicitias patribus conscriptis, Cic.; permitto alqd iracundiæ tuæ, Id. 3) *To suffer, allow, permit to take place, neque discessisset, nisi ego ei permissem*, Cic.; nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat, Cæs. Hence, pass.: permittitur, or permisum est, *it is permitted, it is free*, Quint.

PERMIXTE, adv. *Promiscuously*, Cic.

PERMIXTIO, ònis, f. (permisceo). I. *A mixing; meton., the ingredients in a mixture*, Cic.; a mixture, Pall.—II. *Disorder, confusion*, Aur. Vict.

PER-MODESTUS, a, um. *Very moderate in behavior, very modest*, Cic.

PER-MODICE, adv. *Very moderately*, Col.

PER-MODICUS, a, um. *Very moderate*, Suet.

PERMÆSTUS, a, um. See PERMÆSTUS.

PER-MOLESTE, adv. *With great trouble or vexation*, p. ferre, Cic.

PER-MOLESTUS, a, um. *Very troublesome or vexatious*, Cic.

PER-MOLLIS, e. *Very soft, very sweet (of sound)*, Quint.

PER-MOLO, 3 v. a. *To grind, to reduce to powder*, p. grana piperis, Plin. Fig.: p. uxores alienas, Hor.

PERMOTIO, ònis, f. (permovéo). *A movement, excitement*, p. animi, Cic.; permotiois causa, *in order to move or affect the mind*, Id.; p. divina mentis, *inspiration*, Id. Absol.: *Emotion, passion*, Cic.

PER-MOVĒO, òvi, òtum, òre, 1 v. a. *To move, put in motion, stir up*, p. terram sarritione, Col.; mare permotum, Lucr.—II. Fig. A) *Of the understanding or will: To move, induce, prevail upon*, p. alqm pollicitationibus, Cæs.; permotas sutoritate, injuriis, Id.; permotus studio dominandi, Sell.; iracundiâ, dolore, metu permotus, Cic.—B) *Of the disposition or feelings: To move or affect greatly, to touch sensibly*, in commovendis iudicibus in ipsis sensibus permovéo, Cic.; permoveri animo, Id.; permotus in gaudium, Tac.; *to excite, rouse*, p. omnes affectus, Quint.; p. invidiam, metum, et iras, Tac.

PER-MULCĒO, ei, sum and etum, 2 v. a. I. *To stroke or touch softly*, p. alqm manu, Ov. Fig.: *To fondle, caress*, p. sensum voluptate, Cic.; p. aures, Id.; *to soothe, appease, assuage*, p. animum alqjs, Cæs.; p. alqm mitibus verbis, Tac.—II. Meton.: *To touch gently, to feel*, aram flatu permulcet spiritus austru, *breathes softly over*, Cic.; p. lumina virgâ, Ov.; *to render more pliant or soft*, cera picem lenitate permulcens, Pall.

PER-MULTUS, a, um. Plur., *Very many*, p. viri, Cic. Subst., permultum, i, n., *Very much*, p. erit ex maiore tuo deminutum. Hence, permulto, *By much, by far: with a comparative, p. clariora*, Cic. Adv., permultum, *Very much*, p. interest, utrum, Id.; p. ante, Id.

PER-MUNYO, òvi, òtum, 4 v. a. I. *To fortify completely, i. e. to finish a fortification, quæ munimenta incooverat, permunit*, Liv.; iudicat Athenas permunitas esse, Just.—II. *To fortify properly*, p. castrâ, Liv.

PER-MUTATIO, ònis, f. (permuto). I. *An altering, changing*, p. defensionis, Quint.—II. *An exchanging, exchange, partim emptiois, partim permutationes*, Cic. Hence: *An interchanging of words*, Auct. Her.; *a payment by bills of exchange*, pecunia, quæ ex publica permutatione debetur, Cic.

PER-MÛTO, 1. I. *To change place, to remove from a spot, to turn round*, p. arborem in contrarium, Plin. Fig.: *permutata ratione, in a contrary manner*, Id.—II. Meton.: *To alter or change completely*, p. statum reipublicæ, Cic.; p. cum argento domum, *to run away with the money*, Plaut.; *to exchange, interchange*, p. nomina inter se, Id. Esp.: *To exchange merchandise, to barter*, p. plumbum margaritis, Plin.; *to change coin or money, p. denarium sedecim assibus*, Id.; *illud quod permutavi tecum, what you have remitted to me in a bill of exchange*, Cic.; *ut cum questu populi pecunia permutaretur, be remitted to Rome by bill of exchange*, Id.; *to exchange money for goods, i. e. to buy*, p. equos talentis auri, Plin.; p. captivos, *to redeem*, Liv.

PERNA, òe, f. (πέρνα). I. *The hip or haunch, together with the leg and foot (of men)*, Enn. ap. Fest. *Of animals, esp. of swine: a gammon, the hind-quarter, in contradistinction to petaso (πετασών), the fore-quarter*, Cat.; pes peronæ, *hough*, Hor.—II. Meton.: *A kind of shell-fish*, Plin.; *the upper part of a twig or branch broken from a tree*, Id.

PER-NECESSARIUS, a, um. I. *Very necessary or urgent*, p. tempus, Cic.—II. *Very closely connected by ties of relationship, friendship, &c.*, p. homo. Subst.: *pernecessarios meos*.

PER-NECESSE, adv. *Indispensably necessary*, p. esse, Cic.

PER-NEGŌ, 1. I. *To deny utterly or entirely; to say no!* Plaut. *With acc. and inf.: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, i. e. should persevere in saying that it was not*, Cic.—II. *To refuse absolutely*, Sen.

PERNICIABILIS, e (pernicies). *Destructive, pernicious*, Tac.

PERNICIÁLIS, e (pernicies). *Destructive, fatal*, p. morbus, Liv.

PERNICIES, òis, f. [old gen., pernicii, Cic.; dat., pernicii, Nep.] (perneco). I. *Destruction, ruin, misfortune*, p. populi Romani, Cic.; *perniciem alcuí moliri*, Id.—II. Meton., *of a noxious person or thing: A destroyer, pest, illam perniciem extinxit*, of Clodius, Cic.; p. provinciæ Siciliæ, of Verres, Id.; p. vini, *of water*, Col.

PERNICIŌSE, adv. *Destructively, ruinously, dangerously*, Cic.

PERNICIŌSUS, a, um (pernicies). *Destructive, ruinous, dangerous*, morbi animi sunt perniciosiores quam corporis, Cic.; perniciosissimum fore, Nep.

PERNICITAS, átis, f. (pernix). *Swiftness, fleetness, celerity*, adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic.

PERNICITER, adv. (pernix). *Swiftly, fleetly, quickly*, p. equo desillire, Liv.

PER-NIGER, gra, grum. *Very black*, Plaut.

PER-NIMIUS, a, um. *Exceedingly great, too great; hence, pernimium, far too much*, p. interest, Ter.

PERNIX, icie (perna). *That strives through;*

PERNOBILIS.

nimble, active, quick, swift, fleet, pernicious corporum, Liv.; p. eum manibus, Plaut. *With inf:* p. relinquere, Hor.

PER-NŌBILIS, E. *Very celebrated, p. epigramma, Cic.*

PERNOCTO (pernox). *To pass the night any where, pernoctant venatores in nive, Cic.; pernoctant (studia) nobiscum, Id.*

PERNONIDES, æ, m. (perna), i. e. pernae filius; *facetè as patronymic; laridum peronidem, a slice of ham, Plaut.*

PER-NOSCO, òvi, 3 v. a. I. *To get a correct or accurate knowledge of, to become thoroughly acquainted with, p. hominum mores ex oculis, vultu, &c., Cic.; non satis me pernosti, Ter.* — II. *To look at closely, examine minutely, Ter.*

PER-NŌTESCO, tui, 3 v. n. *To become every where known, Quint. Impers. pernotuit, It is every where known (with acc. and inf.), Tac.*

PER-NŌTUS, a, um. *Very well known, p. alci, Curt.*

PERNOX, octis. *Throughout the night, luna p. erat, Liv.; perdia et p. nervos meos contorqueo, day and night, App.*

PER-NŪMERO, 1 v. a. *To reckon out, to pay, p. argentum, Plaut.; p. pecuniam, Liv.*

PERŌ, ònis, m. (akin to perna). *A sort of boot made of raw hide or untanned leather, reaching up to the calf of the leg, and laced in front, used by travellers, rustics, &c.*

PERŌ, ùs, f. (Πηρώ). *Pero, daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor, Prop.*

PER-OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Very obscure, p. quaestio, Cic.; p. fama, Liv.*

PER-ODI, isse. *I hate greatly, I detest, p. culpam, Man.*

PER-ŌDIŌSUS, a, um. *Much hated, Cic.*

PER-OFFICĪŌSE, adv. *Very kindly or courteously, Cic.*

PER-ŌLĒO, ãre. *To have a bad smell (stronger term than redolere), Lucr.*

PERŌNĀTUS, a, um (perō). *Wearing perones or boots, booted, Pers.*

PER-OPPORTŪNE, adv. *Very conveniently or opportunely, p. venire, Cic.*

PER-OPPORTŪNUS, a, um. *Very convenient or opportune, p. deversorium, Cic.*

PER-OPTĀTUS, a, um. *Very much wished for. Hence, peroptato (abl. neut.), Very much according to one's wish, p. nobis datum est, Cic.*

PER-ŌPUS, adv. *Very necessary, Ter.*

PERŌRĀTĪŌ, ònis, f. (peroro). *The last part of a speech, the winding up, the peroration, exstat ejus p. qui epilogus dicitur, Cic.*

PER-ORNĀTUS, a, um. *Very much adorned, highly ornamented, Cic.*

PER-ORNO, 1. *To ornament or adorn very much or constantly, Tac.*

PER-ŌRO, 1. I. *To speak from beginning to end, perorandi potestas data, Nep.; p. in alqm, Suet. Esp.: To set forth in a speech, to discuss, dicta est a me causa et perorata, Cic.* — II. *To bring a speech to an end, to finish speaking, quum horas tres dixisset, coactus est p., Cic. Hence: To get through with, to cease to speak of anything, p. crimen, Id.; p. rem, Id. Gen.: To end, conclude, finish, sed hæc tum laudemus, si erunt perorata, Id.*

PERPETIOR.

PER-OSCŪLOR, ãri. *To kiss heartily, Mart. PERŌSUS, a, um (perodi). I. Hating greatly, detesting greatly, p. lucem, Virg.; plebs consulum nomen perosa, Liv.* — II. *Very much hated, deeply hated, Juv.*

PER-PĀCO, 1 v. a. *To render quiet or peaceable, to pacify, tranquillize, omnibus perpacatis, Liv. Hence, perpacatus, a, um, Calm, perfectly quiet, Id.*

PER-PARCE, adv. *Very sparingly, to parsimoniously, Ter.*

PER-PARVŪLUS, a, um. *Very small indeed, Cic.*

PER-PARVUS, a, um. *Very small, p. civitas Cic.; perparvum, Very little, Id.*

PER-PASCO, pavi, pastum, 3. *To pasture, to browse, Varr. Meton. poet.: fluvius perpacitur agros, flows through, Auct. Ætn. Part., perpastus a, um, Well-fed, well-fattened, in very good keeping, sat, Phædr.*

PER-PAUCŪLUS, a, um. *Very few indeed, Cic.*

PER-PAUCUS, a, um. *Very few, perpaucorum Thebanorum. Nep. Subst., perpauci, òrum, m., and perpauca, òrum, n., Very few things, a very little, p. dicere, Cic.; p. mutare, Id.*

PER-PAULŪLUS, a, um. *Extremely little. Subst., perpaululum, i, n., A very little, p. loci, Cic.*

PER-PAULUS, a, um. *Very little. Adv., paulum, A very little, p. declinare, Cic.*

PER-PAUXILLUS, a, um. *Very little. Subst., perpauxillum, A very little, ever so little, Plaut.*

PER-PAVEFĀCIO, 3. *To frighten very much, to alarm greatly, Plaut.*

PER-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, 3 v. a. *To push violently, to force, drive, urge, impel, illum non minas plebis p. umquam potuere, Liv.; p. urbem ad deditonem, Id.*

PERPENDĪCŪLUM, i, n. (perpendo). *A plumb-line, ad p. columnas exigere, to examine by a plumb-line or level, Cic.; ad p. perpendicular, Id.*

PER-PENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.: To weigh carefully, Gell.* — II. *Fig.: To weigh, examine, ponder, p. momenta officiorum, Cic.; p. syllabas, Quint.; p. vitium virtutesque, Suet.*

PERPERĀM, adv. (perperur). *Wrongly. I. With reference to an object: Not rightly or correctly, amiss, falsely, seu recte seu p. facere cœperunt, Cic.; p. judicare, Id.* — II. *With reference to an agent: By mistake, p. ad castra venire, Auct. B. Hisp.*

PERPERŪS, a, um (πέρπερος). *Faulty, amiss, Att. ap. Non.*

PER-PES, ãtis, i. q. perpetuus. I. *Uninterrupted, continuous, constant, des mihi operam perpetum, Pac.; p. silentium, App.* — II. *Uninterrupted, whole, entire, noctem perpetam, the whole night through, Plaut.; nocte perpeti, App.*

PERPESSECIUS or -TIUS, a, um (perpessus). *That has endured or can endure much, patient, enduring, Socrates p. scnex, Sen.*

PERPESSEIO, ònis, f. (perpetior). *An enduring or suffering, p. laborum, Cic.; p. dolorum, Id.*

PER-PETIOR, essus, i (patior), v. dep. a. *To endure patiently or with firmness, neque pati*

neque p., Enn. ap. Cic.; p. dolorem, Id.; audeat omnia p., Hor.; to endure, suffer, undergo, Plaut.

PERPETRO, 1 v. a. (per, patro). To carry out or into effect, to complete, finish, execute, perform, accomplish, pass perpetrata, Liv.; p. opus, Plaut.; p. promissa, Tac.; bello perpetrato, Liv.

PERPÉTUALIS, e (perpetuus). That prevails generally, universal (καθολικός), Quint.

PERPÉTUARIUS, a, um (perpetuus). Constant, permanent; constantly occupied about something, p. mulio, Sen.

PERPÉTUITAS, átis, f. (perpetuus). Uninterrupted or continual duration, perpetuity, non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, from the agreement and consistency of their views, Cic.; p. vita, Id.; ad perpetuitatem, forever, Id.; p. philosophorum, the consistency of their principles, Id.

PERPÉTUO, adv. See PERPETUUS, a, um.

PERPÉTUO, 1 v. a. (perpetuus). To cause any thing to be unbroken or continued, p. verba, to speak uninterruptedly, Cic.; p. data, to keep on making presents, Plaut.

PERPÉTUUS, a, um (per, peto). I. Holding together, uninterrupted, unbroken, without intermission, continued, p. agmen, Cic.; palua, quae perpetua iotercedeabat, Cæs.; p. vigilia, Id.; p. orationes, connected or unbroken, Liv.; p. carmen, i. c. κυκλικόν, containing the whole circle of legends, Hor. Hence: Whole, entire, p. dies, Ter.; p. triduum, Id. — II. A) Perpetual, lasting uninterruptedly, constant, continual, everlasting, p. ignis Vestæ, Cic.; p. eopor, death, Hor. Hence, in perpetuum, forever; perpetuo, perpetually, without intermission, always. — B) Constant, that holds constantly, universal, general, p. jus, that holds every where, Cic.; perpetuum est, it is a general rule, Cels.; p. questio, i. q. universalis (in rhet.), relating to a genus, general; but, perpetuæ questiones, trials of criminal cases, held annually before a prator, and so, continual, perpetual, Cic. Compar., perpetuius, Cat. Superl., perpetuissimo curriculo, Id.

PER-PLACĒO, ére. To please very much, mihi perplacēt, Cic.

PERPLEXĪBĪLIS, e (perplexor). Perplexing, p. verbum, dark, obscure, unintelligible, ambiguous, Plaut.

PERPLEXĪBĪLITER, adv. Perplexingly, unintelligibly, ambiguously, Plaut.

PERPLEXĒ, adv. (perplexus). Confusedly, perplexedly, not clearly, p. responderē, Liv.; p. loqui, Ter.

PERPLEXIM, adv. I. q. perplexe, Plaut.

PERPLEXOR, ari (perplexus). To cause confusion or perplexity, Plaut.

PERPLEXUS, a, um (perplecto). I. Intricate, involved, iter p. silvæ, Virg.; p. figura, Lucr. — II. Confused, perplexed, unintelligible, ambiguous, dark, p. sermonea, Liv.; p. responsum, Id.

PER-PLICŌ (āvi), ātum, 1 v. n. To entangle. Part., perplicātus, a, um, Entangled, confused, involved, Lucr.

PER-PLŪŌ, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut. To rain through or into, qua possit ex imbribus aqua p., Vitr.; to let the rain through, to be

wet through with rain, cœsaculum perpluit, Quint.; tigna perpluunt, Plaut. Imper.: perpluit, It rains through, Cat. — II. Act.: To cause to rain through or into, tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut.

PER-PŪLIŌ, ivi, itum, 4 v. a. I. Prop.: To polish, make smooth, p. atrum, Plin.; locus calce arenaque perpolitus, whitewashed (of walls), Vell. — II. Fig.: To polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to, p. alqd et absolvere, Cic.; perpolitus philosophiā et litteris homo, Id.

PERPŪLTE, adv. In a polished manner, perpolitissime, Auct. Her.

PERPŪLTŪŌ, ōnis, f. (perpolio). A polishing, refining, p. eermoneis, Auct. Her.

PER-PŪPŪLOR, ātus, 1 v. dep. a. To plunder, ravage, pillage completely, lay waste, p. omnia loca, Liv.; p. homines, Tac.

PER-PORTO, are, v. a. To carry to a place, to bear or bring over to, p. prædas Carthaginem, Liv.

PERPŌTĀTĪŌ, ōnis, f. (perpoto). A continued drinking, a carousal, Cic.

PER-PŌTO, 1. I. To drink without intermission, to keep up a carousal, p. totos dies, Cic.; perpotavit ad vesperum, Id. — II. To drink out, drink off, Lucr.

PERPRIMO, essi, essum, 3 v. a. (premo). To press hard or perpetually, p. cubile, to lie upon, Hor.; to urge any one, Ov.

PER-PRŌPERE, adv. Very hastily or quickly, Plaut.

PER-PRŪRISCO, 3 v. n. (prurio). To become greatly inflamed with passion, Plaut.

PER-PUGNAX, acia. Fond of dispute, very quarrelsome, Cic.

PER-PULCHER, chra, chrum. Very beautiful, Ter.

PER-PURGO, 1 v. a. I. To purify, cleanse, p. ac, Cic.; p. ægrum, Cels. — II. To adjust, to set straight, to settle, p. rationes, Cic.; p. locum, Id.

PER-PŪSILLUS, a, um. Very small. Adv., perpusillum, Very little; hence, as a play on words, perpusillum rogabo, which may mean either a very little man, or, very little, Cic.

PER-PŪTO, are. To explain, clear up, p. alqd alci, Plaut.

PER-QUAM, adv. Very, p. flebiliter lamentat, Cic. Also separately: per pol quam paucis, Ter.

PER-QUIRO, sivi, situm, 3 (per, quæro). I. To search diligently for, to make inquiry after, p. vasa, Cic.; p. vias, Cæs. — II. To examine, p. cogitationem, Cic.

PER-QUIRĪTE, adv. (perquisitus). Accurately, exactly, perquisitus conscribere, Cic.

PER-QUIRĪTOR, ōris, m. (perquiro). One who searches or inquires diligently, a strict searcher after, Plaut.

PERRĀRO, adv. (perrarus). Very rarely, Cic.

PER-RĀRUS, a, um. Very rare, Liv.

PER-RĒCONDITUS, a, um. Very secret or hidden, close, p. ratio consuetudinis mææ, Cic.

PER-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To creep or crawl to a place, p. præsepia, Col. — II. Act.: To creep or crawl over, p. tellurem genibus, Tib.

PERREPTO, 1 (perrepto) v. n. and a. I. Neut.: 657

To creep or crawl about, p. in omnibus latebris, Plaut.; to creep to a place, p. ad portam, Ter.—II. Act.: To creep through, p. plateas, Plaut.; p. oppidum, Ter.

PERRHÆBIA, æ, f. (Περραιβία). Perrhæbia, a district of Thessaly, north of the Peneus, Liv. Hence,

PERRHÆBUS, a, um (Περραιβός). Of or belonging to Perrhæbia; also, for Thessalian, Ov. Subst., Perrhæbi, ñrum, m., The inhabitants of Perrhæbia, Liv.

PERRIDICÛLE, adv. Very ridiculously, Cic. PERRIDICÛLUS, a, um. Very ridiculous, Cic.

PER-RÛDO, si, sum, 3 v. e. To gnaw or eat through, Cels.

PER-RÛGO, l, v. a. I. To ask through, to ask all in succession, p. sententias, Liv.—II. Meton.: To carry (e. g. a law) after proposing it, p. legem, Val. Max.

PER-RUMPO, ùpi, nptum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To break or rush through, to force a way through, p. per castra hostium sd Capuum, Liv.; p. per hostes, Cæs.; p. in urbem, Liv.—II. Act. A) To break up or in pieces, p. rates, Cæs. Hence, fig.: To destroy, to annihilate, p. leges, Cic.—B) 1) Prop.: To force a way through any thing, to break through, p. aerem, Cic.; p. cuneos hostium, Liv. 2) Fig.: To overcome, conquer, p. periculum: p. difficultates, Plin.

PERSA, æ, m., and esp. plur., Persæ, ñrum, m. (Πέρσαι). I. Persians, the inhabitants of the province Persis; then also the inhabitants of the Persian empire, Cic. Meton.: i. q. Persia: in Persas proficisci, Nep. Poet. for Parthi, Hor.—II. Hence, A) Perses, Persian, P. hostis, Cic.; vir P., Quint.—B) Persis, æ, f. (Πέρσις), Persia, strictly speaking, an Asiatic province between Carmania, Media, and Susiana; now Fars, Plaut.—C) Persicus, a, um (Περσικός), Persian. Subst., Persica, ñrum, n., The Persian history, Cic.; P. melus, or Persicus, a peach-tree, Plin.; Persicum, i, n., A peach, Id.; P. portus, the sea near Eubœa, where the Persian fleet was stationed, Plaut.; Persice (Περσική) porticus, prop. in Lacedæmon; then a gallery in the country seat of Brutus, Cic.—D) Persice, adv.: In the Persian manner, Quint.—E) Persis, idis or idos, f. (Πέρσις). Persian, Ov. Subst.: A Persian woman, Claud. Persis, now Fars or Farsistan, Virg.

PER-SÆPE, adv. Very often, Cic.

PER-SALSE, adv. Very wittily, Cic.

PER-SALSUS, a, um. Very salt; fig., very witty, Cic.

PER-SALÛTATIO, ñois, f. (persaluto). Assiduous salutation, a careful saluting, Cic.

PER-SALÛTO, l v. a. To salute much or often, to salute in turn or succession, p. omnes, Cic.; p. deos, Sen.

PER-SANCTE, adv. Very solemnly or religiously, p. dejerare, Ter.; p. jurare, Suet.

PER-SANO, l. To cure thoroughly, Plin.

PER-SAPIENS, tis. Very wise, Cic.

PER-SAPIENTER, adv. Very wisely, Cic.

PER-SCIENTER, adv. Very judiciously, very knowingly, Cic.

PER-SCINDO, idi, issum, 3 v. o. To break or tear to pieces, Liv.

PER-SCITUS, a, um. Very clever, Cic.; very fine, very comely, Ter.

PER-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. I. To write, to write down or compose in writing; esp., to write accurately and fully, diligentissime a te perscripta sunt omnia, Cic.; p. literas, to write the letters of the alphabet, Id.; perscribit in literis hustes discessisse, Cæs. Hence, A) To enter in writing, p. senatus consultum, to register, Cic. Esp.: To enter into an account-book, p. usuras, Cic.; p. alqd usuræ nomine, Suet.—B) To write, i. e. to describe, p. res populi Romani, Liv.—C) To write out very particularly, to communicate by writing, velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas, Cic.; hæc uberiori Romam ad suos perscribebant, Cæs.—D) To send in writing, p. orationem alci, Cic.—E) To give a written order for any thing, to give a draft (for money), p. alci pecuniam, Cic.—II. To write at full length (not with cyphers or abbreviations), verbo non perscripto. Tiro ap. Gell.

PERSCRIPTIO, ñois, f. (perscribo). I. A drawing up or composing in writing, a writing down, entry in writing, Cic.—II. Meton.: A writing, written document, a contract, legal instrument, &c., in tabulis et perscriptionibus, Cic.; a promissory note, a written order or draft for a sum of money, perscriptionem tibi placere, Id.

PERSCRIPTOR, ñris, m. (perscribo). One who draws up any thing in writing; a notary, scribe, p. feuerationis, Cic.

PERSCRÛTATIO, ñois, f. (perscrutor). An examining, searching through, Sen.

PERSCRÛTO, l, i. q. perscrutor. To search through, p. alqm, Plaut.

PER-SCRÛTOR, ñtus, ñri. I. To search through, examine well or all over, p. omnia, Cic.—II. Fig.: To search or inquire into; to examine, investigate, p. naturam criminum, Cic.

PER-SÛCO, cûi, ctum, l. I. Prop.: To cut through, cut to pieces, Cic.—II. Fig.: To cut up by the roots, to bring to an end, perseca, confice, Cic.

PER-SÛCÛTIO, ñois, f. (persequor). I. A pursuing, chasing, p. bestias, Gai. Hence, A legal prosecution, action, persecutionum cautionumque perceptio, Cic.—II. A pursuing, i. e. continuing, p. negotii, App.

PER-SÛDÛO, ñdi, ñssum, ñre. To sit for a long time, p. in equo dies noctesque, Liv.

PER-SÛGNIS, e. Very slow or slack, p. proclium, Liv.

PER-SÛNESCO, ñi, 3. To grow old, to pass one's old age any where, Eutr.

PER-SENTIO, si, sum, ñre. I. To feel deeply, Virg.—II. To perceive clearly, Id.

PER-SENTISCO, 3. I. To begin to feel deeply, Lucr.—II. To perceive clearly, Ter.

PERSEPHÛNE, ñs, f. (Περσεφόνη). The Greek name of Proserpina, Ov. Meton.: Death, Tib.

PERSEPÛLIS (Persæpolis), is, f. (Περσέπολις, Περσαίπολις). Persepolis, the Greek name of the great city which succeeded Pasargada as the capital of Persis and the Persian empire. It was situate in the heart of Persis, in a valley watered by the Araxes. The ruins are now called Chil-Minar, or The Forty Pillars, Plin.

PERSEQUENS.

PER-SEQUENS, tis. I. *Part. of persecutor.*—II. *Adj. A) That follows or pursues, p. flagiti, Plaut.*—B) *That revenges, persecutissimus injuriarum, Auct. Her.*

PER-SEQUOR, catus, 3 v. n. and c. I. *Neut.:* *To follow, come after, gramine persecuto, when grass has grown again, Pall.*—II. *Act. A) 1) Prop.:* *To follow or pursue eagerly or perseveringly, quemadmodum simus Hortensium ipsius vestigijs persecuti, Cic.; p. omnes vias, to make use of or try all means, Id.; hence, 2) Fig.:* *To follow a thing, to strive after, endeavor or to catch, reach, or obtain, p. slejs rei oblectamenta, Cic.; p. voluptates, Id. 3) To follow up, i. e. to pursue any thing, to occupy one's self about, p. artes, Cic.; non omnia deos p., to be occupied with or in any thing, to care for, be concerned, Id. 4) To imitate, p. ordinem, Cic.; p. irouiam, Id. 5) To follow, embrace (e. g. a certain doctrine), si Academicism veterem persequamur, Cic.—B) To follow in a hostile manner, to pursue, p. civitatem bello, Cæs.; p. fugientes, Id.; hence, 1) To revenge, avenge, p. ingratos cives, Liv.; p. injurias, Cic.; p. mortem slejs, Id. 2) To try to preserve, p. bona sua lite et judicio, Cic.; p. pecuniam ab alquo, to summon before a court, to seek to recover by law, Id.; p. pœnas ab alquo or slejs, to take vengeance on, Id. 3) To reach, overtake, arrive at, attain, p. alqd, Cic. Hence: To earn, acquire, Gal.; to collect money, p. hereditates et syngraphas, Cic.; to write down what has been dictated, p. celeritate scribendi, quæ dicuntur, Id.—C) To prosecute, follow up, seek to carry through, p. extrema, Cic.; p. vitam inopem, Id.—D) To carry out, i. e. to accomplish, execute, perform, ut me mandata persequere, Cic. Hence: To apply, to make use of, p. sollertiam, Cic.—E) To go through in thought, to run the mind over, persequere dies, Cic. Hence: To explain, describe, narrate, treat of, p. alqd verisim, Cic.; p. alqd scripturæ, to treat of in writing, Id.; p. de vita slejs, Nep.*

PERSES, æ, m. (Πέρσης). *Perses.* 1. *The son of Perses, Plin.* 2. *The son of Sol and Persa, and father of Heceas, Hyg.* 3. *The last king of Macedonia; otherwise called Persus, Cic.*

PERSEUS, ði and ðos [dat., Persi, for Persei, Liv.], m. (Περσεύς). *Perseus.* 1. *The son of Jupiter and Danaë; he cut off Medusa's head and rescued Andromeda, whom he afterward married, Ov. As a constellation, Cic.* 2. *An illegitimate son of Philip; he was the last king of Macedonia, and was conquered by the Roman general Æmilius Paulus, Liv. Hence, Persæus, a, um, Persæus, a, um, and Persicus, a, um, Of or belonging to Perseus, Ov.*

PERSEVERANS, tis. I. *Part. of persevero.*—II. *Adj.:* *Persevering, persisting, holding out, Valeris perseverantior fuit, Liv.*

PERSEVERANTER, adv. *With constancy or perseverance, perseveringly, p. tueri, Liv.*

PERSEVERANTIA, æ, f. (persevero). *Constancy, perseverance, p. est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic.; p. belli, long continuance, Just.*

PERSEVERE, adv. *Very severely or strictly, Plin.*

PERSEVERO, I (perseverus). I. *Neut.:* *To persevere, persist, continue, p. in sententia,*

PERSONO.

Cic.; p. in errore, Id. *To go on, to proceed, p. Appuleiam usque, Suet.*—II. *Act. A) To persevere in any thing, to persist in, neque te ipsum id p. potuisse, Cic.; p. bellare, Nep.—B) To persist in or abide by a thing, to assert constantly, perseverabat esse Orestem, Cic.*

PER-SEVERUS, s, um. *Very strict or severe, p. imperium, Tac.*

PER-SIDO, ðdi, essum, 3. *To sink or settle down, to descend into, Lucr.*

PER-SIGNO, are, I. *To note down, to record, p. sacra, Liv.*—II. *To mark, Mel.*

PER-SIMILIS, e. *Very like or similar, Cic.*

PER-SIMPLEX, icis. *Very simple or plain, p. victus, Tac.*

PER-SISTO, stiti, 3. *To remain standing, Auct. B. Afr. Hence: To continue, p. aspernari, Tac. To persist, persevere, p. in alqua re, Liv.; perstitit Narcissus (in sententia), Tac.*

PERSIUS, ii, m. *Persius.* 1. *An orator, contemporary with Lucilius, Cic.* 2. *A satirical poet, in the reign of Nero, who imitated Horace, Quint.*

PER-SOLLA, æ, f. dim. (persona). *A little mask; as a term of reproach, a fright, Plaut.*

PER-SÖLUS, a, um. *Quite alone, p. oculus, Plaut.*

PER-SOLVO, olvi, ðlutum, 3. I. *To unravel, solve, explain, p. alqd, Cic.*—II. *To pay, p. stipendia militibus, Cic.; p. pecuniam ab alquo, to pay by a bill or draft on any body, Id. Hence: To pay, show, render, p. gratiam diis, Cic.; p. alqui mortem, to kill, Suet.; p. reipublicæ pœnas graves justaque, Id.; pœnas alqui ab alquo solutas, inflicted, Id.; p. vota, to perform one's vow, Id.*

PER-SÖNA, æ, f. (persono). 1. *A mask (πρόσωπον), such as was worn by actors, covering the whole head, quum ex persona oculi hominis histrionis sderere mihi viderentur, Cic. Hence: The person, part, or character played by an actor, parassiti p. . . et militis, Ter.*—II. A) *Meon.:* *The part or character sustained by any one in the world, p. accusatoris, Cic.; persuam quadrupletoris ferre, to act the part of, or to be, Liv.; personam alienam ferre, to dissemble, Id.; personam nobis imposuit ipsa natura, imposed upon, Cic.; tantam personam sustinet, acts so important a part, Id.; personam sibi accommodare or suscipere, to undertake a part, Id.—B) A personage or individual who acts a certain part, or sustains a certain character, est enim digna personæ oratio, Cic.; altera p. sed tamen secunda, the second principal personage, Nep. Hence: mea, tua, &c., p. I, thou, &c., causam perniciosissimam belli in persona tua constitisse, Cic.; in ejus personam, against him, Id.—C) A person, an individual; considered with respect to his position, character, &c., quid ego its gravem personam induxi (Appium Cæcum), Cic.; per ternas personas, Suet. Hence, in Gramm.:* *A person, p. tertis, Cluent.*—III. *An image of clay, representing a man, Lucr.*

PER-SÖNATUS, a, um. *Wearing a mask, masked, p. Roscius, Cic. Fig.:* *Masked, i. e. appearing different from what one is in reality, p. ambulem, Cic.; p. felicitas, pretended, counterfeit, Suet.*

PER-SÖNO, ii, itum, I v. n. and c. (per, sono). I. *Neut.:* *To resound all over or thoroughly, aures personant vocibus, sounds are ringing in the ears, the ears are ringing with, Cic.; id totis*

personasq; castris, Liv. *Hence: To make one's self heard; to play on a musical instrument, citharâ ... Iopas persouat, Virg.—II. Act. A) To sound through, to fill with sound or noise, to make to resound, regna hæc personat Cerberus, Virg.; p. aurem, to bawl in any body's ear, Hor.; amena litorum personantes, Tac.—B) To cry or call out aloud; with acc. and inf., Cic.—C) To blow or play on a wind instrument, classicum personavit, gave the signal for attack or battle, App.*
 PERSORBEO, ère. *To suck in, to drink up, Plin.*

PERSPECTE, adv. *With discernment, discriminately, Plaut.*

PERSPECTO, I (perspicio). *I. To look at or consider attentively, Plaut.—II. To look at until the end, p. certamen, Suet.*

PERSPECTUS, a, um, I. Part. of perspicio. —II. Adj.: *Well known, thoroughly acknowledged, p. virtus, Cic.; perspectissima benevolentia, Id.*

PERSPECTUS, ùs, m. (perspicio). *An exact or minute examination, Luc.*

PERSPECULOR, atus sum, àri. *To examine carefully, p. locorum situs, Suet.*

PERSPERGO, 3 (spargo). *To besprinkle, wet, moisten, Cato. Fig.: p. orationem tamquam sale, Cic.*

PERSPICACITAS, atis, f. (perspicax). *Penetration, discernment, sharp-sightedness, Cic.*

PERSPICAX, acis (perspicio). *Penetrating, acute, Cic.*

PERSPICIENTIA, æ, f. (perspicio). *Acquired insight into or knowledge of a thing, Cic.*

PERSPICIO, exi, ectum, 3 (per, specio). *I. To see through or into, to look at, p. literas, to look or read through, Cic.; quo ne persipici quidem posset, Cæs.—II. A) To look at or consider carefully, to view with attention, p. villam, Cic.; p. opus, Cæs.—B) To understand or ascertain fully, to perceive, to see through, to explore, p. virtutem, fidem aliejs, Cic.; p. quanti te facerem, Id.; p. alqd conjecturâ, to guess at, Id.*

PERSPICÛE, adv. (perspicuus). *I. Evidently, manifestly, p. falsa, Cic.—II. Clearly, plainly, p. expedire, Cic.*

PERSPICÛITAS, atis, f. (perspicuus). *I. Transparency, clearness, p. vitrea, Plin.—II. Evidence, clearness, perspicuity, Cic.*

PERSPICÛUS, a, um (perspicio). *I. Transparent, clear, Plin.—II. Evident, plain, manifest, p. sua consilia omnibus fecit, Cic.*

PERSPIRO, are. *I. To breathe all over, Cat.—II. To blow constantly, ventus perspirans, Plin.*

PERSSTERNO, strâvi, etrâtum, 3. *To make quite even or level, p. viam, to pave, Liv.*

PERSSTIMULO, are. *To incite, Tac.*

PERSSTO, iti, atum, I. *I. To stand firmly, or to continue standing, p. diem totum ad vallum, Liv.—II. A) To persist, persevere, continue in any thing, p. in privitate, Cic.; p. incepto, Liv.; persto condere, Ov.; p. intercedere, Tac.—B) To remain steadfast or constant, to endure, nihil est quod perstet, Ov.*

PERSSTRËPO, ïi, itum, 3. *I. Neut.: To make much noise (of persons), Ter.; (of things) to resound, re-echo, ring all over, tellus perstre-*

pit, Sil.—II. Act.: *To sound through, to make a noise all over, p. ædes, Claud.*

PERSTRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. *I. To tie, to tie fast to, p. vites, Cat. Fig.: stomachus rigore perstrictus, Veg.—II. A) Prop.: To graze, to touch lightly, p. solum aratro, to plough through or over, Cic.—B) Fig.: To come upon or to touch, to seize, affect, horror spectantes perstringit, Liv.; consulatus meus eum perstringerat, annoyed him, gave him offence, or he took offence at it, Id.; p. cursum vitæ, to touch upon, to relate briefly, Id.—C) Meion.: To make blunt or dull, p. aciem gladii, Plin.; hence, to dazzle, blind, quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac.*

PERSTÛDÛOSE, adv. *Very eagerly, Cic.*

PERSTÛDÛOSUS, a, um. *Very eager, zealous, very much given to any thing, p. literarum Græcarum, Cic.*

PERSUADEO, si, sum, ère. *I. A) To gain over by talking, to make one believe a thing, to talk any body over, to convince, persuade; with dat. of the person: hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset sed etiam p., Cic.; militibus persuasit se proficisci, Nep.; hence, p. sibi, to convince one's self, to be convinced, velim tibi ita persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.; pass., persuadetur mihi, I fully believe, Id.; sibi persuaderi eum, &c., Cæs. Hence, persuâsus, a, um, Of which one is persuaded or convinced, malo viso atque persuaso, Cic.; persuasum mihi est de re, I am convinced or persuaded, Id.; persuasum habere, to be convinced or persuaded, Id.; sibi persuasum habere, with acc. and inf., to have come to the persuasion, Cæs.—B) With acc. of the person: p. alqm, Eoa. ap. Serv. Hence, pass.: persuasus est, Cæs. ap. Cic.; persuasum (acc. m.), Cæs.—II. To induce by way of persuasion, to prevail upon; with ut: huic persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, Cæs. With inf.: persuadet ei finem facere, Nep.*

PERSUASIBILIS, e (persuadeo). *Persuasive, convincing, able to convince, Quint.*

PERSUASIBILITER, adv. *Convincingly, p. dicere, Quint.*

PERSUASIO, õnis, f. (persuadeo). *I. A persuading, convincing, Cic.—II. A persuasion, conviction, belief, opinion, p. publice recepta, Quint.; arrogans p. de se, Id.; superstitionum persuasione, by superstitious persuasion, Tac.*

PERSUASTRIX, icis, f. (persuadeo). *She that persuades, Plaut.*

PERSUÂSUS, ùs, m. *A persuading, persuasion, Cic. ap. Quint.*

PERSUBTILIS, e. *I. Prop.: Very fine, subtle, Lucr.—II. Fig.: Highly wrought, Cic.*

PERSULTO, I v. s. ond a. (per, salto). *I. Neut.: To bound or frisk to and fro, to jump or leap about, p. in agro, Liv.; Germani notia vadis persultabant, Tac.—II. Act.: To jump, bound, or frisk through, p. Italiam, Tac.*

PERTAËDET, sum est, ère, v. impers. *To be extremely tired of any thing, to feel disgust at, pertasum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic.; decemvirorum vos pertasum est, Liv.*

PERTESÛS, a, um (pertaedet). *Fearied, tired; with genit. or acc.: p. lentitudinis, Tac.; p. ignaviam suam, Suet.*

PERTËGO, 3. *To cover all over, Plaut.*

PERTENDO.

PER-TENDO, di, sum or tum, 3 v. n. and a. To spread out, extend; hence, I. *Neut.*: To go to a place, p. Romam, Liv.; p. ad castra, Hirt.; to perscvere, persist in a thing, p. in re, Varr.—II. *Act.*: To carry through, to carry out or into effect, to maintain, non licere, ut cooperam hoc p., Ter.; se innocentem in tormentis esse pertendat, Quint.

PER-TENTO, i. Prop., to feel all over; hence, I. To prove, examine, try, put to the test, p. alicj animum, Tac.; p. pugionem, Id.—II. A) To think or meditate upon, causam totam p. et perspicere, Cic.—B) To fall upon, to seize, attack, tremor pertentat corpora, Virg.; pertentant gaudia pectus, thrill through, Id.

PER-TENŪS, e. I. Prop.: Very small, very thin, Plin.—II. Fig.: Very small, very trifling or weak, p. spes, Cic.; p. discrimen, Id.

PER-TĒREBRO, i. To bore through, to drill through, p. columnam, Cic.

PER-TERGĒO, si, sum, ěre, and pertergo, ěre. To wipe well or carefully, to wipe dry, to dry up, Hor.

PERTERRĒFACIO, 3 (perterreo, facio). To frighten soundly, p. alqm, Ter.

PERTERRĒO, ūi, itum, ěre. I. To terrify exceedingly, put in great fear, frighten greatly, p. alqm, Cæs. Hence, perterritus, a, um, Terrified, alarmed, p. conscientia maleficii, Cic.—II. To frighten away, ferro te rejeci ntque perterriti, Cic.

PERTERRICRĒPUS, a, um (perterreo, crepo). That sounds or roars terribly, Enn. ap. Cic.

PER-TEXO, ūi, xtum, 3. I. To weave through or to inweave with any thing; hence, meton., to adorn or embellish with, Vitr.—II. To weave to the end, to complete the web, App. Meton.: To complete, finish, p. cellam Veneris, Vitr.; pertexe modo quod exorsus es, Cic.

PERTICA, ō, f. I. Gen.: A pole, stake, long stick or staff, Plin.—II. Esp. A) A measuring rod or perch (usually called decempeda), Plin. Meton.: A field measured out by such a perch, Frontin.—B) A set, slip, young tree, Plin.

PER-TIMEFACIO, feci, factum, 3. To put in fright; pertimefactus, a, um, Put in fear, alarmed, affrighted, Brut. ad Cic.

PERTIMĒSCO, mŭi, 3 (pertimeo). To be in great fear, to be much afraid, si nullius potentiam pertimuero, Cic.

PERTINACIA, ō, f. (pertinax). Perseverance, firmness, pertinacity, in good or bad sense, p. quæ perseverantiæ finitima est, Cic.; pertinaciæ finem facere, Cæs.

PERTINACITER, adv. (pertinax). I. Firmly, tenaciously, p. hærere, Quint; pertinacissime retinere, Plin.—II. Perseveringly, pertinaciously, in good or bad sense, p. resistere, Sall.

PERTINAX, ōcis (per, tenax). I. That holds or clings firmly, digitus mæle p., that does not hold firmly, pretendedly tenacious, Hor. Hence, Very stingy or niggardly, Plaut.—II. A) Persevering, firm, persisting, in good or bad sense, p. concertatio, Cic.; p. virtus, Liv.; p. certamen, Id.—B) Very lasting, durable, p. siligo, Plin.; p. spiritus epatio, that holds out, enduring, Quint.

PERTINĒO, nŭi, 2 v. n. (per, teneo). To ex-

PERTURBATIO.

tend, reach, spread to a certain point; hence, I. Prop. A) arteria aspera ad pulmones usque pertinet, extends or reaches to, Cic.; Belgæ pertinent ad partem fluminis, Cæs.; p. in omnia, in every direction, on all sides, Liv.—B) Fig.: To stretch, spread, or extend itself, to reach to, bonitas sed multitudinem pertinet, Cic.; caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv.—II. A) To have an effect upon, to affect, to be felt by, alqd vim coelestem ad eos p., Cic.; summa illic pertinet ut sciatis, Id.—B) To pertain to, to concern or regard anybody or any thing, mors nec ad vivos nec ad mortuos pertinet, Cic.; quod ad populum pertinet, Id.; hence, 1) To suit, apply to, ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, Id. 2) To have an influence or effect upon, to concern, to be of use or injury, ad rem p. visum est, to be of use, Liv.; hoc nihil ad me pertinet, Id. 3) To belong or have relation to, eodem pertinet, it comes to the same, Cic.; p. ad usum vite, Id. Hence, pertinens, Belonging or relating to, Plin.

PERTINGO, 3, i. q. pertineo (per, tango). To extend, stretch, reach, collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

PERTRACTATE, adv. In the much-handled way, after the common way or fashion, Plaut.

PERTRACTATIO, ōnis, f. (pertracto). I. A handling, feeling, p. ægrum partium, Gell.—II. A handling assiduously, constant occupation about any thing, p. reipublicæ, Cic.

PERTRACTO or PERTRECTO, i (per, tracto). I. To touch with the hands, to handle, feel, p. multos, Cic.—II. Fig.: To handle, treat of, to occupy one's self with, p. philosophiam, Cic.; animos pertractat orator, knows how to affect the minds of his hearers, Id.; res pertractatas habere, to have learned or studied, Id.

PER-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To draw to a place, to drag, bring, or conduct forcibly to a place, vivus ad Lælium pertrahitur, Liv.; p. alqm in castra, Id.; p. ratem ad ripam, Id.; to draw to a place, i. e. to entice, allure, p. hostem ad insidiarum locum, Liv.

PER-TRANŒO, ěre. I. To go through, Plin.—II. To go by, Seo.

PERTRECTO, sre. See PERTRACTO.

PERTRICŒSUS, a, um. Very complicated or confused, p. res, Mart.

PERTRISTIS, e. I. Very mournful, Cic. poet.—II. Very morose, very severe, Cic.

PERTRITUS, a, um. I. Part. of pertero.—II. Adj.: Worn out, common, very trite, p. questio, Sen.

PERTUMULTŒOSE, adv. With great noise or tumult, p. nunciare, Cic.

PERTUNDO, tŭdi, tŭsum, 3 v. a. To thrust, push, or bore through any thing, to force a hole through, p. ova, Col.; p. saxa, Lucr. Hence, pertŭsus, a, um, Thrust through or perforated, having an opening or hole, p. dolium, Liv.; compita pertusa, passable, Pers.

PERTURBATE, adv. (perturbatus). Confusedly, in disorder, p. dicere, Cic.

PERTURBATIO, ōnis, f. (perturbo). I. Prop.: Disturbance, p. cœli, a cloudy sky, bad weather, Cic.—II. Fig.: Confusion, disorder, disquiet, trouble, p. animorum et rerum, Cic.; p. fortunæ et sermonis, Id.; p. exercitus, Cæs. Men-

PERTURBATRIX.

tal perturbation, passion, violent emotion, quum de animi perturbationibus disputat, Cic.; omni perturbatione liberum esse, Id.

PERTURBATRIX, icis, *f. She that disturbs, a disquieter, confuser, Cic.*

PERTURBATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of perturbatio.*—II. *Adj. A) Confused, troubled, disturbed, perturbatissimum genus tempestatis, Sen.*—B) *Disconcerted, confounded, homo perturbator metu, Cic.*

PERTURBO, 1. A) *Prop.: To disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder, p. ordinea, Cæs.; p. aciem, Sall.*—B) *Fig.: To disquiet, embroil, discompose, p. provinciam, Cic.; p. ordinem, to break, Id. Hence, To disturb, excite, non te percult, non perturbavit, Cic.; p. animum, Id.; civitas aeditionibus perturbata, Id.; to confound, disconcert, embarrass, perturbari incommodo, Cæs.; to interrupt, disturb, break, p. otium, Cic.; p. conditiones pactionesque, Id.*

PERTURPIS, e. *Very base, Cic.*

PERŪLA, æ, *f. dim. (pera). A little wallet or scrip, Sen.*

PERUNCTIO, ōnis, *f. (perungo). An anointing, besmearing, Plin.*

PERUNGO, xi, actum, 3. *To anoint, besmear, bedaub, p. corpora oleo, Cic.; perunctus nardo, Hor.*

PERURBANUS, a, um. I. *Very elegant, polite, fine, witty, elegans in dicendo toto genere p., Cic.*—II. *Over polite, too refined, Cic.*

PERURGEO, si, ēre. *To press or urge greatly, p. alqm, Suet.; p. alqd, to take a great deal of trouble about any thing, to apply one's self closely to it, Suet.*

PERŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. I. *To burn through and through, p. agrum, Liv.; perusta ossa, burned, Ov.*—II. A) *To burn, heat, inflame, febre peruri, Plin. Fig.: perurimur aestu (amoris), Ov.; perustus inani gloria, Cic.; to inflame, make angry, irritate, enrage, Sen.*—B) *Maon.: To inflame, gall, bruise, rub sore, colla perusta, galled, sore, Ov.; to pinch, nip (of cold), terra perusta gelu, Ov.*

PERŪSIA, æ, *f. Perusia, a city of Etruria, between the lake Trasimenus and the Tiber; now Perugia, Liv.*

PERŪSINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Perugia, Liv. Subst., Perūsini, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Perugia, Id.*

PERŪTILIS, e. *Very useful, Cic.*

PERVADO, si, sum, 3. I. *To go, come, press or pass through, to penetrate, p. per loca, Liv.; p. per animos, to spread, Cic.; fama urbem pervasisset, Liv.*—II. *To go, come, press, or pass to a place, p. usque ad castra, Liv.*

PERVAGATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of pervagor.*—II. *Adj. A) Spread abroad, p. fama, Cic.*—B) *Very common, very well known, p. declamatio, Cic.*

PERVAGOR, ātus sum, āri. I. *To wander, ramble, rove through or about, to overrun, natio pervagata bello orbem terrarum, Liv.; p. domos, Id.; timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic.*—II. A) *To spread very far, quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras perva-*

PERVESTIGO.

gatum est, Cic.—B) *To become common, honor nimium pervagatur, Cic.*

PERVAGUS, a, um. *Wandering; p. puer, Ov.*

PERVARIĒ, adv. *Very variously, Cic.*

PERVASTO, 1 v. a. *To lay waste, p. fines, Liv.*

PERVEHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. *To carry, bear, convey, conduct through, p. commeatu, Liv. Pass.: perveni, To pass through, navigate (the sea); with acc.: p. oceatum, Tac.*—II. *To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place, virgines et sacra Cære pervexit, Liv. Pass.: perveni, To drive, ride, come, p. in portum, Cic.; p. ad exitus optatos, Id.*

PERVELLO, elli, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.: To pull or pluck any thing or at any thing, p. pilos, Asc.; p. aures alcjs, to put any body in mind of any thing, Val. Max.; p. stomachum, to incite, sharpen, whet, Hor.*—II. *Fig.: To afflict, grieve, vex, fortuna p. te potuit et pungere, Cic.; to rail at, to censure scornfully, p. jua civile, Id.*

PERVENIO, ēni, entum, ire [*subj. pras., perverso, Plaut.; fut., pervenibo, Pomp.*] I. *To come to, arrive at, reach a place, p. in tutum, Nep.; p. in fines alcjs, Cæs. Fig.: aine me p. quo volo, let me come to the point, Ter.; p. in odium alcjs, Nep.; p. ad primos comodos, to become a first-rate comedian, Cic.; p. in senatum, to be received into the Senate, Id.; p. ad aum, to come to one's own, i. e. to get it, Id.; ad manus pervenitur, they come to blows, come to close quarters, Id.*—II. *Of things without life: To come to, arrive at, pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, Cic.; hereditas ad filium perveniret, Id.; serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, the saw went (at an auction) to Strato, Id.; annonæ ad denarios L. pervenerat, the price of corn had risen to fifty denarii, Cæs.*

PERVENOR, āri. *To hunt or drive through, urbem perveoariet, to run o' over, Plaut.*

PERVERSE, adv. *Perversely, wrongly, the wrong way, p. beneficiis uti, Cic.*

PERVERSIO, ōnis, *f. (perverto). A perverting, distorting, wresting, Auct. Her.*

PERVERSITAS, ātis, *f. (perversua). Perverseness, peevishness, untowardness, forwardness, p. huminum, Cic.*

PERVERSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of perverto.*—II. *Adj.: Turned the wrong way, distorted, askew, awry, oculi perversissimi, squinting, Cic. Fig.: Wrong, perverse, not right, untoward, p. meos, Ov.; p. sapientia, Cic.; p. homo, a perverse, bad, or wicked person, Id.*

Subst., perversum, i, n., *Evil, wrong, Sen.*

PERVERTO (vorto), ti, sum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.: To turn upside down, to overthrow, overturn, subvert, p. erubusta, virgulta, secta, Cic.; perversæ rupes, pieces of rock turned upside down, Liv.*—II. *Fig. A) To overthrow, annihilate, destroy, undo, p. jura, Cic.; p. omne officium, Id.*—B) *To ruin, corrupt, pervert, p. civitatem, Nep.; numquam ille me ullo artificio pervertet, to put down, put out of countenance, put to silence, Cic.*

PERVESPĒRI, adv. *Very late in the evening, Cic.*

PERVESTIGATIO, ōnis, *f. An examining, inquiring, or searching into, investigatio, Cic.*

PERVESTIGO, 1 v. a. *To trace or track out*

PERVETUS.

(of hounds), Cic. *Meton. of spies: ita omnia pervestigabatur, Id.*

PER-VETUS, æris. *Very old, p. smicitia, Cic.; p. vinum, Cels.*

PER-VETUSTUS, a, um. *Very old, p. verba, Cic.*

PER-VIAM, adv. *So as to be accessible, angulos ædium p. facitis, i. q. pervios, Plaut.*

PERVICACIA, æ, f. (pervicax). *Stubbornness, obstinacy, Cic.; also, steadiness, firmness, constancy, Tac.*

PERVICACITER, adv. (pervicax). *Obstinately, stiffly, stoutly, Ulp.*

PERVICAX, æcis (per, vinco). *Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate; firm, steady, p. virtus, Liv.; perviciator ira, Col. With genit.: p. recti, Tac.*

PER-VIDEO, idi, isum, Ære. I. *To overlook, look over or upon, sol umnis pervidet, Ov. Hence: To view, behold, contemplate, p. alqd penitus, Cic. II. To perceive, comprehend, ser, qui hoc non perviderit, Cic.*

PER-VIGEO, ùi, Ære. *To continue to flourish, p. honoribus, to remain in the possession of honor, Tac.*

PER-VIGIL, is. *Very watchful, always on the watch, Plin. Meton.: p. nox, Just. Subst., One that watches, a watcher, Plin.*

PERVIGILATIO, òcis, f. (pervigilo). *A religious vigil, Cic.*

PER-VIGILIA, æ, f. *A sitting up all night, Just.*

PERVIGILIUM, ùi, n. (pervigil). *A sitting up all night, Plin. Esp.: A religious vigil kept up through the night, Liv.; p. indicere, Suet.; p. celebrare, Tac.*

PER-VIGILO, i. *To watch through, to watch or be awake all night, p. noctem, Cic.; p. in armis, Liv.; nox pervigilata in mero, Ov.*

PER-VILIS, e. *Very cheap, p. aonosa, Liv.*

PER-VINCO, ici, ictum, 3 v. n. and a. I. *Neut. A) To conquer entirely, to obtain a complete victory, pervicit Bardanes, Tac. Meton.: To carry a point in debate, to carry the day, pervicit Cato, Cic. II. Act. A) To conquer, overcome, or subdue entirely, p. mores dominus, Prop.; p. pavorem, Sen. Hence: To exceed, excel, outstrip, outdo, ne nos pervincamur perfidia, Plaut. B) To induce, prevail upon, to move any body to do any thing, Rhodios pervicerat ut retinerent, Liv. Absol.: pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram, they carried it, or brought it about, Liv.; neque p. potuit ut referrent consules, Id. C) To prove, demonstrate, p. alqd dictis, Lucr.*

PER-VIRIDIS, e. *Very green, Plin.*

PER-VIVO, xi, ctum, 3. *To live to a certain time, to survive until, p. ad summam ætatem, Plaut.*

PER-VIUS, a, um (vis). I. *That may be passed through or over, passable, pervious, transitions perviæ Jami nominantur, passages, thoroughfares, Cic.; saltus csva valle pervius, Liv.; inde maxime p. amnis, most easy to cross, Tac.; p. annulus, that has been broken through, Gell. Subst., pervium, ùi, n., A passage, thoroughfare, Tac. Fig.: nihil ambitioni p., Tac. II. That passes through, penetrating, p. ensis, Sil.*

PERVOLGO, arc. *See PERVOLGO.*

PES.

PERVOLITO, are (pervolvo). *To fly through, round, or about, p. loca, Virg.*

PER-VOLO, i. I. A) *To fly through, round, or about, p. ædes, Virg.; rumor pervolat, Ov. B) Meton.: Of any quick motion: p. sex millia passuum, to pass over quickly, Cic. II. To fly, to fly to a place, p. in haec sedem, Cic.; quo pervolet ipse (scimus), Lucr.*

PER-VOLO, volui, velle. *To be very willing, to desire very much, to wish greatly, mihi ignosci pervelim, Cic.*

PERVOLÛTO, sre (pervolvo). *To roll round; hence, of books, to open, p. libros, Cic.*

PER-VOLVO, volvi, volütum, 3. I. *To roll over and over, to tumble about, p. alqm in luto, Ter.; pervulvi, to roll one's self, to wallow, welter, App. Fig.: To be very busy, or much occupied with any thing, p. in iis locis. II. To open books (in order to read), Cat.*

PERVULGATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of pervulgo. II. Adj.: Common to many, very usual, very common, p. consolatio, Cic.; well known, res in vulgus pervulgata, Id.*

PER-VULGO, i v. a. I. *To impart to many without distinction; to make common, præmia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, Cic.; to make publicly known, to publish, p. tabulas, Cic.; p. edictum, Cæs. II. To be often at a place, to visit frequently, to frequent, solis pervulgant lumina cælum, Lucr.*

PES, PÆDIS, m. (πούς, ποδός). I. 1) *The foot (of men and animals), calcei apti ad pedem, Cic.; pede pulsare terram, to dance, Hor.; pedibus, on foot, by land, Cic.; ego me in pedes (sc. conjicio), I get on my legs, Ter.; servus n pedibus, a footman, servant, Id. 2) Esp. a) Milit. t. t.: ad pedes descendere, or degressi, to dismount (of cavalry), Liv.; ad pedes desilire, to dismount quickly, Cæs.; pugna fit ad pedes, they fight on foot, Liv.; pedibus merere, to serve in the foot or infantry, Id.; pedem conferre, to close in fight, Id. b) Polit. t. t.: pedibus ire in slcis sententium, to second any body's opinion in the Senate, to enter into his views, Sall.; ne quis pedibus iret, might give his vote, Cic. B) Fig.: manibus pedibusque, with main force, with ad and main, Ter.; sub pedibus, in one's power, Liv. Hence: sub pedibus esse or jacere, not to be regarded, Ov.; pedem trahere, to be lame, (of verses) to limp, Id.; per me ista trahantur pedibus, I do not care how matters go on, Cic.; ante pedes slcis positum esse, to be before one's feet, i. e. before one's eyes, Id.; omni pede stare, to take great pains, Id. II. Meton. A) Gen.: poet. of objects of a volatile, fluid, or transient nature; e. g. water, wine, time, &c.: crepante lymphâ desilite pede suo, Hor.; Bacchus flueret pede suo, of itself, Sev.; cito pede labitur ætas, Ov. B) Esp. 1) The foot or leg of a table, bench, &c., Ter. 2) p. velli, a rope attached to each of the lower angles of the sail, by means of which the sails were turned to the wind, and hauled in or veered out, a sheet: hence: pedibus æquis, before the wind, with the wind right aft, Cic.; on the contrary, pede vno, with a side wind, Id.; pedem facere, to sail by the wind, with a side wind, Virg. 3) The stem of fruit, Plin. Hence: p. milvinius, the stalk of samphire, Col. III. A) The foot of a verse, duo duntaxat pedes, Cic.; pedibus claudere verba, to make verses, Hor. In Music: Time, measure, Plin. B) A foot (as a measure of length, &c.), pedem in Italia*

video nullum esse qui non in istius potestate sit, *not a single foot*, Cic.; pedem non egressi sumus, *Id. Fig.: Measure, pede suo se metiri*, Hor.—
IV. *A louse, culices pedesque*, Plaut.

PESSIME, PESSIMUS. See MALE, MALUS.

PESSINUS or PESISINUS, untis, f. (Πεσσινούς, Πεσσινούς). *Pessinus, a city of Asia Minor, in the southwest corner of Galatia, on the southern slope of Mount Dindymus, and celebrated as the chief seat of the worship of Cybele*, Liv. Hence, *Pessinuntia, a surname of Cybele*, Cic.

PESSŪLUS, i, m. (πάσσαλος). *A bolt or bar of a door, pessulum obdo ostio, I bolt the door*, Ter.

PESSUM, adv. (*akin probably to pes, πέζα, πῆδον*). *Prop.: Downward, down, to the ground, to the bottom, p. ire, to fall to the ground, to be ruined, to go to ruin*, Col. Hence, *fig.: p. subedere urbes*, Lucr.; *p. premere, to force or press to the bottom*, Plaut.; *p. astas acta est, years have gone past, or are spent*, Enn. *Esp.: pessum do (also pessumdo and pessundo), To send or let fall to the bottom; and fig., to throw to the ground, i. e. to destroy, ruin, overthrow*, p. alqm verbis, Cic.; *multos bovos p. dedit*, Tac. *Pass.: ad inertiam p. datus est, has sunk into sloth*, Sall.

PESTIFER and PESTIFĒRUS, s, um (pestis, fero). *Causing destruction, pernicious, baneful*, Autouli p. redivis, Cic.; *p. vipera*, Id.

PESTIFĒRE, adv. (pestiferus). *Banefully*, Cic.

PESTILENS, tis (pestis). I. *Prop.: Pestilentia, injurious to health, unwholesome, infectious, p. locus*, Cic.; *annus pestilentior*, Liv.; *annus pestilentissimus*, Cic.—II. *Fig.: Hurtful, baneful, destructive, homo pestilentior patria sua*, Cic.

PESTILENTĪA, æ, f. (pestilens). I. A) *A plague, pestilence, an infectious or contagious disease, p. incidit in urbem*, Liv.; *p. urens urbem et agros*, Id.—B) *Meton.: Unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or climate, agrogenus genus propter pestilentiam desertum*, Cic.—II. *Fig.: A pest, pestilence, ruin, oratio pleba veneni et pestilentia*, Sall.

PESTIS, is, f. (*akin to perdo, πέρθω*). I. *Prop.: A contagious or infectious disease, a pestilence; and meton., unhealthy weather, finem pesti exposcut*, Liv.—II. *Fig.: A plague, i. e. destruction, ruin, p. detestabilis*, Cic.; *p. civitatis*, Id.; *alii alia peste absumti sunt*, Liv. *Esp., of a person or thing that causes ruin or destruction: A pest, bane, curse, avaritia et luxuria, quæ pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt*, Liv.; *p. patria, referring to Clodius*, Cic.

PĒTĀSĀTUS, s, um (petasus). *Wearing a petasus or travelling-hat, ready for a journey*, Cic.

PĒTĀSŪS, ōnis, m. (πετᾶσών). *A ham or gammon of bacon (espec. the fore-quarter)*, Mart. See PĒRNA.

PĒTĀSUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (petaso). *A small ham or gammon of bacon*, Juv.

PĒTĀSUS, i, m. (πέταρος). *A petasus, a travelling-hat, with a low crown and broad brim, worn by travellers and persons out of doors, as a protection against the sun and weather*, Plaut. *Meton.: Any thing placed in the shape of a hat over a building, a cupola*, Plin.

PĒTELĪA or PETĪLIA, æ, f. (Πετηλία). *Petelia, a Greek town on the eastern coast of Bruttium*,

founded, according to tradition, by Philoctetes. It is now Strongoli, Liv.

PĒTELINUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Petelia, P. lucua, near Rome*, Liv. *Subst., Pētēlini, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Petelia*, Val. Max.

PĒTESO or PĒTISSO, 3 (peto). *To strive after or aim at any thing, p. laudem*, Cic.

PĒTTĪO, ōnia, f. (peto). I. *A blow aimed, a push, thrust, a pass, petitiones tuas effugi*, Cic.; *concitare petitiones, to try to deal blows, to endeavor to hit*, Id. Hence, *fig.: An attack with words, in a speech before a court, &c., orationis tamquam armorum est ad usum comminatio et quasi p.*, Id.

—II. *A desiring or demanding, a requesting, solicitation, petition, p. consulatus, Cæs.; p. indutiarum*, Liv. *Esp.: A claim at law, action to recover (i. e. in a cause decided by Roman civil law; whereas accusatio applies only to matters of criminal law), p. hereditatis*, Cic.; *the right to make such claim, or to bring an action, venimeum cujus sit p. petiturum*, Id.

PĒTTŪR, ōris, m. (peto). I. *One who seeks or strives to obtain any thing, p. famæ*, Luc.—II. *Esp. polit.: A candidate for a public office, Cic. In Law: A plaintiff (in civil matters), quis erat p.?* Cic.; *a suitor, wooer, that pays his addresses to a female*, Sen. Fr.

PĒTTŪRIO, ire (peto). *To desire to sue or apply for a thing, video hominem valde p.*, Cic.

PĒTO, ūvi and ū, itum, 3 v. a. (*Sanacr. pat. to fall; Greek πέτω, πίπτω*). *Prop.: To fall, to fall upon any thing, to endeavor to reach or attain; hence, I. Prop. A) To fall upon (in a hostile manner), to attack, rush upon, aim at any body, to make a thrust, to aim a blow at, cujus latus micro ille petebat*, Cic.; *Tarquinius speculo infeste petit*, Liv.; *p. Romam*, Id.; *p. caput alcis, to make a thrust at*, Cic.; *p. alqm malo, to throw an apple at any body*, Virg. *Fig.: p. alqm epistolā, to attack (with words) in a letter; p. alqm fraude*, Liv. *Also not hostilely: p. collum amplexu, to put one's arms round any body's neck, to embrace*, Coel. ap. Cic.—B) *Esp.: To go or make toward a place, to travel to, to direct one's course to a place, to go thither, make for, per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus*, Cic.; *p. loca calidiora*, Id.; *p. castra*, Nep.; *p. cælum pennis, to fly*, Ov. *Meton.: moens petit astrā, is towering toward the stars*, Ov.; *petit altitudinem palmi, grows to the height of a palm*, Plin. Hence, *p. alqm, to go to any body, ut te supplex peterem*, Virg.; *p. alqd in locum or ad alqm, to go to a place for any thing, p. ostras in extremam Italianam Brundisium, to go as far as Brundisium, &c. for oysters*, Plin.—II. *Fig.: To demand, require*.

A) *Gen.: quantum res petit, requires*, Cic.; *p. alqm in vincula*, Quint.; *p. poenas ab alqo, to take revenge, to revenge one's self on any body.—B) Esp. 1) To make a judicial claim, to bring an action to recover, to sue at law, p. alqd ab alqo*, Cic. Hence, *unde petitur, the defendant*, Id. 2) *To ask, beg, supplicate, solicit, request, entreat, p. alqd precario*, Liv.; *p. alqd precibus*, Cic.; *p. alqd ab alqo*, Id.; *p. alqm, to beg of any body*, Id.; *vos peto atque obscuro*, Plaut.; *p. alqm alqd, to beg any thing of any body, to ask for*, Quint.; *p. alqo alqd alicui, to ask any thing from one person for another, to ask any body any thing for some one, Curtio tribunatum a Cæsare petivi*, Cic. Hence, *pētium, i, n., A re-*

PETORITUM.

quest, desire, Cat. 3) To apply or solicit for an office or place of public dignity or employment; with acc. of the office, or absol.: p. consulatum, Cic. 4) To ask a woman in marriage, to woo, to court, virginem petiere juvenes, Liv.; multi illam petiere, Ov. Hence, 1) To aim at or strive after any thing, to seek, endeavor to obtain, p. principatum eloquentia, Cic.; p. mortem, Id.; p. gloriam, Id. 2) To fetch, p. alqd a Græcis, Cic.; p. suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Plaut.; p. spiritum, Hor. 3) To take, choose, to avail one's self of, p. iter Brundisium terrâ, to take the road by land, Cic.; p. fugam, Cæs.

PETORITUM or PETORRITUM, i, n. (Celtic petoar, four, and rit, a wheel). An open four-wheeled carriage, for the transport of servants and attendants, such as were used in Gaul, Hor.

PETRA, æ, f. (πέτρα). A rock, crag, Plin.; a stone, Plaut.

PETRA, æ, f. (Πέτρα). Petra. I A town of Arabia Petraea, now the ruins of Wadi Mûsa, Plin. —II. A hill near Dyrrhachium, Cæs.

PETRÆUS, a, um (Πετραίος). Petrean, e. g. P. Arabia, Plin.

PETREIUS. Petreius, a Roman family name, e. g. M. Petreius, a legate of Pompey, Cæs.

PETRINUM, i, n. Petrinum, a small place near Sinuessa, in Campania, Cic.; Hor.

PETRO, ðnis, m. An old ram, Plaut.

PETROCORI, ðrum, m. Petrororii, a people in Gallia Aquitania, in the modern Perigord, Cæs.

PETRŌNIUS, ii, m. (T. or C.), Arbitr. A Roman knight, a favorite of Nero, proconsul in Bithynia, and afterward consul at Rome; he presided over the amusements of the emperor with the title of elegantia arbitrator; and when he had lost his master's favor, he destroyed himself, Tac. He is supposed by some to have been the author of a work which has come down to us under the title of Petronii Arbitri Satyricon.

PETŪLANS, tis (petulo, from peto). I. Gen.: Freakish, petulant, pert, saucy, forward, p. homo, Cic.; p. genus dicendi, Id. —II. Esp.: Wanton, lascivious, loose, Cic.

PETŪLANTER, adv. (petulans). Wantonly, pertly, saucily, licentiously, p. vivere, Cic.; p. inveni in alqm, Id.

PETŪLANTIĀ, æ, f. (petulans). I Wantonness, freakishness, impudence, sauciness, mischievousness, Cic.; p. lingua, railing or reviling language, Prop. —II. Heedlessness, carelessness, rashness, Plaut.; p. liogues, rash words or language, Suet.

PETULCUS, a, um (peto). That pushes or butts with the horns or the head, p. signi, Lucr.; p. hædi, Virg.

PEUCETIA, æ, f. Peucetia, a district of Apulia, extending from the Aufidus to Tarentum and Brundisium, Plin.

PEUCETIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Peucetia, Peucetan, P. sinus, Ov.

PEXĀTUS, a, um (pexus). Clothed in a garment with the nap not worn off, Mart.

PHÆACES, um, m. (Φαίακες). The Phæacians, fabulous inhabitants of the island Scheria (supposed by some, but on no good grounds, to have been the same with the later Corcyra), Cic. Sing., Phæax, æcis, m. (Φαίαξ), One of the Phæacians, pin-

PHALANX.

guis P.que, well-fed, lusty, Hor. Adj.: Of the Phæacians, P. populus, Juv.

PHÆACIA, æ, f. (Φαιακία). The country of the Phæacians, Plin.

PHÆACIS, idis, f. (Φαιακίς). Of or belonging to Phæacia; (sc. musa) a poem on the abode of Ulysses in Phæacia, Ov.

PHÆCĀSIANUS and PHÆCĀSIATUS, a, um. Wearing white shoes (called in Greek phæcasia, φακασία), Juv.

PHÆCĀSIUM, ii, n. (φακασίον). A kind of white shoe, worn by priests at Athens, Sen.

PHÆDON, ðnis, m. (Φαίδων). Phædon, a disciple of Socrates and a friend of Plato, from whom the latter gave the title to his dialogue on immortality, Cic.

PHÆDRA, æ, f. (Φαίδρα). Phædra, daughter of Minos of Crete, and wife of Theseus, Virg.

PHÆDRUS, i, m. (Φαίδρος). Phædrus. 1. An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero, Cic. 2. A disciple of Socrates, from whom Plato has entitled one of his dialogues Φαίδρος, Cic. 3. A freedman of Augustus, author of some fables in the style of Æsop.

PHÆSTĪAS, ædis, f. (Φαιστίας). Of or belonging to Phæstum. Subst., Phæstiades (sc. feminae, puellæ), Ov.

PHÆSTIUS, a, um (Φαιστίος). Of Phæstum, Ov.

PHÆSTUM, i, n. (Φαιστός). Phæstum. 1. A town of Crete, near Gortyna, Plin. 2. A town of Thessaly, on the Eurotas, Liv. 3. A town of Locris, in Greece, Plin.

PHÆTHON, tis, m. (Φαιθών). Phæthōn. I. A surname of the Sun, Virg. —II. A son of the Sun, who, having obtained his father's permission to drive the chariot of the Sun for a day, is said to have nearly set fire to the world, on which account Jupiter struck him to the earth with a thunder-bolt, when he fell into the Po, Cic. Hence, Phæthontem orbi terrarum educare, said of an incapable ruler, Suet.

PHÆTHONTEUS, a, um (Φαιθόντειος). Of or belonging to Phæthōn, Phæthontean, P. igoes, Ov.; P. umbra, a poplar-tree, because the sisters of Phæthōn were changed into poplars, Mart.

PHÆTHONTIAS, ædis, f. (Φαιθοντίας). Of or belonging to Phæthōn. Subst., Phæthontïades (sc. feminae), The sisters of Phæthōn, who bewailed the loss of their brother so much that they were changed into poplar-trees, and their tears into amber, Virg.

PHÆTHŪSA, æ, f. (Φαιθονσα, The Shining One). Phæthusa, a sister of Phæthōn, Ov.

PHALÆCUS or PHALEUCUS, i, m. (Φάλακος). Phalæcus, a Greek poet, who introduced the kind of verse known under the name of carmen Phalæcium or Phaleucium, Aus.

PHĀLANGA or PHĀLANGA, æ, f. (φαλάγγη, φάλαγξ). A pole or bar for carrying burdens with, Plin. Esp.: A roller, put under ships or large machines to assist in moving them forward, Cæs.

PHĀLANGITÆ, ærum, m. (φαλαγγίται). Soldiers of the phalanx, Liv.

PHĀLANTUM, i, n. Poet. for Tarentum, Mart.

PHĀLANTHUS, i, m. (Φαλάνθος). Phalanthus, a Spartan who founded Tarentum, Just.; regnata Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor.

PHĀLANX, angis, f. (φάλαγξ). I. Prop. A) Gen.: A close band or body of soldiers, a battal-

PHALARIS.

ion, Virg.; phalanges stant densæ, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *The closed ranks of the main body (i. e. the centre) of the Athenians and Spartans, a phalanx, Nep.* 2) *The battle-array of the Macedonians, formed into squares of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep; a Macedonian phalanx, Nep. [Pure Latin, cuneus, Liv.] Hence, 3) Meton.: A similar battle-array of the Gauls and Germans, phalange facta, Cæs.; hostium phalangeum perfringere, Id.*

PHĀLARIS, idis, m. (Φάλαρις). *Phalaris, a cruel tyrant of Agrigentum. See PERILLUS, Cic.*

PHĀLERĒ, ārum, f. (φάλαιρα, τά). *An ornament for the head and breast of a horse, trappings, ut plerique nobilium aonules aureos et phaleras deponent, Liv. Worn also by runners and bearers of sedans; see PHALERATUS.*

PHĀLERĀTUS, a, um (phaleræ). *Adorned or ornamented with phalera, &c., p. equi, Liv.; p. cursoris, Mart.; p. turba Mazycum (of bearers of sedans), Suet. Fig.: With high-flown words, Ter.*

PHĀLEREUS (trisyllab.), ei and eos, m. [acc. Phālerēa, Quint] (Φαληρεύς). *Of Phalerus, Phalerian, Demetrius P., Demetrius of Phalerum, an Attic orator and statesman, appointed governor of Athens by Cassander, Cic.*

PHĀLERĪCUS, a, um (Φαληρικός). *Of or belonging to Phalerus, P. portus, Nep.*

PHĀLERUM, i, n., and PHĀLĒRA, ōrum, n. (Φαληρόν). *Phalerum, the most easterly of the harbors of Athens, and the one chiefly used by the Athenians before the time of the Persian wars, Plin.*

PHĀNE, ārum, f. (Φαναί). *Phana, a harbor and promontory of Chios, celebrated for its excellent wine, Liv.*

PHĀNEUS, a, um. *Of Phana, Phanean, rex ipse Phaneus, poet. of wine grown in Chios, Virg.*

PHANTĀSIA, æ, f. (φαντασία). *A thought, idea, Sen. As a term of reproach: p., non homo, the mere shadow of a man, Petr.*

PHANTASMA, ātis, n. (φάντασμα). *An apparition, spectre, Plin. E.*

PHANTĀSOS, i, m. (Φάντασος). *Phantasus, a son of Somnus, Ov.*

PHĀON, ōnis, m. (Φάων). *Phaon, a youth of Lesbos, beloved by Sappho, Ov.*

PHĀRETRA, æ, f. (φάρετρα). I. *A quiver, Virg.—II. Meton.: A kind of sun-dial in the shape of a quiver, Vitr.*

PHĀRETRĀTUS, a, um (pharetra). *Furnished with a quiver, p. puer, Cupid, Ov.; p. virgo, Diana, Id.*

PHĀRETRIGER, ēra, ōrum (pharetra, gero). *That carries a quiver, quiver-bearing, p. rex, Xerxes, Sil.*

PHĀRIUS, a, um (Φάριος). *Of or belonging to Pharos, Luc. Meton.: Egyptian, P. juvenca, of Io, Ov.; of Isis, Mart.; P. turba, priests of Isis, Tibull.; P. conjux, Cleopatra, Mart.*

PHĀRMĀCEUTRĪA, æ, f. (φαρμακείτρια). *An enchantress, sorceress, Virg.*

PHĀRMĀCŌPŌLA, æ, m. (φαρμακοπώλης). *A travelling vender of medicines, a quack, Cic.; Hor.*

PHĀRNĀCES, is, m. (Φαρνάκης). *Pharnaces. 1. The first king of Pontus, grandfather of Mithradates, Plin.; Just. 2. A king of Pontus, son of Mithradates, vanquished by Caesar, Cic.; Hirt.; Suet.*

PHĀROS or -US, i, f. (Φάρος). *Pharus. 1. A small island near Alexandria, in Egypt, with a light-*

PHENEATÆ.

house, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; it was joined to the continent by piles (now Pharos or Ranzhat-el-tin), Plin. A light-house, Cæs.; Suet.; Plin. Meton.: Egypt, Luc.; Stat.—II. A small island on the coast of Dalmatia, formerly called Parus (Πάρος), now Lesina, Mel.

PHĀRSĀLĪA, æ, f. (Φάρσαλία). *The country round Pharsalus, Tac. Meton.: The battle near Pharsalus; also, a poem on that battle, Luc.*

PHĀRSĀLICUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pharsalus, P. pugna, in which Pompey was defeated by Caesar, Cic.*

PHĀRSĀLOS or -US, i, f. (Φάρσαλος). *Pharsalus, a city of Thessaly, in the district of Thessalotis, west of the River Enipeus, celebrated for the victory gained in its vicinity by Caesar over Pompey, hence called the battle of Pharsalia, from the name of the surrounding territory, Liv.; Luc.*

PHĀRUS, i, f. See PHAROS.

PHĀSELIS, idis, f. (Φασηλῖς). *Phaselis, a town of Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia, Cic., Liv.; Plin.*

PHĀSELĪTĒ, ārum, m. (genū. Phaselitūm, Cic.). *The inhabitants of Phaselis, Cic.*

PHĀSELUS, i, c. (φάσηλος). I. *Prop.: A kind of edible bean, such as the French bean or kidney-bean, &c., Col.—II. Meton.: A kind of boat in the shape of a bean, made of wicker-work or papyrus, and sometimes of baked clay painted over (fictilis), Cic.*

PHĀSIĀCUS, a, um (Φασιακός). *Of or belonging to Phasis; also poet., of Colchis, Colchian, P. unda, Ov.; P. conjux, Medea, Sen. poet.*

PHĀSIANUS, a, um (Φασιανός). *Of or belonging to Phasis, P. aves, pheasants, Plin.; or simply phasianæ, Id.; or phasianus, i, m. (sc. ales), a pheasant, Suet.*

PHĀSIAS, ādis, f. (Φασιάς). *Of or belonging to Phasis; also poet., of Colchis, Colchian, P. puella, Medea, Ov.; and simply P., Id.*

PHĀSIS, idis (Φάσις). *Phasis. 1. Masc.: A river of Colchis that empties into the Black Sea; now Rioni or Faz, Plin.—II. Fem.: A town and harbor at the mouth of this river, a colony of the Milesians; now Pati, Id.*

PHĀSIS, idis, f. adj. *Of or belonging to Phasis; poet., of Colchis, Colchian, P. volucres, pheasants, Mart. Subst.: P. (sc. femina), The Colchian, i. e. Medea, Ov.*

PHASMA, ātis, n. (φάσμα). *An apparition, spectre; title of a comedy by Menander (Ter.); also, of a tragedy by a poet named Catullus, Juv.*

PHEGEUS, a, um (Φηγεύς). *Of or belonging to Phegeus, Phegeian, P. ensis, Ov.*

PHEGEUS, ei and eos, m. (Φηγεύς). *Phegeus, the father of Alphesibæa, Hyg.*

PHEGIS, idis, f. (Φηγίς). *Of or belonging to Phegis, Phegeian, P. (sc. femina), The daughter of Phegeus, Ov.*

PHĒLLOS, i, m. (φελλός). *A cork-tree; meton., the part of a water-cork made of cork, Vitr.*

PHĒMIUS, ii, m. (Φήμιος). *Phemius, a celebrated player on the cithara, who entertained with his song the suitors in the palace of Ulysses in Ithaca; said also, in general, for a good player on the cithara, Ov.*

PHĒNEĀTĒ, ārum, m. *The inhabitants of Pheneos, Cic.*

PHENEOS or **-US**, *i. f.* (Φένεος). *Pheneus*, a town of Arcadia, now *Phonea*, at the foot of Mount Cyllene, and on the River *Aronnius*, Plin.

PHENGITES, *æ, m.* (φενγίτης). A kind of spar or transparent stone, of which window-panes were made, described by Plin.; *p. lapis*, Suet.

PHERÆ, *arum, f.* (Φεραί). *Pheræ*, the chief city of Thessalia *Pelagiotis*, the residence of *Admetus*, west of Mount *Pelion*, and having for its port-town the city of *Pangasa*. In later times it was under the tyrant *Alexander Pheræus*, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

PHERÆUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to *Pheræ* (in *Thessaly*), P. Jason, Cic.; Alexander P., a tyrant of *Theræ*, or simply P., Ov.; gens P., a cruel race (the tyrant *Alexander*), Id. Poet.: *Thessalium*, P. *vaccæ*, of *Admetus*, tended by *Apollo*, Ov.; conjux P., *Admetus*, Sen. Subst., *Pheræi*, *drum, m.*, The inhabitants of *Pheræ*, Cic.: Liv.

PHERÉCYDES, *is, m.* (Φερεκύδης). *Pherecydes*. 1. A celebrated philosopher of *Syros*, teacher of *Pythagoras*. Cic.; Plin. 2. A Greek historian, who lived in the former half of the fifth century B.C., Cic.

PHERÉCYDEUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the philosopher *Pherecydes*, P. illud, the doctrine or fundamental principle of *Pherecydes*, Cic.

PHÉRYTÆDES, *æ, m.* (Φεργητιάδης). Son of *Pheres*, *i. e.* *Admetus*, Ov.

PHIALA, *æ, f.* (φιάλη). A drinking-vessel with a broad bottom, a cup, bowl, Plin.

PHIDIÆCUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the sculptor *Phidias*, *Phidias*, P. *ebur*, Juv.; P. *manus*, Ov.

PHIDIAS, *æ, m.* (Φειδίας). *Phidias*, a celebrated Athenian sculptor in metal and ivory, a contemporary of *Pericles*, Cic.

PHILÆDELPHINI, *drum, m.* The inhabitants of *Philadelpheia*, a city of *Lydia*, Tac.; Plin.

PHILÆDELPHUS, *i, m.* (Φιλᾶδέλφος, brother's friend). 1. A slave of *Atticus*, Cic.—II. A surname of *Ptolemy II.*, king of *Egypt*, and of *Attalus II.*, of *Pergamum*.

PHILÆ, *arum, f.* (Φιλαί). *Phila*, a small rocky island of the Nile, south of *Elephantine*, a boundary in the time of the *Ptolemies*, full of fine structures; now *Geziret al Birbeh*, Plin.; Sen.

PHILÆNI, *drum, m.* (Φιλᾶνοι). *Philæni*, two brothers, of *Corthage*, who submitted to be buried alive for the good of their country, Sall.; Mel.; *Aræ Philænorum* (Φιλᾶνων Βωμοί), a harbor on the border of *Cyrene*, the southernmost point of the *Greater Syrtis*, Plin.; Mel.

PHILAMMON, *ōnis, m.* (Φιλᾶμμων). *Philammon*, a son of *Apollo*, a poet and musician, Ov.; Hyg.

PHILEMO or **-ON**, *ōnis, m.* (Φιλᾶμμων). *Philemon*. 1. A Greek writer of the *New Comedy*, a native of *Soli* in *Cilicia*, a contemporary of *Menander*, Quint. 2. A peasant, the husband of *Baucis* (see *BAUCIS*), Ov.

PHILETAS, *æ, m.* (Φιλᾶτας). *Philetas*, a Greek elegiac poet, tutor of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Quint.

PHILIPPENSIS, *e.* Of or belonging to *Philippi*, P. *prælium*, the battle of *Philippi*, Plin.; P. *bellum*, Suet.

PHILIPPEUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the Macedonian king *Philip*, father of *Alexander the Great*, P. *numus*, a Macedonian gold coin struck

by King *Philip*, worth about \$5.75 of our money), Liv.; P. *sanguis*, the relationship of *Cleopatra* to the Macedonian kings, Prop.

PHILIPPI, *drum, m.* (Φίλιπποι). *Philippi*, a town of Macedonia (formerly belonging to *Thrace*), on a steep height of Mount *Pangæus*, between the Rivers *Nestus* and *Strymon*. It was founded by *Philip* on the site of an ancient town named *Crenides*, a colony of the *Thasians*, who settled here on account of the valuable gold mines in the neighborhood. *Philippi* became afterward celebrated for the victory obtained by *Antony* and *Octavius* over *Brutus* and *Cassius*; now *Filibeh*, Vell.; Flor.

PHILIPPICUS, *a, um.* I. Of or belonging to the Macedonian king *Philip*, P. *talentum*, Plaut.; P. *surum*, out of the mines of *Philipp*, Plin.; P. *Orationes*, of *Demosthenes* against *Philip*, Cic.; *Cicero* named his orations against *M. Antony*, *Orationes P.*—II. Of or belonging to *Philippi*, P. *campi*, Plin.

PHILIPPUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to king *Philip* of *Macedon*, P. *numus*, Plaut.

PHILIPPUS, *i, m.* (Φίλιππος). *Philippus*. 1. The name of several Macedonian kings; among whom was *Philip* the son of *Amynas* and father of *Alexander the Great* (A.C. 360-336), who founded the Macedonian empire, Nep.; Cic. *Meton.*: A gold coin struck by King *Philip*, Plaut.—II. A Roman surname of the gens *Marcia*; e. g. *L. Marcus P.*, Cæs.

PHILO, *ōnis, m.* (Φίλων). *Philo*. 1. The name of a Greek philosopher at *Athens*, teacher of *Cicero*, Cic. 2. A celebrated architect at *Athens* in the time of *Tiberius*, Cic.; Plin.

PHILOCTETA and **PHILOCTETES**, *æ, m.* (Φιλοκρήτης). *Philoctetes*, the son of *Peas* and companion of *Hercules*, who at his death left him his bow and arrows; with these he killed *Paris*, and thus brought about, according to an oracle, the destruction of *Troy*, Cic.; Ov.

PHILOCTETÆUS, *a, um.* Of or belonging to *Philoctetes*, P. *clanior*, Cic.

PHILOLOGIA, *æ, f.* (φιλολογία). I. Gen.: A love of learned inquiry and the pursuit of it (comprising the study of philosophy and the whole circle of learning); literary taste and pursuits, ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostræ perierit, Cic.; Vitruv.—II. Esp.: The interpretation of learned works by the aid of antiquarian knowledge, philology, Sen.

PHILOLOGUS, *a, um* (φιλόλογος). Concerned with literature, learned, literary, *p. res*, Vitruv.

PHILOLOGUS, *i, m.* (φιλόλογος). I. Gen.: One that is fond of learning, a literary man, man of letters, scholar, Cic.; Suet.—II. Esp.: One versed in languages, who explains the works of others, a critic, philologist, Sen.

PHILOMELA, *æ, f.* (Φιλομήλα). *Philomela*, daughter of the Athenian king *Pandion*, sister of *Procne*, and wife of *Tereus*; she was changed into a nightingale, Ov. Poet. *meton.*: A nightingale, Virg.

PHILOPATOR, *ōris, m.* (Φιλοπάτωρ). A surname of *Ptolemy IV.*, of *Egypt*, Plin.

PHILOSOPHIA, *æ, f.* (φιλοσοφία). *Philosophy*, Cic. *Meton.*: A philosophical subject, Nep. Plur., *philosophiæ*, *arum, f.*, *Philosophical sects*, Cic.

PHILOSOPHOR, *1 v. dep.* (φιλοσοφῶ). To in-

quire into or study philosophically, to philosophise, Cic. Pass.: sed satis est philosophatum, Plant.

PHILOSÓPHUS, a, um (φιλόσοφος). Philosophical, p. scriptions, Cic.; p. sententia, Tac. ap. Gell. Subst., philosophus, i, m., A philosopher, Cic.; philosopha, æ, f., A female philosopher, ea villa tamquam p. videtur esse, Id.

PHILTRUM, i, n. (φίλτρον). An artificial means of inspiring love, a love-potion, a philtre, Ov.; Juv.

PHILYRA or PHILYRA, æ, f. (φίλυρα). A linden-tree; hence, meton., the inner bark of that tree, used as bands for garlands, Plin.; Hor. The skin of the papyrus; as it were, a leaf, Plin.

PHILYRA, æ, f. (Φίλυρα). Philyra, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the centaur Chiron; she was changed into a linden-tree, Hyg.

PHILYREIUS, a, um (Φιλυρῆιος). Of Philyra, P. heros, Chiron, Ov.; P. tecta, of Chiron, Id.

PHILYRIDES or PHILLYRIDES, æ, m. (Φιλυρίδης, Φιλλυρίδης). The son of Philyra, i. e. Chiron, Virg.

PHINUS, i, m. (φινός). A dice-box (fritillus), Hor.

PHINEYUS and PHINEUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Phineus, P. domus, Virg.; manus P., Ov.

PHINEUS, ei and eos, m. (Φινεύς). Phineus. I. A king and soothsayer of Salmicedessus, in Thrace. The gods deprived him of his sight, because he put out the eyes of his sons by his first wife. in consequence of an unfounded charge made against them by their step-mother; they also sent the Harpies to him, who continually polluted his table and his food, Ov. Appell.: A Phineus, i. e. a blind man, Mart.

II. The brother of Cepheus, who as a suitor of Andromeda was involved in a contest with Perseus, Ov.

PHINTIA, æ, f. Phintia, a town of Sicily, between Agrigentum and Gela, Cic.

PHINTIAS, æ, m. (Φιντίας). Phintias. I. A Pythagorean, an intimate friend of Damon, who was condemned to die by Dionysius the elder, Cic. 2. A tyrant of Agrigentum, and founder of Phintia, Plin.

PHLEGETHON, tis, m. (φλεγέθων, burning). Phlegethon, a river of fire in the infernal regions, Virg.

PHLEGETHONTIS, idis, f. Of or belonging to Phlegethon, P. unda, Ov.

PHLEGRA, æ, f. (for phlegyra, φλεγυρά, burning) (sc. terra). Phlegra, a region of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants, in their war with the gods, are said to have been slain by lightning, Sen.; Plin.

PHLEGRÆUS, a, um. Burning, P. vertex (Vesuvii), Sil.; P. campi, a sulphurous plain between Puteoli and Naples, the modern Solfatara, Plin. In or of Phlegra in Macedonia, P. campi, Ov.; P. tumultus, the war of the giants with Jupiter, Prop. Meton.: P. campus, near Pharsalus or Philippi, because of the hot and bloody battle fought there, Prop.

PHLEGYAS, æ, m. (Φλεγύας). Phlegyas. I. A king of the Lapithæ, father of Ixion and Coronis, Virg.; Stat.—II. Plur., Phlegyæ, ærum, m., The Phlegyæ, a predatory people of Thessaly, Ov.

PHLIASIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Phlius, P. sermo, Cic.; P. nger, Liv. Subst., Phliasi, òrum, m., Inhabitants of Phlius, Phliasiens, Cic.

PHLIUS, untis [Gr. acc. -unta, Liv.], f. (Φλιούς). Phlius, the chief town of a small province in the northeast of the Peloponnesus, called Phliasia. It was a faithful ally of Sparta, Liv.

PHOBETOR, òris, m. (Φοβήτωρ). Phobetor, a son of the god of sleep, Ov.

PHOCA, æ, and PHOCE, òs, f. (φώκη). A sea-calf, seal, Plin. (Pure Latin, vitulus marinus.)

PHOCÆA, æ, f. (Φώκαια). Phocæa, a sea-port of Ionia, the mother town of Massilia (Marseilles); now Fokia, Liv.; Plin.

PHOCÆENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Phocæa, Phocæan, Græci P., Plin. Subst., Phocæenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Phocæa, Phocæans, Liv.

PHOCÆICUS, a, um (Φωκαϊκός). I. Of or belonging to Phocæa, P. murex, P. Poet.: Massilian, P. ora, Sil.—II. Of or belonging to Phocis, P. tellus, Ov.; P. manus, Luc.

PHOCÆENSES, ium, m. I. Inhabitants of Phocæa, Just.—II. Inhabitants of Phocis, Liv.; Plin.

PHOCÆUS, a, um (Φώκαιος). Of or belonging to Phocis, P. Telephanes, a statutory of Phocis, Plin.; P. rura, Ov.; juvenis P., or simply P., i. e. Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, Id.

PHOCII, òrum, m. The inhabitants of Phocis, Phocians, Cic.

PHOCIS, idis, f. (Φωκίς). Phocis, a country in northern Greece, to the west of Bœotia, Liv.

PHOCUS, i, m. (Φώκος). Phocus, a son of Æacus, brother of Peleus and Telamon, Ov.

PHOEBAS, ædis, f. (Φοιβάς). A priestess of Phæbus; for Pythia, Ov.

PHOEBE, òs, f. (Φοίβη). Phæbe. I. Sister of Phæbus, the Roman Diana, or goddess of the moon, Ov. Meton.: Night, tertis P., Id.—II. I. Daughter of Leucippus, Ov.; Prop. 2. Daughter of Leda and sister of Helen, Ov.

PHOEBEÏUS, and contr. PHOEBËUS, a, um (Φοιβεΐός, Φοιβέιος). Of or belonging to Phæbus or Apollo, P. ictus, of the sun, Ov.; lampas P., the sun, Virg.; ars P., the art of healing, Ov.; ales P., a raven, Id.; P. Circe, daughter of Phæbus, Pctr.: P. juvenis, Æsculapius, son of Phæbus, Ov.; P. sortes, i. e. oracula, Id.

PHOEBÏGENA, æ, m. (Phœbus, gigno). Son of Phæbus, i. e. Æsculapius, Virg.

PHOENICE, òs, f. (Φοινίκη). I. Phœnicia, a region of Syria, on the Mediterranean coast, the capitals of which were Tyre and Sidon, Cic.—II. Phœnicie, a commercial town on the coast of Epirus, in the district of Chaonia.—III. A small island off Gallia Narbonensis, belonging to the Stachades, Plin.

PHOENICES, um (Φοίνικες). The Phœnicians, the inhabitants of Phœnicia, celebrated for their success in navigation and the arts; they were founders of many colonies, as Carthage, Hippo, &c., Cic.; Plin. Poet. for Carthaginians, Sil. Sing., Phœnix, icis, m. (Φοίνίξ), A Phœnician, P. Cadmus, Plin. Poet.: A Carthaginian, Sil. Adj.: Phœnician, P. elate, Plin.

PHOENICEUS or PHOENICEUS, a, um (Φοινικέος). Of a purple-red, crimson, Plin.; p. vestes, Ov. Poet.: Carthaginian, P. pomum, a pomegranate, Ov.

PHOENICIA, æ, f., for Phœnicie. Phœnicia, Cic.

PHŒNICIUS.

PHŒNICIUS, a, um (Φοινίκιος). *Of or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician, P. mare, Plin.; of a crimson color, p. corium, Plaut.*

PHŒNICOPTERUS, i, m. (Φοινικόπτερος). *The flamingo, an aquatic bird with red feathers; the tongue of this bird was regarded by the ancients as a great delicacy, Plin.*

PHŒNICŪSA (Phœnicussa), æ, f. (Φοινικοῦσα). *Phœnicusa, one of the Æolian Islands, Plin.*

PHŒNISSA, æ, f. (Φοινίσσα). *Of, from, or belonging to Phœnicia, Phœnician, P. Dido, Virg.; P. Tyros, Ov.; exsul P., Anna, sister of Dido, Id.; Phœnissæ, the name of a tragedy by Euripides; also, of one by Seneca; Theban (because Cadmus was a Phœnician), P. cohors, Stat.; Carthaginian, P. classis, Sil.; P. juvena, Id. Neut. plur.: mœnia Phœniissa, Sil.; P. agmina, Id. Subst., Phœniissa, æ, f. (sc. urbs), for Carthage, Sil.*

PHŒNIX. *See PHŒNICES.*

PHŒNIX, icis [Greek acc., Phœnicia, Ov.], m. (Φοινίξ). *I. Son of Anytior, a companion of Achilles in the Trojan war; he reported the death of Achilles to Peleus, Plaut.—II. Son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus and Europa, Hyg.—III. The phoenix, a fabulous bird, said to live five hundred years, and then to burn itself in its nest, when a young bird rose from its ashes, Tac.*

PHŒLŒ, æs, f. (Φολῶν). *Pholoë. 1. A woody mountain of Arcadia, on the borders of Elis; it forms a continuation of the Erymanthus, Plin. 2. A mountain of Thessaly, which was the abode of the centaurs, Stat.*

PHŒLUS, i, m. (Φόλος). *Pholus, a centaur, son of Ixion, Virg.; Id.*

PHORCIS, idis (idos), or PHORCYS, ydis (ydos), f. *Daughter of Phorcus, ora Phorcydos, of Medusa, Prop. Plur.: Phorides, Hyg.; Phorcydes. i. e. Græcæ, Ov.*

PHORCUS, i, m., or PHORCYS, yos, m., or PHORCYN, ynos, m. (Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν). *Phorcus, son of Neptune, father of Medusa and her sisters; after his death he became a sea-god, Cic.; Phorci chorus, sea-deities, Virg.; Plin.; or Phorci exercitus, Virg.*

PHORCYNIS, idis or idos, f. *Daughter of Phorcys, Phorcynidos Medusæ, Luc.; also simply Phurcynidos, Medusa, Ov.*

PHORMIO, ðnis, m. *Phormia. 1. The name of a parasite; also, of a comedy by Terence.—II. A philosopher and orator of Ephesus, Cic.*

PHŒRŒNEUS (trisyll.), èi and eos, m. (Φερωνεύς). *Phæroneus, a king of Argos, son of Inachus, Plin.*

PHŒRŒNEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phæroneus. Poet. for Argive, Stat.*

PHŒRŒNIS, idis (idos), f. (Φερωνίς). *Io, daughter of Inachus, Ov.*

PHRĀTES or PHRĀHATES, æ, m. *Phraates, the name of several kings of Parthia, Just.; Hor.*

PHRĀSIS, is, f. (φράσις). *Rhetorical expression or style, Sen. (Pure Latin, elocutio).*

PHRĒNESIS, is, f. (φρένησις). *Frenzy, madness, Sen.; Juv.*

PHRĒNETICUS, a, um (φρηνητικός). *Frantic, mad, Cic.; Plin.*

PHRĒNTICUS, a, um (φρηντικός), for phreneticus. *Frantic, mad, Cels.*

PHRĒNTIS, is, f. (φρηνίτις). *I. q. phrenesis, Cels.*

PHRIXEUS, u, um. *Of or belonging to*

PHTHIUS.

Phrixus, vellus P., Col.; soror P., Helle, Ov.; P. agnus, the constellation Aries, Mart.; P. mare, the Ægean Sea, Sen.

PHRIXUS (not Phryxus), i, m. (Φρίξος). *Phrixus, son of Athamas and Nephele in Bœotia, brother of Helle; he fled with her from his step-mother Ino, on a ram with a golden fleece, to Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram and hung up its fleece, in a sacred grove, whence Jason and the Argonauts afterwards fetched it to Greece, Ov.; portitor Phrixi, the constellation Aries, Col.; semitis Phrixi, the Hellespont, Stat.*

PHRYGES, um, m. (Φρύγες). *Phrygianæ, inhabitants of Phrygia, celebrated as embroiderers, but despised on account of their sloth and stupidity, Cic.; sero sapiunt P., L. Andr. Poet.: Romans (as descendants of Æneas), Sil. Sing.: Phryx, ygis, A Phrygian. Adj.: Of or from Phrygia, Phrygian, Phrygem plagis fieri meliorem, Cic.; P. ager, Claud.; P. augur, Juv. Esp.: The Phrygian. i. e. Æneas (Prop.; Ov.); for Marsyas (Stat.); a priest of Cybele (i. e. Gallus, (Præp.); and (with contemptuous allusion) corpus semiviri Phrygis (of Æneas), Virg.*

PHRYGIÆ, æ, f. (Φρυγία). *Phrygia, a district of Asia Minor, divided into P. Major and Minor, Plin.; Liv.*

PHRYGIANUS, a, um. *Phrygian. Meton.: Embroidered, Phrygianæ (sc. vestes), Sen.*

PHRYGIŒ, ðnis, m. *A Phrygian. Meton.: An embroiderer in gold, Plaut.*

PHRYGIŒNIUS, a, um. *Embroidered, p. vestes, Plin.*

PHRYGIUS, a, um (Φρύγιος). *Of Phrygia, Phrygian; poet. for Trojan, Midas P. (rex), Cic.; ferrum P., Phrygian slaves, whom Sylla employed in the massacre of the citizens, Id.; Ida P., Virg.; pastor P., Paris, Id.; P. tyrannus, Laomedon, Ov.; vates P., Helonus, Id.; maritus P., Æneas, Id.; maritus P., Pelops, Prop.; P. mater, Cybele, Virg.; Ov.; P. huxum, the flute used at the feast of Cybele, Ov.; P. vestes, embroidered, Virg.; Ov.: P. modi, a kind of noisy and exciting music, Ov.; Phrygiæ (sc. feminæ), Phrygian women, Virg.; P. lapis, a stone used in dyeing, Plin.; P. lapis, Phrygian marble, Hor.; P. columbæ, eolumbs of Phrygian marble, Tibull.; P. (fluvius), a river of Ionia, Liv.*

PHRYNE, æs, f. (Φρύνη). *Phryne, a famous courtesan at Athens, Quint.*

PHRYX, ygis, m. (Φρύξ). *See PHRYGES.*

PHTHĀ, æ, f. (Φθία). *Phthia, a town of Thessaly, capital of the district Phthiotis, and the birth-place of Achilles, Plin.*

PHTHIAS, ædis, f. (Φθιάς). *Of or from Phthia. Subst., A woman of Phthia, Ov.*

PHTHIŒTA or PHTHIŒTES, æ, m. (Φθιώτης). *Of or from Phthia, Cic. Plur., Phtiotæ, ærum m., The inhabitants of Phthia, Plin.*

PHTHIŒTICUS, a, um (Φθιωτικός). *Of or belonging to Phthiotis; meton., Thessalian, P. ager, Liv.; P. Thebæ, Id.*

PHTHIŒTIS, idis, f. (Φθιώτις). *Phthiotis, a district in the southeast of Thessaly, of which the capital was Phthia, Liv.; Plin.*

PHTHISICUS, a, um (φθισικός). *Consumptive, phthisical, Plin.*

PHTHISIS, is, f. (φθίσις). *Consumption, Plin.*

PHTHIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to*

Phthia, P. Achilles, Hor.; P. vir, Achilles, Prop.; P. rex, Peleus, Ov.

PHUI! interj. (φεῦ). *Foh! Faugh!* (an exclamation at a bad smell), Plaut.

PHY! interj. (φῦ). *Fie! Pook!* (an exclamation expressive of indignation and scorn), Ter.

PHŪCOS, i, n. (φύκος, τό). *A marine plant, sea-weed, grass-wrack*, Plin.; P. thalassion (θαλάσσιον) (*pure Lutin, fucus marinus*), a plant used in dyeing wool, Id.

PHŪLACA, æ, f. (φυλακή). *A prison*, Plaut. *Pure Latin, custodia*.

PHŪLACE, Æ, f. (Φυλάκη). *Phylace*. I. *A town of Molossis in Epirus*, Liv. 2. *A town of Thessaly, in Phlotis, southeast of Eretria, the birth-place and residence of Protesilaus*, Plin.

PHŪLACEIS, idia, f. *Laodamia*, Stat.

PHŪLACEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Phylace, conjux P., Laodamia*, Ov.

PHŪLACIDES or PHŪLLACIDES, æ, m. (Φυλακίδης). *Son of Phylacus, i. e. Protesilaus*, Ov.

PHŪLACISTA, æ, m. (φυλακιστής). *A jailer; meton., one who frequents the house of a debtor, a dun*, Plaut.

PHŪLARCHUS, i, m. (φύλαρχος). *The chief of a tribe, an emir, p. Arabum*, Cic.

PHŪLE, Æ, f. (Φυλί). *Phyle, a demus in Attica, and a strongly fortified place, on the confines of Boeotia, and on the southwestern slope of Mount Parnes*, Nep.

PHŪLLEIUS, a, um (Φυλλήϊος). *Phylleian, P. juvenis, Cæneus*, Ov.

PHŪLLIS, idia and idos, f. (Φυλλίς). *Phyllis*. I. *The daughter of King Sison in Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree*, Plin. *Meton.: A n almond-tree*, Pall.—II. *A girl's name*, Virg.

PHŪSICA, æ, f. (φυσική). *The science or study of nature, natural philosophy, physics*, Cic.

PHŪSICE, adv. *In the manner of natural philosophers, physically*, p. dicere, Cic.

PHŪSICUS, a, um (φυσικός). *Of or belonging to nature or the study of nature, natural, physical, p. ratio, Cic.; quiddam p., something relating to physics*, Id. *Subst., phŷsicus, i, m., A natural philosopher, naturalist*, Cic.; *phŷsica, òrum, n., Matters of natural philosophy, physics, physieorum ignarus, ignorant of physics*, Cic.; *Epicurus in phŷsica alienus est, not versed in*, Id.

PHŪSIOGNŌMON, ònis, m. (φυσιογνώμων). *One who judges of the character and dispositions of men by their features, a physiognomist*, Cic.

PHŪSIOLOGIA, æ, f. (φυσιολογία). *The science of natural philosophy*, Cic.

PIABILIS, e. *That may be expiated*, p. fulmen, Ov.

PIACŪLĀRIS, e (piaculum). *Expiatory, p. sacrificium, a sin-offering, expiation*, Liv.; *or simply piaculare, is, n. Id.*

PIACŪLO, are, v. a. (piaculum). *To reconcile or appease by sacrifice*, Cat.

PIACŪLUM, i, a. (pio). I. A) *Any means of reconciling or appeasing the gods, or of atoning for a transgression, præter piaculum*, Cic.; *porco feminâ piaculum pati, to bring an atonement*, Id.; *piaculum hostia cœdi*, Liv.—B) *Meton.: ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus*, Liv.; *p. rupti fœderis, of Hannibal*, Id. *Gen.: A means of healing, a remedy*, Hor.; *punishment, a violatoribus gravia piacula exegit*, Liv.—II.

That which requires expiation, a sin, crime, piaculum committere, Liv.; *piaculum sibi contrahere, to incur guilt*, Id. *Hence: Guill, p. rerum prætermisissarum*, Liv.; *piaculum mereri*, Id. *A sad event, misfortune*, Plin.

PIĀMEN, inis, n. (pio). I. q. *piamentum*, Ov. PIĀMENTUM, i, n. (pio). I. *Prop.: A means of propitiating or appeasing, an expiation, propitiation*, Plin.—II. *Fig., Plin.*

PIĀTIO, ònis, f. *A propitiating or appeasing of the gods, an expiation*, Plin.

PIĀTRIX, icis, f. (pio). *She that propitiates*, Plaut.

PICA, æ, f. *A pie, magpie*, Plin.; Pers.

PICĀRIA, æ, f. (pix) (sc. officina). *A place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut*, Cic.

PICĒA, æ, f. (pix). *A tree that produces pitch, the pitch-pine or red fir*, Plin.

PICĒATUS, a, um (pix). *Daubed or besmeared with pitch, p. manus, i. e. thievish*, Mart.

PICENTIA, tis. *Of or belonging to Picenum, P. ager, Cic.; P. homo, Quint.; P. populus*, Liv. *Subst., Picentia, um, m., The inhabitants of Picenum*, Cic.

PICENTĪA, æ, f. *Picentia, a town in the south of Campania, at the head of the Sinus Pastanus; now Vicenza*, Plin.

PICENTINUS, a, um. I. *Belonging to Picentia, P. ager, the territory of that town*, Plin.—II. *Of or belonging to Picenum, P. cohortica, Pompei*, Cic.

PICĒNUM, i, n. *Picenum, a district in Central Italy, along the western coast of the Adriatic, and separated from Umbria on the north by the River Æsis. It was famed for its apples, Cæs.; Plin.*

PICĒNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Picenum, P. ager, Cic.; Liv.; P. vitis, Plin.; P. poma, Hor.; in agrum Picenum*, Sall.

PICĒUS, a, um (pix). I. *Consisting of pitch, Luc.*—II. *Black as pitch, imber p. crassusque*, Plin.; *p. dentes*, Mart.

PICO, I v. a. (pix). I. *To besmear with pitch, to pitch, p. dolia*, Suet.; *p. partes tegularum*, Vitruv.; *p. parietes*, Plin.—II. *To season with pitch, vium picatum, seasoned or flavored with pitch*, Col.; *vium picatum, that has a natural taste of pitch*, Plin.

PICTĀVI, òrum, m. *Pictavi, a people on the coast of Gallia Aquitania, whose territory extended north as far as the Liger (now Loire). Their earlier name was Pictōnes. The chief town was Limonum or Pictavi, now Poitiers, Cæs.; Plin.*

PICTŌNES, um, m. (Πάκτρονες). I. q. *Pictavi, Cæs.*

PICTOR, òris, m. (pingo). *A painter*, Cic.; Plin.

PICTOR. *A surname of the gens Fabia; e. g. C. Fabius P. Cic.; Q. Fabius P., an ancient Roman historian, who flourished during the second Punic war*, Cic.

PICTŪRA, æ, f. (pingo). I. *Prop. A) Painting, the art of painting or embroidery, ars picturæ*, Cic.; *p. imaginum*, Plin. *Esp.: Painting of the face*, Plaut.—B) *Meton. of sculpture in basso relievo*, Virg.—II. *In Rhet.: A picturesque representation, a depicting*, Cic.

PICTŪRATUS, a, um (pictura). *Painted; hence, variegated, of divers colors, p. volucries*, Claud.; *embroidered, p. vestes*, Virg.

PICTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of pingo*—II.

Adj.: Embellished (of speech), adorned with tropes or figures, p. orationis genus, Cic.

PICUS, i, m. I. A woodpecker, used in augury, Plin.; Ov. — II. A griffin, a fabulous bird, Plaut.

PICUS, i, m. (Πίκος). *Picus*, a prophetic deity of Latium, husband of Canens, father of Faunus, represented as a wooden column, with a woodpecker, and in later times as a youth with a picus on his head, Ov.; Virg.

PIE, adv. (pius). I. Piously, religiously, conscientiously, p. colere deos, Cic. — II. Dutifully, as children toward parents, &c.; tenderly, like a parent, like a child; also, patriotically, memoriam aostri p. conservabit, Cic.; tam p. lugere, Id.; p. animum patris sorori reconciliare, Id.; piissime ferre, Sen.

PIERIA, æ, f. (Περία). *Pieria*, I. A narrow strip of country, on the southeastern coast of Macedonia, from the mouth of the Peneus in Thessaly to the Halicmon, Liv.; Plin. — II. A district on the northern coast of Syria, so called from Mount Pieria, a branch of Amanus, Cic.

PIERICUS, a, um (Περίκός). *Of or belonging to Pieria*, in Macedonia, P. pix, Plin.

PIERIS, idis or Idos, f. (Περίς). *Esp. in the plur., Piérides, The daughters of Pierus*, Ov.; also a *Muse*, Id.; *Plur., Pierides, The Muses*, Cic.

PIERIUS, a, um (Πιέρως). *Of or belonging to Mount Pierus*, in Thessaly, which was sacred to the *Muses*, P. quercus, Prop. *Subst. plur., Piéris, ærum, f., The Muses*, Cic. Hence: *Of or belonging to the Muses*, P. via, the art of poetry, Ov.; P. antrum, Hor.; P. modi, poems, Id.; frons P., i. e. poetæ, Mart.

PIEROS, -US, i, m. (Πιέρως). *Pierus*, a king of Emathia, who gave to his nine daughters the names of the nine *Muses*. They contended with the *Muses* in singing; but were surpassed by them, and changed into magpies, Ov.

PIETAS, ætis, f. (pius). I. Performance of duty toward the gods, piety, devotion, conscientiousness, p. est justitia adversus deos, Cic.; delubra pietate decorare, Sall. *Esp.: Righteousness, justice*, si qua est cælo p., quæ talia curet, Virg. — II. Dutiful conduct toward men, esp. toward near relations, parental duty or affection, filial love, duty, loyalty, patriotism, p. quæ erga parentes aut patriam aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet, Cic.; p. magna in parentibus et propinquis, in patria maxima est, Id.; justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes p. nominatur, Id.; p. militum, love of country, Id. *Gen.: Gentleness, pity, compassion*, Suet.; P., personified as a goddess, who had two temples in the ninth and eleventh regions of Rome, Cic.; Liv.

PIGRO, ùi, itum, 2 v. pers. and impers. (akin to piger). I. *Pers.: To feel disgust or loathing*, neque se id pigere, Ter.; verba pigenda, Prop. — II. *Impers.: piget, uit and itum est, To disgust, disp ease, pain, trouble; with an acc. of the person, and a genit. of the thing: me piget stultitiæ meæ, Cic.; fratri me piget, Ter.; quod piget, Plaut. With a double acc.: neque se id p., Ter. With inf.: piget dicere, Sall.; To cause grief or repentance, piget me, I repent, grieve, am sorry, p. eum facti cœpit, Just.; quod nos post piget, Ter. illa me composuisse piget, Ov.; To occasion shame, fateri pigebat, Liv.*

PIGER, gra, grum (akin to pejor). I. *Gen.: That goes to a thing unwillingly or with reluctance, backward, ad literas scribendas pigerimus, Cic.; p. ferre laborem scribeodi, Hor. — II. Esp. A) Lazy, dull, slothful, sluggish*, p. in militia, Cic.; gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. *With genit.: p. militiae, Hor. — B) Meton.: p. aquæ, Plin.; mare p., Tac.; p. annus, long, passing slowly, Hor. Fig.: pectora p. sita, unfolding, Ov.; dejected, dispirited, downcast, vultus p., Mart. Act.: That makes slow or sluggish, p. frigus, Tibull.; p. senectæ, Id.*

PIGET, pigitur. See PIGRO, II.

PIGMENTARIUS, ii, m. *A dealer in paints, salves, drugs, &c., Cic.*

PIGMENTUM, i, n. (pingo). I. *Prop.: Materials for coloring or painting, a paint, color, pigment, aspera p. in tabula, Cic. Faceti: quem Apelles Zeuxisque pingent pigmentis ulmeis, paint or mark well, i. e. thrash soundly, Plaut.; paint, wash, Plin. — II. Fig. of style: Coloring, ornament, embellishment, Aristotelia p., Cic.; coloring, tinsel, sententiæ tam veræ... tam sine pigmentis, Cic.*

PIGNERATOR, òris, m. (pignero). *One who takes a pledge, Cic.*

PIGNERO, 1 v. a. (pignus). I. A) *Prop.: To pledge, pawn, p. unionem, Suet. — B) Fig.: pigneratos habere animos, Liv. — II. To take as a pledge, Liv.; fig., to bind, to oblige, p. alqm sibi beneficio, App. Pass., in a middle signification: pignerari cœns alcis, to promise to sup with any body, Id.*

PIGNEROR, 1 v. dep. (pignus). *To take or seize anything as a pledge; hence, fig., to make any thing one's own, to bind, oblige, Mars fortissimum quemque p. solet, Cic.; fidem militum præmio p., Suet. Gen.: To accept as, quod das mihi, pigneror, omen, Ov.*

PIGNUS, òris and èris, n. (akin to pango). I. *Prop. A) Any person or thing given or received as a security, a pledge, pawn, mortgage, pignus dare, to give a pledge, Psp. Dig.; servum pignori dare, to give as a pledge or security, Id.; prædium pignori dare, Id.; aurum pignori apud alqm ponere, Id.; opponere se pignori, to give one's self as a pledge, to pledge, Plaut.; ager oppositus est pignori, has been mortgaged, Ter.; pignora capere, as a means of compulsion, e. g. to enforce the attendance of senators, Liv.; thus also, pignora auferre, Cic.; cogere alqm pignoribus, to fine the senators for non-attendance, Id.; pignora concedere, to cancel, annull, Id. Esp.: A hostage, sine pignore, Liv.; pignora marium, a male hostage, Suet. — B) Meton.: The object of a wager, pignore certare, Virg.; pignore contendere, Catull. — II. Fig.: A pledge, proof, token of love (e. g. children, as pledges of conjugal love), Ov.; p. conjugum ac liberorum, Liv.; a sure mark, a clear proof, testimony, p. voluntatis, Cic.; p. injuriæ, Id.; p. societatis, Tac.; p. fidei, Just.*

PIGRE, adv. (piger). *With ill-will, lazily, slowly, sluggishly, Col.*

PIGRESCO, ère, v. n. (pigro). *To become slow or sluggish, Nilus pigrescit, Plin.*

PIGRITIA, æ, and PIGRITIES, èi, f. (piger). I. *Slowness, sluggishness, backwardness, pigritym definiunt metum consequentiæ laboris, Cic.; p. aut ignavia, Id.; p. militandi, Id. — II.*

Meton.: p. stomachi, weakness of the stomach, Sen.

FIGRO, *l v. n.* (piger). *To be slow or backward to do a thing*, Lucr.

FIGROR, *ari, r. dep.* (piger). *To be slow or backward to do a thing*, to scribere ne pigre, Cic.

PĪLA, *æ, f.* I. *A mortar*, Plin. — II. *A pillar*, p. pontis, Liv.; lapidea p., Nep.; p. columnæ, Vitruv.; *a dam or pier*, Virg.

PĪLA, *æ, f.* (πάλλα). I. Prop.: *A ball for playing with*, pilæ studio teneri, Cic.; pilâ ludere, Hor.; pilam excipere, to catch, Sen.; p. venit, Id.; pilam repercutere, Id. Prov.: p. est mea, it is mine, I have caught it, I have won, Plaut. — II. Meton.: *A ball, globe, clew, round mass of any thing*, p. terræ, the globe, the world, Varr.; p. lanuginis, Plin.; p. Mattiacæ, soap-balls manufactured at Mattiacum, Mart. Esp.: *A small ball used in voting, a ballot*, Prop.; *a stuffed figure of a man, used in bull-fights to excite the animals*, Mart. Hence, of a ragged garment, Id.

PĪLARIUS, *ii, m.* (pila). *One that performs various tricks with balls, a juggler*, Quint.

PĪLATIM, *adv.* (pila). *Pillar-wise, or with pillars*, p. ædificia agere, Vitruv.

PĪLATUS, *a, um* (pilum). *Furnished or armed with javelins*, p. agmina, Virg.

PĪLĀTUS, *a, um* (pileus). *Furnished with or wearing a hat*, Liv.; p. fratres, Castor and Pollux, Catull. The pileus was a mark of liberty; hence, plebs p., Suet. *But, servi p., wearing a pileus, as a token that the seller did not warrant them*, Gell.

PĪLENTUM, *i, n.* *A kind of easy spring-carriage, used especially by Roman ladies*, Liv.; Virg.

PĪLEŒLUS, *i, m.*, PĪLEŒLUM, *i, n. dim.* (pileus). *A small hat, a cap*, Hor.; Col.

PĪLĒUS, *i, m.*, and PĪLĒUM, *i, n.* (πίλος). I. *A hat, a felt hat, of half oval shape, and fitting closely* (Plaut. ap. Non.); *it was worn as a mark of freedom: hæc mera libertas: hæc nobis pilea donant*, Pers. Hence, meton.: *Liberty, freedom*, ad pileum vocare, to call the slaves to liberty, i. e. to entice them by the promise of freedom to take up arms, Liv.; Quint. *At the sale of slaves, the pileus was a token that the seller did not warrant them*, Plaut. — II. Fig.: *Protection, to obsecro, pileum meum, mea salubritas*, Plaut.

PĪLICRĒPUS, *i, m.* (pila, crepo). *One that plays with a ball, or with balls*, Sen.

PĪLŒSUS, *a, um* (pilus). *Hairy, full of hair*. I. Prop.: p. genæ, Cic.; p. colous, Mart.; ureis pilosior, Prop. — II. Meton., of plants: folia pilosiora, Plin.

PĪLŒLA, *æ, f. dim.* (pila). I. Gen.: *A little ball*, Plin. — II. In Medicine: *A pill*, Id.

PĪLUM, *i, n.* (pila). I. *A pestle or pounder for a mortar*, Plin. — II. *A dart or javelin of the Roman infantry, which they hurled at the enemy, and then immediately used the sword*, Cic.; Liv.; also at sieges pila were hurled upon the besiegers: p. muralia, Cæsar. Prov.: pilum injicere alicui, to make an attack, Plaut.

PĪLUMNUS, *i, m.* *Pilumnus, husband of Danae, son of Daunus, and ancestor of Turnus*, Virg.

PĪLUS, *i, m.* (akin to pilum). *A company of the Triarii; hence, primus p. (afterward also primipilus), centurio primi pili*, Cæsar; *primus pilum ducere, to be the first captain or centurion of the Tri-*

arii, Id.; assignare sicuti primum pilum, Liv.; primo pilos ademit, Suet.; ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to the centurionship or first captaincy of the Triarii, Cæsar. Absol.: simply pilus for pilus primus, Mart. Meton.: *The place or post of this centurion, who ranked before the commanders of the Hastati and Principes*, Cæsar; Liv.

PĪLUS, *i, m.* (akin to pellis, vellus, and filum). I. Prop.: *A hair, palpebræ sunt mucitæ vallo pilorum*, Cic.; p. caudæ equinæ, Hor. Collect.: *Growth of hair, hair, in capite cunctorum animalium homini plurimus p.*, Plin. — II. Meton.: *A hair, i. e. a trifle, e Cappadocia æ pilum quidem (accepti), nothing at all, not the least*, Cic.; *ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, not a whit the less, ne illum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, not a hair of an honorable man*, Id.; *non facit pili cohortem, valius i. e. not a straw*, Catull.; *neq; pili facit unius, does not care a fig for it*, Id.

PĪMPLEŒS, *idis, f.* *Of or belonging to Pimplea, a small place in Pieria, not far from Dion, with a mountain and spring sacred to the Muses, si recolis Pimpleida (terram), the country about Pimplea, i. e. if you are fond of the Muses, if you are a poet*, Aus. Subst., Pimpleis, i. e. the Muse, Hor.; Mart.

PĪMPLEŒS, PĪMPLEŒS, or PĪPLEŒS, *a, um*. *Pimplean, sacred to the Muses*, P. mona, Catull.; P. atrium, Mart. Subst., Pimplea, *æ, f.*, *A fountain of the Muses*, Stat.

PĪNA, *æ, f.* See PINNA.

PĪNACŒ-THECA, *æ*, and PĪNACŒ-THECÆ, *æ, f.* (πινακὸθήκη). *A gallery of pictures, picture-gallery*, Plin.

PĪNĀRIUS, *a, um*. *Pinarius, the name of a Roman gens*, Aur. Vict.; P. domus, Virg. The Pinarii and Potitii presided at the worship of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander, and re-established by Romulus. The Potitii received the intestines (exta) of the sacrifice, but the Pinarii only came in for their share after the exta had been consumed, Liv.

PĪNDĀRICUS, *a, um* (Πινδαρικός). *Of or belonging to Pindar, Pindaric*, P. lyra, Ov.; Hor.

PĪNDĀRUS, *i, m.* (Πινδαρος). *Pindar, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Æschylus, whose odes in honor of the victors at the Olympic and other Greek games are only extant in part*, Cic.; Hor.; Quint.

PĪNDENISSUS, *i, f.* (Πινδένισσος). *Pindenissus, a town of Cilicia, besieged and taken by Cicero; novæ Schakmaran*, Cic.

PĪNDUS or -OS, *i, n.* (Πίνδος). *Pindus, a mountain range separating Thessaly and Epirus*, Plin.

PĪNĒTUM, *i, n.* (pinus). *A pine wood*, Plin.

PĪNĒS, *a, um* (pinus). *Of or belonging to pines*, p. silva, Virg.; p. corona, Plin.; p. ardor, fire of pine wood, Virg.; p. nux, Plin.; or simply, pines, *æ, f.*, *A pine-apple*, Col.

PINGO, *nxi, etum, 3 v. a.* (Sanscr. pinj, to color, to mark out). I. Prop. A. *To paint, to represent as a painter, p. simulacrum Helene, Cic.; p. tabulam, to paint a picture, Id.; hence, tabula picta, a picture, painting, Id.; exemplaria picta, drawings*, Vitruv. Esp.: *To paint with a needle, i. e. to embroider, adorn*, p. acu, Ov.; *stragulum textile magnificè operibus pictum, Cic.; picti reges, with embroidered garments*, Mart.; toga picta, an

embroidered upper garment worn by a general in a triumph, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: To stain or besmear, p. frontem moria, to stain the forehead with mulberries, Virg.; p. vaccinia caltha, Id.; p. omnia palloribus, Lucr. To adorn, decorate, stud, p. herbas floribus, Id.; æther pingitur stellis, Sen.; p. bibliothecam squa re, Cic.; locum orationibus p., Id. *Esp. in Rhet.*: To embellish, p. verba, Cic.; Britanniam p. coloribus, with poetical figures or flourishes, Id.—II. *Fig.*: Painted, not real, fictitious, vain, empty, pictus metus, Prop.

PINGUEDO, inis, f. (pinguis). *Fatness, fat, Plin.*

PINGUEFACIO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. *Pass.*, PINGUEFIO, factus sum (pinguis, facio), To make fat, to fatten, Plin.

PINGUESCO, ere, v. n. (pinguis). I. *Prop.*: To grow fat, armentum pinguescit, Col. *Esp.*: To grow fat or oily, frumenta pinguescunt, Plin.—II. *Meton. gen.*: To increase, grow more violent or intense, flamma pinguescunt, Sil.

PINGUETUDO, inis, f. See PINGUITUDO.

PINGUIS, e (πίων). I. *Pass.* A) *Fat, corpulent, p. Thebani, Cic.; me pinguis visus, Hor.; pinguior agnus, Plaut.; pinguisimus hædulus, Juv. Subst.*, pinguis, is, n., A kind of oily fat in the flesh (conf. ADEPS), Plin.; taurorum, leonum pinguis, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Fat, fruitful, unctuous, rich, p. ager, Col.; p. solum, Id.; pinguior campus, Hor.; p. flamma, of incense, Ov.; p. ara, sprinkled with the blood and fat of the sacrifices, Virg.; p. stabula apum, rich or abounding with honey, Id.* 2) *Grass, thick, heavy, coarse, p. cœlum, Cic.; p. coma, Suet.; p. toga, Id.* 3) *Of flavor: Dull, not pungent, p. espor, Plin.* 4) *Of color: Glaring, (jaspis) glauco pingui, Id.; e candidis coloribus pinguisimus, Id.* 5) *Besmeared, bedaubed, p. crurs luto, Juv.; virga p., a limed twig or perch, Stat.*—C) *Fig.*: *Close, coarse, not fine, agmus pingui Minerva, Cic.; p. verba, gross, strong, Quint.; clumsy, unrefined, awkward, stupid, quod ipsi Antiocho p. videbatur, Cic.; p. ingenium, Ov.*—II. *Act.*: *That renders fat, fattening; and hence, meton., fertilizing, Nilus pingui flumina, Virg. Fig.: Calm, tranquil, p. otium, Plin.; p. vita, Id.; p. somnus, Ov.*

PINGUITUDO, inis, f. (pinguis). I. *Prop.* A) *Fatness, Plin.; p. olei, Col.; p. soli, Id.*—B) *Meton.*: *Glaring color, Plin.*—II. *Fig.*: *Coarseness of expression, Quint.*

PINIFER, era, erum (pinus, fero). *That bears pines, pine-bearing, Virg.*

PINIGER, era, erum (pius, gero). *That bears pines, pine-bearing, Ov.*

PINNA, æ, f. I. *Prop.* A) *A feather; said esp. of the stronger feathers in the wings or tails of birds, Suet.; Col. Meton.*: *A wing, præpetibus pinnis, of an eagle, Cic.; binas gerere pinnas, of insects, Plin.*—B) *Meton.*: *A fin, Plin.; Ov. Phr.*, pinnæ, arum, f. *Pinnacles, battlements, Cæs.; Virg.; the ladles or buckets on a water-wheel, Vitr.; the keys of an hydraulic organ, Id.*—II. *A kind of shell-fish, Cic.; Plin. Instead of this we find also pina, Cic.*

PINNATUS, a, um (pinus). I. *Prop.*: *Feathered, winged, p. cauda (aquilæ), Cic.; Jovis p. satelles, Id.*—II. *Meton.*: *abies folio pennato*

densa, as if feathered, because the leaves lie on each other like the feathers of birds, Plin.

PINNIGER, era, erum (pinna, gero). *Feathered, winged, Acc. sp. Cic.; piscis p., provided or furnished with fins, Ov.*

PINNIRAPUS, i, m. (pinna, rapio). *One who endeavored to snatch away the feathers (pinna) of a helmet with his rete; i. e. a gladiator that fought with the Samnite (another gladiator) who wore a helmet with feathers, Juv.*

PINNOTERES, æ, m. (πυροτήρης). *The keeper or guardian of the shell-fish pinna, a kind of small crab, Cic.; Plin.*

PINŪLA, æ, f. dim. (pinna). *A small feather, Col. Meton.*: *A little wing, Plaut.; a fin, Plin.*

PINSO, piosi and piotii, pinsum, pinsitum, and pistum, 3 v. a. (πίσω). I. *Prop.*: *To pound, stamp, bray, beat, bruise, p. far, Varr.; p. uvam et ficum, Id.; p. humum cubitis, Enn. sp. Varr.; p. terram genibus, Id.*—II. *Meton.*: *p. algm flagro, to beat soundly, to thrash, drub, Plaut.; quem nulla ciconia pinsit, that can not be mocked (by imitating a stork's beak with one's hands), Pers.*

PINUS or PINSITUS, a, um, part. of pinso.

PINUS, us and i, f. (πίς). I. *A wild pine, Scotch fir, Plin.; a pine-tree which bears edible fruit, Id. According to the fable, Pitys (i. q. pitys) was a nymph beloved by Pan: pius amata Arcadio deo, Prop.*—II. *Meton.*: *A ship built of pine wood, Ov.; Virg.; a torch of pine wood, Virg.; a javelin or dart, Stat.; an oar, Luc.; a wreath made of the leaves of the pine-tree, Ov.*

PIO, I v. a. (pius). I. *To seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate, p. Sylvanum lacte, Hor.; p. busta, i. e. mœnes, Ov.; p. ossa, Virg.; to free from guilt by some religious rite or ceremony, si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Cic. Gen.*: *To seek to make good, or, to make good, to make compensation for, to retrieve, repair; to endeavor to turn away or avert, p. damna, Ov.; p. nefas triste, Virg.; p. fulmeo, to endeavor to avert the fulfillment of a bad omen from it, Ov.; p. prodigia, Tac.; to avenge, to punish, p. culpam morte, Virg.*—II. *To exercise or perform in a religious manner, p. pietatem, Plaut.; sacra p., Prop.*

PIPATUS, us, m. (pipio). *The pipping or crying of chickens, p. pullorum, Varr.*

PIPER, eris, n. (πέπερ). *Pepper, p. nigrum, p. cubeba, Plin.; Hor.; piperis granum, a peppercorn, Plin. Fig.*: *Sharpness, pungency, Petron.*

PIPERATUS, a, um (piper). *Peppered, p. vinum, Plin.; p. acetum, Cal.; p. garum, Petron. Subst.*, piperatum, i, n., *A sauce prepared from or seasoned with pepper, Cels.*

PIPILO, are, v. n. (pipio). *To pip, chirp, Catull.*

PIPIO, ire. *To pip or chirp as young birds, Col.*

PIPULUM, i, n., or PIPULUS, i, m. (pipio). *A pipping or chirping as a young bird; hence, a whimpering, crying, Plaut.*

PIRÆUS (πυργίον), ði, m. (Περαίων). *Piræus, the most important of the harbors of Athens, situate in the peninsula about five miles to the southwest of that city, and joined to it by long walls; now Por-*

PIRÆUS.

to *Leone* or *Porto Dracone*. In a more extended sense, it contained in itself several smaller harbors; post me erat Ægina, ante Megara, dextra P., Sulp. ap. Cic.; triplex Piræei portus, Nep. Contr. Piræus: litora Piræi, Cstull.; in Piræum transmittabamus, Gell.; coitus in Piræo, Ter. The poetic form in *n. plur.*: Piræa tuta, Ov.

PIRÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the Piræus, P. portus, Prop.; P. litus, Sil.

PIRATA, æ, m. (περατής). A sea-robber, pirate, corsair, Cic.; Vell.

PIRATICUS, a, um (περατικός). Of or belonging to pirates, piratical, p. myoparo, Cic.; p. bellum, war carried on with pirates, Id. Subst., piratica, æ, f., Piracy, piraticam facere, to carry on piracy, Cic.; or piraticam exercere, Just.

PIRÆNE, æs, f. (Πειρήνη). Piræne, a fountain in the citadel of Corinth (Acrocorinthus), Pliā. Sacred to the Muses, Pers.; Stat.

PIRÆNIS, idis, f. (Πειρηνίς). Of or belonging to the fountain Piræne, P. unda, Ov.; P. Ephyre, Corinth, Id.

PIRITHOÛS, i, m. (Πειρίθοος). Pirithous, the son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, and husband of Hippodame or Hippodamia, a friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia he descended with Theseus into the infernal regions, in order to carry away Proserpina, but was not suffered to return, Ov.; Hor.

PIRUM, i, n. (Gælic pear; Icel. pers; Ang. Sax. pera). A pear, p. Cydonia, Pliā.; Hor.

PIRUS, i, f. (pirum). A pear-tree, Pliā.; Virg.

PISA, æ, f. (Πίσρα), and PISÆ, ærum, f. Pisa. 1. The capital of Pisatis, the middle portion of the province of Elis in the Peloponnesus. It stood north of the Alpheus, at a very short distance east of Olympia, but was finally destroyed by the Eleans. 2. Pisæ, ærum, f. A town of Etruria, at the conflux of the Arnus (now Arno) and the Ausar (now Serchio), celebrated for its baths (thermæ); now Pisa, a colony of Pisa in Elis, Liv.; Virg.

PISÆUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Pisa in Elis, hasta P., of Ænauas, Ov.; Pisæum vexit, of Hippodamia, Id. Subst., Pisæi, ñrum, m., The inhabitants of Pisa, Pliā.

PISANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to the town Pisa in Etruria, P. ager, Liv. Subst., Pisāni, ñrum, m., The inhabitants of Pisa, Liv.

PISAUURUM, i, n. Pisaurum, a town of Umbria, near the mouth of the River Pisaurus (now the Foglia), on the road to Ariminum; it is now Pesaro, Cæs.; Cic.

PISCARIUS, a, um (piscas). Of or belonging to fishes or fishing, p. hamulus, Plaut.; p. copia, Id.; p. forum, fish-market, Id.; piscaria (sc. res), fishery, Dig.

PISCATOR, ñris, m. (piscor). A fisherman, fisher, Cic.; Ter.

PISCATŌRIUS, a, um (piscator). Of or belonging to fishes, fishing, or a fisherman, p. navis, a fishing-boat, Cæs.; p. casa, a fisherman's hut, Petr.; p. forum, the fish-market, Liv.; p. arundo, Pliā.

PISCATRIX, icis, f. She that fishes, Pliā.

PISCATUS, ñs, m. (piscor). I. A fishing, catching of fish, Pliā.—II. Meton.: Fish, piscatum sibi parere, Plaut.

PISCICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (piscis). A little fish, p. parvi, Cic.; p. minut, Ter.

PITHECIUM.

PISCINA, æ, f. (piscis). I. Prop.: A fish-pond, Cic.—II. A pool or pond for swimming or bathing in, Pliā.; Sen.; Col.; p. calidæ, warm baths, Suet.; a large vessel or trough for holding water, a tank, reservoir, p. ligneæ, Pliā.

PISCINARIUS, ii, m. (piscina). One that keeps or is fond of fish-ponds, Cic.

PISCIS, is, m. (Sanscr. payasyas, watery). I. Prop.: A fish, Cic.; Pliā.; p. femina, Ov.; curvus p., a dolphin, Sil.—II. Meton.: Pisces, ñum, m., The Fishes, a constellation, Col.; P. gemelli or P. gemini, one in the south, the other in the north, Ov.; Cic.; p. aquosi, Virg.

PISCOR, i v. dep. (piscis). To fish, p. aute hortulus, Cic.; p. hæmo, Suet.; p. reti, Id. Prov.: p. io aere, to take pains in vain, Plaut.

PISCOSUS, a, um (piscis). Full of or abounding in fish, p. amnis, Ov.; p. scopuli, Virg.

PISCULENTUS, a, um (piscis). Abounding in fish, p. loca, Plaut.

PISIDA, æ, m. (Πισίδης). An inhabitant of Pisidia, Cic. Plur., Pisidæ, ærum, m., The inhabitants of Pisidia, a hardy race of mountaineers, Cic.; Liv.; Pliā.

PISIDIA, æ, f. (Πισιδία). Pisidia, a district of Asia Minor, to the north of Lycia and Pamphylia, Liv.; Pliā.

PISO, ñnis, m. Piso, a Roman family name; e. g. of the gens Calpurnia, Cic.

PISONIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Piso, conjuratus P., Suet.

PISTILLUM, i, n., or PISTILLUS, i, m. (pinso). A pestle to pound with, Pliā.

PISTOR, ñris, m. (pinso). I. Prop.: One that pounds (esp. corn) or grinds in a mill; hence, a miller, Pliā.—II. A baker, Cic.; Pliā.

PISTORIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Pistorium in Etruria, P. ager, Sall.; milites P., facete, alluding to pistor, Plaut.

PISTORIUM, ii, n. Pistorium, a small place in Etruria, on the road from Luca to Florentia, rendered memorable by the defeat of Catiline in its neighborhood. It is now Pistoia, Pliā.

PISTORIUS, a, um (pistor). Of or belonging to a baker or bakers, p. opus, pastry, Pliā.; forum p., the bakers' market, Aur. Vict.

PISTRILLA, æ, f. dim. (pistrina). A little mill, a hand-mill, a small grinding-house, Ter.

PISTRINA, æ, f. (piso). A place in which cora was pounded (ground) and the flour baked, a bakehouse, Pliā.

PISTRINUM, i, n. (pinso). I. Prop.: A pounding-mill (crushing machine), where slaves were set to work as a punishment, a mill, a grinding-house, Cic.; te in pistrinum dedam, Ter.; hominem pistrino dignum, Id.; pistrinum exercere, to be a miller and baker, Suet.—II. Meton., of a difficult business, or unpleasant place: A burden, yoke, tibi oncum io eodem pistrino est vivedum, Cic.

PISTRIS or PRISTIS, is, and PISTRIX or PRISTIX, icis, f. I. Prop.: A sea-monster or large fish, as a whale, shark, &c. (Pliā.); The Whale, a constellation, Cic.—II. Meton.: A kind of fast-sailing ship, a cutter (Liv.); hence, the name of one of the ships of Æneas, Virg.

PISTUS, a, um, part. of pinso.

PITHECIUM, ii, n. (πιθήκιον). A small ape, a little monkey, Plaut.

PITHECUSA.

PITHECUSA, æ, f., and PYTHECUSÆ, Ærum, f. (Πιθηκούσσα, Πιθηκούσαι). See ÆNARIA.

PITTACUS or -US, i. m. (Πιττακος). Pittacus, a ruler of Mytilene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, Cic.; Nep.

PITTHEIS, Idia, f. (Πιτθής). Daughter of Pittheus, i. e. Æthra, Ov.

PITTHEUS, ði and ðos, m. (Πιτθεύς). Pittheus, a king of Træzene, father of Æthra, the wife of Ægeus and mother of Theseus, Ov.; Hyg.

PITUITA [poet. trisyll., Hor.; Pers.], æ, f. (πιτῶν, πιτῶν). A clammy moisture or humor. I. Prop., in the body: Phlegm, rheum, quam sanguis corruptus est aut p. redundat, in case of a redundancy of phlegm, Cic.; Plin.; Hor.—II. Meton. of trees (Plin.); of fowls, the pip, Id.

PITUITOSUS, a, um (pituita). Full of phlegm, p. homo, Cic.

PIVVIS, idos, f. (πιτῆνίς). The cone of a pine, a pine-apple, Plin.

PIUS, a, am [Superl., piissimus, Anton. ap. Cic.; Sen. and later writers]. I. Gen.: Pious, religious, devout, godly, righteous, virtuous, conscientious, p. homo, Cic.; p. et pudica uxor, Plaut.; p. ingenium Pamphili, Ter. Of poets: p. vates, holy, Virg.; p. poeta, Catull.; p. luci, the sacred groves of poets, Hor. Of the manes of the pious dead: piorum sedem consecuti, Cic. Hence, pius eat, it is pious or pleasing to the gods; with inf., Ov.; and subst., pius, i, n., for fas: jusque p. que, Id.; just, legitimate, lawful, p. dolor, Cic.; p. bellum, Liv.—II. Esp.: Entertaining sentiments of affection and attachment toward parents, children, masters, superiors, magistrates, one's native country, &c., dutiful, affectionate, loyal, p. in parentes, Cic.; p. (erga patriam), Nep.; p. metus, of a wife trembling for the life of her husband, Id.; p. bellum, for the country, Liv. Meton.: p. tests, kind, friendly, Hor.

PIX, pîcis, f. (πίσσα). I. Gen.: Pitch (Plin.); boiling pitch was dropped upon the bodies of slaves, as a punishment, Plaut.—II. Esp.: Tar, Virg.; usually p. liquida, Vitr.; Plin.

PLACABILIS, e (placo). I. Act.: Serving to pacify or appease; pacifying, soothing, p. hoastia, Sen.; placabilis eat, more soothing, Ter.—II. Pass.: Easy to be appeased or pacified, placable, p. animus, Cic.; ingenium p., Liv.

PLACABILITAS, âtis, f. (placabilis). Placability, Cic.

PLACAMEN, isis, n. (placo). A means of pacifying or appeasing, Liv.

PLACAMENTUM, i, n. (placo). I. q. placamen, Plin.; Tac.

PLACATE, adv. (placatus). Mildly, gently, calmly, omnia humana ferre p. et moderate, Cic.; remissius eat placatus ferre, Id.

PLACATIO, ðnis, f. (placo). An appeasing, pacifying, p. deorum, Cic.

PLACATUS, a, um. I. Part. of placo.—II. Adj. A) Prop.: Appeased, pacified, well disposed toward, exercitus duci placatus, Liv.—B) Meton.: Peaceful, calm, quiet, gentle, p. tranquilla, quieta vita, Clc.; p. status animi, Id.; p. mare, Virg.

PLACENTA, æ, f. (πλακοῦς). A cake, Cat.; a cheese-cake, Hor.

PLACENTIA, æ, f. Placentia, a town of Upper Italy on the Po, which was colonized by the Romans

PLAGIGER.

during the second Punic war, now Piacenza, Liv.

PLACEO, cûi, cîtum, 2 v. n. (Sancr. p. al, to love). I. Gen.: To please, be pleasing or agreeable, p. olcui, Cic.; nec dubito, quin mihi placitura sit, Id.; ut placet, as it pleases, as you like, Id.; sibi p., to be pleased or satisfied with one's self, Id.; doo placenda eat, for p. debet, Plaut.; placens, pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, p. uxor, Hor.—II. Esp.: placet olcui, one is of opinion, considers best, it seems good to one, duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Carneades is of opinion, Cic.; ut Stoicis placet; ut doctissimis placuit, as the most learned have agreed, Cic.; si diia placet, ironically, Ter.; Cic.; to take or come to a decision, to resolve upon, to determine, aenstui p., ut, Cic.; quando vobis ita placuit, Sall. With inf.: placet legatos recipi, Sall.; suggestum adornari placuit, Liv.

PLACIDE, adv. (placidus). I. Prop.: With pleasing expressions, p. loqui, Cic.; p. verba facere, Sall.—II. Meton.: Gently, quietly, softly, peacefully, placidly, p. ire, to walk gently or sedately, Ter.; p. progredi, Cæs.; p. plebem tractare, Sall.; p. ferre dolorem; colles p. acclive, gently sloping, Liv.

PLACIDUS, a, um (placoe). Gentle, soft, quiet, peacefully, placid, reddere alqm placidum, Cic.; p. senatus, Id.; p. mors, tranquil, Virg.; p. colum, serene, clear, Sil.; p. sal, i. e. mare, Virg.; p. dies, a clear, calm day, Plin. E.; p. somnus, Ov.;

PLACITO, are, v. frq. n. (placoe). To please greatly or thoroughly, Plaut.

PLACITUM, i, n. I. Prop.: That which is pleasing or agreeable, ultra placitum laudare, beyond what is agreeable, Virg.—II. Meton.: An opinion pronounced, decision, dogma, p. medicorum, Plin.

PLACITUS, a, um. I. Part. of placoe.—II. Adj.: Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, locus ambobus p., Sall.

PLACO, I v. a. I. To appease, pacify, make quiet, p. alqm, Cic.; p. alqm beneficiis, Liv.; p. alqm republicæ, to reconcile with, Cic.; homo quietus et sibi ipse placatus, reconciled and at peace with himself, Id.; p. ventrem escâ, Hor.—II. To endeavor to appease, Hor.

PLACUSA and PLACUSIA, æ, f. See PLAGUSTIA.

PLAGA, æ, f. (πλαγή). I. Prop. A) Gen.: A blow, stroke, thrust, plagas perferre, Cic.; plagam ferre, to be about to hit or deal a blow, make a thrust, &c., Virg.; plagam sedare, to fix a blow, Ov.—B) Meton.: Of the impact of atoms, quam plagam appellat, Cic.—C) Esp.: A blow, stroke, &c., such as to produce a wound; thence, a wound, p. mediocris pestifera, Cic.; plagis vulnerari, Nep.—II. Fig.: A blow, wound, loss, p. est injecta petitioni tuæ, Cic.; oratio gravem plagam facit, makes a deep impression, Id.

PLAGA, æ, f. A region, quarter, p. colli, Poet. ap. Cic.; quatuor p., the four zones, Virg.; Sen. Meton.: A district, canton, p. Materina, Liv.

PLAGA, æ, f. I. Prop. A) A hunter's net or coil, plagas tendere, Cic.—B) Meton.: A cobweb, Plin.—II. Fig.: A net, gin, snare, quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic.

PLAGIARIUS, ii, m. (plagium). I. Prop.: A man-stealer, a kidnapper, Cic.—II. Meton.: A literary thief, a plagiarist, Mart.

PLAGI-GER, ðra, ðrum (plags, gerot). Th a

PLAGIGERULUS.

receives stripes, getting blows (of slaves), Plaut.

PLĀGĪGERŪLUS, a, um (plaga, gerulus), I. q. plagiger, Plaut.

PLĀGĪPĀTĪDA, æ, m. (plaga, patior). *One that endures stripes or puts up with blows,* Plaut.

PLĀGŌSUS, a, um (plaga). I. Act.: *Dealing or inflicting many blows, flogging,* p. Orbilius, Hor.—II. Pass.: *Much beaten, full of blows or wounds,* p. dorsum, App.

PLĀGŪLA, æ, f. dim. (plaga). *A hanging or curtain, stragulam pretiosam, plagulas,* Liv.

PLAGŪSĪA, æ, f. *A kind of fish (al. placuasas or placusias),* Plaut.

PLĀNĀSĪA, æ, f. (Πλανασία), or PLANARIA. *An island in the Etruscan Sea, near Elba,* Plin.; Tac.

PLANCTUS, ūs, m. (plango). I. Gen.: *A beating (so as to produce a loud noise),* Val. Flac.—II. Esp.: *A beating of the breast, &c., in grief, a wailing, gemitus ac p.,* Tac.

PLĀNE, adv. Prop.: *Plainly, evenly; hence, fig., without ambiguity, in a straightforward manner, p. et Latine loquuntur,* Cic.; *without difficulty, plainly, clearly, intelligibly, p. et dilucide,* Cic.; *placius dicere,* Id.; *apertissime planissimeque explicare,* Id.; *without exception, entirely, fully, altogether, quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, p. bene fecisti, you have done quite right in having convened, &c.,* Cic.; *p. scire, to know perfectly well, Ter. In replies: Quite so, exactly so, to be sure,* Plaut.

PLĀNĒTA or PLĀNĒTES, æ, m. (πλανήτης). *A planet (pure Latin, stellæ errantes or erraticæ),* Gell.

PLANGO, nxi, netum, 3 v. a. I. Gen.: *To beat or strike (so as to produce a loud noise), p. terram vertice,* Ov.; *p. tympana palmis,* Catull. Middle: *(avis) plangit, beats itself with its wings, i. e. flaps its wings,* Ov.—II. Esp. as a sign of anger, p. lacertos, Id.; *as an indication of sorrow, p. pectora palmis, to beat one's breast, Id. In the pass. (middle), planguot matres, Id.; thus in the act., agmina plangeunt,* Virg.; *hence, p. aliquam, to bewail aloud, Tibull., p. damna,* Stat.

PLANGOR, ōris, m. (plango). I. Gen.: *A beating or striking (with a loud noise), p. feminis,* Auct. Her.—II. Esp. as an indication of grief or mourning; *hence, Loud wailing, lamentation, plangere et lamentatione complere forum,* Cic.

PLANGŪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (πλανγγών). *A wax doll, a small waxen image, quinque p. matronarum (al. laguoculæ or imagunculæ),* Cic.

PLĀNĀLOQUUS, a, um (plane, loquor). *That speaks plainly, ut planiloqua est!* Plaut.

PLĀNĪPES, ōdis, m. (planus, pes). *A kind of mime or ballet-dancer, who, as is supposed, was bare-footed, or wore only socks (soccī),* Juv.

PLĀNĪTAS, ātis, f. (planus). *Evenness, smoothness, p. sententiarum, perspicuity, plainness,* Tac.

PLĀNĪTĪA, æ, f. (planus). *A plain, level ground, a flat surface, erat inter oppidum et collem p.,* Cæsar.

PLĀNĪTĪTES, ēi, f. (planus). *A plain, level ground, a flat surface, p. agri,* Cic.

PLĀNTA, æ, f. I. *A young, green branch, scion, twig,* Cic.; *a set, slip, cutting, graft,* Plin.—II. *The sole of the foot, pedum p.,* Virg.

PLAUSIBILIS.

PLANTARIS, e (planta). I. *Of or belonging to sets, slips, &c. Subst., plantāria, ium, n., Sets, young trees,* Plin.; *a young plantation or nursery, plantaria instituit, to make a nursery-ground,* Id. Meton.: *Hair, Pers.—II. Of or belonging to the sole of the foot, p. alæ, of Mercury,* Stat.

PLĀNUS, a, um. I. Prop.: *Plain, flat, even, p. carina, flat,* Cæsar.; *campus planissimus,* Plin. E.; *p. pisces, flat fish,* Plin. Hence, subst., *plauum, i, n., A plain, flat surface, agmen in planum deducere,* Sall. Esp., *de or e plano, or in plano: On the ground, on level ground, of magistrates when not pronouncing judgment on the tribunal, or (as we say) from the bench,* Suet. Hence: *melius in tribunali quam in plano conspicitur, better in persons of rank than in common people, Sen.—II. Fig.: Without difficulty or ceremony, easy, p. via,* Cic.; *perspicuus, clear, intelligible, p. narratio,* Cic.; *plauum facere, to make plain or clear, to prove, demonstrate, Id.; planum facere, with acc. and inf., Id.; satū hęc sunt tibi p. et certa?* Plaut.

PLĀNUS, i, m. (πλάνος). I. *A vagrant, vagabond,* Petr.—II. *A kind of juggler, an impostor, cheat,* Cic.

PLĀSMA, ātis, n. (πλάσμα). A) Prop.: *Anything that has been moulded into a shape, a form, Prud.—B) Meton.: A soft modulation of the voice,* Quint.

PLĀSTES, æ, m. (πλάστης). *One that moulds things or shapes them, a former, moulder,* Vell.

PLĀSTICE, ēs, f. (πλαστική, sc. τέχνη). *The art of making figures of clay, &c., the plastic art,* Plin.

PLĀTĀÆ, ārum, f. (Πλαταιάι). *Plataea, a town of Bœotia, celebrated for the victory obtained by the Greeks over the Persians (B.C. 479); now Palæo-Castro,* Cic.

PLĀTĀENSES, ium, m. *The people of Plataea,* Nep.

PLĀTĀLĒA, æ, f. *The spoon-bill,* Cic.

PLĀTĀNUS, i [genit., ūs, Virg.], f. (πλάτανος). *The plane-tree, p. lata,* Cic.; *p. cælebs, because it was not the practice to tie vines to it,* Hor.

PLĀTĒA, æ, f. (πλατεία). *A street in a town,* Cæsar.

PLĀTŌ or PLĀTON, ōnis [Greek acc., Platona, Hor.], m. (Πλάτων). *Plato. 1. A celebrated Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic philosophy,* Cic.; Hor. 2. *An Epicurean of Sardis, who, in the time of Cicero, was frequently at Athens,* Cic.

PLĀTŌNICUS, a, um (Πλατωνικός). *Of or belonging to Plato, Platonic, P. subtilitas,* Plin. E.

PLAUDO [plodo, Varr.], si, aum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To beat or strike so as to make a noise, to pat, p. pectora maou,* Ov.; *plauca colla equorum, Id.; p. pedibus choreas, to beat time with the feet, Virg.; to strike together with a clapping noise, plausis alis,* Ov.—II. Neut.: *To clap. A) Prop.: p. alis, Virg.; p. pennis, with the wings, Ov. Esp. as a mark of approbation or applause, p. manibus, Plaut.; p. alciui, to applaud any one by clapping, to clap, Cic.; Hor.: plaudite, at the end of a piece, Plaut.; Ter.—B) Fig.: To applaud, diis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic.; p. alcijs veribus, Ov.* PLAUSIBILIS, e (plaudo). *Worthy to be*

clapped, deserving of applause, p. nomen, Cic.

PLAUSOR, ōris, m. (plaudo). *One who claps with the hands in token of applause, a clapper, applauder, Quint.*

PLAUSTRUM (plostr.), i, n. (plaudo). I. *Prop.: A wagon, cart, wain for carrying loads, Cic.; plastrum percessere, to upset; Prov.: to upset the wagon, i. e. to spoil a business, manage a thing badly, Plaut. — II. Meton.: Charles's Wain, the Greater Bear, a constellation near the north pole, Ov.*

PLAUSUS, s, um, part. of plaudo.

PLAUSUS (plosus, Emm.), ūs, m. (plaudo). I. *Prop.: A noise made by the striking of two bodies together, a clapping, dat plausum pennis, Virg. Esp. as a mark of approbation, Cic. — II. Fig.: Approbation, applause, in alq̄ re plausus querere, Cic.; tantis plausibus, tanta approbatione, Id.*

PLAUTIANUS (Plot.), a, um. *Of or belonging to Plautius, bona P., belonging to a certain Plotius, Cic.*

PLAUTINUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Plautus, P. pater, a father in (a play of) Plautus, Cic.; P. numeri et sales, Hor.*

PLAUTIUS or PLŌTIUS, a. I. *The name of a Roman gens; e. g. L. Plotius Gallus, an orator in the time of Marius, Suet. — II. Adj.: Of or belonging to Plautius, lex P. de vi, Cic.*

PLAUTUS, i, m. (*prop., flat-foot, or flat-footed*). *A Roman family name; e. g. M. Accius Plautus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, born at Sarsina in Umbria, Cic.*

PLĒBĒCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (plebs). *The common people, misera se juxta p., Cic.*

PLĒBEIUS, a, um (plebs). I. *Prop.: Ignoble, plebeian, of the common people [opp. patricius, aristocratic], p. familia, Cic.; consul p., Liv.; ludi p., games for the people. — II. Meton.: Common, low, vulgar, p. philosophi, Cic.; p. vine, common, Plin.*

PLĒBĒS, ēi (contr. i), f. I. q. plebs, Cic.; Liv.; Sall.

PLĒBĒCŪLA, æ, m. (plebs, colo). *A friend of the people, one that courts popular favor, Cic.*

PLĒBISCITUM, i, n. (*abl. plebis scitu, Dec. ap. Cic.*) (plebs, scitum). *A decree or ordinance of the commonalty [opp. senatus consultum], Auct. Or. Dom.*

PLEBS, plebis, f. I. *Prop.: The common people, commonalty, the ignoble (opp. patricii, or patres or senatus; whereas populus comprises both classes), populo plebique Romana, Cic.; dictator primus de plebe dictus, chosen from among the people, i. e. the commonalty, Liv.; p. eris, for unus de plebe, Hor.; before the Gracchi the knights (equites) also belonged to the plebs; but when the former were raised to a separate class, the plebs formed the third, i. e. the last or lowest class; hence, The lower class of people, the populace, the mass, multitudo de plebe, Liv.; misera p., Hor. — II. Meton.: A mass, crowd, p. Superam, Ov.*

PLECTILIS, e (plecto). I. *Platted, p. corona, Plaut. — II. Fig.: Intricate, complicated, involved, syllogismi p., Prud.*

PLECTO, xi, and xii, xum, 3 v. a. (πλέκω). A)

Prop.: To plait, intertwine, braid. Esp. in the part. pass., plexus, s, um, Platted, p. corollæ, Lucr.; p. flores, Catull. — B) Meton.: p. se, to turn and twist one's self, Phæd.

PLECTO, ōre, 3 v. a. (πλήσσω or πλήττω). I. *Prop.: To punish, p. alqm capite, Cod. Just.; usually in the pass.: tergo p., Hor.; jure plectimur, Cic.; multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, on account of, Id. — II. Meton.: To blame, censure, cavet, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep.*

PLECTURUM, i, n. (πλήκτρον). *An instrument for striking; hence, I. Prop.: An instrument for striking the strings of a lyre, a quill, Cic. — II. Meton.: A lyre or lute, Hor.; a lyric poem, lyric poetry, Id.*

PLĒIAS, or PLĒIAS or PLĪAS, ādis, f. (Πληϊάς, Πλειάς). *A Pleiad, Taygete Plias, Virg. Oſten in the plur., Pleiades (Pliades), The seven daughters of Atlas as a constellation, the Pleiads, Ov. Pure Latin, Vergilia.*

PLĒIŌNE, ēs, f. (Πλειῶνη). *Pleione, the mother of the Pleiads, wife of Atlas, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Ov.*

PLEMMŪRIUM, ii, n. (Πλημμύριον). *Plemmyrium, a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse; nov. Punta di Gigante, Virg.*

PLĒNE, adv. I. *Prop.: Fully, to the full, vasa p. infundere, Plin. — II. Meton.: Richly, abundantly, completely, fully, p. alqd perficere, Cic.*

PLĒNITŪDO, iois, f. (plenus). *The state of being full, fullness; hence, meton., Completeness, p. syllabæ, Auct. Her.*

PLENUS, a, um (πλέος). *Full of any thing, filled with any thing. I. Gen. A) Prop.: Full [opp. inanis], with genit., p. domus cælati argenti, Cic.; or with abl., p. domus ornamentis, Cic.; p. veotis vela, Ov. Absol. p. pocula, Lucr.; p. cœna, filled up with writing, Ov. — B) Fig.: p. oblectationis requies est alci in alq̄ re, Cic.; vita p. voluptatibus, Id. — II. Esp. A) Prop. 1) Full, loaded, laden, exercitus plenissimus prædâ, Liv.; pregnant, with young, sus p., Cic.; semina p., Ov.; full, satisfied, sated, satiated, p. eras minimo, Id.; full, i. e. thick, strong, pecudis jecur nitidum atque p., Cic.; velamina filo pleno, Ov. 2) Full, i. e. provided or richly furnished with every thing, rich, p. urbs, Cic.; p. pecuniis, much money, considerable property, p. domus, Hor.; plenâ manu, with a full hand, richly, pleniorum efficere orationem, Cic. — B) Meton.: Full in number, complete, entire, p. annus, Cic.; cohortes plenissimæ, quite complete, or having the full number, Id.; perfect, whole, entire, full, p. luna, Virg.; p. verbum, at full length, not contracted or abridged, Cic.; syllaba plenior, longer, Auct. Her.; pleno gradu, with full step, in full march, Sall.; Liv.; numerous, p. agmen, Ov. Of the noise or sound: Full, strong, sonorous, vox plenior, Cic.; homo plenior voce, Id. Of strength: Strong, cibi pleniores, more nourishing, Cels. Of the air: Thick, close, Cic. — C) Fig.: p. inimicorum, Cic.; p. negotii, occupied, busy, Id.; p. irarum, loaded with, Liv.; p. annis, advanced in years, aged, Plin. E.; satiated, disgusted, p. amator, Hor.; complete, perfect, p. gaudium, Cic.; carmen grave plenumque fundere, Id.; in plenum, in general, on the whole, Plin.*

PLERIQUE.

PLUSCULUS.

PLERIQUE, PLERÆQUE. See PLENSUQUE.

PLERUMQUE, subst. and adv. See PLEASUQUE.

PLERUS, a, um, for plerisque: plures in plera sunt, i. e. in plures administrationes muteris, Cic.

PLERUSQUE, pleræque, plerumque. The most, the greatest part, juvenus p., Sall. Esp. in the plur.: p. Belgæ, Cæs.; multi p., Cic. Pleraque, acc. plur. neut., in a great many things, Gell. Subst., plerique, The most, the greater part or number, Cic. Subst., plerumque, i, n., The most, the greatest part, p. noctis, Sall.; Europæ p., Liv. Adv., plerumque, Mostly, for the most part, commonly, Cic.; very often, very frequently, p. permovere, Tac.

PLEUMOSI or PLEUMOXII, ñrum, n. Pleumosi, a people of Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

PLEURONIIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Pleuron, a town of Ætolia, P. Æmon, Ov.

PLIAS, plur. Pliadæ. See PLEIAS.

PLICIA, æ, f. (πλέκω). A fold, Curt.

PLICIO, avi, ñtum and itum, v. a. (plicia). To fold, lay together, fold up, v. chartam, Mart.; p. se in sua membra, to roll or coil itself up (of a snake), Virg.

PLINIANUS. Of Pliny, Plinian, Plin.

PLINIUS, e. The name of a Roman gens; the most celebrated were: 1. Caius Plinius Secundus (called also Major, the Elder), probably of Comum, author of the Natural History, Plin. E. 2. His adopted son, C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, who was his sister's son (called Junior, the Younger).

PLISTHENES, is, m. (Πλεισθένης). Plisthenes. 1. Son of Pelops, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, whom at his death he intrusted to his brother Atreus, whence they were called Atridæ, Serv. Virg. 2. Son of Thyestes, Sen.

PLISTHENIUS, a, um. Plisthenian, torus P., of Agamemnon, Ov.

PLŪDO, ñre. See PLAUDO.

PLORABILIS, e. Lamentable, mournful, deplorabile, Pers.

PLORATUS, ñs, m. (plorō). 1. Prop.: A weeping, loud crying, wailing, ploratus edere, Cic.—II. Meton.: The moisture of a tree, exuding like tears, Plin.

PLORO, 1 v. n. and a. 1. Neut.: To weep aloud, to wail, cry out, quid faciam? plorando fessus sum, Cic.; faciam plorantem illum, Plaut.; p. aleni, before or in the presence of any body, Tibull.

—II. Act.: To weep over, to bewail, lament, p. raptum juveocem, Hor.; with acc. and inf. id.: with inf., id.

PLŌSOR, ñris, m. See PLAUSOR.

PLŌSTELLUM, i, n. dim. (plostrum). A little wagon or cart, Varr.; Hor.

PLOSTRARIUS, a, um. See PLAUSTRARIUS.

PLOSTRUM, i, n. See PLAUSTRUM.

PLŌSUS, ñs, m. See PLAUSUS.

PLOTIANUS, PLOTIUS. See PLAUTIANUS, PLAUTIUS.

PLOXEMUM, PLOXIMUM, or PLOXENUM, i, n. A box for a carriage, Catull.

PLŪIT. See PLUO.

PLŪMA, æ, f. 1. Prop.: A soft feather, down-feather. Plur., plūmæ, ñrum, f. Down, soft feathers of a bed, Cic.; animantæ plumâ obductæ, id.; pluma haud interest, there is not a shade of difference, Plaut.—II. Meton.: Of the

down of the cheeks, the first beard, Hor. Of the scales of a coat of mail, which are arranged like feathers, Stat.; in modum plumæ, Sall.; in pluma, Virg.

PLŪMĀTILIS, e (pluma). Embroidered like feathers. Subst., plumatilis, is, n. (sc. vestimentum). A garment thus embroidered, Plaut.

PLŪMĀTUS, a, um, port. of plumo.

PLUMBEUS, a, um (plumbum). Of or made of lead, leaden. 1. Prop. A) p. glans, a leaden ball or bullet, Lucr.; p. ietus, a scourge to which a leaden ball was fastened at the end, Prud. Subst., plumbeus, i, m., A leaden coin, Mart. Plumbum, i, n., A leaden vessel, Col.—B) Meton.: Leaden, heavy, oppressive, p. auster, Hor. Blunt, p. pugio, Cic.; bad, poor, miserable, p. mala, Mart.—II. Fig.: Not acute (of mind), stupid, dull, heavy, p. in physicis, Cic.; stipes, asiæ, p., a lump of lead, a blockhead, Juvenc., Ter.

PLUMBOSUS, a, um (plumbum). Full of lead, mixed with lead, p. molybdæna, Plin.

PLUMBUM, i, n. 1. A) Lead, Plin.; p. nigrum, lead, id.; p. album, tin, Cæs.—B) Meton.: Any thing made of lead; e. g. a leaden ball or bullet, Ov.; Virg.; a leaden tube or pipe, Hor.—II. A defect in the eye, Plin.

PLŪMĒUS, a, um (pluma). 1. Prop.: Of down, stuffed or furnished with down, p. culcita, Cic.—II. Meton.: Downy, light, tender, p. pondus, Mart.

PLŪMIGER, ñra, ñrum (pluma, gero). Having feathers, that bears feathers, p. snser, Plin.

PLŪMIPES, pēdis, (pluma, pes). Having feathers on the feet, feather-footed, Catull.

PLŪMO, 1 v. a. (pluma). A) To feather, to cover with feathers, corpus plumatum, Cic.—B) Meton.: To embroider in the style of feather-work, pars suro plumata, Luc.; to cover with scales, lorica plumata, covered with scales, arranged like a bird's plumage, Just.

PLŪMŌSUS, s, um (pluma). 1. Prop.: Full of down, covered with down or feathers, p. occupium, Prop.—II. Meton.: Of the nature of down, covered with thin hair, p. folia, Plin.

PLŪO, plui and plūi, ñre (πλῦω, πλῦνω). 1. To rain, ñvæ enim est. p. Cic.; pluit hodie, it will rain, Plaut.; pluit alqd, alqd r-, or alqm rem, it rains any thing, effigies, que pluit, that was rained down, Plin.; sanguine pluisse, Liv.—II. Meton.: To fall down in showers, as rain, tantum glandis pluit, Virg.

PLŪRĀLIS, e (plus). Relating to more than one, plural, p. numerus, the plural (opp. singularis), Gramm. t. t. Quint. Subst., plūrālē, is, n. (sc. nomen). A noun in the plural number. Quint.

PLŪRĀLITĒR, adv. In the plural number, Gramm. t. t. p. dicere, in the plural, Quint.

PLŪRES. See PLUS and MULTUS.

PLŪRIES, adv. (plus). At different times, oft, n. frequently, p. subsistere, Cæs.

PLŪRĪ FARIAM, adv. On many sides, in many places, Suet.

PLŪRIMUS, a, um. See MULTUS.

PLUS. See MULTUS.

PLUSCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (plus). Somewhat more, a little more, p. supellex, Ter. Hence, subst., plusculum, Somewhat more, p. negotii,

PLUTEUS.

somewhat more trouble, or a small degree of trouble, Cic.; p. quam, somewhat more than, Id. Adv.: Rather too much, invitavit sese in cœna p. Plaut.; p. anoum, rather more than a year, Id.

PLUTEUS, i, m., and PLUTEUM, i, n. I. Prop.: A frame-work of boards joined together, serving as protection; a pent-house, roof, used by besiegers when at work, for shelter against the enemy's missiles, Cœs.; a kind of breast-work or parapet on a tower, Id.; conceptus pluteis, Liv.—II. The back of a couch, chair, bench, &c., Suet. Meton.: A couch, dining-couch, plutei fulera, Prop.; a board for a corpse, a bier, Mart.; a book-case, book-shelves, Juv.

PLUTO or PLUTON, ðnis, m. (Πλούτων). Pluto, king of the lower world, husband of Proserpina, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, Cic.

PLUTUS, i, m. (Πλούτος). Riches; personified as a deity, Plutus, the god of riches, Phœdr.

PLUVIA, æ, f. (pluvius). Rain, p. ingeo, Virg.; pluvius metuo, Cic. Esp.: Rain-water, Plin.

PLUVIALIS, e (pluvia). That brings rain, rainy, p. auster, Virg. Of or belonging to rain, rainy, p. dies, Col.; fungi p., Ov.

PLUVIOSUS, a, um (pluvia). Full of rain, rainy, p. hiems, Plin.

PLUVIUS, a, um (pluo). I. That brings or occasions rain, rainy, p. ventus, Hor.; p. Hyades, Virg.—II. That brings rain, rainy, p. cœlum, Varr.; rores p., rain, Hor.; aurum p., a shower of gold, golden rain, Ov.

PŒCILLUM, i, n. dim. (poculum). A little cup, p. mulsi, Liv.

PŒCŪLUM [pœcium, Prud.], i, n. (πόω, i. e. πίνω). I. Prop. A drinking-vessel, cup, goblet, beaker, poculum exhaurire, to drain, Cic.; spectat majoribus poculis (i. e. bibere), Id.—B) Meton.: That which is drunk, a drink, potion, pocula sunt fontes, Virg.; p. desiderii, a love-potion, Hor.; præ poculis, through intoxication, Flor.; in poculis, while drinking, i. e. over a glass or cup, Cic.—II. Fig.: eodem poculo bibere, to drink the same cup, i. e. to share an equal fate, Plaut.

PŒDAGRA, æ, f. (ποδάγρα). The gout (in the feet), Cic.

PŒDAGRICUS, a, um (ποδαγρικός). That suffers from the gout, gouty, Cels.

PŒDAGRŒSUS, a, um (podagra). That is subject to or has the gout, gouty, p. homo, Plaut.

PŒDALIRIUS, ii, m. (Ποδαλείριος). Podalirius. 1. Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician, Ov. 2. A Trojan, companion of Æneas, Virg.

PŒDEX, icis, m. (pedo). The fundament, Hor.

PŒDIUM, ii, n. (πόδιον). A) In buildings, a balcony, Plin. E.—B) In the amphitheatre or circus, a raised place or gallery adjoining the arena, and separated from the latter by a wall. In the middle of it was the seat of the emperor; also of the senators, of foreign ambassadors, the vestals, and the person who gave the spectacle, Suet.; Juv.

PŒANTYADES, æ, m. Son of Pœas, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov.

PŒANTYUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Pœas, P. heros, Philoctetes, Ov.

PŒAS [Pœas], antis, m. (Πόας). Pœas, the father of Philoctetes, Hyg.; Pœante satus, son of Pœas, i. e. Philoctetes, Ov.

PŒNUS.

PŒEMA, ætis [gen. plur., pœmätorum, Cic.; dat. plur., pœmätis, Cic.], n. (ποίημα). A poem, poema facere, Cic., p. egregium, Id.

PŒEMATIUM, ii, n. (ποιημάτων). A short poem, Plin. E.

PŒENA, æ, f. (ποινή). Prop.: Money paid as compensation for a murder, a satisfaction; hence, I. Gen. A) Renenge, pœnas domestici sanguinis expetere, to revenge, Auct. Har.; pœnas hominis persequi, Cic.; pœnas capere pro aliquo, to take revenge, to avenge any body, Sail.; pœnas repetere ab aliquo, to take revenge on any body, Cic.; pœnas verborum (an account of words) capere, Ov.; pœnas habere ab aliquo, to have revenged one's self, Liv.—B) Meton.: Any trouble, pain, torture, hardship, suffering, p. patiendi, Plin. Esp.: Sufferings inflicted by a conqueror upon the vanquished, crudeles sumere pœnas, to treat cruelly, Virg.—II. Punishment, penalty, satisfaction, teneri pœnâ, to have incurred a penalty, or be liable to punishment, Cic.; pœnam sibi contrahere, to render one's self liable to punishment, Cœs.; pœnâ aliquam afficere, to inflict punishment on any body, Cic.; pœnas pendere, to suffer punishment, Id.; pœnâ multare, to punish, Id.; pœnas exigere ab aliquo, to inflict a punishment, Ov.; pœnam alcuî irrogare, to inflict a punishment or penalty, Quint.; pœnas dependere reipublicæ, to suffer punishment, to be punished, Cic.; ds pœnas temeritatis, penalty for or on account of, Id.; pœnâs luere, to be punished, to atone for, Id.; pœnâs ferre, to suffer punishment, be punished, Id.; p. vitæ, capital punishment, Id.; or p. capitis, Cœs. Hence, in a game: Payment, forfeit, victam ne p. sequatur, Ov.

—III. Vengeance, as a goddess, Cic.

PŒENARIUS, a, um (pœnâ). Of or belonging to punishment, penal, p. actio, Quint.

PŒENI, orum, n. See PŒENUS.

PŒENICE, adv. See PUNICE.

PŒENICEUS, a, um. See PHŒNICÆUS.

PŒENICUS, a, um. See PUNICUS.

PŒENINUS. See PENNINUS.

PŒENIO, ire (pœna). Old form for punio, Gell.; dep. pœnior, Cic.

PŒENITENTIA, æ, f. (pœnitentia). Repentance, penitence, Liv.; agere pœnitentiam alejs rei, to repent of, Curt.; agere pœnitentiam pœnitentiæ suæ, to repent of, or be very sorry for, one's repentance, Plin. E.

PŒENITĒO, tui, ère (pœna). I. To repent, to be grieved or sorry for, to regret, si p. possint, Liv.; pœnitens, that repents, Cic.; pœnitendo, by repentance, Id.—II. A) To repent, i. e. to cause repentance [pœnitet aliqui aliquid: conditio me non pœnitet, Plaut.]. Impers.: pœnitet aliqui alejs rei, to repent of, to feel repentance on account of, me pœnitet consilii, Att. ap. Cic.; with inf., me pœnitet didicisse, Cic.—B) To be dissatisfied with any thing, pœnitet me senectutis, Cic.; quid eum Mnesarchi pœnitet? Id.; me haud pœnitet, I am not dissatisfied, am not altogether sorry, Plaut.; haud me pœnitet sententiæ eorum, their view of the case does not displease me, Cic.

PŒENŪLUS, i, m. (Pœnus). The young Carthaginian, the title of a comedy by Plautus.

PŒENUS, a, um. I. Prop.: Phœnician, Hor.—II. Meton. (because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians): Carthaginian,

P. leo, Virg. *Subst.*: A Carthaginian; plur., Pœni, Æmum, m., *The Carthaginians*, Cic. *Esp.*: Pœnus, the Carthaginian, i. e. Hannibal, Cic.; P. plane est, is a thorough Carthaginian, i. e. very shrewd (because such was the character of the people of Carthage), Plaut.

PŒSIS, is, f. (ποίησις). I. *Prop.*: Poetry, the art of poetry, Quint.—II. *Meton.*: Poetry, a poem, poems, Anacreontis tota p. est amatoria, Cic.

PŒTA, æ, m. (ποιητής). I. *Prop.*: A poet, Cic.—II. *Meton. gen.*: A clever man, tu p. es ad eam rem unicus, you are entirely fit for it, just cut out for it, Plaut.

PŒTICA, æ, or PŒTICE, ẽs, f. (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη). *The art of poetry*, Cic.

PŒTICE, adv. *Poetically, after the manner of poets*, p. loqui, Cic.

PŒTICUS, a, um (ποιητικός). *Poetical*, p. verbum, Cic.; p. dii, such as occur in the poets, Id. *Subst.*, pœticum, i, n., *Anything poetical*, Quint. *Plur.*, pœtica, òrum, n., *Poetical composition, verses, poetry*, Quint.

PŒTILLA, æ, m. dim. (poeta). *A petty or sorry poet, poetaster*, Plaut. (v. l.).

PŒTRIA, æ, f. (ποίητρα). *A poetess*, Ov.; p. fabularum, Cic.

PŒTRIS, idia or idos, f. (ποιηρίς). *A poetess*, Pers.

PŒGŒNIAS, æ, m. (πωγωνίας). *Bearded* (sc. a comet), Sen.

POL' interj. *By Pallux! forsooth! i'faith!* Ter.; Plaut.; also with other words of asseveration, sane p., Ter.; p. profecto, Plaut.

PŒLEMO or PŒLEMON, òis, m. (Πολέμων). *Polemon*. I. *A philosopher of Athens, teacher of Zeno*, Cic. 2. *A king of Pontus*, Suet.

PŒLEMŒNEUS, a, um (Πολέμωναίος). *Of the philosopher Polemon*, P. Stoicus, Cic.

PŒLEMŒNIACUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Polemon, king of Pontus*, pontus P., Eutr.

PŒLENTA, æ, f. *Pearl-barley*, Cels.

PŒLENTARIUS, a, um (poleta). *Of or belonging to pearl-barley*, p. crepitus, caused by eating pearl-barley, Plaut.

PŒLEMENTUM, i, n. (polio). *Plur.*: p. porcina, testicles of swine, Plaut.

PŒLINDRUM, i, n. *A fictitious spice*, Plaut.

PŒLIO, 4 [polibant for poliebant, Virg.] v. n. I. *Prop.*: To polish, make smooth, furbish, politæ columnas, Cic.; p. frontes libellorum pumice, Ov.—B) *Meton.*: To prepare well, to work, p. agrum, Enn.; to embellish, decorate, adorn, set off, p. columnas albo, Liv.; domus polita, Phædr.—II. *Fig.*: To polish, refine, embellish, p. orationem, Cic.; p. carmina, Ov.

PŒLIORCETES, æ, m. (Πολιορκητής). *A besieger, stormer, or taker of towns*, Plin. (*Pure Latin, expugnator*). *A surname of the Macedonian king Demetrius*, Sen.

PŒLITE, adv. *Elegantly, neatly, beautifully, in a polished manner*, p. dicere, Cic. *Compar.*: politius limare, Cic.

PŒLITES, æ, m. (Πολίτης). *Polites, son of King Priam, who was killed by Pyrrhus*, Virg.

PŒLITIA, æ, f. (πολιτεία). *The State, or the Constitution and Government of a State, the title of a work by Plato*, Cic.

PŒLITICUS, a, um (πολιτικός). *Of or belong-*

ing to the state or civil government, political. p. libri, Cœl. ap. Cic.

POLITŒRIUM, ii, n. *Politorium, a town of Latium*, Liv.

PŒLITŒRA, æ, f. (polio). I. *Prop.*: A polishing, furbishing, smoothing, p. marmoris, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: A garnishing, beautifying, p. pavimenti, Vitruv.; Plin.

PŒLITES, a, um. I. *Part. of polio*.—II. *Adj. prop.*: Polished; hence, fig., refined, elegant, tasteful, polite, p. artibus, Cic.; homo omni doctrina liberali politissimus, Id.

POLLA, æ, f. [Paula]. *Polla*. 1. *The wife of Decius Brutus*, Cic. 2. *The wife of the poet Lucan, then of Statius, herself a poetess*, Mart.

POLLEN, iois, n., and POLLIS, inis, c. *Very fine flour or meal, meal-dust*, Ter.

POLLENS, tis. I. *Part. of polleo*.—II. *Adj.*: Able, powerful, mighty, strong, p. aer, Lucret.; p. potensque, Sall.; with genit., vini p. Liber, Plaut.; with abl., hostis equo p., Ov. *Esp.*: Powerful, considerable, p. genus, Plaut.

POLLENTIA, æ, f. (polleo). I. *Prop.*: Power, might, Plaut.—II. *Personified as a deity*: Pollentia, Liv.

POLLENTIA, æ, f. *Pollentia*. 1. *A town of Picenum; now Urbisaglia*, Cic. 2. *A town on the largest of the Balearic islands* (i. e. Majorca); now Puglienza, Plin.

POLLENTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pollentia in Liguria*, plebs P., Suet.

POLLEO, ẽre (po-valeo), v. n. I. *Gen.*: To be able, to have power or strength, to be able to carry anything into effect, qui in republica plurimum pollebant, Cæs.; tantum p., Liv.; p. pecuniã, to be powerful by, Suet.; p. scientiã, to be powerful, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: To be rich in, ut eos silibus p., App.; to have value or estimation, eadem vitis aliud in aliis terris pollet, Plin.

POLLEX, icis, m. (polleo). A) *The thumb, pollice prædicere alcuï, Cic.; infestus p., stretched out as a mark of aversion*, Quint.; pollicem premere, to press down the thumb (with the other fingers) as a mark of wishing any body luck at play, Plin.; hence, pollice utroque laudare ludum, Hor.; pollicem vertere, to turn the thumb toward the breast, as a sign that the people wished the death of a vanquished gladiator, Juv.—B) *The great toe*, Plin.

POLLICEOR, itus, ẽri, v. dep. (pro, licem). *Prop.*: To offer one's self, to profess a readiness to do anything (whereas promittere is, to give hopes, to raise expectation), p. alcuï studium, Cic.; p. montes auri, Ter.; with inf., Id.; benigne p., to make kind or obliging offers, Cic.; bene p., Sall. *Part.*, pollicitus, a, um, *Promised*, p. torus, Ov.

POLLICITATIO, òis, f. *A promising*, Cæs.

POLLICITOR, i v. dep. int. (polliceor). *To promise*, p. nqd, Plaut.

POLLICITUS, a, um, *part. of polliceor*.

POLLINCTOR, òis, m. (pollingo). *One of the undertaker's men who washed corpses and prepared them for the funeral pile*, Plaut.

POLLINCTŒRIUS, a, um (pollinctor). *Of or belonging to a pollinctor*, Plaut.

POLLINGO, nxi, netum, 3 v. a. *To wash corpses and prepare them for the funeral pile*, Plaut.

POLLIO, òis, m. *Pollio, a Roman family name; e. g. Asioius P., a friend of the Emperor Au-*

gustus, and distinguished as a warrior, statesman, writer of tragedies, orator, and historian, Virg.; Hor.

POLLIS, inis, c. See POLLEN.

POLLIVS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pollio, P. tribus, Liv.*

POLLŪCO, xi, ctum, 2 v. a. I. *Prop.: To erve up at table, p. pisces, Cass. Hem.; p. Herculi decimam partem, to offer up, Plaut. Facet: virgis polluctus, treated or regaled with stripes, Id. II. Fig.: non ego sum pollucta pago, I am no dish for the village, i. e. for the common people, Plaut.*

POLLŪCES, is, m. See POLLUX.

POLLŪCIBILITER, adv. *Splendidly, magnificently, p. obsonare, Plaut.*

POLLUCTE, adv. *Magnificently, expensively, sumptuously, Plaut.*

POLLUCTUM, i, n. (polluceo). *A dish, a feast, Plaut.*

POLLUCTŪRA, æ, f. (polluceo). *A feast, a banquet, Plaut.*

POLLUCTUS, a, um, part. of polluceo.

POLLŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (po, luo). I. *Prop.: To soil, defile, stain, contaminate, p. ora cruore, Ov.; p. ore dapea, Virg.—II. Fig.: To defile, pollute, contaminate, injure, dishonor; esp. in religious matters, to desecrate, p. caerimonias stupro, Auct. Or. Dom.: omnia deorum hominumque jura scelere inexpliabi p., Cic.; p. Jovem, to offend, violate, Prop.; femina p., to dishonor, defile, Tac.*

POLLŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of polluo.—II. Adj.: Unchaste, vicious, p. femina, Liv.; p. licentia, Sall.*

POLLUX, ūcia, m. (old form, Palluces, is, m., Plaut.) (Πολυδῆκης). *Pollux, son of Tyndarus (or of Jupiter) and Leda, brother of Castor, celebrated as a good fighter with the castus (pugil), Cic.; P. uterque, Castor and Pollux, Hor.*

PŌLUS, i, m. (πόλος). I. *Prop.: The end of an axle, round which the wheel turns; hence, the pole, as the one end of the axis of the earth, polus glacialis, the north pole, Ov.; p. australia, the south pole, Ov. Also absol.: The north pole, Id.—II. Meton.: poli, The whole heavens, Val. Flac.; in the sing., Hor.; Virg.; of a celestial globe, Ov.*

PŌLYBIUS, ūi, m. (Πολύβιος). *Polybius, a celebrated Greek historian of Megalopolis, in Arcadia, the contemporary and friend of Scipio Africanus Minor, Cic.*

PŌLYCLĒTUS, i, m. (Πολύκλειτος). *Polyclētes, a celebrated Greek statuary and artist in alto relievo, a native of Sicyon, Cic.*

PŌLYCRATES, is, n. (Πολύκρατης). *Polycrates, a prince of Samos, contemporary with Alcæon; he was celebrated on account of his good fortune, Cic.*

PŌLYDĀMAS, antiæ, m. (Πολυδάμας). *Polydamas, I. A Trojan, the friend of Hector, Ov. 2. A certain athlete, Val. Max.*

PŌLYDECTES or PŌLYDECTA, æ, m. (Πολυδέκτης). *Polydectes, a king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus, Ov.*

PŌLYDŌREUS, a, um. *Of Polydorus, Ov.*

PŌLYDŌRUS, i, m. (Πολύδωρος). *Polydorus, a son of Priam; he was intrusted, together with a large sum of money, to the care of the Thracian king Polymnestor, by whom he was killed, Cic.; Virg.*

PŌLYGNŌTUS, i, m. (Πολύγνωτος). *Polygnotus, a celebrated Greek painter and statuary, a native of Thasos, but resided chiefly at Athens, Cic.*

PŌLYHYMŪNIA, æ, f. (Πολυμνία, rich in song). *Polyhymnia, one of the nine Muses, Hor.*

PŌLYIACHERĀPLACIDES, æ, m. (vux hybr, πολυιάχηραπλακίδης). *A fictitious name, Plaut.*

PŌLYMNESTOR and POLYMNESTOR, ōris, m. (Πολυμνήτωρ, Πολυμνήτωρ). *Polympnestor, a king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Iliace, Ov. See POLYDORUS.*

PŌLYPHĀGUS, i, m. (πολύφαγος). *Agormandizer, glutton, Suet.*

PŌLYPHĒMUS, i, m. (Πολύφημος). *Polyphemus, a Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, blinded by Ulysses, Ov.*

PŌLYPLŪSIUS, a, um (πολυπλούσιος). *Very rich, a fictitious family name, Plaut.*

PŌLYPUS, i, m. (πολύπους). I. *Prop.: That has many feet, an aquatic animal or zoophyte that has eight feet or fangs, a polyopus, Plin.—II. Fig., of a rapacious person, Plaut.*

PŌLYPUS, i, n. (πολύπος, Dor. for πολύπους). *An ulcer or excrescence in the nose, a polyopus, Cels.; Hor.*

PŌLYXĒNA, æ, f. (Πολυξένη). *Polyxena, a daughter of Priam; she was sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles by his son Pyrrhus, Ov.*

PŌLYXĒNIUS, a, um. *Of Polyxena, P. cædes, Catull.*

PŌMĀRIUS, a, um (pomum or pomus). *Of or belonging to fruit, seminarium p., Cat. Subst., pōmarius, ūi, m., A fruiterer, Hor.; pōmarius, ūi, n., An orchard, Cic.; a store-house for fruit, a fruiterer, Plin.*

PŌMĒRIDĀNIUS (postm., Vitr.), a, um (post, meridianus). *Of or in the afternoon, p. sessio, Cic.*

PŌMĒRIUM, ūi, n. See POMÆRIUM.

PŌMETĪA, æ, f., and PŌMETĪI, ōrum, m. *Pometiæ, a town of Latium (Liv.; Virg.); or more fully, Suesna Pometia, Liv.*

PŌMETĪNUS, a, um. *Of Pometiæ, P. maubias, Liv.*

PŌMIFER, ěra, ěrum (pomum, fero). *That bears or produces fruit, p. autumnus, Hor.*

PŌMŌERIUM, ūi, n. (post, incerus for muras). I. *A void space inside and outside the walls of a city, pomœrium intrare, Cic.—II. Fig.: qui minore pomœrio finierunt, that have prescribed to themselves narrower limits, Varr.*

PŌMŌNA, æ, f. (pomum). *Pomona, the goddess of fruit, Ov. Meton.: Fruit-trees, fruit, Plin.*

PŌMPA, æ, f. (πομπή). I. *Prop. A) A solemn public procession, in which the images of gods, ancestors, &c., were carried about, at public festivals, weddings, funerals, &c., exsequiis, pompa, Cic.; pompam funeris ire, to follow a funeral procession, to attend a funeral, Ov.; pompam ducere, at a wedding, Id. Hence: pompam ferulis simile, as slowly as in a procession.—B) Meton.: A procession, train, tota petitio cura ut sit pompæ plena, Cic.; a row, series, Sen.—II. Fig.: Pompæ, show, parade, detraxit muneri suo pompam, Sen. Esp. Rhet.: p. rhetorum, Cic.*

PŌMPEĪANUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the town Pompeii, P. vinum, Plin. Subst., Pompeianum, i, n. (sc. prædium), A country seat of Cicero near Pompeii, Cic. Pompeiāni, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Pompeii, Cic.—II. Of or belonging to Pompey, P. equitatus, Cæs.*

Subst., Pompeiani, ōrum, m., *The followers or party of Pompey, Cæs.*

POMPEII, ōrum, m. *Pompeii, a town in the south of Campania: buried in the ashes of Vesuvius at an eruption which took place A.D. 79, Liv.*

POMPEIUS, a, um. *Pompeius. I. A Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were: A) Cn. Pompeius, one of the first triumvirate (with Cæsar and Crassus); the famous opponent of Cæsar, overthrown at Pharsalus, Cic.: Cæs.—B) 1) Pompeia, wife of Valinius, Cic. 2) Another, daughter of the same Cn. Pompeius, wife of Sylla Faustus, Hirt. 3) A third, daughter of Q. Pompeius, wife of Julius Cæsar, afterward divorced from him, Suet.—II. Adj.: Of or belonging to Pompey, P. via, Cic.; lex P., proposed by Cn. Pompeius, Id.*

POMPILIUS, a, um. *Pompilius. I. The name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated was Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, Hor.—II. Adj.: Of Pompilius, P. sanguis, a descendant of Numa Pompilius, Hor.*

POMPILIUS, i, m. (πομπίλος). *A sea-fish, said to accompany ships, pilot-fish, Ov. (Pure Latin, nautilis).*

POMPONIUS, a, Pomponius, the name of a Roman gens; of which the most celebrated were: 1. Titus Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero, whose life has been written by Cornelius Nepos, Cic. 2. P. Pomponius Secundus, a tragedian in the reigns of Caligula and Claudius, Quir. 3. Pomponius Mela, a Spaniard, who wrote a treatise on geography in three books, Tac.

POMPTINA or POMTINA PALUS. *See PONTINUS.*

PŌMUM, i, n. *I. The fruit of a tree, fruit (as apples, pears, plums, peaches, figs, &c.), Plin. Hence, poma, fruit, Varr.; Virg.; Hor; truffles (tubera), Mart.—II. A fruit-tree, Virg.; Plin.*

PŌMUS, i, f. *A fruit-tree, Tibull.*

PONDERO, 1 v. a. (pondus). *I. Prop.: To weigh, to weigh out, granum p., Plin.; p. pugnos, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To weigh over in one's mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon, verborum delectum aurium iudicio p., Cic.; fidem ex fortuna p., according to fortune, Id.; ea certo iudicio p., to reflect upon with unbiassed judgment, Id.*

PONDERŌSUS, a, um (pondus). *I. Prop. A) Of weight: Heavy, p. compedes, Plaut.—B) Meton.: Weighty, of great weight, p. epistola, that contains much, Cic.; p. verbera, falling heavily, Val. Max.—II. Fig.: epistola p., of great weight, Cic.*

PONDO (abl. of pondus). *According to weight, in weight, corona libram p., a pound in weight, Liv.; piscium unciam p., Plaut. Esp. subst. indecl.: auri quinque p., Cic.; uncia p., the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce, Id.*

PONDUS, ōris, n. (pendo). *I. Prop. A) A weight used in the scale, ponderibus libratur alqd, Cic.; ad certum pondus examinatis, Cæs. Meton.: Weight, heaviness, emere alqd pondere, Plin.; hence, weight, load, burden, saxa magui ponderis, Cæs.; pondere iudicare, by weight, Cic.; equilibrium, perpendicular, motus oritur extra poodus et plagam, results from equilibrium, or from things being equally balanced, Id.; tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov.; a heavy thing, a thing of great weight, in terram feruntur omnia pondera, Cic.; immantia p. baltei, Virg. Esp.: uteri p., the fetus, Prop.; absol., Lucr.; Ov.—B) Meton.:*

A load, multitude, quantity, sum, magnum argenti p., Cæs.—II. Fig.: A burden, a heavy weight or load, pondera curarum, Luc.; Ov.; weight, i. e. influence, authority, importance, persona autem non qualiscunq; testimonii pondus habet, validity, credit, Cic.; tuæ testræ maximi apud me sunt ponderis, have the greatest weight with, or exercise most influence upon, Id.: ejus illius eodem apud me est pondere, quo fuit illo, is of the same account with me, as, &c., Id.; constancy, Prop.

PŌNE. *I. Adv.: Behind, after [opp. ante], ante et p. moveri, Cic.; p. sequens, Virg.—II. Prep. with acc.: Behind, p. quos labantur, Cic.; vincite p. tergum manus, Tac.*

PŌNO, pōni [pōvisi, Plaut], pōsitum [contr. postum, Lucr.], 3 v. a. *To set, put, lay, place. I. A) Prop.: To put, set, ubi pedem poneret, non babebat, Cic.; p. sellam iuxta, Sall. Esp.: To set, plant, sow, p. vites, Virg.; arborum p., Hor.; to set, erect, raise, build, build up, raise on high, p. statuum, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. domum, Hor.—B) Meton.: To form, fashion, hic saxo, liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem p. nunc demum, Hor. Hence, gen.: To establish, make, p. leges, Cic. Hence: rationem p., to give a statement of an account, Suet.; p. rudimentum, to make a first attempt, Liv.; to deposit or give as a pledge, p. pelliun, Plaut; to compose, make quiet, tranquillize, p. freta, Hor. Esp.: To set on the table, to serve up, p. in gemina merum, Ov.; p. ad alqm, to help any one at table, Juv.; to press upon, impress, p. oscula in labellis, Prop.; to set, appoint, p. alcui custodem, Cæs.; supra armamentarium positus, set as an overseer, Curt.; to assign to, award, p. alcui præmium, Cic.—C) Fig. gen.: To put, p. alqm in gratiam or in gratis, Cic.; to suppose, to take for granted, p. alqd pro certo, Liv.; positum sit igitur, Cic.; with acc. and inf., pone, esse victim, Ter.; to fix, establish, appoint, p. alqm imperatorem alcui, Sall.; and absol., Hor. Hence, To hazard, venture, absol., Juv.; to expose, caput suum periculo p., Plaut; to put (a question), p. quæstiuunculam, Cic.; without acc.: to fix, settle, determine, p. jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, Cic. Hence: To say, name, mention, cite or quote, set down, ut paulo ante posui, Cic.; hoc ipsum p. pro argumento, quod, Id.; ponor ad scribendum, my name is mentioned, I am set down, Id.; with acc. and inf., verbo posuit, Sthenium literas publicas corrupisse, Cic.; to place, to allow to rest upon, spem in virtute, in tabellis p., Cic.; p. in dubio, to question, entertain some doubts, Liv. Esp., positus, a, um. Resting or placed upon, res p. erat in celeritate, depended upon speed, Cæs. To put down (at a certain value); hence, to esteem, reckon, consider, believe, alqd in beneficio p., Cic.; p. alqd in laude, to consider praiseworthy, Id.; mortem in malis p., to look upon it as an evil, Id.; alqd in metu p., to fear, Id.; with acc. and inf., hunc autem motum in solis animis esse ponit, Cic.—II. To lay. A) Prop.: p. tabulas in ærario, Cæs.; p. fundamenta, Cic. Esp.: To have young (of animals), sus fetum ad imum (cavernam) posuerat, Phæd.; p. ova, to lay, as heus, Col. To lay down, allow to go down, genu p., to kneel down, Ov. Esp.: p. alqm terrâ, to bury, Virg.; thus absol., p. avum, Ov. Hence, positus,*

Buried, dead, Virg. Pass. poni, *To be situated, (of geographical position) to lie*, Roma in montibus posita, Cic.; poni, *to have fallen*, posita nix, Virg. *Neuter: To go down, to abate*, ventus ponit, Virg. *Esp.: To lay aside, put off or aside*, p. tuociam, Cic.; p. arma, *to lay down*, Id.; p. barbam, *to shave off; to have (any thing) taken off*, Suet.; *to put away*, p. scalas, Cæs.; *to put in order, adjust*, p. capillos, Ov.—B) *Meton.*: positus somno, *lying in a profound sleep*, Virg.—C) *Fig.*: *To set aside (e. g. time) for a certain purpose; hence, to apply, bestow*, p. in aliqua re curam operamque, Cic.; p. tantum operæ et temporis, Id.; p. se in rebus contemplandis, *to occupy one's self with*, Id.; *to lay aside, leave off, dismiss, lay down*, p. vitam, *to renounce, give up*, Id.; p. curas, Liv.; *to put aside, to leave undone, to renounce*, p. ambitum (verborum), *to get rid of gradually*, Cic.; p. bellum conditionibus, *to suspend*, Sall.; *to lay out, apply (money)*, p. pecuniam (fenori), *to lend on interest*, Hor.; si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum præclarissime posueris, *you will have bestowed your assistance well*, Cic.; *to impose, give (a name)*, p. rebus nomina, Id.—III. A) *Prop.*: *To place, p. pedem in greinio, Phaed. Hence, esp. Milit.*: *To place, draw up, put in array*, legionem tuendam oræ p., Cæs.; p. castra, *to pitch a camp* [castra movere, *to decompose*], Cæs.; Liv.—B) *Fig.*: *To place, p. aliquid in conspectu, Cic.; p. aliquid in promptu, to keep in readiness*, Id.; p. sperem, *to entertain hopes*, Plaut. *To represent*, p. deum sub imagine pulchra, Ov.

PONS, pontis, m. I. *A bridge, pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river*, Cæs.; facere pontem ante rostra, Cic.; pontem rumpere, *to break down*, Quint.; *or pontem abrumperere or solvere*, Tac.; *or pontem rescindere, dissolvere*, Nep.; pontem efficere navibus, *to make a bridge of boats*, Tac.; *a bridge from a ship to the shore, a plank for embarking or disembarking*, Virg.; *a bridge on the walls of a town from one tower to another*, Id. *A raised pathway leading to the inclosed place (septum) where the people gave their votes*, Cic.—

II. *The deck of a ship*, Tac.; *the floor of a tower*, Virg. Pons Argenteus, *a place with a bridge across the river*, i. e. Argent in Provence, Lepid. ap. Cic.

PONTICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (pons). *A little bridge*, Cic.

PONTICUS, a, um (Ποντικός). *Of or belonging to Pontus*, P. nux, *a kind of hazel-nut*, Plin.; P. terra, Ov.

PONTICUS, i, m. *Ponticus, a poet, contemporary with Propertius and Ovid*, Prop.

PONTIFEX, icis, m. *A chief priest, high-priest, pontiff. They were originally four patricians, to whom, at a later period, four plebeians were joined; Sulla increased the number to fifteen, divided into majores and minores, forming one college: their chief was called pontifex maximus*, Auct. Har.; Liv.

PONTIFICĀLIS, e (pontifex). *Of or belonging to a pontifex or the pontifices, pontificūl, p. auctoritas*, Cic.

PONTIFICĀTUS, ūs, m. (pontifex). *The dignity and office of a pontifex, the pontificate*, Auct. Har.

PONTIFICIUS, a, um (pontifex). *Of or be-*

longing to a pontifex or the pontifices, pontificūl, p. libri, Cic.

PONTINUS und POMTINUS or POMPTINUS, a, um. *Pontine, P. palus or P. paludes, the Pontine Marshes, a district of Latium, which was subject to inundations of the rivers Amasenus and Ufenus. The via Appia crossed this district*, Plin. *Subst., Pomptinum, i, n., The Pontine district or country*, Liv.

PONTIUS, a. *Pontius, the name of a Roman gens; e. g. I. L. Poptius Aquilius, one of the assassins of Cæsar, Cic. 2. C. Pontius, the chief of the Samnites, who defeated the Romans near the Furculæ Caudinæ*, Cic.

PONTO, ōnis, m. *A kind of Gallic sailing-vessel, perhaps a transport, pontones, quod est genus navium Gallicarum*, Cæs.

PONTUS, i, m. (πόντος). I. *The deep*, p. msris, Virg.—II. *Meton.*: *The sea*, Hor.; Virg.; *a large wave, a whole sea (as it were)*, p. ingens, Virg.

PONTUS, i, m. (Πόντος). *The Black Sea, in Ponti ore, Cic. Meton.*: *The country about the Black Sea, Pontus, Medea ex eodem Ponto*, Cic. *Esp.*: *A district of Asia Minor on the Black Sea, between Bithynia and Armenia, of which Mithradates was king*, Cic.

PŌPA, æ, m. *A sacrificer, he that had the care of the fire, incense, water, wine, and sacred vessels, brought the victim to the altar, and gave it the blow*, Cic.

PŌPĀNUM, i, n. (πόπανον). *A sacrificial cake*, Juv.

PŌPELUS, i, m. dim. (populus). *The common people, populace*, Hor.

POPILIŪS (Popilius), a, um. I. *Popilius, the name of a Roman gens. A) C. Popilius, a tribune militum, who made Cicero prisoner, and afterward killed him*, Liv.—B) *Popilia, the wife of Qu. Catulus*, Cic.—II. *Adj.*: *Of Popilius*, P. gens, Cic.

PŌPINA, æ, f. (πέπω or πέπρω, to cook). I. *A place where cooked meat, &c., was sold, a cook's shop, eating-house*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Meat sold at such places*, Cic.

PŌPINO, ōnis, m. (popina). *One that frequents victualling-houses, a glutton*, Hor.

POPLES, itis, m. *The ham; meton., the knee, contento popliti*, Hor.; *succisus femiibus poplitisque*, Liv.

POPILICŪLA, æ, m. (populus, colo). *A favorer of the people*, Sid.; *a family name of Valerius, who assisted in expelling the kings; this name afterward became Publicols*, Liv.

POPULUS, i, m. I. *q. populus*, Plaut.

POPPEA, æ, f. *Poppæa, the wife of Nero*, Suet.

POPPEANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Poppæa, pinguis P., a kind of cosmetic invented by Poppæa, consisting of some dough moistened with asses' milk, which was put on the face before going to bed, in order to preserve the smoothness and delicacy of the skin*, Juv.

POPPYSMA, ætis, n. (πόπυσμα), and POPPYSMUS, i, m. (ποπυσμός). *A noise made by smacking the tongue and lips together, or by clapping the hands, as in token of approbation*, Juv.

PŌPŪLABĪLIS, e. *That may be laid waste*, Ov.

POPULABUNDUS, a, um. *Laying waste, destroying*, Liv.

POPULĀRIS, e (populus). I. Prop.: *Concerning the people, of or proceeding from the people*, p. lex, Cic.; *aure p.*, the favor of the people, or ventus p., Id.: p. partes, Sall. Hence, subst., populāria, i, uoi, n., *The seats of the people in the theatre*, Suet. Esp.: *Favorable to or favoring the people, that courts the favor of the people*, consul p., Cic.; homo maxime p., Id. Hence, subst. plur., populares, ium, m., *The party of the people (in opposition to the optimates or nobles)*, Cic.; *pleasant or agreeable to the people, favored by the people*, popular, nomen censorium p. factum est, Id.; *that makes an impression on the people*, p. lacrimae, Id.; *of or belonging to the inhabitants of a country or a town*, p. civitas, a democracy, Plin. Hence: *Common to the people*, p. verba, Cic.; *belonging to the same people, country, or town, native, indigenous*, p. flumina, Ov. Hence, subst., popularis, is, m., *A countryman, a fellow-countryman*, p. tuus, Cic.; amicus meus et p., Ter.—II. Fig.: *Common, mean, ordinary*, p. opinio, Cic. Meton.: *Inconstant, not resting on firm or sound principles*, p. imperium, Cic.; *a companion, associate*, p. sceleris, Sall.

POPULĀRITAS, ātis, f. I. *A courting of popular favor*, Tac.—II. *Relationship between persons of the same country*, Plaut.

POPULĀRITER, adv. I. Prop.: *After the manner of the people; hence, esp., in a manner pleasing to the people, popularly*, p. agere, Cic.—II. Fig.: *In a common manner*, p. loqui, Cic.

POPULATIO, ōnis, f. I. Prop. A) *A laying waste, devastating, ravaging*, Cæs.—B) Meton.: *Booty (gained in this way)*, Liv.—II. Fig.: *Ruin, corruption*, p. morum, Plin.

POPULĀTOR, ōris, m. I. Prop. A) *A destroyer, waster, ravager*, p. agrorum, Liv.—II. Fig.: *p. eversorque civitatis*, Quint.

POPULĀTUS, ūs, m. (populor). *A devastating*, Luc.

POPULĒUS, a, um (pōpulus). *Of or belonging to a poplar*, p. umbra, Virg.

POPULĪFER, ēra, ērum (populus, fero). *That bears poplar-trees*, Ov.

POPULISCĪTUM, i, n. (pōpulus, scitum). *A decree of the people*, Nep.

POPULNUS, a, um (pōpulus). *Of or belonging to poplars*, p. sora, Plaut.

POPŪLO, i v. a., and POPŪLOR, i v. dep. a. (pōpulus). I. Prop.: *To lay waste, devastate, plunder, pillage, desolate, ravage, agros populatus, Cic.; Siculi populati, pillaged*, Id.—II. Meton. A) *populat acervum curculio*, Virg.—B) Poet.: *To mutilate, to deprive of (its parts)*, tempora (the temples) populata auribus reptis, Virg.

POPULŌNIA, æ, f., POPULŌNIUM, ii, n., and POPULONII, grum, m. *Populonia, a town of Etruria, destroyed during the wars between Marius and Sulla; ruins of Poplonia, near Piombino*, Liv.

POPULŌNIENSES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Populonia*, Liv.

POPŪLOR. See POPŪLO.

POPŪLUS, i, m. I. Prop.: *A people, populum*

concionibus tenere, Cic. *In contradistinction to the highest magistracy (i. e. the Senate)*: Senatus P.que Rom., Cic.; *the inhabitants of a country or town, a nation, a whole people*, p. Romanus victor dominusque omnium gentium, Cic. Esp.: *A part of a nation, a people, defecere ad Pnenos hi populi; Atellani, Calatini*, Liv.—II. Meton.: *A large number of people, a crowd, throng*, p. fratrum, Ov.; *a multitude*, p. imagiium, Plin.

POPŪLUS, i, f. (Ind. pipala). *A poplar tree*, Ov.; Plin.; *p. alba, the white poplar*, Hor.

POR for puer, i. e. servus, e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, i. e. servus Marci, &c., Priac.

PORCA, æ, f. (porcus). I. *A female swine, a sow pig, a sow*, Virg.; Hor.—II. *A ridge between two furrows, a balk of land*, Varr.

PORCELLUS, i, m. dim. (porculus). *A little pig, porker*, Suet.

PORCINĀRIUS, ii, m. (porcus). *A dealer in swine*, Plaut.

PORCINUS, a, um (porcus). Prop.: *Of swine*, vox p., i. e. porci, Sen. Subst., porcina, æ, f. (scero), Pork, Plaut.

PORCIUS, a, um. *Porcius, the name of a Roman gens*. 1. A) 1. M. Porcius Cato Censorius or Major, whose life has been written by Nepos. 2. M. Porcius Cato the Younger, who lived in the time of Cicero, called Uticensis, because he killed himself at Utica, Cic.—B) Porcia, sister of M. Cato the Younger, the wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cic.—II. Adj.: *Of or belonging to Porcius*, Lex P., ordaining that no Roman citizen should be scourged to death, Cic.

PORCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (porca). *A little sow*, Plaut.

PORCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (porcus). *A little pig, a porkling, sucking pig*, Plaut.

PORCUS, i, m. (old Att. πορκος). I. *A hog, pig; esp., a young pig, a porkling, porker*, Cic.; p. femina, a sow, Id. *Factiously*: p. de grege Epicuri, Hor.—II. *A sea-fish*, Plin.

PORGO, ēre. I. q. porrigo, Cic.

PORPHYRETICUS, a, um (πορφύρα). *Of a purple color or resembling porphyry*, p. marmor, Suet.

PORPHYRION, ōnis, m. (Πορφύριων). *Porphyrio, one of the giants*, Hor.

PORRECTIO, ōnis, f. (porrigo). *A stretching out, extending*, p. digitorum, Cic.

PORRECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of porrigo.—II. Adj. A) *Of space: Stretched out, extended, long*, p. manus, Cic.; *porrector acies*, Tac.; *even*, p. ac loca aperta, Cæs.; *stretched out, expanded, i. e. without folds or wrinkles*, porrector frons, serene, cherrful, Plaut.—B) *Of time: Long*, p. mora, Ov. *Of pronunciation (for productus)*: *Lengthened*, p. syllabæ, Quoit.

PORRICIO (ēci or exi), ectum, 3v. a. *To throw at a place; esp., to consecrate or offer to the gods, exta in mare porricit*, Liv.; *exta p. in fluctus*, Virg.; *hence, prov.: inter cæsa et porrecta, betwæc slaying the victim and laying it on the altar; perhaps an expression for a thing done out of time or season*, Cic.

PORRIGO, iŋie, f. I. *A cutaneous disease on the head between the hairs; the scurf, ring-worm*, Cels.—II. Also of animals; *perhaps, the mange, scab*, Juv.

PORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 v. a. (pro or porro, rrgo). I. A) Prop.: To stretch or spread out or forth, to expand, p. membra, Cic.; p. manum in alqd, Id.; p. brachia alciui, to any body, Ov. In the pass. in a middle sense: corpus porrigitur in novem jugera, extends, Virg. Esp. in Milii: p. aciem, to draw out in battle-array, to open, to deploy, Sall.—B) Meton. of localities: To extend, to lie, scapulus frontem porrigit in aequor, Ov. In the pass. in a middle sense: To stretch itself, as it were, to extend toward, to lie or extend longitudinally, cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. E.; locus in planitie porrigebatur, Tac. Part. pass., porrectus, s, um, Stretching, extending, quæ ab situ porrectæ in dorso urbis Longa Alba appellata (est), Liv.—C) Fig.: To extend, stretch out, lengthen, increase, quo se non porrigat ira, Ov. Pass. in a middle sense: To extend itself, to stretch itself out, Gallica putatio vitis porrigitur in traduces, Plin.; to lengthen, p. brumales horas, Ov.—II. A) To stretch out, p. corpus in herbis, Ov. Hence, porrectus, Stretched out at length, Hor. Esp.: To stretch or throw on the ground, p. hostem, Liv. Hence, porrectus, s, um, Dead, porrecto scene, Catull.—B) To hold out, to offer, give, p. alciui dextram, Cic.; p. oscula lymphis, Ov.

PORRIMA, æ, f. Porrima, the sister or companion of Carmenta, Ov.

PORRO, adv. (πρόσω). I. Of space: At a distance, afar off, far, p. ab hac quæ (tams) me abstrahat, Ter.; further, further on, agere p. armentum, Liv.—II. Of time: Hereafter, henceforth, dehinc ut quiescant p., moned, Ter.—III. Further, moreover, besides, sæpe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se p. pueros a senibus audivisse dicunt, Cic. In enumerations: And so on, ea non mala dicimus, sed exigua et p. minima, Id.

PORRUM, i, n., and **PORRUS**, i, m. (πόρον). A leak, scallion, Hor.

PORSENA and **PORSENA**, æ, m. (Πορσηνας). Porsena, a king of Etruria, who endeavored to restore Tarquinius Superbus, Liv.; Hor.

PORŒA, æ, f. (akin to portus, foris). I. A) Prop.: A gate, p. urbis, Cic.; and absol., the gate of a city, Id.; portâ introire, to enter the gate, Id.; p. decumana (castrorum), Cæs.—B) Meton.: An entrance, entry, also a place of egress, p. cæli, Ena. ap. Sen.; Virg.; p. Tænaria, a cavern, supposed to lead to the infernal regions, Ov.; portæ, a narrow pass, defile, p. Ciliciæ, Nep.—II. Fig.: A means, way, et quibus e portis occurri cuique decret, Lucr.

PORŒATIO, õnis, f. (porto). A carrying, conveying, conveyance, Sall.

PORŒENDO, di, tum, 3 v. a. (i. q. protendo). To stretch forth; only fig., to have in one's train or suite, to carry along with one, rerum mutationes eadem fugam portendunt, Sall.; to show, manifest, indicate, victoria portendit se omnibus, Liv. In the pass. in a middle sense: To show itself, to impend, pericula portenduntur, Id. Esp.: To point out or show any thing beforehand, to presage, portend, prelude, dii principibus periculum eademque portendunt, Auct. Har.; quæ illi portendebantur, Cic.

PORŒENTIFER, Æra, Ærum (portentum, fero). Carrying monsters; effecting wonders, p. venæ, Ov.

PORTENTOSUS, a, um (portentum). Extraordinary, unnatural, monstrous, prodigious, portentous, p. nata, a monstrous birth, Cic.; portentosissimum humani impendii opus, i. e. the labyrinth, Cic.

PORTENTUM, i, n. (portendo). I. Prop.: Any extraordinary occurrence or appearance, a prophetic sign, an omen, prodigy, portent, Cic.—II. Meton.: A strange or singular fiction, p. poetarum et pictorum, Cic.; an unnatural birth, a monster, hominum pecudumque p., Id. Of persons: P. Clodius, fatale p. prodigiumque reip., Id.

PORTHMEUS, Æi and Æos, m. (πορθμεύς). A ferryman (said of Charon), Juv.

PORTICULA, æ, f. dim. (porticus). A small gallery or covered walk, Cic.

PORTICUS, Æs, f. (porta). I. Prop.: A covered walk or gallery, surrounded with pillars, a portico, porch, ea tecta cingens excelsa porticu, Cic. Esp.: A place in which philosophers taught, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Id. Meton.: Of the philosophy and sect of Zeno, the Stoics (στοά), claimst Zeno et tota illa p. tumultuatur, Cic.—II. Meton.: A kind of protecting roof used by besiegers, otherwise called vinea, Cæs.; perhaps, a tent or pent-house, Cic.

PORTIO, õnis, f. I, Prop.: A part, Plin. Esp.: A portion, p. muneris, Just.; a proportion, pro portione imperaretur Mæmertiis, Cic.—II. Fig.: Quality, property, power, pro aut ad sum quisque portione, Plin.

PORŒICULUS, i, m. I. Prop.: A hammer or mallet held by the master of the rowers, with which he beat time to regulate the motion of the oars, Enn.; Lucil.—II. Fig.: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum habere porticulum, tact, discretion, Plaut.

PORŒITOR, õris, m. (portus). I. Prop.: A toll-gatherer, receiver of customs, custom-house-officer, Cic.; Plaut.—II. Meton., of an inquisitive woman, Plaut.

PORŒITOR, õris, m. (porto). A bearer, carrier, porter, p. alcijs, Col.; a wagoner; hence, P. Ursæ, i. e. Arctophylax, Stat.; a ferryman, captain of a trading-vessel, Sen. Of Charon, as ferryman of the lower world, Virg.; Ov.

PORTO, 1 v. a. I. To carry, bear, convey. A) Prop.: P. onus, Cæs.; p. pænem humeris, Hor.; hominem p. octophoro, to cause to be carried, to have (any thing) carried, Cic.—B) Fig.: p. patriam in dextris, Sall.—II. To bring, to convey to any body or any place, quid boni porto! Ter.; p. auxilia, Sall.; nescio quid peccati portet hæc purgatio, brings with it, contains, betokens, Ter. Meton.: To cause, occasion, p. timorem alciui, Prop.

PORŒORIUM, ii, n. A toll or other indirect tax, duty, impost, custom, p. vini, Cic.; portorium solvere, to pay the duty, Plaut.; portorium exigere, to demand or collect, Cic.; p. circumvectionis, money paid for a hawk's license, Id.

PORŒULA, æ, f. dim. (porta). A little gate or door, Liv.

PORŒUNUS or **PORŒUMNUS**, i, m. (portus). A tutelary god of harbors or navigation, identified with the Græek Palæmon, Cic.

PORŒUSUS, s, um (portus). Well provided with ports or harbors, full of ports, p. mare, Cic.; pars Numidiæ portuosior, Sall.

PORTUS, Æs, m. I. Prop. A) A harbor, hæ

ven, port, portum tenere, to arrive at, to reach a port, Cic.; in portum pervenire, Cæs.; in portum invehi, to enter the port, Cic.; portum tangere, to reach, Virg.; portum aperire, to make it navigable, Tac.; e portu proficisci, to sail out of port, Cæs.; or, e portu solvere; or, e portu exire, Id.; naves ex portu educere, to launch, Id.; in portu operam dare, to be a receiver of customs, Cic.—B) Meton.: The mouth of a river, an outlet, Ov.—II. Fig.: A haven, i. e. place of refuge, shelter, asylum, retreat, p. et refugium, Cic.; in portu esse, to be in safety, Id.; p. corporis, the grave, Eon. ap. Cic.

FORUS, i, m. (Πῶρος). *Forus, an Indian king vanquished by Alexander, Curt.*

POSCA [pusca, Veg.], æ, f. *An acid draught composed of vinegar, water, and eggs, Plaut.*

POSCINUMIUS, s, um (posco, numus). *Demanding money, p. oscula, App.; p. basiola, Apul.*

POSCO, pōposci, ēre, v. a. I. Gen. A) *To desire to get any thing from any body, to demand, ask for, filliam tuam mihi uxorem posco, Plaut.; partes sibi poscerunt, Cic.; p. veniam pecutis, pardon for offences, Hor.; p. alqm. to demand any body to be delivered up, e. g. for punishment, Cic.; p. dictatorum reum, to accuse, Liv.; with double acc., qui parentes pretium posceret, demanded the price of them, Cic.; magistratum numos p., to ask the magistrate for the money, Id. Hence, pass.: poscor alqd, they demand of me, I am requested, poscor meum Laelapa, Ov.; Apollo poscitur verba, Prop. Absol.: poscimus, I am asked for or called upon, I have to make my appearance, Hor.—B) Meton.: quod res p. videbatur, Cæs.; quod negotium poscebat, Sall.—II. Esp.: To inquire into, ask, desire to know, p. causas, Virg.; to demand, invoke, call upon, p. slqm, Plaut.; poscor Olympo, Virg. Meton.: To ask a price for any thing, quanti poscit, Plaut.; to manifest a desire, to have a mind for, to wish for; with inf., Virg.*

PŌSITIO, ōnis, f. (pono). I. A) *Prop.: A putting or placing; esp., a planting, setting, p. surculi, Col.—B) Fig.: A setting or putting down, p. nominis pro nomine, Quint.; that which is set, e. g. a subject, theme, proposition, Id.; an affirmation, Sen.—II. A) Prop.: A situation, position, posture, site, p. corporis, Sen.; p. stellarum, Geil. Esp.: A letting down, lowering, substilo ac p., the raising and lowering of the foot or hand in beating time, Quint. In Gramm.: A termination, Id.—B) Fig.: Situation, state, condition, p. mentis, Sen.; positiones, circumstances of a thing, Quint.—III. Position; hence, esp.: p. syllabæ, the position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, esp. when two consonants follow, Id.*

PŌSITOR, ōris, m. (pono). *A builder, founder, p. templorum, Ov.*

PŌSTŪRA, æ, f. (pono). *Posture, position, situation, p. corporum, Lucr.*

PŌSITUS, s, um, part. of pono.

PŌSITIUS, ūs, m. (pono). *A position, situation, p. urbis, Ov.; p. regionis, Tac.*

POSSESSIO, ōnis, f. (possideo). I. A) *Prop.: A possessing, possession, in possessionem alqis venit res, Cic.; deicere alqm de possessione fundi, Id.; ponere se in possessione, to put one's*

self in possession of, to get possession of, Sen.; mittere alqm in possessionem, to put in possession of, Id.; possessionem bonorum dare alqui, to transfer, convey over; or possessionem tradere, Cæs.; hereditatum possessiones, an entering upon or taking possession of, Cic.—B) Fig.: p. prudentia doctrinaque, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Any thing possessed, a possession, property; esp., an estate, prata et areas, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic.; aestimationes possessionum, valuations of landed property or estates, Cæs.; majores possessiones habere, Cic.—B) A possessor, owner, Just.

POSSESSUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (possidio). *A small estate or property, p. meæ, Cic.*

POSSESSIVUS, s, um (possideo). I. *That denotes possession.—II. In Gramm.: pronomina p., e. g. meus, Quint.*

POSSESSOR, ōris, m. (possideo). I. *A possessor, owner, proprietor, p. bonorum, Cic. Absol.: si potes esse p., Cic.—II. A defendant [opp. petitor, a plaintiff], Quint.*

POSSESSUS, s, um, part. of possideo and possido.

POSSIBILIS, e (possum). *Possible, feasible, practicable, Quint.*

POS-SIDĒO, sēdi, sessum, 2v. a. I. A) *Prop. 1) To possess, have in possession, p. bona, Cic. 2) Meton.: To occupy a place, to dwell or sojourn at, Zephyri possidet sura nemus, Prop.—B) Fig.: To possess, have as one's own, hold, enjoy, plus fidei quam artis p., Cic.; p. nomen, Plaut.—II. Esp. A) To have taken possession of, to be master of, libido possidet alqm, Sall.—B) To keep in possession, to occupy, forum srmatis catervis perditorum hominum p., Auct. Or. Dom.*

POS-SIDO, sēdi, sessum, 3 v. a. (po, sido). *To take any thing into possession, to possess one's self of, brevi tempore totum hominem totamque ejus præturam possederat, Cic.; possessa Achais, Tac.*

POSSUM, pōtūi, posse [pōtessim for possim, Plaut.; possiem for possim, Id.; pōtesse for posse, Ter.; pass., pōtestur, Pacuv.] (potis, sum). I. Gen.: *To be able, to have faculty or power, be in a position; with or without an inf., quantum facere potui, Cic.; potest fieri, ut, it is possible that, Id.; fieri non potest, ut non, it is indispensable, absolutely necessary that, &c., Id.; non possum quin, I can not but, I must by all means, &c., Plaut. With a superl. in connection with quam: Possibly, dico et, quam possum maximā voce dico, Auct. Or. Dom.; non p. non (with inf.), not to be able to help or avoid, non possumus non reponere, we can not forbear, &c., Cic.; nihil possum nescisse, I must have known it all, Ov.; quis potest, mortem metuens, esse non miser? who, that fears death, must not be unhappy? Cic. Absol.: potest, it is possible, potest, ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic.; ut potest, as well as possible, us far as one can, nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, Cic.; qui potest? how can it be? Id.—II. Esp.: To be able to do or effect something, to have weight or influence, to avail, multum potest fortuna, Cæs.; qui apud me plurimum possunt, Cic.*

POST (allied to pono). I. Adv. A) *Of space: Behind, backward, qui p. erant, Cic.—B) Of*

time: After, afterward [opp. ante], et p. oritur, Cic.; initio... p. autem. Id.; paulo p., shortly after: or p. paulo, Cies.; multo p. quam, long after, a considerable time after. neque ita multo p., not so long after, Nep.; p. non multo, not long after, Id.; aliquanto p., a considerable time afterward, multis aoniis p., many years after, Plaut.; anno p., the year after, the following year, Cic.; bionio p., two years after, Id.; paucis diebus p., a few days after, Plaut.; hora p., an hour after, Id.; p... quam, after that, Cic.; non multo p. quam, not a long while after, Id.; p. ubi, afterward, Sall.; with deinde: p. deinde, afterward, Cic.—C) *Fig. of rank or order: p. fuere, stood behind, Sall.*—II. *Prep. with acc. (it is sometimes placed after the case, hunc p., Cic.; also separated from the case by another word, p. enim Chrypsippon), After. A) Of space: Behind, in the rear of, p. castra, Cæs.; p. montem, Virg.; p. principia, behind the first line, Sall.*—B) *Of time: After, since, aliquot p. menses, Cic.; p. hominum memoriam, within the recollection of man, Id.; p. huic statum reipublicæ, (ever) since the present constitution, or state of public affairs, Id.: p. Brutum proconsulem, since the proconsulate of Brutus, Id.; sexennio p. Veios captos, after the capture of Veii, Id.; p. hanc urbem constitutam, since the foundation of the city, Id.; p. genus hominum natum, from time immemorial, since the creation; or p. natos homines, Id.; p. devictum Hannibalem, after the overthrow of Hannibal, Liv.; p. paullum, shortly after, Cæs.; p. annum quartum quem expulsa erat, four years after, &c., Nep.—C) *Of space: After, next to, como p. te videatur, si aliquis, ante te fuerit, Sen.; alqd p. honorem alcijs ducere, to esteem it as of less importance, to regard as of inferior moment, Sall.**

POSTERĀ, ado. (post, obl. cā). I. *Of time: Afterward, at a later period, hereafter, Cic.; brevi p. est mortuus, shortly after, Id. With loci: p. loci, Sall.; p. quam or postquam, after that, Cic.*—II. *Of succession: Further, besides, quid p.? what next? Cic.*

POSTEQUAM, adv. See the foregoing article.

POSTERĪ, ōrum, m. See **POSTERUS**.

POSTERIOR, ōrum, m. See **POSTERUS**.

POSTERITAS, atis, f. (posterus). I. *Prop. A) Future time, futurity; and meton., future generations, posterity, hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium sæcularum immemore fore, Cic.; in posteritatem for in posterum, for the future, Cic.—B) Meton. of animals: Future breeds or races, Juv.*—II. *Fig.: Future renown, posthumous fame, rationem habent posteritatis, Cæs.*

POSTERIUS, ōrum, m. See **POSTERUS**.

POSTERUS, ōrum, m. I. *Prop. A) Future time, futurity; and meton., future generations, posterity, hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium sæcularum immemore fore, Cic.; in posteritatem for in posterum, for the future, Cic.—B) Meton. of animals: Future breeds or races, Juv.*—II. *Fig.: Future renown, posthumous fame, rationem habent posteritatis, Cæs.*

POSTERUS, ōrum, m. I. *Prop. A) Future time, futurity; and meton., future generations, posterity, hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium sæcularum immemore fore, Cic.; in posteritatem for in posterum, for the future, Cic.—B) Meton. of animals: Future breeds or races, Juv.*—II. *Fig.: Future renown, posthumous fame, rationem habent posteritatis, Cæs.*

POSTERUS, ōrum, m. I. *Prop. A) Future time, futurity; and meton., future generations, posterity, hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium sæcularum immemore fore, Cic.; in posteritatem for in posterum, for the future, Cic.—B) Meton. of animals: Future breeds or races, Juv.*—II. *Fig.: Future renown, posthumous fame, rationem habent posteritatis, Cæs.*

*comes after, following, subsequent, postero die, on the following day, Cic.; postera nocte, Nep.; postero for postero die, Tac.; in posterum (diem), Cæs.; or in posterum, for the future, in future, Id.; p. laus, bestowed by posterity, Hor.; posteriorem esse, to come later, Sall. Superl., The last, alia prima, alia postrema, Cic.; in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, Sall.; hoc non in postremis for in primis, especially, in particular, Cic.; p. proles, born after others, late, the last, Virg.; ad postremum, at last, lastly; postremum, for the last time; or, at length, at last, Eatr. Subst., posterum, ōrum, m. (gen. plur. also posterum, Tac.). Future generations, posterity, Cic.; posteris prodere alqd, Sall.; postrema, ōrum, n., The latest times, time just past, Sall.; postumus, i, m., A posthumous offspring, one born after the father's death or after he has made his will, Cic. Ado., posterius, Afterward, after, at a later period, subsequently, jabet p. ad se reverti, Cic.; postremo, finally, lastly, ultimately, Cæs.—III. *Of rank: Inferior, meaner, worse, lower. Compar., dignitas p. sun dominatione fait, Cic.; non posteriores (partes) feram, I shall not come out in the worst character, I shall not appear, Ter. Superl.: The worst, basest, meanest, vilest, p. homo, Cic.**

POST-FERO, ferre, v. a. To set or put after or behind; to esteem inferior or less, p. spes suas libertati plebis, Liv.

POST-FUTŪRUS, a, am. See **POSTSUM**.

POST-GENITUS, or POST GENITUS, a, um. Born after. Subst., postgēitō, ōrum, m., Descendants, posterity, Hor.

POST-HABEO, ūi, itum, 2 r. a. To set or put after or behind; to esteem inferior or less, omnisque posthaberet, Cæs.: omnibus rebus posthabitis, disregarding all other things, looking on all other matters as secondary, Cic.

POSTHAC, ado. 1. Afterward, after that time, Plaut., Cic.—II. In future, hereafter, henceforth, Cic.

POST HINC or POST HINC, adv. Afterward, hereupon, Virg.

POSTHOC or POST HOC, adv. Afterward, for postea, Hor.

POSTHUMUS, ōrum, m. See **POSTUMUS**.

POSTHUMUS, ōrum, m. See **POSTUMUS**.

POSTHUMUS, ōrum, m. See **POSTUMUS**.

POSTICŪM, i, n. dim. (posticum). A little back building, Plaut.

POSTICUS, a, um (post). I. *That is behind, p. pars ædium, Liv.; p. ostium, a back door, Plaut.; p. domus, a back building, Varr.—II. Subst., posticum, i, n., A back door, Suet.; a privy, Lucil.*

POSTIDĒA, ado. 1. q. postea: p. loci, Plaut.

POSTILĒNA, æ, f. (post'). The crupper of a saddle, Plaut.

POSTILLA, adr. 1. q. postea, Ter.

POSTIS, is, m. [abl. postī, Ov.]. 1. Prop. A) A door-post, Cic. Meton.: A door, Virg.; Luc.—B) Meton.: p. ambulatiois, Auct. Or. Dom.

POSTLIMINIUM, ūi, n. (post, limen). A) *A return behind one's threshold, i. e. a return home; hence, fig., a re-entering on one's former rights*

and privileges, restoration to one's former rights, ei nullum esse p., Cic.—B) *Meton.*: A return; hence, postliminio, by the law of return, again, anew, back, postliminio in forum reducere, App.

POST-MERIDIANUS. See POMERIDIANUS.

POST-MODO, adv., i. q. post, postea. Afterward; Liv.

POST-MODUM, adv. Afterward, Liv.

POST-MORERIUM, ii, n. See POMERIUM.

POST-PARTOR, oris, m. He that inherits the property of a person, an heir-at-law, Plaut.

POST-PRONO, pōsūi, pōsitum, 3 v. a. To set or place behind or after; to esteem less or inferior, p. omnia, Cæs.; p. alqm alicui, Ov.; omnibus rebus postpositis, disregarding all the rest, looking upon all the rest as a secondary matter, Cæs.

POST-PRINCIPIA, orum, n. The continuance of a thing after it has been begun; a continuance, progress, ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut.; p. atque exitus vitiosæ vitas, Afran. ap. Cic.

POST-PRŪTO, l. v. a. To regard as inferior, to value less, p. omnes res præ parente, Ter.

POST-QUAM, conj. After, after that, as soon as, when, eo p. pervenit, arma poposcit, Cæs.; nuac ego illam me velim coovenire, p. inanis sum, Plaut. With post: p. comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut.

POSTREMO and POSTREMUS. See POSTERUS.

POSTRIDIÆ, adv. (for postero die). On the following day, the day after, the next day, p. mane, Cic.; primâ luce p., Cæs. With genit.: p. ejus diei, Cæs.; with acc., p. ludos Apollinares, on the day after the games, Cic.; with quam: p. iocullexi, quam discessi, Cic.

POSTRIDŪM, i, n. (posterus, dies). The following day, postridum, on the following day, Plaut.

POSTSCENIUM, ii, n. (post, scena). The part of the theatre behind the scene; fig., postscenâ vitæ, the secret actions of mankind, that which is behind the scenes, Lucr.

POST-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. To write after or under, to add in writing, Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, under his own, Tac.

POST-SUM, fui, esse, v. n. I. Prop.: To be after or future, in postfuturos (homines), for posterity, Sall.—II. Fig.: To be behind, to give place, sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbis postfuere, Sall.

POSTULATICUS (-tus), a, um (postulo). Demanded, called for, p. gladiatoris, Sen.

POSTULATIO, onis, f. I. Gen.: A demanding, desiring, requesting, æqua et honesta p., Cic.; p. ignoscedi, a begging pardon or forgiveness, Id.—II. Esp.: A demand made by some deity to men, e. g. that an offering should be made, &c., postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Auct. Har. In Law: A demanding from the praetor leave to prosecute, p. Tuberonis, Cic.; applicatio n for redress, a charge, Suet.; also gen., a complaint, Plaut.

POSTULATOR, oris, m. One who demands; a plaintiff, Suet.

POSTULATUM, i, n. (postulo). A demand, intolerabilia p., Cic.

POSTULO, l. v. a. (allied to posco). I. A) To demand, to insist upon any thing, to require, pray, beg, p. alqd ab alqo, Cic.; auxilium p., to

ask for assistance, Cæs.; with ut, p., ut quædam sibi concedantur, Cic.; with ne, p. ne sioc causa hostis populo Rom. fieret, Sall.; with double acc., orationes me duas postuliss. Pass., postulator, I am requested or asked, they demand of me, ludos apparat non postulatus, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: tempus necessitasque postulat, Cic. Esp.: To inquire after, to ask after, p. de federe, Cic. In Law: To accuse, prosecute, sue at law, p. Gabini-um, Cic.; p. sqm de ambitu et de vi, Id.—II. To demand, wish, seek, endeavor, p. hæc facere, Ter.; with acc. and inf., qui te scire aut posse postulet, Cic.

POSTUMIÂNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Postumius, P. imperia, of the dictator Postumius, Liv.

POSTŪMIUS, a, um. I. Postumius, the name of a Roman gens. 1. The consul P. Postumius Tubertus, who subdued the Sabines, Liv. 2. A. Postumius Tubertus, a dictator, who was said to have caused his only son to be beheaded, for having attacked the enemy contrary to his orders, Liv.—II. Adj.: Postumian, P. via, Tac.

POSTŪMUS, a, um. See POSTERUS.

POSTŪMUS, I. q. Postumius, Ov.

POTATIO, onis, f. A drinking, toping; a carousal, potation, Cic.

POTATOR, oris, m. (poto). A drinker, toper, tippler, Plaut.

POTE, See POTIS, II, A.

POTENS, tis [prop. part. of possum]. Able, having power, capable, in a position, æque jubendi æque vetandi p., Tac. Esp.: Fit for any thing, capable of, regni p., Liv. Esp. of living agents: Potent, powerful, having great influence, fortunatus et p., Cic.; contra potentiam, Cæs.; duo reges potentissimi, Cic. With genit.: Master of a thing, having power over any thing; and subst., a master, ruler, potentes rerum suarum et urbis, Liv.; diva p. uteri, i. e. Lucina, Ov.; diva p. frugum, i. e. Ceres, Id.; desirous of rule, imperious, domineering, Ter. Of things without life: Powerful, efficient, strong, potent, herba p. ad opem, Ov.; nihil potentius auro, Id. That has attained or accomplished, p. voti, partaking of, sharing in, Ov.; p. pacis, Plaut.; p. jussi, that has executed an order or command, (Ov.); hence, fortunate, successful, p. in amore, Catull.

POTENTĀTUS, ūs, m. (potens). I. Power, ability, Arnb.—II. Power, dominion, chief command, Cæs.

POTENTER, adv. I. Mightily, powerfully, effectually, dicere p., Quint. Compar. and Superl., Id.—II. According to one's power or ability, Hor.

POTENTĪA, æ, f. (potas). Faculty, ability, power, force, capacity, p. solis, Virg.; ventosa, p., Ov.; p. (oculi), the faculty of sight, Cels. Esp. of living agents: Power, influence, authority, might, sway, ad potentiam conducere, Cic.; erant in magna potentia, in great credit or power, Id.; also, in the plur., contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Hence: Power over a thing, domination, dominion, supremacy, rule, victoris potentiam subire, Cic.; singular p., monarchy, Nep. Of things without life: Power, efficacy, virtue, p. herbarum, Ov.; p. est alces rei, with inf., Plin.

PÓTERIUM.

PÓTERIUM, *n.* (ποτήριον). *A drinking- vessel, beaker, goblet, Plaut.*

PÓTESSE, *potéssem.* See *POSSUM.*

PÓTESTAS, *átis, f.* (possuum). I. *Prop.: The power of doing any thing, power over any thing, opportunity, ut primum p. data est augendæ dignitatis tuæ, Cic.; quoties mihi certorum hominum p. erit, whenever I find people that can be relied on, Id.; facere potestatem sui, to give an opportunity of fighting, to give battle, Cæs.; potestatem facere videndi, to afford an opportunity of seeing, Cic.; potestatem sui facere, to grant an audience, Id. Hence: Permissio, facere alcuipotestatem, Cic.; facere alcuipotestatem interpellandi, Id.; senatus populi potestatem fecit, left it to the option of the people, Liv.; fit mihi p. tabularum, I may make a free use of them, Cic. Esp. of living agents: Power, habere potestatem vitæ necisque in alqm, power of life and death, Auct. Or. Dom.; in potestate mentis esse, to be in possession of all one's mental faculties; on the contrary, ex potestate (mentis) exire, to lose one's senses, Cic. Esp.: Power, dominion, rule, government, imperio alterius et potestati se subijcere, Cic.; sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep.; the power or office of a magistrate; lawful authority, magistracy, officio, p. prætoria, Cic.; pro potestate, by authority of his office, Id.; severe præfuit ei potestati, in his office as censor, Nep. Meton.: The person who fills an office; an officer, magistrate, a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, Cic.; hominum divumque p. king; said of Jupiter, Virg. — II. Meton. of things without life: Power, effect, efficacy, virtus, p. herbarum, Virg.; nature, essence, natural property or quality, plumbi p. Lucr.; the meaning or import of a word, Auct. Her.*

PÓTIN'. I. *For potisne: p. es mihi verum dicere? Are you able or fit, can you? Ter. — II. For potisne est: p. ut desinas? Can you leave off (speaking)? i. e. pray to leave off, Ter.*

PÓTIÓ, *4 v. a.* (potis). *To make partaker of any thing, to subject to, p. alqm servitutis, Plaut.; potitus est hostium, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, Id.; mortis letique potitus, for mortuus, Lucr.*

PÓTIÓ, *ónis, f.* (poto). *A drinking, drink, draught, in media potioce, while drinking or taking a draught, Cic. Esp.: A poisonous potion, Cic.; a potion or draught of medicine, Cels.; a love-potion, Hor.*

PÓTIÓNÁTUS, *a, um.* *That has taken a potion (e. g. a love-potion), Suet.*

PÓTIOR, *4 v. dep.* [after the third conjugation, *potior, Virg.; poteretur, Catull.; poteremur, Ov.*] (*pótio*). I. *To obtain possession of, to become partaker of, to make one's self master of, to gain, reach, obtain, acquire; with genit. or abl., p. regni, Cic.; p. rerum, to obtain the highest or chief command, Id.; p. voti, to accomplish one's wishes, Sil.; p. Atheniensium, to have overcome, Auct. ad Her.; with abl., p. urbe, Cic.; p. castris, Cæs.; p. voto suo, to obtain one's wish, Ov.; with acc., p. sceptra, Lucr.; p. regiam, Tac. Hence, spes potiundi oppidi, Cæs. Absol.: libidines ad potiendum incitantur, Cic. — II. To be partaker of, to have in possession, to possess, have; with genit. or abl., Athenien-*

POTULENTUS.

sium civitas, dum es rerum potita est, had or exercised supreme power, Cic.; Cicanthes solem dominari et rerum p. putat, possesses supreme power in the universe, Id.; with abl., p. mari, Liv.; with acc., p. summam imperii, to have supreme power, Nep.

PÓTIOR, *pótius.* See the following article.

PÓTIS, *e* [*Compar.* *pótior; Superl.* *pótissimus*]. I. *Adj. A) Posit.: Able; hence, mighty, divi potes, Varr.—B) Compar.: More powerful, more excellent, p. patre, Cic.; cives potiores quam peregrini, Id.; more worthy. (with qui, quæ, quod), quibus tantum crederem, potiores habui, I have thought them more worthy to, &c., Liv.—C) Superl., pótissimus, a, um, The most important, the chief, the principal, potissimus nostræ domi ut sit, Plaut.; potissimos libertorum interficere, Tac.—II. Adv. A) Posit.: potis, Able, or having the power to do any thing; with esse (for posse), with or without inf., p. es, Lucr.; p. est (poet.), Cic.; Virg.; p. sunt, Plaut.; with inf., p. es reperire, Lucr.; non p. minoris, it is impossible to sell it cheaper, Cic.; nihil p. supra, nothing can surpass it, Ter.—B) Compar., potius, Rather, sooner, better, more, rem p. ipsam dic, Ter.; non vis p., sed delectatio postulat, Cic.; with quam: Galliam p. esse Ariovisti quam Cæsaris, Cæs.; depugna p. quam servias, Id. With a compar., quum ei fuerit optabilius oblivisci posse p., Cic.; with a verb implying comparison, Uticæ p. quam Romæ esse maluisset, Cic.—C) Superl., potissime and potissimum, Principally, especially, chiefly, existat alqs et p. Cæcus ille, Cic.; Cæs.*

PÓTISSIME, PÓTISSIMUM. See *POTIS*, II., C.

PÓTIS SUM. I. q. *possum, Plaut.*

PÓTTIUS, *a, um.* *A Roman family name. See PINARIUS.*

PÓTYTO, *are, 1 v. intens.* (poto). *To drink freely, to tippie, Plaut.*

PÓTTIUS, *a, um, part.* of *potior.*

PÓTIUNCŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (*pótio*). *A small draught or potion, Suet.*

PÓTIUS. See *POTIS*, II., B.

POTNIÆ, *árum, f.* (Ποτνια). *Potnia, a small town of Bœotia, on the River Asopus, not far from Thebes, celebrated for its pasture-lands, by grazing on which cattle were said to be driven mad, Plin.*

POTNIAS, *ádis, f.* (Ποτνιας). *Of or belonging to Potnia, P. equæ, Ov.; P. quadrigæ, the mares which threw Glaucus out of his chariot, and trampled him under foot, Virg.*

PÓTO, *pótavi, pótatum* [confr. *pótum*], *1 v. n. and a. (nóv, i. q. tívo).* *To drink. I. Neut.: To drink, drink freely or hard, to carouse, tippie, totos dies potabatur, Cic.—II. Act. A) To drink, asguibe poto, Cic.; cadi poti, Hor. Esp.: To get intoxicated, p. crapulam, Plaut. Part., potus, a, um, That has been drinking, drunk, domum bene p. redieram, very tipsy or intoxicated, Cic.; p. sum, I have been drinking, Varr. Poet.: To sojourn or live by a river's side, fera, quæ potat Araxen, Sen.—B) Meton.: To imbibe, absorb, suck up, potantia vellera fucum, Hor.*

PÓTOR, *óris, m.* (poto). *A drinker, p. squæ, Hor. Poet.: p. Rhodani (for accola), Hor. Esp.: A tippier, drunkard, sot, Hor.*

PÓTRIX, *icis, f.* (potor). *A female drunkard, Phædr.*

PÓTULENTUS, *a, um* (potus). I. *Drinkable;*

POTUS.

hence, *subst. plur.*, potulenta, ōrum, n., *Drink, drinkables*, Cic. — II. *Drunken, intoxicated*, Suet.

POTUS, a, um, *part. of potō.*

PŌTUS, ūs, m. (poto). *A drinking, draught*, p. immoderatus, Cic. *Esp.*: *A drinking, tipping, in potu atque hilsritate*, Plin. *Meton.*: *Urina*, p. hominum, Plin.

PRÆ, *adv. and prep.* (pro, Greek πρό). I. *Adv.*: *Before, in front.* A) *Prop.*: *i p.*, Ter.; Plaut. — B) *Fig.*: *With quam or ut, in comparison with*, psrva rca est voluptatum, præquam quod molestum est, *compared with the trouble*, Plaut.; ludum fuisse præut hujus rsbies quæ dabit, *if compared with his frenzy*, Ter. — II. *Prep.*, *with abl.*: *Before.*

A) *Prop.*: pugionem p. se tulit, *carried or held it before him*, Cic.; p. se sgerē armentum, *to drive before one*, Liv. — B) *Fig.*: patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit p. manu, *that happened to be at hand*, Plaut.; p. se ferre alqd, *to carry in front of one*, i. e. *to show, display, manifest, scelus et facinus* p. se ferens, Cic.; *with acc. and inf.*, ego semper, mc didicisse, p. me tuli, Cic. — C) 1) *In comparing or distinguishing several objects*, Atticos p. se agrestes putat, Cic.; omnes p. illo parvi futuros, *if compared with him, in comparison with him*, Nep. 2) *Denoting preference*: p. ceteris floruisse, *above or more than the rest*, Cic.; p. omnibus unum, Virg. — D) *Denoting an obstacle or impediment; Through, by reason of, from, &c.*; solum p. jaculorum multitudinē non videbitis, Cic.; reliqua p. Iscriinis scribere non possum, Id.

PRÆ-ĀCŪTUS, a, um. *Adj.*: *Pointed in front or at the end*, p. cacumina, Cæs.; p. audes, Sall.

PRÆ-ALTE, *adv.* *Very deeply, to a great depth*, Virg.

PRÆ-ALTUS, a, um. I. *Very high*, p. rupes, Liv. — II. *Very deep*, p. flumen, Liv.

PRÆBEO, būi, bitum, 2 v. a. (*for præhibeo, from præ and habeo*). I. *To hold forth; only fig., to show, exhibit, represent, p. speciem pugnantium*, Cæs. *Hence, esp. with se: To show one's self as such or such a one, to behave or conduct one's self in such or such a manner*, p. se furoris comitem, ducem, Cic.; p. se acrem judicem, Id.; p. se strenuum hominem, *to show one's self severe, Ter.*; p. exempta nequitia alci, *to show, to give proof of*, Cic. — II. *To hold out, to present, proffer, p. os, in order to receive a blow*, Ter.; p. manum verberibus, Ov.; p. os ad contumeliam, *to suffer one's self to be publicly disgraced*, Liv.; p. aures, *to lend an ear*, i. e. *to give a hearing to, listen to*, Id.; *to give up, to expose, yield*, p. se legibus, Sen.; p. se telis hostium, Liv.; *to give, bestow, or confer upon*, p. sponsalia alci, Cic.; postum vicam p., *to supply the place of the posts*, Id. *Esp.*: *To allow, permit, suffer any thing to take place, to let, delphinus se præbens tractandum*, Plin.; *with inf.*, præbuit ipsa rapi (sc. se), *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov.; *to cause, occasion*, p. opinionem timoris, Cæs.; p. terrorem, Liv. *Gen.*: *To make, produce*, p. sonitum, Liv.; p. modum, *to make music*, Ov.

PRÆ-BIBO, bibi, ěre, v. a. *To drink before (so as for another person to follow the example), to drink for any one*, p. venenum alci, Cic.

PRÆBITA, ōrum, n. (præbeo). *Money for sustenance, keep*, Suet.

PRÆCEPS.

PRÆBITIO, ōnis, f. (præbeo). *A supplying, providing, giving*, Just.

PRÆBITOR, ōris, m. (præbeo). *One that supplies, a purveyor, provider, minister et p.*, Cic.

PRÆBITUS, a, um, *part. of præbeo.*

PRÆ-CALIDUS, a, um. *Very warm, very hot*, p. potio, Tac.

PRÆ-CALVUS, a, um. *Very bald*, p. caput, Suet.

PRÆ-CANTATRIX, icis, f. *An enchantress, witch, sorceress*, Plaut.

PRÆ-CĀNUS, a, um. *Gray-headed before the time*, p. homo, Hor.

PRÆ-CAUTUS, a, um, *part. of præcaveo.*

PRÆ-CAVEO, cavi, cautum, 2 v. a. and n. I. *Neut.*: *To foresee, to use foresight or precaution, to take care or heed, quo ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat*, Cæs.; p. ab insidiis, *of, against*, Liv. *Esp.*: *To provide for any one's safety*, p. sibi, Ter. — II. *Act.*: *To endeavor to avoid anything, to beware of, guard against, quæ peccata difficillime præcaverunt*, Cic. *Subst.*, præcautum, i, n., *Precaution, præcauto opus est*, Plaut.

PRÆ-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.* A) *To go before or in front, to precede*, Cæs. — B) *Meton.*: fama præcessit ad aures, Ov. *Esp.*: *To be carried in front or before, præcedente Victoris (i. e. the image of the goddess of Victory)*, Suet. — C) *Fig.*: *To have the precedence, to be superior to, vestra fortuna meis præcedunt*, Plaut. — II. *Act.* A) *Prop.*: *To go before any one; with acc.*: p. agmen, Virg. — B) *Fig.*: *To outdo, surpass, excel*, p. alqm alqā re, Cæs.

PRÆCELLENS, tis. I. *Part. of præcello.* — II. *Adj.*: *Excellent, surpassing, vir et snimo et virtute p.*, Cic. *Compar.*, præcellentior, Plin. *Superl.*, vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, Cic.

PRÆ-CELLO, ěre, v. n. and a. (præ, cello). I. *Neut.*: *To distinguish one's self, to excel in any thing*, p. arte, Suet.; Tac.: *to preside over, to rule*, p. genti Adorsorum, Id. — II. *Act.*: *To outdo, surpass*, p. alqm alqā re, Id.

PRÆ-CELSUS, a, um. *Very high, very lofty*, p. locus, Cic.

PRÆCENTIO, ōnis, f. (præcino). *A playing on an instrument before any thing, a prelude; as, before a sacrifice*, Auct. Har.

PRÆCEPS, præcipitis [præcipes, cipis, Plaut.] (præ, caput). I. *Prop.* A) *Headlong, with the head foremost, alqm præcipitem dejicere, to throw down headlong*, Cic.; or, alqm præcipitem dare, Ter.; p. ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground*, Liv.; se præcipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself from*, Hor.; alqm de muro præcipitem mittere, *to throw any body headlong from*, Auct. B. Hisp.; præcipitate, *hasty, præcipes se fugæ mandant*, Cæs.; p. fertur, *runs fast or hastily*, Cic.; agere alqm præcipitem, *to drive headlong*, Cæs. — B) *Meton.* 1) *With the point foremost, bent downward*, p. palmas, Col. 2) *Of localities: Steep, precipitous, down hill*, p. locus, Cæs.; p. saxa, Liv. *Hence, subst.*, præcæps, cipitis, n., *A steep place, a precipice, in præcæps pervenitur*, Vell.; *in præcæps deferri, to rush down, fall down with violence*, Liv.; *overhanging, inclining, murus in salum p.*, Plaut. 3) *Of time: Drawing to a close, declining*, p. dies, Liv. 4) *Rapid, swift*,

PRÆCEPTIO.

headlong, rushing along, p. amnis, Ov.; Hor.; p. profectio, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *Headlong, heels over head, hurried along*, agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, *chase, drive*, Cic.; *hasty, precipitate, rash, inconsiderate*, homo in omni bus consiliis p., Id.; *sudden, hasty*, p. amentia ferebare, Id.; *inclining or leaning toward a place*, homo demens et ad pœnam p., *fit for*, Auct. Har.; p. in avaritiam animus, Liv.; *dangerous, hazardous*, p. libertas, Liv.; p. tempus, Ov. Hence, *subst.*, præceptis, cipitia, n., *Critical affairs or circumstances, great danger, extremity, rempublicam in præceptis dare*, Liv.; *the highest degree, omne in præcipite vitium stetit*, Juv.

PRÆCEPTIO, ònis, f. (præcipio). I. *Prop.*: *A taking or receiving beforehand*, præceptionem CD. millium dedit, Plin. E.—II. *Fig.*: A) *A preconception, a preconceived idea or principle*, Cic.—B) *A precept, instruction*, p. recti, Cic.

PRÆCEPTIVUS, a, um (præcipio). *Containing rules or precepts, preceptive*, p. pars philosophiæ, Sen.

PRÆCEPTOR, òris, m. (præcipio). *An instructor, preceptor*, p. vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

PRÆCEPTRIX, icis, f. (præceptor). *An instructor, preceptress*, Cic.

PRÆCEPTUM, i, n. (præcipio). I. *Gen.*: *A rule, precept, direction, instruction, instituta et p. philosophiæ*, Cic.; p. verborum sententiarumque, Id.—II. *Esp.*: *An order, command, injunction, quo præcepto observato*, Cæs.

PRÆCEPTUS, a, um, *part. of præcipio*.

PRÆCERPO, cerpsi, cerptum, 3 v. a. (præ, carpo). I. A) *To pluck off at the end or in front*, p. comas, Stat.—B) *Fig.*: *To make extracts from*, p. libros, Gell.—II. A) *To break or pluck off before, or before the time*, p. messes, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: p. fructum officii, *to diminish, to take away*, Cic.; lætitia præcepta, *enjoyed beforehand*, Liv.

PRÆCERTATIO, ònis, f. *A contest of emulation*, Auct. Her.

PRÆCÏDO, cidi, cisum, 3 v. a. (præ, cædo). *Prop.*: *To cut off at the end, or from before*; hence, I. A) *To chop off, to cut off*, p. ancoras, *to cut the cable*, Cic.; p. linguam alciui, Plaut. Hence, *subst.*, præcisum, i, n., *A piece or slice of meat cut from a larger piece*, Næv. and Lucil.—B) *Meton.*: *To cut off, to separate*, Trinacria Italia præcisa, Man.; *to break off, shorten, make short, abridge, of an interrupted speech*, brevi præcidam, Cic.; præcide, *cut the matter short*, Id.; *to leave out, omit, pass by*, p. omnes sinus maris, *to avoid*, Sen.—C) *To cut off, i. e. to deprive of, take away*, p. sperm. Cic.; p. sibi partem defensionis, Id.; *to strike off, quod quis plane præciderat*, Cic.—II. A) *Prop.*: *To cut to pieces, to cut up*, p. cotem novaculâ, Cic.; p. naves, *to break up, to render useless*, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *repente p. amicitiam*, Cic.—III. *To strike or beat upon any thing*, p. os alciui, Plaut.

PRÆCINCTUS, a, um, *part. of præcingo*.

PRÆCINGO, cinci, cinctum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To gird, gird about, præcingi strophio, to gird one's self*, Cic.; præcincti recte pueri, *girded*, Hor.;

PRÆCIPITO.

altius ac nos præcinctis, *more nimble*, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *To surround with anything, to adorn as with a wreath, to gird round*, præcincti flore capilli, Ov.; *parietes testacco opere præcincti, overlaid*, Plin. E.

PRÆCIPITO, cipiui, centum, 3 v. n. and a. (præ, capio). I. *Neut.*: *To sing or play before, et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratum fides præcipiunt*, Cic.; *to repeat a form of enchantment, to enchant, bewitch*, Tibull.—II. *Act.*: *To foretell, predict, prophesy, deos alqd p.*, Auct. Her.; p. fugam, Tibull.

PRÆCIPES. See PRÆCERS.

PRÆCIPIO, cèpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. (præ, capio). I. *To take or receive before or beforehand*. A) *Prop.*: p. pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow beforehand*, Cæs. *Esp. in Law*: *To receive a portion of an inheritance before the general distribution*, Plin. E.—B) *Meton.*: p. iter, *to set out on a journey sooner than another person*, Liv.; p. longius spatium fugâ, *to hasten before*, Id.; Piræum p., *to occupy or take before, to preoccupy*, Id.; si lac præcepit astus, *if the milk be dried up before milking-time*, Virg.; tempore præcepto, *because it happened before*, Liv.; p. bellum, *to commence before*, Tac.—C) *Fig.*: p. hostium consilia, *to anticipate, to know beforehand*, Cic.; p. cogitationa futura, *to anticipate in thought, to form an idea of beforehand*, Id.; p. victoriam animo, *to imagine beforehand*, Cæs.; p. opinione, *to conjecture beforehand*, Id.—II. *To give rules or precepts, to instruct, to advise, admonish, tibi hoc præcipio, ut*, Cic.; p. de pudore et continentia, Nep. *Esp. of a teacher*: *To instruct in anything, to teach any thing, to deliver, tradere et p.*, Cic. *Absol.*: *To give instruction, to be an instructor or teacher*, p. de eloquentia, Cic. *Of superiors*: *To command, prescribe, order; with ut following*, Nep.; Ov.; *with ne, Curt.; with subj.*, Cæs.; *with inf.*, Ov.; *absol.*, Sall.

PRÆCIPITANTER, ado, (præcipito). *Precipitately, hastily, rashly*, Lucr.

PRÆCIPITATIO, ònis, f. I. q. præcipitantis, Sen.

PRÆCIPITIUM, ii, n. (præceps). *A steep place, a precipice*, Suet.

PRÆCÏPITO, i v. a. and n. (præceps). I. *Act.*: A) *To throw down headlong, to throw down, precipitate*, p. se Leucade, Cic.; p. se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.; p. se in fossas, Cæs. *Middle*, præcipitari, *for p. se*: quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur, Sall.—B) *Meton., pass., of constellations*: *To set, go down*, Scorpius in aquas præcipitatur, Ov.; *thus, præcipitatur aquis*, Id. *Pass.*: *To come to an end, to draw to a close, præcipitata nox*, Ov.—C) *Fig.*: *To throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin, p. rempublicam, Liv.; p. semet ipsum*, Sall. *Gen.*: *To cause to fall, to cast down, cast or throw into*, p. alqm ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. alqm ex patrio regno in tanta mala, Sall.; *to hurry on, to hasten*, p. obitum, Cic.; *consilia raptim præcipitata*, Liv.; *to hurry, carry away, sway violently*, p. mentem, Virg.; *to press, urge, with inf.*, dare tempus præcipitant cure, Id.—II. *Neut.*: A) *Prop.*: *To fall down, to throw one's self down*, Nilus præcipitatur ex montibus, Cic.; p. in fossam, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: *To go down, to be near its setting*, sol præ-

PRÆCIPUE.

capitana, Cic.; *to draw to a close*, hiema præcipitaverat, Cæs.—C) *Fig.*: *To fall to ruin*, respublica præcipitans, Cic.; præcipitantem impellere, *to thrust one that is falling*, i. e. *to render an unfortunate person still more unfortunate, to aggravate his misfortunes*, Id.; *to fall into, to light upon*, p. in insidiis, Liv.

PRÆCIPUE, adv. *Principally, especially, chiefly*, p. florere, Cic.

PRÆCIPUUS, a, um (præcipio). I. *Prop.*: *Particular, peculiar, not common, special*, jus p., Cic. *Subst.*, præcipuum, i, n., *A portion of an inheritance that has been received before the general distribution*, Suet.—II. *Meton.*: *Extraordinary, principal, distinguished, excellent, remarkable*, Cicero, p. in eloquentia vir, Quint.; *with genit.*, p. circumvenendi alcjs, Tac.; *with dat.*, herba dentibus p., Plin. *Subst.*, præcipui, orum, m., *The principal persons*, Eutr. Præcipua, orum, n., *The προσημεία of the Stoics, i. e. things which, although not absolutely good, are yet next in value and importance to those which are so*, Cic.

PRÆCISE, adv. *Concisely; hence, fig., briefly, with few words*, sed id p. dicitur, Cic.; *positively, peremptorily, absolutely*, p. negare, Cic.

PRÆCISIO, ñis, f. (præcido). I. *Prop.*: *A cutting off*, App.—II. *Fig.*: *An abrupt breaking off in a discourse*, Auct. Her.

PRÆCISUS, a, um. I. *Part. of præcido.*—II. *Adj.*: *Steep, abrupt, precipitous*. A) *Prop.*: *iter utriusque p.*, Sall.—B) *Fig.*: *Broken off, cut short, finished abruptly*, p. conclusiones, Quint.

PRÆCLARE, adv. I. *Very clearly; hence, very plainly, intelligibly*, p. intelligo, Cic.

—II. *Excellently, in a distinguished manner, very well*, p. nobiscum actum iri, Cic.; p. facere, *to do exceedingly well, to do excellently*, Id.

PRÆCLARUS, a, um. I. *Prop.*: *Very bright, p. lux, Lucr.; p. jaspis, Juv.*—II. *Fig.*: *Splendid, excellent, magnificent, distinguished*. A) *Of persons*: homo in philosophia p., Cic.; *with genit.*, Livius eloquentiæ p., distinguished, Tac.; *with abl.*, sceleribus p., Sall.—B) *Of things and abstract subjects*: urbs situ præclaro ad aspectum, Cic.; præclarissimum facinus, Nep.

PRÆCLŪDO, clūai, clūsum, 3 v. a. (præ, claudio). I. *Prop.*: *To shut before any body*, p. portas, Cæs.; p. portas alcui, Id.; præclusit omnes negotiatarea, *ordered their shops to be shut*, Suet.—II. *Meton.*: *To deprive of an entrance to any thing, to shut, orbem terrarum alcui p.*, Cic.; *to shut up, hinder, stop, impede*, p. maritimos cursus, Cic.; p. vocem alcui, *to stop a person's mouth*, Liv.; p. iter, Ov.

PRÆCO, ñis, m. A) *A public or common crier*, p. prædicat, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *A proclaimer, herald, tuæ virtutis Homerum præconem*, Cic.

PRÆCOCTUS, a, um, *part. of præcoquo.*

PRÆCOGITO, ãtum, 1 v. a. *To think over beforehand, to premeditate, ante præcogitatum facinus*, Liv.

PRÆCOGNITUS, a, um, *part. of præcognosco.*
PRÆCOGNOSCO, ñvi, ñtum, 3 v. a. *To understand beforehand, præcognito adventu*, Planc. ap. Cic.

PRÆCURRO.

PRÆCŪLO, cŵlŵi, cultum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To form or cultivate beforehand, animi habitus ad virtutum quasi præculti*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To cherish, esteem highly, nova et anticipata p.*, Tac.

PRÆ-COMMŪVĒO, ere, v. a. *To move before others; hence, to move greatly*, Sen.

PRÆ-COMPOŅO, pŵsŵi, pŵsitum, 3 v. a. *To bring into order beforehand, to arrange or adjust beforehand*, p. os, Ov.

PRÆCŪNIUM, ŵi, n. *See the following article.*

PRÆCŪNIUS, a, um (præco). I. *Of or belonging to a præco or public crier, p. quæstus, the profession of a præco*, Cic. *Hence*,—II. *Subst.*, præconiŵm, ii, n. A) *Prop.*: *The office or business of a public crier, facere præconium, to be a public crier (præco)*, Cic.; *a publishing or advertising, posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præconium deferam, I shall charge you with the publishing of it*, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *A publishing, divulging, p. domesticum*, Cic.—C) *Fig.*: *Renown, fame, praise, commendation, præconium tribuere alcui*, Cic.; *formæ præcoia Icci*, Ov. *Ironically*: Hipponactem p., *a bitter satire*, Cic.

PRÆ CONSUMO, aumpsī, aumptum, 3 v. a. *To spend or waste beforehand*, p. vires, Ov.

PRÆ-CONTRETO, sre, v. a. *To handle beforehand, p. videndo, by the sight*, Ov.

PRÆCŪQUIS, e, *See PRÆCOX.*

PRÆCŪQUIS, a, um. *See PRÆCOX.*

PRÆCORDIA, ōrum, n. (præ, cor). I. *The midriff, diaphragm*, Plin.; *meton.*, *the heart, breast, præcordiis conceptam mortem continere*, Cic. *Fig.*: *The heart or breast; as the seat of the desires, affections, feelings, and inclinations, duro p. ferro cincta, Tibull.; versæ aperit præcordia Liber, Hor.; stolidæ p. mentis, thoughts*, Ov.—II. *The intestines; esp., the stomach, anulus in præcordiis piscis inventus est*, Cic. *Meton.*: *in terra ponat præcordia, the body*, Ov.

PRÆ-CORRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 v. a. *To corrupt beforehand, illa præcorrupta*, Ov.; *to bribe beforehand*, p. alqm donis, Id.

PRÆCOX, cŵcis, or PRÆCŪQUIS, e, and PRÆCŪQUIS, a, um (præcoquo). I. *Prop.*: *That blossoms or ripens before the usual time, precocious, vites præcoquis fructus*, Col. *Meton.*: *loca præcoicia, or simply præcoicia, places in which fruit ripens early*, Col.—II. *Fig.*: *Premature, untimely, too early*, p. pugna, Enn.; *ingeniorum p. genus*, Quint.

PRÆ-CRASSUS, a, um. *Very thick*, p. cortex, Plin.

PRÆCULTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of præcolo.*—II. *Adj.*: *Much adorned, very ornate, genus eloquentiæ p.*, Quint.

PRÆCŪPIDUS, a, um. *Very desirous*, p. alcjs rei, Suet.

PRÆCURRO, cŵcurri or curri, cursum, 3 v. a. and n. I. A) *To run before, to go before quickly*, ad Cæsarem p., Cæs.; p. ab urbe, Liv.

—B) *Meton.*: *eo jam fama præcurrerat, Cæs. Hence, subst.*, præcurrantia, ñum, n., *Things that go before*, Cic.—II. *To come before, to come sooner than another*. A) *Neut.*: *p. celeritate, Cæs. Fig.*: *To outstrip, præcurrit amici-tia judicium*, Cic.—B) *Act.*: *p. adventum alcija*, Plin. *Meton. gen.*: *p. alqm estate*, Cic. *Fig.*: *To*

PRÆCURSIO.

excel, surpass, p. alqm nobilitate, Nep.; p. amici vita (beata), Hor.

PRÆCURSIO, ōnis, f. (præcurro). I. A running before; in war, a skirmishing before a regular engagement, Plin. E.—II. Meton.: A going before, p. visorum, Cic. Esp. Rhet.: That which is intended to prepare the hearers for any thing, a preparation, Cic.

PRÆCURSOR, ōris, m. (præcurro). A) Prop.: A forerunner, precursor, præcursorum tumultus, Plin. In Milit.: præcursores, The van, advanced guard, Liv.—B) Meton.: A forerunner, i. e. a scout, spy, Cic.

PRÆCURSORIUS, a, um, (præcursor). Running before, precursory, epistola p., Plin. E. PRÆCURSUS, a, um, part. of præcurro.

PRÆCŪTIO, cussī, cussum, 3 v. a. (præ, quatio). To shake, wave, brandish before, p. tædas, Ov.

PRÆDA, æ, f. I. Prop. A) Booty, spoil, plunder, prey, prædam disperire, Cic.; prædam militibus donat, Cæs.; magnas prædas capere, to make, Nep.; prædas agere ex pacatis, cattle taken as booty, Sall.—B) Meton.: regnum facit prædam sceleris sui, the prize, Sall.; spoil, prey, cervi luporum p., Hor. Of men: p. meæ, puellæ, Ov.—II. Fig.: Booty, gain, profit, advantage, maximas prædas facere, Cic.

PRÆDABUNDUS, a, um (prædor). Making an excursion for booty, on a predatory excursion, Sall.

PRÆDAMNO (prædenno), 1 v. a. I. Prop. A) To condemn or pass sentence on beforehand, p. alqm, Liv.—B) Meton.: To reject or renounce beforehand, p. spem, Liv.—II. Fig.: p. se perpetuæ infelicitatis, to consider himself a bad man, that does not deserve to become more happy, Val. Max.

PRÆDATIO, ōnis, f. (prædor). A making booty, a plundering, robbing, Tac.

PRÆDATOR, ōris, m. (prædor). One that takes booty, a robber, plunderer. I. Prop.: Cic.; exercitus p. ex sociis, Sall.; p. sprorum, a hunter, Ov.—II. Meton.: Greedy of gain, avaricious, Tib.

PRÆDATORIUS, a, um (prædor). Making booty, robbing, predatory, p. classis, Liv.; p. manus, a body of marauders, Sall.; p. navis, a pirate vessel, corsair, Liv.

PRÆDATUS, a, um, part. of prædo and prædor. PRÆDELASSO, are, v. a. To fatigue beforehand, Ov.

PRÆDESTINO, 1 v. a. To appoint beforehand, to predestinate, Prud.; to resolve upon any thing beforehand, p. triumphos, Liv.

PRÆDIATOR, ōris, m. (prædiom). One that buys up or purchases mortgaged lands or estates; hence, one that can form an accurate estimate as to the value of estates or landed property, Cic.

PRÆDIATORIUS, a, um (prædiator). Of or belonging to landed estates, or to the mortgaging of estates, jus p., Cic.

PRÆDICABILIS, e. Praiseworthy, Cic.

PRÆDICATIO, ōnis, f. I. A making public, a publishing, spreading abroad, p. societatis, Cic. Of the præco: A public crying, Cic.—II. A lauding, praising, commending, p. beneficiorum, Auct. Har.

PRÆDICATOR, ōris, m. I. Prop.: A public

PRÆDOR.

crier, App.—II. Esp.: A praiser, commender, p. beneficii, Cic.

PRÆDICO, 1 v. a. To say before any body; hence, to cry in public, to make publicly known, to publish, prædicat præco, Cic. Gen.: To make known, to say plainly or emphatically, to relate, tell, ut prædicas, Cic.; with acc. and inf., Liv. Esp.: To commend publicly, to make honorable mention of, to laud, celebrate, extol, p. de virtutibus, Cic.; p. laudes alejs, Nep.; p. alqm liberatorem patriæ, Id.

PRÆDICO, dixi, dictum, 3 v. a. I. To say before any body; hence, to make known, to give notice of, to proclaim, p. diem, to appoint a time or term, to fix, Tac.; p. diem locumque, Sall.; with acc. and inf., Vell.; to command, advise, admonish, enjoin, Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut... exciperent, Cæs.; Tac.—II. To say beforehand, foretell, predict, prophesy, quo in bello nihil adversi accidit, non prædicente me, which I had not foretold, Cic.; to cite or name before, to tell before, premise, ut prædiximus, Vell.; ut ante prædixi, Plin. E.; Theopompus prædictis minor, than the fore-named or fore-cited, Quint.

PRÆDICTIO, ōnis, f. (prædico). I. Gen.: A saying beforehand, Quint.—II. Esp.: A foretelling, prophesying, p. rerum futurarum, Cic.

PRÆDICTUM, i, n. (prædico). I. A command, order, p. dictatoris, Liv.—II. Agreement, concert, velut ex prædicto, Liv.; a prediction, prophecy, p. Chaldaeorum, Cic.

PRÆDICTUS, a, um, part. of prædico.

PRÆDIFLUM, i, n. dtm. (prædiom). A small landed estate, Cic.

PRÆDISCO, didici, 3 v. a. To learn beforehand, to make one's self acquainted with any thing beforehand, p. alqd, Cic.

PRÆDISPONO, pōsi, positum, 3 v. a. To station at different places beforehand, prædispositi nuntii, Liv.

PRÆDITUS, a, um (præ, do). Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; with abl., p. senibus, Cic.; præditum esse opibus et copiis, Id.

PRÆDIUM, ii, n. (præ). An estate, in the country or in town, p. rusticum, Cic.

PRÆDIVES, itis. Very rich, p. homo, Liv. PRÆDIVINO, are, v. a. To forebode, presage, Plaut.

PRÆDIVINUS, a, um. Presaging, Plin. PRÆDO, 1 (i. q. prædor). To make booty, to go out for plunder, Plaut.

PRÆDO, ōnis, m. (præda). One that makes booty, a plunderer, robber, p. urbis, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. maritimus, a pirate, Nep.; prædone, pirates, Cic.

PRÆDŪCEO, dōcui, doctum, 2 v. a. To teach or instruct beforehand, to inform one of any thing, prædocti a duce, Sall.

PRÆDŪMO, dōmūi, dōmitum, 1 v. a. To tame beforehand, Sen.

PRÆDOR, 1 v. dep. n. and a. (præda). I. Neut. A) To make booty, plunder, rob, pillage, spes prædandi, Cic.; milites prædantes, Cæs.; prædatus, That has made booty, Tac.; laden with booty, Plaut.—B) Meton. gen.: To pil- lage, plunder, obtain in an unfair manner, p. de oratorum bonis, Cic.; ex alterius imprudentia p., to take advantage of another person's

ignorance; or p. ex alterius insecitia, Id. — II. Act. A) Prop. To rob, plunder, deprive of, socios magis quam hostes p., Tac.; p. pisces, to catch fish, Prop. — B) Fig.: p. amores alcjs, to rob one of his mistress, Ov.; me prædata puella est, has caught or smitten me, Id. Meton.: singula de nobis anni prædantur, rob us of something, Hor.

PRÆDUCO, duxi, ductum, 3 v. a. To draw, lead, or put before, fossam et maceriam p., Cæs. PRÆDUCTUS, a, um, part. of præduco.

PRÆDULCIS, e. I. Prop.: Very sweet, luscious, p. mel, Plin. Hence, subst., prædulcia, ium, n., Sweets, sweetmeats, Id. — II. Fig.: Very pleasant or agreeable, Plin.

PRÆDURUS, a, um, I. Prop.: Very hard, p. faba, Plin.; p. corium, Tac. — II. Fig.: Very hard or difficult, p. labor, Val. Flac.; p. tempera, Ov.; homo p. viribus, very strong, Virg.; p. os, impudent, without shame, Quint.; p. verba, hard, harsh, Id.

PRÆEMINEO or PRÆMINEO, ūi, ēre, v. n. I. Prop.: To project, Aug. — II. Fig.: To surpass, excel, p. alqm peritū, Tac.

PRÆFO, ūi or ūi, itum, ire, v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To go before, precede, Lævinus Romam præivit, Liv. — B) Meton.: To be carried or borne before, præeunte carina, Virg.; novi præeunt fascēs, Ov. — C) Fig.: To go before, lead the way, natura præeunte, Cic. Esp.: To recite, read, sing, or play any thing before another person, ut verbis vnce præeunt quid iudicaretis, Cic.; jurare alio præeunte, to swear before, Plin. Pan.; præeunte Lepido, pontifice, Liv.; legentibus præire, to read before or to any one, Quint.; tibias Graeco præisse, to have accompanied, or played the accompaniment, Gell.; to go before; hence, fig., to appoint or enjoin beforehand, omnia, ut decemviri præerunt, facta, Liv. — II. Act.: To outstrip, anticipate (only fig.), p. alqm, Tac.; p. famam sui, to excel, Id.; p. verba, to repeat before, Liv.

PRÆFATIO, ōnia, f. (præfor). I. Prop.: A speaking before; hence, meton., that which is said beforehand, an introduction, opening, p. donationis, Cic.; p. sacrorum, Liv. — II. Meton.: A preface, dicere præfationem, Plin. E.

PRÆFATUS, a, um, part. of præfor.

PRÆFECTURÁ, æ, f. (præfectus). The office of a president, overseer, or superintendent, p. villæ, Varr.; p. annonæ, Tac.; p. morum, a part of the censor's office, Suet. Absol.: The place of a principal officer, command, Cic.; consulum p., with the consuls, Nep. Meton.: A province, circuit, district, Plin.; Tac.; a town governed immediately by Rome or by a Roman magistrate, Cic.

PRÆFECTUS, a, um, part. of præfectio.

PRÆFECTUS, i, m. (præfectio). I. Prop.: A president, overseer, superintendent, chief, commander, noster p. moribus, censor, Cic.; p. classis, admiral, Id.; p. castrorum, Tac.; p. navis, the master or captain of a vessel, Liv.; p. urbis, a prefect or governor of the city elected in the absence of the kings or consuls; under the emperors this became a permanent office, to which a certain jurisdiction was attached, Liv.; p. cohortium (auxiliarium), commander of the auxiliaries or allies, Sall.; p. equitum, Hirt.; with other nations, p. regis, Nep.; p. Ægyptii, governor of Egypt, Suet. — II. Fig.: his utitur quasi præfectis libidinum suarum, Cic.

PRÆFERO, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. I. A) Prop.: To bear or carry before, to carry in front, p. facem, Cic.; p. insignia laureæ, Cæs.; p. manus cautas, (in the dork) to stretch one's hands out in order to feel one's way, to grope, Ov. — B) Fig.: p. facem ad libidinem, Cic.; to show, manifest, betray, exhibit, p. avaritiam, Cic.; alia in speciem p., to bring forth, to utter, Liv.; opinio præfertur, is spread abroad, Cæs. — II. To put before; hence, fig., to prefer, give preference to, p. alqm sibi, Cic.; virtute belli omnibus præferri, Cæs.; p. otium labori, Sall.; with inf., Hor. — III. To bear or carry by or past; hence, pass., to run, ride, or pass by, prælatos hostes, Liv.; prælatu equo, Tac.; with acc., prælati castra, Liv. — IV. To take beforehand, to anticipate, p. diem triumphi, Liv.

PRÆFEROX, ōcis. Very fierce, bold, impetuous, Liv.

PRÆFERRATUS, a, um. Furnished with iron at the end, tipped or headed with iron, p. pilum, Plin.; p. tribunus, bound with iron (chains), Plaut.

PRÆFERVIDUS, a, um. Very warm, very hot. I. Prop.: balneum p., Tac. — II. Fig.: ira p., Liv.

PRÆFESTINO, i v. n. I. To hasten too much, to make too much haste, p. deficere, Liv. Hence, præfestinatus, a, um, Hasty, precipitate, p. ictus, Ov. — II. To hasten by, pass in great haste; with acc., p. animum, Tac.

PRÆFICA, æ, f. A woman hired to make lamentations at a funeral, a (hired) mourner, Plaut.

PRÆFICIO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. (præ, facio). To put or set any one over a thing or person as head, appoint to the command of, cause to preside over, p. duces populo, Auct. Or. Dom.; p. alqm provinciæ, to put one in office, Plaut.; p. ludis (Græcis) imperatorem (Romanum), to name as president of, Liv. Absol.: To make governor or commander, p. alqm in exercitu, Cic. Hence, præfectus, i, m. (alcul rei), A president, overseer, superintendent, chief, p. moribus, an officer who had the oversight of public morals, a censor, Cic.

PRÆFIDO, fisisus sum, 3 v. n. To confide or trust too much, p. sibi, Cic.

PRÆFIGO, fixi, fixum, 3 v. a. I. To fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of any thing, ripa præfixis sudibus munita, Cæs.; p. arma puppibus, Virg. Fig.: nigrum vitio p. theta, for damnare, Pers.; to furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head, asseser cuspidibus præfixi, Cæs.; præfixa cornu ferro, Ov. — II. To transfix, pierce, latus præfixa veru, Tibull.

PRÆFINIO, 4 v. a. To determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe, p. diem, Cic.; p. alcul alqd, Id. Absol.: p. non est meum, Cic. Hence, præfinitus, a, um, Determined or appointed beforehand, p. tempus, Suet.; præfinito, abl., According to prescription, Ter.

PRÆFISCINE or PRÆFISCINI, adv. (præ, fascinum). Without envy (a word used in order to avert envy or the effects of enchantment when persons said any thing in commendation of themselves), with dixerim, Plaut.

PRÆFIXUS, a, um, part. of præfigo.

PRÆFLORO, i v. a. (præ, floa). To deprive

PRÆFLUO.

of the blossom before the time; fig: fructum gaudii p., to diminish, Gell.; gloriam victoriæ præfloratam esse, had lost its splendor, Liv.

PRÆFLŪO, ēre, v. n. To flow by or past, infima valle præfuit Tibris, Liv.; with acc.: p. castra, Tac.

PRÆFLŪS, a, um (præfluus). Flowing by or past, p. annis, Plin.

PRÆFŌCO, 1 v. a. (præs, faux). To choke, suffocate, p. viam animæ, Ov.

PRÆFŌDIO, fodi, fossam, 3 v. a. I. To dig before or in front of, p. portas, to dig or make a trench before, Virg.—II. To dig previously or beforehand, to bury or conceal beforehand, p. aurum, Ov.

PRÆFOR, 1 v. dep. a. and n. I. Gen.: To say or speak beforehand, i. e. before doing or undertaking any thing, to promise, majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque esset, præfabantur (as with us, in God's name), Cic.; p. carmen, Liv.; p. honorem, to say: "be it said with all respect or deference," or "with your leave," Cic.; p. divos, to invoke beforehand, Virg.; vir, quem præfundum reor, of whom I have to say something first of all, Plin.—II. Esp.: To foretell, predict, prophesy, Liv.

PRÆFORMIDO, are, 1 v. a. To fear beforehand (al. reformidat), Quint.

PRÆFORMO, 1 v. a. I. Prop.: To form or fashion beforehand, p. literas infantibus, to set a copy, Quint.—II. Meton.: To prepare or design beforehand, p. materiam, Id.

PRÆFRACTE, ado. Stiffly, obstinately, resolutely, p. defendere, Cic.

PRÆFRACTUS, a, um, 1. Part. of præfringo.—II. Adj.: In style, abrupt, harsh, not flowing, Thucydides præfractor, Cic.; hard, inflexible, unyielding, stiff, obstinate, Aristo p., ferreus, Id.

PRÆFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. (præs, frango). To break off before or above, break off at the end, p. bastas, Liv.; præfractum rostrum navis, Cæs.

PRÆFULCIO, si, tum, 4 v. a. I. To put any thing before or in front as a support, p. aliquam negotiis, to set over, Plaut.—II. To support, underprop. A) Prop.: mollire præfulci torum, Prud.—B) Fig.: primum illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut simus annui, secure that beforehand, Cic.

PRÆFULGEO, si, 2 v. n. I. To shine forth or very brightly, to glitter. A) Prop.: pellis leonis præfulgens unguibus aureis, Virg.—B) Fig.: Poppæus consulari decore præfulgens, Tac.—II. To shine or glitter too much, p. splendore, Auct. Her.

PRÆFULTUS, a, um, part. of præfulcio. PRÆGELIDUS, a, um. Very cold, p. locus, Liv.

PRÆGESTIO, ire, v. n. To desire beforehand, p. videre, Cic.

PRÆGIGNO, ēre, v. a. To bring forth, produce, morem prægigni, i. e. oriri, Plaut.

PRÆGNANS, tis, 1. Prop.: Pregnant, with child, big with young, p. uxor, Cic.; aliquam facere prægnantem, to get with child, Juv.; p. canis, Hor. Facetiously: plaga p., sound blow, Plaut.—II. Meton.: Full, swollen, loaded, herba p. succo, Plin.; fusus p. stamiae, Juv.

PRÆJUDICIUM.

PRÆGNAS, ātis, 1. q. prægnans: fuit p., Plaut. PRÆGNĀVITER, adv. Very diligently (al. prognaviter), Plaut.

PRÆGRĀCILIS, e. Very slender, very lean, p. proceritas, Tac.

PRÆGRANDIS, c. 1. Very large, exceedingly great, colossal, huge, p. locusta, Suet.; p. oculi, Id.—II. Very old, p. senex, Pers.

PRÆGRĀVIS, e. Very heavy. 1. Prop.: p. onus, Ov.; p. perdis, unwieldy, clumsy, Id.—II. Fig.: Very heavy, very oppressive or burdensome, p. servitium, Plin.

PRÆGRĀVO, 1 v. a. and n. 1. Act.: To press down in front or at the extremity, p. artes, Hor. Hence: To press hard, to encumber, lay a great weight on, acuta prægravata telis, Liv.—II. Neut. A) To press forward, to press down, aurea prægravantes, hanging down, Col.—B) Fig.: To be superior, to outweigh, preponderate, pars civitatis deterior prægravat, Sen.; to be burdensome or oppressive, prægravans turba, Liv.

PRÆGRĀDIOR, gressus sum, 3 v. dep. (præs, gradior). 1. Neut.: To go before, to march foremost, to precede, Cic.; Liv.; p. in hortos, Tac.—II. Act. A) To go or walk before any body, p. aliquam pedibus toto itinere, Suet.; p. signa, Liv.; to go or pass by any thing, p. castra, Id.—B) Fig.: To surpass, excel, p. aliquam, Sall.

PRÆGRESSIO, ois, f. (prægradior). A going before, precedence, p. causæ, Cic.

PRÆGRESSUS, a, um, part. of prægradior.

PRÆGUSTATOR, oris, m. (prægusto). 1. Prop.: A foretaster, taster, Suet.—II. Fig.: p. libidinum tuarum, Auct. Or. Dum.

PRÆGUSTO, 1 v. a. To taste beforehand, Ov.; p. cibos, Plin.; p. medicamina (for antidota), to take beforehand, Juv.

PRÆHĪBEO, ūi, itam, 2 v. a., i. q. præbeo (præs, habeo). To hold before any body, to hold forth to, offer, give, p. alicui cibum, Plaut.; p. verba, to say, speak, Id.

PRÆJĀCĒO, ūi, ēre, v. n. To lie before any thing, to extend in front of, mare præjaceas Asia, Plin.; with acc., campus præjacet castra, Tac.

PRÆJĀCIO, jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. 1. Prop.: To throw, cast, or lay before, p. moles, Col.—II. Fig.: To reproach with, cast in one's teeth, p. dicta, Dict. Cret.

PRÆJŪDICĀTUS, a, um, part. of præjudico.

PRÆJUDICIUM, ūi, n. 1. A preliminary inquiry or examination, e. g. before a magistrate, Ulp. Dig.—II. A judgment which precedes the final decision, a preliminary sentence. A) (in a court of justice) quum jam duobus præjudiciis damastus esset, Cic. Meton.: The subject of a judicial sentence, a precedent, judicium accusatoris pro præjudicio valere oportere, Cic.—B) (not in a court of justice) de quo non p., sed plane judicium factum patatur, Cic. Meton.: Whatever occasions a previous judgment, Pompeius vestri facti præjudicio Italia excessit, by a decision previously made in consequence of your action, i. e. your action made him determine upon leaving Italy before sustaining a defeat, Cæs.; Africi belli præjudicia sequimini, misgivings in respect of those who, at the commencement of the war in Africa, were defeated, Id.; præjudice, harm, disadvantage, præjudicium in patrem queri, Sen.—III. A decision made be-

fore the time, a premature decision, Liv.; Plin. E.

PRÆJUDICO, 1 v. a. A) To judge, give sentence, or decide beforehand, re sciens et re sciel atque iterum præjudicant, Cic.; out of court, p. alqd, Brut. ap. Cic.; præjudicata opinio, an opinion formed beforehand, prepossession. — B) Subst. l) præjudicatum, i, n., A prejudice, hasty decision, ne quid huc præjudicati feratis, Cic. 2) Anything that has been decided beforehand, ne id pro præjudicato ferret, Liv.

PRÆJUVO, jūvi, jūtum, 1 v. a. To help beforehand, p. affectam ejus fidem, to rescue any body's credit before his fall, Tac.

PRÆLABOR, lapsus, 3 v. dep. I. To glide, slip, swim, or flow before or in front, Germani naudo prælabebantur, Tac. — II. A) Prop.: To glide, slip, swim, or flow past or by, piscis prælabitur, Cic.; prælabitur amnis, Luc. With acc.: p. flumina rotis, to pass or drive by, Virg. — B) Fig.: prælabens tempus, Col.

PRÆLAMBO, bi, 3 v. a. I. To lick in front; meton., to touch, water (of a river), p. arenas, Prud. — II. To lick beforehand or first, (mus) prælabens omne quod offert, Hor.

PRÆLARGUS, a, um. Very abundant, p. dapes, Juv. With genit.: pulmo animæ p., Pers.

PRÆLATUS, a, um. I. Part. of præfero. — II. Adj.: Preferable, superior, Plin.

PRÆLAUTUS, a, um. Very elegant or sumptuous, p. homo, Suet.

PRÆLECTIO, ōnis, f. (prælego). A reading to others, a lecture, Quint.

PRÆLECTOR, ōris, m. (prælego). One that reads to others, a lecturer, Gell.

PRÆLECTUS, a, um, part. of PRÆLEGO.

PRÆLEGO, 1 v. a. To bequeath a thing so that it shall be paid or received before the general distribution of the inheritance, eam coronam testamento ei prælegavit, Plin.

PRÆLEGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. I. To pick out, select, App. — II. A) Prop.: To sail past; with acc., p. Campaniam, Tac. — B) Fig.: To read, as a teacher to his pupils, to lecture on, p. auctores, Quint.; p. poetas, Suet.

PRÆLIBO, arc, v. a. I. Prop.: To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of, p. nectar, Stat. — II. Fig.: p. pectora vultu, to inspect, Stat.

PRÆLIGO, 1 v. a. I. To bind on in front, p. sarmata cornibus boum, Liv.; Plin. Hence: To tie up, to dress, p. os, Cic.; p. vulnera, Plin. — II. Meton.: To tie round, to cover with, p. capita vestibus, Petr.; to tie round, salice p. marginem, Plin. Fig.: O præligatum pectus, narrow-minded, Plaut.

PRÆLITUS, a, um, part. of prælium.

PRÆLIUM, PRÆLIOR. See PRAEL.

PRÆLOCŪTIO, ōnis, f. (præloquor). A speaking before; a preface, preamble, Sen.

PRÆLONGO, 1 v. a. (prælongus). To lengthen very much, to make very long, Plin.

PRÆLONGUS, a, um. Very long, p. homo, Quint.; p. gladius, Liv.; p. hasta, Id.; p. sermo, Quint.

PRÆLŪQUOR, lōquūtus or lōcūtus sum, 3 v. dep. To speak beforehand or before another, Plaut.; to make a preface, Plin. E.

PRÆLŪCEO, luxi, ēre, v. n. and a. I. Neut. A)

To give light before or in front, facce præluxere, Mart.; servus prælucens, Suet. — B) Meton.: To shine before, i. e. to outshine, to surpass in beauty, nullus sinus præluet Baiis, Hor.; to shine brightly, baculum præluet, Plin. — II. Act.: To shine forth; only fig.: amicitia epe bona præluet, Cic.

PRÆLŪCIDUS, a, um. Shining greatly, very bright, p. candor circuli, Plin.

PRÆLŪDO, si, sum, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut. A) To play beforehand (i. e. for practice and rehearsals), Nero præludit Pompeiano, Plin.; tragœdiis p., Gell. — B) Meton.: p. alqd operibus suis, to premise, preface, Stat. Absol.: rabies Mariana præluserat, had given a prelude of what was to come, Flor. — II. Act.: To play before; hence, meton., p. pugnam, to prepare for fight, Rutil.

PRÆLŪM, i, n. I. q. prelum.

PRÆLŪSIO, ōnis, f. (præluo). A prelude, Plin. E.

PRÆLŪSTRIS, e (præ, lustrō). I. Prop.: Very illustrious or eminent, arx p., Ov. — II. Fig.: prælustria vita, shun the grandeur of this world, Ov. —

PRÆMANDO, 1 v. a. To order or command beforehand, Cic.; to provide or procure beforehand, Plaut. Subst. part.: præmandatis requisitus, by a writ for arrest, Cic.

PRÆMANDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. To chew beforehand; fig.: p. alqd alciui, to explain accurately, Gell.

PRÆMĀTŪRE, adv. Too early, prematurely, Plaut.

PRÆMĀTŪRUS, a, um. I. Ripe before the usual time, very early, p. fructus, Col. — II. Too early, untimely, premature, p. hiems, Tac.; p. cavities, Id.; p. mora, Plin.

PRÆMEDICATUS, a, um. Protected by medicines or charms, p. Esonides, Ov.

PRÆMEDITATIO, ōnis, f. (præmeditor). A premeditating, thinking of beforehand, p. malorum, Cic.

PRÆMEDITOR, 1 v. dep. To think upon or study any thing beforehand, p. id ferendum esse, Cic.; p. quo animo accedam ad urbem, Id. Pass., præmeditatus, a, um, Thought over beforehand, premeditated, mala p., Cic.

PRÆMERCOR, 1 v. dep. To buy beforehand or before another, Plaut.

PRÆMETŪENS, tis. I. Part. of præmetuo. — II. Adj.: Fearing beforehand; with genit., p. doli, Phædr.

PRÆMETŪO, ēre, v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To be in fear beforehand, p. suis, for one's own people, Cæs. — II. Act.: To fear beforehand, Virg.

PRÆMIOR, 1 v. dep. (præmium). To stipulate beforehand for a reward, Suet.

PRÆMISSUS, a, um, part. of præmittō.

PRÆMITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. I. A) To send forward, p. legiones in Hispaniam, Cæs.; p. literas alciui, Cic. — B) Meton.: p. vocem, to speak first or before, Suet. — II. To send before; hence, fig., to set before or in front, fictis caprificus præmittitur, Plin. — III. Meton.: To send forth, cogitationes in longitudinem p., to think of the distant future, Sen.

PRÆMIUM, ii, n. (præ, emo). I. Prop.: A reward, recompense, præmium proponere, to

promise a reward, Cæs.; Cic.; p. decernere, Sall.; p. mereri, Cæs.; præmio alqm afficere, to reward, Cic.; alqui præmium dare, Id.; *reward, ironically for punishment*, cape præmia facti, Ov. —II. *Meton.*: *Distinction, advantage*, Cic.; *booty, spoil*, p. pugnae, Virg.; præmia ferre, Ov.; præmia quam stipendia malebat, Tac.; *prey, game killed*, Prop.; *treasures, riches*, Id.; Ov.

PRÆMÖDÖLOR, Æri, v. dep. *To measure out beforehand*, p. cogitationem gestu, to suit the thoughts to the gestures, Quint.

PRÆMÖLESTIA, æ, f. *Trouble beforehand*, Cic.

PRÆMÖLIOR, 4 v. dep. *To prepare, make preparations beforehand*, p. res, Liv.

PRÆMÖLLIO, 4 v. a. I. Prop.: *To make soft or mild beforehand*, p. sulcum, Quint. —II. Fig.: *To soothe beforehand*, p. mentes iudicum, Id.

PRÆMÖNEÖ, mönti, mönitum, 2 v. a. I. *To forewarn, admonish beforehand*, de periculis impenditibus voce Jovis præmoneri, Auct. Har.: me præmonerat ut cavere, Cic. —II. Esp.: *To foretell, predict, prophesy*, p. pericula, Plin.

PRÆMÖNITUS, a, um, part. of præmonere. PRÆMÖNITUS, Æs, m. (præmonere). *A forewarning, admonition, prophesy*, Ov.

PRÆMÖNSTRATOR, öris, m. *One who shows or points out beforehand*, Ter.

PRÆMÖNSTRO, 1 v. a. I. Gen.: *To show or point out beforehand*, Plaut.; *modulus prærire ac p.*, Gell. *With ut: To show, give instruction*, Plaut. —II. Esp.: *To foretell, predict, prophesy*, populo Rom. magnum slqd p. et præcine, Auct. Har.

PRÆMÖRDEÖ, di (morsi, Plaut.), morsum, 2 v. a. I. Prop.: *To bite in front*, p. alqm, Plaut.; p. linguam, Luc. —II. Fig.: *p. alqd ex alqo, to take away*, Juv.

PRÆMÖRIÖR, tüs sum, i, v. dep. I. Prop.: *To die prematurely, to die before*, parte corporis velut præmortua, Suet. —II. Fig.: *præmoritur visus, auditus, loses its acuteness, wears out*, Plin.; *vires præmortuæ*, Quint.

PRÆMÖRSUS, a, um, part. of præmordeo.

PRÆMÖRTÜS, a, um, part. of præmorior.

PRÆMÖRTUS, a, um, part. of præmoveo.

PRÆMÖNYO, 4 v. a. I. *To fortify in front*.

A) Prop.: *p. aditus operibus*, Cæs.; p. Isthmum, Id. —B) Fig.: *genus dicendi præmunitionum*, Cic.; *p. alqm medicamentis, to protect with medicaments*, e. g. against poison, Suet. *In Medic.*: *antidotis præmuniri, to secure one's self by means of antidotes*, Id. —II. *To place one thing before another for defence*; *only fig.*: *quæ præmunijuntur sermoni, are promised, in order to obviate objections*, Cic.; *illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, take care beforehand*.

PRÆMÖNTIO, önis, f. *A building beforehand*: *only fig.*, *of an orator who paves the way for what is to follow, in order to secure the assent of his hearers*; *a preparation, premonition*, p. orationis, Cic.; *also simply*, p., Id.

PRÆMÖNTIUS, a, um, part. of præmunio.

PRÆNARRO, 1 v. a. *To say or narrate beforehand*, p. rem, Ter.

PRÆNATO, are, 1 v. n. I. *To swim before or in front*; Plin. —II. *To swim or flow by,*

prænatante pisciculo, Id. *With acc.*: *amnis domos prænatat*, Virg.

PRÆNAVIGATIO, önis, f. *A sailing by or past*, p. Atlantis, Plin.

PRÆNAVIGO, 1 v. n. I. Prop.: *To sail by or past*, p. litus, Val. Max. *Pass.*: *oppida prænavigari tradunt*, Plin. —II. Fig.: *p. vitam, to spend, pass*, Sen.

PRÆNESTE, is, n. [f., with the poets, Virg.; Prop.] *Præneste, one of the most ancient towns in Latium, about twenty miles southeast of Rome, celebrated for its fine roses and nuts, and especially for a temple of Fortuna, with an oracle; now Palestrina*, Cic.; *on account of its situation and climate it was called altum P.*, Virg.; *and frigidum P.*, Hor.

PRÆNESTINUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Præneste*, P. sortes, the sentences pronounced by the oracle of Præneste, Cic.; *nuces P.*, Plin.; *P. rosa*, Id.; *urbs P.*, the town Præneste, Virg. *Subst.*, Prænestini, örum, m., *The inhabitants of Præneste*, Cic.; Liv.

PRÆNEXUS, a, um, part. of prænecto.

PRÆNITEÖ, nitüi, Ære, v. n. I. Prop.: *To shine forth, prænitent vestes*, App.; *luau subito prænitens*, Plin. —II. Fig.: *virtus Catonis prænitens, Vell.*; *cur tibi prænitent junior, seems mors lovely*, Hor.

PRÆNÖMEN, inis, n. I. Prop.: *A prænomen, a forename, or a name before the family name, to distinguish the individuals of a family*; e. g. in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the prænomen: *quod sine prænömine ad me epistolam misisti*, Cic.: *Quintilius cum filio, cui Marco p. erat*, Liv. —II. *Meton. gen.*: *Any appellation or title before the name of a person, p. imperatoris (because emperor, in this sense, used to be put before the name, as we say "the Emperor Augustus," &c.)*, Suet.

PRÆNÖSCO, növi, nötum, 3 v. a. I. *To learn beforehand*, p. fata rerum, Sil.; *p. omnia deum*, Id.; *prænösse for prænovisse, to know beforehand*, Stat. —II. *To foreknow, futura p.*, Cic.; *nos prænoviscimus*, Plaut.

PRÆNÖTIO, önis, f. (prænösco). *A preception*, p. deorum, innate idea, Cic.

PRÆNÖBILUS, a, um. *Very cloudy, gloomy, dark*, p. lucus, Ov.

PRÆNÖNCIA. See PRÆNÖNCIUS.

PRÆNÖNCIATIVUS, a, um (prænönocio). *That announces beforehand*, p. ignes, which give notice of the approach of pirates, Plin.

PRÆNÖNCIO, 4 v. a. I. Prop.: *To announce or make known beforehand, to foreshow*, p. futura, Cic.; *p. adventum*, Auct. B. Afr.; *p. de adventu slejs*, Nep. —II. *Meton.*, *of things without life*: *juglans frangi se prænuociat strepitum*, Plin.

PRÆNÖNCIUS, a, um. *That announces beforehand*; *subst.*, prænuocius, ii, m., *Any person or thing which announces beforehand, a harbinge, for eteller*, Zephyrus, p. Veneris, Lucr.; *ales p. lucis, a cock*, Ov.; *prænönocius, æ, f.*, *She that announces beforehand*, stelle, p. calamitatum, Cic.; *inquisitio, p. repulsæ, the indication*, belli p., hasta, Ov.; *prænönocium, ii, n.*, *An announcing beforehand, foreshowing, prediction*, eventus alcijs p., Plin.; *procellarum quædam sunt prænuocius, forerunners*, Sen.

PRÆOCCÜPATIO, önis, f. (præoccupo). *A seizing or taking beforehand*, p. lucorum, Nep.

PRÆOCCÜPO, 1 v. a. I. *To seize or occu-*

PRÆOPTO.

py beforehand, to make one's self master of or put one's self in possession of beforehand, to preoccupy. A) Prop.: p. loca, Liv.; p. salutum, Nep.; p. Macedoniam, Id.—B) Fig.: se præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, that he had already received the office of legate, Cæs.; animos timor præoccupaverat, Id.; præoccupatas naves animosque, Liv.—II. To anticipate, to prevent; with acc.: ne alteruter alterum præoccuparet, Nep.; p. ferre legem, to hasten, in order to bring the bill sooner (than the tribunes) before the people, Liv.

PRÆOPTO, 1 v. a. To wish or choose rather, nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos præoptet, Liv.; p. emittere scutum et nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs.; To prefer, p. equitis filiam generosarum nuptiis, Nep.; p. otium urbanum militia laboribus, Liv.

PRÆPANDO, ère, v. a. I. To open or spread before, to lay open before, p. ortus temporis hiberni, Cic.—II. To impart, distribute, p. aliquid alicui rei, Plin.; p. lumina menti alicui, Lucr.

PRÆPARATIO, ònis, f. (præparu). I. Gen.: A preparing, getting ready, preparation, præparatiorem diligentem adhibere, Cic.; p. belli, Vell.—II. Esp. in Rhet.: A preparing or predisposing the hearers for what is to be said, Quint.

PRÆPARATUS, ùs, m. (præparo). A preparing, getting ready, preparation, p. Cæsaris, Vell.

PRÆPARCUS, e, um. Very stingy or niggardly, animus p., Plin.

PRÆPARO, 1 v. a. I. A) To make or get ready beforehand, to prepare, p. animos ad aspiciant, Cic.; p. se ad proelia, Sall.; p. locum, Cæs.; præparato, abs., with preparation, præparato facere aliquid, Quint.; thus, ex præparato, Sen. Ep.; and, ex ante præparato, Liv.—B) To prepare, make ready, adjust, set in order, p. hortos, Cic.; lanas p., Plin.; To provide, p. res necessarias ad vitam, Cic.; p. commentum, Liv.—II. To fit out, equip, naves p., Liv.

PRÆPEDIEMENTUM, i, n. (præpedio). A hindrance, impediment, Plaut.

PRÆPEDIŌ, 4 v. a. (præ, pes). I. Prop. A) To fetter or entangle the feet in front; hence, meton., to shackle, fetter, entangle, præpeditus laterum ferro forti, Plaut.; præpeditus equis, tied to the manger, Tac.—B) Meton.: To hinder, impede, prevent, præpeditus morbo, Cic.; timor præpedit verba, Plaut.; pudor præpediebat, Liv.—II. Fig.: omnes (bonas artes ingenii et corporis) avaritia p., Sall.; To embarrass, sese præda p., Liv.

PRÆPENDEŌ, di, ère, v. n. To hang before, hang down before or in front, ubi tegumenta p. possent ad defendendos ictus ne repellendos, Cæs.

PRÆPES, pētis (præ, peto). I. Prop. A) That flies quickly, swift of flight, fleet, pennis præpētibus, Virg.; p. volatus, Plin.—B) Meton.: p. boreas, Vel. Flac. Esp.: p. ales, and absol., a kind of bird used in divination, Enn. ap. Cic.; Liv.; præpētis omnium pennas, Virg.—II. Fig.: Hap-py, p. portus, Enn. ap. Gell.; p. locus, Id. Meton.: Winged, p. deus, i. e. Cupido, Ov. Subst., præpes, petis, A bird, p. Jovis, i. e. aquila, Id.; p. Jovis armiger, Virg. Meton.: p. Meduseus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. Hence, of Perseus, because he sat on the winged horse Pegasus, Luc.

PRÆPOSSUM.

PRÆ-PILO, 1 v. a., found only in the port. pass. (præ, pila). To furnish in front or at the end with a ball. I. Prop.: præpilata missilia, missiles or darts with blunt points, rounded after the manner of a ball, in order to prevent their inflicting wounds, foils, Liv.; p. hasta, Plin.; p. pilum, Auct. B. Afr.—II. Fig.: rotunditas p., Plin.; declamations p., Quint.

PRÆ-PINGUIS, e. I. Prop.: Very fat, well fed, very rich or fertile, p. (suas), Plin.; p. solum, Virg.—II. Fig.: p. vox, too thick, too coarse, Quint.

PRÆPOLLENS, tis. I. Part. of præpolleo.—II. Adj.: Very powerful, mighty, or strong, p. divitiis, Liv.; p. virtute, Id.

PRÆ-POLLĒŌ, ère, v. a. To be more powerful than others, to excel in power or influence, Tac.; mari p., Id.

PRÆ-PONDERO, 1 v. a. and n. - I. Act.: To be of greater weight, to preponderate, præponderari honestate, to be outweighed or surpassed, Cic.—II. Neut. A) To outweigh, to be of greater weight, to preponderate, to sink down, ne equitate turbata mundans præponderet, Sen.—B) Fig.: To incline, give the turn, decide, in partem humaniorem præponderet, Sen.; si neutro litis conditio præponderet, Quint.; to have the superiority or pre-eminence, tacite præponderat exsul, Stat.; honestas præponderat, Gell.

PRÆ-PŌNO, pōsui [pōsivi, Plaut.], pōsitum [contr. posta, Lucr.], 3 v. a. I. Prop.: To place before or in front, to put first; and pass., to precede, come first, ædibus ac templis vestibula et aditus p., Cic.; ultima primis p., Hor.; versus in prima fronte p., Ov.—II. Meton. A) To set over or put at the head as chief, overseer, or manager; pass., to be at the head, to take the lead, to be overseer or superintendent, p. aliquam provinciam, Cic.; p. bello, Id.; p. aliquo negotio, Id.; p. hibernis, Id.; p. vectigalibus, to make any one a collector of taxes or customs, Tac.; p. aliquo custodem alicui loco, Ov.; lithyia præposita parientibus, guardian deity, Id.; præpositum esse militibus, to be commander, Cæs.; cubiculo præpositus, chamberlain, Suet.; in ea ora, ubi præpositus sum, over which I am placed, Cic.—B) To prefer, p. se alteri, Ter.; p. smicitiam patriæ, Cic.

PRÆ-PORTO, are, v. a. To carry in front or before, Cic.

PRÆPŌSITIO, ònis, f. (præpono). I. A setting before anybody; fig., a preferring, preference, Cic.—II. A) That which is placed before.—B) In Gramm.: A preposition, Cic.; Quint.

PRÆPŌSITUS, a, um. I. Part. of præpono.—II. Adj.: Preferred; hence, with the Stoics, præpōsita, òrum, n., A translation of the Greek προσηµενα, things preferable, i. e. things to be preferred to their contraries, but not to be regarded as absolutely good; such as riches, beauty, &c., Cic.

PRÆPŌSITUS, i, m. (præpono). One that has been set over others, an overseer, superintendent, commander, chief, president, p. rerum curæ, Cæsaris, Plin.; p. aquarum, Front. Absol., præpōsiti, òrum, m., Governors of provinces, Suet.

PRÆ-POSSUM, pōtūi posse. To be very pow-

erful or more powerful, to have the superiority, Tac.

PRÆPOSTERE, *adv.* (præposterus). *Wrongly, in the wrong way, in a reversed order, preposterously, p. reddere litteras, Cic.; p. calcem inducere, the left instead of the right, Plin.*

PRÆPOSTERUS, *a, um.* I. A) *Out of order, beginning at the wrong end, having the first last and the last first, preposterous, p. ordu, Lucr.; p. tempora, Cic.; natalis p., i. e. with the feet foremost, Plin.*—B) *Meton.: Un timely, unseasonable, p. ficus, Plin.; frigus p., Sen.*—C) *Fig.: Wrong, absurd, amiss, p. gratulatio, Cic.; p. consilium, id.; p. ambitio, Tac.*—II. *Acting wrongly, perverse, p. homo, Cic.; Sall.*

PRÆPOTENS, *tis.* *Very mighty, able, or powerful, p. vir, Cic.; homines p., also simply præpotentes, influential people, id.; Carthago p. terra marique, id.; p. opibus, Plin.*

PRÆPRËPANTER, *adv.* *Very hastily, Lucr.*

PRÆPRËPERE, *adv.* I. *Very hastily, very swiftly or quickly, p. festinas, Liv.; p. ngere, id.*—II. *Too quickly, too hastily, with precipitation, Liv.*

PRÆPRËPERUS, *a, um.* I. *Very hasty or speedy, sudden, p. nisus, Sil.*—II. *Too quick, over-hasty, precipitate, p. festinatio, Cic.; p. ingenium, Liv.*

PRÆQUAM, *In comparison with. See PRÆ.*

PRÆQUEROR, *questus sum, i, v. dep.* *To complain before, multa p., Ov.*

PRÆRADIO, *are, v. n.* *To beam or glitter forth, Claud. With acc.: To outshine, Ov.*

PRÆRAPIDUS, *a, um.* *Very rapid, very swift. I. Prop.: p. celeritas, Sen.; p. amnis, id.*

—II. *Fig.: Very eager, very ardent, p. juvenis, Sil.*

PRÆRÁSUS, *a, um, part. of prærado.*

PRÆREPTUS, *a, um, part. of præreipio.*

PRÆRIGESCO, *güt, ère, v. n.* *To stiffen before or in front, ita præriguisse manus, Tac.*

PRÆRIGIDUS, *a, um.* *Very stiff or rigid, p. mens, Quint.*

PRÆRÏPIO, *ripüi, reptum, 3 v. a. (præ, rapio).* I. *To take away or tear from, to snatch away greedily, to take (as it were) out of one's mouth, p. alcui sponsam, Plaut.; p. alcui cibos, Plin.; p. arma alcui, Ov.*—II. *To tear or take away before; esp., to take away before the time, beneficium deorum festinatione p., Cic.; præreptus immature, Vell.*—III. *To take away quickly, to tear away from, to snatch, codicillos p., Suet.; p. oscula alcui, Lucr.*

PRÆRÔDO, *si, sum, 3 v. a.* *To gnaw before or at the end, to gnaw the tips off, p. digitos, Plaut.; p. teneros pampinos, Col.; to gnaw or bite off, to gnaw to pieces, caudas inter se prærodentes, biting each other's tails off, Plin.*

PRÆRÔGATIVUS, *a, um (prærogo).* I. A) *That is asked first or before others, p. centuria, or simply prærogativa, æ, f., the century or tribe which voted first in the comitia, Cic. Plur.: prærogativæ juniorum et seniorum, Liv. Collect.: prærogativa tribunum creant, Liv. Meton.: A previous or first election, prærogativa militaris, Liv.; or*

prærogativa comitorum militarium, id.; p. equitum, id.; the vote of the century or tribe which enjoyed the said privilege, prærogativam referre, Cic.—B) *Fig.: Preference, privilege, prerogative, p. decoris, Plin.; prærogativa triumphi, Cat. ap. Cic.; p. voluntatis, Cic.*—II. *Belonging to the century or tribe that voted first, omen p., Cic.*

PRÆRÔSUS, *a, um, part. of prærado.*

PRÆRUMPO, *rüpi, ruptum, 3 v. a.* *To break off or pull down in front or from before, p. retinacula, Ov.; funes prærumpebantur, broke at the end, Cæs.; uncus prærumplitur, breaks off, Col.*

PRÆRUPTE, *adv.* (præruptus). *Steeply, abruptly, ruggedly, mons p. altus, Plin.*

PRÆRUPTUS, *a, um.* I. *Part. of prærumpto.*—II. *Adj. A) Prop.: Steep, abrupt, rugged (of places), p. saxum, Cic.; p. locus, Cæs.; p. jugum, id. Hence, subst., prærupta, drum, n., Steep or rugged places, Liv.; Just.*—B) *Fig.: Bold, precipitate, dangerous, violent, juvenis animo p., Tac.; periculum p., Vell.; inaccessible, forbidding, stern, p. dominatio, Tac.*

PRÆS, *prædis, m. I. Prop.: One who gives bail or security for another; a bondsman, surety, prædem esse pro alqo, Cic.; prædem alqis rei fieri, Nep.; prædes dare, Cic.; cavere populo prædibus ac prædiis, to give security to the people by bondsmen and their property. Meton. also: The property or goods of bondsmen, prædes tuos venderet, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: quum sex libris, tamquam prædibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic.*

PRÆS, *adv. (allied to præ), i. q. præsto.* *There, at hand, ibi tibi parata p. est, Plaut.*

PRÆSAGIO, *4 v. a. I. Prop.: To have a presentiment or foreboding of any thing, p. id est futura ante sentire, Cic.; p. alqd animo, Liv.; animus præsgit mihi alqd mali, Ter.*—II. *Meton.: equi præsgiant pugnam, Plin. Meton.: To cause to feel beforehand or to anticipate, id quoque præsgit; with acc. and inf., Lucr.; to forebode, presage, augur, predict, galli præsgere victoriam, Plin.; luna tempestatem præsgit, id.*

PRÆSAGIOR, *4 v. dep. (præsgio), i. q. præsgio.* *To forebode, animus plus præsgitur mali, Plaut.*

PRÆSAGITIO, *önis, f. A presentiment, foreboding, presaging, power of prophesying, Cic.*

PRÆSAGIUM, *ii, n. (præsgio).* *A perceiving beforehand, presentiment, foreboding, presage, prophecy, tempestatis futuræ p., Col.; p. periculi futuri, Vell.; p. malorum, Tac.; p. vatum, Ov.; præsgia mortis, signs or omens, Suet.*

PRÆSAGUS, *a, um (præsgio).* *Perceiving beforehand, presaging, foreboding, divining, mens p. mali, Virg.; p. verbs, Ov.; p. responsa, Tac.; p. fulmen, Virg.*

PRÆSANO, *1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To heal or cure before the time, præsanatum vulnus, Plin.*—II. *Neut.: To get well or be cured before the time, cicatrices, quæ præsanavere, Plin.*

PRÆSCINDO, *scidi, scissum, 3 v. a.* *To cut off in front, inferiores sedes præscindantur, there should be a piece taken out in front of the lower seats, Vitr.*

PRÆSCIO.

PRÆSCIO, 4 v. a. *To know beforehand, foreknow, enm hæc præscisse, Suet.*

PRÆSCISCO, scivi, scitum, 3 v. a. *To be informed of, or learn, beforehand, p. volebunt, Liv.; Virg.*

PRÆSCITUM, i, n. (præscio). *A knowing beforehand, presage, p. aumi, an omen, prognostic, Plin.; p. picorum, Id.*

PRÆSCIUS, a, um (præscio). *That knows beforehand, prescient, p. pectora, Virg. With genit.: vates p. futuri, Virg.; facere alqm præscium ulcjs rei, Tac.*

PRÆSCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. I. A) *Prop.: To write before, to prefix in writing. Pass.: To be prefixed, to stand in front of, p. nomen libro, Gell.; p. sibi nomen, Virg.; ut præscripsi, as I have written before or above, Vell.—B) Fig.: To use as a pretext, to pretend, p. alqm, Tac.—II. To mark out. A) Prop.: futuris sulcis vestigia præscribens incisiuris, Plin.—B) Fig.: formam futuri principatus præscripsit, Tac.; to prescribe, dictate, p. carmina alci, Tibull.—C) Fig.: To prescribe, enjoin, establish, ordn, p. leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, Cic.; p. jura civibus, Id.; p. quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, Cæs.; to make known as a rule or counsel, to say, admonish, quibus præscribis, Cic. In Law: To bring an exception against, to except or object to, p. ignominioso patri, Quint.*

PRÆSCRIPTIO, õnis, f. (præscribo). I. A) *Prop.: A writing before or prefixing in writing; hence, meton., an inscription, title, p. legis, Cic.; p. senatus consulti, Id.—B) Fig.: A pretext, ut honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Cæs.—II. A precept, prescription, rule, law, p. naturæ, Cic.; sine præscriptione generis aut numeri, a fixing or establishing, Tac. In Law: An objection, exception, demur, ex præscriptione his pendet, Quint. Meton.: exceptiones et p. philosophorum, Sen.*

PRÆSCRIPTUM, i, n. (præscribo). I. *Prop.: A copy for imitation in writing, Sen.—II. Fig.: A precept, rule, p. legum, Cic.; agere ad præscriptum, according to order, Cæs.; ad p. consulis, Liv.*

PRÆSCRIPTUS, a, um, part. of præscribo.

PRÆSECO, sæci, sæcatum and sectum, 1 v. a. *To cut off from before, to pare closely, præsectum ad unguem castigare, to correct very strictly, Hor.*

PRÆSECTUS, a, um, part. of præseco.

PRÆSEGMENT, inis, n. (præseco). *That which is cut off, a paring, slip, Plaut.*

PRÆSENS, entis. I. Part. of præsum.—II. *Adj. A) Present, of this time, p. ædes, Ter.; quo præsentē, in whose presence, Cic.; pluribus præsentibus, Cæs.; p. tempus, Lucr.; p. malum, Cæs.; in rem præsentem venire, to repair to the spot where a thing took place, Cic.; audientes in rem præsentem perducere, Quint.; in re præsentī, on the spot, at the place where it happened, Liv.; præsentī tempore, now, at present, Ov.; or simply in præsentī; in præsens, for the present, Cic.; thus, in præsentia, Id. Hence, subst., præsentia, ium, n., The present state of affairs, present circumstances, Suet.; Hor.; Tac. Esp.: Personally, in person, by word of mouth, present, p. tecum egi, Cic.; multa p. in præsentem acerbè dixerat, Id. Fig., of persons: Possessing presence of*

PRÆSIDIO.

mind, resolute, p. animus, Cic.; p. ingenio, Plin.; aiding, helping, favorable, propitious, Hercules p. habetur deus, Cic.; p. dea, Virg.; lively (of things), memoria præsentior, Liv.; apparent, evident, clear, certain, p. insidia, Cic.; p. pacis bonis, Vell.; jam præsentior res erat, Liv.—B) That happens or is done immediately, not deferred, instantaneous, prompt, p. pœna, Cic.; p. decretum, Liv.; p. mors, Flor. Esp. of money: Ready, in cash, p. pecunia, Cic. Fig.: Effectual, efficacious, powerful, p. auxilium, Cic.; quo (malò) non præsentius ullum, Virg.

PRÆSENSIO, õnis, f. (præsentio). I. *A presentiment, foreboding, p. rerum futurarum, Cic. Absol.: per exta inventa p.—II. A preconception, an idea formed beforehand, p. notioque, Cic.*

PRÆSENSUS, a, um, part. of præsentio.

PRÆSENTANEUS, a, um (præsens). *That works or takes effect immediately or quickly, p. venenum, Plin.; p. remedium, Id. Hence, subst., præsentaneum, i, n., A remedy that operates quickly, Plin.*

PRÆSENTARIUS, a, um (præseos). *Present, that happens immediately, malum est p., immediately happens, Plaut. Hence (of money) for præsens: Ready, p. argentum, ready money, Id.; thus also, p. aurum, Id.*

PRÆSENTIA, æ, f. (præsens). I. A) *Prop.: Presence, p. alcjs, Cic. Plur.: deorum p. declarant, Cic.—B) Fig.: Presence of mind, resolution, p. animi, Cic.; Cæs.—II. Power, effect, efficacy, p. veri, Ov.*

PRÆSENTIO, sensi, sensum, 4 v. a. *To feel or perceive any thing beforehand, to have a presentiment or foreboding, p. futura, Cic.; p. alqd animo, Cæs.; p. dolos, Virg.*

PRÆSEPËLIO, pèlivi, pultum, 4 v. a. *To bury before, præsepultus, Quint.*

PRÆSEPE and -SEPIS, is, f., or PRÆSEPËPIA, æ, f., or PRÆSEPE, is, n. I. *Prop.: A crib, manger, alta p., Col.; accedit ad præsepe, Phadr. Meton.: A stable, præsepias laxas, Varr.; in præsepibus, Virg.—II. Fig.: A low place of resort, verum audiã in præsepibus, Cic. Gen.: Premises, home, habitation, intra præsepea mess, house, Plaut.; pecus a præsepibus arcent, from the hives, Virg.*

PRÆSEPËPIO, psi, ptum, 4 v. a. *To guard in front with a hedge or fence, to fence, protect, p. aditum trabibus, Cæs.; p. angustias sublicis, Id.*

PRÆSEPTUS, a, um, part. of præsepio.

PRÆSEPULTUS, a, um, part. of præsepelio.

PRÆSERTIM, adv. (præ, sero). *Especially, particularly, Cic.; Cæs.*

PRÆSERVIO, ire, v. n. *To serve (as a slave). I. Prop.: p. alci, Plaut.—II. Fig.: p. numeris, Gell.*

PRÆSES, idis, m. and f. (præsidio). *That sits before an object. I. In order to guard or take care of it: ars salutis humanæ p., i. e. medicina, Cels.; p. dextra, Sen. Poet.; p. locus, a place of protection, Plaut. Subst.: A protector, guardian, p. reipublicæ, Cic.; p. temporum, Id.; p. libertatis, Id.—II. In order to direct; hence, subst.: A president, overseer, superintendent, head, ruler, p. belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg.; p. provinciæ, a governor, Suet.*

PRÆSIDIO, sèdi, sessum, 2 v. n. (præ, sedeo).

PRÆSIDIARIUS.

I. Prop.: *To sit before, in front, or foremost, p. curuli sellæ, Suet.* — **II. Fig.:** *To guard, protect, defend, cover; with dat. or acc.:* p. imperio, Cic.; p. urbi et reipublicæ, *Id.* *With acc.:* p. litus Galliarum, Tac.; *to lead, direct, preside over,* p. rebus urbanis, Cæs.; p. certaminis, Suet.; p. armis, *Ov.* *With acc. p. exercitum, Tac. Absol.:* in Piceno p., Sall. *Esp. (in the time of the emperors):* *To be at the head of the Senate, to preside,* Suet.; Plin. E. *Hence, subst.,* præsidents, tis, m., i. q., præses, Tac.

PRÆSIDIARIUS, a, um (præsidium). **A)** *That serves for defence or protection, milites p., quartered, Liv.* — **B) Meton.: malleolus p., i. e. *that serves as a reserve in case the vine should fail,* Col.; p. palmis, i. e. *resex, Id.***

PRÆSIDIUM, il, n. (præsideo). **I.** *A sitting before; hence, A) Defence, assistance, protection, help, esse alcuī præsidio, Cic.:* Cæs.; *ferre præsidium labenti relq., Cic.;* *in fuga sibi præsidium poere, Cæs.;* *præsidio literarum, Id.* *Esp. Milit.:* *A defence, guard, escort, convoy, legiones, quæ præsidio impeditis erant, Cæs.* *Meton.:* *Protection, guard, classis p. provinciarum, Cic.;* *generis præsidia, Sall. Esp.:* *Troops for a guard, escort, or protection, (Italia) armis præsidisque teneatur, Cic.:* *modico præsidio relicto, Liv.;* *præsidium dedit, Nep. Meton.:* *An escort, præsidia amicorum circa se habere, Sall. A garrison, præsidia in Rutenis constituit, Cæs.;* *locum præsidis firmare, Cic.;* *in præsidio relictus, Liv.;* *auxiliary troops, a reserve, Cæs.;* *præsidium opperiri, Sall.;* *troops, posts, præsidia ad ripas disponere, Cæs.;* *deducere præsidia, Liv.;* *turres præsidis firmare, Sall.* — **B) Fig.:** *Means, help, quærere sibi præsidia periculis, Cic.;* *magnum sibi præsidium ad beatam vitam comparare, Id.;* *omnibus vel naturæ vel doctrinæ præsidis ad dicendum paratus, aids, Id.* *Esp. against diseases:* *A remedy, Plin.* — **II.** *A place before which any one sits; hence, A) A military station or post, in præsidio esse, to be on guard, Nep.;* *præsidium relinquere, to desert one's post, Cic.;* *or præsidio decedere, Liv.;* *præsidium tutari, to maintain one's post, Id.* *Fig.:* *de præsidio decedere, Cic.;* *a camp, fort, intrenchment, in præsidis esse, Cic.;* *præsidium munire, Cæs.;* *p. regium expugnatum est, Nep.* — **B) Fig.:** *A measure for security, præsidia parare, Sall.*

PRÆSIGNIFICO, are, v. a. *To signify beforehand, p. hominibus futura, Cic.*

PRÆSIGNIS, e (præ, signum). *That distinguishes itself, remarkable, p. tempora cornu, Ov.*

PRÆSIGNO, are, v. a. *To mark before, Plin.*

PRÆSILIO, ire, v. n. (præ, sulio). *To spring or burst forth, lacrimæ mibi præsiliunt, Plaut.*

PRÆSŌNO, ūi, ūtum, l v. n. *To sound before, Ov.*

PRÆSPERGO, ěre, v. a. (præ, spargo). *To strew or scatter before, Lucr.*

PRÆSTABILIS, e (præsto). *Excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent, homo faciendū p., Gell.;* *p. virtus, Auct. Har.;* *omnium amicitia præstabilis, Cic.*

PRÆSTANS, tis. I. Part. of præsto. — **II. Adj.:** *Superior, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished. A) Of persons:* *homo gravitate et prudentia p., Cic.;* *præstantior omnibus Herse, Ov.* *With gen.:* *p. animi, Virg. With inf.:* *non*

PRÆSTO.

præstantior alter ære ciere viros, Virg. — **B) Of things and abstract subjects:** *p. debent ea dici, quæ habent aliquam comparationem, Cic.*

PRÆSTANTER, adn. (præstans). *Excellently. Superl. præstantissime, Plin.*

PRÆSTANTIA, æ, f. (præstans). *Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority, p. dignitatis, Cic.;* *p. virtutis, Id.*

PRÆSTATIO, ōnis, f. (præsto). *Guaranty, warranty, Paul. Dig.;* *ad præstationem scribant, be answerable for, or warrant the truth of, Sen.*

PRÆSTERGUS, a, um (old form for præstersus). *Wiped off beforehand (doubtful), Plaut.*

PRÆSTERNO, ěre, v. a. *To strew before or beforehand, to prepare beforehand, p. fulis, Plaut.;* *p. altaria, Stat.*

PRÆSTES, itis, for præses (præsto). *A president; a protector, guardian, p. lares, Ov.*

PRÆSTIGIA, æ, f. (Quint.) *Usually in the plur., PRÆSTIGIÆ, arum, f. (præ, tego).* *Legerdemain, sleight of hand, jugglers' tricks, &c., p. magicæ, Curt. Fig. p. verborum, Cic.;* *non per præstigas, sed palam compilare, tricks, deceptions, Id.*

PRÆSTIGIATOR, ōris, m. (præstigiæ). *One who practices sleight of hand, an impostor, juggler, Sen.*

PRÆSTIGIATRIX, icis, f. (præstigator). *She that practices legerdemain, &c., a female juggler, Plaut.*

PRÆSTINO, l v. a. (præs). *To buy, purchase, p. pisces, Plaut.*

PRÆSTITŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (præ, statuo). *To appoint or fix beforehand, to prescribe, p. diem operi, Cic.;* *p. tempus alcuī, Id.;* *nulla præstituta die, without a fixed day or term, Id.*

PRÆSTITŪTUS, a, um, part. of præstituo.

PRÆSTO, adn. (præs). **I. Prop.:** *At hand, here, present; usually joined with esse, in order to denote the presence of a person or thing, or the existence of an object: ibi mihi p. fuit Lucilius cum literis tuis, Cic.;* *or with adesse, Ter.;* *Lucr. Absol.:* *ecceum p. militem, Plaut.;* *ipsum p. video, Ter. Hence: p. esse, to appear, to show one's self, to be present, iste ad horum noam p. est, Cic.;* *Tulliola mihi p. fuit, has come to me, Id.* *Esp. in a court of justice: qui tibi semper p. fuit, Cic.* — **II. Fig.:** *To be at hand, to be at any body's service, to be in attendance, to wait, p. esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, Cic.;* *p. esse alcuī, commatum exercitui p. fore, Liv.*

PRÆSTŪO, stitū, stitum, and statum, are, v. a. and n. l. Act. A) To stand before any thing. Hence, fig.: *To protect or secure any thing, to warrant any thing, to be or give security for, to answer or be responsible for, to be bail for, with acc.:* p. alqm, Cic.; *p. damnum, to be answerable for, Id.;* *p. periculum, Id.;* *to secure, make safe, put in safety, p. populum, Id.;* *p. mare amanti, Ov.;* *to keep, preserve, socios salvos p., Cic.;* *p. alqm incolumem, Hor.;* *p. alqm finibus certis, to keep within certain limits, Cic.;* *to keep, observe, abide by, act up to, fidem p., to keep one's word, Id.;* *p. jus; p. pacem, Liv.;* *to maintain, abide by, continue in, retain, p. memoriam benevolentiamque, Cic.;* *to perform, accomplish, do (one's duty), suum munus p., Id.;* *vicem aduuetam p., to perform one's duty or office, Phædr.;* *p. officia militis, Cæs.;* *p.*

quod in me est, Sall.—B) *Fig.*: To convince, show, exhibit, prove, manifest, p. fidem, Cic.; p. virtutem, Cæs.; p. benevolentiam, Cic.; to show, bestow, afford, p. alciui pietatem, Id.; p. honorem debitum patri, Id.; to procure, afford, give, voluptatem p., Id.; quid ille dies terrarum orbi præstitit, Vell.; to present, p. sententiam sententiam, Cic.; terga p. hosti, to turn one's back upon, i. e. to take to flight, Tac. *Esp.*: p. milites, to bring into the field, Eutr.; to pay, give, p. stipendium exercitui, Liv.; p. certam (pecuniam) summam senatoribus, Suet.; to distribute, confer, bestow, p. honores, Eutr.—II. *Neut.* A) *Prop.*: To stand before, in front, or foremost, præstant acies, Luc.—B) *Fig.*: To stand before, i. e. to be superior or conspicuous, to distinguish one's self, to excel, surpass, outdo, longe p. inter suos aequales, Cic.; patres gloriâ præstiterunt, Id.; probo atque petulantia p., Sall.; p. alciui alqâ re, to distinguish one's self above another in any thing, Cic.; p. alqm alqâ re, Nep. *Impera.*: præstat, it is preferable or better; with inf. and quam: mori milies præstitit, quam hæc pati, Cic.; multo præstat, it is far better, Id.

PRÆSTOLOR, 1 v. dep. To wait for, await, p. alciui, Cic.; p. huic spei et expectatioi, Id.; p. alqm, Plaut.; p. adventum alcijs, Cæs.

PRÆSTRICUS, a, um, part. of præstringo.

PRÆSTRINGO, strinxit, strictum, 3 v. a. I. To touch or graze in front, quum lecticam ejus fulgur præstrinxisset, Suet.; to strip off, p. vites, to deprive of their eyes, Plin. *Meton.*: To make blunt, p. aciem ferri, Id.; p. aciem gladiatorum, Plaut. *Meton.*: p. oculos, to blind, obscure, dazzle, Cic.; p. aciem oculorum, Liv. *Fig.*: p. aciem animi, Cic.—II. To tie together in front; hence, to tie or bind fast, pollices vincire nodoque p., Tac.; p. faucem lqueo, Ov. *Meton.*: To check, stop, humor gelu præstrictus, Plin.; to wind round, p. tempora sertis, Stat.

PRÆSTRUCTUS, a, um, part. of præstruo.

PRÆSTRUO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. To build before in order to build something on it, to lay a foundation. A) *Prop.*: ab imo præstructa, Col.—B) *Fig.*: To make a preparation or beginning, fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, Liv.; præstruit ad illud, quod dicitur asc. Asc. ad Cic.; to build before in order to obstruct, to shut or block up, to render impassable or inaccessible, p. aditum, Ov.; porta præstructa fonte, stopped up, Id.—II. To build beforehand, i. e. to prepare, make preparation, p. alqd, Plin.; quum præstructum consulto esset, Suet.

PRÆSUDO, are, v. n. I. *Prop.*: To sweat before, Claud.—II. *Fig.*: To exercise one's self with pains beforehand, Stat.

PRÆSUL, sũlis, c. (præsilio). I. *Gen.*: One that leaps or dances before others, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: The head of the Salii (i. e. the priests of Mars), Capit. *Meton. gen.*: A superintendent, president, p.agri, Pall.; p. fori, Sid.

PRÆSUS, a, um (præ, salsus). *Very salt*, p. adepis, Col.

PRÆSULTATOR, ðris, m. (præsulto). One that leaps or dances before others, Liv.

PRÆSULTO, are, v. n. (præ, salto). To leap or dance before any thing, p. signis, Liv.

PRÆSUM, fui, esse. To be before any thing

as a protection, p. mœnibus urbis, Ov.; to lead, direct, rule, preside over, be at the head of, to have the charge of, to command, p. artificio, Cic.; p. alciui negotio, Cæs.; p. exercitui, Id.; p. provincie, Sall.; p. sacris, Cic. *Absol.*: p. in provincia, to be the governor of a province, Cic.; qui in Bruttis præerat, who was commander, Liv.; qui ibi præerat, Cæs. *Esp.*: To be the leader of any thing, to take a great interest or have a great share in any thing, qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam præfuit, Cic.

PRÆSUMO, impsi, mptum, 3 v. a. I. A) To take before, take first, p. allium, Plin.; p. alqd potu, Id.—B) *Fig.*: To acquire beforehand, p. patientiam rei, to arm one's self beforehand with patience, Quint.; to take or get beforehand, p. gaudium, to rejoice beforehand, Plin.; p. alqd cogitatione, to preconceive, to imagine beforehand, Id.; p. alqd voto, to wish beforehand, Id.; præsumpta opinio, a preconceived notion, prejudice, prepossession, Quint.; præsumptum est, it is a prejudice, Ulp. Dig. *Absol.*: To represent or depict to one's self beforehand, futura p., Sen.; præsumptum habere, to presuppose, take for granted, presume, Tac.; to foresee, to conclude any thing beforehand, to anticipate, fortunam utriusque p., Tac.; to conjecture, Just.; to fulfill or do beforehand, p. officia heredum, Plin.; p. supplicia, Tac. *Esp.*: To apply or enjoy beforehand, tempus præsumptum, Quiot.; p. fortunam principatus inertis luxu, Tac.; to pass or spend beforehand, p. tempus sementibus, Plin.; to take away beforehand, inviti judices audiunt præsumptem partes suas, Quint.—II. To take before the time, e. g. before the legal age, præsumptum diadema, Claud.—III. To undertake, dare, p. illicita, Sulp. Sev.; with inf, p. transire, Sext. Ruf.—IV. To take before; pass, to go before, ingenium judicio præsumitur, is stronger than the judgment, Quint.

PRÆSUMPTIO, ðbis, f. (præsumo). A taking beforehand; hence, fig., in rhetoric, an answering beforehand, a refuting any objection that may be raised by an opponent, and thus forestalling it, Quint.; a conceiving, imagining, or representing to one's self beforehand; a conjecture, multum dare solemus præsumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. *Esp.*: The early use or enjoyment of a thing, p. rerum, Plin.

PRÆSUMPTUS, a, um, part. of præsumo.

PRÆSUSO, sũi, sũtum, 3 v. a. To sew before or in front; hence, meton., to cover in front, to veil, p. surculos coriis, Plin.; præsta foliis lansta, Ov.

PRÆTENDO, tendi, tensum, 3 v. a. I. To stretch forth or forward, p. cornua, Plin.; p. visum, Id.—II. A) To spread or stretch one thing before another, p. membra nam cordi, Id.; p. cilicia, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: To make, hold, set, place, or put one thing before another, p. segeti sepe, Virg.; p. vestem ocellis, Ov.; p. manum ramum olive, Virg. *Hence, pass., of localities*: To lie before, Bæticæ prætenditur Lusitania, Plin.; litus prætentum, Liv.—C) *Fig.*: To use or allege as a pretext or excuse, to pretend, to cloak with, p. alqd seditoni, Id.; causam belli p., Flor.—D) To exhibit, manifest, betray, p. humanitatem facie tenuis, App.; nec conjugia prætendi tædas, Virg.

PRÆTENTO.

PRÆ-TENTO, 1 v. a. I. Prop. A) To stretch before; hence, *meton.*, to hold before one's self, p. pallia, Claud.—B) Fig.: To pretend, to allege, Val. Flac.—II. Fig.: To try previously or beforehand, p. pollice chordas, Ov.; p. misericordiam iudicis, Quint.; to examine or search beforehand, cochleæ cornuculis præstant iter, Plin.; p. animi sententiam, Ov.

PRÆTENTUS, a, um, part. of prætendo.

PRÆ-TENŪS, e. I. Very thin or slender, p. folium, Plin.; p. flum, Id.—II. *Meton.*: Very fine, p. sonus, treble, Quint.

PRÆ-TEPĒO, tēpūi, ēre, v. n. I. To be warm before.—II. Fig.: si prætepusset amor, if you had been in love before, Ov.

PRÆTER, adv. and præp. (præ). I. Adv.: Passing by. Only fig.: To the exclusion of, except, excepted, with the exception of, nullas (litteras) accepi, p. quæ mihi reddita sunt, Cic.; non locupletari p. paucos, Id.; p. rerum capitalium condemnati, Sall.; p. si, except if, unless, Varr.; p. quod, except that, App.; præterque, and besides or moreover, Plin.; p. propter, about, more or less, Cat. and Varr. ap. Gell.; before; only fig. with quam; p. sapit, quam . . . , is wiser than . . . , Plaut; et (facere) p., quam res . . . , more than, Ter.—II. Prep. with acc. A) Before, past, near, along before, p. oculos ferebant omnia, carried every thing by before his eyes, Cic.; p. castra transduxit, Cæs.; p. ripam euntibus, Liv.; p. radices montis, Plin.—B) Fig.: Except, nothing but, nihil p. rem locuti sumus, nothing but what bears upon the matter, nothing irrelevant or foreign to the matter, Auct. Her.; contrary, against, p. consuetudinem, contrary to custom, Cic.; p. naturam, contrary to nature, Id.; p. expectationem, contrary to expectation, Id.; thus also, p. spem, Plaut; p. opinionem, Nep.; p. æquum, contrary to justice and equity, Id.; p. modum, beyond measure, exceedingly; besides, together with, ut p. se denos adducerent, Cæs.; p. imperatas pecunias, Id.; except, with the exception of, omnes p. unam, Cic.; neminem p. Hortensium, Id.; neque vestitus, p. pelles, habeant, Cæs.; p. hæc, besides, Cels.; with inf., nihil legatum p. plorare, nothing but, Hor.—C) Before, mustela murem abstulit p. pedes, Plaut; p. omnium oculos, Liv.

PRÆTER-ĀGO, ēgi, actum, 3 v. a. To drive past or beyond, p. equum, Hor.

PRÆTER-BITO, ēre, v. n. To go by, to pass; with acc., p. ades, Plaut, Absol., Id.

PRÆTER-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To lead past or by, Plaut.

PRÆTER-FĀ, adv. (præter, abl. eâ). I. Besides, moreover, Cic.; Cæs. Esp. in distributions: Then, next, again, moreover, after p. adjunxit; p. summam, Cic.—II. Again, afterwards, neque illum p. vidit, Virg.

PRÆTER-EO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. n. I. A) To go or pass by: with acc., p. hortos, Cic.; p. slqm, Plaut.—B) *Meton.* of things: To go or pass by any thing, præterit nocentes sæpe telum, Lucr.; p. Tarantum, Ov.; ripas flumina prætereant, Hor. Absol.: To pass by, præteriens modo mihi inquit, Ter. *Meton.* of things: To go past, or flow by, unda præterit, Ov.; præterit tempus, Ter.; nox præterit, Plaut; hora præterit, Ov. Esp. in the part. pass., præteritus, a, um, Past, passed by,

PRÆTERMITTO.

gone, p. tempus, Cic.; p. anni, Virg.; p. sæcula, Quint. Absol.: in præteritum, with reference to what is past, i. e. past time, Suet.; Plin. Esp. in Gram.: tempus præteritum, the preterite tense, Quint. Esp.: Departed, deceased, late, p. viri, Prop. Subst., præterita, òrum, n., Past things, time, or events, the past, Cic.; Cæs.; to go before, to walk on (before the others), p. alqm, Virg.—II. Fig.: To go past any thing, to escape, quid mali præterieris, Ter.; to escape one's knowledge, be unknown, non me præterit, it does not escape me, I am well aware, Cic.; nec dubitamus multa esse, quæ et nos præterierunt, which have escaped us too, Plin.; p. (siccitio) alqd (or absol), to pass over (in silence), to make no mention of, p. alqd silentio, Cic.; in præteritis relinquere, to pass over any thing, Id.; to pass over, omit, leave out (in reading), Mart.; (in writing), Suet. Hence: Not to read over, to leave out (in a list), quatuor præteriti sunt, Liv.; to pass over, i. e. to neglect, take no notice of (with regard to preteritum), to slight, pass by, dignos p., Cic.; Philippus et Marcellus prætreuntur, are not appointed to any office, Cæs.; filium fratris p., not to remember in one's will, Id.; me quoque Romani præteriere patres, have neglected or forgotten me, Ov.; to overlook, to make no use of, locum, qui præteritus (a Plauto) negligentia est, Ter. Gen.: To leave undone, forget, verum, quod præteriti dicere, &c., Plaut; to transgress, p. modum, Ov.; to excel, surpass, ubi aut præteriri aut æquari eos posse desperavimus, Vell.

PRÆTER-ĒQUITO, are, v. n. To ride past or by, Liv.

PRÆTER-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. To carry by or past; pass, to come, run, or go past, acies præterlata est tenebras, Liv.; vox præterlata, Lucr.

PRÆTER-FLŪO, ēre, v. n. I. Prop.: To flow past or by, squam esse oportet, eamque propinquam, quæ præterfluat, Varr.; amnis præterfluens mœnia, Liv.—II. Fig.: To flow or pass by or away, voluptatem p. sinit, Cic.; eorum orationes p. sino, I allow to pass unnoticed, Cat. ap. Plin.

PRÆTERGRĒDIOR, gressus sum, 3 v. dep. (præter, gradior). To pass by; with acc., castra p., Cic.; p. fines, Tac.

PRÆTER-HAC, adv. Further, moreover, Plaut.

PRÆTER-ITUS, a, um, part. of prætereo.

PRÆTER-LABOR, lapsus sum, 3 v. dep. I. Prop.: To glide, flow, fly, run, &c., by. præterlabentia flumina, Quint.; p. tumulum, to flow by, Virg.—II. Fig.: To glide by, (definitio) ante præterlabitur, quia percepta est, Cic.

PRÆTERLĀTUS, a, um, part. of præterfero.

PRÆTERMISSIO, ònis, f. (prætermitto). A passing over; hence, I. A leaving out, p. formæ, Cic.—II. An overlooking, omitting to seek or sue for any thing, p. ædilitatis, Cic.

PRÆTERMISSUS, a, um, part. of prætermitto.

PRÆTER-MITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. o. I. Prop.: To let pass, neminem p., Cic.; to let pass over, an facili prætermisit unda Lucani rabida ora maris, Stat.—II. Fig.: To let or allow to slip or escape, p. diem, Cic.; p. occasionem rei, Cæs.; to let anything pass, i. e. to suffer to take place, to connive at, p. vitia, Lucr. Absol.: To

show indulgence, Ter.; to pass over, make no mention of, to overlook, p. verba, Cic.; quod dignum memoriâ visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus, we considered it not right that it should pass unnoticed, Cæs.; eum locum à Panætio prætermisum, Id. With quin: nihil prætermisi, quin enucleate ad te perscriberem, Id.; to leave undone, to neglect, omit, p. gratulationem, Cic.; p. voluptates, Id.; p. officium, Id.

PRÆTERNAVIGO, are, v. n. To sail by, past, or beyond, Suet.; p. sinum, Id.

PRÆTERO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. To rub off before, Plin.

PRÆTERPROPTER. See PRÆTER.

PRÆTERQUAM, adv. I. Besides, except, nullum præmium postulo, p. hujus diei memoriâ sempiternam, Cic.; p. si, except in case, Plin.; p. quod, except that, but that, Cic.; Liv.; besides that, Plin. — II. Besides this, independently of this, Liv.

PRÆTERVECTIO, ònis, f. (præterveho). A riding, sailing, or passing by, Cic.

PRÆTERVECTUS, a, um, part. of præterveho.

PRÆTERVEHO, veki, vectum, 3 v. a. To carry, lead, or convey by or past; and in the pass., to pass by in a vehicle. I. Prop. A) qui prætervehentur, Cic.; prætervehens equo, on horseback, Liv. — B) Meton.: To go past, templa prætervecti, Tac.; to go or pass by in a carriage; with acc., Apollonium prætervehentur, Cæs.; Judeam p. Suet. — II. Fig.: To pass by or over, keep silence respecting, locum periculosissimum silentio sum prætervectus, Cic.; sculpulos prætervecta est oratio, has passed the cliffs, i. e. the most dangerous parts, Id.

PRÆTERVERTO, ère, v. n. To go or pass by, p. solem, Plin.

PRÆTERVOLVO, are, v. n. I. Prop. A) To fly past or by, quem prætervolat ales, Cic. Absol.: prætervolans aquila, Suet. — B) Meton.: hasta medias prætervolat auras, Sil. — II. Fig.: prætervolat numerus, Cic.; sententiæ hominum sensus prætervolat, pass rapidly before them, Id.; hæc non prætervolant, do not pass over cursorily, Id.

PRÆTEXO, textû, textum, 3 v. a. I. To weave before or in front; hence, A) Meton.: To prefix, p. nomina auctorum, Plin.; postibus prætexi (as staves), Id. — B) Fig.: To pretend, allege, or assign as a pretext or excuse, p. cupiditatem triumphi, Cic.; libertas et speciosa nomina prætexuntur, Tac. With acc. and inf., Vell. — II. A) To border or fringe any thing by weaving, or to weave a border to any thing, tunica purpurâ prætexta, Liv.; or simply, togæ prætexta, Id.; toga prætexa, Cic.; and simply, prætexa, æ. f., a toga bordered with purple, as a distinction of the Roman kings, Liv.; also, of the superior magistrates, Cic.; ovis of certain priests, Liv.; likewise of free-born children of both sexes, Cic. Hence, senatus prætextus, for prætextâ indutus, Prop. Meton.: Of tragedy, because magistrates and principal persons were introduced into it, Pollio op. Cic.; Hor. — B) Meton.: To adorn with any thing in front, to prefix by way of ornament, carmen primis literis sententiæ prætexitur, Cic.; Augusto prætextum nomine templum, Ov. — C) Fig.: To provide with any thing, natura omnia lenioribus principiis prætexuit, has made

gradual transitions in all things, Cic.; to cover in front, puppes prætextant litora, Virg.; ripas arundine p. Id.: fontem violis p. Claud.; nationes Rheno prætextuor, are situate behind, Tac. Fig.: To cover, cloak, disguise, p. culpam hoc nomine, Virg.

PRÆTEXTA, æ. f. See the preceding article.

PRÆTEXTATUS, a, um (prætexta). I. That wears the toga prætexa; said of men and of free-born children under seventeen years of age, Cic. Hence, ætas p., under the age of seventeen years, Gell.; p. amicitia, from infancy, Mart. — II. Unchaste, obscene, p. verba, Suet.; p. mores, Juv.

PRÆTEXTUM, i, n. (prætexo). I. That which has been woven in front; hence, fig., a pretext, color, Suet.; Tac. — II. A border; hence, fig., ornament, Sen.; Val. Max.

PRÆTEXTUS, a, um, part. of prætexo.

PRÆTEXTUS, ùs, m. (prætexo). I. A weaving in front; hence, fig., a pretext, pretence, color, p. voluntatis mutata, Suet.; prætextu avocitæ, under the cloak of friendship, Tac.; sub levi verborum prætextu, Liv. — II. A) A border; hence, meton., ornament, Val. Max. — B) Fig.: Outward appearance, majore prætextu, Tac.

PRÆTINEO, ùi, 2 v. n. To fear before-hand, to be in fear beforehand, sibi prætimet, Plaut.; nihil est miserius quam p. Sen.

PRÆTINGUS, a, um, part. of prætingo.

PRÆTINGO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. To dip in or moisten beforehand, semina p. veneno, Ov.

PRÆTOR, òris, m. (for prætor, from prætor). Any leader, head, chief, a governor. I. A civil officer; a consul, Liv.; a dictator, p. maximus, Id.; the governor of Capua, Cic.; p. Thessalus, Cæs.; of the Sufetes in Carthage, Nep. Esp.: A prator, a chief magistrate at Rome, elected, for the first time, B.C. 366, in the comitia curiata, from the patricians (æter B.C. 356 from the plebeians also). Prætores ærarii were appointed by Augustus, but their office ceased again under Claudius. Suet.; Tac. Prætores fidei commissorum were appointed by Claudius, Suet.; p. tutelaris was chosen by Marcus Aurelius, Capit. — II. A military officer, chief, commander-in-chief, esp. of the foreign or auxiliary troops, Cic.; Liv.; Nep.; legatus pro prætore, Cæs.; questor pro prætore, Sall.

PRÆTORIANUS, a, um. I. (prætorium). Of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorian, p. miles, Tac.; p. cohorts, Suet. — II. (prætor) Of or belonging to the prætor, prætorian, p. tutor, Ulp. Dig.

PRÆTORIUM, ii, n. (prætor). I. The general's tent, Cæs.; Liv.; Sall.; also, the square place around it, Cæs. Meton.: A council of war, because it was held in the general's tent, dimissu prætorio, Liv.; prætorium mittere, to dismiss, Id. Meton.: The cell of the queen-bee, Virg. — II. The body-guard of the emperor, militare in prætorio, to serve in the guards, Plin. — III. The residence or palace of the governor of a province, Cic.; a palace, a royal building, p. regis, Juv.; a magnificent villa or country seat, amplâ p., Suet.

PRÆTORIUS, a, um (prætor). I. A) Of or belonging to a prætor or prætors, prætori-

an, p. jus, Cic.; p. oomitia, Liv.; p. ornamenta, the insignia of a prætor, such as the latus clavus, sella curulis, toga prætexta, Tac. *Subst.*, prætorius, ii, m., A late prætor, a prætorian man, Cic.; a man of the rank of a prætor, one of prætorian rank, Plin. E.—B) *Of or belonging to a prætor*, p. domus, Cic.; p. exercitus, Flor.—II. *Of or belonging to a general or commander-in-chief*, cohors p., the body-guard of a general, Cms.; ironically, acortorum cohors p., Cic.; cohortes p., the body-guard of the emperor, Tac.; also, the body-guard of a prætor or præconsul; p. navis, the flag-ship, Liv.; p. classica, a signal for attack given by the prætor, Cic.; imperium p., the chief command of the fleet, p. porta, near which the general's tent was placed, Cms.

PRÆTORQUEO, torsi, tortum, 2 v. a. To turn or twist forward or round, p. injurias collum, Plaut.

PRÆTORUS, a, um, part. of prætorqueo.

PRÆTREPIDO, are, v. n. To tremble much; to be very hasty, mens prætrepidans, Catull.

PRÆTREPIDUS, a, um, I. Prop.: That trembles very much, p. cor, panting, Persa.—II. Meton.: Very anxious, p. homo, Suet.

PRÆTRUNCO, 1 v. a. To chop or hew off in front or before, p. linguam alci, Plaut.; p. collos, i. q. colla, Id.

PRÆTURA, æ, f. (prætor). The dignity or office of a prætor, the prætorship, prætura se abdicare, to lay down, resign, Cic.; Tac.

PRÆUMBRO, are, v. a. To cast a shade, darken, obscure, Tac.

PRÆURO, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. To burn in front. I. Prop.: sudes præustæ, Cms.; hæta præusta, Liv.—II. Meton.: præustis nive membris, frost bitten, nipped, Plin.

PRÆUT. See PRÆ.

PRÆVALĒO, vāliū, ēre, v. n. I. Gen.: To be more able or powerful, to have greater weight or advantage, prævalens populus, Liv.; apud aliquem p., to be more influential; possess greater influence, Tac.; p. auctoritate, Suet.—II. Esp.: To possess peculiar properties, power, or virtue, to be efficacious, lac prævalet ad vitia in facie sananda, Plin.

PRÆVALĪDUS, a, um, I. Prop. A) Very strong, p. juvenis, Liv.; p. manus, Ov.; p. ramus, Suet.—B) Meton.: p. terra, rich, fertile, bearing much, Virg.; p. vitia, prevailing, Tac.—II. Fig.: Very powerful, p. cohortes, Id.; p. legiones, Vell.

PRÆVALLO, are, v. a. To fortify before, p. pontem, Auct. B. Al.

PRÆVĀRICĀTIO, ōnis, f. (prævaricor). A transgressing the line of duty; esp. of a pleader, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party; a betraying the cause of one's client, shuffling, prævarication, Cic.; Plin. E.

PRÆVĀRICĀTOR, ōris, m. (prævaricor). An advocate or pleader who collusively favors his opponent, Cic.; p. Catilinæ, a mock accuser; p. causæ publicæ, a mock defendant, Cæc. ap. Cic.; apponere sibi prævaricatorem.

PRÆVĀRICOR, 1 v. dep. (præ, varico). I. Prop.: To go in a crooked direction, to make a balk in ploughing, orator prævaricator, Plin.—II. Fig.: To act contrary to one's duty,

esp. in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance, to be guilty of collusion, prævaricate, Plin. E.

PRÆVĀRUS, a, um, Crooked, not straight; fig., irregular, bad, quid enim tam p.? Cic.

PRÆVĒHO, veki, vectum, 3 v. a. I. To carry or convey forth or before; hence, pass., to ride, fly, flow, go before, missilla prævehuntur, Tac.; nuntius prævectus equo, Virg.; equites prævecti, Liv.—II. A) To carry or convey by or past; hence, pass., to flow or ride past or by, præter undecim fascies prævectus, having ridden along by (or past), Liv.; Rhemus Germaniam prævehitur, Tac.—B) Fig.: verba cum impetu quodam et flumine prævehuntur, stream by or flow on rapidly, Plin. E.

PRÆVĒLOX, ōcia, I. Prop.: Very fleet or swift, p. camelus, Plin.—II. Fig.: p. memoria, Quint.

PRÆVENĪO, vēni, ventum, 4 v. a. and n. I. A) To come before, to get the start, hostis breviori via præventurus erat, Liv.; præventer nuntius ex regia ævis, Id. With acc.: To prevent or anticipate a person or thing, to forestall, p. hostem, Liv.; tanta agentem mors prævenit, Suet.—B) Meton.: Lucifero præveniente, Ov.—II. Fig.: desiderium plebis p., Liv.; p. famam adventus sui, Id.; morte præventus, hindered by death, Id.; nisi præveniretur Agrippina, should have been killed before, Tac.; to excel, surpass, Nomentana vites fecunditate prævenit Amnias, Col.

PRÆVENTUS, a, um, part. of prævenio.

PRÆVERRO, ēre, v. a. To sweep or brush before, p. vias veste, Ov.; p. silices caudā, Virg.

PRÆVERTO or -VORTO, verti, versum, 3 v. a. I. Act.: To turn before; only fig., to prefer, quod hinc sermo prævertendum putes, Cic.; to turn or twist beforehand; hence, to turn away previously, to avert, obviate, p. tristia leto, Luc.; hence, to prevent, guard against, forestall, p. virus, Ser. Sann.; to take beforehand or before another, p. poculum, Plaut. Fig.: To preoccupy, p. animos amore, Virg.—II. Middle: To come, go, or run before, anticipate, ventos cursu p., Virg.; ventos equo p., Id. Fig.: To come before, to forestall, be beforehand with, prævertunt me futi, Ov.; mors præverterat, Gell.; to surpass, outdo, nemo umquam me tenuissima suspicione perstrinxit, quem non præverterim, Cic.; to have the preference, to avail more, to prevail, nec posse bello prævertisse quidquam, Liv.; pietatem amori p., Plaut.; to apply or give one's self beforehand or principally to any thing, to do first or in preference, illuc prævertamus, Hor.; ad interna p., Tac.; hoc prævertar primum, I will do this first, Plaut.; rei mandatæ præverti, Plaut.; eam rem præverti, to turn one's attention to first, Id.; id te serio prævortier, that you should take it in earnest, Id.

PRÆVIDĒO, vidi, visum, 2 v. a. I. To see before, to see sooner or previously, prævisā locorum utilitate, Tac.—II. To foresee, prævideo, quid sit, &c., Cic.; p. futura, Id.; p. impetum, Tac.

PRÆVINCTIO, nxi, nctum, 4 v. a. I. Prop.: To bind or tie in front, Gell.—II. Fig.: ferine voluptatibus prævinctus, Gell.

PRÆVINCTUS, a, um, part. of prævincio.

PRÆ-VISUS, a, um, *part. of prævideo.*

PRÆ-VITIO, i v. o. *To corrupt or infect beforehand, p. gurgitem, Ov.*

PRÆVIUS, a, um (præ, via). *Going before, leading the way, p. Auroræ, Cic.; p. anteit, Ov.*

PRÆ-VŪLO, sre, v. n. *To fly before or first, prævolantes grues, Cic.; aquila prævolavit, Tac.*

PRÆ-VŪLO, velle, v. n. *To be willing beforehand, Plaut.*

PRAGMATICUS, a, um (πραγματικός). *Experienced in state affairs, political, p. homines, Cic. Esp.: A legal assistant or adviser, a person who by his legal knowledge assists orators and advocates, Cic. Gen.: A lawyer, advocate, Quint.; Juv.*

PRANDEO, prandi, pransum, 2 (prandium) v. a. *To eat before the cœna or principal meal, eat in the forenoon, to breakfast, Cic. With acc.: To breakfast upon, to make a light meal upon any thing, prandium calidum p., Plaut.; p. olua, Hor.*

PRANDIUM, ū, n. (Doric πρᾶν, for πρῶν, early). *I. Prop.: A light meal in the forenoon, breakfast or luncheon, prandiorum apparatus et vinolentiam, Cic.: ire ad pradium, Plaut.; prandium prandere, Id. Gen.: A repast or meal, Mart.—II. Metoa., of the feeding of animals, Plaut.*

PRANSITO, sre, int. a. (prandeo). *To eat in the forenoon, to take a light or early meal, p. polentam, Plaut.*

PRANSOR, ōria, m. (prandeo). *One who partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest, Plaut.*

PRANSORIUS, a, um (pransor). *Of or belonging to eating in the forenoon, caedelabrum p., for humile, Quint.*

PRANSUS, a, um (prandeo). *That has eaten in the forenoon, that has taken breakfast or luncheon, that has eaten, Hor.; curati et pransi, of soldiers ready for action, Liv.; thus, pransus et paratus, Cat. ap. Gell.; but p. potus is said of a person that has feasted, or has taken too much meat and drink, Cic.*

PRÆSINATUS, a, um (praesinus). *Wearing a leek-green garment, p. ostiarius, Petr.*

PRÆSINUS, a, um (πράσινος). *Leek-green, p. color, Plin.; p. factio, the leek-green faction of charioteers in the Circus; they were distributed into four parties or factions. distinguished by the color of their dresses, Alaba, Russata, Veneta, Prasinia, Suet.; p. agitator, i. e. auriga, Id.; and simply p., a charioteer of the leek-green party, Mart.*

PRÆTENSIS, e (pratium). *That grows in meadows, p. fungus, Hor.; p. flores, Plin.*

PRÆTUM, i, n. *I. A meadow, Cic.; prata cedere, to mow, Plin.; or prata secare, Id. Poet.: Neptunia prata, the sea, Cic.—II. Meton.: Grass that grows in the meadows, Ov.; Plaut.*

PRÆVE, adv. (pravus). *Crookedly, not straightly, amisè, wrongly, badly, perversely, p. facta, Cic.; versus p. facti, Hor.; id p. intelligent, falsely, Plin.; verba p. detorta, maliciously, Tac.; p. pudena, with a false shame, Hor.*

PRÆVITAS, ãtia, f. (pravus). *I. Prop.: Crookedness, inequality, deformity, p. membrum, Cic.; p. oris, a making a wry mouth, Id.—II. Fig.: Irregularity, perverseness, unto-*

wardness, impropriety, bad condition, depravity, ne mala consuetudine ad alquam deformitatem privatiternque veniazua, Cic.; p. scimi, Id.; p. hominis, Sall.

PRÆVUS, a, um (Sanscr. prahva, crooked). *I. Prop.: Crooked, not straight, irregular, misschæpen, deformed, p. membra, Cic.; jumenta p. atque deformia, Cæs. Subst.: pravum, i, n., Crookedness, in pravum elapui artus, Tac.*

—II. Fig.: Wrong, irregular, improper, bad, deprived, perverse. A) Of persons: non p. dux belli, Liv.; homo pravissimus, Vell.—B) Of things and abstract objects: nihil p. Cic.; bellua p., i. e. stulta, Hor.; ingenium malum p. que, Sall. Subst., pravum, i, n., perverseness, wrong, Quint.

PRAXITĒLES, is, m. (Πραξιτέλης). *Praxiteles. I: A celebrated Greek statuary, who flourished at Athens about B.C. 364, Cic.; Plin. 2. An artist in basso relievo in the time of Pompey, Cic.; Plin.*

PRÆCARIO, PRÆCARIUM. See PRÆCARIUS.

PRÆCARIUS, a, um (preces). *Obtained by prayer or entreaty, p. libertas, Liv.; p. vita, Tac.; precariam opem orare, to request assistance from mere favor, not by way of obligation, Liv. Subst., præcarium, ū, n., That which is obtained by begging or entreaty, Sen. Hence, precario, by praying, by begging or entreaty, p. dare, Liv.; p. exigere alqd, Suet.; p. rogare alqm, Cic.; p. studeo, I am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study, Plin. E.*

PRÆCATIO, ōia, f. (precor). *A praying, prayer, entreaty, precatioe uti, Cic.; soleanis p. comitorium, Id. A form of prayer, Plin.*

PRÆCATOR, ōria, m. *One that prays; hence, an intercessor, Ter.; Plaut.*

PRÆCES, um, f. See PRÆX.

PRÆCIUS or PRÆTIUS, a, um. *The name of a kind of vine or grape. Subst., præciæ, ãrum, f., Virg.; Plin.; or prætiæ (sc. vites), Col.*

PRÆCOR, i v. dep. (prex). *I. To entreat, beseech, petition, request, beg, desire, p. deos, Cic.; p. Jovem, Id.; p. alqd ab alqo, Id.; Nyctelum patrem p., to call upon (by way of entreaty), to invoke, Ov. Absol., parenthetically: parce, precor, fæso, Id.—II. To pray, supplicate, p. ad deos, Liv.—III. To wish, p. reditum, iocolumnitatem, salutem, Cic.; p. alciui mala, morbum, Id.; male p., to wish ill, Id.; to curse, imprecare, p. alciui, Plaut.*

PRÆHENDO, or contr. PRENDO, di, sum (præ, hendo = χανδάνω; akin to Germ. and Eng. hand). *I. Prop. A) To lay hold of, catch, grasp, seize, take, p. alqm manu, Cic.; p. alqm auricula, Plaut.; p. alqm pallio, Id.; p. dextram, Cic.; to lay hold of a person, in order to speak to him, prenda Septimium, Cic.; to catch, surprise, take in the act, p. in furto, Plaut.; or with genit., p. meodacii, Id.; to take up, to arrest, seize, jus habere prendendi, Gell.—B) Meton.: tellus prendendi stirpes arbutorum (said of trees that take root), Cic.—II. Fig.: To take, seize, p. oculis, to see, Lucr.; vix oculo prendente modum, Luc.; to reach, p. oras Italia, Virg.; to seize mentally, i. e. to comprehend, perceive, animus asturam prendenderit, Cic.*

PRÆHENSIO or PRENSIO, ōnis, f. (prehendo). *I. Prop.: A seizing, laying hold of, habere prehaasionem, the right of seizing or arresting any*

PREHENSO.

body, Varr.; or, *potestatem prensionis habere*, Id.
—II. *Meton.*: A machine for screwing up or raising any thing, a windlass, Cæs.

PREHENSO or PRENSO, *v. a. intrans.* (prehen- do). I. *Gen.*: To lay or take hold of, to seize, p. manus, Liv.; p. brachia, Hor.; p. forcipe fer- rum, Virg.—II. *Esp.*: To take hold of any body, in order to speak to him or entreat him, *genus* p., Tac.; p. veteranos, Liv.; *supplex prensaret homi- nes*, Id.; to apply to any body for an office, to canvass, p. homines, Id.; p. patres, Id. *Absol.*: *prensat Galba*, is canvassing or solicits for the con- sulship, Cic.

PREHENSUS or PRENSUS, a, um, *part. of pre- hendo*.

PRELIUS LACUS, A lake of Etruria near the coast; now Lago di Castiglione, Cic.

PRELUM, *i, n.* (premo). A wine or oil-press, Plin.

PREMO, *pressi, pressum*, 3 (*Sanscr.* *mrid*, to squeeze). I. *Prop. A*) To press, *se p. angusto exitu portarum, they pressed upon, crowded one another*, Cæs.; *ntos p. ad pectora*, Virg.; p. ubera, to milk, Ov.; p. anguem, to tread upon, Virg. *Absol.*: p., to press (grapes, &c.), to make wine, Plin.; p. pollicem, to press down the thumb (in token of favor), Plin.; p. vestigia patris, to tread in the foot- steps of one's father, Tac.; p. ore, to chew, masticate, Ov.; p. litus, to keep close to the shore, to touch it, Hor.; to press, to hold tight, p. frenam manu, Ov.; *premit omnis dextera ferrum*, Sil.; to press, stop up, p. sicuti fauces, Ov.; p. oculos, Virg.; p. collum laqueo, to strangle, Hor.; to press into, *impress*, p. dentes in vite, Ov.; *hasta sub mentum pressa*, Virg.; *presso vomere*, Id.; to press or squeeze out, p. succa, Luc.; p. ignem, Virg.; to press down, to let down, p. currum, to drive too low, Ov.; *mundus premitur devexus in austros, is depressed toward*, Virg.—B) *Meton.*: p. locum, to press, as it were, a place, i. e. to frequent, p. forum, Cic.; p. torum, to lie on, Ov.; p. humum, to lie on the ground, Id.; p. terga equi, to be on horseback, to sit, Id.; *saltus montium p. praesidii, to occupy*, Liv.; *jugo p., to put to, to yoke*, Ov.; to cover, *fronde p. crimen*, Virg.; to cover, conceal, hide, *montis magna pars cladem ruinâ pressit*, Plin.; *lumenque obscura luna premit*, Virg.; p. slqd terrâ, to conceal in the earth, to bury, Id.; p. ossa, to bury (the mortal remains), Ov.; to form or shape any thing by pressing, p. caseos, Plin.; p. lac, to make cheese, Virg.; to press, harass, pursue hard, p. hostes, Cæs.; p. alqm telis, Virg.; to load, bur- den, freight, p. ratem merce, Tibull.; *carinæ pressæ*, Virg.; *pressus multo meru*, Prop.; to mark, p. rem notâ, Ov.; to set, plant, p. vir- gulta per agros, Virg.; to form or shape by pressing down, i. e. to make any thing deep, to dig, p. fossam, Plin.; p. sulcum, Virg.; *cavernæ in altitudinem pressæ, deep*, Curt.; to strike to the ground, to overthrow, paucos p., Tac.; to govern, rule, p. populos ditone, Virg.; p. ventos imperio, Id.; *presso gradu incedere, with a close step*, Liv.; or *presso pede retro cedere, in close ranks*, Id.; to keep short, to tighten, p. habenas, Virg.; to prune, lop, p. vitem falce, Hor.; to check, stop, p. cursum, Cic.; p. vesti- gia, to stand still, Virg.; p. vocem, to keep silence, Id.; p. vocem alcjs, to cause any body to be silent, to enjoin silence, Id.; p. sanguinem, to stop, stanch,

PRETIOSUS.

Tac.—II. *Fig.*: To press upon, to oppress, *accessitas eum premebat*, Cic.; *ærumnæ me pre- munt*, Sall.; *invidiâ et odio premi*, Cic.; *ære alle- no premi*, Cæs.; *oneribus premi, of hard labor*, Cic.; to conceal, hide, dissemble, p. adium, Plin.; p. iram, Tac.; p. secretum, Sen.; *curam sub corde* p., Virg.; p. alqd ore, to keep silence about, to keep to one's self, Id.; *ta pressa, urge, harass, or ply with words, questions, &c., quum a me premeretur*, Cic.; p. alqm criminibus, Ov.; to call upon to perform any thing, to dun, a pro- curatoribus premi, to be pressed, Cic. *Meton.*: To demand earnestly, quum a plerisque ad ex- eundum premeretur, Nep.; p. argumentum, to pursue an argument, to follow up, Cic.; p. causam, to encumber; to express, to make clear, *lingua so- nos vocis pressos facit*, Id.; *ta deprecate, dis- parage*, p. humana omnia, Id.; p. ac despiciere, Quint; *premendis superioribus*, Liv.; p. arma Latini, Virg.; to excel, facta premant annos, Ov.; *vetustas laude secula nostra premit*, Prop.; *ta a bridge, condense*, hæc enim Zeno sic preme- bat, Cic.

PRENDO, *ëre*. See PREHENDO.

PRENSATIO, *önis, f.* (prensio). A taking hold of or seizing; *fig., a canvassing for office*, Cic.

PRENSO, *are*. See PREHENDO.

PRENSUS, a, um. See PREHENSUS.

PRESE, *adv.* (pressus). I. *Prop. A*) With pressure, pressus conflictata, pressed more violent- ly, Capito ap. Gell.—B) *Meton.*: Shortly, close- ly, vites pressius putare, Pallad.; *colla pressius ra- dere*, Veg.—II. *Fig.*, of pronunciation: Clearly, p. loqui, not to pronounce the letters too broadly, Cic. *Of rhetorical style*: Briefly, not diffuse- ly, concisely, p. dicere, Cic.; Quint; p. et an- guste definire, Cic.; without pomp, simply, Cic.; exactly, accurately, distinctly, *pressius agamus*, Cic.; *definiunt pressius*, Id.

PRESSIO, *önis, f.* (premo). I. *Prop.*: A press- ing, pressing down, pressure, p. cacuminis, Vitr.—II. *Meton.*: The stay of a lever, while a burden is being raised, Id.

PRESSO, *are, v. a. freq.* (premo). To press, p. vomicam, Plaut; p. cineres ad pectora, Ov.; p. ubera manibus, to milk, Id.

PRESSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of premo*. —II. *Adj.*: Compressed, concise, without orna- ment, orator p., Cic.; oratio p., Id.; stilus p. de- missusque, Plin.; *homo parcius et pressior, more moderate*, Id.; dark, obscure, p. vox, Cic.; p. ac flebiles modi, a dull, obscure melody, Id.; exact, accurate, precise, Thucydides verbis p., Cic.; *quis te fuit in partuendis rebus pressior?* Id.

PRESSUS, *üs, m.* (premo). A pressing, pressure; with *genit. subj.*, p. pouderm, Cic.; with *genit. obj.*, p. palmarum, Id.; p. oris, Id.

PRESTER, *ëris, m.* (πρηστέρ). I. A kind of fiery whirlwind, Plin.—II. A kind of ser- pent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell, Plin.

PRETIÖSE, *adv.* (pretiosus). Costly, expen- sively, vasa p. cæolata, Cic.

PRETIÖSUS, a, um (pretium). I. *Act.*: Going to great expense, *that bestows great ex- pense on any thing*, emptor p., Hor.—II. *Pass.*: Of great value, of high price, valu- able, p. equus, Cic.; p. possessiones, Nep.; preti-

PRETIUM.

osior suppellex, Plin.; *costly, expensive, dear*, p. odorus, Col.; p. ueraria, Plaut.

PRETIUM, *ii, n.* (akin to πρίαμα). I. Prop. A) *Worth, value, price*, pretium constituere, Cic.; *jacet pretia praeiorum*, Id.; pretium conficit (præco), sets, cries out, Id.; *anona non habet pretium, has no value, is worth scarcely any thing*, Id.; esse in pretio, *to have a value*, Hor.; esse in suo pretio, *to have its proper value*, Ov.; parvi pretii esse, Cic.—B) *Meton.: Money, a price*, non vitam liberorum, sed mortis celeritatem pretio redimere cogebantur, *to buy for money, for a price, to redeem*, Cic.; pretio emere, Id.; magno pretio conducere, *to hire at a high rent*, Id.; parvo pretio vendere, *to sell cheap*, Id.; parvo pretio vectigalia redempta habere, *to have contracted for the customs at a low rate*, Cæs.; *wages, pay, reward*, manus, p., *money paid for the making of any thing*, Cic.; pretio officere, *to reward*, Virg.; operæ p. est, *it is worth the while or trouble*, Cic.; facere operæ pretium, *to do any thing that is worth the while or repays the trouble*, Liv.—II. Fig.: *Value, worth*, hominum operæ pretium facere, *to appreciate their services*, Liv.; est p. morum, *have their value*, Ov.; *pay, price, hire, reward*, data merces operæ p. que impudentiæ, Cic.; p. sceleris, Juv.; habes pretium, *you have your reward*, Hor.; p. certaminis, *the reward of victory*, Ov.; nullo satis digno more pretio tempus ferunt, *with nothing that well repays the trouble*, Liv.; pretia viveendi, *incitements for living, inducements to live*, Plin.

PREX (nom. and genit. sing. obsol.), præcis, f.; esp. plur., PRECES, um, f. *A praying, entreaty, petition*. I. Gen.: *prece humili*, Cic.; cum magnâ prece ad me scripsit, Id.; omnibus precibus orare, *to entreat earnestly*, Id.—II. Esp.: *A prayer, eorum preces et vota exaudiens*, Cic.; incassum mittere preces, *to pray in vain*, Liv.; *an imprecation, curse*, omniibus precibus detestatus, Cæs.; preces diras fundere, Tac.; *an intercession*, prece Cantoris implorata, Catull.; *a wish*, damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

PRÏAMÏS, idis, f. (Πριαμίδης). *Daughter of Priam, i. e. Cassandra*, Ov.

PRÏAMÏUS, a, um (Πριαμῖος). *Of or belonging to Priam*, P. virgo, i. e. filia, Virg.; P. hospes, i. c. Paris, Ov.; P. conjux, i. e. Hecuba, Id.

PRÏAMIDES, æ, m (Πριαμίδης). *Son of Priam*, Virg. Plur., Priamides, *The sons of Priam*, Ov. *Meton.: Trajanus*, Sil.

PRÏAMUS, i, m. (Πρίαμος). *Priam*. I. *King of Troy, father of Hector, and husband of Hecuba*, Cic. 2. *His grandson, the son of Polites*, Virg.

PRÏAPUS or -OS, i, m. (Πρίαπος). *Priapus, a deity presiding over gardens, vineyards, and their fruit*, Ov.; Hor. *Poet.: A lascivious person*, Catull.; Ov.

PRÏDEM, adv. (from the obsol. pris, whence prior, pride). I. *Long ago, long since, a long time ago*, non ita p., *no very long time ago*, Cic.; jam p., *already a long while ago*, Id.—II. *Not long since, a little while ago*, Just.—III. *Formerly, at an earlier period*, quod ad me p. scriperas, Cic.; Plaut.; Just.

PRÏDIË, adv. (from the obsol. pris, and dies). *On the day before; with obsol. or genit. of the day from which one begins to reckon, or with quam*: p. eum diem venisse, Cic.; p. Idus, Id.; usque ad p. Cal. Octobr., Id.; p. ejus diei, Id.

PRIMORIS.

PRIENE, Æs, f. (Πριηνή). *Priene, one of the twelve Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, situated in the northwestern corner of Caria, at the southern foot of Mount Mycale, on the Sinus Latmicus. It was the birth-place of Blas*, Cic.; Liv.

PRÏMÆVUS, a, um (primus, ævum). *In the first years, youthful, young*, p. Helenor, Virg.; primævo flore, *in the first bloom*, Id.

PRÏMĀNUS, a, um (primus). *Belonging to the first legion; subst., primanus (sc. miles), a soldier of the first legion*, Tac.

PRÏMĀRIUS, a, um (primus). *Of the first, excellent, chief, principal*, vir p. populi, Cic.; p. parasitus, Plaut.; p. locus, *the first place*, Cic.

PRÏMĀTUS, ūs, m. (primas). *The first place, primacy*, primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin.

PRÏMIGÏNÏUS, a, um (primus, genu or gigno). I. Gen.: *Original, the very first, p. semina*, Varr.; p. verba, *the roots*, Id.—II. Esp.: *Primagenia, æ, f., A surname of Fortuna*, Cic.

PRÏMÏPĀRA, æ, f. (primus, pario). *An animal that has borne young for the first time*, Plin.

PRÏMÏPĪLĀRIS, e (primipilus). *Belonging to the first company of the triarii; subst. prop., primipilaris, is, m. (sc. centurio), The captain of this company*, Suet.; Tac.

PRÏMÏPĪLĀRIUS, ūs, m. (primipilus). I. q. primipilaris, Sen.

PRÏMÏPĪLUS or PRÏMÏPĪLUS, i, m. (primus, pilus). *The chief centurion of the triarii*, Cæs.

PRÏMÏTÏÆ, ōrum, f. (primus). I. Prop.: *The firstlings, first fruits*, frugum primitias mittere Apollini, Plin.; primitias dare Cereri, Ov.—II. *Meton.:* p. metallorum, Tac.; p. vitis, *the first garns*, Col.; spolia et p., *the first fruits of a victory, first spoils*, Virg.; p. miseræ, *first attempt at fighting*, Id.

PRÏMO, adv. (primus). *In the first place, first, first of all; usually followed by deinde, postea, mox, denique, iterum*, Cic.; Sall.; Nep.; quum p., *as soon as*, Liv.

PRÏMÏRDIUM, ūs, m. (primus, ordior). *A first beginning, beginning, origin, rise*, p. urbis, Liv.; tristiores primordia, *at the beginning of a reign*, Tac.; primordia rerum, Cic.; ab Jove Nusarum primordia, Id.

PRÏMÏRIS, e (primus). I. Prop. A) *The first, p. imbres*, Varr.; p. dentes, *the first teeth*, Plin.; *the first, foremost, p. pars domus*, Gell.; usque in primores manus, *as far as the fore part of the hands*, Id.; in primori libro, *at the beginning of the book*, Id.; sumere digitulis primoribus, *with the points of the fingers*, Plaut. *Subst., primorēs, um, m., The first or foremost, provolat ad primores*, Liv.—B) *Meton.: First, foremost, i. e. most eminent or distinguished*, primore juventute conscripta, Liv.; p. feminae, Tac.; p. venti, *the cardinal winds*, Gell. *Subst., primores, um, m., The nobles, chief men, men of the first rank, p. civitatis*, Liv.; p. populi, Hur.—II. Fig.: quod in primoribus habent, ut aiunt, labris, *have always in their mouth*, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non.; primoribus labris alqd gustare, *to touch with the lips*, i. e. *to touch slightly, to apply one's self superficially to any thing*; or, primoribus labris alqd attingere, Id.; versabatur mihi nomen in primoribus labris, *was on the tip of my tongue*, Plaut.

PRIMULUS.

PRIMULUS, a, um, *dém.* (primus). *First, primula dilucula, at daybreak, at the beginning of the morning twilight, Plaut.*

PRIMUM, *adv.* (primus). I. *In the first place, first, at the beginning; usually in enumerations, or in denoting the order of succession; hence often followed by deinde, tum, Cic.; p. omnium, first of all, Id.—II. For the first time, quo die p. convocati sumus, Cic.—III. In connection with the conjunctions ut, ubi, quum, simulac: As soon as, ut p. potestas datum est, Cic.; p. dum, Plaut.; quam p., as soon as possible, Cic.*

PRIMUS, a, um. *See* PARON.

PRINCEPS, ipis (primus, capio). I. *Prop.: The first in time or order, p. ex omnibus ausus est poscere, Cic.; p. in agendo, Id.; p. Sicilia se ad amicitium populi Romani applicuit, Id.; Firmani p. pecuniæ pollicentibus fuerunt, promised first, or were the first to promise, Id.; p. senatus, the first on the list of senators, whose name was so placed by the censor, Liv.—II. Meton.: The first in rank, principal, most distinguished, leading, Eudoxus in astrologia facile p., Cic.; longe omnium gravitate p. Plato, Cic.; amor p. ad benevolentiam conjungendam, peculiarly suited for, Id. With a genit. of the quality: ille p. ingenii et doctrine, in talent and learning, Id. Subst., principes, um, m., The principal persons, the leading men, p. civitatis, Cic.; p. conjurationis, leader, head, Id.; principes juventutis, one of the most noble among the youth, esp. among the knights; also as title of the emperor's sons, imperial prince, Tac.; an author, promoter, leader, head, founder, chief, Zeno p. Stoicorum fuit, Cic.; principem se præbere, Id.; p. belli inferendi, Id.; a superior, preëminent, p., qui utriusque rei præponantur, Varr.; p. regis, a director or manager of a company of actors, Suet.; a prince, ruler, regent, Tac.; principes, a class of soldiers who formed the second line, i. e. between the hastati and triarii, Liv. Hence: signum primi principis, of the first host of the principes, Id.; p. (sc. centurio), a centurion or captain of the principes; p. prior, the first centurion or captain, Cæs.; p. centurio, Liv.; p. (sc. ordo), the centurianship of the principes, Id.*

PRINCIPALIS, e (princeps). I. *Prop.: The first, original, p. causæ, Cic.; p. significatio, Quint.—II. Meton. A) The first, i. e. the principal, chief, most distinguished, p. vir, App.; p. questio, chief, Quint.; principalia in Arabia thus et myrrha, Id.; principale fuit, principal thing, Id.—B) Of or belonging to a prince or an emperor, princely, imperial, p. curæ, Plin.; p. matrimonio, Tac.—C) Of or belonging to a place in an encampment called principia; hence, the two gates contiguous to the place, porta p. dextra, sinistra, Liv.*

PRINCIPALITER, *adv.* (principalis). I. *Gen.: Principally, especially, chiefly, Sen.—II. Esp.: In a princely manner, imperially, Plin.*

PRINCIPATUS, ūs, m. (princeps). I. *Gen. A) The first or chief place, pre-eminence, sol astrorum obtinet principatum, Cic.; tenere principatum sententia, the privilege of giving one's opinion or vote before the others, Id.; appetitio principatus, Id.—B) Beginning, origin, na ab alio temporis principatu ortus est, Cic.—II. Esp.: The first place in a state; esp. the office of a*

PRIOR.

commander-in-chief, Cassio principatum deri, Cic.; principatum in civitate tenere, Cæs.; the imperial power or government, sovereignty, Plin.; Tac. Meton.: A prince, ruler, Plin. Meton.: A principal, primary power, naturam habere aliquid in se principatum, Cic.

PRINCIPIUM, ii, n. (princeps). I. *Gen.: A beginning, commencement, origin, in principis dicendi, Cic.; quid est, cuius p. eloque sit, that has a beginning, Id.; stare apud principium pontis, Tac.; ducere principium ab alio, to take its beginning from, Id.; principium capessere rei, to make, Tac.; in principio, in the beginning, at first, Cic.; Liv.; principio, in the first place, Cic.; dixeram a principio, from the beginning, Id.—II. Esp. A) principia, ōrum, n., A first principle or element, p. juris, Cic.; rerum p., Id. Sing.: He that begins, Fauscia curia fuit p., began, Liv.; a founder, beginner, author, Græcia p. moris fuit, Ov.; a foundation, id est p. urbis, Cic. Principia, ōrum, n., The front of an army, the front lines or first ranks, Tac.; post principia, Liv.; Sall.; principia, ōrum, n., The principal or public place in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, and where the standards were kept, the councils of war assembled, &c.; head-quarters, jura reddere in principis, Liv.; in principia vocare, Tac.; in vestrorum castrorum principis, in your head-quarters, with you, in your army, Cic.—B) Meton.: The principal place or rank, Plin.*

PRIOR, ōris. *Superl., primus (from the obsolete pris; whence pridem, pridie, pristinus). I. Compar., Prior, prius. A) Prop.: Former, in respect of time or order; antecedent, previous, foregoing, prioribus comitis, Cic.; qui p. has angustias occupaverit, first, Cæs.; constituitur prior, had first appointed, Id.; priore ætate, last summer, Cic.; p. vinum, last year's wine, Plin.; Dionysius p., the elder, Nep. Priores, um, m., Ancestors, forefathers, p. nostri, Plin.; the foremost, prioribus pedibus, with the fore feet, Nep.—B) Meton.: Superior, more excellent, nemo haberetur p., Liv.; ætate et sapientiâ p., Sall.—II. Superl., Primus, a, um. A) Prop.: The first, in order, time, or place, p. vultus dicitur obligavisse, Cic.; ut quisque p. venerat, Cæs.; p. a Jove, i. e. post Jovem, Ov.; p. luende pœnæ, Tac.; the foremost, p. pars ædium (otherwise called atrium), Nep.; p. dentes, the front or fore teeth, Plin. Subst., primum, i, n., The first, foremost, beginning, provalent in primum, into the front (of the engagement), Liv.; ni secunda acies in primum successisset, toward the front, Id.; epistolas a primo lego, from the beginning, i. e. in order of succession, Cic.; in primo, in front, in the beginning, at first, Id.; ex primo, from the beginning, Plin.; primo, ōrum, n., The first, the beginning, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv.; the first things, the elements, first principles, p. naturæ, Cic.; p. naturalis, Id. Hence: in primis, at the beginning, (Liv.); or, first of all, above all, Sall.; prima consiliorum, i. q. prima consilia, Tac.; in connection with quisque; the first (no matter who or what), the very first: primo quoque tempore, at the very first opportunity that may present itself, Cic.; Nep.: primo quoque die, Cic.; primus, a, um, i. q. prima pars: in prima provincia, at the entrance of, Id.; primis labris gustare, with the edge of the lips,*

Id.; primâ nocte, at the approach of night, Nep.; p. tumultus, the beginning of the tumult, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: The first in rank or station, the chief, principal, most excellent, most distinguished or illustrious, &c., most noble, homines p., the most distinguished men, Cic.; Cæs.; genere, nobilitate et pecuniâ p., Id.; prima potare, to consider as the principal thing, Sall.; prima tenere, to have the first place, Virg. Hence: partes p., the principal character or leading part: primas partes agere, Ter.; ad prima, chiefly, principally, Virg.; in primis, principally, above all, especially, chiefly: vir magnus in primis, Cic.; homo in primis improbissimus, Id. Hence: cum primis locuples, Cic.—C) *Fig.*: primas (sc. partes) agere, to act the principal part, Cic.; primas tenere, Id.; primas concedere, to leave, to relinquish, Id.

PRISCIANUS, i, m. *Priscian*, a celebrated Roman grammarian, flourished about A.D. 450. He taught at Constantinople.

PRISCUS, s, um (pris). I. *Old, ancient, that lived or was in use a long time ago, antique, credendum est priscis viris*, Cic.; p. literæ Græcorum, Id. Hence: Tarquinius Priscus, the first of his family. Priscus conveys the collateral idea of venerable, and thus particularly applies to whatever has reference to the Golden Age or the earliest and best times: p. gens mortalium, Hor.; p. Inachus, Id.; p. poder, Id.; priscos mores revocare, Liv. Former, p. Venus, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: In the ancient manner, i. e. severe, strict, p. parens, Catull.; p. fides, Mart.

PRISTINUS, s, um (pris). I. *Ancient, old, pristine, former, p. dignitas*, Cic.; p. consuetudo, Cæs.; p. opinio, Id.; in pristinum statum redire, Id. Hence, pristinum, i, n., subst. A former state or condition, in pristinum restituere, to restore or put into its former state, Nep.—II. *Last, just past, of yesterday, dies p.*, Cæs.; p. nox, Suet.

PRIUS, adv. (prior). I. *Sooner, before; with quam, sooner than, before that, p. quam respondebo, de amicitia pauca dicam*, Cic.; neque p. fugere destiterunt quam ad Rhenum pervenerunt, Cæs.—II. *Sooner, rather; with quam, than: carnificinam p. subierunt, quam*, Cic.; p. ante quam, pleonastically, Virg.; quam p., i. q. priusquam, Prop.—III. *Formerly, heretofore, once on a time, Catull.*

PRIUS QUAM. See the foregoing article.
PRIVATIM, adv. (privatus). I. *Prop.*: Without reference to the state, as a private individual, in a private capacity, in one's own affairs, for one's self, in one's own name, p. alqd gerere, an business of one's own, Cic.; p. mandare, for one's own person, Id.; nec societas tibi debet nec p. Quintius, for himself in particular, Id.; p. me studenter sustentare, for himself, individually, Id.; p. se tenere, to stay at home, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: Particularly, especially, separately, de his p. coeditit velumen, Plin.

PRIVATIO, ðnis, f. (privo). A taking away, withdrawing, a depriving of any thing, p. doloris, Cic.; p. culpæ, Gell.

PRIVATIVUS, a, um (privo). That denotes privation, privative, particula p., Gell.; p. pars (verbi), Id.

PRIVATO, adv. See the following article.
PRIVATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of privo.*—II.

Adj. A) *That lines without filling any public post, private, vir p., a private person*, Cic.; or simply p.; also, in contradistinction to a ruler; one who is not an emperor, king, or prince, Id.; Tac.; parce p. vitium cavere, be not too anxious, since it is not you who rule the state, Hor.—B) *Of things: Of or belonging to a single individual, private, not public, vita p., a private life, of one who does not fill a public office*, Cic.; res p., private business, Id.; agri p., private lands, Cæs.; p. esclamitas, personal, individual; so also, p. consilia, Liv.; p. pietas, toward a single person, e. g. toward a mother, Id.; p. luctus, private mourning, Id.; p. dolor, private grief, Id. Under the emperors it was opposed to "imperial:" p. spectacula, private games, not imperial, Suet. Subst., privatum, i, n., The house of a private person, a private house, mulieres damnatas cogestis trabebant, ut ipsi in privato animadvertent in eas, at home, Liv.; privato se tenere, to keep at home, Id.; private property, tributum ex privato conferre, Id.

PRIVERNAS, atis. *Of or belonging to Privernum*, P. ager, the territory of Privernum, Cic.; quum in Privernate essemus, on the Privernan estate, Id. Subst., Privernates, um, m., The inhabitants of Privernum, Liv.; Plin.

PRIVERNUM, i, n. *Privernum*, an ancient town of Latium, on the River Amasenus; now Píperno, Liv.; Virg.

PRIVIGNA, æ, f. A step-daughter, Cic.
PRIVIGNUS, i, m. (i. q. privigenus, that has a family of his own; from privus, gigno). A step-son, Cic.; privignum aduatum ætate, Sall.; privigni, ðrum, m., Step-children, Hor. *Adj.*: p. proles, Col.

PRIVILEGIUM, ði, n. (privus, lex). I. *A law or bill against an individual, privilegium tulit de te*, Cic.; licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed privilegium, Id.; privilegia tollere, Id.; vetant leges sacratæ, leges privis hominibus irrogari, id est enim p., Id.—II. *A favor, prerogative, license, or grant in favor of an individual, colonias habuisse privilegium*, Plin.; quædam p. parentibus data sunt, Sen.

PRIVO, l v a. (privus). I. *To deprive of any thing, p. aliqui vitâ*, Cic.; p. aliqui somno, Id.; p. se oculis, Id.—II. *To free or deliver from any thing, p. aliqui injuriâ*, Cic.; p. aliqui exilio, Id.

PRIVUS, a, um. I. *Single, in privos homines leges ferri noluerunt, id est enim privilegium*, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Every, each, in dies privos*, Lucr. In distributions: *One each, privos lapides ferrent, aut stane each*, Liv.—B) *Peculiar, proper, particular, one's own, opercula doliorem p., so that each cask has its own cover*, Cat.; quem ducit p. triremis, Hor.

PRO! or PROH! interj. Expressing admiration or lamentation: *Oh! ah! p. dii immortales!* Cic.; p. decorum atque hominum fidem! Id.; p. sancte Juppiter! Id.

PRO, prep. with abl. (old dat. neut. from prus, a, um; see PRÆ; akin to πρό; Sanscr. pra). I. *Prop.* A) *Before (of space), sedens p. æde Castoris*, Cic.; copias p. oppido collocaverat, Cæs.; legiones p. castris constituit, Id.; stabat p. litore classis, before or on the shore, Tac.; Cæsar p. castris suas copias produxit, before, i. e. outside, Cæs.—B) *In front of, at, in, on, p. suggestu, on the tribunal*, Cæs.; p. concione, before, in the assembly, Liv.; p. rostris,

PROAVITUS.

Suet. — II. Meton.: *For, for the benefit, or to the advantage of, dimicare p. legibus, p. libertate, p. patria, Cic.; hoc non modo non p. me, sed contra me est potius, not only not in my favor, but, &c., Id.; instead of, in the place of, in portu Siciliae p. magistro est quidam L. Carpinatus, is the vice-director, Cic.; p. consule, Liv.; p. praetore, Id.; p. collegio, in the name of the college, Cic.; p. vallo caenas objicerent, Cæsar; p. patre esse alci, to act as a father, or in the place of, instead of, Id.; just as much as, the same as, Cato est mihi unus p. centum millibus, Cic.; p. amico controversias componere, as a friend, Cæsar; nonnulli ab invidiis p. noxiis conciduntur, as guilty, Nep.; p. certo, ponere, to assume as certain, Cæsar; habere p. certo, for certain, Cic.; sumere p. concessio et probato, for, as, as good as, Id.; p. eo habere, to consider, be of opinion, Id.; p. infecto habere, to consider as undone, Id.; id p. non dicto habendum, as if not said at all, Liv.; transire p. transfuga, as a deserter, Id.; p. amicia, as friends, in a friendly manner, Cic.; p. eo, ac si, just as if, Id.; for, as a reward for, cui illo p. meritis gratiam retulit, Nep.; after, according to, in proportion to, for, in comparison with, p. multitudinis hominum et p. gloria belli atque fortitudinis, in proportion to their population, and considering their military renown and courage, Cæsar; prælium atrocius quam p. numero pugnatum fuit, Liv.; agere p. viribus, Cic.; p. virili parte, according to one's power, Id.; p. tempore et p. re, according to time and circumstances, Cæsar; p. mea parte, for my part, Cic.; p. se quisque, every one for himself, according to his ability, Id.; p. eo, with ac or atque or quam, quantum, according as, p. eo ac debui, according to my duty, Sulp. ap. Cic.; p. eo, quanti te facio, according as I esteem you, Cic.; p. eo quod, because, Id.; removere alqm p. imperio, in a dictatorial manner, imperiously, Liv.; p. tua prudentia, according to or in conformity with your prudence, Id.; an account of, for the sake of, alqm amare p. ejus suavitate, Cic.; petere p. alqm, to beg or intercede for any body, Id.; for, on account of, solvere p. vectura, to pay the freight or fare, Cic.; through, fieri p. tribu ædilem, Liv.; ut p. suffragin renuncletur, Cic.*

PROAVITUS, a, um. *Inherited from or proceeding from great-grand-parents or one's ancestors, p. regione, Ov.; p. rura, Stat.*

PROAVUS, i, m. *The father of a grandfather or grandmother, a great-grandfather, Cic.; Plaut. Gen.: An ancestor, p. veteri, ancestors, Hor. Also for abavus or tritavus, Cic.*

PROBABILIS, e (probo). *I. Probable, credible, likely to be true, p. ratio, Cic.; p. conjectura, Id.; p. est id, quod fieri solet, Id. — II. Plausible, praiseworthy, commendable, approvable, pleasing, fit, good, p. orator, Cic.; orator probabilior, Id.; p. ingenium, Id.*

PROBABILITAS, ætis, f. (probabilis). *Probability, credibility, p. magna, Cic.*

PROBABILITER, adv. (probabilis). *I. Probably, credibly, with probability, p. dicere, Cic.; rem exponere breviter et p. et aperte, Id. — II. Commendably, with the approbation of others, laudably, p. gerere consulem, Vell.*

PROBATIO, õnis, f. (probo). *I. An approving, approbation, ob probationem pretium da-*

PROBRUM.

tum, Cic. — II. Meton. A) *A demonstration, proof, Quint.; p. firma, Id.; p. rei, Just.; p. oculorum, ocular demonstration, Plin. — B) A trial, examination, p. athletarum, Cic.*

PROBATOR, õria, m. (probo). *One that approves of any thing, an approver, p. facti, Cic.*

PROBATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of probo. — II. Adj. A) Proved, tested, good, excellent, ceterarum homines artium spectati et p., Cic.; p. homo, Id.; argenteum p., Plaut.; boleti probatissimi, Plin. — B) Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, juvenis probator primoribus patrum, Liv.; probatissimi alci, Cic.*

PROBE, adv. (probus). *Well, properly, excellently, p. curare alqd, Cic.; p. judicare, Id.; p. scire, Id.; p. meministi, Id.; narras p., you bring good news, Ter.; probissime, very well, Id.; p. errare, to be sadly mistaken, Plaut.; tui similis est p., very much like, Ter.*

PROBITAS, ætis, f. (probus). *The goodness of a thing; of persons, probity, honesty, integrity, virtue, Cic.; Tac.; Quint.*

PROBLEMA, ætis (πρόβλημα). *A question proposed for solution, a problem, Suet.; Sen.*

PROBO, i n. a. (probus). *I. To prove, examine, judge of, try, p. amicitiam utilitate, Ov.; p. ex tuo ingenio mores alienos, Plaut. — II. Meton. A) To prove by experience, Pall. — B) To consider as good, approve, be satisfied with, p. domum, Cic.; p. alqm, Id.; qui non probet, non laudet? Id. With inf.: p. transire, Cæsar. With acc. and inf. for probabiliter demonstrare, Id. — C) To make any thing pleasant or agreeable to one, to render one pleased or satisfied with a thing, quod is probavi, Cic.; p. alci de re, Id.; probari aleni, to please, to gain approbation, to obtain anybody's favor, quos libros tibi probari gaudeo, Id. — D) To make any thing credible, to prove, demonstrate, show, to make out, to make good, hoc difficile est probatu, Cic.; crimen p., Id.; causam p. paucis verbis, Id. With acc. and inf.: is plane mihi probabat, se bene sentire, Cic.; perfacile factu esse illis probat, Cæsar; patrio patre esse metu probat, my paternal anxiety for you proves that I am your father, Ov. — E) To ascertain, prove, tus probatur candore, the goodness of frankness is ascertained by, &c., Plin.; p. equum animi, as to its mettle, Sil.; p. alqm, to pronounce any body fit for military service, Trajan. ap. Plin. E.; se pro alqm p., to pass or give one's self out for any body, Ter. — F) To exhibit, show, display, manifest, p. virtutem, Cæsar.*

PROBOSCIS, idis, f. (προβούσις). *The trunk or proboscis of an elephant, Plin.*

PROBRÖSE, adv. (probrösus). *In a disgraceful manner, shamefully, p. prostituere alqm, Sen.; Gell.*

PROBRÖSUS, a, um (probrum). *Causing disgrace, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful, p. crimen, Cic.; carmina p., lampoons, Tac.; sermones p., reviling speeches, Id.; that acts infamously or disgracefully, infamously, p. vita, Tac.; p. femina, Suet.; p. natura, given to all sorts of vice, Id.*

PROBRUM, i, n. (akin to pravus). *A shameful or disgraceful act, paterna p., Cic.; qui probo atque petulantia præstant, Id.; disgrace, dishonor, probo esse, to be disgraceful, Id.; probro habere, to consider disgraceful, Sall.; probrum*

inferre alicui, to bring disgrace upon any one, Id.; a term of reproach, contumely, insult, literas plenas probrorum, Cic.; bonos probris omnibus maledictioque vexavit, Id.; in illu maledicto probrum mihi nullum objectas.

PRÖBUS, a, um. I. Gen.: Good, fit, noble, p. artifex, Ter.; catores p., Plaut.; ad istas res p., fit for, Id.; p. argentum, Liv.—II. Esp.: Morally good, honest, well-disposed, honorable, virtuous, upright, modest, unassuming, p. filius, Cic.; mulier p. et modesta, Ter.; Plin. E.; juvenis probissimus, Id.

PRÖCÄCITAS, ätis, f. (procax). Boldness, shamelessness, pertness, petulance. I. Prop., Nep.; Tac.—II. Meton., of animals, Col.

PRÖCÄCITER, adv. (procax). Boldly, shamelessly, petulantly, Curt.; procacius, Liv.; procacissime, Curt.

PRÖCAS and PRÖCA, æ, m. Procax, a mythic king of Alba, Liv.; Virg.; Ov.

PRÖCAX, äcis (proco). I. Prop.: Very covetous, extravagant in demand; bold, impudent, shameless; wanton, petulant, pert, p. in lacescendo, Cic.; p. puella, Ov.; procacissima lixarum iugeoia, Tac. With genit.: p. otii, i. q. in otio, Tac.—II. Meton.: brachia p. vitis, the branches of a vine winding themselves round a tree, Plin.; p. auster, Virg.

PRÖCÄDO, essi, essum, 3v. n. I. A) 1) To go before any body or any thing, to go forth, p. ante agmen, Hirt.; p. castris, Virg.; p. in solem, Cic. 2) To come or step forth; e. g. in order to fight, Liv.; in order to speak, p. ad disquadendum, Id.; of an actor, Plaut. Gen.: To show one's self, make one's appearance, volo p., Prop.; quid juvat ornato p. capillo, Id.—B) Meton.: To project, extend, fossa in pedes binos procedit, Cels.; cubitus paululum procedit, Id.—C) Fig.: To occur, happen, Plaut.—II. A) To proceed, advance, go forward; also, to put in motion, funus procedit, Ter.; longius p., Cæs.; obvium p. alicui, to go and meet, Cic.—B) Fig.: longius processit, went too far in his speech, Cic.; in multum vini processerat, had drunk much wine, Liv.; to advance, make progress, increase, p. in philosophia, Cic.; ambitio et procedendi libido, of raising one's self (to a higher station), Plin. E.; p. ætate, to advance in age, Cic.; eo recordiæ p., to go so far, arrive at such a degree of perverseness, Sall.; mentio eo processit, ut it came to this, Liv.; to make progress in fortune, be fortunate, to get on, succeed, pulchre p., Ter.; to advance, appear, altera jam pugella procedit, I am already on the other page (of my letter), Cic.; procedente libro, in the course of this work, Quint; to extend (geographically), Lydia super Ioniam procedit, Plin.; to pass away, to elapse (of time), procedit dies, Cic.; procedente tempore, in course of time, i. e. after some time had passed, Plin. E.; to continue, last, stationes procedunt, Liv.; to be reckoned, to be taken into account, procedunt stipendia, Id.; to be, to go for, i. e. to be counted for, binæ oves pro singulis procedent, two will go for (i. e. be counted for) one, Varr.; to proceed, go on, turn out, p. prospere, Cic.; p. parum, Liv.; to succeed well, go on well, consilia mihi procedunt, Id. Absol.: procedit, It prospers, turns out well, Cic.; to benefit, be of use, p. alicui, Cat.; Sall.

PRÖCELLA, æ, f. (procello). I. A violent wind, a storm, tempest, hurricane (throwing all to the ground), imbres, nimbis, procellæ, turbines, Cic.; imber ingentibus procellis fusus, Liv.; creber procellis Aëricus, Virg.—II. Meton.: Violent attack, violence. A) Prop., of combatants: p. equestri hostem circumfundere, a shock, charge, attack, Liv.; thus, sustinere primum procellam eruptionis, Id.—B) Fig.: Storm, tempest, vita tranquilla et quieta, remota a procellis invidiarum et bujuserodi iudiciorum, Cic.; p. seditionum, Liv.; p. civiles, civil commotions, Nep.; p. eloquentiæ, storm, violence, Quint.

PRÖCELLÖ, ère. To throw to the ground, throw down, procellunt se et procumbant dimidiati, Plaut.

PRÖCELLÖSUS, a, um (procella). Stormy, tempestuous; hence, I. Full of storms, boisterous, procellosum ver, Liv.—II. Exciting or raising storms, p. ventus, Liv.

PRÖCER, èris, m. One of the nobles, agnosco procerem, the true noble, Juv. Usually in the plur.

PRÖCERES, um. I. The nobles, leading men, chief men, great men, p. Latinorum, Liv.; audiam enim nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. Hence,—II. Meton.: The first or principal persons in any thing, the leaders, p. sapientiæ, Plin.; p. artis ejus, Id.

PRÖCÈRE, adv. (procerus). In length. Compar., procerius projectum brachium, to a greater length, Cic.

PRÖCÈRES. See PROCE.

PRÖCÈRITAS, ätis, f. (procerus). Length. I. Gen.: p. collarum, Cic.; p. pedum, in speech, Id.—II. Esp. A) Height, p. arburum, Cic.; p. tilie, Plin.—B) Of stature: Tallness, candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique pepulerunt, Cic.; p. corporis, Plin. E.

PRÖCÈRUS, a, um (pro, and a root cer, akin to Sanscr. cri, to go). Long. I. Gen.: procerum collum, Cic.; procerum rostrum avis, Id.—II. Esp.: High, tall, arbores proceræ, Plin.; proceræ statura, Suet.; usus est calceamentis altiustulis ut procerior videretur, Id.

PRÖCESSIO, önis, f. (præcedo). A going forward, proceeding, advancing, ut militibus nostris reditus magis maturus, quam processio longior quæreretur, Cic.

PRÖCESSUS, us, m. (procedo). A proceeding; hence, I. Prop. A) A progress, course, p. annis, Sen.—B) Meton.: A projecting, Cels.—II. Fig. A) Progress, quasi processus dicendi, Cic.—B) Good progress, advance, growth, tantos processus effiebat, Cic.; p. habere in literis, Suet.—C) Good fortune, success, queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, Sen.; p. alicuius, another's good fortune, Id.; via processus, the way to good fortune, Juv.

PRÖCHÛTA, æ, and PRÖCHÛTE, ès, f. Prochytia, an island off the coast of Campania, near the promontory of Misenum; now Procida, Plin.

PRÖCIDÖ, idi, 3 (pro, cado) v. n. To fall forward. I. Prop.: si procidant vulvæ et intercanca, Plin. Hence, subst., procidentia, ium, n., procidentia sedis vulvæque, Plin.—II. Meton.: To fall down, muri pars prociderat, Liv.; universi prociderunt, went down on their knees, Id.; p. ad pedes alicj, Hor.

PRÖCIDÖUS, a, um (procido). That has

fallen forward. I. Prop.: p. umbilicus, Plin. — II. Meton.: Fallen down, prostrate, procidua salix, Plin.

PROCINCTUS, a, um, part. of procingo.

PROCINCTUS, ūs, m. (procingo). A girding, getting ready for any occupation, esp. for a battle. I. Prop.: testamentum in procinctu facere, when on the point of engaging with the enemy, Cic.; hæc in procinctu carmina facta sunt, Ov.; in procinctu et castris habiti, in the practice of arms, Tac.; tendere ad procinctum, to go into battle, Id. — II. Fig.: in procinctu, ready, prepared, in readiness, oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, Quint.; in procinctu habeo clementiam, Sen.

PRŌ-CINGO, xi, etum, 3 v. a. To gird, equip, arm. Hence, procinctus, a, um, Equipped or ready for combat, procincta classis, Gell.; procinctum testamentum, i. e. in procinctu factum, Just.

PRŌCLĀMATĪO, ōnis, f. (proclamo). A crying out, calling out, Quint.

PRŌCLĀMATŌR, ōris, m. (proclamo). A vociferator, bawler; said of a bad advocate, Cic.

PRŌ-CLĀMO, I. To call out, cry out. I. Gen.: assunt, defendunt, proclamant, Cic.; patre proclamate se judicare, Liv. — II. Esp.: p. pro alio, to defend any body (said of a bad advocate), Liv.; p. ad libertatem, to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty, Dig.

PRŌ-CLĪNO, I. To incline or bend any thing forward. I. Prop. A) p. mare in litora, Ov. — B) proclinari, to incline forward, to slope, p. in alquam partem, Col.; curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, sloping toward, Vitr. — II. Fig. A) proclinari, To draw to a result or issue, ro jam proclinata, Cæs. — B) To stand badly, to be in a bad state, adjuvare rem proclioatam, a matter that is bad enough of itself, Cæs.

PRŌ-CLĪVE, adv. (proclivus). Slopingly, in a sloping direction, p. lsbuntur, downhill, Cic.

PRŌ-CLĪVIS, e (pro, clivus). Sloping, steep, going downward, downhill, with a descent. I. Prop.: p. via, Liv.; eum te proclivior urges, Claud. Subst., proclive, is, n., A steep place, a rapid descent, per proclive pelli, downhill, downward, Liv.; per proclivia devolare, Col.; descendere in proclivi, where there is a slope, Plaut. — II. Fig. A) Going downward, i. e. drawing to its end, p. seoctus, App. — B) Inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity, proclives ad eas perturbaciones, Cic.; ingenium proclive ad libidinem, Ter.; p. sceleri egestas, Sil. — C) 1) Easy, specie comparatur, ut anteponanatur jucunda minus jucundis, proclivia laboriosis, &c., Cic.; quibus erat proclive transare flumen, Cæs. Hence, 2) Subst., in proclivi esse: to be easy, Ter.

PRŌ-CLĪVĪTAS, ātis, f. (proclivis). A descent, declivity. I. Prop.: parvulam proclivitatem digredi, Auct. B. Al. — II. Fig.: An inclination for any thing, disposition to any thing, propensity, proneness, p. ad morbos, Cic.; p. ad ærotandum, Id.

PRŌ-CLĪVĪTER, adv. (proclivis). Easily, readily. Compar., proclivius currit oratio, Cic.

PRŌ-CLĪVUS, n, um, adj. Same as PROCLIVIS.

PROCNE or PROGNE, ōs, f. (Πρόκνη). Procne, daughter of Pandion king of Athens, sister of Phi-

lomela, and wife of the Thracian king Tereus. When her husband had dishonored and mutilated Philomela, she avenged herself by killing her son Itys, whereupon she was changed into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale. According to another account, Procne became a nightingale, and Philomela a swallow, Ov.

PRŌCO, are, and PRŌCOR, ari (akin to precor). To demand, ask, a procoando procacitas nominata est, Cic.; perit, inquit, procati, si latet, Suet.

PRŌ-CONSUL, ūlis, n. I. One that has been consul (an ex-consul); who, on going out of office, received the government of a province, or the chief command of an army. He performed the duty of a consul and that of a prætor; whence a prætor in command of an army is called also a proconsul, Liv. — II. Under the emperors: The governor of a province, Suet.

PRŌCONSULĀRĪS, e. Proconsular, p. vir, proconsul, Tac.; proconsulare jus, Id.; proconsulare imperium, Gell.; p. imago, the tribunatus militum, because it was in the room of the consulate, Liv.

PRŌCONSULĀTUS, ūs, m. (proconsul). A proconsulship, Tac.

PRŌCOR. See Proco.

PRŌCRĀSTINĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (procrastino). A delaying to the morrow, or from one day to another, procrastination, plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas aut procrastinatio odiosa est, Cic.

PRŌCRĀSTĪNO, I (pro, crastinus). To put off from one day to another, to procrastinate, rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic.

PRŌCRĒATĪO, ōnis, f. (procreo). A begetting, procreating, generation, p. liberorum, Cic.

PRŌCRĒĀTOR, ōris, m. (procreo). A creator, author. I. Gen.: p. mundi, Cic. — II. Esp.: procreators, parents, Cic.

PRŌCRĒĀTRIX, icis, f. (procreator). She that brings forth, a mother, p. artium, Cic.

PRŌ-CRĒO, I v. a. To bring forth, give birth, beget, generate, engender. I. Prop.: p. fetus, Cic.; p. liberao ex tribus axoribus, Nep. — II. Meton.: To bring forth, bring to pass, make, establish, tribunatus cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.; id procreat usum, Lucr.; leges bonæ ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr.

PRŌ-CRESCO, ēre. To grow or come forth, to spring up. I. Prop.: quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procreescere, Lucr.; vis morbi procreescit, Id. — II. Meton.: To grow up, grow larger, genitas procreescere posse, Lucr.

PROCRIS, is and idis, f. (Πρόκρίς). Procris, a daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who accidentally killed her in a wood whither she had followed him from motives of jealousy, Ov.

PROCRUSTES, æ, m. (Προκρούστης). Procrustes, i. e. the stretcher, a surname of the famous robber Polypemon or Damastes, from his tying his prisoners to a bed, stretching those of shorter stature, and cutting off a portion of the legs of such as were taller, until both were equal to the bed in length; he was killed by Theseus, Ov.

PRŌ-CŪBO, ūi, itum, 1 v. n. To lie along, lie at full length, procutubui... sus, Virg.; p. in antro, Claud.; ubi saxea procutebet umbra, Virg.

PRŌ-CŪDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. To forge, hammer out. I. Prop. A) p. censes, Hor.; p. dentem du-

rum obtusi vomeris, Virg.—B) *Meton.*: To bring forth, produce, ignem ignes proculdunt, Luer.; p. prolem propagando, Id.—II. *Fig. A)* To shape, frame, p. linguam, Cic.; p. vitam legendo et scribendo, Varr.—B) To forge, to contrive, invent, coin, p. dolos, Plaut.

PRŪCŪL, adv. (procello). *Afar, from or at a distance, far, far off.* I. *Prop.*: pronuncari jubet ut procul tela concitiant, non propius accedant, Cæs.; p. astare, Ov.; vade procul, Id.; p. arbitris procul amotis, Sall.; p. a conspectu, Cic.; p. a castris, Cæs.; p. oppido, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: *Far*; without, homines procul errant, are widely mistaken, Sall.; baud procul seditione res erat, Liv.; p. dubio, far from doubt, i. e. without doubt, Id.; es suo colore pretiosum procul a Corinthio (eat), is mach inferior to that of Corinth, Plin.; non procul est, quin, there is not much wanting, Sil.

PRŪCŪLCĀTUS, a, um (proculco). I. *Trodden down, trampled upon, proculcato senatu, Tac.*; proculcata republica, trodden under foot, i. e. in a low condition, Suet.—II. *Low, common, proculcata verba, Gell.*

PRŪCŪLCO, I (pro, calco). *To tread down, p. segetem, Ov.*; p. solum, Col.

PRŪCŪLEIUS, i, m. *Proculeius, a Roman eques, and friend of Augustus, who divided his property with his brothers (or perhaps cousins), when they had lost their own in the civil war, Hor.*

PRŪCŪLIANUS or PRŪCŪLEIANUS, i, m. *One of the school or followers of the lawyer Proculus, Dig.*

PRŪCŪLUS, i, m. *Proculus.* I. *A Roman senator, who pretended to have seen Romulus as a god, Liv.* 2. *A celebrated lawyer, contemporary with the jurist Nerva, the father of the Emperor Nerva. He gave his name to a school or sect (Proculiani or Proculeiani), which was opposed to that of the Sabiniæni, Dig.*

PRŪCŪMBO, cūbūi, cūbitum, 3 v. n. *To bend (one's self) forward.* I. *Prop. A)* oili certamine procumbunt, Virg. Hence, B) *To fall forward, fall down, lie down, sink, qui vulneribus confecti procubuisse, Cæs.*; frumenta imbribus procubuerant, Id.; tecta super habitantes procumbunt, Quint.; p. ad pedes, to fall at any body's feet, Cæs.; procumbentem venerari alqm, falling at any body's feet, prostrating one's self before, Curt.—C) *To rush upon or toward any thing, to fall upon, attack, p. in armos, Mart.*—II. *Fig. A)* *To let one's self down or condescend to any thing, give one's self up to, p. in voluptates, to give one's self up to, Sen.*; p. ad infirmas obstationes, Tac.—B) *To go to ruin, to fall, rempublicam procumbentem restituere, Vell.*; res procubere meæ, Ov.

PRŪCŪRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (procurro). *A taking care of or discharging any thing; esp., an administration of office.* I. *Prop. A)* p. annuæ, Cic.; p. reipublicæ gerenda est, Id.—B) *Esp.*: Expiation by sacrifice, an endeavoring to avert evil by offering a sacrifice, cum terræ motus factus esset ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic.; p. prodigiū, Liv.—II. *Meton. A)* *A bestowing pains or exerting one's self, p. recipiendæ gratiæ, Gell.*—B) *The office of a procurator or agent, Tac.*

PRŪCŪRĀTOR, ōris, m. (procurro). *One who manages or superintends any thing, an agent, manager, administrator.* I. *Gen.*: p. Quinctii, the proctor, attorney, Cic.; p. regni, Cæs.; p.

peni, Plaut.—II. *Esp. A)* *A steward, manager, agent, si mandandum siquid procuratori de agricultura, aut imperandum villico eit, Cic.*—B) *In the time of the emperors: A steward of the imperial demesnes, or manager of revenues in the imperial and senatorial provinces, p. Judææ, Tac.*; p. Asiæ, Id.; p. Cæsaris, Id.

PRŪCŪRĀTRIX, icis, f. (procurator). *A governor, protectress, cum sapientiam totius hominis custodem et procuratricem esse vellent, Cic.*

PRŪCŪRO, I v. a. *To take care of, attend to, look after any thing.* I. *Gen.*: p. cœlestia, Cic.; p. sacrificia publica, Cæs.; p. corpus, Virg.; p. pueros, Plaut.; p. alcuī, Id.—II. *Esp. A)* *To take care that religious ceremonies are duly performed, so as to avert bad omens or to prevent their fulfillment, p. monstra, Cic.*; p. signa quæ diis hominibus portendantur, Id.; p. prodigia, Liv.; p. fulgur, Suet.—B) *To look after the affairs of another person, to act as agent or steward.* 1) *With acc.*: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic.; procurator nimium multa procurat, Ov. 2) *Absol.*: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin.; quomodo regnum illud se habeat, quis procuret, Id.

PRŪCŪRRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3 v. n. *To run forth, to run out.* I. *Prop. A)* 1) p. in vias, Liv.; p. in publicum, Cæs.; p. in jus, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: *To run forth in order to fight, to sally forth, p. ad hostem repellendum, Cæs.*; p. cum infestis pilis, Id.; p. ex castris, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *To run out, project, extend, nubes Miseni quod excurrit, abstulerat, Plin. Ep.*; promontorium procurrens per medium Euxinum, Plin.—II. *Fig. A)* *To run on, run further, to increase, in ipso procurrentis pecuniæ impetu ruptus est, Sen.*—B) *To go further, ut productus studio ultra facile procurrat, Auct. ad Her.*

PRŪCŪRSĀTIO, ōnis, f. (procurso). *A running or sallying forth, p. Numidarum, Liv.*; p. velitum, Id.

PRŪCŪRSĀTOR, ōris, m. (procurro). *A fore-runner, procuratores, light troops, skirmishers, Liv.*

PRŪCŪRSIO, ōnis, f. (procurro). *A running forward, stepping forth.* I. *Prop.*: p. opportuna, brevis, moderata, rurs, Quint.—II. *Fig.*: *A digression, sed ut non semper est necessaria post narrationem illa procurso, ita, &c., Quint.*

PRŪCŪRSO, are, intens. (procurro). *To run forth, sally out, cum ab stationibus procuraretur, Liv.*

PRŪCŪRSUS, ūs, m. (procurro). *A running forth or forward, an advancing.* I. *Prop. A)* p. pueri, Stat.; vultur et feræ graviores (aliter) nisi ex procurso . . . non evolant, unless they have previously ran, Plin. *Esp.* an advancing to an attack, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: *A jutting out, a projecting, p. angulosus, Plin.*—II. *Fig.*: *Progress, advancement, p. virtutis, Val. Max.*

PRŪCŪRVUS, a, um. *Curved or bent forward, Virg.*

PRŪCŪS, i, m. (proco). *A suitor, wooer.* I. *Prop.*: Penelope difficilis prociis, Hor.; proci lori-pedes, bandy-legged suitors, said of slow people, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: *One who is suing or canvassing, impudentes proci, impudent suitors, Cic.*

PRŪCŪYON, ōnis, m. (προκυών). *Procyon, a star*

PRODUCTUS.

In the constellation Canis minor, so called because it rises before C. major, Hor. (Pure Latin, Antecanis.)

PRODUCTUS, a, um, part. of prodigo.

PRŌ-DEAMBŪLO, ure. *To walk or go forth, Ter.*

PRŌDEO, īi, itum, ire (pro, eo), v. n. *To go or come forth. I. Prop. A) 1) p. in publicum, to come out before the public, Cic.; p. alicui obviam, Id.; p. ad colloquium, Cæs.; p. in prælium, Id.; p. tumulo, Ov.; p. foribus, Id.; p. foras, Plaut. 2) To go forward, p. longius, Cæs.—B) Meton. 1) Of ships: To sail from or out of, p. ex portu, Cæs.; naves ad inuces prodire jussit, Id. 2) Of plants: To come forth, to spring up, grow, folia ex radice prouentia, Plin. 3) To project, jut out, rupes prodit in æquor, Virg.; prodit talus, Ov.—II. Fig. A) To make its appearance, to show itself, to come up, si consuetudo prodire cœperit, Cic.; vides, eloquentia quam sero prodierit te lucem, Id.—B) To go on, proceed, advance, sumptu prodire extra modum, Cic.; est quædam prodire tenus si non datur ultra, Hor.; prodeuntibus anois, with advancing years, Petr.*

PRŌDESE. See PROSUM.

PRŌ-DICO, xi, ctum, 3. I. A) Prop.: *To tell beforehand, predict, foretell, prædictiones... quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea quæ sint ostendi, monstrari portendi, prodici, Cic.—B) To appoint or fix beforehand, dies producta, Liv.—II. Meton.: To put off, defer, prolong, p. diem, tu adjourn, Liv.*

PRŌ-DICTĀTOR, ōris, m. *A vice-dictator, one who has the power of a dictator but not the title, Liv.*

PRŌDICTUS, a, um, part. of prodico.

PRŌDICUS, i, m. (Πρόδικος). *Prodicus, a celebrated sophist, contemporary with Socrates, author of the fable of the Choice of Hercules, Quint. Hence, Prōdicus, a, um, Of or belonging to Prodicus, P. Hercules, Cic.*

PRŌDIGE, adv. (prodigus). *Prodigally, p. vivere, Cic.; p. uti aliqua re, Sen.*

PRŌDIGENTĪA, æ, f. (prodigo). *Prodigality, profusion, wastefulness, extravagance, p. opum, Tac.*

PRŌDIGĪĀLIS, e (prodigium). *Of or belonging to a prodigy, or a miraculous sign; hence, I. Marvellous, prodigious, monstrous, p. res, Ammian.; cometes prodigiale nitens, Stat.—II. p. Jupiter, that averts bad omens, Plaut.*

PRŌDIGĪĀLITER, adv. (prodigialis). *Marvellously, prodigiously, p. variare rem unam, Hor.*

PRŌDIGĪŌSE, adv. (prodigiosus). *In a strange or unnatural manner, prodigiously, marvellously, Plin.*

PRŌDIGĪŌSUS, a, um (prodigium). *Unnatural, strange, monstrous, prodigious, prodigiosum corpus, Quint.; p. ostentatio (virium), Plin.; p. defectus solis, Id.; prodigiosa mendacia, Ov.*

PRŌDIGĪUM, īi, n. (prodigo). *A prophetic omen, a sign by which any thing is foreshown, a miraculous sign. I. Prop.: prodigiorum cœlestium perita, Liv.; prodigia piare, Tac.; accipere alqd in prodigium, Id.; prodigii loco habere, Id.—II. Meton. A) A strange or unnatural thing or event, a prodigy, multa prodigia ejus vim declarant, Cic.; non mihi jam furtum sed mon-*

PRODOCEO.

strum ac prodigium videbatur, Id.—B) A monster, fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicæ, of Clodius, Cic.; monstrum atque prodigium, of Catiline, Id.; p. triplex, Cerberus, Ov. Also in a good sense: prodigia Romana, prodigies of courage (said of brave Romans), Flor.; prodigia municipalia, Id.

PRŌDIGŌ, ēgi, actum, 3 (pro, ego). *To drive forth. I. Prop.: p. pullos, Varr.; p. suos in limites lutosos, Id.—II. Fig.: To drive away; hence, to lavish, waste, squander, p. alicens, bene parata, Sall. Fr.; festo die si quid prodgeris, Plaut.*

PRŌDIGUS, a, um (prodigo). *Wasteful, prodigal. I. Prop. A) p. homo, Cic.; p. animus, Suet.; p. peculii, Plaut.; p. æris, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) Rich or abounding in any thing, having abundance, prodiga tellus, Ov.; locus prodigus herbæ, Hor. 2) Copious, rich, great, strong, p. odor, Plin.; p. alvus, Auson. 3) That causes waste, expensive, costly, margaritæ, res tam prodiga, Plin.—II. Fig.: Prodigal, lavish, profuse, p. suæ alienæque et fortunæ et pudicitia, Vell.; p. animæ magnæ, Hor.; arcani fideæ prodiga, Id.; prodigis oculis intueri, with lascivious eyes, Quint.*

PRŌDITĪŌ, ōnis, f. (prodo). I. Prop.: *Betrayal, treachery, treason, cum ab tribunis parari consules unius ex collegio conditione exceperant, Liv.; p. arcanorum, Plin.—II. Fig.: Faithlessness, multorum in vos conditionem notabis, Cic.*

PRŌDITŌR, ōris, m. (prodo). I. *A discoverer, p. culpæ, Ov.; risus puellæ proditor, Hor.—II. A betrayer, traitor, p. patriæ, Cic.; exercitus proditor militaris disciplina, Liv.*

PRŌDITUS, a, um, part. of prodo.

PRŌ-DO, didi, ditum, 3. *To give or bring forth. I. Prop. A) p. suspiria, to heave sighs, to sigh, Ov.; Medusæ prodidit ora, showed, Id.—B) Meton. 1) To go further, or to suffer to go further; hence, a) To put out of its place, in eandem partem, inclinet prodita, Lucr. b) To defer, put off, p. diem nuptiæ, Ter. c) To prolong, p. alicui vitam, Plaut. d) To propagate, continue, p. genus a sanguine Teucri, Virg. 2) To give over, to deliver up, p. classem prædonibus, Cic.; p. alqm ad mortem, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To discover, disclose, betray, p. consocios, Cic.; p. crimen vultus, Ov. Hence,—B) To expose to danger, ne fortunæ meas, ne meos omnes tam temere proderem, Cic.; p. urbem, Liv.—C) To betray, to deliver into the hands of an enemy, p. rempublicam busti, Sall.—D) To betray, to abandon, forsake, to leave in the lurch, p. officium, Cic.; relictus, desertus, proditus, Id.—E) To make known, to publish, p. decretum, Cic.; p. exemplum, to set an example, Liv. Hence.—F) To publish the name of one who has been appointed to an office, to proclaim, p. flammim, Cic.; p. interregem, Liv.—G) To relate, record, report, quæ scriptores prodiderunt, Cic.; p. cœrimonias bellicas, Liv.; ut produnt, as they say, Plin.—H) To hand down, to deliver, qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic.; religio a majoribus prodita, Id.; literæ nobis monumenta prodiderunt, Id.; regnum a Tuntalo proditum tenebant, left, Id.*

PRŌDŌCEO, ēre. *To teach publicly, Hor.*

PRODRONUS.

PRODRŌMUS, i (πρόδρομος). *A forerunner, harbinger.* I. Gen.: Pompeiani prodromi, Cic.

—II. Esp.: prodromi, northeast winds which blow eight days before the rising of the dog-star, prodromi nulli. Cic.; Plin.

PRŌ-DŪCO, xi, etum, 3. *To lead or bring forth or out.* I. Prop. A) 1) *To lead forth*, p. legionem, Cæs.; p. copias pro castris, Id.; p. alqm in concionem, Cic.; and simply, *producere, to bring before the assembly of the people*, p. alqm e carcere, Id.; p. servos, for sale, Ter. 2) *To carry out, conduct*, p. funus, Lucan. 3) *To lead or bring away*, p. bovem cunctantem, Col. 4) *To draw before any thing*, p. scamnum lecto, Ov.

—B) *Meton.* 1) *To produce, make, effect, fieri* productum folia, Pall.; p. vocem, to allure forth, draw forth by gentle means, Sen. poet. Hence: *To bring into the world, bring forth, produce, beget*, ex eo quem produxit, Cic.; diva producās sobolem, Hor.; qui te produxit, Plaut. 2) *To lead, bring, or conduct to a place.* a) p. alqm rus, Ter.; p. hospitem ad balneas, App. Hence, b) Esp.: p. alqm (of an actor), to bring forward, is erāt ante manumissus, quam productus, Cic.; p. bistrionem, Suet. 3) *To stretch out, draw out in length, prolong, extend*, p. aciem, Cæs.; p. supercilium, Juv. Hence: p. literam, to pronounce long, to lengthen {opp. corripere}, Cic.; Quint.—II. Fig. A) *To draw forth from obscurity, to raise, advance, promote*, p. alqm ad dignitatem, Cic.

—B) *To bring out from secrecy; to lay open, discover, disclose*, p. crimina, Juv.—C) *To lead to any thing, to induce, entice, incite, prevail upon*, quadam notitia Septimii productus, Cæs.; p. alqm dolo in prœlium, Nep.; p. alqm falsa spe, Ter.—D) *To draw one thing before another, to retard, check*, p. malo moram, Ter.; p. nubila menti, Stat.—E) *To guide, educate, instruct*, Cicerone nostro producendo, Cic.; audientem dicto mater produxit filium, Plaut.; nihil ab hoc Rœcio pravum producti posse, nothing bad could be formed, Cic.—F) *To carry on, to prolong, protract, continue*, p. convivium ad multam noctem, Cic.; p. sermonem in noctem, Id.; p. alqui vitam, Plaut.; p. vinum et testam vini, to go on drinking, Suet.; p. amphoram dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus, Hor. Hence,—G) *To put off, defer, procrastinate*, dies products est in III. Id. Febr., Cic.—H) *To delay, detain*, p. alqm conditionibus, Cic.—I) *To lengthen out, to spend slowly*, p. cœnam jucunde, Hor.; p. diem, Ter.

PRŌDUCTE, adv. (productus). *In a long or lengthened manner*, p. dicere literam, Cic.

PRŌDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (productio). *A drawing out, lengthening, prolonging.* I. Gen.: p. temporis, Cic.—II. Esp.: *A lengthening in pronunciation*, ut fieret, productione longius, Cic.; voces productione mutatas, Quint.

PRŌDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of produco.—II. Adj.: *Long, lengthened, extended.* A) Prop.: digitus paulo productior, Quint.—B) Fig. 1) *Long, lengthened*, nomen productum, Col.; neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. 2) *producta, orum, n. (προσημένα).* *With the Sticks, Preferable things, which, although not constituting the chief good, are nevertheless to be preferred to others; as beauty, riches, &c.*, Cic.

PRŌLIĀRIS, e (prœlium). *Of or belonging*

PROFECTUS.

to a battle, p. pugna, a pitched battle, Plaut.; p. dea, Minerva, App.

PRŒLIĀTOI, ōris, m. (prœlior). *A fighter, combatant*, Tac.

PRŒLIOR, i dep. (prœlium). *To fight, engage in battle.* I. Prop., Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *To contend with words*, acriter prœliatus sum, Cic.

PRŒLIUM, ii, n. (akin to πρῶλεες and πρῶλος). *A fight, combat, contest, battle.* I. Prop.: p. committere, Cic.; p. facere, Id.; prœlium male pugnatum, Sall.; p. conserere, Id. Hence: *A single combat, duel, nec id prœlium fuit*; Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) *Concr.*: prœlia, orum, n., *Combatants*, Colchis... armigera prœlia aevit bumo, Prop.—B) *Strife, contention, contest*, prœlia te mea causā sustinere, Cic.; venturum prœlio, Virg.; p. committere (of a carousal), Plaut.

PRŒTUS, i, m. (Πραῖτος). Prætus. I. *The twin-brother of Acrisius, and husband of Sthenobœa, who by a false accusation induced him to send Belerophon to his father-in-law Jobates, in order to get him put out of the way*, Hyg.—II. Hence, Prætidēs, um, f., *The daughters of Prætus, who were mad, and imagined themselves to be cows: they were cured by Melampus, with hellebore*, Ov.

PRŒFANO, i (profanus). *To desecrate, profane.* I. Prop.: p. dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: *To discover, disclose, reveal*, p. secreta, App.

PRŒFĀNUS, a, um (pro, fanum). *Literally, That which is in front of or outside of a temple; hence, That which is not dedicated to a god, and may consequently be applied to a common use, not sacred, common, profane.* I. Prop.: cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecissent, Cic.; secernere sacra profanis, Hor.; miscere sacra profanis, to confound things sacred and profane, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) *Not consecrated for divine service, not initiated into sacred mysteries, profane, profana animalia*, Tac.; profanum vulgus, Hor.; procul o procul este, profani, Virg.—B) *Not initiated in any thing, ignorant*, p. literarum, Macr.—C) *Impious, wicked, profana mens*, Ov.; profana verba, Id. Hence, profanum, i, n., *Impiety, wickedness, profano civilium bellorum*, Plin.—D) *That gives a bad omen, ill-boding, profana avis*, Ov.

PRŒFĀTUS, ūs, m. (profor). *A speaking out, pronouncing*, p. vocis, Sen.

PRŒFECTIO, ōnis, f. (proficiscor). *A coming or proceeding from.* I. Prop.: p. pecunias inquiratur, whence the money had been obtained, Cic.—II. *A setting out, departure on a journey, nihil tamen de profectione cogitavi*, Cic.; omnibus rebus ad profectionem paratis, Cæs.

PRŒFECTO, adv. (pro, factio). *Indeed, certainly, truly, surely*, nunc quidem profecto Romæ es, Cic.; p. edepol, Plaut.; p. hercle, Id.

PRŒFECTUS, ūs, m. (proficio). *Increase, progress, growth.* I. Gen.: firmiores in literis profectus alit simulatio, progress, Quint.; puer magni profectus in arte obit, Plin.—II. Esp.: *Advantage, profit*, pertinet ad profectum tuum, Plin.: sine profectu, Ov.

PRŒFECTUS, ūs, m. (proficiscor). *An arising, beginning*, ab illo profectu viribus datis tantum valuit, Liv.

PROFECTUS, a, um, part. of proficio and proficiscor.

PROFERO.

PRÖ-FERO, tñli, lätum, ferre. *To bring forth.* I. Prop. 1) *To carry, fetch, bring forth.* p. pecuniam ex arario, Cic.; p. arma ex oppido, Cæs.; p. in conspectum liberis, Id. Hence: se proferre, *to come forth, show itself, appear:* dracone e pulvino se proferente, Suet. 2) *To put forward, extend further, advance,* p. munitiones, Cæs.; p. terminus, Liv.; p. pomarium, Id. 3) *To stretch out, extend,* p. digitum, Cic.; p. pedem, *to give one side of a sail to the wind,* Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To cause to grow, to bring forth, produce,* cöelum laurum patitur atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. 2) *To pronounce,* p. syllabam, Quint.—II. Fig. A) *To cause, produce,* p. umbras, Val. Flac.—B) *p. se, to show or display itself, to appear:* hos maxime laudat, qui se ipsi protulerunt, *that raised themselves,* Sen.—C) *To invent, discover, bring to light,* p. artem, Cic.; p. enses, Tibull.—D) *To make known, spread abroad, publish,* p. iudicia, Cic.; p. secreta animi, Plin.—E) *To cite, quote, bring forward, mention,* p. paucos, Cic.; p. violentiam alcia, Id.—F) *To carry away, si paulo longius pietas Cæcilium protulisset, Cic.; prolatus ab ira, Lucan.—G) To put off, defer, p. diem nuctionis Ixius, Cic.; res prolatae, adjournment of public business, public holidays: ante res prolatas, Id.; prolatis rebus, Id.; ubi res prolatae sunt, Plaut.; p. diem de die, Cic.; p. annum, *to prolong by intercalation,* Macr.*

PRÖ-FESSIO, önis, f. (profiteor). *A public acknowledgment, confession, declaration.* I. Gen.: p. flagitii, Tac.; p. pietatis, Id.; memor professionis, *of the declaration made respecting the character of the work,* Vell.—II. Esp. A) *A declaration or public acknowledgment of one's business, profession, p. bene dicendi, Cic.; p. grammaticæ, Suet.; p. sapientie, Plin.; p. salutaris, medicine, Cels.—B) A public declaration or return respecting a person's name, Liv.—C) A return or statement with regard to a person's property, tu vero confice professionem si potes, et si hæc pecunia ex eo genere, ut professione non eget, Cic.—D) A register of persons or property thus officially returned, in Leontino jugerum subscripto ac professio non est plus XXX millium, Cic.*

PRÖ-FESSOR, öris, m. (profiteor). I. *A public teacher, professor, artium professoress, Quint.; p. eloquentie, Suet.—II. Absol. (without genit. of the science taught), Quint.*

PRÖ-FESSORIUS, a, um (professor). *In the manner of a public teacher or professor, professorial, professoria lingua, Tac.*

PRÖ-FESSUS, a, um, part. of profiteor.

PRÖ-FESTUS, a, um. *Not kept as a holiday, common. Prop.: dies profesti, working-days, Liv.; lucas profestæ, Hor.: profestum facere, on a day that is not kept as a holiday, Ter.*

PRÖ-FYCIO, öci, ectum, 3. *To come forward or forth.* I. Prop. A) cum e tota classe quinquiremis sola non proficeret, Plin.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To grow, increase, id (genus) vitis, quod humore proficit, Col. 2) To increase, to rise, pretio non proficente, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To advance, make progress, to effect any thing, p. in philosophia, Cic.; adeo loci opportunitate proficit, ut, &c., Cæs.; p. nihil mandatis, Id.; p. nihil in alia re, Id.—B) *To be useful or serviceable,**

PROFLIGO.

to conduce or contribute, radix ferulæ in febribus proficit, Plin.

PRÖ-FICISCO, öre. *To set out on a journey, Plaut.*

PRÖ-FICISCOR, fectus sum, 3 (pro, facio, faceso, faciscor). *To go forth, to go or march away, to set out.* I. Prop. A) ille Idibus a me profectus est, Cic.; p. e castris, Cæs.; p. ex portu, *to sail from, leave, Id.; p. domo, Sull.—B) To go, travel, journey, march, p. ad dormieandum, to retire to rest, Cic.; p. in pugnam, Cæs.; p. Romam, Sall.; p. in cöelum, to die, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To proceed, take its origin, arise, to spring or originate from. ea profisciscuntur a natura, Cic.; p. a meto, Id.; p. ab ostentatione magis, Id.; ab Aristotele profecti, *the disciples of Aristotle, Id.; genus a Pallante profectum, Virg.; Tyria de gente profecti, Ov.—B) To set out, to begin, make a beginning with, start with, p. a lege, Cic.; ut inde oratio mea profisciscatur, Id.—C) To go or come to, i. e. to speak of, proceed to, omnia quæ a me in te profecta sunt, Cic.; nunc profisciscemur ad reliqua, Id.—D) *To strive, endeavor, aspire, animus profisciscitur ad perniciam, Auct. Her.***

PRÖ-FITEOR, fessus sum, 2 (pro, futeor). *To declare publicly, confess openly, acknowledge, own, avow.* I. Prop. A) profiteor me relaturum, Cic.; profitentur se recusare, Cæs.; vultu proficiente dolore, Auct. Cons. ad Liv.; p. iudicium, *to give notice, Sall. 1) Pass., professus, a, um, Acknowledged, confessed, openly avowed, owned, vota professa, Sen.; dux professus, Just. Hence: ex professo, openly, designedly: ex professo ostentare philosophiam, Quint.; ex professo petere securitatem, Sen. 2) To profess or declare that one practices or applies one's self to any thing, to profess (on art, &c.), p. se grammaticum, Cic.; p. scientiam rei, Id.; p. me jurisconsultum esse profitebor, Id.; cum omnes, qui profitentur, audiero, all public teachers, Plin. E.—B) Esp. 1) *To make an official return respecting one's name, occupation, property, &c., plura, quam professus esset, Cic.; p. frumentum, Liv.; p. res alienum, Sen.; p. nomen, Liv.; and simply, profiteri, to have one's name put on a list for that purpose: professus est apud prætorem, Cic.; p. se candidatum, Suet. 2) To offer freely or of one's own accord, to promise, p. operam suam in alia re, Cic.; profitetur se vcuturam, Cæs.; quis profitetor? Plaut.—II. Meton.: To declare publicly, in his profitetor nomen suum, he reckons himself among these, Ter.**

PRÖ-FLICITUS, a, um, part. of profligo.

PRÖ-FLIGATOR, öris, m. (profligo). *A spend-thrift, prodigal, p. ac ganeo, Tac.*

PRÖ-FLIGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of profligo.—II. Adj.: Downcast, wretched, miserable. A) Prop.: p. homo, Cic.—B) Fig.: Morally bad, wicked, dissolute, profligate, p. homo, Cic.

PRÖ-FLIGO, lva. *To throw, dash, or strike to the ground, to overthrow, overcome.* I. Prop.: p. copias hostium, Cic.; p. classem hostium, Cæs.; p. prælia, i. q. proliantes, Tac.—II. Fig. A) *To ruin, overthrow, destroy, p. rempublicam, Cic.; se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv.—B) To bring nearly to a conclusion, to finish almost, bellum profligatum, Cic.; profligatam jam rem esse, Id.; etas profligata, old age,*

Seo.; in prouligato esse, to be nearly ready, Gell. — C) To do a great deal in a matter, to carry on to a great extent, sperans profiligari plurimum posse, Suet.

PROFLO, l. To blow forth. I. Prop. A) p. flammæ, Ov. — B) Meton. 1) To blow or puff up, p. nares, App. 2) To melt by blowing, to liquefy, massa (æris) profatur inprimis, Plin. — II. Fig.: To blow forth, p. iras, Plin.; p. somnum toto pectore, to snore, Virg.; p. aëthelum deum, i. e. Bacchum, Stat.

PROFLUENS, tia, I. Part. of profuio. — II. Adj.: Flowing. A) Prop.: profuena, tis, f., Running water, a river, Cic. — B) Fig.: Flowing, fluent (of rhetorical delivery), p. geous orationis, Cic.

PROFLUENTER, adv. (profuens). Flowingly, fluently. I. profuentius exsequi, in flowing discourse, Gell. — II. Abundantly, copiously, ergo omnia profuenter, absolute, prospere, igitur beste, Cic.

PROFLUENTIA, æ, f. (profuo). A streaming forth, innans quædam profuentia loquendi, Cic.

PROFLUO, xi, xum, 3 v. n. To flow forth or forward. I. Prop. A) 1) To flow forth, p. ex monte, Cæsar; sanguis a cerebro profuens, Plin.; Pactolus ex Tmolio profuens, Id. 2) To flow toward a place, or simply, to flow, p. in mare, Cic.; aqua profuens, running water. — B) Meton.: To be relaxed, not cogitive, venter profuit, there is a looseness of the bowels, Cels. — II. Fig. A) To flow, to be fluent (of speech), cuius ore melle dulciter sermo profuebat, Auct. Her. — B) To come, reach, arrive at, fall or get into, ego ab his fontibus profuxi ad hominum famam, Cic.

PROFOR, l v. dep. To say or speak out. I. tum breuiter profatur, Virg.; sic ille profatus, Luc. Hence, profatum, i, n., A saying, axiom, περί ἀξιωμάτων dicendum, quæ M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. — II. To speak forth, predict, prophesy, Pythia, quæ tripode ex Phœbi lauroque profatur, Lucr.

PROFUGIO, ūgi, itum, 3 v. n. and n. To flee, run away. I. Neut. A) To flee, escape, p. domo, Cic.; p. ex oppido, Cæsar; p. e carcere, Vell. — B) To flee or run to a place, p. ad alqm, Cic.; p. in Britanniam, Cels.; p. in Galliam, Sall. — II. Act.: To flee before or from any thing, to avoid, shun, p. conspectum civium, Sen.: p. agrora, Hor.

PROFUGUS, a, um (profugio). Fugitive, fleeing. I. Gen. A) That flees, or has escaped by flight, p. domo, Liv.; p. ex crepido, Tac.; p. regni, Id.; p. vinculo, Cic. — B) Wandering about, unsettled, roving, profugi Scythæ, Hor. — II. Esp.: Driven away. A) Pui to flight, profugi discedunt, Sall. — B) 1) Driven from one's native country, banished, exiled, Hannibal patriâ profugus, Liv.; profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. Hence, 2) profugus, i, m., A banished person, an exile, profugum affer opem, Ov.

PROFUNDE, adv. (profundus). Deeply, profoundly. Compor., profundius navee mergere, Plin.

PROFUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a. To pour forth or out. I. Prop. A) To pour forth, lacrimæ se profuderunt, gushed forth, Cic.; Nilus ex hoc lacu

profusus, Plin.; profusus e cervice cruor, Ov. — B) To spill or shed profusely, p. sanguinem suum, Cic.; p. vim lacrimarum, Id.; p. vinum, Id. — C) Meton. 1) To pour forth, bring forth, raise, utter, p. clamorem, Cic.; p. vocem, Id.; insula profusa ab Ænaris, risen from, Plin. 2) To pour forth or out, to spread out, stretch at full length, ea quæ se nimium profuderunt, Cic.; præcipitesque cadunt molli cervice profusæ in terram, Lucr. — II. Fig. A) p. se, to rush forth, voluptates se profundunt, Cic.; to pour itself out or abroad, si totum se in me profundisset, Cic.; p. se in questus fiebiles, to give way to, Liv. — B) To throw away, spend uselessly, quasi non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic.; p. verba ventia, Lucr. — C) To squander, lavish, p. patrimonia, Cic.; p. pecuniam, vitam pro patris, Id.; p. divitias, Sall. — D) To spend entirely, to consume, waste, p. omnes vires animi atque ingenii, to exert, Cic.; p. vocem, Id.; p. nimia omnia, to carry to an excess, Id.

PROFUNDUS, a, um. Deep. I. Prop. A) Deep, profundum mare, Cic.; p. Danubius, Hor.; p. fornax, Ov. Hence, subst., profundum, i, n., Depth, p. aquæ, Cic.; p. maris, Ov.; p. silvarum et montium, Tac. — B) High, cælum profundum, Virg. Hence, subst., profundum, i, n., Height, p. cæli, Manil. — C) Esp. of the infernal regions, Below, p. Juppiter, Pluto, Stat.; profunda Ceres, Proserpine, Id.; manes profundi, Virg. — II. Fig. A) Deep, bottomless, immeasurable, immoderate, profundum, profundæ libidines, Cic.; profunda avaritia, Sall.; ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Har. — B) Deep, unknown, unfathomable, profunda ara, Quint. Hence, subst., profundum, i, n., Depth, naturam accusa, quod in profundo veritatem penitus abstruserit, Cic.

PROFUSE, adv. (profusus). Immoderately, without restraint. I. Gen.: p. tendere in cætra, Liv. — II. Esp.: With immoderate expense, lavishly, p. exstructa, Suet.

PROFUSIO, ōnis, f. (profundo). A pouring out, shedding. I. Prop.: p. sanguinis, Cels.; p. alvi, looseness of the bowels, Id. — II. Fig. A) An imparting abundantly, spending much, p. sumptuum, extravagance, Vitruv. — B) Prodigality, nimia profusio, Plin.; p. divitiarum et pecuniarum, Suet.

PROFUSUS, a, um. I. Part. of profundo. — II. Adj. A) Prop.: Hanging down, cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr.; equi coma et cauda profusior, Pall. — B) Fig. 1) Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, profusa hilaritas, Cic.; p. sumptus, Id.; profusa cupido, Tac. 2) Extravagant, profuse, lavish, p. nepos, Cic.; profusa in ædificiis luxuria, Sall.; p. sni, Id. 3) Liberal, p. homo, Mart.

PROGENER, i, m. The husband of a grand-daughter, compressit conjugationem L. Pauli progeneri sui, Suet.

PROGENERATIO, ōnis, f. (progenere). A generating, engendering, p. mularum, Plin.

PROGENERO, are. To beget, bring forth, generate, p. fetus (of bees), Plin.; nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilæ columbam, Hor.

PROGENIES, ei, f. (proginno). A lineage, race, family. I. Prop. A) quo propius aberat a divina progenie, Cic. Hence, B) Offspring,

PROGENITOR.

progeny, veteres se progeaiem deorum esse dicebant, Cic.; Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, Id.; ex magna progenie liberum, *from many children*, Liv.; p. vitiosior, Hor. — II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals*: progeiēm nidosque fovēt, Virg. — B) *Of plants*: p. vitis, Col. — C) *Of other things*: p. mes, *my poems*, Ov.

PRŌGENITOR, ōris, m. (progigno). *The founder of a family, an ancestor*, Ov.

PRŌGENITUS, a, um, *part. of progigno*.

PRŌGĒRO, casī, estum, 3. *To bear, bring, or carry forth or out; hence, I. To carry in front, p. divinas effigies, App. — II. To carry, throw, or cast out, p. ova, Plin.; p. defunctas (apes), Id.*

PRŌGIGNO, gēnūi, gēnitum, 3 v. a. *To bring forth, beget, generate, qui lumen illud progeniuit, Cic.; to sāvā progeouere ferā, Ov.*

PRŌGNĀRTĒTER, adv. (gnarus). *Distinctly, exactly, accurately, judica prognariter, Plaut.*

PRŌGNĀTUS, a, um (obsolet., prognascor). *Born or sprung from. I. Prop.* A) *deo prognatus, Liv.; Moscho prognatus patre, Plaut.; Castor ovo prognatus eodem, Hor. Hence, prognatus, i, m., A child, Plaut. — B) Descended from ancestors, qualls tibi ille videtur Tantalō prognatus, Cic.; ipsi erant ex Cimbris prognati, Cæs.; Galli se unnes a Dite patre prognatos prædicant, Id. Hence, prognatus, i, m., A descendant, Herculei prognati, Plaut. — II. Meton. of plants: Sprung or grown forth, arundines in palude prognatæ Plin.; pius prognata vertice Feliaco, Catull.*

PROGNE. See PROCNÆ.

PROGNOSTICUM, i, n. (προγνωστικόν). *A sign or token of any thing future, a prognostic, Cic.*

PRŌGRĒDIOR, essus sum, 3 (pro, gradior). *To step or go forth, out, or before. I. Prop.* A) *To go out, p. ex domo, Cic.; p. porta, Ov. — B) 1) To go forth or away, to march forward, advance, proceed, go on, ab eo loco progressus, Cæs.; tridui viam progressi revertuntur, Id.; p. longius a castris, Id.; p. ad urbem, Liv.; p. in locum iniquum, Cæs. 2) Meton. of ships: To sail away, proceed on their course, naves sudacius progressæ, Cæs. — II. Fig.: To go forward, advance, proceed, make progress, statè progressus, Cic.; progredientibus ætatis, Id.; vidēamus quatenus amor in amicitia progredi debeat, Id.; p. digitum, to advance an inch, i. e. a trifle, Id.*

PRŌGRESSIO, ōnis, f. (progredior). *A going forth or forward; hence, I. A using stranger terms in progression, a climax, Cic. — II. Increase, growth, progress, p. rei militaris, Cic.; p. dicendi, a progress in the art of speaking, Id.*

PRŌGRESSUS, s, um. *Part. of progredior.*

PRŌGRESSUS, ūs, m. (progredior). *A going forth or forward. I. Prop.* A) *progressum præcipitem, inconstantem reditum videt, Cic.; arcere alqm progressu, Id. — B) Meton.: A projecting, running out, aggeribus expeditantur progressus (sc. in aquam), Virg. — II. Fig.* A) *A beginning, primo progressu, Cic. — B) Advancement, development, Cic. — C) Increase, growth, progress, p. ætatis, Cic.; tantos progressus habeat in Stoicis, Id.*

PRŌGYMNASTES, is, m. (προγυμναστής). *One who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics, Sen.*

PROJICIO.

PROH! See PRO.

PRŌ-HYBĒO, ūi, itum, 2 v. a. [prohibessit for prohibuerit, Plaut.] (pro, habeo). *To keep back or off, restrain, check, hinder, prevent. I. Prop.*: p. alqm cibo tectoque, Cic.; p. hostem a pugna, Cæs.; p. exercitum itinere, Id. *Hence, prohibita, ōrum, n., Forbidden things, prohibitis abstinere, Sen. — II. Meton.* A) *To ward off, avert, forbid, prohibit, p. vim hostium ab oppidis, Cæs.; dii mala prohibeant! Ter. — B) To protect, defend, p. cives calamitate, Cic.; p. rempublicam a periculo, Id.*

PRŌHYBITIO, ōnis, f. (prohibeo). *A restraining, forbidding, prohibiting, prohibitio scelcris fuit, Quint.*

PRŌHIBITUS, a, um, *part. of prohibeo.*

PRŌ-IN, adv. *Hence, therefore, Ter. See PROINDE.*

PRŌ-INDE, adv. I. *Hence, therefore, Cic. — II. Just so, in like manner, p. ac est merita, Cic.; p. æstimas ac si usus esset, Cæs.; ut . . . proinde, just as if, Ter.*

PRŌJĒCTĪCIUS [proiectitius], a, um (projicio). *Exposed (at a place), projecticia puella, Plaut.*

PRŌJĒCTIO, ōnis, f. (projicio). *A throwing forward, a stretching out, p. brachii, Cic.*

PRŌJĒCTO, are, v. intens. a. (projicio). I. *To throw forward. — II. To reproach, accuse, Plaut.; Enn.*

PRŌJĒCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of projicio. — II. Adj.: Thrown forward or forth; hence, A) Prop.* 1) *Projecting, prominent, jutting out, urbs projecta in altum, Cic.; ora projecta, Liv. 2) Stretched out, lying prostrate, extended, projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic.; p. ad pedes, Cæs. — B) Fig.* 1) *Inmoderate, excessive, projecta nudacia, Cic. Hence, 2) Inclined, disposed, homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. 3) Vile, low, contemptible, abject, projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 4) Downcast, dejected, p. vultus, Tac.*

PRŌJĒICIO, ōci, ectum, 3 v. a. (jacio). *To throw or cast forth, out, or away; hence, I. Prop.* A) 1) *To throw, cast, or push forth, out, or from, p. ab urbe, Ov.; p. se ex navi, to jump out, Cæs.; projecta vilior algæ, Virg. 2) To throw before any body or any thing, p. galeam ante pedes, Virg.; p. cibum, Hor. 3) To throw away, p. aquilam intra vallum, Cæs.; p. prædem fluvio, Virg.; jussit parvum projici, to be exposed, Plaut. — B) Meton.* 1) *To pour out or forth, septem projectus in amnes Nilus, Vsl. Flac.; p. lacrimas, to shed tears, Auct. B. Alex. 2) To throw or stretch out, to extend, brachium projectum, Cic.; p. hastam, to hold forth or before, Nep.; p. pedem lævum, to put foremost, Virg. 3) To drive out, to banish, p. Agrippam in insulam, Tac.; Sarmaticus projectus in oras, Ov. 4) To throw down or away, p. arma, Cæs.; p. tela meum, to throw out of one's hand, Virg. 5) Middle: To throw one's self down, away, or out, to rush forth, p. se ex navi, Cæs.; p. se in forum, to hasten to the forum, Liv.; p. se super amicum, Virg. — II. Fig.* A) *To bring forth, utter, p. verba, Sen. — B) To give up, desert, or expose to danger, p. paratos, Cæs.; p. milites ad inconsultam pugnam, Liv. — C) se projicere, to throw one's self away, to degrade one's self, p. se in fletus muliebres, Liv. — D) To throw away, disdain, esteem*

lightly, p. libertatem, Cic.; p. pudorem, Ov.; p. noimam, to kill one's self, Virg.—E) *To put off, defer, delay*, p. in quinquennium, Tac.

PRŌ-LĀBOR, psus sum, 3 v. dep. n. *To glide or fall forward or down*. I. Prop. A) *To glide or move forward*, ad canis caudam serpens prolabitur Argo, Cic.—B) *To fall or glide down*, p. ex equo, Liv.—II. Fig. A) *To fall, come or get into*, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut, &c., Cic.; p. in misericordiam, Li.; p. longius, to slip on, to become prolix, Cic.—B) *To escape, to run off*, ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum esse videtur, Cic.—C) *To fall, sink, decline, go to ruin*, in cito prolapsa est (juventus), ut coercenda sit, Cic.; disciplina militaris prolapsa, Liv.—D) *To fall, i. e. to fail, err*, p. cupiditate, Cic.

PRŌLAPSIO, ōnis, f. (prolabor). I. *A gliding or slipping*, ingredi sine casu et prolapsione, Cic.—II. *A fall*, p. aedificiorum, Suet.

PRŌLAPSUS, a, um, part. of prolabor.

PRŌLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (profero). *A bringing or carrying forth or out; hence*, I. Prop. A) *A carrying forward, an extending, enlarging*, p. finium, Liv.—B) *Utterance, pronunciation*, p. Latinorum nominiū, Liv.—II. Fig. A) *A delaying, deferring, protracting*, p. iudicii, Cic.; quantumvis prolationem, Plaut.—B) *A prolonging*, p. temporum perditorum, Cic.—C) *A bringing forward, a relating, mentioning, quoting*, p. exemplorum, Cic.

PRŌLĀTO, l v. intens. a. (profero). *To carry on further; hence*, I. Prop.: *To extend, enlarge, amplify, dilate*, p. vitam, to prolong life, Tsc.; p. effugium, Lucr.—II. Fig.: *To put off, defer, delay, protract*, id opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic.; p. diem belli, Sall.

PRŌLĀTUS, a, um, part. of profero.

PRŌLECTO, l v. intens. a. (prolicio). *To entice, decoy, or allure forth*. I. Prop., Ap.—II. *To entice, allure, incite, decoy*, p. alqm sple largitionis, Cic.; tuis me prolectas prubris, Plaut.

PRŌLEPSIS, is, f. (πρόληψις). *Anticipation, i. e. a forestalling of an objection that may be raised by an opponent, by refusing it beforehand*, Quint.

PRŌLES, is, f. (pro, oleo). *That which has grown forth; hence, Descendants, progeny*. A) *Of men: Offspring, race, family, child, children, posterity*, proletarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis expectari videretur, Cic.; tua postuma proles, Virg.; p. Latonia, *Apollo and Diana*, Ov.; Saturni altera proles, *Juno*, Virg.; Bacchi rustica proles, *Priapus*, Tibull.—B) *Of animals: Young*, p. equorum, Lucr.—C) *Of plants: p. olive*, Virg.

PRŌLETĀRIUS, a, um (proles). *Relating to descendants or progeny; hence*, I. Prop.: *proletarius*, ii, m., *One of the poorer class of Roman citizens, who, on account of their poverty, could only serve the state by their children, without contributing to the revenue*, Cic. (see PAULES).—II. Fig.: *Low, common, vulgar*, p. sermo, Plaut.

PRŌLICIO, lixi, 3 v. a. (pro, laeio). *To allure or entice forth, to allure, draw on*, Plaut.; Ov.

PRŌLIXE, adv. *Largely, copiously*. I. Prop.: p. promittore, Cic. Compar., prolixius acci-

pere, to entertain more liberally, Ter.—II. Meton.: *Willingly, readily, freely*, libenter, prolixie, celeriter sqd facere, Cic.

PRŌLIXUS, a, um (pro, laxus). *Wide spreading; hence*, I. Prop. A) *Long*, p. rsmus, Suet.—B) *Hanging down far*, p. capillus, Ter.; *prolixa barba*, Virg.—II. Meton.: *Strong, robust, prolixo locu*, Lucr.; p. arator, Col.—III. Fig. A) *Fortunate, successful*, cetera spero esse prolixa, Cic.—B) *Kindly, complaisant, ready and willing*, prolixa beneficagura natura, Cic.—C) *Proliz, diffuse*, ne sim prolixus, Macr.—D) *Comprehensive, copious*, longe esse amplius, prolixius, Gell.

PRŌLŪGUS, i, m. (πρόλογος). I. Prop.: *A prologue, proem*, Ter.—II. Meton.: *One that recites a prologue*, Ter.

PRŌ-LŪQUOR, locūtus [quātus] sum, 3 v. dep. a. and v. I. *To say any thing beforehand, to make a prologue*, omitto proloqui, Ter.—II. *To speak out, to say freely*, audeat Cannuleius in senatu proloqui se prohibeturum, Liv.; p. mendacium parenti, Plaut.

PRŌLŪBIUM, ii, n. (pro, lubet). *Desire, liking, humor, caprice, whim*, quid istuc? quæ res tam repente mores mutavit tuos? quod prolium? Ter.

PRŌ-LŪDO, si, sum, 3 v. v. *To make a prelude, to make trial beforehand; fig.*: p. sententiis, Cic.

PRŌ-LŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To wash, rinse, or throw forth or out; hence*, I. Prop. 1) *To wash forth, to throw up (on shore)*, fluctus proluit genus natantium, Virg. 2) *To rinse, wash out*, p. eloaciam, i. e. ventrem, to drink much, Plaut. Hence, as a medical t. t., p. ventrem, to relax the bowels, to purge, Cels. 3) *To wash away*, tempestas nives proluit, Cæs.—II. Meton. A) *To wash over, to wet*, imbribus prolutas esse regiones, App.; hence,—B) *To moisten, wash, wet*, p. manus in rore, Ov. Hence: p. labra fonte, to drink, Pers.; pleno se proluit auro, drained the golden cup, Virg.; prolutus vappa nauta, drenched, soaked, Hor.

PRŌ-LŪSIO, ōnis, f. (proludo). *A prelude, an essay or trial beforehand*, Cic.

PRŌLŪTUS, a, um, part. of proluo.

PRŌLŪVIES, ēi, f. (proluo). I. Prop.: *An inundation*, Cic.—II. Meton.: *Filth cast forth*, p. alvi, Lucr.; p. ventris, excrements, Virg.

PRŌMERCĀLIS, e (pro, merx). *That may be bought, for sale*, promercales vestes, Suet.

PRŌ-MĒRĒO, ūi, itum, ēre, v. a., and PRŌ-MĒRĒOR, itus sum, 2 v. dep. *To deserve, merit*. I. Prop.: *levius puniunt, quam sit ille promeritus*, Cic.; *promerui poenam*, Ov.; *quid mali sum promeritus*, Plaut. Hence, *promeritum*, i. n. *Desert, merit, vestrum in nos promeritum*, Auct. red. Quir.; *male promerita, bad actions, ill-desert, demerit*, Plaut.—II. Meton. A) *To acquire, gain, earn*, p. amore, Suet.—B) *To act meritoriously, to deserve well*, bene promeruit, Ter.; *nd bene de multis promerendum*, Cic.

PRŌMĒRITUM, i, n. See PROMEREO, I.

PRŌMĒTHEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ēos, m. (Προμηθεύς). *Prometheus, a son of Iapetus, and father of Deucalion. He framed men from clay, and animated them with fire taken clandestinely from heaven; for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vul-*

ture preyed upon his entrails, until it was killed by Hercules, Ov.—II. Meton.: A framer, maker, Juv.

PROMĒTHĒUS (tetrasyll.), a, um (Προμηθεος). Of or belonging to Prometheus, Promethean, Prometheus juga, Caucasus, Prop.

PROMĒTHĒIDES, ē, m. (Προμηθεϊδης). Son of Prometheus, i. e. Deucalion, Ov.

PROMĪNENS, tia (prominco). That projects, prominent, p. collis, Liv. Hence, subst., prominēna, tis, n., A prominence, projection, in prominenti litoria, Tac.

PROMĪNEO, ūi, 2 v. n. To project, be prominent. I. Prop. A) To stand or jut out, pectoris sine prominēta, Cæs.; p. in altum, Liv.—B) To hang over, prominēt coma in vultu, Ov.—II. Fig.: To extend, maxima pars ejus (glorię) in posteritatem prominēat, Liv.

PROMISCAM, adv. (promiscuā). Promiscuously, in common, Plaut.

PROMISCUE, adv. Without distinction, in common, promiscuously, p. haurire ex fonte, Cic.; suffragium promiscue omnibus datum, Liv.

PROMISCŪUS, a, um (promisceo). Common, promiscuous, mixed. I. Prop.: comitia plebi et patribus promiscua, Liv.; promiscua multitudo, composed of the people and the senators, Tac.; in promiscuo ease, to be in common, Liv.; in promiscuo habere, to possess in common, Id.—II. A) One and the same, divina atque humana promiscua habere, to make or consider them one and the same, to make no difference between, Sall.—B) Common, usual, ordinary, promiscua et villamercari, Tac.

PROMISSIO, ōia, f. (promitto). A promising, promise, p. auxilli, Cic.

PROMISSOR, ōria, m. (promitto). One who promises, a promiser, quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu, Hor.

PROMISSUM, i, n. A promising, a promise, p. facere, Cic.; promissis atare, to keep, Id.; solvere promissa alui, to fulfill, Id.; promissio teneri, to be under promise, Id.; promissis dare, to fulfill, Catull.; promissia manere, to keep, Virg.

PROMISSUS, a, um. I. Part. of promitto.—II. Adj.: Hanging down in front, hanging down long, p. capillum, Cæs.; p. harba, Virg.

PROMITTO, ūi, isium, 3 v. a. [promiati for promiati, Ter. and Catull.; promissae for promissae, Catull.]. To let go forward or forth. Hence, I. Prop. A) p. se, to grow forth or up, nec ulla arborum avidius ac promittit, Plin.—B) To let grow long, to let hang down, p. capillum et barbam, Liv.—C) To draw out or dwell upon (a note or sound), sonus (luscinię) promittitur revocato spiritu, Plin.—II. Fig.: To let go out of the mouth; hence, A) To say, assure, promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To promise, give one's word, faciat ea, quę promittit, Cic.; de me tibi sic promitto, with acc. and inf., Id.; p. damni infecti, to make an engagement respecting a possible loss, to insure, Id.; p. sibi omnia, to promise to one's self (i. e. hope for) every thing, Luc.; p. se oratorem, to entertain hopes of becoming an orator, Sen. 2) To promise to a deity, to vow, donum Jovi dicatur et promissum, Cic. 3) p. ad alqm, to engage one's self, to be engaged to, ad fratrem promisserat, Cic.; ad cęnam alio promissai foras, Plaut. 4) To bid, to offer a price, pro domo æstertium millies pro-

mittens, Plin.—C) To foretell, predict, ai mihi alterutrum de eventu . . . promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, &c., Cic.—D) To forebode, portend, atella . . . vindemię maturitatem promittens, Plin.

PROMŌ, prompai, promptum, 3 v. a. (pro, emo). To take, give, or bring out or forth, to produce. I. Prop. A) p. medicamenta de bartheo, Cic.; p. tela e pharetra, Ov.—B) Meton. 1) To bring forth, to let see or hear, show, promet aua sidera Cbrour, Ov.; alme ad diem qui promia, Hor. 2) p. se, to bud, sprout, shoot forth, vites ac promunt, Col. 3) p. se, to go forth, cavo se robore promunt, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To give or take forth, nullum video finem mali; nuac certe promenda tibi conailia, Cic.; p. alqd in medium, Plin. Pan.—B) To make known, to draw forth, to bring to light, promendo, quę acta eænet, Liv.; p. rerum ordinem, to relate, Vell.; p. jura clienti, Hor.—C) To raise, exalt, p. obacura, people of low rank, Hor.

PROMONTŪRIUM, ūi, n. (pro, mons). I. Gen.: A projecting part of a mountain, e. g. of the Alps, Liv.—II. Esp.: A part of a mountain that projects into the sea, a promontory, cape, Cic.

PROMŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of promoveo.—II. Adj.: Preferred; hence, promotum, i, n., That which is preferable or worthy of choice, vel promotata et remota, vel, ut dudum diximus, præposita, vel præcipua, Cic.

PROMŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, 2 v. a. To move forth, forward, or along; hence, I. Prop. A) To place or put forth, p. pedem triclino, Pbædr.—B) To move onward, to bring or convey further, move or bring to a place, to advance, in balneariis assa in alterum apodyteri angulum promovi, Cic.; p. machinationes, Cæs.; p. calculum, to move, make a move, Quint.—C) Meton. 1) To put off, defer, protract, p. nuptias alui, Ter. 2) To enlarge, increase, p. mœnia, Suet.—II. Fig. A) To bring or move forward, p. parum, Ter.—B) To further, advance, increase, doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor.—C) To prefer to a post of honor, promote, advance, p. alqm in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. E.; promotus ad amplissimas procuraciones, Id.

PROMPTĒ, adv. Without delay or hesitation, quickly, expeditiously. I. Prop.: p. operam dare, Tac. Hence, —II. Meton. A) Easily, promptius expediam, Juv.—B) Willingly, readily, remanserunt promptius quam ut retenti viderentur, Tac.

PROMPTO, are, v. intens. a. (promo). To give out, distribute, p. Jovia thesauroa, to be treasurer, Plaut.

PROMPTŪARIUS, a, um (promptus). That serves for giving out, and hence, for keeping in store, armarium promptarium, Cat. Facels: cella promptuaria, a prison, Plaut. Promptuarium, ūi, n., A store-house or store-room; a magazine, App.

PROMPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of promo.—II. Adj.: Taken out; hence, A) Prop. 1) Brought forth or forward, brought to light, apparuit, tsmetsi hoc mihi me letet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut, &c., Cic.; prompta et aperta, Id. 2) Prepared, ready at hand, quę tibi a multis prompta eæse acio, Cic.; prompta audacia, Sall. 3) Easy, prompta defensio, Cic.,

mœnia haudquasquam prompta oppugnanti, Liv. —B) *Meton.*, of persons. 1) *Prompt, ready, active, vigorous*, tres fratres summo loco natos, promptos, &c., Cic.; laudat promptos, Cæs.; p. in psvere, Tac.; p. ingeio, Liv.; promptior lingua quam manu, Sall.; belli promptissimos deligebant, Id.; p. seditiosi, Tac. 2) *Well inclined toward, willing to serve, favorably disposed*, p. sicuti, Tac.

PROMPTUS, ūs, m. (promo). *A taking forth; hence, I. Prop.: A making visible, an exposing to public view*, in promptu ponere figuram, to render visible, Cic.; in promptu scrinis habet, they may be seen, Ov. —II. *Meton.* A) *Readiness, a being at hand*, a me, quæ in promptu erant, dicta sunt, Cic.; omnia quæ in promptu erant diripere, Liv. —B) *Easiness*, quadrupes regere in promptu est, it is easy, Ov. —C) in promptu esse, to be apparent, cum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, Cic.

PROMULGATIO, ōnis, f. (promulgo). *A proclaiming in public, promulgation*, p. legis, Cic.

PROMULGO, l v. a. *To proclaim in public, to promulgate, publish*. I. *Prop.*, of bills, edicts, and the like: p. legem, Cic.; p. de aliqua re, Id. —II. *Meton.* of other things: p. prælia, Cic.; p. conjurationes, Suet.

PROMULSIS, idis, f. (pro, mulsum). *A dish served up before the ordinary course, consisting of eggs, olives, salt fish, &c., with which mead (mulsum) was drunk*, Cic.

PROMUS, s, um (promo). I. *Prop.*: *That serves for giving out; hence, promus, i, m., A steward, butler, condus promus sum procurator peni*, Plaut. —II. *Fig.*: ego meo sum promus pectori, I conceal my sentiments, Plaut.

PROMŪTŪS, a, um. *That is advanced as a loan, insequentis anni vectigal promutuum imperabatur, was demanded beforehand as a loan*, Cæs. —II. *Meton.* of other things: p. prælia, Cic.; p. conjurationes, Suet.

PROMŪTUS, ōtis, m. *A great-grandson*, Cic.

PROMŪTUS, ōtis, f. (promus). *Proneness, inclination*, p. osturæ sd malum, Sen. (doubtful).

PROMŪTUS, æ, f. (πρόνοια). *Providence*, Cic. (*Pure Latin, providentia.*)

PROMŪTUS, inis, n. *A pronoun*, Quint.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, f. *A figure of rhetoric, when for a proper name another word is substituted*, e. g. Africanus nepos for Gracchus, Auct. Her.

PROMŪTUS, a, um (pro, nubus). *That precedes over marriage, match-making*. I. *Prop.*: Juno pronuba, Virg.; Tisiphone pronuba, at an unhappy marriage, Ov.; Bellona pronuba, when the bride is obtained in war, Virg. —II. *Meton.*: Of or belonging to marriage, pronuba nox, Claud.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, f. (pronuncio). *A pronouncing; hence, I. Prop.* A) *A speaking, speech*, Dig. —B) *A public intimation, publication, declaration*, qua pronunciatione facta... omnes Uticam relinquunt, Cæs. —C) *Delivery, pronunciation, action, including the regulation of the voice, &c.*, e. g. of an actor or orator, p. est ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio, Cic. —II. *Meton.* A) *A word, expression*, p. Græca, Vsl. Max. —B) *A proposition*, quid est cur non omnis p. aut vera aut falsa sit, Cic. —C) *A judicial sentence*, Cic.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, m. (pronuncio). *One that makes known, a narrator, reporter*, p. rerum gestarum, Cic.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, i, n. (pronuncio). *A proposition*, p. (sic enim mihi in præsentia occurrit ut appellarem ἀξίωμα), Cic.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, i, v. a. *To say out or beforehand; hence, I. Prop.* A) *To speak out, to pronounce*, p. sententiam, Cic.; pronunciat civis, publicly declared a citizen, Suet. 2) *p. perperam, to pronounce badly*, Plin. E. 3) *To pronounce publicly, to make known, divulge, publish, proclaim*, p. leges, Cic.; p. prolium in posterum diem, Liv. 4) *To recite, repeat, rehearse*, p. versus multos auro spiritu, Cic.; graviter et venuste pronunciare, Auct. Her. 5) *To relate, narrate*, p. quæ gesta sunt, Cæs. 6) *To predict*, ut ipse pronunciaverat, Cæs. —B) *Esp.* 1) *To proclaim by a herald*, p. victorum nomina, Cic. 2) *To nominate or appoint to an office*, p. aliquam præterem, Liv. 3) *To act (on the stage)*, Luceia mimæ centum aosis in scena pronunciavit, Plin. 4) *p. sententias, of a consul when he calls over or repeats the votes of senators*, Cic. 5) *Of a judge: To pronounce sentence*, de tribunali pronunciavit, sese recepturum, Cic.; quum sententiam pronunciavit ratio, Id. —II. *Meton.* A) *To disclose, discover*, cum rem eam acisset et non pronunciasset, Cic. —B) *To promise*, p. pecuniam pro reo, Cic.; p. præmia alicui, Liv.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, f. *A grandson's wife*, Ov.

PROMŪTUS, s, um. *Turned or inclined forward, bent, leaning or hanging forward*. I. *Prop.* A) *p. corporis motus*, Cic.; urbs proa in paludes, Liv.; ilex prona, Sall. 2) *Going or inclining downward*, prona via, Ov.; p. amaris, Virg. —B) *Meton.*: *Running or rushing forward*, p. lepus, Ov. —II. *Fig.* A) *Inclined, disposed to anything, prone*, p. ad jusque necem, Suet.; p. in obsequium, Hor. —B) *Inclined to favor, favorable, well-disposed*, p. alicui, Suet.; p. in aliquo, Tac.; p. prois acribus accipere aliquid, Id. —C) *Easy, without difficulty*, omnia virtuti prona, Sall.; procum est, it is easy, Tac.; procius sd fidem, more credible, Liv.

PROMŪTUS, ari, v. dep. n. (procœmium). *To make an introduction or preface*, Plin. E.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, i, n. (προοίμιον). *An introduction, preface*. I. *Prop.*, Cic. —II. *Meton.*: *Beginning*, p. rixæ, Juv.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, f. (propago). *A propagating (of trees, &c.)*. I. *Prop.*: p. vitium, Cic. —II. *Meton.* A) *A propagating (of a family, name, &c.)*, p. nomiois, Cic. —B) *An extending, enlarging*, p. finium imperii nostri, Cic.

PROMŪTUS, ōnis, m. (propago). *A propagator; hence, figs. one who extends or enlarges*, p. provinciæ, that causes a governor to hold his province beyond the usual time, Cic.

PROMŪTUS, l v. a. (pro, pago or pango). *To propagate*. I. *Prop.* A) *Of plants*, Plin. —B) *Meton.*: *To propagate (a race)*, p. stirpem, Cic. —II. *Fig.* A) *To extend, enlarge, widen*, p. terminos urbis, Tac. —B) *To prolong, protract, extend the duration of*, p. bellum, Cic.; p. vitam auctupio, to get a livelihood by, Id.; p. imperium alicui in annum, Liv.

PROPAGO, inis, f. (propago). *A set, layer.* I. *Prop.*: Of plants; as of a vine, Cic.; also, a branch that may be used as a layer, vitium propagine, Hor. — II. *Meton.*: A descendant; a race, Romana propago, Virg.; p. Memmi, Lucr.; virorum propagine, the race, breed, Nep.

PRÖ-PÄLAM, ado. *Openly, publicly.* I. *propalam collocare*, Cic. — II. *Evidently, manifestly*, timeo ne hoc propalam fiat, Plaut.

PRÖPÄTULUM, i, n. (propatulus). *An open or uncovered place.* I. *Prop.*: in propatulo sedium, Liv.; nec in propatulo sed in curia, Plio. E. — II. *Meton.*: in propatulo, publicly, openly, pudicitiam in propatulo habere, to offer it, as it were, for sale, Sall.

PRÖPE (Compar., propius; Superl., proxime). *Near.* I. *Prop.*: Of space, volebam prope alieubi esse, Cic.; propius accedere ad alqd. Id.; with ab: p. a Sicilia, Id.; with dat., propius Tiberi . . . dimicasset, Nep.; proxime hostium castris castra communit, Cæs.; with acc., ut non modo prope me sed plane mecum habitare possis, Cic.; p. oppidum castra movere, Cæs.; propius mara, Sall.; proxime Hispaniam sunt, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: Of time. A) *Near*, p. adest alieno more cum vivendum est mihi, Ter. — B) *Superl.* 1) *Shortly before*, a little before, quem proxime nominavi, Cic.; feralia quæ proxime fuissent, Liv. 2) *Next time*, velim ergo cum proxime iudices contrahentur, quid sit juris indices, Plin. E. — C) *With acc.*: Near, close to, toward, eum defecisse p. lucem, Suet. — D) 1) *Very near, not far from*, virtuti tuæ proxime accedo, Cic.; vitium propius virtutum erat, Sall.; proxime morem Romanum, very much like, very similar to, Liv. 2) *Nearly, almost*, p. desperatis rebus, Cic. 3) *In like manner*, insanis et tu stultique prope omnes, Hor.; proxime atque ille aut æque, nearly the same as, Cic. 4) *Exactly, accurately*, propius aspiciere, Virg. 5) *Next in order or rank, next to, after*, proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus utiles esse possunt, Cic.

PRÖPE-DIEM, ado. *Within a few days, shortly, soon*, ergo ut spero, propediem te videbo, Cic.

PRÖPELLO, püli, pulsum, 3 v. a. [the first syllable is short in Lucr.]. *To drive forth, forward, or out.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To drive forth or out*, p. pecus extra portam, Liv. 2) *To drive before one*, p. aera præ se, Lucr. 3) *To drive on, to propel, push on, move onward*, p. navem remis, Cic.; p. navem in slum, Ov.; p. multitudinem equitum, to put to flight, drive away, Cæs. — B) *Meton.* 1) *To throw or hurl down*, p. corpora in profundum e scopulo, Ov. 2) *To throw away or down, to hurl forward*, p. crates, Cæs. — II. *Fig.* A) *To drive, urge, impel, incite*, p. animos ad corrumpendum morem, Tac. — B) *To drive forward or on*, p. orationem dialecticorum remis, Cic. — C) *To drive forth, hurry forth*, p. cruda studia in forum, Petr. — D) *To drive away, remove, keep off, repel*, p. periculum vitæ ab alqo, Liv.

PRÖPE-MÖDO, ado. *Nearly, almost*, Liv.

PRÖPE-MÖDUM, adv. I. *Nearly, almost*, Cic. — II. *In like manner*, utriusque est prope-modum comparanda, Cic.

PRÖ-PENDĒO, pendi, pensum, 2 v. n. *To hang down, hang forth.* I. *Prop.*: lanx propendat,

Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *To have the preponderance*, bona propendit, Cic. — B) *To incline to any thing*, p. inclinatione voluntas in alqm, Cic.

PRÖ-PENDO, Ære, 3, i. q. propendeo. *To hang down*, Plaut.

PRÖPENSE, adv. *Readily, willingly*, conspiratio propense facta, Lentul. ap. Cic.

PRÖPENSIO, Æis, f. (propendeo). *Inclination, propensity*, p. ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic.

PRÖPENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of propendeo.* — II. *Adj.*: *Hanging down.* Fig. 1) *That has the preponderance, weighty, heavy, rich*, mœra propensa, Plaut. 2) *Inclined or disposed to any thing, propense*, p. ad misericordiam, Cic.; p. ad descendum, Id. Hence, 3) *Coming near, approaching*, disputatio Balbi mihi ad veritatis similitudinem videretur esse propensior, Cic.

PRÖPERANTER, adv. (propero). *Hastily, quickly, speedily*, Tac. *Compar.*, properatius, Sall.

PRÖPERANTIA, æ, f. (propero). *A making haste, hastening*, Sall.

PRÖPERATIO, Ænis, f. (propero). *Hastening, haste*, Cic.

PRÖPERATO, adv. *Hastily, quickly, speedily*, p. agere, Tac.

PRÖPERĒ, adv. *Hastily, quickly, speedily*, p. convolare, Liv.

PRÖPERIPES, ædis (properus, pes). *Swift-footed, hastening, nimble*, Catull.

PRÖPERO, 1 v. n. and a. (properus). *To hasten.* I. *Prop.* A) *Neut.*: p. in patriam, Cic.; p. ad prædam, Cæs.; p. alio, Sall.; p. sacris, from a sacrifice or offering, Ov.; properato opus est, the matter requires despatch, you must make haste, Plaut. — B) *Act.*: *To hasten, forward, accelerate, prepare in haste*, p. obsonia, Plaut.; p. mortem, Virg.; p. opus, to apply one's self diligently to it, Hor.; p. ferire hostem, Sall. — II. *In Narration:* *To hasten*, i. e. to proceed to without dwelling on other subjects, de Carthagine silere melius puto, quoniam alio properare tempus monet, Sall.

PRÖPERUS, a, um. *Quick, speedy, hasty*, propero agmina subvenit, Tac.; p. auris, Virg.

PRÖPEXUS, a, um (pro, pecto). *Combed down in front, combed forward*, propexam in pectore barbam, Virg.

PRÖPINÄTIO, Ænis, f. (propino). *A drinking to a person, lacerare alqm crebis propinationibus*, Sen.

PRÖPINO, 1 v. a. [prö in Mart.] (πρῶνίω). *To drink to any one.* I. *Prop.* A) propino inquit hoc pulchro Critiæ, Cic.; p. salutem, to drink any body's health, Plaut. Hence, — B) *To give to drink*, propinas modo conditum Sabidum, Mart.

— II. *Fig.*: *To give over, deliver up*, hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, Ter.

PRÖPINQUE, adv. *Not far off, near*, p. adessee, Plaut.

PRÖPINQUITAS, ætis, f. (propinquus). *Nearness.* I. *Prop.*: p. loci, Cic.; ex propinquitate pugnare, in the neighborhood, Cæs. — II. *Fig.*: *Relationship, maximum vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus cum alqo*, Cic.

PRÖPINQUO, 1 v. n. and a. (propinquus). *To*

PROPINQUUS.

draw near, to approach. I. *Neut.*: nam ante regressus est, quam domui ejus ignis propinquaret, Tac.; Sergestus scopulo propinquat, Virg.; p. amnem, Sall.—II. *Act.*: To bring near, hasten, accelerate, p. sugurium, Virg.

PRŌPINQUUS, a, um (prope). *Near.* I. *Prop.* A) *Of place*: Near, not far off, propinquus provincia, Cic.; colles ioter se propinqui, Ssil.; in propinquis urbis locis, Nep. Hence, propinquum, i, n., Neighborhood, nearness, in propinquo esse, to be near, only a short distance off, Liv.; ex propinquo cognoscit, near, close by, Id.—B) *Meton. of time*: Near, at hand, p. reditus, Cic.; spem rei propinquam facere, Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) *Near* (as to resemblance), similar, like, motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic.—B) *Near* (in relationship), closely allied or related, tibi genere propinqui, Sall. Hence, propinquus, i, m., A relation, relative, kinsman, tot propinqui, Cic.; and, propinqua, æ, f., A kinswoman, Vestalis hujus propinqua, Id.

PRŌPRIOR, us (Compar. of the obsol. propis). *Superl.*, proximus. I. *Comp.*, *Nearer.* A) *Of place*: propior tumulus, Liv.; p. montem, nearer to the mountain, Sall. Hence, propioris, um, n., The places adjacent, levia ac propiora fluminis, Tac.—B) *Of time*: propior epistola, Cic.; ad propiora vocor, Ov.—C) *Fig.* 1) *More nearly related, more closely connected*, quibus propior Quinto nemo est, Cic.; gradu sanguinis propior, Ov. 2) *Of nearer import, concerning or affecting more closely, more intimate*, p. societas, Cic.; p. amicus, Hor. 3) *Nearer* (in respect of resemblance), more nearly resembling, more like, propiora sceleris quam religiosi, Cic.; propius vero, more probable, Liv. 4) *More befitting or becoming, more suitable*, alium portum propiorem huic ætati videmus, Cic.; Latium supplemento propius esse, Liv. 5) *More favorable, more favorably inclined to*, Ov.—II. *Superl.*, proximus, s, um, *The next, nearest, very near.* A) *Of place*: p. vicinus, Cic.; proxima oppida, Cæs.; proximi sunt Germanis, Id. Hence, proximum, i, n., The neighborhood, in proximo, in the neighborhood, Ter.—B) 1) *Of time*: That follows next, proxima petitio, Cic. 2) *Of time past*: Just past, latest, last, quid proxims, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic.; proxima nocte convenit, Cæs. Hence, proximo, *Lately, of late*, accepi literas datas proximo; bellum tanto majore, quam proximo, conatu apparatum est, quanto plus, &c., Liv.—C) *Fig.* 1) *Of relationship*: The next of kin, nearest, p. cognatione, Cic.; memoria a proximis retineatur, Cæs. 2) *That stands next, in rank, order, or otherwise, amore tibi proximi sumus, Cic.; proximus est huic dignitati equester, Id.; cum hæc omnia . . . tuis proximis plana fecero, to your friends or protectors, Id.; p. religioni suæ, devoted, attached to, Id.; proximus lictor Jugurthæ, chief lictor, i. e. chief attendant, Sall. Hence, proximus, i, m., A neighbor, Auct. Quot. Decl.; proximi, attendants, a household, Phædr. 3) *That lies very close by, nearest at hand*, proximum argumentum, Quint. Decl. 4) *Most like or similar*, deo proximum est, Cic.; proxime veris, Hor.*

PRŌPITIUS, i, v. n. (propitius). *To render propitious, to propitiate*, p. Venorem, Plaut.

PRŌPITIUS, a, um (pro, peto). *Favorably*,

PROPOSITUM.

inclined or disposed, propitious, propitii dii, Cic.; alqm propitiũm facere, Plaut.

PRŌPIUS, I. *Adv.*, see PROPE.—II. *Adj.*, see PAOPRIA.

PRŌPNIGEON [-um], i, n. (προπνίγειον). *The place before a stove or furnace, Plin. (Pure Latin, præfurnium.)*

PRŌPCETIDES, um, f. *Some Cyprian girls, who, having denied the deity of Venus, were changed into stones, Ov.*

PRŌPŌLA, æ, m. (προπώλης). *A retailer, huckster, paais et vinum emitur de propola et cupa, Cic.*

PRŌPŌNO, sũ, itum, 3 v. a. *To put, place, lay out or forth.* I. *Prop.* A) 1) *To put before any thing*, p. ante oculos, Cic.; p. oculis, Id. 2) *To lay before, to offer, present*, p. manibus factum, Lucr.—B) *Meton.*: To set out or expose to view, display, p. mensas palam, Cic.; p. fastos populo, Id.; proponere, to expose for sale, Suet.; p. honorem pugnae, to offer a prize, Virg.—II. *Fig.* A) *To set before one's eyes, to propose to one's self, to imagine*, p. alqm sibi ad imitandum, Cic.; p. metum, to cause, Id.—B) *To report, declare, point out, relate, tell, mention*, ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, Cic.; quæ paulo ante proposui, Id.; p. voluntatem senatus alci, Cæs.—C) *To publish, make known*, p. epistolam in publico, Cic. Hence,—D) *To announce, offer, promise, threaten*, p. præmia alci, Cic.; p. servis libertatem, Liv. Hence, propoi, *To be before one, to impend*, contentiones quæ mihi proponuntur modice me tangunt, Cic.—E) *p. sibi alqd, to propose any thing to one's self, to resolve, quod mihi ego extremam proposueram, Cic.; quod animo proposuerat, Cæs.; in proposito susceptoque consilio permansit, Cic.—F) To suggest, prompt, nihil erat propositum ad scribendum, Cic.—G) To set (as a task), to propose, quod propositum sit arti, Cic.—H) To maintain, assert, sicut plerique proponunt, Cels.—I) To state the first premiss of a syllogism, cum proponimus, Cic.*

PRŌPONTIACUS, s, um (Propontis). *Of or belonging to the Propontis, Ov.*

PRŌPONTIS, is and idis, f. (Προποντίς). *The Propontis, now the Sea of Marmara, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus, Liv.*

PRŌPORRO, adv. I. *Moreover, still further.* Lucr.—II. *Nothing but, Id.*

PRŌPORTIO, gois, f. *Proportion, symmetry, cum omnes Asiæ civitates proportione in provincias dividisset, Cic.*

PRŌPŌSTITIO, ðnis, f. (propositio). *A placing before; hence, I. The first premiss of a syllogism, Cic.—II. Fig.* A) *A representation, p. vitæ, Cic.—B) A proposal, resolution, determination, p. animi, Cic.—C) A theme, subject, Cic.—D) A proposition, sentence, diversæ propositiones, Quint.*

PRŌPŌSITUM, i, n. (propositus). *That which has been proposed; hence, I. The first premiss of a syllogism, Cic.—II. Fig.* A) *A design, intention, purpose, p. assequi, Cic.; propositum tenere, Cæs.; tenax propositi, Hor.—B) A way or manner of living, course of life, vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell.—C) An assertion, respondere propositis, Quint.—D) A theme, principal subject, main point, ad proposit-*

um revertamur, Cic.; aberrare a proposito, Id.—E) *A general consideration of a subject, a treating of a subject in general, without entering into particulars*, Cic.

PROPOSITIVUS, a, um. I. Part. of propono.—II. Adj. *Placed before or in front; hence, A) Exposed, mulier proposita omnibus, common, Cic.; p. bello, Liv.—B) Prescribed, appointed, qui ordo industriæ propositus est, is intended for it, Cic.; propositum genus questionum, prescribed, determined, Id.*

PRO-PRÆTOR, ōris, m. *A proprætor, i. e. a governor in a province in which there was no army*, Cic.

PROPRIE, adv. *Properly, peculiarly, for one's own person*. I. Prop.: *promisce toto (campo), quam proprio parva frui parte malletis, Cic.—II. A) Properly, correctly, strictly speaking, p. dicere, Cic.; societatem proprie non violavi, Liv.—B) Particularly, principally, especially, id est proprie tuum, Cic.; p. rei militaris peritiss, Liv.*

PROPRIETAS, atis, f. (proprius). *That which is peculiar to any thing; hence, I. Prop.: Peculiarity in respect of property or nature, a quality, property, singularum rerum singulares proprietates esse, Cic.; p. terræ cœlique, Liv.; p. verborum, proper signification (not improper or figurative), Quint.—II. Meton.: The right of property, p. iumentis, Suet.*

PROPRITIM, adv. (proprius). *Properly, Lucr.*

PROPRIUS, a, um. *Proper, not common with others, one's own*. I. Prop.: *vitium proprium senectutis, Cic.; bono publico sibi proprias similitates irritavit, Liv.; libertatem propriam generis Romani, Cic.; smor proprius mulieris, love bestowed upon one person only, Lucr. It is also frequently found with meus, tuus, suus, &c., which renders the idea of property more emphatic: sua propria facultate, Cic.; suo proprio proelio, Liv. Hence, p. is used in contradistinction to whatever is held in common or possessed by way of loan only, instead of the pron. pers. my, thy, &c.: propria fsmilla, Liv.; proprio cognita Marte tibi, Ov. Hence, proprium, ii, n., *A possession, property, id enim est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Peculiar; hence, proprium, ii, n., A characteristic mark, sign, characteristic, quod est oratoris proprium, Cic.—B) Suitable, proper, fit, tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium, quam ceteris, Cic.—C) Peculiar, extraordinary, strange, singular, superbo decreto addidit propriam ignominiam, Liv.—D) Separate, apart, an quoties propria lex non est, simili sit utendum? Cic.—E) Lasting, constant, ut illi sit proprium atque perpetuum, Cic.; alqd alicui proprium facere, Hor. Hence, proprium, ii, n., *A continual action or mode of procedure, p. hujus imperii disciplinæque majorum, Cic.—F) Sure, to be relied upon, certain, propriam et expeditam Cæsaris victoriam interpellare, Cæs.***

PROPTER (prope). I. Adv.: *Near, hard by, p. est spelunca, Cic.—II. Prep. with acc. (before or after the substantive).* A) *Of place: Near, nigh, close to, insule propter Siciliam, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) With regard to, in respect of, as to, p. que, Quint. 2) In alleging a cause or reason: On account of, from, owing to, amicitia propter*

se expetenda, Cic. Hence, faciet: p. viam illi sunt vocati ad prandium, Plaut. 3) *Denoting effective cause: Through, by means of, p. se liberos esso reliquos, Cic.; quem propter urbs incensa non est, Id.*

PROPTER-EÅ, adv. *Therefore, p. ut, Cic.; p. quia, Id.; p. ne, Ter.; p. quod, Id.; id propterea, Id.*

PROPUDIUM, ii, n. (pro, pudet). *Shameless or disgraceful conduct, a vile action*. I. Prop.: *propudii insimulare alqm, Plaut.—II. Meton. as a term of reproach: A shameless person, vile wretch, Cic.*

PROPUGNACULUM, i, n. (propugno). *That by which one is protected from an enemy, a defence, bulwark, barricade*. I. Prop.: *domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic.; p. Siciliæ, the fleet, Id.; propugnacula imperii, fleets and armies, Id.; propugnacula navium, ships furnished with towers, Hor.—II. Fig.: Protection, defence, lex Ælis et Fusia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic.; firmissimo propugnaculo uti, prof, Liv.*

PROPUGNATIO, ōnis, f. (propugno). *A defending of a place, a fighting for*, Val. Max.; p. et defensio dignitatis tuæ, Cic.

PROPUGNATOR, ōris, m. (propugno). *One who defends or fights for a place, a defender*. I. Prop.: *a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Cæs.; classis inopis propter dimissionem propugnatorum, of the martines, Cic.—II. Fig.: A defender, champion, quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic.*

PRŌ-PUGNO, i v. a. and n. *To fight for or before any thing; hence, I. Prop. A) To come forth to fight, ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs.—B) To fight for any thing, to defend, bestiæ pro partu suo propugnant, Cic.; p. pro vallo, Liv.—II. Fig.: To fight or contend for,*

p. pro salute, Cic.

PRŌPULSATIO, ōnis, f. (propulso). *A driving back, keeping off, averting, p. periculi, Cic.*

PRŌPULSATOR, ōris, m. (propulso). *One that averts or wards off*, Val. Max.

PRŌPULSO, i intens. a. (propello). *To drive or beat back, repel*. I. A) Prop.: *p. hostem, Cæs.—B) Meton.: To keep off, avert, p. frigus, Cic.; p. bellum a mœnibus, Liv.—II. Fig.: p. periculum a capite, Cic.*

PRŌPULSUS, ūs, m. (propello). *A pushing forth, an impulse, force, p. venti, Sen.*

PRŌPYLÆON [-um], i, n. (προπύλαιον). *A place before a door or porch, esp. of a temple; hence, Propylæa, orum, n., A vestibule, built by Pericles, leading to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, Cic.*

PRŌ-QUÆSTOR, ōris, m. *A proquæstor, vice-quæstor, i. e. a quæstor whose office was to superintend the revenue of a province, and to pay the troops that might be stationed there, Lentul. ap. Cic.*

PRŌ-QUAM, conj. *Accordingly as*, Lucr.

PRŌRA, æ, f. (πρόρα). *The prow or fore part of a ship*. I. Prop. A) Cæs.; prora tutela, the second pilot, Virg.—B) Meton.: *A ship, Virg.—II. Fig.: p. et puppis mihi fuit, my whole plan, Cic.*

PRŌ-RĒPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. n. *To creep forth or along; hence, I. Prop. A) To creep forth, to come forth imperceptibly, cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, Hor.—B) To creep forward, prorepit ad solarium proximum, Suet.—II. Meton., of inanimate objects: To break*

forth, to come forth, sudanti proropunt blisma ligno, Claud.

PRORETA, æ, m. (πρωρήτης). *He that sits at the prow of a ship and guides it, an under pilot, Plaut.*

PRORÆUS, ãi and ãos, m. (πρωρεύς). I. q. proreta, Ov.

PRORIPPIO, ipãi, eptum, 3 v. a. (rapio). *To drag or snatch forth; hence, I. Prop. A) To pull or tear forth, p. hominem, Cic.; p. pedes, to jump or rush forth, Ov.; p. se ex curia, Sall.—B) 1) To tear along, to drag away, p. se in publicum, Liv. 2) Intr.: quo proripis, Virg.—II. Fig. A) p. se, to show one's self, quæ libido non se proripit ac projicit, Cic.—B) To urge any body to do any thing, to hurry away, p. alqm in cædem, Hor.*

PRORITIO, arc (from obsol. rito). *To bring forth, to excite. I. Prop.: p. prociuentiam sedis, Plin.—II. Meton.: To incite, allure, quem spes alqa proritat, Sen.*

PROROGATIO, õnis, f. (prorogo). *An asking of the people whether an office shall be prolonged to any one; hence, I. Prop. A) A prolongation, p. imperii, Liv. Hence.—B) A deferring, postponing, p. dieti, Cic.—II. Meton.: An application to a greater extent, a further extending. A) p. legis, an application to a given case, Cic.—B) p. imperii, the enlarging of an empire, Liv.*

PROROGATIVUS, a, um (prorogo). *That admits delay, Sen.*

PRORÖGO, 1 v. a. *To ask the people whether an office may be prolonged to any one; hence, I. A) Prop.: To continue, prolong, p. alcuï provinciam, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) To prolong, p. alcuï vitam, Plaut. 2) To keep or preserve for a long time, p. Latium in alterum lustrum, Hor. 3) To defer, put off, prorogue, p. dies ad solvendum, Cic.*

PRORSUM, adv. (pro, versum). *Forward, turned forward. I. Prop.: cursari rursus prorsum, hither and thither, Ter.; simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem, straight before or straight on, Plaut.—II. Turned upside down; hence, fig., altogether, wholly, utterly, entirely, p. nihil intelligo, Ter.*

PRORSUS, adv. (pro, versus). *Forward. I. Prop.: Straight on, right onward, p. cedit, Plaut.; p. Athenas abibo, straight to Athens, Id.—II. Turned upside down; hence, fig. A) Wholly, entirely, completely, altogether, its prorsus existimo, Cic.; p. tacere nequeo, Ter.—B) Surely, certainly, truly, hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic.—C) In short, in one word, prorsus multæ facietis multasque lepos inerat, Sall.*

PRÖRUMPO, rüpl, ruptum, 3 v. a. *To rush, break, or burst forth. I. Act.: To cause to rush, break, or burst forth, p. nubem atram ad sidera, Virg. Hence, se prorumpere and prorumpi, to rush forth or forward, prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr.—II. Neut. A) Prop. 1) To rush or press forward, per medios audacissime proruperunt, Cæs. 2) Meton.: To break forth, break or burst out, to make its appearance, illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.—B) Fig.: eo prorumperc audacie, to go so far as, &c., Cic.; p. in scelera atque dedecora, Tac.; ad quod victo*

silento prorupit reus, brake silence, i. e. began to speak, Id.

PRÖRÜO, üi, ütum, 3 v. n. *To rush forth or out. I. Prop. A) Neut. 1) To rush forth, qua proruebat (dextrum cornu), Cæs. 2) To rush upon, p. in hostem, Curt.—B) Act. 1) To tear out, cinis prorueris tumulo, Sen. 2) To rush out, p. se foras, Ter.—II. Meton.: To rush over in front; hence, A) To rush down, fall down, motu terræ oppidum proruit, Tac.—B) To throw or cast down, to demolish, overthrow, his (munitionibus) prorutis, Cæs.; p. valum, Liv.*

PRORUPTUS, a, um, part. of prorumpo. PRORUPTUS, a, um (prorumpo). *Unrestrained, boundless, prorupta audacia, Cic.*

PRÖSA, æ, f. (for prorsa, from prorsus, a, um) (sc. oratio). *Prose (written straight forward, whereas in writing verse there is a turn (versus) at the end of every line), quod rarum in prosa est, Quint. Adj.: p. oratio, Id.*

PRÖSÄPIA, æ, f. *A race or family from which one derives one's descent, p. vetus, Sall.*

PRÖSÄTUS, a, um, part. of prosero.

PROSCENIUM, ii, n. (προσκήνιον). I. *The place before the scene in a theatre, where the actors performed, Plaut.; also, the whole stage, Liv.—II. Meton.: A theatre, Claud.*

PRÖSCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3 v. a. *To tear or pluck up, to tear or split to pieces. I. Prop. A) p. arva, Plin.; p. campum ferro, to plough, Ov.; p. ferro solum terræ, Lucr.; p. quercum, to cleave, Lucan.—B) Meton.: To furrow, plough, proscinde terram juvençis, Virg.—II. Fig.: To cut up with words, to lash, censure, revile, taunt, Suet.*

PROSCISSUS, a, um, part. of proscindo.

PRÖSCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *To write out; hence, A) To publish any thing by writing, to publish, advertise, p. Calendas Martias, Cic.; tabulam proscribit se familiam venditurum, Id.—B) To offer, or advertise any thing to be sold, p. insulam, Cic.; possessiones provinciarum venales ac proscriptas hac lege video, Id.—C) p. alqm, to make any body publicly known in a certain character or capacity, to declare any body to be any thing, (edicta) quibus proscreibt collegam suum Bithynicam reginam, Suet.—D) To confiscate any body's estates by public advertisement, p. Pompeium, Cic. Hence.—E) To outlaw, to proscribe any body, cum proscreiberentur homines, Cic.*

PRÖSCRIPTIO, õnis, f. (proscribo). *A publishing in writing; hence, I. A public advertising for sale, p. bonorum, Cic.—II. An outlawing, outlawry, proscription, cum de capite civis et de bonis proscriptio ferretur, Cic.; proscriptione, at the time of the proscription, Suet.*

PRÖSCRIPTÖRIO, ire, desid. (proscribo). *To desire to proscribe or outlaw, Cic.*

PRÖSCRIPTUS, a, um, part. of proscribo.

PRÖSCRIPTUS, i, m. (proscribo). *One that has been proscribed or outlawed, an outlaw, Plin.*

PRÖSECO, secüi, sectum, 1 v. a. *To cut in front, to cut off from before; hence, I. To cut off in sacrifice, to sacrifice or offer, p. exta, Liv. Subst., prosectum, i, n., The entrails of a victim, Varr.; prosecta, Cic.—II. Meton.: To cut to pieces, p. solum, to plough, Plin. E.*

PROSEDA.

PROSEDA, æ, f. (pro, sedao). *A common prostitute*, Plaut.

PROSELĒNUS, i, m. (προσέληνος). *Older than the moon; so the Arcadians called themselves*, Cic.

PRO-SEMĪNO, 1 v. a. *To sow about, to sow*. I. Prop.: p. ostreas, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To propagate, disseminate, familiæ proseminatae sunt* (i. e. ortæ), Cic.

PRO-SENTIO, ei, sum, 4 v. a. *To perceive beforehand*, Plaut.

PRO-SEQUOR, cūsus, or quutus sum, 3 v. dep. a. *To accompany, to follow, attend, go with any body*. I. Prop. A) 1) *is me nec proficiscentem Apameam prosecutus est, Cic.; speculatores qui prosequenter agmen missi, Liv. 2) p. exsequias, to attend a funeral procession, to follow to the grave, Cic. 3) To pursue, p. hostem, Cæs.*—B) Meton. 1) *To accompany, prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg. 2) To extend, Cettos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, extends as far as their country, and then ceases, Tac.*

—II. Fig. A) *To accompany, existimatio usque ad rogum eum prosequitur, Cic.*—B) *To attend or accompany any body that is departing, p. alqm votis, omnibus, lacrimis, Cic.; alqm verbis vehementioribus, to use violent language against any one. Hence,—C) p. alqm and alqd alqa re, to honor, present, adorn with any thing; to affect with, or make one the object of any thing, p. alqm beneficiis et liberalitate, Cic.; p. alqm omnibus officiis, Id.; p. alqm verbis honorificis, to address, Id.*—D) *To continue or proceed with a discourse, to proceed, speak further, describe more at large, quod non longius prosequar, quam, &c., Cic.; prosequitur pavitans, Virg.*

PRO-SERO, sēvi, sātum, 3 v. a. *To bring forth or produce by sowing, p. segetem, Lucan.*

PROSERPĪNA, æ, f. (Προσεφόνη). *Proserpina, the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, wife of Pluto, who carried her off from Sicily while she was gathering flowers; she was queen of the infernal regions*, Ov.

PRO-SERPO, 3 v. n. *To creep forth or forward*. 1) *To creep forth, p. in locem, App. 2) To creep forward, bestia proserpens, Plaut.*

PROSEUCHA, æ, f. (προευχή). *A sacred place set apart for prayer, &c., on mountains, rivers, &c., among the Jews (not a synagogue), in qua te quero proseucha? (sarcastically) in what begging-place? Juv.*

PROSĪCO, are (seco). I. q. proseco, Plaut.

PROSLĪO, ūi (more rarely ivi and ii), 4 v. n. (pro, salio). *To leap or jump forth; hence, I. Prop. A) 1) To spring or jump forth, to jump up, repente prosilierunt, Cic.; p. a sede sas, Liv. 2) To leap, jump, or spring to a place, p. in concionem, to hasten to, Liv.*—B) Meton. 1) *To burst or gush forth, sanguis prosilit, Ov. 2) To shoot forth, to sprout, frutices, qui in altitudinem prosiliunt, Col. 3) To jut out, quod prossilit villas, projects, Plin.*—II. Fig.: *To break forth, to make way, natura prosiliet freis ois remotia, Hor.*

PRO-SŪCER, eri, m. *A wife's grandfather*, Plin. E.; Ov.

PROSŌDĪA, æ, f. (προσῳδία). *The accent of a word in writing or in speaking, and the rules which regulate it, prosody, Varr.*

PROSPICIO.

PROSŌPŌPŌCEIA, æ, f. (προσωποποιία). *Personification, i. e. an introducing of inanimate objects as speaking, or an introducing of absent persons as present*, Quint.

PROSPICIO, 1 intens. a. (prospicio). *To look forth, to look out*. I. Prop. A) 1) *To look out, p. ex tectis fenestrisque, Liv.; p. Capitolia ex sede, Ov. 2) To look at, to look toward, p. prolium equestre, Sall.*—B) Meton. 1) *To see, to look out to see, prospectat euntem, Virg.; hæc soper e vallo prospectant Troes, Id. 2) To lie in a certain direction, to lie or look toward, septentrionem prospectat, Tac.; locus late prospectans, extending itself, Id.*—II. Fig. A) *To look out for, to expect, p. exilliam, Cic.*—B) *To await, impend, fata te prospectant eadcm, Virg.*

PROSPECTUS, ūs, m. (prospicio). *A looking forward; hence, I. Prop. A) 1) A view, prospecte, delectari prospectu, Cic.; prospectum adimere, Cæs.; prospectum prohibere, Sall. 2) Sight, view, in prospectum populi producere, Cic.; esse in prospecto, to be in sight, Cæs.* Hence, æquora metior prospectu, with the eyes, Ov.—B) Meton.: *A place from which one has a view, ex omni prospectu locum spectaculo cespere, Auct. B. Al.*—II. Fig. A) *Appearance, porticus pulcherrimo prospectu, Auct. Or. Dom.*—B) *REGARD, respect, prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max.*

PRO-SPECTŪLOR, ari, v. dep. n. and a. *To look toward any place*. I. Prop. A) Neut.: p. de vello, Auct. B. Afr.—B) Act.: *To look out for any thing, to watch for, p. adventum regis e muris, Liv.*—II. Fig.: *To explore, Sicium prospectulum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv.*

PROSPER or PROSPERUS, a, um (pro, spero). *Answering one's expectation or hope; hence, I. Prop.: Fortunate, prosperous, agreeable to one's wishes, prospera fortuna, Cic.; p. successus operis tanti, Liv. Hence, prospera, orum, n., Prosperity, good fortune, Germani prosperi feroces, Tac.*—II. Fig.: *Propitious, favorable, deicide est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.; prosperam (Lunam) frugum, Hor.*

PROSPERE, odv. *Prosperously, fortunately, p. procedere, Cic.; p. cedere, Tac.*

PROSPERGO, ei, sum, 3 v. a. (pro, spargo). *To bestrew, besprinkle, p. templum hausta aqua, Tac.*

PROSPERITAS, atis, f. (prosper). *Good fortune, prosperity, p. vitæ, Cic.*

PROSPERO, 1 v. a. (prosper). *To make fortunate or prosperous, to prosper*. I. Prop. A) *Of persons: p. alci, Plaut; hæc tibi veniam prospero, I make you happy with it, Plaut.*—B) *Of things: To prosper, to give a favorable result to, p. victoriam, Liv.*—II. Fig.: *To render favorable or propitious, to propitiate, deus prosperas, Prud.*

PROSPERSUS, a, um, part. of prospero.

PROSPERUS, a, um. See PROSPER.

PROSPICIENTĪA, æ, f. (prospicio). I. *Fore-sight, forethought, ut vacuum populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic.*—II. *A view; a shape, appearance, Ter.*

PROSPĪCIO, exi, ectum, 3 v. n. and a. (pro, specio). *To look forward, forth, or out*. I.

PROSTERNO.

Prop. A) *Neut.* 1) *To look out, p. ex castris in urbem, Cæs.* 2) *To look forward, to look to a distance, multum prospicere, to see far, Cic.; parum prospiciens, a statue, Ov.*—B) *Act.* 1) *To see any thing before one's self, to see at a distance, p. alqm procul, Virg.* 2) *To look at any body, p. sqm, Nep.* 3) *Meton.: To look or be situate toward, to command a prospect of, cœnatio mare litus villas prospicit, Plin. E.; domus prospicit agros, Hor.*—II. *Fig.* A) *To watch, puer ab jœna prospiciens, Nep.*—B) *To take care of, to attend to any thing, quod ad vestram fœnam attinet prospicite atque consulite, Cic.; p. sibi et salutæ suæ, Id.*—C) *To foresee, ut spero, vel potius, ut prospicio, Cic.; p. mente et cogitatione, Id. Hence, p. senectute, to foresee old age, i. e. to expect, Sen.*—D) *To provide, supply, procure, look to, p. sedem senectutis, Liv.*

PRŌ-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 v. a. *To strew before or along; hence, I. To throw to the ground, throw down, prostrate, p. hostem, Cic.; p. corpora humi, Liv.; p. silvam pondere, Ov.*—II. *Fig.* A) *To lay under, lay as a foundation, tuis laudibus materiam prosterni, Plin. Pan.*—B) *To throw away, to prostitute, p. sorores alcu, Suet.*—C) *p. se, To throw one's self away, to demean one's self, Cic.*—D) *To overthrow, subvert, ruin, p. omnia furore, Cic.*

PROSTIBĪLIS, e (prosto). *Offering one's self publicly, prostituting one's self; hence, prostibilis, is, f., A prostitute, Plaut.*

PROSTIBŪLA, æ, f. (prosto). *A prostitute, harlot, Plaut.*

PROSTIBŪLUM, i, n. (prosto). *A prostitute, harlot, Plaut.*

PRŌSTITŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (pro, statuo). *To place before or in front, to expose publicly for sale; hence, fig. A) To prostitute for hire, p. pudicitiam suam, Suet.; meretricis, quæ sese toto corpore prostituit, Catull.*—B) *Gen.: To prostitute, give up, throw away, p. famam, Cat.*

PROSTITŪTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of prostituo.*—II. *Adj.: Prostituted, unchaste, p. infans, Mart. Hence, prostituta, æ, f., A common prostitute, harlot, Plin.; Suet.*

PRŌ-STO, iti, ātum, 1 v. n. *To stand in front or before; hence, A) To project, jut out, angelis prostantibus, Lucr.*—B) *To stand any where in public. 1) As a dealer, i. e. to carry on a trade, hi saltem in oculis prostant, Plaut.* 2) *As goods, to be exposed for sale, vox prostitit, Cic.; liber prostat, Hor.*—C) *Esp.: To prostitute one's self, si mater tus prostitisset, Sen.*

PROSTRATUS, s, um, part. of prosterno.

PRŌ-SŪBIGO, ēre, 3 v. n. *To dig or cast up; hence, A) To work before hand, p. terram, Virg.*—B) *To prepare, p. fulmina, Val. Flac.*

PRŌ-SUM, ūi, prodesse, v. n. *To be useful or advantageous, to profit, avail, do good service. I. Gen.: p. nec tibi, nec alteri, Cic.; literæ Græcæ ad virtutem nihil doctoribus profuerunt, Sall.*—II. *Esp. A) In Medic.: To be good, serviceable, or wholesome, balineum assumo, quia prodest, viam quia non nocet, Plin. E.*—B) *To be favorable, prosumt alcu ventis, Prop.*

PROTERREO.

PRŌSUS, a, um. *See PROSA.*
PRŌ-SŪMO, sumpsi pro sumi, sumptum, 3 v. a. *To spend, Plaut.*

PRŌTAGŌRAS, æ, m. (Πρωταγόρας). *Protagoras, a Greek sophist of Abdera, a contemporary of Socrates, banished from Athens on a charge of atheism, Cic.*

PRŌTECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of protego.*—II. *Adj.: Protected, guarded, safe, secure, sapientia... est omni ratione protector, Cic.*

PRŌ-TĒGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To cover in front or before; hence, I. Prop. A) To furnish with a projecting roof or eaves, qui ades protexisset, Cic.*—B) *To cover, shelter, screen, p. alqm scuto, Cic.; p. tabernaculum bederā, Cæs.*—II. *Fig. A) To cover, defend, protect, p. jacentem, Cic.; qui (locus) eas (naves) a quibusdam protegebat ventis, Cæs.*—B) *To cover, conceal, hide, p. nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.*

PRŌ-TĒLO, 1 (pro, telum). *To put to flight, to drive or chase away, to repulse, p. equites, Siseun.; p. alqm dictis, Ter.*

PRŌTELUM, i, n. I. *Prop.: A pulling or drawing forth or forward, Plin.*—II. *Fig.: A line, row, continued succession, continuation, p. plagarum, Lucr.; hence, pro-telo, in a line, Id.*

PRŌ-TENDO, tendi, tensum and tentum, 3 v. a. *To stretch forth, to stretch or hold out before one's self, to extend. I. Prop.: p. cervicem, Tac.; p. hastas, Virg. Hence, protendi, to stretch itself forth or out, to extend itself, inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: To make long, lengthen, prolong, præpositiones... produci atque proteadi, to be pronounced long, Gell.*

PRŌ-TENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of protendo.*—II. *Adj.: Projecting, that projects, Avien.*—B) *Stretched out, i. e. long, extendēd, temo p. in octo pedes, Virg.*

PRŌ-TĒNUS or TĒNUS, adv. *Before one's self, forward, onward, farther on. I. Prop. A) Of place: p. pergere, Cic.; p. capellas ago, Virg.*—B) *Of time and order. 1) So on, further, immediately after, hercupon, p. et alios Africæ regulos jussi adire, Liv.; p. Æneas celeri certare sagitta invitat, Virg.* 2) *Immediately, as soon as, p. perficere audito rem benevolam, Cic.; p. de alqa re, Liv.; non protinus, not immediately, Quint.*—II. *Meton.: Uninterruptedly, without any thing intervening. A) Of place: cum protenus utraque tellus una foret, Virg.*—B) *Of time: mos erat... quem protenus colere sacrum, Virg.*

PRŌ-TĒRO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. *To rub to pieces, crush, bruise, trample upon, tread under foot. I. Prop. A) equitatus aversos proterero incipit, Cæs.; p. januam lima, Plaut.*—B) *Meton. 1) To throw to the ground, overthrow, beat, defeat, p. Pœnos, Hor.* 2) *To drive away, push aside, ver proterit satas, Hor.*—II. *Fig. A) To render common by frequent use, to wear out, verba protrita, Gell.*—B) *To destroy, ruins sus proteri, Vell.*—C) *To maltreat, abuse, trample upon, p. alqm, Cic.; p. inancm umbram, Ov.*

PRŌ-TĒRRĒO, ūi, itum, 2 v. a. *To frighten*

PROTERVE.

away, to scare, hostibus proterritis, Cæs.; p. alqm, adverso equo, Virg.

PRÖTERVE, adv. *Without fear, fearlessly; hence, I. Boldly, courageously, p. loqui, Plaut.—II. Impudently, shamelessly, wantonly, petulantly, p. ades arietare, Plaut.*

PRÖTERVITAS, ätis, f. (protervus). 1. *Petulance, forwardness, insolence, urit me Glycæ nitor, urit grata protervitas, Hor.—II. Shamelessness, impudence, boldness, de adulteris, de protervitate, Cic.*

PRÖTERVŪS, a, um (protero). *Treading every thing under foot; hence, I. Prop.: Violent, p. Äfricus, Hor.; proterva stella canis, oppressive (on account of the great heat), Ov.—II. Fig. A) Petulant, forward, insolent, proterva rixæ, Hor.; juvenes protervi, Ov.—B) Shameless, impudent, bold, proterva vidua, Cic.; protervis oculis spectare alqm, Ov.; sal protervum, sarcastic vit, Mart.*

PRÖTESILÆUS, a, um. *Of Protesilaus, Catull.*

PRÖTESILÆUS, i, m. (Πρωτεσίλαος). *Protesilaus, son of Iphiclus, and husband of Laodamia; he was the first of the Grecians who fell before Troy, where he was killed by Hector immediately on disembarking, Ov.*

PRÖTEUS, äi and äos (Πρωτεύς). *Proteus, a sea-deity, who kept the sea-colours of Neptune on the coast of Egypt; he possessed the gift of divination, but would prophesy only when bound or compelled; otherwise, by transforming himself into various shapes, he used to escape those who came to consult him, Virg.*

PRÖTHYME, adv. (πρόθυμος). *Willingly, readily, Plaut.*

PRÖTHYMIÄ, æ, f. (προθυμία). *Inclination, willingness, Plaut.*

PRÖTNAM or PRÖTENAM, adv. 1. *Forth, se protinam dare, to go forth, proceed, Plaut.—II. Immediately, me continuo contuli protinam in pedes, Plaut.*

PRÖTÖGENES, is, m. (Πρωτογένης). *Protogenes, a celebrated Greek painter, about B.C. 300, Cic.*

PRÖ-TOLLO, äre. 1. *Prop.: To stretch forth, p. manum, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To delay, defer, put off, protract, p. vitam in crastinum, Plaut.*

PRÖTRACTUS, a, um, part. of protrahö.

PRÖ-TRÄHO, xi, ctum. 3 v. a. *To draw or drag forth, to bring forth. I. Prop. A) To draw forth, p. alqm e tentorio, Tac.; p. alqm ad iudicium, Liv.; p. alqm in medios, Virg.—B) To draw to a place, p. alqm ad operas mercenarias, Cic.—II. Fig. A) To bring to light, discover, disclose, betray, p. facinus per iudicium, Liv.; p. se auctorem facinoris, Id.—B) To bring or reduce to, ad pauperatam protractus, Plaut.—C) To increase, p. insolentiam, Val. Max.—D) To defer, protract, put off, p. stipendia militum, Suet.; quinque horas protraxit, lived five hours, Id. **

PRÖ-TRÜDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. *To push or thrust forward. I. Prop.: p. cylindrum, Cic.—II. To put off, defer, p. comitia in mensam Jan., Cic.*

PRÖ-TURBO, 1 v. a. *To drive forth or forward. I. Prop. A) 1) To send forth, utter, p. murmur de pectore, Sil. 2) To drive or push away, his facile pulsæ ac proturbatis, Cæs.—B)*

PROVIDENTIA.

To push down, to overthrow, p. silvas pectore, Ov.—II. Fig.: To drive away, not to listen to, proturbatis, qui de Othone nunciabant, Tac.

PRO-ÜT, conj. *According as, p. res postulat, Cic.*

PRÖVECTUS, a, um, part. of proveho.

PRÖ-VĒHO, veki, vectum, 3 v. a. *To draw, lead, convey forth, before, or forward. I. Prop. A) To conduct or convey forth, pol provehi, avehere non quivi, Plaut. Hence pass., provehi, to drive, ride, or sail forth, cum classe freto provehitur, Cæs.; provehi portu, Virg.—B) To carry or convey on, away, along, or forward, ingentia sexæ latissima navis provehit, Plin. E.; aer tergo quasi provehit, carries forward, Lucr. Hence pass., To go, move, ride, or sail on, huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To advance, promote, raise, exalt, equo te tua virtus provexisset, Cic.; p. alqm in lucem famamque, Plin. E.—B) To carry away, transport, imbecillitas in altum provehitur, Cic.; provehi in maledicta, Liv.—C) To lead on, carry forward, p. vitam in altum mare (into trouble), Lucr.—D) To draw out, protract, p. orationem, Auct. Or. Dom.; quid ultra provehor, why do I say more? Virg.—E) To advance, increase, make progress, ut in eo, quo quisque eminet, provehatur, Quint.; proventus ætate, advanced in years, Cic.*

PRÖ-VĒNIO, äni, entum, 4 v. a. *To come forth or forward. I. Prop. A) To come forth, appear, oratores novi proveniebant, Næv. ap. Cic.; p. in scenam, to appear on the stage, to act, Plaut.—B) Metoz. 1) huic lena proveni, Ov.; scripturum magna ingenia provenere, have made their appearance, have come forth, Sall. 2) of inanimate objects: To grow, to come forth, to spring up, become, frumentum angustius provenerat, Cæs. 3) To thrive, take root, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To come to pass, to occur, happen, Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet.—B) To turn out or come off well or ill, to fall out, succeed, ut initia helli provenissent, Tac.; carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov.; hence, proveni nequiter, I have come off badly, Plaut.*

PRÖVENTUS, üs, m. (provenio). *A coming or growing forth. I. Prop. A) A coming up, growth, p. papilionis, Plin.; p. vinearum, Suet.—B) Produce, store, supply, stock, magnus petarum proventus, Plin. E.; p. scelerum, Suet.—C) An appearing or making one's appearance, clarorum virorum proventus, Just.—II. Fig.: Event, issue, success, p. pugne, Cæs.; p. rerum secundarum, Liv.*

PRÖVERBIUM, ii, n. (pro, verbum). *A proverb, quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio, Cic.; venit in proverbium, Liv.*

PRÖVIDENS, entis. 1. *Part. of provideo.—II. Adj.: Cautious, provident, prudent, dux cautus et providens, Cic.*

PRÖVIDENTER, adv. *Cautiously, providently, prudently, Sall. Superl.: providentissime, Cic.*

PRÖVIDENTIA, æ, f. (provideo). *A foreseeing, foresight; hence, fig., 1. Gen.: A knowing before, anticipation, p. est, per quam futurum alqd videtur antequam factum est, Cic.—II. Esp. A) Foresight, precaution, fore-*

thought, p. decorum, Cic.; p. neque ferendi neque declinandi, Tac.—B) *Divine Providence*, dono providentiæ, Quint.; vel prudentia, vel providentia (Græcæ enim πρόνοια dicitur), &c., Cic.

PRŪVIDĒO, idi, isum, 2 v. n. and a. *To see before one, to look forward; hence, I. Prop. A) Neut. To look or see before one, ubi quid petatur procul provideri nequeat, Liv.—B) Act. 1) To see at a distance, nave provisus, Suet. 2) To see beforehand, quod non providisset eum, Hor.—II. Fig. A) To be provident or cautious, to act with foresight, actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic.—B) To make provision, take care of any thing, to provide, to look after, see to, p. vitæ hominum, Cic.; p. rei frumentariæ, Cæs.; p. de re frumentaria, Id.; p. rcm frumentariam, Id.; cura et provide ne quid ei desit, Cic.; proviso, with caution or forethought, Tac.—C) To foresee, p. morbum, Cic.; quod adhuc conjectura provideri possit, Id.*

PRŪVIDŪS, a, um (provideo). *That sees beforehand; hence, fig. I. Foreseeing, p. rerum futurarum, Cic.—II. A) Cautious, prudent, p. homo, Cic.; animal hoc providum, sagax, Id.—B) Providing for, taking care of any thing, (natura) provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, Cic.*

PRŪVINCĪA, æ, f. (obsol., provinco). *I. A province, a country out of Italy, acquired by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, or in any other manner, and added to their empire as tributary, Sicilia prima omnium provinciæ est appellata, Cic.; in provinciæm redigere, Cæs. In provinces where there was an army the government was carried on by a proconsul; but in such as had no army, by a propraetor, p. consularis, Cic.; p. prætoris, Id.—II. Meton. A) The district of a province, qui per provinciæm (tuam) atque imperii tui provinciæ ei credidissent, Cic.; provinciæ quæstoris, in Italy, e. g. p. Ostiensis, Id.—B) An office of government, official duty, charge, or employment. 1) The chief command in time of war, consules partiri provinciæ jussi, Liv.; comparare provinciæ, to settle who is to carry on the war, Id. 2) Any duty, office, or business, p. urbana et peregrina, Liv.; p. juris dicendi, Id.; provinciæm deposcit, ut me in meo lecto trucidaret, the task, Id.*

PRŪVINCĪĀLIS, c. *Provincial; hence, I. Of or belonging to a province, p. scientia, Cic.; p. abstinentia, in a province, Id.; p. molestia, displayed in the government of a province, Id.; provincialia crimina, committed in a province, Tac. Hence, provincialis, is, m., An inhabitant of a province, Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. E.; provinciales, Cic.—II. Usual in a province, provincial, aditus ad me minime provinciales, difficult, Cic.*

PRŪVINCĪĀTIM, adv. (provincia). *By provinces, province by province, p. distribuere, Suet.*

PRŪVISĪO, ōnis, f. (provideo). *A seeing beforehand; hence, fig. I. Gen.: A knowing before, foreseeing, p. animi, Cic.—II. Esp. A) A preventing, obviating, p. vitorum, Cic.—B) Foresight, caution, longa animi provisione fugiendum, Cic.—C) A providing for any thing, p. posterit temporis, Cic.*

PRŪVISŪO, ēre. *To go to see or look at or*

for any thing, provisum quam mox vir meus re deat, Plaut.

PRŪVISOR, ōris, m. (provideo). *He that fore sees any thing. I. Prop.: p. ingruentium dominationum, Tac.—II. Fig.: He that takes care of any thing, utilium tardus provisor, Hor.*

PRŪVISŪS, a, um, part. of provideo.

PRŪVISŪS, ūs, m. (provideo). *A seeing beforehand, foreseeing. I. Gen.: p. periculi, Tac.—II. Esp.: A taking care, providing, foresight, p. rei frumentariæ, Tac.*

PRŪVĪVO, vixi, 3 v. n. *To live longer, quam . . . spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac.*

PRŪVŪCĀTO, ōnis, f. (provoco). *A calling forth; hence, I. A challenging care, to fight, challenge, defiance, ex provocacione hostem interimere, Vell.; sortiri contra provocacionem, to determine by lot who is to accept a challenge, Plin.—II. An appeal to a superior court or judge, provocacionem patronam illam civitatis ac vindicem libertatis, Cic.; pœna sine provocacione, Id.; est provocatio, there is a right to appeal, an appeal lies, Flor.*

PRŪVŪCĀTOR, ōris, m. (provoco). *One that challenges, a challenger. I. Gen. Just.—II. Esp.: A peculiar kind of gladiator, Cic.*

PRŪVŪCO, 1 v. a. and n. *To call forth or out. I. Prop. A) p. alqm, Plaut. Hence,—B) To call out, to challenge, p. alqm ad pugnam, Cic.; provocatus hæc spolia porto, Liv.—C) To appeal, provoco, Liv.; p. ad populum, Cic.—D) To summon, cite, call up, provocatur pædagogus, Plaut.—II. Fig. A) To call forth, draw forth, occasion, p. officia comitate, Tac.—B) To stimulate, excite, stir up, rouse, encourage, provocatus beneficio, Cic.; provocati sermonibus fidem ab imperatore petunt, Cæs.—C) To emulate, vie with, be a match for, Græcos elegia provocamus, Quint.; p. auram, curibus, Virg. Hence,—D) To exert one's self, to take pains, Apicius e jecore nonnullorum alecem excogitare provocavit, Plin.*

PRŪVŪLO, 1 v. n. *To fly forth. I. Prop., Plin.—II. Meton.: To come forth in haste, to run forth or forward, come forward quickly, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Cæs.*

PRŪVOLVO, volvi, vŏlŭtum, 3 v. a. *To roll forward. I. Prop. A) To roll or push along, p. se cum armis, Liv.; p. alqm in medium viam, Ter.; p. nymphas in freta, Ov.—B) Meton.: To roll down, p. se alci ad pedes, to throw one's self at any body's feet, Liv.; provolutus genibus alcis, Tac.—II. Fig. A) To carry away, to transport, provolutus in iram, Gell.—B) To let one's self down, ad libita Palantis provoluta, Tac.—C) Fortassis provolvi, to be driven from one's property, to become bankrupt, Tac.*

PRŪVŪMO, ēre. *To vomit or cast forth, to emit, Lucr.*

PRŪVŪLGO [-volgo], 1 v. a. *To publish, make publicly known, conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet.*

PROXENĒTA, æ, m. (προξενής). *A negotiator in making bargains, a broker, go-between, Sen.*

PROXIMITAS, ātis, f. (proximus). *Nearness, proximity, neighborhood. I. Prop., Ov.—II. Meton. A) Closeness or nearness of*

relationship, proximitate nitatur, Quint.—B) Resemblance, likeness, p. boni, to what is good, Ov.

PROXIMO, 1 v. n. (proximus). *To draw near, approach, capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, Cic. (doubtful).*

PROXIMO, adv. (proximus). *Quite latterly, very lately, Cic.*

PROXIMUS or PROXIMUS. See PROPRIOR.

PRŪDENS, entis (providens). *That sees beforehand; hence, I. Foreseeing, foreknowing, ob ca se peti prudens, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Knowingly, designedly, on purpose, p. et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic.—B) Learned, intelligent, skillful, experienced, or versed in any thing, p. orator, Cic.; prudentissimus homo, Sall.; p. in jure civili, Cic.—C) Cautious, considerate, mislebant me nimis timidum quam prudentem existimari, Cic.*

PRŪDENTER, adv. *Cautiously, prudently. I. Prop. p. facere, Cic.—II. Intelligently, cleverly, skillfully, num vates belli administrationem prudentius quam imperator conjectura assequetur? Cic.*

PRŪDENTIA, æ, f. (prudens). *A seeing beforehand; hence, I. Gen. A) A foreseeing, knowing beforehand, p. futurorum, Cic.—B) Knowledge, science, sapiens existimari nemo potest in ea prudentia, quæ, &c., Cic.; prudentia juris, Id.—II. Esp. A) Foresight, precaution, prudentiam adhibere ad alqd, Cic.—B) Prudence, p. cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, Cic.; prudentiam malitis imitatur, Id.—C) Understanding, intelligence, capacity, p. auditorum, Cic.*

PRŪINA, æ, f. *Hoar-frost, rime. I. Prop. Cic.—II. Meton. A) Snow, stant circumius pruina corpora magoa boum, Virg.—B) Winter, ad medias sementem exteode pruinas, Virg.*

PRŪINGSUS, a, um (pruina). *Full of hoar-frost, hoary, pruinoso nox, Ov.*

PRŪNA, æ, f. *A burning or live coal, Plin.*

PRŪNTIUS, a, um (prunus). *Of a plum-tree, p. torris, Ov.*

PRŪNUM, i, n. (prunus). *A plum, Plin.; pruna cœrea, very soft and large plums, Virg.*

PRŪNUS, i, f. *A plum-tree, Plin.*

PRŪRIGO, inis, f. (prurio). *An itching, p. cutis, Plin.*

PRŪRIO, ire. *To itch. I. Prop. A) ocelli angulus fractus prurit, Juv.—B) Meton. 1) To have an itching for any thing; esp., to long for blows, num malæ an deates tibi pruriri? Plaut. 2) To be afraid of blows, perii, dentes prurunt, I am afraid I shall have a blow on the cheek, Plaut. 3) To be lascivious, Mart.—II. Fig.: To be desirous of, to long for, p. in pugnam, Mart.*

PRŪSIAS, æ, m. *Prusias, a king of Bithynia, who betrayed Hannibal to the Romans, when he had fled to him for protection, Nep.*

PRŪTANES or PRŪTANIS, is, m. (πρωτάνης). *A prytanis, one of the chief magistrates in some Grecian states, Liv.; Sen.*

PRŪTANEUM, ei, n. (πρωτανείον). *Prytanæum, a public building in some Grecian towns, where the prytanes assembled, and men of merit were maintained during life at the public expense, Cic.*

PRŪTANIS. See PRŪTANES.

PSALLO, li, 3 v. n. (ψάλλω). *To play on a stringed instrument, esp. on a lyre or cithern; to sing to the cithern or lyre, p. et saltare, Sall.; to docta, to sing to the lyre, Hor.*

PSALTERIUM, ii, n. (ψαλτήριον). *A psaltery, an instrument resembling a lyre or cithern, Auct. Har.*

PSALTES, æ, m. (ψάλτης). *One who plays on a stringed instrument, or sings to it, Quint.*

PSALTRIA, æ, f. (ψάλτρια). *She that plays on a stringed instrument, Cic.*

PSAMÁTHE, Æ, f. *Psamathe. 1. A daughter of Crotopus; mother of Iuvius by Apollo, Ov. 2. A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus, Ov.*

PSECCAS, ædis, f. (ψεκάς, sprinkling). *A female slave who dressed and perfumed her mistress's hair, Juv.*

PSECCAS, ædis, f. *Pseccas, a nymph in the train of Diana, Ov.*

PSEPHISMA, Ætis, n. (ψήφισμα). *I. A decree of the people (with the Greeks), Cic.—II. A public record belonging to a town or community, Plin. E.*

PSEUDŌCÁTO, Ænis, m. (Ψευδοκátων). *A false Cato, Cic.*

PSEUDŌDAMÁSIPPUS, i, m. *A false Damsippus; an imitator of Damsippus, Cic.*

PSEUDŌLUS, i, m. *The Liar, a comedy of Plautus, Cic.*

PSEUDŌSÍMA, Ænis, m. (ψευδόμενος). *A false or captious syllogism, Cic. [Pure Latin, mentions.]*

PSEUDŌPHILIPPUS, i (Ψευδοφίλιππος). *A false Philip, i. e. the slave Andricus, who gave himself out for the son of Perseus, Cic.*

PSEUDŌTHŪRYM, i, n. (ψευδόθυρον). *A back door, private door, Amm. Fig.: per p. revertantur (numi), clandestinely, by stealth, Cic.*

PSILŌCITHÁRISTA, æ, m. (ψιλοκιθαρίστης). *One that plays the cithern or lyre without singing, Suet.*

PSITÁCCUS, i, m. (ψίττακος). *A parrot, Plin.*

PSŪCHŌMÁNTIUM, ii, or -EUM, i, n. (ψυχομαντείον). *A place where one inquires any thing of the spirits of the dead, Cic.*

PSŪCHROLŪTA and PSŪCHROLŪTES, æ, m. (ψυχροληντής). *One that bathes in cold water, Sen.*

PSŪTHIUS or PSŪTHIUS, a, um (ψύθος or ψύθος). *The name of a kind of vine in Greece, p. vitis, Virg.; psythium, ii, n., Raisin-wine, Plin.*

PTE, encl. *A postfix joined emphatically to possessive pronouns in the abl. of all genders: Self or own, suopte poodere, Cic.; tuopte ingenio, Plaut. In earlier Latin it is found also in conjunction with other cases, and after the personal pronoun, suo-pte, Plaut.; mepte, Id.*

PTELEŌN or PTELEŪM, i, n. (Πτελέων). *Pteleum, a town and harbor of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa, Liv.*

PTISANA, æ, f. (πιτσάνη, from πίσσω). *I. Crushed or bruised barley, barley-grits, Cels.—II. A decoction of barley, barley-broth, a ptisan, Plin.*

PTISANÁRIUM, ii, n. (ptisaos). *A decoction of barley or rice, a ptisan, p. oryza, Hor.*

PTŌLÉMÆEUS, a, um (Πτολεμαίειος). *Ptolemaean; also poet., Egyptian, Prop.*

PTŌLÉMÆIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Ptolemy, P. gymnasium, Cic.*

PTOLEMÆUS, i. m. [not Ptolomæus] (Πτολεμαῖος). *Ptolemy*. 1. *The first king of Egypt, after the death of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 2. *An astrologer in the time of the Emperor Otho*, Tac.

PTOLEMÆIS, idia, f. (Πτολεμαῖς). *Ptolemæan*; *poet., Egyptian*, P. aula, Aus. Subst. I. (sc. femina) *Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemæus Auletes*, Luc. —II. *Ptolemæis, the name of several towns in Egypt*, Cic.; *in Phœnicia, formerly Ace* (Ἀκί), *now St. Jean d'Acra*, Plin.; *in Cyrene, with the surname Barca*, Id.

PŪBĒO, 2 v. n. (pubes). *To be of the age of puberty*; *part., pubens, arrived at the age of puberty*, p. fratrea, Claud. *Meton.*: p. herbæ, *swollen, full of juice*, Virg.

PUBĒR, eria. See PUBES.

PŪBERTAS, atia, f. (puber). I. *The age of manhood, manhood, puberty, pubertatis tempus*, Suet.; *pubertatem ingredi*, Tac. —II. *Meton.*: *The signs of puberty, as the beard*, Cic.; *power of generation*, p. inexhausta, Tac.; *youth of the age of puberty, young men*, Val. Max.

PŪBES, is, f. I. *A sign of puberty, as the beard*, Cels. —II. *Young men of the age of puberty, a body of young men, omnem Italiæ pubem*, Cic. Hence, *poet.*: *People, men, pube præsentī*, Plaut.; *p. agrestia, country people*, Virg.

PŪBES or PŪBER, eris, adj. *Arrived at the age of puberty, of ripe years, grown up, cum parentibus p. filii non lavantur*, Cic. Hence, *puberes, Grown up people, adults, omnes p. armati convenire coguntur*, Cæs. *Meton.* also of *plants, puberibus caulē foliis, with soft down*, Virg.

PŪBESCO, būi, 3 v. n. (pubeo). I. *To begin to have a beard, pubescunt dulces malæ (cheeks)*, Val. Flac.; *mollī p. veste, i. q. barba*, Lucr. Hence, —II. *To arrive at the age of puberty, Hercules quum primum pubesceret*, Cic. *Meton.*: *To grow up (of plants), quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt*, Cic.; *to become downy, mossy, &c. (of plants), prata pubescunt flore*, Ov.

PUBLĪANUS, a, um. *Of or relating to Publius*, P. sententia, Sen.

PUBLĪCĀNUS, a, um (publicum). *Of or belonging to the public revenue or the farming of the same*. Subst. *publicanus, i. m., A farmer of the Roman revenues (vectigalia), of which there were three different classes, fortissimus et maximus p.*, Cic. *In an ambiguous sense: muliercula publicana, a female farmer of the revenue*, Cic.

PUBLĪCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (publico). *An appropriating to the public revenue, confiscation*, p. bonorum, Cic.

PUBLICE, adv. I. *Concerning the state; hence, in the name of a state, town, community, &c., p. de fuga dicere*, Cic.; *frumentum p. polliceri*, Cæs.; *in respect of a state, town, or community, with reference to the whole state, &c., præmia civitatibus et virtutem et p. tribuit*, Hirt.; *p. esse laudem, quam latissime vacare agros, that it was an honor or a credit to the state*, Cæs.; *p. scribere or literas mittere, to write to the state, i. e. to the Roman Senate*, Cic.; *on account or at the expense of the state, p. alere*, Nep.; *tegula p. præbita est*, Liv. —II. *Without exception, all together, p. ire exultatum*, Liv. —III. *Publicly, before the whole state,*

&c., *before the whole community or all the people, in prætor eodem die p. est interfectus, in the street*, Cic.

PUBLĪCĪANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Publicius*, P. locus, the clivus Publicius, Cic.

PUBLICITUS, adv., i. q. publice. I. *At the expense or by order of the state, p. hospitio accipi*, Plaut. —II. *Publicly, before every one, p. auctionem facere*, Plaut.

PUBLICO, 1 v. a. (publicus). *To give or impart any thing to the state or community*. 1) *For public use: p. pudicitiam, to be a common prostitute*, Tac.; *p. corpus suum vulgo*, Plaut.; *p. bibliothecam, to establish for the use of the public*, Suet. Hence, *se p., to cause to be heard in public, to appear in public*, Suet.; *to cause to be publicly seen, to show to the public, p. simulacrum*, Id. 2) *To make publicly known, to publish, p. libellos*, Suet. 3) *To make public property, appropriate to the state, to confiscate, p. bona*, Cic.; *p. pecuniam*, Liv.; *p. Ptolomæum, to confiscate the property of Pt.*, Cic.

PUBLICŌLA, æ, m. (old form Poplicola, from populus, colo). *Devoted to the people, a friend of the people; a cognomen given to Valerius*, Liv.

PUBLICUS, a, um (i. q. populicus, from populus). *That relates to the state or community*. I. A) *Belonging or relating to the state or the people; proceeding from the people, in the name, by order, or at the expense of the state, publicæ negotii ac muneris publici procurator*, Cic.; *sumptus publico, at the public expense*, Id.; *p. magnificentia, splendor of the state*, Id.; *pessimus publicum, detriment, injury of the state*, Liv.; *p. funus, at the expense of the state, at the public expense*, Plin.; *p. judicia, criminal courts*, Cic.; *causam publicam dicere, to plead for the defendants in a criminal cause*, Id.; *p. homo, or simply publicus, a public officer*, Plaut. —B) Subst.: *publicum, i. n.* 1) *Public property, property or lands of the state or the community*, p. Campanum, Cic. 2) *The revenue of the state, &c., publica conducere, to contract for the public revenues*, Hor. 3) *A contract with the state, a public contract, in eo publico essent*, Liv. 4) *The public chest, treasury, in publicum redigere*, Liv.; *publico teneri, to be in debt to the public treasury or exchequer*, Suet. 5) *The public, the whole community, the state, in publico animadvertatur, in the name of the state*, Liv.; *in p. emere, at the expense of the state*, Id. 6) *The public, a public place, prodire in p.*, Cic.; *blandiores in publico quam in privato, in the open street*, Liv.; *publico carere or abstinere, not to go out or show one's self in public*, Cic. —II. *General, common, universal, p. cura juvenum*, Hor.; *p. favor, the favor of all*, Ov.; *p. lux mundi, the sun*, Id.; *hence, common, usual, p. verba*, Id.; *ordinary, poor, indifferently bad, p. structura carminis*, Id.

PUBLĪLIUS, a, um. I. *The name of a Roman gens, of which was Publius, the father of Publius, the second wife of Cicero*, Cic. —II. *Adj.*: *Of or belonging to Publius*, P. tribus, Liv.

PUBLĪPOR, ōris, m. I. q. Publii puer, Quint.

PUBLĪUS, ūi, m. A Roman prænomen, abbreviated P.

PŪDENDUS, a, um. See PŪDEO.

PŪDENS, tis (pudeo). I. *Shamefaced, modest,*

bashful, p. homo, Cic.—*I. Loving honor*, pudentes ac boni viri, *men of honor*, Cic.

PUDENTER, adv. *Modestly*, *bashfully*, *shamefacedly*, p. appellare, Cic.; pudensissime hoc petierat, Id.

PŪDEO, ūi, itum, 2 v. n. *To be ashamed*, pudeo, *I am ashamed*, Plaut. *It is usually impersonal; when the person ashamed is put in the acc., and the object of which one is ashamed, 1) In the genit.: homines, quos infamiae autē neque pudeat neque tedeat*, Cic.; *pudet me tui, I am ashamed of you*, Ter. *2) In the inf.: pudet dicere*, Ter. *3) Rarely in the nom.: non te haec pudet?* Ter. *Part.: pudendus, a, um, Shameful, vile, disgraceful*, p. vita, Ov.; *p. vulnēra*, Virg. *Subst., pudenda, orum, n. (sc. membra), The privy members or parts*, Aus.; *thus, para pudenda*, Ov.

PUDET. See PUDEO.

PŪDIBUNDUS, a, um (pudeo). *Shamefaced, ashamed*, p. celat ora, Ov.

PŪDICE, adv. *With a sense of shame; hence, honorably, decently, modestly*, Ter.

PŪDICITIA, ae, f. (pudica). *Bashfulness, modesty, chastity, pudicitiam alcijs expugnare*, Cic. *Personified as a deity*, Pudicitia, Liv.

PŪDICUS, a, um (pudeo). *1. That is ashamed, shamefaced*, Plaut.—*II. Modest, sober, chaste, virtuous*, p. homo, Cic.; *p. uxor*, Id. *Fig.: p. morea*, Ov. *Part.: p. fama, an unspotted reputation*, Prop.

PŪDOR, ōris, m. (pudeo). *I. A sense of shame, shame, pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur*, Cic.; *p. est referre, I am ashamed to, &c. Hence, poet.: A blushing, blush, p. famosa*, Ov.—*II. Reverential fear, awe, respect, p. patriis, for one's father*, Ter.; *p. famā, fear of a bad reputation*, Cic. *Hence, Love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty, homo summo honore, pudore, Id.; a sense of honor, pudore liberos retinere*, Ter.—*III. A reason for being ashamed, disgrace, shame, nec p. eat*, Ov.; *cum pudore populi, to the disgrace of*, Liv.; *proh pudor! oh shame!* Flor.

PŪELLA, ae, f. (puellus). *Any young woman, whether married or not. I. A girl, female child (to distinguish the sex), puellam parere*, Ter.; *pueri inoputaesque puellae*, Virg.—*II. A young woman (said of an individual), e. g. Penelope*, Ov.; *Lucretia*, Id.; *p. Lesbia, Sappho*, Id.; *Octavia, the wife of Nero*, Tac.—*III. A mistress*, Prop.—*IV. A daughter, Danae puellae*, Hor.

PŪELLĀRIS, e (puella). *I. Prop.: Of or relating to a girl or young woman, youthful, praeda (i. q. flores) puellares animos prolecat, Proserpina*, Ov.—*II. Fig.: Childish*, p. augurium, Plin.

PŪELLĀRITER, adv. *In the manner of a girl, like a girl, girlishly*, p. alqd nescire, Plin. E.

PŪELLŪLA, ae, f. dim. (puella). *A little girl*, Ter.

PŪELLUS, i, m. (contr. for puerulus). *A little boy*, Plaut.

PŪER, ōris, m. [a secondary form, puerus; hence, *acc. puere*, Plaut.] (from the Laconian πῦρ, i. q. παῖς). *I. Gen.: A child, whether boy or girl, Proserpina p. Cereris, Næv.; esp. plur. pueri, children*—*II. Esp. A) A boy, a young man; usually from the age of twelve to eighteen; but said*

also of Octavius at the age of nineteen, Cic.; *a puero, or, of several, a pueria, from childhood*, ex pueris excedere, *to pass the age of boyhood*, Id.—*B) With respect to the father: A son*, p. Latone, Apollo, Hor.—*III. A boy in waiting, an attendant (παῖς); then, also, a slave, servant, pueri regii, pages, youths in attendance on a king*, Liv.: *p. literatissimus, an educated slave*, Nep.—*IV. With respect to married men: A bachelor, fac p. esse velis*, Ov.

PŪERASCO, 3 v. n. (puer). *To arrive at the age of youth, to grow up to be a youth*, Suet.

PŪERILIS, e (puer). *I. Prop.: Of or like a boy, youthful, child-like, boyish*, p. aetas, boyhood or childhood, Cic.; *p. regnum*, Liv.; *p. delectatio, youthful merriment*, Cic.—*II. Fig.: Childish, puerile, absurd, trivial*, p. sententia, Ter.; *p. coosilium*, Cic.

PŪERILITAS, atis, f. (puerilis). *I. Boyhood, childhood*, Varr.—*II. Boyishness, childishness*, Sen.

PŪERILITER, adv. *I. Like children, in a child-like manner*, p. blandiri, Liv.—*II. Childishly, foolishly*, p. facere, Cic.

PŪERILITAS, ae, f. (puer). *The age of a boy or girl (until seventeen or eighteen), childhood, boyhood, pueritiam adolescentiam obrepit*, Cic.; *a pueritia, from one's infancy*, Id.

PŪERPĒRA, ae, f. (puer, pario). *I. A woman in child-bed*, Ter.; *also, a woman in labor*, Plaut.—*II. Adj.: p. verba, words (supposed) to assist child-birth*, Ov.

PŪERPĒRIUM, ii, n. (puerpera). *I. Child-birth, child-bed, a lying in, puerperio cubare, to be in child-bed*, Plaut.—*II. Meton.: A newborn child, numerus puerperii, the number of children born together*, Gell.

PŪERTA, ae, f. (contr. for pueritia), Hor.

PŪERŪLUS, i, m. dim. (puer). *A little boy, lad; a young slave*, Cic.

PŪGĪL, ilis, m. (pugnus). *One that fights with the caestus, a pugilist, boxer*, Cic.; *os pugilis, a bold forehead, a brazen face*, Aesop. Gall. ap. Suet.

PŪGILĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (pugilo). *A fighting with the caestus, pugilism, boxing*, Cic.

PŪGILĀTŌRIUS, a, um (pugilo). *Of or belonging to pugilism, p. follia, a ball struck by the fist*, Plaut.

PŪGILĀTUS, ūs, m. (pugilo). *A fighting with the caestus, pugilism, boxing*, Plaut.

PŪGILĪCE, adv. (pugil). *In the manner of a boxer or pugilist, p. valet, he is as strong as a boxer*, Plaut.

PŪGILLĀRIS, e (pugillus). *That can be held in one's fist, that fills a hand, as big as a fist, p. testiculi*, Juv. *Subst., pugillares, ium, m. (sc. libelli or codicilli), A writing-tablet*, Plin.

PUGILLO, PUGILLOR. See PUGILO.

PŪGIO, ōnis, m. (pungo). *A kind of short sword, a dagger, poniard, dirk*, Cic. *Fig.: p. plumbea, a weak proof or argument*, Cic.

PŪGIUNCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (pugio). *A little dagger or poniard; fig.*, Cic.

PŪGNA, ae, f. (pugnus). *I. Prop.: A fight, combat, encounter (either with weapons or with the fist), of single combatants; or of armies, an engagement, action, conflict, battle, nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat*,

PUGNACITAS.

Cic. ; p. singularis, a single combat, a duel, Maecr. ; pugnare pugnam claram, Liv. ; p. mala, an unfortunate battle, Id. ; pugnam mediam tueri, the engagement in the centre, Liv.—II. Fig. : A contest, dispute, debate, p. doctissimum hominum, Cic. ; a cunning trick, artifice, Plaut.

PUGNACITAS, atis, f. (pugnax). Desire or inclination to fight, quarrelsomeness, pugnacity, Plin. Fig. : p. argumentorum, Quint.

PUGNACITER, adv. (pugnax). Contentiously, impetuously, vehemently, p. certare, Cic. ; pugnacissime defendere, Id.

PUGNACULUM, i, n. (pugno). A fortified place from which to fight, a bulwark, fort, fortress, Plaut.

PUGNATOR, oris, m. (pugno). A fighter, combatant, Liv. ; p. gallus, a fighting-cock, Plin.

PUGNATORIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to combatants, used in fighting, p. arma, Suet.

PUGNAX, acis (pugno). I. Prop. : Fond of fighting, contentious, warlike, pugnacious, p. centurio, Cic. ; pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. Meton. : Contentious, warlike, oratio pugnacior, Cic. ; with dat., ignis aquæ pugnax, Ov.—II. Fig. : Refractory, obstinate, p. contra senatorem, Cæl. ap. Cic.

PUGNEX, a, um (pugnes). Of or relating to the fist, p. mergæ, i. e. blows with the fist, Plaut.

PUGNO, i v. n. (pugna). I. Prop. : To fight, combat, contend, engage (in single combat or with armies), pugnatur omnibus locis, Cæs. ; p. in nuda hostium latera, Liv. ; p. adversus multitudinem, Sall. ; p. ex equo, on horseback, Cic.—II. Fig. : To struggle or strive against, to be at variance with, to resist, oppose, p. cum alqo ; frigida pugnant calidis, Ov. ; to contradict, to be repugnant or inconsistent, pugnantis loqui, Cic. ; fortius mortalis cum immortalis natura p. videtur, Id. Hence : To maintain the contrary part, ne cupias p. puellas, Prop. ; to take pains, to strive, exert one's self, to endeavor to attain or accomplish any thing ; with ut, Cic. ; with ne, Id. ; p. de diis, to maintain their existence, Id. ; to resort to artifice, Plaut.

PUGNUS, i, m. A fist, pugnum facere, to clench the fist, Cic. ; superare pugnis, in boxing, Hor.

PULCHELLUS or PULCELLUS, a, um, dim. (pulcher). Pretty, p. Bacchæ, statues of the Baccha, Cic. Ironically : adianthus pulcellum puerum, Id. Also said contemptuously of Clodius, whose surname was Pulcher, Id.

PULCHER, chra, crum, or PULCER, cra, crum (πόλυχρος or πολύχρους). Having many colors, variegated ; hence, I. Prop. : Beautiful in shape and appearance, handsome, fair, p. puer, Cic. ; urbs pulcherrima, Cæs.—II. Fig. : Excellent, magnificent, noble, illustrious, p. atque præclarum, Cic. ; nihil virtute pulcrius, Id. ; fortunate, ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret, i. e. that he might not think too much of himself, Id.

PULCHER, chri, m. I. A Roman surname, e. g. Claudius P., Liv.—II. Pulchri promontorium, a promontory of Africa, northeast of Carthage, non Cap Bono, Liv.

PULCHRE or PULCRE, adv. (pulcher). I. Beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, p. dicere, Cic. ; p. asseverat, excellently, cleverly, Id. ; p. vendere, well, at a high rate, Plaut. ; p. sum, I am all right, take good care of myself, Id. As an exclam-

PULPAMENTUM.

ation: Well done! excellent! bravo! Ter.—II. Iron. : Finely, utterly, entirely, p. peristi, Plaut.

PULCHRITUDO (pulcr.), icia, f. Beauty, excellence, venustas et p. corporis, Cic. ; animal nullum pulchritudinem sentit, Id.

PULEIUM, i, and PULEGIUM, ii, n. Pennyroyal, flea-wort, an odoriferous herb, Cic. Fig. : ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, the agreeableness of your conversation, Id.

PŪLEX, icis, m. A flea, Cels.

PULLARIUS, a, um (pullus). I. Of or belonging to young animals, p. collectin, Veg.—II. Subst., pullarius, ii, m., One that fed the sacred chickens, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting their food, Cic.

PULLATUS, a, um (pullus). Dressed in black, in mourning, Juv. ; said of the dress of artisans or the common people ; hence, pullati, or pullata turba, common people, Suet. ; Quint.

PULLEIACEUS, a, um (a word used by Augustus instead of pullus). Black, Suet.

PULLŪLO, i v. n. (pullulus). To put forth buds, sprout out, germinate, Virg. Fig. : p. luxuria incipiente, began to spread, Nep.

PULLŪLUS, a, um, dim. (pullus). Young ; hence, subst., pullulus, i, m. I. A young animal, a chick, App.—II. Meton. : A young branch, or a shoot, sprout, Plin.

PULLUS, a, um (contr. for puellus). Young, meus p. passer, Plaut. It is also commonly used as a subst., pullus, i, m., Any thing young, a pullet. I. A young animal, p. equinus, a colt, Plin. ; pulli gallinæ, Liv. Also as a term of endearment, applied to children : Chick, pullum et pupum, Suet.—II. Meton. : A young branch, sprout, or shoot, Cat.

PULLUS, a, um (μελλός). Black (whether by nature or made so by dirt), blackish, dark-colored, p. capilli, Ov. ; p. myrtus, Hor. Esp. : p. vestis, p. toga, a dark-colored dress worn by artisans or common people (Calp.) ; also by persons in mourning. Subst., pullum, i, n., and plur., pulla, orum, n., Black clothes or dress, Ov.

PULMENTARIUM, ii, n. (pulmentum). A y thing eaten with bread, Cat. ; pulmentaria quære sudando, Hor.

PULMENTUM, i, n. (contr. for pulpamentum, from pulpa). That which is eaten with bread, Varr. Hence : Fish, meat, food, Plaut. ; singula pulmenta, single portions or pieces of fish, Hor.

PULMO, opis, m. (πλείμων, i. q. πνεύμων). I. The lungs, p. incisus, Cic. ; pulmones, the lobes of the lungs, Id.—II. p. marinus, A marine animal, sea-lungs, Plin.

PULMONEUS, a, um (pulmo). I. Of or belonging to the lungs, vomitum pulmonum vomere, to vomit the lungs, Plaut.—II. As soft as the lungs, p. mala, a kind of apples, Plin.

PULPA, æ, f. (πόλφος). I. The fleshy part of animal bodies, Cat. Hence : sclerata p., cursed flesh, i. e. cursed meat, Pcrs.—II. Meton. : The pulp of fruit, the pith of trees, Plin.

PULPAMEN, inis, n. (pulpa). That which is eaten with bread ; esp., meat, Liv.

PULPAMENTUM, i, n. (pulpa). I. The fleshy part of animals, fishes, &c., Plin.—II. Meton. : A dainty bit, a tit-bit, Plaut. ; any thing eaten with bread, a relish, p. fames est, Cic.

PULPITUM.

PULPITUM, i, n. (*akin to fulcio, palus, pluteus*). A stage or scaffold made of boards, a raised floor, platform, Hor.; a stage for actors, Id.

PULS, tis, f. (*πόλος*). A kind of pap made of flour, &c., the ordinary food of the ancient Romans (Plin.); afterward the food of poor people, Juv.; off's pulvis, the food of the sacred chickens, Cic.

PULSATIO, ōnis, f. (*pulso*). A beating, knocking, striking, p. Alexandrinorum, Cic.; p. scutorum, Liv.

PULSO, i v. intens. a. (*pello*). I. A) Prop. I) Gen.: To push or strike forward, to give an impulse to, propel, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatisissimi, Cic.; pulsatos se querentes, Liv. 2) Esp.: To put in motion by pushing, to beat to pieces, p. semen in pila, to bruise, pound, Plin.; to touch, strike, play upon (a musical instrument), p. chordas pectine, Virg.—B) Fig.: To strike, move, touch, make an impression upon, imagines quibus pulsatur animus, Cic.; pulsat aliquid pectus meum, p. me out, disturbs me, Plaut.—II. To strike against any thing, to beat or hit, fluctus pulsant latera navis, Ov. Hence, of persons dancing: To touch the ground, p. tellurem libero pede, Hor.; to strike or knock against or at any thing, p. ostium, Plaut. Poet.: To run through, ride over, curru Phœbe pulsabat Olympum, Virg.—III. Fig.: To remove, ward off; p. pericula, Claud.

PULSUS, ūs, m. (*pello*). I. Prop.: A pushing, striking, beating, stamping, p. remorum, Cic.; p. lyrae, Ov.; pulsum veorum attingere, to feel the pulse, Tac.—II. Fig.: Impulse, impression, excitement, externus p. animos com-movet, Cic.

PULTATIO, ōnis, f. (*pulto*). A knocking at the door, Plaut.

PULTYPHAGŌNIDES, ōs, m. (*vox hybr. puls, φαγεῖν*). An eater of puls or pap, Plaut.

PULTYPHAGUS, i, m. (*vox hybr. puls, φαγεῖν*). An eater of puls or pap. Faciē, a Roman, Plaut.

PULTO, are, i. q. pulso. To beat, strike, or knock at any thing, p. janus, Plaut.

PULVERĒUS, a, um (*pulvis*). I. Consisting of dust, p. nubes, a cloud of dust, Virg.—II. That causes or raises dust, p. palla, Ov.—III. Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty, p. solum, Ov.

PULVERŌLENTUS, a, um (*pulvis*). I. Prop.: Full of or covered with dust, dusty, p. via, Cic.—II. Fig.: Attended with labor, p. præmia, Ov.

PULVILLUS, i, m. dim. (*pulvinus*). A little cushion or pillow, Hor.

PULVINAR or POLVINAR, ōris, n. (*pulvinus*). I. A cushion, a bolster, or a place covered with cushions or tapestry; a couch on which the images of the gods were placed, that they might partake of the banquet called lectisternium: p. suscipere, i. q. instituire, ponere, Liv. Esp. in the circus, near the spina: The cushioned seats from which the emperor looked at the games, spectabat e pulvinari, Suet.—II. Meton.: A temple or chapel, in which these cushions were kept, supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria, Cic.; an entertainment at these sacred couches, Id.

PULVINARIUM, ii, n. I. I. q. pulvinar, a cush-

PUNICUS.

ion, pillow; as, of a deity in a temple, Liv.—II. Meton.: A dock-yard, Plaut.

PULVENUS, i, m. A cushion, squab, Cic.; esp., a pillow, Sall.

PULVIS, ōris, m., rarely f. [*gen.*, pulvis, Cat.: *gen. plur.*, pulverum, Hor. and Plin.]. I. Dust, powder, multia in calceis p., Cic.; p. carbonis, Ov.; p. eruditus, the sand in which the old mathematicians drew their figures with a radius, Id.; homunculum a pulvere et radium excitabo, the mathematician, Id. Prov.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, to take pains in vain or to no purpose, Id.—II. Meton. A) A field in which wrestling was practiced, Cic.; hence, fig., a field of activity, doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, before the public, Id. Poet.: Work, exertion, labor, palma sine pulvere, without labor, Hor.—B) Earth, soil, p. Etrusca, Prop.

PULVICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (*pulvis*). Fine dust or powder, Sol.; hence, fig., of a very small thing: rem sufferre cum pulvisculo, entirely, thoroughly, Plaut.

PŪMEX, icis, m. (*f. sp. Cat.*). I. Pumice-stone, Plaut. Proo.: aquam a pumice postulare, to ask a person for any thing which he does not possess, Plaut.—II. Poet.: Any soft or brittle kind of stone, Virg.

PŪMICEUS, a, um (*pumex*). Of pumice-stone, p. mola, Ov.; p. oculi, that can not shed tears, Plaut.

PŪMILIO, ōnis, m. (*pumilus*). A dwarf, pigmy, Seo.

PŪMILUS, i, m. A dwarf, pigmy, Suet. PUNCTIM, adv. (*pungo*). With the point of a weapon, p. petere hostem, Liv.

PUNCTIUNCŪLA, ōs, f. dim. (*punctio*). A slight stinging or pricking, p. sentire, Seo.

PUNCTUM, i, n. (*pungo*). I. A) That which is made by pricking, Mstr.; a puncture, hole, point, Plin.—B) A small portion of a weight or measure, &c., puncto certo, Pers. Fig.: p. temporis, a moment, Cic.; p. horæ, Hor.—II. A) Any point, spot, or dot in writing (because the ancients wrote by way of puncture on wax with an iron style), Aus.; a mathematical point, Cic.; a point on dice, Suet.—B) Meton.: A vote at the comitia, a suffrage, ballot (because anciently the votes were marked by points on wax-tablets), Cic. Hence, fig.: Approximation, omne tulit p., Hor.

PUNGO, pūpūgi, punctum, 3 v. a. I. A) To prick, sting, vulous quod scu punctum videretur, Cic.; to penetrate, p. corpus, Lucr.; to touch sensibly, p. sensum, Lucr.—B) Fig.: To sting, i. e. to mortify, grieves, vex, pungit dolor, Cic.—II. To make a point; only in the part., punctus, a, um: puncto tempore, or puncto in tempore, in a moment, Lucr.

PŪNICANUS, a, um (*Punicus*). Punic, Carthaginian, Cic.

PŪNICIUS, a, um (*Πυνικέος*). I. Punic, Carthaginian, P. dux, Ov.—II. Meton.: Reddish, approaching to purple, Tib.

PŪNICUS [*Pœnicus*], a, um. I. Phœnician, P. regna, Virg. Hence: Punic, Carthaginian (because Carthage was a Phœnician colony), P. literæ, Cic. P. pomum, or fig., Punicum, i, n., A pomegranate, Ov. Prov.: P. fides, perfidy, Sall.; perfidus plus quam Punicus, Liv.—II. Meton. poet.: Of a purple red, approaching to pur-

ple (because the Phœnicians invented the art of dyeing it), p. sagum, Hor.

PŪNIO [pœnio], *ivi and ii, itum, 4 v. a., and dep.*
PUNIOR [pœnior], punitus, iri (pœna). I. To punish, prohibenda in puniendo ira est, Cic.; p. alqm supplicio, Id. Dep.: puniri alqm, Cic.—II. To revenge, avenge, p. dolorem, Cic. Dep.: puniri necem, Cic.

PŪNITOR, oris, m. A punisher, Val. Max.; a revenger, an avenger, p. doloris sui, Cic.

PŪNUS, a, um [Pœnus]. Carthaginian. Compar., Punior, more versed in the language of the Carthaginians, Plaut.

PŪPA, æ, f. (pupus). I. A girl, Mart.—II. A doll, puppet, Varr.

PŪPILLA, æ, f. dim. (pupa). Prop.: A little girl; hence, I. An orphan girl under age, who is under the care of a guardian; a ward, Cic.—II. The apple or pupil of the eye, Plin.

PŪPILLARIS, e (pupillus). Of or belonging to wards or minors, p. pecuniæ, Liv.; p. ætas, minority, Suet.

PŪPILLUS, i, m. dim. (pupulus). A little boy; hence, an orphan under age, a ward, minor, Cic.

PUPINIA, æ, f. Pupinia, a district of Latium, remarkable for the infertility of its soil, Cic. Hence: Pupiniensis ager, Liv.

PŪPIUS, a, um. I. A Roman gens; of which the most celebrated is a tragic poet, mentioned by Hor.—II. Adj.: Of or belonging to the Pupian gens, lex P., Cic.

PUPPIS, is, f. I. The hinder part of a ship, the stern, navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic.; staat litore puppes, turned toward the shore, i. e. at landing, Ov.; Virg.; the stern, the place of the pilot, clavum tenens sedeat in puppi, Cic.; hence, fig.: sedebamus in puppi, I was at the helm, i. e. at the head of the state, Id. Facete, for the back (of a man): p. percuenda est, my back will suffer for it, Plaut.—II. Meton.: A ship, Virg. Hence: A certain constellation, Cic.

PŪPULA, æ, f. dim. (pupa). I. Girl; as a term of endearment, "My love," "My dear girl," mea pupa, App.—II. The apple or pupil of the eye, Cic. Meton.: The eye, Hor.

PŪPŪLUS, i, m. dim. (pupus). A little boy, Cestell.

PŪPUS, i, m. A boy or child, Varr. As term of endearment, Suet.

PŪRE, adv. I. A) Purely, cleanly, p. lavare, Liv. Hence, fig.: Purely, free from fault, unspottedly, quiete et p. et eleganter acta ætas, Cic. Esp.: Purely, chaste, p. a matronis sacrificium, Liv.; purely, without fault, correctly (of speaking), p. loqui, Cic.—B) Meton.: Without covering, naturally, p. apparere, Hor.—II. Brightly, marmore purius, Hor.

PURGAMEN, inis, n. (purgo). I. Filth, dirt, Ov.—II. A means of purging or cleansing; hence, expiation, atonement, p. mali, Ov.—III. Purity, cleanliness, clearness, Prud.

PURGAMENTUM, i, n. (purgo). Dirt, filth, offscouring, p. urbis, Liv. Hence: A term of reproach; Dregs, scum, offscouring (κάθαμα), p. servorum, Curt.

PURGATIO, ōnis, f. (purgo). A making clean, scouring, cleansing, menstruæ purgationes, the monthly courses, Plin.; p. alvi, a purg-

ing of the bowels, Cic. Hence, fig.: Expiation, atonement, Plin.; justification, apology, p. est quum factum conceditur, culpa removetur, Cic.

PURGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of purgo.—II. Adj.: Purged, purified, somnia pituitâ purgatissima, Pers.; justified, cleared of a charge, Sall.

PURGATUS, ūs, m. (purgo). A purging, cleansing, or purifying, Cic.

PURGITIO, are, v. intens. (purgo). To purify, Plaut.

PURGO, 1 v. a. (purum ago). I. A) To make clean or pure, to clean, cleanse, p. locum, Cic. Fig.: p. se, to purge one's self, Cels.; purgatum te illius morbi esse, Hur.—B) To make straight, to prepare, make even or level, p. viam, Ulp.; p. rationem, to pay off, to settle, Suet.; p. metum doloris, to get rid of, to remove, Quint.—II. Fig. A) In a moral sense: To clear from a charge; hence, to justify, excuse, p. se alqui, to excuse one's self with any body, Cic.; p. alqm de luxuria, on account of, respecting, Id.; p. alqm crimine, to clear, acquit, Tac. With acc. and inf.: To plead in one's defence, or as an excuse, that, &c., qui purgant, nec accitos ab eo Bastaruas, Liv. Hence: To refute, rebut, contradict, p. crimina, Cic.—B) To purify, sanctify, p. populos, Ov.; p. nefas, to make expiation or atonement for, Id.

PŪRIFICŌ, 1 v. a. (purificus). To clean, cleanse. I. To make clean from dirt, cleanses, p. favum, Plin.—II. To cleanse from sin, to purify, p. se, Suet.

PURPŪRA, æ, f. (πορφύρα). I. A shell-fish which produces purple dye, Plin.—II. Meton. A) Purple, purple color or dye, ceterum uvam purpuream, Hor. Hence.—B) 1) Any thing purple or dyed with purple, a purple garment, or a garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by kings, &c., usque ad talos demissa p., Cic.; qui fulgent purpurâ, Id. Hence: A high dignity or office, septima p., the consulate, Flor. 2) Wool dyed purple, purple stuffs, purple, Sea.; a purple cloth or covering, Quint.

PURPURASCO, 3 v. n. (purpura). To turn purple, Cic.

PURPURATUS, i, m. (purpura). One dressed in purple, an officer at court, purpuratis tuis ista militare, Cic.

PURPŪREUS, a, um (πορφύρεος). I. Of a purple color, purple; hence also (on account of the various shades of purple dye), darkish violet, reddish, deep, or of a deep color, &c., p. vestis, Cic.; p. genæ, Ov.; p. arcus, a rainbow, Prop.; p. anima, with blood, Virg.; p. mare, dark-colored, Virg.; (on account of the beauty of the color), brilliant, shining, splendid, p. olores, Hor.; p. lux, Ov.—II. Meton.: Dressed or clothed in purple, p. rex, Ov.; adorned with purple, p. pennis, with a purple crest, Virg.

PURPURISSATUS, a, um (purpurissum). Painted or dyed with purpurissum, p. buccæ, Plaut.

PURPURISSUM, i, n. (πορφυρίσον). A kind of dark red color (approaching to purple) used in painting, Plin.; color used for reddening the complexion, rouge, Plaut.

PURPŪRO, 1 v. a. (purpura). To make of a

PURUS.

purple color, to purple, p. undas, Fur. ap. Gell. Hence, meton.: To clothe in purple, mulier purpurata, Plaut.

PÜRUS, u, um. Pure. I. Free from any thing, free from filth, faults, or any extraneous admixture, pure, neat, quicquid hauseris purum liquidumque te haurire, Cic.; p. locus, undefiled, Liv.; p. coelum, clear, serene, Tib.; with gen. (poet.): sceleris p., free from, Hor. Subst., purum, i, n. (sc. coelum), A clear sky or atmosphere, Hor.—II. A) That is still in its natural state, free, pure, unmixed, simple, unadorned, inartificial, plain, p. campus, a clear or open country, Liv.; puræ . . . plateæ, clear, Hor.; p. toga, without purple, Phædr.; p. argentum, plain, without figures, not chased [opp. caelatum], Cic.; p. oratio, unadorned, Id. Hence, subst., purum, i, n., The open air, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) Clear, bright, p. sol, Hor.; dico puri, Ov. 2) Just, honest, upright, p. bellum, Liv.; p. anima, pure, unspotted, uncontaminated, Cic. 3) Clear; that remains after the deduction of expense, net, quid possit ad dominum puri ac reliqui pervenire. 4) Unmixed, neat, by itself, esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse est, Lucr. 5) That is without conditions or exceptions, p. iudicium, Cic.

PÛS, püris, n. (πῦος, τό). I. White and viscous matter, pus, Cels.—II. Fig.: Of malicious or bitter speech, Hor.

PÛSILLUS, a, um, dim. (pusus). I. Prop.: Small, little, in size or circumference, p. testis, Cic.; p. vox, a weak voice, Quint. Subst., pusillum, i, n., A trifle, pusillo altior, Plin. Adv.: A little, pusillum discedere, Quint.—II. Fig.: Small, little, mean, poor, p. animus, Cic.; p. homo, mean, Vat. ap. Cic.; of low extraction, Seo.

PÛSIO, ònia, m. (pusus). A little boy, Cic.

PÛSTÛLA, æ, f. A blister, pimple on the skin, a bladder, pustule, Cels.; Sen.

PÛSTÛLATUS, a, um. Full of pustules, impled, p. argentum, purified silver, Suet.

PÛTA (imper. of puto). For instance, for example, to wit, Pers.; ut p., as for instance, as for example, Sen.

PÛTAMEN, iois, n. (puto). That which is cut off as useless; hence, a shell or husk of a nut, &c., Cic.

PÛTATIO, ònis, f. (puto). A purifying, trimming, a adorning; hence, a pruning or lopping of trees, p. arborum et vitium, Cic.

PÛTEAL, ælis, n. I. A marble edge or border of a well or fountain, putealia sigillata duo, Cic.—II. An uncovered piece of masonry in the shape of a well; such was constructed at Rome in commemoration of Attus Navius, and afterward rebuilt by Scribonius Libo; this puteal stood near the arcus Fabianus, and was called puteal Libonis; it served as an exchange, Hor.; Pers.

PÛTEALIS, e (puteus). Of or belonging to a well, Lucr.; Ov.

PÛTEO, ùi, ère (πύθο, πύθομαι). I. To stink, Cic.—II. To be foul or rotten, Plaut.

PÛTEOLANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Puteoli, P. prædia, Cic. Subst., Puteolanum, i, n., An estate of Cicero, near Puteoli, Cic. Puteolani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Puteoli, Id.

PÛTEOLI, òrum, m. Puteoli, a town of Campania, on the sea-coast, with mineral springs; now Pozzuolo, Cic.

PÛTER putris, putre (puteo). I. Foul, rot-

PUTRIDUS.

ten, putrid, p. ulcus, Cels.; p. navis, Prop.; p. poma, Ov.—II. Loose, friable, brittle, rotten, p. solum, Virg.; p. tellus, reduced to dust, Prop. Meton.: p. mammae, slack, flabby, withered, Hor.; p. oculi, languishing, Id.

PÛTESCO and PÛTISCO, ùi, 3 v. n. (puteo). To rot, putrefy, Cic.

PÛTEÛS, i, m. I. A (dug) well, Cic.; puteum fodere, Plaut; a cistern, Hirt.—II. A pit, puteum demitti, to be sunk, Virg. Hence, in mines: A pit, shaft, Plin.; a subterraneous place of confinement for slaves, Plaut.

PÛTIDE, adu. Disgustingly, in an unnatural or affected manner, excessively, p. dicere, Cic.; putidius literas exprimere, with excessive distinctness, Id.

PÛTIDIÛSCÛLUS, a, um, dim. (putidior). Rather more unpleasant, or disgusting, Cic.

PÛTIDUS, a, um (puteo). I. Foul, fetid, stinking, p. caro, Cic.; cerebrum putidius, somewhat decayed, Hor. Hence,—II. Disgusting, disagreeable, affected, p. homo, Plaut; p. femina, Hor. Esp.: Disagreeable or affected in speaking, tedious, putidum sit scribere, Cic.; ne obscurum easet aut putidum, tediously explicit or clear, Id.

PÛTILLUS, i, m. (putus). A very little boy or lad, Plaut.

PÛTISCO. See PÛTESCO.

PÛTO, i v. a. (perhaps allied to putus). I. To clean, cleanse, p. Isnam, Titin. ap. Non. Esp.: To prune (trees or vines), p. vites, Virg. Hence, fig.: To adjust, arrange, p. rationes cum alio, to settle accounts with any one, Cic.; rationem puto, I am thinking of, Plaut.—II. A) To reckon, count, pro bis putabantur, will be reckoned as two, Cat. Hence,—B) Meton. 1) To estimate, value, esteem, p. magni, Cic.; p. quid denariis quingentis, Id.; with in, to hold, set down, consider, take for, imperatorum in alio numero puto, Id.; with pro, Id.; with supra, ratio supra hominem putanda, to be considered as superhuman, Id. 2) To judge in consequence of previous calculation, i. e. to suppose, believe, consider, think, imagine, non putaram, I should not have thought or supposed, Cic.; recte putas, Ter.; with acc. and inf., noli p. me maluisse, do not believe that, Cic.; p. bominem præ se neminem, to consider or esteem beneath one's self, Id.; putes, one would say, believe, or imagine, Ov.; ut puto, as I think, in my opinion, Id. 3) To weigh or turn over in one's mind, to think upon, illud debes p., Cic. 4) To reason, dispute, prove by argument, mecum argumentis puto, Plaut.

PÛTRÉFACIO, èci, actum, 3 v. a. Pass., PÛTRÉFIO, factus, fieri (putreo, facio). I. To cause any thing to rot or corrupt, to make rotten; pass., to become rotten or putrid, tectum imbribus putrefieri, Liv.—II. To make loose or brittle, p. saxa infuso aceto, Liv.

PÛTRÉO, ùi, 2 v. n. (puter). To be rotten or putrid, Pacuv.

PÛTRÉSCO, ùi, 3 (putreo). I. To grow putrid or rotten, to putrefy, rot, hamine an sublime putrescat, Cic.—II. Meton.: To become loose or friable, solum putrescit, Col.

PÛTRIDUS, a, um (puteo). I. Rotten, putrid, p. dens, Cic.—II. Meton.: Loose, friable, p. pectora, Cat.

PUTRIS.

PUTRIS, e. See PUTER.
 PUTROR, ōria, m. (putreo). *Putridity, rottenness, corruption*, Lucr.

PŪTUS, a, um (perhaps part. of an obsolete verb, puo). 1. Prop.: *Cleaned, cleansed, bright, polished; usually with purus, by way of ἀσύνδρον: argentum purum p., pure silver*, Alfen. ap. Gell.; *purus p. hic sycophanta, this man is a true or regular sycophant, Plaut.*; *Polymachæroplacides purus p. est ipsua, the very incarnation of Id.*—II. Fig.: *Shining, bright, putiasimæ orationes*, Cic.

PŪTUS, i, m., i. q. pusua. *A boy, lad*, Virg.
 PYCTA, æ, or PYCTES, æ, m. (πύκτης). *A boxer, pugilist*, Sen. (*Pure Latin, pugil*).

PYDNA, æ, f. (Πύδνα). *Pydna, a town of Macedonia, on the Thermoic Gulf, celebrated for the battle between Paulus Æmilius and Perseus*, Liv.
 PYDNÆUS, a, um. *Of Pydna. Subst. plur., PYDNÆI, ðrum, The inhabitants of Pydna*, Liv.

PŪGA, or PŪGA, æ, f. (πυγή). *The seat, the buttocks*, Hor. (*Pure Latin, nates*).
 PYGMÆI, ðrum, m. (Πυγμαῖοι, from πυγμή. the fist). *Pigmies, a race of dwarfs in Ethiopia*, Plin.; *Jur.*

PYGMÆUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Pygmaei, Pygmy, P. sauguis*, Ov.
 PYGMALION, ðnia, m. (Πυγμαλίων). *Pygmalion. 1. The grandson of Agenor, Ov. 2. A king of Tyre, brother of Dido*, Virg.

PŪLĀDES, æ and ia, m. (Πυλάδης). *Pylades. 1. The son of King Strophius, the faithful friend of Orestes, Cic.; hence, prov.: A dear or faithful friend*, Ov. 2. *A celebrated pantomimist of Cilicia, at Rome in the time of Augustus*, Suet.

PŪLĀDEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Pylades, e. g. P. smicitia, intimate, firm*, Cic.

PŪLĒ, ærum, f. (πύλαι). 1. Gen.: *Gates; hence, a defile or narrow pass between mountains, p. Tauri, between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, Cic.—II. Esp.: i. q. Thermopylæ. Liv.

PŪLEMENES, is, m. *Pylæmenes, an old king and chief of the Heneti in Paphlagonia, who was killed before Troy*, Liv.

PŪLĀICUS, a, um (πυλαϊκός). *Of or at Thermopylæ, p. conventus or conclium, a convention or congress of the Grecian states held there*, Liv.

PŪLIUS, a, um (Πύλιος). *Of or from Pylos, Pylian; subst., said of Nestor, Ov. Poet.: Of or belonging to Nestor, P. dies*, Ov.

PŪLOS, or PŪLOS, i, f. (Πύλος). *Pylos, a town of Messenia, the birth-place of Nestor, now Old Navarina*, Liv.

PŪRĀ, æ, f. (πυρά). 1. *A burning funeral pile, a pyre*, Virg. (*Pure Latin, rogus*).—II. *A place on Mount Ceta, where Hercules burned himself*, Liv.

PŪRACNON, ðois, m. (Πυράκνων). *Pyracnon, one of the Cyclopes*, Virg.

PŪRACMOS, i, m. *Pyracmus, one of the centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous*, Ov.

PŪRĀMĪDĀTUS, a, um (pyramis). *In the shape of a pyramid, pyramidal*, Cic. (*doubtful*).

PŪRĀMIS, idis, f. (πυραμῖς). *A pyramid*, Cic.

PŪRĀMUS, i, m. (Πύραμος). *Pyramus. I. The unfortunate lover of Thisbe, who killed himself*

PYTHAULES.

under a mulberry-tree, Ov.—II. *A river of Cithæcia, formerly called Leucosyrus, Cic.*

PŪRENÆUS [Pyrenæus], a, um. *Of or belonging to the Pyrenæes, P. montes, the Pyrenæes, Liv.*

PŪRENE, ða, f. (Πυρήνη). *The Pyrenean Mountains, the Pyrenæes, Tib.*

PŪRENEUS (trisyll.), ði and ðos, m. (Πυρηνεύς). *Pyreneus, a king of Thrace, an enemy of the Muses, Ov.*

PŪRENEUS (tetrasyll.), a, um. See PYRENÆUS.
 PYRGI, ðrum, m. (Πύργου, towers). *Pyrgi, a town of Etruria, now S. Severa, Liv.; Virg. Hence, Pyrgensis, Born at Pyrgi, P. Antistatius, Cic.*

PŪRGO, ða, f. *Pyrgo, the nurse of Priam's children*, Virg.

PŪRGUS, i, m. (Πύργος). *Pyrgus, a fortress of Elis, Liv.*

PŪRŌIS, or PŪRŌEIS, entis, m. (Πυρρόεις, fiery). *Pyrrhis, the name of one of the horses of the Sun, Ov.*

PŪRŌPUS, i, m. (πυρρόπος, fire-colored). *A certain mixture of brass and gold, in the proportion of three to one, Ov.*

PŪRRĀ, æ, and PYRRĒ, ðs, f. (Πύρρα). *Pyrrha. 1. 1. Daughter of Epimeleus, and wife of Deucalion, Ov. 2. A mistress of Horace, Hor.*

—II. *Name of several towns in Lesbos, Eubœa, &c., Plin.*

PŪRRĒUM, i, u. *Pyrrhæum, a place in Ambracia, Liv.*

PŪRRĒĪĀ, æ, f. *Pyrrhia, the name of a female slave in one of the plays of Titinius, Hor.*

PŪRRĒĪAS, æ, m. *Pyrrhias, a leader of the Ætolians, Liv.*

PŪRRĒĪAS, ædis, f. *Of or belonging to Pyrrha (in Lesbos), P. puellæ, Ov.*

PŪRRĒĪCA, æ, and PYRRĒĪCHE, ðs, f. (πυρρόχη). *A kind of dance in armor, performed by boys and girls, pyrrhic dance, Suet.*

PŪRRĒĪCHIUS, a, um (πυρρόχιος). *Pyrrhic, p. pes, a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables, Quint.*

PŪRRĒŌ, ðnis, m. (Πύρρων). *Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher of Elis, founder of the Skeptic philosophy, Cic.*

PŪRRĒŌNĪ, ðrum, m. *Followers of the Skeptic philosopher Pyrrho, Cic.*

PŪRRĒŌS, i, m. (Πύρρος). *Pyrrhus. 1. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, called also Neoptolemus, Virg. 2. A king of Epirus, famous for his war with the Romans, Cic.*

PŪRUM and PYRUS. See PIRUS.

PŪTHĀGŌRAS, æ, m. (Πυθαγόρας). *Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher of Samos (about B.C. 550), who taught in Lower Italy at Croton and Metapontum, Cic.; Ov.; littera Pythagoræ, the letter Y, by which Pythagoras designated the two paths of life, that of virtue on the right, narrow, and that of vice, on the left, broad, Pers.*

PŪTHĀGŌREUS, a, um (Πυθαγόρειος). *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean, P. scemnia, Hor. Plur., Pythagorei, ðrum, m., Followers of Pythagoras, Pythagorean, Cic.*

PŪTHĀGŌRICUS, a, um (Πυθαγαρικός). *Of Pythagoras, Pythagorean, P. libri, Liv. Subst.: Pythagoriei, ðrum, m., Pythagorean philosophers, Cic.*

PŪTHĀULES, æ, m. (πυθαύλης). 1. *One who plays on the flute a hymn in honor of the Pythian*

PYTHIA.

Apollo, Hyg.—II. *Gen.*: One who plays on the flute in the theatre, Varr.; Sen.

PYTHIA, æ, f, and orum, n. See PYTHIUS, II. PYTHIUS, a, um (Πυθικός). *Pythian, P. Apollo, Liv.*

PYTHIUS, a, um (Πύθιος). I. *Pythian, Delphic, P. Apollo, Cic.; Liv.; P. regna, Delphi, Prop.; P. vates, the Pythia, Juv.*—II. *Subst. A) Pythia, æ, f. (Πυθία, ἡ), The priestess of Apollo, at Delphi; the Pythian prophetess, Cic.*—B) *Pythia, ðrum, n. (Πύθια, τὰ, σ. iepά), Games celebrated every four years in honor of Apollo at Delphi, the Pythian games, Ov.; Hor.*

PYTHO, ðs, f. (Πυθώ). *Pytho. I. The ancient name of Delphi and the surrounding country, Tib.*—II. *m., a proper name, of a man, Liv.*

PYTHON, ðnis, m. (Πύθων). *Python, a large serpent killed by Apollo near Delphi, from which he was surnamed Pythius, Ov.*

PYTISMA, ætis, n. (πυτίσμα). *That which one spits out (in tasting wine), Juv.*

PYTISSO, I v. n. (πυτίσω). *To spit out (wine that one has tasted), Ter.*

PYXIS, idis, f. (πυξίς). *A box, a small box; as, for unguents, medicines, &c.; properly, one made of box-wood, but said also of a box made of any sort of wood, or of metal, Quint.; Cic.*

Q.

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, occurring only in connection with u. As a prænomen it denotes Quintus. It also stands for que, e. g. S. P. Q. R., i. e. Senatus Populusque Romanus.

QUA, adv. (qui). I. *On which side, where, ad omnes aditus, qua adiri poterat, Cic.*—II. *Meton. A) How, in what way, by what method or means, Antonium delectus, qua possit, habiturum, Cic.*—B) *As far as, veterem tutare sodalem, qua datur, Ov.*—C) *qua . . . qua, sometimes . . . sometimes, partly . . . partly, both . . . and, qua dominus, qua advocati, Cic.; qua conales, qua exercitum increpando, Liv.*

QUACUMQUE [quacunque], adv. (abl. of quicumque). *Wherever, wheresoever, q. iter fecit, Cic.; q. nos commovimus, whithersoever, to whatever part, corner, place, &c., Id.; also separately, qua se cumque tulit, Virg.*

QUADAM-TĒNUS [quadantenus], also separately. I. *Up to a certain point, est quadam prodire tenus, Hor.*—II. *Somewhat, to some degree, in some measure, Plin.*

QUADI, ðrum, m. *Quadi, a Germanic tribe, in the modern Moravia, Tac.*

QUADRĀGENĀRIUS, a, um (quadrageni). *Of or belonging to the number forty; of forty, q. pupillus, forty years of age, Sen.*

QUADRĀGENĀ, æ, a (quadraginta). *Forty each or apiece, Cic.*

QUADRĀGESIMUS, a, um (quadraginta). I. *The fortieth, q. pars, Cat.; q. post annum, Tac.*—II. *Subst., quadragesima, æ, f. (sc. para), The fortieth part, paid as a tax, Tac.*

QUADRĀGIES, adv. *Forty times, q. quater accusatus, Aur. Vict.; HS. q., forty times a hundred thousand sesterces (i. e. four millions), Cic.*

QUADRĀGINTA. *Forty, Cic.*

QUADRĀNGŪLUS, a, um (quatuor, angulus).

QUADRĪJUGIS.

Quadrangular, having four corners or angles, q. figura, Plin.

QUADRANS, tis, m. [sc. as] (quadro). I. *The fourth part, a quarter, q. diei noctisque, Plin.; creditoribus quadrantem solvi, i. e. twenty-five per cent., Vell.*—II. *Esp. A) As a coin: The fourth part of an as, i. a. three uncias, Liv.; as the lowest price of bathing, (Hor.—B) As a weight: A quarter of a pound, Mart.—C) As a measure of liquids: The fourth part of a sextarius, i. e. three cyathi, Cels.—D) As a measure of length: A quarter of a foot, Gell.*

QUADRANTAL, alis, n. (quadrantalıs). *A measure for liquids, i. q. amphora, holding eight congi, Cat.; Plaut.*

QUADRANTĀLIS, e (quadrans). *Containing the fourth part of a measure, Plin.*

QUADRANTĀRIUS, a, um (quadrans). *Of or pertaining to the quarter of a thing, as, of an as, or that may be had or bought for it, q. rea, a bath (see QUADRANS, II, A), Sen. Meton.: q. muller, a common prostitute (said of Clodia, the wife of Metellus), Cic.*

QUADRĀTUM, i, n. (quadratus). A) *A square, Cic.; Hor.*—B) *In Astron., said of a planet standing at a distance of three signs from another, Cic. See QUADRO, II.*

QUADRĀTUS, a, um (quadro). I. *Four-cornered, square, q. turris, Lucr.; q. saxum, square, Liv.; q. agmen, an army marching in a square or rectangle, Cic. (see AGMEN).*—II. A) *Meton.: Well proportioned; esp. of stature, of middle size, middling, q. statura, Suet.*—B) *Fig.: Fit, suitable, q. composito (verborum), Quint.*

QUADRĪENNIS, e (quatuor, annus). *Of four years, q. homo, Aur. Vict.*

QUADRĪENNIUM, ii, n. (quatuor, annus). *The space of four years, four years, Cic.*

QUADRĪFĀRIAM, adv. (quatuor). *In four parts, q. dividere, Liv.*

QUADRĪFĪDUS, a, um (quatuor, fido). *Cleft into four parts, q. sudea, Virg.; q. quercum scindebat cuneis, he divided into four parts, Id.*

QUADRĪGĒ, ārum, f. (for quadrijugæ, from quatuor and jugum, conf. BIGÆ). I. A) *A set or team of four, as of horses, Liv.; Virg.; esp. of the chariots in the circus, curru quadrigarum vebi, Cic.; of a team of four asses, Varr.; of camels, Suet. In the sing.: quadriga, æ, Prop.*—B) *Meton.: A vehicle drawn by four horses abreast, plur., Liv.; sing., Suet.*—II. *Fig.: The rapid course of any thing, q. poetice, poetry, Cic.; navibus atque quadrigis petere alqd, with eagerness, with might and main, Hor.*

QUADRĪGĀRIUS, a, um (quadrigæ). I. *Of or belonging to a team of four horses, or a chariot drawn by four horses abreast, q. habitus, of or belonging to the driver of such a chariot, Suet.*—II. *Subst., quadrigarius, ii, m., The driver of a quadriga, Cic.*

QUADRĪGĀRIUS, ii, m. *Quadrigarius, a surname of the historian Q. Claudius, Liv.*

QUADRĪGĀTUS, a, um (quadrigæ). *Marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga, q. numus, a silver coin, Liv.*

QUADRĪGŪLĒ, ārum, f. dim. (quadrigæ). *A small quadriga, Cic. In the sing., quadrigula, æ, Plin.*

QUADRĪJŪGIS, e (quatuor, jugum). *Yoked*

QUADRIJUGUS.

four together; or, for four horses, four horse, q. equi, a yoke of four horses, Virg.

QUADRIJUGUS, a, um (quatuor, jugum). Yoked four together; or, for four horses, four-horse, q. equi, a yoke of four horses, Ov.; or simply, quadrijugi, Id.; q. currus, Virg.

QUADRILIBRIS, e (quatuor, libra). Weighing four pounds, Plaut.

QUADRIMESTRIS, e (quatuor, mensis). Of four months, q. consulatus, Suet.

QUADRIMÖLUS, a, um, dim. (quadrimus). Of four years, four years old, q. puer, Plaut.

QUADRIMUS, a, um (quatuor). Of four years, four years old, q. homo, Liv.; q. merum, Hor.; de quadrimo Catone, i. e. Cato the Younger (of Utica), who manifested great intrepidity when a boy four years old, Cic.

QUADRINGENARIUS, a, um (quadringeni). Of four hundred each, q. cohortes, each of four hundred men, Cic.; Liv.

QUADRINGENI [quadringeni, Varr.], æ, a (quadringenti). Four hundred (distrib.), four hundred each, Liv.

QUADRINGENTESIMUS, a, um (quadringenti). The four hundredth, q. annus, Liv.

QUADRINGENTI, æ, a (quatuor, centum). Four hundred, Cic.

QUADRINGENTES, adv. (quadringenti). Four hundred times, q. HS., forty millions of sesterces, Cic.

QUADRINI, æ, a (quatuor). Four (distrib.), q. dies, Plin.

QUADRIPARTITUS [quadripert.], a, um (quatuor, partior). Divided into four parts, quartered, four-fold, four, q. divisio, Cic.; q. ratio, Quint.

QUADRIREMIS, is, f. (sc. navis). A ship with four benches of oars, a quadrirème, Cic.; Cæs.

QUADRIVIVUM, ii, n. (quatuor, via). A place where four roads meet, cross-roads, Catull.; Juv.

QUADRO, l. v. n. and a. (quadrus). 1. Act. A) To make, shape, cut, &c., square, to square, Col.—B) Meton.: To give perfect symmetry to any thing, to arrange properly, to complete, quadrandæ orationis industria, Cic.; pars quadrat æcerum, make the heap complete, Hor.—II. Neut.: To be square; hence, meton., to suit, to be fit, answer, square with, visum est hoc mihi ad multa q., Cic.; quoniam tibi ita quadrat, since it so pleases you, Id.; to agree, square (of accounts), quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Id.

QUADRU. See QUADRUS, a, um.

QUADRUPEDANS, tis (quatuor, pes). Prop.: That goes on four feet, four-footed; hence, of a horse, galloping, equo juxta quadrupedante, Plin.; q. sonitus, of or made by a horse galloping, Virg. Subst. poet. for equus, A horse, Virg.

QUADRUPES, ædis (quatuor, pes). That walks on four feet. I. Of animals: Four-footed; and Subst., f. and n., A four-footed animal, a quadruped, vectiones quadrupedum, Cic. Also, masc., A stag, a horse, Virg. Meton.: quadrupeda curvus for curvus equorum, Ov.—II. Of men (in as far as their hands are considered as fore-feet): quadrupes recepit, on all four, Suet.; quadrupedem constringito, bind him hand and foot, Ter.

QUADRUPULATOR, òris, m. (quadruplo). I. Prop.: One who multiplies or makes four-

QUÆRO.

fold, App.—II. Meton. A) One who magnifies, q. beneficiorum, one who requires a four-fold return of favours conferred, Sen.—B) A public informer, one who accuses another person for unworthy ends (perhaps because such a one received a fourth part of the property of the accused person), si a quadruplatoribus accusandi voluntas ad viros fortes translata sit, Cic.

QUADRUPLEX, icis (quatuor, plico). I. Quadruple; hence, four-fold, q. ordo, Liv.—II. Four, q. stellæ, Cic.

QUADRUPPLICATO, adv. (quadruplico). Four times as much, Plin.

QUADRUPLEX, l. v. a. (quadruplex). To make four-fold, q. rem (one's property), Plaut.

QUADRUPFLOR, ari, v. dep. n. (quadruplus). To be a public informer, Plaut.

QUADRUPLUS, a, um (τετραπλοῦς). Four-fold, q. strea, Suet. Subst., quadruplum, i, n., Four times as much, the four-fold, Plin.

QUADRUS, a, um (quatuor). 1. That has four corners, four-cornered, quadrangular, square, q. cella, Pall.—II. Subst. A) quadra, æ, f., A square. 1) In Archit.: A plinth, a square member, which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar, Vitruv. 2. A square table, Varr.; hence, quadra, slices of bread used by the Trojans instead of plates or dishes, Virg.; aliena quadra vivere, to live at other people's expense, Juv. 3) Gen.: A small square piece, findetur munere quadra, a small piece of bread or cake, Hor.—B) quadrum, i, n., Something square, a square, dolantur in quadrum, Col. Hence, prov.: in quadrum redigere, to bring into proper order, to arrange properly, in q. redigere sententiâs, Cic.

QUÆRITO, are, v. intens. a. (quæro). I. To seek, search, or look for eagerly, q. alqm, Ter.; q. hospitium ab alqo, of any body, Id.—II. To search or inquire into, to be anxious to know accurately, q. alqd, Plaut.

QUÆRO, èvi, situm, 3v. a. (Suns. gardh, to wish, to seek after; Gr. χράω, χρήσω; Germ. begehren). Gen. A) To seek any thing, to look after, fore ut a multis illis in lautumis verus ille dux quæreretur, would be sought there, Cic.; q. exitum, Id.; q. Siciliam in Sicilia, Id.; q. occasionem amissam, Liv.—B) To require, have need of, demand, quærit alqd oratoris eloquentiam, Cic.; bellum dictatoriam majestatem quæsisset, Liv.—C) 1) To seek to gain, obtain, or procure, q. dignitatem ex domo, Cic.; q. amicitiarum presidia, Id. Hence, 2) To bring or draw upon one's self, to excite, raise, q. invidiam in alqm, Cic.; mors quæsit, a violent death, Tac.—D) 1) To try to find out, to endeavor to learn, alqd ab or ex alqo, to ask any body, Cic.; q. de alqo, to inquire about any body, Ov. Hence, 2) To put or propose a question, si quis quid quæreret, Cic. 3) To be desirous to know, si verum quærimus, Cic.—E) To inquire or examine into, investigate, institute an inquiry, q. de morte, Cic.; q. de tanta re, Nep.; q. de erro in dominum, to extort information from a slave against his master, Cic.—F) To earn, gain, acquire, diu nihil quæsierat, Cic.; mihi opus est quæsito, i. q. quærere, I must earn something, Id.—G) To seek, i. e. desire, have in view, to meditate, to aim at, endeavor after, q. fugam, Cic.; id quod quærebat, Liv.

QUÆSITIO.

QUÆSITIO, ònis (quæro). I. *A seeking or searching after*, App. —II. *An examining by torture, question by torture*, Tac.

QUÆSITOR, òris, m. (quæro). *An examiner, inquisitor in criminal matters*, q. criminum, Liv. *Esp. of the prætor who presided at the public trials*. Gen.: quasi quæsitores et consideratores, of the *Skeptics*, Gell.

QUÆSTITUM, i, n. (quæro). *A question*, Ov. *Something gotten or obtained*, Virg.

QUÆSITUS, ùs, m. (quæro). *A seeking, searching*, Plin.

QUÆSTITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of quæro*. —II. *Adj.* A) *Sought for, far-fetched, affected*, q. comitas, Tac.; q. asperitas, Id. —B) *Extraordinary, uncommon*, quæsitior adulatio, Id.; epulæ quæsitissimæ, Sall.

QUÆSIVO, ïvi, 3 v. u. (old form of quæro). I. *To seek, liberos q.*, Enn. ap. Fest.; quæsse tibi medicum, Plaut. —II. *To ask, beg, entreat*, a vobis quæso, ut mihi detis, Cic.; quæsumus, Liv. *It is also used as an interjection: I pray!* tu, quæso, scribe, Cic.; also as an expression of astonishment, quæso etiamne tu has ineptias? Id.

QUÆSTICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (quæstus). *Slight profit or gain*, Cic.

QUÆSTIO, ònis, f. (quæro). I. *A seeking, searching, esse in quæstione, or esse quæstioni, to cause one's self to be sought for, make one's self scarce*, Plant. —II. A) Gen.: *An asking, questioning, interrogating, investigation, inquiry, q. captivorum, an examining*, Cæs.; q. magna est, it is a great question or matter of dispute, Cic.; in quæstionem vocare, Id. —B) *Esp. a) A public inquiry, examination, or investigation, q. in senatu habita, Cic. Esp. A judicial examination or trial; also, question by torture, quæstionem exercere inter sicarios, a trial for assassination, Cic.; q. habere de viri morte, Id.; q. ponere in alqm, Id. The crime preceded by the preposition de: q. de furto, Cic.; q. de pecuniis repetundis, Id.; or in the genit., q. veneni, Id.; q. peculatus, Id. b) Meton. a) The judges or inquisitors, quæstionem dimittere, Cic. B) A subject for scientific investigation or inquiry, a question, habere quæstionem de finibus bonorum et malorum, Cic.; q. de natura deorum, Id. Hence, esp.: A subject of debate (with orators), quæstionem appellant rem positam in infinita dubitatione, Cic.*

QUÆSTUNCULA, æ, f. dim. (quæsitio). *A scientific disquisition or investigation*, Cic.

QUÆSTOR, òris, m. (for quæstor, from quæro). I. *A searcher, examiner, q. parricidii*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest.; Varr.; hence, —II. *A quæstor, a magistrate at Rome, who superintended the revenues of the state. It was also the office of a quæstor to superintend the pecuniary affairs of a campaign, the payment of the soldiers, and the distribution of booty. In the provinces, the quæstors collected the revenues, and transmitted the proceeds to Rome. Fig.: q. non imperii sed doloris mei, Cic.*

QUÆSTORIUS, a, um (quæstor). I. A) *Of or pertaining to a quæstor, quæstorial, q. officium, Cic.; q. aelus, committed by a quæstor, Id.; scriptum quæstorium comparare, the office of secretary to a quæstor, Suet.* —B) *Subst., quæstorium, ii, n. 1) (sc. tentorium) The quæstor's tent in a*

QUAM.

camp, Liv. 2) (sc. ædificium) *The quæstor's residence in a province*. —II. A) *Quæstorian, i. e. filling the office of a quæstor, of quæstorian rank, q. legatus, Cic.* —B) *Subst., quæstorius, ii, m. (sc. vjr), One who has been quæstor, Cic.*

QUÆSTŪRIUS, a, um (quæstus). *That carries on a trade or profession, q. mancipia, Ulp. Dig.; q. mulier, a prostitute, Id. Also subst., quæstusuria, æ, f. (sc. mulier), Sen.*

QUÆSTŪSĒ, adv. (quæstus). *Advantageously, with gain or profit*, Plin.

QUÆSTŪSŪS, a, um (quæstus). *Full of gain; hence, I. Advantageous, profitable, gainful, q. mercatura, Cic.* —II. A) *That obtains great gain or advantage, that enriches himself, q. homo, miles, Tac.* —B) *Intent upon gain, greedy of gain, q. homo, Cic.*

QUÆSTŪRA, æ, f. (quæstor). I. *The office of quæstor, the quæstorship, Cic.* —II. *Meton.: The quæstor's chest, translator quæsturæ, said of Verres, who robbed the chest, Cic.*

QUÆSTUS, ùs, m. (quæro). I. *A seeking, gaining, making (of money), q. pecuniæ, Cæs.* —II. A) *Profit, gain, advantage, quæstui habere alqd, Cic.; pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, to put out money at interest, Id.* —B) *Any employment, trade, or profession attended with profit, a lucrative employment, money-making, q. turpis odiosus, Cic.; artificia et quæstus, Id.*

QUALĪBET (abl. of quilibet). I. (sc. parte) *Where one will, any where, Quint.* —II. (sc. ratione) *Any how, any way you please, Cat.*

QUALĪS, e (quis, quos). *Of what kind or manner, what. I. Interrogative or in an exclamation: q. est eorum oratio? Cic.* —II. *Relative: Of what kind, such as, as; followed by talis: si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset, Cic.* —III. *Indefinite: Of what kind soever. Subst., quale, That which has any quality soever, quæ appellant qualia, Cic.*

QUALĪS-CUMQUE, quâle-cunquē. I. *Relat.: Of what kind soever, such as may be, homines, q. sunt, be they as they may, Cic.* —II. *Whatssoever, any, be it what it may, sin qualecumque locum sequimur, Cic.*

QUALĪS-LIBET, quâle-libet. *Whatssoever, any you please, any, no matter what, literarum formæ q., Cic.*

QUALĪTAS, atis, f. [a word formed by Cicero from the Greek ποιότης] (qualis). *The quality of a thing, Cic. Also, i. q. modus verbi, Quint.; q. lineamentorum, the form of the features, Just.*

QUALĪTER, adv. (qualis). I. *After what manner, how, Col.; qualiter-qualiter, in what manner soever, however, Dig.* —II. *Just as, as, Plin.*

QUALĪTER-CUMQUE, adv., i. q. utcumque. *In what manner soever, howsoever, Just.*

QUALŪM, i, n., and QUALŪS, i, m. *A wicker basket, e. g. for spinning-materials, Cat.*

QUAM, adv. (prop. acc. fem. of qui: in how far). I. *How, how much, in exclamations and interrogations, q. valde universi admirantur, Cic.; q. multa, Id. Hence: q. possum, as well as I can, as I can; q. quisque potest, Ov.; vino q. possit excellenti, as excellent as possible, Plin. Often with the Superl.: q. queas minimo, as cheap as possible, Ter.; q. asperime poterat, Liv.; agam, q. brevissime potero, Cic. Also without posse: ut q. maximas,*

q. primum, q. sæpissime gratias agat, Cic.—II. A) In comparisons: *As, than* (after tam), non tam vitandi laboris causæ, q. quod, &c., *not so much, as*, Cic.; non tam in bellis, q. in promissis, Id. *Also without tam*: homo non q. illi suat gloriose, Liv. *With the Superl. or magis, quam* . . . tam may be rendered *the . . . the, adolescens q. minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime conficiet*, Cic.; q. magis . . . tam . . . refert, Plaut.—B) *After other particles of comparison*, e. g. magis, potius, or a Compar. after præstat, *it is better, malo, I had rather, after æque, contra, secus, alius, a, ud, supra, ultra, &c.*, Than, Crassus fuit pleior, q. quomodo a vobis inductus est, Cic.; nihil est timeundum magis, q. ille consul, Id.; ob nullam aliam causam, q. ne, &c., Liv. *So also after numerals and words denoting multiplication, when used in comparisons*: Than, as, dimidium tributū q. quod pendere soliti erant, Liv.; duplex stipendium accipere, q. a Turdetanis pepegissent, *twice as much*, Id.; multiplex q. pro numero damnatum, *too great for*, Id. *Also after words of time*: *After, septimo die q. profectus erat*, Liv.; postero die q. erant acta, Cic. *After the Superl.*: cum tyranno, quam qui umquam sævissimo, *the most cruel that ever lived*, Liv. *Quam is often so used that magis or potius must be understood*: ipsorum, q. Hannibalibus interesse, Liv.—III. (for nisi) *But only, except, besides, ne quis rex sit q. iste*, Curt.—IV. *As if, utor tam bene, q. pararim*, Cæst.—V. *Very, very much, quite, mire q.*; admodum q. sævius est, Plaut; pieraque oppidū q. parva erant, Liv.—VI. *As much as, how much soever, q. potest* (see above). Hence: q. longus, a, um (for totus): ea nocte, quam longa est, Virg.; hiemem q. longam, i. q. totam hiemem, Id.

QUAMDIU, adv. *Interrog. and relat.* I. *As long as, how long, q. dices*, Cic.—II. *So long as, during the time that, while, Col.*—III. *Until, Lampr.*—IV. *How long? how long since? when before? Plaut.*

QUAM-DUDUM, adv. See DUDUM.

QUAM-LIBET (-libet), adv. I. *As it pleases, at pleasure, uti concedam q. esto, Lucr.*; hence, —II. *How much soever, ever so, occupat gressas q. ante rates, how far soever they may have gone, Ov.*; q. parvum sit. *Quiet.*

QUAMOBREM or QUAM OB REM, adv. *interrog. and relat.* I. *Wherefore, why, Cic.*; cum quæreret q. Ariovistus non decertaret, Cæs.—II. *At the beginning of a sentence: Wherefore, and for which cause, Cic.*

QUAM-PLURES, s. *Very many, Plaut. Superl.*, quamplurimus, a, um, *usually plur.*, *Very many, q. colles, Cæs.* Hence, *subst.*, quamplurimum, *Very much, a great deal, quamplurimo vendere, Cic.*; q. eruditionis, Quint.

QUAMPLURIMUS, a, um. See QUAMPLURES. QUAM-PRIDEM, adv. *How long since; see PRIDEM.*

QUAM-PRIMUM, adv. *As soon as may be, as soon as possible, q. perferre literas, Cic.*

QUAM-QUAM, conj., *usually with the indicative (with the subjunctive only when any thing is expressed as possible, or as an idea in the mind of a speaker, and in indirect phrases).* I. *Although, though; with ind. (or subj.)*, Cic.—II. *Although, yet, but yet; with ind. (or subj.)*: q. quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire velim, Cic. *With acc. and inf.*: q. ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse,

Tac. *Often used parenthetically*: q. quid loquor? Cic.

QUAM-VIS, adv. I. *As you will, as much as you will or like, never so, suctacter q. dici to, as boldly as you will, Plaut.*; q. multos proferre, Cic.; hence,—II. *Without a verb: How much soever, never so much, q. parvis Italiae latebris contentus essem, Cic.*; q. longum tempus, Liv.; *very, as much as possible, q. copiose, Cic.*; q. callide, Id.—III. *Although, ever so much, however much; with subj.*, q. in rebus turbidis sint, Cic.; q. prudens sit, tamen, Id.—IV. *Although, though, albeit; with ind.*, q. perveneras, Liv.; q. carebit nomine, Nep.

QUANAM, adv. (abl. of quisnam). I. (sc. parte) *By what way, where, Liv.*—II. (sc. ratione) *How then, in what manner, Plin.*

QUANDO, adv. (Germ. wann; Eng. when; old form, quhen). I. *Interrog. or relat.* *When, Cic.* Hence: *At the time that, tum q. misimus, Cic.*; *because, since, q. unam societatem esse voluimus, Id.* *With a subj.*, Plin.—II. *At any time, ever, after num, ne, si, e. g. si q. umquam meminert, Liv.*; si q. audium sit, Cic.

QUANDO-CUMQUE or -CUNQUE, adv. I. *At what time soever, at whatever time, when-soever, whenever, q. fors obtulerit, Auct. B. Alex.*; q. trahunt invidia negotia Romam, Hor.—II. *At some time, one time or other, q. mihi penas dabis, Ov.* *Also separately: quando consumet cumque, Hor.*

QUANDO-QUE, adv. I. A) I. q. quandocumque, *Whenever, at what time soever, as often as, Liv.* Hence: *Since, seeing that, Id.*—B) *At one time or other, at some time, quod ille q. veniat, Cic.*; scire quid q. deceat prudentiæ est, Id. Hence: *Sometimes, Cels.*—II. I. q. et quando, Hor.

QUANDO-QUIDEM, adv. *Since, as, seeing that, q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.*

QUANQUAM. See QUANQUAM.

QUANTILLUS, a, um, dim. (quantulus). I. *How great; diminut., i. e. how small, Plaut.*—II. *How much; dim., i. e. how little, q. argentum, Id.*; quantillum, *how much, i. e. how little, Id.*

QUANTITAS, ætis, f. (quantus). *Greatness, extent, number, amount, pro quantitate levitatis, Plin.*

QUANTO. See QUANTUS, a, um.

QUANTOPERE, adv. (i. q. quanto opere). *How much, how very much, q. expetenda esset, dictum est, Cic.* *Also after tantopere, when it is rendered, As, tantopere desiderabam, q. delector, Id.*

QUANTULUS, a, um, dim. (quantus). I. *How great; diminut., i. e. how small, how trifling, how little, q. sol nobis videtur, Cic.* Hence, *quantulum, how much, q. judicare possemus, Cic.*—II. *As great as, i. e. as small as: hence, quantulum, as much as, i. e. as little as, mulieri reddidit, q. visum est, Cic.* Hence, *quantulum quantulum, however little it may be, be it ever so little, App.*

QUANTULUS-CUMQUE, æcumque, umcumque. *How great soever, however great; or, when speaking of a trifle, however small, how small soever; with indic.*: de hac mea, q. est, scientia, Cic. Hence, *quantulumcumque, n.* *How much soever, however trifling, how mean soever, q. dicebamus, Id.*; *also separately, quantulum id cumque est.*

QUANTUM.

QUANTUM. See QUANTUS, a, um.

QUANTUMVIS, adv. I. *As much as you will, q. licet excellas, never so much, Cic. Hence.*—II. A) *Very, very much, q. facundus, Suet.*—B) *Although, ille catus, q. rusticus, Hor.*—C) *However, ever so, q. exigua sint, in majus excedunt, Sen.*

QUANTUS, a, um (quam). I. *How great, quot, quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates, Cic.; quantos acervos facinorum reperietis? Id. Hence, with or without tantus: As great as, great as, ei, quantam voluntatem habent tantum habent animum, Cic.; nunq acta, quanta fuit, i. q. tota, Ov.; as great as, quantus non umquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv.; quanta quanta, for quantuscunque, Ter.; however great; ironically, i. c. however small, Plaut.; also quantum, how little, Luc.*

—II. A) *How much, how many, as much as, as many as, q. pecunia, Cic.; q. argentum, Liv.; quantum, as much as, q. audio, as far as I hear, Cic.; q. potest, as much as possible, Id.; q. ad, as far as regards, Id; in q., how far, so far as, as much as, Plin.; also with a Superl., q. plurimum posset adicere, Liv. It is also used adverbially for quantopere, Liv.*—B) *The genitive quanti is used with words of valuing, buying, selling: At how much? at what rate? how high? at as much as, as high as, or simply as, if tanti precedes: emit tanti, quanti Cythius voluit, Cic.; vide quanti apud me eis, how much I esteem you, Id.; quanti quanti, however dear it may be, at how much soever, Id.*—C) *The abl. quanto is frequently used with magis, and with Compar.: By how much, by as much as, the, quanto gravior tanto crebriore, Cæsar; quanto diutius tauto obacurua, Cic. Also with words implying superiority: quanto præstat, Cæsar; also with Positives: quanto modicus, the more moderate, Tac. Also with ante, sævus, aliud: quanto ante viderit, by how much sooner, Cic.; q. sit aliud, how far different, Quint.*

QUANTUS-CUMQUE, æcumque, umcumque. I. *How great soever, however great; with ind.: bona, quantacumque erant, Cic.; q. præsidium est, Liv.; also for quantulus-cumque: q. victoria, how inconsiderable soever, Id.*—II. *How much soever, q. possim, as much as I can, Cic.*

QUANTUS-LIBET, alibet, umlibet. I. *How great soever, q. magnitudo, Liv.; quantalibet facilitate, Tac.*—II. *How much soever, Cic.*

QUANTUS-QUANTUS. See QUANTUS.

QUANTUS-VIS, ævia, umvis. I. *As great as you please, as great as it may be, how great soever, quantævus magnæ copiæ, Cæsar; portum satis amplium quantævus classi, for any fleet however great, Liv.*—II. *As much as you like, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter.*

QUA-PROPTER, adv. I. *For what reason, wherefore, why, Ter.*—II. *Hence: For which reason, wherefore, Cic.*

QUA-QUA, adv. (abl. of quisquis, sc. parte). *Wheresoever, or whithersoever, Plaut.*

QUA-RE, adv. interrog. and relat. I. *Whereby, by which, multas res aovas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimetur, Nep.; permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic.; how, by what means, Ter.*—II. *Why, wherefore, on what (or which) account, in interrogations and otherwise, Cic. At the beginning of a sentence: For which reason, wherefore, Cic.*

QUATEFACIO.

QUARTA-DECIMANUS or -DECUMANUS, a, um (quartus, decimus). *Belonging to the fourteenth legion; subst., quartadecumani, òrum, m. The soldiers of the fourteenth legion, Tac.*

QUARTANA, æ, f. See QUARTANUS.

QUARTANUS, a, um (quartus). *Of or belonging to the fourth. I. To the fourth day, q. februa, a quartan ague, Cic. Also subst., quartana, æ, f. Id.*—II. *Belonging to the fourth legion; subst., quartani, òrum, m., The soldiers of the fourth legion, Tac.*

QUARTARIUS, ii, m. (quartus). *The fourth part of a measure, esp. of a sextarius; a quartern, Liv.*

QUARTO, quantum, adv. *For the fourth time. See QUARTUS.*

QUARTUS, a, um (térapros; Sanscr. chatúrtha). I. *The fourth, q. vigilia, Cæs.; q. pars, Id.; q. decimus, the fourteenth, Cic.*—II. *Adv. A) quartum, for the fourth time, q. consul, Liv.*—B) *quarto, in the fourth place, fourthly, Varr.; Gell.; quartum, Ov.*—III. *Subst. A) quarta, æ, f. (sc. pars), The fourth part or portion; esp. of an inheritance, Quint.*—B) *quartum, i, n., The fourth grain, frumenta cum quarto respondeant, produce the fourth grain, yield four-fold, Col.*

QUARTUS-DECIMUS. See QUARTUS.

QUASI (quamsi). I. *As if, as it were, prinde q., just as if, Cic.; q. rogem, as if I were asking, as if I were to ask, Ter.; q. vern debuerint, just as if they ought, Cic. It is found also with many words of comparison, sic, ita, perinde, proinde, &c.: sic avide arripui, q. vellem, as if; q. agatur, ita, Cic.; assimulabo, q. exeam, Ter. Also with si, Plaut.; Lucr.*—II. *As, just as, Plaut.; for sicut, so as, quasi Augusti ita Livie filius, Suet.*—III. *As if, as it were, q. parena, Cic.*—IV. *About, almost, nearly, q. pedala, Cic.; q. decem ficea, Id.*

QUASILLUS, i, m., or QUASILLUM, i, n. dim. (qualus). *A small basket, esp. for wool, a work-basket, inter quasilla, in the spinning-room, Cic.; Tib.*

QUASSABILIS, e (quasso). *That may be shaken, Luc.*

QUASSATIO, òvis, f. (quasso). I. *A shaking, q. capitum, Liv.*—II. *A striking together, q. cymbalum, Sen.*

QUASSATURA, æ, f. (quasso). *A shaking; hence, meton., I. The effect of shaking, i. e. injury, a shake, Plin.*—II. *A part injured by shaking, Veg.*

QUASSO, i v. a. and n. (quatio). I. *Act: To shake violently, to cause to totter, q. tecta, Plin.; to beat violently, q. ramum super tempora, Virg. Hence: To dash to pieces, injure, crush, batter in, smash, classem ventis quassatam, Virg.; quassata muri reficere, the breaches in the wall, Liv. Fig: To shake, shatter, ruin, respublica quassata, Cic.; quassatus tempora Lyæo, intoxicated, Sil.*—II. *Neut: To shake, shake one's self, capite quassanti, Plaut.*

QUASSUS, a, um. I. *Part of quatio.*—II. *Adj., fig.: Broken, shaken, feeble, q. vox, Curt.; q. litera, Quint.; ruined, destroyed, animus q. malis, Sen.*

QUASSUS, ñs, m. (quatio). *A shaking, Pac. ap. Cic.*

QUATEFACIO, fæci, 3 (quatio, facio). *To shake, to cause to totter, q. Antonium, Pseud. Cic.*

QUA-TENUS (*prop. qua tenus, sc. parte*). I. *How far, to what extent, q. progređi debeat, Cic. Substantively: ut nulla in re statuere possimus, q. Id. Meton.: How long? q. haberemus (fascies) cui traderem. Fig.: So far as, q. de religione dicebat, Cic.; in consideration of, seeing that, since, Plin.; Hor.—II. Where, as far as, pars q. inhabitari videtur, Col.*

QUATER (quatuor). *Four times, Hor.; q. tentum, four times as much, Hirt.; q. decies, fourteen times; quater decies HS., fourteen hundred thousand sesterces, Cic.; q. deni, forty, Ov.; ter et q., Hor.; terque quaterque, Id.*

QUATERNARIUS, a, um (quaterni). *Consisting of four each, containing four, q. scrobs, four feet deep and wide, Col.; q. numerus, a square number, Plin.*

QUATERNI, æ, a (quatuor). I. *Four (distrib.), four each time, Cic.; q. centesima, four per cent. interest per month, Id.—II. Four at once, four at a time or together, Plin.*

QUATERNIO, ònis, m. (quateroi). *The number four, four (on dice), Marc. Cap.*

QUATIO, quassi, quassum, 3 v. a. (*akin to cutio, cudo*). I. A) *To shake, move violently, q. alas, Virg.; q. scuta, Tac.; q. caput, Ov.—B) Esp.: To agitate, disturb, veotus quatit aquas, Ov.; q. alqm risu, to make any one laugh heartily, Hor. Fig.: To move, touch, agitate, disquiet, quod ægritudine quatitur, Cic.; q. mentem, Hor.; q. oppida, to harass, Virg.; creber anhelitus artus quatit, tires, enfeebles, Id.—II. Meton. A) To strike, beat; to chase, drive, quatit ungula campum, Virg.; Arctophylax præ se quatit Arcton, drives before it, Cic.; q. alqm foras, Ter.—B) To shake to pieces, shatter, batter, break, q. muros arietibus, Liv.; quassæ aves, weather-beaten, shattered, Id.; quassi muri, Id.; tempora quassa mero, intoxicated, drunken, Ov.*

QUATRIDUUM, i, n. (*sc. spatium*). *A space of four days, four days, quatrduo quo hæc gesta, Cic.*

QUATUOR or QUATTUOR (*τέσσερες or τέτταρες; Sanscr. chatura*). *Four, Cic.*

QUATUORDECIES. *Fourteen times, Plin.*

QUATUORDECIM (quatuor, decem). *Fourteen, sedere in q. ordinibus, Cic.; or simply, in q., to sit on one of the fourteen benches set apart for the knights in the theatre; to be a knight, Suet.*

QUATUORVIR. *See QUATUORVIRI.*

QUATUORVIRATUS, ùs, m. (quatuorvirii). *An office held by four men in certain towns, answering to the consulate at Rome, As. Poll. ap. Cic.*

QUATUORVIRI, òrum, m. *Four men associated in one office, a board of four commissioners or delegates, for the performance of some public business; also, in many municipal and colonial towns the chief magistrates were called quatuorviri, Cic.*

QUÆ (*καί*), usually enclitic. I. *Gen.: And, ex quibusque rebus efficiatur, idque . . . concludimus, Cic.; teque hortor, Id.; contra deos arasque et focos, Id.; adque regem, Nep. It is sometimes placed by the poets before the word to which it is usually joined, or inserted elsewhere in the sentence: pacis mediusque belli for bellique, Hor.; terra dum sequiturque mari for marique, Tibull.—II. Esp.: que . . . que, As well . . . as also; partly . . . partly, sequere remque publicam, Snll. Instead of the second que, ac is sometimes used; e. g. satisque*

ac supra, Ov. *Sometimes it is interchanged with et; hastaque et gladius, Liv.; et saluum incolumeque, Cic. Que sometimes denotes a transition of thought from the particular to the general: And in general, and generally, eloquentiam studiisque liberalia exercuit, Suet.; or it is explicative: That is to say, namely (Cæs.); or it denotes an inference from what precedes: And thus, and consequently; or it is adversative, non nobis solis nati sumus, ortusque, &c., but, Cic. It also denotes similarity or the opposite: Also, or, imprimisque magna dissenso est, Cic.; præcipitare subjectisque urere flammis, Virg.*

QUEIS. *An old form for quis, quibus, Lucr.; Virg.*

QUEMADMÖDUM or QUEM AD MODUM. I. *In what manner, how, in interrogations or otherwise, q. est adervatur? Cic.; scripsit q. ducta esses, Id.—II. As, just as, q. spero, Cic.*

QUËO, ïvi and ïi, itum, ïre, v. irreg. I. *Can, I am able, noo que scribere, Cic.; quit, Ter. There is also a passive form in connection with an infinitive passive: forma nosci non quita est, Ter.*

QUERCËTUM, i, n. (quercus). *A forest of oaks, Hor.*

QUERCEUS, a, um (quercus). *Of oak, oaken, q. corona, Tac.*

QUERCUS, ùs, f. I. *An oak, Q. Robur; esp. an oak sacred to Jupiter, Cic.—II. Meton. poet. A) Any thing made of oak, e. g. a ship, Val. Flac.; a drinking-vessel, Sil.; a javelin, Val. Flac.; a wreath of oak leaves, Juv. Hence, q. civillis, Virg.—B) The fruit of the oak-tree, an acorn, Juv.*

QUËRËLA, æ, f. (queror). I. *A complaint, lamentation, epistola plena querelarum, Cic.; q. de injuriis, Id.; q. cum alqo, against any body, Id. Esp.: A complaint before a court of justice, an accusation, Petr.—II. Poet. A) A wailing or plaintive sound uttered by certain animals, Ov.—B) A complaint, indisposition, disorder, q. viscerum, Sen.*

QUERIBUNDUS, a, um (queror). *Complaining, q. vox, Cic.*

QUERIMÖNIA, æ, f. (queror). *A complaint, lamentation, justa patriæ q., Cic.; nulla inter eos q. intercessit, Nep.*

QUËRITOR, ari (queror). *To complain often, Tac.*

QUËRNEUS, a, um (for quercineus, from quercus). *Of oak, oaken, q. frons, Cst.; q. corona, Suet.*

QUERNUS, a, um (i. q. quercinus, from quercus). *Of oak, oaken, q. glans, Virg.; q. corona, Ov.*

QUËROR, questus, i, 3 v. dep. n. and a. (*Sanscr. kur, to sound forth, to call aloud*). I. A) *To complain, lament, q. de Milone expulso, Cic.; q. de injuriis, Cæs.; q. fata sua, to bewail, Ov.; q. cum alqo, to complain to any body respecting an injury or wrong received from him, Cic.; q. apud alqm, Plaut.; q. alqd alci, Ov.—B) To complain before a court of justice, to lodge a complaint, q. de proconsulatu alcijs, Plin.—II. Meton. also of animals and things that utter a plaintive or mournful sound, Virg.: of a flute, Ov.; to warble, chirp, sing (of birds), Hor.; (Philomela) amissos queritur fœtus, Virg.*

QUERQUERUS or QUERCERUS, a, um (*κακίαιψ*). *Cold, so that one shivers, q. febris, a cold*

fever, Plaut. *Subst.*, querquerum, i, n., i. q. febris q., App.

QUERULUS, a, um (queror). I. *Complaining*, q. senex, ever complaining, querulus, Hor.; calamitas q. est, is fond of complaining, Curt.; q. vox, plaintive, mournful, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: *Plaintively warbling, gently sounding, chirping*, q. tibia, Hor.; q. cicada, Virg.

QUESTUS, ūs, m. (queror). A *complaint, lamentation*, Cic.; q. in aera effundere, to pour forth or utter, Virg. *Meton.*, of the nightingale, Virg.

QUI, quæ, quod [old form of the genit. quojus, Plaut.; dat. quoi, Id.; quo, Varr.; abl. qui (in connection with cum, for quo), quicum, Cic.; for qua, Virg.; for quibus, Plaut.; plur. nom. ques for qui, Ena.; dat. queis, Lucr.; quis, Hor.] (*Sanscr.* ku; *Ang. Sax.* hua, hwa; *Gr.* ὄs, ἦ, ὅ). I. *Pron. rel.*: *Who, which, or what; according to an antecedent* is, ea, id, or to some other word expressed or understood: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.; Commius, quem supra demonstraveram a Casare in Britanniam præmissum, who, as I mentioned before, or, of whom I related, that he, &c., Cæs. *Concerning the use of this pronoun, observe, A) 1) It agrees in gender and number with its substantive, but the case is governed by a preposition or verb in the second clause of a sentence, rex ad quem legatos miserat, Cic.; colonia quam Fregellas appellat, Liv.; but frequently the gender is determined by the following predicate, e. g. domicilia quæ (not quæ) urbes dicimus, Cic.; peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur (not quæ), Id. 2) Sometimes it agrees with its antecedent only in sense: illa furia qui non plus fecerat, &c., instead of quæ, because Clodius is spoken of here, Cic. 3) Sometimes it agrees with its antecedent also in case: eorum quorum consuesti for quibus, Cic.; quibus quisque poterat datis, for quæ quisque poterat, Liv. 4) The substantive is frequently repeated after this pronoun: itinera duo, quibus itineribus, Cæs.—B) It serves instead of is, ea, id, with a conjunction, to connect the parts of a sentence: qui quum discessisset, and when he had set out on his journey, Cic.—C) It often expresses the idea of, *By virtue of, according to, such*: qui meus amor in te est, by virtue of my love to you, Cic.; quæ tua consuetudo est, Id.; pater quæ severitate fuit, since he was such a severe man, Id.—D) qui with the subj. 1) For ut, with a pronoun: dignus est quem laudamus, for ut eum, Cic.; nemo est tam afflictus, qui non posset, &c., that he can not, or as not to be able, Id. 2) For quum, with a pronoun: hupes, qui nihil suspicaretur, since, because, Cic.—E) In the neut. sing. 1) quod, *As much as* (quantum), adjutabo quod potero, Ter. *With a genit.*: quod operæ poncretur. 2) *Abl.*, quo, *By how much... the, with comparatives, with or without hoc, eo, tanto: quo susviore eo, &c.; homines quo plura habent, eo cupiunt ampliora, Just.—II. Pron. interrog. A) Adj.*: *Who? which? what? (quisis)*, qui catus dulcior inveniri potest, quod carmen aptius? Cic.—B) *Subst.*: *qui, relating to the station, rank, or character of an individual; but quis simply refers to his name, qui prius Ameriam nunciat? Cic.; te velle scire qui sit reipublicæ status, Id.; considera, qui sis, Id.—III. Pron. indef. A) Adj.*: *Any, some, nisi qui deus subvenerit, Cic.; si qui etiam inferis senatus est.—B) Subst.*: *Somebody or any body,**

something or any thing, si qui rem negligentius gessisset, Cic.

QUI, *adv.* (an old abl. of the relat. qui). I. *Where with, by means of which, in tanta paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, to be buried with, Nep.; qui utar? what shall I live on?—II. Would but! O that! i. q. utinam: qui te Jupiter dique omnes perduint! Plaut.—III. How? in what manner or way? qui fit, ut? how does it happen? qui convenit? how can it be reconciled?—IV. Why? wherefore? Ter. Hence, qui dum? how so? why so? Ter.—V. For this reason, because, &c., Plaut.*

QUIA, *conj.* (the old neut. plur. of quis). I. *Prop.*: *With regard to, or considering that, or simply that, irata est, quia non redierim, Plaut. It usually serves to assign a reason for a given statement, and has reference to the particles ideo, idcirco, propterea, &c., Because, q. mutari natura non potest, idcirco veræ amicitiae sempiternæ sunt, Cic.; ob hoc q. parum dignitatis in legatione erat negaverunt pacem, Liv. Hence,—II. quiane (in a question), is it because? q. te voco, bene tibi uti sit? Plaut.—III. quianam, for cur: For what reason? why? heu q. tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbis, Virg.*

QUIA-NAM, QUIA-NE. See QUIA.

QUIC (QUID)-QUAM, &c. See QUISQUAM, &c.

QUICUMQUE, quæcumque, quodcumque, *pron. interrog. and relat.* *Whoever (whatever), whosoever (whatssoever), any one who (any thing that), quicumque is est, ei me, &c., Cic.; quodcumque velle, Heret facere, Nep.; de quacumque causa, Liv. Hence, neut. quodcumque, whatever, however much, hoc quodcumque est, all that, Virg. With genit.*: quodcumque militum contrabere poteritis, Pomp. ap. Cic. *Esp.*, i. q. qualicumque: quæcumque mens fuit. *It is frequently separated. qua re cumque possemus.*

QUIDAM, quædam, quoddam, and (subst.) quiddam. I. *A certain, one (of persons and things which we do not choose to name or designate more particularly), quiddam ex advocatis, Cic.; quoddam tempore, at a certain time, Id. Hence, subst.*: quiddam divinum, Cic.; and with genit.: quiddam mali, *It is very frequently used in connection with substantives and adjectives, by way of limitation or qualification, and then it has the meaning of, as it were, to some degree, te natura excelsum quendam viderelicet at altum genuit, Cic.; commune quoddam vinculum, Id.—II. Plur.*: quiddam, quædam, *Some, a few, several, to denote an indefinite number, quoddam dies, Cic.*

QUIDEM, *conj.* I. A) *In concessions: Indeed, certainly, truly, at least, at all events, misera est illa q. consolatio, sed tamen necessaria, Cic. Hence,—B) In expressions denoting a high degree of displeasure or indignation: ista q. vis est, that forsooth is violence, Suet.—C) By way of limitation, especially with pronouns: at id q. nostris moribus nefas habetur, Nep.—D) It is sometimes adversative: *But, yet, however, vagabitarum tuorum longe staque late: sedem q. stabilem non habebit, Cic.—II. It is also used in explanations: In deed, oritur et q. sliquo diebus, Cic.; tres epistolæ et quo die, Id. Hence, si quidem, if indeed, Cic.**

QUIES, ætis, f. (*Sanscr.* ki, to lie, to sleep; *Gr.* κείω, κείπαι). I. *Rest, cessation from labor*

or trouble, repose, mors laborum ac miseriarum q. ost. Cic.; q. a proëlia, Liv.; neque vigilis neque quietibus, Sall.—II. A) Rest, quiet life, sitting still; neutrality, Attici q. tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, Nep.; hence, peace, diuturna q., Sall.; ingrata gentibus q., Tac. Of things without life: q. ventorum, Plin.—B) Rest, repose, sleep, ire ad quietem, to go to rest, Cic.; per quietem, in sleep, Suet. Hence, meton.: The sleep of death, death, q. dura, Virg.; the time of rest, i. e. night, trahere quietem, Prop.—C) A place of rest; hence, poet., a lair or covert of wild beasts, Lucr.

QUIESCO, evi, étum, 3 v. n. and a. (quies). I. A) Neut.: To rest, repose, take rest, cease from labor, ut ipse quoque quiescat, Ov.; priusquam sedibus ossa quierunt, Virg. Hence: To rest, i. e. to be at rest or inactive, to be quiet, potentia quiescit, Cic.; non potest q., Id. Hence: To keep one's self quiet, i. e. to remain neutral, to take no part in, si viginti quiessem dies, Cic.; to lead a private life, not to be engaged in public business, in republica q., Id.—B) To be quiet or still, to hold one's peace, ut quiescant moneo, Ter.; quiescebant vocas, Ov.—C) To rest, to sleep, q. sine cura, Cic.—D) To let any thing pass quietly, to suffer or allow, q. rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic.—E) To stop, cease, leave off, aliquantum prius q., Cic.—F) To remain undisturbed, quietura fœderis, Liv.—II. Act.: To render quiet, to cause to cease, q. rem, Sen.

QUIËTE, adv. (quietus). Quietly, ætas q. et pure et elegantior acta, Cic.; quietissime, Cæs.

QUIËTUS, a, um (quies). I. Quiet, at rest, enjoying rest or tranquillity, q. animis, Cic. Of things without life: q. sermo, Cic.—II. Peaceable, that maintains peace, quiet, homo quietissimus, Cic.; Gallia quietior, Cæs.; q. amnis, Hor. Esp.: Quiet, inactive, neutral, private, Sall.; Nep.

QUI-LIBET, quælibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet. Whosoever will, any one that pleases, any one without distinction, any, all, quælibet vel minima res, Cic.; quibuslibet temporibus, Liv.; adhibebatur peritus nuac quilibet, Cic. Subst.: quidlibet, Hor. Hence, adv., quolibet, To any place you like, Lucr.; qualibet, adv., wherever you like, any where, Quint.; Plaut.; any how, any way you choose, Cat.

QUIN, conj. (for quine, i. e. qui and ne). I. With the subjunctive. A) i. q. qui, quæ, quod non, That not, Messanum nemo venit, q. videret, Cic.; nemo fuit, q. illud viderit, nemo q. audierit, Id.—B) i. q. quod non, That not, as if not, non quin, not as if not, non q. ipse dissentiam, Cic.—C) i. q. ut non, But that; or, with the same subject in the principal and secondary member of the sentence, without, Timoleonem mater numquam adspexit, q. eum fratricidam compellaret, without calling him, Nep. Quin is especially used after verbs that denote hinderance, facere non possum ond fieri non potest, after a negative, and after the phrases non dubito, quis ignorat, and the like: But, facere non possum q. mittam, Cic.; prorsus nihil abest, q. sim miserimus, Id. After non dubito, non is added to quin when the following clause is a negative: non dubito, q. offensionem negligentia vitare atque eflugere non possum, Cic.—II. With an ind., subj. or imperat., in urgent requests or the like: Why not?

q. conscendimus equos? why not mount over horses? i. e. let us mount by all means, Liv.; q. igitur ista ipsa explica, Cic.; q. age istud, Plaut.; q. omitte me, do let me be in peace, why not leave me? &c., Ter.; q. continetis vocem, do, pray, hold your tongue, Id.; hence, quin has also an adverbial meaning: Of a truth, really, q. hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic.; q. etiam, q. imo, nay, even, q. etiam hoc ipso tempore, Id.

QUINAM. See QUISNAM.

QUINARIUS, a, um (quini). Containing five, q. numerus, a five, the number five, Maecr.; q. fistula, a pipe made of a plate five inches broad, Vitruv.; q. numus, a half denarius, Varr.

QUINCUNCIALIS, e (quincunx). I. Containing five twelfths of a whole, q. magnitudo, the dimension of five twelfths of a foot, Plin.—II. In the form of a quincunx, q. ratio ordinum, Plin.

QUINCUNX, cis (quinque, uncia). I. Adj.: Amounting to five twelfths, q. usuræ, five twelfths per cent. a month, i. e. five per cent. a year, Scæv. Dig.—II. Subst., quincunx, uncis, m. A) Five twelfths of a whole, an as, &c., Hor.; of an inheritance, Plin.; five per cent., Pers.—B) Esp.: The five spots on dice, tesserae (♠♠♠♠♠); hence, meton.: a number of trees planted in the form of a quincunx, thus,

```

* * * * *
  * * * * *
* * * * *
  * * * * *
* * * * *
  * * * * *

```

consequently in an oblique direction, arbores in quincuncem serere, Varr.; directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic.

QUINDECIES, adv. (quinque, decies). Fifteen times, q. sestertium, fifteen hundred thousand sesterces, Cic.

QUINDECIM, (quinque, decem). Fifteen, Cæs.

QUINDECIMVIR. See QUINDECIMVIR.

QUINDECIMVIRALIS, e. Relating to a board of fifteen commissioners, &c., Tac.

QUINDECIMVIRI, orum, m. Fifteen men, who jointly held office or transacted some public business, a board of fifteen (commissioners, &c.), q. Sibyllini, who had the charge of the Sibylline books, Tac.; quindecimviri agris dandis, for the distribution of lands, Plin.

QUINDENI, æ, a. See QUINDENI.

QUINGENARIUS, a, um (quingeni). I. Of five hundred each (distrib.), q. cohortes, Curt.—II. Consisting of five hundred; hence, q. thorax, lanx, five hundred pounds weight, Plin.

QUINGENI, æ, a (quingenti). I. Five hundred (distrib.), quingenos denarios dat veteranis, five hundred to each, Cic.—II. Gen.: Five hundred, Col.

QUINGENTESIMUS, a, um (quingenti). The five hundredth, q. anno, Cic.; urbis anno q. quinto, Plin.

QUINGENTI, æ, a (quinque, centum). Five hundred, non plus mille quingentum æris, Cic.; quingentis dracmis, Hor.

QUINGENTES, adv. (quingenti). Five hundred times, Vitruv.; q. HS., fifty millions of sesterces, Cic. See SESTERCIUS.

QUINI, æ, a (quinque). I. Five (distrib.), Græci stipati, quipi in lectulis, sæpe plures, Cic.; perpe-

QUINDENI:

tus fossæ quinos pedes altæ, Cæs.—II. Gen.: Five, q. nomina principum, Liv.; Plaut.; Plin.

QUINDENI [also quini deni, or contr. quindenii], æ, a. I. Fifteen (distrib.), q. jugera agri data in singula peditea, Liv.—II. Gen.: Fifteen, quindenia hæntis corpora transgii, Plaut.

QUINIVICENI [also, quini viceni], æ, a. Twenty-five (distrib.), q. denarii dati militibus, Liv.

QUINQUAGENARIUS, a, um (quinquageni). Consisting of or containing fifty, fifty years old, q. grex equarum, of fifty mares, Varr.; q. dolium, that holds fifty congii, Cat.; q. homo, fifty years old, Quint.

QUINQUAGINTI, æ, a (quinquaginta). Fifty (distrib.), in singulis HS. quinquagenis millibus damnari mavultis? Cic.

QUINQUAGESIES, or, rather, QUINQUAGIES, (q. v.), Plaut.

QUINQUAGESIMUS, a, um (quinquaginta). I. The fiftieth, anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic.—II. Subst., quinquagesima, æ, f. (sc. para), The fiftieth part, as a toz, Cic.

QUINQUAGESIES (also, quinquagesies), adv. (quinquaginta). Fifty times, Cela.; Plin. With seaterth, five millions of sesterces, Plaut.

QUINQUAGINTA (quinque, ginta. See viginti). Fifty, ducenta q. millia, Cic.; q. intus famule, Virg.

QUINQUATRUS, ñum, f. pl. (quinque). A festival in honor of Minerva that lasted at first one day, but afterward for five days (from the 19th to the 23d of March), Cic.

QUINQUE (pévre). Five, Cic, &c.

QUINQUE-LIBRALIS, e (libra). Of five pounds weight, q. pondus, Col.

QUINQUE-MESTRIS, e (mensis). Of five months, five months old, q. pulli, Varr.; q. agni, Plin.

QUINQUENNALIS, e (quiquennis). I. That happens every five years, q. celebratis ludorum, the Olympic games, Cic.; thus, q. certamen, Suet.; q. censura, that lasts five years, Liv.—II. Subst. A) quinquennalis, is, m., A magistrate in the municipal towns whose office lasted five years; this office was called magistratus quinquennalis, App.—B) quinquennalis, ium, n. (sc. solleinnia), A festival that returns every five years.

QUINQUENNIS, e (quinque, annus). Of five years, five years old, q. filia, Plaut.; q. viaum, Hor.

QUINQUENNIUM, il, n. (quiquennis). A space or period of five years, five years, Cic.; quinquennio ante quam consul sum factus, five years before; tria quinquennia, i. e. fifteen, Ov.; i. q. quinquennalia, a festival that is celebrated every five years, Stat.

QUINQUE-PARTITUS [-pert.], a, um (partia). Divided into five parts, five-fold, q. argumentatio, Cic. Adv.: quinque-partito, Plin.

QUINQUE-PRIMI, ñrum, m. (a translation of the Gr. πεντάπρωτοι; conf. DÉCEMPRIMI). The five chief men of a town (not holding a public office), Cic.

QUINQUE-REMIS, e (remus). Having five benches of oars, q. navis, Liv. Subst., quinque-remis, ia, f., A galley with five benches of oars, a quinquereme, Cic.; Liv.; Plin.

QUINQUEVIRATUS, ña, m. (quinqueviri). The office or dignity of a quinquevir, Cic.

QUIRINALIS.

QUINQUE-VIRI, ñrum (vir). A college, bench, or board of five persons, who jointly held office or transacted any public business; five delegates or commissioners, for the distribution of lands, for the settlement of debts, &c., Cic.; Liv. In the sing., quinquevir, A member of such college, Cic.; Hor.

QUINQUES, adv. (quinque). Five times, q. absolutus est, Cic.; q. quinque numerare, Cat.

QUINQUEPLICIO, l (quinque, plico). To make five-fold, q. magistratus, Tac.

QUINTADÉCIMANI, ñrum, m. Soldiers of the fifteenth legion, Tac.

QUINTANUS, a, um (quintus). Belonging to the fifth. I. Gen. A) q. Nonæ, which fell on the fifth day of the month, Varr. Absol.: vineas æmper quintanis seminari, on every fifth pole, Plin.—B) Subst. 1) quintana, æ, f. (sc. vis). A street in a Roman camp, dividing the fifth from the sixth maniple, where provisions were sold, and the soldiers disposed of their booty, Liv. 2) Meton.: A place where plunder was sold, Suet.—II. Esp.: Belonging to the fifth legion. Subst., quintani, Soldiers of the fifth legion, Tac.

QUINTIANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Quintius, Q. exercitus, commanded by Quintus Cincinnatus, Liv.

QUINTILIANUS [Quinet.], i, m. A Roman surname; e. g. M. Fabius Quintilianus, a rhetorician, of Calagurris in Spain, the author of a work De Institutione Oratoria.

QUINTILIS (Quinet), e (quintus). Of or belonging to the fifth month (reckoning from March), Q. mensis, the month afterward called Julius mensis, July, Cic.; Idibus Quintilibus, on the Ides of Quintilis (on the 15th of July), Liv.

QUINTIUS [Quinet.], a. A Roman family name; e. g. L. Quintus Cincinnatus, T. Quintus Flaminus, &c. Adj.: Quintia prata, named after L. Q. Cincinnatus, Liv.

QUINTUS, a, um (quinque). I. The fifth, q. natura, the fifth element, Cic.; quinto mensis, quinto die, Liv. Hence, —II. Adv. A) quinto, For the fifth time, fifthly, Liv.—B) quintum, For the fifth time, Liv.

QUINTUS, a. A Roman prænomen; usually written Q.

QUINTUS-DÉCIMUS, a, um. The fifteenth, Liv.; Gell.

QUINUS, a, um. See QUINI.

QUIPPE, conj. (quippæ, as nempe from nampe). In deed, in fact, to be sure, to wit, Ter.; for, for as much as, Cic.; as, as being, Id.; why, Plaut.; quippe qui, as who, inasmuch as he, seeing that he, Cic.; quippe ubi, particularly when, Prop.; where indeed, since where, for or because there, Virg. Also absol.: quippe! Well! well then! It is often used ironically: quippe, inquit, to be sure.

QUIPPINI? ado. (quippe, ñe). Why not? Plaut.

QUI-QUI, i, q. quisquis. Whosoever, quicumque: quiqui eat, Plaut.

QUIRINALIS, e (Quirinus). I. Of or belonging to Quirinus (i. e. to Romulus after his apotheosis), Q. flamen, Varr.; Q. lituus, Virg.; Q. trabea, Id.; Q. mons or collis, one of the hills on which Rome was built; non Monte Cavallo, Cic.; Varr.—II. Subst., Quirinalia, ium, n. (sc. solleinnia),

A festival celebrated on the 17th of February in honor of Quirinus (i. e. Romulus), Cic.

QUIRINUS, i, m. (curia, a Sabine lance). *Quirinus*. I. The man of war, a name given to Romulus after his apotheosis, Cic.; Virg.; Ov. *Poet.*: populus Quirini, the Romans, Hor.; urbs Quirini, Rome, Ov.; gemini Quirini, Romulus and Remus, Juv. *Adj.* for Quirialis: Q. collis, Ov. *Esp.*: Quirina (sc. tribus), the Quirine tribe, Cic.

—II. *Meton.* A) A surname of Janus, Suet. QUIRIS or QUIRITIS, is, m. (Cures). I. An inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, Virg.; Col. *Præf.*—II. The Sabines for the most part passed over to Rome; hence, *meton.*, they were called Roman citizens (in a civil, not in a military or political point of view), *Quirites*, Liv.; frequently used in formal addresses or set phrases, populus Romanus Quiritium, Id.; jus Quiritium, civic right (different from jus civitatis, i. e. political right), Cic. Hence, milites and Quirites are opposed to each other, Liv. Hence, applied to soldiers as a term of reproach, i. e. no soldiers, merc citizens, Tac. *Sing.*, Hor. *Poet. meton.*, of bees, Virg.

QUIRIS or CURIS, is, f. (Sansk. chara, dart). A javelin, lance, Ov.

QUIRITATIO, ðnis, f. A crying out for help, a plaintive cry, Liv.

QUIRITATUS, ðs, m. A plaintive cry, Plin.; Val. Max.

QUIRITES, ium. See QUINIS.

QUIRITO, 1 v. n. and a. (queror; or, as some suppose, Quirites, to implore the aid of the Romans). To raise a plaintive cry, cry. I. *Neut.*: vox quiritantium, Liv.; q. de alqo, Varr. *Esp.*, of an orator: To scream, to cry, Quot.—II. *Act.*: misero ille quiritanti: Civis Romanus natus sum, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic.

QUIS, QUID, *pron. indef.* (qui, rís). Any, any one, some (person or thing); usually after the particles, si, nisi, num, ne, quando, &c.: illis promissis standum non est, quæ coactus quis metu promiserit, Cic.; dicitur male de se quis mereri, Id.; si quis quid rumore acceperit, Cæs.

QUIS? (*adj. also fem.*) quæ? quid? *pron. interrog.* I. *Who? what? quis* clisior in Græcia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic.; quid dicam de moribus facillimis? Id. *Adj.*: quis ego sum? aut quæ est in me facultas? Cic.; quis for the fem.: quis tu es mulier? *Poet.* ap. Varr.; quis illæc est? *Enn.*—II. *Neut.*: quid? *How? why? what?* quid? eundem nonne destituiti? Cic.; quid ita? *why? how so?* Id.; quidni? *why not?* Id.; quid? *quod? &c., how is it? that, &c.*

QUIS? I. q. quibus. See QUI.

QUIS-NAM and QUI-NAM? quænam? quodnam and quidnam? *Who? which? what? or, who then? which then? &c., quisnam* igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic.; quidnam hostes putarent, Id?

QUIS-PIAM, quæpiam, quodpiam, or (*subst.*) quippiam [quidpiam]. *Any one (any thing), some one (some thing),* si cuiuspiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, Cic.; quæpiam cohors, Cæs.; ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, Cic.; si grandio quippiam nocuit, Id. *Plur.*: aliæ quæpiam rationes, Cic.

QUIS-QUAM, quæ-quam, quid-quam or quicquam, *fem. acc. quam-quam*, Plaut. *Any one, any (emphatic),* quanto tetrior hio tyrannus quam

quisquam superiorum, Cic.; estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes? Id. quicquam tu illa putas fuisse? Id.; nec q. unus, and not a single one, Liv.; nihil quicquam, *nothing whatever*, Id. *Followed by a plur.*: quisquam, a quibus, &c., Liv.; quisquam, *for the fem.*: quisquam alia mulier, Plaut.; illarum neque te quisquam novit, Ter.

QUISQUE, quæque, quidque, and (*adj.*) quodque. I. *Whoever he be, every one, every, ut in quo quisque excelleret artificio, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur*, Cic.; statuere quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat, Id. *Often with sui, sibi, se, suus*: suo cuique judicio utendum, Cic. *It is used especially,* A) *With comparatives and superlatives*: quo quisque est solertior, hoc decet laboriosius, Cic.; optimum quidque rarissimum est, Id.; recentissima quæque, Id. *Hence, with ordinal numbers, to express universality*: Every, quoto quoque anno, every five years, every fifth year, Cic.; tertio quoque verbo, at every third word, Id.; primo quoque die, with the first day, as soon as possible, Id.; primum quodque videramus, the very first, Id.

—B) *With verbs in the plural*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut.; pro se quisque... debemus, Cic. *It is used also for uterque, of two*: oscula quique suis matri properata tulerunt, Liv. *Quisque is used by Plaut. in the fem.*—II. *For quicunque*: quemque videritis hominem, whomsoever you shall see, Plaut.; cujusque populi cives vicissent, Liv.

QUISQUILIE, ærum, f.; another form, quisquilia, ðrum, n., Rubbish, trash, Petr. *Any thing that is vile or worthless, that which is thrown away, refuse, offscourings, sweepings*, Cæs. ap. Fest. *Meton.*: Refuse, outcast, dregs (of persons), q. seditiosis Clodianæ, Cic.

QUIS-QUIS, quæquæ, quidquid or quicquid, and (*adj.*) quodquod. I. *Whoever, whatever; whatsoever, whatsoever; every one who, all that*, q. ille est, Cic.; q. ades, taveas, Virg.; quoquo consilio fecit, fecit certe suo, Cic.; quoquo modo res se habeat, Id. *Also subst., quidquid, with a genit.*: per q. deorum est, Liv. *Adv.*: quidquid, *How much soever, the further, the more*: q. progredior, Liv.; q. ab urbe longius profertent aram, Id.; *by how much, how much*, q. amare patrem videntur, Gell. *Adv.*: quoquo, *Whithersoever, to whatever place or part, ita q. sese verteriat Stoici*, Cic. *With genit.*: q. gentium, terrarum, Plaut.—II. *Whoever, whatsoever (he, she) be, whatever, whatsoever (it be)*, ut ubi quidquid esset alqa ratione invenirent, Cic.; quoquo modo, in any way whatever, some how or other, by hook or by crook, Suet. Quisquis, *fem.*, ap. Plaut. *Adj.*, quidquid: suum q. genus, Cat.

QUITUS, a, um, *part. of QUERO.*

QUI-VIS, quævis, quidvis, and (*adj.*) quodvis (qui, vis from volo). *Any you please, any soever, any or any one, quivis* ut perspicere possit, Cic.; ut homines quidvis perpeti... mallent, Id.; ad quemvis numerum, Cæs.; quodvis genus, Id. *Hence, I. With unus*: si tu solus, aut q. unus impetum in me fecisset, any one, whoever he be, Cic.; non q. unus ex populo, Id.—II. *Subst., quidvis*: *Any thing whatsoever, any thing without distinction, quidvis enim potius, quam ut, any thing rather than, Cic. With a genit.*: oneris q. impone, Ter.; q. anni, i. q. quovis anni tempore, Cat. *Ab-*

QUO.

sol. adv.: quovis. *Whithersoever, to every place*, Plaut. *With gentium*, Ter.

QUO, *adv.* (from the *abl.* of quod). I. *With verbs denoting a state of being, and rest*: *Where*, respondet se nescire, quo loci esset, Cic.—II. *With verbs denoting motion or direction*: *Whither, to where, to whom, to which or what (place, person, or thing)*, quo telum adijci potest, Cæs.; ad eam partem provinciam venturum, quo te velle arbitraret, Cic. *Hence, fig.*: *How far, to what degree, to what pitch*, quo amentia progressi sitis, Liv.; *for what purpose, to what end*, dixit q. vellet aurum, Cic.; q. tantam pecuniam, Id. I. q. aliquo: ne q. incidere, Cic.; si q. erat prodeundum, Id.—III. *Because that; or, as if, non q. libenter male audiam sed*, Cic.; non eo dico, q. mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, Id.—IV. *With Compar.*, followed by *eo* or *hoc*: *The, literæ q. erant suaviores, eo majorem dolorem, &c.*, Cic.; *and without eo*: quo plures erant, major cades fuit, Liv.—V. *Wherefore, for which reason, on which account, q. etiam scripsit*, Cic.; q. factum est, Nep. *Hence: In order that, that, q. gravior viderere*, Cic. *Esp. After officere: That*, Liv. *Hence, quominus, That not, lest, after verbs denoting to hinder, keep off, or prevent, stetitse per Tribonium quominus, it was owing to Trebonius that they did not*, Cæs.; quo ne, *that not: præfinitis quo ne pluriis emerim*, Cic.; si quo, *if peradventure*, Liv.

QUO-AD, *adv.* I. *Until when, i. e. how long, q. expectatis? Ter.; as long as, q. potui*, Cic.; *tandiu q.*, Id.—II. *Until, q. senatus dimissus est*, Cic.; q. dedita arx est, Liv.—III. *How far, videte nunc q. fecerit iter*, Cic.; *as far as, q. insequi poterat*, Liv. *Hence, fig.*: *So far as, ut q. possem et liceret, numquam cederem*, Cic. Also, i. q. quantum, *as much as; with genit. ejus: q. ejus facere possum, as well as I am able*, Cic.; q. ejus fieri potest, *as well as possible*, Id.—IV. I. q. quo, *qua: Until where or when, dies q. referret, the term to which he referred it*, Plaut.—V. *As to, with regard to, in respect of, touching, q. sexum*, Varr.

QUO-CIRCA (also, separately, quo hinc circa, Hor.), *conj.* *Hence, therefore, wherefore, q. nihil esse tam detestabile quam voluptatem*, Cic.

QUO-CUMQUE [also, separately, quo ea cumque, Cic.], *adv.* *Whithersoever, to whatever place, q. venerint*, Cic.; *to whichever place it be*, Virg.

QUOD, *conj.* (from the *neut.* of qui). I. *That, why, wherefore, in viam q. te des hoc tempore nihil est, there is no reason why*, Cic.; *est magis q. gratuler*, Id.—II. *That, because, in that, quom tibi agam gratias, q. me vivere cogisti*, Cic.; *mirari se q. non rediret*, Id.—III. *With regard to, as regards, as to, q. scribis, te venturum*, Cic. *Hence: Although, q. dicas*, Ter.—IV. *Therefore, on that account, for that reason, q. vobis venire in mentem necesse est*, Cic. *Hence, quodsi, if now, if then, q. si te fors Afris præfeciisset*, Cic.; *quod nisi, if not: quod nisi invidia debilitatus esset*, Nep.; *quod utinam, would that, quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuisset*, Cic.; *quod ubi, quod quum (for ubi, quum), with close reference to what precedes*, Id.; Cæs.—V. *Since, that, diu est... q. dabis*, Plaut.; *inde q., since the time that*, Ter.—VI. *That, instead*

of an acc. and inf., after many verbs, acis jam quod amet, Plaut.; *recordatus, quod nihil, &c.*, Suet. *Esp. after illud: videndum est illud, q. in illo non maacet gratia*, Cic.—VII. *So far as, as much as, q. ad me attinet, as to myself, as far as I am concerned; q. fieri posset*, Liv.

QUORSUS.

QUODAM-MODO, *adv.* *In some measure, in a manner*, voce, motu, forma etiam magna et generosa q., Cic.

QUOI. I. q. cui, Plaut.

QUOJAS or QUOJATIS, e. I. q. cujas or cujatis, e: quojates estis, Plaut.

QUOJUS, a, um. I. q. cujus, a, um, Plaut.

QUOJUS, *genit.* I. q. cujus, Plaut.

QUOLIBET. See QUOLIBET.

QUOM. See QUOM.

QUO-MINUS. See QUO.

QUO-MODO, *adv.* I. *In what manner, how, in interrogations and otherwise, et q. hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic*, Cic.; *hæc negotia, q. se habeant, ne epistolâ quidem narrare audeo*, Id. *As an exclamation, in astonishment: q. mortem filii tulit!* Id.—II. I. q. quocumque modo: *In whatever manner, howsoever, q. potuissem*, Cic.

QUOMODO-CUMQUE, *adv.* I. *Howsoever, in whatever manner, q. dicitur, intelligi tamen potest*, Cic.—II. *In some manner, somehow, Plaut.*

QUOMODO-NAM, *adv.* *How then? Cic.*

QUO-NAM, *adv.* I. *To what place? whither? cam si nunc sequor, q.?* Cic.—II. *To what? where? q. pertinere*, Cæs.—III. q. usque? *how long? how far?* Gell.; Stat.

QUONDAM, *adv.* (akin to quando). I. *Gen: At a certain time, at one time, once, ratio consuetudinis meæ, qua q. solitus sum uti*, Cic.; *at times, sometimes, now and then, quid quum sepe lapidum... terræ interdum, q. etiam lactis imber effluxit?* Id.—II. *Esp. A) Of time past: Formerly, of yore, once, populus Romanus qui q. in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore, &c.*, Cic. *Also with olim: olim isti fuit generi q. questus*, Ter.—B) *Of time to come: Hereafter, some time or other*, Hor.; Virg.

QUONIAM, *adv.* (quam and jam). I. *After that, now that*, Plaut.—II. *Since now, since, seeing that, id quod in hac causa est satis, q. quidem suscepti, non deest profecto*, Cic.

QUO-PIAM, *adv.* *To any place, any whither, Ter.*

QUO-QUAM, *adv.* *To any place, any whither, Cic.; neque se q. movit ex urbe*, Nep.

QUOQUE, *adv.* (always following one or more words). *Also, sed proxime illum q. fefellissem*, Cic. *With etiam, Ter. With quot: totidem lixas... quot milites q.*, Quilat. *Esp.*: ne q., i. q. aequidem, Gell.

QUOQUO, *adv.* See QUISQUIS, I.

QUOQUO-VORSUS (-um) or -VORSUS (-um), *adv.* *Every way, in all directions, on all sides*, Cic.; quoquovorsum, Cat.

QUORSUS or QUORSUM, *adv.* (for quot versus or -um). I. *Prop: Whither, toward what place, nescio q. eam*, Ter.—II. *Fig: Whither, to what, vereber q. evaderet, how it would turn out*, Ter.; q. recidat responsum, *how your answer might run*, Cic.; q. hæc pertinet? *with what view? to what end or purpose?* Id.; q. hæc disputo, Id.; q. hæc tam putida tendant? Hor.

QUOT.

QUOT, *adj. plur. indecl.* I. *How many*, q. dies erimus in Tuaeulano, Cic.; q. homines, tot causae, Id.; q., quantas, quom incredibiles hausit calamitates! Id. — II. *Every*, q. annis, quot mensibus, &c., every year, every month, Cic.

QUOTANNIS. See QUOR.

QUOTCUMQUE. *How many soever*, as many as, Cic.; tot q., Mnñ.

QUOTENNI, æ, a (quot). *How many (distrib.)*, Cic.

QUOTIDIANUS [quottid. and cotid.], a, um (quottidie). I. *Of every day*, i. e. that is, happens, is done, or is used every day, daily, q. usus et exercitatio, Cæs.; q. victus, Cic.; q. vita, Id. Hence, quottidiao (sc. tempore), daily. — II. *Meton.*: *Of every day*, i. e. common, usual, epistolam quottidianis verbis tenere, Cic.; q. formæ, Ter.

QUOTIDIE [cotidie], *adv.* (quot, dies). *Daily*, q. minari, Cic. *Meton.*: *Every night*, Quint.

QUOTIES or QUOTIENS, *adv.* (quot). *How often? how many times?* Cic.; as often, toties...quoties, as often as, Id.

QUOTIES-CUMQUE, *adv.* *How often soever*, as often soever as, Cic.

QUOT-QUOT, *num. indecl.* I. *How many soever*, as many soever as, si leges plures, aut q. erunt, conservari non possint, Cic. — II. (i. q. singuli) *Each*, q. annis, every year, Alé ap. Gell.; q. mensibus, every month, Varr.

QUOTUMUS, a, um (quotus). *How many*, Plaut.

QUOTUS, a, um (quot). *How many, what number*, q. erit iste denarius qui non sit ferendus? Cic.; quata hora est? what is it o'clock? Hor.; and simply quotes? by what o'clock? Id.; tu, q. esse velis, rescribe, how much company, or how many guests, Id. *In order to express universality*, quisque is sometimes added: quoto quoque loco libebit, wheretur it shall please, Auct. Her. Quotus quisque is especially used in the sense of *Very few*, q. enim quisque disertus, q. quisque juris peritus est, Cic.; forma q. quæque superbit, Ov.

QUOTUS-CUMQUE, acumque, umeumque. *Whatsoever in number, how many or how few soever*, q. pars, Tibull.

QUOSQUE, *adv.* *How far?* I. *Of place*: q. penetratura sit avaritia? Plin.; unde et q. jsm propecta sit orandi facultas, Quint. — II. *Of time*: *How long?* q. hmi defixa tua mens erit? Cic.; q. tandem abutere patientia nostra? Id.

QUO-VIS, *adv.* (quvis). *Whithersoever*, to any place soever, Plaut.; q. gentium, Ter.

QUOM or CUM [old orthography, quom], a relative *adv.* (qui). I. *Of time*: *Whcn, whenever, after, since, as soon as, at the time that*, &c. A) *With an indicative*: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.; tum, quum Sicilia florebat opibus, Id.; quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, Id.; multi anni sunt, quum ille in ære meo est, since, since that, Id. Thus, in animated narratives: legibus tuas epistolas, quum mihi epistola affertur a Lepa, Cic.; dixerat hoc ille, quum puer nunciavit venire ad eum Lælium, Id. — B) *In historical narrative, to denote the connection of two actions as cause and effect*, i. e. when one action is the result of the other, &c., in which case the imperf. and plusquamperf. of the subjunctive are used: Zenonem, quum Atheus essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic.; quum

RACEMOSUS.

tridui viam processisset, nunciatum est ei, &c., Cæs.; quum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, tum demum literæ a Terentio consule allatæ sunt, Liv. — C) *Observe the following phrases.* 1) quum (cum) maxime (also as one word, quummaxime), particularly, especially, nunc quum maxime, at present particularly so, Cic.; quæ fuerit quum maxime, which happens very frequently now, Id. 2) quum...tum, as...so also, not only...but also, both...and, quæ (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et certitur, Cic.; quum ob ea, quæ ad te scripsi, tum quod Cæsar adest, Id. — II. quum is also used as a causal particle, with a subjunctive: *Since, because*, as, quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum hæc ipsa habere majors, Cic.; quæ quum ita sint, Id.; sed quum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid hoc tempore, multa posthac, ab eo ordiri volui maxime, Id.

R.

R, r, in many words is later than s; hence the two forms of honos and honor, arbos and arbor, lepos and lepor, quæso and quæsumus for quæro and querimus; in like manner, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. R is sometimes assimilated with l; hence, libellus from liber, intelligo from iter-lego, pellicio from per-lacio. R is also used for d; as, merides for medices. R, as an abbreviation, stands in most cases for Romanus; or R. P., res publica.

RABIDE, *adv.* (rabidus). *Ravingly, madly, furiously*, furentem videmus omnia r. appetentem, Cic.

RABIDUS, a, um (rabies). *Raving, raging, wild, mad, furious*, Plin.

RABIES, æ, f. (rabo or rabio). *Rage, madness, frenzy.* I. Prop., Plin. — II. Fig. A) *Fury, rage, fierceness*, Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. — B) *Of things without life*: r. fatalis temporis, Liv.

RABIOSE, *adv.* (rabiosus). *Ravingly, madly, furiously*, nihil iracunde r. ve fecerunt, Cic.

RABIOSULUS, a, um (rabiosus). *Somewhat raving, wild*, r. sat fatuæ literæ, Cic.

RABIOSUS, a, um (rabies). *Raving, mad, furious*, r. fortitudo, Cic.

RABIRIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rabirius*, R. domus, Cic.

RABIRIUS, a, um. *Rabirius, a Roman family name.* 1. C. R., a tribuns of the people. 2. C. R. Postumus; this and the former were defended by Cicero in orations still extant. 3. A bad philosophical writer, Cic. 4. A poet, Quint.

RABO or RABIO, ære, v. n. (Sanscr. ru, to sound; rava, sound). *To rage, rave, be mad or furious*, Sen.

RABO, õnis, facete for arrhabo, Plaut. RABULA, æ, m. (rabo). *A bad advocate that only vociferates; a bawler, pettifogger, noisy speaker*, non declamatozem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum querimus, Cic.

RACEMIFER, æra, ærum (racemus, fero). *Bearing clusters of grapes (poet.)*, Ov.

RACEMOSUS, a, um (racemus). *Full of clusters of grapes*, r. flos, Plin.

RACEMUS.

RACEMUS, *i, m.* (*akin to ῥάξ, ῥώξ, a berry*). I. A cluster or bunch of grapes, or similar fruit, Plin. —II. Meton.: A berry; espec., a grape, Ov. Poet. for wine, Id.

RADIATIO, *ōnis, f.* A radiating, or emitting rays, r. marmoris, Plin.

RADICESCO, *ēre (radix)*. To strike root, Sen.

RADICITUS, *adv. (radix)*. From the root, by the roots. I. Prop.: r. evellere arborem, Suet. —II. Fig.: With the very roots, radically, entirely, utterly, thoroughly, r. tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.; r. excutere opinionem alicui, Id.

RADICOR, *1 v. dep. (radix)*. To take root, to strike root, Plin.; radicitus, a, um, That has a root, r. semina, Col.

RADICULA, *æ, f. (radix)*. I. A little root, Cic. —II. Esp. A) Soap-wood, or fullers' wood, a kind of herb, Plin. —B) A kind of small radish, Col.

RADIO, *1 v. a. and n. (radius)*. I. Act.: To furnish with spokes, Varr. —II. A) Act.: To furnish with beams or rays, to cause to radiate; only used in the pass., to be furnished with beams or rays, to emit rays, to beam, shine, radiate. 1) Prop. espec. in the part. perf., radiatus, a, um, Furnished with rays, shining, r. sol, Cic. 2) Fig., Flor. —B) Neut.: To beam, emit rays, shine, felium in tenebris radiant oculi, Plin.

RADIOSUS, *a, um (radius)*. Full of rays, radiant, resplendent, Plaut.

RADIUS, *ii, m. A rod, staff*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: adeo acuti aliusque per alium immisi r. locum ad inserendam manum non relinquunt, poles, stakes, Liv. —B) Esp. 1) The spoke of a wheel, Plin. 2) In Math. a) A rod or staff for measuring, Cic. b) A line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle, a radius, Cic. 3) A weaver's shuttle, Ov. 4) In Zool. a) The spur of certain birds, Plin. b) The sting above the tail of the fish pastinaca, Plin. 5) In Bot.: A kind of oblong olive, Plin. 6) Meton.: A bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist, the radius, Cels. —II. Meton.: A ray of light, a beam, Cic.

RADIX, *icis, f. (akin to ῥίσα; Germ. obs. Rot)*. A root of plants or trees. 1. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: arborum ad radicibus subruere, Cæs. 2) Esp.: A root that serves for food, an edible root, Cæs. —B) Meton. 1) The lower part, root, or foot of any thing, as of a hill or mountain, in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic.; in radicibus Amanii, Id. 2) That to which any thing adheres or is fixed, a root, &c., Ov. —II. Fig.: Root, ground, foundation, origin (mostly in the plur.), vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic.; virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, Id.; eo robore vir, iis radicibus, i. e. of such firmness or stability, Id.; ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), born in the same town, Id.

RADO, *ei, sum, 3 v. a. (akin to rodo; Sanscr. ris, to wound)*. To scrape, scratch (of hair); to shave (with a razor); while tollere means to clip with scissors). I. Prop. A) r. caput et supercilia, to shave off, Cic. —B) Meton. 1) To graze, touch; esp., to touch in going past, trajectos surculus rasit, crept through, Suet. 2) To scrape or shave off; to scrape or scratch out, Pers. —II. Fig.:

RAPAX.

To injure, quorum ne jejuna atque arida traditio aureas præsertim tam delicatos raderet, grate, offend, Quint.

RADŪLA, *æ, f. (rado)*. An instrument for scraping with, a scraper, a wooden spatula, Col.

RÆTI [not Rhæti], *ōrum, m.* Ræti, the inhabitants of Rætia, a people north of the River Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Læch, Plin.

RÆTIA [Rh.], *æ, f.* Rætia, a country lying to the west of Noricum, and north of Cisalpine Gaul. It corresponded to the Grisons in Switzerland, and to the greater part of the Tyrol, Tac.; Plin.

RÆTUS, *a, um.* Rætian, Hor.

RALLUS, *a, um (for rarulus, from rarus)*. Somewhat thin, r. tunica, Plaut.

RAMALE, *is, n. (ramus)*. A sear or dead bough, a withered branch, Ov.

RAMENTA, *ōrum, n.* [seldom in the sing., ramentum, i, n.; ramenta, æ, f., Plaut.] (for radimentum, from rado). I. Bits that fall from metal, wood, &c., in scraping, cutting, &c.; scrapings, filings, shavings, chips, sunt qui malunt uvæ scobe ramentive abietis, popub, fraxini, servare, Plin. —II. Meton.: A little piece, a bit, Plaut.

RAMĒUS, *a, um (ramus)*. Of branches or boughs, Virg.

RAMĒX, *icis, m. (ramus)*. I. Plur.: Pulmonary vessels, Plaut. —II. Sing. and plur.: A rupture, hernia, Cels.

RAMNES and **RAMNENSES**, *jum, m.* I. One of the three original tribes of Rome (the Latin tribe), from which, in connection with the Titii (Sabines) and the Luceres (Etruscans), the ancient Roman state was formed, Liv. —II. One of the three centuries of equites, chosen by Romulus, Liv. Poet. for a patrician, one of the old nobility, Hor.

RAMOSUS, *a, um (ramus)*. Full of boughs or branches, r. lappago, Plin.

RAMŪLUS, *i, m. (ramus)*. A small bough or branch, a branch of a branch, Cic.

RĀMUS, *i, m.* A bough, a branch, arm of a tree. A) in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non r., non folia sunt denique, nisi, Cic. —B) Meton. of things of a similar form. 1) The tip or point of a horn (esp. of a stag), Cæs. 2) A branch or part of a chain of mountains, Plin. 3) A club, Prop. Plur.: The branches of the letter Y, which was used by Pythagoras as an image of the two roads of virtue and vice, Aus. Hence, Samius r., Pers.

RĀNA, *æ, f. (Sanscr. ru, raw, to sound)*. I. A frog, Plin. —II. Meton. A) r. marina, a kind of sea-fish, Cic.; also simply rana, Plin. —B) A swelling on the tongue of cattle, Col.

RANCIDE, *adv. (rancidus)*. Rancidly, nauseously, Gell.

RANCIDŪLUS, *a, um (rancidus)*. I. Prop.: Somewhat rancid, Juv. —II. Fig.: Nauseous, Pers.

RANCIDUS, *a, um.* Rancid, rank, musty. I. Prop., Hor. —II. Fig.: Nauseous, loathsome, disgusting, r. aspectus, Plin.; Juv.

RĀNUNCŪLUS, *i, m. (rana)*. I. A little frog, Cic. Meton. faceti, of the inhabitants of Ulubra (near the marshes), Cic. —II. A kind of herb, called also batrachion, R. acris, meadow crowfoot, Plin.

RĀPĀCIDA, *æ, m. (rapax)*. A robber, Plaut.

RĀPĀCITAS, *ātis, f. (rapax)*. Robbery, rapacity, Cic.

RĀPAX, *acis (rapio)*. Rapacious, ravenous,

RAPHANUS.

greedy of plunder. I. Prop. A) olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam r. Cic.—B) *Of things without life, with genit.:* chryseletrum r. ignium, that easily catches fire, Plin.—II. Fig. with genit.: *That seizes quickly or greedily, that snatches at or away, nihil est appetentius similitum sui nec r. quam catus, Cic.*

RAPHANUS, 1, m. (ράφανος). *A radish* (r. raphanistrum), Plin.

RAPIDE, adv. (rapidus). *Rapidly, swiftly.* I. Prop.: r. dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Compar.: r. venit Rigodulum, Tac.—II. Fig.: quod quum r. fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic.

RAPIDITAS, ātis, f. (rapidus). *Rapidity, velocity, r. fluminis, Cæs.*

RAPIDUS, a, um (rapio). *Tearing or hurrying away.* I. Prop., Ov.—II. Meton. A) *Rapid, swift, moving impetuously, r. flumen, Cæs.*—B) Fig.: *Impetuous, vehement, violent, Cic.; nusquam orationem rapidam coarcescit, Id.*

RAPINA, æ, f. (rapio). I. A) *Rapine, robbery (usually plur.), nihil cogitant, nisi cædes, nisi incidia, nisi rapinae, Cic. Sing.:* r. alimenti, a seizing or snatching greedily, Plin.—B) *Concr.:* Booty, prey, plunder, Virg.—II. *A removing or carrying away quickly, Auct. Ætn.*

RAPIO, pui, ptum, 3 v. a. (ἀρπάζω). *To tear, rend, pull, drag, or snatch away violently or hastily.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: r. prædam, Liv.; r. ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic.—B) *Esp. 1) To tear away as a robber, to rob, carry off or away, erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum r. potuisset, Cic. Absol.:* ut Spartæ, r. ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. 2) *To carry off by death, to snatch or tear away, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To carry away, transport, carry along, to sway violently or quickly, cum enim fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquodamodi rapist, Cic.; ipsæ res verba rapiunt, carry along with them, Id.; opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errore, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To carry away or along by kindling a passion; to impel to any thing (usually in a bad sense), prædæ ac rapinarum cupiditas cæca te rapiebat, Cic.; amentia r., Id.; in a good sense, qui se a corpore avocent et ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, Id. 2) To catch or snatch at, r. illicitas voluptates, Tac.; to seize any thing quickly, snatch (poet.), Hor.*

RAPTUM, adv. (rapio). I. *By robbery, raptaciously, semine r. avium fame devorato, Plin.—II. In a great hurry, hastily, precipitately, hæc acrispi r., ut tuos elicerem dialogos, Cic.*

RAPTIO, ðnia, f. (rapio). *A carrying off by force, Ter.*

RAPTO, 1 v. int. a. (rapio). *To drag along forcibly.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: eversu domus est, fortunæ vexatæ, dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic.—B) *Esp.:* To rob, plunder, igitur r. inter se, immittere latronum globos, Tac.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To carry off, to draw away, Prop.—B) Esp.:* *To carry away with passion, to sway, Plaut.*

RAPTOR, ðris, m. (rapio). *A robber, plunderer.* I. Prop. A) *With genit.:* r. orbis, Tac.—B) *Adj., Ov. Absol., Tac.—II. Fig.:* nunquam defutores raptore Italica libertatis lupos, Quæll.

RATIO.

RAPTUS, a, um, part. of rapio.
RAPTUS, ðs, m. (rapio). *A carrying or taking away violently.* I. Gen.: r. runcinarum, Plin.—II. *Esp.:* *A forcible abduction, rape, quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic.*

RAPULUM, i, n. (rapum). *A little rape or turnip, Hor.*

RAPUM, i, n. [rapa, æ, f. Col.]. *A turnip, rape, naveo, i. q. Brassica rapa, Plin.*

RARE, adv. (rarus). I. *In a scattered manner, dispersedly, nisi r. conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col.—II. Of time: Rarely, Plaut.*

RAREFACIO, fêci, factum, 3 v. a. (rarus). *To make thin, rarefy, Lucr.*

RARESCO, ère, v. inch. (rarus). *To become loose or thin, to be rarified, to open, to become less or finer, quadrupedibus senectute crassecent (pili) lanæque rarescunt, Plin.*

RARITAS, ātis, f. (rarus). *A being not close together, looseness, rarity.* I. Prop.: in pulmonibus inest r. quedam et assimilis spongiosis molitudo ad bauriedum spiritum aptissima, Cic. *In the plur.:* humore penetrante in foraminum raritates, Vitr.—II. Meton. A) *Fewness of number, paucity, scarcity, scantiness, r. dictionum distinguet oratorem a scurra, Cic.—B) Concr.:* *A rarity, eidem Alexandro et equi magna r. contigit, Plin.*

RARO, adv. (rarus). *Rarely, seldom, si id, quod r. fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic.; iusolenter et r., Id.*

RARUS, a, um (ἀραιός). *Loose, not dense, thick, or close, thin [opp. densus].* I. Prop.: r. silvæ, not thick, thin, Tac.—II. Meton. A) 1) *Scattered, far apart, dispersed, vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, dispersed, Cic. 2) Esp. Milit.:* *Separated in small bodies, single, not close together [opp. confertus], accedebat hæc, ut r. magnisque intervallis prælaurentur, Cæs. —B) 1) a) Rare, infrequent, scanty, few, in omni arte vel studio vel quavis scientia, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque r., Cic. b) (for raro r.), qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 2) *Poet. esp.:* *Rare of its kind, excellent, extraordinary, Ov.**

RASILIS, e (rado). *That is made smooth, hence, smooth, polished [levigatus], r. argentum, polished, burnished, Vell.*

RASTRUM, i, n. *Usually plur. RASTRI, ðrum, m. (rado). A hoe, mattock, rake, Virg.; Ter.*

RASUS, a, um, part. of rado.

RATIO, ðnis, f. (reor). *A reckoning, calculating, calculation, account.* I. Prop. A) 1) *Sing.:* ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit r. acceptorum et datorum, Cic.; r. (pecuniæ), Id.; auri r. constat, the account or reckoning agrees, Id.; rationem ducere, to make calculations, to reckon, calculate, Id.; in rationem inducere, to set down in an account, to reckon, Id. 2) *Plur.:* ut r. cum publicanis putarent, Cic.; referre r., to render, Id.—B) *Meton. 1) A register, list, cædo rationum carceris, quæ diligentissime conficitur, Cic. 2) A sum, number, pro ratione pecuniæ liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. 3) a) A matter of business, a business, affair, transaction, de tota illa ratione atque re Galliana, Cic.; ex domestica ratione, Id. b) *Esp.:* meæ (tuæ, &c.) rationes, my (thy, &c.) interest or advantage; ego quidem ut deheo me ad ejus rati-*

ones adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic.; meis alienissimum rationibus, Id.—II. *Fig. A*) *A reckoning, account*, (Medea et Atreus) imita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic.; hanc rationem habere, *to make the following calculation*, Id.; habere rationem, *to calculate, reckon*, Id.; rationem reddere, *to give an account*, Id.; negotii rationem existare oportere, *that an account ought to be given*, Id.—B) *Meton. 1) a) Relation, reference*, (agricolæ) habent rationem cum terra, quæ nunquam recusat imperium, *stand in relationship*, Cic.; cum omnibus Musis rationem habere, Id.; quæ r. tibi cum eo intercesserat? Id. *Hence, b) Esp. : Regard, respect, consideration, care, concern* (usually habere and ducere alcijs rei rationem), quorum nobis habenda est r. diligenter, Cic.; vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem habere, Id.; habeo rationem, quid acceperim, *take into consideration*, Id. c) *A mode of managing or proceeding, procedure, measure; manner, way, plan; nature, kind. a) Subj. : scribendi r., Cic.; r. in dicendo*, Id.; inita r. est, ut, Id. *In the plur. : hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed mea vitæ r. ab ineunte ætate susceptæ prohibuerunt, a plan of life*, Cic. *β) Obj. : qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus*, Cic.; r. r. crum civillum, Id.; quoniam eadem est r. juris in utraque, Id. 2) *Esp. a) Reason, homo rationis est particeps*, Cic.; vi rationis, Id.; lex est r. summa, Id.; iracundia, videlicet dissidens a ratione, Id.; quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *host acted prudently or conformably to reason*, Id. *Hence, b) a) A rational ground, a reason, motive, r. quaerenda*, Cic.; facti aliquid rationem afferre, Id.; nihil rationis affert, quambobrem, Id.; non deest copia rationum, Id.; tertiam rationem affertis, quod, Id. *β) Dialect. : A reason, ground, argument, ad propositum subjecta r., et item in distributis supposita r., Cic. c) Consistency with reason, reasonable conduct, reasonableness; a principle, rule, in omnibus, quæ ratione docentur, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, in a rational manner, according to some rule or principle, rationally*, Cic.; intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis, *at intervals, although unequal, still according to rule and in proper proportions*, Id.; moderata ratione, *in equal proportion*, Id. d) *A doctrine, theory, system, (more rarely) knowledge*, erat enim tunc hæc nova et ignota r., solem lunæ oppositum solere deficere, Cic.; Epicuri r., *doctrine, system, philosophy*, Id.; Cynicorum r., Id.; de ratione vivendi, *method or course of life founded on reason*, Id.; r. civilis et disciplina populorum, *politics*, Id. e) *A view, opinion*, hæc cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic.; duabus epistollis tuis perdiliger in eandem rationem scriptis. f) *A course of reasoning, argumentation, concludatur igitur r., Cic.; summa unius cujusque rationalis*, Id.

RATIOCINATIO, ñis, f. *dialect. and archit.* (ratiocinor). I. *In Dialect. A) Rational reflection or consideration, reasoning* [opp. impulsio, impulse, excitement], r. est diligens et considerata faciendi alqd aut non faciendi excoGITatio, Cic.—B) *Reasoning, a syllogism, argument*, r. est oratio ex ipsa re probabile alqd eliciens quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se

vi et ratione confirmet, Cic.—C) *A reasoning with one's self in the form of question and reply* (Gr. *διαλογισμός*), r. est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, Auct. Her.—II. *In Archit. : Theory* [opp. fabrica, practice], r. est, quæ res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitruvius.

RATIOCINATIVUS, a, um (ratiocinor). *In Dialect. : Of or belonging to reasoning or argumentation, syllogistic*, r. genus, Cic.

RATIOCINATOR, ñris, m. *A reckoner, accountant*. I. *Prop.*, Cic.—II. *Fig. : One that considers*, ut boni r. esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat, Cic.

RATIOCINOR, 1 (ratio). I. *To reckon, calculate, cast up accounts*, ut nos metiendi ratiocinandiue utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic.; de pecunia r., Id.—II. *Meton. : To draw a conclusion, reason, argue, infer*, id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et r., Cic. *Poss. : omnes proportionēs eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex proposita sagittæ longitudine*, Vitruvius.

RATIONABILIS, e (ratio). *According to reason, reasonable, rationabilem sortiris naturam, quæ melius res, quam ratio proponitur?* Sen.

RATIONALIS, e (ratio). I. *Of or belonging to accounts*, Inscr. *Subst., rationalis, is, m., One who has the management of accounts; esp., a receiver*, Lampr.—II. A) *Of or belonging to reason, reasonable, rational, fales est* (finitio), si dicus, Equus est animal r. : nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quintus; r. philosophia, i. e. *logic*, Sen.; r. disciplina, i. e. *theoretical knowledge, theory, Cels.*; r. medicina, *theory of curing diseases*; r. medici, *they who follow such theory*, Id.—B) *In Dialect. : Of or belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic, argumentative, r. causa*, Auct. Her.

RATIONALITER, adv. *Reasonably, rationally*, hominem movere r. non potest, nisi homo, Sen.

RATIONARIUM, ii, n. (ratio). *A statistical table or list, an official return, r. imperii, an inventory of state property*, Suet. (*for which we find breviarium imperii*, Id.).

RATIS, is, f. I. A) *Pieces of timber joined together for floating, a raft, float*, quum aut navibus aut ratibus conarentur abedere, Cic.; ratibus ac litribus junctis, Cæsar.—B) *Proo. : servavisti omnem ratem, you have kept your property well together*, Plaut.—II. *Meton. poet. : A bark, boat, small vessel*, Virg.

RATIUNCULA, æ, f. (ratio). I. *A small reckoning or account*, Plaut.—II. A) *A slight ground, reason, or argument, r. laves*, Cic.; ratiunculas suggerere, Id.—B) *Dialect. : A trifling syllogism, concludunt ratiunculas Stoici*, Cic.

RATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of reor.*—II. *Adj. A) Reckoned, calculated; hence, fixed, established, firm, valid, settled, unalterable, quorum (siderum) vsqi motus rata tamen et certa sui cursus spatia definiant*, Cic.; astrorum in omni æternitate r. cursus, Id.; rato tempore, Id.; illud certum, r., firmum, fixum, Id.—B) *Some peculiar phrases. 1) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem; and absol. pro rata, in a certain*

proportion or in certain proportions, proportionably: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, sed tamen, pro rata parte, ratione distinctis, Cic. 2) ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also ratum aliquid esse, to make valid, to approve, confirm, ratify, quid augur (habet), cur a dextra curvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? make a good omen, Cic.; ista non solum rata mihi eruat, sed etiam grata, Id.

RAUCITAS, atis, f. (raucus). I. Prop.: Hoarseness, Cels. Plur., Plin.—II. Meton.: A snoring, M. Cap.; the grave or deep sound of the tuba, Plin.

RAUCUS, a, um (contr. for ravicus, from ravis). Hoarse. I. Prop. A) nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Æopum, si paulum irrauresime, explodi, Cic.—B) Meton. of things without life: With a dead sound; hoarse, deep, harsh, grating, Virg.—II. Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam r. erit factus, ad Bsis venire, shall already have subsided or have become faint, Cic.

RAUDI CAMPI [sing. Raudius campus, Flor.], m. A plain near Verona, where Marius and Calpurnius defeated the Cimbrici, Vell.

RAUDUS [also rodus and rudus], eris, n. (related to rudis). A rough mass; hence, esp. a piece of brass or copper serving as a coin, eris acervi, quum rudera militæ religione inducti jacerent, post profectioem Hannibalis magni inventi, Liv.

RAUDUSCŪLUM [also rod. and rud.], i, n. (raudus). I. A piece of brass or copper serving as a coin, acc. to Fest.—II. Meton.: A small sum of money, de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, concerning the little debt of Numerius, Cic.

RAURĀCI [Raurici, Plin.], orum, m. Rauraci, a people in Gallia Belgica, north of the Helvetii and east of the Siquani. Their capital was Augusta, now Augst, Cæs.

RAVENNA, æ, f. Ravenna, a city of Gallia Cisalpinga, now Ravenna, Cic.

RAVENNAS, atis. Of or belonging to Ravenna, R. vir, Cic. Subst. plur.: Ravennates and Ravennatenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Ravenna.

RĀVIDUS, a, um (ravis). Somewhat gray, grayish, r. vel nigrantes oculi, Col.

RĀVĪO, ire, v. n. (ravis). To speak till one is hoarse, Plaut.

RĀVIS, ravim, f. [only in acc. sing.] (allied to ravis and raucus). Hoarseness [raucitas], Plaut.

RĀVUS, a, um (akin to rufus). Of a gray color, gray, Cic.

RĒ [red before vowels and before do; but redi before vivus]. An inseparable particle, signifying back, again, in return, contrary, or against.

REA, æ. See REUS.

REAPSE, adv. (composed of re and eapse, an old form for ipsa). Indeed, in fact, in reality, really, as a matter of fact, earum ipsarum rerum r., non oratione pericatio, Cic.; ut r. cerneretur, Id.

RĒĀTE, is, n. Reate, an ancient town of the Sabines in Central Italy, on the Lake Velinus, Plin.

RĒĀTINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Reate, R. præfectura, Cic. Subst. plur.: RĒĀtini, orum, m., The inhabitants of Reate, Cic.

RĒĀTUS, ūs, m. (rous). The state of a person accused or impeached, Just.

REBELLĀTIO, ōnis, f., i. q. rebellio. A renewing of a war, rebellion, Tac.

REBELLĀTRIX, icis, f. She that renews a war or rebels, insurgent, r. provincia, Liv.

REBELLĪO, ōnis, f. (rebello). A renewal of war (on the part of a conquered people), a revolting, rebelling, rebellion, r. facta post dedicationem, Cæs. Plur.: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, Cic.

REBELLIS, is (rebello). That renews a war, rebellious, revolting, insurgent. I. Prop.: r. colonia, Tac. Subst.: rebelles, Rebels, insurgents, Tac.—II. Fig., Ov.

REBELLĪUM, ū, n., i. q. rebellio (rebello). Renewed warfare, a rebellion, qui peccatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv.

RE-BELLO, i v. n. To renew a war (said of a conquered people), to rise again, to rebel, revolt. I. Prop.: si diversis in locis plures r. consilia inissent, Hirt.—II. Fig.: credunt r., quæ curaverint vitia, to break out again, Plin.

RE-BĪTO, ēre, v. n. (beto). To return, Plaut.

RE-BŪO, are, v. n. and a. To resound, to re-echo (poet.), Virg.

RE-CALCITRO, are, v. n. To strike with the heel, to kick; then, poet. meton., to refuse approach, to wince, Hor.

RE-CALCO, are, v. a. (calx). To tread upon again, to tread afresh or anew, r. humum, Col.

RE-CALĒO, ēre, v. n. To become warm again, to become warm, Virg.

RE-CALĒSCO, ūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. To grow warm again, to begin to feel warm. I. Prop.: quum motu atque exercitatione recalescent (corpore), Cic.—II. Fig.: r. ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omnis-aumque, Plin.

RE-CALFĀCIO, fēci, 3 v. a. I. To make warm again, to warm up, Ov.—II. Fig., Ov.

RĒCALVASTER, tri, m. (recalvus). Bald on the forehead, Sen.

RĒCALVUS, a, um. With a bald forehead, Plaut.

RĒ-CANDESCO, dūi, 3 v. incho. n. I. To grow white again, Ov.—II. To grow warm again, Ov.

RĒ-CĀNO, ēre, v. a. I. To sing back, draw back by singing, ut illa (perdix) recanat vocetque (msrem), Plin.—II. To destroy an enchantment, break a spell, pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas r., Plin.

RĒ-CANTO, ātum, i v. int. n. and a. (poet.). I. Neut.: To sing back, give back a sound, echo back, recant, Hor.—B) To disenchant, to break a charm or spell, Ov.

RE-CĒDO, cessi, ceasum, 3 v. n. To step back, fall back, retreat, recede, retire. I. Prop. A) 1) non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem r., Cic.; recede de medio, Id. 2) Esp.: To retire (to a sleeping apartment), to go to rest, pigrimitatem recedendi imposuerat hilaritas longior, Petr.—B) Meton., of inanimate and abstract objects: ut illa undæ ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Of places or localities: To recede, contra parietem medium zotheca perquam eleganter recedit, Plin.—II. Gen.: To

RECELLO.

départ, go away, remove, withdraw. A) Prop. 1) nec tamen permanent, sed ante finem recedunt, Plin. 2) *Meton., of inanimate objects: To separate from, in aliis oculibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels.*—B) *Fig.: quam (formulam) si sequemur, ab officio numquam recedemus, Cic.; r. ab armia, to lay down, Id.; r. a vita, to kill one's self; (oomen hostia) a peregrino recessit, has ceased to have the meaning of a for-eigner, Id. Absol., Ov. With in, Virg.*

RE-CELLO, ère, v. n. and a. *Neut.: To bound, strike, fall, or bend back, gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv.*

RECENS, ntia (*Sanscr. ruh, to grow*). I. Prop. 1) a) *Fresh, young, late, recent, (Verres) cum e provincia r. esset, Cic.; conglutinatio r., Id. b) With ab: Not long after, Homerus, qui r. ab illorum estate fuit, Cic. c) With in and an abl., or simply an abl.: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo mœrore fessum obvii et r. in dolore anteabant, still fresh (of pain), Tac.; ut erat r. dolore et ira, Id. 2) recenti re, immediately, presently, while an affair is fresh, Cic.; also, recenti negotio, Id. 3) *Subst. and adj., recentiores, Moderns, later (writers), attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: Fresh in power or strength, unimpaired, vigorous, strong, robust, ut alios alii deinceps exciperent integrique et r. defatigatis succederent, Cæs.**

RECENS, adv. *Oflate, lately, latterly, newly, r. coria detracts, Sall. Superl.: quam r. stercorato solo, Plin.*

RE-CENSËO, sũi, sum [situm, Claud.], 2. *To relate from the beginning, to go through, to run over any thing, recount.* I. Prop.: hæc in Eduorum finibus recensentur numerusque inibat, Cæs.—II. *Fig.: To go through, run through or over, survey, review, Ov.; Plin.*

RECENSIO, ònis, f. (recensco). *A reviewing, surveying; a review, survey, qui eadem Nympharium incendit, ut memoriam publicum recensionis fabulis publicis impressam extingueret, recension, Cic.*

RECENSTUS, a, um. See RECENSEO.

RECENSUS, a, um. See RECENSEO.

RECENSUS, ùs, m. (receaseo). *A going through or over, a review, recession, r. populi (for the distribution of corn), Suet.*

RECEPTACÛLUM, i, n. (recepto). *A place for holding or keeping any thing, a magazine, reservoir, receptacle.* I. Gen.: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquid animi r., Cic.—II. *Esp.: A place of refuge, a retreat, shelter, (Sicilia) illud et rei frumentariæ subsidium et r. classibus nostris, Cic.; Capua r. oratorum, Id.; illud tibi opidum r. prædæ fuit, Id.; a lurking-place, a place to conceal any thing, Id.; (mors) æternum nihil sentiendi r., Id.*

RECEPTIO, ònis, f. (recipio). *A receiving, reception, Plaut.*

RECEPTO, àvi, 1 v. int. a. (recipio). *To take or receive again, to recover, retake, r. ob eratos suspectosque capitalium criminum, Tac.; r. se, to retire, Ter.*

RECEPTOR, òris, m. (recipio). *One who receives, a harbinger, concealer, ipse ille latro-num occultator et r. locus, Cic.*

RECEPTUM, i, n. *That which any body has taken upon himself; hence, an obligation, engage-*

RECIPIO.

ment, satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic.

RECEPTUS, a, um. *Part. of recipio.*

RECEPTUS, ùs, m. (recipio). I. Act.: *A taking back, a withdrawing.* A) Prop.: spiritus nec brevis, nec parum durabilis nec in receptu difficilis, in drawing the breath, Quint.—B) *Fig.: A taking back, a retaking, recovering, liberet se daturum tempus iis fuisse ad receptum nimis pertinacis sententiæ, Liv.*—II. A) *Middle: A falling back or retiring, retreat (as of an army), receptui signum aut revocationem a bello audire non possumus, Cic.*—B) *Fig.: habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum, Cæs.*

RECESSIM, adv. (recedo). *Backward, Plaut.*

RECESSIO, ònis, f. (recedo). *A going or stepping back, a retiring, receding, ventus vagando, inclinationibus et recessionibus varietates, mutatione flatus facti, Vitr.*

RECESSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of recedo.*—II. *Adj.: Receding, distant, retired, ampliorem habent orchestram Græci et scenam recessiorem, Vitr.*

RECESSUS, ùs, m. (recedo). I. Prop. A) *A going back, retiring, receding, luns accessu et recessu, Cic.*—B) *Meton.: A retired or sequestered place, a corner, recess, retreat, nook, mihi solitudo et r. provincia est, Cic.*

II. *Fig.: habent illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram alquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, shade and back ground (in a picture), Cic.*

RECHARMIDO, are, v. n. (re, Charmides). *To cease to be Charmides, proin tu te rursum recharmida, dismiss the joy which you felt at the mention of the money, Plaut.*

RECIDIVUS, a, um (recido). *That falls back; fig., that returns, returning, r. febris, Cels. Poet., r. Pergama, restored or built up again, Virg.*

RE-CIDO [reccido], eidi, cãsum, v. n. (cãdo). I. *To fall back.* A) Prop.: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriatur e terris, Cic.; ramulum in oculum recidit, flies back, recoils, Id.—B) *Fig.: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.; contentio vocis reciderat, had decreased, Id.*—II. Prop.: *To fall, get, or come to, followed by ad, in, or an adverb denoting tendency.* A) *With ad: quam cito illa omnia ex lætitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas reciderunt, Cic.; apparatus ad nihilum r., to come to nothing, Id.*—B) *With in: qui si in nostrum antrum reciderit, Cic.*

RE-CIDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (cædo). *To cut away, to shorten.* I. Prop.: r. msilceolos ad inum articulum, Plin.—II. *Fig.: To cut down, lop off, retract, Cic.*

RE-CINGO, etum, 3 v. a. *To unbind, to loosen that which was girded (poet.), Ov. Middle, Id.*

RE-CINO, ère, v. n. and a. (cano). I. A) *Neut.: To sound again, to resound, re-echo, quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum reciat quiddam et resonat urbanis, Cic.*—B) *Gen.: To cause to resound, Hor. Act., Hor.*—II. *To recant, retract, App.*

RECIPERATIO, &c. See RECUP.

RE-CIPIO, cãpi, ceptum, 3 (capio). I. *To take*

back or again. A) Prop. 1) a) oppidum r., to retake, recover, Cic. b) r. se. To betake one's self back, to retire; (milit.) to retreat, r. se ex hisce locis, Cic.; r. se e Sicilia, Id.; r. se ad nos, Id. 2) Meton.: To keep back a part or portion, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) (Græci vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt et quasi quodam modo colligunt, bring back, Cic. 2) r. se. a) To return to, to betake one's self again to, r. se ad frugem bonam, Cic. b) To recover one's self, to collect one's self, quæcum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic.—II. To receive, admit, take into, receive among a number; with a simple acc. or abl., or with ad, in and acc., in and abl. A) Prop. 1) With acc.: ut in urbe manerent Xerxemque reciperent, Cic. With ad: r. alqm ad epulas, Cic. With acc. of a place: r. alqm domum suam, Cic. Absol.: pterosque hi, qui receperant, celant, Cæs. 2) Meton.: To receive the produce of any thing, r. pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Of gladiators: recipe ferrum, receive the deadly blow; an exclamation of the people when they demanded the death of the vanquished, num repugnavit? num, ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, ferrum non recepit? Cic.—B) Fig. 1) To receive, take up, i. e. to adopt, approve, admit of, antiquis recepit fabulas... hæc ætas autem respuit, Cic. 2) Esp. a) To take upon one's self, to accept, to take charge of, recepi causam Siciliae, Cic.; r. mandatum, Id.; r. officium, Id. b) To take upon one's self, i. e. to pledge one's self, warrant, engage, give security, promise, assure solemnly, promitto in meque recipio, fore eum tibi et voluptati et usui, Cic.; promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Cæsarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Id. With dat. (analogous to promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quæ tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.; quid sibi is de me recepiisset, Id.; mihi se defensurum receperat. c) In Law: r. nomen (of the prator), to admit or entertain a charge against any one, Cic.

RECIPROCATIO, ònis, f. A returning by the same way, r. æstus, ebb and flow, Plin.

RECIPROCO, 1 v. a. and n. (reciprocus). I. Act.: To move backward, or hither and thither. A) Prop.: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic.—B) Fig.: To be convertible, to admit of being interchanged, si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic.—II. Neut.: To move to and fro, to move back, fractum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus satis reciprocatur, rises and falls, Liv.

RECIPROCUS, a, um. I. Prop.: That returns by the same way; espec. of water, Plin.—II. Fig. A) r. voces, reverberating, echoing, Plin.; r. ars, alternate, reciprocal, Id.—B) Gramm.: r. pronomen, a reciprocal or reflexive pronoun, Prisc.

RECISUS, a, um. I. Part. of recido.—II. Adj.: Shortened, short, Vell.

RECITATIO, ònis, f. I. Polit.: A reading over of documents relating to a lawsuit, in a court of justice, Cic.—II. A reading out a literary work (to a friend, &c.), Plin.

RECTATOR, òris, m. I. A reader of documents, &c., in court, Cic.—II. One that reads his writings to a friend, &c., Sen.

RE-CITO, 1 v. a. I. To read documents, &c., in a court of justice or otherwise in public, to rehearse, read off, quid ego hic nunc Sex. Pompeii Chlorig testimonium recitem, Cic.; literas in concione r., Id.; r. literas in senatu, Id. Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Corneius, Cic.—II. Gen.: To read publicly, to lecture, nec illi... verba ultra suppeditare quum ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac.; to repeat from memory, recite, Cels.

RECLAMATIO, ònis, f. A crying out against, a loud expression of disapprobation, r. vestra (sc. in Antonium), Cic.

RECLAMITO, are, v. int. a. To cry out against; fig.: reclamat istiusmodi suspitionibus ipsa natura, Cic.

RE-CLAMO, 1 v. n. To cry out against, to express disapprobation or dissent by crying out, to gainsay, in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic.; una voce omnes iudices, ne is juraret, r., Id. Poet.: To resound, to re-echo, Virg.

RECLINIS, e (reclino). Bent back, reclining, Tac.

RE-CLINO, 1 v. a. To bend or lean back. I. Prop.: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt... Huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, Cæs. Middle: r. ad suos (in dicendo), Quint.—II. Fig.: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, may lean upon, Sen.

RE-CLUDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. 1. To open (that which was shut), to unclose, reopen. A) Prop., Tac.—B) Fig.: subdolum avaritiam ac libidinem occultans: quæ postquam pecunia reclusa sunt, Tac.—II. To lock or shut up, Just.

RECLUSUS, a, um, part. of recludo.

RE-COGITO, avi, 1 v. n. To think over, to consider or weigh over again and again, Cic.

RE-COGNITIO, ònis, f. (recognosco). I. A thinking or pondering over again, reconsideration, r. scelorum suorum, Cic.—II. A reviewing, examining, r. equitum, a review, Suet.

RE-COGNOSCO, gnôvi, gnitum, 3 v. a. 1. To call to mind again, to recollect, remember, se non tum illa dicere, sed remoiiscendo r., Cic.—II. A) To go through or over, to examine, review, quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Rom., Cic.—B) Esp.: To go over a writing or document for the sake of discovering its correctness, to look over, examine, revise, Cic.; r. decretum Pompeii, Id.; r. codicem, Id.

RE-COLLIGO, lêgi, lectum, 3 v. a. To collect what has been scattered about, to gather up. I. Prop.: r. sparsa, Sen.—II. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me r. oportere, to become reunited or reconciled, Cic.

RE-COLO, colâi, cultum, 3 v. a. To cultivate or till again. I. Prop. A) omnes arare, serere; docertam r. tandem terram, frugiferam ipsis cultoribus, Liv.—B) To visit a place again, Phædr.—II. Fig. A) To cultivate or to apply one's self to again, to resume, practice, or exercise again, ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic.—B) Esp.: To call to mind, to think over again, to reflect upon, quæ si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.

RECOMMINISCOR.

RE-COMMINISCOR, visci, *v. dep.* To recollect, call to mind, remember, Plaut.

RE-COMPONO, pōsitum, 3 *v. a.* To put together again, to reunite, Ov.

RECONCILIATIO, ōnis, *f.* A rearing, re-establishing (*fig.*), r. concordiae, Cic. *Ab-sol.*: Reconciliation, irridebatur haec illius r., Cic.

RECONCILIATOR, ōris, *m.* One that re-establishes, a restorer, r. pacis, Liv.

RE-CONCILIO, 1 *v. a.* 1. To bring, put, or join together again, to reunite, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic.; eum respublica reconciliavit, has reconciled, Id.; r. alqm alicui, Id.; r. voluntatem senatus nobis, to gain or acquires again, Id.; Pompeium darcum operam ut reconciliarem, reconcils, reunite, Cæs.—II. To get back again, bring back, Plaut.

RE-CONCINNO, 1. To set right again, repair, tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

RECONDITUS, a, um. 1. Part. of recondo.—II. *Adj.*: In the back-ground, retired, hidden, concealed, sequestered. A) *Prop.*: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic.; ut r. est! Id.; r. venæ auri argentique, lying low or deep, Id. *Subst. neut. plur.*, recondita, Remote or retired places, Pergami in reconditis templi, Cæs.—B) *Fig.*: qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas literas, Cic.; natura tristis ac recondita, a close or reserved disposition, Id.

RE-CONDO, didi, dñtum, 3 *v. a.* To put back, lay by, put up, put away. 1. *Prop.*: gliidium cruentatum in vaginis recondidi, Cic.; quod celeri opus erat. habebat epositum et reconditum, Id.—II. *Fig.*: quæ (odia) reconderet auctaque promeret, Tac.

RE-CONDÜCO, xi, ctum, 3 *v. a.* To hire, farm, or contract for again, Plin.

RE-CÖQUO, coxi, coctum, 3 *v. a.* To boil or cook again. 1. *Prop.*: r. Peliam, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.*: To prepare again by means of heat or fire, to melt again, to remodel by melting, to forge anew, cerbo quercus desidente statu protenus emoriens sæpius recoquitur, Plin.—B) *Fig.*: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni, quem Romæ quoque audierat, Rhodi rursus formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, to be melted over again, Quint.

RECORDATIO, ōnis, *f.* (recordor). A recollecting, remembering. 1. quorum memoria et r. jucunda saepe fuit, cum in eam nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, Cic.; veteris memoriæ r., recollection of a former circumstance, Id. *In the plur.*: dnas mihi jucundas recordationes, Cic.—II. *Ab-sol.*: sapientes bona præterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, Cic.

RE-CORDOR, 1 (cor). 1. To remember any thing past, to bethink one's self of, r. omnes gradus ætatis, Cic.; r. hujus meritum in me, Id.; r. tua in me studia et officia multum tecum, Id. *With genit.*: flagitorum suorum r., Cic.—II. To take into consideration any thing to come, to reflect upon, lay to heart, Ov.

RE-CORRIGO, rexi, rectum, 3 *v. a.* 1. *Prop.*: To correct or mend again, to reform, rectify, r. costas, to put straight, Petr.—II. *Fig.*: r. animum, Sen.

RECTUS.

RE-CRASTINO, are, *v. a.* (crastinus). To put off until the next day, to defer, Plin.

RECREATIO, ōnis, *f.* (recreo). A restoring, r. ab ægritudine, recovery, Plin.

RE-CRĒO, *v. a.* I. To make or create again, to renew, r. carnes, Plin.—II. To set up again, restore, repair, recruit, refresh; middle, to recover one's self. A) *Of the body*: quum recreandæ voculæ causa necesse esset mihi amululare, Cic.; facile ex vulnere recreatus, Id.—B) *Of the mind*: quæ (literæ) mihi quiddam quas animulæ restillarunt: recreatum enim me non quoc dlcere, revivæ, invigorat, Cic.; perditum recreavit, gave new vigor to, Id.; recreatur civitas, Id.; (animum) quum se collegit atque recreavit, has recovered, Id.

RE-CRĒPO, are, 1 *v. n. and a.* To resound, Catull.

RE-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. n.* To grow again, faveto nomini Scipioam soboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recresecit stirpibus, Liv.

RE-CRŪDESCO, dūi, 3 *v. inchoat.* To become raw again. 1. *Prop.*, of wounds: To break open afresh, nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quæ consanguisse videbantur, recredescunt, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: rocrudescente Manliana seditione, breaking out again, Liv.

RECTA, adv. (sc. via). Straightforward, directly, ceteri quidem alius alio, Marius a sub-selliis in nostra r. Cic.

RECTE, adv. (rectus). 1. *Prop.*: In a straight direction or line, straight on, sive aliæ (atom) declinabunt, aliæ suo nutu r. ferentur: primum erit hoc quasi provincias atomis darc, quæ r., quæ oblique ferantur, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) 1) Rightly, correctly, properly, well, recte tu quidem et vere, Cic.; r. atque ordine factum, Id.; non r. judicæ de Catone, Id.; r. literas dare, easily, Id.; r. ambulare, straightforward, Id.; tabernaculum r. captum, in the regular way, Id.; apud matrem r. est, it is all right, all is well, Id.; r. vendere, well, i. e. dear, at a high price, Id. 2) With adj., Plaut. 3) *Gen.*: Very well, all well, good, Cicero audita falsa Vatinii morte, cum Oviniū libertum ejus interrogasset, R. ne omnia? dicenti, R.; Mortuus est, inquit, Quint.—B) A polite way of evading an answer or declining any thing: I thank you, very well, Plaut.

RECTIO, ōnis, *f.* (rego). A ruling, governing; administration, r. rerum publicarum, Cic.

RECTOR, ōris, *m.* (rego). One who guides or leads, a leader, ruler, director, governor. 1. *Prop.*: Achivorum exercitus et tot navium r. Cic.—II. *Fig.*: rectorem tanti operis tantique muneris, Cic.; r. civitatis, Id.; a tutor, Plin. Also of inanimate or abstract objects: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum cœlique r., Plin.

RECTRIX, icis, *f.* (rector). She that rules or governs, a directress, artes ministræ sunt, sapientia domina r. que est, Sen.

RECTUS, a, um. 1. *Part.* of rego.—II. *Adj.*: In a straight line or direction, straight, direct, not crooked. A) *Prop.*: hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis haec urbem sibi inveneri liceat, Cic.; ut hæ (partes) rursus rectis lineis in cœlestem locum subvolent, in perpendicular

lucis, Id.—B) *Fig. 1) Gen.*: omnes tacito quodam sensu quæ sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, Cic.; tertia (ratio philosophandi) de disserendo, et quid verum quid falsum, quid r. in oratione sit, Id. 2) *Esp. a) Right, regular, proper, correct, good; subst. neut., the right, the good, or that which is right, good, virtuous, &c., uprightness, rectitude, virtue, illud r., quod κατ' ὀρθότητα dicebat, Cic. b) In Gramm.*: r. casus, the nominative; obliqui casus, the oblique cases, Quint.

RE-CŪBO, are, v. n. *To lie on the back, to be in a reclining or recumbent posture, to recline*, in hortulia quiescit suis, ubi vult, ubi etiam recubans molliter et delicate nos avocet a rostris, Cic.

RECŪLA, æ, f. (res). *A small matter*, Plaut. RECULTUS, a, um, part. of recolo.

RE-CUMBO, cūbui, 3 v. n. *To lie down on the back, to lean backward, to be in a reclining posture. 1. Of persons.* A) *Gen.*: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic.; r. in cubiculo, Id.—B) *Esp.*: *To recline at table*, Plin.—II. *Of things without life: To sink or fall down, vitem liberatam vinculo in terram r.*, Plin.

RECUPERATIO [recip.], ōnis, f. (recupero). I. *A recovering, recovery, ita præclara est r. libertatis, ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugienda*, Cic.—II. *In Law: A judicial sentence pronounced by the recuperatores*, Fest.

RECUPERATOR [recip.], ōris, m. (recupero). *One that obtains again or recovers. 1. Gen.*: r. urbis, one that takes or conquers again, Tac.—II. *In Law: Recuperatores, a college or court composed of three or five judges, originally established for the decision of causes between Romans and foreigners; afterward also, in general, for the more speedy settlement of disputes about money matters, damages, &c.*, Cic.; Suet.; Liv.

RECUPERATORIUS [recip.], a, um. *Of or belonging to the recuperatores, r. iudicium*, Cic.

RECUPERO [recipero], 1 v. a. (re, capio). *To obtain again, recover, regain, retake. 1. Prop.*: qui consumpta replere, crepta r. vellet, Cic.; r. suum, pecuniam, Id.; r. captivos Carthaginiensibus, to recover, Liv. Also, of abstract objects: r. vim suam, Cic.; r. voluntatem ejus, Id.—II. *Fig.*: *To regain, recover, si in vestrum complexum venero, ac si et voa et me ipaum recuperaro*, Cic.

RE-CŪRO, atum, 1 v. a. *To restore, refresh [recreare], me otio et urtica r.*, Catull.; r. charitatem, to work or prepare with pains, Plin.

RE-CURRO, curri, 3 v. n. *To run or hasten back. 1. Prop.*: r. ad me, Cic.; r. in Tusculanum, Id.; luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Id.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.*: *To return, revert, recur, cum cœlum, terras, maria perspexerit enque, unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, whither they return*, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To have recourse to, to resort to*, Quint.

RECURSO, are, v. int. n. (recurro). *To run or come back, to return. 1. Prop.*, Plaut.—II. *Fig.*: r. animo vetera omnia, Tac.

RECURSUS, ūs, m. (recurro). *A running back, a returning, return, ut aubevoti aspe ad mœnia urbia r. pateret*, Liv.; a return, i. e.

a path, way, or road by which one may return, a way back, (Labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occurusque ac recursus inexplicabiles concludunt, Plin.

RE-CURVO, atum, 1 v. a. *To bend backward or back, r. indicem*, Col.

RE-CURVUS, a, um. *Bent backward, curved, concavæ ad plausum apertæ, ad buccium r.*, Plin.

RECUSATIO, ōnis, f. (recuso). I. A) *A refusing, declining, refusal, hæc ipsa r. disputationis disputatio quædam fuit*, Cic.; sine ulla recuactione, Id.—B) *Meton.*: de stomachi tui recuactione non habeo, quod timeam: sequetur imperium, loathing, nausea, Petr.—II. *Esp. in Law: Objection, opposition, protest, neque hæc tua r. confessio sit captæ pecuniæ*, Cic.; justam recuactionem habet, Id.—B) *An exception, counter-plea*, Cic.

RE-CŪSO, 1 v. a. (re, causa). I. *To refuse, decline, reject; to be reluctant, not to be willing, inclined, or disposed; with acc. and inf., or with an objective clause preceded by de, eo, quo, quominus: populum Romanum disceptationem non modo non recuso, sed etiam deposco*, Cic. *Of things: (falsæ gemmæ) recusant limæ probationem*, Plin. *With inf.*: neque adhuc repertua est quisquam, qui mori recusaret, Cæs. *With de*: desinemus de iudiciis transferendis r., Cic. *With quin*: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, r., Cic. *With quominus*: nec vero ut noster Lucilius, recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Id.—II. *Esp.*: *To bring forward an exception, to make or raise an objection against, esp. in judicial matters*, Cic.

RECUSSUS, a, um, part. of recutio.

RECUSSUS, ūs, m. (recutio). *A rebounding, recoiling (only in the abl.)*, Plin.

RE-CŪTIO, cussus, 3 v. a. (re, quatio). *To cause to rebound or recoil*, Virg.

REDACTUS, a, um, part. of redigo.

RED-AMBŪLO, are, v. a. *To come back*, Plaut.

RED-AMO, are, v. a. *To love again or in return, animo virtute prædito, eo, qui vel amare vel, ut ita dicam, r. possit, non admodum delectari?* Cic.

RED-ARGŪO, ūi, 3 v. a. (re, arguo). I. *To confute, refute; with acc.*: nosque ipsos r. patiamur? Cic.; r. contraria, Id.—II. *Absol.*: id Sextilius factum negabat; poterat autem impune: quis enim redarguerit? Cic.

RED-AUSPICO, are, v. n. *To take auspices again, r. in catenas, to return*, Plaut.

REDDITIO, ōnis, f. (reddo). *A giving back, returning, restoring, Cic.; the second clause or after-part of a period, answering to an antecedent*, Quint.

REDDITUS, a, um, part. of reddo.

RED-DO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. (re, do). I. *To give back, restore, return; ea, que utenda acceperis, majore mensura, si modo possis, jubet r. Hesi-odus*, Cic.; r. suum cuique, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) *To give or deliver up, to hand over, render, give, r. literas (alcui)*, Cic.; r. vitam naturæ reddendam, Id.; quod reliquum vite virium, id ferro potissimum r. valebant, to deliver up, Id. 2) *In Law: r. iudicium, to appoint an inquiry*, Cæs.—B) 1) *To render, translate, turn, quum ea, quas legeram Græce, Latine redderem*, Cic.; r. verbum pro verbo, Id. 2) *To relate*,

REDEMPTIO.

narrate, ut quæ secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verba iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. 3) *To reply, answer (poet.)*, Virg.—C) *To give back, i. e. to represent, imitate, r. in loquendo paternam elegantiam, Quint.*—D) *To return a thing although in an altered state, Plaut.*—E) *To make like, to turn into, studemus nostris consiliis et laboribus tutiorem et opulentioram vitam r., Cic.; omnes Catilinae, Acidinos reddidit, has made them all like, or turned them all into, &c., Id.*

REDEMPTIO, ònis, f. (redimo). I. *A buying back, redeeming, quum captivus r. negabatur, Liv.*—II. *A bribing, corrupting (of a court or judge), r. iudicii, Cic.*—III. *A farming (of the revenue), Cic.*

REDEMPTO, are, v. int. a. (redimo). *To redeem, (captivi) a propinquis affinisque occulte redemptabantur, Tac.*

REDEMPTOR, òris, m. (redimo). I. *A contractor, farmer [opp. conductor], r. qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conducrat faciendam, Cic.*—II. *A purveyor, provider, commissary, Liv.*

REDEMPTRĀ, æ, f. (redimo). *The undertaking of any thing, a contracting, qui redempturis auxissent patrimonialia, Liv.*

REDEMPTUS, a, um, part. of redimo.

RED-ĒO, ìi, itum, ire. I. *To go or come back or again, to return. A) Prop. r. c provincia, Cic.; r. in viam, Id.; r. Romam, Id. Of things without life: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Impers.: manent inducias, dum ab illo r. posset, Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) r. cum aliquid in gratiam, Cic.; se quamquam cum matre in gratiam r., had never been obliged to return into her good graces, i. e. had never lost them, Cic.; r. in memoriam (alcijs), Id. Impers.: tum exuto iustitio reditum ad munia, Tac. 2) Esp.: To return to a former subject, to resume, sed de hoc alias; nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic.—II. (with the sense of ire prevailing) A) To proceed, to arise as proceeds, pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, Nep.—B) To pass over, to arrive at, or approach; usually with ad, seldom with in: pills omissis ad gladios redierunt, Cæs.; aut hæc bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, aut si redierunt, have been entered, Cic.*

RED-HIBĒO, itum, 2 v. a. (re, haben). I. *To give back, Plaut.*—II. *To return a thing that is found defective or bad to the seller; hence, to take back, on the part of the seller, in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quæ nisi dixeris, redhibebatur mancipium iure civili, Cic.*

REDHIBĪTIO, ònis, f. (redhibeo). *A taking back of a thing sold; a giving back, returning of a thing bought, Quint.*

RED-ĪGO, ògi, actum, 3 v. a. (re, ago). I. *To drive back, force back. A) Prop.: oppidani fenum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv.—B) Fig.: r. aliquid ultimam sui generis formam speciemque, Cic.; r. in memoriam, Id.—II. (with the sense of agere prevailing) A) To get back (money), collect, raise, to receive, to make or get in return, cum omnem pecuniam ex erario exhausissetis, ex vœctigalibus redigissetis, Cic.; r. pecuniam ex bonis patriis, Id.—B) 1) To bring or put any thing into a certain position or state, to turn into, to reduce; with in, ab, sub, an*

REDOLEO.

adverb of place; also, absol., or with a double acc.: r. aliquos in ditionem, Cic.; si hoc genus (peculiarum) in unum redigatur, be brought together, reduced to one body, Id.; prope ad interuocionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Cæs.; Galliam tot contumelias acceptis sub populi R. imperium redactam, Id. 2) To bring down, to depreciate, diminuish, lessen, reduce, ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D., qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt, Cæs.

REDIMICŪLUM, i, n. (redimio). *A band, ite. I. Prop.: A frontlet, fillet, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: A tie, means of uniting, Plaut.*

REDIMIO, ìi, itum, 4. *To bind or wind round or about, to surround. I. As a v. fin.: incendes odores? sertis r. jubebis et rosa? Cic.—II. In the part. perf.: accubantes in conviviis, cunctis cibo, sertis redimiti, Cic.; Homerus r. coronis, Id.*

REDIMIO, òmi, emptum, 3 v. a. (re, emo). I. *To buy back or again, to repurchase. A) Gen.: Pompcio sua domus patebit, eamque non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic.; de fundo redimendo, Id.—B) 1) Esp.: To buy back and free from slavery, to ransom, redemere, r. captos, captivos ab hoste, a prædonibus, Cic. 2) Gen.: To buy off, to set free, deliver by paying a certain sum, pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, Cic.—II. To buy up. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 2) Esp.: To undertake a thing, contract for, farm, rent, r. picisias de censoribus, Cic.; r. item, to undertake the risk of a lawsuit, on consideration of a certain pretium, Id.—B) Fig. 1) To buy, i. e. to acquire, obtain, vitara r., Cic.; r. scpelendi potestatem pretio, Id. 2) To remove, avert (an evil), quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic.; metum virgarum pretio r., Id. 3) To redress a wrong, i. e. to make amends for, qui alienum æs grande conflaverat, quo flagitium aut facinus redimeret, Sall.*

REDINTEGRATIO, ònis, f. (redintegro). *A renewing, restoring, re-establishing, r. ejusdem verbi, Auct. Hec.*

RED-INTEGRO, 1 v. a. *To make whole or complete again, to renew, r. memoriam, Cic.*

RED-ĪPISCOR, ci, v. u. (ispiscor). *To get or obtain again, Plaut.*

REDITIO, ònis, f. (redeo). *A returning, return, celeritas reditionis, Cic.*

REDITUS, ūs, m. (redeo). I. *A coming back or returning, return. A) Prop.: reditu (re-vertu) vel potius reversione (turning round) mea latatus, Cic.; inter profectorem reditumque, Id.; reditum in cœlum patere, Id.—B) Fig.: r. in gratiam cum inimicis, pax cum multitudine, Cic.—II. Proceeds, income, revenue; sing., Nep.; plur., Liv.*

REDĪ-VIVUS, a, um. *Restored to life, living again, revived, renewed, Cic.*

RED-ŪLEO, ùi, ère, v. a. and n. *To emit a scent, to smell, to smell of or like. I. Act. A) Prop.: vomens, frustis esculentis, vinum redolentibus, redolent of wine, Cic.—B) Fig.: r. doctrinam exercitationemque pæne puerilem, Cic.; r. nihil, Id.—II. Neut. A) Prop., Ov.—B) Fig.:*

mihī quidem ex illius orationibus r. ipsæ Athenæ videntur, Cic.

RED-OMITUS, a, um, port. (domo). *Tamed or subdued again*, improbi ac perditī cives, r. atque victi, Cic.

RED-ONO, avi, 1 v. a. *To give back again, to return, restore.* I. Gen., Hor. — II. *To allow to pass unpunished, to overlook*, Hor.

RED-ORDIOR, iri, v. dep. a. *To unravel, unwind*, r. fila, telas rursusque texere, Plin.

RED-DUCO, xi, etum, 3v. a. I. *To lead or bring back.* A) Prop. 1) Gen.: r. alqm. de exsilio, Cic.; r. in carcerem, Id.; r. regem, *to restore to his kingdom*, Id.; possum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuæ, i. e. *who were brought back by your aid*, Id.; ut calculus reducas, si te alejs dati pœnitet, Id. 2) Esp. a) r. alqm. domum, *to lead or conduct a person home*, Cic. b) Milit.: *To withdraw*, vastatis omnibus eorum agris Cæsar exercitum reduxit et in Auleris . . . in hibernis collocavit, Cæs. — B) Fig.: r. alqm. in gratiam, Cic. — II. Sometimes, with the sense of *ducere prevailing*, for redigere. A) *To produce or bring out a certain quantity*, LX. pondo pœois e modio reducut modicumque pulvis ex tribus sextariis madidis, Plin. — B) *To bring or reduce into a certain shape or condition*, excrecentes carnes in ulceribus ad æqualitatem efficacissime reducut, Plin.

REDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (reduco). *A leading or bringing back*, quoniam senatūs consultum nullum exstat, quo r. regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, i. e. *the restoration (shortly after, ut per te restitutum et sine multitudine reducat)*, Cic.

REDUCTOR, ōris, m. (reduco). *One who brings back or restores.* I. Prop.: r. plebis Romanæ in urbem (Menenius Agrippa), Liv. — II. Fig.: capite ipsarum literarum jam seosecentium r. ac reformator, i. e. *restorer*, Plin.

REDUCTUS, a, um, I. Part. of reduco. — II. Adj.: *Retired, lying in the back-ground, remote (of places).* A) Prop., Virg.; Hor. — B) Fig.: producta et r. (bona), *things to be preferred, and others to be placed in the back-ground, or regarded as inferior*, Cic.

RED-ULCERO, ātum, 1 v. a. *To cause to ulcerate again, make sore again*, r. scabram partem pumice, Col.

RED-UNCUS, a, um. *Bent or curved back*, jamque alius (cornus) adunca, aliis r., Plin. Poet.: *Bent or curved inward*, Ov.

REDUNDANTER, adv. (redundans). *Redundantly, superfluously*, audis frequenter, ut illud immodice et r., ita hoc jejune et infirme, Plin.

REDUNDANTIA, æ, f. (redundans). *A streaming or flowing over, an overflow.* I. Prop.: aer crassus, qui perflatus non habet neque crebraa redundantias, Vitr. — II. Fig. of style: illa pro Roscio juvenilis r. multa habet attenuata, Cic.

REDUNDATIO, ōnis, f. *An overflowing.* Meton.: r. stomachi, *a rising of the stomach*, Plin.

RED-UNDO, 1 v. n. *To run over, to stream or flow over, to overflow.* I. Prop. A) si lacus redundasset, Cic.; quum pituita redundat aut bilis, Id. — B) Meton.: r. alqa re, or absol., *to overflow with any thing, to swim with any thing*, quæ (erux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, Cic.; r. sanguine hostium Africa, Id. — II. Fig. A) *To be superfluous or redundant, to be too copious, to be over and*

above, to remain, oratores nimis r., Cic.; verbis paulo nimium redundantibus, Id.; *to flow back, to redound, fluctus qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt*, Id.; ad amicos redundat infamia, *the shame falls upon*, Id. — B) Meton.: *To exist or be at hand in abundance*, r. alqa re, *to have abundance of, to have in abundance*, in quibus (definitionibus) neque abessa quicquam decet neque r., Cic.; ornamentis vel præaidis r., Id.

REDUX, ūcia (reduco). I. Act.: *That leads or brings back*, Ov. — II. Pass.: *Brought back, returned*, quid me reducere esse voluistis? an ut, inspectante me, expellerentur ei, per quos essem restitutus? Cic.

REFECTIO, ōnis, f. (reficio). *A restoring, repairing.* I. Prop.: r. Capitolii, Suet. — II. Fig.: *A recovering, refreshment*, etiam febre liberatus vix refectiōni valebit, Cels.

REFECTUS, a, um, part. of reficio.

RE-FELLO, felli, 3 v. a. (re, fallo). *To prove to be erroneous or false, to refute, rebut*, nosque ipsos r. patiamur, Cic.; r. ea exemplis, Id.

REFERCIO, si, tum, 4 v. a. (re, farcio). *To stuff full, to fill up, cram.* I. Prop.: meministis tum iudices, corporibus civium cloacas r., Cic. — II. Fig.: perſice, ut Crassus quæ coarctavit et peranguste referſit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic.

RE-FERO, ire, v. a. *To strike again, to strike back or in return*, Plaut.; Ov.

RE-FERO, rētūli [also rētūli], rēlatōm, rēſerra, v. a. *To carry or bring back or again, to draw or give back; to take or carry to a place.* I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: Auster adversus maximo flatu me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium retulit, Cic.; me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Id. 2) r. se, *to go back, to return*, causam Cleothes offert, cur se sol referat nec longius progrediar, Cic. — B) Esp.: *To give back or in return, to repay, to pay back*, r. pateram (surreptam), Cic. a) Milit.: r. pedem, *to retire, retreat*, Phil. b) Meton.: *To retreat, recede*, Quint. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: r. sonum, *to return a sound*, Cic.; repulsam r., *to bear back or away, to receive*, Id.; r. animum ad studia, Id. — B) 1) Esp.: *To pay back, to return, render in return*, r. gratiam (varely gratias), *to make a grateful return, to repay, return thanks (by deeds)*, Cic. 2) *To repeat, renew, to restore*, eandem descriptionem r., Cic.; mysteria r., Id.; veterem in liberanda patria laudem rei publicæ r., *to restore to the state*, Id. 3) a) *To report, announce, relate, narrate, say*, refero ad Scaptium, *I report or announce it to Scaptius*, Cic.; in quo sæpe est aliter ad nos relatum, *it has been reported differently, a different report has been made*, Id.; nullo referente, Id. b) *To give in return; hence, to say in return, to reply, answer*, id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, acd ilorum defensionis r., Cic.; ego tibi refero, *I reply to*, Id.; *to make an official report, to return or give in an account (renunciare)*, r. responsa, Cic.; r. ad senatum de alqa re (varely with the acc., a relative clause, or absol.), *to propose, to lay before the Senate, to make a motion in the Senate*, uti L. Paulus, C. Marcellus Coss. da consularibus provinciis ad senatum referrent, S. C. ap. Cic.; ad senatum r., Cic.; de quo consules speru ad senatum relatu-ros, Id.; refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam,

REFERT.

Id.; r. ad populum for denuo ferre, to bring again before the people, propose again: ut quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic.; to enter or put on a list, to register, to mark or set down, in tabulas publicas r., Id.; r. in commentariis, Id.; r. epistolas in volumina, to arrange, enter, Id.; r. rationes or alqd (in rationibus, ad ærarium, ad alqm, alcu), to render or deliver an account, Id.; r. pecuniam operi publico, to report as having expended on, Id. *Meton.*: r. alqm (alqd) in numero, in numerum, to reckon or number among, r. in numero, prop. to reckon in, as having belonged for some time to a certain class of objects; r. in numerum, to place any thing among a number of objects with which it has not been reckoned before: Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic.; on the contrary, Ponticus Heraclides terram et cœlum refert in deos, Id. 4) r. alqd ad alqd, to refer one thing to another as belonging to it, to declare the relation of one thing to another: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic.; r. omnia ad igneam vim, Id.

REFERT, tûlt [plur. referunt, Plaut.], ferre, v. n. and impers. (res, fero). *Prop.*: It profits or conduces (ex re fert, ex re est); hence, it is the interest of, or more generally, it concerns, imports. I. refert hoc (id, illud, a subjective clause), mea, tua, magni, pluris, quanti, nihil, quid? or absol. A) hoc mea r.: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referat, Cic.—B) hoc r.: primum illud parvi r. nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. *With inf. pass.*: plures a familia cognosci referre arbitror, Suet.—C) quid r., si hoc salsum et venustum videbatur? Cic.—D) *Absol.*: bona Sejani sblata ærario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, as if there was any difference, Tac.—II. refert hoc: quoniam et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharœdus demoveretur et trisgœdus succederet, Tac.

REFERTUS, a, um, I. Part. of refero.—II. *Adj.*: Filled up, quite full, crammed full. a) *With abl.* (of things): Verres ornamentis sanorum atque oppidorum habere plenam domum, villas refertas? Cic.; domicilia regis, omnibus rebus ornata atque r., Id.; Xerxes r. omnibus præmiis donisque fortunæ, Id. *Of persons*: domus erat aletoribus r., plena ebriorum, Cic.; quibus (invidis) r. sunt omnia, Id. b) *With gen.* (of persons): r. Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic.; r. Italia Pythagoreorum, Id.; mare r. prædonum, Id.

RE-FERVĒO, ère, v. n. To boil again, boil up. I. *Prop.*: terebinthinam in sartagine referenti, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: refervens falsum crimen, Cic.

REFERVĒSCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. (referveo). To boil up, qui (sanguis) quum terram attigisset, r. videretur sic, ut tota domus sanguine redundaret, Cic.

REFĪCĪO, fēci, fectum (re, facio). To make again, to make anew, to repair, restore, mend. I. *Prop.*: A) *Gen.*: curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, Cic.; ædes r., Id.; r. fana, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) To receive back or in return, to receive out of, to get from, nonquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. 2) r. consulem, tribunum, prætorem,

REFORMIDO.

to appoint or elect again, r. tribunos, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: A) *Gen.*: To re-establish, in quo (anufragio reip.) colligendo ac reficiendo salute communi, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: To restore, refresh, recruit [recreare, reovare]. 1) *Of the body*: To restore to health, cure, heal, recover, Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, hope of curing, Cic. 2) *Of the mind*: To refresh, recreate, revive, nunc vester conspectus et consensus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic.; ad vultum reficiendum, to cheer up, Id.

RE-FĪGO, xi, xum, 3 v. a. To pluck down or away what is fastened, to tear off, unfix. I. *Prop.*: nun figentur rursus eæ tabulæ, quas decretis vestris refixistis? Cic.—II. *Meton.* 1) To take down the tables on which a law was written; hence, to abolish, annul, abrogate, leges refixistis, Cic.; æra r., Id. 2) To render portable, quo facilius nostra r. deportare tuto possimus, Curias ap, Cic.

REFĪNGO, ère, v. a. To form again, Virg. REFĪXUS, a, um, part. of refigo. RE-FLĀGĪTO, are, v. a. To demand again, Catull.

REFLĀTUS, ūs, m. (reflo). I. A blowing back or against, anum (navium) mergi vidimus, reflatu beluæ (sc. balænæ) oppletum unda, Plin.—II. *Concr.*: A contrary wind, L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic.

RE-FLECTO, xi, xum, 3 v. a. and n. I. *Act.*: To bend or turn back or backward. A) *Prop.*: cusdam sues intorquent, canum de genere sub alvum reflectant, Plin. *Middle*: longosque reflectitur ungues, gets long claws, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: To turn away, to avert, nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendum orationem tuam reflecto, Cic.; mentes reflectantur, Id.—II. *Neut.*: To bend or turn back, to yield, Lucr.

REFLEXUS, a, um, part. of reflecto. RE-FLO, 1 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: To blow back or against. A) *Prop.*: sin resiliantibus ventis rejiciemur, tamen eodem paulo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic.; Etesias valde reflant, Id.—B) *Fig.*: ad exitus pervehimur optatos, et, cum reflavit, affigimur, Cic.—II. *Act.*: To blow away from one's self, to blow back, Lucr.

RE-FLŌRĒSCO, rūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. To begin to blossom again, to blossom or flourish again, Plin.

RE-FLŪO, ère, v. n. To flow back, to overflow, nec umquam eodem tempore quo pridie r., Plin.

REFLŪUS, a, um (refluo). Flowing back, Plin.; Ov.

REFORMATIO, ōnis, f. A reforming, reshaping, ameliorating, Sen.

REFORMĀTOR, ōris, m. A transformer, a reformer, ipsarum literarum jam senescentium reductor ac r., Plin.

REFORMĪDĀTĪO, ōnis, f. A shuddering with fear, a fearing, dread, in suasionem aut operam aut reformidationem deliberantis, Cic.

RE-FORMĪDO, atum, 1 v. a. To start back or shrink from with fear, to dread, stand in awe of. I. *Of persons*. *With acc.*: si qui illum (Theophrastum) secuti dolorem reformidant, Cic.; r. bellum, Id.; r. crimen, Id.—II. a) *Of things*, *with acc.*: r. mediantium manus crumulum adhuc vulnus, Plin. b) *Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum

REFORMO.

articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, *should be checked, should cease growing*, Col.

RE-FORMO, 1 v. a. *To give another shape, to remodel, transform*. I. Prop., Ov.—II. A) Fig., App.—B) Esp.: *To reform, improve, corruptos depravatosque mores principatus parens noster reformet*, Plin.

REFOSSUS, a, um, part. of refodio.

REFŌTUS, a, um, part. of refoveo.

RE FŌVĒO, ōvi, ōtum, 2 v. a. *To warm again, to refresh, to cherish, to revive*. I. Prop. A) r. oculos, Plin.—B) *Of things: leni afflicta simulacra refovete, revivunt*, Plin.—II. Fig.: *studia prope extincta refovetur*, Plin.

REFRACTARIŌLUS, a, um (refractorius). *Somewhat stubborn, refractory*, Cic.

REFRACTARIUS, a, um (refringo). *Refractory, unruly, quarrelsome*, Sen.

REFRACTUS, s, um, part. of refringo.

REFRENATIO and REFRENŌ. See REFREN.

REF-RĀGOR, 1 v. dep. n. [opposed to suffragor]. *To oppose or resist (a person who is suing for any thing)*. I. Prop.: *tota illa lex accusationem tuam fortasse armasset, petitioni vero refragata est*, Cic.; r. petenti, Id.—II. Meton. gen.: *To oppose, to resist, be against, thwart, tacita quadam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus*, Quint.

REFRENĀTIO [refræn.]. ōnis, f. *A bridling, curbing, restraining, r. doloris*, Sen.

REF-RĒNO [refrænŏ]. 1 v. a. I. *To hold in with a bridle*, Curt.—II. Gen.: *To check, restrain, keep back*. A) Prop., Ov.—B) Fig.: *semper magno ingenio adolescentem refrænandi a gloria*, Cic.; r. libidines, Id.

REF-RICO, ūi, ātum, 1 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To rub or scratch open again*. A) Prop.: *Appii vulnera non refrico, do not open afresh*, Cic.; r. obductam jam cicatricem, Id.—B) Fig.: *To renew, excite afresh, quum illam pulcherrimi facti memoriam refricat*, Cic.; *animum memoria r. cœperat*, Id.—II. Neut.: *To break out afresh, to break forth again, crebro refricat lippitudo*, Cic.

REFRIGĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A cooling*. I. Prop.: *et r. restate et vicissim aut sol aut ignis hibernus*, Cic.—II. Meton.: *A mitigating*, Veg.

REFRIGĒRĀTORIUS, a, um (refrigero). *Cooling, that serves to cool, r. natura (lectis)*, Plin.

REFRIGĒTRIX, icis, f. *She that cools, cooling, est quidem natura omnibus (lactucis) r.*, Plin.

RE FRIGĒRO, 1 v. n. *To make cold or cool again, to cool*. I. Prop. A) *ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur*, Cic.; *membra refrigerata*, Id.—B) *Middle: To cool one's self*, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To cool down, to deprive of ardor or zeal; hence, pass., to grow cold, to become languid, ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatione rem integram ad M. Metellum prætorum esse venturam*, Cic.

RE-FRIGESCO, xi, 3 v. inch. n. *To grow cold or cool again, to cool*. I. Prop.: *r. ager*, Col.—II. Fig.: *To cool down, i. e. to lose vigor or energy, to abate in strength or vigor, to grow stale or flat, subside, illud crimen nunc in causam refrigit*, Cic.; *belli apparatus refrigerat*, Id.; r. hasta Cæsaris, *goes on coldly*, Id.; r. sortes plane, *are altogether out of fashion or use*, Id.; *quum Romæ a iudiciis forum refrigerit*,

REGALITER.

when there shall be little business in the forum, shall be few judicial proceedings, Id.; *Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrigerat, had no prospect (of election)*, Id.

REFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a. (re, frango). *To break open, to open by force*. I. Prop. A) r. claustra, Cic.—B) Gen.: *To break to pieces, r. mucronem*, Plin.—II. Fig.: *To break, i. e. to repress, check, destroy, disposito equitatu (sc. in vado) qui vim fluminis refringeret*, Cæs.

RE-FŪGIO, fūgi, 3 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: *To flee back, to retreat*. A) Prop. 1) r. Syracuse, Cic. 2) a) *Of inanimate things: vites a caulibus brassicisque, si propter satum, ut a pestiferis et nocentibus r. dicuntur*, Cic. b) *Of places: To be remote, to recede in the distance, be in the back-ground, Pontus Euxinus longe refringentes occupat terras*, Plin.—B) Fig. 1) *de recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugistis*, Cic.; r. a genere hoc toto sermonis, Id.; *refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat*, Id. 2) Esp.: *To have recourse to any body or any thing, to flee to, quum esset productus et quum tecum fuisset, refugit ad legatos*, Cic.—II. Act.: *To flee from any thing, to shun, avoid*. A) Prop.: *quem ego si ferrem iudicem r. non deberet*, Cic.—B) Fig.: *r. hæc vitia*, Quat.

REFŪGIUM, ii, n. (refugio). *Refuge; concr. a place of refuge*. I. Prop. A) *Abstr. plur., Just.—B) Concr.: silvæ tutius dedere r.*: nam castra in campis sita eadem die capiuntur, Liv.—II. Fig.: *regum, populorum, cætiuum portus erat et r. senatus*, Cic.

REFŪGUS, a, um (refugio). *Fleeing back, receding, r. Nilus*, Plin. *Subst.: ut instantibus comminus resisterent, refugos non sequerentur*, Tac.

RE-FULGĒO, si, 2 v. n. *To lighten back, to reflect light, to shine or glitter forth*. I. Prop.: *r. corpus versicolori veste pictisque et auro cælestis armis*, Liv.—II. Fig.: *tum refulsit certa spes liberundi parentibus*, Vell.

RE-FUNDŌ, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a. *To pour back, to give back*. I. Prop. A) *quibus (vaporibus) altæ et renovatæ stellæ atque omnis æther refundunt eodem*, Cic.—B) Meton.: *si angustius vulnus est, quam ut intestina commode refundantur, incidendum est, donec satis pateat*, Cels.—II. Fig., Ov.

REFUSUS, a, um, part. of refundo.

REFŪTATIO, ōnis, f. (refuto). *A refutation*, Cic.

REFŪTO, 1 v. a. *To damp, quell, drive back again*. I. Prop.: *semper illes nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam lacerandas putaverunt*, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To repress, repel, resist*. A) Gen.: *cupiditatem r. Cic.; libidinem r., Id.—B) To refute, confute, disprove, contraria r., Cic.; perjuriam testimonis r., Id.*

REGĀLIS, e (rex). *Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely*. I. Prop.: *r. genus civitatis*, Cic.: *r. nomen (shortly after, nomen regis)*, Id.; r. imperium, Id.—II. Meton.: *In the manner of kings, worthy of a king, kingly, splendid, pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali in solio sedentem*, Cic.

REGĀLITER, adv. (regalis). *Likewise a king,*

royally, regally, splendidly (in good or bad sense), imperiously, sacrificio r. Minervæ confecto, Liv.

REG-ĒLO, 1 v. a. To thaw again, to warm again. I. Prop.: r. solum ædificii, Col.—II. Fig.: jam astas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix media regelatur æstate, Sen.

REG-ĜENERO, 1 v. a. To bear, bring forth, or beget again, to reproduce. I. Prop.: signa quædam navosque et cicatrices etiam r. quarto partu, Plin.—II. Meton.: To produce the like, to represent again, to reproduce, ipse avum regeneravit Æthiopem, Plin.; r. patrem Tiberium, Id.

REG-ĜERO, gessi, gestum, 3 v. a. To bear or carry back. I. Prop. A) liotribus afferuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin.—B) Meton. of written notes: To enter, transcribe, Quint.—II. Fig.: To throw back, to give in return, re-tort, Cic.

REGESTUS, a, um, part. of regero.

REGIA, æ, f. (rex). I. A) (sc. domus) A royal palace, residence of a king; court, in regia regis ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.—B) Esp.: The castle or palace of Numa, on the Via Sacra, near the temple of Vesta, which was afterward used for religious purposes, Cic.—C) Meton. 1) A royal tent, ferrum hostemque in vestibulo hsbens regiæ, Liv. 2) The court, i. e. the king and courtiers, the government, tulit et Romana r. sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv.—II. (sc. urbs) The town in which a king resides, a royal residence, Cæsarea, Jubæ r., Plin.—III. (pure Latin for basilica) A magnificent hall or other public building, dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Suet.

REGIE, adv. (regius). Like a king; despotically, imperiously, ut ea, que r. seu potius tyrannice statuit in oratoribus Apronius, præteritum, tyrannically, Cic.; crudeliter et r. factum, Id.

REGIFICE, adv. (regificus). Royal, in a princely manner; splendidly, Sil.

REGIFICUS, a, um (rex, facio). Royal, princely, splendid, Virg.

REGIFUGIUM, ii, n. (rex, fuga). A feast celebrated on the 24th of February, in commemoration of the expulsion of the last king from Rome, Ov.

REGILLUS, a, um (regius). Royal, princely, splendid, Plaut.

REGILLUS, i, m. Regillus. I. A town of the Sabines, from which Appius Claudius came to Rome, Liv.; also, Regilli, örüm, m., Suet. Hence, Claudius Appius Regillanus, Suet.; and Claudius Regillensis, Liv.—II. A lake of Lotium, where the Romans, under Postumius, obtained a victory over the Latins, Cic.

REGIMEN, iois, n. (rego). A leading, guiding. I. Prop. A) cautius aut r. equarum exercere, Tac.—B) Post. concr.: A rudder, helm, Ov.—II. Fig. A) A governing, directing, leading, r. totius magistratus pence Appium erat, Liv.—B) Esp.: A ruling of the state, government. command, ad vana revolutus de reddenda republica utique consulæ seu quis alius r. suscipere, Tac.—C) Concr.: A leader, guide, ruler, Liv.

REGINA, æ, f. (rex). I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: A queen, Plaut. 2) Esp. of Cleopatra, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) Cf goddesses, Cic. 2) A king's daugh-

ter, princess of the blood royal, Ov. 3) A lady of rank, Plaut. 4) Gen.: A chief person or thing, mistress, Sæt.—II. Fig.: hæc una virtus (justitie) omnium est domina et r. virtutum, Cic.

REGIO, önis, f. (rego). I. Prop. A) A direction, line, si qui tantulum de rectis regione deflexerit, Cic.; cam esse naturam et regionem provinciæ tuæ, the position, Id.—B) Adv.: e regione. 1) In a straight direction or line, straight forward, ut cum duo individua per inanimitatem ferantur, alterum e regione moveatur, alterum declinet, Cic. 2) Opposite, directly opposite, over against; with genit., dat., or absol. a) With genit.: (luna) quum est e regione solis, interpositu interjectuque terræ repente deficit, Cic. b) With dat.: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terræ, Id. c) Absol.: acie e regione instructa, Nep.—II. Meton. A) A boundary line. 1) Esp., in augury: ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic.; regionibus stia, Id. 2) Gen.: A boundary, limit. a) Prop. plur.: res eæ orbis terræ regionibus definiuntur, Cic. b) Fig. plur.: quibus regionibus vitæ spatium circumscriptum est, Cic.; esse regionibus officiü continet, Id. 3) A region or quarter of the heavens, &c., r. aquilonaris, australis, Cic.—B) A region. 1) Prop. a) Gen.: locum delegit et fontibus abundantem et in regione pestilentii salubrem, Cic. b) Esp. a) A tract of land, district, territory; often in the plur., lands, territories, regions, Cic. ß) A large part of Rome or of the country round about, a district, region, ward; of which there were, under Servius Tullius, four in the city itself; and twenty-six altogether, in Rome and the neighborhood: under Augustus, the city alone numbered fourteen regiones, Suet. 2) Fig.: A sphere, territory, department, bene dicere non habet definitam eqam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur, a definite territory, Cic.; nostræ rationis r. et via, range and course, Id.

REGIONATIM, adv. (regio). By districts or regions, from quarter to quarter, ward by ward, r. commerciis interruptis, Liv.

REGIUS, a, um (rex). Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal. I. Prop.: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic.; r. potestas, Id.; r. insignia, Id.—II. Fig.: Royal, princely, magnificent, post huoc anulum (Polyerati) r. fama est gemmæ Pyrrhi, most illustrious fame, Plin.

REGLÜTINO, ätum, 1 v. u. To unglue, to loosen, separate, Catull.

REGNATOR, öris, m. (regno). A ruler, sovereign, regent, r. omniium deus, Tac.

REGNATRIX, icis, f. Adj.: Royal, imperial, prima ab infantis eductum in domo regnatrice, Tac.

REGNO, 1 v. n. and a. (regnum). I. Neut. A) To have kingly power, to be a king, to reign, Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.; annum tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, Id. Impers.: quia post Tatii mortem ab sua parte non erat regnandum, Liv.—B) Gen. 1) a) To be a master, to rule, govern, command; esp. in a bad sense, to domineer, quoniam equitum centurias teneas, in quibus regnæes, Cic.; r. paucos menses, Id. b) Of inanimate things: To rule, to prevail, Virg. 2) Fig.: To pre-

vail, be the strongest, have the upper hand, Cic.—II. Act.: To rule, govern, Plin.

REGNUM, i, n. (rex). 1. A) *Royal dominion or government, royalty*, cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et r. ejus reipublice statum, Cic.; regno spoliare, Id.—B) *Gen.* 1) *Dominion, government, rule*, quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod r. potest esse praestantius, Cic. *In a bad sense: Despotism, tyranny, arbitrary power*, ait r. meum ferre non posse, Cic.; r. occupare, Id.; omnis dominatio r. que judiciorum, Id. 2) *Fig.*: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) (*absr. pro concr.*) *A kingdom, realm, grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem*, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *Possession, territory*, id, nisi hic in tuo regno casemus, non tulissem, *on your estate, in your possessions or territory*, Cic.

REGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. (rex). *To lead, guide, to direct in a straight line.* I. Prop. A) *deus est, qui regit*, Cic.; *coerset et regit beluam*, Id.—B) *Esp. as a legal t. t.*: r. fines, *to mark or point out boundaries*, nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regimus, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To guide, govern, manage, direct.* A) *Gen.*: *deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit*, Cic.; *totum domum r.*, Id.; *r. animi motus*, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To rule, govern, have dominion over, to reign*, r. rempublicam, Cic.; *r. civitates*, Id.; *r. summum rerum*, Id. 2) *To set right, to correct*, ut errantem r. posset, Cæs.

REGREDIOR, gressus, 3 v. dep. n. (re, gradior). *To go or come back, to return.* I. Prop. A) *ut r. quam progredi mallet*, Cic.—B) *Milit.*: *To retreat, retire*, illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque r. nostros patiebantur, Cæs.—II. *Fig.*: *r. infinite*, Cic.

REGRESSIO, ònis, f. (regredior). *A going back, retiring, return.* *Fig.*: *Repetition, a repeating of the same word in a sentence*, Quint.

REGRESSUS, a, um, part. of regredior.
REGRESSUS, ùs, m. (regredior). *A return.* I. Prop. A) *nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et r.*, Cic.—B) *Milit.*: *Retreat, periculosum inceptum ratus, ne qua sententia Romani et r. inde in tutum non esset*, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: *Return, a retracing of one's steps, quod adeo festinatum ad supplicium, neque locus ponitendi aut r. ab ira relictus esset*, Liv.

Meton.: *ut contra judiciorum varietates supereset artificis r. ad veniam*, Plin.

RÉGULA, a, f. (rego). *A straight piece of wood, &c., for ruling, a ruler, rule.* I. Prop. A) *atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A straight staff, stick, or bar, quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitos, deligunt*, Cæs.; *Col.*; *Cels.*; *Stat.* 2) a) *The piston-rod of a forcing-pump*, Vitruv. b) *The shank of a triglyph*, Vitruv.—II. *Fig.*: *A standard, rule, pattern, fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturam*, Cic.; *r.*, qua vera et falsa judicarentur, Id.; *naturæ r.*, Id.

RÉGULARIS, e (regula). *Of or belonging to a bar, r. aës, or aës ductile, that can be formed into bars*, Plin.

REGULUS, i, m. (rox). I. *A potty king, a*

prince, chieftain, regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquise, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) *Of bees*, Varr.—B) *A prince royal, king's son*, Liv.

RÉGULUS, i, m. *A Roman surname; e. g. M. Atilius Regulus, who was made prisoner in the first Punic war*, Liv.

RÉ-GUSTO, 1 v. a. *To taste again.* I. Prop.: *hi quicquid biberint, vomitu remetientur tristes et bilem suam regustantes*, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: *illam (nudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen r., to read again*, Cic.

RÉJECTĀNEUS, a, um (reicio). *To be rejected, Cic.*

RÉJECTIO, ònis, f. (reicio). *A throwing back.* I. Prop.: *r. ssgnificis, i. e. a throwing up*, Plin.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *A rejecting, refusing to accept, ut ea quæ secundum naturam sunt, ipsa propter se sumenda sint contrariisque item rejicienda*, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *In Law, t. t.*: *A challenging or objecting to judges, posteaquam r. judicium facta est*, Cic. *Absol.*, Cic. b) *Meton.*: *A challenging, rejecting, velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire*, Quint. 2) *In Rhet.*: *r. (al. trajectio) in alium, a retort*, Cic.

RÉJECTO, aui, 1 v. intens. a. (reicio). *To throw back, to reject*, Lucr.

RÉJECTUS, a, um, part. of reicio.

RÉ-JICIO [reicio], jēci, jectum [reicis, dissyll., Stat.; reice, Virg.], 3 v. a. (re, jacio). *To throw back.* I. Prop. A) *Gen.* 1) *Of inanimate objects: r. pœnulam*, Cic.; *r. scutum, to put on one's back (in flight)*, Id. 2) *Of living objects: To drive back, push back, to remove*, Plaut.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Milit.*: *To drive back or repel the enemy, to repulse*, Cassius noster feliciter ab Antiocha hostem rejecerat, Cic. 2) *Pass.*: *To be driven back (by a storm)*, a Leucopetra profectus... reiectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucope-tram, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *To beat back, to repel, to remove*, (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et asperocimini, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) a) *To reject, despise, disdain, spurn away*, Socratem omnem istam disputationem r., Cic. b) *In Law, t. t.*: *r. iudices, to challenge or reject judges (as, with us, to challenge jurors)*, quem ex CXXV. judicibus principibus equestris ordinis quinque et LXX. reus rejiceret, Cic. c) *According to the philosophy of the Stoics: rejicienda and rejecta, things to be rejected*, Cic. 2) a) *To refer, to turn over to*, ne his eadem legas, ad ipsam te epistolam rejicitu, Cic. b) *Polit. t. t.*: *r. alqd and alqm ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices), to refer to*, Cic.; *legati senatum quem adissent, ab senatu rejecti ad populum*, Liv. *Absol.*, Liv. c) *To put off, defer*, a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejiciebantur, Cic. d) *r. se alqd, to apply one's self to any thing, to have to do with, maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse indicaturum, si huc te rejicis*, Balb. ep. Cic.

RÉJICULUS [reiculus], a, um (reicio). I. Prop.: *Rejected, useless, r. mancipia*, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: *r. dies, spent uselessly, lost*, Sen.

RÉ-LĀBOR, lapsus, 3 v. dep. n. I. Prop.: *To fall or slide back, to glide back, flow back*, Ov.; Virg.; Hor.—II. *Fig.*: *To return*, Hor.

RÉ-LĀNGUESCO, gūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. *To grow languid again, to become faint or feeble again.* I. Prop., Ov. *Meton.*: *To abate*,

RELATIO.

slacken, as the wind, Sen. — II. Fig.: quod autem r. se dicit, to have abated his anger, Cic.

RELATIO, ōnis, f. (refero). *A carrying or bringing back. I. Prop.: (membranæ) crebra relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, by a frequent motion of the hand toward the inkstand, i. e. by frequently dipping the pen in the ink, Quint. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: A retorting, r. criminis, Cic. — B) Esp. 1) A retorting, returning, r. gratiæ, Sen. 2) a) A relating, giving in an account, reporting, æquis audit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed, &c., Cic. b) Meton. gen.: A report, account, accedit his et iunctura in sermone bene a quoque dictorum r. et in causis utilis, Quint. 3) A certain figure of rhetoric, Cic. 4) In Philos. and Gramm.: Respect, relation, reference, illud quoque est ex relatione ad slod, Quint.*

RELATOR, ōris, m. (refero). *One who relates, a reporter, nuctore te, illo (sc. Lentulo consule) relatore, Balb. ap. Cic.*

RELATUS, s, a, um, part. of refero.

RELATUS, ūs, m. (refero). *I. An official report, abnuentibus consulis es de re relatum, Tac. — II. Gen.: A relating, narrating, carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, by the recital of which, Tac.*

RELAXATIO, ōnis, f. *An extending; hence, a lightening, easing, verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed r., Cic. Absol.: (dolor) dat intervalla et relaxat... quæ est ista r.? relief, abatement, Cic.*

RE-LAXO, l v. a. *To make wide again, to widen, loosen, open. I. Prop.: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. — II. Fig.: To relax, relieve, alleviate, lighten, mitigate, ease, an tu existimas, ferre animos tantum posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina esdem relaxemus, Cic.; r. se occupationibus, Id. Middle: homines interdum animis relaxantur, Cic.; insani quum relaxentur, in their lucid intervals, Id.*

RELECTUS, s, a, um, part. of RELEGO.

RELEGATIO, ōnis, f. *A sending away, a banishing, with amandato, Cic.; with exsilium, Liv.*

RE-LÈGO, l v. a. *To send away, remove.*

A) Prop. 1) Gen. a) quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset, Cic. b) Meton.: To remove from a place, Tseprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin. 2) Esp. of the milder form of banishment: To send away to a certain distance from Rome for a limited period of time, without capitis deminutio, Cic. — B) Fig. 1) Gen.: epud quem ille (M. Curius) sedens Samnitum dona relegaverat (for which we find repudiati Samnites), had refused or declined to accept, Cic. 2) Esp.: To turn over or refer to, Plin. Poet. with dot., Tib.

RE-LÈGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. *To go over anew. I. A) To gather up again, Ov. — B) Also, absol. of localities: To go or travel over again, relegit Asiam appellitque Colophona, Tac. — II. To go over again by reading, speaking, or thinking, Cic.*

RE-LENTESCO, ère, v. inch. n. *To become slack again, to slacken, relax; fig., Ov.*

RE-LÈVO, l v. a. *I. Prop.: To raise up again, Ov. — II. Meton.: To lighten again, or simply to lighten. A) Prop.: quotus enim quisque est, qui epistolam paulo graviorem ferre*

RELIGO.

possit, nisi eam pellatione relevavit, Cic. — B) Fig.: To relieve, alleviate, assuage; to diminish, lessen, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati, Cic.; homines si aquam gelidam biberint, primo r. videntur, Id.; eujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, relieved thee from a burden, Id.; ut potius relevares me, mightest comfort me, Id.

RELICTIO, ōnis, f. (relinquo). *A leaving behind, forsaking, vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicæ, Cic.*

RELICTUS, s, a, um, part. of relinquo.

RELICUUS, s, a, um. *See RELIQUUS.*

RELIGATIO, ōnis, f. *A binding or tying to any thing, r. et propagatio vitium, Cic.*

RELIGIO [religio], ōnis, f. (relēgo). *I. Divine adoration or worship, religious rites or institutions, religio, religione, id est cultu deorum, Cic.; religionum cæremoniis, Id.; tollere religionem, Id.; inanum tantis religione fuit, enjoyed such honor or respect, Id.; hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, of religious matters, of religion, Cic. In the plur.: contra omnium religiones, Cic. — II. Meton. A) Subj. 1) s) A religious feeling, awe, or fear; conscience, sense of religious duty, obstrinxisti religio populum Romanum, Cic.; quæ r. Mario non fuerat, Id. b) Meton.: Guilt, producing uneasiness of conscience, ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religio obstrictus videretur, Cæs. In the plur.: an me censetis decreturum fuisse, ut inexpliabilis r. in rem publicam inducerentur? Cic. e) Esp.: r. jurisjurandi, or absol., obligation arising from an oath, an vero istas nationes religio jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimonii dicendis commoveri arbitramini? Cic. 2) Gen.: Strict conscientiousness; or sometimes, excessive scrupulousness, punctiliousness, religio, a conatu repelli, Cic.; propter fidem et religionem judicis, Id.; facta ad antiquæ religionis ratioem exquirere, Id. — B) 1) Object.: Sacredness, sanctity, propter singularem ejus fani religionem, Cic. 2) Concr.: An object of religious veneration, sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis prædoque, Cic.; religiones esse violatas, Id.*

RELIGIÖSE, adv. *I. Religiously, piously, templum Junonis, quod r. colebant, Cic. — II. Considerately, anxiously, conscientiously, an vir gravis r. testimonium dixisse videatur, Cic.*

RELIGIÖSUS [relig.], s, a, um, (religio). *I. Full of veneration for the gods, devout, religious, suot dieti r. ex relegendo, Cic.; (majores nostri) mortuis tam religiosus jura tribuerunt, religious rites or ceremonies, Id. — II. Meton. A) Subj. 1) a) Esp.: Full of scruples of conscience, scrupulous, civitas r., in principii maxime novorum bellorum, &c., Liv.; quis r. erit, since it was a matter of conscience, Id. b) Too scrupulous, superstitious, Ter. 2) Gen.: Conscientious, strict, quod et in re misericordem ac præbuerit et in testimonii religiosem, Cic. — B) Of objects of religious veneration: Holy, sacred, Herculis templum est vix Agrigentios sane sanctum apud illos et r., Cic.; dies r., a day of bad omen, on which persons hesitated to undertake any thing of importance, e. g. dies Allienis, the dies ntri, Id.*

RE-LIGO, l v. a. *I. To bind back; to fasten, tie. A) Prop. 1) trahit Hectorem ad currum*

reliatum Achillis, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: To moor a ship, to fasten to the shore, neque naves ad terram reliantur potestas fiebat, Cæs.—B) *Fig.*: quæ (prudencia) si extrinsecus reliata pendeat, connected with external things, Cic.—II. To untie, loosen, Cuttall.

RE-LINO, lēvi, 3 [perf. subj. sync., relerimus, Plaut.] v. a. To open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, &c., to tap, broach, Ter.

RE-LINQUO, liqui, lictum, 3 v. a. I. To leave behind. A) *Gen.*: To leave any body or any thing behind one's self by going to a distance from it. 1) *Prop.*: quem (Quintum fratrem) si reliquissim, Cic. 2) *Fig.*: aculeos r. in animis, Id.—B) *Esp.* 1) To leave behind, as by death. *Prop.*: heredem testamento reliquit huac P. Quintum, Cic.; memoriam aut brevem aut nullam r., Id. 2) To leave, forsake, abandon, desert. a) *Prop.*: multis antem oon modo granum oullum, sed ne paleæ quidem relinquereatur, Cic.; relicquebatur una per Sequanos via, was left, remained, Cæs. b) *Fig.*: nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus reliquit locum, i. e. makes them superfluous, Id.; hunc facilem et quotidianum novise sermonem, unac pro relicto est habendum, may be considered as yet left, Cic.; r. urbem direptioni et incendis, to deliver up, Id.; ne reliquas hominem innocentem ad alcis dissimilis quæstatur, do not abandon, Id. In Syllogisms: reliquitur ergo, ut omnia tria gens sint casuarum, it remains, Cic. 3) To leave any thing in a certain state or condition (construed with a double predicate), præsertim quum integram rem et causam reliquerim, have left it unchanged, Cic.; tantum in medio reliquam, Id.—II. To leave any body or any thing again, to separate one's self from, to go away. A) *Gen.* *Prop.* a) non sine magna spe insignisque præmiis domum propinquosque r., Cæs. b) *Fig.*: nemo est inventus tam profugatus, tam perditus, tam ab omni honestate relictus, abandoned or forsaken by, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: To let go or slip, to give up, to neglect, to let pass, rem et causam et utilitatem commuam r., Cic.; quod mercandi cupiditate et navigandi et agrorum et armorum cultum reliquerant, had neglected, Cic.; relictas possessiones, uncultivated lands, Id.; cædes relinquo, leave unmentioned, Id.; injuriis r., to leave untaiced or unrevenged, Id.

RELIQUIÆ [reliqui], ærum, f. (relinquo). The remains of any thing, residue, remnant, remainder. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: quemadmodum r. cibi depellantur tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) Remnants of the table, scraps; also, with a double sense: vellem Idbus Martiis me ad cænam (i. e. at the murder of Cæsar), invitasses: reliquiarum (i. e. Antonius) nihil fuisset, Cic. 2) The remains of a corpse, ashes, &c., relics, C. Marii sitas reliquias apud Aoiensem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic. 3) The flesh of a victim, which was not burned, Suet. 4) Animal excrements, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: ut avi reliquias persquare, that which the grandfather left, the finishing of the Punic war, Cic.

RELIQUUS [relicuus and relicuus], a, um (relinquo). Remaining, left. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *With dat.*: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum mihi dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. b) *Without dat.*: ex qua (familia) r. est M. Titurnus Rufus, Cic. *Neut.*: cum reliqui nihil sit, Id. *Subst.*, reliquum,

l, n., and pl. reliqua, with genit.: A remainder, the rest, Agrigentum, quod belli r. erat, duxit legiones, Liv. 2) *Observe the following phrases.* a) reliquum est, ut, or with inf., It remains, that, &c., r. est, ut officis certemus inter nos, Cic. b) reliquum (alqm), alqd, or alqd reliqui, scere, a periphrasis for relinquere, viz. a) To leave behind or remaining, ut arent, quibus stratum saltem aliquid satelles istius Aprocius reliquum fecit, Cic.; reliquos feci agros, have left for consideration, Id. *Neut.*: quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, Id. b) To leave out or omit any thing (only with a negative), cum ex equitum et calooium fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerant, they did not leave any thing untried, they did every thing, Cæs.—B) *Esp.* 1) That remains in point of time, future, declinasse me paululum et spe reliquæ tranquillitatis præsentis fluctus tempestatemeque fugisse, Cic.; in reliquum, adv. in future, for the future, Planc. ap. Cic. 2) Of debts: Outstanding; subst., reliqua (rarely reliquum), outstanding debts, arrears. ut pecuniam reliquam Butrothi ad diem solverent (al. pecunias reliquum), Cic. *Sing.*, in a double sense, with allusion to the continuation of a story or narrative, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: The other, the rest, that which is left or remains. A) *Plur.*: murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientia definitus, Cic.; or subst., commune reliquiotium, Id.—B) *Sing.*: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, Id.; C. Verri ex omni reliquo vectigales fuisse, Id.; quod r. est, with regard to the rest, respecting what remains, Id.

RELISUS, a, um, part. of relido.

RELLIG. and RELLIQU. See RELIG. and RELIQUO.

RE-LUCEO, xi, 2 v. a. To shine back; or simply, to shine, be bright, relucentis flamma, Liv. RE-LUCESCO, luxi, ère, v. inchoat. n. (reluceo). To begin to shine again, to become bright again. cæco reluxit dies, Tac.

RELUCTOR, i v. dep. n. [abl. part. præ. reluctati, Ov.]. I. *Prop.*: To struggle or wrestle against, to resist, reluctantis dracones, Hor.—II. *Fig.*: To be repugnant, reluctant, or adverse to, to be unwilling, cum a me quidem postulerant, ut..., diu sum reluctatus, Quint.

RE-LÛDO, si, 3 v. n. and a. To play or jest in return, temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen.

RE-MACRESCO, crui, 3 v. n. and a. To grow lean again; or simply, to grow lean, Suet.

RE-MÆLÉDICO, ere, v. n. To return reproachful language, to render railing for railing, r. civile fasque esse, Vespas. ap. Suet.

RE-MANCIPO, i v. a. To emancipate again, Just.

RE-MANDO, are. To send ward in return, Eutr.

RE-MANDO, ere, v. a. To chew again, Plin.

RE-MANEO, mansi, 2 v. n. To remain or stay behind. I. *Gen.*: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) To remain behind permanently, to be left remaining, expone igitur primum animos r. post mortem, Cic.; id nomen in eo remansit, Id.—B) (with adj. as predicate) To remain in a certain state or condition, to be left, to remain, continue, que (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic.

RE-MANO, are, v. n. To flow back, Lact.

REMANSIO,

REMANSIO, *ōnis, f. (remaneo). A remaining or staying behind or at a former place, profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur r.?* Cic.

REMEDIUM, *ii, n. (re, medeor). A remedy. I. Prop.: Means against a disease, remedy, medicine, pantheras r. quoddam habere, quo cum essent usū, non morerentur, Cic.; tanti vulneris r., Id.—II. Fig.: Any remedy or means against anything, r. sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, Id.*

REMELIGO, *inis, f. She that delays, Plaut. REMENSUS, s, um, part. of remetior.*

RĒ-MĒO, *avi, 1 v. n. I. Prop.: To go or come back again, to return, remeabo intro, Plaut.; si victor remeasque ad Argos, Virg.; neque terra illi posset neque remearet aer, stream back, Cic.—II. Fig.: To go back over, to live over; with acc., avam remeare peractam, Hor.; Tiball.*

RĒ-MĒTOR, *mensus, 4 v. dep. a. To measure again or back. I. Prop. A) framentum pecunia r., to measure in return, Quint.—B) Meton. 1) To go or travel over again, r. stadia, Plin. 2) To void or discharge again, r. vinum omne vomitu, Sen.—II. Fig. A) To repeat, relate again, totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mem remetior, Sen.—B) To measure back, transmissumque discrimen convalescendo r., to mend gradually, to recover by degrees, Plin. E. Pass., remensus, a, um, Gone back, returned, Virg.*

RĒ-MĒX, *igis, m. (remus, ago). I. A rower, Cic.—II. remex, collect. for remiges, Liv.*

RĒMI, *ōrum, m. Remi, a Gothic tribe, near the modern Rhems, Cæs.*

REMIGATIO, *ōnis, f. A rowing, remigationis navem convertens ad puppim, Cic.*

REMIGIUM, *ii, n. (remex). I. Prop.: A rowing, Isidia portas decem dierum remigio ab oppido Adularum distans, Plin.—II. Meton. (abstr. pro concr.) A) 1) The whole apparatus or furniture of a vessel connected with rowing, the rowing-apparatus, oarage, Tac. 2) Meton. poet. of wings, Ov.—B) The rowers, a whole company of rowers, quæ pagna, quæ acies, quod r., &c., Cic.*

RĒMIGO, *are, v. n. (remex). To row, alio modo remigant, Cic.*

RĒ-MĪGRO, *are, v. n. To return, to remove back again. I. Prop.: r. in domum suam, Cic.; r. Romam, Id.—II. Fig.: r. ad justitiam, Cic.*

RĒ-MĪNSCOR, *sci, v. dep. n. and a. 1. To call to mind, to remember, recollect, se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.; with gen., reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Cæs.—II. To find out by recollection, ut si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona r., Nep.*

RĒ-MĪSCĒO, *mixturem or mistum, 2 v. a. To mix again. I. Prop.: venenum remixturem cibo, Sen.—II. Fig.: To mingle together, veris falsa remiscet, Hor.*

RĒMISSE, *adv. Gently, mildly, Cic.*

RĒMISSIO, *ōnis, f. (remitto). A yielding or giving way, a lowering, letting down. I. Prop.: ex oculorum obtutu, ex superciliorum aut remissione aut retractione, Cic.—II. Fig. A) Abatement, remission, remissione autem (animi) sic orgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic.; r. animi ac dissolutio, languor, Id.; ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, recreation, Id.;*

REMOROR,

r. animorum, or simply r., recreation, Id.—B) Remission of punishment, pardon, ne remissione poenæ crudeles in patriam videamur, Cic.

RĒMISSUS, *a, um. I. Part. of remitto.—II. Adj.: Relaxed, languid, loose, slack. A) Prop.: ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic.—B) Fig.: Not severe or vehement, in good or bad sense. 1) In a good sense: Gentle, soft, subdued, indulgent, mild, modos et cansas remissiores esse facturum, Cic.; sermo quietus et r., Id. 2) In a bad sense: Slack, remiss, negligent, careless, quum te, Servi, remissiore in petendo putarent, Cic.*

RĒ-MĪTTO, *misi, missum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: To send back, to let go back, to remove or send away. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: r. mulieres Romanas, Cic.; Demetrii librum de concordia tibi remisit, Id. 2) Esp. a) To let go, to slacken, habenne vel adducere vel r., Cic. b) In Law: r. nuncium or repudium, to dissolve a marriage-contract, to send a bill of divorce (see NUNCIUS and REPUDIUM)—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To send or give back, to restore, not to keep, renounce, ne repugnetis eam (sententiam) animis vestris aut libentibus aut æquis remittatis, renounce, Cic.; id reddo ac remitto, give it up, Id. 2) Esp. a) a) To let go, to set at liberty, to release, omnes sonorum tum intendens tam remittens persequer gradas, Cic.; animum relaxare ac r., to unbend, relax, Id. β) With an objective clause: To cease doing anything, neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. γ) r. se, or middle: To give way, abate, ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. Middle: To take recreation, to relax, eundem quam scripsi, eundem etiam quem remittor, lego, Plin. E. b) To concede, grant, allow, yield, r. multam, Cic.; memoriam mihi remittas oportet, that you grant, Id.; tibi remittunt istam voluptatem, grant you that pleasure, Id. Absol.: remittentibus tribunis plebis comita per interregem sunt habita, permitting it, Liv.—II. Neut.: To give way, decrease, cum remiserant dolores pedum, non decrat in causis, Cic.*

RĒMIXTUS (remistus), *s, um, part. of remisceo.*

RĒMMIUS, *ii. Remmii, a Roman family name, Tac. Adj.: Remmii, a, um, Of Remmii, Remmian, lex Remmia, Cic.*

RĒ-MŪLIOR, *4 v. a. To move or push back or away, proxima quæque remolitur et jactat, Sen.*

RĒ-MŪLLESCO, *ere, v. inch. n. To become soft again. I. Prop., Ov.—II. Fig.: To grow effeminate, quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendam r. homines arbitrantur, to lose strength, Cæs.*

RĒ-MŪLLIO, *itum, 4 v. a. To make soft again; or simply, to make soft. I. Prop.: r. terra debet æqualiter, Col.—II. Fig.: se inhibitum ac remollitum, moved, mollified, Sæc.*

RĒ-MŪRA, *as, f. A delay, hinderance, Plaut.*

RĒMŪRAMEN, *inis, n. (remoror). That which hinders, a hinderance, impediment, Ov.*

RĒ-MŪRDĒO, *rsum, 2 v. a. To bite again; only fig. for, to torment or disturb again, sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv.*

RĒMŪRIS, *e (remoror). Slow, dilatory, Aur. Vict.*

RĒ-MŪROR, *1 v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To delay,*

REMOTE.

loiter, tarry, r. Italia, Liv.—II. *Act.:* To keep back, delay, retard, hinder, eā reā, quā cetera r. solent, non retardarūt, Cic. *Pass.:* rēmōrūtus, a, um, Ov.

REMŌTE, adv. At a distance, afar off, remotely, r. ab eisdem principijs eadem spatia cōficiunt, Cic.

REMŌTIŌ, ōnis, f. (removeo). A removing, removal, putting away, r. criminia eat, a disavowing, denying, Cic.

REMŌTUS, s, um, I. Part. of removeo.—II. *Adj.:* Remote, distant, far off. A) *Prop.:* remotus, salubri, ameno loco, Cic.; remoti ab oculis populi, Id.—B) *Fig. 1)* Far from any thing, having nothing to do with, not connected with, quæ jam diu gesta et a memoria r., Cic.; sermo a forensi strepitu r., Id.; ab omni minimi errati suspicione r., Id. 2) *Philos.:* remota, things of secondary worth or value, quæ secundo locum obtinent, Cic.

RE-MŌVĒŌ, mōvi, mōtum, 2 [sync. pluperf. rēmōraut, Hor.; remosse, Lucr.], v. a. To move back, to remove, put aside, take away. I. *Prop.:* remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic.—II. *Fig.:* sic (Numa) religioibus colendis operam addidit, sumptum removit, Cic.; remoto joco, joking apart, Id.; remove istæc, leave that, i. e. do not speak of it, Id.; r. alqm ab hoc sermone, Id.

RE-MŌGIŌ, ire, v. n. To bellow again or in return, to resound, re-echo, to sound back (poet.), Ov.

RE-MULCĒŌ, si, sum, 2 v. a. I. *Prop.:* To stroke back, bend back, Virg.—II. *Fig.:* To soothe, appease, quiet, Stat.

REMULCUM, i, n. (ῥυμουλκῆω). *Naut.:* A cable or rope by which a ship is towed, a towing-rope, navem remulco abstraxit, Cæs.

REMULSUS, a, um, part. of remulce.
REMŪLUS, i, m. A proper name. 1. Remulus Silvius, king of Albo, Ov. 2. The name of a fictitious hero, Virg.

REMŪNERATIŌ, ōnis, f. A remunerating, remuneration, requital, recompense, r. benevolentie, Cic.

RE-MŪNERŌR, 1 v. dep. a. To repay, recompense, remunerate; with acc., r. ulqm munere, Cic. *Abso.:* remunerandi voluntas, Cic.

REMURIA, ōrum, n. I. q. Lemuria, Ov.

RE-MURMŪRŌ, are, v. a. and n. To murmur back, to resound, re-echo, fracta r. unda, Virg. *Act.:* carmina remurmurat Echo, Calp.

REMUS, i, m. (ῥεμυός). A) An oar, incumbere remis, to bend to, ply the oars, Virg.; remos ducre (Ov.) or impellere (Virg.), to row; remis, by rowing, Cæs. *Prov.:* remis velisque, with oars and sails, i. e. with might and main, with all possible speed, Cic.; Virg.—B) *Poet. meton.,* of the wings of birds, Ov.

REMUS, i, m. Remus, the brother of Romulus, Cic.

REN, gen. rēnis, m. (ῥήν). See RENES.
RENARRO, are, v. a. To relate again (poet.), Ov.

RE-NASCŌR, ātus, 3 v. dep. n. To be born again, to take rise or spring up again. A) *Prop.:* nolunt eandem r. sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic.—B) *Meton.:* velut ab stirpibus læstus feraciusque reatæ urbis, Liv.

RENĀTUS, a, um, part. of renascor.

RENUNCIO.

RE-NAVIGŌ, are, v. n. and a. To sail back, poet in hæc Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic.

RE-NEŌ, ēre, v. a. To spin back, i. e. to undo the texture of a web (poet.), Ov.

RENES, rēnum [renium, Plin.; sing. only once, in the form rien, Plaut.], m. I. The kidneys, Cic.; laborare ex renibus, to have a pain in the kidneys, have a nephritic disease, Id.—II. The loins, Nemes.

RENĪDEŌ, ēre, v. n. To shine, glitter, be bright or resplendent. I. *Prop.,* Virg.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.,* Claud.—B) *Esp. 1)* To be cheerful or gay, to rejoice, quod cum contingit, nescio quomodo hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. With an objective clause, Hor. 2) To smile, to laugh, homo renidens, Liv.

RENĪDESCŌ, ēre, v. inch. n. (renideo). To grow bright, to shine, Lucr.

RE-NĪTOR, niti, v. dep. n. To struggle against, resist, withstand, quum illi renitentæ pactos dicerent sese, Liv.

RE-NO, 1 v. n. To swim back, Hor.

RENO or RHENO, ōnis, m. (cf. Anglo-Saxon hran; Icel. hrein; Lapp. raingo). A northern animal, probably a reindeer. I. *Prop.:* (Germani) pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumenta utuntur, Cæs.—II. *Meton.:* The skin of a reindeer, worn as a garment by the ancient Germans, Germani intectum renocibus corpus tegunt, Sall.

RE-NŌDO, atum, 1 v. a. I. To tie back or up, Hor.—II. To unbind, loosen, teque renodant pharetris ac pace fruentem, Val. Flac.

RENŌVĀMEN, inis, n. (renovo). A renewing, a forming anew, Ov.

RENŌVĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. A renewing, renovating, r. mundi, Cic.—B) *Esp.:* A renewing of interest, compound interest, centesima sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic.

RE-NŌVO, 1 v. a. A) To renew, restore. I. *Prop. A) Gen.:* altæ renovateque steilæ, Cic.; r. veteres (colonias), Id.—B) *Esp.:* To reckon interest upon interest; to take compound interest, Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulis annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.:* curam molestiamque r., Id.; r. illud, to repeat, Id.; with ut, (consules) ipsia tribunis (plebia) ut sacrosancti viderent, renovantur, repeated, that, &c., Liv.—B) *Esp.:* To renew in strength, to refresh, revive, r. animum auditoris ad ea quæ restant, Cic.

RE-NŪMERO, 1 v. a. To pay back, pay again, repay. I. *Prop.:* millia sagittarum circiter XXX in castellum conjecta Cæsari renumeraverunt, counted or numbered to him, Cæs.—II. *Fig.:* To pay back, repay, pay off, Plaut.

RENUNCIATIŌ, ōnis, f. A declaring, reporting; public information, intelligence, cognoscite renunciationem ex literis publicis, Cic.

RE-NŪNCIŌ [renuntio], 1 v. a. I. To carry or bring back word, to announce, report. A) *Gen.:* quia nihil a quoquam renunciabatur, ipse hospitia singulorum audivit, since no answer was brought back, Suct. *Impers.:* posteaquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tullie filie tue, Sulpic. ap. Cic.—B) *Esp. 1)* To report officially, to give formal notice, to make a report or

RENUNCIUS.

return, si ille vir (Ser. Sulpicius) legationem r. potuisset, reditus ejus gratus fuerit, could have given an account of his embassy, Cic. *Of an official report, respecting the result of an election to a public office, proclaimed by the prætor, or by a commission, quum esset prætor renunciatus, Cic.; sacerdos renunciatus est, Id. 2) Meton.: To announce, report, assentior vero renuncioque vobis, nihil esse, Cic.—II. (re, with a negative force) To give up, renounce; to retract, recall, revoke, iratus iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renunciat, Cic. Absol.: quid impudentius publicanus renunciatus? Cic.*

RENUNCIUS, ii, m. (renuncio). *That brings back intelligence, or reports, Plaut.*

RE-NŪO, ūi, ēro, v. u. and n. I. *To signify refusal or disapprobation by nodding, to decline, refuse, deny. I. Neut. with dat.: supercilios renuentes huic decem millium crimini! contradicting this charge, Cic.—II. Act.: si fas est defendi a me eum, qui nullum convivium renuerit, has declinat, not accepted, Cic.*

RENŪTO, are, v. intens. n. (renuo). *To deny, not to admit; to refuse, Lucr.*

RENŪTUS, ūs, m. (renuo). *A denial, refusal, simili nutu ac reatu respondera, Plin. E.*

REOR, rātus, 2 (res). *To believe, think, suppose, judge. I. With obj., Cic.; rebar, Id.—II. Absol.: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic.*

RE-PĀGŪLA, ōrum, n. *Bars or bolts for fastening doors, &c. I. Prop.: in templo Herculis vulvæ clausæ repagulis subito se ipsas aperuerunt, Cic.—II. Fig.: Boundaries, limits, ut vi et auctoritate omnia repagula pudoris officique perfringeris, Cic.*

REPANDI-ROSTRUS, a, um (repandus, rostrum). *With a snout bent upward, Pac. ap. Quint.*

RE-PANDUS, a, um. *Bent backward or upward, r. calceoli, Cic.*

REPĀRABILIS, e (reparo). *That may be repaired, recovered, or renewed, Ov.; r. Echo, repeating, Pers.*

RE-PARCO, ēre, v. n. *To be saving or sparing, to abstain from, Plaut.; ex nulla facere id si parte reparcent, not abstain from doing this, Lucr.*

RE-PĀRO, 1 v. a. *To prepare again or anew, to restore, to renew, repair. I. A) Prop.: id perdere videbatur, quod alio prætor eodem ex agro r. possat, Cic.—B) Esp.: To purchase in return or exchange, to get or procure in return, Hor.—II. Fig.: To refresh, restore, revive, recreate, Plin.*

REPĀSTINĀTIO, ōnis, f. *A digging round again, quid fossiones agri repastinationesque profertur? Cic.*

RE-PECTO, xum, 3 v. a. *To comb again, Ov. RE-PĒDO, āvi, 1 v. a. (pes). *To go back, to recede, Lucr.**

RE-PELLO, repūli [repp.], rēpulsum, 3 v. a. *To drive, push, or thrust back, to drive away [rejjicere]. I. Prop.: homines inermes armis, viris, terrore, periculoque mortis repulerit, Cic.—II. Fig.: To repel, remove, keep off, turn away, prevent, r. oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic.; r. furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, Id.*

RE-PENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. *To weigh back,*

REPETO.

weigh to again or in return. I. Prop.: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, three pieces of asparagus weigh a pound, Plin.—II. Meton.: To pay in the same weight, to weigh in return. A) Prop.: cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic.—B) Fig.: To give an equivalent, to requite, return, recompense, return like for like, r. decus suum cuique (posteritis), Tac.

REPENS, entis, part. of rependo.
REPENS, entis, *Sudden, unexpected. I. Prop.: r. adventus hostium, Cic.—II. Meton.: New, fresh, neque discerneres, quid r. aut vetustate obscurum, Tac.*

REPENSUS, a, um, part. of rependo.
REPENTE, adv., i. q. subito. *Suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.; r. prætor apem, Id.*

REPENTINO, adv. *Suddenly, unexpectedly, Cic.*

REPENTINUS, a, um (repens). *Sudden, unexpected, amor tam improvisus ac tam r., Cic.; ignoti homines et r., become suddenly known, upstarts, Id.*

REPERCUSSIO, ōnis, f. (repercutio). *A striking or beating back, a repercussion, reflection, r. vicinorum siderum, Sen.*

REPERCUSSUS, a, um, part. of repercutio.

REPERCUSSUS, ūs, m. (repercutio). *A beating or striking back, repercussion, reflection, as of light; also, a re-echoing, resounding, Plin.*

RE-PERCŪTIO, cussi, cussum, 3 v. a. *To strike back, to cause to rebound. I. Prop. A) Of light: To reflect, Plin.—B) Of sound: To re-echo, Plin.—II. Fig.: To drive back, to avert, repel, retard, aliena aut... repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint.*

RE-PĒRIO, reperī [repperī], rēpertum, 4 (old fut., reperibitur, Plaut.: inf. pass., reperirier, Id.) v. a. (re, pario). *To find out, to find, meet with. I. Prop.: reperiam multos non tam curiosos nec tam molestos, quam vos estis, Cic.—II. Fig., esp. 1) With a double predicate: To find any thing as such or such, to recognize, experience. In the pass., with a double subj.: To be found or recognized as such or such, ut vestras sententiæ infestissimæ atque inimicissimæ reperiantur, Cic. 2) To find out any thing new, to invent, discover, contrive, devise, mihi met ineunda ratio et via reperiuada est, qua, &c., Cic.*

REPĒRTA, ōrum, n., *Inventions, devices, Lucr.*

REPĒRTOR, ōris, m. (reperio). *One that finds out, an inventor, discoverer, r. legum, Quint.*

REPĒRTUS, a, um, part. of reperio.

REPĒRTIŪA, ūs, f. (repeto). *A remembering, recollecting, Lucr.*

REPĒTITIO, ōnis, f. (repeto). A) *A repeating, repetition, r. frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint.—B) Esp. in Rhet.: A repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences or clauses, Cic.*

REPĒTITOR, ōris, m. (repeto). *One that demands back, Ov.*

REPĒTITUS, a, um, part. of repeto.

RE-PĒTO, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 3 n. a. *To strive again after any thing. I. Prop. A) Gen.: asurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, repetitum-*

REPETUNDÆ.

quæ sæpius cuspidè ad terram affixit, after having attacked him repeatedly. Liv. Absol.: ut bis cavere bis r. oportuerit, to strike back, Quint. — B) Esp. 1) To prosecute or arraign again, ut, si quem quis r. vellet, par periculum pœnæ subiret, Suet. 2) To return to any body or any thing. n) With acc.: utrum pergere, qua cœpisset ire vin, an eam, qua venisset, r. melius esset, Liv. h) With prop., Liv.; or absol., Id. — II. Meton. A) To fetch, call, or take back. 1) Prop.: Lysias est Atticus, quamquam Timæus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. 2) Fig., esp. a) To begin again, to recommence, enter upon again, resume, præternissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. With de: de mutatione literarum nihil r. hic necesse est, Quint. Poet.: repetitis, a, um, Repeatedly, anew, oftentimes, Ov. b) To trace back, to trace or derive from the very beginning, noster hic populus, quem Africanus hesternò sermone a stirpe repetivit, Cic.; sententiæ gravitas a Platonis auctoritate repetatur, Id.; r. paulo altius, Id.; repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, reckoned backward, Cæs. c) r. alqd memoriâ, memoriâ rei, or (less frequently) r. alqd, to call any thing again to remembrance, to call to mind again, to recollect, remember, cogitanti mihi sæpenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. With an objective clause: memoria repeto, convictos a me qui reprehenderent, Quint.; repeto, me corruptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. E. Also absol., Cic. — B) To ask or demand back, to ask for the payment of a debt, to claim as one's own, demand as due. 1) Gen.: repetere bona sua, Cic.; r. quæ erepta sunt, Id.; Homerum Salaminiâ repetunt, Id. 2) Esp. a) Of the fetiales: r. res, to claim from the enemy what has been carried off; hence, to demand reparation or satisfaction, Cic. b) In Law: r. res, to demand restoration of one's property, to claim restitution, quod si in iis rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, Cic.

REPETUNDÆ, ârum (pecuniæ) (repeto). Money, &c., extorted by a governor, or by any corrupt public officer, which is to be restored, extortions, L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic.; repetundarum causæ, crimen, lex, relating to extortion, Quint.

REPEXUS, a, um, part. of repetco.

RE-PLĒO, 2 v. a. I. To fill again, replenish, to fill up, complete a number. A) Prop.: ut exhaustas domos r. possent, Cic.; r. consumpto, to restore, Id. — B) Fig.: To supply, quæ (in oratione) replenda vel decienda sunt, to be supplied (shortly before, adicere, detrabere), Quint. — II. Gen.: To fill, fill up, make full, satiate. A) Prop.: r. campos strage hominum, Liv — B) Fig., middle: r. justa jura civilis scientia, Cic.

REPLETUS, a, um. I. Part. of repleo. — II. Adj.: Filled up, full, replete. 1) referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. 2) With abl.: r. exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia, richly provided, Cæs. 3) With genit.: repletas semitis puerorum et mulierum, Liv.

REPLICATIO, ōnis, f. A rolling back (of the leaves of a book), i. v. an opening of a book to find a passage, &c.; meton.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat nque tœuat, as it were a winding up, drawing up again, Cic.

REPRÆSENTATIO.

RE-PLICO, 1 v. a. To fold, roll, or bend backward. I. Prop.: r. labra, Quint. — II. Fig.: ut ne replices annulium memoriâ, turn to, look for (in order to read), Cic.; traductio temporis mihi novi efficiens et primum quicque replicatis, unfolding, Id.

RE-PLUMBO, âtum, 1 v. a. To deprive of lead, to unsolder, Sen.

RE-PLŪO, ěre, v. n. To rain down again, Sen.

REPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. n. (ῥῑπω). To creep, crawl. I. Prop.: r. cuculiæ inter saxa, Sall. — II. Fig.: To creep along, travel slowly, tria millia r., Hor.

RE-PONO, pōsti [repositi, Plaut.], pōsitum [part. sync. repositus, a, um, Virg.], 1 v. a. To lay, place, put, or set back. I. With the force of re prevailing. A) To lay, place, put, or bring a thing in or to its former place, to return (any thing) to any one, to restore, replace. 1) Prop.: quid erat, quod rescinderet, cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret? Cic. 2) Fig.: To bring or lead back, ne tibi ego idem reponam cum veneris, Cic. — B) To bend back, hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt, Quint. — C) To put a thing by in order to keep it, to lay by or aside, to keep, to store up. 1) Prop.: neque condendi ac reponendi (fructus) ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. 2) Fig.: opus est studio præcedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint. — D) To put in the place of any thing, to place in return, non puto te incas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. — E) To lay down, to put aside, quum arma omnia reposita contactaque essent, Cæs. — II. With the meaning of the verb prevailing: To lay a thing down any where, to put, place, set. A) Prop.: grues in tergis prævolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. — B) Fig.: r. omnem spem in se, Cic.; quos equidem ipe deorum immortalium cultu ac numero repono, place or reckon among, Cic.

RE-PORTO, are, v. a. To carry or bring back. I. Prop. A) Gen.: r. candelabrum secum in Sigariam, Cic.; r. se ad Didium, to return, Auct. B. Hisp. — B) Esp.: To carry off as a conqueror, to bear off victoriously, cum ipse nihil ex præda domum suam reportaret (for which also deportaret), Cic. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: To bring back or home, sed ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod r., Cic. — B) Esp.: To bring back word, to report, Virg.

RE-POSCO, ěre, v. a. To demand back or again; with alqd, alqd ab alqo, frequently alqm alqd, and absol. I. Prop.: r. cum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. — II. Fig.: To ask for, demand, claim, as a debt, Cic.: r. rationem (rei) ab alqo, Cic.

RĒPOSITUS, a, um [repositus]. I. Part. of repono. — II. Adj.: Remote, far off, Virg.

REPOSTOR, ōris, m. (repono). One who replaces or restores, a restorer, Ov.

REPOSTUS, a, um, part. (adj.) of repono.

RE-POTIA, ōrum, n. (poto). A drinking or carousing after an entertainment, Hor.

REPRÆSENTATIO, ōnis, f. I. A making present, a placing before the eyes, a representing, plus est evidentia, vel ut alii dicunt, r., quam perspicuitas, Quint. — II. Payment in ready money, Cic.

RE-PRÆSENTO, 1 v. a. I. Gen.: To make present again, to place before the eyes as if present, to represent, portray, quod ipsum templum repræsentabat memoriam consularis tui, Cic.—II. Esp. A) To make present payment, to pay ready money, reliquis pecunie vel usuram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab alio qui Faberio debet, repræsentabimus, will be able to pay immediately, Cic.—B) Meton. gen.: To do or undertake immediately, to do any thing at once or without delay, neque expectare temporis medicinam quam r. ratione possumus, to apply immediately, Cic.; r. improbitatem sumi, to hasten, dispatch, Id.; si r. morte mea libertas civitatis potest, can be furthered, Id.

RE-PREHENDO [reprehendo, contr. reprehendo and reprehendo], di, sum, 3 v. a. To catch again, to draw or pull back, hold back. I. Prop.: r. quosdam manu, Liv.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: revocat virtus, vel patius reprehendit manu, Cic.—B) Esp. 1) To reprove, censure, reprehend, quum in eodero genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.; sum reprehendendus, Id. Also absol., Cic. 2) Rhet.: To refute, Cic.

REPREHENSIO, ònis, f. (reprehendo). I. A holding back; a stopping or pausing in speaking, (orationem) concinnam... festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, Cic.—II. Censure, blame, reproof. A) With genit.: non culpæ reprehensionem et stultitiæ vituperationem, relinquere, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) That which deserves censure, a fault, ut ipsa ejus r. laude aliqua non indigna sit, Quint. 2) Rhet.: A refuting, refutation, Cic.

REPREHENSIO, arc, v. intens. a. (reprehendo). To draw or keep back eagerly, reprehensans singulos, Liv.

REPREHENSOR, òris, m. (reprehendo). I. One who blames or censures, restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic.—II. Meton.: One who improves, an improver, reformer, r. comitorum, Cic.

REPREHENSUS, a, um, part. of reprehendo.

REPRESSOR, òris, m. (reprimo). One who represses or restrains, video Milonem repressorem credis quotidianæ, Cic.

REPRESSUS, a, um, part. of reprimo.

RE-PRIMO, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. To press back; to keep back, check, curb, hinder. I. Prop.: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam periturum; si repressus esset, Veios, Cic.—II. Fig.: To check, repress, restrain, keep within bounds, furorem r., Cic.; pestem r., Id.: repressa (memoria) vetustate, weakened, debilitated, Id. Of personal objects: reprimam me. I will refrain, Id.

RE-PRŪBO, atum, 1 v. a. To disapprove, reject, reprobate, quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic.

REPRŪMISSIO, ònis, f. (repromitto). A promising in return, Cic.

RE-PRŪMITTO, misi, missum, 3 v. a. I. To promise in return, Cic.—II. To promise anew or again, imperatorum quoque brevi repromittens, Suet.

REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um (repto). Creeping, crawling, Sen.

REPTĀTIO, ònis, f. A creeping or crawling, r. infantium per manus et genua, Quint.

REPTO, 1 v. intens. n., and a. (repto). To creep, crawl. A) Prop., of animals and persons, Plin.—B) Meton., of slow or dilatory motion: To creep along, go slowly, Plaut.; Hor.

REPUDIATIO, ònis, f. A rejecting, refusing, casting off, r. supplicium, Cic.

REPUDIIO, 1 v. o. (repudium). I. Of betrothed or married persons: To reject or repudiate the other party or partner; to effect a divorce (of married persons), to put away, repudiate, virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet.—II. Meton. gen.: To reject, refuse, cast off, cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus r. debetis, Cic.; r. consilium senatus a republica, to remove or withdraw it, Id.; virtus inime repudianda est, Id.

REPUDIŌSUS, a, um (repudium). To be rejected, offensive, Plaut.

REPUDIUM, ii, n. (pudet). Of married or betrothed persons: A putting away or repudiating the other party, a breaking off an engagement, a separation, divorce, r. remittere uxori, Suet.

RE-PŪERASCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. To become a boy again. I. Prop.: ut ex hac mæte repuerescam, Cic.—II. Fig.: To become childish, to play the child, (Laelum et Scipionem) incredibiliter r. esse solitos, Cic.

REPUGNANS, antis. I. Part. of repugno.—II. Adj.: Contrary to, opposed to, repugnant; subst., repugnantia, terms opposed to each other, contraries, locus ex repugnantibus, Cic.

REPUGNANTER, adv. With repugnance, unwillingly, alterum patienter accipere, non r., Cic.

REPUGNANTIA, æ, f. I. A struggling or fighting against anyone, (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), weapon, means of defence, Plin.—II. Contradiction, contrariety, repugnance, incompatibility, qui tantam rerum repugnantiam non videns, nihil profecto sapit, Cic.

RE-PŪGNO, 1 v. n. To fight or contend against, to offer resistance. I. Prop. milit., Cic.—II. Meton. gen. A) To contend against, to offer resistance, to oppose, resist, consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic.; adversante et repugnante natura, Id. With dat.: r. his perturbationibus, Id.—B) Esp.: To be opposed in nature, to be contrary to or against, to be inconsistent, incompatible, or repugnant, to be contradictory, sed hæc inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic.

RE-PŪLLŪLO, are, v. n. To bud or sprout forth again, Plin.

REPŪLSA, æ, f. (repello, prop. part. sc. petito). A failing in one's endeavors, or in asking for a public office, a repulse. I. Prop.: sine repulsa consules facti sunt, Cic.: repulsam ferre, to fail in one's application, meet with a repulse, Id.—II. Meton. gen.: A refusal, denial, repulse, rejection, Sen.

RE-PŪLSANS, antis, part. (pulsen). Beating or driving back. I. Prop., Lucr.—II. Fig.: Refuting, Lucr.

REPŪLSUS, ūs, m. (repello). A bending or driving back, a reverberating (e. g. of sound), Cic. poet.; a reflection (nflight), Claud., r. dentium, a striking together, Plin.

REPUNGO.

REPUNGO, ēre, v. a. *To sting again; fig., to vex again, r. leviter illorum animos, Cic.*

RE-PURGO, l v. a. *To clean again. I. Prop.: r. iter, Liv.—II. Meton., to remove for the sake of cleaning, r. interaeca, Plin.*

REPŪTATIO, ōnis, f. *A reckoning, consideration, reflection, sed me veterum novorumque morum r. longius tulit, Tac.*

RE-PŪTO, l v. a. *To reckon or count over, to calculate. I. Prop.: ex hoc die superiores suli defectiones reputatae sunt usque ad illam, Cic.—II. Fig.: To weigh over, to think upon, revolve in one's mind, haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Absol.: vere reputantibus Gallium snismet viribus concidiase, if one considers the matter in its right light, Tac.*

RE-QUIES, ētis [gen. requie, Sall.; requietis, Cic.: voc., requies, Lucr.: acc., requietem and requiem in Cic.: abl., requiete, Cic. poet.; requie, Ov.; the dat. sing. and the plural are not found], f. (as it were, after-rest, i. e.) *I. Rest after labor, repose, relaxation, recreation, respice, sive oblectatio quaeritur animi r.que curarum, Cic.—II. Poet. gen. (for quies): Rest, quietness, Ov.*

RE-QUIESCO, ēvi, ētum, 3 v. n. and a. *I. Neut. A) 1) a) To rest, repose, take rest, paulisper ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. b) Also of inanimate and abstract subjects: r. aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 2) Esp.: To rest in one's grave, ubi (sc. in sepulchro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic.—B) Fig.: To find repose or consolation in anything, defessus jam labore atque itinere disputationis meae requiescam in Caesaris sermone, Cic.—II. Act.: To let rest, to set to rest (poet.), Virg.*

RE-QUIETUS, a, um, I. Part. of requiesca.—
II. Adj.: Having rested, refreshed, Liv.

RE-QUIRITO, are, v. intens. a. *To inquire after, Plant.*

RE-QUIRO, sivi or sū, situm, 3 v. a. (quero). *To seek again, to inquire after, to ask, look, or search for. I. Gen. A) r. libros, Cic.; illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, &c., Id. Absol.: ut pueri requirant et aliqd scire se gaudeant? Id. Hence.—B) r. ex or ab alqo (alqd), to inquire of anyone (respecting anybody or anything), to inquire about, to ask for information about anything, to inquire into, ex quibus (fortibus viris) requiram, quonam modo lateruerint aut ubi, Cic.—II. Esp. A) With the collateral notion of necessity. 1) Act.: To ask for anything necessary, to demand, to be in want of, to feel the loss or absence of, to require, quid requirat ut sit beator, Cic.; adolescentium r., Id.; non ex liberis populis reges r. aut potestatem atque opes optinatium, demandat, Cic. 2) Pass.: To be necessary or requisite, in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic.—B) Meton.: [desiderare] To miss, to find anything wanting, to look in vain for. r. et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, Cic.: in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, Id.*

RE-QUISITUM, i, n. *Need, necessity, ad requisita naturae, for the needs of nature, Sall.*

RE-QUISITUS, a, um, part. of requiro.

RES, rei [rēi with long ē, genit., Lucr.; dat., Id.: rei, genit., one syll., Id.], f. *A thing (in the wide*

RESCRIBO.

est sense of the word); a matter, object, being, concern, accident, event, circumstance, situation, something. I. Gen.: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum casuumque ejusque rei cognitio, Cic.; si r. postulabit, the nature of the thing, Id.; homines nulla re bona digni, good for nothing, vile, Id.—II. Esp. A) A real thing, a reality, truth, fact, deed; in the abl. sing. it is sometimes strengthened by vera, and written revera, i. e. in reality, in truth, as a matter of fact, rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic.; non re, sed opinione, Id.; et re vera, in fact, Id.; pro re nata, according to circumstances, Id.—B) Possession, property, estate, goods, r. eos quampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic.; r. familiaris, private property, one's estate, Id.—C) Interest, advantage, use, Plaut.—D) Cause, reason; but only in connection with ea (hac) re and eam ob rem, adv., on that account, illud ea re a se esse concessum, quod, Cic.—E) A matter of business, business, affair, transaction, rem cum alqo transigere, Id. Hence, meton. gen.: r. alci est enim alqo, to have some business or transactions with any body, tecum mihi r. est, T. Rosci, Id.; also without dat., quoniam cum senatore r. est, Cic.—F) A judicial affair, a legal cause, a matter of law, a suit at law or lawsuit (more general in its acceptation than causa), utrum... rem an item dici oporteret, Cic.—G) res publica, also in one word, respublica, The commonwealth, state; also, government, public administration, chief authority or power, rem publicam sustinere, Id.; ratio rei totius publicae, Id.; de tribus generibus rerum publicarum, Id. Sometimes simply res: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. Plur.: incruenta urbs et r. sine discordia translatae, Tac.

RESACRO, are. See RESERCO.

RE-SAVIO, ire, v. n. *To rage again, Ov.*

RESALŪTATIO, ōnis, f. *A greeting again or in return, Suet.*

RE-SALŪTO, l v. a. *To salute again, to return a salutation or compliment, Cic.*

RE-SANESCO, nūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. *Fig.: To be healed again, to become sound again, Ov.*

RE-SARCIO, sartum, 4 v. a. *To mend, patch up, to repair, refit. I. Prop.: discidit vestem? resarciatur, Ter.; r. tecta, Liv.—II. Fig.: To repair, make good, damnum r., Suet.*

RE-SCINDO, scidi, scissum, 3 v. a. *To cut or tear off again, to tear away. I. Prop. A) r. pontem, i. e. to break down, Cæs.—B) Meton. (causa pro effectu): To open, r. locum praesidis firmitum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic.—II. Fig.: To annul, cancel, make void, abolish, repeal, acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic.; r. testamenta mortuorum, Id.*

RE-SCISCO [rescio, Gell., but without reason], sivi or si, itum, 3 v. inchoat. n. *To learn again; or simply to learn, ascertain, gain information, Cic.*

RE-SCISSUS, a, um, part. of rescindo.

RE-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *To write again. I. To write back, to write in reply or against. A) Gen.: antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi, Cic.; ei rescripsi, Id.; ad eam (epistolam) r. scribam igitur, Id.; cunctus tum fuisse rescriptos vocum soois et carmina, corresponding*

RESCRIPTUM.

to the notes, Cic.—B) *Esp.* 1) *Of the emperors: To reply to a petition: and of lawyers; to answer a question on a point of law, Tiberio pro cliente Græco petenti rescripit (Augustus), Suet.* 2) *To write back, i. e. to transfer from one account-book to another; hence, to settle, to pay, qui da residuis CCC. HS. CC. præsentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, will pay by bills, Cic.* 3) *In Milit.:* *To transfer from one sort of troops to another, e. g. from the infantry to the cavalry, pollicitur, in cohortis prætoriarum loco decimam legionem habiturum: auuc. ad equum r., Cæs.*—II. A) *To write again or anew, to write over or out again, existimatque rescrypturum (Cæsarem) et correcturum fuisse, to revise, to make emendations, &c., Suet.*—B) *Esp. Milit.:* *To enroll again, rescriptæ, ex eodem milite novæ legiones, Liv.*

RESCRIPTUM, *n. An imperial rescript, Tac.*

RESCRIPTUS, *a. um, part. of rescribo.*

RE-SECO, cûi, ctum, 1 v. a. *To cut off. I. Prop.:* *æ (linguæ) scalpello resectæ liberantur, Cic.*—II. *Fig.:* *To cut off, curtail, restrain, remove, ut resecanda esse fateantur, Cic.; nactus locum resecanda libidinis. Id.; neque id ad vivum resecò, ut illi qui hæc subtilius disserunt, do not take this in too strict a sense, Id.; de vivo aliquid erate resecandum, was to be cut out of the living flesh, Id.*

RE-SECREO [rosacro, Ncp.], are, v. a. (sacro). I. *To pray again or repeatedly, Plaut.*—II. *To free from a curse or execration, Eumolpidæ sacrdotes rursus r. sunt coacti, Nep.*

RESECTUS, *a. um, part. of resecò.*

RESECTUTUS, *a. um, See RESECUOR.*

RE-SEMĪNO, are, v. a. *To sow again; poet., to bring forth again, Ov.*

RE-SEQUOR, sécutus, 3 [only in the perf. and part. perf.] v. a. *To follow any one in speaking, to reply, Ov.*

RE-SĒRO, 1 v. a. *To unlock, open. I. Prop.:* *r. Italiam exteris gantibus, Cic.*—II. *Fig.:* *To lay open, to disclose, reveal, Ov.*

RE-SĒRVO, 1 v. a. *To keep, lay by, reserve; aliquid (aliquid), ad aliquid, in aliquid, aliquid, with an adverb or absol.:* *r. philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculanum requiem atque otium, Cic.; r. scientiam rei militis, Id.*

RESES, idis [nom. sing. unusual] (resideo). *That sits or remains sitting; that does not move or stir, inactive, sluggish, inert, r. plebs in urbe, remaining behind, Liv.*

RE-SĪDEO, sēdi, 2 v. n. and a. (sedeo). *To remain sitting, to remain behind, to loiter or linger behind. I. A) Prop.:* *sed residuesmus, inquit, si placet. Itaque secimus, let us stay a while, let us remain here, Cic.*—B) *Meton.:* *To be idle or inactive; hence, to celebrate (a festival), nec vero tam denicales (quæ a nece appellatæ sunt, quia residentur mortuis), &c., because they were celebrated in memory of the dead, Cic.*—II. *Fig.:* *To remain behind or as a remnant, to be over or above, to be left, r. in aliqua re: r. ulla pars iracundiæ in te, Cic.; in otu residebat auctoritas, Id.*

RE-SĪDO, sēdi [residi, Cic.], 3 v. n. *To sit down anywhere, to take a seat, to seat one's self, to settle. I. Prop. A) cetera genera resi-*

RESONO.

dunt et insistent, Plin.—B) *Meton. of inanimate objects: To sink down, to settle, si montes resedissent, amoes exaruisse, Cic.*—II. *Fig.:* *To go down, to subside, become still or calm, cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic.*

RESĪDŪS, *a. um (resideo). I. That remains behind, or is left over or above, remaining, residuary; subst., a residua, rest, remainder, quid potest esse in calamitate residui? Cic.*—II. *In arrears, unpaid, owing, r. pecuniæ, Cic. Plur. subst., residua, örüm, n., Arrears, r. vectigaliorum, Suet.*

RE-SĪGNO, 1 v. a. I. *To unseal, open. A) Prop.:* *r. literas, Cic.*—B) *Fig. 1) To dissolve, destroy, calamitas omnem tubularum fidem resignasset, Cic. 2) To disclose, reveal, deoplop (poet.), Ov.*—II. *To give back, return, pay, Hor.*

RE-SĪLIO, ūi, 4 v. n. (salio). *To leap or spring back. I. Prop. A) ac deinde rasilit, Plin.*—B) *Meton. of inanimate objects: To rebound, r. ignis ab ictu, Plin.*—II. *Fig.:* *To recoil, start back, shrink, ut non modo ab hoc criuen r. videas, Cic.*

RE-SĪMUS, *a. um. Bent back or upward, r. rostrum hippopotami, Plin.; Ov.*

RESĪNA, *æ, f. Resin, Plin.*

RE-SĪPIO, are, v. a. (sappio). *To taste or have the flavor of any thing, to savor of, smack of. I. Prop.:* *r. picem (uva), Plin.*—II. *Fig.:* *Epicurus micime respiciens patriam, Cic.*

RESĪPISCO, ivi or ūi, 3 v. n. (inchoat. n. (resipio). *To recover one's senses, to come to one's self again, Cic.*

RE-SĪSTO, stit, 3 v. n. I. *To stand still, halt, stop, stay. A) Prop.:* *Vettius negabat, se unquam cum Curione r. (al. consistisse), enor to have entered into conversation with, Cic.*—B) *Fig.:* *sed ego in hoc resisto. I abide by it, Id.*—II. *To place one's self opposite, to resist, offer resistance. A) In a military sense, with dat., or absol.:* *quum diversis locis legiones alia in parte hostibus resisterent, Cæs. Imperis: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, Cæs.*—B) 1) *Gen.:* *quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitissent, Cic.; r. defensionis, to reply to, Id. 2) Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects: quia vis tribunicia nonnumquam libidini restitit consulari, Cic.*—III. *To rise again, nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistimus, raise ourselves again, Cic.*

RESŪLVĪVS, *a. um. I. Part. of resolvo.*—II. *Adj.:* *Effeminatæ, voluptuosus, Mart.*

RE-SŪLVŌ, solvi, solūtum, 3 v. a. *To untie again; to loosen, unbind. I. Prop. A) Gen.:* *r. aliquid viactum, Col.*—B) *Esp. 1) To make slack, to relax, to enfeeble, enervate, felicitas hoc infat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. 2) To pay, Plaut.*—II. *Fig. A) Gen.:* *To dissolve, annihilate, destroy, annihilate. ipsos periodos insjoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint.*—B) *Esp. 1) To slacken, relax, mitigate, quam (disciplinam militarem) in pace ioexorsibilem discordiæ civium resolvunt, Tac. 2) To pay, ea summo studio, re publica recuperata, resoluturum, Cic.*

RESŪNĀBLĪS, e (resono). *Resounding, echoing, Ov.*

RE-SŪNO, avi, 1 v. n. and a. *To return a*

RESONUS.

sound, to re-echo, resound. I. *Neut. A) Prop.* theatrum naturā ita resonans, ut, &c., Cic.; *with abl., Ov.*; *with ad alqd, Cic.*; *with dat., Hor.*—B) *Fig.*: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.—II. *Act.*: *To cause to resound, to fill with sound, in the pass., (sonus) in dbibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic.*

RĒSŌNUS, u, m. (resono). *Resounding, re-echoing, Ov.*

RĒ-SŌRĒO, ēre, v. a. To swallow or suck up again, mare in se r. et tremore terrā quasi repelli videbatur, Plin. E.

RESPECTO, āre, v. int. n. and a. To look back, look round or behind. I. *Prop. A) Neut. absol., Liv.*—B) *Act.*: r. sine fine Cæsarem, Vell.—II. *Fig.*: *To care about, regard, respect, Cic.*; ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectat, look out for, expect, Cic.

RESPECTUS, ūs, m. (respicio), A looking back. I. A) *Prop.*: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: A refuge, place of refuge, retreat, quum respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non haberet, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *Respect, regard, consideration, Liv.*

RE-SPERGO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (spargo). To sprinkle back; hence, to besprinkle, sprinkle with anything. I. *Prop.*: cum prætoris oculos prædonum remi respergerent, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: servili deinceps probro respersus est, Tac.

RESPERSIO, ōnis, f. (respergo). A sprinkling, besprinkling, r. pigmentorum, Cic.; ne sumptuosa r., a sprinkling of wine on a tomb, Id.

RESPERSUS, a, um, part. of respergo.

RE-SPICĪO, exi, ectum, 3 [an old form of the subj. perf., respexi, Plaut.], v. n. and a. (specio). To look back, look behind one's self, look round. I. *Prop. A) Neut.*: r. longe retro, Cic.—B) *Act.*: proxima respiciens signa, Cæs.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.* 1) *Neut.*: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, was directed toward him, looked to him, Cæs. 2) *Act.*: quoniam longissime potest mens mea r. spatium præteriti temporis, Cic.—B) *Exp.*: *To look to any thing, to take care of, care for, to be mindful of, attend to, Cic.*: re se, to think of one's self, Id.; *with ad, non solum ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, sed, &c., looks to the interest of, Quint. With an object, clause: To consider, Plaut.*

RESPIRĀMEN, inis, n. (respiro). The wind-pipe, or, a fetching of breath, Ov.

RESPIRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. I. Prop. A) The act of fetching breath, breathing, respiration, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *An exhaling, exhalation, r. aquarum, Cic.*—II. *Fig.*: *A taking breath, a resting, pausing, distincta alios et inter-puncta intervalva, morā r.que delectant, Cic.*

RESPIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (respiro). A fetching breath, Cic.

RE-SPĪRO, 1 v. a. and n. To breathe back, to blow back or against. I. *Prop. Cic.*—II. *Meton. gen. A) To fetch breath, to breathe, respire, Cic.*—B) *Fig.*: *To take breath, i. e. to recover, to be relieved or refreshed; absol., or ab alq re, (Improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, nunquam sinit eum r., Cic.*; qñ nunc primum spe vestre æquitatis r. a metu cōpōit, to begin to breathe again, Id.; *to abate, cease, ne puoc-tum quidem tempora oppugnatio respiravit, Id.*

RESTILLO.

RE-SPLENĒO, ēre, v. n. To reflect light, to be resplendent (poet.), Virg.

RE-SPONDĒO, di, sum, 2 v. a. I. To promise in return, sed paria paribus respondimus, Cic.

—II. *Exp. A) To answer, respond, reply to, give an answer or reply; with alqd alcuī, ad, adversus, contra alqm (alqd).* 1) *Gen. a) Prop.*: ab his (C. Fannio et Q. Mucio) sermo oritur, respondet Lælius, Cic.; r. supremæ pignæ, Id. b) *Fig.*: urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catiōnū tumulis silvestribus, will make resistance, will oppose, Cic. 2) *Exp. a) Of answers or replies, given by persons consulted, as lawyers; also, of priests, oracles, &c.: To give counsel, to give a reply or decision, quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure r. dicat, Cic.*; consulentibus respondendo, Id. b) a) *Of persons summoned before a tribunal: To answer to their name when called; hence, meton., i. q. to appear, quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv.* β) *Meton. gen.*: *To appear, to be at hand, make one's appearance, ipsi (pes pæon et herous), inquam, se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic.*—B) *To correspond with, to answer to, to suit, to agree with; usually with a dat. or absol., verba verbis respondeant, Id.*; artem (rhetoricam) quasi r. dialecticæ, may be placed by the side of, Id.; amore certe respondebo, will return it, Cic.; Papiū quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit, Liv.

RESPŌSĪO, ōnis, f. (respondeo). I. An answering, responding, reply; a refutation, in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic.—II. *In Rhet.*: sibi ipsi r., a replying to one's self in a speech, Cic.

RESPŌSĪTŌ, āvi, 1 v. intens. a. (respondeo). To give an answer, as lawyers to their clients, to give counsel, Cic.

RESPŌNSO, are, v. intens. a. (respondeo). To answer, reply. I. Prop., Plaut.—II. *Fig., Virg.*

RESPŌNSOR, ōris, m. (respondeo). One who answers or replies, Plaut.

RESPŌNSUM, i, n. An answer, reply, response. I. Gen.: r. dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic.; r. ferre (ab alq), to receive, Id.; r. referre (ab alq), to deliver, Id.—II. *Exp.*: *The opinion of a lawyer; the response of an oracle, Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fati Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se esse, Cic.*

RESPŌNSUS, a, um, part. of respondeo.

RESPUBLICA. See Res, II. G.

RE-SPŪO, ūi, 3 v. a. To spit back, to spit out, to discharge by spitting. I. *Prop.*: quid etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *To cast out, repel, reject, disdain, quum id dicat, quod omnino mentes aspernari ac respuant, Cic.*; interdicia respuuntur, are rejected or disregarded, Id.

RE-STAGNO, are, v. n. To overflow, run over; meton. of a place under water, late is locus restagnat, Cæs.

RE-STAURO, 1 v. a. To restore, repair. I. Prop.: r. theatrum igne furtoque haustum, Tac.—II. *Fig.*: *To renew, repeat, recommence, Just.*

RE-STĪCŪLA, æ, f. (restis). A little rope, a cord, Cic.

RE-STILLO, āvi, 1 v. n. and a. To drop back

RESTINCTIO.

or again. I. *Neut.*, Prud.—II. *Act.*: To let fall or flow by drops, quæ (tuæ literæ) mihi quiddam quasi animalæ restillarunt (nl. instillarunt), have instilled again, Cic.

RESTINCTIO, ònis, f. A quenching (of thirst), Cic.

RESTINCTUS, n, um, part. of restinguo.

RE-STINGUO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. To extinguish, quench. I. *Prop.* A) r. ignem (with refrigerare), Cic. Absol.: ut omnis ex castris multitudine ad restinguendum concurreret, to put out the fire, Cæs.—B) *Meton.*: r. sitim, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: To quench, put down, quell, allay, extinguish, ut dicent animos hominum sensusque morte r., Cic.; restinctum bellum, Id.

RESTIO, ònis, m. (restis). A rope-maker, Suet.

RESTIPULATIO, ònis, f. A counter-engagement, Cic.

RE-STIPULOR, eri, v. dep. a. To stipulate or promise in return, Cic.

RESTIS, is (acc., restim, Plaut.; abl., reste, Liv.), f. A rope, cord. I. *Prop.*: per manus reste data, Liv. *Prov.*: ad restim res rediit, one may as well go and hang himself, i. e. it is all over with one, Ter.—II. *Meton.*: restes allii, cæpiss, the leaves or herbage of leek or onion, Plin.

RESTIO, are, v. intens. n. (resto). To hang back, to loiter, tarry, hesitate, Liv.

RESTITRIX, icis, f. (resisto). She that remains behind, Plaut.

RE-STITŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (statuo). To put or place again, i. e. to put in its former place; and also to put in a former condition or state, to restore, to put on the old footing. I. *Gen.* A) *Prop.*: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quum turbo bjecerat, restitueretur, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: r. veterem illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: To restore to its former state or condition, to bring back. A) *Prop.* 1) (Siciliam) iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea r. in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. 2) a) To restore to one's possessions or rights, to re-establish, to reinstate, restituebat multos calamitosos... Licinium Lenticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. b) *Meton.* a) Of things: To restore, replace, in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod r. possit, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic. β) To reverse a (wrong) sentence, to make up for (an injury), to repair (a loss), alia iudicia Lilybæi, alia Agrigentii, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic.—B) *Fig.*: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, re-established, Cic.

RESTITŪTIO, ònis, f. (restituo). I. *Gen.*: A restoring, r. domus incendio absumptæ, a rebuilding, Suet.—II. *Esp.*: A reinstating, reinstatement, r. damnatorum, Cic.; salus r. que, a recalling from exile, Id.

RESTITŪTOR, òris, m. (restituo). A restorer, r. templorum omnium, Liv.

RESTITUTUS, s, um, part. of restituo.

RE-STO, stitū [perf. subj. restaverit, Prop.], 1 v. n. To stand or remain behind. I. To stand still, stand firm. A) *Prop.*, Pacuv. sp. Non.—B) *Fig.*, Prnp.—II. To stand against, i. e. to resist, to offer resistance, to withstand, oppose. A) In Müll. (usually absol., sel-

RETARDO.

dom with the dat. or adversum): validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall.—B) *Gen.*, Ov.—III. A) *Gen.*: To remain, to be left, ego conviviis delector nec cum æqualibus solun qui pauci jam nōmodum restant, Cic.—B) *Esp.* with reference to futurity: To remain, Cic.

RESTRICTE, adv. I. Closely, sparingly, restrictedly, r. facere (with parce), Cic.—II. Exactly, strictly, precisely, cetera non tam r. præfinito, Cic.

RESTRICTUS, a, um. I. *Port.* of restringo.—II. *Adj.*: Narrow, confined. A) *Prop.*: togis neque restrictis neque fuis, Suet. *Compar.*, r. digiti (pedum), shorter, Suet.—B) *Fig.* 1) Close, stingy, niggardly, in iis, qui se adjuvari volent, r. omnino esse nullu modu debemus, Cic. 2) Moderate, modest, an restrictus arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare? Plin. E. 3) Strict, severe, summum imperium nun restrictum nec perseverant volunt, Tac.

RE-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 v. a. I. To draw or pull back, to tighten, bind. A) *Prop.*: cum lavam r. prolata longius dextra sit odiosum, Quint.—B) *Fig.*: To restrain, limit, confine, check, restrict, cum homines ad custodiam ejus (pecunie) natura restrinxerit, Plin. E.—II. To untie, make loose, open, restrictis labris, Quint.

RE-SŪDO, are, v. n. and a. To sweat forth, to exude. *Neut.*, Curt.; *Act.*, Prud.

RESULTO, atum, 1 v. int. n. and a. (resilio). To spring or leap back, to rebound. I. *Prop.* A) r. aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint.—B) *Esp.* 1) ioinica est (spibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 2) *Meton.*: To resound, re-echo, r. saltus, Tac.—II. *Fig.*: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultent ac sonum reddant, leap, hop, Quint.

RE-SŪMO, mpsi, mptum, 3 v. a. To take again, take up again, resume, r. librum perfectum utique ex integro, Quint.; to renew, repeat, Tac. *Fig.*: r. animum, to take courage again, Suet.

RE-SŪPINO, atum, 1 v. a. To bend or turn backward. I. *Prop.*: assurgente ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv.—II. *Fig.*: To make proud, puff up, Sen.

RE-SŪPINUS, a, um. Bent back or backward, lying on one's back or with the face upward, supine. I. *Prop.*: lentas tendo r. habens, Ov., r. caput, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: Laz, negligent, supine, licet hanc libidinosam (eloquentiam) resupina voluptate auditoria prebent, Quat.

RE-SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, 3 v. n. To raise one's self again, to rise again. I. *Prop.* of things: cupressus arbor repente procidere ac postero die resurgens, &c., Tac.—II. *Fig.*: quom res Romana contra speu vota que ejus velut resurgeret, Liv.

RE-SUSCITO, are, v. a. To rouse or excite again, revive, Ov.

RE-SŪTUS, a, um, part. (suo). Unsewed, ripped, r. tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.

RETARDATIO, ònis, f. A delaying, retarding, Cic.

RE-TARDO, 1 v. a, and n. I. *Act.*: To keep back, detain, stop, delay, impede, hinder, check. *Prop.*: quarum (stellarum vagarum)

RETAXO.

motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic.; r. animi vires (corporis infirmitas), Id.; ad (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat senectus, Cic.—II. *Neut.*: To be detained, to tarry or stay behind, Cic.

RE-TAXO, are, v. a. To blame again or in return, Suet.

RETE, is, n. [abl., reti, Plaut.; rete, Suet.; acc., retem, Plaut.; fem., Varr.]. A net. I. Prop.: araneolæ quasi rete teñunt, ut, si quid inhaerit, conficiant, Cic.—II. Fig.: A net, toils, snare, Prop.

RETECTUS, a, um, part. of retexo.

RE-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To uncover, lay open, open. A) Prop.: r. thecam numariam, Cic.—B) Fig.: To reveal, disclose, discover, r. occulta conjuratiõnis, Tac.

RE-TENDO, di, tum or sum, 3 v. a. To unbend, unstring, slacken, relax. I. Prop., Ov.—II. Fig.: velut alterna quiete reteuduntur, Quint.

RETENSUS, a, um, part. of retendo.

RETENTIO, õnis, f. (retineo). A holding or keeping back. I. A drawing back or with-drawing, a checking, r. aurigæ, a holding in, Cic. Fig.: r. assensionis (the εροχη of the Acad.), withholding assent, Cic.—II. A retaining, preserving; plur., Vitr.

RETENTO, I v. intens. a. (retineo). To keep or hold back, to detain. I. Prop., Liv.—II. Fig. A) r. iras, Val. Flac.—B) Meton.: To retain, keep up, preserve, (mens divina) quæ penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic.; cœlum a terris r., to separate, Lucr.

RE-TENTO, I v. a. To attempt or try again, r. memoriam meam, Sen.

RÉTENTUS, a, um, I. Part. of retendo.—II. Part. of retineo.

RÉ-TEXO, xûi, xtum, 3 v. a. I. To unweave, untwist, unwind, unravel. A) Prop.: illa ars (dialectica), quasi Penelope telam retexens, &c., Cic. Poet. meton., Ov.—B) Fig.: To reverse, cancel, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detecta præp retexantur, Cic.; r. illa (dicta), to retract, Id.—II. To weave again or anew, to renew, repeat (poet.), fig., Ov.

RETEXTUS, a, um, part. of retexo.

RETIARIUS, ii, m. (rete). A net-fighter, i. e. a gladiator who sought to entangle his adversary (mirmillo or secutor), by throwing a net over his head, Quint. Prov.: contra retiarius ferulâ to contend with inadequate means against one who is well prepared, Mart.

RÉTICENTIA, æ, f. (reticeo). I. A keeping secret, concealing, r. posteriorum, Cic.; reticentiæ pœna, for concealing the faults or defects of any thing sold.—II. A figure of Rhetoric, otherwise called aposiopesis, Cic.

RÉ-TICEO, cûi, 2 v. n. and a. (taceo). I. Neut. A) To pass over a question in silence, r. de utriusque vestrum errore, Cic.—B) To be silent to a question, to refrain from giving an answer, nunc interroganti senatori, pœnitentiæ... si reticeam, superbus videtur, Liv.—II. Act.: To keep secret, to conceal, r. nihil, Cic.

RETICULUM, i, n. [reticulus, i, m., Plin.] (rete). A small net, a cloth in the shape of a net, a small bag, reticula, Cic.

RETICULUS, i, m. See the preceding article.

RETRO.

RÉTYNACULUM [contr. retinaculum, Prud.], i, n. (retineo). A tie, stay, card (esp. plur.). I. Prop., Liv.—II. Fig.: A fetter, shackle, r. vitæ ubi ruperit, Plin.

RÉTINENS, entis. I. Part. of retineo.—II. Adj.: That holds fast, clings or cleaves to any thing; with genti, homo et mei observantissimus et sui juris dignitatisque r., tenacious, Cic.

RÉ-TINEO, ùi, tentum, 2 v. a. (tenen). I. To keep or hold back, restrain, check. A) Prop.: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Cæs.—B) Fig.: r. gaudia, rabiem, Ov.—II. To retain, preserve, maintain. A) Prop.: r. oppidum, Cæs.; r. servareque amicos, Hor.—B) Fig.: r. pristinam virtutem, Cæs.

RETIS, is, and RETIUM, ii. See RETE.

RÉ-TORNO, are, v. n. To thunder back, Catull.

RÉ-TORQUEO, si, tum, 2 v. a. To turn, twist, or bend back, to cast back. I. Prop.: r. oculos sæpe ad hanc urbem, Cic.; to throw back, Virg.; to drive or hurl back, repel, repulse, undas violentæ r., Hor.; r. crinem, to crisp, curl the hair, Mart. Middle: ubi paulatim r. agmen ad dextram, to wheel round, Cæs. Pass. part., retortus, a, um; manibus retortis, with the hands tied behind the back, Hor.—II. Fig.: r. animum ad præterita, Sen.; r. mentem, to change one's mind, Virg.

RÉ-TORRIDUS, a, um, Dried, parched, burned up. I. Prop.: r. fructus, Plin.—II. Fig., Gell.

RETORTUS, a, um, part. of retorqueo.

RETRACTATIO, õnis, f. A taking of a thing in hand again; refusal, hesitation (only with sine), quum sine ulla retractatione pro patria vitam profunderit, Cic.

RETRACTATUS, a, um, I. Part. of retracto.—II. Adj.: Revised, corrected, idem σύνταμα retractatus, Cic.

RETRACTO [RETRECTO], I v. a. I. To touch or handle again, to take in hand again or anew. A) Prop.: tutius visum est, defendi inermes Latinos, quum pnti r. arma, Liv.—B) Fig.: To reconsider, examine again, revise, locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic. Impers.: postera die retractatur, matters are gone over or discussed again, Tac.—II. To refuse, to decline, be reluctant. A) Absol.: veniet tempus sive retractatus sive probabis, Cic.—B) With acc., Virg.; to disparage, find fault with, censure, Gell.

RETRACTUS, a, um, I. Part. of retraho.—II. Adj.: Remote, concealed, hidden, r. emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv.

RE-TRÄHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. To draw back, withdraw. A) Prop. 1) r. alqm, Cic. Middle, Lucr. 2) Esp.: To bring back (a fugitive), Cic.—B) Fig.: To withdraw, remove, r. alqm a republica, Cic.; genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calculi retrahetur in odium judicis, will render odious, Id.; r. ulqd, to keep secret, conceal, suppress, Liv.; verba, Sen.—II. To draw forth anew, to bring to light again, Tac.

RETRECTO, are. See RETRACTO.

RE-TRIBUO, ùi, ùtum, 3 v. a. To give back, restore, return, cum illis fructum... retribuim, Cic.

RETRO, adv. (from re and a pronominal suffix tro, as in eitra, intro). Backward, on the back

side, behind. I. Prop., of space. A) Denoting direction: r. inhibita nave, Liv.—B) Denoting rest: quid r. atque a tergo fieret, ne lahararet, Cic.—

II. Fig. A) Of time: Before, formerly, in time past, S. Quid supra? L. Justissimus; et deinceps r. usque ad Romulum, back to Romulus, Cic.—B) Of other relations: Backward, back, behind, honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quae sine ea sint, longe et r. ponenda censeat, Cic.

RETRO-AGO, égi, actum, 3 v. a. To drive, lead, or turn back. I. Prop.: r. capillos a fronte contra naturam, to turn back, Quint.—II. Fig.: To reverse, invert, dactylus retroactus, an onopast, Quint.

RETRO-EO, ire, v. n. To go back, retire, recede, Sen.

RETROGRADUS, a, um (retrogradior). That goes backward or back, retrograde; usually of the stars, Sen.

RETORSUM [and retrorsus, Val. Flac.], adv. Backward, turned back. I. Prop.: r. redire pari velocitate, Plin.—II. In other relations: Backward, back, reversely, deinde r. vicissim ex aere, Cic.

RETRO-VERSUS [vorsus and contr. retrorsus], a, um (verto). Turned backward, turned about, (retroversus), Ov.; (retrorsus), Plin.

RE-TRUDO, sum, 3 v. a. To thrust or push back, Plant.

RETRŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of retrudo.—II. Adj.: Remota, concealed, hidden. A) Prop.: r. simulacra deorum, Cic.—B) Fig.: r. voluntas, Id.

RE-TUNDO, tūdi [rettudi], tūsum [retunsus, Plaut.], 3 v. a. To make blunt, to blunt. I. Prop.: cujus nuper ferrum rutudicrim flammamque restinxerim, Cic.—II. Fig.: To check, damp, restrain, repress, ne censorium stilum, cujus mucronem multis remediis majores nostri rutuderunt, Id.

RETŪSUS [retunsus], a, um. I. Part. of retundo.—II. Adj.: Made blunt, blunt, dull, ingenia retusa, Cic.

REUDIGNI, ōrum. m. Reudigni, an ancient tribe in the north of Germany, near the Angles, Tac.

REUS, i, m., and REA, æ, f. (res). I. Originally, a person whose cause was tried before a court, whether plaintiff or defendant; hence, A party: in later times its meaning was that of one bound or obliged to a certain performance, and thus, one called upon to perform a duty, reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur, Cic.—II. In a stricter sense. A) Meton. gen.: One that is liable or obliged, a debtor, ut suae quisque partis tutandæ r. sit, responsible, Liv.; reus voti, bound to the fulfillment of a vow [by having obtained his wish], Virg.—B) 1) A party accused or impeached, a defendant, criminal, quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis r.? Flavius, Cic. Fem.: ut socrus adollescentis r. ne fiat. Id. 2) With a word expressing guilt or crime: rei capitalis reum facere, Cic.; r. avaritia, Id.; agere aliquem reum legum spectatum, to accuse one of having violated the laws, Ov.

RE-VALESCO, lūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. To recover from sickness, to grow well again. I. Prop., Ov.—II. Fig.: To gain again former power or authority, Tac.

RE-VEHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To bring or car-

ry back. I. Prop. A) Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic.—B) Middle: To go, ride, sail, &c., back, to return, ne quis reveheretur inde ad praelium, Liv.—II. Fig.: ad paulo superiorem astatem revecti sumus, have returned to, Cic.

RE-VELLO, velli, vulsum, 3 v. a. To pull or tear away again, to tear up, out, or off, to separate from. I. Prop.: r. tela de corpore, Cic.—II. Fig.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic.

RE-VĒLO, 1 v. a. To unveil, to disclose, uncover, r. caput, Suet.

RE-VĒNIŪ, vĕni, ventum, 4 v. n. To come back, to return, r. domum, Cic.; r. ingratiū, to become reconciled, Plaut.

REVENTO, are, v. intens. n. To come back, to return, Lucr. (al. revertit).

REVERA. See Res, II, A.

RE-VERBERO, are, v. a. To beat, strike, or throw back; cause to reverbate, Sen.

REVERĒNDUS, a, um. I. Part. of reverere.—II. Adj.: Reverend, venerable, Ov.

REVERĒNS, entis. I. Part. of reverere.—II. Adj.: Reverent, respectful, full of awe, sermo erga patrem imperatoremque r., Tac.

REVERĒTER, adv. Respectfully, Plin. E. Compar., Tac. Superl., Suet.

REVERĒNTIA, æ, f. (reverere). Reverence, awe, respect, regard, adhibenda est quædam r. adversus homines, Cic. Pass.: ego reverentiæ vestræ sic semper inserviam (for vestri), reverence toward you, your honor, Plin.

RE-VERĒOR, itus, 2 v. dep. a. To stand in awe of, to revere, honor, respect, dicam non reverens assentandi suspiciōnem, Cic.

RE-VERRO, ère, v. a. To scatter that which has been swept together, Plaut.

REVERSIO [reversus], ōnis, f. (revertō). A turning round or back before arriving at the place of destination. I. Prop. A) quam valde ille roditu vel potius reverstone mea lætatus, Cic.—B) Of things without life: A return, reappearing, r. febrium, Cic.—II. Fig. in Gramm.: An inversion of the usual order of words, such as mecum, secum, quibus de rebus, Quint.

REVERTUS, a, um, part. of revertō.

RE-VERTOR [vort.], versus [vors.], 3 v. dep. n. [in the perfect the act. reverti is usual] (verto). To turn or come back, to return. I. Prop. A) quam revertisset aquilæ admonitus volatu, Cic.: r. Epheso Laodiceam, Id.—B) Of things without life, Hur.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: r. ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic.—B) Esp.: To return, in speaking, to the principal topic after a digression, to revert, ut ad propositum revertamur, Cic.

REVICTUS, a, um, part. of revinco.

RE-VĪDĒO, ère. To look at again, Plaut.

RE-VĪLESCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. To grow vile again, to lose its value, r. virtus admota oculis, Sen.

RE-VINCO, vixi, victum, 4 v. a. I. To bind back or backward, to tie round, to fasten by tying. A) Prop.: ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Cæs.—B) Fig., Catull.—II. To untie, unbind, r. quempiam, Col.

RE-VINCO, vici, victum, 3 v. a. To conquer again. I. Prop.: cæptam adaltamque et revictam conjurationem, suppressed again, Tac.—II. Fig.: To refuse, disprove, numquam enim

hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revinctur, Cic.

REVINCTUS, a, um, part. of revincio.

RĒ-VIRESCO, rūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. To become green again. I. Prop. A) r. arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac.—B) Meton. poet.: To grow young again, Ov.—II. Fig.: To recover one's former strength or vigor, to revive, ad auctoritatis pristinae spem r. Cic.

RĒ-VISO, ēre, v. n. and a. I. Neut.: To look at any thing again, to come back to see, Plaut.—II. Act.: To visit again, to go to see again, to revisit, tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic.

RĒ-VIVISCO [revivesco, Cic.], vixi, 3 v. inchoat. n. To come to life again, to revive. I. Prop.: reviviscit M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, quorum, Cic.—II. Fig.: causa ea est, ut necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic.

RĒ-VIVO, vici, 3 v. n. To live again, Sen. RĒVOCABILIS, e (revoco). That may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.), Ov.

RĒVOCAMEN, inis, n. (revoco). A calling back, recall, Ov.

RĒVOCATIO, ōnis, f. A calling back, recalling. I. Prop.: r. a bello (with receptui signum), Cic.—II. Fig. A) et r. ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic.—B) In Rhet.: r. verbi, perhaps, a recantation, Cic.

RĒ-VOCO, v. a. I. To call again, call back. A) Prop. 1) Gen. a) r. alqm ex itinere, Cic. b) Meton. of things without life: To turn back, r. deficientem capillum a vertice, to stroke or put back, Suet. 2) Esp. a) In Milit.: To call back or recall soldiers from a march, &c., to countermand, ut eos etiam revocant, qui jam processerint, Cic. b) To recall an orator, actor, &c., for the repetition of a passage in a speech or a vocal performance, to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it, to encore, quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere enmutatis verbis atque sententiis! Cic.; primos tres versus r. dicitur Socrates, is said to have encored, called for again, Cic.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To recall, i. e. to draw away from, to draw off, withdraw, facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, are kept short, pruned, Cic.; illa revocabo, will bring back, Id.; r. se, to collect one's thoughts, to compose one's self, Id.; quum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicina, had recovered herself, Id.; r. se non poterat, was not able to withdraw himself from his society, Id. 2) Esp. a) r. ad alqd, to refer to, to consider or treat as belonging to, impuri ejusdem et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. b) To recall, revoke, recant, r. promissum suum, Sen.—II. To invite again or in return, qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocatus esset, Cic.—III. To call anew, to call again, revocaturusque se eisdem tribus renunciant, Liv.

RĒ-VOLO, arc, v. n. To fly back. I. Prop.: r. grus, Cic.—II. Meton.: To hasten, rush, or hurry back, his auditis revolat ad patrem Cæsar, Vell.

RĒVOLUBILIS, e (revolve). That may be rolled back, Ov.

REVOLUTUS, a, um, part. of revolve.

RĒ-VOLVO, vulvi, vólutum, 3 v. a. To roll or wind back, to revolve. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) Col. 2) Middle: To return, itaque revolvo

identem in Tusculanum, Cic.—B) Esp. To unroll a parchment, or, as we say, to open a book, in order to find a passage, or to read, tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv.—II. Fig. A) Gen., esp. middle: To return to any thing, to take up again, to resume, ad patris revolvo sententium, Cic.; primum eodem revolveris, Id.—B) To relate again, repeat, think over again, ut omnia dicta factaque ejus secum revolvant, Tac.

RĒ-VÖMO, ūi, 3 v. a. To spit out again, to disgorge, Plin. Poet. meton.: To beat back, Luc.

REVERGIO. See REVERSO.

REVORTO and REVORTOR. See REVERT.

REVULSUS, a, um, part. of revello.

REX, régis, m. (rego). The ruler of a state, a king, sovereign. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen. a) quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic.; plur., reges, a king and his consort, Liv. In the time of the republic this term was very odious, and was used in the sense of tyrant, despot, ut tum (post obitum Romuli) carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomo regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus), Cic. As a religious t. t. it denotes a priest, r. Nemorensis, the priest of Diana Aricina, Suet.; thus, rex sacerorum, Cic. b) Poet. adj.: Ruling, governing, Virg. 2) Esp.: The king of Persia, Nep.—B) Meton. 1) Of Jupiter, as the king or ruler of gods and men: quem (Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse doctrina expoliti consentiunt, Cic. 2) Gen.: A head, chief, leader, principal, first, Plin.—II. Rex, a surname of the gens Marcia: e. g. Q. (Marcus) R., the brother-in-law of Clodius, Cic.

RHĀDĀMANTHUS, i. m. (Ραδάμανθος). Rhadamanthus, son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, and judge of the infernal regions, Cic.

RHĀDĀMAS, antis, m. A fictitious name, Plaut.

RHĒTI, &c. See RĒTI, &c.

RHAMNUS, untis, f. (Ραμνός). Rhamnus, a small town in Attica, celebrated for its statue of Nemesis, Plin.

RHAMNŪSIA, æ, f. (sc. dea or virgo). Nemesis, Ov.

RHAMNŪSIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Rhamnus. R. Antiphon, Cic.

RHAMNŪTIS, idis, f. The Rhamnusian, i. e. Nemesis, Ov.

RHAPSŌDIA, æ, f. (ῥαψῳδία). A rhapsody, r. secunda, the second book of the Iliad, Nep.

RHEA, æ, f. Rhea. 1. An old Italian female proper name; thus, R. Silvia, the daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus, Liv.—II. (Ρέα) A goddess, same as Cybele, Ov.

RHĒDA, æ, f. (a Gallic word). A four-wheeled travelling-carriage, a coach, Cic.

RHĒDĀRIUS, ii, m. (rheda). I. The driver of a rheda or carriage, a coachman, Cic.—II. A rheda (or coach) builder, Capit.

RHĒDŌNES [Red.], um, m. Rhedones, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the neighborhood of the modern Rennes, in Brittany, Cæs.

RHĒGINI, ōrum, m. The inhabitants of Rhegium, Cic.

RHĒGINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Rhegium, Sil.

RHĒGIUM [Regium] [Greek acc. Rhegion, Ov.], ii, n. (Ρηγίον). Rhegium, a town in the extreme south of Italy on the straits of Sicily, now Reggio, Cic.

RHENANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rhine, Mart.*

RHENUS, i, m. I. *The Rhine, Cic.*—II. *Meton.: Dwellers on the Rhine, Germans, Ov.*

RHESUS, i, m. ('Ρήσος). *Rhesus, a son of one of the Muses, king of Thrace; he was killed before Troy by Diomedes and Ulysses, Cic.*

RHĒTOR, ōtis, m. (ῥήτωρ). I. *A teacher of elocution, a rhetorician, qui r. nominarentur et qui dicendi præceptis traderent, Cic.*—II. *An orator, speaker, Nep.*

RHĒTORICA, ō, f. *Rhetoric, hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, Cic.*

RHĒTORICĒ, ēs, f. *Rhetoric, r., cui nomen vis eloquendi dedit, Quint.*

RHĒTORICE, adv. *Rhetorically, with rhetorical ornament, r. igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic.*

RHĒTORICŌTEROS, i (ῥητορικώτερος). *More rhetorical, Lucil. ap. Cic.*

RHĒTORICŪS, a, um (ῥητορικός). *Of or relating to rhetoric, nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic.; r. ars, the art of oratory, rhetoric, Id.; r. doctores, masters of rhetoric, Id.: r. libri, works on rhetoric or oratory, Id. Also subst., rhetorici, ōrum, m.: nisi Rhētoricos suos (the books wrongly called De Iuventone) ipse adulescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint.*

RHĒNOCĒROS, ōtis, m. (ῥηνοκέρος). I. *A rhinoceros, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: Made of the bone of a rhinoceros, Juv.*

RHINTHON, ōtis, m. *Rhinton, a native of Tarentum, originator of the serio-comic drama, Cic.*

RHIPĒI or RHIPHĒI [Rip.] MONTES. *The Rhipæan Mountains, a ridge of mountains in the north of Scythia, where the River Tanais rises, Plin.*

RHIPĒUS [Rhiphæus], a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rhipæi, Rhipæan, Virg.*

RHŌ. ind. (ῥῶ). *The name of the Greek R, Cic.*

RHŌDĀNUS, i, m. I. *A river of Gaul, the Rhone, Cæs.*—II. *Meton.: The dwellers on the Rhone, the Gauls, Luc.*

RHŌDIENSIS, e. *Of or belonging to Rhodes, R. hospes, Suet.*

RHŌDIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian, R. oratores, Cic.*

RHŌDŌPE, ēs, f. ('Ρόδωπη). *Rhadope. I. A ridge of mountains in Thrace, forming part of the Hæmus, Mel.*—II. *Meton. for Thrace, Virg.*

RHŌDŌPEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhodope, Thracian, Virg.*

RHŌDŌPEŪS, a, um. I. q. Rhodopeus, Lucan.

RHŌDOS [rarely Rhodus], i, f. ('Ρόδος). *Rhodes, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus and its school of rhetoric, also for the maritime skill of its inhabitants, Cic.*

RHĒTEUS, a, um ('Ρήτειος). *Of or belonging to Rhætum, a town and promontory of Thracia, R. litora, Plin. Subst., Ov. Poet. gen.: Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, Virg.*

RHĒTEUS (dissyll.), ōi, m. *Rhætus, the name of one of the Rutuli, Virg.*

RHĒTUS, i, m. Rhætus. I. *A giant, Hor. 2. A centaur, Ov. 3. A companion of Phineus, Ov. 4. A king of the Marsi, Virg.*

RHOMBŪS, i, m. (ῥόμβος). I. *A reel or whirl, such as was used by sorcerers, Prop.*—II. *A kind of flat fish, Plin.*—III. *A rhomb, i. e. a paral-*

lelogram with equal sides, but not having right angles, a diamond, Front.

RHOMPĒĀ, ō, f. (ῥομφαία). *A long javelin used by barbarous tribes, Liv. (Pure Lat. rumpia, Gell.)*

RHŌSIĀCUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rhosos, R. vasa, Cic.*

RHŌSOS, i, f. ('Ρῶσος). *Rhosos, a town of Cilicia, celebrated for the manufacture of various vessels and utensils, Mel.*

RHŪPŌDES, is (ῥυπῶδης). *Filthy, foul, r. emplastrum, a drawing-plaster, a blister, Cels.*

RHYTHMICUS, i, m. (ῥυθμικός). *One who observes or teaches the rules of rhythm, nec sunt hæc rhythmicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic.*

RHYTHMOS or -US, i, m. (ῥυθμός). *Rhythm, harmony (in music or speech), Quint.*

RĪCA, ō, f. *A head-dress of the Roman ladies, a kind of veil or hood, Plaut.*

RĪCINIUM, ii, n. (rica). *A kind of veil or hood worn by Roman ladies, especially in mourning, Cic.*

RĪCTUS, ūs, m. [rictum, n., Cic.; plur. ricti, Lucr.] (ringor). I. *The mouth wide open, as in laughing, Quint. Of animals: The jaws, Ov.*—II. *Poet. also of the eyes wide open, Lucr.*

RĪDEO, si, sum, 2 v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To laugh. A) Gen.: semel in vita r., Cic.*—B) *Esp. 1) a) To laugh in a friendly manner, to smile, r. ad alqm or r. alcm, to smile at or upon any body, Ov. b) Meton., of things without life: To smile, to look cheerful or pleasant, to be gay, Ov. 2) To sneer at any thing, to deride, to jeer, Hor.*—II. *Act.: To laugh at any thing, to treat with derision or contempt. A) Gen.: risi "nivem atram." Cic.; hæc rideo, I say in jest, Id.*—B) *Esp. 1) To smile at or upon any body, Plaut. 2) To sneer at, to jeer, quin semper r. possemus, Cic. Pass.: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Id.*

RĪDIBUNDUS, a, um (rideo). *Laughing, wagging, Plaut.*

RĪDICULA, ō, f. (ridica). *A small prop, stay, or fork, Sen.*

RĪDICULĀRIUS, a, um (ridiculus). *Laughable, droll, Plaut. Subst. sing., ridicularius, ii, m., A jester, buffoon, Gell.*

RĪDICŪLE, adv. I. *Ridiculously, humorously, Cic.*—II. *Laughably, Cic.*

RĪDICŪLŌSUS, a, um (ridiculus). *Ridiculous, laughable, Plaut.*

RĪDICŪLUS, a, um (rideo). *That excites laughter. I. A) In a good sense: Exciting laughter, droll, humorous, pleasant, cavillator facie magis quam facietis r., Cic. Poet. with inf, Hor.*—B) *Subst. 1) ridiculus, i, m., A jester, buffoon, Plaut. 2) ridiculum, i, or ridicula, ōrum, n., That which excites laughter, a joke, jest, bon-mot, a witty saying, fun, &c., locus autem et regio quasi ridiculi, Cic.; in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo, Id.*—II. *In a bad sense: Deserving only to be laughed at, stilly, ridiculous, hujus tamen insaniam, quæ r. est illis, mihi tum molesti sane fuit, Cic.*

RĪGENS, entis. I. *Part. of rigeo.*—II. *Adj.: Stiff, hard, inflexible. -A) Prop.: r. enput (with prædurum), Quint.*—B) *Fig.: Rigid, inflexible, Sen.*

RĪGEO, ēre, v. n. *To be stiff, hard, or inflexible. A) With cold: To be benumbed, r.*

RIGESCO.

frigore, gelu, Cic. *Of any other bodily stiffness, Ov.*
—B) *Meton. poet. To be stiff or straight, to stick out, to stand on end, as bristles, &c., Ov.*

RIGESCO, gūi, 3 v. inchoat. n. (rigeo). *To grow stiff, to stiffen, to become hard, inflexible, or rigid. A) r. aquæ in grandines, Plin.—B) Meton. To stand erect, to stick out, Ov.*

RIGIDE, adv. I. *Prop. Stiffly, straightly, Vitruvius.—II. Fig. Strictly, severely, rigidly, Ov.*

RIGIDUS, a, um (rigeo). *Stiff, hard, inflexible. I. Prop. Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem, Cic.—II. Fig. Rigid, severe, rough, vox immanis, durum, r., inflexibile, harsh, Quint.*

RIGO, 1 v. a. (akin to Icel. regna, and Greek ῥέω, ῥαίνω). *To water. I. To besprinkle, wet, moisten, bedew. A) Prop. 1) r. lucum perenni nqua (fons), Liv. 2) Meton. poet., Cic. poet.—B) Fig. sed se ipsa fontes esse dicant et omnium r. debeant ingenia, Auct. Her.—II. Fig. (for irrigo) To lead or convey water, &c., to a place. A) Prop. aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigibus dissipatamque rivis exstingues, an old oracle in Liv.—B) Fig., Lucr.*

RIGOR, oris, n. (rigeo). *Stiffness, hardness, inflexibility, rigidity. I. Prop. r. septentrionis, Tac.—II. Fig. Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness, rigor, severity, accentus curi rigore quodam tum similitudine ipsa minus snaves habemus, Quint.*

RIGŪS, a, um (rigo). I. *Adj. Watering, that waters or moistens, Virg.—II. Part. Watered, r. mons scatebris fontium, Plin. Hence, subst. plur.: rigūa, grum, n., Places that are well watered, meadows, Plin.*

RIMA, æ, f. *A chink, fissure, cleft, crack, tabernæ mihi dux corruerunt reliquæque rimas agunt, get cracks, Cic.*

RIMOR, 1 v. dep. a. (rima). *To make chinks; hence, to tear open, to dig or throw up. I. Prop. rastris terram rimaatur, Virg.—II. Meton. To seek all over or in every corner, to pry into, ransack. A) Prop. viscera rimaatur epulis, Virg.—B) Fig. To search into, explore, investigate, sed tamen id quoque rimatur, quantum potest, Posidonius, Cic.*

RIMŌSUS, ū, um (rima). *Full of chinks or clefts. I. Prop. cymba rimosa, leaky, Virg.—II. Fig. rimosa in aure, i. e. that can not keep a secret, Hor.*

RINGOR, ctus, 3 v. dep. n. *To open the mouth wide, to show the teeth; fig., to fret, be in an ill humor, to fume, chafe, Sen.*

RIPA, æ, f. (akin to rupes, Engl. reef). *The bank of a river (litus, sea-coast). Romulus urbem perennis annis posuit in ripa, Cic.*

RIPÆUS. See RITE.

RIPHÆUS. See RITE.

RIPŪLA, æ, f. (ripa). *A little bank (of a river), Cic.*

RISCUS, i, m. (ῥίσκος). *A trunk, chest, cof-fer, Ter.*

RISIO, ōnis, f. (rideo). *A laughing, Plaut.*

RISOR, ōris, m. (rideo). *A laughing, derider, mocker, Hor.*

RISUS, ūs, m. (ridco). *A laughing, laugh-*

ROBUR.

ter, de risu quinquæ sunt quæ quærentur, Cic.; est autem plane oratoris movere rium, Id.

RITE, adv. *With proper ceremony, in due form. I. Prop. quæ (sacrificia) pro populo r. fiunt, Cic.—II. Meton. gen. A) Correctly, rightly, well, properly, in a proper manner, hunc deum r. beatum dixeris, with right, with reason, Cic.—B) In the usual way, according to custom or habit, Virg.*

RITUS, ūs, m. [abl., rite, Stat.]. *A religious rite or ceremony. I. Prop. ex patriis ritibus, Cic.—II. Meton. gen. A) A custom, habit, usage. 1) In abl. sing. with genit.: After a certain custom or habit, in the manner of, like, as, qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnis referunt, Cic. 2) With adj., Plaut.*

RIVALIS, e (rivus). I. *Of or belonging to a brook, r. alecula, Col.—II. Meton.: rivalis, is, m. That loves the same person, a competitor in love, a rival, Plaut. Prov. amare sine rivali, to love without rival, to be the only lover, o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic.*

RIVALITAS, atis, f. (rivalis). *Rivalship, rivalry, Cic.*

RIVŪLUS, i, m. dim. (rivus). *A little brook, rill, rivulet, Prud. Fig. tardi ingenii est rivulus connectari, Cic.*

RIVUS, i, m. *A small stream, a brook. I. Prop. A) rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic.—B) Meton. A water-pipe, conduit, canal, gutter, Vitruvius.—II. Fig. r. lactis, Hor.; r. sanguinis, Virg.*

RIXA, æ, f. I. *Esp. A quarrel, dispute, squabble, ecce nova turba atque r., Cic.—II. Gen. A combat, struggle, contest, debate, Plin.*

RIXATOR, ōris, m. (rixas). *A quarreller, disputer, Quint.*

RIXOR, 1 v. dep. n. (rixas). *To quarrel, brawl, wrangle. I. Prop. quum esset cum eo de amulica rixatus, Cic.—II. Meton. gen. To carry on strife, dispute, contend, r. rami arborum inter se, growing one into the other, Plin.*

RŌBIGINŌSUS [rubig.] a, um (robigo). *Rusty, rusted. I. Prop., Plaut.—II. Fig. Envious, Mart.*

RŌBIGO [rubigo], ōnis, f. (robis for ruber). *Rust. I. Prop. A) The rust of metal, Plin.—B) Meton., of things resembling rust. 1) Blight in corn, mildew, Plin. 2) Mouldiness, smut, &c., e. g. an mill-stones, Plin.—II. Fig. r. animorum, Sen.*

RŌBŌREUS, ū, um (robis). *Of oak, oaken, r. pons, Ov.*

RŌBŌRO, 1 v. a. (robis). *To make strong, strengthen, confirm, to make fast. I. Prop. r. vidis stramento, Plin.—II. Fig. To strengthen, invigorate, eamque ipse perpetua constantin robora visset, Cic.*

RŌBUR, ōris, n. I. *A very hard species of oak, Plin.; oak timber, oak, (sapiens) non est e robore dolatus, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Of things made of oak or other hard material: Lacedæmonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, on hard oaken benches, Cic.—B) Hardness, strength, firmness. 1) Prop. (Messala) si jam satis ætatis atque roboris haberet, Cic. 2) Fig. A) Power, strength, vigor, alter virtutis robore firmior quam ætatis, Cic.; multo plus firmamenti ac robor-*

is, *Id.* b) *Concr.*: *The strongest or firmest part of any thing, the best; the pith, marrow, the kernel, heart, strength; the choice, the most excellent, versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic.*

ROBUSTUS, a, um (robur). I. *Of oak, oaken, r. caudices, Plin.*—II. *Meton.*: *Hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust, his robustus et audacibus decemvrum satellitibus, Cic.; r. et stabilis fortitudo, Id.*

RŌDO, si, sum, 3 v. a. *To gnaw.* I. *Prop.* A) r. clipeos (mures), Cic.—B) *Meton.*: *To rub off, corrode, eat away, r. topium (caix), Plin.*—II. *Fig.*: *To slander, calumniate, more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, disparage, depreciate, Cic.*

RŌGĀLIS, e (rogus). *Of or belonging to a funeral pile, Ov.*

RŌGĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. I. *A proposal to the people for the passing of a law, a bill, quæ (r.) de Pompcio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, was proposed, Cic.; rogationem ferre (de alqo, in alqm, ad populum, ad plebem), Id.; suavit rogationem, was in favor of, was for it, Id.; intercedere rogationi, was opposed to it, was against it, Id.; per vim rogationem perferre, to carry it (by force), Id.*—II. *Meton. gen.* A) *A question, interrogation (a figure in rhetoric), r. atque huic finitima quæsi percontatio, Cic.*—B) *A demand, request, suit, ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic.*

RŌGĀTIŪNCŪLA, æ, f. (rogatio). I. *A bill or proposal for a law of minor importance, Auct. Or. pro Dom.*—II. *A trifling or short question, r. Chryssippi, Cic.*

RŌGĀTOR, ōris, m. I. A) *One who proposes a law, i. e. brings a bill before the people, Lucil.*—B) *One who asked the people for their votes in the comitia, a collector of votes, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *Also in private transactions. A) One who proposes a thing, quinquam hæc epistola non suavis est sed rogatoris, Cic.*—B) *One who entreats; hence, a petitioner, Mart.*

RŌGĀTUS, ūs, m. (rogus). *A prayer, entreaty, request (only in abl. sing.), Cbilus te rogat et ego ejus rogatus, Cic.*

RŌGĀTIŌ, ōnis, f., i. q. rogatio. *A question; hence, a proposed law, a bill, Plaut.*

RŌGITŌ, āvi, 1 v. intens. a. (rogo). I. *To ask earnestly, Plaut.*—II. *To pray earnestly, Ter.*

RŌGO, 1 [nō form, rogassit, Cic.] v. u. *To ask a person any thing. I. Prop.* A) *Gen.*: alqm alqd, or simply alqm, alqd, with de, a relative clause, or absol. 1) alqm alqd, Plaut. 2) alqm or alqd: *Quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. 3) With de: r. de te ipso, Cic. 4) With a relative clause, Cic. 5) Absol.*: *Quibusnam de servis? Rogas? Cic.*—B) *Esp.* 1) *Of an official inquiry or investigation. a) r. alqm (sententiam), to ask any body's opinion or for his vote, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. b) r. populum or legem, or absol. prop.*: *to ask the people respecting a law; hence, in general, to bring in a bill, to propose a law, consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic. Impers.*: *nunc r., ut populus consules creet, Liv. c) r. populum magistratum, and simply r. magistratum, to propose to the people for election to office, (Cæsar) volet, ut consules roget præ-*

tor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. 2) *Milit.*: *r. milites sacramento, to ask (as it were) for the oath, i. e. to administer the oath, Cæs. 3) To ask consent to the stipulation of a contract, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.*: *To ask a person for any thing, to entreat, beg for, alqm or ab alqo alqd, alqm, alqd, with ut, ne, or absol., hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.; rogantur, are asked for their votes, Id.; id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo, Id.; Cæsar consolaturo rogat, suem orandi faciat, Cæs. Absol. 1) neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), begged so as to appear to demand, Cic. 2) *Prov.*: *malo emere quam r., I had rather buy than borrow them (of cheap goods), Cic.**

RŌGUS, i, m. [rōgum, i, n., Afran.]. *A funeral pile, rogum ascia ne polito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic.*

RŌMA, æ, f. (Ρώμη). *Rome, the capital of the Roman empire; also, as a goddess, Liv.*

RŌMĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Rome, Roman, R. Juno, Cic.; R. ludi, called also ludi magni, the oldest games at Rome, celebrated on the 4th of September, Id.; Romano more, in the Roman fashion, according to Roman custom, Id. Plur.*: *Romani, Romans, Cic.*

RŌMĪLIUS, a, um. *Roman, Cic.*

RŌMŪLIDÆ, ūrum, m. *Descendants of Romulus, Romans, Virg.*

RŌMŪLUS, i, m. *Romulus, the founder, and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as Quirinus, Liv.*

RŌMŪLUS, a, um. I. q. Romuleus, Ov.

RŌRĀRII, ōrum, m. (ros). *A kind of light troops in the Roman army, who generally made the first attack, and then fell back on the main body, Liv.*

RŌRIDUS, a, um (ros). *Moistened with dew, bedewed, Prop.*

RŌRĪFER, ēra, ērum (ros, fero). *Bringing dew (poet.), Lucr.*

RŌRO, 1 (only in the third person) v. n. and a. (ros). *To dew. I. Prop.* A) *Neut.*, usually impers., *Plia.*—B) *Act.*: *To bedew, Ov.*—II. *Meton.*: *To drop, i. e. to cause to drop or fall in dew-drops, sprinkle. 1) Neut.*, Ov. 2) *Act. absol.*: *pocula rosotia, dropping, which shed the wine in drops, Cic.*

RŌS, rōris, m. (Greek ῥόσος, ἔρση). *Dew. I. Prop.*: *ut ex pellicibus nocturnum excipere rorem cogereotur, Cæs.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Any other liquid falling in drops, as, the juice of the purple-fish, Plin.*—B) *r. marianus, maribus r., or rosmarinus, also in a neuter form, rosmarinum, rosemary, Col.; marino rore, Hor.; r. maris, Ov.; simply r., Virg.*

RŌSA, æ, f. *A rose. I. Prop.*: *sed cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitraturo, Cic. Collect.*: *Roses, a garland of roses, et sertis redimiri jubebis et, rosa? Cic.; in rosa dicere, on a bed of roses, Id.*—II. *Meton.*: *Oil of roses, Cels.*

RŌSĀCEUM, i, n. (rosa). *Essence or oil of roses, Plin.*

RŌSACEUS, a, um (rosa). *Made of or prepared from roses, r. corona, Plin.*

RŌSĀRIUM, ii, n. (rosa). *A plantation of roses, a rose-garden, Col. In plur., Virg.; Prop.; Ov.*

RŌSĀRIUS, a, um (rosa). *Of roses, r. absorp-*

tio. *A potion flavored with roses, or the like*, Suet. (*doubtful*).

ROSCIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Roscius*, R. imitatio senis, *of Roscius*, Cic.

ROSCIDUS, a, um (ros). *Dewy*. I. Prop.: r. humor, i. e. dew, Plin. — II. Meton.: *Moistened, bedewed, watered*, Virg.

ROSCIUS, a. *Roscius, a Roman family name*. Hence, I. Lucius R. Otbo, a friend of Cicero, who proposed a law that fourteen benches in the theatre be set apart for the knights (A.U.C. 686), Cic. 2. Quinctius R., a celebrated actor at Rome, a native of Lanuvium; a confidential friend of Cicero, by whom he was defended in a speech still extant, Cic.; hence, Proc.: A Roscius, for one who excelled in any thing, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere R. diceretur, Cic. 3. Sextus R., a native of Amiria, likewise defended by Cicero (A.U.C. 674).

RŌSKA [Russia], æ, f. *Rosca, a fertile district near Rost; now Le Roscie*, Cic.

RŌSETUM, i, n. (rosa). *A hedge of roses*, Virg.

RŌSEUS, a, um (rosa). I. (for rosaceus) *Of roses, full of roses*, Virg. — II. *Rose-colored, rosy*, r. pannus, Plin.

ROSMARINUS. See Ros, II, B.

ROSTRA, ōrum. See Rostrum, II, B.

ROSTRATUS, a, um (rostrum). *Having a beak or hook, furnished with a crooked point, bent at the end*, r. navis, Cic.

ROSTRUM, i, n. (rodo). *The snout or muzzle of an animal, the beak or bill of a bird*. I. Prop. A) *aves corneo proceroque rostro*, Cic. — B) *A mouth, of men*, Petr. — II. Meton. A) *The beak of a ship, neque his (navibus) nostræ rostro nocere poterant*, Cæs. — B) *rostra, a stage or platform, with the space around it in the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses; so called from the beaks of ships with which it was adorned, taken (A.U.C. 416) from the inhabitants of Antium. The Rostra, ut semper in Rostris curiam, in cœnato populum defenderim*, Cic.; descendere de Rostris, Id.

RŌSUS, a, um, part. of rodo.

RŪTA, æ, f. *A wheel*. I. Prop. A) 1) *Gen.: orbis rotarum*, Plin. 2) *Esp. a) A putter's wheel*, Hor. b) *An instrument of torture, the rack*, in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Græcos, beatam vitam non escendere, Cic. — B) Meton. 1) *A carriage*, Ov. 2) *Of other things in the shape of a wheel*. a) *The disk of the sun*, Luer. b) *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. — II. Fig.: *ne tum quidem fortune rotam pertimescebat, the wheel of fortune, vicissitude*, Cic.

RŪTO, i v. a. and n. (rota). I. Act.: *To turn round like a wheel or in a circle, to whirl round*. A) Prop.: *jacit caput et comas excutientem r., fūnicum est*, Quint. Middle: *To turn (itself) round in a circle, to roll, revolve*, Ov. — B) Fig., Juv. — II. Neu. [for rotari] (of a peacock): *To make a wheel of his tail, i. e. spread it out in a circular form*, Col.

RŪTŪLA, æ, f. (rota). *A little wheel*, Plaut.

RŪTUNDE, adv. I. *Roundly, ut in orbem quam r. formetur*, Col. — II. *In well-turned phrases, with smooth or regular diction, a to quidem apte ac r.; quippe habes enim a rhetoribus*, Cic.

RŪTUNDUS, i v. a. (rotundus). *To make*

round or circular, to round. I. Prop.: *quum similim universitatis nature efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit*, Cic. — II. Fig.: *To make up a round sum of money*, Hor.

RŪTUNDUS, a, um (rota). *In the shape of a wheel, i. e. round*. I. Prop.: *quadratum, r., Cic.; mundum r. esse voluit, Id.* — II. Fig.: *Round, elegantly or tastefully formed, as the periods of a speech, well arranged so as to produce a harmonious effect on the ear, flowing, erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi r. constructio*, Cic.; *ore rotundo loqui, to speak in round periods, with full and flowing diction*, Hor.

RŪXANE, æs, f. (Ρωξάνη). *Roxane, daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great*, Curt.

RŪBĒ-FACĪO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. *To make red, to redden*, Ov.

RŪBENS, entis. I. Part. of rubeo. — II. Adj.: *Being red, reddened, red, reddish*. A) *Gen.: in rubente folio*, Plin. — B) *Esp.: Blushing*, Tib.

RŪBĒO, ēre, v. n. (ruber). *To be red, esp. from a sense of shame, to blush, rubeo, mihi crede*, Cic.

RŪBĒR, bra, brum, adj. I. Prop.: *Red, sanguis r., Hor.; r. flamma, red, ruddy*, Ov. — II. Prop. name. A) *Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea, the Gulfs of Arabia and of Persia*, Cic. — B) *Saxa R., a place between Rome and Veii, near Cremera, with quarries*, Cic.

RŪBESCO, būi, 3 v. inchoat. n. (rubeo). *To become red, to redden, blush, Aurora r.*, Virg.

RŪBĒTA, ōrum, n. pl. (rubus). *A thicket of brambles*, Ov.

RŪBĒUS, a, um (rubus). *Of or belonging to brambles*, Virg.

RŪBĪ, ōrum, m. *Rubi, a town of Calabria, now Rivo*, Hor.

RŪBĪCO [Rubicon], ōnis, m. *Rubicon, a small river dividing Italy from Gallia Cisalpina, celebrated by the passage of Cæsar at the beginning of the civil war; non pro. Pisatello*, Cic.

RŪBĪCUNDŪLUS, a, um (rubicundus). *Rather reddish*, Juv.

RŪBĪCUNDUS, a, um (rubeo). *Of a red color, red, rubicund, r. luna*, Plin.; Sen.

RŪBĪDUS, a, um (rubeo). *Red, reddish, r. facies ex vinulentia*, Suet.

RUBIGO, RUBIGALIS. See Rubig.

RŪBOR, ōris, m. (rubeo). *Redness, red color, in all its different shades*. I. Gen.: *ille fusus et candore mixtus r.*, Cic. — II. Esp. A) *A blush, pudorem r., terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Id.* — B) Meton. 1) (causa pro effectu) *Shamefacedness, modesty*, Cic. 2) *A cause or reason of shame, a shame, disgrace, censoris iudicium nihil fere dampnato nisi ruborem affert*, Cic.

RUBRĪCA, æ, f. [contr. for ruberica, from ruber] (sc. terra). *Red earth*. I. Gen., Vitruv. — II. Esp. A) *Red earth used in coloring, red chalk, ruddle*, Auct. Her. — B) Meton. 1) *The title of a law written with red chalk, a rubric*, Dig. 2) *A law, alii se ad album et ad rubricas traastulerunt*, Quint.

RŪBUS, i, m. [f. Prud.] (allied to ruber). I. *A bramble, blackberry-bush, ramis et rubis interjectis*, Cæs. — II. *A blackberry*, Prop.

RUCTO [δρῶν], ructor, Varr.; ructatur, Hor.; ructaretur, Cic., 1 v. n. and a. (akin to ῥέπνω). *To belch*. I. Prop. A) *Neut.*, Cic. — B) Act. 1) *To*

RUCTUOSUS.

bring up, spit out, r acidu, to rise with a sour taste (of the stomach), Plin. 2) Meton.: To exhale, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To eject any thing, Hor.

RUCTŪSUS, a, um (ructus). *Fall of belching, Coel ap. Quint.*

RUCTUS, ūs, m. *A belching, rising of the stomach, Cic.*

RŪDENS, entis [genit. plur., rudentium, Vitr.], m. [f., Plaut.]. *A strong rope, Cic. Plur. of a ship: Cordage, Id.*

RŪDIÆ, ārum, f. *Rudia, a town of Calabria, the birth-place of the poet Ennius, Plin.*

RŪDIĀRIUS, ūi, m. (rudis). *A gladiator presented with a rudia, and so discharged, Suet.*

RŪDĪNENTUM, i, n. (rudis). *A first essay or attempt, a beginning, trial. I. Usually of military service: nos minime decet, juventutem nostram pro militari rudimento assuefacere libidini prætorum, Liv.—II. Of other things: A trial, essay, inter muliebrem tutelam rudimentumque primum puerilis regui (sc. Ascanii), Liv.; prima rudimenta rhetorices, the rudiments, first principles of rhetoric, Quint.*

RŪDĪNUS, a, um. *Of Rudia, said of the poet Ennius, Cic.*

RŪDIS, e. *Unwrought, unshaped, undressed, rough, raw. I. Prop.: r. atque infecta materies, Petr. Meton. part.: Young, new, Catull.—II. Fig. A) Uncultivated, rude, uncivilized, uninformed, inexperienced (i. q. ignarus, with genit.), formam quandam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic.; r. rei militaris, Id.; Græcærum literarum r., Id.—B) With in, or a simple abl.: r. in iure civili, Cic.; r. studia, Vell.—C) With ad: rudem ad pedestria bella, Liv.*

RŪDIS, is, f. *A slight staff or wand, a stick, a rod. I. A ladle for stirring liquors, r. ferreæ, Plin.—II. A kind of soil with which gladiators or soldiers fought for exercise; it was also presented to gladiators when discharged from service, tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accipisti? Cic.; Hor.*

RŪDO [rādō, Pers.], ūvi, itum, 3 v. n. and n. *To bellow, roar. I. Prop. of animals, esp. of an ass: Tu bray, Ov.; Virg.—II. Fig. of men, Virg.*

RŪDŪS, ēris, n. I. Gen.: *Fragments of stone, broken stones, gravel, Hirt.—II. Esp.: Old fragments of walls, &c., rubbish, ruderi accipiēdo Ostienses pludes destinabat, Tac.*

RUDUSCULUM, i. *See RAUDUSCULUM.*

RUFULI. *Military tribunes who were chosen by the general; while those appointed by the people were called comitatus; the former derived their name from Rutilius Rufus, Liv.*

RŪFŪLUS, a, um, dim. (rufus). *Reddish, i. radices maudragoræ, Plin.*

RŪFUS, a, um (akin to ruber). *Red (in all its different shades), r. sanguis, Ccls.; red-haired, Plaut.; Ter.; Rufus, a Roman surname, lit., red-haired, Quint.*

RŪGA, æ, f. (from *pūw, épōw, to draw together*) (most frequently in the plur.). *A wrinkle. I. Prop.: non cani non r. repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic.; hence, fig., sadness, grief, Ov.—II. Meton.: A fold, plait, margaritas flavescunt senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin.*

RUGII, ūrum, m. *Rugii, a Germanic tribe, in the modern Rügen, Tac.*

RUMPO.

RŪGO, 1 v. n. and a. (ruga). I. Neut.: *To wrinkle, to fall into wrinkles (of a garment), Plaut.—II. Act.: To fold (in generul), Plin.*

RŪGŌSUS, a, um (ruga). *Full of wrinkles or folds, wrinkled, shrivelled, Ov.*

RŪĪNA, æ, f. (ruo). *A fall, downfall, falling, overthrow. I. Abstr. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: r. iumentorum sarcinærumque, Liv. 2) Esp. of buildings: Downfall, tumbling down, ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse, Cic.—B) Fig.: A downfall, overthrow, destruction, breaking down, misfortune, ruin, vis illa fuit et, ut sæpe jam dixi, r. quælam atque tempestus, fall, overthrow, Cic.; also, a mistake, blunder, (Academii) si invaserit in hæc, nimis edet ruinas, Id.—II. Concr.: That which has fallen down, a ruin. A) Gen. (poet.), Virg.—B) Esp.: A building that has fallen down, ruins (usually only in the plur.), ruinas templorum templa ædificautem, Liv.*

RŪĪNŌSUS, a, um (ruina). I. *That is about to fall, ruinous, r. ades, Cic.—II. Poet. meton.: That has fallen in, ruined, Ov.*

RŪLLUS, a. *Rullus, a Roman surname, Cic.; P. Servilius R., a tribune of the people during the consulship of Cicero, Id.*

RŪMEX, icis, f. *Sorrel, monk's-rhubarb, Plaut.*

RŪMĪFĪCO, are, v. a. (rumer, fascio). *To spread a report, Plaut.*

RŪMĪNA FĪCUS. *The fig tree of Romulus and Remus, Ov.*

RŪMĪNALĪS FĪCUS (rumins, rumis). *The fig tree of Romulus and Remus, Liv.*

RŪMĪNALĪS, e (rumen, the throat). *That chews the cud, ruminating, r. boviæ, Plin.*

RŪMĪNĀTĪO, ōnis, f. *A chewing the cud, a ruminating. I. Prop. A) r. animalium, Plin.—B) Meton.: A repeating, repetition, r. corticis, Plin.—II. Fig.: Repented conversation, quanto magis vidi ex tuis literis quam ex illius sermone, quid ageretur, de ruminatioe quotidiana, de cogitatione Publii, Cic.*

RŪMĪNOR, ari, v. dep. a., and RUMINO, are, v. n. and n. (rumen). *To chew the cud, to ruminare. I. Prop. A) Neut. Plin.—B) Act., Ov.—II. Fig.: To repeat, Varr.*

RŪMĪS, is, f. *A suckling breast, Plin.*

RŪMOR, ōris, m. (rumo, prop., a chewing again; hence, fig., a repeated telling or relating). I. Common talk. A) *A common report, a rumor, either absol., or with a statement of the substance of the rumor. 1) Absol.: scribent alii, multi nunciabant, perferet multa etiam ipse r., Cic. 2) rumor est, there is a report, report gars, it is said, they say; with the substance of the rumor stated in an object or relat. clause, or with de, rarely with a genit., rem te valde bene gessisse r. erat, Cic.; graves de te r., Id.—B) The voice of the people, fame, reputation, totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic.—II. Meton. (of a river): A murmuring, rippling, Aus.*

RŪMPIA, æ, f. *See RHOMPHÆA.*

RŪMPO, rūpi, ruptum, 3 v. n. *To break, tear, rend, rive, burst; to break open or to pieces. I. Prop., Cic. Middle: qua (licentia audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne moveor quidem, I should have burst, Cic.—II. Fig.: To break, break*

up or off, to interrupt, injure, destroy, violate, mar, damage, hone quisquam scientem r. dicere audebit? Cic.; r. testamentum, *to annul*, Id.; r. visum, *to interrupt*, Id.

RUMUSCULUS, i, m. (rumor). *A rumor, report, talk, gossip, qui imperitorum huminum rumusculos auepat*, Cic.

RUNA, æ, f. *1. A kind of missile weapon, a dart, runis et sicis*, Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *Runic writing or letters, written with a stick, barbara fraxineis pingatur ruua tabellis*, Venant.

RUNCO, are, v. a. (runca, runcina). *To weed, to root up*, Plin. *Meton.*: *To pluck*, Pers.

RŪO, ūi, ūtum [rūituras, a, um, Plin.]. *3 v. n. and a. To fall or tumble down, to fall to the ground.* 1. *Neut. A) Prop.* 1) r. illa non possunt, at hæc non eodem labefacta motu eoneidant, Cic. 2) *Meton.*: *To rush, run, hasten, at id ne feræ quidem faciunt, ut ita ruant atque turbentur, &c.*, Cic.; *ruebant in tenebris, they rushed blindly on*, Id. — B) *Fig.* 1) *To go down, fall to ruin, sicut, nemo est quin intelligat, r. illam rem publicam*, Cic. 2) *To run, speed, haste, emptorem pati r. et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, to run or rush into wildly*, Cic. *Impers.*: *ut ferme fugiendo in media futa ruitur*, Liv. — II. *Act.*: *To throw a thing down, to throw to the ground with violence, dash down, hurl to the ground.* 1) *Prop.*, Plaut. 2) *Poet. meton.*: *To uproot, to throw or tear out or up*, Virg.

RŪPES, is, f. (akin to Germ. Riff; Engl. Reef). *A rock, ex magnis ropibus inuetus planitiem, Cæs.*; *a crag, cliff*, Ov.; *a rock in the sea, shelf*, Virg.

RŪP-CAPRA, a, f. (rupes). *A chamois*, Plin.

RŪPILIUS, a, m. *Rupilius, a Roman family name.* 1. *Publius R., with Popilius Lænas, consul A.U.C. 632*, Cic. 2. *Aulus R., a physician*, Cic. 3. *An actor in the time of Cicero's youth*, Cic. 4. *Publius R. Rex, a contemporary of Horace, a native of Præneste*, Hor.

RŪPTOR, ōris, m. (rumpo). *One who breaks, violates, or injures, r. fœderis (with violator juris)*, Liv.

RŪPTUS, a, um, part. of rumpo.

RŪPICŪLA, æ, c. (rus, colo). *1. That cultivates the ground, that lives in the fields, rural*, Ov. — II. *Subst.*, *ruvicola, æ, m., A peasant, rustic, countryman*, Col.

RŪRIGĒNA, æ, m. (rus, gigno). *Born or living in the country; subst., a countryman*, Ov.

RŪRO, are, v. n., or RŪROR, ari, v. dep. n. (rus). *To live in the country*, Plaut.

RURSUS or RŪRSUM [rursus better than rursum], adv. (contr. for reuersus or reuersum, from reuerto). *I. Backward, back*, Ter. — II. *Meton. A) On the contrary, on the other hand, again, sic hæc r. rectis lincis in cœlestem locum subuolent*, Cic. *Hence sometimes with retro, contra, inuicem: concede, nihil esse honum, nisi...* Vide r. retro, Cic. — B) *Again, anew, ut r. plebes in Aventinum seuoenda esse videntur*, Cic.

RUS, rūris [in the plur. only nom. and acc.], n. I. *Prop.*: *The country, fields, a country estate, country seat*, Cic.; *rura colere, to till the fields*, Ilirt.; *rus ire, to go into the country*, Ter.; *uivere ruri* (Cic.) or *rure* (Hor.), *to live in the country*. — II. *Fig.*: *Country habits, rusticity, rudeness, uncouthness*, Hor.

RUSCUM [rustum], i, n. *A kind of shrub, butchers-broom, knee-holly, or wild myrtle*, Virg.

RUSSĀTUS, a, um (russus). *Dressed in red, a distinction of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus, r. auriga*, Plin.

RUSSUS, a, um (akin to rutilus, rosa). *Red*, Lucr.; Catull.

RUSTICĀNUS, a, um, (rusticus). *Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural, ex municipiis rusticianis*, Cic.; r. homo, vir, Id.

RUSTICĀTIO, ōnis, f. I. *A living in the country, country life, peregrinationes r. que communes*, Cic. — II. *Agriculture, husbandry*, Col.

RUSTICE, adv. *Like a rustic, rustically, clownishly, non aspere, non vaste, non r.*, Cic.

RUSTICITAS, ātis, f. (rusticus). *Rural economy.* I. *Prop. A) Husbandry*, Pall — B) *Cuncr.*: *Country people*, Pall. — II. *Meton. (in a good sense): Country occupation, rustic life, manners and habits of the country; also (in a bad sense), rusticity, clownishness, urbanitas cui contraria sit r.*, Quint.

RUSTICOR, i v. dep. n. (rusticus). A) *To live in the country, rusticare, socerum suum Lælium semper ferere cum Scipione solitum r.*, Cic. — B) *To practice husbandry, to be a farmer*, Col.

RUSTICŪLUS, a, um, dim. (rusticus). *Rather or somewhat rustic, unmannerly, clownish*, Mart.

RUSTICŪLUS, i, m. *A countryman, peasant*, Cic.

RUSTICA, æ, f. I. *A country woman, country girl*, Ov. — II. (sc. gallina) *A kind of wood-hen*, Mart.

RUSTICUS, a, um (rus). *Of or belonging to the country or the fields, rustic.* I. *Prop.*: r. prædia, Cic.; r. homo (with agricola), Id. — II. *Meton. A) In the manner of the country; (in a good sense) simple, artless, unadorned; (more frequently, in a bad sense) clownish, rustic, unmannerly, coarse, neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus*, Cic. *In a good sense: r. mores*, Cic. — B) *In different to love, unsusceptible, cold-hearted*, Ov.

RUSTICUS, i, m. *A countryman, peasant, Plur., rustici. Country people, the peasantry, omnes urbani, r.*, Cic. *Plur., Ov. A boor, lout, clown, clodpole*, Plaut.; Ov.

RŪTA ET CÆSA or RŪTA CÆSA (rua). *Every thing on a landed estate that has been dug out of the ground (ruta), or cut down (cæsa), without being wrought, and which the proprietor keeps to himself if he sells the estate; raw materials*, Cic.

RŪTA, æ, f. *Rue, a bitter herb.* I. *Prop.*, Ov.; Plin. — II. *Fig.*: *Bitterness, unpleasantness, cras exspecto Leptam, ad cuius rutam pulcio mihi tui sermōnis utondum est*, Cic.

RŪTĀBŪLUM, i, n. (ruo). *An instrument for raking or stirring.* A) *An oven-rake, a poker*, Suet. — B) *An instrument for stirring liquids, a ladle*, Col.

RŪTĀCEUS, a, um (rāta). *Made of rue, r. oleum*, Plin.

RUTENI, ōrum, m. *Ruteni, a tribe in Gallia Aquitania, neighbors of the Cadurci, now Rhodens, Depart. Aveyron, Cæs.*

RUTILIUS.

RÜTILIUS, n (rutulus). *Rutilius, a Roman family name.* 1. Publius R. Rufus, who was consul A. U. C. 649, Cic. 2. Publius R. Lupus, a rhetorician, Quint.

RÜTILLO, l v. n. und n. (rutulus). I. *Act.*: To make red or reddish, r. curvas, capillos, Liv. —II. *Neut.*: To be red or reddish, to shine with a reddish color, Virg.

RÜTILUS, a, um. I. A) Red (with a shade of gold color), fulgor i. hurribilisque terra, quem Martium dicitis, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: Glittering, shining, gleaming, Vol. Flac.—II. *Rutulus, a Roman surname, e. g. of the augur T. Virgilius, Liv.*

RÜTRUM, i, n. (ruo). *An instrument for turning up, grubbing, or digging, a spade, mattock, Liv.*; also used by masons in mixing mortar, a trowel, shovel, Vitr.

RÜTÜLLI, örüm, m. *Rutuli. I. An old Latin tribe, whose capital was Ardea, Cic. Sing.*: Rutulus, i, m., Virg.—II. *The inhabitants of Saguntum, so called because they were said to be a colony from Ardea, Sil.*

RÜTÖLUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Rutuli, Rutulian, Virg.*

S.

S, s, pronounced sharp in the middle of a word, when preceded by a long vowel, for which reason such words are also written with a double s by Cicero and Virgil: caussa, cassus, divisiones (for causa, casus, divisiones), Quint. *As an abbreviation it usually signifies ancrum, sibi, or sui*: S. C., senatus consultum; S. P., sun pecunias; S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus; S., Sextus; (L. S.) locus sigilli; D. M. S., diis manibus sacrum; S. V., siste, viator; also, see SALUS, l, B.

SABA, s, f. (Σάβα). *Saba, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for its frankincense and myrrh, S. turifera, Plin.*

SÄBÄA, s, f. *The territory of Saba, Hor.*

SÄBÄI, örüm, m. *Sabai, a tribe in Arabia Felix, named after their chief town Saba, Plin.*

SÄBÄUS, a, um (Σαβαίος). *Of or belonging to the territory of Saba, Sabæan, Virg.*

SÄBÄTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the small town Sabate (in Etruria), S. lacus, a lake in that neighborhood, now Lago di Bracciano, Col.*

SÄBBATA, örüm, n. (σάββατα). 1. *The Sabbath.* August. ep. Suet.; also, the seventh day of the week, to denote Saturday. Id.—II. *Meton.* also of other festivals among the Jews, Ov.

SÄBELLI, örüm, m. *Sabelli, the smaller tribes that issued from the Sabines, such as the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni, &c. Poet., same as Sabini. Sing., Sabellus, The Sabine (i. e. Horace, because he had a country estate in the Sabine territory). Hor.*

SÄBĪNI, örüm, m. *Sabini. I. An old Italian people, neighbors of the Latini, united by Romulus, in some degree, with the Romans as one nation, Cic.—II. Meton.*: The territory or country of the Sabines, Liv.

SÄBINIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the lawyer Sabinus. Sabiniani, The disciples or followers of Sabinus, Dig.*

SÄBINUS, a, um. *Sabine, Cic. Esp.*: S. her-

SACERDOTIUM.

ba, a shrub used for frankincense, savin or sabina, Plin.

SÄBENUS, i, m. *A Sabine, Liv. The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid, Ov. Massurius, a celebrated Roman jurist, in the time of Tiberius, from whom the school of the Sabiniuni took its name.*

SABIS, is, m. *Sabis. 1. A river of Gallia Belgica, now Sambre, Cæs. 2. A river of Carmania, Plin.*

SÄBÜLÖSUS, a, um (sabulo). *Full of coarse sand, sandy, gravelly, sabulous, s. terra, Plin.*

SÄBÜLUM, i, n., and SABULO, önis, m. (ψάμμος, άμμος). *Coarse sand, gravel, Plin.*

SÄBURRA, s, f. *Sand used for ballast, Liv.*

SÄBURRO, ätum, l v. a. (suburro). *To lade or fill with ballast. I. Prop.*: s. scano nrenä (echini), Plin.—II. *Meton.*: Stuffed or crammed with good cheer, Plaut.

SÄCÆ, ärum, m. (Σάκαι). *Saca, a tribe of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians, Pto. Sing.*: Sacæ (Σάκαι), Claud.

SACCELLUS, i, m. (saccus). *A little bag or sack, s. sonantes æro, Petr.*

SACCHARON or -UM, i, n. (σάκχαρον). *The juice or saccharus matter obtained from the sugarcane, sugar, Plin.*

SACCIPERIUM, ii (saccus, pera). *A packet for the purse, Plaut.*

SACCO, ätum, l v. a. (saccus). *To sift or strain through coarse linen, non saccata aqua lavabatur, sed sæpe turbida, Sen.*

SACCÜLUS, i, m. (saccus). *A small sack or bag, esp. for money; a purse, Plin.*

SÄCCUS, i, m. (σάκκος). *A sack, bag, cum iste civitatis frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic.*

SÄCELLUM, i, n. (sacrum). *A small sanctuary, any small uncovered place consecrated to a deity; a chapel, sunt loca publica urbis, sunt s., Cic.*

SÄCER, sacra, sacrum [plur., sacres, Plaut.] (άγιος). *Dedicated to a deity, consecrated, sacred. I. Gen. A)* ædificiis omnibus, publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis, sic pepercit, Cic.; s. ades, Id.; s. commissum, a religious offence, offence against religion, Id. *With dat.*: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac.—B) *Meton. gen.*: Venerable, sacred, s. quadam patris memoria, Quint.—II. *Esp. A)* In a bad sense, i. e. Devoted to a deity for destruction, cursed, execrated, accursed. 1) *With dat.*: qui tribunus plebis, ædilibus judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi s. esset, an cuique plebicium, Liv. 2) *Absol.*: eum, qui antiquum nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv.—B) *Meton. gen.*: Execrable, detestable, accursed. 1) *Of persons, Plaut. 2) Of things*: s. aurum fame, Plin.

SÄCERDOS, ötis, c. (sacer). *A priest or priestess, divis alijs alii s. sunt, Cic.; collegium sacerdotum, Id. Fem.*: sacra Cereris per Græcas sæmpere curata suot s., Cic. *In apposition*: proximi a nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell.

SÄCERDÖTÄLIS, e (sacerdos). *Of or belonging to a priest, sacerdotai, s. ludi, given by priests at their consecration, Plin.*

SÄCERDÖTIUM, ii, n. (sacerdos). *The office or*

dignity of a priest or priestess, *priesthood*, Cic.; *anplissimi sacerdotii collegium*, Id.

SACRAMENTUM, *i. n.* (sacro). I. 1) *A sum of money deposited at the commencement of a lawsuit by both parties, in the hands of the tresviri capitales; instead of which, in later times, a security only was given, de multis sacramento consules comitibus curiatis tolerat*, Cic. 2) *Meton.: A suit at law, lawsuit, non posse nostrum s. iustum iudicari, quod, &c.*, Cic. Hence, more generally: *ageret tecum lege primum Pythagorei, quibuscum tibi iusto sacramento contendere non liceret, without losing your cause*, Cic. — II. 1) *Milit.: A preliminary engagement or promise of newly levied recruits, followed by the formal military oath (iurjurandum)*, Liv. 2) *A military oath, secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, iure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat*, Cic. 3) *Meton. gen.: An oath, obligation, bond, in verba Eumolpi s. iuravimus*, Petr.

SACRANUS, *a, um*. *Of or belonging to the Sacrani, an ancient Italic tribe*, Virg.

SACRARIUM, *ii, n.* (sacer). *A place in which sacred things are kept, a sacristy; hence, a sanctuary, a chapel, &c.* I. *Prop.*: in tuo sacratio, Cic.; *note ipsum s. Bonae Deae*, Id. — II. *Meton.*: a quo (te, Catilina) aequam illam argentearum, cui domi tuae s. scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse premissam, Cic.

SACRATUS, *a, um*. I. *Part. of sacro.* — II. *Adj.*: *Consecrated, sacred, nomen gentibus illis sacratissimum*, Plin.

SACRĀTŪLA, *æ, c.* (sacer, colo). *An overseer of sacred rites, a sacrificer, a sacrificing priest or priestess*, Tac.

SACRĪFER, *æra, ærum* (sacer, fero). *That carries sacred things or vessels*, Ov.

SACRIFICĀLIS, *e* (sacrificium). *Of or belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial, s. apparatus*, Tac.

SACRIFICĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (sacrificio). *A sacrificing, s. omnis*, Cic.

SACRIFICIUM, *ii, n.* (sacrificio). *A sacrifice, M. Popillius cum s. publicum cum hœna ageret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis*, Cic.; *sollemne s.*, Id.

SACRIFICŪS [sacrifico, Plaut.], *1* (sacer, facio). *To offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice*. I. *Neut.*, Cic. *Impers.*: *pure et caste a matronis sacrificium*, Liv. — II. *Act.*: *s. lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus*, Liv.

SACRIFICŪS, *i, m.* (sacrificio). *A sacrificer, sacrificing priest, s. ac vates ceperant hominum mentes*, Liv.

SACRIFICŪS, *a, um* (sacrificio). *Of or belonging to a sacrifice (poet.)*, Ov.

SACRILEGIUM, *ii, n.* (sacrilegus). I. *A stealing of sacred things, robbing a temple, &c.* *sacrilege*, *s. est, rem sacram de templo surripere*, Quint. — II. *A violation of religious duties or rites, desecration, cum io cœlum insanitis, non dico s. fuitis, sed operam perditis*, Sen.

SACRILEGUS, *a, um* (sacer, lego). *That steals sacred things, or robs a temple, sacrilegious. Subst., sacrilegus, i, m.* *A robber of a temple*. I. *Prop.* *sacrilego pœna est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei, qui sacro commedatum*, Cic. *Adj.*: *sacrilegus admovere manus in tactis thesauris*, Liv. — II. *Meton. gen.*: *That*

violates religious duties or rites, irreligious, impious, profane. A) *Subst.*, Sall. — B) *Adj.*, Ov.

SACRI-PORTUS, *ūs, m.* (sacer). I. *A place of Latin near Præneste, where Sulla conquered Marius the Younger*, Liv. 2. *A town on the Gulf of Tarentum*, Liv.

SACRO, *1 v. a.* (sacer). *To dedicate to a deity, consecrate*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *eum prædam Veientinam publicando sacraduque ad vidualum redigisse, ferociter increpant*, Liv. 2) *In a bad sense: To devote to destruction, to doom, de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratæ in vulgus leges fuere*, Liv. — B) *Meton. gen.*: *To devote, dedicate, present any body with any thing, to destine, appoint*, Virg. — II. *Meton.* A) *To make or render any thing sacred or inviolable, to consecrate, sanctiones sacrandæ sunt genere ipso aut obstatione legis, aut, &c.*, Cic.; *sacrata lex, a law, the violation of which incurs a penalty*, Id. *Of a deity: To pay divine honor to, to worship, haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus*, Liv. — B) *Meton.*: *To render imperishable, to immortalize, vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacra scriptis omnis generis*, Liv.

SACRŌSANCTUS [frequently written as two words, sacro sanctus; and per tmesin, sacroque sanctus, Plin.], *a, um* (sacer, sancio). *Inviolably established, inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty*. I. *Prop.*: *s. esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset*, Cic.; *si quid s. esset, an old form*, ap. Cic. — II. *Meton.*: *Most sacred, venerable, cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria a. est, sacred, imperishable*, Plin.

SACRUM, *i, n.* *Any thing sacred: a sanctuary, a religious rite or sacrifice, plur. gen., divine worship or service*. I. *Prop.* A) *Sing.*: *s. sacrove commendatum qui cleperit rapitque parricida esto*, Cic.; *s. facere*, Id. — B) *Plur.* 1) *non solum istum bona sua, verum etiam s. deoque penates ex ædibus suis eripuisse dixit, sacred vessels, holy things*, Cic.; *of divine worship or religious rites in general, quo fœdere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis*, Id.; *propter religionem s. scrorum*, Id.; *s. Orpbica, celebration*, Id.; *of the private worship or religious rites of the Roman gentes or families, family devotions (in our sense), s. privata perpetua manent*, Id. 2) *Prov.* a) *inter s. saxunque store, to stand between the victim and the knife, i. e. to be driven to one's last resource, to be in a great dilemma*, Plaut. b) *hereditas sine sacris, great privilege without trouble or cost (because it devolved on some of the first families to offer private sacrifices, which were connected with great expense)*, Plaut. — II. *Meton., plur., sacra, Any thing secret, secrets, peregrisse mihi videor s. tradentium artes*, Quint.

SÆCLUM, &c. See SÆCULUM, &c.

SÆPE, *adv.* I. *Often, frequently, repeatedly, scio tibi ita placere: s. enim ex te audivi*, Cic.; *cum s. mecum ageres, ut Id.; s. redeo ad Scipionem*, Id. — II. *Denoting any thing which takes place often in the common course of events; Mostly, in most cases, for the most part, io quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum oartum e. rationem*, Cic.

III. *It is often found with numero, also as one word.*

SÆPENUMERO.

sæpenumero: *On various occasions, frequently, very often, Cic.*

SÆPENUMERO. *See the preceding article, III.*

SÆPES, is. *See SÆPIS.*

SÆPIO, ire. *See SÆPIO.*

SÆPIUSCŪLE, adv. (sæpius, from sæpe). *Rather often, Plaut.*

SÆTA, SÆTIGER. *See SET.*

SÆVE, adv. (sævus). *Ferociously, fiercely, s. et atrociter factitarit, Suet.*

SÆVIDICUS, a, um (sævus, dico). *Talking fiercely, Ter.*

SÆVIŪ, a. v. n. (sævus). *To be furious, raging, or fierce. I. Prop., of animals, Ov.*

—II. *Meton.: To rage, to be wild, to rave. A) Of persons: s. Fortuna ac miscere omnia cepit, Sall. Impers.: per sex dies septemque noctes ea clade sævitum est, Suet.—B) Of inanimate and abstract objects: s. ventus, Cæs.*

SÆVITER, adv. (sævus). *Ragingly, fiercely, Plaut.*

SÆVITIA, æ, f. (sævus). *A raging, raging, fierceness, violence. I. Prop., of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad sævitium feræ gignuntur, Quint.—II. Meton.: Violence, fierceness, severity. A) Of persons: in iudicio aut sævitium aut clementiam iudicis (sibi proponet), Cic.—B) Of inanimate and abstract objects: s. maris, Vell.*

SÆVITŪDO, inis, f. (sævus). *Wildness, violence, fierceness (for sævitia), Plaut.*

SÆVŪS, a, um. *Wild with excitement, fierce, raging, raving, violent. I. Prop., of animals: animalia s. dentibus, Plin.—II. Meton.: Wild, violent, raging, cruel, severe. A) Of persons: cum tyranno sævissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. Poet. inf., Hor.—B) Of inanimate and abstract objects: s. ventus, Cic.; ex sævis et perditis rebus, Id.*

SÆGA, æ, f. (sagus). *A fortune-teller, sorceress, witch, Cic.*

SÆGACITAS, atis, f. (sagax). *The power of quick perception, acuteness of sense. I. Prop. A) 1) Of dogs: Quickness of scent, canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum s. narium, Cic. 2) Meton., of huntsmen: ut domitus feras mentita sagacitate colligere, Plin.—B) Of other senses: Quickness, keenness, vires, forma, s. sensuum, hæc omnia astimatorum desiderant, Sen.—II. Fig., of mental perception: Sharpness, acuteness, keenness, penetration, ingenuity, qua est ipse sagacitate in bis rebus, Cic.*

SÆGACITER, adv. (sagax). *Quickly, sharply. I. Prop.: With quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell, Cic.—II. Fig., of the mind: Keenly, sharply, acutely, sagaciously, Cic.*

SÆGANA, æ, f. i. q. sæga. *A fortune-teller, enchantress, witch, Prisc. Also, nom. pr., Hor.*

SÆGATUS, a, um (sacum). *I. Wearing a sagum, Cic.—II. Meton.: Made of thick coarse cloth, such as saga were made of, s. cuculii, Col.*

SÆGAX, acis (sagio). *Endowed with acute senses or perception. I. Prop. A) Of smell, esp. of dogs: Quick-scented, s. canes, Cic.—B) Of other senses: quorum (murium) palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin.—II. Fig., of the mind: Perceiving any thing easily, sagacious, keen, shrewd, penetrating, acute, far-see-*

SAGUNTUM.

ing. A) *Absol.: (homo) animal hoc providum, s., multiplex, acutum, Cic.—B) With ad alqd: quem (M. Marcellum) tu ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti, Cic.—C) With genit.: s. rerum nature (with non ignarus), Col.—D) With in or with a simple ablat.: civitas rimandis offensis s., Tac.—E) With inf., Ov.*

SAGINA, æ, f. (akin to seges). *A fattening. I. Prop. A) Abstr.: qui multitudine illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic.—B) Concr. 1) n) Fodder, feed, food, nourishment, support, singulis ibi militibus Vitellius paratos cibos, ut gladiatorum saginam, dividebat, Tac. 1) Meton.: quinadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat hæc velut s. dicendi, nourishing speech, as it were, Quot. 2) A fatted animal, Plaut.—II. Meton.: Fattiness produced by feeding, qui colorem furo et verum robur inani sagina mentioitur, Quint.*

SAGINATIO, onis, f. (sagina). *A fattening of animals, Plin.*

SAGINO, I. v. a. (sagina). *To fatten. I. Prop.: s. glires fagi glande, Plin.—II. Meton.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio cive jam pridem reipublicæ sanguine saginantur, Cic.*

SAGIO, ire, v. u. (sagus). *To trace, scent, or perceive anything easily, s. sentire acute est, Cic.; is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur præsigare, Id.*

SAGITTA, æ, f. (Sanskrit. sāyaka, from sah, to bear). *I. An arrow, Cic.—II. Meton.: Of things in the shape of an arrow. A) The extreme thin part of a young branch on a tree or vine, Plin.—B) The herb adder's-tongue, Plin.—C) Sagitta, a constellation, the Arrow, Cic.*

SAGITTARIUS, a, um (sagitta). *Of or belonging to an arrow, s. calamus, fit for arrows, Plin.*

SAGITTARIUS, ii, m. *I. An archer (archers formed part of the light troops among the Romans, both horse and foot), Cic. In the sing. collect.: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac.—II. Sagittarius, a constellation of the Zodiac, called also Arctiæns, Cic.*

SAGITIFER, æra, ærum (sagitta, fero). *I. That carries arrows (poet.), Ov.—II. Sagittifer, i. q. Sagittarius, a constellation, Man.*

SAGITTIPOTENS, entis, m. (sagitta, potens). *Powerful with arrows; for the constellation Sagittarius, Cic.*

SAGMEN, inis, n. (akin to sacer and sancio). *Turf plucked up by the consul or praetor on the Capitol, by which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors in general were rendered inviolable, Plin.*

SAGŪLUM, i, n. (sagum). *A small military cloak (shot of the general was usually purple), Cic.*

SAGŪM, i, n. (σάγος). *A kind of thick short cloak worn by the Germans, Tac.; usually, a military cloak, tumulum decerni, justitium edici, saga summi dico oportere, delectum habere, Cic.; in egris esse, to be under arms; cum est in sagis civitas, Id.: saga ponere, to lay aside arms, ob eam victorium Romæ a. posita sunt, Liv.*

SAGUNTINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Saguntum, S. clades, Liv. Subst. plur., Saguntini, ærum, m., The inhabitants of Saguntum, Saguntines, Liv.*

SAGUNTUM, i, n., and SAGUNTUS, (-os), i, f.

(Σάγουντρον). *Saguntum*, a town of Hispania *Tarracensis* on the *Mediterranean Sea*, beyond the *Ebro*, the siege of which by *Hannibal* was the commencement of the second *Punic war*; now *Murviédra*, *Cic.*

SAIS, is, f. (Σαῖς). *Sais*, the earlier capital of *Lower Egypt*, *Plin.*

SATĒ, arum, m. *The inhabitants of Sais*, *Cic.*

SĀTES, æ (Σαῖτης). *Of or belonging to Sais*, *Saitic*, *S. (namos)*, *Plin.*

SĀL, salis, m. (ἀλς). *Salt*. I. *Prop.* A) multas modias salis simul edendos esse, *Cic.*—B) *Meton.*

1) *Port.*: The sea. a) *Sing.*, *Virg.* b) *Plur.*, *Luc.* 2) *A flint in a precious stone, resembling a grain of salt*; *sing.*, *sil*, *Plin.*; *plur.*, *sales*, *Id.*—II.

Fig. A) Mental acumen, wit, humor; a witty saying, repartee, *Cæsar* inusitatum nostris oratoribus quendam saltem est consecutus, *Cic.*; omnes sile facietisque superare, *Id.*; huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam s. *Id.*—B) *Good taste*, tectum sanctitatis constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, *Nep.*—C) *An incentive, stimulus*, quæ (calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturalis sile nugeat, *Plin.*

SĀLAMĀNDRA, æ, f. (σαλαμάνδρα). *A salamander*, a kind of lizard, *Plin.*

SĀLĀMINIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Salamis*, *S. tropæum*, *Cic.* *Subst. plur.*, *Salaminii*, arum, m. *The inhabitants of Salamis*, *Id.*

—II. *Of Salamis*, *S. Jupiter*, who was worshipped at *Salamis*, *Tac.*

SĀLĀMIS, is, f. (Σαλαμίς). *Salamis*, an island off the western coast of *Attica*, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. In this strait was fought the celebrated naval battle with *Xerxes*; now *Kolairi*, *Cic.*

SĀLĀRIUM, ii, n. (sc. argentum). *Originally, money given to soldiers for salt*; hence, in general: *Pay, salary, allowance, fee*, (sal) honoribus etiam militibusque interponitur, salarius inde dictis, magnis apud antiquos auctoritate, *Plin.*

SĀLĀX, acis, natio. I. *Lustful, salacious, lecherous, lewd*, s. *mares*, *Col.*—II. *Poet. meton.*: *That provokes desire*, *Ov.*

SĀLEBRA, æ, f. (akin to silcx). *A rough or rugged road*. I. *Prop.*, *Col.*—II. *Fig. A)* *Of style: Roughness, ruggedness*, proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: hæret in salebra, is first on the ground, *Cic.*—B) s. *tristitia*, a cloud of sadness, a dark cloud, a mournful event, *Val. Max.*

SĀLEBRŌSUS, a, um (salebrn). *Rugged, uneven, rough*. I. *Prop.*, *App.*—II. *Fig. of style: interruptus actionis impetus et resistens ac s. oratio*, *Quint.*

SĀLENTINI [Salentinii], ōrum, m. *Salentini*, a people of *Calabria*, at the southern point of *Italy*, *Plin.*; also, the territory of that people, in *Salentinis* aut in *Bruttis*, *Cic.*

SĀLENTĪNUS, n, um. *Of or belonging to the Salentini*, *S. promontorium*, the most southern point of *Italy*, called also *Iapygium promontorium*, *Plin.*

SĀLĒRNUM, i, n. *Salernum*, a city of *Campania*, at the innermost corner of the *Sinus Pastanus*, now *Salerno*, *Plin.*

SĀLIARIS, e (Salii). *Of or belonging to the Salii* (the priests of *Mars*). I. *Prop.*: *S. sal-*

tus, *See.* *At the processions of the Salii sumptuous feasts were given*; hence, —II. *Meton.*: *Sumptuous, excellent* (of feasting), cum epulati essemus *Salliaem* in modum, *Cic.*

SĀLIĀTUS, ūs, m. (Salii). *The office or dignity of a priest of Mars* (*Sallius*), *Cic.*

SĀLICĀRIUS, a, um (salictum). *Of or belonging to willows*, s. *lupus*, a wild hop that grows in willow grounds, *Plin.*

SĀLICĪTUM, i, n. (contr. for salicetum, from salix). *A willow-bed, a plantation of willow-trees*, *Cic.*

SĀLIGNĒUS, a, um (salix). *Of the wood of willows*, *Col.*

SĀLIGNUS, a, um (salix). I. q. *ssaligneus*, *Ov.*

SĀLĪ, ōrum, m. (salio). *The Lenææ*; the priests of *Mars*, who danced in procession through the city on the first of *March* yearly, carrying small bucklers (ancilia), armed with swords, and singing an old hymn composed in very ancient language, which had become nearly unintelligible in the time of *Cicero*, *Cic.*; *Hor.*

SĀLĪLLUM, i, n. (for salinulum, from salinum). *A little salt-cellar*, *Catull.*

SĀLĪNÆ, ōrum, f. (sc. fodinæ). *Salt-pits, salt-works*, *Cic.*

SĀLĪNÆ, nom. prop. I. *The salt-pits near Ostia*, *Liv.*—II. *A place at Rome near the Porta Trigemina*, *Front.*

SĀLĪNĀRIUS, a, um (salinæ). *Of or belonging to a salt-pit*, r. *areæ*, *Vitr.*

SĀLĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. (salinæ). *A dealer in salt*, *Arn.*

SĀLĪNĀTOR. *A Roman surname, given, at first in derision, to M. Livius, when censor, for having imposed a tax on salt, and afterward hereditary in the family*, *Cic.*

SĀLĪNUM, i, n. (sc. vas). *A salt-cellar*, *Liv.*

SĀLĪO, itum, 4 (salio or salio, salsum). *To salt*, *Cels.*

SĀLĪO, ūi, saltum, 4 v. n. and a. (ἀλλομαί). I. *Neut.*: *To leap, jump*. A) *Prop.* 1) ambulot alique (aves), ut cornices: saliant silæ, ut passeræ, merulæ, *Plin.* 2) *Meton.*: *of inanimæ subjects*, *Plin.*—B) *Fig.*, *Hor.*—II. *Act.*, *of the copulation of animals: To leap, cover*, *Ov.*

SĀLĪSUBSŪLI, ōrum, m. *The dancing priests of Mars*, *Catull.*

SĀLĪTŪRA, æ, f. (salio). *A salting, seasoning with salt, pickling*, *Col.*

SĀLĪTUS, a, um, part. of salio.

SĀLĪVA, æ, f. (σάλιον). *Spittle*. I. *Prop.* A) *Sen.*—B) *Meton.*: *Moisture like spittle, spittle-like humor*, s. *cochlearum, slime*, *Plin.*—II. *Fig.*: *Taste, appetite*, suo cuique vino s., *Plin.*

SĀLĪVĀRIUS, a, um (saliva). *Like spittle, slimy, salivary*, s. *lentor* (*muricium*), *Plin.*

SĀLĪVO, ātum, 1 v. a. I. *To spit forth*, to discharge by spitting, s. *lentorem* cuiusdam ceræ (*purpuræ*), *Plin.*—II. *To cure by salivation*, to salivate, s. *ægroto* pecus, *vaccinæ*, *admissarium*, *Col.*

SĀLĪVŌSUS, s, um (saliva). I. *Full of spittle*, *App.*—II. *Like spittle, slimy*, s. *humor* (*corticis ulmarum*), *Plin.*

SĀLĪX, icis, f. (akin to silcx). *A willow, willow-tree*, *salix, salinæ, osier* (*Fam. Amentaceæ*), *Plin.*

SĀLĪO and SALO, ōra. *See SALIO.*

SĀLLUSTĪANUS [Salustianus], a, um. *Of or*

belonging to Sallust, S. illa brevitās, Quint. Subst., Sallustianus, i, m., An imitator of Sallust, Sen.; S. horti, named after Crispus Sallustius, a great-nephew of the historian, Tac.

SALLUSTIUS (Sallustius), ii, m. A Roman name. 1. C. S. Crispus, a Roman historian. 2. A client of Cicero, Cic. 3. Crispus S., the great-nephew of the historian, who possessed great wealth, Hor.

SALMĀCIS, idis, f. I. Salmacis, a fountain of Caria, said to render persons effeminate and voluptuous, Vitr.—II. Meton.: An effeminate person, Enn. ep. Cic.

SALMO, ōnis, m. A salmon, Plin.

SALMŌNEUS (trisyll.), eos, m. (Σαλμωνεύς). Salmones, son of Æolus, and brother of Sisyphus; he attempted to imitate lightning and thunder, and for this he was hurled into the infernal regions by lightning from Jupiter, Virg.

SALMŌNIS, idis, f. (Σαλμωνίς). Tyro, daughter of Salmones, and mother of Neleus and Pelias, by Neptune changed into the form of Enipeus, Ov.

SALŌNĀ, arum (Sālōna, æ, Plin.), f. Salona, the capital of Dalmatia, situate on a small bay of the sea. In its vicinity Diocletian had a splendid villa, Plin.

SALSĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um (salsamentum). Of or relating to salted fish or its pickle, s. cadi, Plin.

SALSĀMENTĀRIUS, ii, m. A dealer in salted fish, Auct. Her.

SALSĀMENTUM, i, n. (salsus). I. Fish-pickle, brine, de vino aut salsamento putes loqui, quæ evanescent vetustate, Cic.—II. Salted or pickled fish; plur., Plin.

SALSE, adv. (salsus). With salt; fig., with wit, wittily, acutely, sharply, s. dicere aliquid, Cic.

SALSIPŌTENS, entis (salsus, potens). The lord of the sea, Plaut.

SALSŪRA, æ, f. (salsus). I. Abstr. A) A salt-*ing*, pickling, de succida et salsura facienda, Col.—B) Meton.: ita mœnia animæ s. eventi, I am not in good humor, Plaut.—II. Concr. A) Salt liquor, brine, pickle, Varr.—B) Pickled fish, Col.

SALSUS, a, um. I. Part. of salio.—II. Adj.: Salted, salt (sal). A) Prop.: (gravidæ) salsioribus cibis usæ, Plin.—B) Fig.: Focetious, sharp, witty, acute, accedunt non Attici, sed s. quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic.; genus perelegans et cum gravitate s., Id. Subst. neut. plur.: inveni ridicula et s. multa Græcorum, Cic.

SALTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (salto). A dancing, dance, Cic.

SALTĀTOR, ōris, m. (salto). A dancer, Cic.

SALTĀTORIUS, a, um (salto). Of or belonging to dancing, s. orbis, a dance in a circle, Cic.

SALTĀTRIX, icis, f. (saltator). A female dancer, Cic.

SALTĀTUS, ūs, m. (salto). A dancing (in religious ceremonies), (Numa Salio) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollempne saltatu jussit, Liv.

SALTEM, adv. (contr. for salutim, from salvus). Without hurt or injury (salva re). It is also a restrictive particle (certe): Yes, at least, at all events. I. Affirmative. A) With statement of the opposite: quæ provocati a me venire noluerant, re-

vocati s. revertantur, Cic.; fratres s. exhibe, Id.; si non bono, ut s. certo statu, Id.—B) Without statement of the opposite: s. aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic.; nunc s. ad illos calculos revertamur, Id.—II. With non, neque, i. q. nequidem: Not even, not so much as, ibi tribuni militum non præmunio vallo, non deorum s., si non hominum, memores, nec suspicatio... instruunt sciam, Liv.

SALTĪTO, are, v. intens. (salto). To dance much or eagerly, Quint.

SALTO, I (salio). To dance. I. Neut. A) Prop.: negarem posse eum (oratorum) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palæstram, nisi s. didicisset, Cic.—B) Fig. of a speaker: To hop, as it were, i. e. to speak in abrupt clauses, Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic.—II. Act.: To express or represent any thing by dancing or gesticulation, pantomimus Mnester tragediam saltavit, Suet.

SALTŪARIUS, ii, m. (saltus). One who has the care of a forest, a forester, ranger, Petr.

SALTŪOSUS, a, um (saltus). Full of woods or forests, s. loca, Sall.

SALTUS, ūs, m. (salio). A leap, spring, bound, nec enim excursionis nec saltu nec eminus basis aut cominus gladiis uteretur, Cic.

SALTUS, ūs, m. (ἀλαός; Dar. ἀλῆτις). An uncultivated tract of woodland used for pasture, a wooded chain of mountains, a forest. I. Prop.: de saltu agroque communii a servis communibus vi detruditur, Cic.—II. Fig.: ex hoc saltu damoi, out of this forest of harm or injuries, Plaut.

SALUBRIS, e (salus). Conducive to health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious, serviceable, profitable. I. Prop. A) Absol.: s. locus, Cic.; Baiæ s., Id.: s. et moderatus cultus atque victus, strengthening, wholesome, Id.; quicquid est saluum aut s. in oratione, vigorous, sound, Id.—B) With dat., ad aliquid, contra: hoc vinum erit suave, firmum, corpori s., Col.—II. Meton., in a neutral sense, of the body, for sanus: Whole, healthy, sound, genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall.

SALUBRITAS, atis, f. (salubris). I. Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity, salubritatis, signa percipi, Cic.; salubritatem sequor, Id.; omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perdet, has insti that vigorous spirit of Attic diction, and, as it were, its health, Id.—II. Well-being, health, quæ ad equum animi aut salubritatem corporum durentur, Tac.

SALUBRITER, adv. (salubris). Wholesomely, healthfully, salubriously, ubi potest illa ætas umbris aquis refrigerari s.? Cic.

SĀLUM, i, n. (σάλος) (only in the sing.). The open sea. A) Prop., Cic.—B) Meton. 1) Gen.: The sea, in general (poet.), Ov. 2) Tossing at sea, irones salo nauseaque confecti, Cæs. 3) The waves of a river, Stat.

SĀLUS, ūtis, f. (salvus). Uninjured condition, freedom from injury, health, welfare, well-being, prosperity. I. Prop. A) Gen.: nec ego multorum ægrorum salutem non ab Hippocrate potius quam ab Æsculapio datam iudico, Cic.; s. desperanda, Id.—B) Esp.: Health, welfare, &c., wished to any one, a greeting, salutation, Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Usually abridged, S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam), in the superscriptions of Cicero's epis-

les: also elliptically without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. (*abridged*, c. g. Cicero Attico S.); Dionysio plurimam salutem, Id.; Atticæ plurimam salutem, Id. *Unusual* is salutem dicere al cui, to bid farewell to: ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiæ, vivamque tecum multum, Cic.; salutem ei nunciet verbum patris: thus, verbis tuis, Cic.; salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, adds a very sincere salutation, Id.—II. *Salus personified*, a Roman deity, who had a temple upon one of the points of the mons Quirinalis: augurium Salutis, undertaken for the welfare of the state, Cic. *In a double sense*, with reference to the appellative signification of the name: S. ipsa virorum fortium innocentium tueri non potest, Cic.

SALUTARIS, e (salus). *Belonging to health, well-being, or welfare; wholesome, healthful, salubrious*. I. Gen. A) *Absol.*: ut que mala sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic.; res s., Id. *Of persons*: agri ipsi tum beneficium, tam salutarem, tui mansuetum civem desiderant, Cic.—B) *With dat.*, ad, contra alqd: ratio quoniam admodum paucis s., Cic.; consilium s. utriusque, Id.; stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum s. sit, Id.—II. *Esp.* A) *Appell.*: s. litern, i. e. the letter A, as an abbreviation for absolve, on the tablets used for voting [opp. litera tristis, i. e. C, for condemn], Cic.; s. digitus, i. e. the forefinger (perhaps os used in salutation), Suet.—B) *Adj. pr.*: Jovem quum Salutarem dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutela, Cic.

SALUTARITER, adv. (salutaris). *Salutarily, beneficially, profitably*, s. uti armis, Cic.

SALUTATIO, ðnis, f. (saluto). *A greeting, saluting, salutation, salute*. I. Gen.: quis te communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic.—II. *Esp.* of complimentary visits: *Court, attendance*, ubi salutatio deflexit, literis me involvo, Cic. *Under the emperors: Attendance at court*, Suet.

SALUTATOR, ðris, m. (saluto). *One that greets or salutes*. I. Gen., Stat.—II. *Esp.*: *One that makes a call, a visitor, or that waits upon any body*, Q. Cic. *Under the emperors: One that appeared at court, a courtier*, Suet.

SALUTATORIUS, a, um (saluto). *Of or belonging to salutation*, s. cubile, a hall for giving audience, Plin.

SALUTATRIX, icis, f. *She that salutes*. I. Gen., Mart.—II. *Esp.*: *She that pays a complimentary visit, a female visitor*, Juv.

SALUTIFER, ðra, ðrum, (salus, fero), pnet. for salubris. *That brings health, healthful*, Ov.

SALUTIFERULUS, a, um (salus, gero). *Conveying a salutation or compliments*, s. pueri, errand-boys, messengers, Plaut.

SALUTO, I (salus). I. *To preserve uninjured*, sequenti anno palmetis salutariter pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin.—II. *To wish health to, to salute, greet*. A) *Gen.*: quum in hunc ordinem venerit, salutabunt benigne, comiter appellabunt unumquemque nostrum, Cic.; quum sui Cæsarem salutabant, saluted Cæsar, i. e. saluted him as Cæsar, Id.; to salutat, salutes, or sends to, greeting, Id. *Of the adoration of a deity*, Cic. *Of the custom of saluting when a person sneezes*: cur sternumentis salutamus? Plin. *To bid farewell, take leave*, Plaut.—C) *To visit in order*

to show respect, to pay a complimentary visit, to pay court, paulo post Curtius venit salutandi causa: sed mausit iuvitatus, Cic.; to salute or receive visitors, mane salutamus domi et bonus viros multos, Cic. *Under the emperors, used of the attendance at court in the morning*, Suet.; Tac.

SALVE, adv. (salvus). *Well, as well as may be wished for (ellip')*, sutin' salve? (sc. agis' ngitur?) is all well? is it well with you? how are you? quum pater satia' salve? interrogaret eum, Liv.

SALVE, imper. See SALVEO.

SALVEO, ðre, v. n. (salvus). I. Gen.: *To be well or in good health*, Plaut.—II. *Esp.* A) *In greeting or salutation, in paying or returning a compliment*: salve? salveto? salvetate! How do you do? how are you? good-day to you! and s. jubeo, to wish good-day, to greet or salute, Dionysium jube s., make my compliments, remember me to, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, you are saluted by my son; my son desires to be remembered to you, Id. *Of saluting, i. e. adoring or addressing a deity*, Virg. *A salutation when any one is sneezing*: God bless you! Gitona ter continuo sternutavit... Eumolpus a. Gitona jubet, Petr.—B) *Sometimes like vale*: Farewell, good-by, adieu, vale, salve, Cic.

SALVIA, æ, f. (salvus). *The herb sage*, Plin.

SALVUS, a, um (salvus). *Unhurt, uninjured, safe, sound, preserved in violation, in good condition*. I. Gen. A) *ita me gessi, Quirites*, ut omnes s. conservarem, Cic.; salvum revertisse, Id.; utnam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, since every thing is still in proper order, Id.—B) *With a noun, in the abl. absol.*: *Without violating, with the reservation of*, salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus, Cic.; salvis auspiciis, Id.; salvo jure nostræ amicitie, Id.—II. *Esp.* A) *s. sum, I am safe, all is well with me*: s. res est, that matter is all right, all is well in that quarter; ne sim s., si aliter scribo ac sentio, may mischief befall me, if, Cic.—B) *s. sis (as a term of salutation, for salve)*, Plaut.

SAMARIA, æ, f. (Σαμαρεία). *Samaria, a district of Palestine*, Plin. *Also, the chief town of the district*.

SAMARITÆ, arum, m. *The inhabitants of Samaria, Samaritans*, Tac.

SAMAROBRIVA, æ, f. *Samarobriva, a city in Gallia Belgica, the capital of the Ambiani; now Amiens*, Cic.

SAMBUCA, æ, f. (σαμβύκη). I. *A triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp tone*, Pers.—II. *Meton.*: *A military machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could mount the wall, a kind of wooden bridge*, Vitruv.

SAMBUCINA, æ, f. (sambuca, cano). *A female player on the sambuca*, Plaut.

SAME, ðs [Samos. Ov.], f. (Σάμη). *Same, a name of the island Cephallenia, in the Ionian Sea, Ov.; one of the four towns in the island was also called Same*, Liv.

SAMITOLUS, a, um [Samius]. *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian*, Plaut.

SAMIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Samos, Samian*, S. Juno, worshipped at Samos, Cic. *Subst.*: Samii, ðrum, m., *The inhabitants of Samos, Samians*, Cic.

SAMNIS, itis. *Of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite*, S. ager, Liv. *Collect.*: *The*

Samnites, Liv.; *gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

SAMNITES, ium [Samnitum, Cic.]. *The inhabitants of Samnium, Samnites*, Cic.; *gladiators furnished with Samnite weapons*, Id.

SAMNIUM, ii, n. *Samnium, a country in the centre of Italy, to the east of Latium and Campania, inhabited by a warlike race who were an offshoot of the Sabines*, Liv.

SAMOS, i. See **SAMUS**.

SAMOTHRACA, æ, f. *Samothrace, an island of the Egean Sea, near Thrace*, Liv.

SAMOTHRACE, Æs, f. I. q. Samothraca, Plin.

SAMOTHRACENUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Samothrace*, S. Zancles, a native of Samothrace, Plin.

SAMOTHRACES, um, m. *The inhabitants of Samothrace*, Varr. *Adj.*: S. dii, *gods worshipped in that island*, Varr.; *also absol.*, Juv.

SAMOTHRACIA, æ, f. I. q. Samothraca, Cic.

SAMPSŪCHUM, i, n. (σαμψυχόν). *Marjoram*, Plin.

SAMUS or **SAMOS**, i [acc., Samum, Cic.], f. (Σάμος). *Samos*. I. *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus, the birthplace of Pythagoras, famous for its earthenware*, Virg. 2. *The island Cephallenia*; see **SAME**.

SANABILIS, c (sano). *Curable, qui dicuntur iracundi . . . ii sunt constituti quasi mala valetudine animi, s. tamen, ut Socrates dicitur*, Cic.

SANATIO, ōnis, f. (sano). *A curing, healing, s. corporum*, Cic.; s. malorum, Id.

SANCAPTIS, idis, f. *A fictitious spice*, Plaut.

SANCIO, xi, ctum, 4 v. a. *To establish as sacred or inviolable, by a religious act*. I. *Prop. of legal statutes, or other public documents*. 1) s. legem (jus, fœdus). 2) s. lege (edicto, or without this word), alqd. de alqa re, ut, uc. 3) lex sancit.

4) *Poet. impers. with a relative clause: To establish irrevocably, to fix, to ordain, order, appoint*. 1) s. legem: noli putare, legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu s. voluerit, id esse actum.

ut, Cic.; hæc igitur lex sancitur, ut, Id.; sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, Id.; s. fœdus, to conclude a treaty, Id. 2) s. lege alqd. de alqa re, ut, ne: alia moribus confirmantur, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. : Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne (augurum) ex Asia exportari liceret, Id. b) *Without abl.*: s. aeta Cæsaris, Cic.; augurum s. Pompeium, Id. 3) *lex sancit*: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliæ leges non sancit, Sulla ipse non postulat, Cic. — II. *Meton. of crimes: To forbid under a penalty, incestum pontifices supplicio sanciuo*, Cic.; *asturæ lege anocium est*, Id.

SANCTE, adv. (sanctus). *Conscientiously, religiously, scrupulously, carefully, pie s. que colimus naturam excellentem*, Cic.; *auguste s. que consecrare*, Id.

SANCTIMONIA, Æs, f. (sanctus). *Conscientiousness, uprightness, virtue, probity, purity of morals, quæ (fortissimorum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse*, Cic.

SANCTIO, ōnis, f. (sancio). *An establishing or decreeing strictly under the penalty of execution, s. sacrandæ sunt quere ipso aut obstestatione legis, aut pœna, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur*, Cic.

SANCTITAS, ātis, f. (sanctus). I. *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, fretus sanctitate tribunatus*, Cic. — II. *A high degree of morality, purity of morals; sanctity, piety; integrity, virtue; chastity, exemplum veteris sanctitatis*, Cic.; *sanctitate sua se tuebuntur, high dignity*, Id.; *deos placatos pietas efficiet et s.*, Id.

SANCTITUDO, inis, f. (sanctus), i. q. sanctitudo. *Sacredness, s. sepultura*, Cic.

SANCTOR, ōris, m. (sancio). *One who establishes, appoints, or ordains, præcipuus Servius Tullius s. legum fuit*, Tac.

SANCTUARIUM, ii, n. (sanctus), i. q. sacrum. *The cabinet of a prince, a. Mitiradantis*, Plin.

SANCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of sancio*. — II. *Adj.* A) (originally) *Established as inviolable; hence, gen., inviolable, sacred, qui sanctum campum, inviolatum corpus omnium civium Romanorum, integrum jus libertatis defendo*, Cic.; *nullum jus tam s. atque integrum*, Id.; s. officium, Id. — B) *Holy, sacred, venerable, divine, s. augustusque fons*, Cic.; *tu scilicet homo religiosus et s. fœdus frangere noluisti*, Id.; *oc amores quidem sanctos a sapiente alienos esse arbitrantur, pure, chaste*, Id.

SANCUS, i, m. *A Sabine deity worshipped at Rome, the same as Dius Fidius and Semo*, Liv.

SANDALĀRIUS, a, um (sandalium). *Of or belonging to sandals or slippers, Apollo S., who had a statue at Rome in the Sandal Street (in the fourth district or region of the city)*, Suet. *Subst.*: in Sandalario, in the Sandal (i. e. Shoemakers') Street, Gell.

SANDALIGERŪLÆ, ærum, f. (sandalium, gerulus). *A female slave that carried her mistress's sandals behind her*, Plaut.

SANDALĪUM, ii, n. [plur., sandalīa, Albin.] (σανδάλιον). *A sandal, slipper*, Ter.

SANDĀPILA, æ, f. *A tier for persons of inferior rank; the corpses of persons of a higher class were carried on a lectica*, Suet.; Juv.

SANDIX [sandyx], icis, f. (σάνδιξ, σάνδυξ). *A kind of red pigment, composed of red ochre and cinabar; according to others, cinabar*, Plin.

SANE, adv. (sanus). I. *In a sound state, Charis*. — II. A) *Reasonably, with reason, s. sapio et sentio, I am in full possession of my senses*, Plaut. — B) *Gen.* 1) *Truly, indeed, verily, very, dabant hæc ferie tibi opportunitam s. facultatem ad explicandus tuas literas*, Cic.; *odium s. genus, Id.; explicat orationem s. longam*, Id. *In replies: Yes, certainly, s. et libenter quidem*, Cic. *With another adv.*: res rustica s. bene culta, Id.; s. quam, *exceedingly, very much*; *conclusa est a te tam magna lex s. quam brevi*, Id. 2) *In restricted concessive clauses: To be sure, certainly; no doubt, in fact, indeed, sit ita s. sed, Cic.; sint falsa s. invidiosa certe non sunt*, Id. 3) *With imperatives: Then, but, only*, Plaut.

SANGUEN, inis. See **SANGUIS**.

SANGUICŪLUS, i, m. (sanguis). *A black pudding*, Plin.

SANGUINĀRIUS, a, um (sanguis). *Of or belonging to blood*. I. *Prop.*: s. herba, *a herb that has the property of staunching blood*, Plin. — II. *Fig.*: *Blood-thirsty, sanguinary, s. juvenus*, Cic.

SANGUINEUS, a, um (sanguis). *Of or be*

longing to blood, consisting of blood, bloody. I. Prop.: lapideus sicut s. imber, Cic. — II. Meton.: Of the color of blood, s. color vini, Plin.

SANGUINO, are, v. n. (sanguis). To be bloody, to drip or drop with blood, Quiet. Meton.: To be of the color of blood, Virg. Fig.: To be blood-thirsty or sanguinary, lucrosæ hujus et sanguinantis eloquentiæ usus, Tac.

SANGUINOLENTUS, a, um (sanguis). Full of blood, bloody. I. Prop. A) Ov. — B) Meton.: Red as blood, of the color of blood, Ov. — II. Fig.: Filled with blood, bloody, s. centesimæ, sucking blood (as it were), Sen.

SANGUIS, inis [neut. sanguen, Enn. ap. Cic.], m. Blood. I. Prop.: Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic.; mittere sanguinem, to bleed, let blood, Id. — B) Meton. 1) v) Blood, i. e. descent, parentage, race, consanguinity, pietas est, per quam sanguine conjunctus officium et diligens tribuitur cultus, relations, those connected by ties of consanguinity, Cic. b) Poet.: A scion, shoot, Ov. 2) Of other fluids: vinum poturus memento to bibere sanguinem terræ, Plin. — II. Fig.: Liveliness, vigor, spirit, strength, amissimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Of energy or power of speech: sucus ille et s. incorruptus usque ad hanc ætatem oratorum fuit, Cic.

SANGUISUGA, æ, f. (sanguis, sugo). A leech, Cels.

SANIES, em, e, f. (another form, probably a corruption of sanguis). I. Bad or corrupted blood, Cels.; bloody matter, Virg. — II. Meton.: Anything resembling matter, humor, moisture, Ov.; e. g. of the matter that discharges itself from the ear, Plin.; poison, venom, Hor.

SANITAS, atis, f. (sanus). Soundness or health of body or of mind, s. est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, c quibus constans, Cic. I. Prop.: qui incorrupta sanitate sunt, Cic. — II. Fig. A) Soundness of mind, reason, discretion, sanity, sound judgment, good sense, audacia de sanitate ac mente deturbat, Cic.; ad sanitatem se convertere, Id. — B) Of diction: Propriety, correctness, purity, s. orationis, Cic.; ut omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, that has lost all that purity, and (as it were) health, of Attic style, Id. — C) Also (but rarely) of other abstract objects: sin victoriæ s. sustentaculum, columbu in Italia verteretur, completeness, Tac.

SANNA, æ, f. (σάννα). A wry mouth, especially as a scornful grimace, Pers.

SANNIO, õnis, m. (sannus). One who makes a wry mouth, or who ridicules another with grimaces, Cic.

SANO, I v. a. (sanus). To make sound or healthy; to cure, heal. I. Prop.: Ptolemæum s., Cic.; tumor sanatur, Id.; s. dolorem, Id. — II. Fig.: To heal, cure, correct, repair, restore, set right, quæ s. poterunt, sanabo, Cic.; causa s. non potest, Id.

SANTONI, õrum [Santõnes, Plin.; sing., Santonus, Luc.], m. Santones, a people of Aquitania, at the mouth of the Garumna, opposite Burdigala; now Sainies, Depart. Charente Inférieure, Cass.

SANTONICUS, a, um. Of or belonging to

the Santones or Santoni, S. absinthium, Plin.; s. cucullus, Juv.

SANUS, a, um (σάος). Sound, in health (bodily or mentally), well, whole, sane. I. Prop. A) non est ea medicina, quæ sanæ parti corporis scalpellum adhibetur atque integræ, Cic. — B) Meton.: s. res publica, Cic. — II. Fig. A) Of sound mind, in one's senses, in one's right mind, rational, reasonable, sana mente, Cic.; ego illum male eorum semper putavi, not right in his mind, crack-brained, Id. With ab: s. ab illis (vitii), sound, healthy, i. e. not infected by them, Hor. — B) Of diction: Correct, pure, sound, nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque s., Cic.

SAPA, æ, f. New wine boiled down, thickened must, Plin.

SAPERDA, æ, m. (σαπέρδης). A fish of small value, caught in the Black Sea, a sort of pilchard, Pers.

SAPIENS, entis. I. Part. of sapio. — II. Adj.: Acquainted with the true value of things, well advised, reasonable, prudent, judicious. A) 1) Gen.: sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem, Cic.; rex æquus ac s., Id. Subst., sapiens, A wise rational, prudent, discreet man, Hor. 2) Of abstract objects: nihil prætermisum est, quod non habeat sapientem excusationem, non modo probabilem, Cic. — B) Wise; subst., a wise man, sage, is est s. quem quærimus, is est beatus, Cic.; quos cognosse sapientis est, Id. Esp. of the seven wise men of Greece, septem quos Græci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic.; Sapiens, a Roman surname of Lælius, Id.: of Fabricius, M. Curius, &c., Id.

SAPIENTER, adv. (sapiens). Wisely, discreetly, prudently, quam a jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic.; provis a, Id.

SAPIENTIA, æ, f. (sapiens). I. A deep insight into things, discernment; discretion, prudence, Hor. — II. A) Wisdom, princeps omnium virtutum illa s., quæ σοφία Græci vocat, Cic.; mater omnium boarum rerum sit s., Id.; virtute et sapientia munitus, Id. — B) Esp.: Practical wisdom or philosophy, s. ars vivendi putanda est, Cic. Of eloquence: hanc cogitandi pronuntiandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Græci sapientiam nominabant, Cic.

SAPIO, ivi or ii, 3 v. n. and a. To have a taste, to taste, savor. I. Prop. A) 1) Of food: nec dubium, quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. With acc. of that of which any thing tastes: quis (piscis) speret ipsum mare, Sen. 2) Of one who tastes: To taste, to have a perception of taste, nec enim sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. — B) Meton.: To smell of any thing, Cicero, Meliora, inquit, unguents sunt, quæ terram quam cræcum sapiunt, Plin. — II. Fig.: To perceive mentally, to possess good sense, to have discernment or discretion, to be prudent or discreet. A) Neut.: populus est moderator, quoad sapit tuerique vult per se constitutum rem publicam, Cic.; s. coepit, Id. — B) Act.: To understand any thing, to have an insight into any thing, ista quidem conjuratio facile opprimeretur, si recta saperet Antoonis, Cic.; s. nihil, Id.; sapiunt patruos, we follow them, strive to imitate, Pers. Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges, grow wise too late, Cic.

SAPOR.

SAPOR, ōris, m. (sapiō) (*objective*). *Taste, flavor, savor* [gustatus, (*subjective*) taste, perception of a taste]. I. A) Prop.: si quem forte inveneritis, qui aspersionem oculis pulchritudinem rerum, nobis odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capitur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. *In the plur.*, Plin.—B) Meton. 1) Subjct. for gustatus; Taste, Lucr. 2) Concr. (usually plur.): *Things of a good flavor, dainties, delicacies*, Plin. 3) Smell, gravitati saporis occurrit tactus auribus unguento nut odoribus, Plin. Concr., sapes, Odoriferous things, scents, Virg.—II. Fig., of style: s. vernaculus, elegant manner, Tincam multa ridicule dicentem Grauius obrucbat necio quo sapore vernaculo, Cic.

SAPPHICUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Sappho*, S. Musa, i. e. Sappho (considered as the tenth Muse), Cstull.

SAPPHIRUS, i, f. (σάπφειρος). *A kind of precious stone, a sapphire, lapis lazuli*, Plin.

SAPPHŌ, ūs, f. (Σαπφῷ). *Sappho, a celebrated poetess, a native of Mytilene*, Cic.

SAPRŌPHAGO, ēre, v. n. (σαπροφαγεῖν). *To eat putrid meat*, Mart.

SARGINA, ōs, f. (sarcio). *A burden, bundle; frequently plur., luggage, baggage*. I. Prop. A) Sing., Petr.—B) Plur., Cæs.—II. Fig.: *A burden, weight, load, care, trouble*, Ov.; Hor.

SARCINARIUS, s, um (sarcinā). *Of or belonging to luggage or baggage, s. jumenta*, Cæs.

SARCINATOR, ōris, m. (sarcio). *One who mends or patches clothes*, Plaut.

SARCINATUS, s, um (sarcina). *Loaded with baggage*, Plaut.

SARCIO, sarsi, sartum, 4 v. a. *To mend, make whole, repair*. I. Prop.: s. seminaria, Plin.—II. Fig.: *To mend, i. e. repair, retrieve, make up for*, s. damna, Cic.; s. injuriam, Id.

SARCOPHAGUS, s, um (σαρκοφάγος). I. *That eats or devours flesh, s. lapis, a kind of limestone with which coffins were lined, so named because it had the property of consuming corpses quickly*, Plin.—II. Subst. meton., sarcophagus, i, m., *A tomb*, Juv.

SARCŪLUM, i, n. (sario, sarrio). *A rake, hoe, or weeding-hook, also used for breaking up clods of earth*, Plin.

SARDANĀPĀLUS, i, m. (Σαρδανάπαλος). *Sardanapalus, an effeminate king of Assyria, who set fire to his palace, and burned himself, together with his treasures*, Cic.

SARDES [Sardis, Hor.], ium, f. (Σάρδεις). *Sardis, the capital of Lydia, on the River Pactolus, the residence of Cræsus*, Cic.

SARDI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Sardinia, notorious for their perfidy and venality; hence, prov., Sardi venales, alius alio nequior*, Cic.

SARDIANI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Sardinia*, Cic.

SARDIANUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Sardinia*, S. balani, Plin.

SARDINIA, ōs, f. (Σαρδόνιος, Sardinian). *Sardinia, an island near Italy*, Cic.

SARDINIENSIS, e. *Sardinian, S. triumphus, for the reduction of Sardinia*, Nep.

SARDŌNYX, ūchis, c. (σαρδόνυξ). *A precious stone, sardonyx, carnelian*, Plin.

SARDŌUS, s, um (Σαρδῶος). *Sardinian, S. mare*, Plin.

SARTUS.

SARDUS, s, um. *Sardinian, S. triticum*, Plin.; S. lapis, the carnelian (found in Sardinia), Cic.

SARISSA, ōs, f. (σάρισσα). *A long (Macedonian) lance or pike*, Liv.

SARISSŌPHŌROS, i, m. (σαρισσοφόρος). *A Macedonian lance-bearer*, Liv.

SARMĀTĀE [Greek form, Sarmātes, Plin.; and Sauromates, Ov. Sing., Sarmāta, ōs, *A Sarmatian*, Luc.; Sauromata, Plin. E.], ōrum, m. (Σαρματᾶται). *Sarmatians, a people in what is now Poland, Russia, and the adjoining countries, from the Vistula to the Don*, Plin.

SARMĀTIA, ōs, f. *The country of the Sarmatæ*, Plin.

SARMĀTICE, adv. *Like the Sarmatians*, Ov.

SARMĀTICUS, s, um. *Sarmatian*, Suet.

SARMĀTIS, idis, f. [a Greek form, Sauromatides Amazones, Mel.]. *Sarmatian*, Ov.

SARMEN, inis, n. (sarpo), i. q. sarmentum. *Small twigs, brush-wood*, Plaut.

SARMENTŌSUS, s, um (sarmentum). *Full of twigs or thin branches, s. psyllion*, Plin.

SARMENTUM, i, n. (sarpo). *A twig or thin branch of trees, plants, or vines, whether green or dry, such as was used for fagots (usually plur.), brush-wood*. I. Sing., Col.—II. Plur., Cic.

SARNUS, i, m. *Sarnus, a river of Campania, near Pompeii; now Sarno*, Plin.

SARPEDON, ōnis, m. (Σαρπηδών). *Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, slain before Troy by Patroclus*, Cic.

SARPO, sarptum, 3 v. a. *To cut or lop off, to clear*, Fest.

SARRA [Sara, Plaut.], ōs, f. *The Latinized form of the Phœnician, or, rather, Carthaginian name of Tyre, famous for its purple-dye*, Enn. ap. Prob. Virg.

SARRĀCUM, i, n. I. *A kind of wagon for heavy loads*, Cic.—II. Meton. of the constellation Charles's Wain (Ursa Major), Juv.

SARRĀNUS, s, um. *Of or belonging to Sarra, i. e. Tyre. I. Tyrian, S. viola, purple*, Col.—II. Meton.: *Carthaginian*, Sil.

SARRASTES, um, m. *Sarrastes, a people of Campania, in the neighborhood of the Soranus*, Virg.

SARRIO [sario], ūi and ivi, itum, 4 v. a. (σαίρω, σαρίω). *To rake or hoe*, Plin.

SARRITIO [sartio], ōnis, f. (sarrio). *A raking or hoeing*, Col.

SARRITOR [sartor], ōris, m. I. Prop.: *One who rakes or hoes*, Col.—II. Fig.: *One who fosters*, Plaut.

SARRITŪRA [sartit.], ōs, f. *A raking or hoeing*, Col.

SARRITUS, s, um, part. of sarrio.

SARSINA [Sassina], ōs, f. *Sarsina, a town of Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus (the modern name for it is the same)*, Mart.

SARSINĀTES, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Sarsina*, Plin.

SARTĀGO, inis, f. I. Prop.: *Kitchen utensils or vessels*, Plin.—II. Fig.: *s. loquendi, a motley mixture, medley, mingled mass*, Pers.

SARTOR, ōris, m. I. q. SARRITOR.

SARTŪRA, ōs, f. (sarcio). *A mending, repairing*, Col.

SARTŪRA, ōs, f. (sarrio). *A hoeing*, Plin.

SARTUS, s, um. I. Part. of sarcio.—II. Adj.: *Mended, repaired, put in repair (only in the phrase sartus tectus, or more frequently in the neut.*

plur., sarta tecta, buildings in good repair. A) Prop.: sarta tecta . . . sartum tectum, Cic.; s. tecta mediū sacrum, Id.—B) Fig.: hoc mihi ds, ut M'. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic.

SAT. See SATIS.

SATĀGEUS, a, um (satago). *Fretting, over-anxious, ut istos satageos se sibi molestos describam tibi.* Sen.

SATAGO, cre. See SATIS, III., B.

SĀTELLES, itis, c. *One who guards the person of a prince, a life-guard; plur., attendance, retinue, train.* I. Prop. A) administri et s. sex Nævii, Cic.; istu, quæ modo Nago jactavit, Himilconi ceterisque Hannibalis satellitibus jam læta sunt, *satelles, adherents, party.* Liv.—B) Meton. of similar attendants, Cic.—II. Fig.: *An associate, hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios.* Cic. *Frequently in a bad sense: A partner in crime, an accomplice, stipitator corporis instituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis.* Cic.; s. scelerum, Id.

SĀTIAS, atis [satis, ei], f. (satis). *A sufficient number, sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness.* I. Gen.: *agros invasere, frumentique ex inopiu gravi s. facta.* Sull. Fr. ap. Non.—II. Esp. *subject: Satiety, disgust, s. (with tedium), Tac.*

SĀTYATE, adv. (satiatus). *Sufficiently, abundantly [sd satietatem, affatim], tiliis ignis et aeris habendo s. atque humoris temperate.* Vitr.

SĀTICŪLA, æ, f. *Saticula, a frontier town of Campania.* Liv.

SĀTICŪLANI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Saticula.* Liv.

SĀTICŪLUS, i, m. *An inhabitant of Saticula.* Virg.

SĀTIETAS, atis, f. (satis). *A sufficient number or quantity, sufficiency, fullness.* I. Gen. in the plur.: *quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, primumque habens humoris et acris.* Vitr.—II. Esp. *subst.: Satisfied desire, a being satisfied, satiety; disgust, loathing.* A) Prop.: *cibi s., Cic.; facilitate fugere satietatem.* Id.—B) Fig.: *ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere.* Cic.; *studiorum omnium s. vite incit satietatem.* Id. *Plur.: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum s., Cic.*

SĀTIN' and SATINE. See SATIS.

SĀTIO, ōnis, f. (satis). *To fill sufficiently with food, to satiate, sate, satisfy.* I. Prop. A) *veniebat ad cœnam, ut animo quieto satiaret desideria naturæ, satisfy, content.* Cic.—B) Meton.: *To fill up, to provide sufficiently, Tyrium colorem pelagio, to sate.* Plin.—II. Fig. A) *To satiate, content, satisfy, s. libidines.* Cic.; s. (populum) libertate, Id.; s. delectatione, Id. *Poet. with genit., Ov.—B) Esp. subject: To satiate, to disgust, to glut, cloy; in the pass., to be disgusted with anything, to have enough of it, primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.; horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audiunt.* Id.

SĀTIO, ōnis, f. (sero). *A sowing or planting, in jugero Leontini agri medimum fere tritici egerit, perpetuus atque æquabilis satio.* Cic.

SĀTIRA, ō. See SATURA, II.

SĀTYRICUS [from a confounding of the Roman

satira with the Greek satyra, it is often written satyricus, but incorrectly; hence we even find it with the Greek neuter termination satyricon], a, um (satira). Belonging to the Roman satire, Lact. Subst., satiricus, i, m., A writer of satire, Sid.

SĀTIS, abbrev. SĀT (satin', i. q. satisne) (Sanscr. *sadhū, full, from sadh, to be filled, adj. and adv. Enough (of any thing), sufficient, so as to suffice, so that no more is wanting (objectively) [affatim, so that one likes no more, subjectively].* I. Adj. A) *Satis.* 1) *s. est tibi in te, s. in legibus, s. in mediocribus amicitias præsidium.* Cic.; s. habere, Id.; *avidior quam s. est.* Id. 2) *s. est (habeo), credo, with an inf., or a subjective or objective clause: s. est ceteris artificibus perniciendis tantummodo similem esse hominis.* Cic.; s. erat respondere, Id. *With inf. perf.: quod hæcenus ostendisse s. est.* Quint. 3) *With genit.: ea amicitia non s. habet firmitatis.* Cic.; *temporis s., Id.; s. superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum.* Id.—B) *Sat.* 1) *tantum quantum s. est.* Cic. 2) *s. est (habeo, credo), with an inf., or a subjective or objective clause.* Ov. 3) *With genit., Plaut.—II. Adv. A) Satis.* 1) *With verbs: qui si unus s. omnia consequi posset.* Cic.: *contra Epicurum s. superque dictum est.* Id. 2) *With adj.: s. multa restant.* Cic.; s. instructum, *fairly, pretty well, tolerably (like the Fr. assez), videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam s. bonorum, habere firmissimum.* Cic. 3) *With adverbs or adverbial expressions: quæ in nostris rebus non s. honeste, in amicorum sunt honestissime.* Cic.; s. bene [like the Fr. assez bien], *Well enough, i. e. pretty well, pretty fairly, tolerably.* Cic.—B) *Sat.* 1) *With verbs, Plaut.* 2) *With adj.: tu pugna Cannensis accersitorem s. bonum fecit.* Cic.; [like the Fr. assez], *Pretty fairly, tolerably well, quæ tuis opera officii poterunt, lætantibus omnibus bonis, etiam s. bonis.* Cic.; *thus, s. bonus denotes rather less than bonus.* 3) *With adv., Plaut.—C) Compar.: Satius, More satisfactory; hence gen., better, more serviceable, more proper.* 1) *Adj. s. est, with a subjective clause: repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret s. esse.* Cic. *In a positive signification: It conduces, it profits or avails.* Plaut. 2) *Adv., with a verb: Rather, sooner.—III. Observe the following phrases.* A) *sat agito (satagito), To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it.* Plaut.—B) *satis ngo or sat ago (satago) 1) To satisfy a creditor, to pay.* Plaut. 2) *To have enough to do with any thing, to have one's hands full of it.* a) *satis ago, impers.: pugnatu acriter: agitur tamen a.* Cic. b) *sat ago (satago): Cæsar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent.* Auct. B. Afr. 3) *To take great pains with any thing, to be very busy in doing any thing, to be much engaged about.* (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem . . . non agere dixit, sed satagere, Quint.; *also act., interea hæc satageos, carrying on busily.* Petr.—C) *satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, to receive or have, to give, to demand, to offer, a sufficient security, s. accipio, Cic.; s. do (satisdo). Id.: by way of bail, security, &c., Id.—D) satis factu or satisfactio. To give satisfaction, to satisfy, content.* 1) *Gen. with dat.: s. Siculis, Cic.; s. alicui petenti, Id.;*

causæ atque officio s. facere, Id. 2) a) *To satisfy a creditor (either by payment or by giving security, &c.), pecunia petitur ab Hermipio; Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fubie satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. b) To give satisfaction, to make reparation or amends. With dat.:* ita prædicabas, te non existimare, nisi illum interfecisset, umquam mihi pro tuis in me injuriis s. esse facturum, Cic.

SATISDATIO or SATIS DATIO, ònis, f. *A giving or offering of security or bail, Cic.*

SATISDATO. See SATIS, III., C.

SATISDATOR, òris, m. *A security, i. e. person that gives security or bail, a guarantee, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic.*

SATISDO. See SATIS, III., C.

SATISFACIO. See SATIS, III., D.

SATISFACTO, ònis, f. (satisfacit). I. *A satisfying of a creditor by giving security, Cic. — II. Satisfaction, i. e. apology, excuse, hic tu me etiam in simulas nec satisfactionem meam accipis, Cic.*

SATIUS. See SATIS, III., C.

SATIVUS, a, um (sero). *Sown or planted, s. morus, Plin.*

SATOR, òris, m. (sero). *A sower, planter. I. Prop. A) Cic. — B) Poet. meton.: One who begets, a father, Virg. — II. Fig.: One who sows; an author, creator, originator, s. litia, Liv.*

SATRAPEA, æ, f. (σατραπεία). *The government of a satrap, satrapy, Plin.*

SATRAPES, is, plur. SATRAPÆ, m. (σατράπης) (*a Persian word*). *The governor of a province in Persia, a satrap, Nep.*

SATRICANI, òrum, m. *The inhabitants of Satricum, Liv.*

SATRICUM, i, n. *Satricum, a town in Latium near Antium, Liv.*

SATUR, ùra, ùrum (satis). I. A) 1) *Full of food, sated, that has eaten enough, Cic. 2) With abl., Ov. 3) With genit., in the compar., agnus s. lactis, Col. — B) Meton., of inanimate things. 1) Of color: Strong, deep, full, s. color, Plin. 2) Gen.: Rich, full, abundant, Virg. 3) Fat, fattened, well fed, Mart. — II. Fig.: Rich, copious, in contradistinction to what is simple or meagre, Cic.*

SATÛRA, æ, f. (sc. lanx). I. *Originally, a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, a dish of fruit; hence, food made of various ingredients. A mixture, medley, o. glio; hence, meton., per saturam, mixed, mingled, all in a heap. — II. satura and satura, æ, f., Satire, i. e. a kind of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek satire), of a dramatical and afterward of a didactic kind; it was introduced by Ennius in a poetic form, and was subsequently cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal.*

SATURÆ PALUS. *A lake or marsh in Latium, formed by the River Nymphæus, and near the promontory Circeium; now Lago di Paola, Virg.*

SATÛRATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of saturo. — II. Adj., of color: Strung, full, deep, color in his plerumque s., Plin.*

SATÛREIANUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Satureium, Satureian, Hor.*

SATÛRITAS, atis, f. (satur). *The state of being saturated, satiety, fullness. I. Prop., Plaut.*

—II. Meton. 1) *Of colors: Fullness, depth, Plin. 2) Abundance, copiousness, s. copiousque rerum omnium quæ ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic.*

SATÛRUM or SATUREIUM, i, n. *Saturum or Satureium, a town in Southern Italy, near Tarentum, famed for its horses; non Saturo, Plin.*

SATURNALIA, ìdrom, ìbus. *The Saturnalia, a festival in honor of Saturn, celebrated yearly, for several days from the 17th of December, Cic.; S. prima, the first day of the Saturnalia, Liv.; S. secunda, tertia, the second, third day of the same, Cic.*

SATURNIA, æ, f. I. *Juno, daughter of Saturn, Ov. — II. An ancient town of Etruria, on the road from Rome to Cosa, about twenty miles from the sea; non Saturnia, Plin.*

SATURNINUS, i, n. *A Roman surname, e. g. L. Appuleius S., a tribune of the people (A.U.C. 654), with C. Scrvilius Glaucia, who was condemned for high treason, Cic.*

SATURNIUS, n, um. *Of or belonging to Saturn, S. stella, the planet Saturn, Cic.*

SATURNIUS, ìi, m. I. *Jupiter, son of Saturn, Ov. — II. Pluto, Ov. — III. Plur.: Saturnii, òrum, The inhabitants of the town Saturnia, acc. to Fest.*

SATURNUS, i, m. *Saturu: according to some, the most ancient king of Latium; he came to Italy in the reign of Janus, and was worshipped as the god of agriculture, and of social life, identified with the Greek Κρόνος; Saturni stella, the planet Saturn, Cic.*

SATURO, i v. a. (satur). *To make sat, to fatten. I. Prop. A) en (animalia) quæ paulo ante nata sunt, sine magistro duce natura mamma appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. — B) Meton. gen.: To fill with any thing, to provide richly or copiously, to satisfy, satiata, s. oovalia stercore, Col. — II. Fig. A) mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic.; homines s. honoribus, Id.; saturavit se sanguine civium, Id. — B) Esp. subjectively for satiare: To fill so as to produce disgust or loathing, to cloy, Plaut.*

SATUS, a, um, part. of sero.

SATÛS, ùs, m. (sero). *A sowing or planting, abstr. I. Prop. A) herbam asperam, credo (sc. existisse), solum congesta, non humano satu, Cic. — B) Meton.: A begetting, producing, a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic.; Jovis satu, Id. — II. Fig. concr.: Seed, cultura animi philosophia est: hæc extrahit vitia radicitus et præparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic.*

SATÛRICUS, a, um (σατυρικός). I. *Of or belonging to the satyrs, in the manner of satyrs, s. signa, i. e. images in the shape of satyrs, Plin. — II. Of or belonging to the Greek satire, s. genus scenarum (with tragicum and comicum), Vitr.*

SATÛRISCUS, i, n. (Σατυρικός). *A little satyr, Cic.*

SATÛRI, òrum (Σάτυροι). *The Satyrs; a kind of semi-deities, with goats' feet, supposed to inhabit woods and forests, Cic. Sing., Cic.*

SAUCIATIO, ònis, f. (saucio). *A wounding, et s. quæritur, cum fugam facturi esse constabit, Cic.*

SAUCIO, i v. a. (saucio). *To wound, hurt, injure. I. Prop. A) 1) ipse Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. 2) Esp.: To stab, meus discipulus*

valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, has stabbed, Cic.—B) *Meton.*, of the cultivation of the soil: s. terræ summam partem levi vomere, Col.; s. se, to get intoxicated, to intoxicate one's self, Enn. ap. Folg.—II. *Fig.*, Plaut.

SAUCIUS, a, um. *Wounded, hurt, injured*. I. *Prop.* A) videmus ex acie efferi sæpe saucios, Cic.—B) *Meton. gen.*: *Weakened, debilitated, injured*. 1) *Of living creatures: gladiatori illi saucio, Cic.* 2) *Of things without life, Ov.*—II. *Fig.*: *Hurt, troubled, grieved, vexed, saucium animum, Cic.*

SAUROCTŌNOS, i, m. (Σαυροκτόνος). *The Lizard-killer, a surname of Apollo; hence, the name of a statue by Praxiteles, Plin.*

SAUROMATÆ, &c. See SARMATÆ, &c.

SAXA, æ, m. *A surname of L. Decidius, an adherent of Cæsar, Cæs.*

SAXATILIS, e (saxum). *That is or dwells among rocks, s. pisces, found near rocks, on the rocks, Col.*

SAXETUM, i, n. (saxum). *A rocky place, quod est tam asperum s., in quo agricolæ cultus non elaborat, Cic.*

SAXÆUS, a, am (saxum). *Of rock or stone, rocky, stony*. I. *Prop.* A) s. est verruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. sp. Quint.—B) *Meton.*: *As hard as a rock or stone, App.*—II. *Fig.*: *Unfeeling, quem (Isæum) nisi cognoscere concupiscis, s. ferreusque es, Plin.*

SAXIFICUS, a, um (saxum, facio). *That turns into stone, petrifying, Ov.*

SAXIFRAGUS, a, um (saxum, frango). *That breaks rocks or stones, s. adisotum, which breaks stones in the body, Plin.*

SAXOSUS (saxosus), a, um (saxum). *Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony, s. Euphrates, Plin.* *Plur.*, saxosa, ñrum, n., *Rocky or stony places, picium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosa, Quint.*

SAXULUM, i, n. (saxum). *A little rock, ut Ithacæ illum, in asperitatis saxosis tamquam nidulum affixam, immortalitati anteponebat, Cic.*

SAXUM, i, n. (akin to σῶκος, hard, stout; Sanscr. sâh, to hold). *Any unhewn, hard stone, a rock, a piece of rock, a crag*. I. *Gen.*: in glebis aut saxis aut fustibus siqm de fundo præcipitem egeris, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) *The Tarpeian rock, Cic.*—B) *A superior kind of chalk (creta Cimolia), Plin.*—C) *Saxa Robra. See RUBER, II.*

SCABELLUM [also scabillum], i, n. (scammum). I. *A little bench, foot-stool, Varr.*—II. *Meton.*: *A stringed instrument, played by the pressure of the foot, used esp. on the stage, Cic.*

SCÆBER, bra, brum (scæbo). *Rough, not smooth*. A) *Gen.*, Suct.—B) *Esp.*: *Scabby, s. genæ, Plin.*

SCÆBIUS, cm, e, f. (scabo). *Roughness, want of smoothness*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*, Virg.—B) *Esp.*: *The scab, itch, mange, Cels.*—II. *Fig.*: *An itching sensation, an itching, a strang desire, Cic.*

SCABILUM, i. See SCABELLUM.

SCABIŌSUS, a, um (scabies). I. *Rough, not smooth, s. corallium, Plin.*—II. *Scabby, itchy, s. anguli (oculorum), Id.*

SCABYTUDO, inis, f. (scabies). *An itching sensation, an itching (fig.)*, Petr.

SCABO, scâbi, 3 v. a. (akin to σκάπτω, to dig).

To scratch, rub; to scratch off, s. aures, Plin.

SCÆA PORTA, æ, f. (Σκαίαι πύλαι). *A gate of Troy, the western gate, Plaut.* *Plur.* after the Greek: *Scææ portas, Virg.; and simply Scææ, Aas.*

SCÆNA, æ. See SCENA.

SCÆVA, æ, f. (scævæ). *An amen taken from the observation of the heavens (on the left), Plaut.*

SCÆVA, æ, m. *A Roman surname; e. g. D. Junius Brutus S., a consul (A. U. C. 429), Liv. Cassius S., an adherent of Cæsar, Cic.*

SCÆVOLA, æ, m. (dim. form scævæ; hence, left-handed). *A surname of Mucius, who made his way into the camp of Porsena, in order to kill him; and, when detected, thrust his right hand into the fire, Cic.; hence, this became a common surname in the gens Mucia: thus, P. Mucius S., a consul (A. U. C. 621), a friend of Tiberius Gracchus, Cic. Q. Mucius S., an augur and lawyer in the time of Cicero, son-in-law of C. Lælius, Cic.*

SCÆVUS, a, um (σκαίος). *Left, that is on the left*. I. *Prop.*: s. itibera portarum, from the left side, Vitr.—II. *Fig.* A) *Awkward, stupid, silly, perverse, Gell.*—B) *Unpropitious, unfavorable, contrary, App.*

SCALÆ, ñrum, f. (scando). I. *A ladder, stair-case, flight of stairs, Cic.*—II. *Poet. meton.*: *Steps, Mart.*

SCALDIS, is, m. [acc. Scaldem]. *Scalds, the River Scheldt, Cæs.*

SCALMUS, i, m. (σκαμῖος). *A piece of wood in which an oar works, a thole, row-lock, Cic.; venit (Canus) mature: scalmum nullum videt, not any vestige or trace of boats, Cic.*

SCALPELLUM, i, n. (scelprum). *A surgical instrument for cutting, a little knife, a lancet, scalpel, non est ea medicina, quæ sanæ parti corporis s. adhibetur, Cic.*

SCALPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. (γλάφω). I. *Prop.*: *To cut, scrape, carve; to scrape, scratch, Cic.*—II. *Fig.*: *To tickle, Pers.*

SCALPRUM, i, n. (scalpo). *An instrument for cutting or carving, a knife, a chisel, Liv.*

SCALPTÛRA, æ, f. (scilpo). I. *A carving or graving on stone, s. gemmarum, Plin.*—II. *Concr.*: *Carved work, a figure grazed, Zophori sculpturis ornati, Vitr.*

SCALPTÛRIO, ire, v. n. (scalpo). *To scratch, scrape, rub, Plaut.*

SCÂMANDER, dri, m. (Σκάμανδρος). *Scamander*. I. *A river of Troas, called also Xanthus, Plin.*

—II. *A freedman of C. and L. Fabricius, Cic.*

SCÂMILLUS, i, m. (scammum). *A little bench, foot-stool, s. impares, unequal projections on columnns, Vitr.*

SCAMNUM, i, n. (akin to scipio, σκήπανον, σκίμπτω). *A little bench, foot-stool*. I. *Gen.*: *A bench, seat, Cels.*—II. *Esp., in Agric.*: *A bank or ridge of earth, soil left unploughed in a ploughed field, Plin.*

SCANDIA, æ, f. or SCANDINAVIA. *The name given by the ancients to Norway, Sweden, and the surrounding islands, Plin.*

SCANDINAVIA, æ, f. I. q. Scandia, Plin.

SCANDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. and n. (Sanscr. scand, to ascend). I. *Act.*: *To mount, ascend, climb, get up, A)* *Prop.*: *quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic.*—B) *Fig.*, Hor.—II. *Neut.*: *To mount, climb, rise, ascend. A)*

Prop. 1) scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris. Quint. 2) *Meton.* of inanimate things: in tectis jam silvæ scandunt. Plin.—*B) Fig.*: sudere etiam Prisco, ne supra principem scandere, Tac.

SCANSILIS, *e* (scando). *That may be climbed.* I. *Prop.*: s. ficus, Phn.—II. *Fig.*: s. lex annorum, the advancing, as it were step by step, to a certain age or period of life, Plin.

SCANSIO, *ōnis, f.* (scando). *A climbing.* I. *Prop.*, Varr.—II. *Fig.*: s. sonorum, a musical scale, Vitr.

SCAPHA, *æ, f.* (σκάφη). *A small sailing-essel, a boat, skiff, bark, Cic.*

SCAPHIUM, *ii, n.* (σκαπίον). I. *Gen.*: *A vessel in the shape of a boat, a basin, Vitr.*—II. *Esp.*: *A cup or goblet like a boat, Cic.*

SCAPTESŪLA [Scaptensula], *æ, f.* (Σκαπτηγύλη). *Scaptesyle, more correctly Scapte Hyle, a small town on the coast of Thrace, opposite the island of Thasos. It contained gold mines, Lucr.*

SCAPŪLA, *w, m.* Scapula. I. *A Roman surname.* 1. *An adherent of Pompey, a fomenter of the Spanish war, Cic.* 2. *A certain usurer in the time of Cicero, Cic.*—II. *Scapulanus, a, um, Named after Scapula, Horti Scapulanui, Id.*

SCAPŪLÆ, *ărum, f.* I. *The shoulder-blades, shoulders (of men and animals), Cels.*—II. *Meton.* A) *The back, Sen.*—B) *Of inanimate objects: s. machinæ, the upper arms, Vitr.*

SCĀPUS, *i, m.* (σκάπος). *A shaft, shank, stalk, trunk, beam, pillar, stem, Plin.; Varr.; Vitr.; Lucr.*

SCĀRABĒUS, *i, m.* (σκαράβειος, from σκάραβος). *A beetle, Plin.*

SCĀRUS, *i, m.* (σκάρος). *A sea-fish regarded as a great delicacy by the Romans, Plin.*

SCĀTEBRA, *æ, f.* (scateo). *A springing or gushing forth of water, s. fontium, Plin.*

SCĀTEO, *ere, v. n.* (σκαδάω, σκιδναμαι). *To gush or spring forth, to bubble up.* I. *Prop.*, Lucr.—II. *Meton.* (i. q. abundare). A) *To be plentiful, to abound, cuniculi scatent in Hispania Balearibusque, Plin.*—B) *With abl.*: *To overflow with, to be full of, to abound in any thing.* 1) *Prop.* a) *With abl.*: arx (Corinthii) in silitudinem edita, scatens fontibus, Liv. b) *With genit.*, Lucr. 2) *Fig.*: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scætat, Plin. *With acc.*, Plaut.

SCĀTURĪGINES, *um, f.* (scaturio). *Waters gushing forth, springs, Livr.*

SCĀTURIO, *ire, v. n.* (scateo). *To spring or bubble forth.* I. *Prop.*, Pall.—II. *Meton.* A) *To come forth or exist in great numbers, to swarm, Cat.*—B) *To be full of any thing.* 1) *Prop.*: eligendum est aolum, quod fontibus non in summo, non in profundo terræ scaturiat, Col. 2) *Fig.*: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, is full of, Cœl. ap. Cic.

SCĀURUS, *a, um* (σκαῦρος). I. *Having crooked ankles, club-footed, Hor.*—II. *Scurrus, i, m.*, *A surname in the gens Æmilia; e. g. M. Æmilinus Scurrus, defended by Cicero in a speech which is partly extant.*

SCĀZON, *otis, m.* (σκάζων, limping). *A lame iambic trimeter with a spondee in the last foot, Plin.*

SCĒLERĀTE, *adv.* (scelerstus). *Wickedly viciously, peccavi s. que feci, Cic.*

SCĒLERĀTUS, *a, um.* I. *Part. of scelerō.*—

II. *Adj.*: *Polluted by vice or crime.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.*, Ov. 2) *Esp.* of places where crime has been committed or punished. a) S. Vicus, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over the corpse of her father, Liv. b) S. Campus, where the priestesses of Vesta were buried alive for incontinency, Liv. c) s. sedes, the abode of the wicked in Tartarus, Ov.; also, s. limen, Virg.—B) *Meton.* 1) *In a subjective sense:* Vicious, criminal, bad, wicked, infamous, abominable; also subst. masc., a vicious or wicked person, a criminal, wretch, a preces, Cic.; s. arma, Id. 2) a) *Noxious, pernicious, injurious, disastrous, unfortunate, ill-fated, s. serpentum hæmorrhoidis et prester, Plin.* b) *Adj.* a) S. Porta (also Porta Carmentalis), the gate through which the three hundred Fabii passed to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished, Flor. β) S. Castra, the camp in which Drusus died, Suet.

SCELERO, *âtum.* I v. a. (scelus). *To pollute by wickedness or crime, to contaminate, Virg.*

SCELERŌSUS, *a, um* (scelus). *Full of wickedness and crime, impious, execrable, Ter.*

SCELESTE, *adv.* (scelustus). *Wickedly, impiously, accursedly, detestably; also (facete), roguishly, tu s. auspicaris, ego ἀφέλως scripsi, archly, Cic.*

SCELESTUS, *a, um* (scelus). *Wicked, impious, accursed, execrable, roguish, vicious; also subst., an impious or wicked man, a rogue.* I. *Prop.*: quo uno maleficio scelerata omnia complexa esse videantur, Cic.; res s., Id.—II. *Meton.* (for sceleratus): *Unfortunate, ill-fated, calamitous, Plaut.*

SCELUS, *êris, n.* (Sanscr. skialat). I. *A wicked action, crime, enormity, misdeed, sin, vice, facinus est vincire civem Romanum, s. verberare, Cic.; tam nefarius sceleribus, Id.; detestabili scelere, Id.; s. nefarium facere, Id.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Of animals and things:* Viciousness, vice, mischievous nature, nec bestiarum solum ad noceendum s. sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin.—B) *Concr.* as a term of reproach: *A rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue, Plaut.*—C) *Misfortune, disaster, Plaut.*

SCENA (scæna), *æ, f.* (σκηνή). I. A) *Prop.*: *The place in a theatre where the actors perform, a stage, scene, in scena esse Roscium intelligit, Cic.; scenæ magnificentia, Id.; s. referta est his sceleribus, Id.*—B) *Meton.*: *A school of rhetoric, at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac.*—II. *Fig.* A) *Publicity, the public, the world, quia maxima quasi oratori s. videtur concionis, Cic.*—B) *Mere external appearance, show, state, parade, s. rei totius hæc: Pompeius, tamquam Cæsarem non impoget, Col. ap. Cic.*

SCĒNICE, *adv.* (scenicus). *Theatrically, scenically, dramatically, cum siqua velut s. fiunt, Quint.*

SCĒNICUS, *a, um* (σκηνικός). *Of or belonging to the scene, stage, or theatre, scenic, theatrical, dramatic.* I. *Prop.* A) s. gestus, Cic.; s. venustus, Id.—B) *Subst.*, scēnicus, i, m., *An actor, ne s. plus quam nos videantur habere prudentiæ, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *Fictitious, specious, feigned, s. rex, a stage-king, Flor.*

SCEPSIS

SCEPSIS, *is, f.* (Σκῆψις). *A town of Mysia, Plin.*
SCEPSIS, *a, um.* *Of or belonging to*
Scepsis, S. Metrodorus, of Scepsis, Cic.

SCEPTRIFER, *era, erum* (sceptrum, fero).
That bears a sceptre (poet.), Ov.

SCEPTRIGER, *era, erum* (sceptrum, gero).
I. *q. sceptrifer (poet.), Stat.*

SCEPTRUM, *i, n.* (σκήπτρον). I. *Prop. A*
royal staff, a sceptre, (rex Ptolemæus) sedens
cum purpura et scepro et illis insignibus regis,
Cic. Poet. plur.: Any wand or staff, Ov.—B)
Meton.: The stick or cane of a schoolmaster,
a rod, Mart. — II. Fig.: Government, em-
pire, dominion, kingdom (poet.), Ov.

SCEPTUCHUS, *i, m.* (σκηπτούχος). *A sceptre-*
bearer, a high officer in the East, a viceroi, Tac.
SCHEDA [scida, Cic.], *f.* (σχῆδη, σχῆδη).
A sheet or leaf of paper, Cic.

SCHEDIUM, *ii, n.* (sc. carmen). *An extemp-*
orary poem, an impromptu, Petr.

SCHEMA, *æ, f.* and *âtis, n.* (σχῆμα). *Figure,*
form, shape, fashion. I. Gen. A) Fem.: ne
cui in opera (libidinis) odenda exemplar imperatæ
schemæ deesset, Suet.—B) Neut.: Aristippus nau-
fragio cum ejectus ad Rhodiensium litus animad-
vertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr.—II.
Esp. as a figure of rhetoric, Quat. (Pure Latin,
figura.)

SCHISTOS, *a, on* (σχιστός). *Cleft, split, sep-*
arated, or divided, s. lapis, a kind of stone that
easily breaks into pieces, schist (slate), Plin.

SCHŒNEIA, *æ, f.* I. *q. Schœneis, Ov.*

SCHŒNEIS, *idis, f.* *Daughter of Schœ-*
neus, i. e. Atlanta, Ov.

SCHŒNICŪLE, *arum, f.* (schœnns). *Women*
anointed with a coarse ointment made of schœnus,
Plaut. ap. Varr.

SCHŒNUS, *i, m.* (σχῶνος, ὁ). I. *A rush,*
reed. It was used by the Romans for seasoning
wine, Col. (Pure Latin, juncus).—II. A meas-
ure of distance with the Persians, Plin.

SCHŪLA, *æ, f.* (σχολή, leisure). I. *A) Leisure*
devoted to study; a learned conversation
or disputation, a lecture, &c., dierum quinque
scholas, at Græci appellant, in totidem libros centu-
li, Cic.; hæc in singulas scholas et in singulas libros
dispertunt, Id.; scholam alqm explicare, to deliver
a philosophical lecture, Id.—B) Meton. 1) A place
for literary instruction, a school, toto hæc
de genere commodius a quibusdam optimis viris
ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis phi-
losophis ulla in schola disputatur, Cic.; e phi-
losophorum scholis, Id. 2) The disciples of a teacher,
a sect, school, clamabant omnia gymnasia atque
omnes philoephorum s., Cic.—II. A waiting-
room in a bath, Vitr.

SCHŪLASTICUS, *a, um* (σχολαστικός). *Of or*
belonging to a school, scholastic, school,
s. controversie, Quint. Neut. plur.: That which
is taught in a school, schooling, in scholas-
ticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit
proposita, Quint.

SCHŪLASTICUS, *i, m.* I. *A scholar, stu-*
dent; esp. a student of rhetoric, Plin.—
II. Gen.: A scholar, learned man, Vcg.

SCIDA, *n.* See SCHEDA.

SCIENS, *entis, i. Part. of scio.* — II. *Adj.:*
Knowing. A) Having knowledge, with a
purpose or design, te sciente, Cic.; calumni-

SCIO.

ari a.: me oblinam a.—B) Skillful, expert,
versed, experienced in any thing. 1) Absol.:
quis igitur hoc homine s. unquam fuit? Cic.;
a gubernator, Id. 2) With genit.: M. Scaurus, vir
regendæ rei publicæ scientissimus, Cic. 3) Poet.
with inf, Hor.

SCIENTER, *adv.* (sciens). *Knowingly, skill-*
fully, cleverly, bene dicere, quod est a. et perite
et ornate dicere, Cic. Compar., neminem in eo
genere s. versatum Isocrate, Cic.

SCIENTIA, *æ, f.* (sciens). *Knowledge,*
science, skill, expertness, aut scire istarum
rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciens, nec me-
liores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possu-
mus, Cic.; scientiæ delectatio, Id.; ad scientiam
pervenire, Id.; ars scientia ipsa teneri potest, in
theory, Id.; s. dialecticorum, Id.; s. juris, Id.

SCILICET, *adv.* (contr. from scire licet). *It is*
evident, it is clear or manifest, plainly,
certainly, really, truly, indeed, doubtless.
I. *Prop. A) 1) With an objective clause, ou account*
of scire, Plaut. 2) As a particle: consilii s., Cic.;
tsle s., that of course, Id.—B) Esp. in speaking
ironically or sarcastically: Of course, indeed,
so then, forsooth, Cic.; irasci s., Id.—II.
Fig.: Namely, that is to say, quædam etiam
opera sub nomie alieo, neputum s. et uxoris so-
rorique, fecit, Suet.

SCILLA [squilla], *æ, f.* (σκιλλα). I. *A sea-*
ion, sea-leek, squill, S. maritima, Plin.—
II. A kind of shell-fish which protects the pinna,
in which sense we usually find squilla, Cic.

SCIN' for SCISNE. See SCIO.

SCINDO, *scidi, scissum, 3 v. a.* (σχιζω). *To*
tear to pieces, reud, split, cleave, to divide
or separate by force. I. Prop. A) s. epistolam,
Cic. Middle, Ov. Absol., Plaut.—B) Proa.: s.
penulam alci, to tear one's cloak to pieces, i. e. to
urge him to stay: sed ego ita egi, ut non scinderem
penulam, Cic.—II. Fig.: nolo commemorare,
quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolo-
rem meum, lest I should tear open, i. e. renew, my
grief, Cic.

SCINTILLA, *æ, f.* (σπιυθήρ). *A spark. I.*
Prop. A) Prop., Quint.—B) Meton.: A light or
bright point, s. argenti, auri, Plin.—II. Fig.:
A spark, sparkle, vestige, the smallest part
of a thing, non latuit s. ingenii, quæ jam tum elu-
cebat in puero, Cic.

SCINTILLATIO, *ōnis, f.* (scintillo). *A spark-*
ling, glittering, s. oculorum (a disease), Plin.

SCINTILLO, *avi, 1 v. n.* (scintilla). *To sparkle,*
glitter. I. Prop.: s. fulgetra, Plin.—II. Fig., Sil.

SCINTILLŪLA, *æ, f.* (scintilla). *A little spark,*
a sparkle, eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintilla-
las videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio de-
bet, Cic.

SCIO, *ivi or ii, itum, 4* [old form *inaperf.*, scibam,
Plaut.; fut., scibo, Id.; scibit, Id.; scibimus, Id.;
scibunt, Id.; pass., scibitur, Id.; scin' for scisne, Id.].
I. *To know, understand, have knowledge*
of; with acc., inf., or an objective or relative clause,
or absol.; seldom with de alq re. 1) With acc.:
litteras s., Cic.; quod sciam, as far as I know, Id.
Pass.: ars earum rerum est quæ sciuntur, Id.; id
de Marcello s. potest, may be learned, Id. 2) With
inf., or more frequently with an objective clause: quæ
(lex naturæ) vetat ullam rem esse cuiusquam nisi
ejus qui tractare et uti sciat, Cic.; scimus Atilium

SCIPIÆDES.

appellatum esse sapientem, Id. 3) *With a relative clause: cum sciat, quo queque res inclinet*, Cic.; *quis et unde sit*, s., Id. *With the indicative in the relative clause*, Plaut. 4) *Absol.: quem* (Catonem), ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic.; s. *luculenter* Græce, Id. 5) *With de: de legibus instituentis, de bello, de pace, de sociis, de vectigilibus . . . Lycurgum aut Solonem s. melius quam Hyperidem aut Demosthenem*, Cic. 6) *Ellipt.: scin' quomodo? do you know how I shall treat you? i. e. what I shall do with you? (as a menace)*, ap. Plaut. —II. *Meton.* [scisco], of the people: *To decree, or ordain* (perhaps *scisceret* is more correct), Liv.

SCIPIÆDES, æ, m. *One of the Scipio family* (poet. for Scipio), Hor.

SCIPPIO, ðois, m. (σκίπων, σκίπων, σκίππων). *A staff* (carried by the higher officers, and by other leading men), a wand, Plin.; Plaut.

SCIPPIO, ðois, m. *Scipio, the name of a celebrated family belonging to the gens Cornelia; esp. the two conquerors of Carthage, P. Cornelius S. Africanus Major in the second, and P. Cornelius S. Emilianus Africanus Minor in the third, Punic war*.

SCIRON, ðois, m. (Σκίρων or Σκείρων). *Sciron. I. A highwayman who dwelt on the rocks between Megaris and Attica, slain by Theseus*, Ov. —II. *The northwest wind, with the Athenians*, Plin.

SCIRŌNIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sciron, Scironic*, S. saxa, Plin.

SCIRPEA [sirp.], æ, f. *A basket or hurdle for a wagon or carriage, esp. used in the carrying of manure*, Ov.

SCIRPĒUS [sirp.], a, um (scirpus). *Made of rushes, wicker*, Ov.

SCIRPUS [sirpus], i, m. I. A) *A rush, but-rush*, Plin. —B) *Prov.: nodum in scirpo quærere, i. e. to seek difficulties where there are none (because rushes have no knots)*, Plaut.; Ter. —II. *A piece of wicker-work; then meton., a riddle*, Gell.

SCIRRĤOS or -IUS, i, m. (σκιρῆός). *A hard swelling, scirrhus tumor*, i. q. scirrhus, Plin.

SCISCITATIO, ðois, f. (sciscitor). *An inquiring, inquiry, cujus esset puer, diligētissimā sciscitatione quæsit*, Petr.

SCISCITOR, I dep. a. (scisco). *Act.*, Plaut. *To ask, to inquire, to make an inquiry, to investigate, to seek to be informed, ex* (ab) siqo alqd, de aliq re. a) *With acc.: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam*, Cic. b) *With de: quum oraculum a Jove Dodonæo petivissent, de victoria sciscitantes*, Cic. c) *With relative clauses: ab utroque sciscitor, cur*, Id. d) *Absol.: elicuit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur*, Liv.

SCISCO, scivi, scitum, 3 v. inchoat. a. (scio). *To seek to learn or to know, to inquire, investigate. I. Prop.*, Plaut. —II. *Meton.* A) 1) *Of the people: To approve of a motion, to consent to a proposed law (after having inquired into its nature); to enact or make a law, to ordain, decree, nullam illi (majores nostri) vim concionis esse voluerunt, quæ scisceret plebes*, Cic.; *populusque jure scivit*, Id. 2) *Sometimes (as decerno) of a private person or single individual: To approve of, to vote for, to give one's vote in favor of, primus scivit legem de publicanis*, Cic. —B) *To ascertain, learn, know*, Plaut.

SCISSOR, ðris, m. (scindo). *One who cleaves, cuts, or carves, e. g. meat, a carver*, Petr.

SCOPULUS.

SCISSŪRA, æ, f. (scindo). *A cleaving, splitting, dividing; hence, dissension, division*, Sen.

SCISSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of scindo*. —II. *Adj.: Cloven, cleft.* A) *Prop.: s. folia pluribus divisuris*, Plin. —B) *Fig.: s. genus vocum, interrupted, broken off, or broken*, Cic.

SCITAMENTA, ðrum, n. (scitus). I. *Prop.: Dainties, delicate food, tit-bits*, Plaut. —II. *Fig.: Rare expressions, picked words or phrases, morceaux*, Gell.

SCITE, adv. *Expertly, skillfully, cleverly, s. et literate*, Id.; s. et venuste facta, Id.

SCITOR, I [old form inf., scitariet, Ov.], v. int. dep. a. (scio). *To inquire after anything, to desire to know, to ask*, Ov.

SCITŪLUS, a, um (scitus). *Pretty, neat, handsome, fine*, Plaut.

SCITUM, i, n. (scisco). I. *An ordinance, decree, statute* (of the people), plebis (plcbei), also as *onus word, plebiscitum* [senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate], plebiscito Canuleio, Cic.; *plebiscitis consularem potestatem minui*, Id. *Instead of plebis we find populi, if it relates to the decrees of any other people than the Romans: quum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi s. faceret, ut quisquam corona donaretur*, Cic.; *nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis sgebat*, Id. *Also, scita simply, if relating to the decrees of the Roman people: quum s. ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobant*, Cic. —II. *Meton.: A dogma, a maxim, axiom*, Sen.

SCITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of scisco*. —II. *Adj. A) Middle: Experienced, knowing, shrewd, expert, skillful, s. convivator, a clever, excellent host*, Liv. *With gentl.: s. Sthenelus pugnandi*, Quint. *Of things: Clever, shrewd, fine, scito illa quidem* (scripsit) *sermone et Attico*, Cic. *Absol.* scitum, i, n., *A shrewd saying, acute or keen remark, a bon-mot, vetus illud Catonis admodum s. est*, Cic. —B) *Meton. gen.: Fine, pretty; fit, proper, s. Iphis*, Petr.

SCITUS, ūs, m. (scisco) [with plebis, for plebiscitum]. *A decree of the people, si . . . neque populi jussu aut plebis scitu id facere jureus esset*, Cic.

SCITŪRUS, i, m. (σκίρπος). *A squirrel*, Plin. SCŌBIS and SCŌBS, is, f. (scabo). *Small particles or dust produced in filing, rasping, sawing, &c.; filings, saw-dust, &c.*, Plin.

SCOMBER, bri, m. (σκόμβρος). *A kind of fish, perhaps a mackerel*, Plin.

SCŌPE, ðrum, f. *Thin twigs or branches.* I. *Prop.*, Auct. B. Afr. —II. *Meton.* A) *A broom or besom* (because it is made of twigs), Plaut. —B) *scopas dissolvere, to put any thing out of order, to render useless*, Cic.

SCŌPAS, æ, m. (Σκόπας). *Scopas. 1. A Greek statuary of Paros, who flourished between B.C. 395 and 350, Cic. 2. A rich Thessalian in the time of Simonides*, Cic.

SCŌPES, ūm, f. (σκόπες). *A kind of owl*, Plin.

SCŌPŪLA, æ, f. (scopæ). *A little broom or besom*, Col.

SCŌPŪLŌSUS, a, um (scopulus). *Full of rocks, cliffs, &c., rocky, cliffy, craggy, e. difficileque locus*, Cic.

SCŌPŪLUS, i, m. (σκόπελος). *Any projecting peak, rock, or crag; esp. in the sea, a cliff, rock.* I. *Prop.: ut pars* (remigum) *ad scopulos*

allisa interficeretur, Cæs.—II. *Fig.*: A rock, cliff, rationses ad eos scopulos appellere, Cic.; tamquam ad alqm libidinis scopulum appellere, Id.

SCOPUS, i, m. (σκοπός). A mark at which one shoots, a butt, Suet.

SCORDALIA, æ, f. (scordalus). Contention, quarrel, agite scordalias de medio, Petr.

SCORDALUS, i, m. A quarrelsome fellow, Petr.

SCORIA, æ, f. (σκόρπια). The dross or refuse of metal, Plin.

SCORPIO, ònis, m. (σκορπίων). I. A scorpion, Plin.—II. *Meton.* A) The constellation Scorpio, Petr.—B) A sea-fish, Plin.—C) A kind of prickly plant, scorpion-grass, scorpion-wort, Plin.—D) A shrub, otherwise called tragos, Id.—E) A military engine for discharging stones and other missiles, Cæs.

SCORPIOS, ii, m., i. q. scorpio. A scorpion, Virg.; Ov.

SCORPIUS, ii, m., i. q. scorpio. A scorpion, Ov.

SCORTATOR, òris, m. A fornicator, Hor.

SCORTEA, æ, f. (sc. vestis). A leathern garment, Sen.

SCORTEUS, a, um (scortum). Of or belonging to a hide or leather, made of leather, leathern, s. fascinum, Petr.

SCORTOR, ari, v. dep. n. (scortum, II.). To commit fornication, to wench, Plaut.

SCORTUM, i, n. I. *Prop.*: Skin, leather, Varr.—II. *Meton.*: A harlot, Cic.

SCOTI, òrum, m. A people in the south of Scotland, the Scotch, Amm.; also as inhabitants of Ireland, Claudian.

SCREATOR, òris, m. One who hawks or hems, Plaut.

SCREATUS, ùs, m. (screo). A hawking or hemming, Ter.

SCREO, are, v. n. (χρέμπτωμαι). To hawk, hem, Plaut.

SCRIBA, æ, n. (scribo). A public writer, clerk, secretary, notary [librarian, a private secretary], (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellæ publicæ periculaque magistratum committuntur, Cic.

SCRIBLITA or SCRIBILITA, æ, f. A kind of tart, Petr.

SCRIBLITARIUS, ii, m. (scriblita). A pastry-cook (who bakes tarts), Afran. ap. Non.

SCRIBO, psi, ptam, 3 v. a. (γράφω, Icel. skra). To write, to draw or trace lines, letters, or figures. I. *Gen.*: Diodotus Stoicus verbis præcipiens discipulis, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) To write, to couch in writing, to set forth, explain, or represent by writing, to inform by writing. With acc.: quoniam de re publica multa quæsierint et scripserint, Cic.; Græcæ s. historiam, Id.; scripsi versus tres libros, Id. Of written communications, as letters, &c.: duabus epistolis tuis peridiligerent in eandem rationem scriptis magno opere sum commotus, Cic.; literas, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, Id.; ad me scripsit, C. Cassium sibi s., homines comparavi, Id.; scripsi ad Camillum, Id.; de quibus ad me scripsisti, Id. With dat.: eunules Fulvius, ut ex Falisio, Postumio, ut ex Vati-cano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv.—B) Of public documents or instruments of

various kinds. 1) To draw up, compile, or compose a public document, as, a law, a decree of the Senate, &c., s. leges, Cic.; senatus consulta s., Id. *Esp.* senatus consulto scribendo (or simply scribendo) adesse, or ad scribendum esse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate, to subscribe, scribendo Lamiam attuisse, Cic. 2) a) Milit.: s. unities (legiones, supplementum), to levy troops, to make a levy, Cic.; Cæs. b) *Poet. meton.*, Hor. 3) Of lawyers: To draw up a written formulæ, s. dicam (alci), to bring an action against any one; it is also used of drawing up contracts, wills, &c., Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secretum est, Cic. *Meton.*, with a personal object: s. alqm heredem, to appoint, nominate, designate by writing, as an heir, testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic.; s. alqm tutorem liberis suis, to appoint in one's will as the guardian of one's children, Id. Of contracts, bills of exchange; thus, a. numos, usuras (alci), to sign a bill or bond, Plaut.; scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, write ten obligations for the repayment of the money after the form devised by Nerius, Hor.

SCRIBONIUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. S. Largus Designatianus, a physician in the time of Tiberius, author of a work De Compositione Medicamentorum.

SCRINIUM, ii, n. I. A wooden case for keeping writings, books, papers, letters, &c., Flaccum prætorem s. eum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall.; Hor.—II. A small chest or box, inter spolia Darii Persarum regis unguentorum scrinio capto, Plin.

SCRIPTIO, ònis, f. (scribo). The act of writing. I. *Gen.*: quæ (lippitudo) impediât scriptio-nem meam, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) Any written deed or instrument, anything couched in writing, a draught, writing, nulla restantum ad dicendum proficit, quotum s., Cic.; ex scriptio-ne interpretari, Id.—B) A bond, a bill, any writing issued as an acknowledgement of a debt, Varr. ap. Non.

SCRIPTITO, 1 v. intens. a. To write frequently or repeatedly. I. *Gen.*: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin.—II. *Esp.*: et hæc et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptes, Cic.

SCRIPTOR, òris, m. (scribo). One who writes, a writer. I. *Gen.*: scriptore et lectore, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) A writer, author, composer, compiler. 1) With genit.: omnium bonarum artium s. atque doctores et legendi et pervoluandi, Cic.; s. rerum, a reporter, Id. 2) *Absol.*: vetustissimus ille s. ac politissimus Lysias, Cic.—B) A public writer, one who draws up deeds or documents, a notary, secretary, scribe. 1) s. Ie-gum (Numa), Cic. 2) s. alieni testamenti, Suet.

SCRIPTULA, òrum, n. (scriptum). Lines drawn on a playing-board for the game called duodecim scripta, Ov.

SCRIPTUM, i, n. (scribo). Anything written, a writing. I. A line, duodecim scripta, a kind of game played on a board marked with twelve lines crossing each other, tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reduces, si te alcis dati pœnitet, Cic.—II. Anything drawn up in writing. A) A written document, a memorandum, pamphlet, writing, book,

work, incredible dictu est, quam multi Græci de harum valvarum pulchritudine s. reliquerunt, hanc left in writing, relin: in their writings, Cic.; scriptis actiones mandare, Id.; de scripto dicere, to deliver from a writing, i. e. to read a written speech, recitetur oratio, quæ propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, Id.; scripto meo, in a speech composed by me, Id.—B) s. legis, and simply s., A written statute, law, ordinance, quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani actionem, Cic.

SCRIPTURA, æ, f. (scribo). *That which is couched in writing, a writing. I. Gen. A) minium in voluminibus quoque s. usurpatur clariorresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin.—B) Concr.: A line, superficialis usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, the line or boundary between the cheeks and the eyelids, Petr.—II. Esp. A) A written composition, a writing, written draught. 1) Abstr.: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens s. superabit, Cic. 2) Concr.: A writing, a written work or production, s. diurna actorum, i. e. acta diurna, Tac.—B) 1) a) A tax on public pastures, Cic. b) A written law, ejusmodi vœtigalibus indictis neque propositis quin per ignorantiam scripturæ multa commissa fiorent, Suet. 2) An appointment by will, Cic.*

SCRIPITUS, a, um, part. of scribo.

SCRÖBIS and **SCROBS**, is, m., more rarely f. (Icel. graf; Gael. cair, to dig). *A pit, ditch, furrow, Cic.; a grave, Tac.*

SCRÖFA, æ, f. (σροφάς). *A sow that has had young, or is kept for breeding, Col.*

SCRÖFA, æ, m. *A Roman surname (derived from keeping swine), Cic.*

SCRÖPASCUS, i, n. (scrofa, pascen). *That feeds or keeps sows, Plaut.*

SCRÖPFUS, a, um (scrupus). *Consisting of sharp or rough stones; rough, stony, pebbly, Virg.*

SCRÖPÖSUS, a, um (scrupus). *Full of sharp or rough stones; rough, rugged, pebbly. I. Prop., Luc.—II. Fig.: Rough, difficult, Lucr.*

SCRÖPÖLÖSE, adv. (scrupulosus). *Exactly, scrupulously, tenuis illa et s. in partes secta divisionis diligentia, Quint.*

SCRÖPÖLÖSUS, a, um (scrupulus). *Full of sharp or rough stones, sharp, rough, rugged, jagged. I. Prop.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic.—II. Fig.: Very exact or careful, scrupulous, precise, scio quam multiplicem habeant quamque scrupulosam disputationem, Quint.*

SCRÖPULUM, i. *See the following article.*

SCRÖPÖLUS, i, m. [scrupulum, scripulum, scriplum, scriptulum, scriptum, i, n.] (scrupus). *A little sharp or rough stone. I. Prop., Sol. A) Gen.: The smallest part of a weight, i. e. the 24th part of an ounce, neque argenti scrupulum esse ullum in ulla insula, Cic.—B) Meton. of other measures. 1) The 24th part of an uncia of land (288th part of a jugerum), Col. 2) The 24th part of an hour, Inscr. 3) Of any other small measure, Plin.—II. Fig.: An uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble, doubt, hesitation, a scruple, hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic.*

SCRÖPUS, i, m. *A sharp or rough stone.*

I. Prop.: cum hora pæne tota per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr.—**II. Fig.:** A poignant or uneasy feeling, anxiety, trouble, Cic.

SCRÖTA, örüm, n. (σροτή). *Frippery, trumpery, trash, lumber, Petr.*

SCRÖTATIO, önis, f. (scrutor). *A searching, examining. I. Prop.: s. domus, a visiting or searching, Sen.—**II. Fig., Gell.***

SCRÖTATOR, öris, m. (scrutor). *One who searches, examines, or explores. I. Prop.: saluatoribus scrutatoribus semper apposit, searchers, examiners, visitors, Suet.—**II. Fig.:** An inquirer, one who searches into a thing, Luc.*

SCRÖTATUS, a, um, part. of scrutor.

SCRÖTILLUS, i, m. *A kind of black pudding or sausage, Plaut.*

SCRÖTOR, i v. dep. a. (scruta). *To explore, search, rummage, search through, to search the person, examine. I. Prop. A) quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furcissimè scrutare, Cic.; scrutatus sum quæ potui et quæ vidi omnia, Id.—B) Meton.: To search after an object, to look for, s. venas inclini inter saxa, Plin.—II. Fig. A) To inquire into, to investigate, examine, neque mihi placet, s. te omnes sordes, Cic.; s. locos, Id.—B) Meton. of the object searched for: To inquire after, seek for, s. finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac.*

SCULPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. (σλυφω). *To form or fashion any thing by cutting, carving, grooving in wood, bronze, stone, &c.; to grave, cut, work, form. I. Prop.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.—**II. Fig.:** dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, that have been wrought out, Quint.*

SCULPÖNÆ, ärüm, f. (sculpo). *A kind of inferior wooden shoes, Plaut.*

SCULPTILIS, e (sculpo). *Formed by grav- ing or carving, sculptured, Ov.*

SCULPTOR, öris, m. (sculpo). *A sculptor, engraver, carver, Plin.*

SCULPTÖRA, æ, f. (sculpo). *A carving, engraving in stone, wood, &c., Quint.*

SCULPTUS, a, um, part. of sculpo.

SCURRA, æ, m. *I. A fine gentleman, gallant, man about town, Plaut.—II. Meton.:* A jester, mimic, buffoon, Cic.; it was thus that Zeno called Socrates s. Atticus, Id. *Prov.:* vetus est: de scurra multo facilius divitem quam patrem-familias fieri posse, Cic.

SCURRILIS, e (scurra). *Buffoon-like, scurrilous, vitandum est oratori, ne aut s. jocus sit aut inimicus, Cic.; s. dicacitas, Id.*

SCURRILITAS, ätis, f. (scurrilis). *Drollery, buffoonery, Quint.*

SCURRILYTER, adv. (scurrilis). *Like a buffoon, scurrilously, qui in tanta re tam serio tempore tam s. ludat, Plin.*

SCURROR, ari, v. dep. n. (scurra). *To act the part of a jester or scurra, to play the buffoon, Hor.*

SCÖTÄLE, is, n. (scutum). *The thong of a sling, Liv.*

SCÖTATUS, s, um (scutum). *Armed with a scutum, s. cohortes, Cæs. Absol.:* scutati, troops armed with shields, targeteers, opp. equites, Liv.

SCÖTELLA [scatella, Ven.], æ, f. (scutra). *A*

SCUTICA.

small flat dish, almost square, s. dulcicolæ positionis, Cic.

SCŪTICA, *w. f.* (σκῦτος, leather). A thong, lash, or strap (more severe than ferula, but less so than flagellus, the scourge), Hor.

SCŪTIGĒRŪLUS, *i. m.* (scutum, *gero*). One carrying a shield, a shield-bearer, Plaut.

SCUTRA, *w. f.* (aktu to scutum). A flat dish, plate, or platter, almost square, Plaut.

SCŪTĪLA, *w. f.* (scutra). I. A small plate or dish, almost square, Mart. — II. Meton.: Any rhomboidal, diamond, or lozenge-shaped figure, (pavimenta) si sectilia snnt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu isvis existent, Vitr.

SCŪTŪLA [also scytala or scytale], *w. f.* (σκυτάλη). I. Any long, round piece of wood, a roller, cylinder, quatuor biresmes, subjectis scutulis, impulsus vectibus in anteriorem partem transduxit, Cæs. — II. A private message, a secret order, such as the Lacedæmonians sent to their generals, written on a strip of leather rolled round the σκυτάλη (cylindrical staff); it was read by wrapping it round another of exactly the same size; scytala, Nep. — III. A snake in the shape of a cylinder, i. e. of the same thickness all over, Plin.

SCŪTŪLUM, *i. n.* (scutum). I. A little shield or buckler, Cic. — II. Plur.: scutula aperta, the shoulder-blades, Cels.

SCŪTUM, *i. n.* (σκῦτος). I. Prop.: An oblong shield or buckler, made of wood, and covered with leather [clipeus, a round shield], ut ignavus miles abjecto scuto fugiat quantum possit, Cic.; rejecto scuto, Id. — II. Fig.: A shield, defence, protection, scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv.

SCYLĀCEUM [Scylacium], *i. n.* (Σκυλακείον). Scylaceum, a Greek town on the eastern coast of Brutium. It had no harbor, whence Virgil calls it navifragum; now Squillace, Virg.; Plin.

SCYLĀCEUS, *a. um.* Of or belonging to Scylaceum, Plin.

SCYLLA, *w. f.* (Σκύλλα). Scylla. I. A) A rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis, in eo freto est scopulus S., item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara sævitiā, Plin. Scylla and Charybdis were equally dangerous to sailors; hence the prov., incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. — B) Personified: The daughter of Phorcys, who was changed by Circe into a sea-monster with dogs round her middle, Cic. — II. Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, out of love for Minos, cut off her father's hair, on which his life depended, and was changed into the bird Ciris, Hyg.

SCYLLEUS, *a. um.* I. Of or belonging to Scylla; meton., ne Scyllæo illo veris allemi in freto ad columnam adhæresceret, Cic. — II. Of or belonging to Scylla, the daughter of Nisus; poet., Megæran, Stat.

SCŪPHUS, *i. m.* (σκῦφος). A cup, goblet, Cic.; inter scyphos, over the glass, Id.

SCŪRIAS, *adis. f.* Of or belonging to Scyros, Ov. Subst., Scyriades, Women or girls of Scyros, Stat.

SCŪROS or SCYRUS, *i. f.* (Σκύρος). Scyros, one of the Sporades, opposite Eubœa, whers Lycomedes kept Achilles in concealment; now Scyro, Cic.

SCŪTALA. See SCUTULA.

SCŪTHÆ, *irrum. m.* (Σκυθαί). Scythians, a general appellation of the northern nomadic tribes

SECLUDO.

of Europe and Asia, north and east of the Black and Caspian Seas, Cic. Sing., Scythæ, Cic.

SCŪTHIA, *w. f.* The country of the Scythians, Scythia, Cic.

SCŪTHICUS, *a. um.* Scythian, S. tegimen, Cic.

SCŪTHIS, *idis. f.* A Scythian woman, Ov.

SCŪTHISSA, *w. f.* A Scythian woman, Nep. SE, pron. reflex. See SUI.

SE, prep. See SINE.

SEBETHIS, *idis. f.* Of Sebethos, Virg.

SEBETHOS, *i. m.* Sebethos, a small river of Campania, flowing round Vesuvius, and falling into the Sinus Puteolanus at the eastern side of Neapolis; now the Maddalena, Stat.

SEBO, *are. v. a.* (sebum). To prepare from suet or tallow, s. candelas, to dip tallow caudles, Col.

SEBŪSUS, *a. um.* (sebum). Full of tallow or suet, sebaceus, suety, s. medulla, Plin.

SEBUM [sevm], *i. n.* Tallow, suet, Plin.

SE-CEDO, *cessi, cessum, 3 v. n.* To withdraw, depart, separate, or secede from. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) secedant improbi, secerant se a bonis, unum in locum congregatur, Cic. 2) To depart; and perf., to be at a distance from, (villa) decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. — B) Esp.: To go aside, to retire, s. in abditam partem ædium, Sull.; to retire from public life, integræ ætate ac valitudine statuit repente a seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. — II. Fig.: antequam ego incipio s. et alia parte considerare, to change opinion, Sen.

SE-CERNO, *crēvi, crētum, 3 v. a.* To set apart from the rest, to separate, sever, part, or remove from; with acc. or ab aliqua re, seldom ex aliqua re, poet. with abl. I. Prop. A) With acc. simply: quum s. minus idoneos senatores removerique placuissent, Suet. — B) With ab: muro denique secessantur a nobis, Cic.; s. se a bonis, Id. — II. Fig.: To separate, distinguish, discern. A) With acc.: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic.; frugalissimum quemque s., to reject, Id. — B) With ab: ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis s. non potest a valetudine, sic hoc decorum, Cic.

SECESSIO, *ōnis. f.* (secedo). I. A going aside or away, a withdrawing, retiring, seductions testium, secessionem subscriptorum animadvertens, Cic. — II. A separating, separation, secession, secessionem tu illam existimasti, Cæsar, initio, non bellum, Cic.

SECESSUS, *ūs. m.* (secedo). A departing, separating, withdrawing. I. Gen.: s. avium, a leaving (for other countries), Plin. — II. Esp. A) Retirement, solitude (concr. and abstr.) 1) Prop.: medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. 2) Fig.: s. studiorum, a remote field of study, Quint. — B) secessio, Political separation, secession, nemo Sacrus Aventinosque montes et iratæ plebis secessus circumspexerit, Plin.

SECLUS, *adv.* See SECLUS.

SECLŪDO, *si, sum, 3 v. a.* (se, claudo). To shut up apart or in a separate place, to lock up. I. Prop. A) illic eum rupiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquila teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, a small piece of water inclosed all round, Cic. — B) Gen.: To separate, to set

apart from the rest, dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclulum, Cæs. — II. Fig. A) To shut out, supplicium a conspectu parentum ac liberum seclulum, Cic. — B) To separate, remove, Plaut.

SECLUM, i. See SECULUM.

SECLŪSUS, a, um. I. Part. of secludo. — II. Adj.: Separated, removed, remote, his devium quoddam iter esse s. a concilio deorum, Cic.

SECO, cū, etum, I v. a. (Sanscr. saḡh, to cut). To cut, to cut off, to cut in pieces. I. Prop. A) Gen.: omne animal s. ac dividi potest, Cic. — B) Esp., in Surgery: To cut off, take off, amputate, s. varices Mario, Cic.; Marius cum secaretur, was undergoing an operation, Id. Hence also, absol., secta, ōrum, n., Parts of the body that have been operated upon, spongiae s. recentia non patiuntur intumescere, Plin. — C) Meton. 1) To slit, tear, wound, hurt, Plaut. 2) To cut through, to divide, cleave, separate; to cut through or divide a space by motion or moving through; hence, to run, sail, fly, &c., through, s. medios Æthiops (Nilus), Plin.; velat diversæ s. cœperunt viæ, Quint. — II. Fig. A) To cut up, to lash (by speech), Pers. — B) To divide, distinguish, quum causas in plura genera secerneret, Cic.

SECORDIA, æ. See SOCORDIA.

SECRATIO, ōis, f. (secerno). A separating, parting, secreting, secretion, Cic.

SECRĒTO, adv. I. Separately, apart, aside, de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam s., Col. — II. Secretly, privately, s. hoc audi: tecum habeto: ne Apellæ quidem, liberto tuo, dixeris, Col.

SECRĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of secerno. —

II. Adj.: Separate, separated; hence, private, apart. A) Gen.: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa habere, iniscuit manipulos, Liv. — B) Esp. 1) Of localities: Remote, far off, at a distance, solitary, s. locus, Quint. Subst., secretum, i, n., Retirement, solitariness (abstr. and concr.), a being alone, or, a lonely place, solitude, cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 2) a) That is remote or concealed from human knowledge, concealed, secret, s. ars, Petr. b) Subst., secretum, i, n., Any thing secret, secret intercourse, a secret, s. petenti non nisi adhibito Druso filio dedit, Suet. 3) Set apart, i. e. rare, select, (figuræ) s. et extra vulgarem usum posita, Quint. 4) Deprived of, wanting; with abl. or genit., Lucr.

SECTA, æ, f. (part. perf. of seco, sc. via). A path, track; fig., a mode of proceeding, procedure, rule, method. I. Gen.: nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ, re magis quam verhis, secuti sumus, Cic.; cuius sectam sequi vellet, Id. — II. Esp.: A philosophical school, sect, quo magis tuum, Brute, iudicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, quorum in doctrina atque præceptis, Cic.

SECTĀTOR, ōris, m. (sector). An attendant, follower, adherent. I. Gen.: quid opus est sectatoribus? of the friends of a candidate who accompany him in his canvass (shortly before, assecratio and assectari), Cic. — II. Esp.: The follower of a school or sect, a disciple, hic (Valerius Probus) non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquo habuit, Suet.

SECTILIS, e (seco). I. Cut, cleft, divided, s. laminae, Plin. — II. That may be cleft or cut, s. lapides, Id.

SECTIO, ōis, f. (seco). A cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. corporum, Vitr. — B) Esp. 1) A cutting of a diseased part of the body, a surgical operation, (mandragora) hibitur ante sectiones ac sentiantur, Plin. 2) A dividing, distributing of booty or of confiscated goods, si dici possit, ex hostibus equus esse captus, cuius prædæ s. non venierit, Cic. — II. Fig.: A distributing of the parts of a speech, ut te ratione dividendi, de sectione in infanitum, Quint.

SECTOR, ōris, m. (seco). One who cuts off. I. Prop.: s. collorum, a cut-throat, Cic. — II. Fig. A) One who buys the goods of proscribed persons and retails them afterward, Cic. Ambiguously: nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? a cut-throat and cut-purse, Cic. — B) s. favoris, one who sells his favor, Luc.

SECTOR, I dep. a. (sequor). To follow eagerly or continually, in good or bad sense; to run after, to chase, pursue. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. Chryso gonum (servi), Cic.; homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Id. — B) Esp.: To pursue wild beasts, to hunt, chase, Plaut. — II. Fig.: To strive ardently or eagerly after any thing; to pursue, follow, to endeavor after, quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectaminis prædam? Cæs.

SECTRIX, icis, f. She that buys confiscated property with a view to retail it afterward, s. proscriptorium, Plin.

SECTŪRA, æ, f. (seco). A cut, a cutting. I. Abstr.: callidæ sectura formantur, alias frsgiles, Plin. — II. Concr. plur.: Cuttings in the soil; hence, pits, mines, multis locis apud eos (Aquitanos) ærarie s. sunt, copper mines, Cæs.

SECTUS, a, um, part. of seco.

SECBŪTUS, ūs, m. (secubo). A sleeping by one's self, Ov.

SE-CŪBO, ūi, I v. n. I. To sleep apart or by one's self, Liv. — II. Gen.: To live in retirement, Prop.

SECLĀRIS [sæcl.], e (seculum). Belonging to a century, Suet.

SECLŪM [sæcul.]; seclum, poet., i, n. dim. I. A race, generation, Lucr. — II. Meton. A) 1) The period during which men of one generation live together (usually reckoned at 33½ years), an age, cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint... tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere, audeo, quam multa s. hominum teesantur, Cic. 2) Meton.: Age, time, in hujus seculi errore versor, Cic.; hujus seculi insolentiam vituperabat, Id. — B) 1) The space of a hundred years, a century, quo etiam major vir habendus est (Numa), quum illam sapientiam constituendæ civitatis duobus prope seculis aote cognovit, quam eam Græci natam esse seneant, Cic. 2) Gen.: A century, i. e. a long time or period, (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum ætatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic.; aliquot seculis post, Id.

SECUM, i, q. cum sc. See CUM and SU.

SECUNDANI, ōrum, m. [secundus] (sc. milites). Soldiers of the Second Legion, Liv.

SECUNDARIUS, a, um (secundus). I. *Of or belonging to the second class, row, line, &c.*, Plin.—II. *Of abstract objects: habet statum secundarium*, Cic.

SECUNDO, adv. I. *In the second place, secondly*, equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, s., ut existimarer, tertium mihi fuit illud quod, Cic.—II. *For the second time*, Pontica legio quum fossam circumire s. conata esset, Auct. B. A.

SECUNDO, are, v. a. (secundus). I. *To manage or arrange properly, becomingly, or suitably*, Plaut.—II. *To favor, second, be propitious; absol.*, relabente æstu et secundaote vento, favorabile, Tac.

SECUNDUM, I. Adv. A) *After, behind*, Plaut.—B) *Next, in the second place*, Cn. Geoucio, l. Æmilio Mamercino s. consulis, B. A. *For the second time*, Liv.—II. *Prep. with acc.* A) *Prop. 1) Of position: Following, i. e. behind*, Plaut. 2) *Of extension: Along, all along, after*, quæ (legiones) iter s. mare superum faciunt, Cic. 3) *Of time or succession: Immediately after, after, next, next to, s. eomitia*, Cic.; s. quietem, after falling asleep, in sleep, in a dream, Id.; s. te et liberus nostros, Id.—B) *Fig. 1) After, according to, in conformity with*, omnibus animalibus extremum esse, s. naturam vivere, Cic. 2) *In favor of, to the advantage of*, nunciat populo, pontificis s. se decessisse, Cic.; multa s. causam nostram disputavit, Id.

SECUNDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of sequor.*—II. *Adj. A) Prop. 1) With reference to time or order: Following, the next following, the next, the second*, cum de tribus unum esset optandum . . . optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserimum digladiari semper, next to that, Cic.; secundo sacramento, Id.; incendium belli Punici secundi, Id.; secundum heredem instituerit, the next heir, Id.; s. mensa, second course, i. e. the dessert, Id.; s. partes, a second part or character; absol., secunda, arum: fuit quasi secundarum, Id.; secunda, Hor. 2) *Subst., secundæ, arum, f. (s. membræ)*, The after-birth, Cels.—B) *Fig. 1) The next following, the next*, quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut s. sit ad regium principatum, Cic. 2) a) *Of streams of air or water, i. e. wind or tide, when following the navigator; hence, Favorable, that suits, suitable*, quum videam navem secundis ventis eursum tenentem suum, Cic. *Superl.*: quum secundissimo vento eursum teneret, Id. b) *Fig.: Favorable, propitious, happy, fortunate*, (est philosophia multitudinis) suspecta et invisa, ut vel si quis universam velit vituperare, secundo id populo ficere possit, with the consent of the people, Cic.; s. admurmurationes euncti senatus, Id.; s. res [opp. adversæ], prosperity, Id.; s. fortunæ [opp. adversæ], Id.

SECURE, adv. (securus). I. *With freedom from grief or care*, Suet.—II. *Without incurring danger, securely*, Plin.

SECURICŪLA, æ, f. (securis). I. *A small axe or hatchet*, Plin.—II. *Archit. meton.*: *A kind of joinery in the shape of a swallow's tail, a dove-tail*, Vitruv.

SECURIFER, æra, ærum (securis, fero). *That carries a hatchet or axe*, Ov.

SECURIGER, æra, ærum (securis, gero). I. *q. securifer*, Ov.

SECURIS, is, f. (seco). *A hatchet, axe*, I. Gen., Plin.—II. *Esp. A) Prop.*: *An axe for executing malefactors: securi ferire, to behead*, Cic.; s. percutere, Id.; securibus cervicis subjicere, Id.—B) *Fig.*: *graviorem potuerunt rei publicæ infligere securim*, Cic.; securim injicere petitioni, Id. *With reference to the axes in the fasses, as the insignia of power; hence, dominion*, respicite finitimam Galliam, quæ in pruvineiam redacta, securibus subjecta, perpetua premitur servitute, Cæs.; legum prima securis, Juv.

SECURITAS, atis, f. (securus). I. *Prop.*: *A state of being free from care, fearlessness, quietness or calmness of mind*. A) *optatum et expectatum securitatem (securitatem appello vscuitatem ægritudinis) habere*, Cic.—B) *(in a bad sense) Carelessness, negligence, remissness, omninem celerius opprimi: quam qui nihil timeat et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem*, Vell.—II. *Fig. meton. obj.*: *Freedom from danger, security, safety*, cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. *Securitas personified, the tutelary goddess of the Roman state*, Tac.

SECURUS, a, um (se, eura). *Without anxiety or care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet*, I. *Prop. A) 1) s. Hernippus Temnum proficiscitur*, Cic.; de lingua Latior securi es animi, Id. 2) *Of inanimate objects: Calm, quiet*, s. convivium, Sen.—B) *In a bad sense: Careless, unconcerned, negligent, remiss*, iram offensio judicis facit, si contumax, arrogans, s. sit (reus), Quint. *Of inanimate objects: quia eastrensis iurisdiclio s. et obtusior ac plura manu agens calliditatem fori non exerceat*, Tac.—II. *Meton. (in an objective sense): That is not to be feared, or where there is nothing to fear, without danger, secure, safe*, hostis qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sinneret, Liv. *With genit.*: *subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loea sed securam ejusmodi casuum implevit, safe or secure in similar cases*, Tac.

SECUS. *The sex. See SEXUS.*

SECUS [Compar., secius, also sequius]. I. *Adv. Prop.*: *Following (with regard to rank); hence, behind, i. e. inferior to, less than any thing mentioned before; hence, otherwise, differently, not so; esp. with a negation, no other than, quite as. Posit. 1) Gen. a) oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poetarum. Id s. est, Cic.; nemo dicit s., Id.; ad amicitiam esset sptissimus: quod longe s. est, Id.; recte ac secus, right or wrong, Id.; bene aut secus, well or ill, Liv.; beate aut secus, happily or not, Cic.; non multo secus, not much less, Tac. B) With quam or atque: ne quid fiat s. quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. b) non (nec) s. or haud s.: sit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo s., Cic. 2) Esp.: Differently from what it ought to be, not as may be wished or expected, i. e. badly, unluckily, magna consolatio est, quum recordare, etiam si s. acciderit, et tamen recte verque sensisse, Cic.; nihilo secius Cæsar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare jussit, nevertheless, for all that, Cæs. Esp.: *Badly, ill, verere* non homines do me sequius loquantur, Sen.—II. *Prep. with acc. A) Near, by, close to, along*, Chamæleuce nascitur s. fluvios, Plin.—B) *If appended to a pronoun, it signifies "on the side,"**

ultrinsecus, on the other side; utrinsecus, on both sides; circumsecus, all round.

SECŪTOR [sequūtor], ōris, m. (sequor). *One who follows, a follower.* I. Gen.: *An attendant.* App.—II. Esp.: *One of a certain class of gladiators who fought with the retiarius.* Juv. See RETIARIUS.

SĒD [set]. I. Conj.: *But (exceptional), perfectus literis, s. Græcis, Cic.; s. apud me argumeota plus quam testes valent, Id.; s. tamen vincit natura, Id.*—II. Esp. A) 1) *In proceeding to another subject: s. ecce in manibus vir, Cic.; s. ista mox, Id. Also in returning to a former subject: s. ad instituta redeamus, Cic.; s. perge de Cæsare, Id.; hence also, after parenthetic clauses: But however, but now, I say, &c., Id.* 2) *In breaking off a discourse: But, however, s., si placet, in bunc diem hactenus, Cic.—B) After negative clauses: But, but even.* 1) *As a simple adverbative: quæ (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex nri consitura, s. ex doctrinæ judicis interpretabatur, Cic.* 2) *By way of climax. a) non modo (solum) . . . s. or s. etiam (et, quoque), not only (merely, solely) . . . but also, but even, nay even, non modo falsum illud esse, s. hoc verissimum, Cic.; omnia ejus non facta solum, s. etiam dicta meminisset, Id. b) non modo (solum) non . . . s., s. etiam; s. ne . . . quidem, not only not . . . but not even, nay even not, but not even so much as, ut non modo a mente non deserat, s. id ipsum deleam, me, &c., Cic.—C) Emphatically, in affirmative clauses: But, but in deed, but even; usually with etiam (or et): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, s. etiam obfuit, Cic.*

SĒDĀTE, adu. (sedatus). *Composedly, calmly, tranquilly, Cic.*

SĒDĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (sedo). *An allaying, stilling, assuaging, calming.* temperantia et modestia omnisque s. perturbationum animi, Cic.

SĒDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of sedo.—II. Adj.: *Composed, still, calm, quiet, tranquil, alter (Herodotus) sine ullis sulaebris quasi s. amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur, Cic.; in ipsis numeris s., Id.*

SĒ-DECIES, num. (sex). *Sixteen times, s. centena mil. passum, Plin.*

SĒDECIM, num. (sex, decem). *Sixteen, Cæs.* SĒDECŪLA, æ, f. (sedes). *A little seat or chair, Cic.*

SĒDENTĀRIUS, a, um (sedes). *Connected with sitting, sedentary, s. necessitas assentiendi, to give one's assent in a sitting posture, Plin.*

SĒDEŌ, sēdi, sēssum. 2 v. n. (ἴσθαι; Sanscr. sad, to sit down). *To sit. I. Prop. A) Gen.: Absol.: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedent, ego potissimum surrexerim, remain sitting, Cic.; sedens is assensit, Id.; malo in illa tua sedecula s. quam in istorum sella curuli, Id. With a simple abl.: s. sede regia, Liv.—B) Esp. 1) Of public officers, esp. of judges: To sit in judgment, iisdem consiliis sedentibus lata lex est, Cic.; in Rostris s., Id.; sedissent iudices in Q. Fabricium, s. se dicent in Gabinium iudices sedistis, Id. Also of assessors in court, or assistants of judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii pretoris urbani sedentibus, Id. 2) To remain sitting, to sit idle, delay, loiter, to be inactive, his ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Coreyræ non sederemus, Id.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To sit down, settle, s. nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv.—B) Esp.:*

To remain, rest, stich fast, librata quam sederit (glans), Liv.

SĒDES, is, f. (sedeo). *A seat. I. Prop. A) Gen.: That on which one sits, a seat, bench, chair, throne, tum Crassum pulvinos poposcisse et omnes in his sedibus, quæ erant sub platano, con-sedissee dicebat, Cic.; s. bonoris, Id.—B) Esp.: That part of the body on which persons sit, the seat, Plin.—II. Meton. gen. A) A seat, i. e. a dwelling-place, habitation, a bode, residence (also of a deity), i. e. a temple. 1) Sing. (of the seat or residence of a single person or several persons): sedem ac domum contemplari, Cic.; eum sibi domum sedemque delogit, Id. 2) Plur. (usually of the habitation of several persons): qui incolunt eas urbes (i. e. maritimas), non hærent in suis sedibus, Cic.; s. sanctæ penatum herentque lurumque familiarium, Id. Of the habitation of a single person: in sedibus meis, Cic.; in meis urbibus, sedibus, delubris, Id.—B) Of inanimate and abstract objects: Seat, place, ground, soil. 1) Sing.: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio præbituram, Cic. 2) Plur.: Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, Id.*

SĒDĪLE, is, n. (sedeo). *A seat, stool, chair, gramineo sedili, Virg. Plur., s. lignea in Campo Martio, Suet.*

SĒDITIŌ, ōnis, f. (sed (i. e. se), and itio; originally, a going aside). I. *Civil discord, a popular commotion, sedition, ea discens civium s. dicitur, Cic.: seditionem commovere, Id.*—II. *Meton. gen.: Discord, quarrel, altercation, strife, broil, Archytas iracundiam, seditionem quandam animi vere dicebat, Cic.*

SĒDITIŌSE, adv. *Seditiously, tumultuously, Cic. Compar., Tac. Superl., Cic.*

SĒDITIŌSUS, a, um (seditio). I. *Full of civil discord, turbulent, mutinous, factious, seditious, ut s., ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic.; triumviri s., Id.*—II. *Meton. gen.: Quarrelsome, exciting commotion or tumult, ea (Clodia) est enim s.; ea cum viro bellum gerit, Cic.*

SĒDO, 1 v. a. and n. (sedeo). *To cause any thing to settle or sink to settle, still, calm, pacify, ut non facilius sit s. quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic.; s. controrsiam, Id. Middle: sedatis fluctibus, ventis, having gone down, Id. With a personal object: ut vix a magistratibus juvenus sedaretur, was put down, Liv.*

SĒDŪCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. I. *To lead or take aside, to draw aside or away, to lead astray. A) Prop.: Scaptius me rursus seducit, rogat ut, &c., Cic.; te a peste seduxit, Id. Of abstract subjects: dum s. alqd cupit atque in suum vertere, omnia fecerit aliena, to set aside, to put or lay apart, Sen.—B) Fig. gen.: patres consilia non publica, sed in privato seductaque plurimum conscientia habere, distant, remote, Liv.—II. To separate, divide (poet.). Ov.; with abl., Virg.*

SĒDUCTIŌ, ōnis, f. (seduco). *A taking or leading aside, testification, s. testium, secessionem subscriptorum, Cic.*

SĒDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of seduco.—II. Adj.: *Remote, distant, ut illis non minus bos seductus et quasi rusticus, that live in retirement, Plin. E.*

SĒDŪLĪTAS, ātis, f. (sedulus). I. *Diligence, assiduity, industry, Cic.—II. Too great*

readiness to serve or oblige, officiousness, Hor.

SĒDŪLO, adv. Diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully. I. Gen., Cic.—II. Esp.: With intention, i. e. designedly, ego s., ac esset, feci, Liv.

SĒDŪLUS, s, um (sedeo). I. Diligent, industrious, strenuous, assiduous, sedulous, eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, speakers not merely those who exert themselves in oratory, Cic.—II. Too diligent, officious, Ov.

SEDŪNI, ōrum, m. Seduni, a tribe of the Helvetii, near the modern Sitten, Cæs.

SĒGES, ētis, f. A field which has been sown with corn, a corn-field. I. Prop. A) segetes agricolæ subigunt aratris, Cic.—B) Melon.: Standing corn, a crop, lætæ s., Cic.; s. farris, Liv.—II. Fig. A) A ground, cause, occasion, material, quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suæ gloriæ? Cic.—B) Produce, proceeds (poet.), Ov.

SEGESTA, æ, f. (Ἐγεστα). Segesta, a town on the north coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx, Cic.

SEGĒSTANUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Segesta, S. civitas, Cic. Subst., in Segestano, in the territory of Segesta, Cic. Segestani, ōrum, m., Inhabitants of Segesta, Id.

SEGĒSTES, is, m. Segestes, a German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, a friend of the Romans, Tac.

SEGĒSTRE, is, n. [segestria, æ, f., Varr.]. A coverlet, covering, segestri vel lodiculis involutus, Suet.

SEGMENTĀTUS, a, um (segmentum). Adorned, inlaid, set, or bordered with small pieces, Juv.

SEGMENTUM, i, n. (seco). A piece cut off, a shred, cutting (usually plur.). I. Gen., Plin.—II. Esp. A) A part or portion of the world, a division, section, Plin.—B) Plur.: segmenta, small pieces or plates of gold sewn on the borders of garments, Ov.

SEGNE, adv. (segnis). Slowly, dilatorily, Liv.

SEGNĪ, ōrum, m. Segni, a people of Gallia Belgica, Cæs.

SEGNIPES, ēdis, m. (segnis, pes). Slow-footed, slow-paced, Juv.

SEGNIS, e (sequor; orig. lagging behind). Slow, inactive, dull, lazy, sluggish, si cui adhuc videtur s. fuisse, Cic. With ad alqd, more rarely in alqa re, Cic.; also with genit., Tac. With inf. (part.), Hur.

SEGNITAS, ātis, f. (segnis). Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, Cic.

SEGNITER, adv. Slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, s., otiose, omnia agere, Liv.

SEGNITIA, æ, f. (segnis). Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, inactivity, sine segnitia verecundus, Cic.

SEGNITIUS, em, e, f. (segnis). Slowness, sluggishness, laziness, inactivity, Cic.

SEGONTIACĪ, ōrum, m. Segontiaci, a British tribe, Cæs.

SEGRĒGIS, e (segrego). Separate, apart, Sen.

SĒ-GRĒGO [in tmesi, Lucr.], i v. a. (grex). I. To separate from the herd or flock, Phædr.

—II. Gen.: To separate, remove, put aside. A) Prop.: exclusit illum a republica, segregavit scelus ipaitus, Cic.—B) Fig., Cic.: s. sermone, to break off, i. e. cease to speak, Plaut.

SEGUSIĀNI, ōrum, m. Segusiani, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, Cic.

SEJĀNIĀNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to (one) Sejus, S. satellites and S. jugum, Sen.

SĒJĀNUS, L. Ælius, the son of Sejus (Strabo), a favorite of Tiberius, Tac.

SEJŪGĀTUS, s, um (jugo). Separated, separate, non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic.

SEJŪGIS, is, m. (sc. currus) (sex, jugum). A chariot drawn by six horses, a carriage and six, Inscr. In the plur., s. in Capitolio aurati s P. Cornelio positi, Liv.

SEJUNCTIM, adv. (sejungo). Separately, Tib.

SEJUNCTIO, ōnis, f. (sejungo). A separating, separation, propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, s. (a figure of rhetoric), Cic.

SEJUNCTUS, s, um, part. of sejungo.

SEJUNGO, nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. To separate, part, divide, disjoin, sever, put asunder. I. Prop.: sejunge te aliquando ab iis, &c., Cic.; with a simple acc., Lucr.; sejungere se, or mid, sejungi ab alqo, to separate one's self from a person, Id.—II. Fig., Cic.; with abl., Lucr.

SEJUS, i, m. Sejus, a Roman name, Cic.

SELAS [plur. sēla], n. (σέλας). A kind of fiery meteor, Sen.

SELECTIO, ōnis, f. (seligo). A selecting, choosing, rerum s., Cic.

SELECTUS, a, um, part. of seligo.

SELENE, ēs, f. (Σελήνη). Selene, daughter of Ptolemy Physco, Cic.

SELEUCIA [Seleucea], æ, f. (Σελεύκεια). Seleucia, the name of several towns in Asia; esp. in Syria on the Orontes, now Kapse, Cic.

SELEUCUS, i, m. (Σελεύκος). Seleucus. 1. The name of several kings of Syria, the descendants of S. Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, Just. 2. A servant of Q. Lepta, Cic. 3. A certain player on the cithern, Juv.

SĒLIBRA [ē short, Mart.], æ, f. (semi, libra). Half a pound, Liv.

SĒLIGO, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a. 1. To choose, select, cull or pick out, make choice of, sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic.—II. Esp. A) judices selecti, judges selected by the prætor in criminal causes, Cic.—B) Dii selecti, according to Varro, twenty deities (twelve male and eight female), Varr.

SĒLINUS, untis, f. (Σελινούς). Selinus. 1. A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilythæum; now Selinonto, Virg.—II. A river of that name, Luc.

SELLA [sedda, Scaur.], æ, f. (contr. for sedulus, from sedes). A chair, seat, Cic.: a stool upon which mechanics work, Id.; a professor's chair, Id.; esp., a curule chair on which the superior magistrates sat, sedebat in Rostris collega tuus, in sella aurea, Cic.

SELLĀRIUS, ii, m. (sellaria). A kind of lewd fellow, Tac.

SELLISTERŪNIA, ōrum, n. (sella, sterno). A religious entertainment in honor of a goddess, Tac.

SELLŪLA, æ, f. (sella). A little chair or sedan, Tac.

SELLULARIUS.

SELLULARIUS, ii, m. (sellula). *An artist who works in a sitting posture, a sedentary mechanic, do plebeia fœce sellulariorum, Cic.*

SEMEL, adv. num. I. *Once, a single time, non s. sed bis, Cic.; pecuniam s. atque iterum, ac sæpius invitissimi, dare coacti sunt, once and again, repeatedly, Cic.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Esp.: Not more than once, once for all, quum facile exorari, Cæsar, tum s. exorari sales, Cic.; in one word, in short, quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, s. indicaretur (instead of which, shortly before, non plus quam s.), Cic.*—B) 1) *Once, at first, first, cum ad idem, uade s. profecta sunt, cuncta nastra redierint, Cic.* 2) *Gen. (as primum), denoting simple antecedence; hence, specially with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si: Once, Cic.*

SEMELA, æ, f. *Semela or Semele, daughter of Cdmus, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter, Cic.*

SEMELE, æs, f. (Σεμελή). I. q. *Semela, Ov.*

SEMELEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Semele, Ov.*

SEMEN, iois, n. I. A) 1) *Anything which serves for sowing, planting, or propagating; seed, Cic.* 2) *Esp.: A kind of corn, spell, Plin.*—B) *Meton.* 1) *A slip or twig used for propagating, a scion, graft, Col.* 2) *A race, generation, ingenerantur homioibus moros tam a stirpe generis ac semine, quam, &c., Cic.* 3) *One that is begotten, a descendant, progeny, child, Ov.*—II. *Fig.: Seed, i. q. origin, cause, rise, foundation, source.* a) *Sing.: s. mslorum omnium, Cic.; belli s., Id.* b) *Plur., Quint.*

SEMENTIFER, æra, ærum (sementis, fero). *Bearing seed, fruitful, Virg.*

SEMENTIS, is, f. (semen). I. A) *Prop.: A sowing, ut, quid sit s. ac messis, omnino nesciat, Cic. Plur.: sementes quam maximas facere, Cæs. Prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, as we sow so shall we reap, Cic.*—B) *Fig., Id.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Seed-time, media sementi, Col.*—B) *Concr.: Seed sown, ubi venit imber, multorum dierum s. uno die surgit, Col.*—C) *sementes, Seed that has sprung up, young corn, Ov.*

SEMERMIS. *See SEMERMIS.*

SEMERMUS, a, um (semi, arma). *Only half or partly armed, hosti et pscuos sc semermos cogitanti, Tac.*

SEMESTRIS, e (sex, mensis). *Of or lasting six months, half-yearly, s. regnum, Cic.*

SEMESUS, a, um (semi, edo). *Half eaten, s. obsonia, Suet.*

SEMET. *See SUR.*

SEMI [before vowels sem; and before libra, mestrils, and modius, se] (ἡμί). *An inseparable particle. Half; also used to denote anything small, weak, thin, &c., as in semifunium, semipiscina, &c.*

SEMI-ADAPERTUS [five syllab.], a, um (adaperio). *Half open, Ov.*

SEMI-AMBUSTUS, a, um (amburn). *Half burned, s. cadaver, Suet.*

SEMI-ANIMIS [per synizesin, tetrasyll.], e (animus). *Half extinct, half dead, Liv.*

SEMI-ANIMUS, a, um (animus). *Half dead, s. corpora, Liv.*

SEMI-APERTEUS, a, um (aperio). *Half open, s. fures portarum, Liv.*

SEMI-BARBARUS, a, um. *Half barbarian, s. Galli, Suet.*

SEMI-BOS, bõvis, m. *Half ox, Ov.*

SEMIPERFECTUS.

SEMI-CAPER, pri, m. *Half goat, Ov.*

SEMI-CREMATUS, a, um (cremo). *Half burned, Ov.*

SEMI-CREMUS, a, um (cremo). *Half burned, Ov.*

SEMI-CRUDUS, a, um. *Half raw, s. extis, Suet.*

SEMI-CUBITALIS, e. *Half a cubit long, v. hastile, Liv.*

SEMI-DEUS, n. *Half divine, demi-god, Ov.*

SEMI-DOCTUS, a, um. *Half-learned, half-taught, et s. ipse percurro, Cic.*

SEMI-ERMIS (arma). *Only half armed, half without arms, mille s. per agros palati aut, Liv.*

SEMIESUS, a, um (semi, edo). *Half eaten, Virg.*

SEMI-FACTUS, a, um (facio). *Half made, half ready, s. opera, Tac.*

SEMI-FER, æra, ærum (ferus). *Half beast. I. Prop., Ov.*—II. *Fig.: Half wild, glires s. animal, Plin.*

SEMI-GERMANUS, a, um. *Half Germanic, S. gentes, Liv.*

SEMI-GRÆCUS, a, um. *Half Grecian, S. poete et oratores, Suet.*

SEMI-GRÆVIS, e. *Half intoxicated, Liv.*

SE-MIGRO, svi, 1 v. n. *To remove from any one in order to duell apart, ab eo (patre) semigravit, Cic.*

SEMI-HANS, antis (hio). *Half open, Catull.*

SEMI-HOMO, iois, m. *Half man, i. e. half man and half beast. I. Prop., Ov.*—II. *Fig.: Half wild, Virg.*

SEMI-HORA, æ, f. *Half an hour, Cic.*

SEMI-JUGERUM, i, n. *Half an acre, Col.*

SEMI-LACER, æra, ærum. *Half torn, Ov.*

SEMI-LAUTUS, s, um. *Half washed, Catull.*

SEMI-LIBER, bera, bërum. *Half free, et s. saltem simus, Cic.*

SEMI-LIXA, æ, m. *Half a sutler, i. e. one that is not much better than a sutler, Liv.*

SEMI-MARINUS, a, um. *Half in the sea, Lucr.*

SEMI-MAS, æris, m. I. *Half male and half female, i. e. hermaphrodite, Liv.*—II. *Meton.: Castrated, gelded, Ov.*

SEMI-MORTUUS, a, um. *Half dead, Catull.*

SEMINARIUM, ii, n. *A nursery, plantation of young trees. I. Prop., Col.*—II. *Fig.: s. Catilinarium, Cic.*

SEMINATOR, oris, m. *A sower, originator, producer. I. Prop.: s. et ator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic.*—II. *Fig., Id.*

SEMI-NECIS, is (nex). *Half dead, seminecem inaventum, Liv.*

SEMINIUM, ii, n. (semen). *A stock, race, breed (of animals), Plaut.*

SEMINO, 1 v. a. (semen). *To sow. A) Col.*—B) *Meton.* 1) *To beget, engender, generate, Col.* 2) *Of plants: To bring forth, produce, Virg.*

SEMI-NUDUS, a, um. *Half naked, primi conules prope s. sub jugum missi, Liv.*

SEMI-ORBIS, is, m. *A semicircle, Sen.*

SEMI-PAGANUS, i, m. *Half rustic; half accomplished, not a true poet, Pers.*

SEMI-PERFECTUS, a, um (perficio). *Half finished, s. opera absolvit, Suet.*

SEMIPLACENTINUS.

SEMIPLACENTINUS, i, m. *A half Placentian*, Cic.

SEMI-PLENUS, a, um. *Half full*, s. naves, Cic.

SEMI-PŪTATUS, a, um (puto). *Half pruned or lopped*, Virg.

SEMI-RĀMIS, is or idis, f. (Σεμῖραμῖς). *Semiramis, a queen of Assyria, wife of Ninus*, Just. *Sarcastically, of the voluptuous A. Gabinus*, Cic.

SEMI-RĀMIUS, a, um. *Of Semiramis*, Ov.

SEMI-RASUS, a, um (rado). *Half shaven*, Catull.

SEMI-REDUCTUS, a, um (reduco). *Half bent back*, Ov.

SEMI-REFECTUS, a, um (reficio). *Half repaired*, Ov.

SEMI-RŪTUS, a, um (ruo). *Half destroyed or overthrown*, s. murus, Liv.

SEMI-S, issis [indecl., Vitr.], m. (semi, as). *The half of a unit or whole, a half*. I. Gen.: semissem Africæ possidebant, Plin.—II. Esp. A) *As a coin: The half of an as*, Cic. *Hence: non semissis homo, not worth a farthing*, Vatin. ap. Cic.—B) *A half per cent. (a month)*, i. e. according to our calculation, *six per cent.*, semissibus magna copia (pecuniæ) est, Cic.—C) *As a measure of length*. 1) *Half a juger, bina jugera et s. agri assignati*, Liv. 2) *Half a foot*, Col.

SEMI-SENE, nis, m. *Half an old man*, Plaut.

SEMI-SEPULTUS, a, um (sepelio). *Half buried*, Ov.

SEMI-SOMNUS, a, um (somnia). *Half asleep*, quom illi interea spectarent communes mimos s., Cic.

SEMI-SŪPINUS, a, um. *Half bent back*, Ov.

SEMITA, æ, f. *A narrow way, a footpath, path*. I. Prop. A) *non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis*, Cic.—B) *Meton., of other ways: A narrow street, a thoroughfare*, Plin.—II. Fig., Cic.

SEMITĀLIS, e (semita). *Of or on footways*, Virg.

SEMITĀRIUS, a, um (semita). *Of or belonging to by-ways or narrow streets*, Catull.

SEMI-TECTUS, a, um (tego). *Half covered*, nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen.

SEMI-ŪSTŪLO [semustulo and semiustulo]. ātum, i v. a. *To burn half, to burn to a half*, infelicissimis lignis semiustulatum nocturnis, Cic.

SEMI-ŪSTUS, a, um (uro). *Half burned or roasted*, Virg.; Liv.

SEMI-VIR, i, m. *Half a man*. I. Prop. A) *Half man and half beast, e.g. the centaur Chiron*, Ov.—B) *An hermaphrodite*, Plin.—II. Meton.: *Castrated*. A) Prop.: *A priest of Cybele*, Juv.—B) Fig.: *Unmanly, effeminate, womanish*; said esp. of lewd persons, qui tam atrocem cædem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent, Liv.

SEMI-VIVUS, a, um. *Half alive, half dead, almost dead*. I. Prop.: *ibi homine semivivum reliquit*, Cic.—II. Fig.: *quom erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, with voices only half alive*, i. e. weak faint, Cic.

SEMI-VŪCALIS, e. I. *Only half sounding*, Varr.—II. In Gram.: *A semi-vowel*, Quint.

SEMI-ZŌNĀRIUS, ii, m. *One that makes small girdles*, Plaut.

SENATUS.

SEMNONES [Senones, Vell.], um, m. (Σεμνονες). *Semnones, a people of Germany*, Tac.

SEMŌ, ōnis, m. (sēmen). *A tutelary deity of sown corn*, Liv.

SEMŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of semoveo.—II. Adj.: *Separate, apart, remote*. A) Prop. colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, Cic.—B) Fig.: *semotæ dictionis, confidential conversation*, Tac.

SĒ-MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. *To put or set aside, separate, remove, s. omnes sententias eorum a philosophia*, Cic.

SEMPER, adv. *Always, at all times, ever continually*. I. Gen., Cic.; *with-assiduus*, Id.—II. Esp.: *Of constant recurrence within a certain space of time, quibus studiis s. fueris, tenemus*, Cic.

SEMPITERNUM, adv. *Always, perpetually*, Plaut.

SEMPITERNUS, a, um (semper). *Everlasting, constant, perpetual, eternal, ævo sempiterno frui*, Cic.; s. ignis Vestæ, Id.

SEMPRŌNIĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Sempronius, s. senatus consultum, promoted by Sempronius Rufus*, Cic.

SEMPRŌNIUS, a. *A Roman family name*; e. g. T. and C. S. Gracchus, *from whom the leges Sempronie were so called*. Fem., Sempronis, æ, *The wife of D. Junius Brutus, involved in the conspiracy of Catiline*, Sall.

SEMUNCYA, æ, f. (semi. uncia). *Half an ounce, i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as*. I. Gen.: *The twenty-fourth part of a whole, facit herodem ex ducente et semuncia Cæcinnus*, Cic. *Meton.: A trifle, Pers.*—II. Esp. of weight: *The twenty-fourth part of a pound, ne qua mulier plus semunciam auri haberet*, Liv.

SEMUNCYARIUS, a, um (semuncia). *Amounting to half an ounce, i. e. the twenty-fourth part of an as, semunciarium tantum ex unciario fenus factum, one twenty-fourth per cent. a month, i. e. one half per cent. a year, according to our calculation*, Liv.

SENERIUM, ii, n. *A field or open place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple*, Cic.

SENUSTUS, a, um. See SEMIUSTUS.

SENA, æ, f. *Senæ (Gallica), a town on the coast of Unabria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by Salinator; now Sinigaglia*, Liv.

SENIARIŪLUS, i, m. (senarius). *A little or trifling senarius*, Cic.

SENIĀRIUS, a, um (seni). I. *Consisting of six things, containing six*, Front.—II. Esp.: *s. versus, a verse consisting of six feet, chiefly iambic, Quint.: simply senarius, subst.*, Cic.

SENIĀTOR, ōris, m. (senex). *A member of the Senate, a senator, huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt, ut assit*, Cic.

SENIĀTORIUS, a, um (senator). *Of or belonging to a senator, senatorial, cujus ætas a senatorio gradu longe abest*, Cic.; s. consilium, *a college of judges composed of senators*, Id.; s. literæ, *speeches delivered in the Senate*, Id.

SENIĀTORIUS, ii, m. *A senator, homines nobiles cum paucis senatoribus*, Sall.

SENIĀTUS, ōs [genit., senati, Cic.], m. (senex). I. *A council of elders, the Senate, or the supreme deliberative assembly at Rome, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum*,

Cic.; convocare senatum, Id.; (legatis) est s. datus, an audience was given, Id.; in senatum venire, to come into the Senate, to attend the sittings of the Senate, Id.; but also, to get into the Senate, to be elected a senator, Id.; senatum censors legerunt, septem e senatu ejecti sunt, called over . . . were expelled.

—II. Fig.: Counsel, advice, Plaut.

SENATUSCONSULTUM, i. See CONSULTUM.

SENĒCA, æ, m. Seneca, a surname in the gens Annæa. Esp. 1) M. Annæus S., of Corduba (in Hispania Bætica), an orator in the time of Augustus and Tiberias. 2) A son of the former, L. Annæus Seneca, a Stoic philosopher, and teacher of Nero.

SENĒCIO, ōnis, m. Senecio, a Roman surname, Tac.

SENĒCTA, æ, f. See SENECTUS, a, um.

SENĒCTUS, a, um (senex). Aged, in years, old, senecto corpore, Sall. Fem. subst., senecta (sc. ætas), Old age, in senecta, Ter.; Virg.

SENĒCTUS, ūtis, f. (senex). 1. The age of an old man, old age, age, quasi qui senectutem occasum vitæ velit definire, Cic.—II. Meton.

A) Of speech; but always with quasi: quum ipsa oratio habet quasi senectutem, Cic.—B) The gloominess or severity of old age, austerity, moroseness, Hor.—III. Concr.: A) 1) Old age, for an old man or old men, s. semper agens alqd, Cic. 2) Hoary hair, hoariness, Virg.—B) The slough which serpents and other reptiles cast off yearly, angues et stelliones soenectutem excre, Plin.

SENĒSIS, e. Of or belonging to Sena, S. prolium, in which Hasdrubal was defeated, Cic.

SENĒO, ære, v. n. To be old, Catull.

SENESCO, nūi, 3. To grow old, to become aged. I. Prop.: its senis ætas senescit nec subito frangitur, Cic.—II. Meton. A) To grow old over a work, i. e. to be too long employed upon it, Quint.—B) To grow old, weak, or feeble, to become infirm or languid.

1) Of persons: Hannibalem jam et fama s. et viribus, was declining, Liv. 2) Of things and abstract subjects: arborisque ut hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescentes, Cic.

SENĒX, sēnis [genit., sēnicis, Plaut.] (contr. for senicus, from seneco). Advanced in years, old; also subst., an old man, a man in years. I. Adj.: ille (Q. Maximus) admodum s. suasor legis Cincie fuit, Cic.—II. Subst.: ut tam ad senem s. de senectute, Cic. Fem., Tib. Compar., The elder, the more advanced in years; also sometimes for senex, an old man, (Servius Tullius) populum distribuit in quinque classes, seniorisque a junioribus divisit, Cic.

SENĒI, æ, a, num. distrib. (sex). I. Six (distrib.), six each, senis horis, Liv.; seni deni, sixteen each, pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic.—II. Meton. for sex: Six, Virg.; Ov. Sing. in poet., senus, a, um: bis senus labor, Sen.

SENĒDĒNI, Sixteen (distrib.). See SENĒ.

SENĒLIS, e (senex). Of or belonging to an old man, like an old man, s. stultitia, Cic.; s. status incurva, of an old man, Id.

SENĒLITER, adv. In the manner of old people, s. tremere, Quint.

SENĒIO, ōnis, m. (seni). The number six, a six (on dice), August. ap. Suet.

SENĒIOR, oris. See SENEX.

SENĒIUM, ūi, n. (seneco). Weakness, feeble-

ness, debility attending old age, decline. I. Prop.: quod omni morbo senare careret, Cic.; consumptione et senio sui, a decline of one's constitution, decrease of strength, Id.—II. Meton.: Grief, sorrow, mourning, vexation, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic.

SENĒO, ōnis, m. One of the Senones, Drappeten Sennem, Hirt.

SENĒONES, um, m. (Σήνωνες). Senones. 1. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital was Agedicum; now Sens, Cæs. 2. A people or tribe descended from the former, in Gallia Cisalpina, Liv.

SENSA, ōrum, n. Things perceived by the senses, sensations; thoughts, sentiments, quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic.

SENSIBILIS, e (sensus). That may be perceived by the senses, sensible, Sen.

SENSICŪLUS, i, m. (sensus). A small sentence; or, a trifling thought or sentiment, inde minuti corruptique s. et extra rem petiti, Quint.

SENSIFER, ēra, ērum (sensus, fero). That causes sensation, Lucr.

SENSILIS, e (sensus). Endowed with sensation, feeling, Lucr.

SENSIM, adv. (sentio). Gradually, slowly, by degrees, by little and little, imperceptibly, progredientibus s. tardeve, Cic.

SENSUS, a, um, part. of sentio.

SENSUS, ūs, m. (sentio). Feeling, perception, sensation, sense. 1. Bodily feeling, sense, omne animal sensus habet, Cic.; s. videndi, audiendi, Id.—II. A) Mental feeling, sense, disposition, sentiment, manner of thinking or feeling, vestri sensus ignarus, Cic.; s. amoris existit, Id.; intelligentia s.que, mode of feeling, Id.; s. communis, the view usually taken of a thing, the common notion or idea, Id.—B) Meton.

1) Reason, understanding (mens, ratio), Ov.; s. communis, common (good) sense, good (common) sense, Phædr. 2) Of words: Sense, meaning, notion, signification, Hor.; verba duos sensus significantis, Quint.; a sentence, period, Id. Hence: communes sensus, common-places (loci communes), Tac.

SENTENTIA, æ, f. (for sententia, from sentio). The being in a certain state of mind with reference to an object, a thought in the mind, an opinion, idea, sense, view taken of a thing, judgment, sentiment, way of thinking. I. Prop.

A) Gen.: quoniam sententiæ meæ voluisti esse participes, Cic.; s. stat Hannibali, Liv.; animi in contrarias sententias distrahantur, are of different opinions, take different views, Cic.; ex sententia, according to one's wish, Id.; ex animi sententia, according to one's real opinion, sincerely, in earnest, Id.; meâ (tuâ, &c.) quidem sententiâ, in my, thy opinion, Id.; quot homines, tot sententiæ, there are as many opinions as there are men, Id.—B) Esp. t. t.: An official declaration of one's sentiments or wish, a votz, (patres) quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic.; ex Senatus sententia, Id.; hence, the prescribed formula of an oath, jurare ex animi sui sententia, to take an oath according to the best of one's judgment (also ambiguous, i. e. according to one's wish), ap. Gell.—II. Fig. of words. A)

Sense, notion, idea, meaning, purport, &c., id habet hanc sententiam; cum virtute congruere

semper, Cic.; sub voce *sententiam* subijcere, to attach a certain sense to a word, Id.—B) *Concr.*: A sentence, period (inasmuch as it comprises certain thoughts conceived in words). 1) *Gen.*: dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, Cic. 2) *Esp.*: A philosophical proposition, saying, maxim, sentence, axiom, &c., selectæ (Epicuri) brevesque sententiæ, Cic.

SENTENTIOLA, a, f. dim. (sententia). A short sentence, maxim, &c., Cic.

SENTENTIÖSE, adv. Sententiously, oratio graviter et s. babita, Cic.

SENTENTIÖSUS, a, um (sententia). Full of thought, sententious, s. et argutum genus dictionis, Cic.

SENTICETUM, i, n. (sentis). A place full of thorns, a brake, Plant.

SENTINA, æ, f. The filth which collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge water. I) *Prop.*: exhaurire sentinam, Cic.—II) *Fig.*: The lowest of the people, dregs of the people, rabble, exhauritur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa s. rei publicæ, Cic.; the refuse of an army, Val. Max.

SENTINAS, atis, adj. Of or belonging to *Sentinum*, a town of Umbria, S. ager, Liv.

SENTIO, si, sum, 4 [contr. perf., senti, Ter.]. To perceive (bodily or mentally); to feel, discern. be sensible of. I) *Bodily*. A) *Gen.*: s. suavitatem cibi, Cic.; s. famem, Liv.; s. alqm, to cohabit with, Cic. *Pass.*: posse prius ad angustiss veniri, quam sentirentur, before they would be observed, Cæs. With the inf. or an objective clause, sentire sonare, to hear the sound, Lucr.; s. aperiri fores, Plant.—B) *Esp.* 1) To feel the effect of any thing (esp. an injurious effect), to find to one's cost, qui in urbe se commoverit... sentiet, in hac urbe case consules vigilantes, &c., Cic. *Absol.*: iste tuus ipse sentiet postcrius, will find it, Ter. 2) To be susceptible of or liable to (a disease), Plin.—II) A) To perceive mentally, to notice, observe, discover, nullum aliud animal (ac homo) pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, Cic. *Poet.*: nec inania Tartara sentit, does not die, Ov. With de: hostes, posteaquam de profectioe eorum enserunt, when they heard of their departure, Cæs.—B) *Meton.* (in consequence of mental perception): To think about any thing, to form an opinion of, to judge of, to look upon in a certain light. 1) *Gen.*: si ita sentit, ut loquitur, homo est impurus, Cic.; bene s. de republicis, to mean well toward, Id.; s. cum alqo, to agree with any one, to be of any body's opinion, nec cum Cæsare sentienti pugnamus esse cum Pompeio, Id.; abs te seorsui sentio, I judge differently, I differ from you, Plant. 2) *T. t.*: To pronounce one's opinion, to give one's vote, to judge, quæ vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, Cic.

SENTIS, is, m. [f., Ov.]. A thorn, bramble, briar (usually plur. and poet.), Cæs.

SENTISCO, ère, v. inchoat. n. (sentio). To perceive, observe, Lucr.

SENTUS, a, um (sentis). Rough, thorny, not smooth (poet. rare). I) *Prop.*: loca senta situ, rough, uncultivated, Virg.—II) *Meton.*: s. homo, a rough, disagreeable person, Ter.

SEORSUS [seorsus, Plaut.], adv. (poet. also dissyll.). Separately, apart, not in common

with others; with sb, s. a collega omnis paranda, Cæli. ap. Cic.; s. ab alqo sentire, not to agree with, to differ from, Afran. *Absol.*: ea dissensio civium, quod s. eunt alii ad alios, Cic.

SEORSUS, a, um (contr. for seorsus, from se-ortio). Separated, apart, not common with others, s. vocabulum, Cat.

SEPÄRÄBILIS, e, adj. (separo). Separable, s. a corpore, Cic.

SEPÄRÄTE, adv. Separately, apart, separatus adjungi, Cic.

SEPÄRÄTIM, adv. (separo). Separately, apart, in particular; with ab, (di) s. ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. *Absol.*: qui non una aliqua in re s. elaborarint, Cic.; s. dicere, to speak incoherently, Id.

SEPÄRÄTIO, önis, f. A separating, setting apart, separation, distributio partium ac separatioe magnitudines sunt artium deminutæ, Cic.

SEPÄRÄTUS, a, um. I) *Part. of separo.*—II) *Adj.*: Separate, apart, different, or distinct; with ab, questiones separatæ a complexu rerum spectari possunt, Quint.; s. juga, i. e. remota, Hor.

SEPÄRO, 1 v. a. To separate, divide, part. I) *Prop.*: with ab, s. senatoria subsellia a populari consensu, Cic.; with abl. (poet.), ap. Ov.; with acc., Ov.—II) *Fig.*: with ab, s. suum consilium ab reliquis, to take a resolution of one's own, or by one's self, Cæs.

SEPÄLIBILIS, e, adj. (sepelio). That may be buried; hence, fig., that may be concealed, s. stultitia, Plant.

SEPÄLIO, pelivi or ii, pultum [perf. sepeli, Pers.; part. perf. sepellitus, Cat.], 4 v. a. To bury inter. I) *Prop.*: qui vos trucidatos sepelire conatus est, Cic.—II) *Fig.* A) To destroy, oppress, ruin, finish, make an end of, &c., cerno animo sepultam patriam, my country ruined, Cic.; s. dolorem, to suppress one's grief, Id.; s. somnum, to cease to sleep, Plaut.; sepultus sum, I am a ruined man, it is all over with me, Ter.—B) *Poet.*: sepultus, buried alive in any thing, i. e. entirely wrapped up or lost in it, somno vinoque s., Virg.; s. inertis, remiss, lazy, Hor.

SEPES [sepes], is, f. A hedge, fence, segeti prætereunde sepem, Virg. *Poet.*, of any other enclosure, s. portarum, Ov.

SEPIA, æ, f. (σπία). The cuttle-fish (the black juice of which was formerly used for writing), Cic.

SEPIMENTUM [sæp.], i, n. (sepio). A hedge, fence, enclosure, Cic.

SEPIO [sæp.], psi, ptum, 4 v. a. (sepes). To hedge in, fence, surround with an enclosure. I) *Prop.*: sepulcrum septum vepribus, Cic.; s. alqd veste, to cover, Id.; s. se tectis, to shut one's self up at home, Virg.; urbem prasidio s., to occupy with a garrison, Liv.—II) *Fig.*: s. inventa memoriâ, to retain, Cic.; septum esse legibus, to be protected, Id.; natura oculos membranis vestivit et sepisit, hos guarded, Id.

SEPIÖLA, æ, f. dim. (sepis). A small cuttle-fish, Plant.

SEPÖNO, pösui, pösitum, 3 v. a. To set apart for a particular purpose, to separate from the rest, pick out. I) *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: seponere et occultare, Cic.; s. captivam pecuniam in ædificæ-

tionem templi, Liv.; interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, to keep (one's self) at a distance, Tac.; s. de mille sagittis unam, to pick or choose one out of many, Ov.; seponere ab alio loco, to remove, Tac.—B) *Esp. (post Aug.): To remove any one, send into banishment, put away, suspectum in provinciam Lusitaniam s. Tac.*—II. *Fig.: ut alius alium sibi partem seponeret, should choose, Cic.; s. tempus sibi ipsi, to fix, Id.; s. senectuti, to save or lay by for old age [reservare], Tac.; s. Aegyptum, to govern by a separate administration, Id.; locus sepositus, a separate place, Quint.; s. curas, to put or lay aside, i. e. to dismiss for a time, Ov. Poet. with abl.: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, to discern, distinguish, Hor.*

SEPOSITUS, a, um, part. of sepono (poet.). I. *Distant, remote (remotus), s. fons, Prop.*—II. *Select, costly, s. vestis, a state dress, Tib.*

SEPS, scpis, c. (σῆψ). I. *A venomous serpent or lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh to putrefy, Luc.*—II. *An insect, perhaps a milipede, Plin.*

SEPSE, pron. refl. f. (se, ipse). *Herself, quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepe diligit, Cic.*

SEPTEM, num. (allied to errā). *Seven, I. Gen.: s. menses, Plaut.; s. millis, Id.; s. sex aut s., Lucr.; or without a conjunction, sex s., Ter.; or Hor.*—II. *Esp. A) The seven wise men of Greece, Bias unus c., Cic.—B) Septem aquae, a lake in the territory of Reate, Cic.—C) S. stella (for Septentriones), Sen.*

SEPTEMBER, bris, m. (septem). *The seventh month of the Roman year, reckoned from the month of March, consequently our ninth month, September; usually with mensis, Cic.; also without mensis, ap. Auson. Adj.: Kalendae Septembres, Cic.; horae Septembres, the September season, Hor.*

SEPTEMDECIM. See SEPTEDECIM.

SEPTEMFLŪUS, a, um, adj. (fluo). *That flows seven-fold, s. Nilus, having seven mouths, Ov.*

SEPTEMGEMINUS, a, um, adj. (poet.). *Seven-fold, s. Nilus, Virg.*

SEPTEM-PEDĀLIS, e, adj. *Seven feet high, of seven feet, s. statua, Plaut.*

SEPTEMPLEX, icis, adj. (plicō). *Seven-fold (poet.), s. clipeus (because it was made of ox-hide folded seven times, ἐπταβόειον σάκος, Il.), Virg.; s. Nilus (with seven mouths), Ov.*

SEPTENTRIO. See SEPTENTRIO.

SEPTEMVIR. See SEPTEMVIR.

SEPTEMVIRĀLIS, e, adj. (septemviri). *Of or belonging to the septemviri, s. nuctoritas, Cic. Subst.: septemvirales, iur. m., The septemviri, Cic.*

SEPTEMVIRĀTUS, ūs, m. (septemviri). *The office or dignity of a septemvir, Cic.*

SEPTEMVIRI, ōrum, m. (vir). *A college or committee of seven men appointed for a given office or duty. A) The Epulones (see EPULO, Il.), Tac. Sing.: septemvir epulonum, Luc.—B) Seven overseers for the distribution of lands, Cic. Sing., Cic.*

SEPTENARIUS, a, um (septeni). *That holds seven, containing seven, s. numerus, the number seven, Plin. Absol.: septenarios fundere ad tibiam, Cic.; s. synthesis; a set or service of seven vessels, Mart.*

SEPTEDECIM [septemdecim is not quite so

correct; see the letter M], num. (septem, decem). *Seventeen, Cic.; Liv.*

SEPTENI, ūs, a, num. distrib. (septem). I. *Seven (distrib.), seven each, duo faces habuere septenos libros, Liv.—II. Meton. for septem: fistula septenis cannis, with seven tubes, Ov. Poet. also stng.: Ister septenus, Stat.*

SEPTENNIS, e. See SEPTUENNIS.

SEPTENNĪUM, ii. See SEPTUENNĪUM.

SEPTENTRIO, ōnis. See SEPTENTRIONES.

SEPTENTRIONALIS, e, adj. (septentriones, Il.). *Northern, s. oceanus, Plin. Nau. plur. subst., septentrionalia, ium, Northern regions, Plin.; Tac.*

SEPTENTRIONES [septentriones], um, m. (prop. the seven plough-oxen). I. *The seven stars which form the Great Bear, the constellation otherwise called Arctos, the Great Bear, Charles's Wain, Cic.; Plaut.; also in tmesi, septem . . . Triones, Cic.; Ov.; the two Bears are also called Septentriones; S. Minor, the Little Bear; S. Major, the Great Bear, Vitruvius.—II. Meton. A) The north, northern regions. 1) Plur., ap. Cic. 2) Stng., ap. Liv.; Tac. In tmesi, septem . . . trio, Virg.; Ov.—B) A north wind. 1) Plur., ap. Cic. 2) Sing., Liv.; Sen.*

SEPTENUS, a, um. See SEPTENI.

SEPTIES, ade, num. (septem). *Seven times, Cic.*

SEPTIMANUS, a, um (septem). I. *Belonging to the number seven, relating to seven, s. Nonae, that fall on the seventh day of the month (in March, May, July, and October), Varr.—II. Subst., septimani, orum, m., Soldiers of the seventh legion, Tac.*

SEPTIMIUS, a. *The name of a Roman gens; e. g. C. Septimius, an augur, Cic. P. Septimius Scævola, Id.; Porcius Septimius, Tac.; Titius Septimius, a poet, a friend of Horace, Hor., to whom one of his odes is addressed. Fem.: Septimia, Cic.*

SEPTIMONTĀLIS, e, adj. (Septimontium, Il.). *Of or belonging to the festival Septimontium, s. sacrum, Suet.*

SEPTIMONTĪUM, ii, n. (septem, mons). I. *The circuit or space of the seven hills on which Rome was built, Varr.—II. A festival celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to the city, Varr.*

SEPTĪMUS [septimius], a, um, num. ord. (septem). I. A) *The seventh, s. Olympias, Cic.—B) Adv. 1) die septimi (like die crastini, quinti, &c.), Plaut. 2) septimum, The seventh time, Marius septimum consul, Cic.—II. Esp.: s. casus, i. e. ablativus, Quint.*

SEPTĪMUSDECĪMUS, a, um (septem, decem), num. ord. *The seventeenth, Cic.*

SEPTĪNGĒNI, ōs, a, num. distrib. (septingenti). *Seven hundred (distrib.), s. bractea, Plin.*

SEPTĪNGĒTESĪMUS, a, um, num. ord. (septingenti). *The seven hundredth, supra s. suum, Liv.*

SEPTĪNGĒNTI, ōs, a, num. (septem, centum). *Seven hundred, unorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Plur. neut. subst., septingenta, orum (sc. sestertia), Mart.*

SEPTĪNGĒNTES, adv. (septingenti). *Seven hundred times, Plin.*

SEPTĪREMIS, is, f. (septem, remus) (sc. navis). *A ship with seven rows or benches of oars Curt.*

SEPTIZONIUM.

SEPTIZONIUM, ū, n. (septem, zona). I. *Probably a building at Rome seven stories high, Suet.*

SEPTUAGĒNI, ō, a, num. (septuaginta). I. *Seventy (distrib.)*, pyramides lute pedum quinum septuaginta. Plin. —II. *Seventy, i. q. septuaginta, Col. Sing., septuagenus, a, um, The seventieth (distrib.)*, Plin.

SEPTUAGESIMUS, s, um, num. ord. (septuaginta). *The seventieth, s. annus, Cic.*

SEPTUAGIES, adv. (septuaginta). *Seventy times, Col.*

SEPTUAGINTA, num. *Seventy, centum s., Cic.*

SEPTUENNIS [septennis], e, adj. (septem, annus). *Seven years old, s. puer, Plaut.*

SEPTUM [sɛp], i, n. (seprio). I. *Any enclosure, a wall, a hedge, fence, boundary (Cic. only in the plur.)*, quibus enim septis tam immanes belluas continebimus? Cic.; *victima exit septo, a stall, Virg.; septa domorum, the walls, Lucr.* —II. *Esp. A Septa, orum, n., a large enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote, Cic.; Ov.; here were many large shops, Mart.* —B) *s. transversum, The diaphragm, midriff, Cels.*

SEPTUNX, unciis, m. (septem, uncia). I. *Seven twelfths of a whole, s. auri, seven ounces, Liv.* —II. *Meton.: Seven pieces; also (in drinking) seven glasses, Mart.*

SEPTUM [sɛp], a, um, part. of scpio.

SEPULCRALIS, e, adj. (sepulcrum). *Of or relating to a sepulchre, s. fax, a funeral torch, Ov.*

SEPULCRETUM, i, n. (sepulcrum). *A common burying-place, Catull.*

SEPULCRUM [more correct than sepulchrum], i, n. (sepelio); as lavacrum, from lavo, &c.). I. *Prop. A) A grave, sepulchre, s. Arcbimedis, Cic.; s. pauperum, Hor.* —B) *A tomb, i. c. a grave with its monument and inscription, &c., s. legere, to read the inscription or epitaph, Cic.; s. exstruere, condere, Hor.* —II. *Poet. A) A corpse, s. muta, Catull.* —B) *A grave, i. e. abyss of ruin or destruction, Troja, s. Europa, Catull.* —C) *Facet.: An old man, Plaut.; s. habere et comburere diem, to prepare to bury the day, Plaut.*

SEPULTŪRA, ō, f. (sepelio). *A burying, burial, interment, sepulture, humatio et s., Cic.*

SEPULTUS, a, um, part. of sepelio.

SEQUANA, ō, f. I. *The Sequana, now Seine, a river of France, Cæs. Hence, —II. Sēquāni, ōrum, m., The Sequani, i. e. the dwellers on the Sequana, in the modern Franche-Comté and Burgundy, Cic.; Cæs. Hence, adj. Sēquānus, a, um, Of or belonging to the Sequani, S. ager, Plin.*

SEQUANI, ōrum. See SEQUANA, II.

SEQUANUS, a, um. See SEQUANA, II.

SEQUAX, ācis, adj. (sequor). *That follows easily or quickly. I. Prop.: s. Latium (Latin), pursuing, Virg.* —II. *Esp.: That easily gives way, yielding, pliant, tractable, ductile, s. natura, Plin.*

SĒQUENS, entis, part. and adj. (sequor). *Subst.: used by some for ἐπίθετον, Quat.*

SEQUESTER, tris [original form, sequester, tri], m. (sequor). *A mediator. I. Prop.: s. pacis, a negotiator of peace, Luc.; in this sense used also in the fem., sequestra, ō, she that mediates or nego-*

SERENITAS.

tiates, pace sequestrā, by the mediation of peace, Virg. —II. *Fig. A) In Law, i. t.: Esp. in settling disputes, An arbiter, umpire, deponere apud sequestrem, Gell.; sequestro ponere, Plaut.* —B) *A agent, middle-man, go-between (as in bribery, &c.), sequestres iudicii corrupendi, Cic.; pudicitia sequester perjuri, as a reward of perjury, said of judges who acquitted Clodius from improper motives, Val. Max.*

SEQUESTRA, ō. See SEQUESTER, I.

SEQUIOR and SEQUIUS. See SECUS.

SEQUOR, sēcūsus [sequutus], 3 v. dep. a. and n. (ἔπομαι). *To follow any body, walk behind, attend, accompany. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) With acc.: s. Cæsarem, Cæs.; s. prætořem, Hor.* 2) *Abst. a) Of persons: Helvetii secuti, Cæs.; jam ego sequar, Plaut. b) Of things: multitudo carrorum sequitur, Hirt.* —B) *Esp. 1) To follow with hostile purpose, to pursue, prosecute. a) With acc.: s. hostes, Cæs.; s. fugacem, Hor. b) Absol.: fiocm facere sequendi, Cæs. 2) To go to a place, to set out for, s. Formias, Cic. 3) Of time or order: To follow, to ensue. a) With acc.: sermo sequitur convivia, Cic.; pax sequitur hunc annum, Liv. b) Absol.: et quæ sequuntur, and so on, et cetera, Cic. 4) To follow or fall to, as property; to come to as heir-at-law, fall to the portion of, belli præda Romanos, ager urbesque captæ Ætolos sequuntur, Liv. 5) Esp.: To follow easily or voluntarily, to adapt itself to, to attend, accompany, come of itself, oratio mollis ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, &c., Cic.; ramus velleos facilis sequetur, Virg.* —II. *Fig. A) Gen.: To follow, to go by, to attend or adhere to, s. formulam, Cic.; pœna sequitur alqm, come upon any one, Cæs. —B) Esp. 1) To follow any body (e. g. any body's authority, party, example, plan), to take for a guide, to tread in any body's footsteps, to adhere to, to imitate. a) With acc.: s. auctoritatem, Cic.; s. naturam, Id. b) Absol.: senatus sequitur, Cæs. 2) To follow after, to aim at, to have in view, to seek to attain, court, s. utilitatem, Cic.; s. linguam, nomen, Liv. 3) To follow, to come in its turn, sequitur illa divisio, ut, &c., Cic. 4) To follow as a consequence, to be the result of any thing. a) Gen.: discordiæ sequuntur, Cic. b) Esp. in a syllogism: To be the result of certain premises, to be deduced from. a) With subjective clause: sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles, &c., Cic. b) With ut (which is the usual construction): sequitur, ut falsa sit (enunciatio), Cic.*

SEQUITUR, ō, f. (sero). *A bolt for fastening doors (not fixed, but movable), μάχλος (mostly poet.), demere seras, Ov.*

SĒRĀPIO or -ON, ōnis, m. (Σεραπίων). *Serapio. 1. A proper name of a certain Egyptian, Cæs. 2. A geographer of Antioch, Cic. 3. At Rome, probably the name of a slave, Cic.*

SĒRĀPIS [ā short, Prud.], is and īdis, m. (Σάρapis). *Serapis, the principal deity of the Egyptians; in later times also worshipped among the Greeks, and at Rome, Cic.*

SĒRĒNITAS, ātis, f. (serenus). *Serenity. I. Prop.: Fuir or clear weather, s. cosli, Cic. Absol.: s. tranquilla, Liv.* —II. *Fig.: Serenity, i. e. calmness of mind, cheerfulness (seldom used in this sense), s. fortune, Liv.*

SERENO.

SERENO, 1 v. a. (serenus). *To make clear or serene, to clear up.* I. Prop.: s. cœlum, Virg. Absol.: serenus lux, Cic.—II. Fig.: s. spein, Virg.

SERENUS, a, um. *Clear, serene, bright.* I. Prop. A) s. cœlum, Cic.; s. regio cœli, Virg.; s. stella, Ov.; s. color, bright, clear, Plin. *Of a wind that brings fair weather,* s. Favonius, Plaut.—B) *Also as subst., serenum, i, n., A clear, bright, unclouded, serene sky, clear weather, in sereno noctu, in a clear night,* Cat.; sereno, the sky being clear, with a serene sky, Liv. Plur.: serena aperta, Virg.—II. Fig.: *Cheerful, happy, calm, serene,* s. frons, Cic.; s. vultus, Hor.; Ov.

SERES, um, m. (Σήρες). *The Seres, a people in the east of Asia, celebrated for their manufacture of silks; the modern Chinese (or, as others say, a people of Central Asia),* Plin.; Virg.; Ov. Hence, adj., Sericus, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Seres, s. sagittæ,* Hor. Absol.: Sericu, ōrum, n., *Silken garments,* Prop.; Mart.

SERESCO, ēre (serenus). *To become or grow dry, vestes serescunt,* Lucr.

SERGESTUS, i, m. *Sergestus, a pilot in the fleet of Æneas,* Virg.

SERGIUS, a, I. *A Roman family name; e. g. I. L. Sergius Catilina, a notorious conspirator,* Cic. 2. C. Sergius Orata, Cic.—II. Hence, adj., Sergius, a, um, and Sergianus, a, um, *Of or belonging to Sergius, Sergia tribus,* Cic.; *Sergiana olea,* Cat.

SERIA, ō, f. *A large earthen vessel or cask, of an oblong shape, used for holding liquids, fruit, &c.,* Liv.; Varr.

SERICATUS, a, um (sericus). *Clothed in silk,* Suet.

SERICUS, s, um. See SERES.

SERIES, em, e, f. (sero). *A row, series, number of things put together.* I. Gen. A) Prop.: s. vinculorum, Curt.; s. juvenum (in dancing), Tibull.—B) Fig.: *continutio seriesque rerum,* Cic.; s. annorum, Hor. Plur.: s. litium, Suet.—II. Esp.: *A race of descendants, posterity, vir dignus hac serie,* Ov.

SERIO, adv. (serius). *Earnestly, seriously, in good earnest,* s. agere, Liv.; nec joco nec s., Plaut.

SERIOLA, ō, f. (seris). *A little seria, Pers. SERIPHUS or -OS, i, f. (Σέρηφος). Scriphus, a small rocky island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades; now Serfo or Serfanto, Cic. Hence: Seriphus, a, um, Of or belonging to Seriphos, S. absinthium, Plin. Subst.: Seriphus, ii, m., An inhabitant of Seriphos, Cic.*

SERIUS, a, um. *Earnest, serious, weighty, important,* s. res, Cic.; s. questioncs, Suet.; severus et s., Plaut. Subst.: serium, ii, n., and seris, ōrum, n., *Serious affairs, weighty matters, in serium convertere,* Plaut.; *joca atque seris,* Id.

SERMO, ōnis, m. (sero, εἶπω). *Speech, discourse, conversation.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. quietus et remissus, Cic.; sermonem serere, Plaut.; Virg.; s. habere de alq re, to hold a conversation about any thing, Id.; sermone alcjs cupide frui, to enjoy one's converse or instruction, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *A learned conversation, a disputation, s. oritur ab alq re, takes us beginning, commences,* Cic.; in sermonem ingredi, to take an active part in,

SEROTINUS.

to enter into, Id.; vocare slqm in longum s., to involve any body to enter upon, Id. 2) *Common or familiar conversation, cœtus (amicorum) et sermones,* Cic.; in alqm sermonem incidere, to begin a conversation, to happen to start a subject, Id. Hence, *A satire (as being similar to conversational language, in regard of its poetic composition),* s. Bionei, Hor. 3) *The common talk of people about anything, common report, rumor, s. atque fama,* Cic.; sermones lacessere, to cause or give rise to a conversation, Id.; dare sermouem alcui, to give any one something to talk about, Id.; materiam sermonibus præbere, subject or material for conversation, Tac.—II. Meton.: *Manner of expressing one's self, expression, diction, style, s. lenis minimeque pertinax,* Cic.; s. Latinus, Id.

SERMOCINATIO, ōnis, f. (sermocinor). *A conversation, disputation, dialogue,* Quint.

SERMOCINATRIX, icis, f. (sermocinor). *Holding converse (as a translation of the Platon. πορομιλητική),* Quint.

SERMOCINOR, 1 dep. n. (sermo). I. Gen.: *To converse, to talk with any body, to speak, chat, s. cum alqo,* Cic.—II. Esp.: (sermo, I, B.) *To carry on a learned conversation, to dispute about any thing,* Suet.

SERMUNCULUS, i, m. dim. (sermo). *The talk of the multiude, a report, sermunculi urbani, town-talk, gossip,* Cic.

SERO, sēvi, sātum, 3 v. a. *To sow, plant, scatter seed.* I. Prop. A) *Of plants: s. oleam et vitem,* Cic.; s. frumenta, Cæs. Part. perf. subst.: sātis, ōrum, n., *Seed sown, young corn,* Virg.; Ov. *Prov.: mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, I have no interest in it, it does not bring me either profit or loss,* Plaut.—B) Meton., of men: *To beget, bring forth (frequently used by poets in the part. perf., begotten, created, sprung), s. genus humanum,* Cic.; sātus ex alqo, Quint.; sātus de alqo, Ov.; sātus ab alqo, Id.; with abl., sātus sanguine humano, Liv.; sātus gente dēam, Virg. Subst.: sātus (sata) alqo, the son (daughter) offspring, of any one, s. Anthesiā, Æneas, Virg.; s. Hammone, Iarbas, Id.; sati Curibus, the inhabitants of Cures, Ov.—II. Fig.: *To sow, beget, occasion, produce, excite, s. rem publicam,* Cic.; s. diuturnam rem publicam, to lay the foundation of, Id.; s. rumores, Virg.

SERO, ūi, tum, 3 v. a. (εἶπω, εἶπω). *To combine, connect, bind or tie together, to entwine.* I. Prop., only in part. perf.: *seruē coronā,* Luc.—II. Fig.: *To join, connect, interweave, s. cœtuam, to join in order or succession,* Cic.; s. colloquia, orationes, Liv.; s. bellum ex bello, to join one war to another, i. e. to carry on a continual war, Sall.; s. negotium, to carry on, Plaut.; s. moras fando, to cause delay by speaking, Sen.

SERO (serus), adv. I. Lat. c. A) *Late in the day or at night,* s. venire, Cic.; s. redire domum, Id.—B) (more frequently) Gen.: *Late, s. prodire in lucem,* Cic. Compar., *serius notatus,* Cic.; *serius trajicere,* Liv.; *serius ocius or notius citius, sooner or later, one day,* Hor.; Ov. Superl., Cæs.—II. *Too late, sero est,* Cic.; s. venire, Plaut.; *ambiguē, with allusion to the meaning,* I, A, ap. Quint. *Prov.: s. sapient Phryges, arrive too late at understanding, are stupid,* Cic.

SEROTINUS, a, um (sero). I. Late, i. e. that happens or comes late, that ripens or grows late, s.

SERPENS.

pira, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: s. raptor, that takes away too late, Sen.

SERPENS, entis, f. [s. bestia; poet. m., sc. draco]. I. A creeping animal, reptile. A) *Esp.*: A snake or serpent, Cic.; Ov.—B) A worm, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: The name of a constellation, between Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, Ov.

SERPENTIGENA, æ, m. (serpens, gigno). Born or sprung from a serpent, Ov.

SERPENTYPES, pædis, m. (serpens, pes). Serpent-footed, s. Gigantes, Ov.

SERPËRASTRA [serpir.], ðrum, n. A kind of splint used to straighten the crooked knees of children. I. *Prop.*: s. alligare, Varr.—II. *Fig.*: Facet, of officers employed to keep the army in check, Cic.

SERPO, psi, ptum, 3 v. n. (εἶπω). To creep, slide, crawl. I. *Prop.* A) Of animals [but repo also of persons who creep or move slowly, see REPO, I.], quædam bestiarum serpentes, quædam gradientes, Cic.; serpentina secla ferarum, i. e. serpents, Lucr.—B) *Meton.* of things that come on imperceptibly: To creep, make way by degrees, vitis serpens, Cic.; s. tardis senectus per membra, Lucr.—II. *Fig.*: To spread or extend itself by degrees or imperceptibly, serpit res publica, Cic.; s. malum, Id. Of style: s. (poeta) humi, Hor.

SERRA, æ, f. (for serra, from seco). I. A saw, Cic. *Prov.*: serram ducere cum alquo de alqa re, to dispute with any body, to discuss a point, Varr.—II. *Meton.* A) A kind of sea-fish, Plin.—B) A kind of serrated battle array, Cat.

SERRANUS [Seranus], i, m. The surname of M. Atilius Regulus, who was called from the plough to the consulate; after him another Atilius, Cic.

SERRATUS, a, um (serra). In the form of a saw, jagged, s. dentes, Plin.; s. unmi, with a jagged edge, denticulated, Tac.

SERRÛLA, æ, f. dim. (serra). A little saw, Cic.

SERTA, ðrum (sing., sartum, i., Auson.] (sëro). Wreaths of flowers, garlands, festoons, Cic.

SERTORIÛNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Sertorius, S. bellum, Cic.

SERTORIUS, ii, m. Q. Sertorius, a general of Marius, who maintained himself a long time against the army of Sulla, but was at last treacherously slain by Perperna, Cic.

SERTUM, i, n. See SERTA.

SERTUS, a, um, part. of sero.

SERUM, i, n. (ὀρός). I. The watery part of curdled milk, whey, Virg.—II. *Meton.* like ὀρός, of the watery parts of other substances, c. g. of resin, Plin. *Meton.*, Catull.

SERUM, i, n. (serus). A late hour, late (in the day or at night), s. est diei, Liv.; sero dici, late in the day, Tac.

SERUS, a, um. I. Late, s. gratulatio, Cic.; s. anni, old age, Ov.; s. ulmus, growing late, Virg. *Poet. with genit.*: o seri studiorum! that learn too late, late-learned (ὀψιμαθής), Hor. *Compar.*, serius bellum, Liv. *Superl.*, scissima omnium (pirorum), the latest to ripen, Plin. A) *Poet.*: serus, instead of the adverb sero, said of a person that does any thing late, s. redire, Hor.; with inf., s. versare boves, Prop.—B) sera, adv., s. tacere, Virg.—C) serum, adv., late at night nocte sedens s. canit, Virg.

SERVITUS.

—II. *Esp.*: Too late, delayed, s. Kalendæ, Cic.; s. bellum, Sall.; s. est, it is too late, Liv. *Poet.* for the adverb, sera assurgere, to rise too late, Virg.

SERVA, æ, f. (servus). A female slave, servâ natum, Liv.

SERVABILIS, e (servo). I. That may be kept, that will keep, s. uva, Plin.—II. That may be saved, s. caput, Ov.

SERVANS, antis. I. Part. of servo.—II. *Adj.*: Keeping, observant; with genit., servantissimus æqui, Virg.

SERVATOR, ðris, m. (servo). I. One that observes or takes care of, s. Olympi, Luc.—II. *Esp.* A) A preserver, savior, deliverer, s. et liberator, Liv.—B) Of abstract objects: One that keeps or fulfills, s. rigidi hoesti, Luc.

SERVATRIX, icis, f. (servator). She that preserves, saves, or delivers, Ter.; Ov.

SERVILIÛNUS, a, um. Of or belonging to (one) Servilius, S. horti, Suet.; Tac.

SERVILIS, e (servus). Of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile, s. vestis, Cic.; s. tumultus, the servile war, Cæs.; s. terror, of slaves, or of disturbances by slaves, Liv.; s. manus, a band of slaves, Hor.

SERVILITER, adv. Slavishly, servilely, s. facere alqd, Cic.

SERVILIUS [Servilius], a. A Roman family name; e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, Cn. Servilius Cæpio, Cic. *Fem.*, Servilia, Id.

SERVILIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to (one) Servilius, S. lex, Cic.; Servilius Iscus, a place at Rome in the eighth region, Cic.

SERVIO, ivi or ii, itum [imperf., servibas, Plaut.; fut., serviba, Ter.; Plaut.: servibit, Id.], 4 v. n. (servus). To be a servant or slave, to serve, to be in service, to be subject or liable to servitude. I. *Prop.* a) *Absol.*: s. juste, Cic.; s. per centum annos, Liv. b) *With dat.*: s. optimatibus, Cic. c) *With apud*: s. apud nos, Cic. d) *With a homogeneous object*: s. servitatem, Cic.; s. servitatem sicuti and apud alqm. Plaut. e) *With servitute*: servietotes servitute (only in Plaut.).—II. *Gen.*: To serve, show kindness or do a favor to, to oblige or be obliging to, to please, humor, gratify, comply with. A) 1) *Of persons*: s. mibi, Cic.; s. commodis alqis, Id.; s. glorie, Id. *Impers.*: serviatu utitâti, Id. 2) *With a homogeneous object*: meum animum tibi servitum servire æquum censui, Plaut.—B) *Of things, as buildings, lands, &c.*: To be subject to certain acts of servitude or burdens, sedes servient, Cic.

SERVITIUM, ii, n. (servus). The condition of a slave. I. Service rendered by or required from a slave, servitude, slavery. A) *Prop.*: s. pati, Liv.; s. minari, Sall.; servitio levare, to free from slavery, Hor.—B) *Meton. gen.*: Any servitude, service, bondage, servitio corporis uti, Sall.—II. *Concr.*: A household of slaves, the slaves (collectively). A) *Sing.*: servitio dare agros, Cic.; servitii decem millia, Tac.—B) *Plur.*: incitare servitia, Cic.

SERVITRITIUS, a, um (servus, tritus, from tero). Worn down by slavery, s. stabulum, a term of reproach, Plaut.

SERVITÛDO, inis, f. (servus). Slavery, servitude, homo servitudinis expertus, Liv.

SERVITUS, ætis, f. (servus). The condition of

SERVIUS.

a slave, servitude, slavery. I. Prop.: servitutum pati, Cic. Also as a verbal noun with a dat., as governed by the verb *servire*: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, the serving a rich man, or with a rich man, Plaut.—II. Meton. A) Gen. (servio, II.): Servitude, subjection, service, thralldom, servitutum astringere, Cic.; s. muliebris, Liv.—B) In Lat., t. t. (see Servio, II., B), of buildings, lands, &c.: Servitute, liability to certain burdens or duties, s. imponere, Cic.—C) Concr. (for servitium) A household of slaves, the slaves (collectively), s. crescit nova, Hor.

SERVIUS, a. I. Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.—II. A Roman surname, esp. of the Sulpicii; hence sometimes Servii for Sulpicii, Oth. ap. Tac.

SERVO, 1 v. a. and n. [old fut. exact., servasso, Plaut.; servassis, Cat.; servassit, Plaut.; servassint, Id.] (ἐρῶ, ἐρῶμαι). To save, preserve, to keep uninjured or entire, to guard, protect. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. urbem, Cic.; s. rem publicam, Id.; s. rem suam posteris, Hor. Absol.: servaveris, you are the saving of me. Plaut. With abstract objects: s. justitiam, Cic.; stellæ servant cursum, Id.—B) Esp.: To keep for a future time or a certain purpose, to save, lay by, reserve, s. se ad alqd, Cic.; s. lectum Massicum, Hor.; with dat., s. rem judicio voluntatique multitudinis, Cic.—

II. Meton., with the idea of attention paid to any thing. A) To observe, watch, or wait for. 1) Gen. a) With acc.: s. iter, Cæs.; s. limen, Ov. b) With relative and other clauses denoting intention or design: quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. c) Absol.: serva intus, keep watch inside, Plaut.; serva! mind! take heed! be on your guard! Hor.; Plaut. 2) Esp. in the language of religion: To observe a sign, e. g. in the heavens, &c., s. de cælo, Cic.—B) As it were to keep watch, i. e. to remain, stay, be stationary at a place; hence, to dwell at a place, s. atria, Hor.; nymphæ servant silvas, flumina, Virg.

SERVŪLICŪLA, æ, f. (servulus, colo). A woman that looks after slaves, s. sordidæ, harlots, low prostitutes, Plaut.

SERVŪLA, æ, f. dim. (servus). A young female slave, Cic.

SERVŪLUS, i, m. dim. (servus). A young slave, servant, boy, Cic.

SERVUS, i, m. A slave, servant, s. cupiditatum, Cic.; s. publici, slaves belonging to the state, Id.

SERVUS, a, um. I. Of persons in slavery: Bound to service, slavish, servile, serving, s. capita, i. e. servi, Liv.; s. pectus imitatorum, Hor.; s. aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov.—II. Of houses, lands, &c.: Subject to servitude, i. e. liable to certain burdens or duties, s. prædia, Cic.; s. fundus, Dig.; s. ædes, Id.

SESĀNUM, i, n. (σήσαμον). An oleaginous plant, indigenous in the East, sesamum, or sesame, Col.

SESCUNCIA (sescunc.], æ, f. (sesqui, uncia). A twelfth and a half, Cels. Adj.: copulæ sescunciæ, an inch and a half thick, Plaut.

SESCUNCIALIS, e (sescuncia). Of an inch and a half, s. crassitudo (mensæ), Plin.

SESCUPLIX, icis. See SESQUIPLEX.

SESCUPLUS, (sesquiplus, Plin.), a, um (sesqui). One time and a half as much, Plin.; Quint.

SESELIS, is, f. (σέσελις). The plant hartwort, Cic.

SESTERTIUS.

SESOSTRIS [Sēsōōstris, ap. Aug.], is, m. (Σέσωστρίς). Sesostria, a celebrated king of Egypt, Luc. Abl., Sesostride, Tac.

SESQUI, adv. num. As much and half as much more, more by one half. It is used as a separate word only once by Cic. It is often joined to another word, denoting number or measure, and then stands for one and a half.

SESQUI-ALTER, Æra, Ærum. One and a half (ἐπιδύετος), Cic.

SESQUI-HŌRA, æ, f. An hour and a half, Plin. E.

SESQUI-MŌDIUS, ii, m. A modius and a half, Cic.

SESQUI-OCTAVUS, a, um, num. Containing nine eighths, i. e. one and an eighth (ἐπὶ ὀκτώσος), Cic.

SESQUI-DIUS, Æris, n. The work of a day and a half, Plaut.

SESQUI-PĒDĀLIS, e. A foot and a half long. I. Prop., Cæs.—II. Poet.: Very long, of unnatural length, huge, s. verba, Hor.

SESQUI-PES, pēdis, m. A foot and a half (long, &c.), Plaut.

SESQUI-PLĀGA, æ, f. A blow or stroke and a half, sesquiplagā interficere, Tac.

SESQUIPLEX, icis (plicio). One and a half time, s. aut duplex aut par, Cic. Also, sescuplex (conf. SESCUPUS), Quint.

SESQUIPLUS, s, um. See SESCUPUS.

SESQUI-TERTIUS, a, um, num. (answering to the Greek ἐπίτριτος). Containing or holding four thirds, i. e. one and a third, s. intervalium, Cic.

SESSIBŪLUM, i, n. (sedeo). A seat, chair, Plaut.

SESSILIS, e (sedeo). I. Of or for sitting, sitting easily, s. pira minimo pediculo, Plin.; s. tergum, Ov.; s. obba, i. e. with a broad bottom, Pers. Hence.—II. Low, s. genus lactucæ, growing low, dearf, Plin.

SESSIO, ōnis, f (sedeo). A sitting. I. Gen. A) Prop.: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, &c., Cic.—B) Concr.: A seat, place where one sits, s. gymnasium, Cic.—II. Esp. A) An abiding, staying or tarrying in a place, s. Capitoliæ, Cic.—B) A sitting (for disputation or discussion), s. pomeriana, Cic.

SESSIO, avi, I intens. n. (sedeo). To sit long or often, dea (Suds) sessit, Cic.

SESSUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (sessio, II.; B). A short sitting; an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together, consecrari sessunculas, Cic.

SESSOR, ōris, m. (sedeo). One that sits any where, a sitter. I. Gen., e. g. in the theatre, Snot.; Hor.—II. Esp.: One who sojourns any where, an inhabitant, s. urbis, Nep.

SESTERTIUS, a, um (semis, tertius). Two and a half (only subst.). I. sestertius (marked HS., i. e. II. and Semis), ii, m. (sc. numus), A sesterce. A) A silver coin, equal to two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius (æulis, in our money, three cents and nine mills). 1) Prop.: s. duodeni, Cic. Frequently with numus, Cic. In the genit. plur., sestertium (more rarely, sestertiorum, Col.); sestertium numum, Cic.; also with the symbol HS., ap. Cic. From the frequent use of the genitive form sestertium with numerals above a thousand, it happened that very early 'although not before Augustus

tus) this genitive sestertium was mistaken for a nominative neuter, and so they not only formed the plural sestertia, but declined even sestertium as a noun singular. Hence it came that sestertium (with the omission of mille) denotes a sum of a thousand sesterces (equal to thirty-nine dollars of our money); and with the multiplicative adverbs decies, centies, &c. (omitting centena millia), it indicates a sum of a hundred thousand sesterces; consequently decies sestertium = a million, centies sestertium = ten millions of sesterces; sexcenta sestertia = 600,000 sesterces, Cic.; millies sestertium = 100 millions, Id. 2) Meton.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, a small sum, a trifle, Cic. — B) Under the emperors also a copper coin of the value of four asses, Plin. — II. sestertium, ii, n. (as a measure), Two feet and a half in depth, Col.

SESTIANUS [Sext.], a, um (Sestius). Of or belonging to (one) Sestius (Sextius), S. dicta, Cic.

SESTIUS [Sext.]. A Roman family name; e. g. P. Sestius, L. F., C. Sextius Calvinus, Cic.

SESTIUS [Sext.], a, um. Of or belonging to a Sestius, S. mensa, the counter of a money-changer or banker, Cic.

SESTOS or -US, i, f. (Σηστός). Sestus, a town of Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the abode of Hero, Liv.

SESTUS, a, um (Sestos). Of or belonging to Sestos, S. puella, i. e. Hero, Ov.

SETA [sæta], æ, f. (χαίτη). 1. A thick strong hair of an animal, a bristle (usually in the plur.). A) Prop. 1) Plur.: setis obsita (Ia), Virg. 2) Sing.: s. equina, horse-hair, Cic. — B) Fig.: Also of the strong hair of men, Virg. — II. Meton.: Any thing made of hair, a hair-brush, a fishing-line, &c., Mart.; a painter's brush or pencil, Plin.

SETANIA, æ, f., and SETANUM (-ON), i, n. (σητανία and σητανών). A kind of large medlar, setania, Plin.; setanium, Plaut.

SETIA, æ, f. (Σητία). Setia, an ancient town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes; now Sesse or Sesse, celebrated for its excellent wine, Liv.

SETIGER [sæt.], æra, ærum (seta, gero). Bearing bristles, bristly, s. sus, Virg. Subst.: setiger, a bristle-bearer; poet. for a wild boar, Ov.

SETINUS, a, um (Setia). Of or belonging to Setia, S. agror, Cic. Subst. plur.: Setini, orum, m., The inhabitants of Setia, Liv.

SETOSUS [sæt.], a, um (seta). Full of bristles or strong hair, bristly, hairy, s. aper, Virg.; s. frons, Hor.; s. verbera, of hair, Prop.

SEU, ado. See SIVE.

SEVERE, ado. Seriously, gravely, earnestly, graver et c., Cic.; s. vindicare, Sall.

SEVERITAS, ætis, f. (severus). 1. Seriousness, gravity, severity (in good or bad sense), s. adhibere in alqo, Cic. — II. Of things: s. aurium, strict judgment, Plin. E.

SEVERITUDO, inis, f. (severus). 1. q. severitas: s. morum, Plaut.

SEVERUS, a, um. Earnest, serious, rigorous, strict, grave, weighty, in looks, conduct, &c. (of persons and things, while serius is generally used of things only; see SERIUS). 1. Of persons. A) In a good sense: s. et gravis, Cic.; s. iudices, Id.; s. in alqo, Id.; migrare ad severos, the sober, Catull.; s. agricoltæ, hardy, Lucr.; severus laudare,

in earnest, Hor. — B) In a bad sense: Severus, austere, harsh, sævus severusque (Neptunus), Plaut. — II. Of things. A) In a good sense: sententiæ graves et s., Cic.; s. tragoedia, Hor.; s. poena, Sall. Subst.: lingue severa, Hor. — B) In a bad sense: s. amnis, Virg. Subst.: facere istuc severum, this dreadful thing, Plaut. Subst. with genit.: severa pelagi, Lucr.

SEVERUS, i, m. nom. pr.; e. g. Cornelius Severus, a poet in the time of Augustus.

SEVOCO, i. To call apart or aside, to call away. 1. Prop.: s. plebem, Cic.; s. alqo ab alqo, Id.; s. æe, to separate one's self from, Plaut.; more rarely of things, quicquid poterat, sevocabat ad se, took to himself, appropriated, Cic. — II. Fig.: To separate, withdraw, s. animum ab alqo re, Cic.; ab his hæc eloquentia sevocanda est, is to be avoided, Id.; s. se in consilium, to consult one's self alone, Plaut.

SEVUM, i. See SEBUM.

SEX, num. (ἕξ). Six, s. suffragia, Cic.; s. septem menses, six or seven, Ter.

SEXAGENARIUS, a, um (sexageni). 1. Prop.: Containing sixty, Frontin. — II. Esp.: Sixty years of age, s. Cicero, Quint.

SEXAGENI, æ, a, num. distr. (sexaginta). Sixty (distrib.), sixty each, s. (i. q. sexaginta) millia modium, Cic.

SEXAGESIMUS, a, um, num. ord. (sexaginta). The sixtieth, s. dies, Cic. Subst.: sexagesima denarii, a sixtieth part, Plin.

SEXAGES, ado. num. (sexaginta). Sixty times, s. sestertium, six millions of sesterces, Cic.

SEXAGINTA, num. (ἑξήκοντα). 1. Prop.: Sixty, s. anni, Cic. — II. Meton.: Any large number, very many, s. limina, Mart.

SEX-ANGULUS, a, um (angulus). Sezangular, s. cera, Ov.

SEXCENTIARIUS, a, um (sexcenti). Consisting of six hundred, s. cohortes, Cæs.

SEXCENTI [sesc.], æ, a, num. distr. (sexcenti). Six hundred (distrib.), six hundred each, s. numi, Cic.

SEXCENTENI, æ, a [sesc.]. 1. q. sexcenti, Suet.

SEXCENTESIMUS [sescent.], a, um (sexcenti). The six hundredth, s. annus, Cic.

SEXCENTI [sesc.], æ, a, num. (sex, centum). 1. Prop.: Six hundred, s. anni, Cic. — II. Meton. for any indefinite large number: Very many, exceedingly numerous, as we use the word thousand or thousands, s. civea multique Siculi, Cic.; s. causa, Plaut.

SEXCENTIES [sesc.], ado. num. (sexcenti). 1. Prop.: Six hundred times, s. HS., six hundred times a hundred thousand sesterces, sixty millions, Cic. — II. Meton.: Denoting any very large sum, as our thousands and thousands, Plaut.

SEXDECIM. See SEDECIM.

SEXENNIS, o (annus). Six years old, of six years, s. herus, Plaut.

SEXENNium, ii, n. (sexennia). A space of six years, six years, ille biennium, hic s., Cic.

SEXIES, ado. num. (sex). 1. Six times, s. per annos, six times a year, Plin. — II. i. q. sextum, for the sixth time, s. deducta (colonia), Vell.

SEXPRIMI [also sex primi, conf. DECEM. I.], ñrum, m. (sex, primus). The six chief men of the council in smaller towns, the six principal citizens, Cic.

SEXTADECIMANI.

SEXTA-DECIMANI, ōrum, m. (sextus). *The soldiers of the sixth legion, Tac.*

SEXTANS, autis, m. (sex). I. Prop.: *The sixth part of an as* (see AS), Cic. *Esp.* as a coin: sextantia conferre, &c., Liv.; *of weight, the sixth part of a pound, Ov.; a measure for liquids, the sixth part of a sextarius, two cyathi, Plin.; Suet.*—II. Meton.: *The sixth part (of any whole),* (heredes) in sextante, Cic.

SEXTARIUS, ii, m. (sextus). I. *The sixth part of a measure, weight, &c., Plin.*—II. *Esp.* A) *A measure for liquids, the sixth part of a congius (about a pint and a half), Cic.*—B) *A dry measure, the fourth part of a modius, Plin.*

SEXTANIUS, a, um. See SESTIANUS.

SEXTILIS, is [sc. mensis], m. (sextus). *The sixth month, according to the Roman computation (reckoned from the month of March), afterward called Augustus: comitia in Sextilem, Cic.; S. Calcedas, Liv.*

SEXTILIUS, a. *The name of a Roman gens.*

SEXTIUS, a. See SESTIUS.

SEXTŪLA, ō, f. dim. (sextus) (sc. pars). *The sixth part of an uncia; hence, the seventy-second part of an as or whole* (see AS), Cic.

SEXTUM, adv. (sextus). *For the sixth time, s. consul, Cic.*

SEXTUS, a, um, num. ord. (sex). *The sixth, Ov.; s. decimus annus, sixteen, Cic. Also as one word, sextusdecimus annus, dies, Liv.*

SEXTUSDECIMUS, a, um. *The sixteenth. See SEXTUS.*

SEX-UNGŪLA, ō, f. *Six-clawed, a name given to a rapacious prostitute, Plaut.*

SEXUS, ūs, m. [secus, n. indecl.] *A sex, male or female (of men and animals). A) The form Sexus: genus in sexu consideratur, Cic.; s. virilis, Suet.*—B) *The form Secus: s. virile, Liv.*

SI (ei), conj. If. I. Conditional. A) *With indicat. of all tenses: si quærimus, Cic.; si audietis me, Id.*—B) *With subjunct. of all tenses: si cupiant, Cic.; si affuisses, Id.*—C) *Ellipt.:* *If at all, if indeed, aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic.; si quidem, if indeed, Id.*—D) *With quod: quod si interest, Cic.*—E) *With ac in comparisons: As if, just as if, ac si venissem, Cic.*—II. *Esp.* A) *Independent interrogative clauses, and such as express doubt, i. q. num: If, if perchance, whether perhaps (with a subj.), quo minus experiretur, si ferre posset, Cic. Implying the notion of an attempt: præmittit, si possit, Cæs.*—B) *In expressing a wish: Would that! si ostendat! Virg.; o si! Oh that! but! &c., Hor.*

SIBILO, are (sibilus), v. n. and a. I. *Neut.: To hiss, to whistle. A) Of living creatures: serpens sibilat ore, Virg.*—B) *Of things: ferrum sibilat unda, Ov.*—II. *Act.: To hiss any one, to hiss at, s. homines modestos, Cic.*

SIBILUS, i, m. [abl. sibilu]. *A hissing, whistling. I. Gen. A) Sing.: s. rudentum, Poet. ap. Cic.: sibilu dare signum, Liv.*—B) *Plur.: sibilu (s. horrenda, Ov.)*—II. *Esp.: A hissing (as a mark of disapprobation or contempt) (usually plur.). A) Sing.: s. meture, Cic.*—B) *Plur.: sibilis consecrati alqm, Cic.*

SIBILUS, a, um (sibilus). *Hissing, whistling, s. colla colubæ, Virg.*

SIBUZATES. *Sibuzates, a people of Aquilania; now Sobusse, Cæs.*

SICCO.

SIBYLLA [Sibylla, Tac.], ō, f. (Σιβύλλα). *A prophetess, fortune-teller; a sibyl, S. uaturæ (Pythia), Cic. In Roman mythology: A celebrated sibyl at Cumæ, Ov.; Virg.; another in the time of Targuinius Superbus, whose prophecies were kept in the Capitol, Cic.*

SIBYLLINUS [Sibull.], s, um. *Of or belonging to a sibyl, sibylline. s. vaticinationes, Cic.; S. libri (also simply libri, or libri fatales), Liv.*

SIC [sicce, like hiecc, ecce, Plaut.], adv. *So, thus, in this manner, in such manner, &c., hoc, teli modo, utros, I. Gen.: s. inflexerat, &c., Cic.; s. loqui, in the following manner, as follows, Id.*—II. *Esp.* A) *In comparisons: ut ille... sic noster, Cic.*—B) *Denoting degree. 1) In a high degree: So, in such manner, s. diligere, Cic. 2) In a low degree: s. temere, Hor.*—C) *Denoting the quality of an object: So, of such description, s. est habitus, Cic.; s. sum, Ter.*—D) *In affirmations: Placet? mihi s. placet, Cic.*—E) *In protestations, wishes, &c.: As true as, as sure as, &c., sic deus adjuvet, Ov.*

SICA, ō, f. I. Prop.: *A dagger, dirk, hinc sicca, hinc venena, i. e. assassinations, Cic.*—II. Meton.: *The point of a boar's tooth, s. dentium, Plin.*

SICAMRI. See SIGAMBRI.

SICANI, ōrum, m. (Σικανοί). *Sicani, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, part of whom emigrated to Sicily, Virg.*

SICANIA, ō, f. (Sicani). *Sicily, Ov.*

SICANIS, idis, f. *Sicilian, S. Ætna, Ov.*

SICANIUS, a, um (Σικάνιος). *Sicilian, S. Iatrus, Virg.*

SICANUS [Sicānus, Sil.], a, um (Σικάνος). I. *Sicanian, S. gentes, i. e. Sicani, Virg.*—II. *Poet.: Sicilian, S. fluctus, Virg.; S. Ætna, Hor.*

SICARIUS, ii, m. (sica). *An assassin, cut-throat, murderer, ruffian, s. vetus, Cic.; quæstio inter sicarios, of assassination, Id.: quæstionem exercere de s., of assassination, Suet.*

SICCATIO, ōnis, f. *A drying, Plin.*

SICCE, adv. (the emphatic sic; see CE). *Thus, so, s. placide, Plaut.; conf. SICCINE.*

SICCE, adv. (very rare). *Dryly, without damp. I. Prop.: s. stabuletur (bos), Col.*—II. *Fig.: s. et integre, firmly, solidly, Cic.; conf. SICCUS, II.*

SICCENSES, ium, m. (Sicca). *The inhabitants of Sicca, Sall.*

SICCINE? adv. (sicce). *Is it thus? Is it so? s. hoc fit? foras ædibus me ejici? is this, then, the way I am treated? Plaut.*

SICCITAS, atis, f. (siccus). *Dryness, want of moisture. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. uvæ, Plin.*—B) *Esp. of places: s. Sipontina, Cic.*—C) *Of the weather: Drought, dry weather, s. maxima, Cic. Plur., ap. Cæs.*—D) *Of the human body: Dryness, freedom from unhealthy humors, as from catarrh, &c., Cic.*—II. *Fig. (rarely): s. orationis, jejuneness, Cic.*

SICCO, i v. a. and n. (siccus). I. *Act.: To make dry, to dry, drain. A) Gen.: s. paludes, Cic.; s. vellera, Virg.; siccati agri, drained, Suet. Poet.: s. ubera, to suck dry, Virg.; siccata ovis, milked, Ov.; siccati cadi, emptied, Hor.; s. enacram Permessida, to drink freely from the Muse's fountain, i. e. to be a great poet, Mart.*—B) *Esp.: To dry up, remove (an unhealthy humor), s. pituitam*

SICCOCULUS.

oris, Plin.; s. vulnera, Ov. — II. *Neut.* : *To grow dry, to dry up*, ubi siccaverit, Cat.

SICCOCŪLUS, a, um (siccus, oculus). *With dry eyes, dry-eyed, s. genus, Plant.*

SICCUS, a, um. *Dry.* 1. *Prop. A.) Gen.* : s. panis, Plin.; s. lacus, Prop.; s. agri, Hor.; *with genit.*, enses sicci sanguinis, *not wet with blood*, Sil.; *with abl.*, spolia s. sanguine, Prop.; *utraque ursa s.*, *not dipping into the sea, i. e. not setting*, Ov.; s. vox (*with heat*), Ov. *Neut. sing.*, siccum, i. and plur., sicca, ōrum, *The dry land, a dry place, country, &c.*, in sicco, Plin.; *rostra tenent siccum, are on the dry land, or on the sands, &c.*, Virg.—B) *Esp. 1) Of the weather*: *Dry, not rainy*, s. ver, Plin.; s. tempora (canis), Tibull. 2) *Of the body*: *Dry, free from unhealthy humors, not subject to rheum, catarrh, &c.*; hence, *firm, robust, s. corpora*, Plin.; s. mulier, Plant.; s. os, *without saliva*, Catull. 3) *With reference to drinking*: *Dry, thirsty; hence, sober, abstemious, not intoxicated*, s. sum siti, Plaut.; Hor.—II. *Fig.* : *Dry, meagre, s. atque sanum in oratione*, Cic.; s. atque aridi pueri, unprepared, Suet.; s. medullis, cold, Prop.

SICĒLIS, idis (Siculi), f. (Σικελίς). *Sicilian; subset.*, a *Sicilian*, S. musæ, of Theocritus, Bucoic, Virg.

SICHŒUS, i, m. *Sichæus, the husband of Di-da, Virg. Also adj.* : S. cinis, Virg.

SICĒLIA, æ, f. (Σικελία). *Sicily, Cic.*

SICĒLISSIMO, are (Siculi). *To imitate the Sicilians, Plant.*

SICĒLICŪLA, æ, f. *dim.* (sicilis). *A small, sharp instrument, a little knife, Plaut.*

SICĒLICUS (sicilicus), i, m. 1. *Gen.* : *The fourth part of an uncia, and so the forty-eighth part of an as*, Scæv. Dig.—II. *Esp. as a measure*: *A quarter of an inch*, Plin.

SICĒLIENSIS, e (Sicilia). *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian, S. quæstura mea, Cic.*

SICINIUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. Caius Sici-nius, Cic.*

SICŒRIS, is, m. *Sicoris, a tributary of the River Iberus; now Segre, Cæs.*

SICĒBI, adv. (si, ubi, as sicunde, from si, unde). *If any where or at any place (rarely used), s. incideret, Cic.; s. est certamen, Liv.; ac s. osset (exceptum), and if in any place, Cic.*

SICĒLA, æ, f. *dim.* (sica). *A little dagger or dirk; meton.*, i. q. membrum virile, Catull.

SICĒLI, ōrum, m. (Σικελοί). *The Siculi, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, who, when expelled thence, settled chiefly in Sicily, Plin. Hence: The inhabitants of Sicily, Sicilians, Cic.*

SICĒLUS, i, m. *A Sicilian, Cic.*

SICŪLUS, a, um (Siculi). *Of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian, S. tellus, i. e. Sicily, Virg.; S. tyrannus, i. e. Phalaris, Ov.; S. conjux, i. e. Proserpine (because she was carried away from Sicily), Juv.; S. cantus, of the Sirens, Id.*

SICUNDE, adv. (si, unde, as sicuti, from si, ubi). *If from any place or quarter (very rare), s. potes, erues, Cic.*

SICUT and SIC-UTI. *So as, just as, as if.* 1. *Prop. A) With a verb* : s. factum erat, Cic.; sicuti accipi, Sall.; *with ita, itidem, sic* : s. . . . ita, Liv.; s. . . . sic, Cæs.; sicuti ita, Id.; sicuti . . . itidem, Plant.—B) *Without a verb* : *amplectitur me, sicuti neminem, Cic.; with ita, item, &c.* : s. in foro, item in theatro, Id.—II. *Esp. A) Implying a*

SIDONIUS.

cause : s. cras aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut.—B) *Affirmative* : *As indeed it is (or was), as in fact, quamvis felix sit, s. est, Cic.*—C) *Comparative* : *As it were, as if, locus s. fundamentum, Cic.*—D) *In citing an instance or example* : *As, as for instance or example, such as, &c.*, quibus in causis, s. in ipsa M. Curii, Cic.—E) *s. eram, erat, &c.*, i. q. ὡς ἔχων, *such or so as I (he, &c.) was, s. erat togatus, Suet.*—F) *As if, just as a though (hypothetical, only in Sall.)*, sicuti foret lacessitus, Sall.

SICYŒN, ōnis, f. (Σικιών). *Sicyon, the capital of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus of Corinth, Cic.*

SICYŒNIUS, a, um (Sicyon). *Of or belonging to Sicyon, S. magistratus, Cic.; S. calcei, a kind of soft shoe, Id. Subst. plur., Sicyonii, The inhabitants of Sicyon, Cic.*

SIDA, æ [Side, ἔς, Plin.], f. (Σίδη). *Sida, a town of Pamphylia; now Eski, Cic.*

SIDĒRĒUS, a, um (sidus). 1. *Of or belonging to the stars, starry, s. æthra, Virg.; s. arx mundi, the heavens, Ov.; s. ignes, stars, Id.; s. Pado, treating of the stars, Id.*—II. *Meton. A) Celestial, divine, s. sanguis, Val. Flac.*—B) *Gen.* : *Beaming, shining, resplendent, glittering, &c.*, s. clipeus, Virg.

SIDĒRITES, æ, m. (σιδηρίτης). *A loadstone, magnet, Plin.*

SIDĒTÆ, ōrum, m. (Σιδῆται) (Sida). *The inhabitants of Sida, Liv.*

SIDĒCINI, ōrum, m. *Sidicini, a people of Campania, whose capital was Teanum, Cic.*

SIDĒCINUS (Sidicini), a, um. *Of or belonging to the Sidicini, S. ager, Liv.*

SIDO, sidi, 3 (ἴσω). *To sit down, to set one's self down, to settle.* 1. *Gen. A) Of living creatures* : *columbæ s.*, Virg.—B) *Of things* : *To settle, sink, go to the bottom*, gummi sidi in aqua, Plin.; s. lectica, *is put down*, Prop.—II. *Esp. A) To settle, to remain in a certain position, whether by sitting, reclining, or otherwise, to stick fast, ancoræ s.*, Plin.; *in lecto, Prop. Neut. To run aground, to stick fast, s. cymbæ, Liv.*—B) *To sink down, sink, disappear by going down.* 1) *Prop.* : *arx Cadmi s.*, Prop.; *sidentes acervi, tumbling together, falling down, Luc.* 2) *Fig.* : *sidents civitas, Sen.*

SIDO, ōnis, m. *Sido, a chief of the Suevi, about the middle of the first century, Tac.*

SIDŒN, ōnis [acc., Sidōna, Virg.; ablat., Sidōne, Lucr.; ablat., Sidōne, Sil.; Sidonia, æ, Just.], f (Σιδών, ὠνος, the Hebrew שִׁדְוֹן). *Sidon, a celebrated city of Phœnicia, the mother-town of Tyre; now Saïda, Cic.*

SIDŒNICUS (Sidon), a, um. *Of or belonging to Sidon, Sall.*

SIDŒNIS, idis, f. *Sidonian, i. q. Phœnician, S. tellus, i. e. Phœnicia, Ov.; S. concha, i. e. purple, Id. Subst.* : *A Sidonian or Phœnician woman, Ov.*

SIDONIUS, a, um (Sidon). *Of or belonging to Sidon, Sidonian, Phœnician, S. nrbs, Sidon, Virg.; S. mœnia, Ov.; S. hospes, i. e. Cadmus, Id. Also, Carthaginian, S. duces, Sil. Also, Theban (inasmuch as Thebes in Bœotia is said to have been founded by the Phœnician Cadmus), S*

comites, f. e. Ismenides, Ov. *Subst.*, Sidonii, örüm, m., *The Sidonians*, Sall.; *Phanicians*, Ov.

SIDUS, örüs, n. (ēidos). *A group or configuration of stars, a constellation (mostly in the plur.); also, a star.* I. *Prop.*: sidera et stellæ, Cic.; sol lunæque præcipua siderum, Quint.; *the sun, Tibull.; the moon, Plin.*—II. *Meton.* (mostly poet.) A) *The heavens, Æneis missus ad sidera, Juv. Fig. of the height of fortune, glory, &c.: feriam sidera vertice, Hor.; notus ad sidera, Virg.; contingere sidera (of a perfectly happy person), to touch the stars (like gods), Prop.*—B) *Night, exigere sidera, to pass the night, Prop.*—C) *Of radiant beauty, or any thing that is noble or grand, pulchrior sidere, Hor. Hence: Brightness, splendor, Maximus, sidus Fabius, Ov.*—D) *Denoting a season, climate, country, or region, weather, temperature, &c., s. confectum, the weather that is over, Plin.; s. hibernum, Virg.; tot saxa sideraque, countries, regions, Id.; s. triste Minerve, a storm raised by Minerva, Id.*—E) *With regard to the supposed influence of the constellations on the lives and fortunes of mankind: Destiny, fate, fortune, lectus sidere pestifero, Liv.; notare sidere natalicia, Cic.*

SIEM, SIES, &c. See SUM.

SIGAMBER, a, um (Sigambri). *Of or belonging to the Sigambri, S. cohorts, Tac. Subst.*, Sigambra, æ, f. *A Sigambrian woman, Ov.*

SIGAMBRI [Sic., Syg., and Sug.], örüm, m. (Σύγαμβροι and Σούγαμβροι). *Sigambri, a powerful Germanic tribe, Cæs.*

SIGEUM, i, n. (Σίγειον). *Sigeum, a promontory of Troas, with a town of the same name, on which was the tomb of Achilles; now Jentacher, Cic.*

SIGEUS [Sigēia tellus, Ov.], a, um (Sigeum) *Of or belonging to Sigeum, S. freta, Virg.*

SIGILLA, örüm, n. dim. (sigillum). *I. Small images or figures, s. egregia, Cic. Of the images on seal-rings, Cic. Hence, poet. for a seal, s. grata, Hor.*—II. *In the sing., sigillum for signum: A token, mark, trace, Veaut.*

SIGILLARIA, örüm, ibus, n. (sigilla). *I. The last two days of the Saturnalia, on which it was the custom to exchange presents of images, Macr.*—II. *Meton. A) The images presented during the Sigillaria, Sen.—B) A place at Rome where images were sold, Suet.*

SIGILLATUS, a, um (sigilla). *Adorned with images or little figures, s. scyphi, Cic.*

SIGILLUM, i. See SIGILLA.

SIGIMERUS, i, m. *Sigimerus, a prince of the Cherusci, father of Arminius, Tac.*

SIGLA, örüm, n. (contr. from sigilla). *Abbreviations, Just.*

SIGNATOR, örüs, m. *One who sets his seal to any thing as a witness, e. g. to a marriage-contract, a will, &c., a sealer, signer, Suet.; Juv.*

SIGNATORIUS, a, um (signo). *Of or belonging to sealing, s. annulus, a seal-ring, Val. Max.*

SIGNATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of signo.*—II. *Adj.: Locked up, well guarded, s. limina, Prop.*

SIGNIA, æ, f. *Signia, a very ancient town of Latium, where wine of a harsh flavor was grown; now Segni, Liv.*

SIGNIFER, æra, örüm (signum, fero). I. *Gen.: That carries or bears a sign, image, or figure, s. puppis, with images or figures painted*

on it, Luc.—II. *Esp. A) That contains stars or constellations, stary, s. orbis, the Zodiac, Cic.—B) Milit.: Signifer, eri, m., A standard-bearer, Cic. Meton. for a leader, chief, guide, s. juvenatus, Cic.*

SIGNIFICANS, antis, part. (significo). *Of speech: Expressive, striking, clear, s. descriptio, Quint. Meton. of a speaker: Clear, intelligible, Attici lucidi et s., Quint.*

SIGNIFICANTER, adv. (significans). *Expressively, strikingly, clearly, breviter ac s. proferre, Quint. Compar., significantius defendere, Cic.*

SIGNIFICANTIA, æ, f. (significo). *Import, significancy, force of meaning, s. verborum, Quint.*

SIGNIFICATIO, önis, f. I. *A pointing out, showing, discovering, signifying; indication, intimation; mark, sign, token, &c. A) Absol.: declarare aliquid significatioe, Cic.; with a subject, genit., s. literarum, Cic.—B) With an object, genit.: s. virtutis, Cic.; s. victoria, Cæs. Plur.: s. valetudinis, Cic.—C) Rarely with an objective clause: s. fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic.*

—II. *Esp. A) Like the Greek ἐπισημασία: A token or mark of approbation or esteem, applause, significatioe florere, Cic.—B) A sign or prognostic of the weather, murmur cæli habet s., Plin.—C) Energy of expression, emphasis, Cic.—D) The signification or meaning of a word, sense, s. scripti, Cic.*

SIGNIFICIO, i v. a. (siguum, facio). *To give a sign, to give to understand, to give warning or notice, to signify, indicate, intimate, point out.* I. *Gen. a) With acc.: s. cogitatioem, Cic.; s. dedicationem, Cæs. b) Followed by an objective or relative clause: s. nihil esse potuisse, &c., Cic. c) With de: s. de fuga, Cæs. d) Absol.: significare ioter sese coperunt, Cic.*—II. *Esp. A) To announce beforehand, to betoken, portend, futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic.; hence, to prognosticate the weather, ventus Africus significat tempestatem, Col.—B) To mean, signify, carere hoc significat, Cic.*

SIGNINUS, a, um (Signis). *Of or belonging to Signia, S. pira, Plin. Subst. plur., Signini, örüm, m., The inhabitants of Signia, Liv.*

SIGNO, i v. a. (signum). *To set a mark upon, to mark, mark or point out.* I. *Prop. A) Gen.: signare sonos vocis, Cic.; s. humum, to tread upon, Hor.; s. rem earmine, to express a thing in song, Virg.; s. cæram figuris, to impress upon, Ov.—B) Esp. 1) To mark with a seal, to seal, seal up (usually, obsignare), signatum libellum, Cic. Hence, poet.: jura signata, Luc.; s. jura Suevis, to fix, establish, Claud. in Eutr.; to close, to finish, signare quinquebris lustro, Mart. 2) To mark with a stamp; hence, to stamp (coin), to coin, argenteum signatum, Cic.; s. pecuniam signo, Liv. Hence, poet.: nomen habere signatum pectore, impressed upon, Ov. 3) To adorn, distinguish, s. honore, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To mark, indicate, point out, express (usually, significare), s. differentiam, Quint.; nomen (Cæieta) signat ossa, Virg.—B) Poet.: To mark, observe, s. ora sono, Id.*

SIGNUM, i, n. *A mark, sign, mark of distinction.* I. *Gen.: signa alcis rei dare, Cic.; s. imprimere pecori, Virg.; signa pedum squi, to follow or trace one's footsteps, Ov.; also simply, signa*

sequi, Virg.; s. timoris mittere, to utter, express, Cic.; s. est, dominam esse, &c., Ter. —II. *Esp.* A) 1) a) *A sign to distinguish the different divisions of an army, a standard, s. conferre cum alquo, to join battle, Cic.; s. relinquere, to desert the standards, Sall.; s. ferre, to break up, Cæs.; s. convertere, to wheel about, Id.; for which also, s. vertere, Liv.; s. inferre in alqm, to advance to an attack, to attack, Id.; thus, s. conferre; but this means also to bring the standards together to one place, Cæs.; sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, &c., in rank and file, drawn up, Cic. b) The banner or ensign of a single cohort or manipule (opp. aquila, the eagle, i. e. the standard of a legion), s. militaria . . . aquila, Cic. Hence, meton.: A small division of an army, a cohort, manipule, octo cohortes . . . reliqua signa, Sall. 2) *A sign given by a musical instrument, or by a tessera; a signal, watch-word, pass-word, s. tuba dare, Cæs.; s. canere, Sall.; s. Priapi aut Veneris, the watch-word Priapus or Venus, Suet.* —B) *A token, prognostic, ominous appearance, sign, s. se objicit, Cic.* —C) *Any image artificially made, a figure, statue, &c., s. fabricari, Cic.; s. formatum marmore, Ov.* —D) *Hence, the image on a seal, an impression, s. integra, Cic.; sub signo habere, to keep under seal, Id.* —E) *A constellation, sign (conf. STURUS), signorum ortus et obitus, Cic.; nox cælo diffandere signa præbat, Hor.**

SILA, æ, f. *Sila, a large forest of the Bruttii, Cic.*

SILANUS, i, m. (Σιληνός, Dor. Σιλανός). *A water-spout, conduit-pipe (usually in the shape of the head of Silenus), Lucr.*

SILARUS [Silerus, Mel.; Siler, Luc.], i, m. (Σίλαρος). *Silarus, a river between Lucania and Campania; now Sele, Plin.; Virg.*

SILENTIUM, ii, n. (sileo). *A being silent, silence. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. est, Cic.; s. facere, to keep silence, observe silence, Id.; silentio præterire, to pass over in silence; in another sense, ut nulla pars orationis silentio præteriretur, without noise or clamor, Id.; s. est de alquo, nothing is said about, all is silent about, Id.; vindicare a s., i. e. absence of fame, oblivion, Id.; demere silentia furto, to rescue from silence or oblivion, Ov.; the stillness of the night, dead of night, in silentio noctis, Cæs. Of the stillness or quietness of the country: silentia roris, Ov. Of wood that does not make a crackling noise, Plin.* —B) *Esp.: A state of being undisturbed; hence, correctness in observing the signs in augury, Cic.* —II. *Fig.: Stillness, a stand-still, stop, quietness, cessation, inactivity, s. judiciorum ac fori, Cic.; vitam transire silentio, Sall.*

SILENUS, i, m. (Σειληνός). *Silenus. I. The tutor and companion of Bacchus, represented with short horns, bald, always intoxicated, and riding on an ass, Cic.* —II. *A Greek historian, Cic.*

SILEO, ii, 2v. n. and a. (σιγῶω, from σίγω). *To be silent or still; also act., to be silent about, to pass over in silence (not used by Cæsar).* I. *Prop. s.) With de: ceteri de nobis silet, Cic. Impers.: siletur de jurgio, Ter.; Sall. b) With acc.: tu hoc silebis, Cic.; neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. Pass.: res siletur, Cic.; s. Agricola, not to make mention of, Tac. c) With a relative clause: qua tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. d) With an objective clause: silet verbum facere, Auct. B. Hlep.* —II. *Me-*

ton.: *To be still or inactive, to cease, to rest, Musæ s., Cic.; si quando ambitus silcat, ceased, Id. SILER, æris, n. A kind of brook-willow, the common spindle-tree, Virg.*

SILER. See SILARUS.

SILESCO, ère, v. inch. n. (sileo). *To become still or silent, turbæ s., Ter.; venti s., Ov.*

SILEX, icis, m. [f., Virg.; Ov.]. 1. *Any hard stone found in fields, a flint, flint-stone, cædere s., Cic.; scintillam excudere siliçi, Virg. Frequently with lapis or saxum: lapides s., Liv. Meton. of hardheartedness: natus silice, Cic.; s. etat in corde, Tibull.* —II. *Gen.: A rock, large stone, acuta s., Virg.*

SILIANUS, a, um (Silius). *Of or belonging to Silius, S. villa, negotium, Cic.*

SILICERNIUM, ii, n. *A funeral entertainment, Fcst.; Varr. Hence, as a term of reproach for an old man, Ter.*

SILIGINEUS, a, um (siligo). *Of or made of wheat, s. farinus, Plin.; s. cunoi, loaves, Mart.*

SILIGO, inis, f. 1. *A kind of superior wheat, winter wheat, Plin.* —II. *Meton.: Wheaten flour, Juv.*

SILYQUA, æ, f. 1. *A pod, shell, husk of pulse, Virg.; Plin. Hence, meton., siliquæ, arum, Pulse, Juv.* —II. *Siliqua Græca, St. John's bread, Col.*

SILIUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. 1. P. Silius Nerva, Cic. 2. T. Silius, Cæs. 3. C. Sibus Italicus, a Roman poet of the first century, author of a poem entitled Punicæ.*

SILLYBUS, i, m. (σίλλυβος). *A strip of parchment appended to the rolled volumes of the ancients, on which the title of the work, the name of its author, &c., were written; a label, Cic.*

SILIO, ónis. See SILUS.

SILUS, a, um [silo, onis, Plaut.]. *Having the nose turned upward, snub-nosed, σιμός, dei s., Cic. Also a Roman surname of the gens Sergius; e. g. M. Sergius Orsta Silus, Cic.; M. Sergius Silus, Liv.; Domitius Silus, Tac.*

SILVA, æ [sylva is less correct; old genit., silvai; silua, trisyll., Hor.], f. (ύλη). *A forest, wood. I. Prop. A) nemora silvæque, Cic.; dea silvarum, i. e. Diana, Ov.* —B) *Meton. 1) A plantation of trees, an orchard, sigua disposita in s., Cic. 2) Poet. for a tree, alia silvarum, Virg.* —II. *Fig.: A dense crowd, a multitude, number, omnis ubertas et quasi s. dicendi, Cic.; ferens s. in pectore, a forest or cloud (of missiles), Luc.; horrida s. comæ, said of bristle-like hair, dishevelled hair, Juv.*

SILVANUS [Sylv.], i, m. (silva). 1. *Silvanus, a deity presiding over forests and plantations, a god of woods, Cic.* —II. *Meton. plur.: Silvanæ deities, Ov.*

SILVESCO [sylv.], ère, v. inch. n. (silva). *To grow too thick or woody (of vines), (vitis) ne silvescat, Cic.*

SILVESTRIS [sylv.], e (silva). 1. *Of or belonging to a wood, grown over with wood, woody, silvan, s. locus, Cic.; s. bclua, i. e. a she-wolf, Id.; s. homines, i. e. living in woods, Hor.* —II. *Meton. A) Of animals and plants: Wild, s. tauri, Plin.; s. oliva, Ov.* —B) *Gen. (for agrestis): Rural, rustic, s. Musa, Virg.*

SILVIA. See RHEA.

SILVICOLA [sylv.], æ, c. (silva, colo). *Dwelling in the woods, s. Faunus, Virg.*

SILVICULTRIX.

SILVICULTRIX [sylv.], *icis, f. (silva)*. Dwelling in the woods, s. cervina, Catull.

SILVIFRAGUS [sylv.], *a, um (silva, frango)*. That breaks to pieces a wood or trees, s. flabra venti, Lucr.

SILVIGER [sylv.], *ĕrn, ĕrum (silva, gero)*. Bearing a forest or trees, woody, wooded, s. montes, Plin.

SILVIUS, *ii, m.* The name of several kings of Alba Longa, Liv.; Virg.

SILVŌSUS, *a, um (silva)*. Full of woods, well wooded, woody, s. saltus, Liv.

SIMBRUINUS [Simbruvium], *a, um*. Of or belonging to Simbruvium, S. stagna, Tac.

SIMBRŪVIUM, *ii, n.* Simbruvium, a place in Latium, Sil.

SIMIA, *æ, f.*, and SIMIUS, *ii, m. (simus)*. An ape, Cic. As a term of reproach: A jackanapes, Coel. ap. Cic. Esp. of persons who imitate others seroiously or foolishly, Plin. E.

SIMILIS, *e (similis)*. Like, resembling, similar; with genit. (in case of a real connection between two things), with dat. (in mere comparisons) also with inter, atque, and absol. a) With genit.: s. hominibus, Cic.; s. reges Numæ, Liv. Compar.: similibus Atticorum, Cic. Superl.: simillima societas hereditatis, Cic. b) With dat.: s. patri, Cic.; s. Icilio, Liv.; s. ceteris, Sall. Compar.: s. homini, Plaut. Superl.: s. veris, Liv. c) With genit. and dat. successively: s. illi . . . s. deorum, Cic.; s. lacti . . . s. mei, Plaut. d) With inter: s. inter se, Cic. e) With atque (ac), ut si, tamquam si: s. . . atque, &c., Cic.; s. . . ut si, &c. Id. f) Absol.: s. improbitas, Cic.; s. culpe, Cæs.

SIMILITAS, *âtis, f. (similis)*. I. q. similitudo, Likeness, similitude, s. morum, Cæs.

SIMILITER, *adv.* Similarly, in like manner, s. atque uno modo, Cic. Compar.: similitus, Phædr. Superl.: simillime, Cic.; s. atque, or ac, Id.; s. ut si, Id.

SIMILITŪDO, *inis, f. (similis)*. I. Gen.: Likeness, resemblance, similitude, s. honesti, Cic.; s. inter ipsos, Id.; s. cum aliquo, Id.; s. regia, with royal power or regal authority, Id. Plur.: s. animi, Cic.—II. Esp.: A parable, comparison, simile, Cic.

SIMILO, *are*. See SIMULO.

SIMŪLUS, *i, m. dim. (simulus)*. A little ape, a young monkey (as a term of reproach), Cic.

SIMITU [simitur], *adv.* (an ante-classical form for simul). At the same time, ut s., as soon as, Plaut.

SIMIUS, *ii*. See SIMIA.

SIMO, *ōnis, m. (simus)*. Simo, a proper name, Plin.; Hur.

SIMŌIS, *entis, m. (Σιμόεις)*. Simōis, a small river near Troy, now Mendes, Virg.

SIMO or SIMON, *ōnis, m. (Συμῶν, Hebr. שִׁמּוֹן)*. Simon, the name of a Jewish leader, Tac.

SIMŌNIDES, *is, m. (Σιμωνίδης)*. Simonides, a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos, Cic.

SIMŌNIDEUS, *a, um (Simonides)*. Of or belonging to Simonides, S. lacrimæ, i. e. the poetry of Simonides, calling forth tears, Catull.

SIMPLEX, *icis [abl., simpliciter, Lucr.] (semel, plico)*. I. Gen.: Simple, uncompounded, unmixed, pure, s. sententia, Cic.; s. ordo, Liv.; s. genus mortis, without torture, Id.; s. vicia, once, one

SIMULATIO.

time, Hor.; s. argumentum, Ter. Compar.: s. quantitas, Quint. Superl.: s. res, Id.—II. Esp.: Morally simple, plain, straight-forward, upright, sincere, natural, inartificial, artless, without guile or pretence, apertus et s., Cic.; s. virtus, Id.

SIMPLICITAS, *âtis, f. (simplex)*. Simplicity. I. Gen.: s. indigesta (ligni), i. e. straightness, Plin.—II. Esp.: Moral simplicity, sincerity, open-heartedness, integrity, honesty, s. juvenis, Liv.; imitatio simplicitatis, Quint.

SIMPLICITER, *adv. (simplex)*. I. Simply, plainly, without ornament, naturally, απλῶς, s. videre rationem, Cic.; frondes s. positæ, Ov.—II. Simply, sincerely, openly, candidly, s. et candide, Coel. ap. Cic.

SIMPLUS, *a, um (allied to simplex)*. Simple, single. I. Adj.: s. mors, Prud.—II. Subst. A) simplum, *i, n.*, That which is simple or single, duplum s., Cic.; s. solvere, Plaut.—B) simpla, *æ, f. (sc. pecunia)*, The simple purchase-money, Varr.

SIMPŪLUM, *i, n.* A small vessel or ladle for pouring out wine, Varr. Prov.: excitare fluctus in s., to make much ado about nothing, "to raise a tempest in a tea-pot," Cic.

SIMPUVIUM, *ii, n.* A vessel used at sacrifices for pouring out libations, Cic.

SIMUL, *adv. (σῦμα)*. Together, in company. I. a) Absol.: s. venire, Cic.; s. esse, to be together, Id.; s. accumbere, Plaut.; rendered emphatic by una: s. bibere una, Id. b) With cum: animi s. cum corporibus, Cic.; s. mecum una, Plaut. c) With et, et . . . et, que, atque, &c.: s. et ostendi, Cic. d) With Abl.: s. septem viris, Tac.—II. Observe the following constructions. A) simul . . . simul, As well . . . as, both . . . and, on the one hand . . . on the other hand, partly . . . partly, s. spernebant, s. . . . metuebant, Liv.; s. virtutibus, s. vitiis, Tac.—B) simul atque (simulac), also simul atque (simulac), simul ut, As soon as (or simul simply in this sense), s. atque inconspicit, Cic.; s. atque cognatum est, Cæs.; s. inflavit tibicen, as soon as, for simul atque, Cic.

SIMŪLACRUM, *i, n. (similis)*. A likeness, image, picture, representation of any thing. I. Prop. A) Of images or figures made by art: effigies simulacrumque, Cic.; s. Hercules, Liv.; simulacrum, of the Trojan horse, as a work of art, Virg. Adverbially, ad simulacrum, as ad similitudinem, ad formam, according to or after the pattern or model of, ad s. templi, Suet.—B) An apparition, phantom, shade (εἰδωλον), s. functa, the shadows of the dead, Ov.; s. pallentia, Virg.; a portraiture or character, iuserere s. viri, Liv.; a likeness, habere s., Plaut.—II. Esp.: An image, shadow, mere appearance, s. ac vestigium civitatis, Cic.; s. pugne navalis, a mock fight, Liv.

SIMŪLAMEN, *inis, n. (simulo)*. An imitation, image, resemblance, Ov.

SIMŪLANS, *antis (simulo)*. I. Part. of simulo.—II. Adj.: Imitating, ales vocum simulatio, Ov.

SIMŪLATE, *adv.* In appearance, feignedly, fictitiously, sive ex animo, sive s., Cic.

SIMŪLATIO, *ōnis, f.* An appearance falsely assumed, a pretence, pretext, color, simulation. a) With gen.: s. insanias, Cic.; s. timoris, Cæs.; simulatione numinum, under pretence of

SIMULATOR.

divine inspiration, Tac. b) *Absol.*: s. et dissimulatio, Cic. *Plur.*, Tac.

SIMULĀTOR, ōris, m. I. *An imitator*, s. figuræ, Ov. — II. *He who assumes the appearance of any thing, a counterfeit, pretender, hypocrite*, &c. A) *With genit.*: s. segnitia, Tac. — B) *Absol.*: s. Socrates, Cic.; callidus et s., Tac.

SIMULATŪS. See SIMUL, II., B.

SIMŪLO [not similo], I. v. a. (similiis). *To make any thing like another, to imitate anything, represent by imitation*. I. *Prop.*: Homeri Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic.; corpora igni simulata, framed, made, or shaped like or after, Lucr.; s. Catonem, Hor.; s. cupressum, to imitate, Hor. *With object.*: simulat terram prodere... mirarique deos, Ov.; *gen. of any work of art, ærs simulantia vultum*, Hor. — II. *Esp.*: *To simulate, to say or pretend that which is not true or false, to act as though a thing were what it is not, to assume the air or the appearance of any thing, to counterfeit, feign, pretend*, &c. A) *With acc.*: non simulabit vir bonus quicquam, Cic.; s. mortem, to simulate death, Ter.; s. deditioem ac metum, Sall.; s. ægrum, to pretend to be ill, to feign illness, Liv. — B) *With object.*: simulat se proficisci, Cic. *Pass.*: schema quo simulatur dici, Quint. — C) *Absol.*: non simulent sui commodi causa, Cic. *Impers.*: quid est, quod amplius simuletur, Ter.

SIMULTAS, atis [genit. plur., simulatium, sp. Liv.], f. (simul). I. *Contact of two persons or parties hostilely disposed toward each other; rivalry, enmity, grudge, ill-will*. A) *Plur.*: s., quas mecum habebat, Cic.; s. exercere cum alio, id. — B) *Sing.*: s. deponere, Cic.; s. cum Curioque, Cæs.; s. gerere, to have or entertain a grudge, Suet. — II. *Gen.*: *A contest, fight for a prize, simultem constituiere*, Hyg.

SIMŪLUS, a, um, dōm. (simus). *With a nose rather bent upward, rather snub-nosed*, Lucr.

SIMUS, a, um (σιμός). *That has a nose bent upward, snub-nosed*, s. rostrum delphini, Plin.; s. capellæ, Virg.

SIN, conj. (si, ne). *But if, if however, if on the other hand or on the contrary*. I. *Preceded by si, nisi, quando, dum; si est verus... si falsus, Cic.; also with aliter, minus, but if not, si ita est... si silitur, Cic.* In the epistolary style *sin alone is used for sin aliter or sin minus: si pares... siu, Cic.* — II. *Without si preceding: ne discidia fiant: sin tale alqd evenerit, Cic.*

SINĀPI [sinapie, f., Plaut.], is, n. (σίμηνη). *Mustard*, Plin.

SINCERE, adv. *Sincerely, honestly, candidly*, s. loqui, Cic.; s. et ex animo, Catull.

SINCERITAS, atis, f. (sincerus). *Purity, incorruptness, integrity*. I. *Prop.*: s. pura (olei), Plin. — II. *Fig.*: s. summa vitæ, moralitatis, Val. Max.

SINCERUS, a, um. *Uncorrupt, genuine, unmixed, pure*. I. *Prop.*: sincera atque vera, Cic.; s. intergero, uninjured, id.; s. porci, sound, Plaut.; s. vas, clean, sweet, Hor. — II. *Fig.*: *Uncorrupt, sincere, upright, honest, ingenuous*, s. iudicium, Cic.; s. fides, Liv.; s. fama, unspotted, unpolluted, Gell.; s. Minerva, chaste, pure, Ov.

SINCPUT, pitis, n. (semi, caput). I. *One half of the head, the forehead; said of a smoked*

SINISTER.

pig's head, Plin. — II. *Meton.*: *The head, brain*, s. saum, Plaut.

SINE, prep. with abl. *Without*, urbs s. regibus, Cic.; *without a case, cum fratre, am s.?* Id. *Poet.*, it also follows its noun, vitia nemo s. nascitur, Hor.

SINGILLĀTIM [singulātum, singultum, and sigillatim], adv. (singuli). *Singly, particularly*, s. potius quam generatim loqui, Cic.; sigultim, Hor.

SINGŪLĀRIS, e (sioguli). *Single, belonging to one individual, peculiar, singular in its kind*. I. *Prop.*: A) *Gen.*: non s. nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), living singly or by itself, Cic.; s. homo, a private man, Id.; s. imperium, monarchy, Id.; s. locus, private, secluded, Suet. — B) *Esp.*: 1) *Of or belonging to the singular number*, s. numerus, Quot. 2) *singulare, ium, m.*: a) *A peculiar kind of troops, perhaps life-guard men*, Tac. b) *Under the later emperors. A kind of short-hand-writers*, Cod. Just. — II. *Peculiar, singular, particular, rare, extraordinary, distinguished*, Aristoteles s. in philosophia, Cic.; s. et divina vis ingenii, Id. *In a bad sense*: s. nequitia, unparalleled, Cic.

SINGŪLĀRĪTER [contr. singlariter, Lucr.], adv. I. *Singularly*. A) *Gen.*: s. apta, Lucr. — B) *Esp. in the singular number: s... plursliter*, Quint. — II. *Particularly, exceedingly*, s. diligere, Cic.

SINGŪLĀRIUS, a, um (singularis). *Single, particular, singular in its kind, simple*, s. literæ, abbreviations, Gell.; s. catenæ, Plaut.

SINGULATIM, adv. See SINGILLATIM.

SINGŪLI, æ, a (not class. in the sing.) num. distr. I. *One (distrib.), one each, each single, each, s. civitates, Cic.; singuli singulorum (deorum) sacerdotis, to each deity a priest, Id.; in dies singulos, adv., from day to day, every day, daily, literas mitto in dies s., Cic.* — II. *Gen.*: *Each by himself or separately taken, each apart, honestius vos universi quam s., &c., Cic.; s. conquisitores*, Plaut. *Sing.*: s. vestigium, Plaut.

SINGULTIM, adv. See SINGILLATIM.

SINGULTIO, ire, v. n. (singultus). I. *To sob*, Plin. — II. *Meton.*: A) *To cluck (as a hen with her chickens)*, Col. — B) *To palpitate*, s. vena, Pers.

SINGULTO, ātum, are (siogultus), v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: A) *To sob, modo siogultantium, Quint.* — B) *Poet. meton. of persons dying: To rattle in the throat*, Virg. — II. *Act.*: s. animam, to render up with sobs or gasping, to gasp out, Ov.

SINGULTUS, ūs, m. (sioguli). *A sobbing, a sob*. I. *Prop.*: flētus cum s., Cic.; hiccup, Plin. — II. *Meton.*: *A gasping, the rattles in the throat, Virg.; the noise which water makes when rushing out of a narrow opening, gurgling*, Plin. E.

SINGULUS, a, um. See SINGULI.

SINIS, is (Σίσις). *Sinis, a notorious robber on the isthmus of Corinth, killed by Theseus*, Ov.

SINISTER, tra, trum. I. *Prop.*: *Left, that is on or to the left, on the left side*, s. cornu, Cæs.; s. humerus, Cic. *Compar.*, sinisterior pars, Varr. — II. *Fig.*: A) *Left-handed, awkward, clumsy*, s. instituta (Judæorum), Tac.; s. mores, Virg. — B) *Unlucky, adverse, contrary, unfortunate, injurious, bad, &c.*, s. interpretatio, Tac.; s. pugoa Cannensis, Prop. *Neut.*: ma-

trons studiosa sinistra, of evil, Ov.—C) According to Roman ideas of propitious omens (inasmuch as the augur, turning his face toward the south, had the east, i. e. the lucky quarter, to the left), Lucky, favorable, of good omens, &c., sinistra nobis meliora videntur, Cic.; s. cornix, Virg. Sometimes, according to Greek ideas, it is said of unfavorable omens, di, removete omen s., Ov.

SINISTERITAS, *âtis, f.* (sinister). Untowardness, awkwardness (opp. dexteritas), Plin. E.

SINISTRA, *æ, f.* (sinister) (sc. manus). I. The left hand, sinistra impeditâ pugnare non poterat, Cæs.—II. Meton.: The left side, aspiciat s. a., Cic.; sub s., Cæs.

SINISTRORSUS [sinistrorsum, Hor.], adv. (contr. for sinistroversus, from sinister, verto). To the left, to the left side, s. se flectere, Cæs.

SINO, sivi, situm, 3 v. a. [subj. pres., sinit, Plaut.; Virg.; perf., sivi, Varr.; Ter.; syncop. perf., sietis, Att. sp. Cic.; subj., siris, Enn. sp. Cic.; sirit, Liv.; siritis, Plaut.; sirit, Id.; pluperf., sisset, Liv.; sissent, Cic.; Liv.]. Prop.: To let down, to lay down, only in the part. situs and in the compound pono (instead of posito); hence, I. Gen. A) 1) To allow any thing to take place or to happen, to suffer, permit; usually with an objective clause, or followed by the subj., or absol.; rarely with ut or with acc., non sinimus, Transalpinas gentes serere, Cic. Pass.: hic non est situs accusare eum, Cic.; sine te exorem, Plaut.; sine vate ineptus, Hor.; non sinam, Cic.; sivi, ut expletur animum, Ter.; with acc., sinite arma viris, Virg. Sometimes the acc. is elliptical, so that an infinitive is to be supplied (e. g. to be, remain, do, go, &c.), sine rem illum, I would let him (do), Ter.; istuc sino, I leave that alone, I am not going to meddle with it, Plaut.; sine me, let me go my way, Ter.—II. Esp. A) In familiar language, 1) sine, Let or may; e. g. sine veniat, let him come, or, he may come, Ter.; also, sine alone; i. e. May or let it be so very well! let the matter rest there! &c., sic sine, Plaut. 2) sine modo, if only first, sine modo adveniat, Plaut.—B) Ne di sirit, ne Jupiter sirit, Heaven forbid it! for Heaven's sake not! ne itatuc Jupitè O. M. sirit, Liv.; quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg.

SINON, *ônis, m.* Sinon, son of Æsimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to admit the wooden horse, Virg.

SINOPE, *ês (Σινώπη)*. Sinope. 1. A town of Paphlagonia on the Pontus Euxinus; now Sinub, Cic. 2. A former name of the town Sinuessa, Liv.

SINOPENSIS, *e* (Sinope). Of or belonging to Sinope. Subst. plur.: Sinopenses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Sinope, Liv.

SINOPÆUS, *a, um* (Sinope). Of Sinope, Ov. SINUËSSA, *æ, f.* Sinuessa, a colony of the Latini in Campania, near Minturnæ; more anciently called Sinope, Cic.

SINUËSSANUS, *a, um* (Sinuessa). Of or at Sinuessa, S. deversoriolum, Cic.

SINUM, *i, n.* [sinus, m., Plaut.]. A large round drinking-vessel; esp. for wine, Varr.

SINŪ, *l v. a.* (sinus). To bend in the shape of a bow, to curve. I. Prop.: Euphrates sinuat orbea, Tac.; angues sinuant terga, Virg.; muri sinuati, formed as a bow, Tac.; Chaucorum gens in Chattos usque sinuatur, extends in a circular manner, or in a curve, Id.—II. Meton.: To hollow

out in the form of an arch, sans rodendo sinuare, Cels.

SINUËSUS, *s, um* (sinus). Full of bendings, turnings, or windings; crooked, winding, bent, sinuous. I. Prop.: Mæander flexibus, Plin.; s. flexus anguis, Ov.—II. Meton. of style: Full of digressions; involved, intricate, historis non s., Quint.; also, in sinuoso pectore, in the recesses of my heart, in my inmost heart, Pers.

SINUS, *ûs, m.* A bending, curving, the fold of a garment. I. Gen.: sinum facere ex toga, Liv.; said of a spider's web, Plin.; of a serpent, Ov.; of a fishing-net, Juv.; of a hunter's net, Mart.; s. veli, of a bellying or swelling sail, Prop.; also vultum velum, Virg.; a hair-dress, Ov.—II. Esp. A) The bosom or full part of a garment which covers the breast; it may sometimes be rendered the lap. 1) Prop.: cedo mihi literas ex ipsius sinu, Cic.; ferre deos in s., Hor.; s. laxus, Tibull. Prov.: sinu laxo alqd ferre, to neglect, Hor. Also (as we say), a pocket, or a purse (which was worn in the folds of the bosom), pecunias abdere per sinus, Tac.; Cyathia ponderat sinus amstorum, Prop. Poet.: A garment, s. Syrius, Tibull. 2) Fig. a) The bosom, i. e. love, care, protection, iste (Cicero) sit in s. et complexu meo, Cic.; negotium in s. alqis delatum, intrusted to his care or protection, Id.; res publica confugit in s. tuum, takes refuge in thy bosom, i. e. under thy protection, Plin. b) The inmost part of any thing, the heart, s. urbis, the interior or heart of a town, Sall.; hostem excipere sinu, in the centre, Tac.; s. intimus pacis, profound peace, Plin. c) Relating to any thing secret: gaudere in sinu, to rejoice in one's bosom, as we say, to laugh in one's sleeve, Cic.; cubiculum ac s., secrecy of the bed-chamber, Tac.—B) 1) A bay, gulf, creek, inlet, ex alto sinu influctere ad urbem, Cic. 2) Meton.: The land adjacent to a bay or gulf, a land's end or point, Liv.

SIPARIUM, *ii, n.* (σίπαρος). The smaller curtain in a theatre. I. Prop., Cic.—II. Meton.: Comedy, Sen.—III. A curtain spread over the seats of judges as a covering against the sun, Quint.

SIPHŌ [sifo], *ônis, m.* (σίφων). I. A pipe by which liquids are drawn from a cask, a siphon, Luc. sp. Cic.—II. A kind of fire-engine, Plin. E.

SIPHUNCŪLUS, *i, m.* *dta.* (siphon). A small water-pipe, Plin. E.

SIPONTINUS, *a, um* (Sipontum). Of or belonging to Sipontum, S. siccitas, Cic.

SIPONTUM, *i, n.* (Σιπόντις). Sipontum, a considerable town, with a harbor, in Apulia; now Maria di Siponto, Cic.

SIPYLUS, *i, m.* (Σίπυλος). Sipylus, a mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, where Niobe is said to have been changed into stone, Cic.

SQUIDEM for SI QUIDEM. See SI.

SIREMPS (sirempse, Plaut.). The like, the same, Cat.

SIREN, *ênis*. See SIRENES.

SIRENËS, *um, f.* (Σειρήνες). The Sirens, according to fable, they had the form of virgins above the waist, and the rest of the body like birds; with their sweet singing they allured persons sailing along the south coast of Italy, and then destroyed them. I. Prop., Cic.; Sirenum ecopuli, three small

SIRIM.

rocky islands on the south-western coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Caprea, called also Sireum petrae. Gr. Σειρνούσαι, Virg.—II. Meton. poet. (mostly in the sing.): nullam Sirena flagellis comparat, does not consider the finest song of a Siren equal to the cracking of his whip, Juv.; Siren Desidia, the seducer, Hor.

SIRIM for siverim. See SINO.

SIRIUS, ii, m. (σειριός). The greater dog-star (Canis Major), Virg. Adj.: s. ardor, of Sirius, Virg.

SIRPE, is, n. (σίρπιον). A plant, otherwise called silphium and lasser, laserwort, Plaut.

SIRPEA, æ. See SCIRPEUS.

SIS. I. Subj. of sum.—II. Contr. for si vis. See VOLO.

SISÄPO, ðnis, f. Sisapo, a small town of Hispania Baetica, Cic.

SISENNA, æ, m. Sisenna. 1. L. Cornelius S., a Roman historian, born about A.U.C. 635. 2. The name of a notorious slanderer at Rome, Hor.

SISER, eris [plur. siseres, m., Plin.], n. (σίσαρον). A plant with an edible root, skirret, Plin.

SISTO, stiti, stätum, 3 v. a. and n. (ίστημι). I. Act.: To place, put, set, cause to stand; bring or convey to a place. A) Gen.: s. cohortes, Tac.; s. aciem, Virg.; s. esdum capite, on the head, Plaut.—B) Esp. 1) In Law: a. alqm, to cause any one to appear in court, to bring before a court, and sistere se, or sisti, to appear. a) Prop.: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, Cic.; s. puellam, Liv. b) Meton.: sistere se, to appear or make one's appearance before a person, ut te sistas, Cic. 2) To cause to stand still, to bring to a stand-still, to arrest, put a stop to, check the progress of, stop. a) Prop.: s. invehentem Samoitem, Liv.; s. sanguinem, to staunch, Tac.; s. equos, to pull up, Virg.; s. gradum, Prop. b) Fig.: s. fugam, Liv.; s. lacrimas, Ov. 3) Esp.: To make firm, i. e. to establish, fix, fasten. a) Prop.: s. mobiles dentes, Plin. b) Fig.: sistet rem Romanam magno tumultu, Virg. 4) To fix or determine anything, appoint, status dies, Cic. 5) Of buildings, &c.: To raise, erect, construct, build, pile up, s. templum, Tac.—

II. Neut.: To place one's self, take one's stand, to stand. A) Gen.: s. capite, to stand on one's head, Plaut.—B) Esp. 1) To appear before a court, to appear to one's recognizance, P. Quinctium non sistisse, Cic. 2) To stand still, to stop, stand, halt, jubet s. locutionem, Tac.; amnes sistunt, Virg. 3) To stand fast or firm, to exist, s. res publica, Cic.; non sisti potest, one can not keep one's ground, Plaut. 4) According to Manilius, i. q. exsistere: To show one's self as such or such, to be, judex sistit, Man.

SISTRUM, i, n. (σίστρον). A metal rattle used by the Egyptians in their worship of Isis, and at different religious feasts, Ov. Hence, sarcastically, as an instrument of war of the voluptuous Cleopatra, Virg.

SfSYMBRIUM, ii, n. (σισύμβριον). An odoriferous plant sacred to Venus, perhaps hedge-garlic, Ov.; Plin.

SISYPHIDES, æ, m. (Sisyphus). A descendant of Sisyphus, i. e. Ulysses, Ov.

SISYPHUS, a, um (Sisyphus). Of or belonging to Sisyphus, Ulixes cretus sanguine S., Ov.;

SITUS.

S. opes, i. e. of Creusa (daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), Id.

SISYPHUS, i, m. (Σίσυφος). Sisyphus. 1. Son of Æolus and king of Corinth, notorious for his cunning and highway robbery; he was killed by Theseus, prudentia Sisyphi, Cic. 2. A dwarf of Antony, so called by the latter on account of his great cunning, Hor.

SITELLA, æ, f. dim. (situla). A vessel into which, after it had been half filled with water, wooden ballots were thrown, a ballot-box, Liv.

SITHON, ðnis (Sithonii). Of or belonging to the Sithonii, S. triumph, Ov.

SITHONIS, idia, f. (Sithonii). Of or belonging to the Sithonii, Thracian, S. unda, Ov. Subst.: A Thracian woman, Ov.

SITHONII, ðrum, m. (Σιθόνιοι). A Thracian people; hence, poet. gen., Thracians, Hor.

SITHONIUS, a, um (Sithonii). Of or belonging to the Sithonii, S. nives, Virg.

SITICULÖSUS, a, um (sitis). 1. Full of thirst, thirsty. A) Prop.: s. quidam, Sid.—B) Meton. of things: Very dry or withered, s. Appulia, Hor.—II. Act.: That produces thirst, Plin.

SITIENS, entis. 1. Part. of sitio.—II. Adj.: Thirsting, thirsty. A) Prop. 1) sitienti datur aqua, Varr.; s. Tantalus, Hor. 2) Meton. of places, plants, &c.: Dried up, parched, arid, s. olea, Plin.; s. Canicula, dry, burning, Ov. Absol. neut. plur.: sitientia Africae, dry countries, places parched with heat, Plin.—B) Fig.: Thirsting after, greedily longing, covetous, gravius s., Cic.; with genit., s. virtutis, Cic.

SITIENTER, adv. (sitis). Thirstily; hence, eagerly, greedily, s. expetere, Cic.

SITIO, ivi or ii, 4 v. n. and a. (sitis). I. Neut.: To suffer from thirst, to be thirsty, to thirst. A) Prop.: homines sitiunt, Suet.; esurio et s., Plaut. Prov.: sitire mediis in uadis, to want amid the greatest wealth, Ov.—B) Meton. of things: To be parched up, to long for moisture, to be dried up, fontes sitiunt, Cic.; vitio moriens sitit æris herba, Virg.—II. Act.: To thirst after a thing. A) Prop.: sitiam Tagum, Mart. Pass.: aquæ sitiuntur, one is thirsting after water, Ov.—B) Fig.: To long passionately for any thing, s. sanguinem, Cic.

SITIS, is, f. (σίψα; akin to sudus and succus). Thirst. I. Prop. A) fames sitisque, Cic.; a. restinguere, Virg.; s. pellere, finire, Hor.—B) Meton. of places, plants, &c.: Dryness, aridity, drought, regio siti deserta, Virg.—II. Fig.: Great desire, ardent longing, a thirst after any thing, greediness, s. libertatis, Cic.; s. famesque argebi, Hor.

SITTACE, es, f. A parrot, Plin.

SITULA, æ, f. [situlus, m., Cat.]. A small vessel, pail, or bucket for holding water and other liquids; also for drawing water out of a well, Plaut.; a vessel from which lots were drawn, a ballot-box, Id.

SITUS, a, um (sino). Placed any where, situate, met with or found at a certain place. I. Prop. A) Gen.: lingua s. in ore, Cic.; aqua sita siet, be left there, Cst.; aurum situm in latebris, Plaut. Rarely of persons: socii, amici, procul juxtaque siti, Sall.—B) Esp. 1) Of places: Situate, locus s. in media insula, Cic.; s. urbs ex adverso

SITUS.

Carthaginis, *opposite Carthage*, Plin. 2) *Lying buried, resting, interred, dissipare reliquias* s., Cic.; *Eneas* s. est, Liv. Hence the inscriptions on tomb-stones: *hic situs est, hic siti sunt, here lie*, Tib. *Facetè*, Plaut. 3) (*in Tacitus often for conditus*) *Built, erected*, Philippopolis a Philippo s., Tac.—II. *Fig.*: *situm in promptu, present or at hand*, Enn. ap. Gell.; *linguæ* s. in melle, *smooth, harmonious*, Plaut. *Esp. situm esse in alga, or in alga re: to rest or depend upon, assensio* s. in nostra potestate, Cic.; *quantum* s. est in nubis, *as far as depends upon us*, Id.; *spes* s. in fuga, Sall.

SITUS, ūs, m. (sino). *A being placed any where; hence, I. A manner of lying, i. e. situation, esp. of places.* A) Prop. 1) *Sing.*: s. terræ, Cic.; s. castrorum, Cæs.; s. Africæ, Sall. *Pact.*: s. pyramidum, *the structure*, Hor. 2) *Plur.*: s. n. p. portunissimè urbilus, Cic.; *revocare* s. foliorum, *to restore the order*, Virg.—B) *Meton.* (*of the four cardinal points*): A) *region, s. terræ ad septentrionem*, Plin.; *pautheræ replaturæ illos situs*, Id.—II. *That which is collected or produced by lying, i. e. rust, mould, mustiness, filth.* A) *Prop.*: *squalere situ*, Quint.; *corrumper situ*, Plaut.; *loca senta situ*, Virg.; *uncleanliness, filth (of the body)*, barba horrida situ, Poet. ap. Cic.—B) *Fig. (of the mind)*: *A getting rusty, as it were, from inactivity, rust, civitas marcescit otio situque*, Liv.; s. a. premit verba, Hor.; *senectus victa situ*, Virg.

SIVE [old orthog. seive, whence seu], conj. (si, ve). *Or if.* I. *Occurring only once in a clause.* a) *With si preceding*: *si omnes atomi... sive aliae, &c.*, Cic.; *si arborum trunci, sive naves*, Cæs.; *si ego volo seu nolo*, Plaut. b) *Without si preceding*: *hæc pars dialectica sive disputatrix*, Quint.; *bis seu plures*, Virg.; *nos cantamus sive quid urimur*, Hor.—II. A) *Repeated*: *sive (seu)... sive (seu)* (ap. Cic. usually *sive... sive*), *Be it... be it; let the case be that... or that, whether... or if, sive quid cogito, sive quid scribo, Cic.*; *servire sive regi sive optimatibus*, Id.; *sive elicere sive premere*, Cæs.; *sive deæ seu diræ volucres*, Virg.; *seu maneat, seu proficiantur*, Cæs.; *seu... sive*, Virg. *Repeated several times*: *sive ancilla sive servus sive uxor*, Plaut.; *sive deus sive natura sive loci situs*, Cic. *Corresponding with si*: *sive immolaris, sive aspexeris; si Chaldaem, si haruspicum videris, si fulserit, &c.*, Cic.—B) *In the poets and post-Aug. prose we sometimes find (instead of one sive) aut, vel, ne, or an*: *sive fatali vecordia, an ratus*, Tac.; *fatone erepta, erravine via, seu Iassa*, Virg.—C) *Sometimes when alone it stands for vel* (thus, ap. Cic., s. quis, s. potius, s. etiam): *illud Platonis, seu quis dixit alius, or who else may have said so*, Cic.; *miracula visæ seu credita*, Tac.

SMARAGDINUS [smâr., Prud.], s, um (amarsgrudus). *Of or like an emerald, s. emplastrum (on account of its green color)*, Cels.

SMARAGDUS, i, c. [m., Plin.] (σμάραγδος). *A kind of precious stone of a light green color, and transparent; an emerald, and the like*, Plin.

SMARIS, idis, f. (σμάρις). *A small sea-fish of an inferior quality*, Plin.

SMILAX, âcis, f. (σμιλαξ). I. *Bind-weed, with wind*, Plin. Hence, *Smilax personified: A maid changed into bind-weed*, Ov.—II. *The yew-tree*, Plin.—III. *A kind of oak*, Plin.

SMINTHEUS (diseyll.), ði, m. [acc. Sminthea,

SOCIALIS.

Ov.] (Σμινθεύς). *A surname of Apollo; either from Smintha, a town in the Trojan territory, or from σμινθος, the Cretan word for a mouse, the mouse being regarded by the ancients as the symbol of prophetic power.*

SMYRNA, æ, f. (σμίρνα). *Myrrh*, Lucr. SMYRNA, a, f. (Σμύρνα). *A well-known maritime town of Ionia, according to some the birth-place of Homer; still called Smyrna*, Cic.

SMYRNÆUS [Zmyrna], a, um (Smyrna). *Of or belonging to Smyrna*, S. conventus, Plin. *Subst.*, Smyrnæi, ðrum, m., *The inhabitants of Smyrna*, Cic.; Liv.

SOBOLES, SOBOLESCO. See SUNOL.

SOBRIE, adv. (sobrius). I. *Temperately, soberly, s. vivere*, Cic.—II. *Reasonably, prudently, s. agere*, Plaut.; *s. curare, accurare alqd.*, Id.

SOBRËTAS, âtis, f. (sobrius). *Sobriety*. I. *Prop.*: *Moderation in drinking*, Sen.; hence, *Sobrietas personified, the enemy of Venus*, App.—II. *Gen.*: *Temperance, abstinence, moderation, s. vitæ*, Sen.

SOBRINUS, i, m., and SOBRINA, æ, f. (contr. from sororinus). *A cousin-german by the mother's side*. I. *Masc.*, Cic.—II. *Fem.*, Tac.; Plaut.

SOBRÏUS, a, um (perhaps for sobrius, from se, ebrius). *Not intoxicated, sober*. I. *Prop.*: *s. facium*, Cic.; *male* s. i. c. ebrius, Tib. *Of things*: *s. convictus*, Tac.; *s. uva, that has no intoxicating effect*, Plin.; *s. rura, where no wine is grown*, Stat.; *s. nox, in which no wine is drunk*, Prop.; *s. lymphamixta mero*, Tib.—II. *Gen.*: *Moderate, temperate, abstinent, frugal*. A) *Prop.*: *hominis frugi ac s.*, Cic.; *s. caret invidenda aula*, Hor.—B) *Fig.*: *Mentally sober, i. e. in the possession of one's senses, rational, prudent, sensible, s. oratores*, Cic.; *vigilantes, s. homines*, Id. *Of things*: *s. opera*, Plaut.

SOCCATUS, a, um (soccus). *Furnished with or wearing a sock*, Sen.

SOCCULUS, i, m. dim. (soccus). *A little soccus*, Plin.; *Sen.*: *a sock or shoe worn by actors on the stage* (see Soccus, II.), Plin.; Quint.

SOCCUS, i, m. (σώκος). I. *A kind of low and light shoe worn by the Greeks*, Cic.; also worn by the Romans, but only by effeminate persons, Plin.—II. *The soccus was worn especially by comedians (the cothurnus by tragic actors); hence, meton. for comedy (as cothurnus for tragedy)*, Plin.; Hor.

SÖCER [socerus, Plaut.], eri, m. (ἐκυρός). *A father-in-law*, Cic. *Plur.*, saceri, *Parents-in-law*, Virg. *Meton.* i. q. consocer: *The father-in-law of a son*, Ter.; s. magnus, *a husband's or wife's grandfather*, Dig.

SÖCERA, æ. See SÖCERUS.

SÖCIABILIS, e (socio). *That can be joined or united easily, s. consortio inter duos reges*, Liv.; *natura facit nos* s., Sen.

SÖCIALIS, e (socius). *Of or belonging to society*. I. *Gen.*: *Social, homo* s. animal, Sen.

—II. *Esp.* A) *Of or belonging to an ally, social, s. lex judiciumque*, Cic.; *s. foedus, with the allies*, Liv.; *s. cveritus, of the allies*, Id.; *s. bellum, the Social war*, Id.; *s. turmæ, Tac.* *Socialia, un.* *Matters relating to the allies*, Tac.—B) *Matrimonial, conjugal*, i. q. conjugalis (*chiefly thus used by Ovid*), s. amor, Ov.; s. torus, Id.

SOCIALITER.

SOCIALITER, adv. *Sociably, in a social manner, s. cedere, i. e. like a good comrade, good-naturedly, Hor.*

SOCIENNUS, i, m. (socius). *A companion, comrade, Plaut.*

SOCIETAS, atis, f. (socius). *Any mutual connection, association, communion, conjunction, society, fellowship, alliance. I. Gen.: s. conjunctioque hominum, Cic.; nulla s. cum tyrannis, Cic.; s. consiliorum, Id.; s. beate et honeste vivendi, Id. — II. Esp.: A commercial association, partnership. 1) Prop.: facere s. alcijs rei cum alqo, Cic. 2) Meton.: A society or association of farmers-general, nulla s. vectigalium, Cic.; s. provinciarum, Cæs. 2) A political alliance, facere s. cum Ptolemæo, Cæs.; amicitia et s., Sall.; iaducere s. alcijs, to enter into an alliance or connection with any body, Tac.*

SOCIUS, i (socius). *To associate, unite, join; to hold any thing in common, to share with any body, to make common cause with any body, &c., s. regnum cum alqo, Cic.; homines jure sociati, Id.; s. periculum vitæ cum alqo, to expose one's life for any body; sociari facinoribus, to become the accomplice of crimes, Liv.; verba socianda chordis, to be accompanied with the lute, &c., Hor.; s. se alciui vincio jugali, Virg.*

SOCIOFRAUDUS, i, m. (socius, fraudo). *One who deceives or defrauds his partners or comrades, Plaut.*

SOCIUS, ii, m., and SOCIÆ, æ, f. adj. (Sanscr. sakhi, a friend), SOCIUS, a, um. *An associate, companion, comrade, partner; also, a female associate, partner, &c.; as adjective, joint, common, united, associated. I. Gen. A) Masc.: prticeps et s. belli, Cic.; s. regni, Id.; s. generis, a relation, Ov. — B) Adj.: s. amonites, Plin.; s. cum Jove nomen, Ov.; s. regnum, sepulcrum, Id. — II. Esp. A) In commercial language: A partner, decumani s. istius, Cic.; thus, socii, a company of farmers of the public revenue, Cic. Hence, in Law: pro socio (agere, damnari, &c.), an action brought on account of defrauding a partner, Cic. — B) An ally, confederate, Liv.; socii et Latini, or socii et nomeu Latinum, nations in alliance with Rome, who lived without or beyond the borders of Latium, the Italian nations, Italian allies or confederates, Cic.; also, socii ac nominis Latini, Liv.; or homines nominis Latini et socii Italici, Sall.; on the contrary, socii Latini nominis, the Latin allies, the Latini, Liv.; socii navales (see NAVALIS). Adj.: Allied, confederate, s. civitates, Liv.; s. urbe, Id.; s. manus, of the allies or confederates (in the bellum sociale), Ov.*

SOCORDIA [secordia], æ, f. (socors). *Dullness of mind. I. Imbecility, stupidity, Tac.; Suet. — II. Carelessness, listlessness, inactivity, s. atque desidis, Auct. Her.; s. atque ignavia, Sall.*

SOCORDITER, adv. (socors). *Carelessly, negligently, inactively, s. agere, Liv.; Tac.*

SOCORS, ordis (sē, cors). *Mentally dull or blunt, not acute or shrewd. I. Of limited mental capacity, weak in mind, stupid, s. negligensque, Cic.; s. ingenium, Tac. — II. Careless, negligent, in active, s. futuri, Tac.; languidus et s., Sall.; s. rerum, Ter.*

SOCRATES, is, m. (Σωκράτης). *Socrates. 1. A well-known Greek philosopher: S. parens philo-*

SOLARIUM.

sophiae, Cic. *Appellat. Plur.: Socratæ et Antisthenæ et Platonæ, Gell. 2. A Greek painter, Plin. 3. A Greek statuary, Plin.*

SOCRATICUS, a, um (Σωκρατικός) (Socrates). *Of or belonging to Socrates, Cic.; S. sinus, devoted to philosophy, Pers.*

SOCRUS, ūs, f. (ἐκνός). *A mother-in-law, Cic.; s. magna, a husband's or wife's grandmother, s. major, i. e. proavia uxoris, Id.*

SODALICIUM [sodalitium], i, n. (sodalicius). *Intimate friendship, companionship, brotherhood. I. Prop.: s. fraternum, Castull. — II. Meton. A) Any comradeship, partnership, Inser. — B) A party, association, society, Auct. Her. — C) (in a bad sense) An unlawful or secret association, lex de sodaliciis, Cic.*

SODALICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (sodalis). *Of or relating to partnership, &c., or to a comrade, &c., jus s., Ov.; Just.*

SODALIS, is [abl. sodali, sodale, Plin.], c, (sedeo). *An intimate friend, comrade, partner, associate, boon companion, crony. I. Gen.: epulari cum s., Cic.; sodalis istius (Verris), Id.; æqualis et s., Liv.; adjectively used by poets, s. turba, Ov.; s. Hebrus, Hor.; s. craters, Id. — II. Esp. A) A member of a college, s. Augustales, Tibullii, Silvani, et Larum, a college of priests, Cic. — B) (in a bad sense) An accomplice, Cic.; Plaut.*

SODALITAS, atis, f. (sodalis). *Companionship, fellowship, brotherhood. I. Prop.: s. familiaritasque, Cic.; iotima s., Tac.; orator de s., Plaut. Plur., sp. Gell. — II. Meton. A) Any kind of connection, fellowship, association, partnership, Cic. — B) A meeting, society, club, a feasting or banqueting club, Cic. — C) A secret or unlawful association or society, Cic.*

SODES (akin to Sanscr. sadhu, good). *A term of entreaty, e. g. Pray da, If you please, will you? a) Imperat.: jube s., Cic.; vescere s., Hor. β) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Sol, solis (ἥλιος). The sun. I. Prop., Cic. Prov.: nondum omnium dierum s. occidit, Liv.; Sol also nm. prop., the god of the sun, i. e. Apollo, the Phæbus of the Greeks, Cic. — II. Meton. A) The light of the sun, sunshine, the warmth or heat of the sun, ambulare in sole, Cic.; procedere in solem et pulverem, into the sun and dust, i. e. into battle or the public games, &c., Id.; cedit umbra soli, let the study of the law or jurisprudence give way to military service, Id.; patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Plur.: vitare soles, Quint.; numerare s., Ov. — B) Poet. for A day, s. niger, Hor. Plur.: tres soles, Virg. — C) As an epithet of a celebrated man, A luminary, P. Africanus, s. alter, Cic.; Brutus s. Asiae, Hor.*

SOLAMEN, inis, n. (selor). *A comfort, solace, consolation, relief, Virg.*

SOLANUM, i, n. *A plant, i. q. strychnos, nightshade, Plin.; Cels.*

SOLARIS, e (sol). *Of or belonging to the sun, solar, s. circulus, Plin.; s. herba, a plant, otherwise called heliotropium, Cels.*

SOLARIUM, ii, n. (sol). *I. (sc. horologium) A) Prop.: A sun-dial, Varr. — B) Meton. 1) ad solarium, a place in the forum where there was a sundial, Cic. 2) A clock, time-piece, Cic. — II. The part of a house that has a southern aspect, and*

is exposed to the sun; a balcony, terrace, &c., Suet.

SÖLÄTYÖLUM, *i. n. dim.* (solstium). *A little comfort or consolation, Catull.*

SÖLÄTYUM, *ii. n.* (solor). *Consolation, solace, comfort, relief. Prop.: solatia servitutis, Cic.; s. dolorum, Id.; afficere alqm solatiis, i. e. to solace. Tac.; præbere solatia, Ov.; aves s. ruri, solace of the fields (inasmuch as by their song they cheer the labourer in his work), Id.*

SÖLÄTOR, örís, *m.* (solor). *A comforter, s. mitis lugentum, Stat.; ipse ego s., Tibull.*

SÖLÄDÜRIL, örüm, *m.* (*Galic word, same as English soldier*). *A kind of vassals or retainers in Gaul, who devoted themselves to the service of some great man, fought for him, and defended his person for pay, Cæs.*

SÖLDUS. See SOLIDUS.

SÖLEÄ, æ, *f.* (solum). *I. A sole, serving as a shoe, tied to the foot with leathern thongs, a sandal, Geil. Worn by men only at home; out of doors it was considered a mark of effeminacy, Hor.; Plin. On reclining at tables the shoes (solæ) were put off: deme solæ, bibam, Plaut; cedo s. mihi: auferte mensam, after the end of a meal, Id.; poscere s., Hor.—II. Meton. A) A kind of fetter for the foot, Cic.—B) A covering of the foot of animals (put on like a shoe), Plin.; Suet.—C) An oil-press, Col.—D) A kind of flat fish (Pleuronectes solæ, L.), Plin.—E) A threshold, Fest.—F) The sole of the foot (of animals), Veg.*

SÖLÄÄRIUS, *ii. m.* (solæ). *A maker of slippers or sandals, Plaut.*

SÖLÄÄTUS, *a, um* (solæ). *Wearing slippers or sandals (solæ), Cic.*

SÖLENNIS [solennis]. See SOLLENNIS.

SÖLÄO, *itus, 2 v. n.* *To be used, accustomed, or wont. a) With inf.: solet mentiri, Cic.; solitum esse accidere, Id.; rex solitus est potitare, Plaut. With inf. pass.: solet dici, Cic.; solet fieri, Id. b) Absol.: arrior, quam solebat, &c., Cic.; sic soleo, Ter.; solens sum, according to my custom, Plaut.; s. facere, Id.*

SÖLERS, &c. See SOLLERS, &c.

SÖLÄ [Solæ, Plin.], örüm, *m.* (Σόλοι). *Sali. I. A town of Cilicia, afterward called Pompeiopolis, Cic. 2. A town of Cyprus, Plin.*

SÖLÄDE, *adv.* (solidus). *I. Solidly, firmly, cista s. contexta, Col.—II. Surely, truly, for certain, s. scio, Plaut.*

SÖLÄDYÄS, ätis (solidus). *Density, solidity. I. Prop., Cic.—II. Meton. A) Thickness, Pall.—B) Firmness, Vitruv. Plur., soliditates, Firm or solid masses, Vitruv.*

SÖLÄDO, *l* (solidus). *To make solid, dense, fast, firm, or whole; to secure, strengthen (usually in the pass.), solidarentur ædificia, Tac.; s. ossa fracta, Plin.; solidanda arca, Virg.*

SÖLÄDUS [solidus, Hor.], *a, um* (solum). *Dense, solid, massive, compact, fast, firm, &c. I. Prop. A) s. corpora, Cic.; s. terra, Id.; s. columna aëra, Id.; crateres auro s., of massive gold, Virg. Neut. absol., solida, Solid bodies, Cic.; nihil tangi potest, quod caret solido, has no solid mass, Id.; inane abscondere solido, the false from the true, Hor.; offendere dentem solido, to hit upon something hard, Id.; ad s., down to the bottom, Ov.; solido procedere, on firm ground, Liv.; fundamenta subdere per solidum, on firm ground or foundation, Cic.—B)*

Meton. 1) Complete, wholes [integer, totus], s. usura, Cic.; s. stipendium, Liv. Neut. absol., solidum, The whole sum, solvere s., Cic. 2) Esp., solidus, i. m. (sc. numus), Under the emperors, a gold coin, Dig.—II. Fig.: Firm, solid, lasting; solid, real, true, s. gloria, Cic.; s. nulla utilitas, Id.; s. fides, Tac.; s. mens, firm, unrelenting, inflexible, Hor.; s. beneficium, Ter.; s. gratia, Ov.; in solido, in safety, Virg.

SÖLÄNUS, *i. m.* C. Julius S., a Roman writer of the third century, author of a work entitled Polyhistor, containing an abstract of Pliny's Naturalis Historia.

SÖLISTIMUM TRIPUDIUM. *In the auspices, i. e. when the sacred fowls ate so greedily that the food fell out of their mouths on the ground, Cic.*

SÖLÄTÄRIUS, *a, um* (solus). *Salutary, lonely, single, alone, separate, s. ustura, Cic.; s. virtus, Id.; s. homo, that lives alone, Id.*

SÖLÄTÄURILIA. See SÖUVÄTÄURILIA.

SÖLÄTÄDO, *inis, f.* (solus). *A lonely state or condition (of a person or a place); loneliness, solitariness, solitude, a desert, a lonely or solitary place. I. Gen.: loqui secum in s., Cic.; s. in agris, Id.; s. abdere se in s., Cæs.—II. Esp.: A being left alone or deserted by one's friends, relations, &c.; bereavement, orphanhood (ἐρημία), s. liberorum, Cic.; s. magistratum, Liv.; s. liberorum ac parentum, Quint.*

SÖLÄTUS, *a, um, adj.* (soleo). *Usual, customary, accustomed, s. insolitæque alimenta, Tac.; s. honores, Id.; s. virtus, Virg.; s. locus, Ov. Neut.: s. quicquam liberæ civitatis, any thing usual in a free state, i. e. a practice, habit, &c., Liv.; plus solito, Id.; supra solum, unusual, Sen.; præter solum, Ilor.; ex solito, as usual, Vell.*

SÖLÄIUM, *ii. n.* *A seat. I. Prop. A) A seat, esp., a throne, sedens in s., Cic.; s. aureum, Virg.; s. Jovis, Hor.—B) Meton.: Dominio, kingdom, potitur s. sceptroque, Ov.; majestas soliorum, Lucr.—II. A tub, esp. for bathing, Liv.; Plin. Also for other uses, Plin.—III. A stone coffin, Suet.*

SÖLÄVÄGUS, *a, um* (solus, vagor). *That wanders about alone (esp. of an animal that lives by itself). I. Prop.: bestia partim s., partim congregata, Cic.—II. Meton.: Solitary, single, alone, e. cognito, Cic.; cælum s. et volubile, Id.*

SÖLLENNIS [sollemnis, solennis, solemnis], *c* (sollis, i. e. totus, annus). *Prop.: Annual, yearly; hence, relating to appointed feasts or solemnities. I. Prop.: s. et statum sacrificium, Cic.; s. æsers, Id.; dies festi atque s., Id.—II. Meton. A) Religious, festive, festival, solemn, s. religiones, Cic.; s. epulæ, Id.; s. ludi, Id. Neut. subst.: A religious or solemn custom, a festivity, solemnity, a feast, festival, offering, games, &c., publicum s., Liv.; s. clavi figendi, Id.; s. funeris, Tac.; s. nuptiarum, Suet.—B) Usual, customary, habitual, s. eras, Suet.; s. opus (venstio), Hor. Neut. subst.: servare illud s., any thing usual, a custom, practice, habit, fashion, Cic. Plur.: inter cetera s., Liv.; proin repeterent s., the usual mode of living, Tac. Adv.: insanire s., in the usual or every-day fashion, Hor.*

SÖLLENNITER [sollemn., solennit., and solemnit.], *adv.* *I. In a religious or formal man-*

ner, solemnly, festively, instituere s. convivium, Justin.; peragere s. sacra, Liv.—II. In a usual or customary manner, s. aqua circumspergi, Plin.

SOLLERS [sōlers], tis (sollus, i. e. totus, ars). *Expert, skillful, clever, inventive, ingenious, dextrous, adroit. I. Of persons: s. in officio et sermone, Cic.; pictor s. in arte, Plin.; dēre alqm sollertem, to make any body fit, Ter.; s. omnium (Sulla), Sall.—II. Meton. of things: Ingenious, s. natura, Cic.; s. animus, Liv.; s. cor, Catull.; s. custodia, Virg.; sollertissimus fundus, creative (as it were), fertile, Cat.*

SOLLERTER [solterter], adv. (sollers). *Skillfully, dextrously, s. consequi, Cic.; s. exprimere, Ov.*

SOLLERTIA [solert], æ, f. (sollers). *Skillfulness, cleverness, expertness, ingenuity, adroitness, genius. A) With subject. gen.: s. naturæ, Cic.; s. ingeniorum; s. placuit, an ingenious plan, Tac.; s. ingenii, dexterity, Sall.—B) With object. gen.: s. egendi cogitandique, Cic.; s. veri, an ingenious way of coming at the truth, Id.*

SOLLICITATIO [solíc.], ōnis, f. (sollicito). *A troubling, disturbing, inciting. instigating, tampering with, s. Allobrogum, Cic. Plur.: tot s., seductions, Sen.*

SOLLICITATOR (solíc.), ōris, m. *A tempter, enticer, seducer, Sen.*

SOLLICITE, adv. (sollicitus). *I. In a troubled manner, anxiously, s. lætus, Sil.—II. With anxious care, very carefully, s. recitare, Plio.*

SOLLICITO [solíc.], i. v. o. (sollicitus). *To move violently, to shake, &c. I. Prop.: a stomachum vomitu, Cels.; s. tela, Enn.; s. mundum, Lucr.; s. tellurem, to plough, Virg.; s. freta remis, to stir up, Id.; s. spicula, to shake, Id.—II. Fig. A) To trouble; render uneasy; to stir, shake, disturb, disquiet, multa me s., Cic.; cura s., Id.; s. pncem, to disturb, Liv.; sollicitatus Jupiter, irritated, Id.; s. senectutem, Ter.—B) Esp.: To rouse, excite, provoke (esp. to a bad action); to instigate, urge on, s. civitates, Cæs.; sollicitatus ab Arvernais pecuniâ, Id.; s. servitiâ, Sall.; multa me s., provoke me to fight, Plin. Poet. with an inanimate object: s. fidem, Ov.; s. iudicium donis, to offer to bribe, Id.*

SOLLICITUDO [solíc.], ōnis, f. (sollicitus). *Anxiety, painful solicitude, trouble, care, grief, s. animi, Cic.; sollicitudine urgeri, Id.; cura et s., Ter. With object. genit.: s. nuptiarum, Ter.; s. gemmarum, care lest they should be broken, Plin.*

SOLLICITUS [solíc.], a, um (sollus, i. e. totus, cico). *Violently moved, troubled, disturbed. I. Prop.: s. mare, Virg.; s. rates, Ov.; s. motus, strong, violent, Lucr.—II. Fig. A) Of mental commotion: Disturbed, anxious, uneasy, disquieted, agitated, sollicitus, s. civitas, Cic.; s. esse de aliqua re, Id.: timor angit sollicitam, Virg.; forma habet me sollicitum, puls me out, disturb me, Plaut. Of animals: canis, animal s. ad nocturnos strepitus, attentive, watchful, Liv.; s. lepus, Ov.—B) Meton., of inanimate objects: s. justitia, anxious, uncertain, Cic.; s. vita, Hor.; s. prece, Id.*

SOLLIFERRĒUM [solíf.], i, n. (sc. telum) (sollus,

i. e. totus, ferrum). *A military engine for discharging missiles, made entirely of iron, Liv.*

SOLLISTINUM. See SOLISTINUM.

SOLLUS. I. q. totus, Fest.

SOLGE. See SOLI.

SOLCECISMUS [sōlic., Aus.], i, m. (σολοκισμός). *A fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism. I. Prop., Auct. Herenn.; Quint.—II. Meton.: A mistake or fault in general, Mart.*

SÖLÖ (Cic.) or **SÖLÖN** (Plaut.), ōnis, m. (Σόλων) *Solon. 1. The celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, one of the seven wise men, Cic. 2. A military commander in Pydna, Liv.*

SÖLOR, i. v. dep. a. *To console, solace, comfort. I. Of persons: fatigatio s., Quint.; s. dolentem, Virg.; s. inopem et agrum, Hor.; solantis verba, consolatory words, Ov.—II. Of inanimate objects: To alleviate, mitigate soothe, ease, relieve, allay, s. cladem Lugdunensem, Tac.; s. desiderium fratris, Plin.; s. famem, laborem, Virg.; s. metum, amorem, curas, Id.*

SOLSTITIÄLIS, e (solstitium). *I. Of or relating to the summer solstice, solstitial, s. dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day, Cic.; s. orbis, the tropic of Cancer; called also, s. circulus, Varr.; s. exortus, the part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice, Plin.; s. nox, the shortest night, Id.—II. Meton. A) Of or belonging to summer's heat or to midsummer, s. tempus, Liv.—B) Of or belonging to the sun, solar, s. orbis, the revolution of the sun, Liv.*

SOLSTITIUM, ii, n. (sol, sisto). *The solstice (the time when the sun seems to come to a stand in Cancer or Capricorn). I. Gen.: s. æstivum, Plin.; s. brumale, Col.—II. Esp. A) Prop.: The summer solstice, the longest day, Cic.—B) Meton. gen.: The summer season, summer heat, Virg.*

SÖLUM, i, n. (Sunsr. tāla, surfacc, sole). *The lowest part of any thing, the bottom, ground. I. Prop. A) The soil, floor of a room, a ground or foundation; the sole of the foot, s. marmoris, Cic.; s. agri, Cæs.; proscindere s. terræ, Lucr.; s. fossæ, the bottom, Cæs.; s. hominis, the sole of the foot, Varr.; s. Cereale, a piece of bread that serves as a dish, as it were; a lincx of bread, Virg.; s. cœlestis, the canopy of the heavens, Ov. Prov.: quodcumque or quod in s. venit, whatever comes uppermost, Cic.—B) Meton. 1) Gen.: A place, country, land, amior solo, Cic.; s. patriæ, Id.; s. natale, one's country, Ov. Hence: sulum vertere, to leave one's native land, to emigrate (generally said of going into exile), Cic. 2) In Law, res soli: ground, i. e. unad property, lands, partes patrimonii collocare in s., Suet.—II. Fig.: A ground, ground-work, foundation, s. et quasi fundamentum, Cic.; scannia solumque, i. e. throne, Id.*

SÖLUM, adv. (solus). *Alone, only, merely, simply. I. Affirmatively. A) res una s., Cic.; nunciatio s., Id.; s. Græce Inqui, Id.—B) Strengthened by modo and formed into one word, solummodo: una s. statua, Plin.—II. Negatively: non s., nec (neque) s. . . sed (verum) etiam (et), &c. Not only, or not simply, or merely. . . but also, &c., non s. multis periculis, sed etiam cæcis oppositæ (urbes), Cic.; non merces s., sed etiam mures, Id.*

SÖLUS, a, um, *genit. solius, dat. soll* [*genit. m. soli, Cat. ap. Prisc.; dat. f., solae, Plaut.; Ter.*] (*ἄλος*). I. *Alone, by one's self, sole, the only one, s. regnare, Cic.; non mihi soli... sed etiam, &c., Id.; s. tu ex omnibus, Id.; s. novem menses, only, Id. Esp.: Alone, i. e. without friends, relatives, &c.; forsaken, forlorn, destitute, s. eum, habeo neminem, Ter.*—II. *Meton.: Lonely, unfrequented, deserted, &c., in s. locis errare, Cic.*

SÖLÜTE, *adv. (solutus). Loosely, freely, without restraint, slackly, &c., s. ac libere, Cic.; s. dicere, easily, fluently, Id.; solutius eloqui, Tac.*

SÖLÜTYLIS, e (solvo). *Easily loosed or undone, soluble, loose, s. navis, Suet.*

SÖLÜTYO, öais, f. (solvo). *A loosening, unloosing, dissolution. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. totius hominis, Cic.; s. linguæ, Id. Plur.: solutiones stomachi, weaknesses, Plin.—B) Esp.: Payment, s. rerum creditarum, Cic.—II. Fig.: s. argumentorum, solution, explanation, key, Sen.; s. captiosis sophisticae, Gell.*

SÖLÜTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of solvo.*—II. *Adj.: Loosened, dissolved. A) Prop.: s. solum, loose, Plin.; s. stomachus, relaxed, Petr.—B) Fig. 1) Unrestrained, loose, free, not bound, uncurbed, unbridled, unchecked, &c., s. a cupiditatibus, Cic.; s. optio eligendi, unimpeded, Id.; omnia solutissima linguæ, to speak freely, Sen.; s. in paupertate, careless, Hor. 2) Esp. of style: Without metre, in prose, prosaic, s. oratio, Cic.; verba s. modis, Ov. Gen.: Simple, natural, without ornament, s. verba, Cic.; s. numeri, Hor.*

SOLVO, lvi, lätum, 3 v. a. [*perf., sölüit, Catull.; soluisse, Tibull.*]. *To loosen, dissolve, separate. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. ergastula, to open, so as to set the prisoners free, Brut. sp. Cic.; s. epistolam, to break the seal, Cic.; s. pontem, to break or pull down, Tac.; s. veoam, to open, Col.; s. ventrem, alvum, to open the bowels, Id.; membra solvunt frigore, are relaxed, Virg.; s. equum, to unharness, to take out, Hor.; s. nivem, to melt, Ov.—B) Esp. 1) s., or s. ancoram, navem, to weigh anchor, to set sail; prop., to loosen the ship from the shore, s. ancoram, Cic.; s. Alexandria, to sail from Alexandria, Id.; s. nares, Cæs.; nares solverunt, set sail, Id. 2) To pay a sum that is due, s. pecuniam debitam, Cic.; non esse solvendo, not to be able to pay, to be bankrupt, Id. Also gen.: To pay, s. vota, Cic.; s. justa funeri, to pay the last honors to a corpse, Id.; s. fidem, to fulfill one's promise, Pl. ap. Cic.; s. pœnas capitæ, to suffer capital punishment, Sall.*

II. *Fig.: To solve, explain, unravel. A) Gen.: s. captiosas, Cic.; s. morem, to give up, Liv.; s. lassitudinem, to recover from fatigue, Plin.; s. ebrietatem, to become sober, Cels.; s. versum, to turn into prose, Hor.—B) Esp.: To loosen, deliver, set at large, free, solutus sum somno, Cic.; solutus lege, unrestrained, Id.*

SOLYMA, &c. See HIEROSOLYMA, &c.

SOMNIATOR, öris, m. (somnia). *One who has faith in dreams, a dreamer, Sen.*

SOMNICULÖSE, *adv. Sleepily, drowsily, lazily, Plaut.*

SOMNICULÖSUS, a, um (somaue). *Full of sleep. I. Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, sloth-*

ful, s. snoctus, Cic.—II. *That renders drowsy, sleepy, s. aspis, that renders torpid, that kills, Cinna ap. Gell.*

SOMNIFER, ära, ërum (somnia, fero). *That causes or brings on sleep, soporific, s. vis papaveris, Plin.; s. virga (Mercurii), Ov.; s. aspis, that causes numbness or death, deadly, Luc.*

SOMNIFICUS, a, um (somnia, facio). *That causes sleep, soporific, s. medicamentum, Plin.*

SOMNIO, l v. n. and a. *To dream, see in a dream. I. Prop.: s. ovum, Cic. Absol.: s. totas noctes, Cic.—II. Meton.: To dream, i. e. to imagine vainly, to think or believe without reason; also, to talk idly, somniantes philosophi, Cic.; quæ somnians? Plaut.*

SOMNIUM, ii, n. (somnia). *A dream. I. Prop., Cic. Somnia, personified, as deities, Cic.—II. Meton.: Any thing groundless or unreal, a dream, folly, imagination, s. delirantium philosophorum, Cic.*

SOMNUS, i, m. (*ὕπνος, Sanscr. svapna, from svap, to sleep*). *Sleep. I. Prop.: tenere s., Cic.; dare se somno, Id.; capere s., Id.; oppressus somno, Cæs.; quæ vis fuerant somno, Liv.; servus ad s., that keeps watch during one's sleep, Curt. Somnus, personified as a deity, the son of Erebus and Nox, Ov.—II. Poet. meton. A) Night, Virg.—B) s. longus, frigidus, niger, death, Hor.; Sil.; Val. Flac.—C) A calm at sea, Stat.*

SÖNÄBILIS, e (sono). *Sounding, jingling, Ov.*

SÖNANS, antis. I. *Part. of sono.*—II. *Adj.: Sounding, Plia.*

SÖNAX, acis (sono). *Sounding, jingling, s. concha, Ov.*

SÖNIPES, ödüs (sonus). *Sounding with the feet. Subst.: A steed, horse, charger, s. insultans, Virg.*

SÖNITUS, üs, m. (sono). *A sound, noise, rattling, crackling, ringing, &c., s. verborum, Cic.; s. stertentium, Plin.; s. remorum, Cæs., s. Olympi, the roaring of thunder, Virg.*

SÖNIVIVUS, a, um (soaus). *Sounding, making a noise; used only with tripudium, i. e. noise which food makes in falling while fowls used in auspices are eating, Cic.; Plin.*

SÖNO, üi, itum, l [*ful., sonsturum, Hor.*] (*akin to tono, tianio*). I. *Neut.: To sound, resound, to make a noise, to jingle, rattle, &c., s. acute, Cic.; tympanus s., Cæs.; omnia s. ploratus, Liv.; mare, silvas s. Aquilone, Hor.—II. Act.: To cause to resound, to sound forth, utter, pronounce, s. contrarium Catula, to speak, Cic.; homines sonantes inchoatum quiddam, pronouncing, Id.; s. unum, to signify the same thing, Id.; vox s. hominem, sound like a human voice, Virg.; juveni s. furem, betray, Prop.; s. slgm, to sing any body's praise, Ov.; sonari, to be praised in song, Hor.*

SÖNOR, öris, m. (sono). *A sound, noise, a rumbling, rattling, &c., Tac.*

SÖNÖRUS, a, um (sonor). *Sounding loud, sonorous, noisy, roaring, &c., s. tempestate, Virg.; s. flumina, Id.; s. cithara, Tib.*

SONS, sontis. I. *Hurtful, Fest.*—II. *Meton.: Guilty, punishable, obnoxious to punishment; subst. that has committed a crime, a malefactor, s. animus, Virg.; s. sanguis, Ov.; punire sontes, Cic.; vicia sortium, Id.*

SONTICUS, a, um (sono). *Dangerous*, Plin. *Meton.*: *Important, serious, weighty*, s. causa, Tib.

SÖNUS, i, m. (sono). *A sound, noise, crackling, rumbling, &c.*, s. dulcis, Cic.; s. acutissimus, the treble or soprano, Id.; s. gravissimus, the bass, Id.; fundere s. insnes, to emit mere empty sounds, Id.; s. tubæ, signorum, Cæs.

SÖPHIA, æ, f. (σοφία). *Wisdom*, Mart.; Enn.

SÖPHISMA, ätis, n. (σοφισμα). *A sophism, fallacy*, Cic.; Sen.; Gell.

SÖPHISTES, æ, m. (σοφιστης). *A sophist*, Protagoras, s. maximus, Cic.

SÖPHOCLES, is and i (genit., Sophocli, Gell.; voc., Sophocle, Cic.), m. (Σοφοκλής). *Sophocles, a celebrated Greek tragic poet*, Cic.

SÖPHOCLEUS, a, um (Sophocles). *Of or belonging to Sophocles*, Sophocleian, Cic.

SÖPHOS or SOPHUS, i, m. (σοφός). I. *A wise man, a sage*, Mart. *Adj.*: *Wise, sage*, Phædr. —II. *Nom. propr.*, Sophus, Liv.

SÖPHOS! adv. (σαφώς). *Bravo! well done!* Mstr.; Petr.

SÖPHRON, onis, m. (Σόφρων). *Sophron, a Greek writer of mimes*, Varr.; Quint.

SÖPHUS, i. See SOPHOS.

SÖPIO, ivi or iitum, ãv. a. (sopor). *To deprive of feeling or sense, to put or lull to sleep, to make drowsy*. I. *Prop.*: *sopire* alqm, Liv. *Pass.*: *To faint away, swoon, become senseless*, Id. *Part. perf.*: *sopitum corpus*, Cic.; *tempus sopitæ quietis, of sound, profound sleep*, Liv. *Poet.*: *To put to the sleep of death, to kill*, s. fratrem, Sil.; Lucr. —II. *Meton.*: *To lay or put to rest, to lull to sleep, to tronquillize, still, sopita virtus, lulled to sleep*, Cic.; *venti sopiuntur*, Plin.; *sopitum mare, Id.*; *sopiti ignes, the sacred fire of Vesta, which continues burning; sleeping embers*, Virg.

SÖPÖRIS, oris, m. (Sonscr. svap, to sleep). I. *Prop.*: *The juice of poppy, opium*, Plin. —II. *Meton.* A) *A sleeping draught, a soporific medicine*, Sen. —B) *Stupefaction, insensibility, deep or profound sleep; poet., sleep in general, placare artus sopore, Att ap. Cic.*; *carpere s.*, Virg. *Sopor personified*, i. q. Somnus, Virg. *Meton.*: *Sleepiness, laziness, sluggishness, sloth, lassitude*, Tac.

SÖPÖRATUS, a, um. See SOPORO.

SÖPÖRIFER, æra, ãrum (sopor, fero). *That causes sleep, soporific*, s. lac, Plin.; s. papsaver, Virg.; s. Lethæ, Ov.

SÖPÖRO, atum, ãv. a. (sopor). I. *To lay asleep, cast into sleep*. A) *Prop.*: *s. serpentes*, Plin.; *soporari, to fall asleep*, Cels. —B) *Meton.*: *To lay or put to rest, to still, alloy, sopiro: s. rognm, to cool, Stat.*; *soporatus dolor, Curt.* —II. *To endow with soporific properties, soporatus ramus*, Virg.

SÖPÖRUS, a, um (sopor). I. *Causing sleep*, s. Nox, Virg. —II. *Heavy with sleep*, s. vino, Val. Flac.

SÖRACTE [Saur.], is, n. *Soracte, a mountain in Etruria, near the Tiber, about 24 miles from Rome; now Monte di S. Oreste*, Hor.; Plin.

SÖRÄCUM, i, n. (σάρακος). *A hand-basket or little box*, Plant.

SÖRÄNUS, i, m. *A Sabine divinity, usually identified with Apollo, worshipped on Mount Soracte*, Virg.

SORBEÖ, öi, 2 (δοφέω). *To swallow, to suck up, to sup*. I. *Prop.*: *s. sanguinem*, Plin.; *s. ovum*, Id.; *s. margaritas liquefactas*, Suet. *Prop.*: *simul flare sorbereque, to do two things at once*, Plaut. *Gen.*: *To swallow up, to devour, to absorb, drink up, hiatus terræ sorbuit*, Plin.; *charta sorbet, sucks up the ink*, Id.; *s. flumina*, Ov. —II. *Fig.*: *To swallow, endure, brook*, s. animo, Cic.

SORBILLO, are (sorbeo), v. a. *To sip*. I. *Prop.*: *s. cyathos*, Ter. —II. *Meton.*: *savia sorbillantia*, App.

SORBILO, adv. (sorbeo). *By drops, s. victitare, poorly*, Plaut.

SORBITIO, öois, f. (sorbeo). *A sipping, supping up, a drinking, draught*, Plin.

SÖRBUM, i, n. (sorbus). *The fruit of the orb or service tree, a service-berry*, Plin.

SÖRBUS, i, f. *A orb or service tree* (S. aucuparia), Plin.

SÖRDEÖ, ãre, v. n. *To be filthy, dirty, or sordid*. I. *Prop.*: *toga s.*, Sen.; *manus s.*, Att. ap. Non. —II. *Fig.* A) *To be without splendor, to be mean or low, dies festus sordet, is a poor or paltry affair*, Plaut.; *jacere atque s., to be mean*, Gell.; *sordentia verba, low, mean*, Id. —B) *To be contemptible or not esteemed, to appear despicable, slight, or trifling*, s. suis, Liv.; *munera tibi s.*, Virg.

SÖRDES, is, f. (sordeo). I. *Prop.* A) *Dirt, filth*, s. surium, Cic.; *s. tecti*, Hor.; *s. collecta*, Id. —B) *Meton.*: *Dirty, soiled, or shabby clothes*, i. e. *mourning*, *jacere in lacrimis et sordibus*, Cic. —II. *Fig.* 1) *Low condition or quality, lowness, meanness, baseness*. A) *Gen.*: *s. vitæ et fortunæ, low descent or origin*, Cic.; *s. verborum, a low vulgar saying*, Id. 2) *Low people, the dregs of the people, the rabble*, s. urbis, Cic.; *s. et obscuritas partium*, Tac.; *o lutum! o sordes! dirty, low fellow!* Cic. —B) *Esp.*: *Base avarice, stinginess*. *Plur.*: *s. et inhumanitas*, Cic.; *öbjicere alicui s.*, Hor.

SÖRDESCO, ðni, 3 (sordeo). *To grow dirty or filthy*, mel s., Plin.; *manus s.*, Id.; *ager s.*, *is uncultivated*, Gell.

SÖRDIDÄTUS, a, um (sordidus). *Dressed in soiled or shabby clothes*, s. servi, Cic.; *s. mancipia*, Id. *Esp. as a sign of mourning* (also on account of a misfortune), *senex mœstus æ s.*, Cic.; *s. rens*, Liv.

SÖRDIDE, adv. (sordidus). I. *Dirtyly, in a dirty or filthy manner*. A) *Prop.*: *sordidissime trahi, in the greatest dirt*, Lampr. —B) *Meton.*: *Lowly, meanly, sordidus et abjectus*, Tac. —II. *Fig.* A) *Ignobly, shabbily, basely*, s. dicere, Cic.; *s. concionari*, Id. —B) *Niggardly, penuriously, sordidly*, s. dicere, Cic.; *s. gerere proconsulatum*, Plin.

SÖRDIDUS, a, um (sordeo). I. *Dirty, filthy, foul, sordid*. A) *Prop.*: *s. imictus*, Virg.; *s. mappa*, Hor.; *s. servulicolæ*, Plaut. *Poet.*: *actumtus s. calcatis uvis*, Ov.; *s. terga suis, smoked*, Id. *Prov.*: *sæpe etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, there is often great wisdom under a mean appearance*, Cæc. ap. Cic. —B) *Meton.*: *Low, mean, slight, paltry, poor, homo egens*, s., Cic.; *s. locus, low station or rank*, Liv.; *sordidissimus quisque, the lowest of all*, Id. —II. *Fig.*

Mean, base, ignoble, abject. A) *Gen.*: turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.; s. lucrum, Quint. —B) *Avaricious, niggardly, stingy, its s., ut se vestiret, Hor.*

SORDITUDO, inis, f. (sordes). *Dirtyness, filthiness, abstergere s., Plaut.*

SOREX, icis, m. (ὄραξ). *A shrew-mouse, Plin.*

SÖRICINUS, a, um (sorex). *Of or belonging to a shrew-mouse, s. nenia, Plaut.*

SÖRITES, æ, m. (σωρείτης). *A sorites, i. e. a conclusion drawn from accumulated propositions, Cic.*

SÖROR, öris, f. (Sansk. suasar). *A sister. I. Prop. A) a germana, one's own sister, Cic.; s. Jovis, i. e. Juno, Virg.; s. Phœbi, i. e. Luna, Ov.; s. doctæ, i. e. the Muses, Tib.; novem s., the Muses, Ov.; s. genitæ Noctæ, i. e. the Furies, Id.; also, s. crinitæ angue, and vipereæ, Id.; s. tristis, i. e. the Fates, Tib.; also, tres s., Hor.—B) Esp. poet.: Sorores, The Muses, Prop.; the Fatas, Catull.; the daughters of Danaus, Ov.—II. Meton. A) A female friend, a sweet-heart, Virg.—B) The sister of any thing (as we say, "the fellow of any thing"), i. e. that which matches or did match before it was separated, sorores sapore, Plin.; sorores comæ, Catull.*

SÖRORCULA, æ, f. (soror). *A little sister, a germana, Plaut.*

SÖRÖRICIDA, æ, m. (soror, cædo). *The murderer of a sister, Cic.*

SÖRÖRIUS, a, um (soror). *I. Gen.: Of or belonging to a sister, sister-like, sisterly, s. mania, i. e. of Dido, Ov.; s. oscula, sisterly, Id.—II. Esp.: Sororium Tigillum, a place at Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was sentenced to pass under the yoke for the murder of his sister, Liv.*

SORS, tis [nom., sortis, Plaut.; abl. sorti, Id.], f. *A lot. I. Prop.: conjicere s. in bydriam, Cic.; ponere s. in sitellam, Liv.; dejicere s., Cæs.; dejicere s. in id, to draw lots for, to determine by lots, Virg.—II. Meton. A) A drawing of lots, a lot, s. dedit quæstorem, Cic.; res revocatur ad s., the matter is to be decided by lot, Id.; sorte ductus, chosen by lot, Id.; sorte, by lot, Id.; extra sortem, without drawing lots, Id.—B) A prophecy, response of an oracle, quæ erant parata ad sortem, Cic.; edere s., to pronounce an oracle, Id.; sortes Lyciæ, i. e. of Apollo Lycius, Virg.; s. Phœbeæ, Ov.—C) 1) *Gen.*: Lot, destiny, fate, share, &c., s. animi ingenique, Liv.; natus in nullam s. bonorum, to have no share in the property, Id.; bomines ultimas sortis, of the lowest condition, Suet.; juvenis tuse sortis, of your condition or rank in life, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: Capital, money put out at interest, Cic.*

SORSUM. See SEORSUM.

SORTILËGUS, a, um (sors, lego). *Prophetic, divining. I. Adj.*: s. Delphi, Hor.—II. *Subst.*, sortilegus, i, m., *A diviner, interpreter of oracles, Cic.*

SORTIO [act. of sortior], ire. *To draw or cast lots. a) sortire inter se, Varr.; s. urbem atque agros, Enn. ap. Non. b) sortitus, a, um (passive): consilia s., drawn by lot, Cic.*

SORTIOR, itus, 4 v. n. and a. (sors). *To draw or cast lots. I. Neut.*: cum prætores sortirentur, appoint the judges by lot, Cic.; a de alqa re, Tac.—II. *Act. A) Prop.*: To draw lots con-

cerning any thing, to obtain by lot, to determine by lot. a) *With acc.*: s. provinciam, Cic.; s. judices, Id.; s. regna vini talis, Hor. b) *With a relative clause*: s., quid loquere, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To distribute, divide, share, s. Inborem, vices, pericula, Virg.* 2) *To choose, elect, select, s. fortunam oculis, to choose, Id.* 3) *To obtain, receive, s. mediterranea Asiæ, Liv.; s. amicum, Hor.*

SORTITIO, önis, f. (sortior). *A casting or drawing of lots, Cic.*

SORTITUS, adv. (sortitus). *By lot, by fate or chance, s. capere sacerdotem, Cic.; s. obtigit, Plaut.*

SORTITUS, a, um. See SORTIO and SORTIOR.

SORTITUS, ūs, m. (sortior). *I. A drawing or casting of lots, referre uno sortitu, Cic.—II. Meton. A) A lot, Stet.—B) Lot, destiny, fate, share, Id.*

SÖS, i. e. EOS. See Is.

SÖSIUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. C. Sossius, Cic.; Sosii, booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace, Hor.*

SÖSPES, itis [sospita and sispita, æ, f.] (akin to söws). *I. Act.*: Saving; subst., he or she who saves, a savior, Juno Sospita, Cic.; Sospita, an epithet of Juno, the Greek Hygiea.—II. *Pass.*: Uninjured, unhurt, sound, safe, s. incolumisque, Plin.; s. res publica, Suet.; navis s. ab ignibus, Ov.; s. cursus, Hor.; s. dies, favorable, lucky, Plaut.

SÖSPITO, are (sospes). *To save, preserve, Liv.; sospitari alcuvi rei, Plaut.*

SÖTER, öris, m. (Σωτήρ). *A giver of health or safety, a preserver, savior, deliverer, Cic.*

SÖTIATES [Sottistes, Plin.], um, m. *Sotiates, a people of Gallia Aquitania, now Sös, Cæs.*

SPADIX, icis, c. (σπάδιξ). *I. A palm-branch with its fruit, Gell.—II. Meton. A) Of a chestnut or date-brown color, chestnut-brown, Virg.; Gell.—B) A musical instrument like a lyre, Quint.*

SPADO, önis, m. (σπάδων). *A mule without generative power, one that has been castrated, an eunuch, Liv. Of animals: A gelding, Veg.*

SPARGO, si, sum, 3 v. a. (σπείρω). *To strew, scatter, throw here and there, to sprinkle. I. Prop. A) s. semen, Cic.; s. venena, Virg.; pelles sparsæ albo, Liv.; s. auro et coloribus, covered, Sen.; s. humum foliis, Virg.; s. corpus lymphæ, Id.; s. frondes, Hor.; s. hastas, tela, Enn. Absol.: qui spargunt, Cic.—B) Meton.: To distribute or divide a multitude, to disperse, classis sparsa tempestate, Liv.; speculatores sparsi per vias, Id.; exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac.; s. sua, to waste, spend, lavish, Hor.—II. Fig. A) *Gen.*: To spread abroad, disseminate, s. animos in corpora humana, Cic.; fama sparserat nomen per urbes, Ov.—B) *Esp. in a speech*: To bring in; also of a rumor, to spread, scatter abroad, dictum est et adhuc spargetur omnibus locis, Quint.; s. argumenta libris, Juv.*

SPARSIM, adv. (sparsus, from spargo). *Scatteredly, here and there, dispersedly, s. commemorasse, Gell.; App.*

SPARSIO, önis, f. (spargo). *I. A scattering, strewing, sprinkling (e. g. of incense), Sen.—II. A distributing of presents in the theatre, Stat.*

SPARSUS, a, um. *I. Part. of spargo.—II. Adj.*: Spread abroad, scattered, Plin.

SPARTA, æ, f. (Σπάρτη). *Sparta, the capital of Laconia, usually called Lacedæmon, Cic.*

SPARTACUS, i, m. *Spartacus. I. A Thracian gladiator, who carried on war against the Romans, Liv. — II. Meton: A name applied to Antony, Cic.*
SPARTANUS, a, um (Sparta). *Spartan, S. disciplina, Liv. Subst. sing., Spartanus, a Spartan, Plaut. Plur., Spartani, orum, The Spartans, Justin.*

SPARTARIUS, a, um (spartum). *Of or producing broom, Plin. Plur. neut. subst., spartaria, orum, Places where broom grows, Id.*

SPARTEUS, a, um (spartum). *Of broom, s. solea, Col.; s. funes, Cat.*

SPARTIATES, æ, m. *A Spartan, Cic.*

SPARTIATICUS, s, um (Sparta). *Spartan, Plaut.*

SPARTICUS, s, um (Sparte). *Spartan, Virg. SPARTUM, i, n. (σπάρον). I. Spanish broom, Liv.; Plin. — II. Meton: A rope made of spartum, Plin.*

SPARUS, i, m. (σπάρος). *A kind of missile, a short lance or spear, Liv.*

SPATHA, æ, f. (σπάθη). *I. A long broad instrument for stirring and mixing medicines, &c., a spatula, Plin. — II. The stay or reed of a weaver's loom, Id. — III. A broad two-edged sword, without a point, Tac. — IV. The stalk of palm leaves, or the capsule containing the fruit, Plin.*

SPATIOR, atus, i (spatium). *To walk about, to take a walk or an airing for pleasure. I. Prop., Cic. — II. Gen. A) To walk about, stride about, s. et fabulari, Quint.; Dido spatiat ad aras, Virg.; s. srvo, Ov. — B) Meton. of things: To spread, radices spatiantur in tellure, Plin.*

SPATIÖSE, adv. (spatiosus). *I. Widely, largely, extensively, Plin. Compar., Ov. — II. Long; in the Compar., Prop.*

SPATIÖSUS, a, um (spatium). *Of great extent, spacious, wide, large, taking up much room, extensive; poet., great, long, broad, &c. I. Prop.: s. insula, Plin.; s. loca, Quint.; s. æquor, Id.; s. corpora, Ov. — II. Fig. A) Long, lasting long (of time), s. tempus, Ov.; s. nox, Id.; s. senectus, Id. — B) Wide, comprehensive, sapientia est res s., Sen.*

SPATIUM, ii, n. (akin to pateo). *I. Prop.: Room, space. A) Gen.: s. locorum, Cæs.; s. cœli, Virg. — B) Esp. 1) A measured or limited space, a distance, a space that one has to go or run through, s. siderum, Cic.; conficere s., to go or get over some distance or space, Cæs.; s. hominis, i. e. the size, Plin.; trahere aures in s., i. e. in length, Ov. 2) A place to walk in, promenade, walk, pergere ad s. nostra, Cic.; s. communia, commons, Id.; decurrere s., the race-course, Id.; locus porrectus planis s., with plains, Hor.; s. Olympi, the course, Id.; s. interior, the inner room of a building, Ov. Meton.: A walking, promenading, taking a walk, facere s., to take a walk or an airing, Cic.; colloqui inter se spatium, in walking, Id. — II. Fig. A) Gen. 1) A space of time, time, s. temporis, Cic.; s. annuum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Id.; s. diurnum triginta, Id.; sexagesimum s. vite, i. e. the sixtieth year, Plin. 2) s) Time, leisure, opportunity, dare aliquid, nihil, spatium alicui faciendi or ad faciendum aliquid, Cic.; postulare sex dies spatium, Cæs. b) Metrical time, measure, quantity, trochæus, qui est eodem spatium, &c., Cic.; sermo sub-*

sultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis, Quint. — B) Space, room for action, s. majorum, Cic.; persequi aliquid in s., to follow any one, Id.; s. excursum, a finished course, Ter.

SPECIÄLIS, e (species). *Of or belonging to what is single or peculiar, special, not general, particular, illud generale... hoc speciale, Quint.; s. questiones, Id.*

SPECIÄLITER, adv. (specialis). *Particularly, specially, generatim atque s. disponere aliquid, Col.*

SPECIÄRIUS, n, nm (species). *Peculiar, s. dona, consisting of wine, oil, wheat, &c., Cæs.*

SPECIES, èi, f. (specio). *I. A view, look, sight, Lucr.; Vitruvius. — II. A look, mien, appearance, the outside of any thing, form, shape. A) Prop.: s. formæ, outer or external appearance, Cic.; s. præclara oppidi Athenarum, Id.; s. deformis, Id.; s. honesta, the appearance of what is morally good, Id.; s. nova atque inusitata, Cæs. Meton.: An idea, notion (an object mentally perceived), s. eloquentiæ, Cic.; idæa... nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Id.; s. veri scelerisque, Hor. Esp. a) Appearance, semblance, image, show, formas, quæ oculos sunt, speciem autem of fructu, Cic.; Demetrias libera specie, Liv.; per s. auxilii ferendi, Id.; ad s., for appearance, Cæs. b) Brightness, sheen, splendor, show, ornament, fuit pompa, fuit s., Cic.; præbere s., addere s., to give splendor to, Liv. — B) Meton. 1) Concr. a) A dream, apparition, vision, s. viri vix dicitur, &c., Liv.; per nocturnas s., Id. 2) An image, likeness, statue, s. Jovis, s. ex ære, Cic. poet. 3) A kind, species, differre specie, Cic.; homo s. est, canis s., Sen.*

SPECILLUM, i, n. (specio). *A surgical instrument, a probe, Cic.; Plin.*

SPECIMEN, inis, n. (specio). *A token, mark, proof. I. Prop.: s. ingenui, Cic.; dare s., to give a proof or specimen; s. securitatis, Plin. — II. Meton.: A model, example, pattern, s. humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic.; Scævola s. temperantia prudentiaque, Id.*

SPECIO (specio), spexi, 3. v. a. (Sanscr. sp. ac, to be visible). *To look at, behold, to catch a sight of, specimen specitur, Plaut.; spece, look here, Id.*

SPECIÖSE, adv. (speciosus). *With good appearance, gracefully, handsomely, splendidly. I. Prop.: s. vehi, with a splendid equipage, Plin. — II. Fig.: s. dictum, Quint.*

SPECIÖSUS, a, um (species). *Having a good shape or appearance, beautiful, well-shaped, handsome, fine, splendid, showy. I. Prop.: s. corpora, Quint.; s. femina, Id.; speciosus pelle decora, Hor. — II. Fig.: s. causa, remarkable, distinguished, considerable, striking, Cic.; speciosa dictu, Quint.; s. vocabula, Hor.; s. damnum, a striking calamity, Ov.*

SPECTÄBLIS, e (specto). *That may be seen, visible. I. Gen.: corpus cœli s., Cic.; s. undique campus, open, Ov. — II. Meton.: Well worth seeing, considerable, distinguished, remarkable, s. victoria, Tac.; s. mons, Plin.*

SPECTÄCULUM, i, n. (specto). *A sight, spectacle. I. Gen.: s. superarum rerum, Cic.; o s. illud, what a sight! Id.; s. Euripi, Liv.; sedere s., a sight or spectacle to all, Prop. — II. Esp. A) A public sight, show, spectacle, s. sunt datus, Cic.; s. gladiatorium, Liv.; s. circi, Id.; s. nauuma-*

SPECTAMEN.

chiæ, Cæs.—B) *A place in which one sees spectacles, a theatre, s. omnia, Cic.; gradus spectaculorum, the steps of a theatre, Tac.; s. resonant plausu, Ov.*

SPECTAMEN, inis, n. (specto). I. *A proof, mark, sign, Plaut.*—II. *A sight, spectacle, App.*

SPECTATE, adv. (spectatus). *Splendidly, excellently, Plin.*

SPECTATIO, onis, f. (specto). *A seeing or looking at, a viewing, beholding. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. apparatus, a viewing of the preparations, Cic.; levare animum spectatione, Id.—B) Esp.: An examining, trying, s. pecuniæ, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: Respect, consideration, regard, s. gentis, for the nation, Flor.*

SPECTATIVUS, a, um (specto). *Speculative, contemplative, theoretical, Quint.*

SPECTATOR, oris, m. (specto). *A beholder, observer, looker-on. I. Gen.: sunt homines quasi s. superarum rerum atque cœlestium, Cic.; s. certaminis, Id.—II. Esp. A) A spectator (at a play), Plaut.—B) An examiner, judge, critic, s. formarum, Ter.*

SPECTATRIX, icis, f. (spectator). *She that sees or looks at anything, Plaut.*

SPECTATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of specto.*—II. *Adj. A) Proved, tried, homines s., Cic.; fides s., Id.; virtus s. et nobilitata, Id.; s. et singularis integritas, Id.—B) Looked up to, esteemed, considerable, excellent, celebrated, s. vir, Cic.; s. homines, Id. Of things: spectator pœninsula, Plin.; spectatissima laurus, Id.*

SPECTYO, onis (specio). *A looking at any thing; an observing of auspices; the right of a magistrate to command the augur to make observations or to make them himself, Cic.; Varr.*

SPECTO, 1 v. int. a. (specio). *To look at attentively, to view, behold, contemplate. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. et visere alqd, Cic.; s. acervos, Hor.; spectans, quas res geras, Plaut.; s. alte, Cic.; s. in alqm, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To view a spectacle, be a spectator of a play, &c., s. Circenses, Suet.; s. pugiles, Id.; s. fabulam, Hor.; s. ludos, Id. Of places: To look toward, to be situate toward, to face; with ad, in, inter, &c.: quæ (pars crucis) ad fretum spectaret, Cic.; pars collis ad orientem solem spectabat, Cæs.; Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, Id. 2) To examine, prove, try, hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, to stand the test, Cic.; aurum spectatur in ignibus, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: oratio s. ad te, Cic.; specta audaciam meretricum, Ter.—B) Esp. 1) To have in view or mind, to keep one's eye upon, intend, endeavor, strive, s. magna, to aspire after great things, Cic.; s. fugam, to look out for, Id.; quem locum probandas virtutis spectas? are you looking for? Cæs.; res spectat ad arma, ad perniciem patriæ, Cic. 2) To judge of, philosophi non spectandi sunt ex singulis vocibus, Cic.; ex meo otio tuum spectro, Id.*

SPECTRUM, i, n. (specio). *An apparition, vision, a form or image, Cic.*

SPECŪLA, æ, f. (specio). I. *A high place for viewing or watching anything from, a beacon, watchtower. A) Prop.: ignis e. s. sublatus, Cic.; propexi tempestatem ex s., Id.—B) Fig.: s. amicitia, Plin.—II. Gen. A) in speculis esse, to be on the watch, to watch, Cic.—B) Poet.: An elevated*

SPERCHEOS.

place, an elevation, s. summusque vertex, Virg. Of the high wall of a town, Id.

SPECŪLA, æ, f. dim. (spes). *A faint or slight hope, Cic.*

SPECŪLABUNDUS, a, um (speculo). *Watching, on the look-out, Tac.*

SPECŪLĀRIS, e (speculum). I. *Gen.: Of or belonging to a mirror, like a mirror, Sen.*

—II. *Esp. A) s. lapis, a kind of transparent stone, used by the ancients as we use panes of glass, probably mica, Plin.—B) speculāria, ōrum, n., A window, Plin.*

SPECŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (speculo). *One who watches or observes, a scout, spy. I. Prop., Cic. These speculatores formed in every legion a separate division, Tac. Under the emperors they formed a separate life-guard of the general, and were otherwise employed in his special service, Tac.*

—II. *Gen.: A searcher, observer, examiner, physicus, id est, s. venstorque naturæ, Cic.; s. future grandinis, Sen.*

SPECŪLĀTORIUS, a, um (speculo). *Of or relating to espial or observation, s. naves, spy-ships, watch-ships, Liv.; s. navigia, Cæs.; called also speculatiæ, Liv.; s. caliga, i. e. such as was worn by the speculatores, Suet.*

SPECŪLĀTRIX, icis, f. (speculo). *She that spies or watches. I. Prop.: furie sunt deæ s., Cic.; s. Juno, Val. Flac.—II. Meton.: villa s. profunda, that looks toward the sea, Stat.*

SPECŪLĀTUS, a, um, part. of speculo.

SPECŪLOR, ōtus, 1 v. dep. a. (specula). *To look around, to watch, explore, reconnoitre, investigate, examine, spy, pry into, &c., s. et perscrutari, Cic.; s. consilia, dicta factaque alqj, Liv.; s. eventum, to watch, Hirt.; s. in omnes partes, to spy about, Ov.*

SPECŪLUM, i, n. (specio). *A mirror. I. Prop.: inspicere, tamquam, or ut, in speculum, Cic.; videris te alterum in s., Hor. Meton. poet.: The surface of water, a reflecting surface, s. lympharum, Phædr.—II. Fig.: A mirror, a likeness, image, bestia, s. naturæ, Cic.; s. futuri temporis, Lucr.*

SPECUS, ōis [i], m. (f. and n.) (σπέος). *A cave, cavern, den, grotto; also, a covered water-course, aqueduct. I. Prop. s) Masc.: opscus s., Liv.; pauci specus, aqueducts or ducts, Cic. b) Fem.: concava s., Enn.; s. remota, Gell. c) Neut.: s. horreodum, Virg.—II. Meton.: Any cavity or hollow, s. vulneris, Virg.; s. capicis alvi, Phædr. Of the belly of a serpent, Sil.; of the interior of the Trojan horse, Petr.*

SPELEUM (speleum), i, n. (σπήλαιον). *A cavern, den, cave, s. ferrarum, Virg.*

SPELUNCA, æ, f. (σπήλυξ, γγος). I. *A cave, cavern, den, grotto, Cic.—II. The villa of Tiberius, near Terracina, Tac.*

SPEARĪLIS, e (spero). *That may be hoped for, Plaut.*

SPEŔĀTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of spero.*—II. *Adj.: Hoped for, longed for; one betrothed, a lover, sperata salve, Plaut.; sperata nxor, a wife that has not been seen for some time, Plaut.*

SPERCHĒIS, idis, f. (Spercheos). *Of or belonging to the river Spercheos, S. undæ, Ov.*

SPERCHEOS and SPERCHUS, i, m. (Σπερχείος). *Spercheos, a river in the south of Thessaly,*

rising in Mount Tymphrestus, and falling into the Sinus Maliacus; now the Elladha, Liv.

SPERCHIONIDES, æ, m. (Sperchius). A dweller on the banks of the Spercheos, Ov.

SPERNO, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 v. a. (σπερνω). I. Prop.: To separate, sever, remove, opes spernunt se a me. Plaut.; æquum spernit se a malis, Enn. sp. Non.—II. Meton.: To reject, despise, contemn, scorn, nos spervit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.; discipuli spernunt magistros, Id.; a deos, Liv.; s. imperium, Id.; Polybius, hæudquam spernendus auctor, Id.; spernendus morum, on account of his character, Tac.

SPERO, l. v. a. (sper). To expect. I. To expect something favorable, to hope, to promise to one's self, to flatter one's self, s. non destiti, quoad Pompeius, &c., Cic.; ut spero, as I hope, Id.; Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, will, I hope, listen to the request, Plaut.; s. alqd, nihil, Cic.; s. meliora, Id.; s. alqd ab, or ex alqo, ab or ex alqo re, Cæs.; s. deos, to trust in the gods, Plaut.; spero nos perventuros, &c., Cic.; spero memoriam smicitise fore sempiternam, Id.; s. fore, ut id contingat nobis, Id. Ellipt.: sperat semper vacuum (sc. te fore), Hor. With a subjective clause: speraret visura Ulixen (for se visuram esse), Prop.—II. To expect something unfavorable, to fear, apprehend, s. dolorem, Virg.; s. bellum, Flor.; quod non spero, which I hope not, Cic.

SPES, spēi, f. (Sansc. sparhâ, wish. Expectation. I. Of any thing good or favorable: Hope, s. est expectatio boni, Cic.; habere s. in fide alqis, Id.; literæ tuæ adduxerunt me in tantam spem, Id.; præter spem, beyond one's hope, Id.; lapsus spe, Cæs.; dejectus spe, Id.; adductus spe mercedis, by hope of gain, Cic.; s. amplificandæ fortune, Id.; s. tenet me, hunc locum futurum, &c., Id.; veniebat in spem, fore uti, &c., Cæs.; hope or prospect of an inheritance, in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebat), Tac.; leniter in spem arripe officiosus, Hor. As a term of endearment: o spes mea! Plaut. Spes, a Roman deity, Cic.—Meton. 1) Gen.: An object of hope, puppes, s. vestri reditus, Ov.; hostis Argivus inimicæque castra, vestræ spes, Virg. 2) Esp. of promising children, &c., s. caputque nati, Ov.; per spem surgentis Iuli, Virg.; gemelli, spes gregis, Id.—II. Of any thing bad or unfavorable: Apprehension, dread, fear, nobis est s. multo asperior, Sall.; omnium spe celerius, Liv.; s. necia, Stat.; naufragii s. omnis abit, Luc.

SPEUSIPPUS, i, m. (Σπείσιππος). Speusippus, sister's son of Plato, and his successor in the Academy, Cic.

SPHÆRA [sphæra, Prud.], æ, f. (σφαῖρα). A ball, globe, sphere. I. Gen.: stellæ inerrantes habent suam s., Cic.—II. Esp.: A celestial sphere or globe, Cic.

SPHÆRISTERIUM, ii, n. (σφαιριστήριον). A place for playing with balls, a tennis-court, bowling-green, &c., Plin.

SPHÆROMACHIA, æ, f. (σφαιρομαχία). A mode of fighting with leaden balls in a leathern thong tied around the hands, instead of the cestus, Sen.

SPHINX, ngis [Greek genit., Sphingos, Stat.], f. (Σφίγξ). I. The Sphinx, a female monster near Thebes, who gave travellers a riddle to solve, and tore to pieces those who could not guess it; she was represented as half woman and half lion; and also

as bird, woman, and lion, or as lion and man, Stat.; as the image on the seal of Augustus, Suet.—II. A kind of ape, perhaps a chimpanzee, Plin.

SPHRAGIS, idis, f. (σφραγίς). I. A kind of stone used for making mirrors, Plin.—II. A name of the Lemnian earth (marked with a seal when sold), Plin.—III. In Medic.: A kind of pastile, Cels.

SPICA [spicum, Cic.], æ, f. (akin to apex). Prop.: A point; hence, I. An ear of corn, Cic.—II. Meton. A) It is used of other plants, the tops of which resemble ears of corn, Plin.—B) The brightest star in the constellation Virgo, Cic. poet.—C) An arrow, Lucr.—D) s. testacea, a stone with which floors were paved in the shape of ears of corn, Vitr.

SPICATUS, a, um. See SPICO.

SPICATUS, a, um (spica). Consisting of ears of corn, s. corona, Plin.; s. coma, i. e. an ear of corn, Prop.

SPICIFER, æra, Ærum (spica, fero). Bearing or producing ears of corn; an epithet of Ceres, Sen.; of the Nile, Mart.

SPICILEGIUM, ii, n. (spica, lego). A leasing, gleanings, Vssr.

SPICO, atum, l. v. a. (spica). To furnish with a point or ear of corn, grana spicantur, come into ear, shoot ears, Plin.; herbæ spicata, Id.; testacea spicata, a pavement of bricks in the shape of ears of corn, Id.; Vitr.

SPICULO, l. v. a. (spiculum). To make pointed, to point, s. telum, Plin.

SPICULUM, i, n. dim. (spicum). I. Prop.: A little point or sting; the sting of a bee (Virg.); of a scorpion (Ov.); of a hornet, Id.—II. Esp. A) The point of a javelin, avellere s., Cic.; scrutari Alpes spiculis, Id.—B) A javelin, arrow, Cic.; also, a later name for pilum, Veg.; an arrow of Cupid, Ov.

SPICUM and SPICUS, i. See SPICA.

SPINA, æ, f. (akin to Sansc. vana, dart; vena, cane; pinâka, trident). I. Prop. A) A thorn, prickly, Plin.; s. alba, hawthorn or white-thorn, Id.; s. Ægyptia, a kind of thorn, perhaps a black-thorn, Id.; s. Arabica, an Acacia-tree, Id.—B) Meton. 1) The sting of animals, Cic. 2) A fish-bone, Quint.; Ov. 3) The back-bone or spine, Plin. Poet.: The back, Ov. 4) The low wall that ran along the circus, Schol. Juv. 5) A tooth-pick, Petr.—II. Fig. plur.: Intricacies, subtleties, nice points, s. disserendi, Cic.; s. partiendi et definiendi, subtle or nice divisions or explanations, Id. Poet.: Care, Hor.

SPINETUM, i, n. (spina). A place full of thorns or briars, a thicket of thorns, Plin.; Virg.

SPINEUS, a, um (spina). Thorny, Ov.

SPINIFER, æra, Ærum (spina, fero). Bearing thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly, Cic.

SPINOSUS, a, um (spina). I. Prop.: Full of thorns or pricks, thorny, prickly, Plin.—II. Fig.: Thorny; hence, intricate, involved, obscure, s. genus disserendi, Cic. Of cares: Stinging, poignant, Catull.

SPINTHER, æris, n. (σφιγκτηρ). A bracelet, Plaut.

SPINTURNICIUM, ii, n. dim. (spinturnix). A small bird foreboding misfortune, an inauspicious bird, Plaut.

SPIRA, æ, f. (σπειρα). A circular body in sev-

eral wreaths or folds, a coil, any thing wreathed or contorted. I. Prop.: Of the veins or grain of wood (Plin.); of a serpent, Virg.—II. Fig. A) A part of the base of a column, a pedestal, Plin.; Vitruv.—B) A kind of pastry, a cracknel, Cat.—C) A twisted rope of a ship, Tac.—D) An ornament for the hair, braid, Plin.; Val. Flac.—E) A string or tie, with which the bonnet (galerus) of the Saliî was fastened under the chin, Juv.

SPIRABILIS, e (spiro). I. That can be breathed in, consisting of air or a similar substance, airy, Cic.—II. Meton. A) That contributes to life, Virg.—B) That can breathe or inhale, Plin.

SPIRACULUM, i, n. (spiro). A hole by which air is admitted, a vent-hole, spiracle, Plin.; Virg.

SPIRAMENTUM, i, n. (spiro). I. Prop. A) An air-hole, vent-hole, Virg.; Ov.—B) A space, interval, pause, Tac.—II. Meton.: A breathing, a vent, a draught (of air), Vitruv.

SPIRATUS, ūs, m. (spiro). A breathing, breath, Plin.

SPIRITUS, ūs, m. (spiro). A breath, breathing of the air, breath of air, air. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. divinus, Cic.; s. cœli, Id.; s. Austris, Id.; s. aeris, Plin.; s. fœdi odoris, odor, exhalation, Cels.; s. unguenti, Lucr.—B) Esp. 1) Air that is inhaled, the breath, s. diffunditur per arterias, Cic.; vita tenetur spiritu, Id.; pronunciare versus uno s., Id.; excipere extremum s., Id. 2) Meton. a) A breathing in of air, a fetching or drawing of breath, animus ducitur spiritu, Cic.; suras spiritus, Ov. b) The breath of life, life, debere s. patrie, Cic.; privare spiritu, Vell. c) Poet.: A sigh, Hor.; Prop. d) In Gramm.: The aspirate or soft breathing (asper or lenis), Prisc.—II. Fig. A) Undue elevation of mind, haughtiness, n being puffed up with pride, &c. (sing. and plur.), s. regius, Cic.; remittere spiritus, to leave off one's pride or haughtiness, Id.; afferre spiritus aliquid, to make any one proud or haughty, Id.; sumere tantos s., Cœs.; frangere vim ac spiritus, Tac.—B) Poet.: Mind, spirit, tactus divini s., Liv.; gerere hostiles s., Id.; s. regit artus, Virg. Also, like animus, to express a beloved object: Dear heart, carissimus s., Vell.

SPIRO, i v. n. and a. To breathe, blow, &c. (Senscr. s. var. to sound). I. Prop. A) Gen.: ventus spirat, is blowing, Plin.; vasa spirant, boil up, foam, Virg.; frets spirantia, Id.; flamma spirat pectore, breaks forth, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To breathe, to fetch or draw breath, to respire, s. sine metu, Cic. 2) Meton. a) To live, to be alive. Clodius spirans, Cic.; Castilia paullulum spirans, Sall.; exta spirantis, that are still palpating, Virg. b) To aspire, Quint.—II. Fig. A) To be favorably inclined toward, Cynthia spirat nobis, Prop.—B) To be all alive, mens Lælii spirat in scriptis, Cic.; amor s., Hor. Of animated descriptions, &c.: eigas spirantia, breathing, i. e. as if animated, Virg.; spirantia æra, Id.—C) To be proud, to aspire, Pœni spirantes, Flor.—III. Act.: To breathe out, to exhale. A) Prop.: boves spirantes flamas, Liv.; s. odorem, Virg.—B) Fig.: To give forth, hiatus telluris spirant divinum fidem (i. e. oracula), Luc.

SPISSÉ, adv. (spissus). I. Thickly, Plin.—II. Meton.: Slowly, s. atque vix, Cic.; s. stque tarde, Næv. ap. Non.

SPISSIGRADUS, a, um (spisse, gradior). That steps slowly, Plaut.

SPISSITUDO, inis, f. (spissus). Thickness, denseness, Sen.

SPISSO, i v. a. To make thick, to thicken. I. Prop.: lac spissatur igne, Plin.; s. corpora, Id.; ignis spissatus, Ov.—II. Fig.: To repeat in quick succession, Petr.

SPISSUS, a, um (Senscr. sphita, swollen). I. Thick, dense, compact, crowded. A) Prop.: s. navis, Sen.; æcis s. viris, Virg.; s. arena, Id.; s. theatra, Hor.; s. sedilis, Id.; spissa tunica, closely woven, of close texture, Plaut.; s. caligo, Ov.; s. umbra noctis, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) Slow, tardy, tarda et s., Cic.; spissi exitus dicendi, Id.; s. verbum, Plaut.; pro spisso evenire, slow, late, Id. 2) Frequent, uninterrupted, Petr.—II. Fig.: Difficult, s. opus, Cic.

SPLEN, ênis, m. (σπλήν). The mill, spleen, Plin.

SPLENDEO, êre, v. n. To shine, to be bright or resplendent. I. Prop.: cubiculum s. a marmore, Plin.; pontus s., Virg.; focus s., Hor.—II. Fig.: To shine, to be distinguished, virtus s., Cic.; s. aliena invidia, Liv.

SPLENDESCO, dūi, 3 (splendeo). To begin to glitter or shine, to grow light, to brighten. I. Prop.: corpora s. succo olivi, Ov.; vomer s., Virg.—II. Fig.: canorum s. in voce, Cic.; nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Id.

SPLENDIDE, adv. (splendidus). Brightly, splendidly, in a shining manner. I. Prop.: magnificet s., Cic.—II. Fig.: honeste ac s., gloriosely, brilliantly, Cic.; s. mendax, Hor.; splendidissime natus, of very high birth, Sen.

SPLENDIDUS, a, um (splendeo). Bright, shining. I. Prop. A) Gen.: splendidissimus canor, Cic.; s. crinis, Ov.; Galates splendidior vitro, Id.—B) Esp.: Splendid, brilliant, nihil s., nihil ornatum, Cic.; splendida domus, Virg.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: Brilliant, splendid, renowned, famous, illustrious, &c., eques Romanus splendidus, Cic.; vir splendidissimus atque ornatus, Id.; splendidiora verba, Id.; s. arbitria, Hor.—B) Esp.: Showy, glittering, s. nomen, Cic.; prætereudere s. verba culpe, Ov.

SPLENDORE, ôris, m. (splendeo). Brightness, lustre. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. mini, Plin.; s. argenti, Hor.; s. flammæ, Ov.; cœlum plenum splendore, Plaut.—B) Esp.: Splendor, magnificence, gloria et s., Cic.; s. domus atque victus, Gell.—II. Fig.: Splendor, ornament, embellishment, s. animi et vite, Cic.; s. imperii, Id.; s. nominis, Id.

SPÔLETINUS, a, um (Spoletium). Of or belonging to Spoletium, S. populus, Cic.; S. lægenæ, vine grown near Spoletium, Msrst. Subst., Spôletio, ôrum, m., Inhabitants of Spoletium, Liv.

SPÔLETIUM, ii, n. [Spoletum, Prisc.]. Spoletum, a considerable town of Umbræ; now Spoleto, Liv.

SPÔLIARIUM, ii, n. (spolium). I. The place where clothes are taken off, as, from slain gladiators in the amphitheatre, Sen.—II. Meton.: A den of thieves, cut-throat place, slaughter-house, Sen.

SPÔLIATIO, ônis, f. (spolio). A robbing,

plundering. I. Prop.: s. omnium rerum, Cic.; s. sacrorum, Liv.—II. Fig.: s. consulatus, Cic.

SPOLIATOR, ōris, m. *A robber, plunderer, spoliator, s. eorum (monumentorum), Cic. † s. templi, Liv.*

SPOLIATRIX, icis, f. (spoliator). *She that robs or plunders, Venus s., Cic.*

SPOLIATUS, s, um. I. Part. of spolio.—II. Adj.: *Plundered, emptied, nihil spoliatus illo regno, Cic.*

SPOLIUM, I v. a. (spolium). *To strip any one of his clothes.* I. Prop.: spoliatus stipustusque, Cic.; s. Gallum cæsum torque, Liv.; s. magistrum equitum, Id.; s. corpus cæsi hostis, Id.—II. Fig.: *To plunder, rob, strip, usually alqm (sgd) alqa re, any one of any thing; to deprive of any thing, to take away, s. fana sociorum, Cic.; s. domus, Cæs.; spoliasti Apollonium omni argento, Cic.; s. alqm regno, dignitate, Id.; s. alqm ornamento, Id. Poet.: hiems spoliata capillos, shorn of its locks, Ov.*

SPOLIUM, ii, n. (σκόλον). I. *The skin of an animal drawn or stripped off, pelles et spolia fersurum, Lucr.; s. leonis, Ov.—II. Armor taken from a slain enemy; hence, spoil, booty, plunder, detraxere cruenta s., Cic.; spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv.; præferre spolia, Cæs.; Turnus avit spolio, Virg.*

SPONDA, æ, f. *The frame or side of a bedstead.* I. Prop., Ov.—II. Meton.: *A bedstead, couch, sofa, Suet.; s. interior, i. e. pars interior spondæ, Mart.*

SPONDEUS, i. See SPONDEUS.

SPONDALIUM OR SPONDAULIUM, ii, n. *A hymn sung at a sacrifice, accompanied by a flute, Cic.*

SPONDEO, spōndō, spōndō, sponsum [subj], sponsis, i. e. spononderis], 2v. a. (σπώνδω). I. In Law: *To promise any thing solemnly, to engage, to bind one's self, to pledge one's self, assure, make a promise, si quis quod spondidit, Cic.; s. pro multis, to give security, Id.; s. filiam, to promise one's daughter in marriage, Plaut.—II. Gen.: To promise solemnly or sacredly, to vow, make a vow, spondeo, C. Cæsarem fore, &c., Cic.: quod ego non spondere possum de me, Id.*

SPONDEUS [not spondæus], i, na. (σπονδαίος). *A metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables (— —), a spondee, Cic.*

SPONDYLUS [sphond.], i, m. (σπόνδυλος or σπόνδυλος). I. *A joint of the upper part of the spine, Plin.—II. The hard white part of oysters, and other shell-fish, Plin.*

SPONGIA, æ, f. (σπογγία). I. *A sponge, Cic.—II. Meton. A) A coat of mail in the shape of a sponge, Liv.—B) The root of asparagus (Plin.); of mint, Id.—C) A kind of porous stone, pumice-stone, Vitr.*

SPONSA, æ, f. See SPONSUS.

SPONSALIS, e (sponsus). *Of or belonging to sponsals or betrothings, sponsal.* I. s. dies, Varr.—II. Subst. A) sponsalia, ium (gen., sponsaliorum, Sen.), n. 1) *A betrothing, sponsals, Cic. 2) A bridal feast, Id.*

SPONSIO, ōnis, f. (spondeo). *In Law: A solemn promise or engagement. I. Gen.: s. voti, Cic.; facere s., Liv.; sponponderunt consules, gave security, or made themselves liable, Id.: facere s. pro alq, to give security for any one, Plaut.—II. Esp. A) A reciprocal promise, a stipula-*

tion, Cic.—B) A sum of money deposited in stipulations, a wager at law, Varr.

SPONSOR, ōris, m. (spondeo). *A bondsman, surety, bail, spouses et creditores, Cic.; s. promissorum, Id.*

SPONSUS, a, um. I. Part. of spondeo.—II. Adj. A) sponsus, i, m., and sponsa, æ, f. *A betrothed, a bridegroom, or bride, nomen sponsi, Cic.; s. regis, Hor.; sponsi, the suitors of Penelope, Id.; suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i. e. every one according to his taste, Cic.—B) sponsum, i, n., An agreement, contract, agere ex sponso, Cic.; sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr.*

SPONSUS, ūs, m. (spondeo). *A solemn promise or engagement, as, to give a daughter in marriage, Cic.*

SPONTANÆUS, a, um (sponte). *Voluntary, spontaneous, s. motus, Sen.*

SPONTE, ablat., and SPONTIS, genit. (akin to spondeo). I. Sponte (in good prose always with meâ, tuâ, suâ). *Of one's own free will, without compulsion, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously. A) Prop.: tua s. facere, Cic.; initio mea s., Id.; s. mea componere curas, Virg. Absol.: s. facere, Plin.; s. judicioque, Quint; non s. sequor, Virg. With genit.: s. principis, incolarum, Tac.; s. deorum, Val. Flac.—B) Meton.: By one's self, without the aid of others, nec sua sponte sed eorum auxilio, Cic.; sua s. bellum facere, Id. Of things: is antem ardor sua s. movetur, Cic.—II. A) Spontis, always in the phrase suæ s. (esse), To be one's own master, to follow one's own pleasure or will, sanus homo, qui suæ s. est, Cels.—B) Of things, i. q. sua sponte; Voluntarily, spontaneously, Col.*

SPORTA, æ, f. *An osier basket, Plin.*

SPORTULA, æ, f. dim. (sporta). I. *A little basket, Plaut. In these baskets presents of money, eatables, &c., were distributed or sent to clients, Suet. Hence, the Emperor Claudius gave this name to some short games granted to the people, Suet. Prov.: sportulam furunculus captat, covets his neighbor's goods, Sen.—II. A present or gift in general, Plin.*

SPRETIO, ōnis, f. (sperno). *A despising, Liv.*

SPRETOR, ōris, m. (sperno). *A despiser, s. deorum, Ov.*

SPRETUS, a, um, part. of sperno.

SPUMA, æ, f. (spuo). *Foam, froth.* I. Prop.: ngere spumas in ore, Cic.; Venus spumâ procreata, Id.—II. Esp.: s. argenti, litharge of silver, Plin.; s. caustica, a kind of soap or caustic for dyeing the hair auburn (called also s. Bstavs), Mart.

SPUMESCO, ēre, v. inch. n. (spuma). *To begin to foam, Ov.*

SPUMÆUS, a, um (spuma). *Full of foam, frothy, s. succus malorum, Plin.; s. Nereus, Virg.; s. torrens, Ov.*

SPUMIFER, ēra, ērum (spuma, fero). *Containing foam or froth, foaming, s. amnis, Ov.*

SPUMO, I v. n. and a. (spuma). I. *To foam, postquam desierit spumare, Plin.; spumas aper, Virg.; pocula spumantis lacte, Id.—II. To cause to foam, to cover with foam, to foam*

forth. A) Prop.: saxa spumata liquore, Cic. poet.

—B) Fig.: scelus apumans ex ore, Auct. Her.

SPŪMŌSUS, a, um (spuma). Full of foam, foaming. I. Prop.: s. undæ, Ov.; s. litora, Catull. —II. Fig.: a. carmen, Froh., bombastical, Pera.

SPŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. n. and a. (πρῶ). To spit, to spit up, spit out. I. Neut.: a. in sionum, Plin.

—II. Act.: s. terram, Virg.

SPURCE, ado. (apurca). Dirtily, filthy, dixeris in illam miseram, host spoken so badly of, Cic.

SPURCIDICUS, a, um (spurcus, dico). Speaking obscenely or filthily, Plaut.

SPURCIFICUS, a, um (spurcus, facio). That makes filthy or dirty, Plaut.

SPURCITIA, æ, f. (spurcus). Filthiness, dirtiness, dirt, foulness. I. Prop., Plin.

—II. Fig., Afr. ap. Non.

SPURCO, ātum, i (spurcus). To besoul, defile, dirt, soil. I. Prop., Plaut. —II. Fig., Catull.

SPURCUS, a, um (skin to porcus). Dirty, unclean, filthy, foul. I. Prop.: a. ager, Col.; apurca aspectu et odore, Lucil. ap. Non. —II. Fig.: Dirty, nasty, low, mean, base, capita deterrima et apurcissima, Cic.; homo spurcissimus, Id.

SPŪTĀTOR, ōris, m. (aputo). One who spits, Plaut.

SPŪTO, are (spuo). To spit, spit out, Plaut.

SPŪTUM, i, n. (apuo). I. Spittle, that which is thrown up, Cels. —II. Meton. of a thin sheet or plate, Mart.

SQUALĒO, ūi, 2 v. n. (σκέλλω). To be stiff, rough, hard, either of its own nature or by reason of a covering or coating. I. Gen.: tunica squalens auro, Virg.; squalentia tela Veneria, Ov.; fauces aequalabant pulvere, were dry, Luc. —II. Esp.: To be stiff with dirt, to be dirty, foul. A) Prop.: arma squalent situ et rubigine, Quint.; squalens litus, Tac.; arva squalent, lie uncultivated, Virg. —B) Meton.: To mourn in soiled garments, civitas squalabat, Cic.

SQUALĒDE, adv. (squalidus). Without ornament, uncouthly, plainly (of style), Cic.

SQUALĒDUS, a, um (squalco). Not smooth.

I. Gen.: Rough, a. corpora, Lucr. —II. Esp.: Dirty, foul, filthy, uncultivated. A) Prop.: s. homo, Tac.; homo horridus et s., Plaut. —B) Fig., of style: Rough, unadorned, Cic.

SQUALOR, ōris, m. (squalco). A being rough or hard. I. Gen.: Roughness, Lucr. —II. Esp.: Dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, filth. Prop.: plena squaloris ac pulveris, Cic.; vestis aqualore obaita, Liv.; soiled garments, such as were worn in mourning, a. sordescque sociorum, Cic.

SQUĀMA, æ, f. I. The scale of a fish, serpent, &c., Cic. —II. Meton. A) A fish, Juv. —B) The scale of a coat of mail, Virg.; a catract in the eye, Plin.; the husk of millet, Id.; iron dust, filings of metal, Id.

SQUĀMEUS, a, um (squama). Scaly. I. Prop.: s. anguis, Virg. —II. Meton.: a. auro, with gold scales (of a cunt of mail), Claudian.

SQUĀMIGER, ēra, ērum (squama, gero). Bearing scales, scaly, Ov.

SQUĀMŌSUS, a, um (squama). Full of scales,

scaly. I. Prop.: s. draco, Virg.; s. orbes anguis, Ov. —II. Meton.: a. smaragdi, Plin. Poet.: a. lingua, rough, Luc.

SQUĪLLA, æ. See SCILLA.

ST! interj. Hist! hush! still! Cic.

ST. An abbreviation for est. See SUM.

STĀBĪE, ārum, f. Stabia, a small town on the coast of Campania, near Pompeii, famous for its mineral waters; it was partly destroyed by Sulla in the Social War, and at last overwhelmed with Herulanum and Pompeii, Plin.

STĀBĪLĪMEN, inia, n. (stabillio). A stay, support, Cic.

STĀBĪLĪMENTUM, i, n. (stabillio). A stay, support, a. favorum, Plin.

STĀBĪLĪO, īvi, itum, 4 v. a. (stabilis). To crush any thing to stand firmly, to fix, support, make stable or steady. I. Prop.: confirmare et s., Cæs.; quibus (sc. pedibus) se stabiliunt, Plin.

—II. Fig.: s. rem publicam, Cic.; s. loges, Id.; a. alqm, to make any body steadfast, Gell.; a. regnum, Plaut.

STĀBĪLĪS, e (sto). That stands firm, stable, fast. I. Prop.: s. via, Cic.; a. domus, Id.; a. locus ad insistendum, Liv.; s. stabulum, Plaut. —II. Fig.: Fast, firm, steadfast, lasting, inflexible, unalterable, constant, amici firmi et s., Cic.; s. matrimonium, Id.; s. opinio, Id.; s. spondei, staid, Hor.; stabile est (with a subjective clause), it is determined or settled, certum est, Plaut.

STĀBĪLĪTĀS, ātis, f. (stabilis). Firmness, steadfastness, stability, a lasting condition. I. Prop.: dare s. alcuī, Cic.; a. peditum, Cæs. —II. Fig.: s. fortune, Cic.; a. amicitia, Id.

STĀBĪLĪTER, adv. (stabilis). Firmly, lastingly, durably, stabilis fundare molem, Suet.

STĀBĪLĪTOR, ōris, m. (stabillio). An establisher, Sen.

STĀBŪLĀRIUS, a, um (stabulum). Of or belonging to a stable or stall; only subst., atabularis, ī, m. A) A stable-boy, groom, hostler, Col. —B) An inn-keeper, host, laudior, Sen.

STĀBŪLOR, ātus (stabulo) (stabulum). I. To have one's abode or stand somewhere; esp., to stand in a stable or stall. a) Depon.: bos a. siecc, Col.; stabulans Phœbus, going down, setting, Sil. b) Act.: Centauri stabulans, Virg.; pecus atabulat, Stat. —II. To take into a stable or stall, to stable, Varr.

STĀBŪLUM, i, n. (sto). A stand, stall, abode, dwelling, habitation. I. Gen.: stable s., Plaut. —II. Esp. A) For cattle: Stabling, a stable, stall, &c., stabula pastorum, Cic. Meton. poet. for a herd of cattle, Mart. —B) An inn, house of entertainment, Plin.; a brothel (inasmuch as the low Inns were frequented by prostitutes), Cic. Also as a term of contempt, Plaut.

STACTA, æ, or STACTE, ēa, f. (στακτή). Oil of myrrh. I. Stacta, Plaut. —II. Stacte, Plin.

STADIUM, ī, n. (στάδιον). I. A stadium, a Grecian measure of distance, containing 125 paces = 606½ English feet, Cic. —II. Esp.: A race-course. A) Prop., Cic. —B) Fig.: A race, Cic.

STĀGĪRA, ōrum, n. (Στάγαιρα). Stagira, a town of Macedonia, in Chalcidice, on the Sinus Strymonicus, and the birth-place of Aristotle, Plin.

STAGIRITES.

STAGIRITES, *æ, m.* (Σταγίρτης) (Stagirs). *The Stagirite, a surname of Aristotle, Cic.*

STAGNO, *i. v. n. and a.* (stagnum). *I. To become a lake or standing water, to stagnate. A) Prop.: Nili aquæ ubi evagatæ stagnant, Plin.; Nilus stagnans, Virg.—B) Meton. of places under water: To be inundated or overflowed, solum s., Plio.; orbis s. paludibus, Ov. Absol.: stagnantia, Plin.—II. To cause water to stand. A) Prop., Just.—B) Meton.: To put a place under water, in inundate, overflow, Tiberis estagnaverat plana Urbis, Tac.; loca stagnata, Ov.*

STAGNUM, *i, n.* (sto). *A standing water, pool, pond, puddle. I. Prop., Cic. poet.—II. Meton. poet.: Water or waters, stagna Nerei, Virg.; Pbricæ stagna sororis, i. e. the Hellespont, Ov.*

STALAGMIUM, *ii, n.* (σταλάμιον). *A kind of ear-drops, Plaut.*

STAMEN, *inis, n.* (στήμων). *The warp (in the ancient upright loom, at which the weaver stood). I. Prop., Varr.—II. Meton. gen. A) A thread on a spindle, Ov.; the thread of the Fates, Tibull.; Ov. Poet.: falebam stemine somnua, by spinning, Prop.—B) Of other threads; e. g. that of Ariadne (Prop.); of a spider (Plio.); of a net, Id.; the stem of a lily, Id.; the grain of wood, Id.; the string of an instrument, Ov.—C) A fillet, Prop.; Sil.; a garment, Claud. in Eutr.*

STANNEUS (stagnus), *a, um* (stannum). *Made or consisting of stannum, Plin.*

STANNUM [stagnum], *i, n.* *A composition of silver and lead, Plio.*

STANTARIUS, *a, um* (eto). *Of or relating to standing, standing firm or fast, standing, that acts or does any thing standing. I. Gen.: s. miles, Liv.; s. hostis, Id.; s. retin, that remain long in the water, Sid.—II. Esp.: s. comœdis, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet attitude of the actors, Ter. Hence, statarii, ðrum, The actors in the comœdia stataris, Cic. Said of an orator who stands still in his place, without running backward and forward, Cic.*

STATERA, *æ, f.* (στάτη, to weigh). *I. A balance, steelyard. A) Prop., Cic.—B) Meton. 1) The bar on the pole of a carriage, Stat. 2) A kind of dish or platter, Nep. ap. Plio.—II. Fig.: The value of a thing, Plin.*

STATICULUS, *i, m.* (etatus). *A kind of gentle dance, Plaut.*

STATIM, *adv.* (sto). *I. In standing, while on one's feet, on the spot where one stands, s. rem gerere, Plaut.; delaborat quum statim puer, constantly, Afr. ap. Non.—II. Immediately, instantly, forthwith, straightway. A) Absol.: s. dimittere, Cic.; s. necari, Cæs.—B) With ut, simul ac, atque, quam, quum, or with abl. absol., ab, post, and the like: s. ut legeram, Cæs.; s. se futurum, simul ac, &c., Id.; a prima s. maturitate, Plin.; s. post civilla bella, Suet.*

STATIO, *onis, f.* (eto). *A standing, a standing still. I. A) Prop.: sidus facit s., stands still, Plio.; manere in e., Lucr.; in e., in the firm attitude or posture of a combatant, Ov.—B) Fig.: That which has been established by custom, &c., the positive, Vitr.—II. Meton.: A place where persons or things stay or abide, a station, abode, quarter. A) Gen.: s. Athenis, Cic.; qua positus fueris in s., Ov.; s. equorum, i. e. a stable, stall,*

STATUO.

Pallad. Poet. of things: pone comas in s., Ov.; a rerum, Petr.—B) Esp. 1) A military station, post. a) Gen.: esse in s., Cæs.; cohortes ex s. emissæ, Id. Meton.: manere in s., to be on guard, Ov. Fig.: s. vitæ, Cic.; s. imperii, Ov. b) Meton.: A guard, sentry, picket, &c., s. crebræ, Cæs.; custodiæ et s. equitum, Id.; disponere s., Id.; assumere s. militum, life-guard, Suet. 2) An anchoring-place, station for ships, a road, s. quietæ, Cæs. 3) The place of residence for the officers concerned with the treasury business in a province, quarters, residence, Cod. Th.

STATIUS, *ii, m.* *I. Orig. the name of a slave, Gell.; thus a slave of Cicero's was named, Cic.; also a pronomen of free-born men, Id.—II. A surname: e. g. Cæcilius Statius, a writer of comedy; P. Papinius Statius, a poet who lived under Domitian.*

STATIVUS, *a, um* (sto). *Standing fast or firm, standing still, stationary. I. Gen.: s. aquæ, Varr.—II. Esp. A) 1) Of or belonging to a military post, station, or quarters, s. præsidium, picket, outpost, Cic.; s. castra, a standing camp, station, head-quarters. Also absol.: stativa, Liv. 2) Meton.: stativa, A station, or quarters, for travellers, a resting-place, halting or baiting place, Plio.—B) stativæ ferie, appointed, fixed, stated, Macr.*

STATOR, *oris, m.* (sto). *An attendant, servant, waiter, mittere s., Cic.*

STATOR, *oris, m.* (sisto). *One who establishes or places firmly, a founder, preserver (an epithet of Jupiter), Cic.*

STATUA, *æ, f.* (statuo). *A statue, s. et imagines, Cic.; s. equestris, Id. Fig. denoting immovableness, muteness, &c.: statuâ taciturnius erat, Hor.; volo erogitare ex hac s., Plaut.*

STATUARIUS, *a, um* (statuo). *Of or belonging to statues, s. ars, statuary, the art of making statues, Plio. Also simply statuaria, æ, f., Plio. Subst., etatuarius, ii, m., One who makes statues, a statuary, sculptor, Plin.*

STATUMEN, *iois, n.* (statuo). *That upon which any thing stands or supports itself, a support, prop, Plin. Plur.: The ribs of a ship, Cæs.*

STATUMINO, *are* (statumen), *v. a.* *To make firm by a prop, support, or ground-work, Plio.; Vitr.*

STATUO, *ûi, ûtum, 3 v. a.* (statuo). *To cause to stand, place, set, put. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. patrem ante oculos, Cic.; captivos statuit in medio, Liv.; s. milites, Id.; s. aciem arte, Sall.; puer statuatur ad cytharum, Hor.—B) Esp.: To set up, erect, rear, build, raise, &c., s. statuum, Cic.; s. tropæum, Id.; s. tabernacula, to pitch, Cæs.; s. mœnia, Virg.; s. arborem agro, to plant, Hor.; s. machinas, Plaut.—II. Fig. A) To place before or represent to one's mind, i. e. to imagine, believe, suppose, think, be of opinion (with an objective clause; seldom with a simple acc., a relative clause, or absol.). statuo et judico, neminem habuisse, &c., Cic.; Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuit, Cæs.; vix statuere apud animum meum possum, Cic.—B) To establish, appoint, fix, decide, determine, resolve, decree, &c., s. pœnam improbis, Cic.; s. tempus locumque colloquio, Liv.; statuta die, on the appointed day, Id.; s. modum cupidinibus, Hor.; astra s. herum, Id.; s. de lege, de religione, Cic.; s. de aliquo causa cognita, Cæs.; qui de se statuatur, have sentenced themselves, have taken their own lives, Tac.; ne quid*

STATURA.

gravius in fratrem statueret, Cæs.; quum statueret, ut naves condescenderet, Cic.

STATŪRA, æ, f. (status). *Stature, size, or height of body.* 1. Prop.: qua facie fuerit, qua statūra, Cic.; homines taotulæ staturæ, Cæs.—II. Meton.: *Size, height (of animals or plants)*, Alpinæ vaccæ sunt humiliter staturæ, Col.

STATŪS, a, um. 1. Part. of sisto.—II. Adj. (of time): *Fixed, appointed, stated, s. sacrificium*, Cic.; ut hi ludi in s. diem voverentur, Liv.

STATŪS, ūs, m. (sto). *A standing; hence, position.* 1. Prop. A) Gen.: s. erectus et celsus, Cic. Plur.: commutat status, Plaut.—B) Esp. 1) *Posture, carriage, attitude (of a combatant)*, movere hostem statu, Liv.; Porphyriion minaci statu, Hor. 2) *Meton.: Position, situation, quæ (vie) animum certo de statu demovet*, Cic.—C) Meton.: *Stature, size, s. altior*, Col.—II. Fig.: *State, condition, situation, circumstance.* A) Gen. a) *With genit.: s. rerum communium*, Cic.; s. civitatis, Id.; s. vitæ, Id. b) *Ab-sol.: restituere in antiquum s. Cic.*; res est eo statu, ut, &c., Cæs. Plur.: omnes s. vitæ, Cic.; s. regum, circumstances, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *Good condition, prosperity, multorum excisi status*, Tac.; habere nullum a., Vell. 2) *Station in life, rank, position in society, in civitate distinguuntur s.*, Cic. 3) *In Rhet.: A point at issue, question, στάσις*, Cic.; Quint. 4) *The mood of a verb*, Quint.

STATŪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of statuo.—II. Adj.: *Tall, of high stature*, Plaut.

STĒGA, æ, f. (στέγη). *The deck of a ship*, Plaut.

STĒLA, æ, f. (στήλη). *A pillar*, Plin.

STĒLLA, æ, f. (for sterula, dim. of ἀστήρ). *A star.* 1. Prop.: sidera et stellæ, Cic.; errantes s., planets, Id.; s. comans, a comet, Ov. Poet. for sidus, a constellation: s. Saturni, Virg.; s. Coronæ, Hor.; s. vespali leonis, Ov.; the sun, Id.—II. Meton. A) *The figures of a star, auræ s.*, Suet.—B) *A bright spot, or sparkle, on a precious stone*, Plin.—C) *A star-fish*, Plin.—D) *A glow-worm*, Plin.

STĒLLANS, antis, part. of stello. *With stars, starry.* 1. Prop.: e. Olympus, Cic. poet.; s. celum, Virg.; s. ora Tsurii, Ov.—II. Meton.: s. volatus (cicindelærum), Plin.; s. gemmæ pavonis, shining, sparklings, Ov.

STĒLLĀTUS, a, um, part. of stello. *Starry.* 1. Prop.: s. Cepheus, placed in the heavens as a constellation, Cic.; s. æther, Val. Flac.—II. Meton.: s. gemma, Plin.; variis stellatus corpora guttis, richly studded, Ov.; s. Argus, i. e. with many eyes, Id.; s. ensis, shining, Virg.

STĒLLĪFER, æra, ærum (stella, fero). *Bearing stars, starry, s. cursus cœli*, Cic.; s. polus, Sen.

STĒLLĪGER, ærs, ærum (stella, gero). *Bearing stars, starry, s. orbes*, Cic.; s. polus, Stat.; s. Olympus, Sen.

STĒLLĪO, ōnis, m. (stella). 1. *A kind of lizard having its back variegated with spots like stars.* A) Prop., Plin.—B) Meton.: *A cunning or deceitful person*, Plin.—II. Stellio, a Roman surname, Liv.

STĒLLO, ātum, 1 (stella). 1. Neut.: *To be set or studded with stars; only in the part. præs., stellans, antis.*—II. Act.: *To set with stars*

STERNO.

(frequently in the part. perf., stellatus, a, um), gemmæ stellantur, are marked with stars, Plin.

STEMMA, ātis, n. (στέμμα). *A wreath, crown, garland, chaplet.* 1. Gen., Prud.; Firm.—II. Esp. A) *A wreath, with which the effigies of ancestors were adorned*, Plin.; Sen.—B) Meton. 1) Prop.: *A genealogical tree, a pedigree, genealogy*, Suet. 2) Fig.: *Nobleness, high worth, s. argenti*, Mart.

STĒTOR, ōris, m. (Στέτωρ). *Stentor, a herald in the Greek army before Troy, remarkable for his loud voice*, Juv.

STĒRCŌRĀRIUS, a, um (stercus). *Of or belonging to dung, s. crates*, Varr.

STĒRCŌRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (stercus). *A manuring with dung*, Plin.

STĒRCŌRĀTUS, a, um, part. of stercoro. *Manured*, Col.

STĒRCŌRĒUS, a, um (stercus). *Dirty, filthy, as a term of contempt*, Plaut.

STĒRCŌRO, 1 v. a. (stercus). 1. *To manure*, Cic.—II. *To cleanse from dung*, Col.

STĒRCŌRŌSUS, a, um (stercus). *Well manured with dung, s. aqua, full of dung or filth*, Col.

STĒRCUS, ōris, n. (ἀκίνη to tergeo). *Dung, manure, ordure, dirt*, Cic.; also as a term of contempt, Id.

STĒRILESCO, ēre (sterilis), v. n. *To become unfruitful*, Plin.

STĒRĪLIS, e (στερείς, στερῆός, Sanser. sthira, firm). *Unfruitful, barren, sterile.* 1. Prop. A) s. ova, Plin.; s. avenæ, Virg.; s. platan, Id.; s. palus, Hur.—B) Meton. 1) *Of things that produce sterility or render barren, sterile est serere, produces sterility or renders barren*, Plin.; s. rubigo, Hor.; s. hiems, Mart. 2) Gen.: *Empty, destitute of any thing, s. epistolæ*, Plin.; s. numi, that bear no interest, Dig.; s. amicus, Juv.; s. corpora eonitu, without sound, Lucr.; s. amator, without gifts, barren of presents, Plaut.—II. Fig.: *Fruitless, useless, unprofitable, s. Februrarius*, Cic.; s. pax, Tac.; s. amor, i. e. not returned, Ov.; s. seculum virtutum, Tac.; s. veri, Pers.

STĒRĪLITAS, ātis, f. (sterilis). *Unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility.* 1. Prop. A) s. agrorum, Cic.; s. arborum, Plin.—B) Meton.: s. cœlestis, weather that causes unfruitfulness, Plin.; s. fortunæ, indigence, Id.—II. Fig.: *majestas emarcuit in s.*, Plin.

STĒRNAX, ācis (sterno). *Throwing to the ground, s. equus, that throws his rider*, Virg.

STĒRNO, strāvī, strātum, 3 (σπαρῆνναι, Sanser. stri, to streo, spread). *To spread, to spread out or abroad, to stretch.* 1. Prop. A) Gen.: *strati humi*, Cic.; *fessi sternunt corpora*, Liv.; *insulæ sternuntur inter, &c., extend*, Plin.; s. virgas, Ov.; s. arenam, Id.; s. se somno, Virg.—B) Esp.: *To level, make straight.* 1) Prop.: s. mare, Plin.; *stratum iter*, Quint.; s. æquor, Virg.; *venti straverunt æquora*, Id.; s. viam per mare, to make, Lucr. 2) Fig.: *To calm, pacify, s. odia militum*, Tac.—II. Meton. A) *To spread, cover, s. lectulos pelliculis*, Cic.; *locus sternendus, i. e. to be paved*, Id.; s. vias lapide, Liv.; s. equos, to saddle, Id.; *sterni sibi jubet, a couch to be prepared*, Plin.; s. verba cœdibus, Sil.; s. litora nive, Val. Flac.; s. lectum, biclinium, triclinia, Plaut.—B) *To stretch along by throwing down, to throw*

STERNUMENTUM.

down, throw to the ground. I) Prop.: s. proximos, Liv.; stratis ariete muris, Id.; s. virro caede, Virg.; s. alqm morti, Id. 2) Fig.: afflicti et strati, Cic.; pavor stravit corda, has prostrated, humbled, Virg.

STERNŪMENTUM, i, n. (sternuo). I. A sneezing, Plin.—II. A powder to promote sneezing, Plin.

STERNŪO, ūi, 3 v. n. I. To sneeze. A) Prop., Plin.—B) Of a lamp: To crackle, lumen sternuit, Ov.—II. To give a good omen by sneezing, Prop.

STERNŪTAMENTUM, i, n. (sternuto). I. A sneezing, Cic.—II. A powder to promote sneezing, Cels.

STERŌPE, es, f. (Στερόπη). Sterope. I. One of the Pleiades, Ov.—II. One of the horses of the Sun, Hyg.

STERŌPES, is, m. (Στερόπης). Steropes, one of the Cyclopes in the workshop of Vulcan, Virg.

STERŪLĪNIUM [stercul. and stercil.], ūi [sterquilium, i, Phædr.], n. (stercus). A dung-hill, mizen, Varr. As a term of reproach, Plaut.

STERTINIUS, ūi, m. Stertinus, a Stoic philosopher, ridiculed by Horace, Hor. Adj., Hor.

STERTO, ūi, 3 v. n. (σέρτω, δαρβάνω). To snore, Cic.

STĒSICHŌRUS, i, m. (Στησίχορος). Stesichorus, a celebrated Greek poet, born at Himera in Sicily, and contemporary with Sappho, Alcaeus, Pittacus, and Phalaris, Cic.

STHĒNELĒIS, idia, f. (Sthenelus). Sthenellean, S. volucris, i. e. the son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan, Ov.

STHĒNELĒIUS, a, um (Sthnelus). Sthenellean, Ov.

STHĒNELUS, i, m. (Σθέnelος). Sthenelus, a Greek chieftain, who commanded the Argives under Diomedes in the Trojan war, Hor.

STĪBADIUM, ūi, n. (στίβδιον). A semicircular couch or seat, Plin.

STĪBIUM, ūi, n. [stibi, is, and stimmi] (στίβι, στίμμυ). Antimony, a powder used by women for making the eyebrows black, and in medicine as an eye-salve, Plin.; Cels.

STĪGMA, ātis, n. (στίγμα). I. A) Prop.: A brand, with which runaway slaves were marked, Plin.—B) Fig.: Disgrace, infamy, Suet.; Mart.

—II. A cut made in the face by an unskillful barber, Mart.

STĪGMĀTIAS, æ, m. (στιγματίας). One that has been brand-marked; snid of a slave, Cic.

STĪLĪCHO [Stelicho, Inscr.], ōnis, m. Stelicho, a famous general, father-in-law of the Emperor Honorius (celebrated by Claudian, de Laudibus Stilichonia).

STĪLLA, æ, f. (stiria). A drop. I. Prop., Cic.—II. Meton.: A small quantity, s. olci, Mart.

STĪLLĀTIM, adv. (stilla). By drops, Varr.

STĪLLICIDIUM, ūi, n. (stilla, cado). A falling in drops, a dripping, Varr. I. Gen.: s. urinae, Plin.—II. Esp.: Rain-water falling down from the eaves of houses, Cic.

STĪLLO, 1 v. n. and a. (stilla). I. To drop, distill, fall in drops. A) Prop.: s. pugio, Cic.; aqua stillat, Varr.; mella stillant de viridi lile, Ov.; unguenta stillant e capillo, Tib.—B) Fig.: s. orationem, Sen.; dies s. plumis, is full, Stat.—II.

STIPENDIARIUS.

To let drop or fall, s. lacrimam, Plin.; stillata electra, dropped, Ov.; s. rorem ex oculis, Hor.

STĪLUS [stylus], i, m. (στυλος). I. A pole, stake, post. A) Gen., Auct. B. Afr.: a pointed instrument for clearing plants of worms, removing shoots which spread too much, &c., Col.; the stem or stalk of a plant, Id.—B) Meton., Cic.—II. Esp. A) A style for writing with, vertere s. in tabulis, to erase what has been written, Cic.; s. Atticus, an Attic pen, Id.; sæpe veritas æ, be frequent in your corrections, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) A penning, writing, composing, composition, s. exercitatus, frequent composition, Cic.; s. dicendi effector, Id. 2) The manner of expressing one's self, style, s. diligens, Tac.; s. pressus demissusque, Plin.

STĪMMI. See STĪBIUM.

STĪMŪLĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. An inciting, incitement, instigation, s. privata cuique, Tac.

STĪMŪLATRĪX, icia, f. (stimulo). She who excites or stimulates, Plaut.

STĪMŪLĒUS, a, um (stimulus). Provided with a sting, Plaut.

STĪMŪLO, 1 v. a. (stimulus). To prick with a goad, to prick. I. Prop.: aries stimulat, Col.; s. equos calcari, Val. Max.; s. turbatos currus, Luc.—II. Fig. A) To prick, sting, torment, te conscientie stimulat maleficiorum, Cic.; cura s. consulem, Liv.—B) Meton.: To put in motion, stir up, instigate, incite, stimulate, gloria animum stimulat, Liv.; tibia s. mentes, Lucr.; cupido imperii populos ad arma stimulat, Liv.; s. animum in hostes, Id.; stimulat, ut caverem, Cic.

STĪMŪLUS, i, m. [stimulum, i, n., Plaut.] (for stigmulus, from stinguo, Gr. στίζω). I. A goad, used in driving cattle. A) Prop.: fodere alqm stimulis, Cic.; increpare boves stimulo, Ov.; stimulum in msu est, agito boves, Plaut.; as a term of contempt applied to slaves, seges stimulorum, Id. Prov.: si stimulus pugnis cædis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. you make a bad thing worse by a foolish resistance, Plaut.; advorsum stimulum calcea, to kick against the pricks, Ter.—B) Fig.: A sting, goad, pang, cause of uneasiness, virtus, quæ animum gloriæ stimulis concitat, Cic.; s. naturæ, Id.; s. doloris, Id.; s. amoris, Liv.—II. In military language: A sharp stake or other pointed thing concealed under the surface of the ground in order to annoy an advancing enemy, Cæs.

STĪNGŪO, ěre (poet. for exstinguo), v. a. To extinguish, stinguens insignia cæli, Cic. poet.; Lucr.

STĪPĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (stipo). A crowd surrounding any one, attendants. I. Prop.: s. greges hominum, Cic.—II. Fig.: A number of things crowded together, s. entymematum, Quint.

STĪPĀTOR, ōris, m. (stipo). An attendant; plur., attendants, retinue, suite, bodyguards, Alexander præmittebat de stipatoribus suis, Cic.; stipatores corporis, Id.; cæteræ flagitiorum atque facinorum, tamquam stipatorum, Sall.

STĪPĀTUS, a, um. Part. of stipo.

STĪPENDĪRIUS, a, um (stipendium). I. Tributary, liable to pay taxes or tribute, s. vectigal, a contribution in money, Cic.; s. civitas, Cæs. Plur.: stipendiarii, ōrum, m., Persons liable

to be taxed, Cic. — II. *Of soldiers: Serving for pay, receiving pay, stipendiary, Liv.*

STIPENDIOR, átus, 1 v. dep. n. (stipendium). To serve, to be liable to serve, Plin.

STIPENDIUM, ii, n. (for stipendium, from stips, p. indo). I. A tax, tribute, contribution.

A) Prop.: pendere s., Cæs.; liberare alqm stipendio, Id. — B) Meton.: That which one is obliged to pay or suffer, a tribute, s. me manet, Hor. —

II. Pay, stipend. A) Gen.: numerare s. militibus, Cic.; augere s., Cæs. — B) Meton. 1) a) Military service (thus mostly in the plur.), merere stipendia, Cic.; emereri stipendia, to complete the time of one's service, Id.; milites stipendiis confecti, Id.; facere stipendia, Liv.; homo nullius stipendii, Sall. b) Esp.: One year's military service, a campaign, habere multa s., Liv.; quadragesima s., Tac. 2) Gen.: Service, stipendia vitæ, i. e. duties, Sen.

STIPES, itis, m. (στῖψος). I. A pale, post, trunk of a tree (Cæs.). As a term of contempt: A block, blockhead, qui, tamquam truncus ac s., Cic.; Ter. — II. Meton. for a tree, Ov.; for a branch of a tree, Mart.; Luc.

STIPO, 1 v. o. (στῖψω). To press or cram together. I. Prop.: Græci stipati, Cic.; stipata phalanx, Liv.; s. ingens argeutum, Virg.; apes stipant mella, Id.; gregibus quum se stipat euntem, joins to, Prop.; secula stipantur, press on each other, Claud. — II. Meton.: To throng, crowd, surround, or attend in great numbers, Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, Cic.; stipatus sicariis, Id.; stipati gregibus amicorum, Id.; Roma stipata theatro, Hor.

STIPS, stipsis, f. (stipo). A contribution in money, gift, conferre s. Apollini, Liv.; thus, of money given for religious purposes, Cic.; colligere s. a tyrannio, Liv.; also of alms: quis beneficium dicat stipem æris, Sen.

STIPŪLA, æ, f. dim. (stips). The stalk or stem of corn, Plin.; of reeds, Id.; of beans, Ov. Prov.: flammaque de stipula nostra brevique fuit, i. e. a fire which soon goes out again, Ov.

STIPŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (stipulor). A formal demand, a promise formally demanded and given, an engagement, stipulation, pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.; pecunia debetur ex s., Id.; alligare alqm stipulatione, Id.

STIPŪLATIUNCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (stipulatio). A small or trifling promise or engagement, Cic.

STIPŪLATOR, ōris, m. (stipulor). One who demands a formal promise, a contractor, Suet.

STIPŪLOR, átus, 1 dep. a. (stips). I. To demand a verbal promise, Cic. — II. To promise, stipulate, engage, s. usuras, Dig. Pass.: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic.

STIRIA, æ, f. (στρεπός). A frozen drop, or globe of ice, an icicle, Plin.; Virg.

STIRPITUS, adv. (stirps). With the stem and roots. I. A) Prop., Dig. — B) Meton., Sid. — II. Fig.: Root and branch, utterly, extrahere s., Cic.

STIRPS, plis, f. [m., Plin., and others], (stirpes; akin to trabs). The lowest part of a tree, including the root; also, the root of a tree. I. Prop. A) radices stirpesque, Cic.; alebantur stirpibus palmarum, Id.; urbs renata velut ab stirpibus, Liv. — B) Meton. 1) s) A plant, shrub na-

turæ stirpium, Cic.; arbores et stirpes, Id.; stirpes et herbas, Id. b) A trunk, stalk; sprout, Cat.; Col. 2) Of men. a) A stock, lineage, family, s. et genus, Cic.; homines, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, Id.; orti antiquissima stirpe, Id.; s. divina, Virg. b) Offspring, race, posterity, s. et progenies tot consulum, Tac.; relinquere s. ex sese domi, Liv. — II. Fig.: A root, origin, beginning, source, foundation, stirpes stultitiæ, Cic.; ejicere stirpes superstitionis, Id.; repetere stirpem juris a natura, Id.

STIVA, æ, f. A plough-tail, or handle, Virg. STLOPPUS, i, m. A sound made by striking on the cheeks when inflated, Pers.

STO, stēti, stātum, l. (στῆναι). To stand, remain standing, stand still. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. ad januam, Cic.; qui proximi steterunt, Cæs.; quorum statūs steterunt in Rostris, Cic.; stans pede in uno, Hor. — B) Esp. 1) To stand firm or unshaken, to hold on, continue, last, nec domus nec urbs s. poterit, Cic.; viderunt muros stare, Liv.; stat glacies iners, Hor. 2) To remain, stop, stay, s. ad curiam, Cic.; s. paulisper in nidore atque fumo, Id. 3) As a military term. a) To stand in battle-array, or under arms, to fight, stetero haud impari acie, Liv. b) To hold out in a combat, maintain one's ground, s. in acie ac pugnare, Liv. c) Meton. (of a battle): To continue, last, pugna stetit, Liv.; dicitur certamen stetiisse, Id. 4) To lie or ride at anchor, classis instructa s. in portu, Liv.; naves regis s. in sinu Melliaco, Id. 5) Of servants: To wait, attend, s. ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. 6) To stand, to have been built, mœnia jam stabant, Ov.; stet Capitolium, Hor. 7) To stand up, stand out, stand on end, mamma s., Plin.; comæ steterunt, Virg. 8) With an ablat.: To stand thick or full, be full, be overrun, cœlum s. pulvere, Virg.; ut stet nive Soracte, Hor.; stant pulvere campi, Enn. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: utinam res publica stetiisset quo cooperat statu, Cic.; stetiisse ipsam in fastigio eloquentiæ, Quint. — B) Esp. 1) a) To stand firm or unshaken, to continue, subsist, last, remain, res publica staret, Cic.; stamus animis, Id.; disciplina militaris, qua stetit Romana res, Liv. h) To stand one's ground (in a struggle or contest), cum in senatu pulcherrime starem, Cic. c) s. in alqa re, alqa re, or alqui rei, to stand to or abide by, to continue or persist in, ee in fide non stetit, Cic.; s. opinione, Id.; s. conditionibus, Id.; stat sententia alqd, or simply stat, a resolution is firmly fixed, it is resolved or determined, nobis stat illud, Cic.; sententia ipsi (Hannibali) stetit, Liv. 2) Of plays and actors: To stand, i. e. to be approved, cadat an stet fabula, Hor.; vix steti, Ter. 3) s. ab, cum or pro alqo, or alqa re, to stand on one's side, stand by, side with, adhere to any one, ut nemo steterit a sententiæ et honorum causa, Cic.; s. a se potius quam ab adversariis, Id.; cum dii cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 4) s. per alqm, to be owing to a person, to be his fault, per alteros s., quo minus, &c., Liv.; s. per Afranium, Cæs.; per me stetiisse, Ter. 5) Of price: To stand in, cost, rem stetiisse Achæis centum talentis, Liv.; victoria stetit Pœnis multo sanguine ac vulneribus, Id.; quæ neque magno stet pretio, Hor.

STECCHADES INSULÆ (Στραυχάδες). A group

of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Masilia; now Isles d'Hyères, Plin.

STOICÆ, adv. (Stoicus). Like a Stoic, Stoically, austere et s., Cic.

STOICUS, a, um (Στωϊκός). Of or belonging to the Stoic philosophy, Stoic, s. schola, Cic. Subst., Stoicus, i, m., A Stoic philosopher, a Stoic; freq. in the plur., Stōici, ōrum, The Stoics, Cic.

STŌLA, æ, f. (στολή). A long upper garment. I. Gen.: septus stola, Enn.; s. muliebris, Varr.—II. Esp.: A) A lady's robe or gown, a stole, signum (Dianæ) cuius s., Cic.; s. demissa, Hor.—B) Meton.: A woman of rank, a lady, Plin.

STŌLĀTUS, a, um (stols). Wearing a stola, s. mulieres, Vitr. Subst., stōlātæ, ārum, f., i. q. matronæ, Ladies, Petr. Meton.: s. pudor, i. e. lady-like, Mart.; s. Ulixes, a female Ulysses, a name applied to Livia on account of her craftiness, Suet.

STŌLIDE, adv. (stolidus). Foolishly, sillily, stupidly, Liv.

STŌLIDUS, a, um. Foolish, stupid, blockish, doltish, silly, s. genus Æacidarum, Cic.; indocti stolidique, Hor.; o vatium stolidissime, Ov. Meton. of inanimate or abstract objects: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quæta, nihil agentia, stolidia quodammodo, Cic.; s. audacia, Tac.; s. aures, Ov.

STŌLO, ōnis, m. I. A side-shoot, sucker, water-shoot, Varr.—II. A surname in the gens Licinia, Plin.

STŌMĀCHICUS, a, um (στομαχικός). Afflicted with a disorder of the stomach, having a weak stomach, disordered in the stomach, Plin.

STŌMĀCHOR, ātus, I (stomachus). I. Neut.: To be angry or greatly displeased, to be indignant, Cic.; s. cum algo, to quarrel with any one, Id.—II. Act.: To be angry with any thing, s. omnis, Cic.; id equidem adveniens mecum stomachachabar modo, Ter.

STŌMĀCHŌSE, adv. (stomachosus). Angrily, peevishly, rescripsi stomachosius, Cic.

STŌMĀCHŌSUS, a, um (stomachus). Full of indignation, passionate, fretful, peevish, genus acuminis sæpe s., Cic.; s. eques, Hor.

STŌMĀCHUS, i, m. (στόμαχος). I. The æsophagus, by which food is conveyed to the stomach, Cic.; Cels.—II. Meton. A) The stomach, Cic.; movere s., Plin.; esse boni s., of good digestion, Quint.—B) Fig. 1) Taste, ludī noui tui stomachi, Cic.; Plin. 2) Disgust, distaste, indignation, vexation, anger, locus animi, ubi s. habitat, Cic.; epistola plena stomachi, Id.; gravis s. Pelhæ, Hor.

STŌRĀA (storia), æ, f. (στορέννυμι). A covering of platted straw, a mat, Liv.

STRĀBO, ōnis, m. (στραβών). I. A squint-eyed person. A) Prop., Cic.—B) An envious person, envier, Lucil.—II. Strabo, a Roman surname, Cic.

STRĀGES, iæ, f. (sterno). A throwing down, a throwing to the ground, a striking down. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. armorum, Liv.; s. boum hominumque, Id.; s. ædificiorum et hominum, Tac.; nimbus dabit s. satis, Virg.—B) Esp.: A defeat, overthrow, slaughter, carnage, facere strages, Cic.; acies et s., Virg.—II. Fig.: quæ ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi, Cic.

STRĀGŪLUS, a, um (sterno). That serves for spreading or covering any thing with. I. stragula vestis, a covering, coverlet, carpet, Cic.—II. stragulum, i, n., A covering, coverlet, Cic.; a covering for a horse, a housing, horse-cloth, Mart.; a soft substance placed under birds when brooding, Plin.

STRĀMEN, inis (sterno). Straw scattered, a litter, Plin. Plur., Ov.; Stat.

STRĀMENTĀRIUS, a, um (strameotum). Of or belonging to straw, Cat.

STRĀMENTUM, i, n. (sterno). That which serves for covering any thing with, or strewn under any thing. I. Straw, desecta cum s. seges, Liv.; casæ tectæ stramentis, Cæs.—II. A covering, coverlet, s. mulorum, Cæs.

STRĀMINĒUS, s, um (stramen). Made of straw, Ov.

STRĀNGŪLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (strangulo). A choking, strangling, Plin.

STRĀNGŪLO, I v. a. (στραγγαλόω). To strangle, choke, suffocate, Domitium strangulavit, Cœl. in Cic.; strangulata laqueo, Tac.; piro strangulatus, Suet. Of inanimate and abstract objects: hedera arbores s., destroys, makes barren, Plin.; s. sata, Quint.

STRĀNGŪRIA, æ (στραγγουρία). A difficulty of urine attended with pain, strangury, Cic.

STRĀTĒGĒMA, ātis, n. (στρατηγία). A military stratagem. I. Prop., Cic.—II. Meton.: Any stratagem or artifice, Cic.

STRĀTĒGUS, i, m. (στρατηγός). A general. I. Prop., Plaut.—II. Meton.: The president or master of a feast, Plaut.

STRĀTĪŌTĪCŪS, a, um (στρατιωτικός). I. Of or belonging to soldiers, soldier-like, Plaut.—II. Subst., straticotum, i, n., A kind of eye-salve, Scrib.

STRĀTŌNICĒA, æ, f. Stratonicea, one of the chief inland cities of Caria, built by Antiochus Soter, and called by him after his wife Stratonice; now Eski Hisar, Liv.

STRĀTŌNICĒNSIS, e (Stratonicen). Of or belonging to Stratonicea, Liv. Plur., Stratonicenses, ium, m., Inhabitants of Stratonicea, Tac.

STRĀTŪS, i, m. (sterno). That with which any thing is covered. I. A cover for a bedstead, a mattress, &c. A) Prop.: proripere se strato, Suet.; Lucr.—B) Meton.: A couch, bed, molle s., Liv.; Virg.—II. A horse-cloth, housing; a pack-saddle, Liv.

STRĀTUS, a, um, part. of sterno.

STRĒNA, æ, f. (στροφή). A sign, omen. I. Prop., Plaut.—II. A new year's gift or present given for the sake of an omen, Suet.

STRĒNŌE, adv. (strenuus). Actively, briskly, busily, strenuously, promptly, s. ædificare domum, Cic.; s. capere arma, Id. s. facere, Plaut.

STRĒNUO, are, v. n. (strenuus). To be active or prompt, Plaut.

STRĒNUUS, a, um (στηνός). Active, agile, ready, brisk, strenuous. I. Prop.: cognoscere alqm strenuum, Cic.; imperator s. et fortis, Quint.; milites strenuissimi, Cat.; s. militiæ, Tac.—II. Meton. of inanimate and abstract objects: s. manus (chirurgi), Cels.; s. iocertina, busy idleness, Hor.

STRĒPITO, are (strepo), v. n. To make a

STREPITUS.

great noise, to sound, rustle, rattle, &c., loudly, corvi s., Virg.

STREPITUS, ūs, m. (strepp). A noise, rattling, creaking, clattering, din. I. Prop.: s. fori, Cic.; s. fluminis, Id.; s. tot bellorum, Liv.; s. ac tumultus, Cæs.—II. Poet. meton.: A sound, s. citharæ, Hor.

STREPO, ūi, 3 v. n. and a. I. To make a noise or sound, to rattle, roar, rustle, murmur, ring. A) Prop.: cum Achivi cœpissent inter se s., Cic.; apes strepunt, Plin.; fluvii s., Hor.; litui s., Id.; omnia strepunt terrore ac tumultu, Liv.—B) Fig., Plin.—II. To cause to resound, cum streperet hæc, uttered aloud, Liv.

STRICTIM, adv. (strictus, from stringo). Narrowly, closely. I. Prop.: s. attendere, Plaut.—II. Fig.: Lightly, superficially. A) Gen.: s. aspiceret, Cic.—B) Esp. of style: Briefly, summarily, in general, breviter et s., Cic.; s. dicere, Id.

STRICTŪRA, æ, f. (stringo). I. A drawing together, compression.—II. A mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron, Plin.; Virg.

STRICTUS, a, um. I. Part. of stringo.—II. Adj.: Drawn together, tight, close, narrow. A) Prop.: strictissima janua, Ov.—B) Fig. 1) Of style: Brief, concise, Demosthenes strictior quam Cicero, Quint. 2) Grave, severe, s. lex, Stat.

STRIDEO, di, 2, and STRIDO, di, 3 v. n. (ῥπίσω). To whiz, hiss, roar, whistle, crackle, creak (of arrows, serpents, winds, carriages, hinges of a door, and the like), Ov.; Virg.

STRIDOR, ōris, m. (strideo). A whizzing, hissing, roaring, whistling, crackling, creaking, and the like (of arrows, serpents, and other animals, as swine, elephants, &c.; of the wind, the hinges of a door, and the like), Ov.; Virg.; Liv.; s. tribuni plebis, Cic.

STRIDŪLUS, s, um (strideo). Whizzing, hissing, creaking, rustling, and the like; of an arrow, Virg.; of the trunk of an elephant, Sil.; of a carriage, Ov.; s. et tenuis vux, Sen.

STRIGA, æ, f. (stringo). I. A row of cut corn or grass, a swath, Col.—II. A furrow running from south to north, Frontin.

STRIGILIS, is, f. (stringo). I. A scraper (made of horn or metal), used by the Romans in bathing to cleanse the skin, Cic.; Hor.—II. Meton. A) In Surg.: An instrument for dropping any thing into the ear, Cels.—B) In Spain: A piece of pure gold, Plin.

STRIGMENTUM, i, n. (stringo). I. Any thing scraped or scratched off, Plin.—II. Esp.: Filth, dirt (scraped off), Plin.; Vsl. Max.

STRIGOSUS, a, um (stringo). Lean, thin, lank, scraggy, meagre. I. Prop.: s. equus, Col.—II. Fig. of an orator: Meagre, in Lysias sæpe sunt etiam lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius: verum este certe genere toto strigosior, Cic.

STRINGO, inxi, ictum, 3 v. a. (σπάγγω). To tie, draw, or bind together. I. Prop. A) stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv.; s. habenam, to draw tight, Stat.; s. rotam, to trigg a wheel, Juv.—B) Meton. 1) To touch lightly, graze, s. cautes, Virg.; s. summas undas, Ov.; tela stringentia corpus, grazing, Virg. 2) To strip off, pluck, cut off, take away, and the like, s. folia ex arboribus,

STRUO.

Cæs.; s. gladius celeriter, to draw from the sheath, to draw, Id.; thus, s. ense, ferrum, Virg.; Ov.; s. cultrum, Liv.—II. Fig. A) To compress one's speech, to touch briefly, narrationis locum rem stringat, Quint.—B) To keep in check, rule, Claud.—C) To wound mentally, affect, hurt, s. animum patriæ, Virg.; s. pectora, Ov.

STRIO, ūtum, 1 v. a. (stria). To furnish with furrows, chamfres, or channels; to groove, chamfre, channel, s. concavam, Plin.

STRIX, igris, f. (στρογγίς). A horned owl, supposed to suck the blood of infants, Plin.

STRIX, igris, f. A channel, furrow, hollow, chamfre, flute of a pillar, Vitr.

STRŌPHA, æ, f. (στροφή). I. A strophe in the choruses of the Greek drama, Macr.—II. Dexterity, wile, artifice, Plin.; Sen.

STRŌPHÆDES, um, f. (Στροφάδες). Strophædes, two islands, anciently called Plata, opposite the Messenian coast; now Strivati, Plin.

STRŌPHIARIUS, ii, m. (strophium). He who makes or deals in strophia, Plaut.

STRŌPHIŌLUM, i, n. dim. (strophium). A little garland, Plin.

STRŌPHIUM, ii, n. (στροφήιον). I. A band worn by women round the breast, a stomacher, Plaut.

—II. A head-band, worn esp. by priests, Fest.—III. A rope, App.

STRŌPHIUS, ii, m. (Στρόφιος). Strophius, a king of Phocia, father of Pyllades, Ov.

STRUCTILIS, e (struo). Of or pertaining to joining or building, s. canales, cloacæ, built, Vitr.; s. cæmentum, serviceable for building, Mstr.

STRUCTOR, ōris, m. (struo). I. A builder, carpenter, master mason, Cic.—II. One who serves up food at table, Juv.

STRUCTŪRA, æ, f. (struo). A joining or putting together. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. membranarum, Plin.; Cels.—B) Esp.: A building, constructing, &c., genus structuræ, Liv.; s. parietum, Cæs.—II. Fig.: Structure, arrangement, disposition, s. verborum, Cic.

STRUCTUS, s, um, part. of struo.

STRŪES, ia, f. (struo). A heap, pile. I. Prop.: s. laterum, Cic.; s. corporum, Liv.; s. rogi, a funeral pile, Tac.—II. Esp.: A heap of small offering-cakes, Ov.

STRŪMA, æ, f. (στροφή). I. A wen, a glandular swelling, Plin.; Cels. Fig.: exsecrare pestem, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic.—II. Struma, a Roman surname, Plin.; Catull.

STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. (στροφή). To join together, to pile up, heap up. I. Prop. A) Gen.: quasi structa et nexa verbis, &c., Cic.; Interes, qui super musculo struantur, Cæs.; s. congeriem armorum, Tac.; apes struunt, pile up honey-combs, Plin.—B) Esp.: To erect, build, construct, prepare, make. 1) Gen.: s. convivis, to prepare, Tac.; s. mœnia, pyras, Virg.; s. domos, Hor.; structa saxorum, piles of rocks heaped up, Lucr. 2) Esp.: To put in order, arrange, set in array, s. aciem, Liv.; Virg.; s. armatos, Liv.; s. copias, Cæs.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To join together, compose, Quint.—B) 1) To prepare, contrive, occasion, or design any thing injurious, aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic.; s. sollicitudinem sibi, Id.; s. insidias alculi, Liv.; s. mortem, causas alculi, Tac. 2) To ar-

STRUPPUS.

rango, componere et s. verba, Cic.; s. orationem, Quint.

STRUPPUS [stroppus, Plin.], i. m. (στροφόω). *A hand, tie, strap, thong, Plin.*

STRUTHOCAMELINUS, s. um (στρουθοκαμήλιος). *Of or belonging to an ostrich, Plin.*

STRUTHOCAMELUS, i. m. (στρουθοκάμηλος). *An ostrich, Plin.*

STRYCHNOS, i. m. (στρούχνος). *A kind of nightshade, s. nux vomica, Plin.*

STRYMON [Strymo, Sen], ðnis, m. (Στρυμών). *The river Strymon, in Thrace, and the boundary between it and Macedonia down to the time of Philip; now the Struma or Karasu, Plin.; Virg.; cranes abounded on its banks, Luc. Poet. for Thrace, Stat.*

STRYMÓNIS, ðdia, f. (Strymon). *Of or belonging to Thrace, a Thracian woman, Prop.*

STRYMÓNIUS, a, um (Strymon). *Of or on the Strymon, Virg. Poet. for Thracian or northern, Ov.*

STÜDÉO, ði, 2 v. n. (σπουδή, Æol. σπουδή). *To pursue anything with eagerness, to bestow great pains upon, to apply the mind to, to labor or exert one's self to do or obtain a thing. I. Gen. a) Absol.: ut studui, Ter.; s. in alqa re, Cat. ap. Gell. b) With acc.: illud, quod studet, Cic.; s. id, ut, &c., Ter.; s. id, ne, &c., Liv.; studebat rem ad arma deduci, Cæs.; homines qui sese student prastare, Sall. With dat.: studemus iisdem rebus, Cic.; studuisse pecuniæ, imperiis, opibus, gloriæ, Id.: s. alicui scientiæ, alicui arti, Id.; studendum huic rei, ut, &c., Cæs.—II. Esp. A) To exert one's self for anyone, i. e. to favor, bear good will to. With dat.: ut student tibi, Cic.; multi adolescentes illi homini studuerunt, Id.—B) To apply one's self to the study of anything, to study, cultivate, videatur mihi inter Menenius et Appios studuisse, Tac.; Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, Quint.*

STÜDÍŌSE, adv. (studiosus). *Eagerly, carefully, studiously, s. diligenterque, Cic.; s. discurt (pueri), Id.; s. cavere, Id.*

STÜDÍŌSUS, a, um (studium). *Eager after, desirous of, eagerly bent on anything, diligent, zealous. I. Gen. a) With genit.: s. vendandi aut pileæ, Cic.; s. dicendi, Id.; s. doctrinarum, Id.—II. Esp. A) Eager on behalf of any one, i. e. well inclined, partial, favorable, attached to, a. mei, Cic.; s. nobilitatis, Id.—B) Desirous of learning, studious, copia studiosorum, Plin.; s. juvenis, Quint.; s. cohors, Hor. Meton., of abstract subjects: s. disputatio, Quint.; s. otium, Plin.*

STÜDÍUM, ði, n. (σπουδή, Æol. σπουδή). *Earnest application, endeavor, eagerness, zeal, Cic. I. Gen.: studium... opera, Cic.; s. curaque, Id.; quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor.—II. Esp. A) Eagerness on behalf of any one, devoted attachment, partiality, inclination, favor, s. ac suffragium, Cic.; s. in omni genere officii, Id.; s. partium, party spirit, Id.—B) Study; plur., studies, s. et doctrina, Cic.; doctrina et studia, Id.; exercere studia, Id.; dare studiis septem annos, Hor.; o seri studio- rum! i. c. ὀφθαλμοί, late-learned, Id.*

STULTE, adv. Foolishly, sillily, (stultus)

STYLUS.

verum si quærimus, stulte: quid enim stultius, &c., Cic.; stultissime creduntur, Id.

STULTILŌQUENTIA, æ, f. (stultiloquus). *Foolish or silly talk, Plaut.*

STULTILŌQUIUM, ði, n. (stultiloquus). *Foolish or silly talk, Plaut.*

STULTILŌQUUS, a, um (stultus, loquor). *That talks foolishly or sillily, Plaut.*

STULTITIA, æ, f. (stultus). *Foolishness, folly, silliness, s. loquax, Cic.; est proprium stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, Id. STULTIVIDUS, a, um (stultus, video). That sees things in a wrong light or incorrectly, Plaut.*

STULTUS, a, um (for stolidus). *Foolish, silly, stupid, simple, o stultos Camillos, Furios! &c., Cic.; s. atque inscita mulier, Plaut. Meton. of things or abstract subjects: s. civitas, Cic.; quid stultius, quam, &c., Id.; s. læticia, Sall.; s. dies, foolishly spent, Tibull.*

STUPA, æ. See STUPPA.

STUPEFACIO, feci, factum, Paes. STUPEFIO, 3 (stupeo). *To render insensible, to stupefy, benumb, stun, privatos luctus stupefeci publicus pavor, Liv.; stupefacti intuentur, Cic.; stupefactus motu aquarum, Virg.*

STUPEŌ, ði, ère (akin to stipes), v. n. I. *To be stunned, benumbed, or torpid; to be amazed or astonished. A) Prop. a) Absol.: nos barones stupemus, Cic.; cum stupens intuerer, ut, &c., Id. b) With abl., or io and abl.: s. expectatione, Liv.; s. in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. c) With ad: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov.—B) Meton. of things: To be torpid, stand still, stop, stupens seditio, Liv.; stupuit orbis Ixionis, Ov.—II. To be amazed at, gaze at with astonishment, pars s. donum, Virg. Stupendus, a, um, Astonishing, stupendus, Val. Max.*

STUPESCO, ère (stupeo), v. inch. n. *To become astonished or surprised, Cic.*

STUPEUS, a, um. See STUPEUS.

STUPEŌDITAS, atis, f. (stupidus). *Dullness, insensibility, stupidity, Cic.*

STUPEŌDUS, a, um (stupeo). *Stunned, amazed, aghast; also, stupid, dull, blockish, Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, Cic.; s. stare, Plaut.*

STUPOR, oris, m. (stupeo). *Numbness, stupor, senselessness; astonishment, amazement, stupefaction, s. in corpore, Cic.; s. debilitasque linguæ, Id.; s. urget oculos, Virg.*

STUPPA [stûpa and stîpa], æ, f. (στύπη or στύπη). *Tow, oakum, Liv.; Cæs.*

STUPEŌSUS [stupesus], a, um (stuppe). *Oftow, hempen, s. vincula, Virg.*

STUPRO, l. v. a. (stuprum). *To defile. I. Gen., Cic.—II. To ravish, debauch, s. filiam, Cic.*

STUPRUM, i, n. *Contamination, disgrace, shame. I. Gen.—II. Esp.: Debauchery, lewdness, fornication, adultery, inferre s., Cic.; facere s., Plaut.; domus polluitur stupris, Hor.*

STURNUS, i. m. *A starling or stare, Plin.*

STYGIÀLIS, æ (Styx). *Stygian, Virg.*

STYGIUS, a, um (Styx). *Of or belonging to the Styx, and (poet.) to the infernal regions, Stygian, Virg. Poet. for dreadful, deadly, fatal, S. vis, mortal, fatal, Virg.; S. nox, i. c. death, Ov.*

STYLUS, i. See STYLUS.

STYMPHALICUS.

STYMPHALICUS, a, um (Stymphalus). *Stymphalic*, Plaut.

STYMPHALIS, idis, f. (Stymphalus). *Stymphalian*, Plin.; S. aves, Hyg. *Also absol.*, Stymphalides, Mart.

STYMPHALIUS, a, um (Stymphalus). *Stymphalian*, Catull.

STYMPHALUS, i, m., or STYMPHALUM, i, n. (Στυμφαλος). *Stymphalus*, a district of Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, famous in fable for a kind of monstrous birds of prey, which greatly annoyed the inhabitants, and were at last killed by Hercules, Plin.; Suet.

STYPTICUS, a, um (στυπτικός). *I. Astringent binding, styptic*, Plin. —II. *Subst.*, stypticum, i, n.

STYRAX [storax, Sol.], ācis, n. (στυράξ). *Storax*, a kind of resin, Plin.; Virg.

STYX, ŷgis and ŷgos, f. (Στύξ). *Styx*. I. *A fountain of Arcadia, the icy cold water of which was fatal*, Plin. —II. *In fable, a river of the infernal regions, by which the gods swore*, Cic.

SUADĒLA, æ, f. (suadeo). I. *An advising, persuading*, Plaut. and App. —II. *Suadela, the goddess of Persuasion, the Greek Πειθῶ*, Hor.

SUADĒO, si, sum, 2 v. a. *To advise, counsel, exhort, recommend, persuade*. I. *Gen.* A) s. alqui, Cic.; s. recte, pulchre, Ter.; s. pacem, Cic.; s. quietem et concordiam, Suet.; suades, ut scribam, Cic.; suadēbimus, ut concupiscat, Quint.; s. alqm, Cic.; suasi uxorem, Plaut. —B) *Of things*: ita suadentibus nōnis, Plin.; fames suadet, Virg.; sidera s. somnos, Id. —II. *Esp.*: *To recommend a project of law, to speak for, suasi legem Voconiam*, Cic.; s. rogationem, Id.

SUADUS, a, um (suadeo). *Advising, persuading*. I. *Prop.*, Stat. —II. *Suāda, æ, f.*, *The goddess of Persuasion, the Greek Πειθῶ*, Enn. ap. Cic.

SUASIO, ōnis, f. (suadere). *An advising, exhorting*. I. *Gen.*, Sen. —II. *Esp.* A) *The recommendation of a project of law, s. legis Serviliæ*, Cic. —B) *A recommendatory oration*, Cic.

SUASOR, ōris, m. (suadeo). *An adviser, exhorter, counsellor*. I. *Prop.*: s. facti, Cic.; s. et impulsor, Plaut. —II. *Esp.*: *One who recommends a project of law, or speaks in favor of a bill, non s., sed rogator*, Cic.; suasore legis Pompeio, Vell.

SUASORIUS, a, um (suadeo). *Of or belonging to advice*. I. *Gen.*: s. oscula, App. —II. *Esp.*: *Of or belonging to a recommendatory oration*, Quint. *Subst.*, suasoria, æ, f. (sc. oratio). *A recommendatory oration*, Quint.

SUASUS, a, um, part. of suadeo.

SUASUS, ūs, m. *An advising, exhorting*, Plaut.

SUAVE-ŌLENS, entis. *Sweet-smelling*, Catull.

SUAVIATYO [sav.], ōnis, f. (suavior). *A kissing*, Plaut. *Plur.*, Gell.

SUAVILŌQUENS, entis (suavis, loquor). *Speaking pleasantly or charmingly*, Quint.

SUAVILŌQUENTIA, æ, f. (suaviloquens). *Agreeable or pleasant speech*, Cic.

SUAVIO, āre (active for suavior). *To kiss*, Pomp. and Nov. ap. Non. *Pass.*, suaviatus, a, um, Front.

SUBACIDUS.

SUAVIŌLUM [sav.], i, n. (suavium). *A little kiss*, Catull.

SUAVIOR, ātus, 1 (suavium). *To kiss*, Cic.

SUAVIS, e (Sancor. svad; Angl. Szaz. swaet; Gr. ἡδύς). *Sweet, agreeable, pleasant*. I. *To the senses*: odor s., Cic.; s. accentus, appellatio literarum, Quint.; suavior color, Plin.; suavisissimus gustus, Id. *Poet.*: suave, adv.: suave rubens hyacinthos, Virg.; suave resonare, Hor. —II. *To the mind or feelings*: s. homines, Cic.; a. amicitia, Lucr.; suave est vivere, Ter.

SUAVITAS, ātis, f. (suavis). *Sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness*. I. *To the senses*: s. piscium, Cic.; s. cibi, Id.; s. odorum, Id. *Plur.*: conquirere suavitates, Cic. —II. *To the mind or feelings*: s. delectatio in cognoscendo, Cic.; s. sermorum atque morum, Id. *Plur.*: suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis, Cic.

SUAVITER, adv. (suavis). *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly (to the senses or the mind)*, s. loqui, Cic.; s. blandiri, Id.; literæ suavissime scriptæ, Id.

SUAVITŪDO, inis, f. (suavis). *Agreeableness, pleasantness*, Plaut.

SUAVIUM [sav.], ii, n. (suavis). I. *A little mouth*, Plaut. —II. *Meton.*: *A kiss*, dare s., Cic. *As a term of endearment*: meum s., Plaut.; Ter.

SUB, prep. with acc. or abl. (ὑπό). I. *With an abl.*, denoting a being under or beneath any thing, or a coming forth under or beneath any thing. A) 1) *Of space*: habitare s. terra, Cic.; sæpe est s. palliolo sordido sapientia, Cæcil. ap. Cic.; ingenium latet s. hoc corpore, Hor.; dimissi sunt vivi s. terra, Liv.; non parvum furtum s. hoc verbo latet. 2) *Denoting the immediate proximity of two things*: *Beneath, at the foot of*; before, s. mœnibus Numantia, Cic.; s. monte considere, Cæs.; s. colle, s. montis radicibus considere, esse, Cæs. —B) *Of time*: *During, in, at, toward, s. adventu Romanorum*, Liv.; s. ipsa profectione, Cæs.; s. luce, Hor.; s. eodem tempore, Ov. —C) *Under, with, on (denoting the relation of two things to each other)*, s. armis, s. sarcinis, s. onere, Cæs.; s. regno esse, Cic.; s. ditione atque imperio alcijs esse, Cæs.; lijs est s. iudice, Hor.

—II. *With acc.* it denotes motion: *Under or beneath anything*. A) 1) *With reference to place*: quum tota se luna s. orbem solis subiecisset, Cic.; mittere s. jugum, Cæs.; ire s. furcam, Hor.; cadere s. iudicium sapientis, Cic. 2) *Close or near to any thing*, sedes suas detulit s. Veliam, Cic.; milites succedunt s. montem, Cæs.; struere aciem s. ipsos muros, Tac. —B) *With reference to time*, it denotes approximation: 1) *Toward, about, s. dies festos*, Cic.; s. hucem, s. vesperum, s. noctem, Cæs.; s. tempus cœdendi, Hor.; s. galli cantum, Id. 2) *Immediately after*, s. eas (litteras) statim recitatae suot tuæ, Cic.; s. hæc dicta omnes procuberunt, Liv.; s. hæc vocem fremitus fuit, Id.; s. hoc herus inquit, Hor.

SUB-ABSURDE, adv. *Somewhat absurdly*, Cic.

SUB-ABSURDUS, a, um. *Somewhat absurd*, sunt illa s., Cic.; dicere subabsurds, Id.

SUB-ACCŪSO, āre. *To accuse, criminate, or blame slightly*, reprehendere et s. discissum, Cic.; subaccusa quæso Vestorium, Id.

SUB-ĀCIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat sour, sourish, subacid*, Plin.

SUBACTIO.

SUBACTIO, ōnis, f. (subigo). *A working or kneading thoroughly.* I. Prop., Vitr.—II. Fig., Cic.

SUBACTUS, a, um, part. of subigo.

SUB-ÆRATUS, a, um. *Having copper inside, coppered.* Pers.

SUBAGITO, are. See SUBIGITO.

SUB-AGRESTIS, e. *Somewhat rustic or clownish.* s. et subrusticum, Cic.

SUB-ALARIS, e. *That is under the shoulders or armpits.* s. telum, Nep.

SUB-ALBIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat white, whitish.* Plin.

SUB-ALPINUS, a, um. *That is near the Alps.* Plin.

SUB-AMARUS, a, um. *Somewhat bitter, bitterish.* Cic.

SUB-ÆQUILUS, a, um. *Of a dark color, brownish.* Plaut.

SUB-ARRÖGANTER, adv. *Somewhat proudly or haughtily.* Cic.

SUB-ASPER, Æra, Ærum. *Somewhat rough, Cels.*

SUB-ASSENTIENS, ntis, part. (assentio). *That assents a little.* Quint.

SUB-AUSCULTO, l v. a. *To listen secretly, to hearken, excipere voces subauscultando.* Cic.

SUB-BALLIO, ōnis, m. *Under-Ballio, Vice-Ballio, a comic word.* Plaut.

SUB-BASILICANUS, i, m. (basilica). *One who walks about near the basilica, a street-lounger, idler.* Plaut.

SUB-BIBO, bibi, 3 v. u. *To drink a little, Suet.; Plaut.*

SUB-BLANDIOR, iri [fut., subblandibitur, and inf., subblandirier, Plaut.]. *To flatter a little, Plaut.*

SUBC. See SUCC.

SUB-DEBILIS, e. *Slightly lame.* Suet.

SUB-DEBILITATUS, a, um (debilito). *Somewhat weakened.* Fig.: *Somewhat downcast, Cic.*

SUB-DEFICIO, Ære, v. n. *To become somewhat weak.* Curt.

SUB-DIFFICILIS, e. *Somewhat difficult, s. questio.* Cic.

SUB-DIFFIDO, Ære, v. n. *To be somewhat distrustful.* Cic.

SUBDITICIOUS or -TIUS, s, um (subdo). *Supposititious, pretended, feigned.* Plaut.

SUBDITIVUS, a, um (subdo). *Supposititious, substituted, spurious, counterfeit, s. archipirata.* Cic.

SUBDITO, are, v. int. a. (subdo). *To subjoin, add.* Lucr.

SUBDITUS, a, um, part. of subdo.

SUB-DO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. I. *To set, place, put, or lay under.* A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. ignem, Cic.; s. calcaria equo, Liv.; s. pugionem pulvino, Suet. 2) Esp.: *To subject, subjugate, proles subdita regno.* Tibull.—B) Fig.: *To put or give to, add, s. nimis ignem ac materiam,* Liv.; s. faces ad studia dicendi, Quint. — II. *To put in the place of another, to substitute.* A) Gen.: s. alqm in locum alcius, Cic.—B) Esp.: *To forge, counterfeit, subditus et pellicie genitus,* Liv.; liberi subditi, Quint.

SUB-DÖCEO, Ære, v. a. *To instruct as an under-teacher or assistant.* Cic.

SUBG.

SUB-DÖLE, adv. *Somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully.* Cic.

SUB-DÖLUS, a, um (dolus). *Somewhat crafty, cunning, or deceitful.* Jugurtha s. Sall.; homo s., Plaut. *Of inanimate or abstract subjects:* s. oratiu, Cæs.; s. lingua, Ov.

SUB-DÖMO, are, v. a. *To tame, subdue,* Plaut.

SUB-DÖBITO, are, v. n. *To doubt or hesitate a little.* Cic.

SUB-DÖCO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. [perf. sync., subduxi, Ter.]. I. *To draw, bring, take, or get forth from below.* A) Gen.: s. cataractam funibus, Liv.; subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, drawn up, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) *To draw ashore, classis subducta ad Gytheum,* Cic.; naves, quas in aridum subduxerat, Cæs. 2) *To lead or place soldiers any where, cohortes subductæ,* Liv.; s. copias in collem, Cæs.—II. *To draw from under, withdraw, take away, remove.* A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. fundamenta rerum, Cic.; s. lapides ex turri, Cæs. 2) Esp.: *To withdraw or remove secretly, to steal, rob, s. se. to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away, slip away,* s. obsides, Liv.; viatica subducta, Hor. Poet.: colles incipiunt se subducere, to lose themselves in the plain, Virg.; fons subducitur, loses itself, Plin.—B) Fig.: s. rationem, to cast up an account, to reckon, compute, subducamus summam, Cic.; s. ratiunculam, Plaut.

SUBDUCTIO, ōnis, f. (subduco). I. *A drawing of a ship to land, a hauling to shore,* s. navium, Vitr. Absol.: subductiones, Cæs.—II. *A reckoning, computing.* Cic.

SUBDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of subduco.—II. Adj.: i. q. remotus, *Remote, retired,* s. cubiculum, Plin. E.

SUB-DÜRUS, a, um. *Somewhat hard, hardish.* I. Prop.: s. genus verrucæ, Cels.—II. Fig., Q. Cic.

SUB-ËDO, Ëdi, 3 v. a. *To eat or wear away, quem (scopulum) subederat unda.* Ov.

SUB-ËO, Ëi, itum, Irc, v. n. and a. *To go or come under any thing, to approach underneath, to go or come underneath.* I. Neut. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: legio subit ad pertam castrorum, Liv.; s. ad tecta, Virg.; s. muro, Id.; dexterae alie sinistra subit, followed, Liv. *Of things:* venæ subeunt, sink, Cels.; ne subeant herba, shoot, Virg.; barba subit, grows up, Mart. 2) Esp.: *To come on secretly, steal upon, steal into,* Prop.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: subeunt morbi tristicque senectus, Virg. 2) Esp.: *To occur to the mind or thoughts, come into one's mind, sententiae verbaque sub acumen stili subeant,* Cic.; subit, with a subject, or relat. clause: subit fana detexisse, Ov.—II. Act. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. muros, Liv.; assellus subit onus, Hor.; s. paludem, to dive, Ov. *Of things:* aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, rises up to its level, Plin.; quos (lucos) aquæ subeant et auræ, Hor. 2) Esp.: *To approach any thing secretly, to steal upon, multi thalamos subiere pudicos,* Ov.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: poenitentia subit regem, Curt. 2) Esp. a) *To come into one's mind, to strike, cogitatio animum subit,* Liv. b) *To submit to any thing bad, to undergo, endure, suffer. inimicitiae sunt: subeantur,* Cic.

SUBER, Æris, n. *The cork-tree,* Virg.

SUBF. See SUFF.

SUBG. See SUGG.

SUBHÆREO.

SUB-HÆRĒO, ēre, v. n. *To hang or stick under or behind any thing*, Val. Max.

SUB-HORRIDUS, a, um. *Somewhat rough*, Cic.

SUBGITATIO, ōnis, f. *A touching in a lewd manner*, Plaut.

SUBGITATRIX, icis, f. (subgitō). *A lewd woman*, Plaut.

SUBGITATO [subagitō], are (sub, agito). *To touch lewdly*, Plaut.

SUBIGO, ēgi, actum [subigiti, Cic. poet. Div.], 3 v. a. (sub, ago). *To drive under or to drive forth under any thing, to bring or lead any where under any thing*, &c. I. Prop. A) s. naves ad castellum, Liv.; s. ratem, Virg.; s. sonipedes jugo, under the yoke, Sen.—B) Gen.: *To work throughout or thoroughly*, s. glebas, Cic.; s. locum, to break, Cat.; s. sacres in cote, i. e. to sharpen, Virg.—II. Fig. A) 1) *To subject, subjugate, conquer, subdue*, s. tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.; s. urbes atque nationes, Sall. 2) *With ut, ad, or in alqd, rarely with an inf.: To compel, force, constrain, bring to any thing*, tu me numquam subiges, ut reddam, Plaut.; s. urbes in ditionem, Liv.; s. præbere frumentum, Id.—B) *Of the mind: To form, cultivate, ingenium subactum*, Cic.

SUB-IMPUDENS. *Somewhat impudent*, Cic.

SUB-INANIS, e. *Somewhat empty or vain*, Cic.

SUBINDE, adv. *Immediately after, soon after*. I. Gen.: s. bellum ortum, Liv.—II. Esp.: *In succession, repeatedly, from time to time*, s. mittere spolia, Liv.

SUB-INFLUO, ēre. *To flow into or under any thing*, Sen.

SUB-INJECTUS, a, um, part. (injicio). *Laid on beneath*, Sen.

SUB-INSULSUS, a, um. *Somewhat insipid*, Cic.

SUB-INVIDEO, sum, 2 v. n. *To envy a little*, s. alci, Cic. Part. perf.: *Somewhat hated or odious*, subinvisum nomen, Cic.

SUB-INVITO, avi, 1 v. a. *To invite privately*, Cic.

SUB-IRASCOR, ātus, 3 dep. n. *To be or become somewhat angry*, soleo subirasci, Cic.; also with dat., or in alqm, Id.

SUBITARIUS, a, um (subitus). *That is done suddenly or hastily, hasty, sudden*, s. milites, suddenly raised, Liv.; s. res, Plaut; s. dictio, extemporeans, Gall.

SUBITO, adv. (subitus). *Suddenly, unexpectedly*, s. candens, Cic.; s. timor occupavit, Cæs.

SUBITUS, a, um (subeo). I. *Sudden, unexpected*, s. res, Cic.; s. consilia, Cæs.—II. subitum, i, n., *Any thing unexpected or sudden, an unexpected occurrence*, s. est ei remigrare, Cic.; subita rerum, belli, Liv.

SUB-JACEO, cūi, 2 v. n. I. Prop.: *To lie under any thing, femina (felis) subjacens*, Plin.; vestibulum s. fenestria, Cic.—II. Fig.: *To be under, be subject or exposed to any thing, to belong to, be connected with any thing*, causa, cui subjacent litas, Quint.

SUBJACTO, are. See SUBJECTO.

SUBJECTE, adv. (subjicio). *Submissively, demississime atque subjectissime*, Cæs.

SUBLATIO.

SUBJECTIO, ōnis, f. (subjicio). *A laying or putting under*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. sub aspectum, Cic.—B) Esp.: *A forging*, s. testamentorum, Liv.—II. Fig.: *An annexing, subjoining*. A) Gen.: s. rationis, Auct. Her.—B) Esp.: *An answer immediately subjoined to a question asked*, Auct. Her.

SUBJECTO [subjecto, Varr.], are (subjicio). *To lay or put under*, Varr.; *to apply beneath, to, a lasso stimulos*, Hor.; *to throw, cast up, from below*, uada s. arenam, Virg.

SUBJECTOR, ōris, m. (subjicio). *He that puts one thing for another, a substitutor, a forger, falsifier*, s. testamentorum, Cic.

SUBJECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of subjicio.—II. Adj. A) *Lying under or near any thing, neighboring, bordering upon*, hic iter (cingulus terræ) s. aquiloni, Cic.; rivus s. castris, Cæs.—B) *Subject or liable to*, s. invidiæ, Hor.; s. esse, to be subject, Ov. Subst.: *A subject*, Mithradates ab omnibus subjectis exquirens, Plin.

SUBJICĪO [subicio, sūbiciis, subicit], jeci, jectum, 3 v. a. (jacio). *To throw, bring, put, or place under or from below*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. faces, Cic.; s. alqd oculis, Id.; s. terram ferro, to plough, Id.; s. regem in equum, to help to mount, Liv.; alius se subicit, rises, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) *To substitute, put in the place of, counterfeit, forge*, s. testamenta, Cic.; s. testes, Quint.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: *subjecta sub sensus*, Cic.; s. sententiam, to assign, attribute, Id.—B) Esp. 1) *To render subject, submit, expose*, s. se imperio et potestati, Cic.; deus subjectus naturæ, Id.; s. bona civium voci præconis, Id.; s. navigationem, to expose, Cæs.; s. reliquias spectaculorum, to expose for sale, Suet. 2) *To range or arrange under, to subordinate; pass, to be subordinate, contained, or included*, quæ cuius generi subjiciantur, Cic. 3) *To place one thing after another, to add, annex, let follow*, s. rationem, Cic.; s. breves (litteras) loogis, Quint. 4) *To represent, suggest, hint, prompt, bring to mind*, cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid prætereo, Cic.

SUBJUNCTUS, a, um, part. of subjungo.

SUB-JUNGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To yoke, harness*. I. Prop.: s. equas carpento, Plin.; s. tigres curru, Virg.—II. Meton. A) *To add, annex, subjoin*. 1) Prop.: *Æneia puppis, rostro Phrygiæ subjuncta leones*, i. e. having, Virg. 2) Fig.: s. omnes artes oratori, Cic.; s. verbum cum verbo, Quint.—B) *To subjugate, subdue, make subject*, s. urbes sub imperium ditionemque, Cic.; s. res sibi, non se rebus, Hor.—C) *To lay under; hence, to substitute, put one thing in the place of another*, s. immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr.

SUB LABOR, lapsus, 3 v. dep. n. *To fall under or down, fall in, sink*. I. Prop. A) ædificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. E.; Virg.—B) Esp.: *To slip in, slide in*, lues sublapsa vœno, Virg.—II. Fig.: *To slip or glide imperceptibly*, spes retro sublapsa, Virg.

SUBLAPSUS, a, um, part. of sublabor.

SUBLAQUEUM, i, n. *Sublaqueum, a small town of the Æqui in Latium; now Subiaco*, Tac.

SUBLATE, adv. *Highly, loftily*, s. ampleque dicantium, Cic.

SUBLATIO, ōnis, f. (tollo). *A raising, lift-*

SUBLATUS.

ing up. I. Prop.: a sublotione (soni) ad positionem, Quint. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: s. animi, Cic. —B) Esp.: *An annulling, s. iudicii, Quint.*

SUBLATUS, a, um. I. Part. of tollo. —II. Adj.: *Elated, haughty, s. bac victoria, Cæs.; s. rebus secundis, Virg.*

SUBLECTO, are (sub, lascio). *To allure, entice, decoy, Plaut.*

SURLECTUS, a, um, part. of sublevo.

SUB-LEGO, legi, lectum, 3 v. a. I. *To gather underneath, or from below.* A) Prop.: *sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, Hor.* —B) Esp.: *To rob secretly, to steal.* 1) Prop.: s. liberos, Plaut. 2) Fig.: s. carminis, Virg.; s. sermonem, *to listen secretly, overhear, Plaut.* —II. *To choose or elect in the place of another, s. in locum demortuorum, Liv.*

SUBLESTUS, a, um. *Weak, little, s. fides, Plaut.*

SUBLEVATIO, ōnis, f. (sublevo). *An alleviation, mitigation, s. et medicinis, Cic.*

SUB-LEVO, 1 v. a. *To raise or erect from below, lift up, elevate.* I. Prop.: s. alqm, Cic. —II. Fig.: *To lift up, elevate, exalt, support, assist, encourage; to comfort, console, ease, relieve, alleviate, mitigate, and the like, s. homines, Cic.; s. cslamitatem, Id.; s. laborem, Cæs.*

SUBLICA, æ, f. *A pile, stake, Liv.*

SUBLICIUS, a, um (sublica). *Consisting of or resting on piles, s. pons, a wooden bridge over the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.*

SUBLIGACŪLUM, i, n. (subligo). *Any covering worn round the loins, an apron, Cic.; afterward subligar, aris, n., Plin.*

SUBLIGAR, aris. *See the preceding article.*

SUB-LIGO, 1 v. a. *To tie or bind from below, to tie or bind up, s. vites, Cat.; s. enseum lateri atque humeris, Virg.; subligata ludit, tucked or girded up, Mart.*

SUBLIME, adv. (sublimis). *On high, aloft.* I. Prop.: *humile an s. putrescit, Cic. Compar., sublimius attollere caput, Ov.* —II. Fig.: *In a lofty or elevated manner, sublimely, sublimius dici, Quint.*

SUBLIMIS, e [sing. f. and plur. n., sublima, Att. and Sall.; Lucr.]. *Lifted or raised up, high, lofty.* I. Prop.: *sublimem alqm rapere, arripere, ferre, Plaut.; Virg.; s. abire, aloft through the air, Id.; s. os, looking toward heaven, directed upward, Ov.; s. flagellum, uplifted, Hor. Compar.: Atlas sublimior, Juv. Absol.: sublime, is, n., Height, in sublime, Plin.; plur., sublimia casus, Ov.; sublima cœli, Lucr.* —II. Fig.: *Lofty, exalted, dignified, excellent, sublime.* A) Gen.: s. viri, Varr.; s. mens, pectora, Ov. —B) Esp. of style: *High, lofty, grand, sublime, s. oratio, genus dicendi, Quint. Meton. of poets and orators: s. naturā et acer, Hor.*

SUBLIMITAS, ātis, f. (sublimis). *Height, loftiness, sublimity.* I. Prop.: s. corporis, Quint. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: s. animi, Plin. —B) Esp. of style: s. carminis, Quint.

SUBLIMITER, adv. *Highly, on high, aloft, s. stare, upright, Cat.*

SUBLINGO, ōnis, m. (sub, lingo). *An under-scullion, kitchen-boy, Plaut.*

SUB-LINO, lēvi, litum, 3 v. a. [part. perf., sublitum, Plaut.]. *To smear underneath or*

SUBSCRIBO.

from beneath, to lay on a ground color. I. Prop.: s. chryscollam atramento, Plin. —II. Meton. A) *To underlay, Plin.* —B) s. os alqui, *to mock, make sport of, &c., os sublevit patri, Plaut.*

SUBLITUS, a, um, part. of sublino.

SUBLŪCĒO, ēre, v. n. *To shine or beam forth, aries s. corpore, Cic.; purpura violæ s., Virg.*

SUB-LŪO, lūtum, ēre, v. a. *To wash from below, to wash, bathe.* I. Prop.: s. alqd aquā, Cels. —II. Meton. of rivers: *To wash underneath, to flow by, flumen s. montem, Cæs.*

SUBLŪSTRIS, e (sub, lux). *Somewhat light or clear, s. nox, Liv.*

SUBLŪTUS, s, um, part. of subluo.

SUBM. *See SUMM.*

SUB-NASCOR, ātus, 3 v. dep. n. *To grow up under or after, cortex subnasces, Plin.; Sen.*

SUBNATUS, a, um, part. of subnascor.

SUBNECTO, xum, ēre, v. a. *To tie or bind under, tie underneath.* I. Prop.: s. velum antennis, Ov.; s. ciogula mammae, Virg. —II. *To subjoin, add, s. iudicium inventioi, Quint.*

SUB-NEGO, avi, 1 v. a. *To deny slightly, Cic.*

SUBNEXUS, a, um, part. of subnecto.

SUB-NIGER, gra, grum. *Somewhat black, blackish, Plaut.*

SUB-NIXUS or SUBNISUS, a, um (nitor). *Supported by, resting or leaning on, and the like.* I. Prop.: *circuli cœli verticibus s., Cic.; s. muro, Virg.; s. criorem, tied under, Id.* —II. Fig.: *Relying or depending on.* a) *With abl.: s. victoris divitiisque, Cic.; s. victoris, Liv.* b) *Absol.: s. et fidens animus, Liv.*

SUB-NŪTO, 1 v. a. *To mark or note underneath, subscribe, s. libellos, to sign, Plin. E.*

SUBNŪBA, æ, f. (sub, nubo). *A concubine, Ov.*

SUB-NŪBĪLUS, a, um. *Somewhat cloudy, overcast, gloomy, s. nox, Cæs.*

SŪBO, are (sub), v. n. *To brim, desire to copulate (of sows), Plin. Fig.: To be grossly lascivious, Hor.*

SŪB-OBSCĒNUS, a, um. *Smutty, somewhat obscene, Cic.*

SŪB-OBSCŪRUS, a, um. *Somewhat obscure (of style), Cic.*

SŪB-ŪDĪŌSUS, a, um. *Somewhat odious or vexatious, Cic.*

SUB-OLEO, ui, 2 v. n. *Prop.: To emit a scent; hence, suboleo mihi, I get a scent of, smell, perceive any thing, Plaut.*

SŪBŪLES [soboles], is, f. (sub, olesco). *A young shoot, sprout.* I. Prop.: *capra non habuit suboles, Col.* —II. Fig.: *A descendant; posterity, offspring, propagatio et s., Cic.; s. deum, Virg.*

SŪB-ŪLESCO, ōre, v. inch. n. *To grow up, juvenus subolescens, Liv.*

SUB-ORIOR, iri, v. dep. n. *To spring forth, grow up, Lucr.*

SUBORNŌ, 1 v. a. I. *To fit out, equip, furnish, subornatus a natura, Cic.* —II. *To instruct privately, to instigate, suborn, s. fictum testem, Cic.*

SUBORTUS, ūs, m. *Rise, origin, Lucr.*

SUBP. *See SUPP.*

SUBR. *See SURR.*

SUB-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. I. *To write below or under, to subscribe.* A) Gen.: s.

SUBSCRIPTIO.

statuis, Cic.; s. sepulcro, Ov.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To subscribe a charge; hence, to accuse, commence a process or suit against any one, s. causam parricidii, Cic.* 2) *Of the censor: To sign his report (in removing persons from their rank), s. causam, Cic.; quod censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint.* 3) *To put one's name to any writing, to sign, subscribe.* a) *Prop.: ut ex more subscriberet (capite damnatus), Suet.* b) *Meton.: To approve of, assent, support, consul subscripsit oratione ejus, Liv.*—II. *To write or note down, register, numerus aratorum subscribitur publice apud magistratus, Cic.*

SUBSCRIPTIO, ōnis, f. (subscribo). I. *A signature, subscription.* A) *Gen.: s. Serapionis, Cic.—B) Esp.* 1) *A subscription or joint subscription of a charge or prosecution, postulare s., Cic.* 2) *Of the censor: A remark in writing, accompanied with his signature, declaring the delinquencies of a person removed from his rank, s. censoria, Cic.* 3) *The contents of a document, subscribed or annexed thereto, literæ publicæ sine s., Suet.*—II. *A list, register, s. jugerum, Cic.*

SUBSCRIPTOR, ōris, m. (subscribo). *One who subscribes, signs, or joins in subscribing, a charge or prosecution, an (associate) accuser, prosecutor, Cic.*

SUBSCRIPTUS, ō, um, part. of subscribo.

SUBSECIVUS [subsecivus, subsecivus, succisivus], a, um (subseco). *That is left, remaining. Hence, subsecivum, A piece of land left in measuring, a small patch of land.* I. *Prop., Suet.*—II. *Meton.: That is done besides the principal business, or remains from a principal thing, s. operæ, works done in leisure hours, Cic.; tempora s., spare time, leisure hours, Id.*

SUBSECO, cūi, ctum, 1 v. a. *To cut away (below), s. ungues ferro, Ov.*

SUBSECTUS, a, um, part. of subseco.

SUBSELLIUM, ii, n. (sub, sella). *A low bench or seat.* I. *Gen.: locus in subsellis, Cic.*—II. *Esp.* A) *A judge's seat, bench, accusæ ad subsellis, Cic.—B) A court of justice, tribunal, judicatio et mora longi subsellii, Cic.; subsellia pleniore vocem desiderant, Id.*

SUBSENTATOR, ōris, m. (sub, sentio). *A flatterer, Plaut.*

SUB-SENTIO, si, 4 v. a. *To notice secretly, to perceive somewhat, smell out, Ter.*

SUB-SÉQUOR, cūtus, 3 v. dep. a. and n. *To follow, follow upon, come after.* I. *Prop.* a) *With acc.: s. signa, Cæs.; s. cobortes, Id.* b) *Absol.: Cæsar s. copiis, Cæs.* c) *Of things or abstractions: Hesperus tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic.*—II. *Fig.: To follow, conform, or attach one's self to, imitate, Spensippus subsequens Platonem, Cic.*

SUB-SERVIO, ire, v. n. *To be subject to, to serve.* I. *Prop.: s. alciui, Plaut.*—II. *Fig.: To be subservient to, comply with, accommodate one's self to, s. orationi, Ter.*

SUBSICIVUS, a, um. See SUBSECVIVUS.

SUBSIDEO, ēre. See SUBSIDO.

SUBSIDIARIUS, s, um (subsidiium). I. *Of or belonging to a reserve, subsidiary, s. cohortes, Liv. Subst., subsidiarii, ōrum, m., Troops in reserve, a reserve, Liv.*—II. *That serves for a reserve, s. palmes, Col.*

SUB-STERNO.

SUBSIDIOR, ari (subsidiium). *To be in reserve, Hirt.*

SUBSIDIUM, ii, n. (subsideo). I. *The place in which a body of reserve is posted, the rear, subsidia et secunda acies, Liv.*—II. *Gen.: A body of troops in reserve, a reserve.* A) *Prop.: proficiens cum exercitu subsidio, Cic.; collocare subsidia, Cæs.—B) Meton.: Help, assistance, succor, re-enforcement, comparare sibi s., Cic.; subsidia industriæ, Id.; fidissimum s.annonæ, Liv.*

SUBSIDO, ēdi, sessum, 3 v. n. [subsident, Luc.]. I. *To sit down, sink down, stoop or crouch down.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.: subsidunt Hispani... inde consurgunt, Liv.; subsidents in armis, Virg. Of things: humina s., to fall lower, Ov.; undæ s., subside, become calm, Virg. Poet.: Acestes s. ima galea, remains at the bottom (when lots are drawn), Virg.* 2) *Esp.* a) *To establish one's self, settle, remain sitting, stop, halt, &c., in a place, subseidi in via, Cic.; navicula subseidi in Nilo, Liv.* b) *To lie in ambush, lie in wait, s. in loco, Cic.* c) *To copulate (of female animals), to take the male, tigres s. cervis, Hor.—B) Fig.: To abate, decrease, subside, impetus s. in controversiis, Quint.*—II. *To lie in wait for, devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnouem) subseidi aduler, Virg.*

SUBSIGNANUS, s, um (subsigoum). *That is under the standards, s. milites, a kind of troops who served for supporting the centre of an army, Tac.*

SUB-SIGNO, i, n. a. *To sign, subscribe.* I. *Prop.: s. notas, Plin.*—II. *Meton.* A) *To note down, register, subsignari apud ararium, Cic.*—B) *To pledge, engage, s. alqd apud alqm, Plin. E.*

SUB-SILYO, iiii or liii, 4 (salio). *To leap up or upward.* I. *Prop.: canes subsiluere, Prop.*—II. *Fig.: To leap into, s. Fortunam, Sen.*

SUB-SIMUS, s, um. *With a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed, s. boves, Varr.*

SUB-SISTO, stiti, 3 v. n. and a. I. *To stand still, to stop, halt.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Gen.: s. in itinere, Cæs.; occultus subsistebat, took up a post in a retired place, Liv.; unda s., Virg.* 2) *Esp.* a) *To remain, stay, s. intra testa, Plin. E.* b) *To resist, withstand, s. Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv.; s. clipeo, Virg.—B) Fig.* 1) *Gen.: To stand still, stop, s. in dicendo, Quint.; nomen subsistebat, remained, Plin.* 2) *Esp.* a) *To cease, nescio quo modo se debet hoc, illud subsistet, Quint.; clamor s., Ov.* b) *To be a match for, to be equal to, to stand, s. sumptui, Brut. sp. Cic.*—II. *To stop, stay, detain, check any one, s. præpotentem Romanum, Liv.*

SUB-SÖLANUS, a, um. *That lies under the east, Oriental, Eastern, s. montes, Plin. Absol.: subsolanus, i, m. (sc. ventus), The east wind, Sen.*

SUB-SORTIOR, itus, 4 v. dep. a. *To choose by lot (other judges in the place of those rejected), s. judicem, Cic.*

SUBSTANTIÄ, æ, f. (substo). *The substance, contents, essence, nature of a thing, s. hominis, Quint.; s. facultatum, the amount of property, Tac.*

SUB-STERNO, strävi, strätum, 3 v. a. *To strew, scatter, spread, or lay under.* I.

Prop. A) s. fucum marinum, to make a layer of, Plin.; mulier se s., Catull.; substratus Numida mortuo Romano, lying under, Liv.—B) Meton.: To bestrew or cover any thing below, gallinæ cubilia mollissime substernunt, Cic.—II. Fig.: To put under, give or deliver up, s. rem publicam libidini, Cic.

SUBSTITŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. (statuo). I. To put or place under or after a thing. A) Prop.: s. post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt.—B) Fig.: s. speciem animo, to represent to one's mind, Liv.; substituebantur crimini, became subject or liable, Plin.—II. To put in the place of, substitute. A) Gen.: s. et supponere cives Romanos, Cic.; consules substituti, Liv.—B) Esp.: s. heredem (alculi), To constitute a joint or second heir, Suet.

SUBSTITŪTUS, s, um, part. of substituo.
SUBSTO, are, v. n. I. To exist under, among, or along with, nullo dolore substantive, Cels.—II. To resist, Ter.

SUBSTRATUS, s, um, part. of substerno.
SUBSTRATUS, ūs, m. (substerno). A straying or laying under, Plin.

SUBSTRACTUS, s, um, I. Part. of substringo.—II. Adj.: Small, narrow, tight, Plin.; straightened, close, tight, s. tunicæ, Gell.; drawn up, meagre, lean, Ov.

SUB-STRINGO, xxi, ctum, 3 v. a. To bind underneath, undergird. I. Prop.: s. crinem nodo, Tac.—II. Meton.: To draw together, confine, stop, check, repress, restrain. A) Prop.: s. aurem, to prick up, Hor.—B) Fig.: s. effusa, Quint.

SUBSTRUCTIO, ōnis, f. (substruo). A substructure, foundation, Cic.

SUBSTRUCTUS, s, um, part. of substruo.
SUBSTRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To build underneath, lay a foundation, Capitolium substratum saxo quadrato, Liv.; s. vias gloriæ, to pave, Id.

SUBSULTIM, adv. (subsilio). With jumping up, by bounds or leaps, Suet.

SUBSULTO, are, v. intens. n. (subsilio). To jump or leap up. I. Prop., Plaut.—II. Fig.: ne sermo subsultet, Quint.

SUB-SUM, esse, v. n. To be underneath, near, at hand, or behind, ubi non subest, quo præcipit ac decidat, there is nothing below, Cic.; subucula subest tunicæ, Hor.; planities s., Liv.; amica suberit notitiæ tuæ, will be subject to your knowledge, Ov.

SUB-SŪTUS, s, um, part. (suo). Sowed underneath, s. vestis, trimmed, Hor.

SUBTEGMEN, inis. See SUBTEMEN.

SUBTEMEN [subtegmēn], inis, n. (subteximen, subtecmēn, from subtexo). The roof of a web. I. Prop., Plin.—II. Meton.: Any thing spun or woven, thread, yarn, s. Tyrium, Tibull.; of the thread of the Fates, ducere subtemina, Catull.

SUBTER, adv. and prep. (sub, ter). I. Adv.: Below, underneath, beneath, s. median regionem sol obtinet, Cic.—II. Prep. with acc. or abl.: Underneath, under, below, from below, from under, near. a) With acc.: locare cupiditatem s. præcordia, Cic.; exere manum s. togam, Liv. b) With abl.: s. densa testudine, Virg.

SUBTER-DŪCO, xi, 3 v. a. To withdraw secretly, Plaut.

SUBTER-FŪGIO, fūgi, 3 v. n. and a. To flee away or from secretly, to escape, withdraw, shun, avoid. I. Neut., Plaut.—II. Act.: s. vim crimum, Cic.; s. militiam, Id.

SUBTER-LABOR, labi, v. dep. n. To slip away, flow away under a thing, escape, s. celeritate, Liv.; flumini subterlabentia muros, Virg.

SUB-TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. To rub off below, to wear away, boves ne pedes subterant, Cat.; to pound or break to pieces, Plaut.

SUB-TERRANEUS, s, um (terra). Subterranean, underground, s. specus, Cic.

SUBTER-TĒNŪO, are. To make thin below, Lucr.

SUB-TERTIUS, s, um. Smaller by one third, M. Cap.

SUBTER-VACANS, antis (vacō). That is empty below, Sen.

SUB-TEXO, xūi, xtum, 3 v. a. To weave below or under a thing, to join to. I. Prop.: s. lunam alutæ, Juv.; sol diem s. Olympo, spreads round Olympus, Val. Flac.; s. cœlum fumo, Virg.—II. Fig. A) To join to, annex, add, subtextit fabulæ huic, legatos esse, &c., Liv.—B) Gen.: To put together, compose, prepare, s. carmina, Tibull.; s. originem familiarum, Nep.

SUBTEXTUS, s, um, part. of subtexo.

SUBTILIS, e (sub, tela, or from subtexillis). Fine, thin, slender, delicate. I. A) Prop.: s. farina, Plin.; s. filus, Lucr.—B) Meton. of the senses: Having a fine taste, fine, nice, delicate, s. palatum, Hor.—II. Fig.: Fine, accurate, exact. A) Gen. I) s. descriptio, Cic. 2) Having fine feelings, fine, nice, s. iudicium, Cic.—B) Esp. of style: Simple, plain, without ornament, s. oratio, Cic.; s. disputator, Id.

SUBTILITAS, atis, f. (subtilis). Fineness, delicacy. I. Prop.: s. linearum, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: Accuracy, exactness; acuteness, subtlety, s. sententiarum, Cic.—B) Esp. of style: Unaffectedness, plainness, simplicity, s. orationis, Cic.

SUBTILITER, adv. Finely, delicately. I. Prop.: res s. connexæ, Lucr.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: s. iudicare, Cic.; s. exsequi numerum, Liv.—B) Esp. of style: Unaffectedly, with simplicity or plainness, s. dicere, Cic.

SUBTIMEO, ere, v. n. To be somewhat afraid, Cic.

SUBTRACTUS, s, um, part. of subtrahō.

SUB-TRAHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. To draw away from under or secretly, to withdraw, remove, take away. I. Prop.: s. vicarium diligentia, Cic.; s. se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicæ, to retire, withdraw, Id.; s. hastatos, Liv.; s. oculos, to turn away, Tac.; subtrahere, to retire, Suet.; Plin.; solum subtrahitur, slips away underneath, gives way, Virg.—II. Fig.: s. rem, Cic.; s. alqm iudicio, Liv.; s. se, to withdraw, retire, Id.

SUB-TRISTIS, e. Somewhat sad or sorrowful, s. visus est, Ter.

SUBTRITUS, s, um, part. of subtero.

SUB-TURPICŪLUS, s, um. Somewhat base or mean, Cic.

SUBTUS, adv. (sub, like intus, from in). Below, underneath, beneath, s. oppugnare cuniculis, Liv.

SUB-TŪSUS, s, um, part. (tundo). Somewhat pounded or bruised, Tibull.

SUBUCULA.

SUBŪCŪLA, æ, f. (sub-uo, like ex-uo). *A man's under-garment, a shirt*, Suet.; Hor.

SŪBŪLA, æ, f. *A shoemaker's awl*, Mart. *Meton.*: *A very small weapon*, subulā leonem excipis, Sen.

SŪBŪLO, ōnis, m. I. (*a Tuscan word for tibia*). *A flute-player*, Fest. — II. *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. — III. *A Roman surname*, Liv.

SŪBŪRA or SUBURRA (abbrev. SVC.), æ, f. *A street in Rome, in the second region, in which provisions were sold and prostitutes lived*, Varr.; Quint.

SŪBŪRĀNUS, a, um (Subura). *Of or belonging to the Subura*, S. tribus, Cic.; S. magistra, i. e. a prostitute, Mart.

SŪBURBANITAS, ātis, f. (suburbanus). *Nearness to the city (Rome)*, Cic.

SŪ-URBĀNUS, a, um. I. *Near to the city (Rome), suburban*, s. rus, Cic. — II. *Subst.* A suburbanum, i. n. (sc. prædium). *Au estate near Rome*, Cic. — B) sūburbāci, ōrum, m., *Inhabitants of towns near Rome*, Ov.

SŪBŪRBIUM, ū, n. (urbis). *A suburb*, Cic.

SŪ-URGĒO, ēre, v. a. *To drive or press close to*, Virg.

SŪ-ŪRO, ustum, ēre, v. a. *To burn slightly, to singe, scorch*, s. crura, Suet.

SUBUSTUS, a, um, part. of suburo.

SUBVECTIO, ōnis, f. (subvebo). *A carrying up, a bringing or conveying to, transporting*, s. frumenti, Liv.; duræ s. (frumenti), Cæs.

SUBVECTO, 1 v. intens. a. *To carry, bring, or convey to*, naves, quæ frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac.; s. saxa humeris, Virg.

SUBVECTUS, a, um, part. of subvebo.

SUBVECTUS, ūs, m. (subveho). *A conveying*, s. cummeatum, Tac.

SŪB-VEHO, exi, ectum, 3 v. a. *To carry forth from below, carry or bring to, convey up a river, against the stream, &c.*, Philippus subvectus adverso flumine, Liv.; s. frumeotum, Cæs. *Pass. and mid.*, subvehi, *To be conveyed or brought up, to go or ride up*, Ov.; *to sail up a river*, Tac.

SUB-VENĪO, vēni, ventum, 4 v. n. [*fut.*, subve-nibo, Plaut.]. I. *To come to, come to one's help, to assist, to obviate or remedy any thing bad, &c.* a) *With dat.*: s. patriæ, Cic.; s. homini, Id. *Impers.*: huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, Cic. b) *Absol.*: nisi subvenitis, Cic. *Impers.*: priusquam subveiretur, Sall. — II. *To come on, come after, quod nocte subvenit*, Plin.

SUBVENTO, are (subvenio). *To hasten to one's help*, Plaut.

SUB-VERĒOR, ēri, v. dep. n. *To be a little afraid or anxious*, s. ne te delectet, &c., Cic.

SUBVERSO [subvorsio], are, v. intens. a. (subverto). *To overthrow, destroy, subvert*, Plaut.

SUBVERSOR, ōris, m. (subverto). *One who overthrows, a subverter, destroyer*, s. lo-gum, Tac.

SUBVERSUS, a, um, part. of subverto.

SUB-VERTO [vorto], ti, sum, 3 v. a. *To overturn, overthrow*. I. *Prop.*: a. mensam, Suet.; s. tantas operum moles, Ov.; calceus . . . subvertet, trip up, throw to the ground, Hor. — II. *Fig.*: *To overthrow, destroy, subvert, avaritia s. fidem, ceterasque bonas artes*, Sall.

SUCCESSOR.

SUBVEXUS, a, um (subveho). *Slanting upward, of a gentle ascent*, Liv.

SUB-VŪLO, are, v. a. *To fly up*, hæ (partes corporum) in cœlestem locum subvolent, Cic.

SUB-VOLVUS, ēre, v. a. *To roll up*, s. saxa, Virg. SUBVOLVUS or SUBVULSUS, s, um, part. of subvello.

SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like*, Plaut.

SUC-CAVUS [subc.], u, um. *Hollow below*, s. loca, Lucr.

SUCCEDĀNEUS or SUCCTĀNEUS, a, um (succedo). *That steps in the place of another or is put for it, substituted*, s. tergum, Plaut.

SUC-CEDO, cessi, cessum, 3 v. n. I. *To go forth from under a thing or from below, to ascend*. A) *Prop.*: s. tectis, Virg.; s. (corpora) tumultu terre, to inter, Id.; nubes s. soli, come under the sun, Lucr.; s. tunulum, Liv. *With in*: cogebat silvas in muntem s., to retire up the mountains, Lucr. — B) *Fig.* 1) *To be subject*, a. sub acumen stilli, Cic. 2) *To mount, rise, ascend*, s. ad summum honorem, Lucr. — II. *To go to or toward*. A) *To advance toward, approach*, s. ad castra hostium, Liv.; s. portas, Cæs.; sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Id.; successum est in quo loco, Liv. — B) 1) *Prop.*: *To succeed, supply the place of*, heres successerit, Cic.; s. in pugnam, Liv.; ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Cæs. 2) *Fig.* s) *To follow, succeed in order of time or in value*, successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic.; horum ætati successit Isocrates, Id.; succedo ei orationi, I speak after that speech, Cic. b) *res (alci) succedit, or simply succedit, things succeed, prosper, go on well, turn out well*, si ex sententia successerit, Cic.; res nulla successerit, Cæs.; postquam inceptum non succedebat, Liv.

SUC-CENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. (sub, cendo, cando). *To kindle or set fire to from below; hence, gen., to kindle, set fire to*. I. *Prop.*: s. ignes, Cic.; s. aggerem, Cæs. — II. *Fig.*: *To kindle, inflame*, Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore, Ov.; succensus dulcedine formæ, Juv.; rubor s. ora, reddens, Luc.

SUC-CENSEO, sui, sum, 2 v. n. (succensus, from succendo). *To be inflamed with anger, to be angry or enraged*. a) *With dat.*: irrscei et s. hominibus, Cic.; ne tu illi succenseas, Id. b) *Absol.*: quis tandem succenseat, Liv.

SUC-CENSUS, a, um, part. of succendo and succenseo.

SUC-CENTŪRIO [subc.], atum, 1 v. a. *To supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged; hence, fig., to supply, put in the place of*, Fest.; ego hic ero succenturiatus, a substitute, Ter.

SUC-CENTŪRIO [subc.], ōnis, m. *An undercenturion, a non-commissioned officer*, Liv.

SUC-CERNO [subc.], crēvi, crētum, 3 v. a. I. *To sift through*, Plin. *Jocosely*, Plaut. — II. *Meton.*: *To shake*, Sever.

SUC-CESSIO, ōnis, f. (succedo, II, B). I. *A succeeding, following, succession (to a thing)*, amotio doloris afficit s. voluptatis, Cic. — II. *A good issue, success*, August.

SUCCESSOR, ōris, m. (succedo). *One who follows or succeeds another, a successor*, s. conjunctissimus, Cic.

SUCCESSUS, a, um, *part. of succedo.*

SUCCESSUS, ūs, m. (succedo). I. *An advancing toward, approach, s. et incurus hostium, Cæs.*—II. *A succession.* A) *Prop.*: continuus s. temporis, Just.—B) *Fig.*: *Good progress, prosperous issue, success, ausciam crescere successu, Liv.; successus anni, Ov.*

SUCCIDANEUS, a, um. *See SUCCEDANEUS.*

SUCCIDIA, æ, f. (succido). I. *Prop.*: *A flitch or side of bacon, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *succidias humanas facere, to slaughter, Cat.*

SUC-CIDO, idi, 3 v. n. (cado). *To fall under a thing.* I. *Gen.*, Varr.—II. *Esp.*: *To sink, sink down, drop (under one).* A) *Prop.*: *genua succiduut, Plaut.; ægri succidimus, Virg.*—B) *Fig.*: *mens s., Sen.*

SUC-CIDO, cidi, cīsum, 3 v. a. (cædo). *To cut from below, cut off or away, cut down, vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv.; s. florem aratro, Virg.; succisa libido, castrated, Claud.*

SUCCIDUS, a, um. *See SUCRUS.*

SUCCIDUUS, a, um (succido). *Falling down, sinking, s. genu, Ov.*

SUCCINCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of succingo.*—II. *Adj. A) Ready, prepared, proni atque s., Quint.—B) Contracted, short, small, succinctiores arbores, Plin.*

SUCCINEUS, a, um. *See SUCINEUS.*

SUC-CINGO [subc.], dxi, nctum, 3 v. a. I. *Prop.*: *To gird below, or to gird or tuck up from below, to truss, gird, or tuck up, gird about, succinctus cultro, Liv.; pinus succincta comas, with a bare stem, Ov.*—II. *Meton.*: *To furnish, provide, equip with a thing, s. se canibus, Cic.; succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.*

SUCCINGULUM [subc.], i, n. (succingo). *A girdle, belt, Plaut.*

SUC-CINO, ère (sub, cano). *To sing to, accompany.* I. *Prop.*: *s. cantibus, Calp.*—II. *Meton.*: *To answer, clamat . . . succinit alter, &c., Hor.*

SUCCINUM, SUCCINUS. *See SUCINUM, SUCINUS.*

SUCCIPIO, ere. *See SUSCIPIO.*

SUCCISIVUS, a, um. *See SUBSECIVUS.*

SUCCLAMATIO, ōnis, f. *A shouting, calling out, Liv.*

SUC-CLAMO [subcl.], 1 v. a. *To cry to or after, multitudo succlamabat, Liv.; succlamatus invidiā, I am called or cried out against, Quint.*

SUCCO, ōnis, *See SUCO.*

SUC-CŒNO [subc.], are, v. a. *To eat or consume from below, or underneath, Quint.*

SUC-COLLO [subc.], 1 v. a. (collum). *To take upon the neck or shoulders, vicissim subcollantibus (lecticam), Suet.*

SUC-CONTUMELIŒSE [subc.], adv. *Somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously, Cic.*

SUCCOSUS, a, um. *See SUCOSUS.*

SUC-CRESCO [subc.], ère, v. n. *To grow forth from below, grow up, grow after.* I. *Prop.*: *mores mali quasi herba succreverunt, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.*: *To grow up after, succedat, ille orator vestræ quasi si ætati, Cic.*

SUCCRETUS, a, um, *part. of succeruo.*

SUC-CRISPUS [subc.], a, um. *Slightly curled, s. capillus, Cic.*

SUC-CUMBO [subc.], cūbāi, cūbitum, 3 v. n.

To place one's self or fall under a thing, to fall down, sink. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *victima succumbens ferro, Catull.; Augustus Nolæ succubuit, was attacked with illness, took to his bed, Suet.*—B) *Esp.*: *To cohabit, ante nuptias ut succumbereut quibus vellent, Varr.*—II. *Fig.*: *To submit, fall, be overwhelmed or conquered, yield, succumb.* a) *With dat.*: *philosopho succubuit orator, Cic.; s. oneri, doloribus, Id.; s. temporis, to accommodate one's self to, Liv.* b) *Abso.*: *non esse viri succumbere, Cic.*

SUC-CURRO [subc.], curri, cursum, 3 v. n. *To run underneath or below, to run or hasten to, toward, or near.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *s. corpus luæ, Lucr.*—B) *Esp.*: *To hasten or come to one's help, to aid, help, succor, s. laborantibus, Cic.; s. suis cedentibus auxilio, Cæs.; canabis s. alvo jumentorum, is good for, &c., Plin.*—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: *s. atque subire terrores periculaque, Cic.*—B) *Esp.*: *To occur to one's mind, come into one's thoughts, quicque s., licet scribere, Cic.*

SUCCUS, i. *See SUCUS.*

SUCCUSSIO [subc.], ōnis, f. (succutio). *A shaking, tossing, jolting, Sen.*

SUCCUSSUS, a, um, *part. of succutio.*

SUCCUSSUS [subc.], ūs m. (succutio). *A shaking, jolting, Pac. ap. Cic.*

SUC-CUSTOS [subc.], ōdis, m. *An under-keeper, Plaut.*

SUC CŪTIO [subc.], ussi, ussum, 3 v. a. (gustio). *To shake and toss, jolt, s. mare, Sen.; s. caput, Lucr.*

SŪCIDUS [succ.], a, um (sucus). *Juicy, s. lana, recently shorn and not yet cleansed, Plin.; s. puella, plump, Plaut.*

SŪCINĒUS [succ.], a, um (suciuum). *Of amber, s. novsculæ, with handles made of amber, Plin.* SŪCINUM, i, n. (sucus). *Amber, usually called electrum, Plin.; Juv.; Mart.*

SŪCO [succ.], ōnis, m. (sugo). *One that sucks out, a sucker, said of a usurer, Att. ap. Cic.*

SŪCŒSUS [succ.], a, um (sucns). *Full of juice, juicy, s. resina, Plin.; s. poma, Cels.*

SUCTUS, s, um, *part. of sugo.*

SŪCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (sus). I. *Prop.*: *A little sow, Plaut.*—II. *A windlass, winch, Cat.*

SŪCŪLA, æ, f. (ŭw), Sūculæ, plur. *A constellation, otherwise called Hyades, Cic.*

SŪCUS [succus], i, m. (sugo). *Juice.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *stipes trabunt s. ex terra, Cic.; s. ambrosiæ, Virg.*—B) *A medical juice, sirup, Ov.*—II. *Fig.*: *Vigor, vital power, spirit, s. ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Of strength or energy of style: s. et sanguis oratorum, Cic.*

SŪDARIUM, ii, n. (sudor). *A handkerchief or towel for wiping away perspiration, a pocket-handkerchief, Suet.*

SŪDATIO, ōnis, f. (súdo). I. *A sweating, Sen.*—II. *A sweating-room, Vitr.*

SŪDATORIUM, ii, n. (sudatorius). *A sweating place or room, sudatory, Sen.*

SŪDATORIUS, a, um (súdo). *Belonging to sweating, s. unctioes, Plaut.*

SŪDATRIX, icis, f. (súdo). *She that sweats, apt to sweat or cause to sweat, s. toga, Mart.*

SŪDES or SŪDIS, is, f. I. *A pale, stake, s. stipitesque, Cæs.; s. saxæ, crags, App.*—II. *A kind of sea-fish, Plin.*

SUDICULUM.

SUDICULUM, i, n. (sudor). *A kind of whip, Plaut.*

SÜDO, 1 v. n. and a. I. *To sweat.* A) *Prop. a) Absol.: s. sine causa, Cic.; sudavit et alsit (purc), Hor. b) With an abl.: To sweat or drop with, scuta sudasse sanguine, Liv. Poet.: To distill, drop, sudantia ligno balsama, Virg.—B) Fig.: To labor, toil hard, to exert one's self, take much pains, sudandum est pro communibus commodis, Cic.; sudabis castis, Ter.—II. To exude, sweat out, emit by sweating. A) 1) *Prop.: ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. 2) Fig.: To prepare or work with great labor, thorax sudatus multo labore, Sil.; s. deunccs, Pers.—B) To wet or saturate with perspiration, s. vestem, Quiet.**

SÜDOR, örís, m. (súdo). *Sweat, perspiration.* 1. *Prop. A) Gen.: s. e corpore, Cic.; s. fluit rivis, Virg. Plur., Lucr.—B) Esp.: Moisture, s. picis, Plin.; s. veneni, Ov.—II. Fig.: Exertion, fatigue, labor, toil, s. ac labor, Cic.; phaleræ sudore receptæ, Virg.*

SÜDUS, a, um (se, udus). I. *Unclothed, clear, serene, fair and dry, s. ver, Virg.—II. Subst., sudum, i, n., Fair weather, a clear sky, si erit s., Cic.; cum s. est, Plaut.*

SÜEO, ère [suemus bisyll., Lucr.]. *To be used or accustomed, s. appellare, Lucr.*

SÜESCO, süevi, süetum, 3 v. inch. n. [contr. süesti, suerunt, susses, &c.]. *To accustom one's self, to be used or accustomed, ut suereret militiæ, Tac.; suerunt vocitare, Cic. poet. Part. perf.: Accustomed, suetus abstinere, Liv.; suetæ aquis volucres, Tac.*

SÜESSA, æ, f. *Sessa, a very ancient town of Latium, called also Pometia and Aurunca, birth-place of the poet Lucilius; now Sessa, Cic.*

SÜESSIÖNES [Suessones, Luc.], um, m. *Suessiones, a people of Gaul, near the modern Soissons, Cæs.*

SÜETÖNIUS, ñi, m. *A Roman family name: C. Suetonius Tranquillus, the biographer of the first twelve Roman emperors; his father, S. Lenis, was a tribune in the 13th legion, Suet.*

SÜETUS, a, um, part. of suesco.

SÜEVI, örüm, m. *Suevi, a considerable people who overspread Germany from the northeast, Cæs.*

SÜEVIA, æ, f. *The country of the Suevi, Tac. SÜEVICUS, a, um (Suevi). Suevic, S. mare, Tac.*

SÜEVUS, a, um (Suevi). *Suevian, S. natio, Cæs.*

SÜFES [suffés], étis, m. [Phœnic. 𐤔𐤕], *a judge. The chief magistrate at Carthage, Liv.*

SUF-FARCINO [subf.], 1 v. a. *To stuff full, to cram, suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut.*

SUFFARRĀNEUS or SUFFARRĀNIUS [subf.], a, um (sub, far). *That brings or conveys corn, s. mulier, Cic.*

SUFFECTUS, a, um, part. of sufficio.

SUF-FERO [subf.], sustüli, subläturn, sufferre, v. a. *To carry under a thing, lay under. I. Prop.: s. corium, Plaut.—II. Gen. A) To supply, s. lac, Varr.—B) To bear, uphold, sustain. 1) Prop.: s. se, to sustain one's self, Suet. 2) Fig.: To bear, endure, suffer, s. pœnam and pœnas, Cic.; s. plagas, Plaut. Absol.: vix suffero, Ter.*

SUFFOSSIO.

SUFFERTUS, a, um. *Stuffed full, full, alqd sufferti sc tiooiturum, something that fills the ear, Suet.*

SUFFES, étis. See SUFES.

SUF-FICIO [subf.], feci, fectum, 3 v. a. (facio). I. A) *To put or bring under, to present with, supply, furnish. 1) Prop.: s. milites excursionibus, to cause to take part in, Liv.; s. laam medicamentis, to dye, Cic.; nubes sole suffecta, penetrated with rays, Sen. 2) Fig.: s. animos, to give heart, Virg.—B) To choose, elect, or put in the place of another, s. collegam, Cic.; filius patri suffectus, Tac.—II. To be sufficient or enough, to be equal to, to be able to withstand or resist. Absol.; with dat., with ad, adversus, in, with inf., or ut or ne: nec scribæ s. poterunt, Cic.; s. alimentis, Liv.; vires sufficers cuiquam, Cæs.; s. ad tributum, Liv.; with inf., sufficimus tendere, Virg.*

SUF-FIGO [subf.], xi, xum, 3 v. a. *To join to below, to join, fasten, or fix to, s. cruci, to fasten on a cross, crucify, Cic.; thus s. alqm in cruce, Hor.; in cruceum, Just.; caput hasta suffixum, the head fixed or set up on a spear, Suet.*

SUFFIMEN, inis, n. (suffio). *Incense, perfume, Ov.*

SUFFIMENTUM, i, n. (suffio). *Incense, perfume, Cic.*

SUF-FIO [subf.], ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. n. and a. (absol., fio, i. q. fiv). *To fumigate, perfume, s. et purgare domos, Plin.; s. thyino, Virg.; s. carnem hædorum pilo, to fumigate by burning, Plin.; s. terras, to warm, Lucr.*

SUFFITIO, önis, f. (suffio). *A perfuming, fumigating, Plin.*

SUFFITUS, a, um, part. of suffio.

SUFFITUS, üs, m. (suffio). I. *A fumigating, fumigation, Plin.—II. Vapor or smoke caused by fumigation, Plin.*

SUFFIXUS, a, um, part. of suffigo.

SUFFLAMEN, inis, n. I. *A trigger or catch to hold a wheel, a drag-chain, drag, Juv.—II. A hindrance, impediment, Juv.*

SUFFLAMINO, are (sufflamen), v. a. *To stop, check by a trigger or drag, Sen.*

SUFFLATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of suffio.—II. Adj. A) Prop.: Swollen up, s. corpus, Varr.—B) Fig.: Puffed up with anger or pride, s. ille veniet, Plaut.*

SUFFLATUS [subf.], üs, m. (suffio). *A blowing, Sen.*

SUF-FLÄVUS [subf.], a, um. *Somewhat light-colored, flaxen (of hair), s. capillus, Suet.*

SUF-FLO, 1 v. a. and n. I. *To blow forth from below, blow up, blow out. A) Prop.: cutis sufflata, Plin.; s. buccas, Plaut.—B) Fig.: s. se, to inflate one's self with anger, Plaut.—II. To blow at, against, or upon. A) Prop.: s. buccas, Mart.—B) Fig.: suffla, Boast, Pers.*

SUFFÖCATIO [subf.], önis, f. *A suffocating, choking, s. mulierum, hysterical affections, Plin.*

SUFFÖCO [subf.], 1 v. a. (fax). *To suffocate, choke, strangle. I. Prop.: s. patrem, Cic.; suffocatas mulieres, hysterical, Plin.—II. Meton.: s. urbem et Italiam fame, to starve, Cic.*

SUF-FÖDIO [subf.], födi, fossum, 3 v. a. *To dig under, undermine, s. illa, Liv.; s. equos, Cæs.*

SUFFOSSIO [subf.], önis, f. (suffodio). *An undermining; plur., vines, Sen.*

SUFFOSSUS, a, um, *part. of suffodio*.
SUFFRAGATIO [subf.], ōnis, f. *A favoring, recommending any one (for an office), s. militaris, Cic.; s. consularis, a recommending to the consulate, Id.*

SUFFRAGATOR [subf.], ōris, m. *One who recommends a person by his vote; a recommender, adherent, supporter, comparatio suffragatorum, Cic.*

SUFFRAGATORIUS, a, um (suffragator). *Of or belonging to recommendation, recommendatory, s. amicitia, Qu. Cic.*

SUFFRAGIUM, ū, n. *A voting-tablet, a suffrage, vote. I. Prop.: ferre suffragia, Cic.; mittere centurias in s. Liv.; tacitis s., a secret voting, Plin.—II. Fig. A) The right of voting, ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic.; reddere suffragia populo, elections, Suet.—B) A favorable judgment, consent, approbation, approval, recommendation, rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic.; non ego vectosæ plebis suffragia venor, Hor.*

SUFFRAGIUM, ū, n. *dep. n. (suffragium). To give one a vote, to vote for one, support or recommend him. I. Prop.: ut suffragantur, Cic.; convenerant... suffragandi causa, Liv.—II. Meton.: To favor, support, recommend. a) With dat.: domus suffragata domino, Cic.; s. consilio, Cæs. b) Absol.: fortuna suffragante, Cic.*

SUFFRINGO [subfr.], ēre (frango). *To break to pieces below, s. cruris alci, Cic.; s. talos silci, Plaut.*

SUFFUGIO, fūgi, 3 v. n. and a. *I. To flee to a place, custodes vigilisque suffugere imber coegit, Liv.—II. To escape, flee from a person or thing, s. cocantem orare, Suet.*

SUFFUGIUM, ū, n. (suffugio). *A place of refuge. I. Prop.: s. et receptaculum, Tac.—II. Fig.: A refuge, preservative, s. malorum, Tac.*

SUF-FULCIO [subf.], fulsi, fultum, 4 v. a. *I. To prop underneath, underprop, support. A) Prop.: porticus suffulta columinis, Lucr.; nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut.—B) Fig.: s. artus, Lucr.—II. To place under by way of support, s. columoam, Plaut.*

SUFFULTUS, a, um, *part. of suffulcio.*

SUF-FUNDO [subf.], fudi, fūsum, 3 v. a. *I. Prop.: To pour under or underneath, to cause to flow or run under, animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.; aqua suffunditur, flos underneath, Sen.; intumuit suffusa venter ab uode, with the dropsy, Ov.; suffusi cruore oculi, bloodshot, Plin.; s. ora rubore, to spread over, suffuse, tinge, Ov.; rubor suffusus, a blush, Liv.; s. aquam frigidam, to pour cold water under, i. e. to speak coldly or contemptuously, Plaut.—II. Fig.: animum suffusus malevolentia, Cic.*

SUF-FÜROR [subf.], ūri, v. dep. a. *To rob secretly, to steal, filch, purloin, Plaut.*

SUF-FUSCUS, a, um, *Somewhat brown, brownish, s. margarita, Tac.*

SUFFUSUS, a, um, *part. of suffundio.*

SUGAMBRI, ōrum. *See SIGAMBRI.*

SUGGERO [subg.], gessi, gestum, 3 v. o. *To carry under, carry near or to; to lay or put under, present, give, bring. I. Prop.: s. cibum animalibus, Tac.; s. divitias alimentaque, Ov.—II. Fig.: To put or set under, to car-*

ry to, to add to, s. ludam Druso, to impose upon, blind, Cic.; s. firmamenta casus, Id.; suggerebantur damna alestoria, were added, Id.

SUGGESTIO [subg.], ōnis, f. (suggero). *I. Prop.: An adding to, potus suggestione suctus, Cœl. Aur.—II. Fig. A) Addition (of an answer to one's own question), schema per s., Quint.*

SUGGESTUS, a, um, *part. of suggero.*

SUGGESTUM [subg.], ūs, m., and **SUGGESTUM**, i, n. *I. An elevation. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. insulæ, Plin.; s. in orchestras, a raised seat, Suet. 2) Esp.: A raised place to speak from, a platform, communis suggesta, Cic.; pro suggestu, Cæs.—B) Fig.: A height, eminence, s. fortunatum, App.*

SUG-GRANDIS [subg.], e. *Somewhat large, Cic.*

SUGGREDIOR [subg.], gressus, 3 v. dep. n. (gradior). *I. To go near or to, s. propius, Tac.—II. To approach, attack, quos dux Romanus acie suggestus, Tac.*

SUGILLATIO, ōnis, f. *I. Prop.: A black or blue mark made by a blow upon the body, Plin.—II. Fig.: A insulting, an affront or insult, s. consulum, Liv.*

SUGILLO, 1 v. a. (cf. Gr. σκάλλω; Germ. schlagca). *To beat black and blue. I. Prop.: qui nonquam sugillatus est, Sen.—II. Fig. A) To insult, affront, viri sugillati, Liv.—B) To beat or flog in, to suggest, s. verba, Prud.*

SŪGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To suck. I. Prop.: (animulium) alia sugant, Cic.—II. Fig.: To suck in, imbibe, s. errorem cum lacte nutricis, Cic.*

SUI, sibi [old dat., sibe, sibe], se or sese, *pron. recipr., nom. wanting. I. Gen.: Of himself, herself, itself; to himself, &c.; himself, &c., virtus est amans sui, Cic.; facultas sui colligendi, Cæs.; contentio inter se, Cic. With cum: With himself, herself, &c., quæ secum possit efferre, Cic. Met is appended for emphasis: ne aperiret regem semet, Liv.; quas (artes) doceat semet prognatos, Hor.—II. Esp. A) sd se, apud se, to or near himself, rogat, ut veniam sd se, Cic.; apud se esse, to be in one's senses, Ter.—B) sibi. 1) Redundant: quidam sibi clamor vellet, Liv.; quid sibi vult pater, Ter. 2) Emphatic with suus: sibi suo tempore, Cic.*

SŪILE, is, n. (sus). *A pig-sty, Col.*

SŪILLUS, a, um (sus). *I. Of or belonging to swine, s. grex, Liv.—II. Subst., suilla, ō, f. (sc. caro). Swine's flesh, pork, Plin.*

SUIŌNES, um, m. *Suiones, a people inhabiting the modern Sweden, Tac.*

SULCO, 1 v. a. (sulcus). *To furrow, mark with furrows. I. Prop.: s. agros, Tib.; s. humum, Ov.—II. Meton.: To furrow, plough, sail, pass, or flow through, &c., s. fossas, Varr.; s. vada caridā, Virg.; s. cutem rugis, to wrinkle, Ov.*

SULCUS, i, m. (ὄλκος). *I. A furrow, cum s. esset impressus, Cic.; committere semitas sulcis, Virg.—II. Meton. A) A ploughing, hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col.—B) A hollow, cavity, trench, ditch, Plin. Of a furrow in the water, Virg. Of a meteor cutting the air, Virg.—C) i. q. pudentum mulicbre, Virg.; Lucr.*

SULFUR [sulphur and sulphur], ūris, a. *I. Brimstone, sulphur, Plin.; plur., Virg.—II. Meton.: Lightning, s. æthereum, Lucr.*

SULFÜRATIO [sulph.], ónis, f. (sulfur). *A vein or layer of sulphur*, Sen.

SULFÜRĒUS [sulph.], a, um (sulfur). *Of sulphur, sulphurous, like sulphur*, a. aqua, Virg.; s. lux fulminum, Plin.

SULLA [less correct, Sylla], æ, m. Sulla, a surname in the gens Cornelia. Thus, L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, the well-known Roman dictator, rival of Marius.

SULLĀNUS, a, um (Sulla). *Of or belonging to Sulla*, S. ager, Cic.; S. tempus, Id.

SULLĀTŪRIO, ire. *To imitate Sulla, act the part of Sulla*, Cic.

SULMO, ónis, m. Sulmo. I. *A town in the territory of the Peligni, birth-place of Ovid*, Cic. — II. *The name of a hero*, Virg.

SULMŌNENSIS, e. (Sulmo). *Of or belonging to Sulmo*, S. ager, Plin. Plur.: Sulmoneas, ium, m. *The inhabitants of Sulmo*, Cæs.

SULPHUR, &c. See SULFUR, &c.

SULPICIĀNUS, a, um (Sulpicius). *Of or belonging to Sulpicius*, S. classis, commanded by the prætor P. Sulpicius, Cæs.

SULPICIUS, a. Sulpicius, a Roman family name; e. g. Ser. Sulpicius Galba, consul A.U.C. 610, an excellent orator, Cic.

SULPICIUS, a, um (Sulpicius). *Of or belonging to (o) Sulpicius*, S. horrea, Hor.

SULTIS. See VOLO.

SUM, fūi, esse; fut. subj., forem, fores, &c.; inf., fore [old forms: Augustus used to say simus for sumus, Suet.; perf., fūimus for fuimus, Enn. ap. Cic.; subj. præs., siem, sies, siet, very common, esp. in Plaut.: fuam, Plaut.; fuas, L. And.; fuivisset, Enn.; part. præs., ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc.]. (The root es is allied to the Greek εἶμι, εἶμι.) *To be*. I. Subst.: *To be, be present, exist, dwell, to be found, be at a place, have or take place*. A) Gen.: definitionum duo sunt genera, Cic.; esse aut non esse, Id.; qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Id.; (solis defectio) fuit Romulo regnante, took place, Id.; esse in servitute, Id. — B) Esp. 1) sunt, qui (quæ) 'There are some who. a) With indic.: sunt qui colligunt, Cic.; sunt, qui putant, Id.; fuere complures, qui profecti sunt, Sall. b) With subj.: sunt qui putent, Cic.; nemo erat, in quem ea suspicio conveniret, Id. Poet.: est quibus (erit etc.): est quibus concurrat. Prop. 2) a) With dat.: *Tu have*, cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. b) esse alci cum alqo, to have to do, or be in connection, with any one, sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum, Cic. 3) esse cum alqo (alqs), to have carnal intercourse with, cuius soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic.; cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens fuerit 4) Euphemist., in the past tense: *To be deceased, to be no more, give erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent*, Tib.; fuimus Troes, Virg.: ita pæne tibi fuit Phronesium, he was nearly dead, almost gone, Plaut. 5) s) *To be real, to be the case, to have place; thus, esp., est, esto, it is so, be it so, well, sunt ista*, Laeli, Cic.; esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest. b) Hence the phrases est ut, ubi, quum, quod, or with a subj. clause: *It happens that, there are cases in which, or there is reason for, it is allowed or permitted that, one may*. a) est ut: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. ß) est ubi: est, ubi id valeat, Cic. γ) est quum: est quum non est satius, Auct. Her. δ) est quod: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv.;

non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. e) est, with a subj. clause: verbo negare sit, Liv.: erat conjectare, Tac.; non est dicere, Hor.; with dat., ne tibi sit adire, Prop.; fucrit mihi eguisse, Sall. 6) *To be, i. e. to come, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus*, Cic.; equid in mentem est tibi, Plaut. —

II. Copulat.: *To be any thing or any how*. A) Gen.: præclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.; ego tu sum, tu es ego; unsum sumus, Plaut. — B) Esp. 1) *With an adj. in the genit. or abl.*: esse nullius animi, nullius consilii, Cic.; ut bono essent animo, Id. 2) *With genit. or abl. of the value*: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic.; magni erant mihi tuæ literæ, Id.; sextante ssi erat, cost, Liv. 3) *With a possessive genit.*: quorum summa est acuturitas, Cic.; qui Romanæ partis erant, Liv.; est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut, &c., Cæs. 4) *With dat., denoting the end, and the like*: esse crimini, Cic.; qui essent oeri ferendo, Liv. *With another dat., denoting the person*: esse saluti huic civitati, Cic. 5) *id est or hoc est, that is, that is to say, sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur*, Cic.

SŪMEN, iois, n. [sugimen, sugmen, from sugo]. *An udder, teat*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: manus lactanti in s. sidat, Lucil. — B) Esp.: *A sow's udder (regarded as a delicacy by the Romans)*, Plin. — II. Meton. A) *A sow, pig*, Juv. — B) *A fat part or piece*, Plin.

SUMMA, æ [gen., summsi, Lucr.], f. (summus) (sc. res). *That which is chief or uppermost, a chief matter, a chief or main point, the sum and substance*. I. Gen.: summa rerum, the chief subjects or points, Cic.; s. universi belli, Liv.; hic habet a. apud nos, the first place, Plaut.; dare s., to put the finishing stroke to, Quint. —

II. Esp.: *A principal number, amount, sum*. A) Prop.: videre, quæ reliqui s. fist, Cic.; de s. nihil decedet, Ter.; s. summorum, the general contents, Plaut.; ad s., in a word, in short, Cic.; in s., in general, on the whole, Id. — B) Meton.: *The whole quantity or amount, the totality of a thing, s. exercitus*, Cæs.; s. totius belli, the whole conduct, Id.; discrimen summa rerum, Liv.; s. victoriae, the entire decision, Cæs.

SUMMĀNO [subm.], are (Summanus). *To hold fast like Summanus (Pluto)*, Plaut.

SUMMANUS [Subm.], i. m. *A Roman deity, to whom lightning during the night was ascribed (perhaps Pluto)*, Cic.; Ov.

SUMMĀRIUM, ii, n. (summa). *An abstract, abridgment, epitome, summary*, Sen.

SUMMAS, atis, c. (summa). *High-born, of noble extraction, high, noble*, s. vir, Plaut.

SUMMATIM, adv. (summa). *On the surface, above, on the upper part*. I. Prop.: s. eradere, Col. — II. Fig.: *Superficially, cursorily*, s. perscribere alqd, Cic.

SUMMATUS, us, m. (summa). *Supremacy*, Lucr.

SUMME, adv. (summus, superl. of superus). *In the highest degree, highly, extremely*, s. sollicitare, Cic.; s. munus locus, Hor.

SUM-MERGO [subm.], si, sum, 3 v. o. *To plunge under or into a fluid, submerge, sink*. I. Prop.: summersus equus voraginibus, Cic.; ipso potuit s. ponto, Virg.

SUMMERSUS [subm.], a, um, part. of summergo.

SUMMERUS.

SUM-MERUS [subm.], a, um. *Somewhat pure or unmixed*, s. vinum, Plaut.

SUMMINIA [subm.], æ, f. (sub, minium). *A kind of garment for women*, Plaut.

SUMMINISTRATOR [subm.], òris, m. *A supporter, promoter*, Sen.

SUM-MINISTRO [subm.], I v. a. *To reach forth, furnish, supply, administer*. I. Prop.: s. tabellarios, Cic.; s. auxilia hostibus, Cæs.—II. Fig.: s. adjuvantes atque ornata, Cic.

SUMMISSË [subm.], adv. (summitto). *Softly, gently, mildly; humbly, modestly, submissively*. I. Of speech: s. dicere, in a low voice, Cic.—II. Of temper or manner: s. supplicare, Cic. Compar., summissius se gerere, Cic.

SUMMISSIM [subm.], adv. (summissus). *Calmly, softly, gently, in a low voice*, s. fabulantes, Suet.

SUMMISSIO [subm.], ònis, f. (summitto). *A letting down, lowering, falling*, s. vocis, Cic.

SUMMISSUS [subm.], s, um. I. Part. of summitto.—II. Adj. A) Prop.: *Let down, fallen, secundis summissioribus, in a lower posture*, Liv.; *summissis capillis, hanging down more*, Suet.—B) Fig. 1) *Fallen, lowered, in a low voice, gentle, soft, not vehement (of voice or speech)*, s. vox, Cic.; *lenior atque summissior oratio*, Quint. 2) *Of disposition*. a) *Low, mean, servile, cringing*, facere alqd s., Cic.; s. adulationi, Quint. b) *Yielding, gentle, mild, humble, submissive*, s. preces, Luc.; *civitates summissiores calamitate*, Hirt.

SUM-MITTO [subm.], misi, missum, 3 v. a. I. A) *To send forth from below, to place or lay under, raise, lift up, extend upward*. 1) Gen.: s. equas alternis annis, Mart.; *tellus s. flores*, Lucr. 2) Esp.: *To let grow, leave behind*, s. arietes, Varr.; *s. prata, to let grow for hay*, Cat.—B) *To let down, lower, sink*. 1) Prop.: s. se ad pedes, Liv.; s. aures, Plin.: s. capillum, barbam, crinem, to let grow, Plin.; *Tiberis æstate summittitur, sinks, falls*, Id. 2) Fig.: s. se in amicitia, Cic.; s. multum, to yield, Id.; s. animos amori, Virg.; s. se culpæ, i. e. to commit it, Ov.—II. To send to, furnish, supply, summittebat Timarchidem, sent privately, Cic.; *huic vos non summittetis? send a successor*, Id.; s. imperium alci, Liv.; *vinea s. capreas, yields*, Hor.

SUMMÖLESTE [subm.], adv. *With some degree of vexation*, s. fera, Cic.

SUM-MÖLESTUS [subm.], a, um. *Somewhat troublesome or vexatious*, illud mihi est s., Cic.

SUM-MÖNEO [subm.], ùi, 2 v. a. *To admonish secretly, give a hint, nullo summonente*, Suet.: *summonit me Parmeno, quod, &c.*, Ter.

SUMMÖPERE, SUMMÖPÈRE, adv. *With great pains, very much, quæ (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit*, Cic.

SUM-MÖRÖSUS [subm.], a, um. *Somewhat peevish or morose*, s. ridicula, Cic.

SUMMÖTOR [subm.], òris, m. (summoveo). *He who removes persons or clears the way; hence, a lictor*, Liv.

SUMMÖTUS [subm.], a, um, part. of summoveo.

SUM-MÖVEO [subm.], mövi, mötum, 2 [pluperf. subj., summovisses, Hor.]. *To remove, send away, keep off*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. concionem,

SUMO.

Cic.; s. hostes ex agro Romano trans Anicnem, Liv.; s. litora, to remove (by buildings), Hor.; Alpes summovent Germaniam ab Italia, separate, Plin.; silva s. Phœbeos ictus, keeps off, Ov.—B) Esp. 1) *Of lictors: To clear the way, to remove the people*, s. turbam, Liv.; *summoto, after the way had been cleared*, Id.; *lictor s. tumultus mentis et curas*, Hor. 2) *To get rid of, to sell*, s. oves, agnos, Col.—II. Fig.: *To remove, keep off or at a distance*, summovei maleficio, Cic.; s. reges a bello, Liv.

SUMMÖLA, æ, f. dim. (summa). *A little sum*, Sen.

SUMMUS, a, um (from sup-imus, supmus). *Uppermost, highest, extreme; the uppermost, highest, extreme part*. I. Prop.: s. sacra vis, Cic.; s. jugum montis, Cæs.; s. mons, the top or highest part of the mountain, Id.; *ad summam squam, to the surface of the water*, Cic.; *summa urbs, the highest part of the city*, Id.; s. digiti, the tips of the toes, Quint.; *hæc Janus summus ab imo prodocet*, Hor. Absol. oratio, quæ a summo adhibetur, from above, Cic.; *petere de summo*, Plaut.; *oratori summs rigerunt, the extremities*, Sen. Adv., *summum, At the highest, at the utmost, at most*, expectabam hodie, aut s. cras, Cic.; *triduo aut s. qustriduo*, Liv.—II. Fig. A) *In respect of time and order: Last, extreme*, s. senectus, Cic.; *potentissima ponere prima et s., first and last*, Quint. Adv., *summum, for the last time*, s. teneo, Albin.—B) *In respect of quality, rank, authority, and the like: Highest, greatest, chief, most excellent, very high, &c.*, s. amores puerorum, Cic.; *summo jure, with the utmost rigor of the law*, Id.; s. hiems, the depth of winter, Id.; *vir optimus et s., Id.; s. tempus rei publicæ, in the greatest danger*, Id.; s. salus, the supreme welfare or safety of the state, the safety of the state in general, Id.; s. res publica, at the most critical juncture, Id.; s. amicus, the best friend, Ter.; *quo res summa loco, the chief matter*, Virg.

SUM-MÜTO [subm.], are, v. a. *To change, exchange*, s. verba, Cic.

SÜMO, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 v. a. [inf. perf. sumpsse, Næv. sp. Gell.]. *To take, take up, assume*. I. Gen.: s. legem in manu, Cic.; s. literas, to take or receive, Id.; s. inimicitias, to assume, Id.; s. supplicium de aliquo, to take vengeance, inflict punishment on any one, Id.; s. bellum cum aliquo, to undertake, engage in, Liv.; s. obsequium animo, i. e. animo obsequi, Plaut.; s. animum, to take courage, Ov.—II. Esp. A) *To take to one's self, choose, select*, s. studium philosophiæ, Cic.; s. munitorum officii, Sall.; s. liberos, to adopt, Id. Poet. with an obj. clause: s. celebrare virum, Hor.—B) *To take as one's property, assume to one's self, arrogate*, non sumo mihi tantum, Cic.; s. imperatorias partes, Cæs.—C) *To take for any purpose or use, to use, employ*, s. dies ad labefactandam dignitatem, Cic.; s. frustra laborem, Cæs.; *sumptus curas, consumed*, Poet. sp. Cic.—D) *In a speech, disputation, &c.* 1) *To suppose, take for granted, affirm, maintain*, s. alqd ad concludendum, Cic.; s. pro non dubio, Liv. 2) *To adduce, cite, bring forward*, s. homines notos, Cic.—E) *To take to one's self, to buy, tanti ista (genera signorum) qustor aut quinque sumpsisti*, Cic.; *quæ parvo sumi nequeant*, Hor.—F) s. alqam (in an obscene sense), to enjoy, Ov.

SUMPTIFICATIO, fēci, 3 v. a. (sumptus). *To lay out, spend*, Plaut.

SUMPTIO or SUMTIO [sumpsio, Cat.], ōnis, f. (sumo). *A taking*. I. Prop., Vitruv.—II. Fig.: *in a syllogism, The assumption, dare s.*, Cic.

SUMPTUARIUS, a, um (sumptus). *Of or relating to expense, s. rationes*, Cic.; *s. lex, a sumptuary law*, Id.

SUMPTUOSE, adv. *With great expense, expensively, sumptuously*, Cic.

SUMPTUOSUS, a, um (sumptus). *Of great expense. I. Of things: Costly, expensive, dear, s. cōnā, Cic.; s. hostia, Hor.*—II. *Of persons: Spending much, prodigal, extravagant*, Cic.

SUMPTUS, a, um, part. of sumo.

SUMPTUS or SUMTUS, ūs, m. (sumo). *A sum of money spent, expense, cost, perpetual s.*, Cic.; *parcere sumptu*, Id.; *publicus s.*, Hor.; *suppeditare alicui sumptibus, to supply one with money for his expenses*, Ter.

SUMTIFICATIO, SUMTIO. See SUMPT.

SUNICI [Sunuci, Plin.], ōrum, m. *Sunici, a people of Belgium*, Tac.

SUNIUM or SŪNIUM, ū, n. (Σούνιον). *Sunium, a promontory of Attica, with a town; now Capo Colonna*, Liv.

SŪO, sūi, sūtum, 3 v. a. *To sew, sew or join together*. I. Prop.: *suta tegumenta corporum*, Cic.; *alvearia suta corticibus*, Virg. Part. perf. subst., *sūca suta, a coat of mail*, Virg.—II. Fig.: *ne quid suo suat capiti, devise, contrive*, Ter.

SUOPTA. See SUUS.

SŪVETAVRILIA [solitaurilia], ūm, n. (sus, ovis, taurus). *A sacrifice, offered at lustrations, consisting of a pig, a sheep, and a bull*, Tac.

SŪPELLEX, lectilis, f. *Household stuff, furniture, parare amicos, optimum et pulcherrimam vitam, ut ita dicam, supellectilem*, Cic.; *tecum habita, et noria, quam sit tibi curta s.*, i. e. mental store, Pers.

SUPER. See SUPERUS.

SŪPER, adv. and prep. (ὑπέρ). *Above, over*. I. Adv.: *Above, upward, over*. A) Prop. of place: *eo s. tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Cæs.; reponunt purpureas s. vestes*, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) *As to number or measure: More, above, moreover, besides, satis superque*, Cic.; *usque superque quam satis est*, Hor. 2) *Of that which is left remaining: Over and above, quid s. sanguinis*, Liv.; *præter arma et naves nihil erat s.*, Nep.—II. Prep. with acc. or abl.: *Over, upon, on*. A) With acc. 1) Prop. of place: *statuere s. terræ tumulum*, Cic.; *s. lateres coria inducuntur, Cæs.; præscipitare s. vallum*, Sall. *Of space or locality: s. Numidiam, beyond Numidia*, Sall.; *Nomentanus erst s. ipsam, Porcius infra, lay above (at table)*, Hor. 2) Meton. a) *To denote duration of time: During, at, loqui s. cōnam*, Plin. E. b) *With respect to number or measure: Over, above, upon, besides, Punicum exercitum s. morbum etiam fames affectit*, Liv.; *vulnus s. vulnus*, Id.; *savia s. savis*, Plaut.; *s. omnia, above all*, Liv.—B) With abl. 1) Prop.: *s. qua (navi) opposuit, Cæs.; ensis pendet s. cervicē*, Hor.; *requiescere s. fronde viridi*, Virg. 2) Meton. a) *Of duration of time: During, in, s. nocte media*, Virg. b) *Upon, concerning, about, scribere s. alqa re*, Cic.; *cura s. urbe*, Hor.; *multa s. Priamo rogata*, Virg.

SUPERA. See SUPRA.

SŪPERĀBILIS, e (supero). *That may be surmounted or passed over, surmountable*. I. Prop.: *s. murus*, Liv.—II. Fig.: *Conquerable, invicti et nullis casibus s. Romani*, Tac.

SŪPERĀ-ADDO, ditum, 3 v. a. *To add above*, s. *carmen tumulo*, Virg.

SŪPERĀDORNĀTUS, a, um. *Adorned more over, s. materia*, Sen.

SŪPERĀNS, antis. I. Part. of supero.—II. Adj. A) *Prominent, high, mons superantissimus*, Sol.—B) *Getting the upper hand, ignis superantior*, Lucr.

SŪPERĀTOR, ōris, m. *One who overcomes, a conqueror, s. populi Etrusci*, Ov.

SŪPERBE [superbiter, Næv.], adv. *Proudly, haughtily*, Liv. Compar., Cic. Superl., Id.

SŪPERBIA, æ, f. (superbus). I. *Pride, haughtiness, divitiæ plebæ sunt insolentis s.*, Cic.—II. *Honorable pride, high spirit, s. quæsitâ meritâ*, Hor.

SŪPERBIFICUS, a, um (superbus, facio). *That renders arrogant or proud, s. manus*, Sen.

SŪPERBILŌQUENTIA, æ, f. (superbus, loquor). *Arrogant or proud speech*, Poet. sp. Cic.

SŪPERBIO, ire (superbus), v. n. *To be arrogant or proud*. I. Prop.: *si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbia, Cic.; s. spoliare* (Enides, *proudly disdain*, Stat.—II. Meton.: *To be splendid or magnificent, to shine forth, et quæ sub Tyria concha superbit aqua*, Prop.

SŪPERBUS, a, um (super). I. A) *That thinks himself superior, that lifts himself above others, haughty, proud, præbere se s. in fortuna*, Cic.; *superbissimi homines*, Sall.; *superbissimum judicium (aurium), very strict*, Id.; *loqui superba*, Prop.—B) *Superbus, a name given to Tarquinius the younger, the last king of the Romans*, Cic.—II. *Prominent, conspicuous, distinguished*. A) Gen.: *populus s. bello*, Virg.; *s. triumphus*, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) *s. pira, a kind of delicate pears*, Plin. 2) *s. olivæ, a fleshy kind of olives*, Plin.

SŪPERCILIŌSUS, a, um (supercilium). *Austere, strict, severe; proud, haughty*, Sen.

SŪPERCILIUM, ū, n. I. *The eyebrow*. A) Prop. a) Plur.: *remissio aut contractio superciliorum*, Cic. b) Sing.: *deprimere s.*, Cic.; *s. salit, as a favorable omen*, Plaut.—B) Meton.: *The projecting part of a thing; a top, height, eminence, brow s. tumuli*, Liv.; *stare infra s.*, at the bottom of the projection, Id.—II. *Pride, haughtiness, s. ac regius spiritus*, Cic.

SŪPER-CORRŪO, ěre, v. n. *To fall down upon*, Val. Max.

SŪPER-CRESCO, crēvi, 3 v. n. *To grow upon*, Quint.

SŪPER-CURRO, ěre, v. n. *To exceed, surpass*, Plin. E.

SŪPER-EMINEŌ, ěre, v. a. and n. *To project over or above, be prominent*. I. Act.: *s. viros*, Virg.; *s. undas humero*, Id.—II. Neut.: *herba supereminēna*, Plin.

SŪPER-ĒNĀTO, are. *To swim over, s. amnem*, Lucr.

SŪPERFICIĀRIUS, a, um (superficies). *That is upon another's ground, s. prædia*, Dig.; *mathematica, ut ita dicam, s. est: in alieno ædificat*, Sen.

SŪPERFICIES, ěi, f. (super, facies). *The up-*

SUPERFIO.

per part of any thing. I. Gen. s. ædis, the roof, Plin.—II. Esp. A) *In Law:* A building, in respect of the ground on which it stands, æstimare s., Cic.—B) *In Mathem.:* Superficies, length and breadth without thickness, Plin.

SUPERFIO, fieri. To be over and above, to be remaining, si superfat locus, Plaut.

SUPERFIXUS, s, um (figo). Fastened or fixed upon, stuck up, s. capitis hostium, Liv.

SUPERFLŪO, 3 v. n. and a. I. To overflow, stream over. A) Prop.: fons s., Plin.; Nilus superfluens, Tac.—B) Fig. 1) To be in superabundance or redundancy, nihil neque desit, neque superfluit, Quint. 2) To have a superabundance, orator superfluens, overflowing, Tac.—II. To flow by, nec quæ dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint.

SUPERFLŪUS, a, um (superfluo). Overflowing. I. Prop.: s. flumina campis, Plin.—II. Fig.: Superfluous, unnecessary, quærere superfina, Sen.

SUPERFUNDO, fūdī, fūsum, 3 v. a. I. To pour over or upon. A) Prop.: s. unguentum, Plin. E.; s. magnam vim telorum, Tac. Pass.: To overflow, spread abroad abundantly, Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv.; jacentem hostem superfusi oppresserunt, rushing upon him in masses, Id.—B) Fig.: superfundens lætitia, overflowing, Liv.—II. To pour anything over or upon another, to cover by pouring, s. compositum oleo, Col.; s. ac operire equites equosque, Tac.

SUPERFUSUS, a, um, part. of superfundo.

SUPERGRĒDIOR [supergradior, Plin.], gressus, 3 v. dep. n. and a. (gradior). To step over, overstep. I. Prop.: s. limes, Col.—II. Fig.: To pass beyond, exceed, surpass, s. necessitates, Sen.; s. feminas pulchritudinæ, Tac.

SUPERI, ōrum, m. (s. di.). The superior gods, the gods above; also, the gods (in general), quæ superi manesque dabant, Virg.; superi deorum gratus et imis, Hor.; vi superum, Virg.

SUPERINMINĒO, ěre, v. n. To overhang, jut over or beyond, terra s., Sen.

SUPERIMPENDENS, entis (impendo). Hanging over, s. silvæ, Catull.

SUPERIMPLĒO, ěre, v. u. To overfill, fill too much, Virg.

SUPERIMPŌNO, pōsitum, 3 v. a. To put, lay, or place upon or over, s. saxum, Liv.

SUPERIMPOSITUS, s, um, part. of superimpono.

SUPERINCIDENS, entis (incido). Falling down into, e. tela, Liv.

SUPERINCŪBANS, antis (iacubo). Lying over or upon, s. Romanus, Liv.

SUPERINCUMBO, cūbī, 3 v. n. To lie over or upon, Ov.

SUPERINDŪCO, xi, etum, 3 v. u. To draw over, s. corpus, Quint.

SUPERINDŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. To put on over other clothes, s. pænulam, Suet.

SUPERINJICIO, jĕci, jectum, 3 v. a. To cast or throw over or upon, s. raras frondes, Virg.; s. togas, Ov.

SUPERINSTERNO, strāvi, 3 v. a. To spread or lay over or upon, s. tabulas, Liv.

SUPERPONO.

SUPERIOR. See SUPERUS.

SUPERJĀCIO, jĕci, jectum (superjactus, Sall.; Tac.), 3 v. a. I. To throw or cast over or upon. A) Prop.: s. aggerem, Suet; membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.; æquor superjectum, overflowing, Hor.—B) Fig.: To go too far, overdo, s. fidem, Liv.—II. To cover, cover over, unda s. scopulos, Virg.

SUPERJACTO, are, v. intens. a. I. To throw up, s. infantes, Val. Max.—II. To spring or leap over, s. transversa navigia, Plin.

SUPERJACTUS, s, um. See SUPERJACTIO.

SUPERJECTIO, ōnis, f. (superjicio). I. Prop.: A throwing over, s. vestium, Arn.—II. Fig.: An exaggeration, hyperbole, Quint.

SUPERJECTUS, s, um, part. of superjacio.

SUPERJUMENTARIUS, ūi, m. A superintendant of drivers of beasts of burden, Suet.

SUPERLABOR, bi. To glide or run over, siders s., Sen.

SUPERLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (superfero). I. An exaggeration, hyperbole, s. atque trajectio, Cic.—II. In Gramm.: The superlative, Quint.

SUPERLĀTUS, s, um. I. Part. of superfero.—II. Adj.: Excessive, exaggerated, hyperbolic, s. verba, Cic.

SUPERMITTO, misi, 3 v. a. To throw or pour over or upon, Inst; to put in afterward, to add, Curt.

SUPERNE, adv. From above; above, upward, gladium s. jugulo defigere, Liv.; s. desinere, Hor.

SUPERNUS, a, um (super). That is above, upper, s. statio, Lucr.; s. Tusculum, situate on a hill, Hor.; s. numen, celestial, Ov.

SUPERŌ, 1 v. n. and a. (super). I. To go or come forth over, to project, stand out, jut, rise above, &c. A) Prop.: s. jugo, Virg.; sol s. ex msri, Plaut.—B) Fig. 1) To have the upper hand, superiority, or preference, to be superior, prevail, milites superabant, Cæs.; s. numero, virtute, Liv. 2) To be redundant, to abound, deesse et s., Cic.; superante multitudine, Liv.; humor s. in arvis, Lucr. 3) To be left or remaining, to remain, quod superaret pecuniæ, Cic.; uter eorum vita supersit, should survive, Cæs.; si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.—II. To pass or go over, to cross, pass by. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: tempestas superavit summam ripas fluminis, Cæs.; s. fastigium fontis, to rise above, Hirt.; Parnasus s. cacumine nubes, Ov. 2) Esp.: To sail past or by, to double, s. promontorium, Liv.—B) Fig.: To surpass, exceed, excel. 1) Gen.: s. virtute, laudē, dignitate, Cic.; qui summam spem virtute superavit, Id. 2) To overcome, conquer, vanquish, hos armatos ac victores superassent, Cæs.; s. incautum ferro, Virg.

SUPEROBRŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. To pour or cover over, Prop.

SUPERPENDENS, entis (pendeo). Overhanging, s. saxa, Liv.

SUPERPŌNO, pōsūi, pōsitum, 3 v. a. To set, place, or put over or upon. I. Prop. A) Gen.: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv.; Galatia superposita, situate above, Plin.—B) Esp.: To apply a plaster, Cels.—II. Fig.: To place over. A) To set or appoint over an office, &c., Perperna superpositus, ut tueri posset, Liv.—B)

To prefer, Sea.—C) *To place after, postpone, hinc deinde aliquid superpositum, Quint.*

SUPERPOSITUS, a, um, *part. of superpono.*

SUPER-SCANDO [supersecendo], ēre, v. a. *To step or climb over, s. corpora, Liv.*

SUPER-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. *To write over or above, Suet.*

SUPER-SEDĒO, sēdi, sessum, 2 v. n. *and a. To sit over or upon any thing.* I. *Prop.*: s. elephanto, Suet. —II. *Fig. A) To preside, s. litibus familie, to decide them, Cat.* —B) *To omit doing a thing, to forbear, let pass, give over, desist. With abl.*: s. labore, Cic.; s. proelio, Cæs.; s. rebus, verbis, Plaut.; *with dat.*, s. pugnae, Auct. B. Afr.; also, superseidem loqui, Liv.

SUPER-STAGNO, āvi, 1 v. n. *To overflow, become standing water, Tac.*

SUPER-STERNO, strāvi, strātum, 3 v. a. *To strew or spread over or upon, to cover over, superstrati cumuli, Liv.*

SUPERSTES, itis (super, sto). I. *He who stands by or is present at any thing, a witness, acc. to Fest.* —II. *Remaining, remaining alive, surviving, outliving.* a) *With dat.*: s. rei publicae, Cic.; s. pater filio, Liv. b) *With genit.*: oeu solum vitæ, sed etiam dignitatis s., Cic. c) *Absol.*: liberis superstitibus, Quint.; s. fsma, Hor. SUPERSTITIO, ōnis, f. (super, sto). I. *Superstition.* A) *Prop.*: tollere s., Cic.; victi superstitione animi, Liv.; s. præceptorum, the scrupulous observation, Quint. —B) *Fig.*: A fearful thing, Virg. —II. *Religious reverence, awe, veneration, worship, s. virtutis, Scn.; s. templi, Just.*

SUPERSTITIŌSE, adv. I. *Superstitiously, s. aut anlitur dicere, Cic.* —II. *Meton.*: Scrupulosely, too nicely or exactly, s. inhæreere cogitatis, Quint.

SUPERSTITIŌSUS, a, um (superstitio). I. *Full of superstition, superstitious, superstitiosum et religiosum, Cic.; s. principes, Liv.* —II. *Prophetical, s. harolationes, Poet. ap. Cie.*

SUPERSTITO, are, v. n. (superstes). I. *To leave in existence, to preserve, s. regnum, Enn.* —II. *To be over or remaining, to remain, Plaut.*

SUPER-STO, are, v. n. *To stand over or upon: with dat., quibus (columnis) superstabant, Liv. Absol.*: pondus superstantium, Liv.

SUPERSTRATUS, a, um, *part. of supersterno.*

SUPER-STRŪO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To build up, over, or upon, s. ligneam compagem, Tac.*

SUPER-SUM, fui, esse, v. n. [*per tmesin, super unus erum, Virg.*]. I. *To be remaining.* A) *To be left behind, to remain, to exist still.* 1) *Gen.*: dux partes, quæ mihi supersunt illustrandæ orationis, Cic.; quod supersert, for the rest, Id.; qui supersert de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio ap. Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *To survive, be still alive, outlive, Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv.* —B) 1) *To be over and above, be in great plenty, abound, verba s., Cic.; cui tanta res erat et supererat, Ter.; s. labori, to be a match for, Virg.* 2) *To be unnecessary or superfluous, ut neque absit quequam neque supersit, Cic.* —II. *To come to one's help, to assist, si superesset... sin deesset, Aug. ap. Suet.*

SUPER-TĒGO, xi, ctum, 3 v. u. *To cover*

above, cover, s. alqm tunies, App.; candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (per tmesin), Tibull.

SUPER-URGĒNS, entis (urgeo). *Pressing from above, s. fluctus, Tac.*

SUPERUS [super, Cæ; Lucri], s, um (super). *That is above, upper, above.* I. *Posit.* A) *Gen.*: ad s. deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic.; s. mare, the upper sea, the Adriatic (in opposition to the Etrurian or Tuscan Sea), Plin.; de supero, from on high, from above, Plaut. —B) *Esp.* 1) Superi, ōrum, m. (sc. di). (See SUPERI.) 2) *That is in the upper world, or on the earth, s. srdualinquens, Virg.; magnitudo apud superos, Vell.* —II. *Compar.*, sup̄erior, us, *That is higher, upper, superior.* A) *Prop.*: tota domus s. vacat, Cic.; dicere de s. loco, from the tribunal, Id.; ex loco superiore, from an eminence, Cæs.; neque s. acurbari possum, Plaut. —B) *Fig.* 1) *Former, previous, past; (of age) advanced, older, s. defectioes solis, Cic.; s. vita, Id.; s. Africanus, the elder, Id.* 2) *Superior, higher, more distinguished or noble.* s) *With abl.*: s. pecuniis, Cic.; loco, fortuna, fama superiores, Id.; hostes superiores equitatu, Cæs. b) *Absol.*: qui superiores suat, Cic.; hoc ipso fiunt superiores, victorious, Hirt. —III. *Super.*: sup̄remus, a, um, *The highest, extreme.* 1) *Prop.*: s. montes, Virg. 2) *Fig.* A) *Of time or succession:* Last, latest, extreme, final, the last part. a) *Gen.*: s. sol, sunset, Hor.; imponere bellis s. manum, the last hand, Ov. *Absol.*: suprema, æ, f. (sc. tempestas), Sunset, Varr. *Adv.*: supremum, *For the last time, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov.* β) *Esp., concerning the end of life:* Last, s. dies, Cic.; s. supplicium, capital punishment, Id.; s. tituli, i. e. an epitaph, inscription on a tomb, Plin.; s. ira, the agony of death, Id.; s. judicia hominum, a last will or testament, Quint.; s. honor, the last honor, funeral ceremonies, Virg.; s. os, dying lips, Ov.; s. tori, i. e. funeral piles, Id. *Adv.*: supremum and supremo: animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremo voce eiemus, bid farewell, Virg. *Subst.*, suprema, orum, n., *The end or term of life, the last hours, ut me in supremis consolatus est, Quint.; Tac. Also, suprema, orum, A funeral, funeral ceremonies, s. divi Augusti, Plin.; also, a last will, testament, suprema Augusti, Tac.* b) *Extreme, highest, greatest, supreme chief, s. Juppiter, Plaut.; s. macies, Virg. Summus, a, um. See SUMMUS.*

SUPER-VACĀNEUS, a, um (vacuus). *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless, s. opus, done in leisure hours, Cic.; s. defensio Pauli, Liv.; supervacaneum est disserere, Sall.*

SUPER-VACŪUS, a, um. *Superfluous, unnecessary, useless, non tam obstet audire supervacua quam ignorare (opp. necessaria), Quint.; s. facta, Suet.; s. Baizæ, inefficacius, Hor.*

SUPER-VĀDO, ēre. *To go or walk over, surmount, s. omnes asperitates, Sall.*

SUPER-VĒHOR, vectus, 3 v. dep. n. *To go, ride, sail over or past, pass by, s. promontorium Calabriae, Liv.; s. montem, Catull.*

SUPER-VĒNO, vēni, ventum, 4. *To come over, upon, or in addition.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: heres heredem alterius velut unda supervenit undam, presses or urges on, Hor.; terra supervenit erura loquentis, covered, Ov.; agris snimis legati s., Liv.; Lælius Fulviusque supervenerunt, Id. —

B) *Esp. of the coupling of animals: To cover, Plio.*—II. *Fig.: To come above, over, or upon, aliud majus alio s., comes upon, Quint; vis teneros supervent annos, attacks suddenly, Stat.*

SUPERVENTUS, ūs, m. (supervenio). *A coming to or upon, Tac.*

SUPER-VIVO, xi, ēre, v. n. *To outlive, survive, s. gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. E.*

SUPER-VOLITO, are, v. intens. n. *To fly frequently over, to keep flying or fluttering over, sua tecta s. alis, Virg.*

SUPER-VOLO, are, v. a. and n. *To fly over, a. orbem, Ov.; hasta s., Virg.*

SŪPINE, adv. *Carelessly, negligently, s. accipere beneficium, Sen.*

SŪPINITAS, ātis, f. (supinus). *A bending backward, et est odiosa omnis s., Quint.*

SŪPINO, i v. a. (supinus). *To bend, stretch, or lay backward, place on the back or in a supine posture. I. Prop.: manus supinista, Quint; supinata testudo, Sen.; supinari, to lay one's self down, lie down, Stat.; supinatae Aquiloni glebae, ploughed up, Virg.*—II. *Fig.: quid taotopere te supinet, i. e. makes you bend back with pride, Sen.*

SŪPINUS, a, um. *Bent back, bending back, backward, on the back, supine. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. motus, Cic.; vaos pliersaque (utpote s. jactu) tela mittebant, Liv.; s. cubitus, on the back, Plin.; s. caput, bent over, Quint; stertitque s., stretched on his back, Hor.; tendere s. manus ad cœlum, turned toward heaven, Virg.*—B) *Esp. 1) Retrograde, going back, nec redit in fontes uada s. suos, Ov.; s. carmeo, i. e. an alternate song, strophe and antistrophe, Mart. 2) Of places: Inclined, sloping gently, stanting, s. vallis, Liv.; s. colles, Virg.*—II. *Fig. A) Of the mind. 1) Indolent, negligent, careless, otiosi et s. oratores, Quint; s. animus, Catull. 2) Proud, elated, hæc et talia dum refert supinus, Mart; Pers.*—B) *With the Latin grammarians: supinum (sc. verbum). A supine. 1) The form of the verb in am and u, Charis. 2) The form of the verb in am and endum, Prisc.*

SUPPACTUS, a, um, part. of suppingo.
SUP-PALPOR [subp.], ari, v. dep. n. *To stroke, caress, coax, wheedle, Plaut.*

SUP-PAR [subp.], āris. *Almost equal, buic atati suppare Alcibiades, Critias, Cic.*

SUP-PĀRĀSTOR [subp.], āri, v. dep. n. *To flatter somewhat like a parasite, to fawn, Plaut.*

SUPPARUM [siparium], i, n., and SUPPARUS, i, m. (an Oscan word). *I. A linen garment, acc. to Varr.; s. angusta, Luc.; Plaut.*—II. *A small sail on the foremast, a topsail, acc. to Fest.; conf. Sen.*

SUPPĒDĪTATIO, ōnis, f. *A rich supply or store; superabundance, s. bonorum, Cic.*

SUPPEDITO [subp.], i v. n. I. *To be copiously at hand or in store. A) Prop.: P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditat oratio, Cic.; o charta quidem tibi s., Id.; nec consilium, nec oratio s., is present, at hand, Liv.; suppeditat dicere, it is easy, Lucr.*—B) *Meton. 1) To have abundance, to be rich, quibus (rebus) nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic.; gaudis gaudium s., is abundantly supplied with other pleasures, Plaut. 2) To be sufficient, suffice; to be equal, be*

a match for, parare ea, quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic.; s. amoris, to be enough for, Ter.; s. labori, to be a match for, Plaut.—

II. *To furnish, supply, procure, give copiously or sufficiently. a) With acc.: s. sumptum, Cic.; s. cibos, Id.; s. rem frumentarium, Id. b) Absol.: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic.; s. alci sumptibus, Ter.*

SUP-PEDO [subp.], ēre, v. n. I. q. paululum pedo, *To break wind slightly or gently, pedo ad, Cic.*

SUPPETIÆ [subp.], ārum, f. (suppeto). *Help, aid, assistance, Suet; acc., suppetias, to one's aid: advenire suppetias, Plaut.*

SUPPETIOR [subp.], ātus, i v. dep. n. (suppetiæ). *To come to one's help, to aid, assist, quod mihi suppetiatus es, Cic.*

SUP-PETO, ivi or ii, itum, 3 v. n. I. *To be at hand or present in plenty, to be in store, cui res non suppetet, Cic.; copia frumenti s. Cæs.; nec consilium sibi s. diceret, Liv.*—II. *Meton.: To be sufficient, suffice; to be a match for; to answer, correspond, ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus copię suppetant, Cic.; novis ut suppetas doloribus, may be abandoned to, Hor.*

SUP-PILO [subp.], ātum, i v. a. (pilus). *To steal craftily, to pilfer, purloin, filch, Plaut.*

SUP-PINGO [subp.], psetum, 3 v. a. (pango). *To fasten under, to case or cover below, s. crepidas aureis clavis, Plin.; s. fulmentas soccis, Plaut.*

SUP PLANTO [subp.], i v. a. (planta). *To trip up one's heels. I. Prop., Cic.*—II. *Gen.: To throw to the ground, to throw down, s. vites in terram, Plin.; s. iudicium, to upset, Quot; s. verba palato, to lisp, mince, Pers.*

SUPPLAUDO [subp.], ēre. *See SUPPLODO.*

SUPPLAUSIO [subpl.], ōnis. *See SUPPLOSIO.*

SUPPLEMENTUM [subp.], i, n. (suppleo). *That by which any thing is filled up or supplied, a supplement. I. Gen.: supplemento curculi, by means, Suet.*—II. *Esp.: A supplying an army with new men, a recruiting, re-enforcement, scribere s. legionibus, Cic.; in s. classis, Liv.*

SUP-PLĒO [subp.], ēvi, ētum, 2 v. a. *To fill up or complete, to supply, to add as a supplement. I. Gen.: s. bibliothecam, Cic.; s. damna exercitus, Tac.; s. damna incendiorum multis, to repair, make good, Suet.*—II. *Esp.: To make up the number of an army, make complete, supply, recruit, legiones suppletas, Cic.; s. nares remigio, to furnish with the full complement of rowers, Liv.; s. remigium, Virg.*

SUPPLETUS [subp.], s, um, part. of suppleo.

SUPPLEX [subp.], icis (supplicio). I. *Prop.: Humbly entreating, imploring, suppliant. a) Absol.: s. te ad pedes abjicebas, Cic.; s. pro alqo, Id.; do manus supplex, Hor. b) With dat.: s. iudicibus, Cic.; ut tibi fierem s., Plaut. c) Sometimes subst. with pron. possess. or genit.: vester est s., iudices, Cic.; tuus s., Hor.*—II. *Meton. of things: s. manus, Cic.; s. vox, Sall.*

SUPPLICATIO, ōnis, f. *A public supplication or thanksgiving; divine service, s. diis immortalibus decreta est, Cic. Often in honor of victorious generals: cui uno togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic.*

SUPPLICITER.

SUPPLICITER [subp.], adv. (supplex). *Suppliantly, humbly*, s. demisseque, Cic.

SUPPLICIUM [subp.], ii, n. (supplex). *Public prayer, an act of religious worship, supplication*. I. A) Prop.: fatigare deos suppliciis votisque, Liv.; s. deorum, Sall. — B) Meton.: *Humble entreaty, supplicia fatigare alqm*, Sall.

—II. Punishment; torture, sumere s. de alqo, to inflict severe punishment on any one, Cic.; thus, afficere alqm supplicia, Cæs.; dabitur s. mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut.; supplicia delicta coercent, Hor.

SUPPLICIO [subp.], 1 v. n. [perf. subj. supplicassis, Plaut.] (supplex). *To entreat or supplicate with submission or humility, to implore, supplicate*. I. Gen. a) With dat.: s. populo Romano, Cic. b) Absol.: precari . . . s., Cic.; supplicantes legati, Sall. —II. Esp.: *To supplicate or worship the gods, to pray, to perform divine service*, s. Lari, Plaut.; s. diis per hostias, Sall.

SUP-PLŪDO [supplodo, supplaudo, subplaudo], 3 v. a. *To stamp with the foot, s. pedem*, Cic.

SUPPLŪSIO [subp.], ōnis, f. (supplodo). *A stamping with the feet, s. pedis*, Cic.

SUP-PENITET [subp.], ēre. *To repent a little, to be slightly dissatisfied*, Cic.

SUP-PŌNO [subp.], sūi, situm, 3 v. a. [perf. suppositi, suppositiv, Plaut.; part. supposita, Virg.] *To put, place, lay, or set under*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. anatum ova gallinis, Cic.; s. falcem maturis aristis, Virg.; s. cultros (of butchers, in order to kill), Id.; ignes suppositi cineri doloso, being or lying under, Id.; s. pecus fano, to drive under, Id. — B) Esp. 1) *To substitute, put in place of, substituere et s.*, Cic.; s. alqm in locum alcjs, Id. 2) *To substitute falsely or fraudulently, to counterfeit, forge, falsify, s. personam*, Cic.; supposita mater, pretended, Virg. —II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To subjoin, annex, add, s. exemplum epistolæ*, Cic. — B) Esp. 1) *To subject, s. athera ingenio*, Ov.; me tibi suppositi, Pers. 2) *To esteem less, s. Latio Samon*, Ov.

SUP-PORTO [subp.], 1. *To carry, convey, bring, s. frumentum, ligna, auxilia, &c., navibus*, Cæs.; s. omnia in castra, Liv.

SUPPŌSITIŪS [subp.] or -TIUS, a, um (suppono). *Substituted, put in the place of another*. I. Gen.: s. gladiator ipse sibi, Mart. —II. Esp.: *Supposititious, not genuine, false*, Plaut.

SUPPŌSITO [subp.], ōnis, f. (suppono). *A lying under*. I. Gen.: s. ovorum, Col. —II. *The changing of a child, substitution*, Plaut.

SUPPOSITRIX [subp.], icis, f. (suppono). *She who substitutes or changes, s. puerorum*, Plaut.

SUPPOSITUS, a, um, part. of suppono.

SUPPRESSIO [subp.], ōnis, f. (supprimo). I. *Embezzlement, prædæ ac suppressiones*, Cic. —II. *Oppression in sleep, the night-mare, s. nocturnæ*, Plin.

SUPPRESSUS [subp.], a, um. I. Part. of supprimo. —II. Adj.: *Kept back, i. e. A) Short, s. mentum*, Varr. — B) *Of voice: Suppressed, s. vox*, Cic.

SUPPRIMO [subp.], pressi, pressum, 3 v. a. (premo). *To press under or down*. I. Gen. (only as a nautical t. t.): *supprimere naves*, Liv.

SURDUS.

—II. Esp. A) *To keep down or back, to check, restrain, suppress*. 1) Prop.: s. hostes, Cæs.; s. alvum, to bind, render costive, Cels.; s. habenas, Ov. 2) Fig.: s. aggritudinem, Cic.; s. impetum militum, Liv. — B) 1) Prop.: *To keep back wrongly, withhold, suppress, conceal, s. pecuniam*, Cic.; quæ antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur, Liv. 2) Fig.: s. famam, Liv.; s. nomen Vespasiani, Tac.

SUP-PRŌMUS [subp.], i, m. *An under-butler*, Plaut.

SUP-PŪDET [subp.], ēre. *To be somewhat ashamed, eorum me suppedebat*, Cic.

SUPPĒRATIO [subp.], ōnis, f. *An imposthume, abscess, suppuration*, Plin.

SUP-PŪRO [subp.], 1 v. n. (pus). I. *To suppurate, imposthume, fester*. A) Prop. Plin. — B) Fig.: *voluptates angusto corpori ingestæ s. cœperuot*, Sen. —II. *To cause to suppurate*. A) Prop. *thus only in the part. perf., suppurate*. Suppurated, full of ulcers, s. aurea, Plin. Subst., suppurata, orum, n., Ulcers, Plin. — B) Fig.: *suppurata tristitia, concealed, festering*, Sen.

SUP-PŪTO [subp.], 1. I. *To cut off or prune below, s. oleas*, Cat. —II. *To reckon, calculate*, Ov.

SUPRĀ [sūpērā, Cic. poet.; Lucr.], adv. and prep. I. Adv.: *On the upper side, above*. A) Prop.: *quæ sunt infra . . . quæ autem a, &c.*, Cic.; toto vertice s. est, overtops, Virg.; victor s. hostem, i. e. standing above, Ov.; superius rapi, on high, Id. — B) Fig. 1) *Before, in the foregoing part, above, quæ s. scripsi*, Cic.; s. repetere, from times past, further back, Tac. 2) *Above, beyond, more, s. adjecit Æschrio, offered more*, Cic.; tantus, ut nihil s. possit, Id.; nihil s. deos lacesso, Hor. —II. Prep. with an acc.: *Above, over, beyond*. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: *nec exisset umquam s. terram*, Cic.; esse s. caput, to be burdensome, Id. 2) Esp.: *Above, beyond, s. Suessulam*, Liv.; s. Mæotis paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. — B) Fig. 1) *Of time: Past, before, s. hanc memoriam*, Cæs.; s. septingentesimum annum, Liv. 2) *Of number and measure: Above, beyond, s. millia viginti*, Liv.; s. tres cyathos, Hor.; s. vires, Id.

SUPRĀ-SCANDO, ēre, v. a. *To step or climb over, s. fines*, Liv.

SUPREMUS, &c. See SUPERUS, III., B.

SŪRA, ō, f. I. *The calf of the leg*, Plin.; *the lower part of the leg, suras vincire coturno*, Virg. —II. *The smaller bone of the leg, shin-bone*, Cels.

SURCŪLUS, i, m. (surgo). *A young twig or shoot, a shoot, sprout*. I. Gen.: *defringere s.*, Cic. —II. Esp.: *A young shoot for setting, a set, slip, graft, serere s.*, Cic.

SURDĀSTER, tra, trum (surdus). *Somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*, Cic.

SURDITAS, ātis, f. (surdus). *Deafness*, Cic.

SURDUS, a, um. Deaf. I. Prop.: *si a. sit, varietates vocum aut modos noscere possit? Cic. Prov.: surdo narrare, consnere, &c., to preach to deaf ears*, Liv. —II. Meton. A) *Unwilling to hear, insensible, that does not comprehend or conceive, s. iudex*, Cic.; *leges rem s., inexorabilem esse*, Liv.; s. tellus, not susceptible of culture, Plin.; s. vota, to which the gods are deaf, Prop.; *surdior scopolus*, Hor. — B) *That yields*

a hollow or dull sound, where sound is not well heard, s. vox, Quint.—C) Silent, still, s. ictus, Plin.: s. buccina, Juv.; s. lyra, Prop.—D) Dim, weak, faint, dull, dead, s. colos, Plia.; cianama surdum spirant, Pers.

SURENA, æ, f. I. A kind of fish, Varr.—II. A grand vizier, grand duke, the name of the highest office, next to that of the kings, in Parthia, Tac.

SURGO, surrexi, surrectum [surrigit, surriguntur, Sen.; Virg.] 3 v. a. (surrigo, from sub-rego). I. To lift up, raise, set up, erect, surriguntur capilli, Sen.; surrecta cupis, Liv.; s. aures, Virg.—II. To rise, arise, get up, stand up.

A) Prop. 1) Gen.: s. electulo, Cic.; s. ab umbris ad lumina vita, Virg.; mare s., Id.; sol s., Hor. 2) Esp. a) To rise from bed, s. ante lucem, Cic.; s. ad lites novns, Hor. b) To rise, spring up, grow up, surgens arx, Virg.; Ceres s. culmo alto, Hur.—B) Fig.: rumor s., Tac.; sententia s. animo, Virg.

SUR-RANCIDUS [subr.], a, um. Somewhat rancid, s. csro, Cic.

SUR-RAUCUS [subr.], a, um. Somewhat hoarse, s. vox, Cic.

SURRECTUS, a, um, part. of surgo.

SUR-REFECTUS [subr.], a, um. Somewhat refreshed, Vell.

SUR-REMIGO [subr.], ære, v. n. To row gently along, tacitis s. undis, Virg.

SURRENTINUS, a, um (Surrentum). Of or belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine, S. montes, Plia. Plur., Surrentioi, ðrum, m., The inhabitants of Surrentum, Liv.

SURRENTUM, i, n. Surrentum, a maritime town of Campania; now Sorrento, Mel.

SUR-REPO [subr.], psi, ptum, 3 [perf. surrepsi, Catull.]. To creep forth beneath or from below; to creep, steal, or sneak to a place. I. Prop.: s. sub tabulam, Cic.; s. mœnia, Hor.—II. Fig.: quies s. oculis, Ov.; iners ætas s., Tibull.

SURREPTICIUS [subr.] or -TIUS, a, um (surripio). Stolen. I. Prop.: s. filius, Plaut.—II. Fig.: Claudestine, secret, s. amor, Plaut.

SURREPTUS [subr.], a, um, part. of surripio.

SUR-RIDEO [subr.], si, 2 v. n. To smile, Cic. SUR-RIDICÛLE, ado. Somewhat laughably, Cic.

SUR-RINGOR [subr.], 3 v. dep. n. To make a somewhat wry mouth, be somewhat indignant, Cic.

SUR-RÏPIO [subr.], ripiï, reptum, 3 v. a. [surpate, Hor.; surpere, Lucr.; surpuit, Plaut.; surpuerat, Hor.; perf. subj. surrepsit, Plaut.] (sub, rapio). To take away secretly, withdraw privily, to purloin, pilfer, steal, filch. I. Prop.: s. vasa e privato sacro, Cic.; s. puerum, Plaut.; surripuisti te mihi de foro, you have withdrawn from my sight, Id. Absol.: surripis, Hor.—II. Fig.: s. elqd spatii, Cic.; s. crimina oculis patris, Ov.

SUR-RÛGO [subr.], 1 v. a. To elect or procure the election of one in the place of another, s. alios (decemviro), Cic.; s. collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.

SUR-ROSTRAM [subr.], ðrum, m. (rostrum). Idlers about the rostra, loungers, Cœl. sp. Cic.

SUR-RÛTUNDUS [subr.], a, um. Somewhat round, roundish, Cels.

SUR-RÛBEO [subr.], ðre, v. n. To be reddish, uva s. purpureo mero, Ov.

SUR-RÛBER [subr.], a, um. Reddish, Cels.

SUR-RÛBICUNDUS [subr.], a, um. Somewhat ruddy, reddish, Sen.

SUR-RÛFUS [subr.], a, um. Somewhat reddish, Plaut.

SUR-RÛO [subr.], ði, ðtum, 3 v. a. To pull down from below, to undermine, dig out, and the like. I. Prop.: s. arbores, Cæs.; s. mœnia cuniculo, Liv.; ætas s. speluncas, Lucr.—II. Fig.: To undermine, sap, destroy, s. libertatem, Liv.; s. reges mucricibus, Hor.

SUR-RÛSTICUS [subr.], a, um. Somewhat clownish, pudor pœne s., Cic.

SURRÛTUS [subr.], a, um, part. of surruo.

SURSUS [sursus, Lucr.], adv. (sub, versus). From beneath, upward, up. I. Denoting motion: s. deorsum, up and down, Cic.; cursitare s. deorsum, Ter.; versare omnia s. deorsum, tupsyturvy, Petr. Pleonast. with versus (versum, versus); quum gradatim s. versus reditur, Cic.—II. Denoting rest: Above, upward, ares recte s. sunt, Cic.

SÛS, sÛis [nom., suis, Prud.; genit. sueris, Plaut.; dat. plur., subus, Plin.; Lucr.; subus, Lucr.]. c. (Ûs, ðvis). I. A swine, pig, sow, or boar, Cic. Prop.: s. Minervam (sc. docet), said of one who attempts to teach one better informed than of which he himself is ignorant, Cic.—II. A kind of fish, Ov.

SUSCEPTIO, ðnis, f. (suscipio). An undertaking, taking in hand, s. laborum dolurumque, Cic.

SUSCEPTOR, oris, m. (suscipio). One who undertakes, an undertaker, attempter, Just.

SUSCEPTUS, o, um, part. of suscipio.

SUSCÏPIO [suscipio], cæpi, ceptum, 3 v. a. (sub, capio). To take up, to keep or prop up, support. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. domiam rentem, Virg.; s. iguem foliis, Id.; s. labentem domum, Sen.—B) Esp. 1) a) To take up a new-born child from the ground, to acknowledge it, own it, bring it up as one's own, simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic.; s. puerum, Ter. b) To get children, beget, s. liberis ex libertini filia, Cic.; s. filiam ex uxore, Ter.; s. subolem de alqa, Virg. 2) To take, receive, take under one's protection, s. alqm in civitatem, Cic.; s. alqm erudientum, Quint.—II. Fig.: To take upon one's self, undertake, undergo, submit to. A) Gen.: s. inimicitias, laborem, sumptus, Cic.; s. partem rei publicæ, Id.; s. æs alienum amicorum, Id.—B) Esp.: To take up, resume, or continue a discourse, s. sermonem, Quint.

SUSCÏTO, 1 v. a. (sub, cito). To raise up, raise or lift up. I. Gen.: s. terga, Virg.; nura s. lutea, Ov.; s. vulturium a cano capite, to scare or frighten away from, Catull.—II. Esp. A) To erect, build, s. delubra, Lucr.—B) To rouse, excite, awaken, set in motion, s. alqm e somno, Cic.; s. somno, Plaut.; s. e molli quiete, Catull.; s. viros in arma, Virg.; s. ægrotum, to restore, Hor. Of things: s. ignea, stir up, rekindle, Virg.

SUSPECTO, 1 v. intens. a. (suscipio). To look at accurately, to observe carefully. I. Gen.: s. tabulam, Ter.—II. Esp.: To suspect, entertain suspicion of, mistrust.

SUSPECTUS.

Pass.: To be suspected: s. Agrippinam, Tac.; suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quæ, &c., Id.

SUSPECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of suspicio.*
II. *Adj.*: Suspicious, under suspicion. A) *Of persons*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc visor et suspectior, Cic.; habere alqm s., Sall.; with dat., s. civibus, Cic.—B) *Of things*: omnia s. atque sollicitis, Cic.; s. locus, unsafe, Liv.; suspectum, non dare, Ov.

SUSPECTUS, ūs, m. (suspicio). *A looking up.* I. *Prop.* A) *aspectus et c.*, Plin.—B) *Meton.*: *View upward, height*, s. cœli, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: *An esteeming, honoring, admiring*, nimius sui s., Sen.

SUSPENDIUM, ii, n. (suspendo). *A hanging one's self, hanging, mors ac s.*, Cic.; finire vitam suspendio, Suet.

SUSPENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a. (sub, pendo). *To hang up, suspend, hang.* I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: suspensus reste ad pinnam muri, Liv.; oscilla s. ex alta pinu, Virg.; s. arcum humeris, Id.; (puer) lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, hanging on, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To hang (in order to kill)*, Dioclem hominem locupletem suspendiisse se constat, Cic.; s. se e ficu, Quint. 2) *To hang up an offering in a temple, to dedicate, consecrate, s. votas vestes*, Virg.; s. insignia, Tibull. 3) a) *To cause any thing to be suspended, to erect a building on an arch or vault, ut (opus) suspendi non posset*, Cic.; duo tigna suspendenter eam contignationem, i. e. hold up, Cæs.; pes suspenditur suramis digitis, is carried, supported, Quint. b) *To prop, support, tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur*, Plin.—II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: suspensæ rationes, dependent, Cic.—B) *Esp.*: *To cause to hang or be suspended.* 1) *To make uncertain, place in uncertainty, keep in suspense, s. diu iudicium animos*, Quint. 2) *To check, restrain, interrupt, s. spiritum*, Quint.; s. fetum, Ov. 3) *To fix upon, s. vultum mentemque tabella*, Hor. 4) *s. alqm, or siqd naso (aducno), to turn up one's nose at a person or thing, s. ignotos naso aducno*, Hor.

SUSPENSURA, æ, f. (suspendo, I., B., 3). *An arching or vaulting, s. calidiorum*, Vitr.; Sen.

SUSPENSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of suspendo.*
II. *Adj.* A) *Prop.* 1) *Raised, elevated, high, suspended*, Roma cœnaculis sublata atque s., Cic.; rupes s. saxis, Virg.; s. mare, high, Sil. 2) *Moving gently over a surface, superficial, gentle, light, s. gradus*, Ter.; s. vestigia, Virg.—B) *Fig.*: *In suspense, wavering, doubtful, uncertain, undecided, s. et incerta plebs Romana*, Cic.; s. omnis et sollicitus, Id.

SUSPICAX, æcis (suspicio). I. *Suspicious, distrustful, s. frater*, Liv.—II. *That excites suspicion, suspicious, s. silentium*, Tac.

SUSPICIO, spexi, spectrum, 3 v. a. (sub, specio). I. *To look from below, to look up or upward, to look at*, &c. A) *Prop.*: s. cœlum, Cic.; s. in cœlum, Id.; tellus s. matrem (i. e. Pleiadem) a parte sinistra, lies toward, Ov.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Of the mind*: *To look up to, to raise one's thoughts, nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum s. poseunt*, Cic. 2) *To look up to with admiration, to esteem, admire, itaque eos viros suspiciunt maximeque efferunt laudibus, in quibus, &c.*, Cic.; s. argantum et marmor vetus æraque et artes, Hor.

SUSTENTO.

—II. *To suspect, be suspicious or distrustful of (mostly in the part. perf.)*, Bomilcar suspiciens cum, Sall.

SUSPICIO, ois, f. (suspicio). I. *Suspicious, mistrust, distrust.* a) *Absol.*: s. insequitur facta improborum, Cic.; levare atque remove a., Id.; segregare s., Plaut.; venire in s., cadere in s., to fall into or incur suspicion, Cic.; s. habere, to suspect, mistrust; also, to be suspected, Id.; in suspicione esse, to be suspected, Liv. b) *With obj. genit.*: dare alqui s. fiete reconciliatæ gratiæ, Cic.; s. belli Cæs.—II. *Meton.* A) *An opinion, notion conception, idea, s. deorum*, Cic.—B) *Appearance, s. vulneris*, Petr.

SUSPICIOSE, adv. *Suspiciously, in a manner that excites suspicion, s. dicere*, Cic.

SUSPICIOSUS, a, um (suspicio). *Full of suspicion or mistrust.* I. *Having suspicion, suspicious, conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat*, Cic.; s. vits, Sen.—II. *Exciting suspicion, suspicious, timor, perturbatio... quæ erant ante suspiciosa, Cic.; hæc sunt, quæ suspiciosum crimen efficiant*, Id.

SUSPICOR, stus, 1 v. dep. n. [suspicio, are, Plant.] (suspicio, II.). I. *Prop.*: *To suspect.* a) *With acc.*: s. alqd, Cic.; s. nefas de uxore, Quint.; s. ancillas, Plaut. b) *With an objective clause*: suspicari Cæsarem habere, &c., Cæs. c) *Absol.*: fuge suspicari (sc. me), Hor.—II. *Meton.*: *To conjecture, suppose, think.* a) *With acc.*: s. figuram divinam et sensum, Cic. b) *With an objective clause, ante... quæm quisquam venturum (hostem) esse s. quest*, Cic.

SUSPIRATIO, ois, f. *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh, suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri*, Quint.

SUSPIRATUS, ūs, m. (suspiro). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh, suspicere sine s.*, Cic.

SUSPIRITUS, ūs, m. (suspiro). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, s. et genitus*, Liv.; enicare suspiritus, Plaut.

SUSPIRIUM, ii, n. (suspiro). *The fetching of a deep breath, a sighing, sigh.* I. *Prop.* A) *sine s.*, Cic.; trahere s. ex intimo ventre, Id. *Phr.*, Prop.—B) *Shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, asthma, laborare suspirio*, Col.—II. *Meton.*: *A breathing, breath, Luc.*

SUSPIRO, 1 v. n. (sub, spiro). I. *To fetch a deep breath, to heave a sigh, to sigh, s. occulte*, Cic.; s. ab imis pectoribus, Ov.; sola suspirat in illa, sighs after her (with love), Id. *Of things*: curæ suspiratores, Poet. ap. Cic.—II. *To sigh after any thing, to utter with a sigh, s. nebulas, Luc.*; s. Chloen, Hor.; s. amores, Tib.

SUSQUE-DEQUE, adv. (sub-que and de-que). *Up and down, above and below (used to denote neglect or indifference)*, Cic.; Plaut.

SUSTENTACULUM, i, n. (sustento). *A support, stay.* I. *Prop.*, Tac.—II. *Meton.*: *Support, nourishment*, August.

SUSTENTATIO, ois, f. *A deferring, keeping back, stopping, delay.* A) *Gen.*: mora et s., Cic.—B) *Esp.* as a figure of rhetoric: *A keeping the audience in suspense*, Cels. ap. Quint.

SUSTENTO, 1 v. intens. a. (sustineo). *To keep up or upright, to uphold, support.* I. *Prop.*

SUSTINEO.

s. frastrem ruentem, Virg.; sustentata moles, Lucr. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: To sustain, uphold, support, preserve, confirm, s. civitatem ex sanguine jum et jacentem, Cic.; s. valetudinem, Id.; spes sustentabat inopiam, Cæs.; s. pugnam, aciem, to support, Tac. — B) Esp. 1) To support, maintain, nourish, quom esset silvestris beluæ sustentatus uberibus, Cic.; s. plebem frumento, Liv.; s. saucios largitione et cura, Tac.; sustentari, to maintain or support one's self, Id.; also simply, sustentare, Plaut. 2) To endure, bear, sustain, s. vix merorem et dolorem, Cic.; ægre is dies sustentatur, Cæs.; nec sustentari fuerint, Liv. 3) To delay, defer, put off, s. ædificationem, Cic.

SUSTINEO, tinūi, tentum, 2 v. a. (tenco). To keep from below, keep up or upright, to support, uphold, bear. I. Prop. A) Gen.: s. bovem humeris, Cic.; s. se, Cæs.; s. arma membraque, Liv.; s. infirmos artus baculo, Ov. — B) Esp.: To check, keep back, stop, restrain, s. currum, Cic.; s. equos, Cæs. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: To keep upright, hold, support, sustain, uphold, preserve, s. dignitatem et decus, Cic.; memoria s. historiam antiquam, Plaut. — B) Esp. 1) To support, maintain, sustain, nourish, feed, alere et s., Cic.; s. necessitates aliorum, Liv.; s. patriam nepotesque, Virg. 2) To bear, endure, suffer, undergo, to take upon one's self, ferre et s. mala, Cic.; s. suspicionem, Plaut.; with obj. claus., sustinebant tales viri, se... non credidisse? ... restitisse? sustineant, they may endure that charge, Cic. 3) To keep back, restrain, stop, delay, put off, s. ut currum sic impetum benevolentie, Cic.; s. impetum hostis, Cæs.

SUSTOLLO, ère, v. a. (sub, tollo). To lift up, raise. I. Gen.: s. amiculum, Plaut.; s. vela, Catull. — II. Esp. A) To erect, build, s. opus, Cod. Th. — B) To remove, destroy, pull down, s. filiam herilem, Plaut.; s. ædes, Id.

SUSURRATOR, òris, m. A murmurer, Cœl. ap. Cic.

SUSURRO, are, v. n. and a. (συσύρω). To murmur, whisper. I. Neut.: apes s., Virg.; s. cum algo de algo, Ov. — II. Act.: susurrat aure, quid velit, Ov.

SUSURRUS, i, m. A murmuring, whispering, whispering, &c., s. mulierculæ, Cic.; concipere vota tacito s., with a gentle prayer, Luc. Surruri, the attendants of Fama, Ov.

SUSURRUS, a, um (susurrus). That murmurs or whispers, murmuring, Ov.

SUTELA, æ, f. (suo). A sewing, Met.; an artifice, cunning trick, Plaut.

SUTHUL, indecl. Suthul, a town of Numidia, Sell.

SUTILIS, e (suo). Sewed or fastened together, s. cymba, Virg.; s. coronæ, garlands of roses entwined in the hair, Ov.

SUTOR, òris, m. A shoemaker, cobbler, Plaut. It is frequently used of the lower class of people, Cic.; Juv. Prov.: s. ne supra crepidam (judicaret), the cobbler must not go beyond his last, Plin.; Vell.

SUTORIUS, a, um (sutor). Of or belonging to shoemakers, s. atramentum, blacking, Cic.; Turpio s., who was once a shoemaker; s. fistula, a shoemaker's knife, Plin.; atrium s., the shoemaker's hall, a place in Rome, Varr.

SYLLABA.

SŪTRINUS, a, um (sutor). I. Of or belonging to shoemakers, s. taberna, Tac. — II. Subst., sutrina, æ, f. A) (sc. officina) A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall, Plin. — B) (sc. ars) The shoemaking trade, Vitr.

SŪTRINUS, a, um (Sutrium). Of or belonging to Sutrium, S. ager, Liv. Subst., Sutrinorum, The inhabitants of Sutrium, Liv.

SŪTRIUM, ii, n. Sutrium, a town of Etruria; now Sutri. Liv. Prov.: quasi eant S., i. e. to set about a thing well prepared for it (as Camillus marched out to conquer Sutrium), Plaut.

SŪTŪRA, æ, f. (suo). A sewing, a seam, Liv. SUTUS, a, um, part. of suo.

SŪSUS, a, um [genit. plur., suum, Ter.] (sus, sũ, sum (sũ), Sauser. sva), pron. poss. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) His, her, its, their. a) Absol.: suo magis, quam suorum civium tempore, Cic.; si suum numerum naves haberent, their full freight, Id. b) With sibi or proprius: suo sibi succo vivuot, Plaut.; s. proprium prœlium, Liv. c) Strengthened by pte or met appended: suopte nuta, Cic.; neque suamet ipsa scelera occultare, Id. 2) Subst.: Octavius quem sui Cæsarem salutabant, his friends, followers, Cic.; Cæsar suos a prœlio continebat, Cæs.; tribuere suum cuique, his own, Cic. — B) Esp. 1) Proper, own, peculiar, semper esse in disputando suos, Cic.; acicilla, mea quæ fuit bodie, nunc sua est, independent, Plaut.; vix sua erat, in her right mind, Ov. 2) Favorable, propitious, devoted, Alphenus utebatur populo suo, Cic.; s. venti, Hor. — II. Meton. A) I. q. ejus: hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, Cic.; safferet eius servus pœnis Sosia, Mortalium. — B) For the obj. genit. sui: neque cuiquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvas videntur, Sell.

SŪBĀRIS, is, f. (Σύβαρις). Sybaris. I. A town of Magna Græcia, noted for the luxury and proficacy of its inhabitants, afterward called Thurii, Cic. — II. The river on which Sybaris was situated, Ov.

SŪBARĪTA, æ, m. (Sybaris). An inhabitant of Sybaris, Sybarite, Quint.

SŪBARĪTĀNUS, a, um (Sybaris). Of or belonging to Sybaris, S. exercitus, Plin.

SŪBARĪTIS, idis, f. (Sybaris). The name of a lascivious poem, Ov.

SŪCOLATRONIDĒ, ærum, m. Fig-stealers, the name of a fictitious people, facetiously formed, in Plaut.

SŪCŪPHANTA, æ, m. (συκοφάντης). (Prop.: One who informed against persons who clandestinely exported figs from Attica; hence), An informer; a false accuser; knave, calumniator, cheat, Plaut.; Ter. Sometimes for a cunning flatterer, parasite, Plaut. Amph.

SŪCŪPHANTIA, æ, f. (συκοφαντία). Artifice, knavery, deceit, Plaut.

SŪCŪPHANTIOSE, adv. (sycophanta). Deceitfully, artfully, Plaut.

SŪCŪPHANTOR, ari, v. dep. n. (sycophanta). To act a double part or deceitfully, to play the knave, Plaut.

SŪENE, es, f. (Συήνη). Syene, the southern frontier-town of Upper Egypt; now Assuan, Mart. SŪENĪTES, æ, m. (Syene). Of or belonging to Syene, S. lapis, red granite, Plin.; Ov.

SŪGAMBRI, orum. See SIGAMBRI.

SŪLLA, æ. See SULLA.

SŪLLĀBA, æ, f. (συλλαβή). I. Prop.: A syl-

tabli, numerus syllabarum, Cic.; s. brevior aut longior: juris consultus, sumpsit syllabarum, a sister of the precise literal sense.—II. *Meton. plur.*: Verses, poems, Mart.

SYLLABATIM, *adv.* (syllaba). *By syllables*, s. dictare, Cic.

SYLLÖGISMUS or -OS, *i, m.* (συλλογισμός). *A syllogism*, Quint.

SYLLÖGISTICUS, *a, um* (συλλογιστικός). *Of or relating to a syllogism, syllogistic*, Quint.

SYLVA, SYLVANUS, &c. See SILVA, &c.

SYMÆTHEUS, *a, um* (Symæthum). *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*, S. aquæ, Or.

SYMÆTHIS, *idis, f.* (Symæthum). *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*, S. nympba, Ov.

SYMÆTHIUS, *s, um* (Symæthum). *Of or belonging to Symæthum, Symæthian*, S. flumina, Virg.

SYMÆTHUM, *i, n.*, or SYMÆTHUS, *i, m.* *Symæthus, a river and town on the eastern coast of Sicily, near Catania*, Plin.

SYMBOLA, *æ, f.* (συμβολή). *A contribution of money given toward an entertainment*, Plaut. *Meton. of blons*, Plaut. *Of conversational questions for mutual entertainment*, Gell.

SYMBOLICE, *adv.* (symbolum). *Symbolically, figuratively*, s. appellare, Gell.

SYMBOLUS, *i, m.*, and SYMBOLUM, *i, n.* (σύμβολος or -ον). *A mark, sign, token*, Plin.

SYMMACHUS, *i, m.* Q. Aurelius S. consul and prefect of the city toward the end of the fourth century; he was an orator, and author of Epistolæ still extant (in 10 books), Macr.

SYMMETRIA, *æ, f.* (συμμετρία). *Proportion, harmony, symmetry*, Plio.

SYMPHONIA, *æ, f.* (συμφωνία). *A concert of musical instruments, symphony, harmony of mingled sounds, quum symphonia caneret*, Cic.

SYMPHONICUS, *a, um* (συμφωνιακός). *Belonging to music or a concert, s. pueri, belonging to a musical band or company, choristers*, Cic.

SYMPLEGADES, *um, f.* (Συμπληγάδες). *Symplegades*. I. *Two small islands or rocks of the Black Sea, which, according to the fable, alternately struck against and separated from each other, until the Argo passed them, after which time they remained fixed*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *A combination, junction, connection*, Mart.

SYMPLEGMA, *âtis, n.* (σύνπλεγμα). *A group (of wrestlers, and the like)*, Plin.; Mart.

SYMPŌSIACUS, *a, um* (συμποσιακός). *Of or belonging to a banquet*, Gell. *Symposiaca, ðrum, A writing of Pliutarch so called*, Gell.

SYMPOSIUM, *ii, n.* (Συμπόσιον. a banquet). *The name of a well-known dialogue of Plato*, Gell.; Nep.

SYNARISTŌÆ, *ârum, f.* (Συναριστώσαι). *Women breakfasting together, the name of a comedy by Menander*, Plin.

SYNECDŌCHE, *ês, f.* (συνεκδοχή). *A figure of Rhetoric, by which a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part; a cause for an effect, or an effect for a cause; or, a proper name for an appellation*, Quint.

SYNEDRUS, *i, m.* (σύνεδρος). *A member of a council, a councillor in a college (with the Macedonians)*, Liv.

SYNĒPHEBI, *ðrum, m.* (Συνέφηβοι). *The Youthful Companions, the name of a comedy by Statius Cecilius*, Cic.

SYNGRĀPHA, *æ, f.* (συγγραφή). *A bond, promissory note, bill of exchange*, Cic.

SYNGRAPHUS, *i, m.* (σύγγραφος). I. *A written contract*, Plaut.—II. *A passport, safe-conduct*, Plaut.

SYNZĒSIS, *is, f.* (συνίζησις). *A contraction of two vowels into one syllable*, Serv.

SYNNADA, *ðrum, n.* *Synnada, a city in the north of Phrygia Salutaris, famed for its marble*, Plin.

SYNNADENSIS, *e* (Synnada). *Of or belonging to Synnada*, Cic.

SYNŌDUS, *ontis, m.* (συνόδους). *A fish, a kind of bream*, Ov.

SYNTAXIS, *is, f.* (σύνταξις). *A putting together in order, construction, syntax*, Prisc.

SYNTHĒSINUS, *a, um* (συνθέσις). *Of a dressing-gown, s. vestis, a dressing-gown*, Suet.

SYNTHEŌSIS, *is, f.* (σύνθεσις). I. *In Med.*: *A composition, mixture*, Ser. Samm.—II. *A service, set of vessels*, Mart.; Stat.—III. *A set or suit of garments*, Mart. *Meton.*: *A dressing-gown*, Mart.

SYNTŌNUM, *i, n.* (σύντονον). *A kind of musical instrument*, Quint.

SYPHAX, *âcis, m.* *Syphax, a king of Numidia at the period of the second Punic war*, Liv.

SYRĀCŌSIUS, *a, um* (Συρακόσιος) (Syracusæ). *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, S. versus, Virg.

SYRĀCŌSĀRUM, *ârum, f.* (Συράκουσαι). *Syracuse, a city of Sicily, now Siracusa*, Cic.

SYRĀCŌSĀNUS, *a, um* (Syracusæ). *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, Cic. *Subst.*, Syracusani, ðrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Syracuse, Syracusans*, Cic.

SYRĀCŌSIUS, *a, um* (Συρακούσιος) (Syracusæ). *Of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan*, Cic.

SYRIA, *æ, f.* (Συρία). *Syria, a country of Western Asia, lying along the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt. It is also taken sometimes for Assyria*, Cic.; Suet.

SYRIACUS, *a, um* (Syria). *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*, Cic.

SYRIX, *ingis, f.* (Σύριγξ). I. *A nymph said to have been changed into a reed*, Ov.—II. *syringes, um, f.*, *Caves, caverns, catacombs*, Aum.

SYRISCUS, *a, um* (Syria). *Syrian, of Syria*, Virg.; Ter.

SYRIUS, *a, um* (Syria). *Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian*, S. triticum, Plin.

SYRMA, *æ, f.* (σύρμα). *A robe with a long train*, Sen.; worn esp. by tragedians, Juv.; hence, *meton.*, for tragedy, Juv.; Mart.

SYRŌPHĒNIX, *icia, m.* (Συροφώνηξ). *A Syro-phœnician (on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia)*, Juv.

SYRTICUS, *a, um* (Syrtis). *Of or belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtic*, S. solitudines, Plin.

SYRTIS, *is, f.* (Σύρτις). *Syrtis, a sand-bank or sandy place in the sea, sands; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, S. Major, near Cyrenaica, now Sydra, and S. Minor, near Byzacene, now Cabes*, Liv. *Fig.* for scopulus, Cic.

SYRTIS, *ids, f.* *Syrtic, of or near the Syrtes, S. gemmæ, Plin.*

SYRUS, *a, um (Syria). Of or belonging to Syria, Syrian, S. vina, Hor. Plur., Syri, ðrum, m., The Syrians, Cic.*

SYRUS, *i, m.* *Publius, originally a slave, subsequently a celebrated composer of mimes. Many of his moral sayings still remain.*

SYSTOLE, *es, f. (συστολή). In Gramm.: A figure when a long syllable is used as a short one, Diomed.*

SYZYGIA, *æ, f. (συσυγία). A joining together, conjunction, syzygy, Quint.*

T.

T, *t*, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. The sibilant sound of this letter before a vowel is perhaps of comparatively modern date. T is assimilated to s in quatio, quassi, &c.; entirely suppressed in usus from utor, mens from ment-a, &c. T, as an abbreviation, stands for Titus; Ti. denotes Tiberius; TR., Tribunus; T. F., testamenti formula; T. P., tribunicia potestas.

TABANUS, *i, m.* *A horse-fly, breeze, gad-fly, Plin.*

TABELLA, *æ, f. dim. (tabula). A small board or table, n. tablet. I. Gen.: t. ærea, Plin.; t. capit lapillos, a small gaming-board, Ov.; pistor struit tabellas, small slices of cake, Mart.; of the little cradle of Romulus and Remus, Ov.—II. Esp. A) A writing-tablet; and meton., any writing, letter, note; a contract, will, &c., in- aculper literas tabellæ, Quint.; recitatæ sunt tabellæ, Cic.; t. allatæ sunt, Plaut.; t. publicæ, public papers laid up in the archives, Cic.; tabellæ questionia, verbal processes, Id.; t. dotia, a marriage-contract, Suet.; t. falsæ, counterfeit wills, Juv.; t. laureatæ, the dispatch containing the news of a victory, Liv.—B) A voting-tablet. 1) At the comitia, for electing a magistrate, or for deciding upon a motion: In the former case the elector wrote down the name of his candidate; in the latter every voter received two tablets, the one with the assenting letters U. R., i. e. uti rogaa, the other with the dissenting superscription A., i. e. antiquo: civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem cenaualem declaravit, Cic. 2) In courts of law: Here they generally voted with three tablets, of which the one inscribed with A. (absolve), acquitted; the other with C. (condemno), condemned; and the third, with N. L. (non liquet), left the matter undecided: quum t. vebis dabitur, iudices, ante de Flacco dabitur selum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic.—C) A little picture, ornare tabellæ, Cic.; priscis aparsa tabellis porticus, Ov.—D) A votive-tablet, votiva t., Hor.; t. memores, Ov.; ponere t. deæ, Id.*

TABELLARIUS, *a, um (tabella). Of or relating to tablets. I. Of or relating to writings or letters, t. naves, packet-boats, Sen. Subst., tabellarius, ii, m., A letter-carrier, Cic.—II. Of or relating to voting-tablets, t. lex, concerning voting, of which there were four, lex t. Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Cœlia, Cic.*

TABEO, *äre (τήκω, τάκω). To melt, melt or waste away, decay, genæ t., Virg.; artus sale tabentes, dripping, Id.*

TABERNÆ, *æ, f. (akin to tabula). A booth,*

hut, stall, shed. I. Gen.: t. pauperum, Hor.—II. Esp. A) A retail shop, shop, stall, t. librariæ, a bookseller's shop or stall, Cic.; called also simply t., Hor.; t. argentaria, Liv.; t. cretaria, ugentaria, Varr.; t. sutrina, Tac; t. deveratoria, a tavern, Plaut.; and sometimes simply t.: devertere in t., Cic.; concursare circum tabernas, Id.—B) Tres Tabernæ, a place on the Appia Via, near Ulubra and the Forum Appii, Cic.

TABERNACULUM, *i, n. (taberna). A tent. I. Gen.: perpatere totos dies in t., Cic.; statuere t., Cæs.; t. regium, Liv.; qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocarunt, established themselves, settled in, Cic.—II. Esp.: A place or tent to take the auspices in, espere t. recte, Cic.; vitie t. capere, not properly, Id.*

TABERNARIUS, *a, um (tabernæ). I. Of or belonging to booths, t. blanditiæ, low, common, App.; t. fabulæ, a low or common kind of comedy, Fest.—II. Subst., tabernarii, ðrum, m., Shopkeepers, opifices et t., Cic.*

TABES, *is, f. (tabeo). I. Prop.: A consuming or wasting away; a wasting disease, consumption, decline, t. cruciatus, afflictatio, fœditas, Cic.; t. cadaveris, Liv.; fameæ cummittit nos leata tabe, Plin.; t. aoli, sterility, Id.; quos durus amor crudeli tabe peremit, Virg.—II. Meton.: A dissolving, melting, moisture, t. liquectia siviis, Liv.; t. pituitæ, Plin.; vis acetii resolvit margaritas in t., Id.*

TABESCO, *bûi, 3 v. n. (tabes). To melt away, dissolve, waste away, consume away by degrees, humor tabescit calore, Cic.; corpora t. calore, Ov.; consenescere et t., Plaut.; t. dolere ac miseria, Ter.*

TABESCO, *a, um (tabeo). I. Prop.: Melting or wasting away, decaying, pining; putrefying, t. nix, Liv.; t. corpus, Suet.—II. Meton.: Consuming, wasting, destroying, t. venenum, Tac.; t. lues, Virg.; t. vetustas, Ov.*

TABIÏCUS, *a, um (tabes, facio). Melting, consuming, wasting, t. venenum, Suet.; t. mens, Cic.*

TABULINUM, *i. See TABULINUM.*

TABÛLA, *æ, f. A board, plank. I. Gen.: arripere t. de naufragio, Cic.; t. insuratæ, Plin.—II. Esp. A) A tablet on which anything is*

or has been written; hence, any writing, a letter, contract, account, will, &c., tabulæ confectæ literis Græcis, Cæs.; t. literaria, a writing-tablet, Varr.; suspensi tabulam lacerto, Hor.; t. cerata, Plaut.; t. novæ, new account-books, by which the old debts were annulled, an abolition of debts, Cic.; Sall.; t. publicæ, state papers or documents, Cic.; XII. T., Id.; t. Sullæ, a list of proscription, Juv.; tabulæ, a testament or will, Plin.—B) A board on which anything is painted, a painting or picture, t. picta, Cic. Prov.: manum de t., take the hand away from the board, enough, add no more, Cic.; Plin.—C) A votive-tablet (provided with a graphical representation of the disaster of shipwrecked persons), me tabula sacer votiva paries indicat, &c., Hor.

TABULARIUM, *ii. See the following article, III.*
 TABÛLARIUS, *a, um (tabula). Belonging to papers or records; used only as a subst. I. tabûlarius, ii, m., A book-keeper, registrar, keeper of archives, &c., Sen.—II. tabûlaria, æ, f. A) (sc. vedes) A building for keeping the public archives, Suet.—B) (sc. res) A keeping*

of accounts or archives, &c., registry, Cod. Just. — III. *tābulārium*, ii, n. (sc. *uēdificium*), a building containing the public archives, Suet.

TABŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (tabula). A boarding; wainscoting, flooring; a floor, a story, ne tela tabulationem perforingeret, Cæs.; complures t. theatrorum ligneorum, Vitruv.

TABŪLĀTUS, a, um (tabula). I. Prop. A) Furnished with boards, boarded, floored, t. transitus, Plin. — B) Subst., *tābulātum*, i, n. Any thing covered with boards, wainscot, floor, a story, turris quatuor tabulatorum, Cæs.; exstruere t., Id. — II. Meton.: A layer, row, bed, Plin.

TABUM, i, n. (tabes). I. A) Corrupt moisture, clotted or foul blood, gore, matter, Tac. — B) Poet. (like *sanies*): The liquor of the purple-fish, Stat. — II. A consuming or wasting disease, pestilence, corpora affecta tabo, Liv.; turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg.

TABURNUS, i, m. *Taburnus*, a small chain of mountains south of *Candium*, between *Samniun* and *Campania*, fruitful in olives; now *Tavurno*, Virg.

TACĒO, cūi, citum, 2. I. Neut.: To be silent, not to speak, hold one's peace, say nothing. A) Prop.: de alqa re t., Cic.; in quibus (rebus) de ee et de suis factis taceri velit, Id. — B) To be silent or still, to be quiet, tacentes loci, not frequented, Tac.; tacet omnis ager pecudes pictæque volucres, Virg.; essedo tacente, without noise, Mart.; Ister tacens, standing still, frozen, Id.; in dolos t., does not show itself, Liv. — II. Act.: To keep silence about, not to speak of, to hush up, enunciaro . . . quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic.; t. commissa, Hor.; ut alios taceam, not to mention others, Ov.

TACITE, ado. (tacitus). Silently, in silence, tacitly, t. non tulit verecundiam seotatus, Liv.; t. auscultare, Plant.

TACITO, ado. (tacitus). Silently, tacitly, t. moliri fugam, Just.

TACITURNITAS, ātis, f. (taciturnus). Silence, taciturnity; secrecy, experiri t. alcjs, Cic.; t. testium, Id.

TACITURNUS, a, um (tacitus). Silent, taciturn, still, quiet, quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum . . . videbant, Cic.; t. obstinatio, Nep.; t. rips, Hor.; t. liber, unread, Id.

TACITUS, a, um. I. Part. of *taceo*. — II. Adj. A) That is passed over in silence, unmentioned. 1) Prop.: prima duo capita epistolæ tus tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. 2) Meton. a) That is admitted tacitly, without any particular agreement, as a matter of course, tacit, noo omnia scriptis, sed quædam, quæ perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic.; t. inducia, Liv. b) That happens or is done in silence, still, secret, lex de t. iudicio, Cic.; t. vulnus vivit sub pectore, Virg.; tacitus decedere terrâ, secretly, Id. — B) That does not speak, silent; quiet, close, reserved, t. figura corporis, Cic.; t. expectatio, Id.; mori tacitum without defence, Liv.; t. lumina, staring eyes, Virg.; t. nemus, quiet, Id.; legens aut t., reflecting, Hor.

TACITUS, i, m. *Tacitus*, a Roman surname. 1. Caius Cornelius T., a celebrated Roman historian. 2. Marcia Claudius T., a Roman emperor, A.D. 275.

TACTIO, ōnis, f. (tango). A touching. I. Prop., as a verbal noun, with an acc.: quid tibi hanc digito t. est? Plaut. — II. Meton.: The sense of feeling, feeling, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odoracionum et esporum (voluptates), Cic.

TACTUS, a, um, part. of *tango*.

TACTUS, ūa, m. (tango). A touching, touch. I. Prop.: quæ (chordæ) ad quemque t. respondeant, Cic.; leo neper tactu, Hor.; t. salutantum, Lucr. — II. Meton. A) Influence, effect, t. solis, Cic. — B) The sense of feeling, feeling, t. toto corpore æquabiliter fusus est, Cic.; habere t. atque gustatum, Plin.

TÆDA [tæda], æ, f. (δαίς, δαδίων). I. Prop.: A pine-tree, resinous fir-tree, Plin. — II. Meton.: The wood of the pine-tree, a torch, plank, or board of pine-wood, and the like, cupæ tæda ac pice referatæ, Cæs.; t. ardentis Furiarum, Cic.; tædas Hymenæus Amorque præcutiunt, Ov. Poet. for marriage, love, and the like, Ov.; Prop.; t. ad fuera versæ, funeral torches (reversed), Sil.

TÆDET, dūit or sum est, 2 (Sansk. tau d. to reject, to shan). To be disgusted, to feel disgust, to loathe, be sick of; constr. aliqui alcjs rei: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamisque suæ neque pudeat neque tædet, Cic.; t. eos vitæ, Id.; t. vos talium civium, Id.; t. sermonis tui, Plaut.; t. omnium, Ter.

TÆDIFER, æra, ærum (tæda, fero). Bearing a torch. t. Dea, i. e. *Ceres* in search of *Proserpina*, Ov.

TÆDIUM, ūi, n. (tædet). I. Disgust, weariness. A) With a genit.: t. belli, Liv.; t. rerum adversarum, Sall.; tædio curarum fessus, Tac.; t. laboris, Quint. — B) Absol.: afferre t., Liv.; parere t., Quint. — II. A tedious or wearisome thing; any thing loathsome or irksome, vultus olvo tædium affert, a rancid taste, Plin.

TÆNARIDES, æ, m. (Tænarus). One of Tænarus; poet. for a Lacedæmonian, said of *Hyacinthus*, Ov.

TÆNARIS, idis, f. (Tænarus). Tænarian; poet. for Lacedæmonian, T. ora, Ov.; T. terra, Id.

TÆNARIUS, a, um (Tænarus). Of or belonging to Tænarus, Tænarian; poet. also, i. q. Lacedæmonian. Spartan, T. litus, Plin.; T. lapis, Id.; T. columnæ, of Tænarian marble, Id.; T. faucis, i. e. the entrance into the infernal regions, Virg.; T. Deus, i. e. *Neptune*.

TÆNARUS (-os), i, c., and **TÆNARUM** (-on), i, n. (Ταινάρος and Ταινάρων). Tænarus or Tænarum, a promontory of *Laconia*, forming the southernmost point of the *Peloponnesus*, on which stood a celebrated temple of *Neptune*. On this promontory was also a cave that led to the lower world, and through which *Hercules* dragged *Cerberus* to the light of day. Here also were celebrated marble quarries; it is now *Cape Matapan*, Plin. Poet. for the infernal regions, harrida sedes invisit T., Hor.

TÆNIA, æ, f. (ραβία). A band, head-band, fillet, or ribbon for the hair. I. Prop.: Punicis ibant evincti tempora tæniis, Virg. — II. Meton. A) A tape-worm. Plin. — B) A kind of fish, Plin. — C) A border or frieze on a pillar, Vitruv. — D) A streak or stripe in paper, Plin. — E) A row of projecting pointed rocks in the

TÆNIOLA.

sea; hence, the purple-fish found on these rocks are called tæniense genus purpurarum, Plin.

TÆNIOLA, æ, f. ðm. (tænie). *A little band or ribbon, Col.*

TÆTER, tra, trum. See TETER.

TAGAX, æcis (tago). *Light-fingereð, thievish, Cic.*

TAGO, ère. See TANGO.

TAGUS, i, m. *Tagus, a river of Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands; now Tajo (the Tagus), Plin.*

TALANTONIDES, æ, m. (Talaus). *A descendant of Talaus; Adrastus, Stat.; of Eriphyle, Ov.*

TALARIA, ium. See TALARIS, I, B.

TALARIS, e (talus). I. A) *Of or belonging to the ankle, t. tunica, i. e. reaching to the ankles, long, Cic.—B) Subst. talària, ium, n. 1) The parts about the ankles, the ankles, Sen. 2) (sc. calcamenta) Ankle-shoes, winged shoes or sandals; of Mercury (Virg.; Ov.); of Perseus (Ov.); of the fifth Minerva (Cic). Prov. talària videmus, let us think of flying away, Cic. 3) (sc. vestimenta) A long garment reaching to the ankles, Ov.—II. Of or belonging to dice, t. ludi, Quint.*

TALARIS, a, um (talus). *Of or belonging to dice, t. ludum, Cic.; t. lex, concerning games at dice, Plaut.*

TALASIO [Talassio], ònis, or TALASSIUS, ii, m. *A congratulatory acclamation to brides, dating from the time of Romulus, like the Greek ὕμνην ὠμύεσσε, Liv.*

TALAEUS, i, m. (Ταλαός). *Talaus, an Argonaut, father of Adrastus and Eriphyle, Ov.*

TALÆA, æ, f. *A little piece of any thing cut off, a cutting, branch, stake, I. Prop.: t. in terram infodièbantur. Cæs.; t. ferreæ. lute iron bars, used as money in Britain, Id.—II. Esp. A) A scion, set, Varr.—B) A small beam used for binding the junctures of a wall, Vitruv.*

TALENTUM, i, n. (τάλαντον, a balance; any thing weighed). *A talent. I. A Greek weight, varying in amount in the different states, t. thynni, Plin.; t. turis, Id.; t. auri eborisque, Virg.—II. A sum of money, also varying in amount; the Attic talent, containing 60 minæ, may be estimated at £243 15s., and in our currency about \$1056, Cic.; sometimes called t. magnum, Plaut.; there was another talent containing 80 minæ, Liv.*

TALIO, ònis, f. (talis). *In Law: A repaying like for like, retaliation, Plin.*

TALIS, e (τοίος, Sanscr. tulya, like, similar). I. Gen.: *Of such nature or kind, so conditioned, such; with the correlative quilibet, atque, ut, qui, or absol.: t. est quæcumque res publica, qualis, &c., Cic.; quales simus, tales esse videamur, Id.; quum esset t. qualem te esse video, Id.; faxo tibi eum macatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.; tales, ut jure laudemur, Cic.; talern te esse oportet, qui te conjungas, &c., Id.; talia commemorat, Enn.; talia futur: Salve, &c., Virg.—II. Esp.: Of a peculiar nature or kind, distinguished or excellent, such, quibus rebus tantis, talibus gæstis, Cic.; tot et t. viri, Id.; pro tsi facinore, Cæs.; t. tempus, so critical, Liv.*

TALITER, adv. *In such manner, thus, so, Plin.*

TALPA, æ, f. [m., Virg.] (σπάλαξ). *A mole, Cic.*

TAMQUAM.

TALTHÏBIUS, ii, m. (Ταλθύβιος). *Talthybius, a herald of Agamemnon, Ov.; Plaut.*

TALUS, i, m. (Sanscr. tala, sole; sal; to go; Lat. salio). *The ankle, ankle-bone. I. Prop., Cels.; Plin.—II. Meton. A) The lower part of the foot, the heel, purpura ad talos demissa, Cic.; pulcher a vertice ad imos t., Hor.; cadat an recto stet fabulo talo, stand upright, i. e. gain approbation, Hor.; vivere recto t., to act well, Pers.—B) An oblong die, of which two sides were round, and hence only four were marked (whereas the tesseræ had six sides marked): they played with four tali, but with only three tesseræ: ad pilam se, eut ad talos, aut ad tesseræ conferunt, Cic.*

TAM, A) *So far, so very, in such a degree, so; followed by quam, atque, ut, qui, quasi, or absol.: t. esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic.; t. tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Plaut.; t. consimil' est atque ego, Id.; t. barbarus, ut non sciret, Cæs.; t. lynceus, qui nihil offendat, Cic.; t. pudica, quasi orca mea sit, Plaut.; rationes t. certæ tamque illustres, Cic.—B) Observe the following phrases. 1) With a superl., By so much the, t. paucissimos (canes) reliqueris, t. optimi, &c., Varr.; quam citissime conficies, t. maxime expedies, Cat.; t. gravissima tamque multa judicia, Cic. 2) non tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as, less . . . than: non t. imbecillitas quam naturalis congregatio, Cic.; non t. patri quam patriæ, Id. 3) tam modo or tammmodo, but just now, Plaut.*

TAMARICE, es. See TAMARIX.

TAMARIX, icis [tamrice, Plin.], f. *A tamarisk, Col.; Luc.*

TAMÆSEUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to Tamæsus (an ancient town of Cyprus), Ov.*

TAM-DIU [also tandiu and tam diu], adv. *So long, followed by quamdiu, quam, dum, quoad, ut, or absol.: t. requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic.; vivit t., quam licuit vivere, Id.; t. autem velle debebis, quoad, &c., Id.; t. subigenda est (inductio), ut, &c., Pallad.; tam diu Germania vicior, Tac.*

TAMEN, adv. (tam). *Yet, but, notwithstanding, however, but yet, nevertheless; dependent on quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, licet, si, quum, or absol.: verumtamen quamquam abeat a culpa, suspensio t. non caret, Cic.; tametsi miserum est, t. possim ignoscere, Id.; quamvis sit magnus (expectatio), t. enim vinces, Id.; etsi abest maturitas ætatis, jum t., &c., Id.; t. equid-tn ut verum esset . . . t. arbitrarer, Id.; si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, nihil tameo, &c., Id.; quum eo consecutus oon eram . . . tamen, &c., Id.; sed canabor t. Id.*

TAMENETSÌ. See TAMETSÌ.

TAMENIS, is, m. [Tàmèsa, æ, Tac.]. *Tamæsis, a river of Britain; now the Thames, Cæs.*

TAMETSÌ, conj. (tamen etsi, which is often found in this complete form, Cic). *Although, though, albeit, notwithstanding that, a) With the indic.: tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi, &c., Cic. b) With the subjunct.: t. nullus moneas, Ter.*

TAMQUAM [tanquam], adv. I. Gen.: *Just as, as, as it were, tibi etiam t. mihi, Cic.; repente t. serpens, Id.; apud eum ego sic Eppesi fui, t. domi mee, Id.—II. Esp. a) With si: omnes, t. si tu esses, ita fuerunt, Cic.; t. si tua res agatur, Id. b) Without si: As if, as though, t. clausa sit Asia, Cic.; t. nesciamus, Plin.*

TANAGER.

TANAGER, gri, m. *Tanager, a river of Luceania, uno the Negro, Virg.*

TANAGRA, æ, f. (Τανάγρα). *Tanagra, a city of Bœotia, on the left bank of the Asopus, and 200 stadia from Platæa; non Grimadha or Grimata, Plin.*

TANAGRÆUS, a, um (Tanagra). *Of or belonging to Tanagra, Stat.*

TANAÏS, is, m. (Τανάϊς). *Tanaïs. I. The River Don, Mel. — II. A male proper name, Virg.; Hor.*

TANAITÆ, árum, m. (Tanaïs). *Inhabitants of the country on the Tanaïs or Don, Plin.*

TANAITIS, idis, f. (Tanaïs). *One who lives on the Tanaïs, i. e. an Amazon, Sen.*

TANAQUIL, ilis, f. *Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, Liv.; hence, gen., an imperious woman, Juv.; Aus.*

TANDEM, adv. (tam, dem). *I. Prop. A) Gen.: At length, at last, t. vulneribus defessi, Cæs.; ut pœnus t. rogat, Ov. Strengthened by jam, aliquando, denique: ut jum t. illi fateantur, Cic.; t. aliquando . . . ejecimus, Id.; t. denique ductus, App. — B) Esp. in questions: Then, pray, quid tandem agebitis? Cic.; quonam t. modo? Id.; quou- que t. abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Id.; ain? tandem ita esse ut dicis? Id.; itane t.? Ter. — II. Meton.: i. q. denique, Quint.*

TANGO, tētigi, tactum, 3 (θίγγω). *To touch. I. Prop. A) Gen.: t. terram genu, Cic.; t. os, Ov. — B) Esp. 1) To touch, take, taste, eat, de præda mea truncum nec attinge nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic.; quia tangam nullum ab invito, Id.; lupi t. corpora, Ov. 2) Of places a) To enter, come to, reach, arrive at, t. provinciam, Cic.; t. portus, Virg.; t. domus, Ov.; t. linioa, Juv. b) To touch by being contiguous to, to border upon, qui (fundi) Tiberim tangunt, Cic.; quæ (villa) t. viam, Id.; hæc civitas t. Rhœum, Cæs. 3) To touch, strike, heat, t. chordas, Ov.; t. Chloen flagello, Hor.; statua de cælo tacta, Cic.; ulnus fulmine tacta Jovis, Ov. Proo.: tetigisti acu (rem), you have hit the right nail on the head, Plaut. 4) To besmear, anoint, wet, t. pulberam saliva, Plin.; t. corpus aqua, Ov. — II. Fig. A) Of the mind: To move, touch, affect, make an impression upon, incite, minne Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic.; si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv.; tactus religione hospes, Id.; mortalia mentem tangunt, Virg. — B) 1) To cheat, cozen, chouse, deceive, t. senem triginta minis, Poet. ap. Cic.; t. lenunculum sere militari, Plaut.; tactus sum vehementer visco, I am caught, Id. 2) To sting or vex with pointed speech, to nettie, quo pacto Rhodium tetigim in convivio, Ter. — C) To touch upon, mention, &c., tametsi neque omnia dicam et leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. — D, To take in hand, undertake, t. carmina, Ov.*

TANQUAM. See TAMQUAM.

TANTALÆUS, a, um (Tantalus). *Of or belonging to Tantalus, T. sors, Prop.; T. mensa, Stat.*

TANTALIDES, æ, m. (Tantalus). *A male descendant of Tantalus; said of Pelops, Ov.*

TANTALIS, idis, f. *A female descendant of Tantalus; said of Niobe, Ov.; T. matres, descendant of T., Id.*

TANTALUS, i [Lat. Tantalco, Gr. Τανταλεύς], m. (Τάνταλος). *Tantalus, a king of Phrygia; acc.*

TANTUS.

to the fable, a son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe; he was admitted to the table of the gods, but, having betrayed their secrets, was sent to the infernal regions, and condemned to suffer perpetual hunger and thirst; he stood up to the chin in water, and the most beautiful fruits hung all around him, but the water and fruit fled from his lips whenever he attempted to taste them; at the same time, a rock hanging over him threatened his destruction every moment, Hyg.; Cic.

TANTILLUS, a, um, dim. (tantulus). *So small or little; subst., such a trifle, febris t., ut, &c., Cels.; tantillum loci, ubi, &c., Plaut.; t. puer, Ter.*

TANTIS-PER, adv. (tantus). *So long, for so long a time; also, in the mean time, meanwhile. a) Followed by dum: ut ibi esset t., dum culeus compararetur, Cic. b) Followed by quoad: ut viveret t., quoad fieret permittat, Gell. c) Absol.: t. impediatur, Cic.; t. et res repetiverant, Liv.*

TANTOPERE, adv. (tanto, opere). *With so great pains, so very, so much, Cic.*

TANTULUS, a, um, dim. (tantus). *So little, so small; subst. neut., such a trifle, only so much, t. gravium fici, Cic.; t. statura, Cæs.; non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem, Cic.; tantulum moræ, Id.*

TANTUM, adv. (tantus). *I. So very, so much, t., quantum me animas, Cic.; id t. abest ab officio, ut, &c., Id.; motus t. auctoritate, Nep.; nec t. dulcia, quantum et liquida, Virg.; Marius quantum bello optinuit, t. pace pessimus, Vell. — II. Only. A) Socratem t. de vita et de moribus solitum esse querere, Cic.; nomen t. virtutis, Id.; dixit tantum, nihil o-tendit, nihil protulit, Id. — B) Observe the following phrases. 1) tantum non (μόνον οὐκ), almost, nearly, quare vinum t. non jam injuncte incenibus essent, Liv.; t. non jam capitum Lucædæmouem esse, Id.; firmi tunc vos must distinguish those cases in which non does not belong to tantum, but to the verb: t. non cunctandum esse, Liv.; t. non defuisse, Id. 2) tantum quod, just then, just, at the moment, t. quod ex Arpiouati veneram, Cic.; t. quod pueritiam egresso, Surt. 3) tantum quod non, only that not, all but, t. quod hominem non nominat, Cic.*

TANTUMMODO (tantum, modo) *Only, ut t. per stirpes alantur suas, Cic.; velis t., if you but wish, you have only to entertain the wish, Hor.*

TANTUDEM. See TANTUDEM.

TANTUS, a, um (tam, tus). *I. A) So great; usually followed by quantum, ut, qui, or absol., less frequently followed by quam: nullam (concionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestra est, Cic.; non fuit t. homo Roscius, ut, &c., Id.; t. illud esse maleficium, quod, &c., Id.; t. et tam infinte precunia, Id.; t. vestis, such a quantity, Id. — B) Neut. absol. 1) tantum, So much, tantum molestiæ, quantum gloriæ, Cic.; tantum præsidii, Cæs.; tantum hostium, Liv.; tantum abest ut (see ABSUM). In conversation: tantum est, nothing else, this is all, numquid amplius? tantum est, Cic. 2) a) Prop. genit., tanti: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste æstinavit, Cic. b) Fig.: esse tanti (aliqui), to be highly esteemed or valued, to be worth much, to be of importance, etsi id quidem oon tanti est, Cic.; est mihi tanti, Id. 3) a) Abl., tanto: quanto erat gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores libere mitti-bacior, Cæs.; bis tanto amici sunt, twice as much, Plaut.; post tanto, Virg.; tanto præstare, Nep. b)*

In familiar language: tanto melior! so much the better! will done! excellent! bravo! Plaut. 4) in tantum, *so far, so very, so much, in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque emisso*, Liv.; quædam aque fervent in tantum, *at non possent esse usui*, Sen — II. *Only such, a little, so small; in the new., such a trifle, ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, at his vix contenti esse possimus*, Cic.; presidiî tantum est, *at ne murus quidem cingi possit*, Cæs.

TANTUSDEM, tantidem, tantundem. *Just so great*, I. *Adj.*: t. est periculum, Plaut. — II. *Absol. neut. A)* tantundem, *Just so much, magistratibus tantundem datur in cellam, quantum, &c.*, Cic.; tantundem scio, *quantum tu*, Plaut.; tantundem ejus vili agger in latitudinem pat-hat, Cæs. — B) tantidem: tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradit, Ter.

TAPÊTE, is, n. [*plur. acc. m., tapetas puleros, Virg.; abl., tapetus, Id.; Mart.*] (τάπητος). *Cloth wrought with figures of various colors, tapestry, arras, carpeting*, Virg.; Ov.

TAPROBANE, Æs. f. (Ταπροβάνα). *Taprobane, an island in the Indian Sea; now Ceylon*, Mel.; Plin

TARANDUS, i. m. *A northern quadruped; acc. to Cuvier, a rein-deer*, Plin.

TARANIS, is, m. *Jupiter, among the Gauls*, I. u.

TARAS,antis, m. (Τάρας). *Taras. I. A son of Neptune, founder of Tarentum, Stat. — II. Tarentum*, Luc.

TARANTARA. *An onomatopœia to denote the sound of the tuba*, Enn.

TARBELLI, ñrum, m. *Tarbelli, a people of Aquitania, whose country extended southward from Burdigala to the Pyrenæes; now Dax (d'Ag)*, Cæs.

TARDE, adv. (tardus). *Slowly, tardily, tarde percipere*, Cic.; tardius moveri, Id.

TARDIGRADUS, a, um (tardus, gradior). *That walks slowly, slow-paced*, Pac. ap. Cic.

TARDILOQUUS, a, um (tardus, loquor). *That speaks slowly*, Sen.

TARDIPES, pëdis (tardus, pes). *That walks slowly; hence, melon. poet. for limping, an epithet of Vulcan*, Catull.

TARDITAS, Ætis, f. (tardus). *Slowness. I. Prop.*: t. pedum, Cic.; gravitas et t. navium, Cæs.; t. operis, Cic.; t. veneni, *slow operation*, Tac. — II. *Fig.*: *Slowness of intellect, dullness, t. ingenii*, Cic.

TARDITUDO, inis, f. (tardus). *Slowness, Plaut.*

TARDIUSCULUS, a, um, dim. (tardus). *Something slow*, Ter.

TARDO, i (tardus). I. *To render slow, retard, delay, impede, stop, t. profectioem*, Cic.; negligentiã t. animum, Id.; ut tardarentur adire, Cæs. — II. *To linger, be slow, delay, nunquid putes rei publicæ nomine tardandum esse nobis*, Cic.; apes tardantes, Plin.

TARDUS, a, um (βραδύς). *Slow, tardy. I. Prop.*: t. aliqua et languida pecus, Cic.; tardior ad judicandum, Id. *Of things*: omnia t. et spissa, Cic.; t. tempora, Hor.; t. noctes, *coming late*, Virg.; t. menses, *long summer months*, Id.; t. podagra, *rendering slow*, Hor. — II. *Fig. A)* Gen.: *Slow in intellect, dull, stupid, sensus t.*, Cic.; indocilis et t., Id.; t. ingenii esse, Id. — B)

Esp. of style: Slow, measured, principia (dicendi) tardu sunt, Cic.; t. stilus, Quint.; t. et supina compositio, Id.

TARENTINUS, a, um (Tarentum). *Of or belonging to Tarentum*, T. sinus, Mel.; T. oves, Col. *Subst.*, Tarentini, ñrum, m., *The inhabitants of Tarentum*, Cic.

TARENTUM, i, n. (Τάρας). *Tarentum, a Greek city on the western coast of the peninsula of Calabria, with an excellent harbor, and giving name to a great gulf adjacent to it; now Taranto*, Cic.

TARPEIUS, a. *A Roman family name. Tarpeia, a Roman virgin who betrayed the citadel of Rome to the Sabines, for what they wore on their arms (i. e. their bracelets); they afterward crushed her to death by heaping their shields on her*, Liv.

TARPEIUS, a, um. *Tarpeian*, T. mons, *the name of a rock of the Capitoline Hill, from which malefactors were thrown, whorr; it is called also T. saxum*, Liv.; also *absol.*, in Tarpeio fodientes, Plin.; T. arx, *the Capitoline citadel*, Ov.; T. corona, *given to the victors at the Capitoline games*, Mart.; T. lex, *so called from one Tarpeius*, Cic.

TARQUINIENSIS, e (Tarquini). *Of or belonging to Tarquinii*, T. uger, Cic. *Plur.*, Tarquinienses, ñum, m., *The inhabitants of Tarquinii*, Liv.

TARQUINI, ñrum, m. *Tarquinii, a city of Etruria, southeast of Cosa; now Corneto*, Cic.

TARQUINIUS, a, um (Tarquinii). *Of or belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian; the name of the fifth Roman king, a native of Tarquinii, and his descendants; esp. Tarquicius Superbus, the last Roman king*, Cic.

TARQUINIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the Tarquinii, Tarquinian*, T. nomen, Liv.

TARRACINENSIS [Terr.], e (Tarracina). *Of or belonging to Tarracina, Tarracian*, T. Ceparus, *of Tarracina*, Sull. *Plur.*, Tarracineses, ñum, m., *The inhabitants of Tarracina*, Tac.

TARRACINA [Terr.], Æ, f. *Tarracina, more anciently called Anzur, a town of Latium, southeast of Rome, and lying on the coast; now Terracina*, Cic.

TARRACO, ñois, f. *Tarraco, a town on the eastern coast of Spain; now Tarragona*, Plin.; Cic.

TARRACONENSIS, e (Tarraco). *Of or belonging to Tarraco*, T. conventus, Liv.; T. colonia, Tac.

TARSENSES, ñum, m. (Tarsus). *The inhabitants of Tarsus*, Cic.

TARSUS, i, f. *Tarsus, the chief city of Cilicia, near the centre of Cilicia Campestris, on the River Cydnus, about twelve miles above its mouth*, Cic.

TARTAREUS, a, um (Tartarus). *Of or belonging to Tartarus, infernal*, T. tenebrica plaga, Cic. poet.; T. custos, *Cerberus*, Virg.; T. sorores, *the Furies*, Id.; T. antrum, *the infernal regions*, Luc.

TARTARUS or -OS, i, m.; or plur., TARTARA, ñrum, n. (Τάρταρος, plur. Τάρταρα). *The infernal regions, Tartarus*, Virg.

TARTESSIACUS [Tartësiac.], a, um (Tartessus). *Of or belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian*, T. thyrsi, i. e. lactuca, Col. *Poet. for Spanish*, Sid.

TARTËSSIS [Tartësis], Idis, f. (Tartessus). *Of or belonging to Tartessus*, Col.

TARTESSIUS [Tartésius], a, um (Tartessus). *Of Tartessus, T. litora, Ov. Poet. for Spanish, Sil.*

TARTESSUS [Tartésus] or -OS, i, f. *Tartessus, an ancient sea port of Spain, placed by some at the mouth of the Betis, and probably the Tarsish of Scripture, Mel.*

TÁT! interj. *Strange! wonderful!* Plaut.
TATÆ! interj. *Strange! wonderful!* Plaut.

TATYUS, ii, m. *Titus, A king of the Sabines, afterword joint sovereign with Romulus, Cic.*

TAUREUS, a, um (taurus). *Of a bull or bulls, t. vincla, leathern, Lucr.; t. terga, bulls' hides, Virg. Meton. for a timbrel or drum, Ov. Subst., taurea, æ, f., A thong made of ox-hide, Juv.*

TAURI, ñrum, m. *Tauri, a people of Thrace, in the modera Crinea, noted for their human sacrifices, Cic.; Mel.*

TAURICUS, n, um (Tauri). *Of or belonging to the Tauri, Tauric, T. Chersonesus, Plin.; Ov.*

TAURIFORMIS, e (taurus, forma). *Bull-shaped, having the form of a bull, Hor.*

TAURENI, ñrum, m. *Taurini, a people of Liguria, on the upper course of the Po. Their capital was Taurasia, afterward called Augusta Taurinorum; now Turin, Plin.*

TAURINUS, a, um (taurus). *Of or belonging to bulls, t. fel, Plin.; t. tergum, a bull's hide, Virg.*

TAURINUS, a, um (Taurini). *Of or belonging to the Taurini, T. saltus, Liv.*

TAURÖMENTANUS, a, um (Tauromenium). *Of or belonging to Tauromenium, T. civitas, Cic. Plur. Tauromentani, ñrum, m., The inhabitants of Tauromenium, Cic.*

TAURÖMENIUM [Taurominium], ii, n. *Tauromenium, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, situate on Mount Taurus, whence it derived its name; now Taormina, Cic.; Plin.*

TAURUS, i, m. (ταύρος). I. *A bull, oz, Cic. —II. Meton. A) A brazen bull, constructed by Perillus for the tyrant Phalaris, and used as an instrument of torture, Cic. —B) The constellation Taurus, Plin. —C) A bird that imitates the bellowing of bulls; perhaps the bittern, Plin. —D) Taurus (as nom. propr.), a great mountain chain of Asia, forming the southern margin of the great table-land of Central Asia, Plin.*

TAX. *A word formed to express the sound of blows: tax, tax meo tergo erit, my back will get smack, smack, Plaut.*

TAXATIO, ñnis, f. I. *A valuing, rating, facere t. rei, Cic.; Plin. —II. In Law: A limiting clause in a document, Dig.*

TAXEUS, a, um (taxus). *Of yew-trees, Stat.*

TAXICUS, a, um (taxus). *Of yew-trees, Plin.*
TAXO, i, v, a. (tago, tango). *To touch sharply. I. Prop., Gell.; Macr. —II. Fig. A) To revile, reproach, cut, reprove, censure, in pirlis taxatur superbia cognomine, i. e. are called superba, Plin.; t. alqm, Suet. —B) To estimate, value, rate, t. modum summæ, Suet.; quanti illud (malum) taxavimus, Sen.*

TAXUS, i, f. (τάξος). I. *A yew-tree, Taxus baccata, Plin. Considered as the tree of the infernal regions, an account of its poisonous berries, Ov. —II. Meton. poet.: A javelin (made of the wood of the yew-tree), Sil.*

ΤΑΪΓΕΤΕ, ña, f. (ΤαΪέτη). *Taygete, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades, Cic.; Virg.*

ΤΑΪΓΕΤΟΣ, i, m., called also ΤΑΪΓΕΤΑ, ñrum, n. (ΤαΪέρον). *Taygetus, a lofty range of mountains, separating Læonia from Messenia, and terminating in the promontory of Tænarus, Virg.*

TE. *Thee. See Tu.*

TE. *A pronominal suffix, as tute, tete. See Tu.*

TEANUM, i, n. *Teanium, the name of two towns. I. T. Apulum, in Apulia, on the confines of the Frentani, Cic.; Plin. —II. T. Sidicinum, in Campania, on the northern slope of Mons Massicus; now Teano, Cic.; Plin.*

TECHNA, æ, f. (τέχνη). *A wile, artifice, stratagem, Plaut.; Ter.*

TECHNICUS, i, m. (τεχνικός). *A teacher of art, technologist, Quint.*

TECMESSA, æ, f. *Tecmessa, daughter of Telemachus, a Phrygian monarch, and spouse of Ajax, son of Telamon, Hor.; Ov.*

TECTE, adv. (tego). *In a covert or indirect manner, covertly, Cic.*

TECTÖRIUM, ii, n. (tectorius). I. *A cover, covering, Cat. —II. A) Prop.: Plaster, parget, stucco, painting in fresco, and the like, Cic. Sarcast. of a paste with which the face was covered in order to preserve its beauty, Juv. —B) Fig. of style: Smooth words, flattery, t. pictæ linguæ, Pers.*

TECTÖRIUS, a, um (tego). *That serves for or belongs to covering. I. Gen.: t. panicula, Plaut. —II. Esp.: That belongs to covering or overlaying walls, floors, &c., t. opus, Cic.*

TECTÖSAGES, um, m. *Tectosages, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, between the Pyrenees and the Rhone, Cæs. Called also Tectösägi, ñrum, Liv.*

TECTUM, i, n. (tego). *A roof. I. Prop., Cic. —II. Meton.: Any covered place, a shelter, dwelling, house, lodging, &c., recipere exercitus tectis, Cic.; subire l., Cæs.; recipere in tectum, Plaut.; solida t., a prison, Ov.*

TECTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of tego. —II. Adj.: Covered, concealed, secret. A) Prop.: t. cuniculi, Hirt. —B) Fig.: Covert, hidden, cloae, deep, t. sermo, covert, Cic.; t. verba, Id.*

TECUM. *See Tu.*

TEDIGNILÖQUIDES, ia. *A name facetiously formed. i. q. te digna loquens, Plaut.*

TEGEA, æ (Tegæe, Stat.), f. (Τεγέα). *Tegea, a city of Arcadia; now Piali, Plin.*

TEGËËUS or **TEGËËUS**, a, um (Tegea). *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegean; poet. also for Arcadian. T. virgo, i. e. Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia, Ov.; T. parens, mother of Evander, Id.; T. volucer, i. e. Mercury, Stat.*

TEGËATÆ, ñrum, m. *The inhabitants of Tegea, Cic.*

TEGËATICUS, s, um (Tegea). *Of or belonging to Tegea, Tegeatic, T. volucer, T. ales, i. e. Mercury, Stat.*

TEGËATIS, idis, f. (Tegea). *Tegeatic; poet., Arcadian. T. mater, the Arcadian Atalanta, Stat.*

TËGILLUM, i, n. dim. (tegulum). *A small covering or hood, veil, Plaut.*

TËGINEN [tëgumen, tegmen], inis, n. *A covering, t. Scythicum, Cic.; consertum tegumen spinis, Virg.; nec res ulla geri sub cœli tegmine posset, vault of heaven, firmament, Lucr.*

TEGMEN.

TEGMEN, inis. See TEGMEN.

TEGMENTUM, i. See TEGMENTUM.

TEGO, tecti, tectum, 3 v. a. (στῆνω). To cover. cover *verb*. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: t. corpus pallio, Cic.; tectus esse solo, Plaut.; Mars tunica tectus, Hor.; casæ stramentis tectæ, Cæs.; naves tectæ, having decks, Id.; t. latus alcijs, to walk by one's side, Hor.; hence, t. alqm, to accompany or attend any one, Stat.—B) Esp. 1) To cover, hide, conceal, ferre latibulis se tegit, Cic. 2) To cover, defend, protect, shelter, t. alqm, Cic.; abscedere latere tecto, safe, Ter. 3) To cover, bury, te modo terra tegit, Prop.; humus t. ossa, Ov.; tumulus t. ossa, Id.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: tectus modestiâ, Plaut.: t. verecundiam et virtutis modum, Id.—B) Esp. 1) To cover, conceal, disguise, cloak, t. prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ, Cic.; t. rem turpissimam honesta præscriptione, Cæs.; t. commissa, Hor. 2) To shelter, protect, talis improborum consensio non modo excusatione amicitia; tegenda non est, sed, &c., Cic.; tecti innocentia, Id.

TEGULÆ, arum [rarely, and mostly poet., tegula, æ], f. (tego). Tiles; a tiled roof. I. Plur.: demitti per tegulas, Cic.; tempestas confringit tegulas, Plaut.; anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter.—II. Sing.: relinquere nullam t., not a tile, Cic.; t. prohibet imbrem, Ov. Prop.: extremâ tegulâ stare, to stand on the edge of the roof, to be near falling, Sen.

TEGUMEN, inis. See TEGMEN.

TEGUMENTUM [tegumentum and tegumentum], i, n. (tego). I. Prop.: A covering, cover, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutæ, Cic.; detrudere tegumenta, Cæs.—II. Fig.: habui tegumentum stati, shelter, protection, Plaut.

TEIUS, a, um (Teos). Of or belonging to Teos, Teian, T. Anacreon, Hor.; T. Musa, Ov. Plur.: Teii, orum, m., The inhabitants of Teos, Liv.

TELA, ar, f. (contracted for texela, from texo). A web. I. Prop. A) plena domus telarum, Cic.; Penelope telam retexens: tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg.; lanæ et telâ victum queritans, Ter. Of a spider's web, Catull.—B) Meton. 1) The warp (into which the wool is woven), thread, firma conductis annectit liciâ telis, Tib. 2) A weaver's beam, a loom, Cat.; Ov.—II. Fig.: A series, t. issue, quamquam ea tela textitur et ea incitatur in civitatē ratio vendi, ut, &c., Cic.

TELAMO or TELAMON, onis, m. (τελαμών, supporter). In Archt.: A male figure supporting parts of a building (cornels or cornices), Vitr.

TELAMO or TELAMON, onis, m. (Τελαμών). Telamon, an Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Pelus, and father of Ajax and Phœbus, Hyg.; Cic.

TELAMONIADES, æ, m. (Telamo). A male descendant of Telamon, i. e. his son Ajax, Ov. TELAMONIUS, a, um (Telamo). Son of Telamon, for Ajax, Ov.

TELCHEINES, um, m. (Τελχίνας). According to the fable, Telchines, a family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their sorcery, and also for their skill in working brass and iron, Ov.; Stat.

TELEGÖNUS, i, m. (Τηλέγονος). Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe. When he was grown up he went to see his father, whom, on his arriving in Ithaca, he killed, without knowing him. On his return he built Tusculum, Hyg. Appell.: Telegoni,

TEMERO.

orum. The erotic poems of Ovid, so called because they were pernicious to their author, Ov.

TELEMACHUS, i, m. (Τηλέμαχος). Telemachus, son of Ulysses and Penelope, Hyg.

TELEPHUS, i, m. (Τηλέφος). Telephus. 1. Son of Hercules and the nymph Auge, and king of Mysia; he was wounded at Troy by Achilles, and cured again by the rust of the spear that inflicted the wound, Ov. 2. A contemporary and friend of Horace, Hor. 3. The title of a poem, Juv.

TELIGER, æra, ærum (telum, gero). Bearing darts or arrows, an epithet of Cupid, Sen.

TELLUS, ūris, f. (akhia to terra). I. The terrestrial globe, the earth, Cic.—II. A) Personified: The Earth, as a nourishing deity, ædes Telluris, Cic.; in Telluris (sc. æde), Id.; piare Tellurem porco, Hor.—B) Meton.: A land, region, country, barbara T. Scythia, Tib.; T. Goozia, Virg.

TELMESSICUS [Telmiss], a, um (Telmessus). Of Telmessus, Telmessic, T. sinus, Liv.

TELMESSIUS [Telmiss], a, um (Telmessus). Of or belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian, T. Ptolemæus, of Telmessus, Liv. Subst.: Telmessii, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Telmessus, Liv.

TELMESSUS or TELMISSUS, i, f. (Τελαμσός or Τελαμσός). Telmessus. 1. A city of Lycia, near the borders of Caria, on the Sinus Telmessicus. 2. A city of Caria, near Halicarnassus, celebrated for the skill of its inhabitants in augury and divination, Plin.

TELUM, i, n. (τήλε). A missile, weapon, as a dart, &c. I. Prop. A) depellere tela, Cic.; conjicere tela, Cæs.; dirigere tela arcu, Hor.; volatila t., Lucr.—B) Meton. 1) Gen.: Any offensive weapon, as a dagger, sword, axe, stare in comitio cum t., Cic.; esse cum t., to be armed, Id.: reliquere t. in vulnere, Liv.; t. frontis, a horn, Ov. 2) Esp. part. like the Greek βέλος, a) A sunbeam, tela diei, Lucr. b) Lightning, tela Jovis, Ov.—II. Fig.: A weapon, arrow, dart, t. ad res gerendas, Cic.; necessitas, quæ ultimum ac maximum t. est, Liv.

TEMERARIUS, a, um (temere). I. That happens by chance, accidental, casual, non temerarium est, Plaut.—II. Inconsiderate, rash, imprudent, cæca ac t. dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.; t. consilium, Planc. ap. Cic.; t. animus, Liv.; t. mulier, Ter.; t. homo, Cæs.; t. tela, discharged at random, Ov.

TEMERE, adv. I. Gen.: Accidentally, casually, thoughtlessly, by accident or chance; at random, inconsiderately, rashly, forte, t. casu, Cic.; non t. acc. fortuito, Id.; non scribu hoc t., Id.; t. insecuta Orphea silva, Id.; Hor.—II. Esp. A) non t. est, it is not by chance or accident, it is not unimportant, Plaut.; Ter.; Virg.—B) non t., not easily, qui hoc non t. nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.; non t. adire, Cæs.

TEMERITAS, atis, f. (temere). I. Happ. chance, t. fortuna, Cic.; declineare fortunam in t., Sall.—II. Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness, rashness; an unfounded or rash judgment, omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, Cic.; t. et cupiditas militum, Cæs.

TEMERORIO, i (temere). To dishonour, profane, violate, pollute, t. templa Minervæ, Virg.; t. sacra hospitii, Ov.; sepulera majorum temerata

ac violata, Liv.; enstra temerata, *disgraced by the crime of sedition*, Tac.

TEMESA, æ, TEMESE, Æs, and TEMPSA [Temesa], æ, f. (Τεμῆσα or Τέμψα). *Temesa, a town in the territory of the Brutii, with copper mines; now Torre del Lupi, Mel.; Pila.*

TEMESÆUS, a, um (Temesa). *Of or belonging to Temesa, T. æra, Ov.*

TEMETUM, i, n. *An intoxicating liquor, mead, wine (Plaut.); facete: temeti timor, to denote a parasite. Nov. ap. Fest.*

TEMNO, Ære, v. a. (τέμνω). *To despise, contemn, haud temendus manus dactor, Tac.; t. presentia, Lucr.; jejunos raro stomachus vulgaria temat. Hor.; t. divos, Virg.*

TEMO, Ænis, m. *The beam or pole of a carriage. I. Prop., Varr.—II. Meton. A) A carriage, wagon, wain, t. Britannus, Juv. Hence, also, the constellation Charles's Wain, Cic. poet.—B) Any pole, Col.*

TEMPE, *indecl. n. (Τέμπε, τά). Tempe. I. A valley of Thessaly, famous for its beautiful situation, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa on the Peneus, Mel.; Plio.—II. Meton.: Any pleasant or beautiful valley, Virg.*

TEMPERAMENTUM, i, n. (tempero). *Right distribution, proportion, measure or quality, due temperature, inventum est t., quo temperiores cum principibus æquari se putarunt, Cic.; egrægum t. principatus, Tac.*

TEMPERANS, antis, i. *Part. of tempero.—II. Adj.: Moderata, temperata, aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, iu aliqua effuderit? Cic.; t. famæ, Ter.; temperantior potestatis, Tac.*

TEMPERANTER, adv. (temperans). *With moderation, moderately, Tac.*

TEMPERANTIA, æ, f. (temperans). *A moderating, moderation, quæ (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo, cui temperantiæ nomen est, Cic.*

TEMPERATE, adv. *With moderation, moderately. I. Prop.: arbores humoris t., parum terreni habentes, Vitr.; t. tepebit, Cat.—II. Fig.: t. agere, Cic.; temperatus scribere, Id.*

TEMPERATIO, Ænis, f. (tempero). *Right distribution, measure, or proportion; a right quality, proper condition, t. seris, Cic.; t. cælli, Id.; t. caloris, Id.; t. civitatis, organization, Id.; sol, mens mundi et t., the regulating principle, Id.*

TEMPERATOR, Æris, m. (tempero). *One who duly regulates or moderates anything, t. voluptatis, one who enjoys it with moderation, Sen.*

TEMPERATURA, æ, f. (tempero). *Right distribution, measure, proportion, or quality, due temperature of a thing, t. seris, Plin.; t. cælli, Varr.*

TEMPERATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of tempero.—II. Adj. A) Properly constituted or arranged, regular, t. prela, Cat.—B) Moderate, temperate. 1) Prop.: t. potiones, Cic.; temperatoria loca, Cæs.; mitis ac t. annus, Col. 2) Fig.: Sober, steady, calm, t. mores, Cic.; justus, t., sapiens, Id.; mens t. ab insolenti lætitia, Hor.*

TEMPERI or TEMPORI and TEMPORÉ, adv. (tempus). *At the right time, at the time appointed, seasonably, in due time, revovsbo*

commendationem, sed tempore, Cic.: qui (homo) vult sua temporis conficere officia, Plaut.; venire adversum tempus, Id.: temperias fiat, Cic.; modo surgis Ego temperius cælo, earlier, Ov.

TEMPERIES, Æi, f. (tempore). *Right distribution, proportion, mixture, quality, &c., magna et in colore t., Plin.; ubi temperiem sumptuere humorque calorque, Ov.; t. cæli, Id.*

TEMPERO, l v. a. (tempus). *I. To distribute properly, to mingle in due proportion, mix, temper; to moderate, mitigate, alloy. A) Prop. 1) nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic.; t. æs, Plin.; t. ferrum, Id.; t. acetum melle, Id.; t. vinum, Id.; t. unguentum, Id.; t. venenum, Suet.; t. arva scatebris, to water, Virg. 2) To direct with regulation; to regulate, arrange, manage, rule, t. rem publicam, Cic.; t. orbem, Ov.; t. undas, Id.; t. citibaram nervis, to tune, Ov.—B) Fig.: temperata libertas, Cic.; amara temperet leno risu, Hor.; Æolus t. iras, Virg.—II. To observe due measure, be moderate or temperate, to restrain, refrain, set limits to. A) Gen., with a dat.: t. linguæ, Liv.; t. manibus, Id.; t. victoria, Sall.; t. sibi, Id. With ab or a simple ablat.: t. ab injuria et maleficio, Cæs.; t. risu, Liv.—B) Esp.: To spare (with dativ), si cuiquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic.: t. superatis hostibus, Id.*

TEMPESTAT, ætis, f. (tempus). *A certain point or space of time, a period, time. I. Prop.: ea tempestate flos portarum fuit, Plaut.; qua tempestate egerat juveanos a stabulis, Prop.; tertia t., the third day, Cic. poet.; carmen illa tempestate laudabile, Liv.; multis tempestatibus, Sall.; Liv.—II. A) Prop.: Temperature, weather, 1) bona et certa t., Cic.; clara t., Virg.; turbida t., Cæs.; fœda t., Liv.; sæva t., Plaut.; a storm, tempest, tanta t. cooritur, ut. &c., Cæs.; vis tempestat, Id.; maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis, Cic.; tempestates commoverant, Id. 2) Tempestatæ: Goddesses of the weather, Cic.; Hor.—B) Fig.: Disquietude, calamity, trouble, misfortune, t. papuli et fluctus, Cic.; t. invidiæ nobis impendet, Id.; t. horribilis Gallici adventus, Id.*

TEMPESTIVE, adv. *In good or proper time, in due season, seasonably, Cic.*

TEMPESTIVITAS, ætis, f. (tempestivus). *I. Prop.: Seasonableness, proper time, due season, sui cuique parti ætatis t. eet data, Cic.—II. Meton.: Proper or due condition, tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin.*

TEMPESTIVO, adv. *At the right time, seasonably, Hor.*

TEMPESTIVUS, a, um (tempestat). *I. Gen.: Belonging to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, seasonable; proper, suitable, fit, and the like, t. vngti, Cic.; t. mare ad navigandum, Id.; t. tempora, Liv.; t. oratio, Id.: multa mihi ad mortem tempestativa fuerant, suitable circumstances, Cic.—II. Esp. A) 1) Mature, ripe, t. maturitas, Cic.; t. fractus, Id. 2) Of persons: Grown up, mature, adult, Hor.; Ov.—B) Premature, untimely, early, sani atque tempestivi, early risers, Plin.; t. convivii, commencing before the close of day, Cic.; t. epulæ, Tac.*

TEMPLUM, i, n. (allied with contemplos, and

TEMPORALIS.

Gr. *répevos*). I. *Any space limited or marked off; hence, A) An augur's open place of observation*, Scriv.; *cupere templa*, Liv.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Any open space, any place that commands an extensive view, a circle, deus cujus hoc t. est omne quod conspicit*, Cic.; *globus (terræ)*, *huc in hoc templo medium vides*, Id.; *cœrulea t. cœli*, Eon.; *lucida t. cœli*, Lucr.; *Acherusia t. Eun.*; *templa Neptuni*, Plaut. 2) a) *Any consecrated place.* a) *Gen.*: t. inauguratum, Cic. *Thus also of the rostrs*, Cic.; *fecit t. curiam*, Liv. *β) Esp.*: *A sanctuary*, (*curia*) t. sanctitatis, Cic.; *templa mentis*, Lucr. b) *A temple, t. Herculis*, Cic.; t. Jovis, Id.; *reficere templa*, Hor. *Thus also of the sepulchral monument of the deified Sirkæus*, Virg.—II. *A piece of wood placed cross-wise upon the rafters*, Vitr.

TEMPORĀLIS, e (tempus). A) *Belonging to time, lasting only for a time, temporary*, t. causa, Sen.—B) *Esp.*: t. verbum, denoting time, Varr.; t. nomen (as *annus, mensis*), Prisc.; t. adverbium (as *pridem, nunc, modo*), Id.

TEMPORĀRĪUS, a, um (tempus). *Belonging to time, happening at times, lasting for a time, t. mora*, Plin.; t. motus, animi, Quint.

TEMPUS, ōris, n. (alibi to *révavo, répevos*). I. A) *A certain part or space of time, extremum t. diei*, Cic.; *matutina t., early hours*, Id.; *hibernum t. anni*, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *Time*. 1) *Prop.* a) *Gen.*: t. est, id quo nunc utimur, Cic.; *ex quo tempore tu me diligere cœpisti*, Id.; *per idem t.*, Id.; *id temporis*, Id.; t. edendi, Hor. b) *Esp.* a) *A right, proper, or convenient time, the right or favorable moment, t. habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam*, Cic.; *occasio est t., Plaut.*; t. conari majora, Liv. *β) tempōra, um (râ kaupa, the right places for a mortal blow). The temples of the head (rarely sing.)*, Cels. *Meton. poet.*: *The face, countenance*, Prop.; *the head*, Id. 2) *Meton.* a) *Circumstances of the times, the times (as they are, and as we find them), state of affairs, individual interests, si ad tum t. perducitur, period of office, consulate*, Cic.; *cedere tempore*, Id.; *suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex tempore necessarium*, Id.; *in hoc tempore, under these circumstances*, Id. *Plur.*: *incident sæpe tempora, quum ea, &c., occasions*, Cic. b) *Time required for the pronunciation of a syllable, measure, quantity, idem facit in trocheo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo*, Cic.; *tempora modique*, Hor.; *rhythmici spatio temporum constant*, Quint. c) *The tense of a verb*, Varr.; Quint.—II. *Adverbial expressions.* A) *tempōre, tempōri, or tempēri (see TEMPERI)*—B) *ad tempus*. 1) *At the right time, at the time appointed, in time, redire ad t.*, Cic.; *venire ad t.*, Liv. 2) *For a time, for the present, quæ (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad t.*, Cic.: *dux lectus ad t.*, Liv.—C) *ex tempore, extemporaneously, impromptu, without preparation, fundere versus ex tempore*, Cic.; *dicere ex tempore*, Id.—D) *in tempore, at the right or proper time, in due season, in time, subvenire in tempore*, Liv.; *memorare in tempore, in time*, Tac.; *in tempore ad eum veni*, Ter.—E) *per tempus, at the right time, in time, ad venire per t.*, Plaut.; *subvenire per t.*, Id.—F) *pro tempore, according to circumstances, as the occasion requires (or requirid), capere considium pro t. et pro re*, Cæs.; *pauca pro t. hortatus milites*, Sall.

TENEBRÆ.

TEMULENTER, adv. (temulentus). *Drunkenly*, Col.

TEMULENTĪA, æ, f. (temulentus). *Drunkenness*, Plin.

TEMULENTUS, a, um (temetum). *Drunken, intoxicated, temulentus tueri tempestatem*, Cic.; t. mulier, Ter.

TENĀCĪTAS, ātis, f. (tenax). *A holding fast, tenacity*. I. *Gen.*: t. unguium, Cic.—II. *Esp.*: *Parsimony, niggardliness*, Liv.

TENĀCĪTER, adv. (tenax). *Firmly, fast*. I. *Prop.*, Ov.; *Maer.*—II. *Fig.*, Ov.

TENAX, ācis (teneo). *Holding fast, tenacious*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: *ferrum tenaci forcipe*, Virg.; *ancora dente tenaci*, Id.; t. hedera, Catull. *Subst.*, *tenaces, ium, Things that hold fast, bands, cords, and the like*—B) *Esp.*: *Parsimonious, stingy, niggardly, pater parcus ac t.*, Cic.; *tenax quæstiti*, Ov.; *tenaciosorum (armorum) in prælio*, Suet.—C) *Meton.*: *Holding fast, fest, firm, tight, t. gramen, firmly adhering to the ground*, Virg.; t. passus, Ov.; *pondere tenacior davis*, Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) *Holding fast, persevering, retentive, tenacious, memoria tenacissima*, Quint.; t. propositi, Hor.; t. justitia, Juv.; t. ficti prævique (fama), Virg.—B) *Obstinate, stubborn*, t. equus, Liv.; t. morbi, Suet.; t. fata, Ov.

TENCHTERĪ [Tenctēri], ōrum, m. *Tenchteri, a people of Germany, on the Rhine, in the territory of modern Cleves, Essen, and Bergen*, Cæs.

TENDO, tēndēdi, tentum, and tensum, 3 v. a. and n. (tēvvo). I. *Act.*: *To stretch, stretch out, distend, extend*. A) *Prop.*: *suntne igitur insidie, tendere plagas?* Cic.; t. arcum, Virg.; t. chordam, Plaut.; t. sagittas arcu, Hor.; t. barbiton, to tunc, Id.; *Noti tendunt vela, sveli*, Virg.; t. prætorium, to pūch, Cæs.; t. manus ad cœlum, Id.; *supplex manus tendit patria*, Id.; (*conjug*) *parvum pætri t. debat Iulium, stretched out*, Virg.; *plaga se tendit, spreads*, Lucr.—B) *Fig.*: *insidias t. induunt alicui, are sprad*, Cic.; t. omnes insidias animis, Id.; t. cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii, to stretch out or offer like a hand, Id.; t. noctem sermone, to prolong, Hor.; t. iter ad naves, Virg.; t. cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil.—II. *Nent.* A) *To bend one's way toward, tend toward, to aim at, to travel, go, march, or the like*. 1) *Prop.*: t. Vanusium, Cic.; t. ad domum, Suet.; t. ad limina, Virg.; *tragar t. æthera*, Luc.; *via t. sub mœnia*, Virg.; *Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, stretching, reaching*, Plin.; *portæ Caspiæ, quæ per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt*, Id. 2) *Fig.* a) *Gen.*: *To aim at, have in view, be directed, or inclined to, ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo*, Cic.; *quorsum hæc tendant, aim*, Hor. b) *(followed by a clause expressing the end at which one aims) To exert one's self, take pains, strive after any thing, t. imponere leges*, Liv.; *manibus tendit divellere nodos*, Virg.; *aqua t. rumpere plumbum*, Hor. *Esp.*: *To strive against, oppose, fight, contend against, quid tendit? why does he take such trouble?* Cc.; t. summa vi, Liv.; t. acris contra, Id.—B) *For tentoria tendere: To pitch tents, to be in tents, be encamped*, t. sub valla, Cæs.; *ut iisdem castris tenderet*, Liv.; *iisdem hibernis t. dentes*, Tac.; *hic ævus tendebat Achilles, was encamped*, Virg.

TENEBRÆ, arum, f. *Darkness, gloom*. I.

Prop. A) Gen.: obscurato sole t. factæ, Cic.; t. noctis, Quot.—B) Esp. 1) The darkness of night, night, classem primis tenebris movit, Liv.; tenebris, by night, Tibull.; per t., Luc. 2) The dimness of a swoon, a swoon, Plin. 3) The darkness of death, juro, me tibi ad extremas mansuram, vita, tenebras, Prop.—C) Meton.: A dark, gloomy place (of a prison), clausi in tenebris, Sall.; of a dark place for bathing, Mart.; of lurking-places, retreats, Catull.; of the infernal regions: t. infernæ, Virg.; t. Stygiæ, Id.; quid Stygia, quid tenebras timetis? Ov.—II. Fig.: Dimness or confusion (of the mind), obscurity (of condition), calamity, disturbance, &c., ofusus tenebris, Cic.; obducere t. rebus clarissimis, Id.; quas tu mihi tenebras culdis? tricks, Plaut.; t. vitæ, obscure destiny, Lucr.

TENEBRICOSUS, a, um (tenebricus). *Full of darkness, dark, that is in darkness, obscure, t. sensus, Cic.; t. popiia, Id.; t. iter, Catull.*

TENEBRICUS, a, um (tenebræ). *Dark, obscure, Tartarea t. plaga, Cic. poet.*

TENEBRÖSUS, a, um (tenebræ). *Dark, obscure, t. aer, Virg.; t. palus, Id.; t. Tartara, Ov.*

TENEDOS or **-US**, i, f. (Τενεδοσ). *Tenedos, an island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Troas, named after Teues or Tennes (Τέννης), who was worshipped as a deity; now Tenedos, Cic.*

TENELLULUS, a, um, dim. (tenellus). *Extremely tender, t. hædus, Catull.*

TENELLUS, a, um, dim. (tener). *Very tender, t. uugulæ pullorum equinorum, Varr.; bella et t. Castia, Plaut.*

TENEO, tēnūi, tentum, 2 o. a. and n. I. Act.: *To hold, have. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic.; leges quatenus manu tenere possunt, to have in the hand, as something palpable, Id.; t. alqm in sinu or sinu, Ov. 2) Esp. a) To occupy, possess, keep possession of, have in one's power or at one's command, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, Cic.; t. provinciam, Id.; t. rem publicam, Id.; t. loca, Liv.; t. summam imperii, Cæs.; of the possession of a beloved object: t. tenet, Tibull.; in familiar language, of seeing a beloved person after absence: teneo te. I have you again, Cic. Absol.: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), they who guide the helm of the state: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. b) To hold fast, keep, preserve, t. oleam sempernam in arce, Cic.; t. cursum secundissimo vento, Id.; vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Cæs. c) To reach, get to a place, t. montes, Liv.; t. regionem, terram, Id.; t. Hesperiam, Ov.; t. portus, Id. d) To hold, stop, keep back, detain, quem diutius tenui, Cic.; si id te non tenet, Id.; sed tamen teneo (me), I check myself, Id.; cæstris scse tenebat, Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To grasp with the mind, comprehend, understand, know, t. sensus (sermonis), Cic.; tenes, quorsum hæc tendant, quæ loquor? Plaut. 2) Esp. a) To occupy, possess, quum rem publicam opes paucorum, non virtutes tenere cœperunt, Cic. b) To hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, t. consuetudinem, Cic.; t. ordinem, Id.; est boni viri, tenere hæc duo in amicitia, Id.; t. memoriam alqje, Id.; t. memoriã, Id. c) To obtain, gain, t. regnum, Cic.; t. multa vi, dolo, Liv. d) To keep back, detain: to convict; to hold, bind, iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coerceat, Cic.; t. dolorem, Id.;*

t. cupiditatos, Id. e) To contain, comprehend, comprise; pass., to be included in, founded on, consist in, belong to, hæc magnos formula reges tenet, Hor.; quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, Id.—II. Neut. A) Prop. 1) To keep or maintain one's ground, statio armorum tenebat, Liv.; duo extra ordinem millia tenere, Id.; tenent Danaï, quæ deficit ignis, Virg. 2) To make for, make way toward, tenere ad Mendiu, Liv.; t. Diam, Ov.; t. Hesperiam, Id.—B) Fig.: To last, continue, imber tenuit per noctem totam, Liv.; incoedum tenuit per duss noctes ac diem uoum, Id.; per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, Id.

TENER, êra, êrum (τέρνω). *Tender, soft. I. Prop. A) Gen.: procera et t. palma, Cic.; t. radices, Cæs.; t. plantæ, Virg.; t. gramen, Hor.; t. aer, transparent, Lucr.—B) Esp.: Of tender age, young, t. et rudis, Cic.; t. puer in cunis, Prop.; t. manes, children who died young. Stat.; a teneris, from childhood (supply aunis); de tenero uogul, Hor.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: virtus tenera atque tractabilis in amicitia, Cic.; teneræ mentes, Hor.; t. poeta, an elegiac poet, Catull.—B) Esp. of any thing tender or young: t. animus ejus (pueri), Antou. ap. Cic.; t. et rudes animi, Tac.*

TENERE, adv. (teoro). *Tenderly, t. recitare, Plin.*

TENERESCO, êre (tener). *To grow tender or soft, in tantum tenerescere acinus, ut rampantur, Plin.*

TENERITAS, âtis, f. (tener). *Tenderness, softness. I. Prop.: t. uvarum, Plin.—II. Fig.: in primo ortu (rerum) iocet t. quædam, Cic.; t. ætatis, Vitr.*

TENERITUDO, iois, f. (tener). *Tenderness, softness, terra habet t., Varr.; t. casei, Pall.; pueri primæ teneritudinis, of very tender age, Suet.*

TENESMOS, i, m. (τενεσμός). *Tenesmus; a disease consisting in a frequent desire of going to stool, sometimes attended with a discharge of blood, &c., Plin.*

TENOR, ôris, m. (teneo). *Continuance, uninterrupted course, t. rerum, Liv.; ærvere tenorem pugnæ, Id.; t. vitæ, Id.; ærvere tenorem in narrationibus, connection, Quot.; scutus t., an accent, Id.; (αυκæ) placido educta tenore pateat, in an uninterrupted course, Ov. Adv.: uno tenore, in one course, without interruption, uninterruptedly. isque (stillus medius) uno tenore fluit, Cic.; si uno tenore (res) peragitur, Liv.*

TENOS or **-US**, i, f. (Τήνος). *Tenos, one of the Cyclades, near Delos; now Tino, Mel.; Plin.*

TENSA, æ, f. *The chariot on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses: via tensarum atque pompæ, Cic.*

TENSIO, ônis, f. (tendo). *A stretching, extending, straining, t. papilionum, Hyg.; brachia, que in eas tensiones includuotur, Vitr.*

TENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of tendo.—II. Adj.: *Stretched, strained, tight, via rectissima linea tensa. Quint.: t. collum, Id.*

TENTABUNDUS, a, um (tento). *Attempting, trying, Liv.*

TENTAMEN, inis, n. (tento). *A trial, attempt, essay, Ov.*

TENTAMENTUM, i, u. (tento). *A trial, attempt, essay, tentamenta civilium bellorum, Tac.; mortalia t., Ov.; tentamenta tui, Virg.*

TENTATIO.

TENTATIO, ōnis, f. (tento). I. *An attack, assault, valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetero morbo et a novis t.*, gaudeo, Cic.—II. *A trial, proof, t. perseverantia*, Liv.

TENTATOR, ōris, m. *One who tries, an attempter, t. integræ Dianæ (Orion)*, Hor.

TENTIGO, inis, f. (tendo). *A stretching out, extension, desire, lust*, Hor.; Juv.

TENTO [tempto], i, (tendo). *To touch, handle, feel*. I. Prop. A) *Gen.*: t. flumen pede, Cic.; t. pectora manu, Ov.; t. aciem pugionum, Suet.—B) *Esp.* 1) *In Medic.*: t. venas, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. 2) *To attack, assail, t. mœnia oppidi, Cæs.*; t. opera, Id.; t. urbem, Liv.; t. munitiones, Id.; gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Cæs.; tentari a morbo, Plin.; virus t. caput, affect, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *To examine, try, put to the test, prove*. A) *Gen.*: t. se ipsum, Cic.; t. scientiam alcijs, Id.; t. chordas pollice, Ov.; t. iter per provinciam, Cæs.; t. Oceanum, Tac.; t. pericula, Cic.; t. furtum belli, Cæs.; t. carmina, Hor.; t. majora, cœlestia, Id.; tentavi quid in eo genere possem, Cic.; tenta, qua lubet, Plaut.—B) *Esp.*: *To try, tempt, incite, endeavor to gain over, to tamper with, t. alqm omni ratione*, Cic.; t. animos servorum spe et metu, Id.; t. iudicium pecuniâ, Id.; t. animos popularium, Sall.; t. deos multa cœde bidentium, Hor.

TENTORIUM, ii, n. (tendo). *A tent*, Suet.; Virg.

TENTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of tendo*.—II. *Part. of teneo*.

TENTYRA, ōrum, n. (Τένυρα, τά). *Tentyra, a city of Upper Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile, between Ahydas and Coptos; now Denderah, Juv.*

TENTYRITES, æ (Tentyra). *Of or belonging to Tentyra*, Plin. *Plur.*: Tentyritæ, ārum, m., *The inhabitants of Tentyra*, Plin.; Sen.

TENUICULUS, a, um, dim. (tenuis). *Very thin, common, poor, t. apparatus*, Cic.

TENŪS, e (είνω; Sanscr. ta nu, to extend). *Thin, fine, tender, subtle, narrow, small*. I. Prop. A) t. subtemen, Plaut.; t. vestes, Tibull.; toga tenuissima filo, Hor.; t. agmen (millium), Liv.; t. vinum, Plin.; t. nitidula, slender, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *Small, trifling, weak, poor, &c.* t. oppidum, Cic.; t. rivulus, Id.; tenuem victum, Id.; tenuissimum lumen (lunæ), Id.; t. præda, Cæs.—II. *Fig.* A) *Fine, nice, subtle, accurate, t. distinctio*, Cic.; t. orator, Id.; t. aures, *having a fine sense of hearing*, Lucr.—B) *Meton.*: *Weak, insignificant, low, trivial, feeble, t. exsanguique sermo*, Cic.; minima tenuissimæque res, Id.; inanis et t. spes, Id.; tenuissima valetudo, Cæs.; t. curæ, Virg.; tenuiores, *the lower class of people, populace, t. homines*, Cic.; commoti animi tenuiorum, Id.; ortus tenui loco, Liv.

TENUITAS, ōtia, f. (tenuis). *Thinness, fineness, slenderness*. I. Prop. A) t. ejus (animi), Cic.; t. delectat, slenderness, Id.; t. crurum, Phœdr.; t. aeris, Sen.—B) *Meton.*: *Littleness, poorness, poverty, t. Magii, Cic.*; t. ærarii, Id.—II. *Fig.*: *Delicacy, fineness (of speech)*, limata t. et rerum et verborum, Cic.

TENUITER, adv. (tenuis). *Thinly, poorly*. I. Prop.: alutæ t. confectæ, Cæs.—II. *Fig.* A) *Exactly, acutely, t. dissere*, Cic.—B) *Lightly, slightly, t. colligere argumenta voluntatis*, Cic.

TER.

TENŪO, i v. a. (tenuis). *To make thin, fine, slender, or lean*. I. Prop.: sol matutinum tenuat aera spissum et humidum, Sen.; corpus parco victu tenuatum, Tac.; t. chartam interpolatione, Plin.; t. vocem, Quint.; vocis via est tenuata, *unrowed*, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: *To lessen, weaken, t. famam culpæ*, Ov.; t. iram, Id.; t. vires amoris, Id.; t. magna parvis modis, *to debas*, Hor.

TENUS, ōris, n. (τένος). *A snare, gin, springe, noose for catching birds*.

TENUS, prep. with genit. and abl., very rarely with the accus. *As for as, up or down to*. I. *Gen.* a) *With gen.*: lumburum t., *up to the loins*, Cic.; aurium t., Quint.; crurum t., Virg.; urbium Coreyrae t., Liv. b) *With obl.*: Tauro t., Cic.; Arimino t., Suet.; summo t. ore, Virg.; capulo t., Id.—II. *Esp.*: *verbo tenus (less frequently nomine tenus), according to the word or name, as far as the meaning of the word extends, veteres verbo t. disserebant*, Cic.; usurpatas nomine t. urbium expugnationes dicitans, Tac.

TEOS or TEUS, i, f. (Τέως). *Teos, one of the Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned as the birth-place of Anacreon and Hecateus; now Sighajik, Mel.*; Plin.

TEPEFACIO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. (tepeo, facio). *To make tepid, lukewarm, or warm, to warm, is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam sæpe comburat*, Cic.; t. ferrum, Hor.

TEPEO, ere, v. n. (Sonscr. tap, to burn, warm). *To be tepid, lukewarm, or warm*. I. Prop.: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsæ, Plin.; tepecentes auræ Zephyri, Virg.; ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor.—II. *Fig.* A) *To be warm with love, to be enamored, nescio quem sensu corde tepeunte deum*, Ov.; virgines tepebunt, Hor.—B) *To be lukewarm, be cold or indifferent, to have lost its fire (of love, or the like), sæpe tepeant illi juvenes: ego semper amavi*, Ov.

TEPESCO, pui, 3 v. inch. n. (tepeo). *To become lukewarm*. I. *To grow warm, to warm, maria agitata tepecent ventis*, Cic.—II. *To lose its warmth, to cool*. A) Prop.: incipiat positus quam tepeisse calix, Mart.—B) *Fig.*: *To cool, abata, mentes tepecent*, Luc.

TEPIDARIUS, a, um (tepidus). *Of or belonging to lukewarm water or baths, t. aheumum*, Vitr. *Subst.*, tepidarium, ii, n., *A room where lukewarm baths are taken*, Cels.; Vitr.

TEPIDE, adv. (tepidus). *Lukewarmly, tepidly*, Col.

TEPIDUS, a, um (tepeo). *Lukewarm, moderate warm*. I. Prop.: t. lac. Ov.; t. jus, Hor.; t. sol, Id.—II. *Fig.*: *Lukewarm, cool, indifferent, t. mens*, Ov.

TEPOR, ōris, n. (tepeo). *Mild heat, lukewarmness*. I. (*not cold*) t. uvæ, Cic.; t. solis, Liv.—II. (*not warm*) A) Prop.: balneus tepit: excepta vox est, quam teporem incuaret, statim futurum, ut incalesceret, Tac.—B) *Fig.*: *Langnor, want of animation or vigor (in style)*, Tac.

TÉR, adv. num. (tres). *Three times, thrice*. I. Prop.: unde vix t. in anno audire munium possum, Cic.; t. ant quater die, Cels.; *is de se t. sortibus consultum dicebat*, Cæs.; t. amplus Geryon, *having three heads*, Hor.; ter centum (or tercentum), Virg.—II. *Meton.* *For any indefinite large number, or to denote repetition or frequency*,

TERCENTUM.

ludos apparat . . . bis terque, Cic.; terque quaterque, Virg. *With adj.*: To denote a very high degree, or terque quaterque beati, Virg.; o ego t. felix, Hor.

TERCENTUM. See TER.

TER-DECIES, *adv. num.* Thirteen times, Cic.

TEREBINTHUS, *i. f.* (τερεβινθος). The turpentine-tree, Plin.

TEREBRA, *æ, f.* (tero). An instrument for boring, a borer, Plin.; as a surgical instrument, Cels.; as a military engine for making a breach in the walls of a besieged town, Vitr.

TEREBRATIO, *ônis, f.* I. A boring, Col. —II. A hole bored, Vitr.

TEREBRO, *l v. a.* (terebra). To bore, bore through, *l. Prop.* A) t. ossa (capitis), Liv.; t. lumen telo ncuti, Virg.; t. buxum per rara foramina, Ov.—B) *Meton.*: To search, t. digito regustatum salinum, Pers.—II. *Fig.*: To bore, to endeavor to carry a point, Plaut.

TEREDO, *inis, f.* (τερεδών). A worm that gnaws wood, a wood-fretter, wood-worm, Plin.

TERÉIDES, *æ, m.* A male descendant of Tereus, *i. e.* his son Itys, Ov.

TERENTIĀNUS, *a, um* (Terentius). Of or belonging to Terentius, Terentian, T. Chremes, *i. e.* found in the writings of the poet Terentius, Cic.

TERENTIĀNUS, *i, m.* S. T. Maurus, a grammarian of the first century, author of a treatise on metres.

TERENTIUS, *a.* A Roman family name; e. g. M. T. Afer, the well-known writer of comedies. Terentia, *æ, f.* The wife of Cicero.

TERES, *étis* (tero). Made round, rounded, finished off, polished, round and smooth. *l. Prop.*: t. stipites, Cæs.; t. hastile, Liv.; t. membra, Suet.; t. collum, Id.; t. suræ, Hor.—II. *Fig.*: Polished, fine, elegant, t. aurea, Cic.; t. vox in disputationibus, without stammering or hesitation, Quint.

TEREUS, *ei or eos, m.* (Τηρέυς). Tereus, a king of Thrace, husband of Procne, sister of Philomela, Hyg.; Ov. Also, the title of a tragedy by Attius, Cic.

TERGEMINUS, *a, um.* See TRIGEMINUS.

TERGEO or TERGO, *si, sum, 2 or 3 v. a.* (τέρω, τέρω). To wipe, scour, clean. *l. Prop.*: t. frontem sudario, Quint.; t. arma, to scour, Liv.; t. argentum, vasa, Juv.; t. palatum, to tickle, Hor. *Absol.*: qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui unguent, qui verrant, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: t. librum, to correct, Mart.; t. scelus, to atone for, Sen.

TERGESTE, *is, n.* Tergeste, a town on the northern coast of Iseria; now Trieste, Mel.; Plin.; called also Tergestum, Mel.

TERGESTĪNUS, *a, um* (Tergeste). Of or belonging to Tergeste, Plin. *Subst.*, Tergestini, *orum, m.*, The inhabitants of Tergeste, Hirt.

TERGINUS, *a, um* (tergum). Of or belonging to a skin or hide, of leather. As a *subst.*, terginum, *i, n.*, A leathern scourge, Plaut.

TERGIVERSANTER, *adv.* (tergiversor). With hesitation, unwillingly, Vell.

TERGIVERSATIO, *ônis, f.* Hesitation, delay, *mpra et t.* Cic.

TERGIVERSATOR, *ôris, m.* One who hesitates or is reluctant, Gell.

TERMINUS.

TERGIVERSOR, *âtus, l v. dep. n.* (tergum, ver-to). To turn the back upon any thing; hence, to be backward or reluctant, to hesitate, shuffle, eum (vitam beatam) tergiversari non sistent (virtutes) secumque rapidit, Cic.; hunc æstantem et tergiversantem iudicio ille persecutur, Id.; consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv.

TERGO, *ere.* See TERGEO.

TERGUM, *i, n.* (akin to dorsum). The back. *l. Prop.*: terga boum, Cic.; manus ad t. rejectæ, Asin. Poll.; dare supplicium de t., Plaut.; tergo ac capite puniri, Liv.—II. *Meton.* A) The back, hinder part, part turned away, vertere terga, to turn the back, *i. e.* to flee, Cæs.; dare terga, Liv.; præbere terga fugæ, Ov.; terga collis, Liv.; retro atque a tergo, on one's back, behind, Cic.; qui janu post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, has behind him, Juv. Of animals: terga suum, Virg.; tergum bovis, Ov.—B) The covering of the back, hide, skin, leather. 1) *Prop.*: taurinum tergum, Virg. 2) *Fig.*: Anything made of leather, venti bovis tergo inclusi, the skin, Ov.; ferire tauræ terga, *i. e.* timbrels, Id.; terga ferri, a shield, Virg.

TERGUS, *ôris, n.* (tergum). The back, Virg.; bacon, Ov.; a skin, hide, Virg.; a covering, Mart.

TERĪNA, *æ, f.* Terina, a town on the western coast of Bruttium; now St. Eufemia, Liv.; Plin.

TERĪNEUS, *a, um* (Terina). Of or belonging to Terino, T. Elysius, of Terina, Cic.

TERMES, *itis, m.* An olive-branch cut off, Hor.

TERMESSUS, *i, f.* Termessus, a city of Pisidia, in the pass through which the River Catarhactes flowed; now Schenett (Liv.). Termessensea, *ium, m.*, The inhabitants of Termessus, Liv.

TERMINĀLIS, *e* (terminus). 1. Of or belonging to boundaries, boundary, t. lapides, Amm. *Subst.*, Terminalia, *ium, n.*, Annual festivals in honor of Terminus (god of landmarks), celebrated on the 23d of February, Cic.—II. Of or relating to an end, t. sententia, definitive, Cod. Just.; t. tuba, announcing the end of the games, App.

TERMINĀTIŌ, *ônis, f.* (termino). A fixing of limits, determination of boundaries. *l. Prop.*, Sen.—II. *Fig.*: A fixing, determining, limitation, quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, Cic.

TERMINŌ, *l v. a.* (terminus). To furnish with limits or bounds; to fix bounds or limits, limit, bound. *l. Prop.*: t. fines, Cic.; quem (finem) oleæ terminabant, Id.; agrum publicum a privato, Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) To limit, fix the limits of, determine, define, si iisdem finibus gloriæ meam, quibus vitam essem terminaturus? Cic.; t. bona voluptate, mala dolore, Id.; t. summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, Id.—B) *Meton.*: To end, terminate, conclude, settle, t. sententiam, Cic.; imperio annuo terminato, Id.

TERMINUS, *i, m.* (τέρμα, τέρμων). A boundary, line of demarkation, bound. *l. Prop.* A) contentio de terminis, Cic.; t. possessionum, Id.; t. templi, Liv.; t. agrorum, Plin.—B) Terminus, *i, m.*, The god of landmarks, Varr., *l. v.* —II. *Meton.*: A bound, limit, end, constituendi

sunt, qui sicut in amicitia fines, ut quasi termini designandi, Cic.; t. vite, Id.; termini egestatis, Plaut.

TERNARIUS, a, um, (terni). I. *Containing the number three*, Col.—II. *Subst.*, ternarius, ii m., i. q. triens. *The third part of an as*, Pelag. Vet.

TERNI, a, a. I. *Three (distrib.)*, ut in jugera singula ternis mediomis decidere liceret, Cic.; ternæ sunt utriusque partes, Id.; t. juvenç, Virg.; ter t. cyathi, Hor. *Sing.*: ternus ordo, Virg.; terna Gratia, the three Graces, Claud.—II. *Meton.* for tres: tres equitum numero turmæ ternique vagantur ductores, Virg.; terna guttura monstri, Ov.; dare terna millia macello, Hor.

TERNI DENI, a, a, num. distrib. *Thirteen (distrib.)*, t. ova, Plin.

TERNIO, onis, m. (terni). *The number three, a three*, τριάς, Geil.

TERO, trivi, tritum, 3 v. a. (teripo). *To rub, rub to pieces, grind*. I. *Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. alqd in mortario, Plin.; t. alqd in farinam, Id.; t. cibum in ventre, *to digest*, Cels.; t. bacam trapetis, Virg.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To tread out or thresh (corn)*, t. frumentum, Varr.; area dum messes teret, Tibull.; area t. culmos, Virg.; bis frugibus area trita est, *there have been two harvests*, Ov. 2) *To rub, rub off, smooth, polish*, t. vitrum torao, Plin.; hinc radios trivere rotis, *turned (by a lathe)*, Virg.; t. catillum manibus, Hor. 3) *To rub or wear away, wear out, tempus adamanta terit*, Ov.; t. ferrum, *to make blunt*, Id.; dii terant illum, *rub hard, ruin*, Plaut. 4) *To tread or walk upon often, to frequent (a place or road)*, t. iter, Virg.; longis terenda via est, Ov.; t. Appiam mannis, Hor.—II. *Fig.* A) *To spend, pass (time)*, t. tempus, Cic.; t. ætatem in discedis rebus, Id.; t. tempus in convivio luxuque, Liv.; t. diem sermone, Plaut.; t. alteram ætatem bellis civibus, Hor.—B) *Of speech: To render common, familiar, or trite*, jam enim hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic.—C) *To trample upon, violate, majestas deorum teritur*, Claud.

TERPSICHÖRE, æs, f. (Τερψιχόρη). *Terpsichore, the Muse who presided over the choral song and dancing; hence gen. for a Muse, poetry*, Juv.

TERRA, æ, f. (ἔρα, Germ. Erde). *The earth, land, soil, ground*. I. *Gen.* A) principio terra universa cernatur, Cic.; t. in medio mundo sita, Id.; fremitus terræ, *an earthquake*, Id.; ipse terra eodem pergit, Liv.; in t. atque in tuta loco, *on terra firma*, Plaut.; terræ marique, *by sea and by land*; Messalam terræ dum sequiturque mari, Tibull.; sub terris, *in the lower world*, Prop.; qui terræ dicuntur orti, *earth born, indigenous*, Quint.; ptere aquam terramque ab Lacedæmonia (as a token of submission), Liv.—B) Terra, *The Earth, as a goddess; usually called Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, &c.*: nam si est Ceres a gerendo, t. ipsa dea est, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) *land, country*, qui in hac terra fuerunt Magnamque Græciam erudiverant, Cic.; usus terræ Gallie, Cæs.; t. Italia, Liv.; t. Hispania, Id.; pecunia tanta, quanta sit in terris, *on earth*, Cic.; orbis terrarum, *the whole world*, Id.; ubicumque terrarum, Id.

TERRENUS, a, um (terra). I. A) *Consisting of earth, earthen*, t. tumulus, Cæs.; t. colles, Liv.; t. agger, Virg.—B) *Subst.*, terreum, i, n., *Earth, ground, field*, Liv.—II. *Of or be-*

longing to the earth, on the earth, living on land, t. concretaque corpora, Cic.; terrena est humida, Id.; t. iter, *by land*, Plin.; t. eques Bellerophoo, *mortal*, Hor.; t. amina, *subterranean, infernal*, Ov.

TERREO, ūi, itum, 2 v. a. *To frighten, terrify, alarm*. I. *Prop.*: nec me ista terrent, Cic.; t. adversarios, Id.; multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clsmor, Cæs.; territus hoste novo Cadmus, Ov.; terruit urbem, terruit gentes, Hor.—II. *Meton.* A) *To frighten off or away, t. profugam per totum orbem*, Ov.; Deus t. fares vel falce vel inguice, Cic.; arado t. volucres, Hor.—B) *To keep off or back by fear, to deter, ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quomibus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret*, Cæs.; dum vos metu gravioris servitii a repetenda libertate terremini, Sall.

TERRESTRIS, e (terra). *Of or belonging to the earth or land, res cœlestes atque terrestres*, Cic.; in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, Id.; t. iter, *by land*, Plin.; t. prælia, *on land*, Nep.; t. cœna, *rustic, poor*, Plaut.

TERREUS, a, um (terra). *Of or from earth, t. agger, a bank of earth*, Varr.; t. murus, Id.

TERRIBILIS, e (terreo). *Dreadful, terrible, quam terribilis aspectu*, Cic.; t. mors, Id.; t. et invidus cunctis, Sæc.

TERRICŪLA, ōrum, n. (terreo). *Means of terrifying, bugbears, scarecrows, terrors, nullis t. se motos*, Liv.; t. tribuacis potestatis, Id.

TERRIFICO, are (terrificus), v. a. *To frighten, terrify, iges terrificant animos*, Virg.

TERRIFICUS, a, um (terreo, facio). *That excites terror, terrific*, t. vates, Virg.; t. cæsaries capitis, Ov.

TERRIGENA, æ, c. (terra, gigno). *Born or produced from the earth, earth-born; a poet. epithet of the first men*, Luc.: the men said to have sprung from dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Ov.

TERRILŌQUUS, a, um (terreo, loquor). *That speaks terrible things*, Lucr.

TERRITO, are, v. intens. a. (terreo). *To frighten, alarm, terrify, alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando*, &c., Cæs.; t. urbes, Virg.

TERRITŌRIUM, ūi, n. (terra). *The land or fields belonging to a town, a territory, t. coloniarum*, Cic.

TERRITUS, a, um, part. of terreo.

TERROR, ōris, m. (terreo). *Fright, terror*. I. *Prop.*: definiunt terrorem metum cœcutientem, Cic.; t. periculumque mortis, Id.; inferre terrorem slcui, Id.; arcus t., *secret fear*, Tac.; t. belli, *the dread of war*, Cic.; nullum terrorem exterorun, esse, *fear of foreign enemies*, Liv.; t. servilis, *of slaves*, Id.; vis dicendi terroreque, *a fearful power*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *An object of fright, a terror (thus mostly in the plur.)*, duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic.; non mediocres terrores jact atque deabusit, Id.

TERSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of tergeo*.—II. *Adj.*: *Clean, neat*. A) *Prop.*: t. mulier, Plaut.; t. plantæ, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: *Pure, nice, fine, terse, judicium acer tersumque*, Quot.; t. atque elegans elegie auctor Tibullus, Id.; multo est tersior et purus magis Horatius, Id.

TERSUS, ūs, m. (tergeo). *A wiping, cleansing*, App.

TERTIADECIMANI.

TERTIADĒCIMANI, ōrum, m. (sc. milites) (tertia, decima, sc. legio). *Soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tac.*

TERTIANUS, a, um (tertius). I. *Of or belonging to the third, t. febris, tertian fevers, Cic.*—II. *Subst. A) tertiana, ō, f. (sc. febris), A tertian fever, Cels.*—B) tertiani, ōrum, m. (sc. milites), *Soldiers of the third legion, Tac.*

TERTIARIUS, a, um (tertius). *Containing a third part, t. stannum, containing a third part of white and two thirds of black lead, Plin. Subst., tertiarium, ū, n., A third part, a third, Cat.*

TERTIO, adv. num. (tertius). I. *For the third time, ille iterum, ille t. pecuniam dedit, Cic.; semel . . . iterum . . . tertio, Liv.*—II. *Thirdly, spectans . . . tertio, ut auctoritatem minuerot, Cæs.*

TERTIO, ātum, l v. a. (tertium). *To repeat for the third time, t. iugerum, to plough, Col.; t. campos, agrum, Pall.; tertiata verba, stammered out, App.*

TERTIUM, adv. num. (tertius). *For the third time, consules creati Q. Fabius Maximus tertium et L. Cornelius, Liv.; mori consulem t. oportuit, Id.*

TERTIUS, a, um (ter). I. *The third, t. annus, Cic.; t. sententia, Id.; mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, on the third day of the Saturnalia, Id.; ab Jove t. Ajax, the third generation, great grandson, Ov.; t. regio, the infernal regions, Id.; t. numina, the infernal gods, Id.*—II. *Subst. A) tertie, arum (sc. partes) 1) A third part, t. aris Cyprii, Plin. 2) The third part or character, Spintner secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin.*—B) tertia, ō, f. *A woman's name, ambiguous, for Tertia, daughter of Servilia; or, a third part of the purchase money, Suet.*

TERTIUS-DECIMUS, a, um. *The thirteenth, t. legio, Tac.; t. dies, Col.*

TERTULLIANUS, i, m. Q. Septimius Florens, *a learned ecclesiastical writer, a native of Carthage, who flourished in the first half of the third century.*

TERTIUS, ū, m. (sc. nuntius) (ter or tres, uncia). I. *The fourth of an as, Varr.; Plin. Usually to denote a trifle: ut nullus t. insurmat in quemquam, not a farthing, Cic.*—II. *The fourth part of an inheritance, facere alqm heredem ex teruncio, Cic.*

TER-VENEFICUS, i, m. *A knave thrice over, a thorough knave, Plaut.*

TESCA [tesqua], ōrum, n. [tescum, i, n., in a religious formula, ap. Varr.]. *Rough, wild, or desert places, deserta et t. loca, Att. ap. Varr.*

TESSELLA, ō, f. dim. (tessera). *A small square piece of stone for pavements, &c., Sen.*

TESSELLATUS, a, um (tessella). *Furnished with small square stones, tessellated, t. pavimentum, a tessellated pavement, Suet.*

TESSERA, ō, f. (τέσσερες, a, Ion. for τέσσερες, a). *A square, a square piece of stone, wood, &c., for various purposes. I. A die for playing with, marked on six sides, homines sc conferunt ad tesseras, Cic.*—II. *A square tablet on which the watch-word or word of command was inscribed, a watch word, signal, t. per castra ab Livio consule data erat, ut, &c., Liv.*—III. *t. hospitalis, a tablet by which friends recognized each other, a tally, conferre t. hospitalem, Plaut.*—IV. *A small square piece of stone used for ornamenting any thing, Plin.*—V. *A ticket or*

TESTIMONIUM.

token, entitling one to receive corn or money, t. frumentarius, Suet.

TESSERARIUS, a, um (tessera). I. *Of or belonging to a tessera, t. ars, the art of playing at dice, Amm.*—II. *Subst., tesserarius, ū, m., One who received the watch-word from a general, and passed it on, Tac.*

TESSERULA, ō, f. dim. (tossera). *A small tessera. I. A small square piece of stone for inlaying floors, Lucil.*—II. *A small tablet for voting with, Varr.*—III. *A small ticket or token, Pers.*

TESTA, ō, f. (for tosta, from torreo). I. *Burned clay, a tile, brick (δορπακον), Varr.*—II. *Meton. A) Any baked earthen vessel, un earthen pot, jug, or the like, Plin.*—B) *A potsherd, sherd, Tac. Hence, also, meton.: A piece of bone, Cels.*—C) *A potsherd used by the Greeks in giving votes, i. q. δορπακον, Nep.*—D) 1) *The hard shell of testaceous animals, nativæ t., Cic.: t. ostrea, cochlea, muricam, Plin.; heura, 2) Meton. a) A testaceous animal, Hor. b) A shell or hard covering, t. premebat aquas, a crust of ice, Ov. c) The skull, Aus.*—E) *A spot on the face, of the color of a tile, Plin.*—F) *A manner of applauding with flat hands, contrived by Nero, Suet.*

TESTACEUS, a, um (testa). I. A) *Consisting of tiles or bricks, t. opus, Plin.; t. pavimentum, Vitruv.*—B) *Subst., testaceum, i, n., A kind of brick, Plin.*—II. *Covered with a shell, t. operimentum, Plin.*—III. *Having the color of a tile, t. gemmæ, Plin.*

TESTAMENTARIUS, a, um (testamentum). I. *Belonging to wills or testaments, t. lex Cornelia, Cic.*—II. *Subst., testamentarius, ū, m. A) One who draws up wills, Dig.*—B) *In a bad sense: One who forges wills, Cic.*

TESTAMENTUM, i, n. (testor). *That by which one declares his last will, a last will, testament, factio testamenti, Cic.; obsigna t., Id.; rumpere t., Id.; supponere t., Id.*

TESTATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A witnessing, attesting, Quint.*—II. *A calling to witness, inter fœderum ruptorum testimonem, i. e. a calling the gods to witness, Liv.*

TESTATOR, ōris, m. *One who makes a will, a testator, Suet.*

TESTATUS, a, um. I. *Part. of testor.*—II. *Adj.: Testified, proved, evident, clear, manifest, Cic.*

TESTIFICATIO, ōnis, f. (testificor). I. *An attestation, proving by witnesses, t. rei, Cic.*—II. *Gen.: An attestation, evidence, proof, testimony, t. sempiterna repudiate legationis, Cic.*

TESTIFICOR, ātus, l v. dep. a. (teatis, facio). I. A) *To bear witness, testify, attest, hæc quum maxime testificaretur, Cic.; testificor, denuncio, ante prædico, nihil M. Antonium, &c., Id.*—B) *Meton.: To make known, show, manifest, exhibit, t. sententiam, Cic.; t. amorem, Id.; t. lenitatem, Tac.*—II. *To call to witness, attest, deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, Cœl. ap. Cic.; t. nomen Stygiæ aquæ, Ov. Pass.: testificata tua voluntas, manifested, Ov.*

TESTIMONIUM, ū, n. (testor). I. *Testimony, dicere t. in alqm, Cic.; dicere t. de conjugatione, Id.; falsa t., Liv.*—II. *Meton.: Proof, evi-*

TESTIS.

dence, t. iudicii, Cic.; t. laudum suarum, Id.; testimonio sunt clarissimi poetae, Quint.

TESTIS, is, c. 1. *He or she who attests any thing, a witness*, apud mc arguuntur plus quam testes valent, Cic.; quo me teste convincet? Id.; idonei t. et consocii, Id.; dare testes, Id.; anulus mecum t. est, Ter.; t. Metaurum flumen, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: *An eye-witness* [see ARBITER], facies caret bona teste, Ov.; ac luna teste moventur, Juv.

TESTOR, atus, 1 v. *dep. a. (testis)*. 1. *To witness, testify, give evidence, depose*. A) *Prop.*: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint.; testere licet, Ov.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Gen.*: *To attest, prove, manifest, show, exhibit, assure, certify*, nunc illa testabor, Cic.; testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum ptere, Id.; benigne allocutus Tarentinos testatusque, Liv.; campus sepulcheris proelia testatur, Hor. 2) *Esp.*: *To make a will or testament*, t. de filii pupilli re, Cic.; decedere in testando, Liv.; nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, in the will, Catull.—II. *To call to witness, vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor, Cic.; t. deos hominesque, Id.*

TESTU (*indecl.*) or TESTUM, i, n. (testa). 1. *An earthen lid or cover*, Plin.—II. *Meton.* A) *An earthen vessel*, Ov.—B) *A lid or cover*; *gen., -orum t.*, Plin.

TESTUDINEUS, a, um (testudo). *Of or belonging to a tortoise, t. gradus, a tortoise pace*. Plaut.; t. lyra, inlaid with tortoise shell, Prop.

TESTUDO, inis, f. (testa). 1. *A tortoise*, Cic. *Prov.*: t. volat (of any thing impossible), Claud.—II. *Meton.* A) *Tortoise-shell, used for inlaying*, Plin.; hence,—B) *Meton.* 1) *Any arched stringed instrument, a lute, lyre*, Cic. 2) *An arch or vault of a building*, Cic. 3) *In Milit.* a) *A wooden covering or shed used for the protection of besiegers*, Cæs. b) *A covering or shed made of shields, held together by soldiers over their heads*, Cæs.; Liv. 4) *The covering of a hedge-hog*, Mart.

TESTULA, æ, f. dim. (testa). 1. *A small pot-herd or stone*, Col.—II. *Meton.*: *A pot-herd used as a voting-tablet with the Athenians*, Nep.

TETANUS, i, m. (τέτανος). *A stiffness or cramp of the nerves and muscles of the neck*, Plin.

TETE. . See TU.

TETER [teter], tra, trum. *Ugly, shocking, hideous, nasty, foul*. 1. *Prop.*: t. et immanis belua, Cic.; t. tenebra et caligo, Id.; terrissima hiems, Cœl. ap. Cic.: t. odor, Cæs.; nullius terrissima vultu, Juv.—II. *Fig.*: *Abominable, horrid, disgraceful, shameful, vile, base, wretched, terriblest* homo, Cic.; cupiditates, quibus nihil tritius excogitari potest, Id.; teterrimum facinus, Id.; t. libidus, Hor.

TETHYS, yos, f. (Τηθύς). *Tethys*. 1. *A sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, mother of the Oceanides*, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: *The sea*, Ov.

TETRACHORDOS, on (τετραχόρδος). 1. *Having four strings or notes, t. machina, a water organ*, Vitr.—II. *Subst.* A) *Prop.*, tetrachordon, i, n., *A harmony of four notes, a tetrachord*, Vitr.—B) *Fig.*: t. anni, the four seasons, Varr

TETRACOLON, i, n. (τετράκωλον). *A period of four members*, Sen.

TEXTILIS.

TETRADRACHMUM, i, n. (τετράδραχμον). *A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachmæ*, Cass. ap. Cic.; Liv.

TETRARCHES, æ, m. (τετράρχης). *A prince who rules over the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch*; *gen., any petty prince*, Cic.

TETRARCHIA, æ, f. (τετραρχία). *The territory subject to a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*, Cic.

TETRASTICHOS, on (τετραστιχος). 1. *Containing four rows or lines, t. porticus*, Treb. Gall.—II. *Subst.*, tetrastichon, i, n., *A poem of four verses, a tetrastic*, Quint.; Mart.

TETRASTYLOS, on (τετραστυλος). 1. *Having four columns*, Vitr.—II. *Subst.*, tetrastylon, i, n., *A building with four columns*, Capitolin.

TETRE, adv. (teter). *Foully, hideously, shockingly, disgracefully*, Cic.

TETRICUS, a, um (teter). 1. *Morose, sullen, stern, severe, rigid, t. ac tristic disciplina* Sabinorum, Liv.; t. animus, Sen.; t. deæ, i. e. the Fates, Mart.—II. *Tetrica Rupes, a mountain in the Sabine territory*, Sil.; also simply *Tetrica*, æ, f., Virg.

TEUCER [Teucrus, Virg.], cri, m. (Τεύκρος). *Teucer*. 1. *A son of king Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*, Hor. 2. *A son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterward king of Troy*, Virg.

TEUCHRI, òrum, m., poet. for Trojani, Virg.

TEUCRIA, æ, f. *The Trojan territory*, Virg.

TEUCRION [teucrium and teueria], ù, n. (τεύκρον). 1. *The herb gemanter*, Plin.—II. *The herb spleen-wort*, Plin.

TEUCRUS, i. See TEUCER.

TEUCRUS, a, um (Teucer 2). *Of or belonging to Teucer*; poet. for Trojan, Ov.

TEUS, i. See TEOS.

TEUTHRANIA, æ, f. *Tenthraia*. 1. *That part of Mysia over which Teuthras ruled*, Plin.—II. *A river of Campania*, Prop.

TEUTHRANTÆUS, a, um (Teuthras). *Of or belonging to Teuthras*; poet. for Mysian, T. Caius, Ov.

TEUTHRANTIUS, a, um (Teuthras). *Of or belonging to Teuthras*, T. turba, the daughters of Thespius, son of Teuthras, Ov.

TEUTHIRAS, antis, m. (Τεύθρας). *Teuthras, a king of Mysia, father of Thespius*, Hyg.

TEUTONI, òrum [Teutones, um, Vell.], æ. *Teutoni, a people of Germany*, Mel.; Cic.

TEUTONICUS, a, um. *Teutonic*; poet. for Germanic. T. opes, Prop. *Subst.*, Teutomici, òrum, m., *The Teutoni*, Sen.

TEXO, xùl, xtum, 3 v. a. *To weave*. 1. *Prop.* A) *tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta*, Cic.; t. vestes, Tib.; t. telam, Catull.—B) *Meton.*: *To put together, make, frame, construct, build*, t. basilicam, Cic.; texta hibernacula, Liv.; t. sepes, Virg.; t. crates, Flor.; t. coronam, Mart.; t. varios flores, Ov.—II. *Fig.*: *To weave, compose, frame, form, t. epistolæ quotidianis verbus*, Cic.; t. sermones, Plaut

TEXTILIS, e (texo). *Woven, embroidered*. 1. *Prop.* A) t. stragulum, Cic.; t. dona, Virg.—B) *Subst.*, textile, is, n. (sc. opus), *Any thing woven, cloth, linen, stuff, nego picturam in t. fuisse*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Platted, interwined*,

TEXTOR.

joined together, t. sorta, festoons of roses, Mart.

TEXTOR, ōris, m. (texo). A weaver, Hor.

TEXTORIUS, a, um (textor). I. Prop.: Of or pertaining to weaving or plating, t. opus, plated work, Col. — II. Fig.: alqd est textorium, drcatful, ariful, Sen.

TEXTRINUS, a, um (contr. for textorinus, from textor). I. A) Of or pertaining to weaving, t. ars, the art of weaving, Firm. — B) Subst. 1) textrinum, i, n. (sc. opus), Weaving, Cic. 2) textrina, ō, f. (sc. officina), A weaver's shop or factory, Vitr. — II. Of or belonging to joining together or constructing. Subst., textrinum, i, n. A dock-yard, Eun.

TEXTRIX, icis, f. (textor). A female weaver, Mart.; Textrices anus, the Fates, App.

TEXTUM, i, n. (texo). A web. I. Prop. A) t. pretiosa, Ov. — B) Meton.: A texture; anything joined together, united, or constructed, t. non enarrabile clipei, Virg.; t. pinea carinæ, Catull. — II. Fig.: A style, manner of writing, t. dicendi, Quint.

TEXTERA, ō, f. (texo). I. A web, Plaut. — II. Meton.: A putting together, construct- ing, Lucr.; Luc.

TEXTUS, a, um, part. of texo.

TEXTUS, ūs, m. (texo). A weaving; a web, texture; construction. I. Prop., Plin. — II. Fig., of Speech: Connection, connected order, construction, jungere verba in textu, Quint.

THAIS, idis, f. (Θαΐς). This, a famous courtesan at Athens, Prop.

THALA, ō, f. Thala, a town of Nnmidia, Sall.; Tac.

THALANEGUS, i, f. (θαλαμηγός). A yacht or pleasure-boat, with apartments, Suet.

THALAMUS, i, n. (θάλαμος). I. A sleeping- room, bed-room, Virg. — II. Meton. A) A marriage-bed, Prop. — B) Marriage, degere vitam expers thalami, Virg. — C) A sitting- room; a bed, dwelling, lodging, delubra (Apis), quæ vocant thalamos, Plin.

THALASSICUS, a, um (θαλασσικός). Sea- green, t. vestis, Plaut.

THALASSINUS, a, um (θαλάσσινος). Sea- green, t. vestis, Lucr.

THALES, is (dat., Thaleti, Val. Max.), m. (Θαλῆς). Thales, a celebrated Ionic philosopher, and one of the seven sages, bora at Miletus about B.C. 636, Cic.

THALIA, ō, f. (Θάλεια). Thalia. I. One of the Muses, the muse of comedy, Virg.; Ov. — II. One of the Graces, Sen. — III. A sea-nymph, Virg.

THALIARCHUS, i, m. The name of a youth, a friend of Horace, to whom one of his odes (i., 9) is addressed.

THAMYRAS, ō, m. Thamyras, an ancient Thracian bard, who challenged the Muses to a trial of skill, and, being overcome in the contest, was de- prived by them of his sight, and of the power of sing- ing, Prop.

THAPSUS or -OS, i, f. (Θαψία). Thapsus. I. A city on the eastern coast of Sicily, on a peninsula of the same name, Ov. 2. A city on the coast of By- zacena, in Africa Propria, where Cæsar finally defeat- ed the Pompeian army, and finished the civil war, B.C. 46, Liv.; Plin. Thapsitani, ōrum, m., Th inhab- itants of Thapsus, Auct. B. Afr.

THEMISTOCLEUS.

THISUS or -OS, i, f. (Θῆσος). Thasus, an isl- and on the Thracian coast of the Ægean Sea, Mel.; Cic.; Plin.

THAUMANTEUS, a, um (Thaumas). Of or be- longing to Thaummas, Thanmantian, T. virgo, i. e. Iris, Ov.

THAUMANTIAS, ōdis, f. (Thaumas). Daugh- ter of Thaummas, T. Iris, Ov.; also simply, Thau- mantias, Virg.

THAUMANTIS, idis, f. (Thaumas). Daugh- ter of Thaummas, Ov.

THAUMAS, antis, m. (Θαύμας). Thaummas, the father of Iris, Cic.

THEATRĀLIS, e (theatrum). Of or belong- ing to a theatre, theatrical, t. gladiatorique consensus, Cic.; t. operæ, Tac.; t. lex, concerning the order of sitting in the theatre, Plin.; t. humani- tas, i. e. false, Quint.

THEĀTRUM, i, n. (θέατρον). I. Prop. A) A the- atre, num t. . . rem publicam efficiebat? Cic.; vacuum t., Hor.; of the Greek theatre, which served as a public place for deliberation, Cic. — B) Meton. 1) Any place in which public games are exhibited, Virg. 2) The spectators at a theatre, a house, audience, frequentissimum t., Cic.; spisa- tra theatra, Hor. — II. Fig.: A theatre, a stage, i. e. space and opportunity for the exercise or display of one's powers, nullum t. virtuti consci- entia majus est, Cic.; optimis præceptor majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint.

THEBÆ, ōrum (Thēbe, es, Plin.; Juv.) f. (Θῆβαι or Θῆβη). Thebes, the name of several ancient towns; of which the most celebrated were. 1. A town of Upper Egypt, with a hundred gates, Mel. 2. The chief city in Bœotia, Mel.; Cic. 3) (or Thebe), a town of Mysia, destroyed by Achilles, Mel.

THEBĀICUS, a, um (Thebe). Of or belong- ing to Thebes, Theban, T. palmæ, Plin.

THEBĀIS, idis, f. (sc. terra). 1. A country of which Thebes was the capital, the Thebaid, Plin. — II. Theban, T. chelys, of the Theban Am- phion, Stat. Subst.: A Theban woman, Ov.; also the name of a poem by Statius, embodying the ancient legends with regard to the expedition of the Seven against Thebes, in Bœotia.

THEBĀNUS, a, um (Thebæ). Of or belong- ing to Thebes, Theban, T. urbs, i. e. Thebes, Hor.; T. Semele, Id.; T. deus, i. e. Hercules, Prop.; T. duces, i. e. Eteocles and Polyneices, Id.; T. modi, i. e. Pindaric, Hor. Subst. plur., Thebani, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Thebes, Thebans, Cic. Thebana, ō, f., A Theban woman; said of Andromache, daughter of King Ection of Thebe in Mysia, Ov.

THEBE, es. See THEBÆ.

THECA, ō, f. (θήκη). A covering, case, sheath, Cic.

THEMA, ōtis, n. (θέμα). I. A subject treated on, a theme, Quint. — II. The position of the heavens or planets at one's birth, horoscope, na- tivity, Suet.

THEMIS, idis, f. (Θέμις). Themis, the goddess of justice, Ov.

THEMISTOCLES, i and is, m. (Θεμιστοκλῆς). Themistocles, a well-known general of the Athe- nians, whose life has been written by Nepos, Cic.

THEMISTOCLEUS, a, um (Themistocles). Of or belonging to Themistocles, T. consilium, Cic.

THEOCRITUS.

THEOCRITUS, i. m. (Θεόκριτος). *Theocritus*, a well-known Greek Idyllic poet, Quint.

THEODAMAS, antis, m. (Θεοδάμας). *Theodamas*, a king of the Dryops, father of Hylas, Hyg.

THEODORUS, i, m. (Θεόδωρος). *Theodorus*. 1. A Greek atheist, Cic. 2. A famous rhetorician of Gadara, Quint.

THEOGNIS, idis, m. *Theognis*, a Greek elegiac and gnomic poet, who flourished about B.C. 548 or 544.

THEOGONIA, æ, f. (θεογονία). *Theogony*, the name of a poem by Hesiod, Cic.

THEOLÖGUS, i, m. (θεολόγος). *One who treats of God or the gods, a theologian*, Cic.

THEONINUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to a certain Theon, a slanderous and calumnious fellow*, Hor.

THEOPHRASTUS, i, m. (Θεόφραστος). *Theophrastus*, a Greek philosopher of Eressus, pupil of Plato and Aristotle, Cic.

THEOPOMPUS, i, m. *Theopompus*, a Greek historian and orator, pupil of Isocrates, Cic.

THERAPNÆ [Theramnæ], ærum, or -E, Æs, f. *Therapnæ*, a town in Laconia, on the left bank of the Eurotas, and a little above Sparta, the birth-place of Helena, Mel.

THERAPNÆUS [Theramni.], a, um (Therapnæ). *Of or belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnæan*; poet. for Laconic, Spartan, T. marita, i. e. Helen. Ov.; T. fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Stat. Also for Tarentine, T. Galeus, Stat.; for Sabinian, Sil.

THERIACUS, a, um (θηριακός). 1. *Good against the venoms of poisonous animals, esp. of serpents, t. pastilli*, Plin.—II. *Subst., Theriaca, æ, or -e, Æs, f. A medical preparation against the bite of serpents and poison in general*, Plin.

THERMÆ, ærum, f. [sc. aquæ] (θερμὰ ὕδατα). 1. *Warm or hot springs, warm baths*, Plin.; Cic.—II. *Thermæ*, a town of Sicily, near Himera, Mel.; Plin.; Cic.

THERMITANUS, a, um (Thermæ). *Of or belonging to Thermæ, T. homo, of Thermæ*, Cic. *Subst. plur., Thermitani, òrum, m., The inhabitants of Thermæ*, Cic.

THERMÖDON, ontis, m. (θερμῶδων). *Thermodon*, a river of Pontus, in the district of Themiscyra, the reputed country of the Amazons; now Thermeh, Mel.; Plin.

THERMÖDONTÆUS, a, um (Thermodon). *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian*; poet. for Amazonian, T. agni, Prop.

THERMÖDONTIACUS, a, um (Thermodon). *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian*; poet. for Amazonian, T. aurum, Ov.

THERMÖDONTIUS, s, um (Thermodon). *Of or belonging to Thermodon, Thermodontian*; poet. for Amazonian, T. ripæ, Sen.

THERMÖPÖLUM, Æ, n. (θερμῶπιον). *A place in which warm drink is sold, a public house, coffee-house*, Plaut.

THERMÖPÖTO, are (vox hybr. θερμός, potō). *To refresh with warm drink*, Plaut.

THERMÖPYLÆ, ærum, f. (Θερμοπύλαι). *Thermopylae*, the well-known pass of Mount Ceta, where Leonidas and his Spartans fell, Mel.; Cic.

THEODAMAS, antis, m. (Θεοδάμας). *Theodamas*, a Scythian king who fed lions with human flesh, Ov.

THESSALONICA.

THERSITES, æ, m. (Θερσίτης). *Thersites*, the most deformed and the ugliest of the Greeks that came before the walls of Troy, and noted also for his propensity to scurrility and abuse, Ov.; Juv. Hence, for a very deformed person, Juv.; also for an abusive fellow, Sen.

THESAURARIUS, a, um (thesaurus). *Of or belonging to a treasure, Plaut.*

THESAURUS [thesaurus], i, m. (θησαυρός). 1. *A treasure laid up, store. A) Prop.*: qui thesaurum solas invenit, Cic.; thesauri præsidia regni, Sall.; cffodere t, Plaut.—B) *Fig.*: t. mali, a great amount, Plaut.—II. *A treasure-chamber, treasury, a subterranean repository for the public treasure. A) Prop.*: effringere t, Plin. *Poet.* of the cells in a beehive, Virg.; t. publicus, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: A store, collection, memoria, t. rerum, Cic.; thesauri argumentorum, Id.

THESEIS, idis, f. (Theseus). *The Theseis*, the title of a poem on Theseus, Juv.

THESEIUS, a, um (Theseus). *Of or belonging to Theseus, T. heros, i. e. Hippolytus, Ov.; T. Troezen, governed by the ancestors of Theseus, Stat.*

THESEUS, ei and eos, m. (Θησεύς). *Theseus*, king of Athens, son of Ægeus and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and Phadra, father of Hippolytus, the Amazon Hippolyte, friend of Pirithous, vanquisher of the highwaymen Periphetes, Sinis, &c., and of the Cretan Minotaur, Ov.; Cic.

THESEUS, s, um (Theseus). *Of or belonging to Theseus, Thesean*; poet. for Athenian, T. fides, Ov.; T. crumen, i. c. the abandoning of Ariadne, Id.; T. Hymettus, Athenian, Mart.

THESIDES, æ, m. (Theseus). *A male descendant of Theseus, i. c. Hippolytus, Ov.*

THESIS, is, f. (θέσις). *A proposition, question, or supposition (esp. when of general nature)*, Quint.

THESMÖPHÖRIA, òrum, n. (θεσμοφῶρια, τά). *The Thesmo-phoria, a festival among the Greeks in honor of Ceres (as laugivcr)*, Plin.

THESPIÆ, ærum, f. (Θεσπιαί). *Thespiæ*, a town of Bœotia, at the southeastern foot of Mount Helicon; now Neochorio, Plin.; Cic.

THESPIAS, ædis, f. (Thespie). *Thespiæ*, T. Musæ (on Mount Helicon), Ov.; also simply, Thespiades, Cic.

THESPIA, is, m. (Θέσπις). *Thespiæ*, the founder of the Greek drama, Hor.

THESPRÖTIA, æ, f. (Θεσπρωτία). *Thesprotia*, a maritime district of Epirus, Plin.; Cic.

THESSALIA, æ, f. (Θεσσαλία). *Thessaly*, a country of Greece, bounded by Macedonia, Epirus, Doris, Locris, and the Ægean Sea, Mel.; Cic.

THESSALICUS, a, um (Thessalia). *Thessalian*, T. Tempe, Plin.; T. dux, i. e. Jason, Val. Flac.; T. trabs, i. e. Argo, Sen.; T. axis, i. e. the chariot of Achilles, Ov.; T. elades, i. e. the battle of Pharsalus, Luc.

THESSÄLLIS, idis, f. *Thessalian*, T. umbra, i. c. of Proteus, Prop. *Subst.*: A Thessalian woman, Ov.

THESSÄLONICA, æ, or -E, Æs, f. (Θεσσαλονίκη). *Thessalonica*, more anciently Therma, a city in Macedonia, at the northeastern extremity of the Sinus Thermaicus; now Salonichi, Mel.

THESSALONICENSES.

THESSALONICENSES, *ium, m.* (Thessalonica). *The inhabitants of Thessalonica, Cic.*

THESSALUS, *a, um* (Thessalia). *Thessalian, T. tela, i. e. of Achilles, Stat.; T. ignes, in the camp of Achilles, Hur.; T. dux, i. e. Jason, Val. Flac. Subst. plur., Thessali, orum, m., The Thessalians, Cæs.*

THESTIADES, *æ, n.* (Thestius). *A male descendant of Thestius, T. duo, i. e. Plexippus and Toxenus, Ov.*

THESTIAS, *adis, f.* (Thestius). *Daughter of Thestius, i. e. Althæa, Ov.*

THESTIUS, *ii, m.* (Θέστιος). *Thestius, a king of Æthiopia, father of Leda and Althæa, of Plexippus and Toxenus, Ov.*

THESTOR, *oris, m.* (Θέστωρ). *Thestor, the father of the southsayer Calchas, Hyg.*

THESTORIDES, *æ, m.* (Thestor). *Son of Thestor, i. e. Calchas, Ov.*

THETA, *indecl. n.* (θήτα). *The Greek letter Θ. As the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), it was with the Greeks a token of condemnation on the voting-tablets (Mart.). In Latin epitaphs it is i. q. obit. Also, a critical mark of censure when added to a writing (Sid.).*

THETIS, *idis or idos, f.* (Θέτις). *Thetis, I. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Pelæus, and mother of Achilles, Hyg. — II. Meton, for the sea, Mart. Hyperbol. of a large bath, Mart.*

THIA, *æ, f.* (Θεία). *Thia, wife of Hyperion, mother of Sol, Catull.*

THIASUS, *i, m.* (Θιάσος). *A Bacchic dance, Virg.; the dancers, Catull.*

THISBÆUS, *a, um* (Thisbe). *Thisbæan, Ov.*

THISBE, *ës, f.* (Θισβή). *Thisbe, I. A small maritime town of Bœotia, famous for its wild doves, Plin. — II. A maiden beloved by Pyramus, Ov.*

THOANTEUS, *a, um* (Thoas). *Of or belonging to Thoas; poet. for Taurian, T. Diuna, Val. Flac.*

THOANTIAS, *adis, f.* (Thoas). *Daughter of Thoas, i. e. Hypsipyle, Ov.*

THOANTIS, *idis, f.* (Thoas). *Daughter of Thoas, i. e. Hypsipyle, Stat.*

THOAS, *antis, m.* (Θόας). *Thoas, I. A king of the Chersonesus Taurica, Ov. 2. A king of Leucos, father of Hypsipyle, Hyg.*

THOLOS, *i, n.* (θόλος). *A cupola, round roof, dome, Vitruv. Votive gifts were suspended in the tholi of temples, Val. Flac.; Virg.; Stat.*

THORACATUS, *a, um* (thorax). *Having on a cuirass, Plin.*

THORAX, *acis, m.* (θώραξ). *I. The breast, Cels.; Plin. — II. Meton. A breast-plate, cuirass, corselet, Liv.*

THRACIA, *æ* [Thracia, æ; Thræce, Æ; Thræce, Æs], *f.* (Θράκη). *Thrace, a country bounded by Macedonia, Mount Hæmus, the Ægean Sea, the Hellespont, the Propontis, and the Bosphorus, Mel.: Plin.*

THRACIUS, *a, um* (Thracia). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian, T. notæ, Cic.; T. Orpheus, Virg.; called also simply, Thracius, Stat.*

THRACUS, *a, um* (Thracia). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian, T. notio, Gell.*

THRÆX [Threx], *acis, m.* (Thracia). *Thracian; or, subst., a Thracian; esp. the name of a kind of gladiators, so called from their Thracian armor, Cic.*

THYMELA.

THRASO, *õnis, m.* *Thraso, the name of the braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch; hence, Thräsõnianus, a, um, Braggling, Sid.*

THRASYBULUS, *i, m.* (Θρασύβουλος). *Thrasymbulus, an Athenian, the deliverer of his native city from the thirty tyrants, Nep.*

THRASYMACHUS, *i, m.* (Θρασύμαχος). *Thrasymachus, a celebrated Greek sophist of Chalcedon, Cic.*

THRAX, *acis, m.* *Thracian; subst., a Thracian, Liv.*

THRÆCIUS, *a, um* (Θρηάκιος). *Of or belonging to Thrace, Thracian, T. sacerdos, Virg.; T. Borens, Ov.; T. Orpheus, Hor.*

THRÆSSA or **THRÆSSA**, *æ, f.* (Θρηάσσα or Θρηάσσα). *Thracian; or, subst., a Thracian woman, T. Harpalycæ, Virg.; curæ Thræssæ, Val. Flac.*

THRÆX, *õcis, f.* See **THRÆX**.

THRÓNUS, *i, m.* (θρόνος). *A raised seat, throne, t. Jovis, Plin.; t. Cæsaris, a constellation, Id.*

THUCYDIDES, *is, m.* (Θουκυδίδης). *Thucydides, a well-known Greek historian, Cic.*

THUCYDIDIUS, *a, um* (Thucydides). *Of or belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidiun, T. genus (orationis), Cic. Subst. plur., Thucydidi, orum, m., imitators of Thucydides, Cic.*

THULE [Thýle], *ës, f.* (Θούλη or Θύλη). *Thule, an island in the extreme north of Europe, perhaps one of the Shetland Islands; others take it for part of the coast of Norway, Mel.; Plin.*

THUNNUS [thynn-], *i, n.* (θύννος). *A tunny-fish, Plin.*

THURIÆ, *arum, f.* *Thuria, a town of Calabria, Liv.*

THURI, *õrum, m.* (Θούριοι) [Thürium, ii, n. (Θούριον), Cic.]. *Thurii, a Greek city of Lucania, near the site of the ancient Sybaris, Cic.*

THURINUS, *a, um* (Thuri). *Of or belonging to Thurii, T. ager, Cic.; in Thurinum, into the country of the Thurini, Cæs. Subst. plur., Thürini, õrum, m., The inhabitants of Thurii, Liv.*

THUS, *thuris*. See **TUS**.

THYAMIS, *is, m.* (Θυάμις). *Thyamis, a river in Epirus, emptying into the sea opposite Corcyra, and separating Thesprotia from Cestrya; now the Kalama, Cic.*

THYBRIS, *is*. See **TIBERIS**.

THYESTES, *æ, m.* (Θυέστης). *Thyestes, son of Pelops, brother of Atreus (who served up to him his own sons as food), and father of Ægisthus, Hyg.; Cic.*

THYESTEUS, *a, um* (Thyestes). *Of or belonging to Thyestes, T. execratio, Cic.*

THYESTIADES, *æ, m.* *A male descendant of Thyestes, Ægisthus, Ov.*

THYIAS or **THYAS**, *adis, f.* (Θυιάς or Θυάς). *A Bacchante, Virg.*

THYMBRA, *æ, or THYMBRE*, *ës, f.* (Θύμβρη). *Thymbra, a city of Tronis, north of Ilion vetus, with a celebrated temple of Apollo, who derived a surname (Thymbraeus) from this place, Plin.*

THYMBRÆUS, *i, m.* (Thymbra) *The Thymbraean, an epithet given to Apollo, Virg.*

THYMELA, *æ, and THYMELÆ*, *ës, f.* (θύμελη). *I. An altar-shaped platform, with steps up to it, in the middle of the orchestra, on which stood the leader*

THYMIAMUS.

of the chorus to direct its movements. Hence, also, the orchestra or stage itself, Sid.—II. *Thymele*, a famous female dancer. Juv.

THYMIAMUS, a, um (thymum, amo). *Fond of thyme*, Plaut.

THYMIUM, i, n. (θύμινον). *Thyme*, Virg.

THYNI, ōrum, m. *Thyni*, a Thracian people who migrated to Bithynia, Plin.

THYNIĀ, a, f. *The country of the Thyni in Bithynia*, Catull.

THYNIAS, ādis, f. *Thynian*; poet., *Bithynian*, Prop.

THYNNUS, i. See THUNNUS.

THYNSUS, a, um (Thyni). *Of or belonging to the Thyni, Thynian*; poet. for *Bithynian*, Hor.

THYŌNEUS, ēi, m. *Son of Thyone*, i. e. Bacchus, T. intonsus, Ov.

THYRSĀGKTĀE [Thyssagetæ], m, plur. [sing., es, a, m., Val. Flac.]. *Thyssageta*, a people in Asiatic Sarmatia, Mela; Plin.

THYRSUS, i, m. (θύρσος). I. *The stalk or stem of a plant*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *The Thyrsus*, a staff wound round with ivy and vine-shoots, carried by the Bacchantes at their orgies, Hor. *Poet. meton.*, for a *sting*, Ov.; Lucr.

TIĀRA, a, f., or TIĀRAS, a, m. (τιάρη or τιάρης). *An Eastern head-dress*, a turban, Sen.

TIBĒRIĀNUS, a, um (Tiberius). *Of or belonging to the Emperor Tiberius*, T. domus, Suet.

TIBĒRĪNIS, idis, f. *Of the Tiber*, Ov.

TIBĒRĪNUS [Tibrin., Claud.], a, um (Tiberis). I. *Of or belonging to the Tiber*, T. ostium, Cic.; T. lupus, caught in the Tiber, Hor.; T. pater, i. e. the Tiber as a river-god, Virg.—II. *Subst.*, Tiberinus, i, m. A) *The Tiber*, Virg.—B) *A king of Alba*, after whom the river is said to have been named, Varr.; Liv.

TIBĒRIS [Tibris, Tybris, Thybris], is or idis, n. I. *The river Tiber*, Plin.; Cic.—II. *Tibris [Tybris], the river-god Tiber*, Virg.

TIBĒRIUS [abbrev. Ti.], ii, m. *Tiberius*, a prænomen among the Romans; esp. the emperor Tib. Claudius Tib. F. Nero.

TIBĪA, a, f. I. *The shin-bone*, Cels.; Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *A pipe, flute (originally made of bone)*, inflare tibiam, Cic.; canens t., Id.; referre t. ad labias, Plaut.; querula t., Hor. *Prov.*: aperitis tibiis, with all the holes open, at the top of one's voice, Quint.

TIBĪCEN, inis (for tībīcen, from tibia, cano). I. *A player on the flute, a piper*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *A pillar of a house, a support*, butress, Ov.; Juv.

TIBĪCĪNA, a, f. (tibicen). *A female player on the flute*, Plaut.

TIBĪCĪNYUM, ii, n. *A playing on the flute, flute-playing*, Gell.

TIBĪRIS, is and idis. See TIBERIS.

TIBULLUS, i, m. (Albius). *Tibullus*, a Roman elegiac poet; he was born about A.U.C. 700, and died about 735; a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.

TIBUR, ūris, m. *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio; now Tivoli, Virg.

TIBURNUS, i, m. (Tibur). *An inhabitant of Tibur*, Stat. *Esp.* for *Tiburtes*, the founder of Tibur, Hor.

TIMANTHES.

TIBURS, urtis (Tibur). *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtian*, T. populus, Liv. *Subst.*: in Tiburti, in the territory of Tibur; also, in Tiburto, Cic. *Plur.*: Tiburtes, um, m., *The inhabitants of Tibur*, Plin.

TIBURTĪNUS, a, um (Tibur). *Of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine*, T. ficus, Plin. *Subst.*, in Tiburtino Scipionis, at the Tiburtian (country seat) of Scipio, Cic.; Sen.

TIBURTUS, i, m. *Tiburtus*, brother of Catulus, the founder of Tibur, Plin.; Virg.

TICĪNENSIS, e (Ticinus). *Of or belonging to the Ticinus*, T. campi, on the Ticinus, Aurel. Vict.

TICĪNUM, i, n. *Ticinum*, a town of Gallia Cisalpina, on the River Ticinus; now Pavia, Plin.; Tac.

TICĪNUS [Ticinus, Sid.], i, m. *Ticinus*, a river of Gallia Cisalpina, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans; now Tessino, Plin.

TIFATA, ōrum, m. *Tifata*, a range of hills to the north of Capua, Liv.

TIFERNUM, i, n. *Tifernum*. 1. *A town of Umbria, on the Tiber*, called also T. Tiberinum, Plin. *Its inhabitants*, Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 2. *A town of Umbria, on the Metaurus*. *Its inhabitants*, Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3. *A town of Samnium, on the mountain and river Tifernus*, Liv.

TIFERNUS, i, m. *Tifernus*. I. *A mountain of Samnium, on which is the town Tifernum*, Liv.—II. *A river flowing near it; now Biferno*, Mel.; Plin.

TIGĒLLIUS, ii, m. *The name of two musicians*. I. T. Sardus, the elder, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic.—II. T. Hermogenes, the younger, a censurer of Horace, Hor.

TIGĒLLUM, i, n. dim. (tignum). *A little beam*, Liv.

TIGNĀRIUS, a, um (tignum). *Of or belonging to beams*, t. faber, a carpenter, Cic.

TIGNUM, i, n. [plur., tigni, Liv.]. *Building-materials*. I. *Gen.*, Dig.—II. *Esp.*: *A piece of timber, a beam, a trunk of a tree*, injicere tigna transversa, Cæs.; defigere t., Id.

TIGRĀNES, is, m. *Tigranes*. I. *A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithradates*, Cic. 2. *His son*, Cic.

TIGRIS, is or idis (τίγρις). I. c. g. A) *A tiger*, Varr.—B) *Meton*. 1) *A tiger's skin*, Stat. 2) *The name of a spotted hound of Actæon*, Ov. 3) *The name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger*, Virg.—II. *Masc.*, Tigris, *The river Tigris*, Varr.

TIGURĪNUS PAGUS. *A canton or district of Helvetia, perhaps the modern Zurich*, Cæs. Tigurini, ōrum, m., *Its inhabitants*, Cæs.

TILIA, a, f. I. *A linden-tree, lime-tree*, Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *The inner bark of the linden-tree, or a band made from this bark*, Plin.

TIMĒUS, i, m. (Τίμαος). *Timæus*. I. *A Greek historian of Sicily, in the time of Agathocles*, Cic. 2. *A Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato*, Cic.; from him one of Plato's dialogues, which Cicero translated into Latin, is entitled Timæus, Cic.

TIMANTHES, is, m. (Τιμάνθης). *Timonthes*, a celebrated painter, contemporary with Parrhasius, Plin.

TIMAVUS.

TIMAVUS, *i. m.* *Timavus, a small river in the north of Italy, forming the boundary between Istria and Venetia, and falling into the Sinus Tergestinus; now the Timona, Mel.; Virg.*

TINFECTUS, *a, um* (timeo, facio). *Frightened, terrified, t. libertas, Cic.*

TIMĒO, ūi, 2v. a. and n. *To fear, be afraid; dread, be alarmed at, t. periculum, Cic.; quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent, Cæs.; t. nomen atque imperium absentia, Id.; t. iram numinis, Ov.; t. nihil de bello, Cæs. With dat.: t. sibi, to fear for one's self; t. urbi, to fear for the city; timetur urbi, fears are entertained for the city, Sen.; quid possem, timebam, Cic.; quid egatur, timeo, Id. With object clause: Cæsar timebat tantæ magnitudinis flumini exercitum obliere, Cæs.; timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. With ne and ut: time ne, I fear that; time ut, I fear that. . . not, Cic.*

TIMĒDE, adv. (timidus). *Fearfully, timidly, timorously, t. . . fidenter, Cic.; t. facere alqd, Id.*

TIMĒDITAS, ātis, f. (timidus). *Fearfulness, timidity, faint-heartedness, formido, t., pavor, ignavia, Cic.; quantæ timiditates, Id.*

TIMĒDUS, *a, um* (timeo). *Fearful, timid, timorous, cowardly, nimium me timidum . . . fulsae confiteor, Cic.; t. atque ignavus, Id.; animus t., humilis, demissus fractusque, Id.; nihil timidus columbâ, Varr.: non t. perire pro patria, Hor.*

TĪMON, ōnis, m. (Τίμων). *Timon, a well-known misanthrope of Athens, Cic.*

TĪMOR, ōris, m. (timeo). I. A) *Fear, apprehension, dread, definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis. Cic.; t. belli impendit, Id.; afficit timore de alqd, Id.; deponere timorem, Brut. ap. Cic.—B) Personified, Timor, Hor.—II. Poet. meton. A) Awe, reverence, t. deorum, Hor.—B) That which occasions fear, a terror, Plin.*

TĪMŌTHEUS, ēi, m. (Τιμόθεος). *Timotheus. I. An Athenian general, son of Conon, Cic. 2. A musician of Miletus, Cic.*

TINCTĪLIS, e (tingo). *In which any thing is steeped, Ov.*

TINCTUS, *a, um, part.* of tingo.

TINCTUS, ūs, m. (tingo). *A steeping in or dipping into any thing, Plin.*

TĪNĒA, ō, f. *Any gnawing worm; a moth, wood-worm (Col.); also of worms in the human body (Plin.).*

TĪNGO [tinguo], nxi, tinctum, 3 v. a. (τέγγω). *To wet, moisten. I. Prop. A) tunica tincta sanguine, Cic.; tinget pavementum mero, Hor.; non ego te meditor tingere poculis, to entertain, regale, Id.; t. corpora flumine, lymphis, Ov.; Phœbus æquare tinget equos, will set, Id.—B) Esp.: To wet with any color, to color, tinge, dye, t. lanas, murice, Ov.; t. cultros sanguine, Id.; t. vestem rubro cocco, Hor.; tinguntur sole populi, are tained, Plin.; tinctus lumine, illuminated, Lucr. Subst. part.: officina tinguentium, of dyers, Plin.; tincta absint, any thing colored, Cic.—II. Fig.: orator tinctus literis, imbued, filled with, Cic.*

TĪNNĪMENTUM, *i, n.* (tinnio). *A tinkling, ringing, Plaut.*

TĪNNĪO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 v. n. (akin to tono). I. *To tinkle, clink, jingle, ring, tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn.; tinnit tinninabulum, Plaut.; auricule tinnunt, M. Anrel. ap. Front.; exspecto maxime, æquid Dolabella tinniat, clink with money, i. e. pay,*

TISSENSĒS.

Cic.—II. Meton.: To have a loud voice, to cry, sing, nimium tinnis, Plaut.; tinnire canora voce, Id.; aliquid seantiturum promisit, Suet.

TĪNNĪTUS, ūs, m. (tinnio). *A tinkling, jingling, singing, sounding, I. Prop.: tinnitus eie, Virg.—II. Meton.: A tinkling or jingling of words, t. Gellionis, Tac.*

TĪNNŪLUS, *a, um* (tinnio). *Ringing, tinkling, clinking, I. Prop.: t. sistra, Ov.; t. Gades, i. e. the jingling noise made by the Gaditanian girls, Stat.; t. chordæ, Sen.—II. Meton.: A jingling orator, (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et t., Quint.*

TĪNNĪNĀBŪLUM, *i, n.* (tinnio). *A bell, Suet.; Plaut.; Plin.; Mart.*

TĪNNĪNĀCŪLUS, *a, um* (tinnio). *Belonging to ringing or tinkling, educti ad tintinnaculos viros, to the executioners (who hung bells on the malefactors), Plaut.*

TĪNTĪNNO or **TĪNTĪNO**, are, *n. intens.* (tinnio). *To tinkle, clink, ring, aures tintinant sonitu, Catull.*

TĪPHYS, ūs, m. (Τίφυς). *Tiphys, the pilot of the ship Argo, Virg.*

TĪPPŪLA, ō, f. *An insect that runs on the surface of stagnant water, a water-spider, Varr.; to denote a very light thing, Plaut.*

TĪRENIAS, ō, m. (Τειρεσίας). *Tiresias, a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes, Cic.; Hor. Meton. for a blind man, Juv.*

TĪRIDĀTES, ō, m. *Tiridates, the name of several kings of Armenia, Suet.*

TĪRO, ōnis, m. I. *A recruit, young soldier, vetas tironum, Cic. Adj.: t. milites, Id.; t. exercitus, Liv.—II. Meton.: A beginner, novice, tiro, nulla in re t. ac rudis, Cic.; deductus in forum t., as a youth after assuming the toga virilis, Suet.*

TĪRO, ōnis, m. *Tiro, a Roman proper name; thus, M. Tullius T., a learned freedman of Cicero, Cic.*

TĪRŌCĪNIUM, ii, n. (tiro). I. A) *First military service, the state of a recruit, rawness, or inexperience in warfare, t. et perturbatio juvenis, Liv.—B) Meton.: The body of young soldiers or recruits, Liv.—II. Meton.: A first beginning or attempt, first essay or trial, a début, povere t. et documentum eloquentiæ dare, Liv.; nec differendum est t. in senectutem, Quint.; t. navium, their setting sail for the first time, Plin.*

TĪRŌNIĀNUS, *a, um* (Tiro). *Of or belonging to a certain Tiro, Tironianus, T. liber, Gell.*

TĪRŌNCŪLUS, *i, m. dim.* (tiro). *A young beginner, a little novice, t. miles, Suet.*

TĪRYNS, this or thos, f. (Τίρυνς). *Tiryne, a town of Argolis, in which Hercules was brought up, Plin.*

TĪRYNTHIUS, *a, um* (Tiryne). *Of or belonging to Tiryne, Tirynthian. Poet. also, of or belonging to Hercules, Herculean, T. heros, i. e. Hercules, Ov.*

TĪS. See Tu.

TĪSĪPHŌNE, ōs, f. (Τισιφών, avenger of murder). *Tisiphone, one of the Furies, Virg.*

TĪSĪPHŌNEUS, *a, um* (Tisiphone). *Of Tisiphane, Tisiphonian, T. tempora, i. e. wicked, bad, Ov.*

TISSENSĒS [Tissinenses, Plin.], *lum. m.* (Tisse).

TITAN.

The inhabitants of Tisse, a town of Sicily, Cic.

TITAN, ānis [Titānus, i; *dal. plur.* Titanis: *acc.*, Titānus, Hor.], m. (Τιτάν). *Titān*. 1. Son of Caelus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, ancestor of the Titans (Titānes or Titāni), who fought with Jupiter for supremacy, and were hurled by him into Tartarus, genus Titanum, Cic.; Titanus, of an old man, Plaut. 2. A grandson of the former, son of Hyperion, The Sun (Sol), Cic. 3. Prometheus, as grandson of Titan, Juv.

TITANIACUS, a, um (Titan). *Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian, T. dnocones, sprung from Titanian blood, Ov.*

TITANIS, idis or idos, f. *Titanian, T. pugio, Juv.; T. Circe, as a daughter of Sol, Ov.; she is called also simply Titanis, Id.*

TITANIUS, a, um (Titan). *Of or belonging to Titan or the Titans, Titanian, T. pubes, the Titans, Virg. Subst., Titania, æ, f., Latona, as a daughter of the Titan Ceus, Ov.; also Pyrrha, as a descendant of the Titan Prometheus, Id.; also Dianna, as a sister of Sol, Id.*

TITANUS, i. See TITAN, I.

TITHONIUS, a, um (Tithonus). *Of or belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian, T. conjux, i. e. Aurora, Ov.*

TITHONUS, i, m. (Τιθωνός). *Tithonus, son of Laomedon, husband of Aurora, father of Memnon, endowed with immortality, but subject to the infirmities of age; at last transformed into a cicada, Virg.*

TITENSES (Titius, Prop.), ium, m. *One of the three Roman centuries of cavalry; conf. TARTUS.*

TITILLATIO, ōnis, f. (titillo). *A tickling, Cic.*

TITILLO, i v. a. *To tickle. I. Prop.: t. sensus, Cic.—II. Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.*

TITIUS, a. *Titius, a Roman family name; e. g. Sex. T. a plebeian tribune; from him a dance was called Titius, Cic.*

TITIUS, a, um (Titius). *Of or belonging to Titius, T. lex, Cic.; T. sodales, instituted by King Titius Turius for the Sabine worship, Tac.*

TITIVILLITUM, ii, n. *A very small trifle, a bagatell, Plaut.*

TITUBANTER, adv. (titubo). *Staggeringly, waveringly, with doubt or hesitation, t. et strictim, Cic.*

TITUBANTIA, æ, f. (titubo). *A staggering, wavering, t. linguæ, oris, a stammering, Suet.*

TITUBATIO, ōnis, f. *A staggering, wavering; uncertainty, hesitation, embarrassment, t. aut offensio, Auct. Her.*

TITUBO, i v. n. *To stagger, totter, reel. I. Prop.: cave, ne titubes, Hor.; titubata vestigia, tattering, Ov.; lingua t., stammers, Id.—II. Fig.: To waver, hesitate, be perplexed, Sicius tubans, Cic.; si verbo titubarint, Id.*

TITULUS, i, m. *An inscription, title. I. Prop.: arum condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti reum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv.; t. librorum, Quint.; domus proscriebatur . . . legit titulum, advertisement of sale, Plin.; aut quorum t. per barbara colla pendendit, i. e. slaves offered for sale, Prop.; ite sub imperium titulumque larcis, for sale, Tibull.—II. Meton. A) A title, appellation of honor, honor, t. consulatus, Cic.; t. prinis perpetrati belli, Liv.—B) An alleged reason, cause, pretext, pretence, præterenda t. belli, Liv.*

TOGATÆS.

TITURIANUS, a, um (Titurius). *Titurian, T. clades, Suet.*

TITURIUS, ii, m. *Titurius, a legate of Caesar in the Gallic war, Cæs.*

TITUS (abbrev. T.), i, m. *Titus, a Roman præ-nomen.*

TITYOS, yi, m. (Τιτυός). *Tityos or Tityus, son of Jupiter, killed by Apollo with arrows, for offering to insult Latona, Virg.*

TITYRUS, i, m. *Tityrus. I. The name of a herdsman in Virgil's Eclogues, Virg.—II. Meton. A) A herdsman, Virg.—B) To denote the Eclogues of Virgil, Ov.—C) For Virgil, Prop.*

TLEPŒLEMUS, i, m. (Τληπόλεμος). *Tlepolemus, son of Hercules, commander of the Rhodians at Troy, Ov.*

TMAROS or -US, i, m. *Tmarus, a mountain of Epirus; now Tomarus, Virg.; called also Tomarus, Plin.*

TMOLITES, is, m. *Of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian, T. vicanus, Cic.*

TMOLIUS, a, um (Tmolus). *Of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian, T. terra, Ov. Subst., Tmolius, ii, m. (sc. mons), Mount Tmolus, Virg.*

TMOLUS [Tymolus, Ov.], i, m. (Τμώλος). *Tmolus, a mountain of Lydia, in which the Pinctolus took his rise; now Kisilja Musa Dagh, Plin.*

TŒCULIO, ōnis, m. (τόκος). *A contemptible usurer, Cic.*

TŒFINUS, a, um (tofus). *Of tophus, t. metæ, Suet.*

TŒFUS (tophus), i, m. *Tophus, a porous and friable stone, sandstone, Ov.; Plin.*

TŒGA, æ, f. (tego). *A covering, a garment. I. Gen. A) Prop., Varr.—B) Meton.: A roof, house, acc. to Non.—II. Esp. A) The long and loose upper garment, gown, or robe of the Romans, worn in time of peace; it was made of a single piece of cloth, sed quod pacis est insigne et oti toga, Cic.; t. prætexta, a toga bordered with purple, worn by magistrates and free-born children (see PRÆTEXO); t. pura, more frequently it is called t. virilis, the unadorned toga, worn by young people who quitted the prætexta: sumere t. virilem, Cic.; t. candida, the white toga worn by persons canvassing for an office (see CANDIDUS); t. pulla, of a dark-gray color, worn in mourning (see PULLUS)—B) Meton. 1) Peace, Cic. 2) For a client; because, in the time of the emperors, the toga was chiefly worn by the clients, Mart. 3) A courtesan; because they were allowed to wear the toga, but not the stola, Tibull.*

TŒGATARIUS, ii, m. (togatus). *An actor in the fabula togata, Suet.*

TŒGATUS, i, m. [tugata, æ, f., and togatus, a, um] (toga). *Wearing a toga. I. Prop.: A Roman citizen, in opposition to one who is not a Roman, or who is a Roman soldier, modo palliati, modo togati, Cic.; gens togata, Virg.—II. Meton. A) Togata, æ, f. (sc. fabula), A kind of Roman drama, the subjects of which were Roman; the national drama, Cic.—B) Gallia Togata, that part of Gallia Cisalpinga which had been brought under the dominion of the Romans on this side of the Po, Mel.—C) A man of the lower order, a client, t. opera, service rendered by clients, Mart.—D) A woman of bad character, a courtesan, Hor.*

TOGULA.

TOGULA, *æ, f. dim.* (toga). *A little toga, Cic.*

TOLÉRABILIS, *o* (tolero). *I. That can be borne or endured, bearable, tolerable, t. amicitia, Cic.; t. conditio, Id.; Minucius vix t., Liv.—II. That easily bears or endures, bearing, enduring, t. homo, Ter.*

TOLÉRABILITER, *adv.* *I. Tolerably, passably, t. dicere, facere, Col.—II. Patiently, tolerabiliter pati dolores, Cic.*

TOLÉRANS, *antis.* *I. Part. of tolero.—II. Adj.: Bearing, suffering, corpus t. laborum, Tac.*

TOLÉRANTER, *adv.* *I. Patiently, t. ferre alqd, Cic.—II. Tolerably, Plin.*

TOLÉRANTIA, *æ, f.* (tolero). *A bearing, enduring, suffering, t. rerum humanarum, Cic.*

TOLÉRATIO, *ōnis, f.* *A bearing, enduring, suffering, t. dolorum, Cic.*

TOLÉRATUS, *a, um.* *I. Part. of tolero.—II. Adj.: Tolerable, Tac.*

TOLERO, *I v. a.* (*allied to tollō, tuli, Gr. τάλω*). *To bear, endure, suffer. I. Prop. A) t. militium, Cic.; t. facile labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. Absol.: longius tolerare posse, Cæs.; an in penatibus liadem tolerandum haberet, t. remain, Tac.—B) Of things: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin.—II. Meton.: To support, nourish, maintain, sustain, t. equitatum his rationibus, Cæs.; t. equos, Id.; t. inopiam, Sall.*

TOLLENO, *ōnis, m.* (tollō). *A beam lying across another beam, one end of which goes up when the other goes down (used in drawing water), a swipe, Liv.*

TOLLO, *sustūli, sublātum, 3 v. a.* (*τάλω*). *I. To lift or take up, raise, elevate. A) Prop. 1) tunc vel in cœlum vos humeris nostris tollemus, Cic.; t. alqm in currum, Id.; t. gradum, Plaut.; in arduos tollor Sabios, Hor. 2) Esp. a) u) t. liberos, to take up (from the custom of laying new-born infants on the ground); to bring up, educate, acknowledge, educare et t., Plaut.; t. puellam, Ter. β) Meton.: To beget, get, qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. b) A Naut. t. t. ancoras, to weigh anchor. a) Prop., Cæs., β) Meton.: To break up, depart, Varr.—B) Fig.: clamor tollitur, Cic.; t. oculos, to raise, turn up, Id.; t. animum alci, to animate, Liv.; t. animum, to console, Hor.—II. To take up, remove, take or put away, carry off or away. A) Prop. I) Gen.: t. frumentum de area, Cic.; t. pecunias e fano, Cæs.; navis ducentos viginti ex legionis tironum sustulerat, had on board, Id. 2) Esp. a) To put out of the way, destroy, kill, t. hominem de medio, Cic.; t. alqm ferro, veneno, Id.; t. Titanas fulmine, Hor. b) t. signa, to march off, Cæs.—B) Fig.: To put away, do away, finish, destroy, t. ac delere funditus memuriam rei, Cic.; t. legem, Id.; t. diem, to waste, Id.*

TOLŌSA, *æ, f.* *Tolosa, a town of Gallia Narbonensis; now Toulouse, Cic.*

TOLŌSANUS, *a, um* (Tolosa). *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan, T. aurum, carried off by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa, Cic.*

TOLŌSAS, *atis* (Tolosa). *Of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan, T. caseus, Mart. Plur., Tolŏsates, ium, m., The inhabitants of Tolosa, Cæs.*

TONSUS.

TOLŌSENSIS, *e* (Tolosa). *Of or belonging to Tolosa, T. lacus, Just.*

TOLŪTARIUS, *a, um* (tolutum). *Trotting, t. equus, Sen.*

TOLŪTIM, *adv.* *With a trot, Plin.*

TOLŪCULUM or TŌMACLUM, *i, n.* (τομή). *A kind of sausage, Juv.*

TOMARUS, *I.* See TMARUS.

TŌMENTUM, *i, n.* *Stuffing for cushions, &c., Tac.*

TŌMIS, *is, f.* [Tōmi, ōrum, m., Stat.; Tomœ, Mel.] (Tōmis or Tōmoi). *Tomis, a town of Mœsia, on the Pontus Euxinus, Gvid's place of banishment, Ov.*

TŌMITÆ, *arum, m.* (Tomis). *The inhabitants of Tomis, Ov.*

TŌMITANUS, *a, um* (Tomis). *Of or belonging to Tomis, T. terra, Ov.*

TŌMYRIS [Tamyris, Tbamyris, Tamiris], *is, f.* (Tōmyris). *Tomyris, a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was conquered and slain, Just.*

TONDRO, *tōndri, tonsum.* *2 v. a.* *To shear, shave, clip, cut. I. Prop.: t. barbam et capillum, Cic.; tonsa saltatrix, with short hair (of the consul Gabinius), Id.; t. comam hyacinthi, Virg.; t. puer or minister, common, lvo (from his hair being unadorned), Mart. Absol.: ut tonsens calvus fiam, shaving myself, Varr.—II. Meton. A) To pluck, pull off, graze, t. dumeta (juvenci), Virg.; t. violas manu, Prop.—B) To deprive of, t. alqm auro, Plaut.*

TŌNITRĀLIS, *e* (tonitru). *Thundering, Lucr.**

TŌNITRUS, *ūs, m.* or TŌNITRŪUM, *ūi, n.* *Thunder, fulgures et tonitrua, Cic.; tempestes cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv.*

TŌNO, *ūi, I v. u.* *To thunder. I. Prop.: si tonuerit, Cic.; tonans Juppiter, Hor.; also absol., Tonaans, Ov.—II. Meton. A) To sound or resound aloud, to roar, Ætna t. huriferis ruinis, Virg.; tympana tenta tonant, Lucr.; to speak with a thundering voice, Cic.—B) To thunder forth, cause to resound or roar, tercentum tonat ore deos, Virg.*

TŌNSĀ, *æ, f.* (*perhaps from tondeo*). *An oar, Virg.*

TŌNSILLA, *æ, f.* *I. A post or stake set upon the shore to fasten ships to, Pac. and Att.—II. Plur., Tonsillæ, arum, f., Glands at the entrance of the throat, tonsils, Cic.*

TŌNSITO, *are, v. intens. u.* (tondeo). *To shear, Plaut.*

TŌNSOR, *ōris, m.* (tondeo). *A barber, hair-cutter, Cic. Prov.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, of any thing generally known, Hor.*

TŌNSŌRIUS, *a, um* (tonsor). *Belonging to shearing or shaving, t. culter, a razor, Cic.; t. cultellus, for paring the nails, Val. Max.*

TŌNSTRICŪLA, *æ, f. dim.* (tonstrix). *A little female barber, Cic.*

TŌNSTRINA, *æ, f.* (tondeo). *A barber's shop, Plin.*

TŌNSTRIX, *icis, f.* (tondeo). *A female barber, Plaut.*

TŌNSŪRA, *æ, f.* (tondeo). *A shearing, clipping, cutting, pruning, t. capillorum, Ov.; t. lanæ, Plin.*

TONSUS, *a, um, part. of tondeo.*

TONSUS.

TONSUS, ūs, m. (tondeo). *A cutting or dressing of the hair*, Plaut.

TOPHUS, &c. See TORUS, &c.

TOPIA, ōrum, n. (sc. opera). *Landscap painting*, Vitr.

TŌPIĀRIUS, a, um (topia). I. *Of or pertaining to decorating gardens, or to garden-ing*, t. opus, Plin. — II. Subst. A) topiarius, ū, m., *An ornamental gardener*, Cic. — B) topi-aria, e, f. (sc. ars), *Ornamental gardening*, Cic. — C) tōpiarium, ū, n. (sc. opus), *Figure-work in gardens, a border of flowers, &c.*, Plin.

TŌPICA, ōrum, n. (τοπίκᾱ). *The name of a treatise of Aristotle translated by Cicero; The Topics*.

TOPICE, es, f. (τοπίκᾱ, ἦ). *The art of find-ing arguments*, Cic.

TOPPER or TŌPER, adv. (contr. from toto opere). *With all diligence, quickly, im-mediately*, Quint.

TŌRAL, ālis, n. (torus). *A couch-cover hung-ing down in front, a valance*, Hor.

TŌREUMA, ātis, n. (τόρευμα). *Any work in relief, raised work*, Cic.

TŌREUTA, ō, m. (τορευτής). *One who makes raised work, a worker in relief*, Plin.

TŌREUTICE, es, f. (τορευτική). *The art of embossing or working in relief*, Plin.

TORMENTUM, i, n. (torqueo). I. A) *An en-gine for throwing or hurling missiles*, tormenta telorum, Cic. — B) Meton.: *A missile weapon, telum et t.*, Cæs. — II. *A cord, line, rope, præsectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt*, Cæs.; *t. ferreum, a futter*, Plaut. — III. A) *An engine of torture, a rack, verberibus ac tormentis questionem habuit pecuniæ publicæ*, Cic. — B) Meton.: *Torture, pain, torment, tormenta fortunæ*, Cic.; *t. ingens nubentibus hæret*, Juv. — IV. *A press for clothes*, Sen.

TORMINA, um, n. *The gripes, colic*, Cic.

TORMINOSUS, a, um (tormina). *Subject to the gripes or colic*, Cic.

TORNO, i, v. a. (toruus). I. *To turn round, t. spheram*, Cic. — II. Meton.: *To elaborate, smooth, polish, male tornati versus*, Hor.

TORNUS, i, m. (τόρνος). *A turner's lathe; a chisel, graving-tool*. I. Prop. Plin. — II. Fig.: *includere versus angusto torno*, Prop.

TŌRŌNÆUS, a, um (Torone). *Of or belong-ing to Torone*, T. mare, Tac.

TŌRŌNĀICUS, a, um (Toronc). *Of or belong-ing to Torone*, T. mare, Liv.

TŌRŌNE, es, f. (τόρῶνῆ). *Toronc, a town of Macedonia*, Liv. Genit.: *Toronæ promontorium*, Liv.

TŌRŌSUS, a, um (torus). *Full of muscles, muscular, fleshy, brawny, t. cervix boum*, Col.; *t. juventus*, Pers.

TORPEDO, inis, f. (torpeo). *Numbness, stu-por, torpidity, sloth, idleness, inactivity*. I. Prop.: *tanta t. invaserat animum*, Tac.; *occupa-vi nescio qua vos t.*, Sall. — II. Meton.: *The cramp-fish, torpeda*, Varr.; Cic.

TORPĒO, ēre, v. n. *To be numb or be-numbed, to be motionless, torpid, or in-active*. I. Prop.: *torpentes gelu*, Liv.; *vires tor-pent*, Virg. — II. Fig.: *To be void of feel-ing or sensation, deum volumus cessatione torpere*, Cic.; *t. metu*, Liv.; *t. animo et corpore*,

TORRIDUS.

Hor.; *vel quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, ars besida yourself with astonishment*, Id.; *torpens palstum, without taste*, Juv.

TORPESCO, pūi, 3 v. inch. n. (torpeo). *To grow numb, senseless, or torpid*. I. Prop.: *torpuerat gelide lingua retenta metu*, Ov. — II. Fig.: *ne per otium torpescerent manus aut ani-mus, grow languid or inactive*, Ssll.; *t. deliciis et desidia*, Tac.

TORPIDUS, u, um (torpeo). *Benumbed, numb, torpid, torpidos somno iasuper pavore exanimat*, Liv.

TORPOR, ōris, m. (torpeo). *Numbness, want of feeling, torpor*. I. Prop., Cic. — II. Fig.: *Indolence, inactivity, t. procerum*, Tac.

TORQUATUS, a, um (torques). I. *Provided with a collar or chain for the neck, t. miles, who has received such a chain as a reward for brav-ery*, Veg.; *Allecto brevis torquata colubris, hav-ing snakes twisted about her neck like a chain*, Ov.; *t. palumbus, a ring-dove*, Mart. — II. Torquatus, i, m., *A surname given to T. Manlius, who slew a Gaul in single combat, and spoiled him of his chain*, Cic.

TORQUEO, torsi, tortum, 2 v. a. *To turn, turn round or about, distort, wrench, twist, writhe*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: *t. cervicæ oculo-sque*, Cic.; *t. ora, to distort*, Id.; *t. vestigia sd sonitum vocis*, Virg.; *t. taxosia arcus, to bend*, Id.; *t. capillos ferro, to curl*, Ov. — B) Esp. I) *To hurl, throw violently, sling, t. amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic.*; *t. jaculum in hostem*, Virg.; *t. telum ad aurata tempora*, Id. 2) *To twist the limbs, to dislocate, to torment, torture, tor-queri eculo*, Cic.; *itaque te nervo torqueo*, Plaut. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: *To turn, turn round, et flectere imbecillitatem animorum*, Cic.; *verbo ac litera jus omne torqueri, ut wrest, distort*, Id. — B) Esp: *To rack, torture, torment, libidines torquent*, Cic.; *equidem dies noctesque torque-or*, Id.; *torqueri invidia vel amore*, Hor.

TORQUIS or TORQUES, is, m. and f. (torqueo). I. *A neck-chain, a collar, detrahere turquem*, Cic. — II. Meton. A) *A yoke put round the neck of oxen, a collar*, Virg. — B) *A ring, a wreath, garland, sæpe deum nexis ornate tor-quistibus aræ*, Virg.

TORRENS, entis. I. Part. of torreo. — II. Adj.: *Burning, parching, hot, heated*. A) Prop.: *miles t. sole meridiano*, Liv. — B) Meton. of water: *Overflowing, foaming, flowing rapidly, rushing, impetuous*. a) Adj.: *t. fluvii*, Varr.; *t. impetus aque*, Sen.; *t. flumina*, Virg. b) Subst., torrens, entis, m., *A torrent, quum fertur quasi t. oratio*, Cic.; *rapidus montano flumine t. sternit agros*, Virg. 2) Fig. of style. a) Adj.: *t. dicentis ratio*, Quint.; *t. copia diceudi*, Juv. b) Subst.: *se inani verborum torrenti dare*, Quint.

TORREO, torrūi, tostum, 2 v. a. (akin to θέρω, τέρωμαι). *To dry, parch, bake, roast, burn*. I. Prop.: *torreri ardore solis*, Cic.; *quum undique flamma torrerentur*, Cæs.; *t. carnem*, Ov.; *montes quos torret Atabulus*, Hor. — II. Meton. of cold: *To pinch, nip, frigore torret*, Varr.

TORRESCO, ēre, v. inch. n. (torreo). *To be-come parched or burned*, Lucr.

TORRIDUS, a, um (torreo). I. *Dry, parched, dried up, homo veградū macie torridus*, Cic.; *t. campi siccitate*, Liv.; *t. fontes rivique, dried up,*

TORRIS.

Id.; t. vox, hoarse, Calpurn. — II. Meton. of cold: t. frigore, pinched, Liv.

TORRIS, is, m. (torreo) A burning piece of wood, u. fire-brand, Virg.

TORTE, adv. (torqueo). Crookedly, Lucr.

TORTILIS, c. (torqueo). Crooked, wreathed, twisted, t. pumpius, Plin.; t. aurum, i. e. a gold en chain, Virg.; t. piscis, crooked, Ov.

TORTO, are, v. intens. a. (torqueo). To torture, torment, Lucr.

TORTOR, ōris, m. (torqueo). A) A torturer, tormentor, Cic. — B) Tortor, oris, An epithet given to Apollo as the slayer of Mursyns, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome, Suet.

TORTŪSUS, a, um (tortus). I. Full of windings or turnings, tortuous, winding. A) Prop.: alvus multiplex et t., Cic.; t. loca, Id. — B) Fig.: Intricate, complicated, full of intricacies or subtleties, t. genus disputandi, Cic.; multiplex et t. ingenium, Id. — II. Tormenting, painful, tortuosior urina, strangury, Plin.

TORTUS, a, um, I. Part. of torqueo. — II. Adj.: Twisted, bent, tortuous. A) Prop. 1) t. vin (labyrinth), Prop.; t. quercus, i. e. a chaplet of oak, Virg. 2) Subst., tortum, i. n., A cord, rope, Pac. — B) Fig.: t. conditiones (doubtful), Plant.

TORTUS, ūs, m. (torqueo). I. A winding or turning, tortu multiplicabili draco, Cic. poet. — II. A whirling, t. flexa habena, Stat.

TŌRŪLUS, i, m. dñs. (torus). A roll or tuft of hair, Plaut.

TŌRUS, i, m. I. A cushion, pad, t. funiculo- rum, Col. — II. A) The muscular or fleshy part of the body, a muscle, o. laceratorum tori Cic. poet. — B) Meton. of trees: The soft white wood between the bark and the heart, alburnum, Plin. — III. A projecting ornament on a garland, a knot; ūg, of speech, Cic. — IV. A) A bolster, cushion, mattress, a couch, bed, antiquis torus e stramento erat, Plin.; viridante toro conederat herbæ, Virg. Said of a hier, and of a marriage-bed, Ov.; hrnce, — B) Meton.: Murrage, wedlock, consors tori, consort, wife, Ov.; t. obscenus, an illicit connection, Id. Hence also for a concubine, mistress, Plin. — V. An elevation of earth, t. riparum, Virg. — VI. A projecting ring about the base of a column, Vitr.

TORVITAS, atis, f. (torvus). Fierceness or sternness in aspect or disposition, grimness, vultus insignis torvitate, Tac.

TORVUS, a, um (toros). Fierce, stern, savage, grim, t. oculi, Quint.; t. vinn, harsh, Plin.; Ætnæi fratres lumine torvo, Virg.; t. proelia, Catull.; t. Ister (as a river-god, with horns), Val. Flac. Torvum and torva (adv.): torvum clamare, Virg.

TOSTUS, a, um, part. of torreo.

TŌT, num. So much, so many; followed by quot. quoties, quantum, ut. or absol.: quot homines, tot causæ, Cic.; qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, Id.

TŌTIDEM, num. [tot, dem]. Just so much, just so many; followed by quot. or absol.: fiebat, ut soli luna t. conversionibus in aere illo, quot diebus in ipso cœlo, succederet, Cic.; dixit insanum qui me, t. audiet, i. e. will hear the same as often from me, Hor.

TŌTIES [totiens], adv. num. (tot). So often,

TRACTATOR.

so many times; followed by quoties, quot. or absol.: soleo mirari, non me t. accipere tuns literas, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic.; ignoscens, quod ad te scribo tunc multa t., Id.

TŌTUS, a, um (genit., totius; dat., toti) [genit., tōtus, Lucr.; dat., toto orbi, m., Prop.; totus familie, f. Plaut.]. I. The whole, all, the entire, t. res publica, Cic.; omne cœlum, totaque terra, Id.; Octavius mihi totus deditus, Id. — II. Neut. absol. A) totum in eo est, depends on u, Cic. — B) With prepositions, absol. 1) ex toto, totally, entirely, Creta ex toto repudianda est, Col. 2) in toto, in general, generally, on the whole, curare in toto, Cic. 3) in totum, a) Totally, entirely, res in totum diversa, Plin. b) In general, on the whole, in totum præcipimus, ut, &c., Col.

TOXICUM, i, n. (τοξικόν). A poison in which arrows were dipped, Ov. Hence: Poison, in general, Suet.

TRABĀLIS, e (trabs). Of or pertaining to a beam, t. clavus, a nail by which beams are held together, Hor. Prov.: ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, might fasten firmly, Cic.; t. telum, as large and strong as a beam, Virg.

TRABĒA, æ, f. (trabs). I. A robe of state, worn by augurs, knights, and kings, Plin. — II. Meton.: The equestrian order, Mart.

TRABĒĀTUS, a, um (trabes). I. Wearing a trabœa, t. equites, Tac.; t. ægina, the equestria order, Stat. — II. Subst., Trabenta, æ, f. (sc. fabula), A kind of play by C. Mælius, Suet.

TRABS, trabis [trabes, is, Enn. ap. Cic.]. f. (τράπηξ). A beam. I. Prop., Cæs. — II. Meton. A) A tall, slender tree, silva frequens trabibus, Ov. — B) Anything made of beams. 1. A ship, ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secret mare, Hor. 2) A roof, house, t. citren, Hor. 3) A battering-ram, Val. Flac. 4) A javelin, Siat. 5) A cudgel, club, Stat. 6) A table, Mart.

TRĀCHAS, antis, f. (Τράχης). Trachas, a town, otherwise called Tarrachina, Ov.

TRĀCHIN, inis, or TRĀCHYN, ūnos, f. (Τραχίν or Τραχύν). Trachin, a town of Thessaly, on the spot where Hercules was burned, Sen.; Ov.

TRĀCHINIUS, a, um (Trachin). Of or belonging to Trachin, Trachinian, T. tellus, Ov.; T. heros, i. e. Ceyx, king of Trachin, Id. Subst. plur., Trachiniæ, arum, f., The title of a trogedy by Sophocles, Cic.

TRACTA, æ. See TRACTUS, II. B. 2.

TRACTĀBILIS, e (tracto). That may be touched, handled, or wrought; manageable, tractable. I. Prop.: t. corpus, Cic.; t. vox, pliant, flexible, Quint.; non t. cœlum, stormy, Virg. — II. Fig.: Flexible, pliant, yielding, virtus... in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic.; t. animus, Ov.; Agrippa nihil tractabilis, Suet.

TRACTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. A handling, treating, managing. I. Gen.: t. armorum, Cic.; t. magnarum rerum, Id.; t. rei publicæ, Sen. — II. Esp. A) Treatment, usage, maritus uxori, si malæ tractationis accusabitur, non invecunde dicet, &c., Quint. — B) Rhet. 1) A treating, handling (of a subject), Cic. 2) The peculiar use of a word, Cic.

TRACTĀTOR, ōris, m. A kind of slave among the Romans, whose office it was to rub and pull the limbs of their masters when basking, Sen.: this ser-

TRACTATUS.

ice was performed also by female slaves; hence, tractatrix, Mart.

TRACTATUS, ūs, m. (tracto). *A handling, feeling, working, cultivation.* I. Prop.: t. nucum, Plin. —II. Fig.: *Management, profession, practice.* A) t. artium, Cic.; t. iudicialis officii, Quint. —B) *Meton.: A treatise, writing.* Plin.

TRACTIM, adv. (tractus, from traho). *In a drawing way; protractedly, slowly, t. dicere, Sen.; t. tangere alqm, to give a sound beating, Plaut.; t. susurrunt, Virg.; t. pronuntiata litera, lengthened in pronunciation, long, Gell.*

TRACTO, 1 v. intens. a. (traho). I. *To draw with force, to drag, drag about, tractata comis antistita Phœbi, Ov.; tractari moru ferarum, to be lacerated, Lucr.* —II. *To handle, touch, manage, take in hand, undertake, work at, be engaged in.* A) Prop.: ut ea, quæ gustamus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, &c., Cic.; t. gubernacula, to handle, manage, Id.; t. bibliothecæ, have the care or management of, Id.; t. tela, to manage, handle, Liv.; t. ceram pollice, Ov. —B) Fig. 1) *To manage, carry on, causas amicum, t. atque agere, Cic.; t. personam in scena, to act, represent, Id.; ita me in re publica tractabo, ut, &c., Id.; t. bellum, to carry on, wage, Liv.* 2) *Esp. a) To treat, conduct one's self toward, use, omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, &c., Cic.; pauloque benignius ipsam te t. voles, Hor. b) To handle, treat of, discuss, oratori omnia quæ sita, audita, lecta, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic.; t. partem philosophiæ, Id.*

TRACTUO, i. See TRACTUS, II., B.

TRACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of traho. —II. Adj. A) *Of style: Proceeding in a smooth course, flowing, genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic.* —B) *Subst., tractum, i, n., Anything prolonged.* 1) *Wool prepared for spinning, t. de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. 2) A piece of oblong pastry, Cat.: also, tracta, æ, Plin.*

TRACTUS, ūs, m. (traho). *A drawing, a draught.* I. Prop. A) *Syrtes ab tractu nomina-tæ, Sall.; t. corporis, mouen, Quint.; t. aquarum, a draught, Lucr.; aut si qua incerto faller te litera tractu, a dash, stroke, Prop.* —B) *Meton.: The situation of a thing that has length, extent, reach, stretch, t. urbis, Cic.; t. castrorum, Liv.; a region, tract of land, country, t. ille celebrissimus Venafranus, Cic.; t. oppidi, Cæs.; tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg.* —II. Fig. A) *Gen.: A course, current, motion; of time or space, a course, period, t. orationis, Cic.; continuus t. orationis, Quint.* —B) *Esp.: A drawing out in length, extension, length, quanta hæsitate tractasque verborum! Cic.; t. belli, Tauc.; illa (historia) tractu placet, minuteness of detail, Plin.*

TRADITIO, ōnis, f. (tradit). *A delivering or giving up, surrender.* I. Prop.: abalienatio eius rei, quæ mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, Cic.; t. Gumphorum (urbis), Liv. —II. Fig.: *Instruction, a lesson, jejuna atque arida t. (præceptorum), Quint.*

TRADITOR, ōris, m. *One who delivers or surrenders; hence, a betrayer, traitor, Tac.*

TRADITUS, a, um, part. of trado.

TRADO [transdo, Cæs.], didi, ditum, 3 v. a. (trana, do). *To give or deliver up, put into one's hands, give.* I. Prop. A) *Gen.: t. pocu-*

TRADUCTOR.

lum, Cic.; traditus magistra, Id.; t. alqm in custodiam vel in priatum, Id.; t. filiam equiti, Tac.; t. alqm ad carnificem, Plaut.; t. testamentum alicui legendum, Hor. —B) *Esp. 1) To deliver or commit to one's care, to commend, sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.; t. alqm custodiendum, Cæs. 2) To give up treacherously, betray, quem dedi putabas, defendi intelligis: quos tradituros sperabas, vides iudicare, Cic.; tibi trado patriosque meos Penates, Ov.* —II. Fig. A) *Gen.: quæ dicam trade memoriæ, Cic.; si liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, Cæs.* —B) *Esp. 1) t. se, To give one's self up to, to yield, t. se totos voluptatibus, Cic.; te in disciplinam meam tradideras, Id. 2) a) To transmit as an inheritance, to bequeath, consuetudo a maioribus tradita, Cic.; qui io morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. b) To hand down, report, relate, quarum nomini poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt, Cic.; qui (Aristides) unus omoium iustissimus fuisse traditur, Id. 3) To deliver, impart, teach, t. et docere, Cic.; t. elementa loquendi, Id.*

TRADŪCO [transduco, Cæs.], xi, ctum [imperat., traduce, Ter.; perf. sync., traduxi, Plaut.], 3 v. a. (trans, duco). *To conduct, lead, carry, or bring over or to a place.* I. A) *Prop.: t. multitudinem hominum trans Rhenum in Galliam, Cæs.; t. copias præter castra, Id.; t. hostes in castra ad se, Id.; carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, was led or carried along, Suet.* —B) *Esp. 1) To lead, conduct, or convey over water or a bridge, flumen subito accrevit, ut ea traduci non potuerunt, Cic.; t. exercitum flumen Axonam, Cæs.; quos Cæsar transduxerat Rhenum, Hirt. 2) Polit. t. t.: t. equum, to lead his horse by; said of a knight when he passed muster at a review of his order by the censor, jussit equum traducere, Cic. 3) To lead along in order to expose to public ignominy, Suet.* —II. Fig. A) *Gen.: t. animos (judicium) a severitate ad hilaritatem risumque, Cic.; centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus virtutis causa in superiores ordines transducti, promoted, Cæs.* —B) *Esp. 1) To bring over to one's side, t. hominem ad optimates, Cic.; traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Id. 2) To exhibit in public, expose to ridicule, defame, dishonor, an non sensitis... vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 3) To publish, make known, show, t. carmina, Mart.; t. se, to show one's self in public, appear, Juv. 4) Of time: To spend, pass, t. otiosam ætatem et quietam sine ullo labore, Cic. 5) With later grammarians. a) To translate, t. vocabulum Græcum in linguam Romanam, Gell. b) To derive, Id.*

TRADUCTIO, ōnis, f. (traduco). I. Prop.: *A leading past or by, a leading in triumph, t. captivum, Aus.* —II. Fig. A) *Gen.: A removing or transferring to another station of life, t. ad plebem, Cic.* —B) *Esp. 1) An exhibiting in public, exposure to public ignominy, public disgrace, dedecus et t., Sen. 2) A passing away, course, of time, t. temporis, Cic. 3) In Rhet. a) Metonymy, t. atque immutatio in verbo, Cic. b) A repetition of the same word in different cases, Auct. Her.*

TRADUCTOR, ōris, m. *One who conveys over, a carrier, transporter, a name given to Pompey, as having occasioned the removal of Clodius from the patricians to the plebeians, Cic.*

TRADUCTUS.

TRADUCTUS, a, um, *part. of traduco.*

TRADUX, ūcis, m. (traduce). *A branch or twig of a vine carried over to another tree for propagation. Tac.*

TRĀGICE, *adv. Tragically, in a tragic manner, rhetorice et t. ornate mortem. Cic.*

TRĀGICŌMŒDĪA, æ, f. (τραγικοκωμῳδία). *Tragi-comedy, a drama in which tragedy and comedy are combined, Plaut.*

TRĀGĪCUS, a, um (τραγικός). I. A) *Of or relating to tragedy, tragic, t. Orcestes aut Athamas, brought forward in tragedies, Cic.; t. actor, a tragic actor, Liv.; t. carmen, tragedy, Hor.; t. cerva, in the tragedy Iphigenia, Juv. — B) Subst, tragicus, i. m., A tragic poet, Cic. — II. Meton. A) Tragic, sublime, t. orator, Cic.; t. color, Hor. — B) Tragical, horrible, awful, atrocious, t. scelus, Liv.; t. Erinnyes, Prop.*

TRĀGĒDĪA, æ, f. (τραγῳδία). I. *A tragedy, Cic. — II. Meton. A) Sublime or lofty diction, neque vero letis tragœdiis tuis... perturbor, Cic. — B) A great disturbance or commotion, ejus Appiæ nomen quantas tragœdias excitat! Cic.; movere tragœdias in parvis litibus, Quint.*

TRĀGĒDUS, i, m. (τραγῳδός). I. *A tragic actor, tragedian, Cic.; a tragic poet, Quint. — II. Tragœdus, An epithet of Jupiter, from the Vicus Tragœdus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilios, Suet.*

TRĀGŪLA, æ, f. (traho). I. A) *A kind of javelin, Cæs. — B) Fig.: A trick, intrigue, artifice, tragulani in te injicere adornat, Plaut. — II. A kind of drag-net, Plin.*

TRĀHA [trahēs, Virg.], æ, f. (traho). *A vehicle without wheels, a sledge, Col.*

TRĀHAX, ācis (traho). *That attracts things to itself, grasping, greedy, rapax, trahax, Plaut.*

TRĀHĒA, æ. See TRAHA.

TRĀHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. [*inf. perf. sync.*, traxe, Virg.] *To draw, draw to itself, draw away, to drag, drag away. I. Prop. A) Gen.: expueteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic.; Servilius exigua in spe trahetur animum, Liv.; limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall.; navigium aquam trahit, lets in water, leaks, Sen.; traheretur virgo passis crinibus a templo, Virg.; t. herentia viscere tela, to draw out, extract, Ov.; t. colorum, to take, Id.; t. pocula arente fauce, to drink, Hor.; sine trahi, quum egomet trahor, am drugged after, Plaut.; coria et carnem trahit (æs aurumque) et conducit in unum, draws together, contracts, Lucr. — B) Esp. 1) To carry off or away, t. spolia, Cic. 2) To throw away, squander, t. pecuniam, Sall. 3) To spin, work, manufacture, t. vellera digitis, Ov. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: trahitur omnes studio laudis, Cic.; scō ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, origines, Id.; omnia non bene consulta in virtutem traherantur, were interpreted, Sall.; t. vitam, to drag on, Plin.; t. verba, to pronounce with difficulty, Sil. — B) Esp.: To draw out, protract, prolong, delay, sin trahitur bellum, Cic.; t. pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv.; quærentes, trahi se a Cæsare, were detained, Suet. In a neuter sense: To linger, hold on, remain, si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius trahit, Cels.*

TRĀJECTĪO, ōnis, f. (trajicio). I. *Prop.: A passing over, passage, honestior existimatur trajectio, a sailing over to Pompey, Cic.; trajec-*

TRANQUILLITAS.

tiones motusque stellarum, shooting stars, Id. — II. Fig. A) *A transposing or displacing of words, Cic. — B) Exaggeration, hyperbole, veritatis superlatio atque t. Cic.*

TRĀJECTUS, a, um, *part. of trajicio.*

TRĀJECTUS [transjectus, Cæs.], ūs, m. (trajicio). I. *A passing or crossing over, t. in Britannium, Cæs. — II. A passage, place of crossing, auxilia ad trajectum, Auct. B. Al.*

TRĀJĪCĪO [trans-jicio, Cæs.], jēci, jectum, 3 v. a. (jacio). I. *To throw, shoot, carry, or bring over. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: t. murum jaculo, Cic.; t. telum, Cæs.; pontibus transjectis, laid across, Hirt.; quod est levisimum ac summum, ut trajeciant in alia vasa, pour from one vessel into another, Varr. 2) Esp.: To convey across, ferry over, transport, t. milites trans flumen, Liv.; t. sese duabus navibus in Africam, to go over, cross, Id.; t. sese ex regia ad alqm, Cæs. — B) Fig. 1) Gen.: quum ex illius invidia deoperare aliquid et in te trajicere cœperit, Cic.; dolor trajectus in cor, having passed, Hor. 2) Esp.: t. verba, to trans- pose, Cic.; Quint. — II. To cause one thing to pass through another, to run, stick, or pass through, t. procurrentem (pilo), Cæs.; t. pectus ferro, Liv.; pars magna equitum mediam trajecit sciem, broke through, Id.*

TRĀLĀTĪCIUS or -TĪUS, a, um. See TRANS-LATICIUS.

TRĀLLES, ium (Trallis, is, Plin.), f. *Tralles, a town of Lydia, Cic.*

TRĀLLĪANUS, a, um (Tralles). *Of or belonging to Tralles, Trallian, T. fuerit Demosthenes, of Tralles, Cic. Subst. plur., Tralliāni, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Tralles, Cic.*

TRĀ-LŪQUOR, qui. *To tell through and through, to relate entirely, Plaut.*

TRĀLUCEO, ere. See TRANSLUCRO.

TRĀMA, æ, f. *The woof (in weaving). I. Prop., Sen. — II. Meton.: t. figuræ, of a thin, lean person, Pers.; t. putidæ, trifles, bagatelles, Plaut.*

TRĀMEO, are. See TRANSMEO.

TRĀMES, itis, m. (trameo). I. *A cross-way; side-way, a by-way. A) Prop.: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, Cic. — B) Meton. 1) A way, path, passage, course, flight, Virg. 2) Plur.: The branches of a family, Geil. — II. Fig.: A way, method, atque viam monstravit tramite parvo, Lucr.*

TRĀMIGRO, TRANMITTO, TRANATO. See TRANS.

TRĀNO [transno], I v. a. and n. (trans, no). *To swim over, across, or through. I. Prop.: t. Gangem, Cic.; t. flumen, Cæs.; t. Lethæas per undas, Virg. — II. To go, sail, fly, or pierce through, t. turbida nebula, Virg.*

TRĀNQUILLE, *adv. Quietly, calmly, t. placideque, Cic.; tranquillissime senuit, Suet.*

TRĀNQUILLĪTAS, ātis, f. (tranquillus). *Quietness, stillness. I. Prop. A) Calmness, still weather, nos longis navibus tranquillitates occupaturi eramus, Cic.; malacia ac t., Cæs. — B) Meton. of color: Clearness, nubilus color at t., Plin. — II. Fig. A) Serenity or calmness of mind, peace, quiet, et t., Cic.; otium ac t., Id. — B) Esp. 1) De Tranquillitate Animi, the title of one of Seneca's writings. 2) Tranquillitas tua, in later times, a title of the Roman emperor, Your Serene Highness, Eutr.*

TRANQUILLO.

TRANQUILLO, *adv.* In a calm, t., ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est. Sen.; cetera tribuni t. per-gero Liv.

TRANQUILLO, 1 v. a. (tranquillus). To calm, tranquilize, make calm or quiet. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: mare tranquillatur glo. Plin.—B) Meton.: t. vultum, to clear, Plaut.—II. Fig.: ut ut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic.

TRANQUILLUS, a, um, *part. of transigo.* 1. Prop. A) 1) Of the weather, mare sua natura tranquillum, Cic.; t. serenitas, Liv. 2) Subst. in the neut.: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; tranquillo pervectus Chalcedem, the sea being calm, Liv.; tranquillum est, there is a calm, Plaut.—B) Meton.: t. et serena frons, calm, Cic.—II. Fig.: Calm, tranquil, still, peaceful, efficendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquillii, Cic.; tuæ literæ t. i. e. announcing tranquillity, Id.; esse traquillior animo, Id.; t. senectus, Hor.

TRANS, *prep. with acc.* Beyond, over, on the other side of, Nevus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic.; arreptum vexillum, t. vallum hostium trajecit, Liv.; parare hortos t. Tiberim, Cic.

TRANS-ABEO, ii, ire, v. a. 1. To go or pass beyond or by, t. alqm fugâ, Stat.—II. To go, pass, or pierce through, ensis transabit costas, Virg.

TRANSACTOR, ôris, m. (transigo). One who accomplishes or brings about any thing, reum t. et administer, Cic.

TRANSACTUS, a, um, *part. of transigo.*

TRANSADACTUS, a, um, *part. of transadigo.*

TRANS-ADIGO, egi, actum, 3 v. a. To run through, perforate, transfix, et, qua fata celerissima, transadigit costas et crates pectoris enses, Virg.

TRANS-ALPINUS, a, um (Alpes). That is beyond the Alps, Transalpinæ, T. Gallia, Cic. Subst. plur. Transalpini, ôrum, m., People beyond the Alps, Suet.

TRANSCENDO or TRANSCENDO, di, sum, 3 v. a (scando). 1. Prop.: To step, go, pass, or climb over, t. in hostium naves, Cæs.; t. in Italiam, Liv.; t. flumen exercitu, Tac.—II. Fig.: t. ad leviora, to pass on or over, Quint.; t. fines juris, Lucr.

TRANSCENSUS, a, um, *part. of transcendo.*

TRANSCIDO, idi, 3 v. a. (trans, cædo). To cut through, cut to pieces, Plaut.

TRANSCRIBO or TRANS SCRIBO, psi, ptum, 3 v. a. To transcribe, transfer, copy off or out. 1. Gen.: testamentum in aliis tubulis transcriptum, Cic.—II. Esp. A) To make over or transfer by a writing or instrument, t. nomina in sorios, Liv.; Tarne, p-terire, tm Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis? to go over, Virg.; t. spatium vite alicui, to add, assign, Ov.—B) To transfer, remove, quom . . . te in viros philosophia transcriperit, Sen.; transferant urbi matres, Virg.—C) To copy (in painting), Plin.

TRANSCRIPTUS, a, um, *part. of transcribo.*

TRANS-CURRO, curri or cûcurri, cursum, 3 v. n. and a. 1. To run over, across, or past. A) Prop.: transcurrentes detegere remos, in sailing by, Cæs.; cito transcurro curricula ad nos, Plaut.—B) Fig.: t. in dissimilem (rem), Auct. Her.—II. To run, go, or pass through. A) Prop.: t. Campaniam, Suet.; cœlum t. nimbus,

TRANSFERO.

Virg.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: t. cursum, to finish the course quickly, Cic. 2) Esp. in speech: To run over rapidly or briefly, touch briefly upon, t. partem operis, Quint.

TRANSCURSUS, a, um, *part. of transcurro.*

TRANSCURSUS, ūs, m. (transcurro). A running or passing by or through. 1. Prop.: t. fulguris, Suet.—II. Fig.: A running over rapidly, a touching briefly upon, in transcurso, Plin.

TRANS-DANUBIANUS, a, um (Danubius). Beyond the Danube, T. regio, Liv.

TRANSDITUS, a, um, *part. of transdo.* See TRADO.

TRANSDO, ère. See TRADO.

TRANSDUCO, &c. See TRADUCO, &c.

TRANSENNA, Æ. f. 1. Prop.: A rope, line, nunc ab t. hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut.; quasi per t. pretereunt, passing by at a distance (as it were, outside the line, beyond the bounds), Cic.—II. Fig.: A snare, ducere hominem doctis dolis in transennam, Plaut.

TRANS-EO, ii, itum, ire, v. n. and a. To go over, pass by, pass. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: t. e suis finibus in fines Helvetiorum, Cæs.; Mosa transit in Rhenum, Id.; t. ac transvehi, Liv.; t. per media castra, Sall.; t. Formias, to go through Formia, Cic.; Rhodanus transitur, Cæs.—B) Esp. 1) To go over to a party, t. ad adversarios, Cic.; t. ad Pompeium, Cæs. 2) To go or pass into, be changed into, ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. 3) To pass through or off (of food), cibi transeunt, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: quod quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, penetrates, Cic.; t. vitam silentio, to spend or pass, Sall.; nil transit amans, escapes, Stat.—B) Esp. 1) To go over in opinion, to pass over, transierunt illic, ut oratio ejus esset habenda, qui, &c., Cœl. ap. Cic.; t. in sententiam alcis, Liv. 2) To go or pass into by change, frequens imitatio t. in mores, Quint. 3) In speech, a) To pass or go over to another subject, t. ad partitionem, Cic.; transeunt ad alteram convictionem, Liv. b) To run over hastily, touch briefly upon, leviter t. ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. c) To pass over, omit, multa transi, Cœl. ap. Cic. 4) To pass by or away, pass, elapse, quom legis dies transierit, Cic.; multi jam menses t., Cæs.

TRANSFERO, tûli, lâtum [also trâitatum], ferre, v. a. To carry, convey, or bring over, transfer. 1. Prop. A) Gen.: simulacrum translatum Carthaginicum, Cic.; transferri trans Alpes, Id.; in eo triumpho coronæ auræ translatae sunt, led by, Liv.; o Venus . . . vocantis ture te multo Glyceræ decorum transfer in udem, betake thyself, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) Of plants: To transplant, semina, que transferuntur e terra in terram, Varr. 2) To transfer into another book, transcribe, copy, literæ . . . de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic.; versus translati, Suet.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To transfer, accommodate, adapt give on other turn to, t. sermonem alio, Cic.; t. definitionem in aliam rem, Id.; t. culpam in alios, Id.; t. bellum in Celtiberiam, Cæs.; t. invidium criminis, to remove from one's self, Tac.—B) Esp. 1) To put off, defer, sese in proximum annum translatis, i. e. put off his canvassing, Cic. 2) Of speech or

TRANSFIGO.

writing. n) *To turn, translate, istum ego locum totidem verbis in Dicaearchum transtuli.* Cic. b) *To use metaphorically or figuratively, verba propria aut quae transferuntur.* Cic.

TRANSFIGO, xi, xum, 3 v. a. I. *To pierce or run through, evelli jussit eam, quam erant transfixus.* histum. Cic.; t. aliquid gladio per pectus. Liv.; scutum transfigitur. Caes. — II. *To run or thrust one thing through another, (husta) duplicat virum transfixa dolore.* Virg.

TRANSFIGURO, i v. a. *To change in form, transfigure, transform, t. puerum in muliebrem naturam.* Suet.; et qui corpora prouta transfigurati. i. e. *Oculi, in his Metamorphoses.* Suet.

TRANSFIXUS, a, um, part. of transfigo.

TRANSFODIO, fodi, fossum, 3 v. a. *To run or pierce through, Galli transdiedebantur.* Caes.; tran-fossi pectora ligno. Virg.

TRANSFORMIS, c. (transformo). *That is transformed or changed, Proteus t., Ov.*

TRANSFORMO, i v. a. *To alter or change in shape, transform. I. Prop.*: (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum. Virg.: t. membra in juvenco. Ov. — II. *Fig.*: t. animum ad naturam alius. Quint.

TRANSFORO, arc. v. a. *To bore through, perforate.* Sen.

TRANSFODIOSUS, a, um, part. of transfodio.

TRANSFRETO, i v. n. and a. (fretum). *To pass over or cross the sea, quam primam transfretatari (Broudisium).* Suet.

TRANSFUGA, ae, c. (transugio). I. *Prop.*: *He who runs from one to another, a renegade, deserter, non omnia illum trans-fugum ad-um esse senatui dicere.* Cic. — II. *Meton.*: t. divitiarum pars liquere gestio. Hor.

TRANSFUGIO, fugi, 3 v. n. *To run to the other side, go over, desert. I. Prop.*: t. ad Romanos. Liv. — II. *Fig.*: oculi atque aures atque opinio trans egere ad nos. Plaut.

TRANSFUGIUM, ii. n. (transfugio). *A going over, desertion, t. impeditiora.* Liv. *Meton.*: t. sacrarii, the immigrants into Rome. Prud.

TRANSFUNDO, fudi, fusum, 3 v. a. *To pour out of one vessel into another, pour out or off. I. Prop.*: t. aquam in alia vasa. Col.; t. in urnam (Pompeium mortuum), to inter. Luc.; sanguis in venas transfunditur, pours or discharges itself. Cels. — II. *Fig.*: libentius omnes mens laudes ad te transferendum, would have transferred. Cic.: studia latius translusa, extending. Id.

TRANSFUSIO, onis, f. (transfundo). *A pouring out of one vessel into another, a pouring out, transfusing. I. Prop.*: t. aquae. Plin. — II. *Fig.*: quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse, migrations. Cic.

TRANSFUSUS, a, um, part. of transfundo.

TRANSGREDIOR, gressus, 3 v. dep. n. and a. (gradior). *To step or go over, surmount, cross. I. Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. pomerium. Cic.; t. flumen. Caes.; transgressos (sc. flumen) recipit mons. Sall.; t. in Corsicam, to cross over. Liv. — B) *Esp.*: *To go over to a party, transgredior ad vos.* Tac. — II. *Fig.*: t. aliquid, to surpass, excel. Plin.; t. mensuram, to exceed. Id. *Pass.*: transgresso Apennino. Liv.

TRANSGRESSIO, onis, f. (transgredior). *A going or passing over. I. Prop.*: t. Gallorum. Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *An overstepping or*

TRANSLATIO.

transgressing the usual order of words, a transposition, t. concinna verborum. Cic. — B) *In speech: A transition, Quint.*

TRANSGRESSUS, a, um, part. of transgredior.

TRANSGRESSUS, us, m. (transgredior). *A going or passing over, passage, in transgressu amnis.* Tac.

TRANSIGO, egi, actum, 3 v. a. (ago). I. *To pierce or thrust through, transfigi, t. se ipsum gladio.* Tac.; ensis t. viscera. Luc. — II. *To perform, bring about, accomplish. A) Gen.*: suscipere, t. negotium. Cic.; t. plerumque per se. Liv.; sin transactum est, is over. Cic. — B) *Esp.*: *To settle, conclude, finish, agree, come to an agreement, t. cum reo.* Cic.; t. aliquid secum qualibet conditione. Id. — C) *To bring to an end, pass, spend (of time), t. tempus per octentationem.* Tac.: t. plucidas noctes. Sen.

TRANSILIO or TRANSILIO, ivi or ii, 4 v. n. and a. *To leap or jump over. I. Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. per hortum ad nos. Plaut.; t. ex humilioribus in altorem navem. Liv.; t. per Thraciam, Macedoniae et Graeciam, to go quickly through. Flor. — B) *Esp.*: *To go over to a party, t. ad Thessaliam.* Plin. — II. *Fig.*: t. ad ornamenta (i. e. aureos annulos). Plin.; onyx t. in gemmam ex lapide Caranniae, the worn onyx was transferred. Id.; t. ante pedes posita et alin longe repetita sumere, to pass over, omit, neglect. Cic.; t. munera medicis Liberi, to enjoy immoderately. Hor.

TRANSITANS, antis (transito, from trans-eo). *That travels through, t. Julia lege, travelling through the province.* Cic.

TRANSITIO, onis, f. (transeo). *A going or passing over, passage. I. Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. visionum. Cic. — B) *Esp.*: *A going over to any one's side or party.* Cic. — II. *Fig.* A) *Infection, contagium.* Ov. — B) *In Rhet.*: *Transitio, Auct. Her.* — C) *Infection, by declining or conjugating.* Vutr.

TRANSITORIUS, us, m. (transeo). *Fit for or provided with a passage, passable, t. domus.* Suet.

TRANSITUS, us, m. (transeo). *A passing or going over. I. Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. lo-sae. Cic.; t. spiritus, the windpipe. Plin.; t. auditus, i. e. the auditory canal. Id. — B) *Esp.*: *A going over to another party, t. facilis ad proximos et validiores.* Tac. — II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: t. n. puritatis ad adolescentiam. Quint. — B) *Esp.* 1) *A passing from one step to another, gradus praebens transitum.* Quint. 2) *A passing from one subject to another, hic erit ad alia t.* Quint.; quae leviter in transitu attingam. *by the way.* Id.

TRANSICTIONE. See TRAJ.

TRANSLATICIUS [tralat.] or -TIUS, a, um (transfero). I. *Introduced by custom, customary, usual, vetus (dicunt) et t. Cic.* — II. *Meton.*: *Ordinary, common, mean, loqui more t.* Phaedr.: hoc vero... tralaticium est. Cic.

TRANSLATIO or TRALATIO, onis, f. (transfero). *A conveying over, transferring, removing. I. Prop.* A) *Gen.*: t. puerum a justis dominis ad alienos. Cic.: t. doncellam rurali. Suet. — B) *Esp.*: *The transplanting or engraving of trees.* Plin. — II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: t. criminis, a turning off. Cic. — B) *Esp.* 1) *A translation, version, Quot.* 2) *A trope, metaphor, Cic.*

TRANSLATIVUS.

TRANSLATIVUS, a, um (translatio). *Transferring, t. constitutio, Cic. Subst. Quint.*

TRANSLATOR, oris, m. (transfero). *One who transfers, Verres... t. questura: who, as quaestor, conveyed the fins to Sulla, Cic.*

TRANSLATUS, u, um, part. of transfero.

TRANSLATUS (trahit.), ūs, m. (transfero). *A carrying by in procession, a carrying along, Sen.*

TRANS-LEGO, ěre, v. a. *To read through, Plaut.*

TRANS-LUCEO or TRĀLUCĒO, ěre, v. u. I. *To shine through, be transparent, Plin.*

TRANS-LUCIDUS [trāluc.], a, um. I. Prop.: *Transparent, t. crystallus, Plin.*—II. Fig.: *Lucid, clear, t. elocutio, Quint.*

TRANS-MĀRINUS, a, um. *Beyond sea, transmarine, t. vectigalia, Cic.; t. gentes, Liv.*

TRANS-MEO or TRĀMĒO, I v. a. and n. *To go or pass over, to go or pass through, t. terra marique, Tac.*

TRANS-MIGRO, āvi, I v. n. I. *To remove to another place, in order to settle there, t. urbem, Liv.; t. in hortos, Suet.*—II. Meton.: *To be transplanted, Plin.*

TRANSMISSIO, ōnis, f. (transmitto). *A passing over, passage, ab ea urbe t in Graeciam, Cic.*

TRANSMISSUS, a, um, part. of transmitto.

TRANSMISSUS, ūs, m. (transmitto). I. *A transmitting, Pnc.*—II. *A passing over, passage, t. ex Gallia in Britanniam, Cæs.*

TRANSMITTO or TRĀMITTO, mīsi, missum, 3 v. a. I. *To send, bring, or convey over.*

A) Prop.: *exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), is conveyed over, Cæs.; t. classem in Eubœam ad urbem Oreum, Liv.; t. pontem, Suet.; t. hereditatem alicui t. givæ or make over, Plin.; (Gallorum reguli)... exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, let cross, gave a passage, Liv.—B) Fig.: t. bellum alicui, to commit, leave to, Cic.; t. tempus temporibus amicorum, to devote, Id.: t. vim in alqm, to use, Tac.; t. munia imperii, to give up, Id.; t. Junium mensem, to let pass, Id.; t. quicquid acceperat, to forget, Sen.*—II. *To pass, go, step, or climb over any thing.*

A) Prop. 1) Gen.: *grues cum maria transmittant, Cic.; Iberum pœnus transmisisse, Liv.; cervi transmittunt campus cursu, Virg. 2) Esp.: To go or pass over to another party, desert, Vell.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To pass over in silence, omit, t. sententiam, Tac.; t. nihil silentio, Id. 2) Esp.: To spend, pass (time), t. tempus quiete, Plin. E.; t. vitam per obscurum, Sen.; t. ardorem febrium, to survive, Plin.*

TRANSMONTANUS, i, m. *That is or has come from beyond a mountain, adoriri transmontano, the people on the other side, Liv.*

TRANS-MOVEO, ōtum, 2 v. a. *To carry or move over, remove.* I. Prop.: *t. legiones, Tac.*—II. Fig.: *t. gloriam verbis in se, Ter.*

TRANSMUTATIO, ōnis, f. *A transposing of letters, Quint.*

TRANS-MUTO, āre, v. a. *To exchange, change, (Fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor.*

TRANS-NATO or TRĀNĀTO, I v. n. *To swim over or through, Cæs.*

TRANSNO. See TRANS.

TRANSVERBERO.

TRANS-NOMINO, āvi, I v. a. *To change a name, call by another name, Suet.*

TRANS-NUMERO, āre, v. a. *To count out, Auct. Her.*

TRANS-PĀDANUS, a, um. *Beyond the Po, Transpadanus T. clientes, Cic.*

TRANS-PĀDANI, ōrum, m. *People beyond the Po, Cic.*

TRANSPECTUS, ūs, m. (transpicio). *A looking through, Lucr.*

TRANSPICIO or TRANS-SPICIO, ěre, v. a. *To look through, Lucr.*

TRANS-PONO, pōsiti, pōsitum, 3 v. a. *To carry or put over, transport.* I. Gen.: *classis t. militem, Tac.*—II. Esp.: *To transfer, transplant, t. arborem in alium locum, Gell.*

TRANSPORTATIO, ōnis, f. *A removing from one place to another, migration, Sen.*

TRANS-PORTO, I v. a. *To carry, bring, or convey over, remove, transport, t. exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic.; t. onera et multitudinem iumentorum, Cæs.; t. Agrippinam in insulam, i. e. to banish, Suet.; t. ripas horrendas et rauca fluentia, to put over, Virg.*

TRANS-POSITIVUS, a, um (transpono). *That relates to transposing or transferring, Quint.*

TRANSPOSITUS, a, um, part. of transpono.

TRANS-RHENANUS, a, um. *Beyond the Rhine, T. Germani, Cæs.*

TRANSCENDO, TRANSSERO. See TRANSCENDO, &c.

TRANS-TIBĒRINUS, a, um. *Beyond the Tiber, t. ambulator, Mart. Subst., Cic.*

TRANS-TINEO, ěre, v. n. (teneo). *To go through, to have a passage, Plaut.*

TRANS-TRUM, i, n. *A cross-bench, a bench for rowers.* I. Prop., Cic. — II. Meton.: *A cross-beam, Vitruv.*

TRANSULTO or TRANSULTO, are, v. freq. n. (transilio). *To leap over, Liv.*

TRANSMPTIO, ōnis, f. (transumo). *A transferring, transfer, Quint.*

TRANSMPTIVUS, a, um (transumptio). *Transferring, Quint.*

TRANS-ŪO or TRANS-SŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. *To stitch through, t. exta verubus, Ov.*

TRANSVECTIO or TRĀVECTIO, ōnis, f. (transveho). *A passing over, by, or across.* I. Gen.: *t. Acherontis, Cic.*—II. Esp.: *A riding by (of Roman knights in review before the censor), a review, muster, Suet.*

TRANS-VECTUS, a, um, part. of transveho.

TRANS-VEHO or TRĀVEHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. *To carry over to a place, to carry, convey, or bring from one place to another.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: *quid militum transvexisset, Cæs.; ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transveherent ut res, Liv. Middle (transvehor): To drive, ride, go, come over or by a place, transvectus Corcyram, Liv.; legiones ex Sicilia in Africam transvecti, Sall.—B) Esp. 1) To convey past, to carry by or along in a triumphal procession, arma spulque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 2) To ride past the censor in a review, to pass muster, Liv.—II. Fig.: To pass by, elapse (of time), abiit jam et transverctum est tempus, Tac.*

TRANS-VERBERO, I v. a. *To pierce or*

TRANSVERSARIUS.

strike through, præclarsa bestia vanabulo transverberatur, Cic.

TRANSVERSARIUS, a, um (transversus). *Lying across, transverse, cross, t. tigna, Cæs.*

TRANSVERSO OR TRAVERSUS, a, um. I. *Præf. of transverto.*—II. *Adj. : Lying across, transverse, athwart, cross-wise, oblique.*

A) *Prop. 1) una lata via (urbis) perpetua multisque transversis divisæ privatæ ædificiis continentur, cross-streets, cross-ways, Cic.; t. tigna, cross-beams, Cæs.; ambulari transverso foro, across the marketplace or forum, Cic.; t. digitas, a finger's-breadth wide, Id. 2) Neut. absol. : in transversum positæ arbores, Plin.; ex transverso cedere, Plaut.; vendi transversa frumentum, across, cross-wise, Virg.—B) Fig. 1) t. incurrit misera fortuna rei publicæ, came across, Cic.; quum cœpit transversos agere felicitas, to lend aside from the right way, Sen. 2) Neut. absol. : de transverso, unexpectedly, contrary to expectation, Cic.*

TRANS-VERTO, ti, sum, 3 v. a. *To turn from one place to another, ut quæ defensio fuerat... to accusationem transverteretur, should be altered, changed, App.*

TRANS-VOLITO, are, v. intens. n. *To fly through, Lucret.*

TRANS-VÖLO OR TRÄVÖLO, 1 v. n. and a. *To fly over, beyond, or to the other side. I. Prop. : perdecies non transvolat Bœotia fines in Attica, Plin.—II. Meton. : To come, fly, &c., through rapidly, to pass over quickly. A) Prop. : t. Alpes, Asin. Pollio sp. Cic.; t. Oceanum, Auct. Her.; importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quereas (i. e. vetulas), Hor.—B) Fig. : cogitatio animum transvolans, passing rapidly through, Plin.*

TRÄPËTUS [trápëtum, i. n. (τρᾶπητόν), Col.; plur., trapetes, nm, m. (τράπητες), Varr.], i. n. (τρᾶπητός). *An olive-press, oil-press, Plin.*

TRÄPEZITA, æ, m. (τρᾶπεζίτης). *A money-changer, Plaet.*

TRÄSIMËNUS [Trasym.] LACUS, or simply TRASIMËNUS (Τρασυμένη λίμνη). *Lake Trasimeneus, a lake of Etruria, near Perugia, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans; now Lago di Perugia, Cic.*

TRAVEHO, ere, and TRAVECTIO. *See TRANS.*
TRÄVIO, are, v. a. (trans, vio). *To go through, Lucret.*

TRAVOLO, are. *See TRANSVÖLO.*

TRÄBATIUS, ii, m. C. Trebatius Testa, a lawyer, a friend of Cicero, Cic.; Hor.

TRÄBELLUS, a. Trebellius, a Roman family name, L. T., Cic.

TRÄBIA, æ, f. [m., SÜ.] Τρεβία, ð (sc. ποταμός). *Trebin, a river of upper Italy, famous for a victory obtained by Hannibal over the Romans; now Trebbia, Liv.*

TRÄBÖNIUS, a. Trebonius, a Roman family name, Cic.

TRÄBÖLA, æ, f. *Trebula, a town of Campania; now Maddaloni, Liv.*

TRÄBÖLANUS, a, um (Trabula). *Of or belonging to Trebula, T. ager, Liv. Subst., Trëbülännum, i, n., A country estate near Trebula, Cic.*

TRÄCËNI, æ, a, num. distr. (tres, centum). I. *Three hundred (distrib.), three hundred each, t. equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. Also for an indefinite large number, t. tauri, Hor.—*

TRES.

II. *Meton. : Three hundred, vivere annis trecentis, Plin.*

TRÄCËNTËSIMUS, a, um (trecenti). *The three hundredth, t. annus, Cic.*

TRÄCËNTI [tricit, Col.], m, a, num. (tres, centum). *Three hundred, t. viri, Cic. Also of an indefinite large number, t. catenæ, Hor.*

TRÄCËNTIES [tric, Mart.], adv. num. (trecenti). *Three hundred times, Catull.*

TRÄCËDIPNUM, i, n. [sc. vestimentum] (τρεχέδιννον). *A kind of light garment worn by parasites at dinner, Juv.*

TRÄCËCIM, num. (tres, decem) [for this we find decem et tres, Cic.]. *Thirteen, t. naues, Liv.*

TRÄCËBUNDUS, a, um (tremo). *Trembling, t. voce, Auct. Her.; t. membra, Ov.*

TRÄCËFACIO, feci, factum, 3 v. a. (tremo, facio). *To cause to tremble, t. Olympum, Virg.; folia tremefacta Noto, Prop.*

TRÄCËMENDUS, a, um (tremo). *Terrible, formidable, tremendous, t. rex, Virg.; t. Chimæra, Hor.*

TRÄCËMISCO [tremesco], ère, v. inchoat. n. *To tremble, quake, be afraid, tactu t., Lucret.; tooitruque tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg.*

TRÄCËNO, ïi, 3 v. n. and a. *To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with fear; also with an acc., to tremble at any thing, to be afraid of, dread, si qui tremere, Cic.; tremis ossa pavore, Hor.; tremit artus, Virg.; ripæ t. verberare, Hor.; te Stygii tremere lacus, te janitor Orca, Virg.*

TRÄCËMOR, òris, m. (tremo). *A trembling, tremulous motion. I. Prop. A) Gen. : pallor et t., Cic.; gelidusque per ima currit ossa tremor, Virg.—B) Esp. : An earthquake, Plin.—II. Meton. : A fright, terror, (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart.*

TRÄCËMÖLUS, a, um (tremo). I. *Having a tremulous motion, trembling, quaking, tremulous, t. manus, Plin.; t. flamma, Cic. post.; t. lumen, Virg.; t. motus, Lucret. Neut. adv. : paela tam tremulum crissat, Mart.—II. That causes trembling, t. frigus, Cic. Arat.*

TRÄCËPIDANTER, adv. *Tremblingly, with trepidation or fear, t. effatus, Suet.; trepidantius timidusque, Cæs.*

TRÄCËPIDATIO, òis, f. *A trembling or shaking motion, as that of a person in a state of alarm or in a great hurry, consternation, confused hurry, trepidation, numquæ t.? numqui tumultus? Cic.; res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.; t. nervorum, a trembling, Sen.*

TRÄCËPIDE, adv. *With trepidation, in a confused hurry, busily, hastily, classis t. soluta, Liv.; t. concursus, Phædr.*

TRÄCËPIDO, 1 v. n. (trepidus). *To be in a trembling or bustling motion, to run to a place in a great hurry or with trepidation, to be in a state of trepidation or alarm, t. concursare, Cæs.; t. et festinare, Sall.; t. omnibus locis, Id.; mens t. metu, Hor.; flammæ t., flicker, Hor.; trepidantia æta, trembling, Ov.*

TRÄCËPIDUS, a, um. *Trembling, in a state of trepidation or alarm, unguis, in commotion, t. apes, busy, Virg.; mœtus ac tropidus metu, Liv.; t. ahenum, boiling, bubbling, Virg.; t. res, a critical situation, Liv.; t. literæ, containing bad news, Curt.*

TRÄS [treis and tris], tria, num. (τρεις, τρία).

Three, horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. It also is used to express a very small number. tribus primis verbis, in the first three words, in a word or two. Cic.

TRESDÉCIM. See TREDECIM.

TRES-VIRI, ōrum, m. Three joint commissioners, e. g. three overseers of prisons. Plaut.; certain inferior priests. Cic.; three commissioners to superintend the distribution of land, Liv.

TREVERICUS, a, um (Treviri). Of or belonging to the Treviri, T. ager, Plin.; T. tumultus, Tac.

TREVIRI [Trävéri], ōrum, m. Treviri, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the Moselle; now Tréves and the surrounding country. Cæs. Sing., Trevir, Tac. Ambiguë, with allusion to Tresviri, Cic.

TRIANGULUS, a, um (tres, angulus). I. Triangular, sidera t., Cic.—II. Subst., triangulum, i, n., A triangle, Cic.

TRIARI, ōrum, m. (tres). I. A class of Roman soldiers occupying the third line, ranged behind the hastati and principes. Liv.—II. Triarius, ii, m., A cognomen in the gens Valeria, Cic.

TRIBAS, ālis, f. (τρίβας). A lewd woman, Pseudr.; Murt

TRIBOCCI [Triboci], ōrum, m. Tribocci, a Germanic tribe on the left of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace, Cæs.

TRIBRACHYS, ūns, m. (τρίβραχς). A tribrach, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables (—). Quint.

TRIBŪARIUS, a, um (tribus). Of or belonging to a tribe, t. crimina sodulitionum, i. e. of bribing a tribe, Cic.

TRIBŪLIS, e (tribus). I. Of or belonging to a tribe; hence (subst.), one who belongs to a tribe, one of the same tribe. Cic.—II. Meton.: One belonging to the lower class of people. Hor.

TRIBŪLUM, i, n. (tero). A threshing-machine, a kind of drag used by the ancients for beating out their corn, Varr.; Virg.

TRIBŪLUS, i, m. (τρίβλος). A triangular instrument thrown on the ground in order to harass an enemy, esp. the cavalry, a cultrop. I. Prop.: Veg.—II. Meton.: A kind of prickly weed, a thorn or thistle, Plin.

TRIBŪNAL, ālis, n. (tribunus). I. A stage or raised semicircular or square floor upon which magistrates sat, a tribunial, complotur tribunial. Cic.; pronunciate de sella ac tribuniali, Id.; dicere apud tribunalia, Quint.: the raised seat of the general in a camp, Liv.; the seat of a praetor in the theatre, Suet.; a monument in honor of the dead, a sepulchral mound, Tac.—II. Meton.: Any raised place, a mound, dam, dike. Plin.

TRIBŪNATUS, ūs, m. (tribunus). The office of a tribune, tribuneship, petere t. plebis, Cic.

TRIBŪNICIUS, a, um (tribunus). I. Of or pertaining to a tribune, tribunicial, t. potestas, Cic.; t. candidati, Id.; t. vis, Cæs.; equites Romani in tribunium restant honorem, i. e. of the military tribunes, Cæs.—II. Subst., tribunicius, ii, m., One that has been tribune, Cic.; Liv.

TRIBŪNUS, i, m. (tribus). A president, chief, or commander of a tribe; a tribune. I. tribunus aerarii, i. e. persons who assisted the quaestor in the payment of money, and who became judges on the

part of the people, according to the Lex Aurelia, Cic.—II. tribunus celerum, captains of the royal body-guard, called the celeres. Liv.—III. tribunus militum or militum, military tribunes, of whom there were six in each legion, who each in turn commanded that legion during two months, Cic.; also, sing., tribunus militaris and tribunus militum, Id.—IV. tribunus militum consulari potestate, military tribunes with consular power, i. e. magistrates who had the same power and dignity as consuls, from A.U.C. 310 until A.U.C. 388, chosen from the patricians and plebeians; they were at first three, afterward six, and after A.U.C. 352 even eight, Liv.—V. tribunus plebis, or more frequently simply tribunus, the tribunes of the people, guardians of the rights of the citizens against the encroachments of the higher orders, Cic.; Liv.

TRIBŪO, ūi, ūtum, 3 v. a. To bestow, impart, confer, or give to any body as his share or due. I. Prop.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deliquim. Cic.; t. suum cuique, Id.; t. pecunias ex modo detrimenti, to distribute, Tac.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: To give, present, bestow, impart, t. misericordiam alicui, Cic.; t. tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae. Cæs.—B) Esp. 1) To concede, grant, allow, yield, give up, t. alqd voluptati, Cic.; t. alqd rei publicae et amicitiæ, Cæs.; ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi arrogo, esteem thee as much, Cic.: mihi tribuere omnia, esteemed me above all, Id. 2) To ascribe, attribute, impute, assign, hoc nostra laus erit illustrior, quod illi tribuebat ignavia, Cic. 3) To divide, distribute, t. rem in partes, Cic. 4) To bestow upon, spend upon, t. dies comitiis, Cæs.; t. tantum temporis his rebus, Id.

TRIBŪS, ūs, f. I. Originally, the third part of the Roman people; then, in general, A division, a tribe (of which the greatest number was thirty-five, viz., thirty-one rusticæ and four urbanae); conf. Varr.; Cic.: movere ceotutionem tribu, to eject or expel from the tribe, Cic.; grammaticus ambire tribus, the grammarians, Hor.—II. Meton.: The mass, the people, common people, Plin.; Mart.

TRIBŪTARIUS, a, um (tributum). Of or pertaining to tribute or taxes, t. tabellæ, containing a promise of payment of money, &c., Cic.; t. solum, subject to tribute, tributary, Plin.

TRIBŪTĪM, adv. (tribus). By tribes, t. et centuriatum descriptis ordioibus, Cic.; numis t. divisis, Id.

TRIBŪTIO, ōnis, f. (tribuo). A dividing, distributing, Cic.

TRIBŪTUM, i, n. (tribuo). I. A tax, contribution, tribute, exigere tributa, Cic.; imponere t. in singula capita, Cæs.—II. Meton.: A present, Mart.

TRIBŪTUS, a, um, part. of tribuo.

TRIBŪTUS, a, um (tribus). According to tribes, Liv.

TRIBŪTUS, i, m. (tribuo). I. q. tributum; pedere t. Plaut.

TRICE, ūrum, f. (perhaps θρίξ). I. Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, gimcracks, apinas triceæque, Mart.—II. Meton.: Perplexity, embarrassment, Cic.

TRICENARIUS, a, um (triceni). Containing thirty, t. filius, thirty years old, Sen.

TRICENI, v, n [genū, tricenum, Auct. Her] (triginta). I. Thirty (distrib.), thirty each, t.

milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr.——II. *Meton.*: *Thirty*, Plin.

TRICENTI, TRICENTIES. See TRECENTI, &c. TRICEPS, cēpitis (tres, caput; *conf.* Cic.). I. *Three-headed*, t. Cerberus, Cic.; t. Hecate, because she is at the same time Luna and Diana, Ov.——II. *Meton.*: *Three-fold*, Varr.

TRICESIMUS (more rarely trigesimus), a, um (triginti). *The thirtieth*, t. dies, Cic.; t. sabbata, Hor.

TRICESIS, is, m. (triginta, as). *Thirty asses* Varr.

TRICHIA (akin in tragula, Greek δρύς, Sanscr. tru, w. gran). w, f. *An arbor, bower*, Cæs.

TRICHITIS, idis, f. (τριχίτις). *A kind of ailum*, Plin.

TRICES (tricesēs, B. Afr.), *adv. num.* (triginta). *Thirty times*, mea (filii) t. (eris milices) non posset (habere), *three millions of sesterces*, Cic.

TRICLAIVTUS, i, m. *A cognomen in the gens Lucretia*, Liv.

TRICLINIARIS, e (triclinium). I. *Of or belonging to a triclinium*, t. gradus, Varr.; t. mappæ, Id.——II. *Subst. plur.*, tricliniaria, ium, n. A) *A dining-room, supping-room*, Varr.——B) *Tapestry or covering for table-couches*, Plin.

TRICLINUM, ii, n. (τρικλίσιον). I. *A couch or sofa upon which the Romans reclined at table*, Cic.——II. *Meton.*: *A dining-room, supping-room*, t. hiberna et æstiva, Varr.

TRICLUM, i, n. (τρικύλιον). *A period consisting of three members*, Sen.

TRICOR, atus, l v. d. p. n. (triccæ). *To make or start difficulties*, Publius tecum tricasus est, Cic.

TRICORNIS, e. *Having three horns*, three horned, Plin.

TRICORPOR, oris (tres, corpus). *That has three bodies, three-bodied*, Virg.

TRICUSPIS, idis (tres). *Having three points, three-pointed*, t. telum, i. e. tridens, Ov.

TRIDENS, entis (tres, dens). *That has three teeth or prongs, three pronged*, t. rostra, Virg. *Subst., m.*, *A trident or three-pronged instrument used by fishermen in killing large fish*, Plin.; also, the sceptre of Neptune, Virg.; a kind of weapon used by the Nariii, Juv.

TRIDENTIFER, eri, m. *That carries a trident, trident-bearing*; an epithet of Neptune, Ov.

TRIDENTIGER, eri, m. (tridens, gero). I. q. tridentifer, Ov.

TRIDUUM, i, n. (tres, dies) (*sc.* spatium). *A space of three days*, decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic.; via tridui, Cæs.

TRIENNIA, ium (triennium) (*sc.* sacra). *Festivals celebrated every three years, triennial festivals*, Ov.

TRIENNIUM, ii, n. (tres, annus) (*sc.* spatium). *A space of three years, biennium aut t. est*, Cic.

TRIENS, entis, m. (tres). *The third part of a whole, one third*. I. *Gen.*: quum sciemus quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. *Of inheritances*: esse in triente, Cic.; heredes ex triente, Suet.——II. *Esp.* A) *As a coin*. 1) *The third part of an as*, Varr. 2) *Under the later emperors, a coin equal in value to the third of an aureus*,

Gall.——B) *As a measure for liquids: A third of a sextarius, i. e. four cythi*, Mart.

TRIENTIUS, a, um (triens). *That is given or sold for a third*, Liv.

TRIERARCHUS, i, m. (τριεραρχος). *The captain of a trireme, a trierarch*, Cic.; Tac.

TRIERIS, e (τριερης). *That has three banks of oars*, t. navis, Auct. B. Afr.

TRITERICUS, a, um (τριετηικός). *That happens or is celebrated every three years, triennial*, t. orgia, of Bacchus, Virg.; t. sacra, Ov. *Absol.*: Trieterica, Ov.

TRITERIS, idis, f. (τριετηίς). I. *A space of three years, three years*, Stat.; Mart.——II. *A festival celebrated every three years in honor of Bacchus*, Cic.

TRIFARIAM, odo (trifarius). *In three parts, on three sides, t. aditus, in three places*, Liv.; *dispartite epulas*, t. Suet.

TRIFAU, cis (tres, faux). *Having or proceeding from three mouths or throats*, t. lateratus Cerberi, Virg.

TRIFIDUS, a, um (ter, findo). *Cloned into three years, three-pronged, three-forked*, t. hasta (Neptuni), Val. Flac.; t. flamma, *forked lightning*, Ov.; t. via Proceæ, *a cross-road*, Sen.

TRIFOLIUM, a, um. *Of or belonging to Trifolium, a mountain near Naples*, T. ager, Juv.

TRIFORMIS, e (tres, forma). *That has three forms, trifurc*, t. Chioæra, Hor.; t. canis, i. e. Cerberus, Sen.; t. diva, i. e. Diana, who was also Luna and Heate, Hor.; t. mundus, consisting of earth, sea, and air, Ov.

TRIFUR, oris, m. (ter, fur). *A notorious thief; a great rascal*, Plaut.

TRIFURCIFER, eri, m. (ter). *A thorough knave, a consummate scoundrel*, Plaut.

TRIGEMINUS or TERGEMINUS (*chiefly poet.*), a, um (tres, geminus). I. *Three-fold, triple*, t. fratres, *three brothers of the same age*, i. e. the Horatii and Curatii, Liv.; t. spolia, *of the Curatii*, Liv.; *Trigemini*, the title of a comedy by Plautus, Gell.

——II. *Meton.*: *Three-fold*, t. natura pomorum, Plin.; t. vir, i. e. Grypon, Ov.; t. Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg.; *of any thing existing in a very high degree, certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, to the highest posts of honor*, Hor.; at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *with the greatest applause*, Mart.——III. *Porta Trigemina, a gate in ancient Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine*, Liv.

TRIGINTA, num. (τριάκοντα). *Thirty, septem et t. annos*, Cic.

TRIGON oris, m. (τρίγων or τρίγωνον). *A kind of ball for playing with*, Mart.

TRIGONUS, i, m. *A kind of fish, otherwise called trygon*, Plaut.

TRILIBRIS, e (ter, libra). *Of three pounds weight*, Hor.

TRILINGUIS, e (ter, lingua). *Having three tongues, three-tongued*, t. os (Cerberi), Hor.

TRILIX, icis (ter, licium). *Having or consisting of three threads, wrought with a triple tissue*, t. lorica auro, Virg.

TRIMESTRIS, e (ter, mensis). *Of three months*, t. consul, Suet.; t. hadi, Varr.

TRIMETROS or TRUS, a, um (τριμετρος). *Containing three metres trimeter*, t. versus, Quint.

TRIMODIA.

TRIMŌDIA, æ, f., TRIMODIUM, ï, n., Plaut. (tres, modus). *A measure of three modii, Col.*

TRIMŪLUS, a, um, dim. (trimus). *Of three years, three years old, triunlus patrem amicit, Suet.*

TRĪMUS, a, um (tres). *Of three years, three years old, filia, t. quæ perit mihi, Plaut.; utrumne in pulvere, trinus, quale prius ludas opus, as a child of three years old, Hor.*

TRĪNACRIA, æ, f. (Τρινακρία) (sc. insula). Sicily, Virg.

TRĪNACRIS, idis, f. (Trinacria). I. q. Sicilian, T. terra, i. e. Trinacria, Ov. Subst., Trinacris (sc. insula). *The island Trinacria, i. e. Sicily, Ov.*

TRĪNACRIUS, a, um (Trinacria). Sicilian, T. Pachynus, Virg.; T. mare, Ov.

TRĪNĪ, æ, a, num. distr. (tres). I. *Three (distrib.), three each, t. literæ, Cic.; hiemare trinis hibernis, Cæs.—II. Meton.: Three-fold, triple, vinetus trinis catenis, Cæs.; t. nomioa, Ov. In the sing., trino relicto præsidio, Auct. B. Afr.*

TRĪNOBANTES, uoi, m. *Triunobantes, a people in the east of Britain, at the mouth of the Thames (in Kent), Cæs.*

TRĪNŌDIS, e (ter, nodus). *Having three knots, t. clava, Ov.*

TRĪNŌNUS [Trinummus], i, m. *The name of a comedy of Plautus, Plaut.*

TRĪNŪNDINUS, a, um. See NUNDINUS.

TRINUS, a, um. See TRINI.

TRIO. ōnis. See SEPTENTRIONES.

TRĪŌBŪLUS, i, m. (τρίβολος). I. *A coin equal in value to three oboli, or half a drachma; also used to denote a very small number or trifle, negare se debere tibi triobolom, Plaut.—II. As a weight: Half a drachm, Cat.*

TRĪŌCALĪNUS, a, um (Triocala). *Of or belonging to Triocala, a fortress in Sicily, in Trinacalia (sc. agro), Cic.*

TRĪŌNES, uoi, m. (Prop.: Oxen yoked to a plough, or threshing-oxen, acc. to Varr.). *The constellations called the Greater and Lesser Bear (compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it), gemini T., Virg.; T. gelidi, Ov.*

TRĪŌPĒIS, idis, f. (Triopas). *A female descendant of Triopas, daughter of Erisichthon, Mestra, Ov.*

TRĪŌPĒIUS, ï, m. (Triopas). *Son of Triopas, i. e. Erisichthon, Ov.*

TRĪPARCUS, n, um (ter). *Very niggardly or stingy, Plaut.*

TRĪPARTĪTO, adv. *Into three parts, or in three parts, qui bona dividit t., Cic.; t. divisiu equitatis, Cæs.*

TRĪPARTĪTUS or PERTĪTUS, a, um (ter, partior). *That is or may be divided into three parts, t. enosa in accusatione, Cic.*

TRĪPECTOR, ōris (ter, pectus). *That has three breasts, Lucr.*

TRĪPĒDĀLIS, e (ter, pes). *Of three feet (in dimension), t. altitudo, Plin.; t. parma, Liv.*

TRĪPERTĪTUS. See TRIPARTITUS.

TRĪPES, ēdis (ter). *Three-footed, having three feet, t. mulus natus, Liv.; t. mensa, Hor.*

TRĪPLEX, icus (ter, plico). I. A) *Three-fold, triple, Plato triplicem fixit animum, Cic.; t. nacies, Cæs.; t. murus, Virg.; t. cuspis, i. e. the trident of Neptune, Ov.; t. mundus, as sky, land, and sea, Id.; t. regnum, i. e. divided among Jupiter,*

TRISTIS.

Neptune, and Pluto, Id. Poet. of three things that belong together: t. sorores, the three Fates, Id.; called also t. deæ, Id.; t. pollex, i. e. the finger of the three Fates, Id.; t. gens, three tribes, Virg.; t. greges, three companies of Bacchanals, Prop.—B) Subst. 1) triplex, icus, n., Triple, a three-fold portion, pediti in singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, t. equiti, Liv. 2) triplices, ium, m. (sc. codicilli), A writing-tablet of three leaves, Cic.—II. Meton.: Exceedingly great, strong, triplici fluctu, Sall.

TRĪPLICĪTER, adv. (triplex). *In a three-fold manner, Auct. Her.*

TRĪPLICĪO, I v. n. a. *To treble, make three-fold, t. numerum, Gell.*

TRĪPLUS, a, uoi, num. (τρίπλοῦς). *Three-fold, t. pars, Cic. Neut. absol.: plus triplo, more by three times, i. e. three times as much or many, Plaut.*

TRĪPTŌLĒMUS, i, m. (Τριπτόλεμος). *Triptolemus, son of Celenus king of Eleusis, and Metanira, inventor of agriculture, and guardian of the infernal regions, Ov.; Cic.*

TRĪPTŪDĪO, I v. n. I. *To jump, leap, or skip in religious ceremonies, Venant.—II. Meton. gen.: To leap, jump, exultare et t., Cic.*

TRĪPTŪDIUM, ï, n. (contr. from terripavium, terripodium, Cic.). I. A) *A leaping, jumping, or dancing in religious ceremonies, a solemn dance, tripudiation, sollemnia t., Liv.—B) Meton. gen.: tripudia Hispanorum motusque, Liv.—II. A favorable nuspice (when the sacred fowls ate so fast that the food fell out of their mouths), Cic.*

TRĪPUS, ōdis, m. (τρίπους). *A three-footed seat, a tripod. I. Gen.: donarem tripodas, Hor.—II. Esp. A) The tripod of the Python at Delphi, Cic.—B) Meton.: The oracle at Delphi, or an oracle in general, Ov.*

TRĪQUETRUS, a, um, I. *Three-cornered, triangular. (Britannia) insula t. Cæs.—II. Adj. prop.: Of or belonging to Sicily, T. prædia, Hor.*

TRĪREMĪS, e (ter, remus). I. *Having three banks of oars, t. naves, Cæs.—II. Subst., trimemis, is, f., A galley with three banks of oars, a trireme, Cic.*

TRISCURRIA, ōrum, n. (ter, scurra). *Very ludicrous or trifling things, buffooneries, Juv.*

TRISTE, adv. (tristis). *Sadly, sorrowfully; severely, harshly, t. et acutum resovere, Hor.; tristius curantur (adolescentes) with more difficulty, by a more painful course of treatment, Cic.; tristius respondere, more harshly, severely, Id.*

TRISTĪCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (tristis). *Something sad or sorrowful, filiolam suam Tertiam ... animadvertit tristiculum, Cic.*

TRISTĪFĪCUS, a, um (tristis, facio). *That makes sorrowful, saddening, t. voces, Cic. poet.*

TRISTĪMŌNIA, æ, f. (tristis). *Sorrow, sadness, metus ac t., Auct. B. Afr.*

TRISTIS, e. *Sorrowful, sad, troubled, melancholy. I. Gen. A) querere ex te, quid t. esses, Cic.; odernit hilarem tristis, tristeoque jocosus, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) Of things: Sad, doleful, dismal, sombre, disagreeable; noxious, hurtful, baleful, ut tuum lætissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic.; t. fure-*

TRISTITIA.

ra. Virg. 2) *Neut. absol.*: triste lupus stabulis, matris frugibus imbræ, &c., something destructive, Virg.; mitibus mutare tristitia, Hor.; Tristitia, a poem written by Ovid in exile, *The Sorrows of Ovid*.—II. *Esp. A*) Gloomy, morose, displeas'd; severe, grava, judex t. et integer, Cic.; t. amica ingrato viro, Prop.; esse t. alci, Plaut.; t. sorores, i. e. the Fates, Tibull.—B) *Meton of things*: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.

TRISTITIÄ, æ, f. (tristis). I. *Gen. A*) Sadness, sorrow, gloom, tum ad tristitium, tum ad lætiam, Cic.; t. invasit omnes, Sall.—B) *Of things*: t. temporum, dismal state of things, melancholy circumstances, Cic.; mitigare t. rei, hardness, Id.—II. *Esp.*: A gloomy or morose disposition or behavior, moroseness, harshness, severity, t. ac severitas, Cic.; causa tristitia, Prop.

TRISTOR, ari, v. dep. n. (tristis). To be sad, Sen. TRISULCUS, a, um (ter, sulcus). Having three furrows; three-fold or treble; three-pronged, t. lingua (serpentis), Virg.; t. telum Jovis, Ov.; t. fores, with three folds or leaves, Varr.

TRISYLLÄBUS, a, um (τρισύλλαβος). Trisyllabic, of three syllables, Varr.

TRITANNUS, i, m. Tritannus, a gladiator famous for his bodily strength, Lucil. ap. Cic.

TRITICEUS [triticeus, Plaut.], a, um (triticum). Of or made of wheat, wheaten, t. furtures, Varr.; t. messia, Virg.

TRITICUM, i, n. (tero, or perhaps Sanscr. tru, ta grow). Wheat, Cic.

TRITON, ðnis or ðnos, m. (Τρίτων). I. A) Triton, son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-deity, Ov. Plur., Tritones, Tritons, as attendants of Neptune, Tritonesque citi, Virg.—B) *Meton. 1*) Facetè: An immoderate lover of fish-ponds, Cic. 2) A sea-fish of the genus pelamides, Plin. 3) The name of a ship, Virg.—II. A river and lake of Africa near the Syrtis Minor, where Pallas (Minerva) was said to have been born, Luc.

TRITONIA, æ. See TRITONIUS. TRITONIÄCUS, a, um (Triton). Of or relating to Triton, T. palus, Ov.; T. arundo, i. e. the pipe or flute (tibia) invented by Pallas, Id.

TRITONIS, idis, f. (Triton). Of or belonging to Triton, or (meton.) to Pallas, T. Pallas, Lucr.; also absol., Tritonis, Virg.; T. arx, i. e. Athens, Ov.; T. pinus, i. e. the ship Argo, built after the plan of Pallas, Id.

TRITONIUS, a, um (Triton). Of or belonging to Triton, T. Pallas, Virg.; T. virgo, Id.; more frequently absol., Tritonia, æ, f., Id.

TRITOR, ðris, m. (tero). One that rubs or rubs off, a rubber, grinder, Plin.; t. compedium, as a term of reproach, applied to a slave in fetters, Plaut.; t. stimulozum, of one that is frequently scourged, Id.

TRITURA, æ, f. (tero). A rubbing, rubbing off; esp.: a threshing, Virg.

TRITUS, a, um. I. Part. of tero.—II. *Adj. A*) Prop. of a road: Trodden, worn by treading; hence, often visited, frequented, t. iter, Cic.—B) *Meton. 1*) Skilled, practiced, experienced, t. aures, Cic. 2) *Of speech*: Frequently used, well known, familiar, common, trite, quid in Græco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, Cic.

TRITUS, ðs, m. (tero). A rubbing, rubbing off, conflict atque tritu lapidum, Cic.

TRIVICUS.

TRIUMPHALIS, e (triumpho). Of or belonging to a triumph, triumphal, t. provincia, the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph, Cic.; t. porta, through which a triumphant general entered Rome, Id.; t. ornamenta, Suet.; or simply, triumphalia, and under the emperors also granted without a triumph, Tac.; t. vir, who has celebrated a triumph, Vell.; more frequently triumphalis, is, m., Suet.; Quint.; t. imagines, the images or busts of generals who had celebrated a triumph, Hor.

TRIUMPHO, i, v. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: Ta celebrate a triumph, to triumph. A) *Prop.*: Murenæ pater quam amplissime et honestissime ex prætura triumphasset, Cic.; t. ex Macedonia, Id.; Nero ovans triumphavit, celebrated an ovation, Vell.—B) *Fig.*: To exult, rejoice, be glad or joyful, exultare lætitia, t. gaudio, Cic.; oratio exultat et triumphat.—II. *Act.*: To triumph over, conquer, triumphata Capitolia, Virg.; Roma captam triumphati orbis, Ov.; triumphatus bos, obtained as booty, Id.

TRIUMPHUS (anciently triumphus), i, m. (θρίαμβος). I. triumph, An exclamation of the Fratres Arvales in their religious processions, Inscr.—II. A) The solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome, after having obtained an important victory; a triumph, diseres de triumpho, Cic.; decernere alci t., Id.; t. Botorum, over the Bœii, Liv.; res justissimi triumphi, worthy of a triumph, Vatin. ap. Cic.; the soldiers and the crowd on such occasions exclaimed, to triumphe! Hor.—B) *Fig.*: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum dixerit, Cic.; t. luxurie, over luxury, Plin.

TRIUMVIR, iri. See TRIUMVIRI. TRIUMVIRÄLIS, e (triumviri). Of or belonging to the triumviri, sectus flagellis triumviribus, i. e. of the head jailers, Hor.; t. proscriptio, ordered by the triumviri, Sen.

TRIUMVIRÄTUS, ðs, m. (triumviri). The office or function of triumviri, triumvirate, t. (coloniæ deducendæ), Cic.; tribunatu aute gesto triumviratibus, Liv.

TRIUMVIRI, ðrum or um, m. (tres, vir). Three joint commissioners or colleagues, three public functionaries associated in office. I. t. coloniæ deducendæ, or agro dando, for settling new colonists and distributing lands among them, Liv. Sing., Sall.—II. t. capitales, head jailers, three officers who had charge of the public prisons, Cic. Sing., Val. Max.—III. t. epulones (see EPULO).

IV. t. nocturni, i. c. who had the care of the city at night to guard it against fire, Liv.—V. t. mensarii, three commissioners for the regulation of money, public bankers, Liv.—VI. t. rei publicæ constituendæ, three commissioners for regulating and establishing the constitution of the state; a title conferred upon M. Antony, Lepidus, and Octavianus, Liv.; Suet. Sing., Suet.; Vell. (The coalition between Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus is commonly called the first triumvirate; but they never bore the title of triumviri, nor were they invested with any office under that name.)

TRIVENEFICA, æ, f. (ter, veneficus). An arch-sorceress, an arrant witch, Plaut.

TRIVIA, æ. See TRIVIVS.

TRIVIALIS, e (trivium). Accessible to all,

common, ordinary, vulgar, t. scientia, Quint.

TRIVICUS or -UM, i. Trivicum, a small town of the Hirpini, Hor.

TRIVIUM.

TRIVIUM, *n*, *n*. (ter, via). *A place where three ways meet.* I. Prop.: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. — II. Meton.: *A public place, public street or road, nocturnisque Hecate trivii ululata per urbes, Virg.; docere pueros in trivio, Tibull. Prov.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, from the streets, i. e. from the common people, Cic.*

TRIVIUS, *a*, *um* [genit. fem., Trivium, Lucr.] (trivium). *An epithet of deities who were particularly worshipped in the trivium; t. virgo, i. e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr.; called also t. dea, Prop.; more frequently absol., Trivia, æ, f., Virg. Lacus Trivivæ, Lake of Diana or Hecate, a lake in Latium, near Aricia; non Lago di Nemî, Virg.*

TRŌAS, *ædis* or *ædos*, *f*. (Troas). I. Trojan, T. humus, Ov. — II. More frequently subst. A) *A Trojan woman, Ov. Thus also, Troas, the title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero, Cic.; Troades, the title of a comedy by Seneca.* — B) *The country about Troy, the Troas, Nep.*

TRŌCHÆUS, *i*, *m*. (τροχᾶϊός). I. *A trochee, a metrical foot, consisting of one long syllable and one short (— —), Cic.; Quint.* — II. *Another name for the tribrachys, i. e. a metrical foot of three short syllables (— — —), Quint.*

TRŌCHÆICUS, *a*, *um* (τροχᾶϊκός) *Trochaic, consisting of trochees, t. versus, Quint.*

TRŌCHILUS, *i*, *m*. (τροχίλος). *A very small bird, a kind of wren, Plin.*

TROCHILĒA, *æ*, *f*. (contr. from τροχάλια). *A machine for raising weights, a pulley, windlass, Vit. Prov.: trochleis pituitam adducere, to hawk violently, Quint.*

TRŌCHUS, *i*, *m*. (τροχός). *An iron hoop set round with rings, trundled by children for amusement, Hor.*

TRŌES, *um*. See TROS.

TRŌEZEN, *ēnis*, *f*. (Τροίζην). *Træzen, an ancient town of Argolis, of which Pittheus was king; now Damala, Cic.*

TRŌEZĒNIUS, *n*, *um* (Træzen). *Of or belonging to Træzen, Træzenian, T. uger, Plin.; T. herus, i. e. Lælex, son of Pittheus, Ov.*

TROGLŌDYTĒ. *ærum*, *m*. (Τρογλοδύται). *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwelt in caverns, Cic.*

TROGLŌDYTĒICUS, *a*, *um* (Troglodytæ). *Of or belonging to the Troglodytes, T. myrrha, Plin.*

TROGUS POMPEIUS. *A Roman historian, under Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justinus.*

TRŌIA or TRŌJA, *æ*, *f*. (Tros). I. Troy, Liv.; Virg. — II. Meton. A) *A place built by Æneas, in the Laurentine territory, in Italy, Liv.* — B) *A place in Epirus, built by Helenus, Ov.; Virg.* — C) *A Roman horse-race, Virg.*

TRŌIADES, *um*, *f*. (Troia). *Trojan women, Pers.*

TRŌICUS, *a*, *um* (Troia). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, T. tempora, Cic.; T. ignis, the perpetual fire of Vesta in Rome, Stat.*

TRŌILĒUS, *i*, *m*. (Τρωίλος). *Trailus, the son of Priam, killed by Achilles, Virg.*

TRŌIUS, *a*, *um* (Troia). *Of or belonging to Troia, Trojan, T. Æneas, Virg.; T. sacra, Tibull.*

TRŌJA, *æ*. See TRŌIA.

TRŌJANUS, *a*, *um* (Troja). *Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan, T. urbs, i. e. Troy, Virg.; T. regna, Ov.; T. judex, i. e. Paris, Id. Prov. of any*

TRUDO.

latent danger, T. equus, Cic. Subst. plur., Trŏjŏoi, ŏrum, *m*. The Trojans, Cic.

TRŌJŪGĒNA, *æ*, *c*. (Troja, gigno). Sprung from Troy, Trojan, T. gentes, Lucr.; T. Romanus, descending from Trojans, Liv. Subst. plur., The Trojans, Virg.; the Romans, Juv.

TROMENTINA TRIBUS. One of the tribus rusticæ, Liv.

TRŌPEUM, *i*, *n*. (τρόπαιον). I. *A public monument erected in commemoration of a victory, a trophy, Cic.* — II. Meton. A) *A victory, tropæa Caesaris, Hor.* — B) *A monument, t. cupiditatis an necessitudinis, Cic.*

TRŌPHŌNIANUS, *a*, *um* (Trophonius). *Of or belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian, T. narratio Charonius, of one Charon, who descended into the cavern of Trophonius, Cic.*

TRŌPHŌNIUS, *ii*, *m*. (Τροφῳνίος). *Trophonius. 1. Brother of Agamemnon, with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, Cic. 2. A deity who pronounced oracles in a cavern near Labada, in Bœotia, called also Jupiter T., Cic.*

TRŌPUS, *i*, *m*. (τρόπος). *The improper or figurative use of a word, a metaphor, trope, Quint.*

TRŌS, *ŏis*, *m*. (Τρῳός). *Tros, son of Erichthonius, grandson of Dardanus, king of Phrygia, from whom Troy was so named, Virg.*

TRŌS, *ŏis*, *n*. *A Trojan, Virg. Plur., Troes, The Trojans, Virg.*

TROSMSIS, *is*, *f*. *Trosmsis, a town of Mæsia, Ov.*

TROSSŪLI, *ŏrum*, *m*. *A name given to the Roman knights (equites), from the town Trossulum of Etruria, which was taken by them without the assistance of the infantry, Varr. Sing., Pers. In the age of Augustus this was a term of reproach for dandies; fop, beau, petit maître, Sen.*

TRŪCIDĀTĒO, *ŏnis*, *f*. I. *A slaughtering, massacre, t. civium, Cic.; t. velut pecorum, Liv.* — II. Meton.: *A cutting up or to pieces, t. arborum, a lopping, Plin.*

TRŪCIDŌ, *iv*, *a*. I. Prop.: *To cut to pieces, to slaughter, massacre, butcher, necare, trucidareque, Cic.; t. aliquid ferro, Id.; trucidando occidere, Liv.* — II. Meton.: *To crush, annihilate, ruin, destroy, juvenis ne effuodat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic.; seu pieces seu porrum et capse trucidans, chev. Hor.; hæc (nubes) ... continuo magno clamore clamore trucidat, becomes extinct, Lucr.*

TRŪCŪLENTE, *adv*. *Fiercely, sternly, roughly, truculentius se gerere, Cic.; truculentissime aspicere, Quint.*

TRŪCŪLENTĒA, *æ*, *f*. (truculentus). *Fierceness, sarageness, roughness, sternness, quid tuam exspecto truculentiam, Plaut.*

TRŪCŪLENTUS, *a*, *um* (trux). I. *Rough, fierce, grim, stern, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, Cic.; t. atque sævus, Quint. Of things: vocibus truculentis streper, with a tumultuous voice, Tac.; t. æquor, Catull.* — II. *Truculentus, i*, *m*. *The title of a comedy by Plautus.*

TRŪDIS, *is*, *f*. (trudo). *A pointed pole (used for pushing), t. ferratæ, Virg.*

TRŪDO, *si*, *sum*. 3 v. a. *To push thrust; to push or thrust away or in a place; to push along, forward, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen.: trudi et trudi, Plaut.; t. montem pectore, Virg.; t. apros in*

plagas, Hor. — B) *Esp.*: To drive forth, or cause to be driven or pushed forth, or to rise, (pumpinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. — II. *Fig.*: trudi ad mortem. Cic.; in qua (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noxer Magnus Auli filium, pushes him on to get into office, Id.; fallacia nlia uliam trudit, follows another, Ter.

TRUENTINUS, a, um (Truentum). Of or belonging to Truentum, Truentine, T. Castrum, another name of the town Truentum, Pompei. ap. Cic. *Subst. plur.* Truentini, drum, m., The inhabitants of Truentum, Plin.

TRULLA, a, f. dim. (trua). I. A small vessel used in pouring out liquids, especially wine out of the crater or bowl into the cups, a kind of ladle, Cic. — II. *Meton.* A) A chafing-dish in the shape of a ladle, Liv. — B) A wash-hand basin, a basin, Juv.

TRUNCO, 1 v. a. (truncus). To lop, maim, mangle, mutilate, truncatum ex vulneribus corpus, Tac.; truncat olus foliis, Ov.; t. frontem, i. e. to deprive of an eye, Sil.; truncatus manibus et armis, deprived of, without, Claud.

TRUNCUS (truncus, Lucr.) i, m. The trunk of a tree. A) quid i in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, &c. Cic. — B) *Meton.* 1) The trunk of the human body, nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, Cic.; jacent ingens litore truncus, Virg. 2) The shaft of a column, Vitruv. 3) A piece cut off; e. g. of a branch, t. frondentes, Val. Flac.; of meat, Virg. 4) As a term of reproach: A blockhead dunce, dull, qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia, Cic.

TRUNCUS, a, um (truncus). I. Mutilated, maimed, mangled. A) *Prop.*: t. corpus, Liv.; t. pinus, a branch lopped off, Virg.; t. tela, broken, Id.; t. frons, deprived of a horn, Ov.; t. alnus, with out a rudder, Val. Flac. — B) *Meton.* 1) Undeveloped, imperfect, imperfecta et trunca (animalia), Ov.; t. manus nani, Prop. 2) Cut off, t. manus, Sen. — II. *Fig.*: t. urbs, Liv.; actio t. ac debilis, Quint.

TRUSTO, 1 v. intens. u. (truso). To push often, Phaedr.

TRUSO, are, v. intens. u. (trado). To push often, Catull.

TRUSUS, a, um, part. of trudo.

TRUTINA, a, f. (τρύτινη). A balance, pair of scales. I. *Prop.*, Varr. — II. *Fig.*: Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor.

TRUTINOR, atus, 1 v. dep. a. (trutina). To weigh, t. verba, Pers.

TRUX, aëcis (akin to Sanscr. truh, to threaten to kill). Fierce, ferocious, savage, grim, stern; harsh, senere, violent, horridus ac t. tribunus plebis, Cic.; t. arities, Plaut.; t. blattone, hurtful to books, Mart. *Of things*: t. oculi (draconis), Cic. poet.; t. aspectus, Pac. ap. Cic.; t. vultus, Hor.

TRYBLIUM, ñ, n. (τρυβλίον). A plate, dish, Plaut.

TU, tui (genit. sing., tis. Plaut.; genit. plur. m. vestrorum or vrorum, Pac.; Plaut.; f. vstrorum, Ter.) proa. pers. (av, Dor. tv). I. *Gen.*: Thou, you (sing.). ego tu sum, tu es ego, Plaut.; neque me neque tui intus pudicitia est, Id.; genit. f., quin tis egent, quia te careat, Id.; tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, Id.; vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. *Strengthened by te, met, thou*

thyself, &c., utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.; tum non modo tete viceris, Id.; tutemet mirabere, Ter.; vosmet ipsi, Plaut. — II. *Esp.* A) tibi redundant, os in English, "for you," alter tibi descendit de palatio et adhibe suis, look, there comes down another, Cic.; hæc vobis ipsorum per biduum militum fuit, Liv. — B) vos, with a collective noun in the sing., vos, Romanus exercitus, Liv.; vos, o Calliopæ, precor aspirate canenti, i. e. ye Muses, Virg.

TUAMISE, ad. (tuus). After your manner, jam t. facis, Plaut.

TUBA, a, f. (tubus, a tube, pipe). I. *Prop.* A) A wind instrument used especially in the army, a trumpet (distinguished from the cornu by being straight, while the latter was curved), ille arina misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic.; dare signum tubæ, Cæsar; used also at religious ceremonies, Varr. — B) *Meton.* 1) A signal of war, or war itself, Claud. 2) A loud sound. a) *Prop.*: t. nimborum, a roaring of thunder, Claud. b) Full-sounding or sublime epic poetry, Mart. — II. *Fig.*: t. belli civilis, an instigator, exciter, author, Cic.; t. rixæ, Juv.

TÜBER, èris, n. I. Any projecting substance on the body, a protuberance, excrecence, swelling, tumor, &c., t. canelli, Plin.; colophis tuber est totum caput, is altogether one boil (as it were), Ter. *Proa.*: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, boils . . . blisters, i. e. great and small faults, failings, Hor. — II. *Meton.* A) A knot, knob, or excrecence on wood, Plin. — B) A kind of muskroom, a truffle, a favorite dish with the Romans, Liv.; Juv.

TÜBERO, onis, m. A cognomen in the gens Ælia; e. g. Q. Ælius T., a Stoic, the adversary of Tiberius Gracchus, Cic.

TÜBICEN, inis, m. (tuba, cano). A trumpeter, cornicines tubicinesque canere ante vallum jubet, Liv.

TÜBLUSTRIUM (tubul.), ñ, n. (tuba, lustro). A festival in which the tubæ used at sacrifices were purified, the trumpet-feast (on the 23d of March and the 23d of May), Varr. Plur., Ov.

TÜBULUS, i, m. dim. (tubus). I. A little pipe or tube, Varr. — II. *Meton.*: A bar or mass of metal, Plin.

TÜBURCINABUNDUS (tubarchin.), a, um (tubareinor). That gulps down or devours, gobbling up, Cat. ap. Quint.

TÜBURCINOR, atus, 1 v. dep. a. To devour, eat greedily, gabbie up, Plaut.

TÜBUS, i, m. A pine, tube, Col.; Sen.

TUCCTUM or TÜCTUM, i, n. A kind of minced meat, a Gallic sausage, Pers.

TÜDITANS, antis (tundo). Beating, pounding, or stirring forcibly or strongly, t. corpora, beating or hammering bodies, Lucr.

TÜDITANUS, i, m. A cognomen in the gens Sempronii, Cic.

TÜEO, ère, v. a. To observe, guard, keep, censors vestigalia tuento, Cic.; quasi ut ad torum saxorum structa tuantur, Lucr.

TÜEOR, tütus, 2 v. dep. a. [port, tutus, Sall.; after the third can] tuor, Catull; tuimur, tuantur, tuere, Lucr.] I. To see, look at, behold, view, contemplate, look upon, regard, consider, notice, observe, t. terribiles oculos, vultum,

TUGURIUM.

Virg.; acerba tuens (serpens), Lucr.—II. *To look to, take care of, guard, protect, maintain, t. et conservare alqd, Cic.; t. concordiam, Id.; eadem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, to be kept in good condition or repair, Id.; t. vitam corpusque, to nourish, keep, sustain, Id.; t. oppidum praesidio, Caes.; armata sunt Numidæ, Sall.*
 TUGURIUM, *ii, n. (tego).* A hut, hovel, cot, Cic.
 TUISIO, *onis, m.* A deity worshipped by the ancient Germans as their progenitor, Tac.

TURTIO, *onis, f. (tueor).* A taking care of, maintaining, defending, protecting, t. sui, Cic.

TURTUS, *a, um, part. of tueor.*

TULLIA, *æ, f. (Tullius).* Tullia. 1. Daughter of King Servius Tullius, wife of Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. 2. Daughter of M. Tullius Cicero, Cic.

TULLIANUS, *a, um (Tullius).* Of or belonging to Tullius, Tullian, T. semis, Cic. Subst., Tullianum, *i, n.*, A part of the Roman state prison, built by King Servius Tullius, Varr.

TULLIOLA, *æ, f. dim. (Tullia).* A familiar name for Tullia, Cicero's daughter; dear Tullia, dear little Tullia, Cic.

TULLIUS, *a.* Tullius, a Roman family name; e. g. Ser. Tullius, the sixth Roman king; M. Tullius Cicero, a well-known statesman and orator; and many others.

TULLUS, *i, m.* Tullus, a Roman prænomen; e. g. T. Hostilius, the third Roman king; T. Cluilius, a legate, Cic.

TUM, *adv.* Then, at such or such a time. I. Denoting a point of time which coincides with another. A) Gen.: tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic.; postquam res publica adolevit . . . tum lex Porcia, &c., Sall.; tum demum, then at length, Liv.; thus, tum denique, Plaut.; tum maxime, quom, &c., then especially, thus, Quint.; tum vel maxime . . . quom, &c., Id.; also, tum vero, Cic.; tum quoque, Quint. — B) Esp.: Denoting a given or definite point of time, with reference to a past event, then, at the or that very time, tum, quum rem habebas, Cic.; nisi forte hæc illi tum arma dedimus, Id.; tum temporis, at that time, Just.—II. Denoting succession of time: Then, thereupon, after that. A) Prop.: tum ille (inquit) . . . tum Scipio . . . tum ille . . . dein Tubero . . . tum Scipio: sunt ista ut dicis, Cic.; quid tum? what else? what now? Id.; quid tum postea, Ter.—B) Meton. 1) In enumerations: Then, next, again, next to this or that, further, signi autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic.; primum quod . . . tum etiam, quod . . . &c., Caes. 2) As a correlative conjunction (repented) tum . . . tum, or (when the second tum is emphatic) quom . . . tum: As well . . . as; not only . . . but also; both . . . and; at one time . . . at another; now . . . now; not alone or merely . . . but even; partly . . . partly, &c., tum Græce tum Latine, Cic.; tum adjungi tum non adjungi, Id.; tum . . . tum autem; tum . . . tum quoque, Id. It is sometimes repeated several times: tum . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum . . . tum, &c., Cic.; quom . . . tum vero; quom . . . tum etiam, Id.

TUMÉ-FACIO, *feci, factum, 3 v. a.* To cause to swell or to become inflated. I. Prop.: vis ventorum extensum tumefecit humum, Ov.—II. Fig.: To inflate, puff up, i. e. to make haughty, elate, tumefactum lætitiâ, Prop. •

TUMULTUO.

TUMÉO, *ère, v. n.* To swell, to be swollen, tumid, or inflated. I. Prop.: nares ac pectus t., Quint.; pedes t., Virg.; lumina t. fletu, Tibull.; anni t. (virginis), are mature or ripe, Stat.—II. Fig. A) To boil up, swell, be inflated (with passion, &c.); to be puffed up (as with pride, &c.), be proud or haughty, to boast, &c., sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic.; negotia t., are in a ferment, Id.; laudis amore tumes, Hor.; sinus t., is heaving with desire, Tibull.; Gallie t., are in a state of rebellion, Tsc.—B) Of style: To be inflated or bombastical, inflatus et tumens (Cicero), Tac.; sermo t., Quint.

TUMESCO, *mûi, 3 v. inch. n. (tumeo).* To begin to swell, to swell up. I. Prop.: inflatum mare quom subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poet.; maria t., Virg.—II. Fig.: To swell (as with rage, &c.), to get angry or into a passion, to be puffed up or elated (with pride, &c.), to be ready to burst forth or break out, to ferment, mens sui languescit aut contra tumescit in aoi persuasione, Quint.; bella t., are fermenting, are about to break out, Ov.

TUMIDE, *adv.* Pompously, boastfully, tumidly, Sen.

TUMIDÖSUS, *a, um (tumidus).* Much swollen, tumid, t. terræ Germaniæ, Tac.; t. montes, Ov.

TUMIDUS, *a, um (tumeo).* Swollen, puffed up, inflated. I. Prop.: t. ac turgidum membrum, Cic.; t. venter, Ov.; t. virginitas, with breasts swelling, Stat.; t. Nilus, Hor.—II. Fig. A) Swollen (with anger), enraged, incensed; also, elated, puffed up (with pride, &c.), tumida ex ira corda, Virg.; t. honor, Prop.; t. cor, swollen with ambition, Hor.; t. ingenia, Just.; Alexander tumidissimum animal, very vain, ambitious, haughty, Sen.—B) Of style: Inflated, turgid, bombastical, quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint.; tumidior sermo, Liv.; tumidior Cicero, Quint.

TUMOR, *öris, m. (tumeo).* I. The state of being swollen; a swelling, tumor; (of the ground) a rising, elevation, hillock, t. oculorum, Cic.; t. excitat papillas, Mart.; t. loci, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Of the mind: Commotion, passion, anger; also, elation, vanity, pride, haughtiness, quom t. animi resedisset, Cic.; t. et vana de se persuasio, Quint.; t. rerum, a fermentation, commotion, Cic.—B) Of style: Bombast, genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint.

TUMÖLO, *l v. a.* To cover with a mound or tomb, to entomb, t. alqm, Ov.

TUMÖLÖSUS, *a, um (tumulus).* Hilly, full of hills, t. locus, Sall.

TUMULTUÄRIUS, *a, um (tumultus).* I. Of or relating to great hurry or tumult, brought together or collected hastily; said esp. of soldiers who were hastily enlisted in the event of a sudden war or outbreak, tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv.; t. milites, Id.—II. Meton.: That is done hastily; precipitate, sudden, hasty, t. pugna, Liv.

TUMULTUÄTYO, *önis, f.* A noisy confusion, bustle, tumult, Liv.

TUMULTUÖ, *äre, v. n. (act. of tumultuor).* To be in confusion, to make a bustle or tumult, quid tumultues? Plaut. Imper.: nunciatur

TUMULTUOR.

in castris Romanorum... tumultuari, Cæs.; tumultuari primum coeptum est. Liv.

TUMULTUOR, átus. I v. dep. n. (tumultus). To be in confusion, to be confused or unquiet, to be in an uproar, quid tumultuarii, soror? quid insanis? Cic.; t. sepe et sine causa, Id.; tumultuari Gallis comperit, was in rebellion, Suet.

TUMULTUOSE, adv. With great bustle or confusion, tumultuously, with much noise, t. excepta est (res), Liv. Compar., Cæs. Superl., Cic.

TUMULTUOSUS, a, um (tumultus). Full of tumult, agitation, or confusion, tumultuous, seditiosa ac t. vita, Cic.; t. nuncius, Liv.; tumultuosiores literæ, commencing the intelligence of a greater rebellion, Suet.

TUMULTUS, ñs (tumulti, Sall.; Plaut.), m. (tumeo). A tumult, bustle, commotion, uproar, disturbance. I. Prop. A) Gen.: numquæ trepidatio? numqui t.? Cic.; strepitus ac t., Cæs.; quam oimta terrore ac tumultu streperent, Liv.; vides quanta trepidet tumultu pronus Orion, with stormy weather. Hor.; tremendo Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu, with the roaring of thunder, Id.—B) Esp.: A war that suddenly breaks out, an insurrection, outbreak, quid est enim aliud t., nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? Cic.; decernere t., to proclaim a sudden outbreak of war or rebellion, Id.—II. Fig. A) Mental disquietude, confused or perturbed state of mind, uneasiness, t. mentis, Hor.—B) Confusion, disorder (in speech), t. sermonis, Plin.

TUMULUS, i, m. (tumeo). I. Gen.: An artificial mound of earth, a hillock, barrow, ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic.; t. terreus, Cæs.—II. Esp.: A mound over a grave, tomb, sepulchre, nam super terræ tumulum naluit quid statui nisi columellam, Cic.; t. honorarius, a cenotaph, Suet.; also, inanis t. Virg.

TUNC, adv. (contr. frona tunc). I. Gen.: Then, at that time, then only (i. e. not before, not till then), tunc est commendandum theatrum, quum, &c., Quint.; t. ego crediderim vobis, et sidera et solnes, &c., Prop.—II. Esp.: Then, just then, then precisely, at that time (denoting a fixed or definite point of time past), cujus erat tunc nationis, quum tunc abiit? Plaut.; quia nunc niunt. quod te negabant, Cic.; quæ (Magna Græcia) nunc quidem deleta est, t. florebat, Id.; de gente obscura t. temporis, of that time, of yore. Just.

TUNDO, tütüdi, tunsum or tuisum, 3 v. a. I. Prop. A) Gen.: To beat, strike repeatedly, hammer, t. oculos converso bacillo, Cic., t. pectora manu, palmis, Ov.; t. terram pede, Hor.; t. cymbala, Prop.; ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, to be rebated or remodelled by beating, Plin. Prov.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, to be always harping on the same string, to be incessantly working at the same thing. Cic.—B) Esp.: To bray, pound, bruise, crush, t. slegd in pila, Plin.; tunsum gallæ admiscere saporrem, Virg.—II. Fig.: To weary any body by repeating the same thing, to bore, t. aures, Plaut.; assiduis vocibus heros tunditur, Virg.

TUNES, étis, f. Tunes, a town on the coast of Africa propria; nwo Tunis, Liv.

TUNGRI, ñrum, m. Tungri, a people of Gallia Belgica, near the modern Tongres, Tac.

TUNICA, æ, f. I. An under garment of the

TURBO.

Romana, worn by both men and women, a tunic, Cic.; a long-sleeved tunic was considered effeminate, Id. Prob.: tunica propior pallio est, near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin, Plaut.—II. Meton.: Any garment, covering, husk, skin, shell, &c., t. oculorum, Cels.; Plin.

TUNICATUS, a, um, part. of tunico. TUNICO, átam, I v. a. (tunica). I. To clothe with a tunic, t. homulum, Varr.—II. More frequently in the part. perf., tunicatus, a, um. A) Wearing a tunic, Cic. Pnet. of rural life: t. quies, Mart. Of the lower orders of people, who wore only a tunic, without any upper garment, Cic.—B) Meton.: Covered with a skin, shell, &c., tunicatum crepe, Pers.

TUNICULA, æ, f. dim. (tunica). I. A small tunic, Plaut.—II. A little coat or skin, t. oculorum, Plin.

TUNSUS, a, um, part. of tundo. TUOR, tui. See TUOR.

TURARIUS [thur.], a, um (tas). A) Of or belonging to frankincense, t. tibia, played at sacrifices, when incense was burned, Sol.—B) Subst., turarius, ii, m., A dealer in frankincense, Firm.

TURBA, v, f. (turbō). I. The noisy confusion of a crowd, turmoil, uproar, din, t. et confusio rerum, Cic.; t. atque seditioes, Sall.—II. Meton. A) Noise, bustle, great stir, tumult, t. atque rixa, Cic.; ne quid hic turbæ fiat itidem, Plaut.—B) A confused or irregular multitude, a crowd, throng, swarm, in foro turbaque, Cic.; t. Quiritium, Hor. Of other objects: magna t. ignotorum deorum, Cic.; vulgus turbaque animatum, Lucr.; t. argumentorum, Quint.

TURBAMENTUM, i, n. (turbo). That by which trouble or disturbance is caused, a means of excitement or discontent, t. vulgi, Tac.; t. rei publicæ, Sall.

TURBATE, adv. Disorderly, in confusion, aguntur omnia reptim atque t., Cæs.

TURBATIO, ónis, f. A state of confusion, disorder, confusion, t. rerum, Liv.

TURBATOR, óris, m. One who disturbs, confuses, or excites; an agitator, disturber, t. vulgi, Liv.; t. plebis, Tac.

TURBATUS, a, uui. I. Part. of turbo.—II. Adj.: Agitated, disturbed, troubled, unquiet, excited. A) Prop.: turbatus mare, Suet.; turbatus cœlum, Id.—B) Fig.: bostes... inopinato malo turbati, Cæs.; oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv.; seditioibus uniuia turbata sunt, Sall.

TURBELLÆ, ærum, f. dim. (turba). Stir, bustle, confusion, Plaut.

TURBEN, inis. See TURBO. TURBIDE, adv. In disorder, confusedly, Cic.

TURBIDUS, a, um (turba). Full of confusion or disorder, disturbed, confused, troubled, out of order. I. Prop.: t. tempestas, Cic.; t. nubila, Virg.; t. Auster, Hor.—II. Fig.: Unquiet, stormy, violent, turbulent, hot-tempered, t. motus (meutis), Cic.; t. ingenium, Tac.; t. et clamorosus altercor. Quint.; res timida aut t., critical, Plaut.; turbidissimus quisque, Tac. Nent. absol.: in turbido, Liv. Adv., turbidum, i. q. turbide: turbidum lætatur, Hor.

TURBINEUS, a, um (turbo). Like a top, t. vortex, Ov.

TURBO 1 v. a. (turba). To throw into confu-

TURBO.

sion, to disturb, disorder, confuse; to excite, make a stir. I. Prop. A) Gen.: agitari atque turbari (mare) ventorum vi, Cic.: t. ordines, Liv.; t. capillos, Ov.—B) Esp.: To trouble, disturb, render turbid, t. lacus, Ov.; t. aquam limo, Hor.—II. Fig.: qui omnia infima summis paria lecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, id.; t. omnibus in rebus, i. e. to have all one's affairs in confusion, Cœl. ap. Cic.

TURBO, imis, m. [turben, imis, n., Tib.] Any thing that turns round in a circle. I. A) Prop.: A whirlwind, hurricane, procellæ, turbines, Cic.; pulvis collectus turbine, Hor.; venius turbo exoritur, Plaut.—B) Fig.: turbines ac fluctus rei publicæ, Cic.—II. A) A whipping-top, Virg.—B) Meton.: A reel, whirl of a spindle, a spindle itself, Cic.—III. A) A winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, twirl, rotatory motion, t. saxi, a circular throw or hurling, Virg.; non modo militiæ turbine factus eques, i. e. by military service, in which one was promoted gradually, Ov.; momento turbinis, of turning round, Pers.; t. cœli, Lucr.

TURBO, ònis, m. Turbo, the name of a gladiator, Hor.

TURBULENTE, adv. Confusedly, boisterously, turbulently, qui non t. humana patientur, without losing the head, Cic.

TURBULENTER, adv. (turbulentus). I. q. turbulente: nihil t., nihil temere facere, Cic.

TURBULENTUS, a, um (turba). I. Full of disturbance, unquiet, confused, t. temperas, stormy, tempestuosus, Cic.: t. concursio atomorum, id.; turbulentiore annus, Liv.—II. That causes disturbance or confusion, unruly, seditious, turbulent, Deicius turbulentus ut vita sic oratione, Cic.; t. tribuni, Tac.; turbulentiissimi tribuni plebis, Cæs.

TURDA, æ. See TURDUS.

TURDARUM, ii, n. (turdus). A place where thrushes are bred or kept, Varr.

TURDETANI, òrum, m. Turdetani, a people of Bæti a, near the modern Siville, Liv. Ambiguè, with allusion to turdus (a thrush), Plaut.

TURDULI, òrum, m. Turduli, a people of Bætica, the eastern neighbors of the Turdetani, Varr.

TURDULUS, a, um (Turduli). Of or belonging to the Turduli, T. bellum, Liv.

TURDUS, i, m. [turda, w, f., Pers.]. I. A thrush, Plin.—II. Meton.: A fish, sea-carp, Plin.

TURĒUS [thur.], a, um (tus). Of or belonging to frankincense, t. virga, the shrub, Virg.; t. grana, Ov.

TURGĒO, rsi, ère, v. n. To be swollen or tumid, to swell out, swell. I. Prop.: mamma t., Plin.; frumcuta t., Virg.; lumina t. germitu, Prop.—II. Fig.: que (oratio) turgat et inflata est, is inflated or bombastic, Auct. Her.; tota turgat mihi usor, swells with anger, Plaut.

TURGESCO, ère, v. inch. u. (turgeo). To begin to swell, swell up. I. Prop.: ne aqua in corum corpore turgescat Varr.; semen t. in agris, Ov.; t. somno, to grow thick, Pers.; pugna t. nugas, is full of, id.—II. Fig. A) To swell with passion, sapientis nimis... numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic.—B) To become bombastic, genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quot.

TURPITER.

TURGIDŪLUS, a, um, dim. (turgidus). Somewhat swollen, t. ocelli fiendo, Catull.

TURGIDUS, a, um (turgeo). Swollen, inflated, turgid, thick, protuberant. I. Prop.: membrum tumidum ac t., Cic.: t. frons cornibus, Hor.; t. vela vento, Ov.—II. Fig., of style: Inflated, bombastic, t. Alpinus, Hor.

TŪRIĀNUS, a, um (Turius). Of or belonging to Turinus, T. hereditas, of Q. Turius, Cic.

TŪRIŪLUM [thur.], i, n. (tus). A vessel in which incense is burned, a censer, Cic.

TŪRICREMUS [thur.], n, um (tus, cremo). Burning with incense, t. ara, Virg.; t. fuci, Ov.

TŪRIFER [thur.], èra, èrum (tus, fero). Bearing or producing frankincense, t. regio, Plin.: t. Indus, Ov.

TŪRILĒGUS [thur.], a, um (tus, lego). That collects frankincense, t. Arabes, Ov.

TŪRIUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. Q. Turius, Cic.

TURMA, æ, f. I. A division of the Roman cavalry, consisting of thirty (and afterward thirty-two) men, being the tenth part of an ala: a troop of horse, Cic.—II. Meton.: A crowd, throng, multitude, troop, t. inauratarum equestrum (statorum), Cic.; t. immanis Titanum, Hor.; t. Gallica, priests of Isis, Ov.

TURMALIS, e (turma). Of or belonging to a troop. I. Prop.: T. Manlius... cum suis turmalibus evasit, with the men belonging to his troop, Liv.—II. Meton.: t. sanguis, the rank or condition of a knight, Stat. Ambiguè: Scipio ille major Corinthibus statuum pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum esset imperatorum, turmales dicit displicere, a great crowd or heap, Cic.

TURMATIM, adv. (turma). I. By turmae or troops, equites... se t. explicare cœperunt, Cæs.—II. Meton.: In crowds or troops, Lucr.

TURŪS, i, m. Turus, a king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas, Liv.

TŪRŌNES, um, m. Turones, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger (Loire), near the modern Tours, Cæs.: afterward called Târōni òrum, Tac.

TURPICŪLUS, a, um, dim. (turpis). Rather ugly; somewhat foul, deformed, or offensive. I. Prop.: t. res, Varr.; t. natus, Catull.—II. Fig.: jocus in turpiculis et quasi deformibus, Cic.

TURPIFICATUS, a, um (turpis, facio). That has been rendered base or foul, disfigured: t. animus, Cic.

TURPILIUS, a. A Roman family name; e. g. Sr. Turpilius, a Roman comic writer, a contemporary and friend of Terence, Turpilii, Cic.

TURPILŪCRICŪPIDUS, a, um (turpis, lucrum, cupidus). Covetous of base or dishonest gain, Plaut.

TURPIQ, ònis. See AMBIVTUS.

TURPIS, e. Ugly, offensive, unseemly, deformed, unsightly. I. Prop.: aspectus detormis et t., Cic.; t. membra udo fimo, filthy, foul, Virg.; t. toral, Hor.; t. viri morbo, disfigured, id.—II. Fig.: Base, shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable, vile, not fugat aut gloriosa mors, Cic.; t. causa, Cæs.; t. repulsus, Hor.: turpissima Inq, Cæs. Neut. absol.: A base thing, shame, disgrace, turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Adv.: turpe incedere, Catull.

TURPITER, adv. In an ugly or unsightly

TURPITUDO.

manner, offensively, foully. I. Prop.: t. claudicare, Ov.: ut t. atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. — II. Fig.: *Basely, shamefully, dishonorably, t. et nequitor facere* ulq. Cic.

TURPITUDO, inis, f. (turpis). *Ugliness, deformity, unsightliness, offensiveness.* I. Prop.: an est illum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. — II. Fig.: *Baseness, disgracefulness, disgrace, dishonor, obicere t. aloui, Cic.: t. fugae, Cæs.; t. generis, Quint.*

TURPO, I v. a. (turpis). *To render ugly or deformed; to mar, disfigure.* I. Prop.: scabies t. ipsos, Tac.; t. canitum pulvere, Virg.; cicatrix t. frontem, Hor. — II. Fig.: *To disgrace, dishonor, t. vnos, Stat.*

TURRANUS, n. A Roman family name; e. g. D. T. Niger, a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero, Cic.

TURRIGER, era, eram (turris, gero). I. *Bearing a tower, towers, or turrets; towered, turreted, t. humeri elephantorum, Plin.; t. urbes, Ov.* — II. *Turris, æ, f. An epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a circle of towers on her head, Ov.*

TURRIS, is, f. (τόρρις). I. *A tower, Dionysius concionari ex alta turri solebat, Cic.; celsæ graviores casu decidunt turres, Hor.; a tower (as a military engine of defence), Cæs.; an engine used at sieges, a besieging-tower, Cic.; Liv.: on the back of elephants, Id.; on the deck of a ship, the fore-castle, Id.* — II. *Meton. A) Any high building, a palace, castle, fortress, t. Mæcænantiana, Suet.; regum turres, Hor.; t. regia, Ov.* — B) *A pigeon-house in the shape of a tower, Varr.* — C) *A kind of battle-array in a square, Cat.*

TURRITUS, n, um (turris). *Furnished or fortified with towers, towered, turreted.* I. Prop.: t. puppes, Virg.; t. moeni, Ov.; t. elephanti, Auct. B. Afr.; *also adj. propr., Turrita, æ, f., An epithet of Cybele, T. Berecynthia mater, Virg.; T. dea, Prop.* — II. *Meton.: In the shape of a tower; high, lofty, towering, turret-like, t. scopuli, Virg.; t. corona, a kind of head-dress, Luc.*

TURTUR, ūris, m. (τὴρζω, to coo; akin to tardus and tetrao). *A turtle-dove (Columba turtur, L.), Plin.*

TURTURILLA, æ, f. dim. (turtur). *A young turtle-dove; also fig., an effeminate man, Sen.*

TURUNDA, æ, f. I. *A ball or pellet of paste, used for suturing geese, Varr.; Cat.* — II. *A cake used at sacrifices, Varr.* — III. *A roll of lint for wounds, a tent, Cat.*

TŪS [thūs]. tūris, n. (θύος, τό). *Frankincense, incense, Plin.*

TUSCĀNICUS, a, um (Tusci). *Of or belonging in the Tusci, Tuscan, T. impluvium, in the Tuscan style, Varr.; T. statuae, Quint.*

TUSCĀNUS, a, um (Tusci). *Of the Tusci, Tuscan, T. dispositiones, in the Tuscan style, Vitr.*

TUSCI, ōrum, m. *Another name for the Etrusci, the inhabitants of Etruria, Mel.; Cic.*

TUSCŪLĀNENSIS, e (Tusculanum). *Of Tusculanum, T. avis, spent at Tusculanum, Cic.*

TUSCŪLĀNUM, i, n. (Tusculum). *The name of several estates near Tusculum; e. g. that of Cicero, Cic.*

TUSCŪLĀNUS, a, um (Tusculana). *Of or belonging to Tusculum, T. aqua, Cic.; T. popu-*

TUTELARIUS.

lus, Liv. *Subst., Tuscŭlāni, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Tusculum, Cic.*

TUSCŪLĀNUS, n, um (Tusculanum). *Of or belonging to Tusculanum, an estate near Tusculum, T. Disputationes, the Tusculan Disputations, a philosophical work of Cicero's, in five books, so called from their containing an account of a five days' disputation held by Cicero with some of his friends at his Tusculan villa.*

TUSCŪLUM [thusc.], i, n. dim. (tus). *A small portion of frankincense, a little frankincense, Plaut.*

TUSCŪLUM, i, n. *Tusculum, an ancient town of Latium, about ten miles southeast of Rome, on a lofty summit of the Tusculani Montes; now Frascati, Liv.; Cic.*

TUSCŪLUS, a, um (Tusculum). *Of or belonging to Tusculum, T. tellus, Tib.; T. colles, Mart. Subst., Tuscŭli, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Tusculum, Mart.*

TUSCUS, a, um (Tusci). *Of or belonging to the Tusci, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian, T. mare, Mel.; T. sinus, Plin.; T. amnis, the Tiber, because it flows through Etruria, Hor.; T. alveus, Id.; T. dux, i. e. Mezentius, Ov.; T. eques, i. e. Mæcenas, Mart.; T. cadi, Tuscan vines, Id.; T. vicus, a street in Rome inhabited by low and worthless people, Varr.*

TUSSICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (tussis). *A slight cough, Cels.*

TUSSIO, ire (tussis). *To have a cough, to cough, t. crebro, Quint.; t. male, Hor. Part. pres. subst.: One who has a cough, nuces tus-sientibus inimicæ, Plin.*

TUSSIS, is, f. *A cough, Ter.; t. sicca, a dry cough, Cels.*

TUSUS, n, um, part. of tundo.

TŪTĀMEN, inis, n. (tutor). *A means of defence, a protection, decus et l., Virg.*

TŪTĀMENTUM, i, n. (tutor). I. q. tutamen, Liv. TUTE, pron. See TU.

TŪTE, adv. (tutus). *Safely, without danger, t. vivere, Auct. Hor.; t. cauteque agere, Id. Compar., tutius consistere, Cæs. Superl., nam te hic tutissimè puto fore, Cic.*

TŪTELA, æ, f. (tutor). *A watching over, guarding, defending, protecting, defence, protection, guard, care, guardianship.* I. Prop. A) *Gen.: t. villarum, Plin.; t. peculium, Col.: t. tenitorium, support, maintenance, Suet.; esse in tutela alcijs, Id.; commendare aliquid tutelæ alcijs, Id.* — B) *Esp. in Law: The protection or care of a minor, guardianship, venire in tutelam alcijs, Cic.; gerere t., Id.* — II. *Meton. A) A guardian, protector, t. templi, Ov.; proræ tutela Melanthus, i. e. proræta, Id.; o tutela præsens Italie dominæque Romæ (Augustus), Hor.; cujus (navis) tutela eboræ cælara est, i. e. her tutelary deity, Sen.* — B) 1) *Gen.: That which is guarded or under protection, t. Delia deæ, Hor.; Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 2) Esp.: That which is under tutelage or guardianship, t. legitima, property, Cic.*

TŪTELĀRIS, e (tutela). *Of or belonging to protection, protecting, tutelary.* I. *Of or belonging to guardianship, t. causa, Dig.* — II. *t. dii, tutelary deities, Macr.*

TŪTELĀRIUS, ii, m. (tutela). *One that takes care of any thing, a keeper or warder, Plin.*

TUTELINA.

TUTELINA [Tutil.], æ, f. (tutela). *A tutelary goddess. I. Of Rome, Varr.—II. Of corn, Plin.*

TÛTO, adv. (tutus). *With safety, safely, without danger, ut t. sim, in safety, Cic.; t. dicimur. Cæs.*

TÛTO, arc, v. a. (act. of tutor). *To protect, defend, guard, take care of, t. terminos, Næv.*

TÛTOR, òris, m. (tutor, from tueor). *A protector, defender. I. Gen.: t. imperii, Suet.; t. finum, Hor.—II. Esp. in Law, t. t.: A guardian (of a minor), Cic. Fig.: eloquentias quasi tutores, Cic.*

TÛTOR, átus, l v. dep. a. (tueor). *I. To preserve, keep safe, protect, defend, guard, cover, genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.; t. rem publicam, Id.; locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac.—II. Meton.: To protect one's self against anything, to ward off, seek to avert, ipse præsentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Cæs.*

TÛTÛLUS, i, m. *A kind of head-dress formed by tying up the hair in the form of a cone over the forehead, worn especially by the famen and his wife, Varr.;* Fest.

TÛTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of tueor.—II. Adj.: Safe, secure, out of danger. A) Prop.: t. res, Cic.; t. locus, Id.; t. mare, Id.; nihil tutum, Cæs.; t. diadema, safe, firm, Hor.; male t. mens, affect. Id.; t. aures, well guarded, Id.; non est tua t. voluntas, not without danger, Ov.; t. ab insidiis inimici, Cic.; t. a periculo, Cæs. Neut. absol.: esse in tuto, Cic.; in tutum receptus est, Liv.; tuta et parvula laudo, Hor.—B) Meton.: Cautious, provident, careful, id sua sponte, apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis præpositurum, Liv.; scripti huius tutum nimium timidusque procellæ, Hor.*

TÛTUS, a, um, pron. poss. (tu). *Thy, your (sing.), t. est servus, Plaut.; t. manus, Id.; quojua nunc est? Tuus, Id.; vigebat auditor Panæti illius tui Mæsarachus, Cic.; tuum est, it is your part or duty, Ter.; t. is yours, your property, Plaut. Rendered emphatic by the suffix pte and met: tuoapte ingenio, Plaut.; tuoapte consilio, Id.; sponte non tuoapte, Id.; tuismet literis, App.*

TÛTANEIUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the town Tutan (in Phrygia), T. iacula, Ov.*

TYBRIS. See TÛBERIS.

TÛDEUS, ãi and ãos, m. (Tudéus). *Tydeus, son of Æneus, king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes, Virg.*

TÛDIDES, æ, m. (Tydeus). *Son of Tydeus, i. e. Diomedes, Virg.*

TYMPANIZANS, antis (τυμπανίζω). *Beating a drum or tambourine, Suet.*

TYMPANOTRIBA, æ, m. (τυμπανοτρίβης). *A drummer or player on the tambourine, as a term of reproach applied to an effeminate man (with allusion to the priests of Cybele, who used to beat a drum at her feasts), Plaut.*

TYMPANUM, i, n. (τύμπανον). *I. A) Prop.: A kind of drum, a tambour, tambourine, timbrel, used esp. in the sacred rites of Cybele by her priests, Cæs.—B) Fig.: tympana eloquentiæ, Quint.—II. Meton. A) A wheel made of boards, without spokes; a mill-wheel; also, a wheel for raising weights, Plin.; Vitr.—B) In Archt. 1) A tambour, Vitr. 2) A panel of a door, Id.*

TYNDAREUS, ãi [Tyndárus, i, Hyg.], m. (Tυνδα-

TYRIUS.

ρεύς). *Tyndareus, a king of Sparta, son of Æbalus, husband of Leda, and father of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra, Cic.*

TYNDARIDES, æ, m. (Tyndareus). *A male descendant of Tyndareus, i. e. Castor or Pollux; mostly used in the plur., Tyndaridæ, both of them, Cic.; also, more generally, offspring of Tyndareus, (Clytemoestra) fortissima Tyndaridarom, Hor.*

TYNDARIS, idis, f. (Tyndareus). *I. A female descendant of Tyndareus (Helen or Clytemnestra), Virg.—II. The name of a town on the western coast of Sicily, Plin.; Cic. Its inhabitants were called Tyndaritanæ, ðrum, m., Cic.—III. The name of a female friend of Horace, Hor.*

TYNDARIVS, a, um (Tyndareus). *Of or belonging to Tyndareus, T. fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Val. Flac. Subst., Tyndarii, orum, m., poet., Spartans, Sil.*

TYNDARIVS, i. See TYNDARIVS.

TÛPHÛEUS, ãi and ãos, m. (Tυφωεύς). *Typhoeus, a giant whom Jupiter killed by lightning, and who was buried under Ætna, Virg.; called centimanus, Ov.*

TÛPHÛIS, idis, f. (Typhoeus). *Of or belonging to Typhoeus, T. Ætna, Ov.*

TÛPHÛIVS, a, um (Typhoeus). *Of or belonging to Typhoeus, T. tela, Virg.*

TÛPHON, ðnis, m. (τυφών). *I. A violent whirlwind, Plin.—II. Typhon, ðois, m., Another name of the giant Typhoeus, Ov.*

TÛPHÛNEUS, a, um (Typhon, II.). *Of or belonging to Typhon, T. specus, the cave of Typhon in Sicily, Mel.*

TÛPUS, i, m. (τύπος). *A figure, image, Cic.*

TYRANNICE, adv. (tyrannicus). *Tyrannically, Cic.*

TYRANNICIDA, æ, m. (tyrannus, cædo). *The killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide, Suet.*

TYRANNICIDIUM, ïi, n. (tyranos, cædo). *The killing of a tyrant, Plin.*

TYRANNICUS, a, um (τυραννικός). *Tyrannical, despotic, t. leges, Cic.; t. ira, Sen.; t. dominatio, Just.*

TYRANNIO, ðnis, m. *Tyrannio, a grammarian in the time of Cicero, Cic.*

TYRANNIS, idis, f. (τυραννίς). *The rule of a tyrannus, a despotic government, despotic or absolute monarchy, despotism. o dii honi! vivit t., tyrannus occidit, Cic.; petere t., Quot.; odiun tyranoidis, Ov.; t. sæva erudaque Neronia, Juv.*

TYRANNOCTÛNUS, i, m. (τυραννοκτόνος). *The killer of a tyrant, Cic.*

TYRANNUS, i, m. (τύραννος). *I. Gen.: A sole monarch, sovereign, Nep.; Neptune, Ov.; Pluto, Id.; the constellation Aries, because it exercises an influence on the waters, Hor.—II. Esp.: An absolute sovereign, despot, tyrant, Cic.*

TYRAS, æ, m. (τύρας). *Tyras, a river of Sarmatia; now the Dniester, Mel.; Ov.; called also Tyra, Plin.*

TYRIUS, a, um (Tyrus). *Of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian, T. purpura, Cic.; T. murex, Ov.; T. colores, Id.; T. vestes, Hor.; T. puella, i. e. Europa; T. pellex, the same, Id.; T. taurus, that carried her, Mart. Poet. also for Theban, because Thebes was founded by the Phœnician Cadmus: T.*

TYRO.

montes, in the neighborhood of Thebes, Stat.; T. Eteoclos, Id.; T. exsul, i. e. Polyneices, Id. Also for Carthaginians: T. arces, Virg.; T. ductor, i. e. Hannibal, Sil.; T. miles, his army, Id. Plur., Tyrii Grum, m., The inhabitants of Tyre, Cic. Poet. meton.: Thebans, Stat.; Carthaginians, Virg.

TYRO, ñs, f. (Tyropé). Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus Prop.

TYRÖTARICHOS, i, m. (τυροτάριχος). A dish compns-d of salt-fish, cheese, &c., Cic.

TYRRHENI, Grum, m. (Tyrrhēnoi). The Tuscaus. Etruriaus, Virg.

TYRRHENIA, æ, f. (Tyrrheni). Tuscany, Etruria, Ov.

TYRRHENICUS, a, um (Tyrrheni). Of or belonging to Tuscany or Etruria, Etruscan, Tuscaus, T. Tarraco, on the Etruscan Sea, Au.

TYRRHENUS, a, um (Tyrrheni). Of or belonging to the Tyrrheni or Etrusci, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, T. mare, Mel.; T. æquor, Virg. The same personified, Tyrrhenus, i, m., Val. Flac.; T. flumen, the Tiber, Virg.; T. progenies, Ov. Meton., Mænas, Hor.; T. corpora, the Tyrrhen, Ov. Poet. for Italic: T. pubes, Sil.

TYRTÆUS, i, m. (Tyrtaios). Tyrtæus, a Greek poet, whose productions were held in high esteem by the Spartans. He flourished about B.C. 680 or 668, Hor.

TYRUS or -OS, i, f. Tyre, a celebrated Phœnician city, noted for its commerce, purple, &c.: and the ruins of Sur (or Sour), Mel.; Cic. Poet. for purple, Mart.

U.

U, u, originally V, v. When long, it corresponded to the Greek υ and our oo (as to sound); but when short it had an indistinct sound between the French u or the German ü and our u and short i; hence, it was sometimes the representative of the Greek υ, as in fuga (φυγή); sometimes it was changed into i, as optimum for utpturnus. As an abbreviation, V. (if i. q. vowel u) stands for uti; V.V. for uti voverant.

ÜBER, Æris, u. (ούρα). A teat, pap, nipple: also, a breast, udder, which gives suck, u. nutritic, Suet.; hinos alit (vitola) ubere fetus, Virg.; u. distentum. Ov.; sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac.

ÜBER, Æris, adj. Fruitful, fertile, productive; copious, abundant, plentiful, rich. I. Prop.: seges spicis uberibus, Cic.; u. messis, Plant.; u. fruges, Hor.; u. ager, Liv.; u. bellum, Lucratius, rich in booty, Just.; u. aquæ, fertilizing, Ov.; uberius subtemen, Plaut.; uberissimi lætissimique fructus, Cic.; arbor uberrima pomis, Ov.; uberrimus questus, very lucrative or profitable, Ter. —II. Fig.: motus animi, qui et ad excogitandum acuti et ad explicandum ornandumque sit uberes, Cic.; commoveri uberiore spe, Id.; uberima supplicationibus triumphis-que provincia, Id.

ÜBERIUS, adv (comp. of uber). More fruitfully or productively; more plentifully or copiously. I. Prop.: u. flere, Cic.; uberius nulli proveniet ista seges, Ov. —II. Fig.: u. dispartare, Cic.; u. explicare, Suet.

UBIQUE.

ÜBERTAS, Ætis, f. [uberitas on coins] (uber). I. Prop.: Productiveness, fruitfulness, fertility; abundance, u. mammarum, Cic.; u. agrorum, Id.; u. frugum et fructuum, Id. —II. Fig.: uberitates virtutis, Cic.; u. dicendi, Id.; illa Livii lactea u., Quint.

ÜBERTIM, adv. (uber). Copiously, richly, u. flere, Suet.; u. fundere, Cutall.

ÜBERTO, Ære, v. a. (uber). To make fruitful, to fertilize, u. fovereque terras, Plin.

ÜBI, adv. (for cubi or quabi, from qui or quis). Where, in which or what place. I. Prop. A)

u. tyrannus est, ibi, &c., Cic.; omnes qui tum eos agros, u. hodie est hæc urbs, iucolabant, Id.; in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helveticos, u. eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset, Cæs. With the interrogative particle nam suffixed: in qua non video, ubinam meas constans possit insistere, Cic. With terrarum loci, gentium: Where in the world, where on earth, quid ageres, u. terrarum esses, Cic.; non . . . u. terrarum sim, nescio, Plaut.; u. illum quæram gentium? Id. Also by repetition, ubi ubi, ar as one word, ubi ubi, wherever, wheresoever [ubicumque], ubi ubi est, Ter.; ubi ubi essent, Liv.; ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut. —B)

In direct questions: Where? u. sunt, qui Antonium Græce negant scire? Cic.; u. ego perii? u. immutatus sum? u. ego formam perdidit? Plaut. —II. Meton. A) When, after that, as soon as, u. semel quis pejeraverit, Cic.; u. summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut.; u. friget, huc evasit, Ter.; quem u. vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic.; at hostes, u. primum nostros equites conspexerunt, as, soon as, the moment that, Cæs. —B) Wherein, concerning which, through or by means of whom or which, quum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatus consultis, u., si verba, non rem sequeremur, cunctis nihil posset, Cic.; ne illi sit cera, u. ficere possit literas, Plaut.; neque nobis adhuc præter te quisquam fuit, u. nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, through whom, Cic.

ÜBI-CUMQUE [cunquc], adv. Wheresoever. I. Relative: etsi, u. es, in eadem es navi, Cic.; des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarías, u. erimus, sistas, Id.; sis licet felix, u. mavris, Hor.; qui u. terrarum sunt, ibi est omnia rei publice præsidium, Cic.; u. erit gentium, a nobis diligetur, Id. —II. Absol.: Wheresoever it may be, everywhere, quidquid loquemur, u. Quint.; in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et u., Id.

ÜBI, Grum, m. Ubi, a Germanic tribe, on the Rhine, in the neighborhood of the modern Cologne, Cæs. Sing. fem.: Ubin mulier, Tac.

ÜBI-LIBET, adv. Wheresoever you like, any where, cibus parabilis facilisque, u. non defuturus, Sen.

ÜBINAM See ÜBI, I., A.

ÜBI-QUAQUE, adv. Wheresoever, Plaut.

ÜBI QUE, adv. [different from ubique, for et ubi]. Wheresoever, wherever, at whatever place, on y where, Verres quod u. erit pulcherrimum auferet, Cic.; tum navium, quod u. fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, Cæs.; jussert literas omnes, quæ u. depositæ essent, et pecuniam regiam con ferri, Liv. A common phrase in Ciceronis: omnis qui u. sunt, as many as there may be any where, in all the world: ceteri agri omnes qui u. sunt. . . decemviris addicentur, Cic.; omnes mortales qui u.

UBIUBI.

sunt, also without omnes: utinam, qui u. sunt propugnatores hujus imperii. &c., Cic.

UBIUBI. See UBI, I, A.

UBI VIS, adv. (volo). *Wherever you like or please, any where*, nemo sit, qui u., quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic.; u. gentium agere aetatem, Ter.

UCALĒGON, ontis, m. (Ουκαλέγων). *Ucalegon, one of the elders at Troy, whose abode was among the first burned at the destruction of the city, and adjacent to that of Aeneas*, Virg.; Juv.

UDUS, a, um (contr. from uvidus). *Wet, moist, cum sint humidæ (aëres), imo udæ*, Sen.: u. palatum, Virg.: u. tempora Lyæo, Hor.; u. litus, Id.; u. humus, Id.; u. alear, tipsy, Mart.; u. gaudium, mixed with tears, Id. *Neut. absol.*: udo colores illinere, i. e. to paint in fresco, Plin.

UFENS, tis, m. *Ufens*. I. *A small river of Latium, flowing from Setia, and falling into the Amasenus; now Uffente*, Plin.—II. *A man's name*, Virg.; Sil.

UFENTINUS [Ouf], a, um (Ufens). *Of or belonging to Ufens*, U. tribus, one of the Roman tribus, Liv.

ULCĒRATIO, ōnis, f. (ulcus). *Ulceration*, Plin.

ULCĒRO, i v. a. (ulcus). *To cause to ulcerate*. I. *Prop.*, Cic.; Hor.—II. *Fig.*: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, i. e. *wound by love*, Hor.

ULCĒRŌSUS, a, um (ulcus). I. *Prop.* A) *Full of ulcers or boils, ulcerous, u. facies*, Tac.—B) *Meton.* of trees: *Knotty*, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: u. jecur, i. e. *wounded (with love)*, Hor.

ULCISCO, ultum, ēre, v. inch. a. (act. of ulciscor). *To revenge, vengeance, u. patrem*, Enn. ap. Non.; *consules magis ob iras graviter ultus quam ob magnitudinem perfecti belli triumpharunt*, Liv.; *quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur*, Sall.

ULCISCOR, ultus, 3 v. inch. dep. (ὀλέκω, ὀλλυμι, ὀδλος). I. *To take revenge, inflict vengeance upon, avenge one's self upon, odi hominum et odoro: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscunt mores sui*, Cic.; *quos ego... non tam ulciscit studeo, quam sanare, Id.; u. aliqu pro scelere*, Cæs.; u. injuriam, Cic.; *ulium ire scelera et injurias*, Quint.; u. senis iracundiam, Ter.; u. offensus, Ov.—II. *To avenge any body, to take revenge for any body*, u. se armis, Cic.; u. cadentem patriam, Virg.; u. cæsos fratres, Ov.

ULCUS and HULCUS, ōris, n. (ἕλκος). I. *Prop.* A) *An ulcer, sore*, Cels. *Pror.*: *ulcus tangere, to touch upon a dangerous or critical point*, Ter.—B) *An excrescence on trees*, Plin.; u. montium, i. e. *marble*, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: *quicquid horum attigeris, u. est, is good for nothing*, Cic.

ULCUSCĒLUM, i, n. dim. (ulcus). *A small ulcer or sore*, Cels.

ULĪGINŌSUS, a, um (uligo). *Full of natural moisture, damp, marshy, oozy, moist, u. terra*, Plin.

ULĪGO, inis, f. (contr. for uviligo, from uveo, uvens, uvidus). *The natural moisture of the earth*, Col.

ULIXES, is [Ulixēi, Hor.], m. *The more correct Latin appellation for Odysseus (Ὀδυσσεύς), son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus and Ulysses, and king of Ithaca, one of the heroes who besieged Troy*, Cic.

ULTER.

ULLUS, a, um; *genit.*, ullius; *dat.*, ulli [*genit. sing.*, ulli, Plaut.; *dat. fem. ullæ*, Lucr.] (contr. for unulus, from unus) *Any one, any*. I. A) *With a negation: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa, &c.*, Cic.: *non possum equidem dicere, me ulla in cogitatione, &c.*, Id. *Subst.*: *reor non ullis... posset esse jucundior*, Cic.; *dare ulli iter per provinciam*, Cæs.—B) *In a negatively interrogative or hypothetical clause: est ergo u. res tanti... ut, &c.*, Cic.; *si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret*, Id.—II. *In affirmative propositions: ultra quam u. spiritus durare possit*, Quint.; *dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus*, Virg.

ULMĒUS, a, um (ulmus). *Of elm, elm, u. frons*, Col.: *mihī tibi que intermīnūt, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, &c., shall turn into rods, i. e. be soundly beaten*, Plaut.

ULMITRĪBA, æ, m. (vox hybr. ulmus, τριβω). *Elm-rubber; faceti, one who is often beaten with elm-sticks*, Plaut.

ULMUS, i, f. *An elm, elm-tree*, Plin. *Meton.*: *ulmorum Acheruns, destruction of rim-rods, said of one frequently beaten with elm-sticks*, Plant.; u. Fulcræ, i. e. *vine (because vines were often trained in them)*, Juv.

ULNA, æ, f. (ὠλένη). I. *The elbow*, Plin.—II. *Meton.* A) *The arm, tremula patris ulna*, Catull.—B) *As a measure of length*. 1) *The space from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, a foot and a half, a cubit*, Virg. 2) *As much as a man can clasp with both arms*, Plin.

ULPIANUS, i, m. Domitius U., a celebrated Roman lawyer, during the reigns of Caracalla, Elagabalus, and Alexander Severus.

ULPIUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. M. U. Trajanus, a well-known Roman emperor*.

ULS [ouls], prep. with acc. *On the other side, beyond*, Cat. ap. Fest.; Varr.

ULTER, tra, trum [Cimpar., ulterior; Superl., ultimus] (uls). I. *Posit.*, *only in the adverbs ultra and ultro*.—II. *Compar.*, *Uterior, us, That is further or at a greater distance, on the further side, ulterior, u. Gallia*, Cic.; u. ripa, Ov. *Subst.*: *proximi... ulteriores, the more distant or remote*, Cæs.; *ulteriora coloniae*, Tac.: *struere ulteriora, what is further off*, Quint.—III. *Superl.*, *Ultimus, a, um. The farthest, extreme, the last*. A) *Prop.*: *illa minima (luna), quæ u. a cælo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena*, Cic.; *ultima maris terrarumque oræ*, Liv. *Subst.*: *primi... ultimi*, Cæs.: *preponis ultima primis*, Hor.—B) *Meton.* 1) *Most remote, oldest, earliest, first, u. et proximum tempus*, Cic.; u. auctor sanguinis, Virg.: *u. dies, the last day, i. e. day of death*, Id.; u. cære, i. e. *last will, testament*, Mart. *Subst. neut.*: *perfero et ultima expectato, the end*, Cic.: *si fidem ad ultimum fratri præsitisset, to the very last*, Liv.; *also, at last, at length [ad extremum, postremo]*, vetant mirari, si qualis in cives, qualis in socios, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv.; *also, ultimo*, Suet.; *ultimium, for the last time*, Liv. 2) *Of order or rank*. a) *Extreme, utmost, highest, greatest, summum bonum, quod ultimum appello*, Cic.: *ultima perfectæque naturæ, Id.; u. supplicium, i. e. punishment of death*, Cæs.; u. scelus, Curt. *Subst. neut.*: *ultima ultima pati, the very worst*, Liv.: *præquam ultima experirentur, the extreme*, Id.; *ad ultimum demens, to the extreme, in the greatest degree*, Id. b)

ULTERIOR.

The lowest, qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultima. Vell. *Subst.*: ultimi militum. Liv.; ponere in ultimis, Plin.

ULTERIOR, us. See ULTER, II.
 ULTERIUS, adv. See ULTRA, I, B.
 ULTIME, adv. See ULTRA, I, C.
 ULTIMO. See ULTER, III, B.
 ULTIMUM, adv. See ULTER, III, B, I.
 ULTIMUS, a, um. See ULTER, III.

ULTIO, ōnis, f. (ulciscor). *A taking revenge, revenge, revengeful punishment*, Tac.

ULTOR, ōris, m. (ulciscor). I. *A revenger, revengeful punisher*, conjurationis investigator atque u. Cic.; u. injuriarum, Id. — II. *A surname of Mars*, Suet.

ULTRA, ndo. and prep. with acc. (ulter). I. *Adv.* A) *Beyond, on the other side, further*, estne aliquid u. quo progredi crudelitas possit, Cic.; ut nihil possit u., Id.; u. porroctæ syllabæ, langer, Quint.; frequently followed by quam: u. enim quo progredior, quum ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic.; u. quam satis est, Id.; u. quam oporteat, Quint. — B) *Compar.*, Ulteriùs, *Further on, further, to a greater extent*, u. procedere, Quint.; u. ne tende odiss, Virg.; u. nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov.; rogabat ulterius justo, *more than was right*, Id. — C) *Superl.*, Ultime, *To the extreme, to the utmost*, App. — II. *Prep.* with acc. A) *Beyond, on the further side of, past*, u. Siliam villam, Cic.; u. eum montem, Cæs.; u. sinum, Quint.; u. terminum, Hor.; sunt certi denique fines, quos u. citraque nequit consistere rectum, Id. — B) *Meton.* 1) *Beyond, past (of time)*, u. Socratem usque duravit, Quint.; u. rudes annos, Id. 2) *(of number or measure)* *Over, beyond, more than, besides* (supra), u. eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex.; quem (modum) u. progredi non oporteat, Cic.; u. vires sortemque senectæ, Virg.

ULTRIX, icis (ulter). I. *A venging, u. Diræ, the goddesses of revenge, the avenging goddesses*, Virg.; u. Curæ, Id. — II. *Subst.*: *She that revenges, u. afflictæ civitatis*, Cic.

ULTRŌ, adv. (ulter). *On the further side, beyond.* I. *Prop.* *Usually in the phrases* u. citraque, u. et citro, u. ac citro, u. citro: *This way and that, to and fro, on one side and the other, on both sides* (see CITRO). — II. *Meton.* A) *Hence! away!* u. te amator apage te a dorso meo, Plaut.; u. istum a me, *away with that fellow from me*, Id. — B) *Besides, in addition, moreover, even*, celavit suos cives a que iis sumptum intulit, Cic.; cavendo, ne metuant homines, metnendos u. se offerant, Liv. — C) *Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily*, spes u. oblata, Cic.; u. deferre, Id.; u. venire, Id.; u. polliceri, Cæs.; thus also u. tributa (or, in one word, ultrotributa), *a portion of the taxes annually expended upon public buildings*, Liv. *Fig.*: *virtus æpius in u. tributis est, gives rather than takes*, Sen.

ULTRŌNEUS, a, um (ultero). *Voluntary, spontaneous*, u. jussi an ultronei, Sen.

ULTROTRIBUTA, orum, u. See ULTRO, II, C.

ULTUS, a, um, part. of ulciscor.

ULUBRÆ, ærum, f. *Ulubra, a small town of Latium, near the Pontine marshes; now the village Cisterna*, Cic.

ULUBRANUS, a, um (Ulubræ). *Of or belong-*

UMBRA.

ing to Ulubræ, U. populus, the inhabitants of Ulubræ, Cic.

ULŪLA, æ, f. (ululo) (sc. avis). *An owl*, Plin.; Virg.

ULŪLATUS, ūs, m. (ululo). *A howling, yelling, lamenting*, Plin.; *the whoop or warshout of the Gauls*, Cæs.; *the wild cry of the Bacchantes*, Cutull.; Ov.

ULŪLO, l v. n. (ὄλοῦσθαι). I. A) *To howl, yell, utter a mournful cry or shriek, inclinata ululansque vox*, Cic.; canes u., Virg.; lupi u., Id.; summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ, Virg. — B) *Meton.*: *To fill with howling or yells*, ædes u. plangoribus, Virg.; ripæ u., Sil. — II. *To cry out (with a howl or yell)*, quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart.; Hecate ululata per urbem, Virg.; ululata proelia, filled with shouts, Stat.

ULVA, æ, f. *Sedge*, Plin.

ULYSSES, is (Ὀδυσσεύς). *The less correct form of the name Ulixes*. See ULIXES.

UMBELLA, æ, f. dim. (umbrā). *A little shade; hence, a parasol or umbrella*, Juv.; Mart.

UMBER, bra, brum (Umbrī). *Of or belonging to the Umbrī, Umbrian, U. maritus*, Ov.; U. porcus, aper, Cutull. *Subst.*, Umber, bri, m. (sc. canis), *An Umbrian dog or hound*, Virg. Umbra, æ, f. *An Umbrian woman*, Plaut.; Mart.

UMBILICUS, i, m. (ὀμφαλός). I. *The navel*, Cels. — II. *Meton.* A) *The navel-string, umbilical cord*, Cels. — B) *The middle, centre, qui locus, quod in media insula est situs*, u. Siciliæ nominatur, Cic.; u. orbis terrarum, Liv.; u. Græciæ, Id.; u. Italia, Plin. — C) *The projecting end of the roller round which manuscripts (i. e. books) were wound*, Mart. *Fig.*: *iambos ad umbilicū adducere, i. e. to bring to an end or close, to finish*, Hor.; pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, Mart. — D) *Also of plants: The part which projects or appears in the middle*, Plin. — E) *A small circle*, Plin. — F) *The gunnion or pin of a sun-dial*, Plin. — G) *A kind of shell-fish*, Cic.

UMBO, ōnis, m. I. A) *The boss of a shield*, Virg.; Enn. — B) *Meton.*: *A shield*, Liv. — II. *The elbow*, Suet. — III. *A cape, promontory*, Stat. *Meton.*: u. Isthmī, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, Stat. — IV. *A projecting stone serving as a land-mark*, Stat. — V. *The projecting part of a gem, a boss, knob*, Plin. *Meton.*: u. candidus, i. e. toga pura or virilis, Pers.

UMBRA, æ, f. (Sauscr. umbra, a cloud). I. A) *A shade, shadow, cujus (plurim) umbram secutus est Socrates*, Cic.; *spisibus noctis se condidit umbris*, Virg. *Prov.*: *umbras timere, to be afraid of a shadow, i. e. without cause*, Cic. — B) *Meton.* 1) *In Painting: Shade, opposed to light*, umbræ et eminentia, shade and light, Cic. 2) *Plur.*: *The shades of departed souls in the infernal regions*, Suet. *Plur.*: *As also of one departed spirit*, umbræ matris, Ov. 3) *An uninvited guest (like the Greek σκιά)*, Hor. 4) *A place or object that affords shade or casts a shadow, a shady place, studia in umbra educant in the study*, Tac.; nudus arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov.; *væva tonso, is in umbra, i. e. in a cool barber's shop*, Hor.; dum roseis venit u. genis, i. e. the beard, Stat.; *summæ castidiss umbra, i. e. the crest of a herbat*, Id.; *arcus et umbræ, i. e. quiver*, Id. — II. *Fig.* A) *A shadow, i. e. a trace, obscure image or appearance, semblance of*

any thing, u. luxuriæ, Cic; consectari umbras false gloriæ, Id.; sub umbra fœderis, Liv.—B) *A refuge, protection, shelter, u. et recessus, Cic; umbra vestri auxillii tegi possumus, Liv.; sub umbra Romanæ amicitie latebant, Id.*

UMBRACŪLUM, i, n. (umbra). I. *A) Any thing that affords shade; a shady place, a bower, harbor, summer-house, Varr.—B) Meton. for a school: Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic.—II. An umbrella, parasol, Ov.*

UMBRĀTICŪLA, æ, m. (umbra, colo). *One that is fond of the shade, an idler [umbraticus], Plant.*

UMBRĀTICUS, a, um (umbra). *Of or belonging to the shade, living in the shade, retired, recluse, delicate, u. homo, an idler, Plant; Epicureorum delicata et u. turba, Sen.; solitaria et velut u. vita, Quiot; u. literæ, from the study, Plin.; u. negotium, that is done at home, Gell.; u. doctor, i. e. a master that teaches at home, a private tutor, Petr.*

UMBRĀTIUS, e (umbra). I. *That is fond of or remains in the shade or at home; hence, retired, recluse, private, vilita u. et delicata, Cic.; mora u. Col.—II. Esp. of speech or style according to scholastic rules: u. exercitatio (dictionis), Cic.; mollis est oratio philosophorum et u., Id.*

UMBRI, ōrum, m. *The inhabitants of Umbria, Liv.; Plin.*

UMBRIA, æ, f. (Umbri). *Umbria, a district of Italy, between the Apennines and the Gulf of Venice, the Picens, and the River Nar, Cic.*

UMBRIFER, æra, ōrum (umbra, fero). I. *That affords or casts a shade, shady, u. platanus, Cic. poet; u. nemus, Virg.; u. rupes, Varr.; u. Academia, Cic. poet.—II. Bearing or carrying departed spirits, u. undæ, Stat.*

UMBRO, l v. a. (umbra). *To cover with a shade or shadow; to shade, cover, obscure, u. carchedonios purpureos, Plin.; u. tempora queru, Virg; u. colles, Stat; u. Matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr.; umbratus genas, covered with a beard, Stat; virgæ ne umbrent, abraduntur, give or cast a shadow, Col.*

UMBROSUS, a, um (umbra). *Full of shade or shadow, shady, shady, umbrosior locus, Cic.; inter densus, umbrosa cæcunina, fagos, Virg.; u. cavernæ, Id.; u. lucus, Hor.*

UMQUAM [unquam], adv. (contr. for unquam). *Ever, at any time. I. In negative clauses. A) nemo u. mortalis, Cic.; nihil u. omnino deesse, Id.; oon hoc u. dixi, Quint.—B) Meton. 1) In negative interrogative clauses: ullam ne ego rem u. in vita mea volui, quin, &c., Ter. 2) In conditional clauses: si u. in dicendo fuimus aliquid . . . tum, &c., Cic.; mihi si u. filius erit, ne ille, &c., Ter.—II. In affirmative clauses: qui u. orationes attigerunt, Cic.; major quam u. moles præmut, Quint.*

ŪNĀ, adv. (unus). *At one and the same place or time, together, along with another, si . . . cognoverit, u. et id quod facio probabit, Cic.; qui una venerant, Id.; quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, Id. Pnet. with a dat.: Pallas huic filius u., together with him, Virg.*

UNÆTIVCESIMUS, &c. See UNERV.

UNANIMANS, antis (unus, animus). I. q. unanimus: u. sucia, Plant.

ŪNĀNĪMIS, e (unus, animus). I. q. unanimus, Claud.

ŪNĀNĪMITAS, ātis, f. (unanimus). *Concord, agreement, unanimity, u. fraterna, Liv.*

UNĀNĪMUS, a, um (unus, animus). *Of one mind, concordant, unanimous, Liv.*

UNCIA, æ, f. (unus). I. *The twelfth part of an as; also, the twelfth part of any whole, as of a pound; also, of an inheritance of which a person has a twelfth part for his share, Cic. In computation of interest, one twelfth per cent. a month, according to our reckoning, 1 per cent. per annum, Dig. As a weight: An ounce, Plin. As a measure of land: One twelfth of a jugerum, Col. As a measure of length: An inch, Plin.—II. Meton.: A trifle, little bit, u. piscium, Plant.*

UNCIALIS, e (uncia). *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one twelfth, u. assæ, of an ounce weight, Plin.; u. uva, Id.; u. altitudo, of an inch, Id.*

UNCIĀRIUS, a, um (uncia). *Of or belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to one twelfth of a whole, u. lepus, i. e. one per cent., Tac.; u. beres, i. e. that comes in for a twelfth, Dig.; u. lex, i. e. de fenore unciario, Fest.; u. stipe collata, i. e. of asses of full weight, Plin.; u. vitis, bearing grapes of an ounce weight, Col.*

UNCIĀTIM, adv. (uncia). *By twelfths or ounces. I. Prop., Plin.—II. Meton.: By little at a time, by little and little, quod ille u. vix de demenso suo . . . comparisit miser, by farthings, Ter.*

UNCIŪNĀTUS, a, um (uncinus). *Furnished with hooks, hooked, u. corpuscula, Cic.*

UNCINUS, i, m. (uncus). *A hook, barb, App.*

UNCIŪLA, æ, f. dim. (uncia). *A little uncta, Juv.*

UNCTIO, ōnis, f. (ungo). I. *An anointing, philosophum omnes unctionis causa relinquunt, for the purpose of anointing, i. e. in order to go and wrestle in the palastra, Cic.; u. quotidianæ, Col.—II. Meton.: Ointment, unguent, ita ut u. iparescat, Plin.*

UNCTITO, are, v. freq. a. (ungo). *To anoint often, u. se unguentis, Plaut.*

UNCTIUSCŪLUS, a, um, dim. (unctus, from ungo). *Somewhat more anointed, somewhat fatter or richer, Plaut.*

UNCTOR, ōris, m. (ungo). *An anointer, Cic.*

UNCTORIUM, ii, n. (ungo) (sc. cubiculum). *A room in a bath for anointing the body, an anointing-room, Plin.*

UNCTORA, æ, f. (ungo). *An anointing of the dead, u. servilis, Cic.*

UNCTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of ungo.—II. Adj. A) Made oily, anointed, greasy; hence, rich, delicate, fat, ita palæstritis defundebat, ut ab illis ipse unctor abiret, Cic.; nitidus sol u. que, a basking in the sun and anointing, Id.; unctor splendidiorque consuetudo, richer, Id.; melius et unctius, Hor.; unctor cœna, more elegant, more sumptuous, Mart.; u. Corinthus, luxuriosus, Juv.—B) Subst. neut. 1) A rich or sumptuous meal, unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor.; cœnare sine u., Pers. 2) Ointment, unguent, App.; Veg.*

UNCTUS, ūs, m. (ungo). *An anointing, Plin.*

UNCUS, i, m. (ὄγκος). I. *Gen.: A hook, barb, Liv. As an emblem of Necessitas, Hor. Poet.: An*

anchor, Val. Flac. *Such hooks were fixed into the necks of malefactors who were dragged into the Tiber*. Cic.—II. *Esp.: A surgical instrument*, Cels.

UNCUS, a, um (uncus). *Bent or curved like a hook, hooked, crooked, u. digiti*, Col.; u. aratrum, Virg.; u. dens, Id.; u. pedes (harpizæ), Id.; u. hamus, Ov.; u. avis Minervæ, i. c. *with crooked beak and claws*, Stat.

UNDA, æ, f. (Sansk. u. da, water; und, to be wet). *A wave, billow*. I. Prop. A) mare plonum undarum, Plaut.—B) Meton. 1) *Water, esp. flowing or undulating water; also, any fluid substance*, u. preli, i. e. oil, Plin.; ignis contrarius undis, Ov.; u. fontis, Id.; faciunt justos ignis et u. viros, *good husbands (because water and fire were used at marriage ceremonies)*, Id.; u. sanguinis, Sil. 2) *Any thing in the form of a wave*, u. aeris, i. e. the air when agitated, Lucr.; qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. 3) *In Archit.: An ornament otherwise called cyrnatium, an ogee*, Vitruv.

—II. *Fig.: (of the restless motion of a multitude, and the like) A turbulent motion, a rush, stream [æstus], campus atque illæ u. comitorum*, Cic.; mersor civilibus undis, Hor.; u. adversæ rerum, Id.; domus . . . vomit ædibus undam, *a multitude, mass*, Virg.

UNDE, adv. *Whence, from what place*. I. Prop. A) *Correlative: inde venit, u. mallem*, Cic.; u. aliæ (naves) eodem, u. orant profectæ, referentur, Cæs.; Latobrigis in fines snos, u. erant profecti, reverti jussit, Id.; quum ad idem, u. semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierit, Cic.—B) *Abso. l) In direct questions: u. dejectus est Cinna? . . . u. qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Cic.; unde is? Plaut. 2) In indirect questions: ut mihi responderet . . . u. caset, Cic.; u. initium belli fieret, explorabant, Cæs.—II. Meton. A) Denoting an origin, cause, means, &c.: From what source? 1) a) *Correlative: u. necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic.; lux, u. omnes opem petere solebant, Id.; u. agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Cæs. b) Esp. in Law: u. petitur, i. e. the accused or defendant, ego omnibus, u. petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. 2) Absol. a) In direct questions: u. iste amor, &c.? Cic.; u. sed hos novi? Ov.; u. gentium? Plaut. b) In indirect questions: u. consilietur risus . . . difficillimum dicere, Quint.; u. sit infamis . . . , Ov.—B) unde unde (for undecumque), *whencesoever, from whatever place or quarter*, u. u. foret, Catull.; mercedem sat numos u. u. extricat, Hor.**

UNDECENTESIMUS, a, um, num. (undecentum). *The ninety-ninth*, u. annus, Val. Max.

UNDECENTUM, num. (unus, de, centum). *Ninety-nine*, u. anni, Plin.

UNDECIES, adv. num. (unus, decies). *Eleven times*, hanc summam u. multiplicatio, Col.

UNDECIM, num. (unus, decem). *Eleven*, Cic.

UNDECIMUS, a, um, num. (unus, decimus). *The eleventh*, u. legio, Liv.

UNDE-CUMQUE [undecumque], adv. *Whencesoever, from whatever place or quarter*, u. fluens sanguis, Plin.; u. inceperis, Id.

UNDE-LIBET, adv. *Whencesoever you please, from any place or quarter whatsoever*, u. invenire, Auct. Her.

UNDENI, æ, a, num. distrib. (undecim). *Eleven (distrib.)*, eleven each, u. pariatur, Plin.; Muss

per undonos emodulanda pedes, i. e. *with hexameters and pentameters*, Ov.

UNDENONAGINTA, num. (unus, de, nonaginta). *Eighty-nine*, Liv.

UNDEOCTOGINTA (unus, de, octoginta). *Seventy-nine*, Hor.

UNDEQUADRAGESIMUS, a, um, num. (undequadragesima). *The thirty-ninth*, Val. Max.

UNDEQUADRAGESIES, adv. num. (undequadragesima). *Thirty-nine times*, Plin.

UNDEQUADRAGINTA, num. (unus, de, quadragesima). *Thirty-nine*, regnare u. annos, Cic.

UNDEQUINQUAGESIMUS, a, um, num. (undequinquagesima). *The forty-ninth*, u. dies, Cic.

UNDEQUINQUAGINTA, num. (unus, de, quinquagesima). *Forty-nine*, u. coronæ aureæ, Liv.

UNDESEXAGINTA, num. (unus, de, sexaginta). *Fifty-nine*, u. vivi capti, Liv.

UNDETRICENI, æ, a, num. distrib. (undetriginta). *Twenty-nine (distrib.)*, twenty-nine each, Macr.

UNDETRICESIMUS (undetriges.), a, um, num. (undetriginta). *The twenty-ninth*, u. dies, Liv.

UNDETRIGINTA, num. (unus, de, triginta). *Twenty-nine*, u. mensibus, Vitruv.

UNDEVICENI, æ, a, num. distrib. (undeviginti). *Nineteen (distrib.)*, nineteen each, Quint.

UNDEVICESIMANI, òrum, m. (undevicesimus). *Soldiers of the nineteenth legion*, Auct. B. Alex.

UNDEVICESIMUS (undeviges.), a, um (undeviginti). *The nineteenth*, u. anno, Cic.

UNDEVIGINTI, num. (unus, de, viginti). *Nineteen*, u. annos natus, Cic.

UNDIQUE, adv. indef. (unde, que). *From all sides or quarters, from every spot, every where, all over, on all sides*, u. cinctus, Cic.; u. colligere, Id.; vita u. referta bonis, Id.

UNDISÖSUS, a, um (unda, sono). *Roaring with waves*, u. rupes, Stat.; u. dei, i. e. *sea-deities*, Prop.

UNDO, 1 v. n. and a. (unda). I. Neut. A) *To rise in waves or surges, to throw up waves, solet æstus æquioctialis . . . undare*, Sen.; athena undantis flammis, Virg.—B) Meton. 1) *To overflow, to be full* [abundare], regio u. equis, Val. Flac.; vultus u. sanguine, Stat. 2) *To move like waves, undulate, undans huxo Cytorus*, Virg.; undantes hsbensæ, *loose, slack, not tight*, Id.; undans fumus, Sen.; undans chlamys, waving, Plaut. Fig.: *To be restless*, u. curis, Val. Flac.—II. Act. A) *To overflow, inundate, deluge with any thing*, undans Ætna, Virg.; u. campos, Stat.—B) *To make in the form of waves*, Plin.

UNDÖSUS, a, um (unda). *Full of waves or surges, billowy*, u. æquor, Virg.

UNELLI, òrum, m. *Unelli, a people on the northern coast of Gaul, on a promontory opposite Britain; the modern Cotantin*, Cæs.

UNETVICESIMANI, òrum, m. (unetvicesimus). *Soldiers of the twenty-first legion*, Tac.

UNETVICESIMUS, a, um, num. (unus, et, vicesimus). *The twenty-first*, u. legio, Tac.

UNGO [unguo], nxi, nctum, 3 v. a. (akin to ὑπό, and Sanscr. ux, to wet). *To anoint, besmear, bedaub with oil or some other fat substance*, u. unguentis, Cic.; unctus est, Id.; uncta carina, pitched, Virg.; u. tela, *to besmear with poison, to dip in poison*, Id.; arma uncta cruoribus, *stained*, Hor.

UNQUENTARIUS, a, um (unquentum). I. Of

or belonging to unguent, u. taberna, Suet.; u. vasa, Plin.—II. *Subst.* A) unguentarius, ii, m., *A dealer in unguents, u perfumer, Cic.*—B) unguentaria, æ, f. 1) *A female perfumer, Plin.* 2) (*sc. ars*) *The art of preparing unguents, Plaut.*—C) unguentarium, ii, n. (*sc. argentum*). *Money for buying unguents, Plin.*

UNGUENTO, 1 v. u. (unguentum). *To besmear or do over with unguent; mostly in the perf part., to anoint, Plaut.*

UNGUENTUM, i, u. (unguo). *Unguent, ointment, perfume, Cic.*

UNGUICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (unguis). *A finger-nail, Cic. Prop.: a teneris unguiculis (ἐξ ἀπαλῶν δυνύων), from infancy, Cic.*

UNGUIS, is, m. (ὄνυξ). *A nail of the finger or toe; also a claw or talon of an animal or bird, Plin. Prop.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem, from tip to toe, Cic.; discedere transversum unguem, to digress a finger's breadth; or simply transversum unguem, a finger's breadth, Id.; ostendere medium u., to point at any body with the middle finger (by way of contempt), Juv.; de tenero ungui, from childhood, Hor.; ad or in unguem (εἰς ὄνυχα or ἐν ὄνυξοις), must accurately, most perfectly (because artists in giving the last finish to a work used to pass the nail over it), Col.; ad unguem factus homo, a perfect gentleman, highly polished, Hor.; homo, cuius pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, who had more wit in his little finger than you have in your whole body, Petr.*

UNGUĀLA, æ, f. (unguis). I. *Prop.: A claw, talon, hoof, Cic. Prop.: toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, i. e. with might and main, Cic.; unguilæ binæ, clava hoof, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: A horse, Hor.; Mart.*

UNGUO, ere. *See* UNGO.

UNICE, adv. (unicus). *Singly, singularly, exceedingly. u. deligere aliquid, Cic.; amator u. fuit Quint.; u. securus, quite unconcerned, utterly careless, Hor.; u. unus ex omnibus, Plaut.*

UNICOLOR, ōris (unus, color). *That has a single color, all of the same color, u. oculus, Plin.*

UNICORNIS, e (unus, cornu). *That has one horn. one-horned, u. Iudici boves, Plin.*

UNICUS, u, um (unus). *Single, only, alone, sole.* I. *Prop.: u. filius, Cic.; u. filia, Ter.; u. vestis, Plaut.; u. maritus, Hor.*—II. *Fig.: Alone or peculiar in its kind, singular, distinguished, extraordinary, rare, unique, u. liberalitas, Cic.; u. fides, Liv.; u. spes, Quint.; unicus ad rem, peculiarly adapted or appropriate to, Plaut.; unus atque u. amicus, Catull. Seldom in a bad sense: Singularly bad, atrocious, u. malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her.; u. scelus, Vell.*

UNIFORMIS, e (unus, forma). *That has only one form, of one shape, uniform, simple, The.*

UNIGĒNA, æ (unus, gigno). I. *Only-begotten, singularis mundus atque u., Cic.*—II. *Of the same blood or family, u. cultrix, i. e. Diana, sister of Phæbus, Catull.*

UNIJŪGUS, a, um (unus, jugum). *That has only one yoke, u. vinea, fastened by only-one cross-beam, Plin.*

UNIMANUS, a, um (unus, manus). I. *Having only one hand, one-handed, u. puer natus, Liv.*—II. *Unimanus, a surname of Claudius, Flor.*

UNIO, ii, Itum, 4 u. a. *To unite, u. corpora, Sen.*

ŪNIO, ōnis, f. (unus). *A single large pearl, Plin.*

ŪNITAS, ātis, f. (unus). *Oneness, unity.* I. *Prop.: u. numeri, Gell.; coire in unitatem, Cels.*—II. *Fig. A) Sameness, resemblance, agreement, uniformity, u. foliorum, Plin.*—B) *Oneness in sentiment, unanimity, concord, consensus atque u., Sen.*

ŪNITER, adv (unus). *Conjointly, together in one [in unum], u. aptus, Lucr.*

ŪNŪSMODI. *See* UNUS, I, B, 1.

ŪNIVERSĀLIS, e (universus). *Of or belonging to all or to the whole, universal, u. vel perpetua præcepta, Quint.; u. questiones, Id.*

ŪNIVERSE, adv. (universus). *Universally, altogether, cetera u. mandavi, Cic.*

ŪNIVERSITAS, ātis, f. (universus). I. *Entireness, the entire number of things, the whole, u. generis humani, Cic.; u. rerum, the universe, Id.*—II. *Meton.: The universe, corpus universitatis, Cic.*

ŪNIVERSUS, a, um (unus, verto). I. *All-together, collective, entire, whole, u. provincia, Cic.; u. mundum, Id.; u. dimicatio, a general struggle or contest, Liv.; omnes universi, Plaut.; App.*—II. A) *Subst., universum, i, n., The whole world, the universe, principia mentis, quæ sunt in eodem u. Cic.; genitor universi, Col.*—B) *Adv.: in universum, generally, on the whole, in general, taking the whole together, non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv.; terra etc. aliquando specie differt in universum tamen, &c., Tac.*

ŪNŪCŪLUS, a, um (unus, oculus). *Having only one eye, one-eyed, u. Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. Subst., unoculus, i, m., A one-eyed man, Plaut.*

ŪNŪMAMMIA, æ, f. (unus, mamma). *Facet: The country of the one-breasted (i. e. the Amazons), Plaut.*

UNQUAM, adv. *See* UMQUAM.

UNUS, a, um, genit., unus; dat., uni [genit., unus, Lucr.; uni, Plaut.; Tit. ap. Prisc.; dat. musc., uno, Varr.; fem., una, Cat.; in the plur. only when joined with a noun that has no sing.], num. (εἷς, ἕως, ἑν, Gothic ain). I. *Prop. A) One, one and no more, single, mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, Plaut.; mors Tiberii Gracchi... divisi populum unum in duas partes, Cic.; uno et octogesimo anno, Id.; una ex parte, altera ex parte, Cæs.; u. nuptiæ, Ter.; u. excidium, Virg. Adv.: in unum, in one, to one (and the some) place, confluere in unum, Cic.*—B) *Esp. 1) One and the same, one, the same, unus ætatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostræ civitatis viri, Cic.; noli putare tolerabiles horum insanis nec unus modi fore, Id.; (also written as one word), ferar unus et idem, Hor. 2) Single, alone, only, sole [solus], unum hoc defuio, tantum esse, &c., Cic.; quum mihi sit u. opus hoc... relictum, Id.; unus inter omnes, Id.; unus ex omnibus, Id.; sequere me tres unos passus, three paces or steps only, Plaut.; unae quinque minæ, Id.; res una solaque, Hor.*—II. *Meton.: One, any one, any, sicut u. paterfamilias, Cic.; unus de multis, Id.; u. gladiator nequissimus, Id.; confugere ad unum aliquem, Id.; unus quisque regum, Id.; also in one word, unusquisque.*

ŪPLILO [opil. and ovil.], ōnis, m. (ovis). *A shepherd, Col.*

UPUPA.

ŪPŪPA, æ, f. (ἔποψ). I. *A hoopoe*, Plin.; Varr.—II. *Meton.*: *A kind of mallow*, Plaut. ŪRĀNĪA, æ, or ŪRĀNĪĒ, ēs, f. (Οὐρανία or Οὐρανίη, the Heavenly One). *Urania*, the Muse of Astronomy, Cic.

ŪRĀNŪS, i, m. (Οὐρανός). *Uranus*, the father of Saturn, Cælius, Lact.

URBĀNE, adv. (urbanus). I. *Mannerly (as in cities), politely, courteously*. urbanus agere aliquid, Cic.—II. *Wittily, facets et u.*, Cic.; u. dicere, Quint.; u. interrogare, Id.

URBĀNITAS, ātis, f. (urbanus). I. *A living in a city or large town, city life, desideria urbis et urbanitatis*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *The manners or fashions of a city or large town*. A) (in a good sense) 1) *Polished or refined manners, politeness, courtesy, good breeding*, Cic. 2) a) *Gen.*: *Elegance (of style)*, urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, Cic.; Quint. b) *Esp.*: *Fine wit, humor, pleasantry*, ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, Cic.; incurrit in factorum hominum urbanitatem, Id.—B) (in a bad sense) *Trickery, cunning, subtlety, roguery, finess*, vernacula utebantur urbanitate, Tac.

URBĀNUS, a, um (urbs). *Of or belonging to a town or city, city*. I. *Prop.*: rustica et u. vita, Varr.; u. tribus, Cic.; u. prætor, Cæs.; u. exercitus, Liv.; u. luxus, Tac. *Subst.*, urbanus, i, m., *An inhabitant of a city or large town, sermo omnium non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum*, Cic.; u. otiosus, Liv.—II. *Meton.*: *Polite, mannerly, refined, accomplished*. A) 1) a) u. homo, *a man of the world*, Cic. b) *Meton. of plants: Well-nursed, cultivated, choice, hæ mites (arbores) . . . noo improbe dicantur urbanæ*, Plin. 2) *Of style.* a) *Refined, polished, elegant*, in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinuit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic.; u. genus dicendi, Quint. b) *Esp.*: *Witty, facetious, humorous*, qui est in eo genere urbanissimus, Cic.; urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col.; comis et u., intelligent, Hor.—B) *Bold, shameless, impudent, u. audacia*, Cic.; u. frons, Hor.

URBĪCĀPUS, i, m. (urbs, capio). *A taker of cities*, Plaut.

URBĪCŪS, a, um (urbs). *Of the city, civic, esp. Roman*, u. negotiatores, Suet.; u. magistratus, Id.

URBIGENUS PAGUS. *A canton of Helvetia; perhaps the modern Orbe, in the canton of Vaud*, Cæs.

URBĪNAS, ātis (Urbīnum). *Of or belonging to Urbīnum, U. Petisiusus, of Urbīnum*, Cic. *Plur.*, Urbīnātes, um, m., *The inhabitants of Urbīnum*, Plin.

URBĪNUM, i, n. *Urbīnum*. I. *A town in Umbria; now Urbino*.—II. *Another, also in Umbria, on the River Metaurus, near its source; now Urbania*, Plin.

URBS, urbis, f. (orbis). I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: *Any city or large town, ejusmodi conjunctione tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt*, Cic.; designare urbem aratro, Virg.; arx et u., Enc. ap. Cic. 2) *Esp.*: *The city (Rome) (as ἄστυ, of Athens)*, bujus urbis condendæ principium profectum a Romulo, Cic.; (Cæsar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Cæs.; conditor urbis (Romulus), Qq

URO.

Ov.; ad urbem cæse, to be before Rome, i. e. to sojourn without the walls; e. g. of generals returning home, who were obliged to wait for permission of the Senate to enter the city; also of magistrates who were about setting out for their province, Cic.; Ascon—B) *Meton.* 1) *The inhabitants of a city or large town, invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam*, Virg.; u. mœstia attonitæque, Juv.—II. *Fig.*: u. philosophiæ, Cic.

URCĒOLUS, i, m. dim. (urceus). *A little pitcher*, Col.

URCĒUS, i, m. [urcæum, i, n., Cat.]. *A pitcher, water-pot*, Plin.

URĒDO, mis, f. (uro). I. *A blast or blight on plants*, Cic.—II. *A burning itch*, Plin.

URGENS, entis, part. of urgeo.

URGĒO [urguëo], ursi, 2 v. a. *To press, drive, impel, urge*. I. *Prop.* A) u. pedem pede, Virg.; Eurus urget naves, Id.; urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor.; unda urgetur prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov.; u. alqm in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr.—B) *Meton.* 1) *To press to do any thing, to urge, insist, compel, constrain, solicit earnestly*; also, *to oppress, distress, incommode, onus urgentis senectutis*, Cic.; presens atque urgens malum. Id.; Cæsar quum septimam legionem . . . urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Cæs.; hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.; quem scabies aut morbus urget, Id. 2) *To press or be hard upon, be near, ne urbem hanc urbe alia u. possitis*, Cic.; quaque pbaretrata vicina Persidis urget, Virg.

—II. *Fig.* A) *In disputation: To press or urge (an opponent) to ply, follow closely with objections, interrogations, &c., to question closely, urgerent præterea philosophorum greges*, Cic.; u. interrogando, Id.—B) *To apply one's self diligently to any thing, to follow up or persist in any thing, to insist upon, not to depart from any thing, not to let go, to urge, u. locum diutius*, Cic.; quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, Id.; u. forum, to be a great deal in the forum, Id.; u. altum, to keep always in deep water, Hor.; u. opus, iter, Ov.

ŪRĪNA, æ, f. (οὔρον). *Urine*, Cic.

ŪRĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. (urinor). *A diver*, Liv.

ŪRĪNOR, āri, v. dep. [old form, urino, are]. *To dive (under the water)*, Plin.

ŪRĪNUS, a, um (οὔρινος). *Full of wind, windy, u. ovum, a wind-egg*, Plin.

URNA, æ, f. *A pot or vessel for holding or drawing water, a water-pot, urn, cwer, &c.* I. *Prop.*, Varr.; Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: *Any urn, pot, vessel*. A) *An urn into which the tablets were thrown at voting, a ballot-box, u. senatorum copiose absolvit, equitum adæquavit*, Cic.; educere ex u. tres (judices), Id.; omnium versatur urna serius ociosus sors exitura, Hor.—B) *A sepulchral urn*, Suet.—C) *An earthen vessel for holding money*, Hor.—D) *A measure for liquids, holding half an ampóra; a pot, jar*, Plin.—E) *A measure, in general*, Cat.; Juv.

ŪRO, ussi, ustum, 3 v. a. (originally buro, akin to ὑρῶ). *To burn*. I. *Prop.* A) 1) *Gen.*: *uri calore*, Cic.; u. picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammæ, Ov.; sacer ignis urit, Lucr. 2) *Esp.* a) *To burn, i. e. to consume by burning, to burn up, u. hominem mortuum*, Cic.; u. agros, Liv.; u. urbes hostium, Tac.; ustus a sole, Plin.; ignis u. domos, Hor. b) *To burn in, to make*

by burning (of encaustic painting), u. tabulism coloribus, Ov. — B) *Meton.* 1) *To burn, to parch, scorch; to cause acute pain, gall, pestilentia urens simul urbem stque agros, liv.; calx urit, is heating (if taken as medicine), Plin.; (cicer) urit solum, Id.; (seges) urunt campum, Virg.* 2) *To injure by friction, i. e. to rub sore, to gall, fret, Gallica excavat nec urit, Col.; calcæus . . . si minor, uret, Hor.; gravis sarcina chartæ urit, Id.* 3) *To injure, as by burning; to nip or pinch with cold, blast, chill, pernicious venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic.; frigus u., Plin.* — II. *Fig.*: *To kindle, inflame, consume, incite; pass, to be inflamed, to burn, glow.* A) *Prop.*: *amor u. me, Virg.; uritur infelix Dido, Id.; urit me Glyceræ nitor, urit grava protervitas, Hor.; meum jecur urere bilis, Id.; urit enim fulgore suo, filis with envy, Id.; u. alqm, to vex, annoy, Ter.* — B) *Meton.*: *To cause pain; to gall, annoy, harass, plague, hæc eos jstantes . . . bellum Romsorum urebat, Liv.; quo (bello) Italia urebatur, Id.*

URSA, æ, f. (ursus). I. *Prop.* A) *A she-bear, Ov.; Mart.* — B) *Poet.* for a bear in general, Virg.; Ov. — II. *Meton.*: *Ursa as a constellation, the Greater or Lesser Bear, Suet.*

URSINUS, a, um (ursus). I. *Of a bear, u. fel, Plin.; u. rabies, Id.* — II. *Subst.*, ursioa, æ, f. (sc. caro), *The flesh of a bear, Petr.*

URSUS, i, m. (ἄρκος, ἄρκτος, Sanscr. arxa). *A bear, Plin. Prov.*: *fumantem nasum vivi tentare ursi, i. e. to offend any one who can do us harm, Mart.*

URTICA, æ, f. (uro). I. A) *A nettle, Plin.* — B) *Meton.*: *A kind of zoophyte, sea-nettle, Plin.; called also u. maris, Plaut.* — II. I. q. libido, Juv.

URUS, i, m. *A kind of wild ox, the urus, Cæs.*
USIPETES, um (Usipii, Tac.), m. *Usipetes, a Germanic tribe on the Rhine, neighbors of the Tencheteri, Cæs.; Tac.*

USITATE, adv. (usitatus). *According to custom, customarily, in the usual manner, u. loqui, Cic.; usitatus dicere, Gell.*

USITATUS, s, um. I. *Part.* of usitor. — II. *Adj.*: *Usual, customary, common, hoc vetus est et n. Cic.; u. vocabula, Id.; genus cuniculorum notum stque u., Cæs.*

USPIAM, adv. (same ns usquam). *Anywhere, at or in any place, sive est illa (lex) scripta u., sive nusquam, Cic.; si inveniam u. surum, Plaut.*

USQUAM, adv. (us akin to ad, quam). I. *Prop.* A) *Anywhere, at or in any place, nullus u. consistendi locus, Cic.; nec u. insistentis, Quiot.; nunquam etiam fui u., Ter.; nec sane u. terrarum locum, &c., Just.; num ejus color pudoris signum u. indicat? Ter.* — B) *In any thing, in any matter, quum dominatu unius omnia tenerentur neque esset u. consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic.; neque u. nisi avaritia . . . spem habere, Sall.* — II. *Meton.*: *Any whither, to any place, u. discedere, Cic.; u. prorepere, Hor.; u. gentium deducere alqm, Plaut.*

USQUE, adv. (us akin to ad, que). *In a continued course, without ceasing or intermission.* I. *Of space.*: *As far as, all the way, quite, even, u. a mari supero Roman proficiat, Cic.; ex omnibus spectaculis u. a Capitolio plausus excitatus, Id.; u. ex ultima Syria atque Ægypto navigare, Id.; ab imis unguibus u. ad verticem sum-*

mum, Id.; mittere legatos ad eum u. in Psophylam, Id.; quod eos u. istinc exauditos putem, Id.; Miletum u., Ter.; sb Attica Thessaliam u., Plin. — II. *Of time.*: *Up to (such or such a period), until, till, all the while, augures omnes u. a Romulo, Cic.; opioiuo u. sb berolicis ducta temporibus, Id.; u. a mane ad vesperum, Plaut.; u. ad extremum vitæ diem permanere (amicitia), even until the last day of existence, Cic.* — III. *Of other relations.* A) *As far as, up or down to, even to, hoc malum u. ad bestias perveniat, Cic.; omnes . . . u. ad Pompeium, i. e. besides him, Plin.; familiaris est factus, u. eo, ut, &c., Cic.* — B) *Absol.*: *Incessantly, continually, esatantes licet u. esmus, Virg.; juvat u. morari, Id.; pœnasque dedit u. superque, Hor.; verberare u., Ter.*

USQUEQUAQUE. *See* USQUE.
USTICA, æ, f. *Ustica, a mountain and valley near the Sabine farm of Horace, Hor.*

USTIO, ònis, f. (uro). *A burning, cauterizing u. u. vehemencior siopsis, Plin.*

USTOR, òris, m. (uro). *One who burns dead bodies, Cic.*

USTŪLO, I v. dim. a. (uro). I. A) *Gen.*: *To burn a little, to scorch, singe, u. palos, Vitruv.; u. caput ferventi ferro, to curl or crisp the hair, Mart.* — B) *Esp.*: *To burn, consume by fire, burn up u. u. scripta ligois, Cstull.* — II. *Meton.*: *To blast, pinch (with cold), to nip, frigoris aura u. gemmas (arboris), Mart.*

USTUS, a, um, part. of uro.

ŪSŪ-CĀPIO, cēpi, captum, 3 v. a. (usus). *In Law, t. t.*: *To acquire the property of a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession, u. hereditatem, Cic.; u. Italiam (Hannibal), Liv.*

ŪSŪ-CĀPIO, ònis, f. *In Law, t. t.*: *An acquiring the right of property in a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession of it, Cic.*

USUCAPTUS, a, um, part. of usucapio.

ŪSŪRA, æ, f. (utor). *The temporary use or enjoyment of a thing.* I. *Prop.*: *u. lucis, Cic.; u. uoia horæ, Id.; u. ædium, Plaut.* — II. *Esp.* A) *The use of borrowed capital, quum sensus usura publicanos sæpe juvisset, Cic.* — B) *Meton.*: *Interest of money, usury (paid monthly by the Romans).* I) *Prop.*: *pendere u., Cic.; minuerè u., Plin.; certe cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, i. e. to employ the whole produce of one's estates (one's whole income) to pay interest due, Cic.* 2) *Meton.*: *terra . . . nec umquam sine u. reddit quod acceptit, Cic.*

ŪSŪRARIUS, s, um (usura). I. *Only for use (especially temporary use) [usuarius], Plaut.* — II. *Of or pertaining to interest, Plaut.*

ŪSŪRPATIO, ònis, f. (usurpo). *The making use of a thing, u. s.* I. *Gen.*: *u. of renovatio doctrine, Cic.; u. vocis, Liv.* — II. *Esp.*: *In Law, t. t.*: *Unlawful use of a thing, an assumption without right, Cod. Just.*

ŪSŪRPO, I v. a. (for usu rapio). *To use or make use of any thing, to employ, exercise, practice.* I. *Gen.*: *u. nomen tantum virtutis, Cic.; consolationes a sapientissimis viris usurpatæ, Id.; u. memoriam alcis, to remember, call to mind, Id.; u. memoria, Tac.; u. Romana nomina, Suet.; usurpatum est, it is a custom, is usual or customary; with ut, Dig.* — II. *Esp.* A) *u. alqd oculis, auri*

bus, &c., to perceive (by the senses), to observe, Lucr.; Plaut.—B) 1) *In Law: To obtain possession of, to acquire, u. amissam possessionem, Cic.; usurpata uxor, married by having lived one year with a man, Q. Muc. ap. Gell. 2) To assume unlawfully, to usurp, u. civitatem Romanam, Suet.—C) To name, call, to take any body or any thing to be such or such, u. atque appellare, Cic.; C. Lælius, is, qui sapiens usurpatur, Id.*

USUS, a, un, part. of utor.

USUS, ūs, m. (utor). *A using or making use of any thing; use, practice, exercise of any thing.* I. Prop. A) Gen.: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, Cic.; tractatio atque u. magnarum rerum, Id.; u. vitæ, Id.; naves non eundem u. celeritatis habebant, Cæs.; tantum usu quotidiano exercitatione efficiunt, ut, &c., Id.; quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin.—B) Esp. 1) *Inter-course, connection, terms of intimacy with any body, &c., domesticus u. et consuetudo, Cic.; usus et amicitia, familiar intercourse, Ov.; Tib. 2) In Law. a) usus et fructus, usus fructusque, more frequently usufructus, The temporary use of another person's property, u. enim ejus fructi et fructus, Cic.; usufructus omnium bonorum, Id. b) Use and possession of a thing for a prescribed period of time, so as to gain the right of property in it, usus et auctoritas or usus auctoritas (conf. AUCTORITAS).—II. Meton. A) *Practice, experience, skill, expertness in a thing, u. atque exercitatio, Cic.; res posita in usu militari, Id.; habere magnum in re militari usum, Cæs.—B) Use, usefulness, utility, necesse... quem præbeat (numus) usum, Hor.; esse usui civitati, Cic.; magno usui esse, Id.—C) 1) Need, necessity, occasion; also, wants, necessities, necessary things, u. provinciarum, Cic.; quæ belli u. poscunt, Liv. 2) u. est or u. venit, it is or becomes of use, or necessary, si quando u. esset, Cic.; quod u. est, Plaut.; u. est filio argenti minis, has need of, Id.; speculo ei (mulieri) u. est, Id.; naves, quibus consuli u. non esset, Liv.—D) Suitable occasion or opportunity. u. est or adest, an opportunity presents itself; or, more usually, usu venit alqd. any thing comes to pass, happens, occurs, falls out, dicemus si u. fuerit, Cic.; quum adesset u., Cæs.; ante quam hoc usu venit, Cic.; quod hæc de Vercingetorige usu ventura opiniooe preceperat, Cæs.**

USUSFRUCTUS, ūs. See the foregoing article.

ŪT or ŪTI, adv. and conj. I. Prop. adv.: *As, like or just as, even as.* A) Gen.: u. rogas, u. meretur, et u. debeo, Cic.; perge, u. instituisti, Id.; est, u. dicis, Id.; homo demens, ut isti putant, Id.; u. opinio mea fert, Id.; ut ut or utat, however [ut-cumque] u. u. res hæc sese habet, Plaut.; utat illud acceptum sit, Id.; Ter.—B) Esp. 1) a) *In comparisons, with sic, ita, item, &c.:* sic, Scipio, u. avus hic tuus, u. ego, justitiam cole, Cic.: sic loqui, u. tecum, Id.; u. ex se natis, ita, &c., Id.; ut Tar-senses, ita Laodiceni, as well... as, Id.; hæc omnia, u. in vitis ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, although... yet not, Liv. b) u. quisque with Superl. . . . ita with Superl., The more . . . the, the . . . the: u. quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime, &c., Cic.; u. quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime, &c., Id. It is often omitted, and instead of the Superl. another degree of comparison is used: facillime ad res injustas impellitur, ut quisque altissimo animo est, Cic.; major autem

(societas est), u. quisque proxime accederet, Id. 2) *In enumerating instances or citing examples: in libero populo, u. Rhodi, u. Athenis, Cic.; est quiddam, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, u. amicitia, bonis existimatio, &c., Id. 3) Explicative: As, for, according to, at bi quidem, u. populi Romani ætas est, senes, according to the age of the Roman people, Cic.; scriptor, u. temporibus illis, luculentus, Id. 4) How, how much, quæ u. sustinuit? u. contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic.; u. se ipse sustentat! u. omnia verba moderatur! u. timeat! Id.; ut vales? how do you do? Id.; ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. 5) With reference to time. a) *When, as soon as, iste continuo u. vidit, Cic.; eum quoque u. salutavit, Id.; res u. est . . . enaciatæ, Cæs.; u. semel copias vicerit, Id.; literas scripsi statim, u. tuas legeram, Cic.: u. Athenas veneram, Id.; u. primum loqui posse cœpi, when first, as soon as, Id.; u. primum cœpi suspicari, Id. b) During, while, u. numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo, Ter.—II. Meton. conj. with a subjunctive. A) *In such manner as or that, so that, that.* 1) Gen.: sic Servium diligebat, u. is ejus haberetur filius, Cic.; non sum ita bebes, u. istuc dicam, Id.; adeo, u., to such a degree, that, &c., Id.; tanta imbueremur superstitione, ut, &c. 2) Esp., with reference to a preceding word: *That, facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic.; eniti et efficere, ut . . . excitet, Id.; casu accidit, ut, &c., Id.; accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset, Id.; hortari u., &c., Id.; suadere, u., &c., Id.; vetus est lex, u. . . . velint, Id.; est consuetudo . . . ut eximant, Id. Elliptically for fac, ut: Supposing that, in case that, allowing or granting that, if even, verum, u. ita sit, Cic.; ut essent vera, Id.; u. uno consensu juncta (natura) sit et continens, Id.—B) Denoting design: *In order that, with a view to, for the purpose of, neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut . . . exspectaret, Cic.; sementes quam maximas facere, ut copia frumenti superpetet, Cæs.****

UT-CUMQUE, adv. I. *Howsoever, in whatsoever manner, whichever way, (orator) u. se effectum videri et animum audientis moveri vult, Cic.; u. res postularet, Id.; u. erit, Liv.; u. cæstra res est, Tac.; u. se ea res habuit, Id.—II. Whenever [quandocumque] ibimus, u. præcedes, Hor.; u. defecere mores, indecorant, &c., Id.*

ŪTENS, entis. I. Part. of utor.—II. Adj.: *Possessing, utentior sane sit, more wealthy, Cic.*

ŪTENSILIS, e (utor). *Fit for use, useful, quid utensile, Varr. Substant., utensilia, ium, n., Things for use, necessaries; utensils, implements, exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv.; u. divina humanaque, Id.*

ŪTER, tris, m. (akin to uterus). *A leather bag or bottle, a skin, Plin.; such were frequently used in crossing rivers, Cæs. Poet.: crescentem tumidis iofia sermonibus utrem, said of a vain person, Hor.*

ŪTER, utra, utrum; genit., utrius; dat., utri, pron. (for cutter or quater, from qui or quis). I. *Whether of two, which, ignorante rege, u. esset Orestes, Cic.; uter utri autefendus videretur, Cæs.; neuter utri invidet, Plaut.; uter eratis, tun' an ille, major? Plaut. Sometimes in the plur.: utros ejus habueris libros (duo enim sunt corpora) an utrosque nescio, Cic.; quæstio sequitur, utri meliores viri, Quint.—II. Meton. A) *Whichever**

of the two, one of two [alteruter], si uter (arsator et decumamus) velit, Cic.—B) *Whatever, of several, quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitruv.*

ŪTER-CUMQUE, utrācumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* I. *Whichever of two, utrumcumque vicerit, Cic.; ea res, utrumcumque dicitur modo, Quinct.*—II. *Any whatever, utrumcumque mudo, any how, any way whatever, Quint.*

ŪTER-LIBET, utrālibet, utrumlibet, *pron.* I. *Whichever of the two (you please), whichever of the two it may be, one of the two (no matter which), utrumlibet elige, Cic.*—II. *Indefinite: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, Quint.; si parti utrilibet alteram detrahas, Id.*

ŪTER QUE, utrāque, utrumque, *pron.* *Both the one and the other, both, uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.; in utramque partem vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, Id.; disseverare in utramque partem, i. e. pro et contra, Id.; quum uterque utriusque esset exercitus in conspectu, Cæsar; uterque...exercitum educunt, Id.*

ŪTERUS, i, m. [ūter, Cæc. ap. Non.]; uterum, i, n., *Plaut.* (ōbap). I. *The womb, matrix, Plaut.*—II. *Meton. A) An envelope, Lucr.—B) A fetus, child, femina; uterum gerentes, with child, pregnant, Cels.—C) Gen. 1) The belly, abdomen, paunch, Cels. 2) Of things: u. equi lignei, Virg.; navea lato utero, ships of a large cavity, Tac.*

ŪTER-VIS, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indef.* I. *Prop.: Which of the two you will, one of two (no matter which), either, at minus habeo virium quam utervis vestrum, Cic.; vel ego amare utrumvis possim, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.: Both [uterque], dormire in aurem utramvis otiose, (prov.) to make one's self perfectly easy about a thing, Ter.; de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiscescito, likewise proverbial, in the same sense, Plaut.*

UTL. I. *Inf. of utor.*—II. I. q. ut.
ŪTIBILIS, e (utor). *That can be used, useful, serviceable, u. locus factis, Plaut.; u. servi heris, Id.*

ŪTICA, v. f. *Utica, an ancient town of Africa Propria, twenty-seven Roman miles northwest of Carthage, where Cato the younger slew himself, Cic.*

ŪTICENSIS, e (Utica). *Of or belonging to Utica, U. ager, Liv.; U. Cato, Plin. Subst. plur., Uticenses, tum, m., The inhabitants of Utica, Cæsar.*

ŪTILIS, c (utor). *Fit for use, useful, fit, proper, adapted, serviceable, u. et salutare res, Cic.; cibis homini ad nullam rem utilis, Id.; vita utilior quam animi talis affectio; u. amici, Cæsar; u. lignum navigis, Virg.; u. equi bello, Ov. a) Poet. with genitive: radix medendi utilis, Ov. With inf.: (tibia) aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. b) Neut. absol.: utilia honestaque, Quint.; proficere honestum utili, Hor.; miscere utile dulci, Id.; sapere est utile, Id.*

ŪTILITAS, atis, f. (utilis). *Usefulness, serviceableness, service, advantage, profit, servare utilitati, Cic.; referre nihil ad utilitatem suam, Id.; etiamsi nulla sit u. ex amicitia, Id.; u. belli, advantages resulting from war, Id.; utilitates ex amicitia maximæ capiuntur, Id.; utilitatibus tuis possum curare, i. e. your services, Id.; satini ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? i. e. do not my eyes deceive me? Plaut.*

ŪTILITER, adv. (utilis). *Usefully, profita-*

bly, with advantage, u. a natura datæ permotiones animis, Cic.

ŪTĪ-NAM, adv. *Oh that, would that, would that...but, oh if but, u. ipse Varro incumbit in causam, Cic.; (Tibur) sit meæ sedes u. senectæ, Hor.; u., Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis! Cic.; u. promissa liceret non dare! Ov.; illud u. ne vere scriberem! would that not, &c., Cic.*

ŪTĪ-QUE, adv. *At all events, by all means, undoubtedly, certainly, surely, indeed, velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii u., Cic.; illud vero u. scire cupio, Id.; cetera u. ab Roma mittenda esse, Liv.*

ŪTOR, ūsus, 3 v. dep. *To make use of, avail one's self of, to use, enjoy, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen. a) With abl. u. et frui suis bonis, Cic.; u. voce, Id.; u. pellibus aut prui rheonum tegumentis, Cæsar; u. ære aut talcis ferreis pro numo, Id.; u. materia atque ære ad reficiendas (naves), Id.; administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Id.; u. se, to enjoy or indulge one's self, Plaut. b) Absol.: divitiæ (sc. sunt) ut utare, Cic.; tot annos in utendo...exhauerunt, Quinct. c) With acc.: u. quicquam, Cic.; u. rem, Varr.; u. operam, Plaut.; quæ utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Id.—B) Esp.: u. alio, to have intercourse or to associate with, to be familiar or intimate with any one, bis Fabricius semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic.; Trebanio utro valde familiariter, Id.; u. majoribus, Hor.—II. To be in possession of, to have, possess, enjoy, u. (Lacedæmon) bonis justisque regibus, Cic.; u. justo domino, Id.; u. valetudine, Cæsar.*

ŪT-PŌTE, adv. *Namely, as, inasmuch as, since, nos, u. qui nihil continere solemus, Cic.; satis nequam sum, u. qui bodie inceperim amare, Plaut.; inde Rubus fessi pervenimus, u. longum carpentes iter, Hor.*

ŪTPUTA. *See PUTO.*
ŪTRĀLIBET, adv. (sc. parte). *On which side soever, on one of two sides, Plin.*

ŪTRĀRIUS, ii, m. (ūter). *One that carries water, &c., in a leather bag, a water-carrier in the army, Liv.*

ŪTRĪCULĀRIUS, ii, m. (utriculus). *A player on the bagpipe, a bagpiper, Suet.; Inscr. Orell.*
ŪTRĪCŪLUS, i, m. dim. (ūter). *A small leather bag or bottle, Cels.*

ŪTRĪCŪLUS, i, n. dim. (uterus). I. *The abdomen; also, the womb, matrix, Plin.*—II. *Meton.: A small hush or case (as of a flower), Id.*

ŪTRIMQUE [utrinque], adv. (uterque). *From or on both sides, magnæ u. copię, Cic.; scriber u. . . . pugnatum est, Cæsar; u. multis interfectis, Id.; u. præcisâ vipera, at the head and the tail, Plin.; virtus est medium vitiorum et u. reductum, Hor. Also with secus (likewise written utrimque secus), along both sides, on both sides, quare u. secus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr.*

ŪTRIMQUESECUS. *See UTRIMQUE.*
ŪTRO, adv. (ūter). *To which of the two sides, to which side or part, whither (of town), u. vomer jecit, Plin.; nescit u. ruat, Ov.*

ŪTROBI, adv. *See UTRUBI.*
ŪTROBIDEM, adv. *See UTRUBIDEM.*
ŪTROBIQUE, adv. *See UTRUBIQUE.*
ŪTRŌLIBET, adv. (uterlibet). *To which so-*

UTROQUE.

over of the two sides you please, to whichever side it may be, inclinata u. cervix, Quint.

UTROQUE, adv. To both places or sides, u. . . cursum confocimus, Cic.; exercitus n. ducti, Liv. With versum (written also utroqueversum): u. vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut.; accidit, ut quædam vocabula . . . u. versum dicantur, in a double sense, Gell.

UTROQUEVERSUM, adv. See UTROQUE.

UTRŪBI [utrobi and utribi], adv. (ûter, ubi). On which of the two or of both sides, u. cœnatori estis, Næv. ap. Charis.; u. accumbi? U. tu vis, Plaut.

UTRŪBIDEM [utrob.,], adv. (utrobi, dem). On each side, on both sides, utroque percognovi, Plaut.

UTRŪBIQUE [utrob.], adv. (utrobi, que). On each of both sides, on both sides, u. autem conventicium accipiebat, Cic.; sequitur ut eadem veritas u. sit eademque lex, Id.; u. Eumenes plus valebat, Nep.

UTRUM, adv. (ûter), an interrogative particle, to which an corresponds. Whether. 1) a) In direct questions: u. ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic.; u. tu mas an femina es, qui? &c., Plaut. b) In indirect questions: id u. Romano more locutus sit. an . . . postea video, Cic.; multum interest, n. laus imminuatur an salus deseratur, Id.; u. illi sentiat, anne simulet, tu intelligas, Id.; peruncariatur, u. aurum reddat, anne eat secum simul, Plaut.; u. prælium committi ex usu esset necne, Cæs. 2) Sometimes without the second part of the question with an. a) In direct questions: u. enim in clarissimis civibus estis, quem iudicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. b) In indirect questions: an hoc dicere audebis, n. de te aratores, u. denique Siculi universi bene existimant, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic.

UTUT, adv. See Ur.

ŪVA, æ, f. (ûv, uvus, uvidus). I. A bunch or cluster of grapes; hence also, a vine, Col.; Cic.—II. Meton. A) Of other plants: A bunch or cluster of fruit, u. amomi, Plin.—B) A lump or cluster (said of bees), Plin.

ŪVESCO, ère, v. inch. u. To become moist or wet, Lucr.; to drink freely, to tope, tipple, Hor.

ŪVIDŪLUS, a, nm, dim. (uvidus). Somewhat wet or moist, Catull.

ŪVIDŪS, a, um (ûv). Wet, moist, u. ventosusque status cœli, Col.; u. terra, Id.; u. Juppiter, Virg.; u. Menalcas, u. with dew-drops, bedewed, Id.; u. Bacchus, i. e. drunken, Hor.; u. Tibur, well-watered or irrigated, Id.

ŪVIFER, èra, ãrum (uva, fero). Bearing grapes, u. Massicus, Stat.; u. glebas, Sil.

UXELLODŪNUM, i, n. Uxellodunum, a town of the Cadurci in Gallia Aquitania; now Capdenac, Hirt.

UXOR, òris, f. (unxor, from iungo). I. A wife, spouse, adjungere, ducere uxorem, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, she-goats, Hor.—B) Faciè: A cloak worn by poor persons (abolla), Mart.

UXORCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (uxor). A little wife, App. As a term of endearment: My dear wife! mea u. ! Plaut.

UXŌRIŪS, a, nm (uxor). Of or pertaining to a wife or spouse. I. Gen. A) u. res, Cic.; u. imber, tears shed at the death of a wife, Sil.—B)

VACO.

Subst., uxŏrium, ii, n., A tax on bachelors, Fest.—II. Esp.: Devoted to one's wife; also, over-fond of one's wife, obsequious or submissive to one's wife, uxorious, Virg.; Hor.

V.

V, v, originally written with the sign of the vowel u, but considered even by the ancients as essentially different from that vowel: on account of this relationship v was frequently changed into u; e. g. solvo, solum; silva, silva. As an intermediate sound between two vowels v was in many cases suppressed; e. g. amasti for amavisti. In ancient manuscripts we find also a purely orthographical omission of the v; e. g. serus for servus, &c. As an abbreviation, V. signifies vir, vivus, &c.; V. C. or VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voto compositus; V. V., virgo Vestalis. As the sign of a numeral (5), V does not properly belong to this, inasmuch as it is the sign of the open hand (with allusion to the five fingers).

VACANS, antis. I. Part. of vaco.—II. Adj.: Idle, superfluous, vacantia ac non necessaria, Gell.

VACANTER, adv. (vacans). Idly, superfluously, to no purpose, v. et inaniter, Cicil.

VACATIO, ònis, f. (vaco). I. A being free, freedom, exemption, v. otionum munerum, Cic.; v. sumptus, laboris, militie, omnium denique rerum, Id.; v. malurum, Sen.; v. a causis, Cic.—II. Meton.: Money paid for exemption from service, Tac.

VACCA, æ, f. (Sanscr. bhaga, a female). A cow, Cic.

VACCINIUM, ii. A kind of plant, perhaps a kind of whortleberry, a bilberry, Plin.

VACCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vacca). A little cow, Catull.

VACILLATIO, ònis, f. (vacillo). A reeling, waddling, v. fœda, Suet.; Quint.

VACILLO, i, v. n. To totter, waver, not to stand firmly, to be inconstant or unsteady, to vacillate. I. Prop.: v. in utramque partem toto corpore, Cic.; v. ex vino, id. Fragm. ap. Quint.; arbor ventis pulsa vacillans æstuat, Lucr.—II. Fig.: tota res v., Cic.; legio vacillans, wavering in its fidelity, not to be depended upon, Id.; memoriolâ vacillare, Id.

VACTIVE, adv. (vacivus). At leisure, leisurely, v. perlegere libellum, at leisure, Phædr.

VACIVITAS, atis, f. (vacivus). Emptiness; hence, want, v. cibi, Plaut.

VACIVUS, a, um (vaco). Empty, v. ædes, Plaut.; v. tempus laboris, Ter.; v. virium, without strength, Plaut.

VACO, i, v. n. (Hebr. פָּפֵן, to be empty). To be empty or void, to be free from, to be without, not to have. I. Gen.: ut vix triclimum vacaret, Cic.; agri v., remain uncultivated or uninhabited, Cæs.; mens vacans corpore, Id.; nulla vitæ pars vacare officio potest, Id.; res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, be free from, Liv.—II. Esp. 1) To be free from work, to be unoccupied, to have leisure or spare time, si forte vacas, Hor. 2) v. alicui rei, to be free or ready for any thing, to have leisure or time for, to apply

one's self to, v. philosophiæ, Cic.; v. clientium negotiis, Tac.; v. libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet. 3) *vacat* (aliqui), *there is time or leisure for any thing*, tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint.; nobis venari nec vacat nec licet, Plin.; vacet audire annales nostrorum laborum, Virg.

VACŪE FĀCĪO, fēci, tactum, 3 v. a. (vacuus, facio). *To make empty or void, to empty*, subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.; v. domum, Id.; v. Scyrum, Nep.

VACŪITAS, ātis, f. (vacuus). I. *The state of being empty, emptiness, the being without a thing, freedom or exemption from any thing*, liberatio et v. omnis molestiæ, Cic.; v. doloris, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *An empty space*, Vitruvius.

VACŪNA, æ, f. *The goddess of rural leisure, worshipped esp. by the Sabines*, Plinius.

VACŪNĀLĪS, e (Vacuina). *Of or belonging to Vacuina*, v. foci, Ov.

VACŪO, 1 v. a. (vacuus). *To make empty or void, to empty*, v. sulcum, Col.; v. Elysium nemus, Mart.

VACŪUS, a, um (vaco). *Empty, void, vacant, free*. I. *Gen.* A) *absol.*: v. castra hostium, Cæs.; v. tabellas, Quint.; v. theatrum, Hor.; v. aula, Id. b) *With abl.*: animus per somnum sensibus ac curis vacuus, Cic.; v. moenia defensoribus, Liv.; v. agri cultoribus, Ov. c) *With prep. and abl.*: Messaon ab his rebus... v. est, Cic.; hora nulla v. a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, fugitio, Id.; v. oppidum ab defensoribus, Cæs.; v. a culpa, Sall. d) *With genit.*: ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall.; v. manus cædis, Ov.; v. criminis, Id.—B) *Subst.*, vacuum, i, n., *Empty space, vacuum*, publicani per vacuum irruerunt, Liv.; in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg.—II.

Esp. A) *Free from work, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure; idle, doing nothing*, quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.; oimius v. ad res difficiles scribendis, Id.; aures v. atque eruditæ, Quint. *Meton. poet.*, of places of leisure: *Lo unging, idle*, v. Tibur, Hor.; v. Athenæ, Id.; *Rutilius animo vacuus, without care, free from grief*, Sall.; *cantamus vacui, free from loar*, Hor.—B) *Not married, single*, v. mulier, Tac.—C) *Free, without a master, v. possessio regni*, Cæs.; *sacerdotia ut vacua*, Tac.; v. Armenia, without a ruler, Id.; *venire in vacuum, into the vacant possession*, Hor.—D) *Free, open, accessible, wide*, v. porticus, Virg.; *ut v. patuerunt æquore campi*, Id.—E) *Empty, worthless, useless, unprofitable, vain, void, null*, si res publica et seotus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac.; *tolle vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, her vain head*, Hor.

VADIMONĪS LACUS, s. *A small lake in Etruria, of a circular form, with sulphureous waters, and famed for its floating islands. The Etrurians were twice defeated in its vicinity by the Romans, B.C. 309 and 283. It is now merely a small stagnant pool, called Lago di Bassano*, Plinius.

VADIMONIUM, ii, n. (vas). I. *In Law, t. t.*: *A promise, confirmed by surety, to appear in a court of justice, a giving of bail, recognizance, promittere v. Cic.; concipere v., to draw (i. e. the instrument) or writing in which the security is contained*, Id.; *capere v.*, Ov.; *res est in vadimonium, is about being settled by way of security*, Cic.; *v. est mihi cum aliquo, to be obliged to appear (as any body's surety)*, Id.; *sistere v., to appear (as any body's*

surety), Id.; *facere v., to appear in court*, Plaut.; *differre v., to put off the time or term for appearance in court*, Cic.; *deserere v., not to appear in court*, Id.; *missum facere v., to dismiss or release from*, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *An appointed day, term*, App.

VĀDO, vāsi, 3 v. n. (akin to hito, Baðičvo, βαρέω; Sanscr. path, to go). I. *Prop.*: *To go, esp. to go hastily, speedily, or without delay*, ad com (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic.; v. in hostem, Liv.; v. in primum aditum pontis, Id.; v. per hostes, Tac.; Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: *et erudit et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit*, Plin.

VĀDOR, ātus, 1 v. dep. a. (vas). *To require any one to give security for his appearance in court, to summon any body before a judge for the sake of giving bail, oque v. acque vadimonium promittere*, Cic.; v. hominem, Id.; *tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum*, Liv.; *casu tuæ respondere vadato debebat*, Hor. *Pass.*: *vadatus, a, um, bound over, admitted to bail, vadatus amor vincitque*, Plaut.

VĀDŌSUS, a, um (vaduum). *Full of shallows or fords*, v. mare, Cæs.; v. ostium, Liv.; v. Syrtis, Sall.

VĀDUM, i, n. (vado). I. *Prop.* A) *A shallow spot in any water, as a river, &c.; shallow water itself: a shallow place through which one can pass, a ford, shallow, shoal, &c.* Rhodanus novoculis locis vado transitur, Cæs.; ibi vadia reperitis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A body of water, a sea, river, &c., longa sulcata vada sulca carina*, Virg. 2) *The bottom of a river, sea, &c., the bed of a river*, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: *quoniam emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos prætervecta oratio mea*, Cic.; *omnis res est jam in vado, in safety*, Ter.; Plaut.; *cera vadum tentet rasis infusa tabellis, i. e. will make an attempt, try whether it can go safely*, Ov.

VĀE, interj. (voci). *Ah! alas! woe!* Maotua, vae, miserae animium vicina Cremonæ, Virg. *Very frequently with a dat.*: *vae victis!* Liv. *Also the title of a satire of Varro, of which there are fragments ap. Non.—Rarely with acc.*: *vae te! woe to thee!* Plaut.; *vae me!* Sen.

VĀENEO, ire; VĀENUM, i. *See VENEIO; VENUM.*

VĀFER, fra, frum. *Sly, cunning, crafty, artful, wily*, v. in disputando, Cic.; (Chrypsippus) Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpretis, Id. *With genit.*: *vaferris juris*, Ov.

VĀFRE, adv. (valer). *Cunningly, artfully, slyly, nihil sane v. nec malitiose facere conatus est*, Cic.; *Val. Max.*

VĀFRĪTĪA, æ, f. (vafer). *Craftiness, slyness, subtlety, Sen.*

VĀGE, adv. (vagus). *In a wandering manner, wanderingly*, v. effusus per agros, Liv.

VĀGINA, æ, f. I. *A sheath, scabbard*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *Any similar tegument; a husk or case, as of corn before it shouts forth*, Cic.

VĀGIO, ivi or ii, 4 v. n. (Sauscr. vac; akin to voco). I. *To cry, squall, as children, quod si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate reperescam et in cœcis vagiam*, Cic.; *populum non ut in canabulis vagientem, sed, &c.*, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *To sound, resound, clamor vagit*, Enn.

VĀGITUS, ūs, m. (vagio). *A crying, squall*

VAGOR.

ing (of infants), v. et ploratus, Plin.; *of young kids*, Ov. *A moaning with pain*, Cels.

VĀGOR, ātus, 1 v. *deu*, n. (vagus). *To wander about, go to and fro, move from place to place; to be unsettled, to ramble, rove about*. I. Prop.: volucres huc illic passim vagantes, Cic.; quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, Id.; Germani latius jam vagabantur, Cæs.—II. Fig.: qui incolunt eas urbes (insritimas) animo excurrunt et vsgantur, Cic.; quorum vagetur animus errore, Id.; vagantibus Græciæ fabulis, *told in various ways*, Plin.; fama v., *is spread abroad*, Virg.

VĀGUS, s, um. *Wandering or running about, going to and fro, rambling or roving about, unsettled*. I. Prop.: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.; multitudo dispersa atque v., Id.; v. fel toto corpore, *spreading itself over*, Plin.; v. mercator, *roaming*, Hor.—II. Fig.: bestiae metus solutos et vagos, Cic.; (in oratione) solum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *extraneous, diffuse*, Id.; v. nomen Ambrosiæ et circa alias herbas fluctuantum, *indefinite, undetermined*, Plin.; v. adhuc Dumitius, *hesitating between two parties, fluctuating*, Vell.; v. puellæ, *inconstant in love*, Prop.; v. iuventa, *volatile, giddy, not serious or steady*, Mart.

VAH [vaha, Plaut.], interj. Ah! oh! vah! perii! Ter.; vah! apage te a me! Plaut.

VĀHĀLIS, is, m. *Vahalis, now the Waal, the left branch of the Rhine*, Cæs.

VALDE, adv. (contr. from valide). I. *Powerfully, strongly; very, very much, greatly*, quod v. mihi arripserat, Cic.; non v. moveri, Id.; v. probare, Cæs.; v. bene, Id.; v. multum, Id.—II. (as an emphatic answer) *Yes, certainly, meant to amicam vendidisti? Valde*, Plaut.

VALE. See VALEO.

VALEDICO, ēre, v. n. (valeo, dico). *To say farewell, to take leave*, Ov.

VĀLENS, entis. I. Part. of valeo.—II. Adj.: *Strong, powerful*. A) Prop. 1) Gen.: valentissimi homines, Cic.; valentissima bestia, Id.; valeator faba quam pisum, *strong, substantial*, Cels.; v. trunci, Virg.; v. tunicae, *coarse, thick*, Ov. 2) Esp. a) *Sound, well, in good health*, medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic.; puer, quum v. in publico visus esset, Id. b) *Powerful, efficacious, v. medicamenta*, Cels.—B) Fig.: *Powerful, mighty, strong*, mallem tantas ei (Cæsari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic.; v. casus, Ov.

VĀLENTER, adv. (valens). *Powerfully, strongly*. I. Prop.: v. resistere, Col.; nimis v. retenta materia, Cels.; valentius spirare Eurus (cepit), Ov.—II. Fig.: *noo diu dicebatsed v.*, Sen.

VĀLENTĪA, æ, f. *Valentia, the name of several towns*. 1. *Of the Editani, in Hispania Tarracensis; now Valencia*, Mel. 2. *A town of Gallia Narbonensis; now Valence*, Pila. 3. *Vibo Valentia (called also Vibo or Vibon, Cic.), a town in the territory of the Bruttii; now Monteleone*, Mel. 4. *A district of North Britain (Scotland)*, Amm.

VĀLENTĪLUS, a, um (valens). *Strong*, Plaut.

VĀLEO, ūi, itum, 2 v. n. *To be strong or powerful; to have great weight or influence, to prevail*, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen.: *fict enim quodcumque volent, qui valebunt: valebunt autem semper arma, will be in power*, Cic.; jus bo-

VALETUDO.

numque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat, Sall.; si conjunctio valuisset, Id.; pro deplorato non valitura (verba) viro, *to be efficacious or effectual*, Ov.—B) Esp. 1) a) *To be strong in or at any thing, to be effectual, to exercise an influence upon, to have weight, avail, velocity ad cursum, viribus ad luctandum valere*, Cic.; v. non solum ad negligendas leges verum etiam ad evertendas, Id.; cinices valent contra serpeotium morsus, Plin.; ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. b) *With an objective clause: To be able or fit to perform any thing, to have any thing in one's power, to be in a condition to do any thing, v. discutere infamiam*, Suet.; valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor.; acutum reddere quæ (eos) ferrum valet, Id.; quid ferre recensent, quid valeant (se. ferre) humeri, Id. 2) a) *To be well or in good health, to find one's self well, optime valere, Cic.; v. corpore*, Id. Thus, as an introductory formula of a letter: *si valeas, bene est (abbreviated S. V. B. E.); also with ego or equidem valere (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.)*, Cic. Impers.: *ut valeat? Plaut. b) vale, or valeas, as a salutation at parting: Farewell, good-by, valeas: vale, Plaut.; bene vale, Id.; vale atque salve, Id. Also in the conclusion of a letter: vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas, Cic. Also as a last farewell to a deceased person, Virg. As an expression of refusal or aversion, as in English, Away with you! begone! I wish to have no more to do with you! si talis est deus... valeat, Cic.; valeas, tibi haberes res tuas, reddere meas, Plaut.; valeat res ludicra, Hor.; valete curas, Petr.; valere jubere or dicere, to bid any body farewell or adieu, to wish good-by, illum salutavi, post etiam jussi valere, Cic.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: *To have power, be in force, have value, qui plus opibus, arnis, potentia valent, Cic.; longe plurimum valere ingenio, Id.; multum v. equitatu*, Cæs.; mianus v., Id.—B) Esp. 1) *To be worth, to have a certain value, dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv.; ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertius vicenis*, Plin. 2) *To mean, signify, denote, (like the Greek δύνασθαι), quod idem (verbum) valeat*, Cic.*

VĀLERĪANUS, i, m., Licinianus. *A Roman emperor from A.D. 253 to 260; after him the Valeriani Aurei were so called*.

VĀLERĪUS, a [an old form Valesius, acc. to Fest.]. *Valerius*. I. *A Roman family name; e. g. P. V. Publicola.—II. Adj.: V. gens, Cic.; V. lex, of the interrex L. Valerius Flaccus, Id.; V. tabula, a place in the forum, next the Curia Hostilia, Id.*

VĀLESCO, ēre, v. inch n. (valeo). *To grow strong, acquire strength, scelera impetu, bona consilia mora v.*, Tac.; superstitiones v., Id.

VĀLETŪDINĀRIUS, a, um (valetudo). I. *Sickly, ill, v. pecus*, Varr.—II. Subst. A) valetudinarius, ii, m., *A sickly person, one that is always sick, an invalid*, Sen.—B) valetudinarius, ii, n., *A sick-room, hospital, infirmary*, Id.

VĀLETŪDO, inis, f. (valeo). *The habit, state, or constitution of the body; health, whether good or bad*. I. Prop. A) Gen.: *bona v.*, Cic.; v. infirma atque etiam ægra, Id.; uti optima valetudine, Cæs.; v. dura, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) *Good health, health, v. (opportuna) ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis*, Cic. 2) *Bad*

VALGUS.

Health, illness, sickness, gravitas valetudinis, qua tamen jam paulum videor levare, Cic.; uti ex-cusatione valetudininis, Id.; v. oculorum, Id.—II. Fig. of style: quos (Lysius studiosus), v. modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic.

VALGUS, a, um. *One that has his legs turned outward, bow-legged. I. Prop., Cels.* —II. *Meton.: Wry, v. suavia, wry mouths, Plaut.*

VALIDE, adv. (validus). *Strongly, vehemently, very much, ut v. tonuit, Plaut.; fluctuat v. marc, Id.; quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. It is sometimes used as an emphatic answer: Yes verily, surely, by all means, legirupa...v., Plaut.*

VALIDUS, a, um (valeo). *Strong, powerful. I. Prop. A) Gen.: videnus ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida ærari, Cic.; v. homines, Plaut.; v. vires, Virg.; v. robur pectoris, Ov.; v. urbs muris, Liv.; validissima materia, the strongest food, Cels.; v. bipennis, Virg.—B) Esp. 1) In good health, healthy, sound, well, si, ut epero, te validum videro, Cic.; nondum ex morbo satis validus, Liv.; v. color, a healthy complexion, Plin. 2) Strong, powerful, efficacious (of medicine, &c.), v. venenum, Tac.; v. medicamen, Ov.—II. Fig.: Mighty, powerful, strong, v. urbs, Cic.; ductibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv.; corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac.*

VALLARIS, e (vallum). *Of or relating to a rampart or palisades, v. coronæ, presented to him who first mounted the rampart of an enemy's camp, Liv.*

VALLIS or VALLIS, is, f. (Sanscr. velâ, bank, limit). *I. Prop.: A valley, vale, (colles) affertur umbram vallibus, Cic.; magna v. intercedebat, Cæs.; vicus positus in valle, Id.; v. cavæ, Virg.; v. saxosa, Id.; v. opaca, Hor.; v. reducta, Id.—II. Meton.: A hollow, cavity, pit, v. alarum, Catull.*

VALLIS, is. See VALLES.

VALLO, i v. a. (vallum). *To surround with a rampart and palisades, to fortify, to intrench. I. Prop.: v. castra, Tac.; v. noctem, by night, Id.; muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, Id.—II. Meton.: To surround, fortify, fence, guard, protect, cover, secure, &c., Pontus et regis quondam opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic.; Catilina... vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Id.; v. aciem elephantis, Flor.*

VALLUM, i, n. (vallus). *I. A mound furnished with palisades, a rampart, fortification, wall, Cic.—II. Meton.: Any fence, protection, safeguard, non Alpium vallum contra ascensionem transgressionemque Gallorum obijcio et oppono, Cic.; munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum, Id.*

VALLUS, i, m. (akin to palus). *A stake. I. Gen.: A stake with pikes, used by the Gauls in reaping, Plin.; used as a prop for supporting a vine, Virg.—II. Esp. A) A palisade, ferre vallum, Cic.; virgulta vallo cadendo, Liv.; acutissimi valli, Cæs.—B) Meton. 1) l. q. vallum, A mound or rampart with palisades, Cæs. 2) A point, v. pectinis, the tooth of a comb, Ov.*

VALVÆ, arum, f. (volvo). *Folding-doors, Cic.*

VALVATUS, a, um (valvæ). *Provided with folding-doors, v. triclinia, Varr.; v. fores, folding, Vitr.*

VAPORATIO.

VANESCO, Ære, v. inch. n. (vanus). *To vanish, disappear. I. Prop.: cuncta v. in cœlorem, Tac.; incipiunt gravidæ vanescere nubes, Ov.; spiritus v. in auras, Id.—II. Fig.: inanis crudelitas v. tempore ipso, Tac.; amor v., Ov.; vos nolite patri nostrum vanescere luctum, i. e. to be in vain, Catull.*

VANGIONES, um, m. *Vangiones. I. A Germanic tribe on the Rhine, near the modern Worms, Cæs.—II. Meton.: The capital of the Vangiones, nov Worms, Amm.*

VANIDICUS, a, um (vanus, dico). *That speaks vainly or falsely, lying, Plaut.*

VANILŒQUENTIA, æ, f. (vaniloquus). *Empty or vain talk; deceitful words, untruth, falsehood, hac vaniloquentia primum Aristanum prætorum Achæorum excitavit, Liv.*

VANILŒQUORUS, i, m. (vox, hybr. vannus, loquor, δῶπον) (faceti). *A fictitious name of a liar, Plaut.*

VANILŒQUUS, a, um (vanus, loquor). *Speaking vain or empty things. I. Lying, false, Plaut.—II. Boastful, vain-glorious, is... vaniloquus maria terrasque inani sonitu verborum complevit, Liv.*

VANITAS, atis, f. (vanus). *Emptiness, absence of truth or reality, falsehood; boastfulness, boasting, vain or empty talk; vanity, unprofitableness, uselessness, nulla in cœlo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erratio nec v. inest, Cic.; v. oratiofus, Id.; v. opinium, Id.; vanitates Magorum, Pythagoricorum, Plin.*

VANITUDO, iois, f. (vanus). *I. q. vanitas, Plaut.*

VANNUS, i, f. (A winnowing-machine, a fan or van for corn), Col.

VANUS, a, um. *Empty, containing nothing, void. I. Prop.: leve ac vanum (granum), Col.; v. aristæ, Virg.; v. imago, without body, Hor.—II. Fig. A) Empty, idle, futile, to no purpose or effect, ineffectual, groundless, fruitless, without truth or reality, void, null, v. oratio, Cic.; v. promissa, Tac.; v. metus, Hor.; v. gaudia, Id.; v. spes, Ov. Subst., vānum, i, n. A vain thing, vanity, nothing, ad vanum redacta victoria, Liv.; criminatio ex vano, i. e. without foundation, vain, void, Id.; vana rumoris, Tac.—B) Meton. of persons that do or say things to no purpose: Idle, vain, false, lying, deceitful, boasting, vanus et perfidiosus et impius, lying, Cic.; vanus assidere iisdem castris, in vain, Tac.*

VAPIDE. *Meton.: Badly, poorly, ill; thus Augustus said v. se habere for male se habere, Suet.*

VAPIDUS, a, um (vapor). *Exhaling vapor. I. Prop.: v. vinum, i. e. rapid, bad, spoiled, Col.—II. Meton.: Corrupt, bad. A) Prop.: v. p. of a bad scent, Pers.—B) Fig.: v. pectus, Id.*

VAPOR, oris, m. *Steam, vapor, exhalation. I. Gen.: vapores aquarum, Cic.; formidare nocturnos vapores, Hor.; volat ater v. ad auras, i. e. smoke, Virg.—II. Esp. A) Warm exhalation or vapor; hence, warmth, heat, (semen) tepidum vapor, Cic.; lentusque carinas est vapor, Virg.—B) The glow of love, Sen.*

VAPORARIUM, ii, n. *A tube or pipe in a bath, by which heat was conveyed to the bathing apartment, Cic.*

VAPORATIO, onis, f. (vapor). *A streaming, exhaling; exhalation, steam, vapor v. ha-*

VAPORIFER.

linæarum, a vapor-bath, Plin.; v. inundantium aquarum. Sen.

VAPORIFER. Æra, Ærum (vapor). *Emitting steam or vapor, v. fornax, Stat.; v. Balne, Id.*

VAPÖRO, l v. a. and a. (vapor). I. A) To emit vapor or steam, to exhale steam, aquæ vapörant et in mari ipso, Plin.—B) Fig.: To glow, Lucr.—II. To fill with vapor, steam, or smoke, to fumigate, vaporatæ nebula, Col.; v. templum ture. Virg.; glebæ sulibus æstivis vaporatæ, varnaed, hrated, Col.; v. oculos, to foment, Plin.

VAPPA, æ. f. (vapor). I. Prop.: The mould or mustiness of wine; hence, wine spoiled by heat, vapid or insipid wine, Plin.; Hr.—II. Mton: A worthless or good-for-nothing fellow, Hor.

VAPULÄRS, e (vapulo). That is beaten, v. tribunus (of a slave), capitän or foremost of the flogged, Plaut.

VAPÜLO, l v. n. To be beaten, to receive blows. I. Prop. A) 1) ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus. Ter.; v. fustibus, Quint. 2) vapula, vapulet, thou shalt, he shall, be beaten, Plaut.—B) Mton. 1) To be beaten by an enemy, to be routed, septimam legionem vapulasse, Cæsar. ap. Cic. 2) To be ruined (in fortune), multa v., Sen.; vapulit peculium, Plaut.—II. Fig.: To be attacked, v. sermonibus, Cic.

VARIANUS, a, um (Varus). Of or belonging to Varus, V. clades, Suet.

VARIÄTIO, ðnis, f. (vario). Variation, difference, sine variatione ulla, Liv.

VARIÄTUS, a, um, l. Part. of vario.—II. Adj.: Manifold, various, varied, App.

VARICO, l v. n. (varicus). To spread the feet asunder, to straddle, variare supra modum et in stando deforme est et, &c., Quint.

VÄRTICUS, a, um (varus). Straddling, illa ambulat varica, Ov.

VÄRIE, adv. (varius). With divers colors, variegatedly. I. Prop.: mitrax gemma... v. refulgens, Plin.—II. Fig.: Variously, diversely, in different ways, v. moveri, Cic.; qui (sermones) ab his, qui illum audiverunt, perscripti v. et copiose sunt, Id.; v. agitari, Sall.

VÄRIETAS, ätis, f. (varius). Variety, diversity, difference, v. florum, Cic.; v. fructuum, Id.; v. cæli, Id.; bellum in multa varietate versatum, change, vicissitude, Id.; v. atque infidelitas exercitus, fickleness, inconstancy, Pl. ap. Cic.

VÄRIO, l v. a. and n. (varius). I. To make of different colors, to variegate. A) Prop.: variante se uva, coloring, Plin.; (sol) variat urtum maculis, diversifies, Virg.; v. corpora cæruleis guttis, Ov.; variare virgis et lorip, to beat black and blue, Plaut.; formas variatus in omnes, variegated, diversified, Ov.—B) Fig.: To make different, manifold, various or diversified, to vary, diversify, change, v. vocem, Cic.; v. sententiam, Id.; que de Marcelli morte variant auctores, relate differently, Liv.; v. laborem otio, otium labore, Plin.; quum sententiis variaretur, there were different opinions, Liv.—II. To be variegated, or party-colored, to change color. A) Prop.: ostrea v. coloribus, vary in color, Plin.; figuræ v., Lucr.; undæ variant Aquilonibus, Prop.—B) Fig.: To be diverse or different, to vary, change, fama v., Liv.; timores variant, Ov.

VÄRIUS, a, um. Of divers colors, variegated, party-colored. I. Prop. A) lingua nigra aut varia, party-colored, Varr.; v. uvæ, Cat.; v. lynces, Virg.; v. columnæ, of spotted marble, Hor.; v. auctumnus purpureo colore, Id.; v. cælum, speckled with stars, Ov.; v. latera, black and blue, or of all sorts of colors, Plaut.—B) Esp.: v. turn, moist on the surface and dry below, Col.—II. Fig.: Manifold, diverse, various, different, not uniform, variable, v. poema, v. oratio, v. mores, v. fortuna, voluptas etiam v., Cic.; v. victoria, fluctuating, wavering, Liv.; v. animus, inconstant, Sall.; varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg.; quales sint (dii), varium est, various opinions prevail on that point, Cic.

VASCULUM.

VÄRIX, icis, m. (varus). I. Crookedness.—II. A swollen or dilated vein, varicose vein, Cic.

VÄRRO, ðnis, m. A cognomen in the gens Terentia; e. g. M. Terentius Varro, a contemporary of Cicero, who wrote De Re Rustica, De Lingua Latina, &c.; P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a poet of the same date; C. Terentius Varro, a consul, who commanded at the battle of Cannæ.

VÄRRÖNIÄNUS, a, um (Varro). Of or belonging to Varro, V. milites, i. c. of the consuls C. Terentius Varro, Liv.

VÄRUS, a, um. Parting from each other; hence, bent asunder, bent outward, straddling. I. Prop.: v. talca, Col.; varus distortis cruribus, Hor.; v. manus, Mart.; v. cornua, Ov.—II. Fig.: Dissimilar, unlike, different, geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers.; alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum, differing from the latter, Hor.

VÄRUS, i, m. A cognomen, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, who was conquered by Arminius, Suet.

VÄS, vädis, m. (vado). A surety, bail, i. e. one who gives security for the appearance of a party in a court of justice, esp. in capital causes [but pries is said to denote only one who is surety in a civil action, as, in the execution of a contract, or for the preservation of litigated property], Varr.; Fest.; Ascon. ad Cic.; vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, Cic.

VÄS, vädis, plur. väsa, ðrum, n. (non sing., väsum, Cat. ap. Gell. and Plaut.; väsus fiet. Is. Petr.; genit., vasi, Lucr.; vas' argenteis for vasis, acc, to Cic.). A vessel, vase; also a utensil, implement, corpus quasi v. est aut aliquod nimii receptaculum, Cic.; v. vinarium: colligere vasa, to pack up the baggage, Cic.; conclamare vasa, to give the signal for packing up the baggage, Cæsar.

VÄSÄRIUM, ii, n. (väsa). I. Money given to a governor upon going into a province, to provide furniture, equipage, &c., Cic.—II. Money paid for the use of an oil-press, Cat.—III. Furniture and vessels in bath rooms, Vitr.—IV. Public records, archives, Plin.

VASCO, ðnis. See VASCONES.

VASCONES, um, m. Vascones, a powerful people on the northern coast of Hispania Tarraconensis, between the Iberns and the Pyrenees, in the moderna Navarre and Guipuzcoa. Their name is still retained in that of the modern Basques, Plin.

VÄSCÜLÄRUS, ii, m. (vasculum). One that makes metal utensils, esp. a maker of cups; a goldsmith, silversmith, Cic.

VÄSCÜLUM, i, n. dim. (väsa). I. A little ves-

VASTATIO.

sel, esp. of metal or bronze, Quint; a beehive, Pall. — II. The seed-vessel or capsule of certain plants, Plin.

VASTATIO, ōnis, f. (vastus). *A devastating, ravaging, laying waste, ergo in vastatione omnia tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? Cic.; intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.*

VASTATOR, ōris, m. (vastus). *A destroyer, devastator, Arcadiæ v. aper, Ov.; v. ferarum (Amycus), Virg.*

VASTATRIX, icis, f. (vastus). *She that devastates, luxuria terrarum marisque v., Sen.*

VASTE, adv. (vastus). I. *Unkindly, uncouthly, ut neve aspere concurrent (verba) neve vastius diducuntur, Cic. — II. Widely, hugely, vastly, v. cædentiæ litora, Mel.; vastius... ruit impetus undæ, Ov.*

VASTIFICUS, a, um (vastus, facio). *Laying waste, devastating, v. belua, Cic. poet.*

VASTITAS, atis, f. (vastus). I. *A wilderness, solitude, desert, Cic. — II. Meton. A) Devastation, wasting, desolation, quom cæstem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, Cic.; reddere vastitatem, Liv.; dira v., Tac. — B) Fearful state or condition, terrible or excessive size, hugeness, beluæ pari vastitate, of equally horrible size, Col.; v. immensa æquorum, Plin. Fig.: v. instantis laboris, enormous amount, Col.*

VASTITIES, ei, f. (vastus). *Devastation, disidium, v. venit, Plaut.*

VASTYTUDO, inis, f. (vastus). I. *A devastating, laying waste, Cat. — II. Uncouth form or size, impetus et v. corporis (leonis), Gell.*

VASTO, I v. n. (vastus). *To make empty or void. I. Prop.: lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto agro, Cic.; vastari (terram) stirpium asperitate, to be uncultivated, Id.; venitor vastata lustra fugit, i. e. deprived of game, Val. Flac. — II. Meton. To lay waste, devastate, pillage, plunder. A) Prop.: v. agros, Cic.; v. partem provinciæ incursionibus, Cæs.; v. omnia, Sall. — B) Fig.: conscientia mentem excitum vastabat, confused, disturbed, Sall.*

VASTUS, a, um. I. Prop. A) *Waste, desert, uninhabited, desolate, v. ac deserta urbs, Liv.; mone v. ab natura et humano cultu, Sall.; dies per silentium vastus, Tac. — B) Fig.: Uncultivated, unmannerly, awkward, clumsy, ill-bred, vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic.; v. homo atque fœdus, Id. — II. Meton. A) Laid waste, desolated, nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv.: hæc ego vasta dabo, Virg. — B) 1) Awkwardly great, monstrous, unwieldy, enormous, huge, v. belua, Cic.; v. solitudines, Id.; vastior litera, having a very broad sound, Id.; v. atque apertum mare, Cæs.; v. clamor, Virg.; v. antrum, Id.; v. iter, on the wide ocean, Ov.; v. pondus, Id. 2) Fig.: v. animus, insatiable, Sall.; varia v. que scientia, comprehensive; v. potentia, Ov.*

VASUM, i, and VASUS, i. See VAS.

VATES, is, e. (from for, as φάτης from φημί). I. *A soothsayer, prophet, seer; also of a woman, a prophetess, &c., Cic. — II. Meton. A) A poet, poetess, Hor. — B) A teacher, instructor, master, Herophilus medicinæ vates, Plin.; Q. Scævola legum clarissimus et certissimus v., Val. Max.*

VECTIS.

VATICANUS, a, um. V. mons, collis, one of the hills of Rome, west of the Tiber, Hor. Plur.: *The hill and the surrounding country, Cic.; V. ager, campus, Id.; V. vallis, the valley between the Vatican and Janiculum, Tac.; V. Circus, Plin.; V. vicia, a very inferior sort, Mart. Subst.: in Vaticano, Plin.*

VATICINATIO, ōnis, f. (vaticinor). *A soothsaying, prophesying, Cic.*

VATICINATOR, ōris, m. *A soothsayer, Ov. VATICINIUM, ii. n. (vaticinus). A soothsaying, prophesying, Plin.; Gell.*

VATICINOR, atus, I (vates). *To prophesy as a soothsayer. I. Prop.: v. per furorem, Cic.; sævam læsi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, Ov. Poet.: parcite, vaticinor cognatas cæde nefanda exturbare animas, I admonish or warn as a seer, Ov. — II. Meton. A) To sing or celebrate as a poet, v. carminibus Græcis, Cic.; vetera vaticinamini, you are telling us nothing new, Plaut. — B) To rave, to be mad or enthusiastic, to talk idly or to no purpose, sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic.*

VATICINUS, a, um (vates). *Soothsaying, prophetic, v. libri, Liv.; v. furores, Ov.*

VĒ (an enclitic, formed from vel). Or, libidines... irascundiæ, Cic.; albus nterve, Id.; plus minusve, Id.; aliquis unus pluresve, Id. Poet.: v. ... ve or ve... aut; corpora vertuntur, nec quod finimus sumusve, Ov.

VĒ [væ]. *An inseparable particle which, in composition, has the power of negating a positive idea, or of strengthening a negative, as in vecors, vegrandis, vepallidus.*

VECORDIA, æ, f. (vecors). *Want of reason, madness, frenzy; also, foolishness, silliness, objecture vecordiam Mario, Sall.; formidine quasi vecordia exagitari, Id.; prorsus in facie vultuque v. inerat, Id.*

VE-CORS, dis (ve, cor). *Without reason, i. e. frantic, mad; or, silly, foolish, stupid, aliis cor ipsum animum videtur, ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic.; impetus prope v., Liv.*

VECTABILIS, e (vecto). *That can be carried, v. materia insule, Sen.*

VECTATIO, ōnis, f. (vecto). *A carrying; also, a riding on horseback or in a carriage, v. assidua equi post cibum, Suet.*

VECTIGAL, alis, n. (for vectigale, from vectigalis). I. *That which is paid to the state, tax, revenue, duty, impost, &c., ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. — II. Meton.: Revenue, income, private property, reul, vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic.; ex meo tenui vectigali detractis sumptibus cupiditatis aliquid etiam redundabit, Id. Proo.: magnum v. est parsimonia, Cic.*

VECTIGALIS, e (vectus, from veho). I. *That is paid as a tax or tribute, v. pecunia, taxes, imposts, Cic.; v. civitas, that pays taxes or tribute, Id.; v. agri, Id.; facere aliqui sibi vectigalem, Cæs. — II. That brings in income or profit, profitable, v. equi, that produce gain, Cic.*

VECTIO, ōnis, f. (veho). *A carrying; a riding, vectiones quadrupedum, Cic.*

VECTIS, is, m. (veho). *A wooden or iron bar for lifting weights, &c., a lever, demoliri signum et vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic.*

VECTO.

VECTO, 1 v. intens. a. (veho). *To carry, bear, bring, v. super fluetus dorso edito Delphinum, Gell.; corpora viva nese Stygia vectura carina, Virg. Pass.: vectari humeris, Hor.; vectari equis, to ride, go on horseback, Ov.*

VECTOR, oris, m. (veho). I. *One that carries, bears, conveys, or transports any thing, a carrier, bearer, debet semper plus esse virium in vectore quam in onere, Sen.; v. Sileni (Atlas), Ov.*—II. *One that rides, goes, or travels, a traveller, passenger, rider, &c., etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic.; v. equum regit, Ov.*

VECTORIUS, a, um (vector). *Of or belonging to carrying or transportation, v. navigio, transports, Cæs.*

VECTURA, æ, f. (veho). I. *A carrying, conveying; carriage, transportation, solve pro vectura, for freight or passage, Cic.; sine vecturæ periculo, of transport or conveyance by sea, Id.; v. impetrabantur, imports, Cæs.; vecturæ frumenti, Id.*—II. *Meton.: Money paid for carriage or conveyance, freight, fare, Sen.*

VECTUS, a, um, part. of veho.

VEGEO, ère, v. a. (vegeo). *To set in violent motion, to excite, disturb, v. æquora ventis, Enn.; moderari et v. equum, Lucr. Also neut.: To be active, vigeat, veget utpote plurimum, Varr.*

VEGETIUS, ii, m. *A personal name. I. Flavius V. Rannatus, a writer De Re Militari in the fourth century.*—II. *A later writer, De Re Veterinaria.*

VEGETUS, a, um (for vegetus, part. of vegeo). I. *Prop.: Lively, active, sprightly, fresh, vigorous, te vegetum nobis in Græcia siste, Cic; nigri v.que oculi, Suet.; vegetus præscripta ad munia surgit, Hor.*—II. *Fig.: Active, quick, sharp, vigorous, v. mens, Cic.; v. tertia pars rationis et mentis, Id.; vegetissimum intervallum temporis, most lively, Plin.*

VE GRANDIS, e. *Not very large, diminutive, little, small, v. atque imbecillæ oves, Varr.; vegrandia farræ coloni, Ov. It is very doubtful whether vegrandis was used for valde grandis, acc. to Non.; hence, v. macies in Cic. is a doubtful reading.*

VEHEMENS, entis (dissyll. vēmens, Luer.; Hor.) (vemens). *Very violent, impetuous, ardent, vehement, strenuous. I. Prop.: Galba non in agendo sulum, sed etiam in meditando v. atque iteensus, Cic.; v. ferocque naturâ, Id.; v. et iratus lupus, Id.*—II. *Meton.: Strong, powerful, mighty, energetic, operative, efficacious, vehementissimus curstus, Hirt.; vehementius ictu misseque telum, Liv.; v. dolor capitis, Plin.; v. imber, Luer.*

VEHEMENTER, adv. (vehemens). I. *Very violently, impetuously, ardently, vehemently, v. se agere, Cic.; insectari alqm vehementius, Id.; v. ens incussavit, Cæs.; quibus rebus Cæsar v. commotus, Id.*—II. *Extremely, exceedingly, strongly, very, very much, quod . . . v. id retinebatur, Cic.; v. etiam atque etiam rogare, Id.; v. displicere, Id.; v. astringere manus, Plaut.; v. fluctare (mare), Id.*

VEHEMENTIA, æ, f. (vehemens). I. *Vehe- mence, violence, impetuosity, Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiæ, Plin.; v. Gracchi, Gell.*—II. *Strength, v. odoris, Plin.; v. vini, Id.; v. venarum, i. e. a strong pulsation, Id.; v. lieteorum atrigulumque, strong scent or smell, Id.*

VEL.

VEHES, is, f. (veho). I. *That which can be carried at one time, e. g. in a wagon; hence, gen., a cart-load or wagon-load, a load, v. fœni large onusta, Plin.; v. fimi, Id.; lapis magnitudine vehis, i. e. making up a cart-load, a cart-load, Id.*

II. *Meton. as a measure: A cart-load, a load, Cul. VEHICŪLUM, i, n. (veho). I. A vehicle, carriage; a cart, wagon; a vessel, ship, &c., Cic.; v. furtorum, a ship, Id.*—II. *Meton.: An instrument for cutting corn, Plin.*

VEHO, xi, ctum, 3 v. a. and n. (ὄξω, Sanscr. valli). I. *To carry, convey, bear, taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic.; v. reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.; v. cibum ore, Ov.; v. uxorem plaustrum, Tib.; quodque suo Tagus amne vexit aurum, Ov.; quod fugiens hora semel vexit, has brought along with it, Hor. Absol.: quanti veheret (navis) interrogavi, Quint. Pass.: To be carried or conveyed; to go, proceed, advance, vehi curru quadrigrarum, Cic.; vehi in essedo, Id.; vehi in navi, Id.; vehi in equo, Id.*—II. *To ride, per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic.; lectica per urbem vebendi jus, Suet.*

VEIUS or VEIUS, n, um (Veii). *Of or belonging to Veii, V. dux, i. e. Valumnus, Prop. Subst.: Veia, a female proper name, Hor.*

VEIENS, entis (Veii). *Of or belonging to Veii, V. ager, Cic.; V. bellum, Id.; V. senstus, Liv. Subst.: Veientes, um, m., The inhabitants of Veii, Cic.*

VEIENTANUS, a, um (Veii). I. *Of or belonging to Veii, V. ager, Liv.; V. uva, Mart.*—II. *Subst.: Veientânus, i, n., A wine of inferior quality, Hor.; Veientani, orum, m., The inhabitants of Veii, Plin.*

VEII, orum, m. *Veii, one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, on the River Cremera, about twelve miles from Rome. It stood in the neighborhood of the modern hamlet of Isola Farnese, Cic.; Liv.*

VEL, conj. (aktin to volo, velle). *Or; it is frequently repeated, vel... vel, either... or; whether . . . or. I. Gen. A) vel . . . vel: vel sumptuosæ vel desidiosæ illecebræ multæ cupiditatum, Cic.; pace vel Quirioi vel Romuli dixerim, Id. With aut: aut calscere vel apriciona melius vel igni aut vicissim, &c., Cic.; sut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, Id. The last vel is sometimes rendered emphatic by etiam, vero etiam, omnino: vel ad usum vitæ vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam, Cic.; vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos, &c., Id. With the poets: aut . . . vel for vel . . . vel: tellus aut hisce, vel istam quæ facit, ut lædar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. (conf. AUT).—B) vel is sometimes used singly: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.; constituere vel conservare, Id.*

—II. *Esp. in proceeding from weaker to stronger terms: Even, nay even, sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic.; isto quidem modo vel consularis vituperabilis est, Id.; hoc casus vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem aruerunt, Liv.; vel ut a te ipso ordiare, especially to begin with yourself, Cic. Very frequently with a Superl., vidi in dolore podagræ ipsam vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, the very greatest, Cic.; hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suav- itatis autem est vel plurimum, the very least . . . the very most, Cic.*

VELABRENSIS.

VELĀBRENSIS, e (Velabrum). *Of or belonging to the street Velabrum, V. caesus, Mart.*

VELĀBRUM, i, n. (velo). *A covering spread over the theatre, an awning, Amm.*

VELĀBRUM, i, n. *A street at Rome on Mount Aventine, inhabited chiefly by oil-men and cheese-mongers, Varr.*

VELĀMEN, inis, n. (velo). *A covering, garment, clothing, Tac.*

VELĀMENTUM, i, n. (velo). *A covering, clothing, I. Prop. A) tunicas, quæ testiculos ambiunt, velamenta vocant, Cels.—B) A curtain, Sen.—C) velamenta, Olive-branches, round which woollen fillets were tied, such as persons supplicating for peace, &c., carried in their hands, velamenta et infulas præferentes, Tac.; velamenta manu prætenderis supplice, Ov.—II. Fig.: A covering, cloak, disguise, patrocioium aliquid seu velamentum libidinibus, Sen.*

VELĀRIS, e (velum). *Of or belonging to a curtain, v. auli, curtain-rings, Plio.*

VELĀRIUM, ii, n. (velum). *A large curtain spread over the theatre for the sake of keeping off the sun's rays, an awning, Juv.*

VELES, itis { plur. velites}, m. (ak.n to velox, volo). *I. A kind of light-armed soldier, who did not stand in the ranks, but was employed in skirmishing in front of the main body, a kind of chasseur, a skirmisher, Liv.—II. Meton.: v. scurra, skirmishing, provoking, irritating, Cic.*

VELIA, æ, f. *I. A part of the Palatine Hill at Rome, Cic.—II. (called also Elæa and Hyèle) a town on the western coast of Lucania, between Paestum and Buzentum, the birth-place of the philosophers Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic school; it is now Castell' a Mare della Brucca, Cic.; Plin.*

VELIENSIS, e (Velia). *I. Of or belonging to Velia (see VELIA, I.), Varr.—II. Of or belonging to Velia (see VELIA, II.), V. sacerdotes, Cic. Plur.: Velienses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Velia, Cic.*

VELIFER, æra, ærum (velum, fero). *Carrying canvas or sails, v. carina, Ov.; v. malus, Val Flac.: v. venti, that swell the sails, Sen.*

VELIFICATIO, ōnis, f. *A sailing, Cic.*

VELIFICO, ære (act. of velificor). *I. To make sail, sail, v. per summa æquora, Plin.; v. per urbanas aquas, Prop.—II. velificatus, a, um (pass): velificatus Athos, sailing through, Juv.*

VELIFICOR, ōtis, 1 v. dep. n. (velum, facio). *To make sail, to sail, I. Prop.: (ratis) cœrulea ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop.; sic velificantes triumphantium in medium, &c., Flor.—II. Fig.: v. alci, to work eagerly in favor of, to favor, promote, v. honoris, Cic.; ne aut velificatus alci dicaris, Cœl. ap. Cic.*

VELINUS. *Velinus, a river in the territory of the Sabines, rising in the central Apennines, and falling into the Nar. In the neighborhood of Reate it formed several small lakes, the largest of which was called Lacus Velinus. In order to carry off these waters, a channel was cut through the rocks by Curius Dentinus, forming a celebrated cascade, now the Falls of Terni, Plin. Velina tribus, a tribe in this region, Cic.; Liv.*

VELINUS, a, um (Velia, II.). *Of or belonging to Velia, V. portus, i. e. Velia, Virg.*

VELO.

VELITĀRIS, e (veles). *Of or belonging to the velites, v. hastæ, Liv.; v. arma, Sall.*

VELITATIO, ōnis, f. *A skirmishing, Plaut.*

VELITERNUS, a, um (Velitræ). *Of or belonging to Velitræ, V. ager, Liv.; V. populus, Id. Plur.: Veliterni, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Velitræ, Liv.*

VELITES, um. *See VELES.*

VELITOR. *To fight in the manner of the velites, to begin to fight by skirmishing, to skirmish. I. Prop.: v. in eum lapidibus crebris, App.—II. Fig.: v. armis primis disciplinae, i. e. to make the first attempt with, Id.; nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos, have been wrangling about, Plaut.; v. periculum aleui, to threaten with, App.*

VELITRÆ, ærum, f. *Velitræ, a town of the Volsci in Latium, celebrated as the birth-place of the Emperor Augustus; now Velletri, Liv.*

VELIVOLANS antis (velum, volo). *Flying with sails (a poet. epithet of a ship), Poet. ap. Cic.*

VELIVOLUS, a, um (velum, volo). *Flying with sails, winged or furnished with sails (a poetical epithet of a ship), v. naves, Enn. Absol.: mare velivolis ferebat, Lucr. Meton. of the sea: Full of sails, sailed over, v. mare, Virg.*

VELLEIUS, a. *A Roman family name; esp. the historian C. V. Paterculus under Augustus and Tiberius.*

VELLICATIO, ōnis, f. (vellice). *A plucking, twitching; a bantering, taunting, quom non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes ef fugerit, Sen.*

VELLICO, 1 v. a. (vellō). *To pluck, twitch, pinch. I. Prop. A) vellicari (puer) a pædagogō, Quint; v. (cornix) vulturis, Plaut.—B) Meton. of a bee: To suck, Varr.—II. Fig. A) To rouse by pinching, to quicken, make lively, excitare et v. animem e somno, Sen.—B) To taunt, carp, or rail, v. in circulis, Cic.; sibi vellicet, vocet, &c., Plaut.*

VELLO, vulsi, vulsum, 3 v. a. *To pluck, pluck out, pull out, off, or up, pluck or tear up, out, or off &c. I. Prop.: v. oves, Plin.; v. anseres, Id.; v. comam, Mart.; v. pilos equinæ caudæ, Hor.; v. barbam, Id.; v. signa, Virg.; v. aurem, to pull the ear, in order to remind one of any thing, Virg.—II. Fig.: secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat.*

VELLUS, æris, n. (vellō). *I. Shorn wool, Plin.; Varr.—II. Meton. A) 1) The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, a fleece, Col. 2) Also for the skin of any other animal: v. fulvi leonis, Ov.—B) Of things like wool, down, velleræque ut foliis despectant tenuia Seres, i. e. silk or cotton, Virg.; of light, fleecy clouds, Id.; of snow, Mart.—C) Of things made of wool, v. Parnasia, woollen bands or fillets, Stat.*

VELO, 1 v. a. (velum). *I. A) To cover with any tegument, to cover, veil, wrap up in any thing, v. caput, Cic.; v. purtes tegendas, Ov.; velatus toga, clothed, Liv.; velare tempora tiaris, to bind round, Ov.; v. delubra deum fronde, Virg.; velatæ manus, i. e. holding the velameata, Plaut.—B) In military language: velati, ærum, m. (like accensii). A kind of supernumerary troops, who stopped in the place of those that were killed, accensii velati Cic.—II. To cover, conceal, veil, cloak, v. edium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac.; v. culpam invidia, Id.*

VELOCITAS.

VELŌCITAS, ātis, *f.* (velox). *Swiftness, quickness, fleetness, velocity.* I. Prop.: v. ad cursum, Cic.; non viribus aut velocitatibus res magnæ geruntur, sed, &c., Id.—II. Fig.: v. muli, Tac.; v. animi exercitativa studio, Quint.; also of a rapid style: v. immortalis illa Sallustii, Id.

VELŌCITER, adv. (velox). *Swiftly, quickly, fleetly, Cic.*

VELŌX, ōcis (volare). *Swift, quick, fleet, rapid.* I. Prop.: peditis velocissimi ac fortissimi, Cæs.; v. juvenes, Liv.; v. arboreae, of quick growth, Plin.; v. cervi, Virg.; v. toxicum, that works speedily, Hor.; v. munera (thermæ), built up or constructed quickly, Mart.—II. Fig.: nihil est animo veocius, Cic.; v. ac mobile ingenium, Quint.; stilus quam velocissimus, Id.

VELUM, i, n. I. A) *A sail, dare vela, Cic.; facere vela, Id.; pandere vela, Id.; contrahere vela, Id.; legere vela, Virg. Poet. of wings: vela pennarum, Lucr.; vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Prov.: remis velisque, with might and main, Cic.—B) Fig.: vela orationis, Cic.; dare vela Fumæ, Mart.—II. A covering; a curtain, hanging, tabernacula carbasæis intenta velis, Cic.; an awning spread over the theatre as a protection from the sun, Lucr.*

VELUT or VELŪTI, adv. *As, like as, just as.* I. A) *With sic, ita: v. in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus cedere, Cic.; v. Saguntii excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydorum clades, &c., Liv.—B) Esp. in comparisons: v. consul . . . sic exspectabat populus, &c., Enn.; ac v. magno in populo quom sæpe coorta est seditio . . . sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg.—II. Absol. A) Gen.: instructus v. in acies legiones, Cæs.; ne vitam silentio transeat v. pecora, Sall.—B) Esp. 1) In citing examples or proofs: v. apud Socraticum Æschinem demonstrat Socrates, &c., Cic.; est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quæ gignuntur in terra. V. erodidili, &c., Id. 2) In comparisons: *As, as if, as it were, concurrunt v. venti, Enn.; undique conveniunt v. imber, Id.; migrantes cernas totaque ex urbe ruentes, ac, v. ingentem formicæ furris acervum quum populant, &c., Virg.; v. si, just as, just as if, just as though: v. si coram adesset, horrent crudelitatem, Cæs.; (tantus pater) motus de summa rerum cepit, v. si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv.**

VENA, æ, *f.* I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: *A vein, venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ et perfectæ in corpus omne ducentur, Cic.; incidere venam, Id.; inter-scindere, abrumpere, abscindere, exsolvere, aperire, pertundere venam, Tac.; Juv. 2) Esp.: *An artery, si cui venæ sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic.: tentare v., to feel the pulse, Suet.; tangere v., Pers.; v. conviciunt, the pulse becomes weak, Cels.—B) Meton. of things bearing an impression as of veins, or in the shape of veins: *A vein, stripe, streak, line; of metal, Cic.; of wood, Plin.; of marble, stones, &c., Id.; of runs of trees in a garden, Id.—II. Fig. A) The inward nature or innermost part of any thing, a vein, venæ et viscera rei publicæ, Cic.; (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, ætatis, ordinis, Id.—B) Mental power, genius, v. tenuis et angustia ingenii, Quint.; v. benigna ingenii, Hor.; ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit videro ingenium, Id.***

VENDIBILIS.

VENABŪLUM, i, n. (venor). I. *A hunting-spear, Cic.—II. Meton.: v. sagittarum, large arrows in the shape of a hunting-spear, for killing elephants, Plin.*

VENAFER, fra, frum (Venafrum). *Of or belonging to Venafrum, V. oleum, Varr.*

VENAFRANUS, a, um (Venafrum). *Of or belonging to Venafrum, V. agrî, Hor. Subst., Venafranum, i, n. (sc. oleum), Oil from Venafrum, Juv.*

VENAFRUM, i, n. *Venafrum, a town in the north of Samnium, near the River Volturnus, and on the confines of Latium, celebrated for its olives and oil; now Venafri, Cic.; Hor.*

VENALICIUS or -TIUS, a, um (venalis). *Of or belonging to sale. I. Gen.: v. jumenta, Petr.—II. Esp.: Of or belonging to the sale of slaves, v. familie, i. e. young slaves exposed for sale, Suet.; v. greges, Plin. Subst., venalicus, i, m., A dealer in slaves, Cic.*

VENALIS, e (venus). *Of or belonging to sale, for sale, to sell. I. Prop. A) Gen.: v. horti, Cic.; v. vox, i. e. of a præco, Id.; urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem inveniret, Sall.—B) Esp., venalis, is, m., A young slave offered for sale, Cic. Adj.: v. familia, Quint.—II. Meton.: That may be bought, venal, quæ ipse semper habuit venalla, fidem, jusjurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic.; v. juris dictio, Id.; v. multitudo pretio, Liv.*

VENATICUS, a, um (venatus). I. *Of or belonging to hunting, v. canis, Plaut.; v. genus canum, Varr.—II. Meton.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, i. e. hunted down like hounds, lean, Plaut.*

VENATIO, ōnis, *f.* (venor). *A hunting, hunt. I. Prop. A) Gen.: aucupium atque v., Cic.; (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Cæs.—B) Esp.: A spectacle of hunting, a hunting-show exhibited in the circus, ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic.—II. Meton.: That which is or has been hunted, game, quom miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia v., Liv.; septum venationis, an enclosure in which game is kept, a preserve, cover, Varr.*

VENATOR, ōris, *m.* (venor). *A hunter, huntsman. I. Prop. A) Gen., Cic. Adj.: v. canis, a hound, Virg.; v. equus, a hunter (i. e. a horse used in hunting), Stat.—B) Esp.: A fighter with wild beasts in the Roman circus, Dig.—II. Fig.: One who inquires into things, an inquirer, explorer, physicist, id est speculator v. que naturæ, Cic.; v. adest nostris consiliis, Plaut.*

VENATORĪUS, a, um (venator). *Of or belonging to a hunter or to hunting, v. galæa, Nep.; v. culter, Suet.*

VENATRIX, icis, *f.* (venator). *A female hunter, Virg. Adj.: v. dea, i. e. Diana, Ov.; v. puella, Diann, Juv.; v. canis, Mart.*

VENATŪRA, æ, *f.* (venor). *A hunting, hunt, chase; fig., facere v. oculis, to be on the watch, Plaut.*

VENATUS, ūs, *m.* (venor). I. *A hunt, chase, Cic.—II. Meton. also of fishing: capere in venatu, Plaut.*

VENDAX, ācis (vendo). *Fond of selling, pstrum-familias vendacem non emacem esse oportet, Cat.*

VENDIBILIS, e (vendo). *That is or may be*

VENDITARIUS.

easily sold, salable. I. Prop.: v. via Herculeana multarum deliciarum et magnæ pecunia, Cic.; v. fundus, Hor. — II. Fig.: *Agreeable, acceptable, popular, v. orator, Cic.; v. oratio, Id.*

VENDITARIUS, a, um (vendo). *For sale, vena, v. lingua, Plaut.*

VENDITATIO, ōnis, f. (vendito). *An offering for sale; hence, a crying up, setting off, an ostentatious display of any thing, v. stque ostentatio, Cic.; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ v., Plin.*

VENDITATOR, ōris, m. (vendito). *A brag-gart, boaster, Tac.*

VENDITIO, ōnis, f. (vendo). *A selling, sale, v. honorum, Cic.*

VENDITO, I v. intens. a. (vendo). *To offer repeatedly for sale, to desire to sell, put up for sale.* I. Prop.: v. Tusculanum, Cic.; v. agellum, Plin. — II. Fig.: *To show or display in a boasting manner, to set off, try to recommend, puff, v. omnia decreta, imperii, literas, Cic.; v. se alicui, to seek to insinuate one's self into any body's favor, Id.; v. se plebi, Liv.; v. ingenium, to make the best of it, Auct. Her.*

VENDITOR, ōris, m. (vendo). *A seller, Cic.; Varr*

VENDITUS, a, um, part. of vendo.

VENDO, didi, ditum, 3 v. a. (venum, do). *To sell, vend.* I. Prop.: *vendo meo plus, minoris, at a higher or lower price, dearer, cheaper, Cic.; male v., Id.* — II. Fig. A) *To give or deliver up for money, to betray, sell, quum to trecentis tibi utis regi Cotto vendidisses... quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic.; v. patriam nuro, Virg; v. suffragia nulli, Juv.; v. sua lunera, to sell themselves to fight in the public shows, Id.; hoc ride-re meum tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, do not sell it for an Iliad, Id.* — B) *Meton.: To commend ostentatiously, to boast of, Ligariam præ-clare vendidisti, Cic.*

VENEDI, ōrum, m. (or VENEDÆ, ōrum). *Venedi or Venedæ, a people in European Sarmatia, dwelling on the Baltic, east of the Vistula, Tac.*

VENEFICUS, æ. See VENEFICUS.

VENEFICIUM, ii, n. (veneficus). I. *A making or mixing of poison, a poisoning, accusare de veneficiis, Cic.* — II. *A preparing of magic potions, enchantment, witchcraft, sorcery, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic.*

VENEFICUS, n, um (venenum, facio). I. *Mixing poison, poisoning; hence (because sorcerers sometimes prepared poisons), sorcerous, magi-cal, v. artes, Plin.; v. herba, Id.* — II. *Subst., veneficus, i, m., and venefica, æ, f., One who mixes or prepares poisons, a poisoner, Cic.; as a term of reproach, wizard, witch, Plaut.; Ter.*

VENENARIUS, a, um (venenum). *Of or belonging to poison, v. calix, a poisoned cup, Mart. Subst., venenarius, ii, m., A preparer of poison, Suet.*

VENENATUS, n, um. I. *Part. of veneno.* — II. *Adj.: Poisonous, venomous.* A) Prop. 1) *v. dentes, Ov.; v. vipera, Cic.; v. colubæ, Lucr. 2) Meton.: Magical, v. puella, Ov.* — B) Fig.: *Virulent, baneful, dangerous, v. jocus, satirical, Ov.*

VENEROR.

VENENIFER, æra, ærum (venenum, fero). *Bearing poison, poisonous, v. palatum, Ov.*

VENENO, I v. a. (venenum). I. *To poison, infect with poison.* A) Prop.: v. carnem, Cic.; v. telum, Id.; v. sagittas, to dip in poison, Hor. — B) Fig.: *non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, injures, hurts, Hor.* — II. *To saturate with dye, to dye, color, v. tapetes concha purpura, Matt. poet. ap. Gell.*

VENENUM, i, n. *Juice, a potion, drug.* I. Prop.: v. mala, Sall. — II. *Esp. A) In a bad sense. 1) Poison, venom, whether natural or prepared. a) Prop.: ipsius veneni quæ ratio figitur? ubi quæsitum est? quomodo paratum, cui, quo in loco triditum? Cic. b) Fig.: Destruction, ruin, discordia ordinum est v. hujus urbis, Liv. 2) A magical drug or mixture, a charm. a) Prop.: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. b) Fig.: v. blandum, Sil.; intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. — B) In a good sense. 1) Dye, color, pain, alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. 2) A medicament, a preparation for embalming the dead, Luc.*

VENEO, ivi or ii, itum, 4 [the i of the supine is short acc. to Priscian, but long ap. Sedul.] (venum, eo). *To go to sale, i. e. to be sold (by auction or otherwise), cogis eos plus lucrî addere, quum quanti venierat, quum magno venissent, Cic.; v. ab hoste, Quint; venibunt servi, suppellex, fundus, ædes, omnia venibunt qui qui licebunt... venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut.*

VENERABILIS, e (veneror). I. *Venerable, honorable, reverend, v. vir miraculo literarum... venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentis matris, Liv.; magnos quidem illos et venerabiles, Quint; v. doctum, Virg.* — II. *That shows honor or respect, full of veneration or reverence, reverential, v. senatus in deum, Val Max.*

VENERABUNDUS, a, um (veneror). *That reveres, reverent, venersundi templum inire, Liv.*

VENERANDUS, a, um, part. of veneror.

VENERATIO, ōnis, f. (veneror). I. *A revering, veneration, respect, veneration, v. justa, Cic.* — II. *Meton.: Venerable character, dignity, Just.*

VENERATOR, ōris, m. *One who venerates or reverences, v. domus vestræ, Ov.*

VENEREUS or VENERIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to Venus, V. servi, attendants in the temple of Venus Erycina in Sicily, Cic.; V. res, voluptates, &c., of or belonging to sexual intercourse, Cic.; V. homo, voluptuous, licentious (of Verres); V. delphinus, lascivious, Gell.* — II. *Subst. A) Veneres [Venerius], i, m. (sc. jactus), The luckiest throw at dice (when all the dice came up differently), Cic. — B) Venerer or Veneri, orum, m. (sc. servi). The attendants in the temple of Venus Erycina, Cic. — C) Veneræ (Veneriæ), arum, f (conchæ), A kind of shell-fish, Plin.*

VENERO, ære [act. of veneror], v. a. (contr. from veniam oro). *To honor, revere, reverence, venerate, saluto te, vicine Apollo, vcneroque te, Plaut. Pass.: Veneratus, a, um: venerata Sibylla, Virg.*

VENEROR, âtus, I v. dep. a. I. *To adore with religious awe, to worship, pay divine hon-*

VENETI.

ors to, &c., dii, quos nos colere, precari v. que solemus, Cic.; v. auguste sancteque deos, Id.; v. lapidato et sepulcro pro deo, Id.; v. memoriam alci, Tac.; v. templa dei, Virg.; v. Augustum, Hor. — II. Meton.: *To entreat or supplicate reverently, to petition, implore*, qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Cæc. ap. Cic.; nunc, quisquis est deus, veneror, ut, &c., Plaut.

VENETI, òrum, m. *Veneti*. I. *A people of Gallia Togata, in the modern Venetian territory*, Mel. — II. *A people of Gallia Lugdunensis; now Vannes*, Plin.; Cæs.

VENETIA, æ, f. (Veneti). *The country of the Veneti*. I. *In Gallia Togata, i. e. the modern Venetian territory*, Plin. — II. *In Gallia Lugdunensis*, Cæs.

VENETICUS, a, um (Veneti, II.). *Of or belonging to the Veneti*, V. bellum, Cæs.

VENETUS, a, um (Veneti). I. *Prop.*: V. terræ, Mart.; V. Eridanus, Prop.; V. Virgilius, Macr. — II. *Meton.*: *Of a sea-blue color, bluish*. A) *Prop.*: V. color, Veg.; V. cucullus, Juv.; V. lutum, Mart. — B) *Esp.*: V. factio, the party or faction of the blue (i. e. in the circus; see FACTIO), Suet.; Mart. — C) V. lacua, a part of the modern lake of Constance, Mart.

VENIA, æ, f. I. *Gen.*: *Any favor or indulgence, readiness to render service, obliging disposition or conduct, grace, kindness*, ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque diis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, &c., Cic.; dare v., Id.; datur hæc venia antiquitati, ut, &c., Liv.; quum data esset venia ejus diei, since this day had been given, i. e. permission granted for the day, Id.; bonâ veniâ or cum bonâ veniâ, with (your, &c.) kind permission or leave, by (your) favor, bona venia me audite, Cic.; bona venia hujus optimi viri dixerim, Id.; primum ab te hoc bona venia peto, ut, &c., Ter. — II. *Esp.*: *Forgiveness, pardon, indulgence, impetrare veniam errati, Cic.; petere veniam ignoscendi, Id.; pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv.*

VENILIA, æ, f. *Venilia, the name of several sea-nymphs*. I. *The mother of Turnus*, Virg. 2. *The wife of Janus*, Ov.

VENIO, veni, ventum, 4 v. n. *To come*. I. *Prop.*: ut veni ad urbem, Cic.; cupio, te ad me venire, Id.; sexto die Delum Athenia venimus, Id.; non nos libycoo populare penates venimus, Virg.; veniunt felices usque, grow, Virg.; arbores v. sponte sua, Id.; ubi eo ventum est, Cæs.; ad quos ventum erat, Id. — II. *Fig.* A) *Gen.*: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic.; v. contra gratiam, contra injuriam, to appear against, oppose, Id.; alqd venit in buccam, comes (as it were) into one's mouth, Id.; v. in mentem, to strike, Id. — B) *Esp.* 1) v. in alqd, to come or get into any situation, state, or position, v. in calamitatem, Cic.; v. in discrimen, Id.; v. in odium, Id.; v. in partem alci, to come in for a share, to partake of, Id.; v. in sermone, to become the general talk, Id.; veni in eum sermone, ut dicerem, I happened to speak about, Id. 2) *In a speech*: *To come to, to pass from one subject to another, to arrive or approach a given point of a subject, ut jam a fabulis ad facta venimus, Cic.; ad Arceasilem Carneademque venimus, Id.*

VENOR, atus, 1 v. dep. n. and a. I. *Neut.*: qui

VENTUS.

v. solent, Cic.; canum alacritas in venando, Id.; quo me in silvam venatum venis? Plaut.; in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. — II. *Act.* A) *Prop.*: v. leporem, Plaut.; v. dumas, Virg. — B) *Fig.*: *To hunt after a thing, i. e. to pursue eagerly, v. laudem modestia, Auct. Hor.; v. suffragia ventosæ plebis, Hor.; v. viduas avaras frustia et pomis, Id.*

VENOSUS, a, um (vena). I. *Full of veins, v. folia*, Plin.; v. radices, Id. — II. *Fig.*: v. liber Atti, dry, Pers.

VENTER, tris, m. (ἐντέρον). I. *Prop.* A) *The belly, paunch, Cic.* — B) *Esp.* 1) *The stomach, inani ventre diem durare, Hor.* 2) *Meton.*: *A gormandizer, glutton, Lucil. ap. Non.* — II. *Meton.* A) 1) *The womb, Juv.* 2) *A fetus, embryo, igoorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv.* — B) *The intestines, Col.; Plin.* — C) *Anything in the shape of a belly, a protuberance, swelling, v. concavus tali, Plin.; v. aquæ ductus, Vitr.; v. lagenæ, Juv.*

VENTIDIUS, a. *A Roman family name; e. g. P. V. Bassus, a partisan of Antony, Cic.*

VENTILATIO, ònis, f. (ventilo). *An airing, ventilating, exposing to the air, v. uvarum, Plin.*

VENTILATOR, òris, m. (ventilo). I. *One that fans or winnows corn, Col.* — II. *Meton.*: *A juggler, Quint.*

VENTILO, 1 v. a. (ventulus). *To swing or wave in the air, to air, ventilat. fan.* I. *Prop.* A) v. cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint.; v. signum pugnæ, Sen.; aura v. populæ comas, Ov.; flatus ventilat incendia, fons, Sil.; v. frigus, to fan coals, to cool by fanning, Mart. *Absol.*: aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet.; alio atque alio posito ventilari, to move to and fro, Sen. — B) *Esp.*: *To set the air in motion upon corn, i. e. to winnow, Plin.* — II. *Fig.*: *To put in motion, to disturb, illa tum est egestium concio ventilata, Cic.*

VENTIO, ònis, f. (vento). *A coming, Plaut.*

VENTITO, òre, a. intens. n. (venio). *To be in the habit of coming, to come frequently, quum ipse ad Scævola ventitarem, Cic.; v. in castra, Cæs.*

VENTOSUS, a, um (ventus). *Full of wind, windy*. I. *Prop.* A) v. dies, Quint.; v. auctunus, hiems, Plin.; v. folles, Virg.; v. mare, Hor.; v. Alpes, Ov.; v. cucurbita, a cupping glass, Juv. — B) *Meton.*: *Fleet, swift, v. equi, Ov.; v. mens cervorum, Lucr.* — II. *Fig.* A) *Light, fickle, inconstant, changeable, extrordinarium imperium populare atque v. est, Cic.; v. ingenium, Liv.; v. plebs, Hor.* — B) *Vain, empty, trifling, frivolous, v. et insolens natio, Plin.; v. gloria, Virg.*

VENTRICULUS, i, m. dim. (venter). *The belly*. I. *Prop.*: Juv. — II. *Meton.* A) *The stomach, Cels.* — B) v. cordis, a ventricle of the heart, Cic.

VENTRIOSUS, a, um (venter). *That has a thick belly, put-bellied, v. homo, Plaut.*

VENTILUS, i, m. dim. (ventus). *A little wind, same air, facere v., to fan, cool by fanning, Ter.; Plaut.*

VENTUS, i, m. I. *Prop.* A) *The wind, (aer) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic.; qui (divi) simul straverunt ventos, Hor. Prop.*: in vento et aqua scribere, to lose one's pains, labor in vain, Ca-

tull.; dare verba ventis, *not to keep one's word*, Id.; ventis, *remis facere alqd (see REMUS)*.—B) *Meton.: Flatulency*, Col.—II) *Fig.: The wind, as an image of fate, fame, applause, &c.*, quicumque venti crunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however things may turn out*, Cic.; vento aliquo in optimo quemque excitato, *by raising a storm*, Id.; rumorum et concionum venti, Id.

VENUCULA [venucula, vennucula, venicula] UVA. *A kind of preserved or dried grapes*, Hor.; Plin.

VENŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vena). *A little vein*, Quint.

VENUM, i. See VENUS.
VENUN-DO, dēdi, dātum, 1 v. u. (venus, do). *To sell v. captivos*, Suet.; Tac.

VENUS, ēris, f. [gen. sing. Venerus, Inscr.]. I. *Venus, the goddess of love*, Cic.; Veneris filius, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov.; also of *Venus*, Virg.; facētē, Venerē prognatus, of *C. Julius Caesar*, Coel. ap. Cic.; Veneris mensis, i. e. *April*, Ov.—II. *Meton.* 1) *Sexual love*, sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. 2) *A mistress, sweet-heart*, Virg.; Hor. 3) *Charm, grace, attractiveness*, sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venemur. Quint.; amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Plaut. 4) *The planet Venus*, Cic. 5) *The luckiest throw at dice (i. e. when each die showed a different number)*, Aug. ap. Suet.; Prop.

VENUS, ūs, m, or venūm, i, n. [only in the forms veni, veao, and venum]. *Sale, posita veno instrumenta luxus, exposed for sale*, Tac.; dare alqm venum, *to set to sale, offer for sale*, Liv.; seque et sua tradita venum castra videt, Luc.; exercere alqd veno, *to traffic in a thing*, Tac.

VENŪSIA, æ, f. *Venusia, a town on the frontiers of Apulia and Lucania, birth-place of Horace*; *now Venusia*, Cic.

VENUSINUS, a, um (Venusia). *Of or belonging to Venusia*, V. silvæ, Hor.; V. colonus, i. e. *Horace*, Id.; V. lucerna, i. e. *the poetry of Horace*, Juv. *Subst. plur.*, Venūsimi, ōrum, m., *The inhabitants of Venusia*, Liv.

VENUSTAS, ātis, f. (Vēnus). *Cameliness of form, elegance, gracefulness, charm, beauty; also, elegance, politeness, good breeding, gentleness, &c.* I. *Prop.*: v. et pulchritudo corporis, Cic.; signa . . . eximia venustate, Id.—II. *Meton.*: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic.; mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut.; diem venustatis plenum, *pleasure*, Id.

VENUSTE, adv. *Elegantly, gracefully, finely*, v. eecidiæse, charmingly, Coel. ap. Cic.; venustissime respondere, Il.

VENUSTŪLUS, a, um, dim. *Somewhat beautiful, pretty*, v. oratio, Plaut.

VENUSTUS, a, um (Vēnus). *Endowed with grace or beauty, comely in form, graceful, elegant, beautiful; pleasing, agreeable: polite, polished, fine.* I. *Prop.*: v. gestus et motus corporis, Cic.; v. species, Plaut.—II. *Meton.*: Græcus facilis et valde v., Cic.

VE-PALLIDUS, a, um. *Very pale*, v. mulier, Hor.

VEPRECŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vepres). *A little bramble or thorn bush, illa ex vepreculis extracta mēdula*, Cic. *Prov.*: vipera est in veprecula, *seed of a latent danger*, Pomp. ap. Var.

VEPRES, is, commonly in the plur., VEPRES, um, m. [f., Lucr.]. *A bramble, thorn, briar, sepulchrum septum . . . vepribus*, Cic.

VER, vēris, u. (ēap, ūp, with the digamma prefixed). I. *Gen. A) The spring*, Cic.—B) *Meton. of the produce of spring, breve Cæropiæ ver*, Mart.—II. *Esp. A) v. sacrum, i. e. an offering of the firstlings of spring, which was promised or made in case of any critical state of public affairs, voverē v. sacrum*, Liv.—B) *Fig.: Spring, spring-time (of life), i. e. youth*, Catull.; Ov.

VERACITER, adv. (vcrax). *Veraciously, truly*, Plaut.

VERAGRI, ōrum, m. *Veragri, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Alps*, Cæs.

VERATRUM, i, n. *Hellebore*, Plin.

VERAX, ācis (verus). *Speaking the truth, according to truth, true, veracious*, v. oraculum, Cic.; v. Parcæ, Hor.; veracissima promissio, August.

VERBENÆ, ārum, f. *Branches of laurel, alive, and myrtle, which were considered sacred: these branches were worn by the fetiales*, Liv.; also by priests supplicating for protection, &c., Cic.

VERBENATUS, a, um (verbenæ). *Crowned with sacred branches*, Suet.

VERBER, ēris, n. [usually in the plur.; in the sing. only occurring in the genit. and ablat.]. *A whip, scourge, rod, lash.* I. *Prop.*: adolescentem nudum jubet verberaque afferrī, Liv.; cedere verberibus, Plaut.—II. *Meton. A) Thr leather eru thong of a javelin, &c.*, Virg.—B) *A whipping, scourging, flagellation.* 1) *Prop.* a) mitto viocla, mitto cauteri m, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic.; percutimus caput conversæ verberē virgæ, Ov. b) *A blow, stroke, push, thrust, throw, shock*, v. adversum siderum, Plin.; trementes verberē ripæ, Hor.; puppis verberibus scnis agitur, strokes of the oars, Luc. 2) *Fig.: Blows, lashes, subire verbera contumeliarum*, Cic.; verbera lingue, *a scolding, reviling*, Hor.

VERBERABILIS, e (verbero). *That deserves a drubbing or flogging*, Plaut.

VERBERABUNDUS, a, um (verbero). *That beats or flogs*, Plaut.

VERBERATIO, ōnis, f. *A beating, drubbing.* I. *Prop.*, Dig.—II. *Fig.: A chastising, punishing, chastisement; mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistolæ dedisti*, Q. Cic.

VERBEREUS, a, um (verber). *That deserves blows or stripes, v. caput (as a term of reproach), a rascal, scoundrel*, Plaut.

VERBERO, 1 v. a. *To beat, drub, scourge, whip, flag.* I. *Prop.*: pulsare v. que homines, Cic.; v. civem Romanum, Id. *Prov.*: noli v. lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. *Of things*: aquila æthera verberat alius, Virg.—II. *Fig.: To lash with words, to cut up, censure; to chastise, reprove, &c.* verberari convictio senatus, Cic.; ornitor in dicendo exercerit istos verberabit, Id.

VERBERO, ōnis, m. (verbero). *One that deserves a beating; also, as a term of reproach, scoundrel*, Cic.

VERBIFICATIO, ōnis, f. (verbum, facio). *A speaking, talk*, Cæcil.

VERBŌSE, adv. *With many words, prolixly, verbosely*, Cic.

VERBOSUS, a, um (verbum). *Full of words, prolix, loquacious, verbose*, v. simulatio pru-

VERBUM.

dentiae, Cic.; verbosior epistols, Id.; verbosissimi loci, Quint.

VERBUM, i, n. [*genit. plur.*, verbum, Plaut.] (*εἶπος, ἔπος, ῥήμα*). *A word; plur., words, expressions, sayings, speech.* I. *Gen.* 1) *facere verbum, to speak*, Cic.; v. ipsum voluptatis nou habet dignitatem, Id.: verba rebus impressit, Id.; multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, i. e. *speeches*, Id.; facere verba mortuo, i. e. *in vain*, Plaut. 2) *Adverbial expressions* a) *ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo. literally, exactly, in the very words, to a word, word by word*, fabellae Latinae ad v. de Graecis expressae, Cic.; v. de verbo expressum, Ter.; verbum verbo reddere, Hor. b) *verbi causa or gratis, for instance, for sake of example, si quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula natus est*, Cic. c) *uno verbo. in one word, briefly, in short*, Cic. d) *meis tuis, suis verbis. in my (thy, &c.) name, for or on behalf of me (thee, him, &c.), si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus. will make my compliments*, Cic.—II. *Esp.* A) *An expression, sentence, saying, word, illud mihi verbum non placet*, Plaut.; *also, a proverb, a dage, verum est verbum, quod memoratur*, Id.—B) *A mere or bare word, a mere saying, verborum momenta, non rerum pondera*, Cic.; verba atque ineptiae, *empty or mere words*, Id.; in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes, *as to the term*, Id.; dare verba alicui, *to give empty words, i. e. to deceive*, Id.; dare verba curis, *to silence, banish*, Ov.—C) *In Gramm.: A verb*, Cic.

VERCELLÆ, Ærum, f. *Vercellæ, a town of Gallia Cisalpina; now Vercelli*, Plin.

VERCELLENSIS, Æ (Vercellæ). *Of or belonging to Vercellæ*, V. ager, Plin.

VERCINGETORIX, igis, m. *Vercingetorix, a chief of the Gauls in the Gallic war*, Cæs.

VERCULUM, i, n. *dim. (ver)*. *Young spring; a term of endearment*, Plaut.

VERE, adv. *According to truth, truly, really, in reality or fact, rightly, correctly; in earnest, seriously, quod proprie v. que dicitur*, Cic.; libentius quam verius, Id.; verissime dicere, Id.

VERECUNDE, adv. *Bashfully, modestly, shamefacedly*, Cic. *Compar.*, Id.

VERECUNDIA, æ, f. (verecundus). I. *Gen.: Respect, reverence, veneration; modesty, shamefacedness, homo... pudoris ac verecundie particeps*, Cic.; esse verecundia, Liv.; v. oris, *a modest blushing*, Suet.; v. turpitudinis, *dread of evil*, Cic.; quidam ita sunt receptæ auctoritatis ac notæ verecundie, ut, &c., *of well known high character*, Quint.—II. *Esp.: Bashfulness, shyness, diffidence, timidity, optima est autem emendatio verecundie fiducia*, Quint.

VERECUNDOR, ari, v. dep. n. (verecundus). *To be bashful or ashamed, to feel diffidence, cunctans et quasi verecundans*, Cic.; (mans) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express bashfulness or modesty*, Quint.

VERECUNDUS, a, um (vereor). *Respectful, bashful, shamefaced, modest, unassuming, homo... non nimis v.*, Cic.; innocentes et verecundi, Id.; v. vultus, Ov.; v. color, *a blush*, Hor.; v. Baccbus, *moderate*, Id.; Pompeius... in gerasid (honoribus) verecundissimus, Vell.

VEREDUS, i, m. (akin to Germ. Pferd). *A fleet horse, hunting-horse, hunter*, Mart.

VERENDUS, a, um (vereor). *That is to be*

VERMINO.

revered or feared, venerable, terrible, v. majestas, Ov.; v. Alexander Partho, Luc. *Subst.*, verenda, Ærum, n., i. q. pudenda, Plin.

VEREOR, itus, 2 v. dep. n. and n. *To fear with reverential awe, to reverence, revere, respect; also, to fear, be afraid of, apprehend, dread, metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi*, Cic.; v. supplicium ab alio, Auct. Her.; v. hostem, Cæs.; v. pauperiem, Hor.; vereor committere, ut, &c., Cic.; quos... interficere vereretur, Cæs.; v. feminæ primariæ, Ter.; v. tui testimonii, Cic.; v., ne non, Id.; non vereor, ne... videar, Id.; Pomptium quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, *anticipate with fear, apprehend*, Id.; hic vereri perdidit, *has lost all shame*, Plaut.; v. de alia re, Id.; veritus navibus, Cæs.

VERETURUM, i, n. (vercor). I. q. membrum vile, Suet.

VERGILIÆ, Ærum, f. (vergo). *The seven stars or Pleiades*, Cic.

VERGO, Ære, v. a. and n. I. *To turn, bend, or direct toward*, in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, *inclines*, Lucr.; v. sibi venena, *to pour in*, Id.—II. A) *To incline or tend toward, to lean, lie, or be situate toward, tectum adium v. in tectum inferioris porticus*, Cic.; collis v. ad flumen Sabin, Cæs.; portus v. in meridicum, Liv.—B) *Fig.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus*, Cic.; suam ætatem vergere, *to be on the decline*, Tac.

VERGOBRETUS, i, m. (Βεργώβρετος). *The title of the chief magistrate among the Edui*, Cæs.

VERIDYCUS, a, um (verus, dico). I. *That speaks truly, true, veracious, v. voces*, Cic.; v. os, Lucr.—II. *Meton.: Truly said, veritable, true, v. usus, proved by experience*, Plin.

VERILOQUIUM, ii, n. (verus, loquor). *A literal translation of the Greek ἐτυμολογία, etymology (notatio)*, Cic.

VERISIMILIS, &c. *More correctly two words, VERI SIMILIS*.

VERITAS, atis, f. (verus). *Truth, verity; a true, right, or proper condition or state, the real nature of a thing, veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici*, Cic.; æstimare aliquid ex veritate, *according to its reality*, Id.; aliquid habet in se numeros veritatis, *of inward truth, i. e. necessity*, Id.; consule veritatem, i. e. *grammatical correctness*, Id.; fides, v., *integrity, probity*, Id.; rustica v., *love of truth, sincerity*, Mart.

VERITUS, a, um, *part. of vercor*.

VERIVERBIUM, ii, n. (verus, verbum). *A speaking of the truth, veracity*, Plaut.

VERMICULATE, adv. *In a tessellated style, variegatedly, in marquetry*, Lucil. ap. Quint.

VERMICULATUS, a, um, *adj. (vermiculor, to be worm-eaten). Pierced by worms, worm-eaten; meton.: Tessellated, checkered, variegated, pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato*, Lucil. ap. Cic.

VERMICULUS, i, m. *dim. (vermis)*. *A little worm, grub*, Plin.

VERMINA, um, n. (vermis). *The gripes, a gripping of the bowels, as if one had worms*, Lucr.

VERMINATIO, onis, f. I. *A being diseased with worms, the bots (a disease of cattle)*, Plin.—II. *Meton.: A sharp pain in the limbs*, Sen.

VERMINO, Ære, v. n. [verminor, ari, Sen.] (ver-

mina). I. *To have worms*, Sen.—II. *Meton.*: *To have a sharp pain in the limbs, auris* v., Mart. *Depon.*, Sen.

VERMIS, is, m. *A worm*, Plin.

VERNA, æ, c. I. *A slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*, Cœl. ap. Cic.; *such slaves were brought up as jesters or buffoons*, Mart.; *as a term of reproach, fool*, Plaut.—II. *A native; or adj., native, indigenous*, v. april, Mart.; v. liber, *written or composed at Rome*, Id.

VERNACŪLUS, a, um (verna). I. A) *Of or belonging to home-born slaves*, v. multitudo, *a multitude of slaves*, Tac.—B) *Subst., vernaculi, ñrum, m., jesters, buffoons*, Suet.—II. *Native, indigenous*, antiqua et v. festività, Cic.; v. sapor, *innate*, Id.; *crimen domesticum ac v., invented by the accuser*, Id.

VERNILIS, e (verna). *Of or belonging to a verna. I. Slavish, servile, crouching, cringing*, v. blanditiæ, Tac.—II. *Facetious, wantonly witty, waggish, pert*, v. dictum, Id.

VERNILITAS, ætis, f. (vernilis). I. *A cringing civility, as that of a verna*, Sen.—II. *Low or wanton wit, pertness*, Quint.

VERNILITER, adv. *In the manner of a verna, servilely*, I. Prop.: s. fungi officii, Hor.—II. *Meton.* A) *Crouchingly, cringingly, fawningly, nimis hoc fit v., most cringingly, with abject flattery*, Cæc.—B) *With low wit, pertly*, Sen.

VERNO, ñre, v. n. (ver). *To be renewed as in the spring, to recover its youth, to grow young again*, I. Prop.: arbores v., Plin.; *anguis v., casts off its slough*, Id.; *avis vernat, begins to sing*, Col.; *ager vernat arguto passere, resounds anew or again*, Mart.—II. *Meton.*: *quum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine malæ, were covered with the first down*, Mart.; *dum vernat sanguis, is young*, Prop.

VERNŪLA, æ, c. dim. *A home-born slave, a slave*, I. Prop., Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *Native, home-born, indigenous*, v. lupus Tiberinus, Juv.; v. libelli, Mart.

VERNUS, a, um (ver). *Of or belonging to the spring, vernal*, v. tempus, Cic.; v. æquinoctium, Liv.; v. venti, Hor. *Ncut. subst.*: vernum, *the spring-time, spring*, Plin.

VERO, adv. (verus). I. A) *In truth, truly, indeed, really, ego v. tum denique mihi videbor restitutus*, Cic.; *iste enim sese nit, qui non est, esse; et qui v. est negat*, Plaut.—B) *In emphatic answer: Yes certainly, by all means, fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum: vero ac libenter quidem*, Cic.; *immo v., inquit, it vivunt, qui, &c.*, Id.—C) *In encouraging or urgent addresses: cape v., do take it, pray do*, Plaut.—D) *In a climax, by increasing the emphasis: Even, nay even, nay indeed, fully, neque solum... sed etiam... vel v. etiam negotiis contemnendum*, Cic.; *ne v. jum mo nomine abstinent*, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *But, but now, however (in this sense always placed after one or more words)*, ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo: *de re publica v. non minus vehemens orator, quam bellator* fuit, Cic.

VERONA, æ, f. *Verona, a town of Gallia Transpadana, the birth-place of Catullus, and perhaps of Pliny the Elder*, Plin.

VERONENSIS, e (Verona). *Of or belonging to Verona*, V. ager, Plin. *Subst.*, Veronenses, ñum, m., *The inhabitants of Verona*, Tac.

VERPA, æ, f. I. q. *membrum virile*, Catull.

VERPUS, i, m. *One that has been circumcised*, Catull.

VERRES [verris, Varr.], is, m. (verro). *A boar pig, a boar*, Col. *Meton.*, *as a term of contempt*, Plaut.

VERRES, is, m. *Verres, cognomen of a well-known prætor in Sicily, notorious for his bad administration*, Cic.

VERRICŪLUM, i, n. (verro). *A drag-net*, Val. Max.

VERRINUS, a, um (Verres). *Of or belonging to Verres*, V. jus (ambiguous), *Verrine law (or pork-broth)*, Cic.

VERRIUS, a, um (Verres). I. *Of or belonging to Verres*, V. lex, *preceding from him*, Cic.—II. *Subst.*, Verria, ñrum, n. (sc. solemnia), *A festival instituted by him*, Cic.

VERRO, verri, versum, 3 v. a. *To brush or sweep, to brush or sweep out or together, to clean by sweeping, brush or sweep clean*, I. Prop.: *qui tergunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic.; stratae passim matres criuibus templa verrentes, sweeping*, Liv.; v. arenas cauda, *to trail along*, Ov.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *To drive, set in motion, move, raise*, v. cœrula (remis), Virg.; *verrentes æquora venti*, Lucr.; *mare v. ossa, drives about*, Prop.—B) *To drag away, take or sweep away, carry off, futurum et omnia verretur Verres*, Cic.; *domi quicquid habet, verritur* ξξω, Plaut.—C) *To cover by trailing; hence, to efface or to conceal*, v. vestigia, Stat.

VERRŪCA, æ, f. *A height, eminence*, I. Prop., Quint.—II. *Meton.*: *An excrescence, a wart*, A) Prop., Plin.—B) Fig.: *A fault, failing*, Hor.

VERRŪCŌSUS, a, um (verruca). *Full of warts*, *Meton.*: *Rough, rugged*, Pers.

VERRUNCO, ñre. *To turn, turn out; hence, v. bene, to take a happy turn or issue*, Att. ap. Cic.; Liv.

VERSĀBILIS, e (verso). *Movable, changeable*, I. Prop.: v. aer, Sen.—II. Fig.: v. omnis conditio, Sen.

VERSĀBŪNDUS, a, um (verso). *That turns round, revolving*, v. turbo, Lucr.

VERSĀTILIS, e (verso). *That turns itself or may be turned round, revolving, movable*, I. Prop.: v. tabula, Suet.; v. templum cœli, Lucr.—II. Fig.: v. ingenium, *versatile*, Liv.

VERSĀTIŌ, ñnis, f. *A turning, turning round or about, rotation*, I. Prop.: v. oculi, Plin.—II. Fig.: *A change, revolution*, v. rerum sursum ne deorsum euntium, Sen.

VERSICŪLOR, ñris (verso, color). *That changes color, of variable color, v. plumæ, Cic.; hence, party-colored, variegated, of divers colors, v. vestis*, Liv. Fig.: *translucida et v. quorundam elocutio*, Quint.

VERSICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (versus). *A little or short line; also, a little verse, v. epistola*, Cic.; *quo uno versiculo sttis armati scemper consules furruat*, Id.

VERSIFICĀTIŌ, ñnis, f. *The making of verses, versification*, Quint.

VERSIFICATOR.

VERSIFICATOR, oris, m. *One who makes verses*, Quint. *Meton. for a poet*, Just.

VERSIFICO, 1 v. a. and n. (versus, facio). *To write or make verses, to versify*, genus versificandi, Quint.; *portenta in Homero versificata*, Lucil.

VERSIPELLIS, e (verto, pellis). I. A) Gen.: *That changes its skin; hence, that changes its form*, Plaut.—B) Esp.: *One who, according to vulgar belief, has been turned into a wolf*, Plin.—II. Fig. also of the mind: *Dissembling, crafty, cunning, sly, wily, versipellem frugi ceuavit esse hominem*, Plaut.

VERSO [verso], 1 v. intens. a. (verto). *To turn round, to turn from side to side, to turn in all directions, roll about, &c.* I. Prop. A) Sisyphus versat saxum. Poet. ap. Cic.: *v. currum in gramine, to drive about or round*, Virg.; *v. oves, to feed, cause to graze*, Id.; *v. Græca exemplaria manu, to turn over, be very conversant with*, Hor.; *v. sortem urna, to shake*, Id.; *v. glebas lignibus, to turn up, dig*, Id.; *v. turbinem (puer)*, Tibull.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *To turn, twist, bend, shift, change, v. meatem ad omnem militiam et fraudem*, Cic.; *v. verba, to wrest*, Id.; *huc et illic Torquate, vos versetis licet*, Id. 2) *To agitate, disturb, discompose, harass, quæ (cura) nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa*, Enn. ap. Cic.; *v. domos odiis*, Virg.; *versabo ego illum hodie*, Plaut. 3) *To think or reflect upon, consider, v. io animis secum unamquamque rem, to turn over in one's mind*, Liv.; *illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat*, Virg.; *v. somnia decies, to interpret*, Prop.—II. *Meton. in middle form: versor [versor], atus, To frequent a place, to remain, stay, reside, live, dwell*. A) Prop.: *non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est*, Cic.; *v. in fundo*, Id.; *v. inter eos*, Id.; *v. cum alio*, Id.; *v. inter aciem*, Cæs.—B) Fig. 1) Gen.: *ergo illi nunc in pace versatur*, Cic.; *v. in culpa*, Cæs.; *aliquid versatur in dubitatione*, Cic. 2) Esp.: *To have to do or be concerned with, to be occupied, engaged, or employed about any thing, to be exercised in any thing, v. in sordida arte*, Cic.; *acrius ac diligentius v. ulla in cogitatione*, Id.; *si diutius in hoc genere verser*, Id.; *dicendi omnis ratio in heminum more et sermone versatur, turns, rests, or depends upon*, Id.; *circa quæ versari videatur omnis questio, seems to turn upon*, Quint.; *viri in verum publicarum varietate versati*, Cic.

VERSOR, ari. See VERSO, II.

VERSORIA [vors.], æ, f. (verto). *A turning or twisting round (fig.)*, capere v., *to turn round, tack about, desist from a thing, cape versoriam. recipe te ad herum*, Plaut.

VERSUM [vors.], adv. See VERSUS.

VERSURA [vors.], æ, f. (verto). *A turning, turning round*. I. Prop.: *v. foliorum*, Varr.—II. *Meton.* A) *A turning, i. e. the end of a furrow at which the plough is turned*, Col.—B) *In Archit.: The turn or angle of a wall, a corner*, Vitruv.—C) *A new loan contracted for the sake of liquidating an old debt*, Fest.; *mutuatio et v.*, Cic.; *solvere aliquid versura, to pay by means of a new loan*, Id. Prop.: *in eodem luto hæsitas, versura solves, out of the frying pan into the fire*, Ter.

VERSUS [vors.], a, um, part. of verto.

VERSUS [vors.], or (more rarely) VERSUM, adv.

VERTO.

and prep. I. Adv., denoting direction: *Ward or wards, toward*, verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; *Brundisium versus*, Id.; *dimittit quaque versus legiones, Cæs.*; *in Galliam versus*, Sall.—II. Prop. with acc.: *In the direction of, toward, navigare Italiam versus*, Sulp. ap. Cic.; *positi (venei orbis) versus ædem Quirini*, Liv.

VERSUS [vors.], Æs, m. [plur., versi, Ærum, Læv. ap. Prisc.] (verto). I. *A furrow (because at the end of it the plough is turned round)*, Plin.—II. *A row, line, tier, rank*. A) Gen.: *v. remorum*, Liv.; *in versum distalit ulmos*, Virg.—B) Esp.: *A line in writing or in poetry, a verse; hence, verse, poetry, primam versum (legis) attenderet*, Cic. Hence, also, *the song of a nightingale*, Plin.—III. *A measure of land*, Varr.—IV. *A kind of dance, a turn or movement made in a dance, a step*, Plaut.

VERSÛTE, ado. *Craftily, cunningly, slyly*, Cic.

VERSÛTIA, æ, f. (versutus). *Slyness, cunning, craftiness, subtlety*, Liv.

VERSÛTILÖQUUS, a, um (versutus, loquor). *That talks craftily, v. malitiæ*, Poet. ap. Cic.

VERSÛTUS [vors.], a, um (versus, from verto). *Turning easily; dexterous, quick, versatile; cunning, crafty, wily, subtle, homo v. et callidus (versutus eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur, &c.)*, Cic.; *versatissimum et patientissimum Læcodæmoniam Lysandrum accepimus*, Id.

VERTAGUS, i, m. (a Celtic word). *A greyhound*, Mart.

VERTEBRA, æ, f. (verto). I. *A joint of the limbs*, Cels.—II. Esp.: *A joint of the backbone, vertebra of the spine*, Cels.

VERTEX [vert.], icis, m. (verto). I. A) *That which turns or about which any thing turns; hence, a whirlpool, eddy*, Liv.—B) Fig.: *v. officiorum*, Sen.—II. *A whirlwind*, Liv.—III. *The crown of the head*. A) Prop.: *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem sumum*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The head*, Virg. 2) *The pole of the heavens*, Cic. poet.; *Virg.* 3) *The highest point of any thing, a summit, top, height*, v. Ætææ, Cic.; *a vertice, from on high or above*, Virg. Fig.: *The highest, extreme, greatest, dolorum anxiferi vertices*, Cic. poet.

VERTICORDIA, æ, f. (verto, cor). *The changer of the heart; an epithet of Venus, as supposed to turn the female mind from wantonness to chastity*, Val. Max.

VERTICÖSUS [vert.], a, um (vertex). *Full of whirlpools, &c.*, v. amnis, Liv.

VERTIGO, iais, f. (verto). *A turning, turning round or about*. I. Prop.: *v. venti*, Sen.; *v. assidua cœli*, Ov.; *quibus una Quiritem v. facit, the turning round of a slave in the ceremony of manumission*, Pers.—II. *Meton.*: *A dizziness or swimming of the head*, Liv.—III. Fig.: *A change, turn (of affairs)*, v. rerum, Luc.

VERTO [verto], ti, sum, 3 v. a. and n. I. Act.: *To turn, turn aside, toward, or away; also, to turn round*. A) Prop. I) verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic.; *v. se, to turn, i. e. be-take one's self to flight*, Cæs.; *v. terga, to turn one's back (upon the enemy), take to flight*, Id.; *v. hostem in fugam, to put to flight*, Liv.; *v. terram aratro*, Hor.; *v. cadum, to upset, overthrow*, Id. Middle:

VERTUMNUS.

versi in fugam hostes, Tac.; Philippis versa acies retro, Hor.; vortier ad lapidem, to turn toward, Id. 2) *Esp.*: To turn upside down, to turn topsy-turvy, to upset, overturn, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic.; v. Nuxas Phrygiæ res fundo, Virg.—B) *Fig.* 1) *Gen.*: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, Cic.; Philippus totus in Persæ versus, turned toward, i. e. entirely devoted or having all his attention turned to, Liv.; di vortant bene, quod agas, turri it to the best, prosper it, Ter. 2) *Esp.* a) To turn into, change, convert, terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.; Auster... in Africum se vertit, Cæs.; v. solum, to emigrate, Cic. b) To turn (into another language), to interpret, translate, render, si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterent nostri poetæ fabulas, Cic. c) *Middle*: To turn upon, i. e. to depend or rest upon, omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic.; spes civitatis v. in dictatore, Liv.—II. *Neut.*: To turn, turn round, turn about. A) *Prop.*: v. in fugam, Liv.—B) *Fig.*: To turn out, detrimentum verteret in bonum, Cæs.; quod bene vertat, Liv.; male res vortunt, turn out ill, take an unfavorable turn, Plaut.; annus, mensis vertens, the current, or the whole, year (month), all the year round, anno vertente, Cic.; nunquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut.; annus vertens denotes also the great year, a space of time equal to 15,000 solar years, within which all the heavenly bodies perform their revolution, so that at the expiration of this period the stars are all in their primitive position, Cic.

VERTUMNUS {Vort.}, i, m. (verto). Vertumnus, originally an Etruscan deity, supposed to preside over the changes in nature, over the seasons, the fruits of the earth, traffic, &c., Cic.; near the statue of this deity, in the forum, were the stalls of the booksellers, Hor.; also personified as the image of changeableness, vertumnus natus iniquis, said of an inconstant person, Id.

VERU, Æ, n. [verum, i. Plaut.; nom. plur., verones, Aur. Vict.]. A spit, esp. for roasting; a roasting-spit, broach, Plin.; a javelin, Virg.

VERUINA, æ, f. (veru). A little spit or spear, Plaut.

VERUM, i. A spear, spit. See VERU.

VERUM, i. Truth. See VERUS.

VERUM, adv. In truth, indeed, really, in reality. I. As an affirmative answer, Certainly, facies? V. Ter.; men' querit? V. Id.—II. *Meton.* A) 1) As an emphatic adversative particle: In truth, just, exactly, however; after a negative clause, but, but however; sed nos non, quid nobis utile, v. quid oratori accessarius sit, quærimus, Cic.; ea sunt omnia non a natura, v. a magistro, Id. 2) In connection with non modo (solum, tantum) . . . etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, v. etiam cogitando, Cic.; servavit ab non solum factu, v. opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) In transitions: But, yet, v. quod ego laboribus . . . me persecuturum esse polliceor, &c., Cic. Rendered more emphatic by enim, vero, quinvero: But indeed, but truly, v. enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter.; si . . . v. enimvero quum, &c., Cic. 2) In making a pause or break in a discourse, v. præterita omittamus, Cic.; v. hoc, ut dixi, nihil ad me, Id.

VERUM-TAMEN or VERUM-TAMEN [sometimes written as two words, verum tamen, and also sepa-

VESICA.

rated by another word], conj. (verum, tamen). But however, yet however, consilium capit primo stultum, v. clemens, Cic.; also used in resumming the thread of a discourse that has been broken by a parenthesis, quum essem in Tusculo (...) v. quum ibi essem, Id.

VERUS, a, um. I. *Prop.* A) True, conformable to truth, real, genuine, not fictitious, not artificial or counterfeited, omnia fucata et simulata . . . sincera atque vera, Cic.; vera an falsa, Ter.; verissima causa, Cic.; v. mea uxor, Plaut.—B) *Subst. neut.*: verum, i, What is true, true, truth, rectum et pravum, verum et falsum, Cic.; verum quidem si audire volumus, Id.; res facit coortroversiam de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, respecting that which really happened, i. e. a reality, Id.; veri simillis, sometimes as one word, verisimilis, e, like the truth, likely, probable, narratio veri s., Cic.; non verisimile est, it is not likely, Id.; veri similitudo or verisimilitudo, likelihood, probability, verisimilitude, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) Conformable to reason or morality, right, proper, suitable, reasonable, alqd v. ac rectum, Cic.; lex v. atque princeps, Id.; præclarum illud est, et, si quæris, rectum quoque et v., ut, &c., just and right, Id.—B) Speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious, sum verus? Ter.; v. vates, Ov.; viri verissimi, Plin. E.

VERUTUM, i, n. (veru). A spear, javelin, Cæs.

VERUTUS, a, um (veru). Armed with a spear or javelin, v. Volsci, Virg.

VERVEX [berbex and verbex], Æcis, m. A wether sheep, Cic. Also as a term of reproach for a stupid fellow: Mutton-head, Plaut.; Juv.

VESANIA, æ, f. (vesanus). Madness, insanity, v. discors, Hor.

VESANIENS, entis (vesacus). Mad, insane, Catull.

VE-SANUS, s, um. Out of his senses, insane, mad, raving. I. *Prop.*: v. remex, Cic.; v. poeta, Hor.—II. *Meton.*: Violent, enormous, v. vultus, Liv.; v. fames, Virg.; v. flamma, Catull.

VESBIUS, i. See VESUVIUS.

VESCIA, æ, f. Vescia, a small town of Latium on the River Liris, Liv.

VESCENUS, s, um (Vescia). Of or belonging to Vescia, V. ager, Cic. *Subst.*, Vescini, Ærum, m. The inhabitants of Vescia, Liv.

VESCOR, vesci. I. *Prop.*: To eat and drink, to feed, subsist on, live upon, to eat, usually with an abl., seldom with an acc. or absol. a) With abl.: v. escis aut potionibus (dii), Cic.; v. piris, Hor. b) With acc.: v. lauros, Tibull.; v. infirmisimos suorum, Tac. c) *Absol.*: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: To enjoy, make use of, employ, v. paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic.; v. vitalibus auris, Lucr.

VESCUS, a, um (ve, esca). Small, thin, slight, v. frondes, Virg.; v. ssi, in small grains, Lucr.; vivere fastidiosum ac vescum, indigently, Lucil.

VESERIS, is, m. Vesperis, a river and town of Campania, Cic.

VESEVUS, i. See VESUVIUS.

VESICA, æ, f. I. *Prop.*: A bladder; the urinary bladder, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) Any thing made of bladder, Plin.—B) A swelling

in the form of a bladder. 1) *Prop.*, Plin. 2) *Fig.*: *Bombast*, Mart.—C) *pudendum muliebre*, Juv.

VESICŪLA, *w. f. dim.* (vesica). *A little bladder, filled with air*, Lucr.; *filled with seeds, as in plants*, Cic.

VĒSONTIO, *ōnis, f.* *Vesontio, a town in Gallia Belgica; now Besançon*, Cæs.

VESPA, *w. f.* (Græc φηγή). *A wasp*, Plin.

VESPASIANUS, *i. m.* T. Flavius V., a Roman emperor from A.D. 69 to 79.

VESPER, *ēris and ēri, m.* (ἄσπερος). 1) *The evening, evening time, eve, even, perpetavit usque ad vesperum*, Cic.; *sub vesperum*, Cæs.; *jam diel v. erat*, Sall.; *vesperi, in the evening, late*, Cic.; *de vesperi suo vivere, to be one's own master*, Plaut.—II. *Meton.* A) *The evening star*, Plin.—B) *The west*, Ov.

VESPERA, *w. f.* (ἄσπερα). *Evening time, evening, eve, even, ad vesperum consequentur*, Cic.; *inumbante vespera*, Tac.; *prima vespera, in the beginning of the evening*, Jost. *Adv.*: *vesperā. In the evening*, Plin.

VESPERASCO, *āvī, 3 v. inch. n.* (vesper). *To become evening, to grow dusk, vesperascent jam die*, Tac.; *et vesperascit, evening draws on*, Ter.

VESPERTINUS, *a, um* (vesper). 1) *Of or belonging to evening, evening, v. tempora*, Cic.; *v. literā, received in the evening*, Id.; *v. Senatusconsulta, decreed in the evening*, Id.; *v. acies, that sees dimly in the evening*, Plin.; *v. cantus, of the cock*, Id. *Adv.*: *si vesperinus subito to oppresserit hospes, i. e. in the evening*, Hor. *Absol.*: *matutinis vesperinisque, in the morning and evening hours*, Plin.—II. *Belonging to the west, western, v. regio*, Hor.

VESPERĪGO, *inīs, f.* *The evening-star*, Plaut.

VESPILLO, *ōnis, m. dim.* *One who carries out the bodies of the poor to burial, a bearer*, Suet.

VESTA, *w. f.* (Ἑστία). *Vesta, i. Another name for Ops, Cybele, Terra, wife of Cælus and mother of Saturn*, Cic.; *Ov.*—II. A) *Her granddaughter, the daughter of Saturn, goddess of the hearth and domestic life*, Cic.; *Vestæ Sacerdos, i. q. Pontifex Maximus, i. e. Cæsar*, Ov.—B) *Meton. poet.* 1) *The temple of Vesta*, Ov. 2) *Fire*, Virg.

VESTALIS, *e* (Vesta). 1) *Of or belonging to Vesta, v. virginēs, priestesses of Vesta, Vestals*, Cic.; *V. sacra*, Ov.—II. *Subst.*, *Vestalis, is, f.* (*sc. virgo*). *A priestess of Vesta, a Vestal*, Liv. *Adj.*: *V. oculi, of the Vestals*, Ov.

VESTER [vost.], *tra, tram, pron. poss. (vos).* *Your, num sermonem vestrum dicitur noster intervertens*, Cic.; *voster senex*, Plaut.; *vestrum dare, vincere nostram est*, Ov.; *v. odium, hatred of* (*i. e. against you*), Liv. *Subst.*, *ibi voster cœnat, your master*, Plaut.

VESTIARIUS, *a, um* (vestis). 1) *Of or belonging to garments or clothes, v. arca, a clothes-chest*, Cat.—II. *Subst.*, *vestiārium, ū, n.* 1) *A place to keep clothes in, a wardrobe, clothespress*, Plin. 2) *Dress, clothes, wardrobe*, Sen.

VESTIBŪLUM, *i, n.* *An enclosed place between the house-door and the street, a fore-court, an entry*. I. *Prop.*, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *Gen.*: *An entrance, a sepulchre*, Cic.; *v. castrorum*, Liv.—

B) *Fig.*: *A beginning, introduction, vestibula nimirum honesta aditasque ad causam faciet illustres*, Cic.

VESTIGATOR, *ōris, n.* (vestigio). *One who searches out, a spy*, Sen.

VESTIGIUM, *ii, n.* *The print, mark, or impression of a foot; a tread or footstep, trace, track*. I. *Prop.* A) *facere v. in foro, to appear in the forum*, Cic.; *ponere vestigia, id.*; *vestigii sequi hostem*, Liv.; *abscedere vestigium ab Hannibale, a step*, Id.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The foot treading, the under part or sole of the foot, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia*, Cic. 2) *A horse-shoe*, Plin. 3) *An impression, trace, mark, token, sign, vestige, quum in lectulo decumane mulieris vestigia viderent recentia*, Cic.—II. *Fig.* A) *A footstep, track, vestigiis ingressus patriis et tois, treading in the footsteps*, Cic.—B) *Meton.* 1) *A moment, instant, point of time, eodem et loci vestigio et temporis*, Cic.; *in illo vestigio temporis*, Cæs. 2) *Adv.*: *e* (ex) *vestigio, this very moment, forthwith, immediately, repente e vestigio*, Cic.

VESTIGO, *are, v. a.* (vestigium). *To follow a track, to search or trace out, investigate*. I. A) *Prop.*: (*tigris*) *v. odore*, Plin.; *v. alqm oculis*, Virg.—B) *Fig.*: *v. causas rerum*, Cic.—II. *Meton.*: *To find by tracing out, perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo v. poterint, reddidisse*, Liv.

VESTIMENTUM, *i, n.* (vestis). *Any thing that serves for covering, a covering, cover, clothing*, Cic. *Prov.*: *nudo detrabere vestimenta me jubes, i. e. you command me to do a thing impossible*, Plaut.

VESTIO, *ivi or ii, Itum, 4 v. a.* [*imperf.*, *vestibat*, Virg.] (vestis). *To cover with a garment, to clothe*. A) *Prop.*: *vatinii strumam sacerdotii dē-βάβω v.*, Cic.; *hominēs male vestiti*, Id.—B) *Meton.*: *To clothe, i. e. to cover or adorn as with a garment, to invest, surround, &c., natura oculis membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit*, Cic.; *montes vestiti, grown over*, Id.; *montes vestiti silvis*, Liv.

VESTIS, *is, f.* (ἔσθῆς). *A covering for the body, a garment, vestment, clothes*. I. *Prop.*, Cic.: *mutare vestem, to put on a mourning-dress*, Id.—II. *Meton.*: *A cloth, tapestry, arras*, Cic. *Poet.*: *A veil*, Stat.; *the slough of a serpent*, Lucr.; *the beard*, Id.; *a spider's web, cobweb*, Id.

VESTISPICA, *w. f.* (vestis. spicio). *A female slave who had the care of the wardrobe*, Plaut.

VESTITUS, *ūs, m.* (vestio). A) *Prop.*: *Clothing, clothes, dress, attire, v. muliebris*, Cic.; *mutare vestitum* (*i. q. mutare vestem*), *to put on mourning*, Id.; *redire sd suum v., to put on one's usual dress again, to go out of mourning*, Id.; *vestitu* (*dat.*) *nimio indulget*, Ter.—B) *Meton.*: *Covering, vesture, decoration, adde buc liquores perlicidos smnium, repararum vestitus viridissimos*, Cic.

VESŪLUS, *i, m.* *Vesulus, a mountain of Liguria; now Viso*, Mel.

VESŪVIUS [Vēsēvius, *i, m.*, Suet.]; *Vesuvius or Vesubius, ii, m.*, Mart.] *ii, m.* *Vesuvius, a well-known volcanic mountain in Campania*, Mel.; *Plin.*

VETER, *eris*. *See VETUS.*

VĒTERAMENTARIUS, *a, um* (vetus). *Of or*

belonging to old clothes, &c., v. sutor, i. e. a cobbler, Suet.

VETERANUS, a, um (vetus). Old, v. milites, old and experienced soldiers, veterans, Cic.; called also veterani, Id.; v. legiones, Cæs.

VETERASCO, āvi, 3 v. incho. n. (vetus). To grow old, v. ad gloriam, Cic.

VETERATOR, ōris, m. (veteratus). One who has grown old in any thing, and so is well versed in it. I. Gen.: v. in privatis (causis), Cic. —II. Esp.: A cunning or crafty person, an old fox, old sardier, acutus versutus, v., Cic.

VETERATORIE, adv. Cunningly, subtly, craftily, acute et v. dicere, Cic.

VETERATORIUS, a, um (veterator). Cunning, subtle, crafty, nihil est isto vaftrum, nihil veteratorium expectaveritis, Cic.

VETERATUS, a, um (vetus). That has grown old, old, v. ulcera, Plin.

VETERNOSUS, a, um (verternus). I. Prop. A) Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic, Plin. —B) Meton.: Not lively, sleepy, lethargic, drowsy, v. homo, Ter. —II. Fig.: Weak, feeble, impaired, v. animus, Sen.

VETERUS, a, um (vetus). I. Old, stricken with age, Fulg.; Prud. —II. Subst., veteranus, i, m. A) Old age, Stat. —B) Old filth or dirt, Col. —C) Lethargy. 1) Prop., Plaut. 2) Fig.: Sleepiness, sluggishness, inactivity, Cœl. ap. Cic.

VETITUM, i, n. (veto). I. That which is forbidden, a forbidden thing, nitimur in vetitum semper. Ov. —II. A prohibition, jussa ac vetita popularum, Cic.

VETITUS, a, um, part. of veto.

VETO, ūi, itum, 1 v. n. [perf., vētāvī, Pers.; part., vētūsus, Plaut.]. Not to allow to take place, not to permit, to forbid, prohibit; to hinder, prevent, oppose; to dissuade, discountenance. I. Gen.: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.: vetabant me reipublicæ penitus diffidere, Id.; castra . . . vello muniri vetuit, Cæs.; tubula peccare vetantes, Hor.; quin bella vetabat, Virg. —II. Esp.: Veto, the word by which the tribunes of the people protested against an act of the Senate or the magistrates; I forbid it, I protest against it, Liv. Also, of the protest of a praetor, Cic. In the language of the augurs, volucres, haruspex, auspiciū, &c., v. (when they are unfavorable), Cic.

VETULUS, a, um, dim. (vetus). I. Rather old, elderly, v. gladiator, Cic. —II. Subst. A) vetulus, i, m. An old man, mi vetule, my good old fellow, Cic.; Plaut. —B) vetula, æ, f., An old woman; sometimes contemptuously used, Plaut.

VETURIUS, Iveturius, a Roman family name; e. g. L. V. Philo, consul A.U.C. 548, Cic. Veturia, æ, f., Iveturia, the mother of Coriolanus, Liv.

VETUS, æris (nom. sing., veter, Enn.; Att. ap. Prisc.; abl., veteri for veterē, Stat.). I. That has existed for a long time, old, recens, vetus ac diuturnus, Cic.; veteres et prisci viri, Id.; veterime legiones, Hirt.: vetus militiæ, grown old in the service, Tac. —II. Subst., veteres, um. A) The ancients, old writers, majores nostri, veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic. —B) sub Veteribus (sc. tabernis), "under the Old Stalls," a place so called at Rome, Liv.

VETUSTAS, ætis, f. (vetus). Oldness, antiquity. I. A) Prop.: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. —B) Esp.: Antiquity, i. e. old or ancient times, historia nuncia vetustatis, Cic. —II. Meton. A) Long duration, great age, habere vetustatem, to last long, Cic.; conjuncti vetustate, officii, benevolentia, old friendship, long acquaintance, Id. —B) In medical language: v. ulcerum, the unsightly appearance of wounds when growing old, Cels.

VETUSTUS, a, um (vetus). That has existed or has been kept for a long time, old. I. Prop.: v. opinio, Cic.; vetustissima fœdera, Quint.; vetustissimum ex iis qui viverent censoriis, Liv.; vetustissimum instrumentum imperii, containing the most ancient records of the state, Suet.; v. viaium, Plaut. —II. Meton.: Antiquated, old-fashioned, Lælius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

VEXAMEN, inis, n. (vexo). A shaking, violent motion, n. mundi, Lucr.

VEXATIO, ōnis, f. (vexo). A shaking, violent motion. I. Prop.: v. partus, Plin. —II. Meton. 1) Trouble, pain, torment, distress, v. corporis, Cic.; per vexationem et contumelias, Liv. 2) Harassing, molestation, ill-treatment, abuse, ut Vestales ex acerhissima vexatione eriperem, Cic.; v. direptioque sociorum, Id.

VEXATOR, ōris, m. A tormenter, troubler, custose urbis an director et v. esset Antonius, Cic.; v. furoris (Clodii), i. e. a disturber, Id.

VEXILLARIUS, ii, m. (vexillum). I. A) A standard-bearer, ensign, Liv. —B) Meton.: A chief of banditti, App. —II. vexillarii, ōrum, m., Ia the time of the emperors, The oldest class of veterans, farming a body of reserve, Tac.

VEXILLATIO, ōnis, f. (vexillum). A body of the vexillarii, Suet.

VEXILLUM, i, n. (vexo). I. A) A standard, banner, ensign, Cic. —B) Esp.: A red flag, hoisted at the general's tent as a signal for marching or battle, Cæs. —II. Meton.: The squadron or troop belonging to one standard, Liv.

VEXO, 1 v. a. (vexo). To shake, stir, move violently, toss, agitate. I. Prop.: vexatus in turba, pushed to and fro, Suet.; Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg. —II. Meton.: To push hard, injure, ill-treat, abuse, harass, molest, plague, torment. A) Prop. a) agros vitigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic.: v. comas, to crisp, curl, Ov.; v. rosas, to crush, smash, Mart. b) Subst.: vexata, ōrum, n., Injured parts of the body, contusions, bruises, Plin. —B) Fig.: v. aliqui probris maledictisque, Cic.; vexator Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnino philosophorum, is attached, Id.; sollicitudo v. impios, torments, Id.

VIA, æ, f. [gen. sing., viæ, Lucr.]. A way, road, highway, street. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: viæ semitæque, Cæs.; v. æstiosa et pulverulenta, Cic.; declinare de via ad dexteram, Id.; milites monuit, via omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, should keep in the straight road, Liv. Prov.: qui sibi semitum non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic.; tota via errare, to be completely mistaken, to err greatly, Ter. 2) Esp.: A (certain) road or street, tres ergo viæ, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic.; Sacra

VIALIS.

Via, at Rome, leading to the Capitol, along which triumphal processions passed.—B) Meton. 1) A march, journey, quom de via lunguerem, Cic.; v. hidui, tridui, &c., Cic.; Cæs.; inter vias, on the road, i. e. on the journey, Plaut. 2) A way, passage, canal or channel; a tube, conduit, pipe, &c.; also, in the human body, a passage, canal, e. g. the gullet, Cic.; the principal passage or street through a camp, Cæs.; a passage, gallery, or corridor, as in a theatre, Murt.; a rift, chink, gap, cleft, Virg.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: A way, means, or opportunity of doing or obtaining anything, a method, mode of proceeding, rule, &c., habeo certam viam atque rationem, quæ, &c., Cic.; v. dncendi, Id.—B) Esp.: A right way or method, in omnibus quæ ratione docentur et via, &c., rationally, methodically, Cic.; dicere via et arte, Id.

VIALIS, e (via). Of or belonging to a way or road, v. Lares, i. e. which stood in the high roads (esp. cross-roads), and were worshipped there, Plaut.

VIARIUS, n, um (via). Of or relating to the roads or streets, v. lex, relating to keeping the roads in good repair, Cœl. ap. Cic.

VIATICATUS, n, um (viaticum). Furnished with money for travelling expenses, Plaut.

VIATICUS, a, um (via). I. Of or pertaining to a journey, v. cœna, a meal given on occasion of setting out on a journey; a farewell supper, Plaut.—II. Subst., viaticum, i, n, Travelling expenses, money for a journey, Cic. A) Fig., Quodrig. ap. Gell.—B) Meton.: Money saved by a soldier, or made in war, savings, Suet.; Hor.

VIATOR, ōris, m. I. A traveller, Cic.—II. Esp.: An attendant on a magistrate, an apparitor, pursuivant, beadle, Cic.

VIBEX OR VIBIX, icis, f. The mark of a blow or stripe on the skin, a weal, Plin.

VIBO OR VIBON, ōnis, f. Vibo, a town in the territory of the Brutii (called also Vibo Valentia); now Monteleone, Cic.

VIBONENSIS, e (Vibo). Of or belonging to Vibo, V. ager, Liv.

VIBRO, i v. a. I. To put in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to shake violently, to vibrate. A) Prop. 1) v. bastas, Cic.; viscera vibrante (equitando), shaken (in riding), Tac.; sustinentium (scutum) humeris vibratus (dux), shaken, Id.; (flamina) v. vestes, blow about, Ov.; crines vibrati, curled, crisped, Plin.; vibrata flammis æquora, i. e. glittering, glimmering, Val. Flac. 2) Meton.: To hurl, throw, brandish, flourish, siccas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt, Cic.; v. spicula per auras, Ov.—B) Fig. of style: To launch forth, v. truces iambo, Catull.—II. Neut.: A) To be in a tremulous motion, to tremble, quiver; also, to sparkle, glitter, flash, mare qua a sole colluct abscit et vibrat, Cic.; v. tres linguæ (anguis), Ov.—B) Of style: non tam vibrarent fulmina illa (Demosthenis), be hurled, Cic.

VIBURNUM, i, n. The wayfaring-tree, a kind of shrub, Virg.

VICANUS, a, um (vicus). I. Of or dwelling in a village, Tmolites ille vicanus, inhabitant of a village, Cic.; v. haruspices, moving about from village to village, Enn. ap. Cic.—II. Subst., vicani, ōrum, m, The inhabitants of a village, villogers, Liv.

VICINUS.

VICA POTA. A female victor; a cognomen of the goddess of Victory, Cic.; Liv.

VICARIUS, a, um (vicus). I. That fills the place of another person, vicarious, v. fides amicorum supponitur, Cic.—II. Subst., vicarius, ii, m., A substitute, deputy, vicar, vicegerent, succedam ego v. muneri tuo, Cic.; also of slaves that were kept by superior slaves, an under-slave, Hor.

VICĀTIM, adv. (vicus). I. From street to street, by streets, Suet.—II. From village to village, by villages, v. habitare, Liv.

VICENARIUS, n, um (vicini). Of or belonging to twenty, lex quina vicenaria, by virtue of which persons under twenty-five years could not give bills of exchange or make any covenant, Plaut.

VICĒNI [vigeni], æ, a, num. distrib. (viginti). I. Twenty (distrib.), twenty each, annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent, Cæs.—II. Meton.: Twenty, dicibus vicenis interpositis, full twenty days, Plin.

VICESIMA, æ. See VICESIMUS.

VICESIMANI, ōrum, m. (vicesimus). Soldiers of the twentieth legion, Tac.

VICESIMARIUS, a, um (vicesimus). Of or pertaining to the twentieth part, v. nurum, a tax consisting of the twentieth part of the value of slaves that were emancipated, vicesima, Liv.

VICESIMUS [vigesimus, Cæs.; but not in Cic.], a, um (viginti). I. The twentieth, tertius et v. annus, Cic.; annus v., Cæs.—II. Subst., vicesima, æ, f. (sc. pars). The twentieth part, i. e. a tax on the emancipation of slaves, calculated according to the amount of their purchase-money, Cic.; a custom on exported articles, exportation duty, v. portorii, Cic.

VICĒTĪA [Vicētia], æ, f. Vicetia, a town of Gallia Transpadana; now Vicenza, Tac.

VICĒTINI [Vicētini], ōrum, m. (Vicetia). The inhabitants of Vicetia, Brut. ap. Cic.

VICĪA, æ. A netch (kind of pulse), Virg.

VICIES, adv. num. (viginti). Twenty times, HS. vicies, twenty hundred thousand sesterces, Cic.; v. centena millia passuum, two thousand miles, Cæs.

VICILINUS, i, m. The Vigilant, a surname of Jupiter, Liv.

VICĪNALIS, e (vicinus). Of or belonging to neighbors, v. usus, Liv.; v. via, a common path through a field, village path, Sen.

VICĪNĪA, æ, f. (vicinus). Neighborhood, vicinity, nearness. I. A) Prop.: in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, Cic.; huc vicinias, Ter.—B) Meton.: A neighborhood, i. e. neighbors, Hor.—II. Fig.: Affinity or resemblance, est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quædam v. Quam.

VICĪNITAS, ōis, f. (vicinus). Neighborhood, vicinity. I. A) Prop.: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eram, Cic.—B) Meton.: A neighborhood, i. e. neighbors, caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitis, post vicinitatibus, Cic.—II. Fig.: Affinity or resemblance, v. virtutibus ac vitiis, Quint.

VICINUS, a, um (vicus). That is, dwells, or lives in the neighborhood, neighboring, in the vicinity, near. I. Prop. A) Adj.: v. bellum, Liv.; v. sedes astris, Virg.; v. taberna, Hor.; v. jurgis, of neighbors, Id.—B) Subst. i) vicinus, i, m., and vicina, æ, f., A neighbor (male of

VICIS.

female), v. proximus, Cic.; anus vicina loci, Ov. 2) vicinum, i, n. *A neighboring place, neighborhood, a place close by.* in vicino terræ, Plin.; in Syria vicina pervenire, Id. — II. *Fig.: That comes near (in respect of resemblance), like, similar, resembling, dialecticorum scientia vicinia et finitima eloquentiæ, Cic.*

VICIS [in the genit.; the nom. does not occur], vicem, vice; plur. vices, nom. and acc.; and vicibus, dat. and abl. *f. Change, vicissitude, alternate succession, alternation, interchange.* I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) a) Sing.: vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv.; hæc vice sermonum, dialogus, Virg.; solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor.; nox peragit vicem, accomplishes the change, i. e. exchanges with the day, Ov. b) Plur.: non ingratae vices, Quint.; per vices, by turns, Plin.; per vices annorum, every other year, Id.; mutat tera vices, renews the change, Hor.; peragere vices, to undergo changes, Ov.; cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, alternately, by turns, Id. 2) Adv.: in vicem (also as one word, invicem), more rarely vicem, in vices, In turn, by turns, first one and then the other, alternately, reciprocally, simul eramus invicem, Cic.; hi rursus in vicem, anno post in armis sunt, Cæs. — B) Esp. 1) Reciprocal behavior or conduct, the conduct of one person regulated by that of another; return, requital, recompense, retaliation, recito... vicem officii præsentis, Cic.; redde vicem meritis, Ov. 2) Change, hap, fate, lot, fortune, vicem suam onquestus est, Suet.; convertere humanam vicem, Hor.; vitare vices Danaum, fortunes, struggles, Virg. — II. Meton. A) Place, room, stand, part, office, business, ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedit, Cic.; fungi vice, to act in any body's place, or instead of any body, Plin.; vestramque meamque vicem expleto, Tac. — B) Adv.: vicem, vice, in vicem, ad vicem, Instead, for, on account of; in the manner of, like, tuam vicem sæpe doleo, Cic.; heri vicem meamque, Plaut.; Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, like Sardanapalus, Cic.; oracli vice accipiens, as, Tac.; defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, in their place, Cæs.

VICISSATIM, adv. (vicis). I. q. vicissim, Plaut.

VICISSIM, adv. (vicis). In turn, in return, again, alternately, terra uno tempore florere, deinde v. horrere potest, Cic.

VICISSITUDO, inis, f. (vicis). Change, vicissitude, alternation, v. atque mutatio, Cic.; vicissitudines dierum noctiumque, Id.

VICTIMA, æ, f. I. Prop.: An animal (of a larger size) offered in sacrifice, a victim, Cic. — II. Fig., Cic.

VICTIMARIUS, a, um (victima). I. Of or belonging to victims, v. negotiator, a dealer in animals for sacrifice, Plin. — II. Subst., victimarius, ii, m. A) An attendant at a sacrifice, Liv. — B) A dealer in animals for sacrifice, Val. Max.

VICTITO, are v. intens. n. (vivo). To live or feed on any thing, ficiis victitamus aridis, Plaut.

VICTOR, oris, m. (vinco). A conqueror, vanquisher, victor. I. Prop.: v. omnium gentium, Cic.; v. belli, in war, Stat.; victores exercitus, as conqueror, Cæs.; æstus victor, victorious, vanquishing, Luc.; v. currus, a triumphal chariot, Ov. — II. Fig.: animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall.

VIDEO.

VICTORIA, æ, f. (victor). Victory. I. Prop. A) insignia victoriæ, non victoriam reportare, Cic. — B) Victoria, æ, f. As a Roman goddess, Cic. — II. Meton.: v. penes patres fuit, Liv.; v. litium, in lausibus, Plin.

VICTORIATUS, i, m. (sc. numus) (Victoria). A silver coin with the impression of the goddess of Victory, struck in the time of Varro, of the value of half a denarius, Cic.

VICTORIOLA, æ, f. dim. (Victoria). A small statue of the goddess of Victory, Cic.

VICTRIX, icis, f. (victor). A female conqueror; adj., conquering, victorious. I. Prop.: victrices Athenæ, Cic.; victrices literæ, containing the news of a victory, Id.; victrixa arma, Virg. — II. Fig.: mater v. filia non libidinis, Cic.

VICTUALIS, e (victus). Of or belonging to sustenance, Plaut.

VICTUS, a, um, part. of vivo.

VICTUS, ūs, m. [gen. sing., victi, Plaut.; victiūs, Varr.] (vivo). I. Any thing by which life is supported, sustenance, maintenance, food, nourishment, provision, &c., tenuis v. cultusque, Cic. — II. A mode of life, way of living, in victu considerare oportet apud quos et quo more et ejus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

VICŪLUS, i, m. dim. (vicius). A little village, hamlet, Cic.; Liv.

VICUS, i, m. (oikos, with F). I. A part, quarter, or division of a town (as with us, a parish); hence, a street, nullum in urbe vicum, nullum agoportum esse dicebant, Cic. — II. A village, si quis Cobiamaeho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, &c., Cic.

VIDELICET, adv. (videre, licet). It is easy to see, you may see, it is clear; hence, plainly, evidently, apparently; certainly, truly, surely, &c. I. Prop. A) v. parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit... v. fuisse illum nequam adolescentem, Plaut.; esse v. in terris primordia rerum, Luer.; illud v. unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, Cic. — B) Esp. by way of irony, or sarcastically, when the contrary of what one says is meant, homo v. timidus et permolestus (Catilina), Id. — II. Explicatively: Namely, that is to say, to wit, caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo v., Cic.; de Homero... de quo v., Id.

VIDEO, vidi, visum, 2 v. a. [viden' for videsne, Plaut.] (εἶδον, ἰδεῖν, with F). To see, perceive with the eyes, behold. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus, Cic.; qui visum processerant, Sall. 2) Meton. a) Of things: et ensus abies visura marinos, to experience, Virg. b) Also of the other senses: To perceive, observe, mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos, Virg. — B) Esp.: To look attentively at a thing, to look to, vide sis signi quid siet, Plaut.; illud vide, os ut sibi distorsti carnaufex, Ter.; me vide, look to me, depend upon me, Plaut.; but, quin tu me vides? only look at me! Cic. — II. Fig. A) Gen.: To understand, perceive, see, be aware of, quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quæ oculis cernimus, Cic.; quod ego, cur nolim, non video, Id.; v. plus, to see further, Id. — B) Esp. 1) To see, look to, take care, have a care, be careful; to weigh over in one's mind, reflect or think upon, consider, nunc ea videamus, quæ

VIDUITAS.

contra ab his disputari solent, Cic.; videas... et consideres, quid agas, Id.; ipse viderit, let him look to it himself, it is no business of mine, Id.; ut prandium nobis videret, prepare, get ready, Id.; v. aiud consilium, to look about for, Id. 2) To live to see, witness, experience, ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos lætissimosque viderit, &c., Cic. 3) Pass. a) To be viewed or looked upon, to be esteemed, taken for, &c.; hence, to appear, seem, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic.; quæ quibusdam admirabilia videntur, Id.; with inf., ut beate vixisse vider, Id.; with non. and inf., ut extinctæ potius emicitæ quam oppressæ esse videbantur, Cic.; also, impers. with acc. and inf., non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. b) videri, "To appear that," &c. (i. e. a term used in official decrees, sentences, verdicts, &c., by way of caution, instead of pronouncing a definite or conclusive judgment which would not be open to an appeal), majores nostri voluerunt, quæ jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut "videri" pronunciarent, Cic. c) videtur (alci), It appears or seems good, fit, or proper to any body; it pleases, eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic.

VIDUITAS, ætis, f. (viduus). The state of being deprived of any thing, want, bereavement. I. Prop.: v. omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. —II. Esp.: Widowhood, Cic.; Liv.

VIDUARIA, æ, f. The title of a lost comedy of Plautus.

VIDULUS, i, m. A leather travelling-bag, a portmanteau, valisa, Plaut.

VIDUO, I v. a. (viduus). I. To make empty, to empty, deprive or bereave of any thing, v. urbem civibus, Virg.; v. ornos foliis, Hur. —II. Esp. adj.: viduata, æ, Bereft of a husband, widowed, Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet.

VIDUUS, a, um. I. Deprived or bereft of a husband or wife, widowed, made a widower or widow, Penelopa v. viro, Plaut.; v. puella, Prop.; cognitor viduarum, Cic.; vidui viri, Plaut. —II. Meton. A) Of animals: v. columba, Plin. —B) Of things: v. cubile, Ov.; v. torus, Prop.; v. vitis, that is not tied to a tree, Catull.; v. arbores, that are without vines, Hor. —C) Gen.: Empty, without, devoid, v. lacus a lumine Phœbi, Virg.; v. pectus amoris, Ov.

VIENNA, æ, f. Vienna, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Rhone; now Vienne, Cic.

VIENNENSIS, e (Vienna). Of or belonging to Vienne, V. ager, Plin. Subst. plur., Viennenses, lum, m., The inhabitants of Vienne, Tac.

VICTOR, ðris, m. (vicio, to bind with twigs). A cooper, Plaut.

VICTUS, a, um [viētus, or as a dissyllable, Ter.; Hor.] (vicio). Shrivelled, withered, faded. I. Prop.: aliquid victum et caducum, Cic. —II. Meton.: v. cor, Cic.; v. vestis, moth-eaten, Lucr.

VIGENI, æ, a. See VICENI.

VIGEO, ære, v. n. To live, thrive, be in full life or vigor, be robust or lively; to be prosperous, to flourish, quæ a terræ stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent, Cic.; v. memoriâ, Id.; quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, i. e. to be in great repute or estimation, Id.; animus v. lætitiâ, Lucr.

VIGESCO, gūi, 3 v. inch. n. (vigeo). To become lively, sprightly, or vigorous; to get

VIGINTIVIRI.

strength, to begin to flourish, vestræ tum aræ, vestræ religiones vignerunt, vostra vis valuit, Cic.; pedes v., Catull.; copia rerum v., Lucr.

VIGESIMUS, a, um. See VICESIMUS.

VIGIL, ilis (vigeo). Awake, not asleep, watching. I. Prop. A) prius ortu sole v. calammum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor.; v. canes, watchful, Id.; v. oculi, Virg.; v. ignis, always burning, Id.; v. auris, watchful, i. e. listening acutely, quick, Stat. —B) Subst.: A watch, guard, vigiles custodesque, Cic. There were seven divisions of them at Rome from the time of Augustus, constituting a nocturnal police, Suet.; v. nocturni, cocks, Plin. —II. Meton.: v. cura, active, anxious, Ov.; v. questus, during the night, Stat.

VIGILANS, antis. I. Part. of vigilo. —II. Adj.: Watchful, careful, vigilant, attentive, vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic.; v. et acutus tribunus plebis, Id.; vigilantissimus dux (Hannibal), Val. Max.

VIGILANTER, adv. Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully, with diligence, Cic.

VIGILANTIA, æ, f. (vigilans). Watchfulness, the taking of little sleep. I. Prop.: v. mirifica, Cic. —II. Fig.: Active solicitude, vigilance, carefulness, Siciliam virtute iatius et vigilantia singulari... tutam esse servatam, Cic.

VIGILAX, acis (vigilo). Very watchful; or simply, watchful. I. Prop.: v. canes, Col. —II. Fig.: v. cura, Ov.

VIGILIA, æ, f. (vigil). A watching, a being awake. I. Prop. A) Gen.: A being awake by night, sleeplessness, cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ, Cic. —B) Esp. 1) a) A watch, guard for the safety of a place by night, noctu vigiliæ agere ad aedes sacras, Cic.; exercitus stationibus vigilisque fessus, Liv. b) Meton. a) The time of a nightly watch; with the Romans, the fourth part of a night, venire secundâ vigiliâ, Cic. b) A watch, watch-post, a post, Cic. 2) A nocturnal religious ceremony in honor of Ceres, a vigil, vigiliæ Cereris, Plaut. —II. Fig.: Vigilance, care, attention, solicitude, zeal, &c., v. et prospicientia, Cic.; cupio jam vigilam meam, Brute, tibi tradere, my watch, i. e. my post or office, Id.

VIGILIARIUM, ii, n. (vigil). A watch-house, Sen.

VIGILO, I v. n. (vigil). I. To watch, be awake, not to sleep. A) Prop.: v. ad multam noctem, Cic.; v. proxima nocte, Id.; v. ad ipsum mane, Hor.; lumina v. (of a light-house), Ov.; hic vigilas somniat, dreams awake, i. e. builds castles in the air, Plaut.; vigilans dormire, of an idle person, Id. —B) Fig. 1) Gen.: To be awake, &c., vigilantes curas, anxious cares, Cic. 2) Esp.: To be watchful, vigilant, attentive, careful, &c., excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.; ut visas vigila, Hor.; v. studiis, to attend to, Prop. —II. To spend or pass awake or watching; to compose or prepare by night, while keeping awake, v. noctes, Ov.; ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior ætas, quæ vigilanda viris, Virg.

VIGINTI, num. (eikav). Twenty, v. dies, Cic.

VIGINTIVIRATUS, ūs, m. An office held by twenty commissioners, e.g. for the distribution of lands, Cic.; a subordinate civic office, Tac.

VIGINTI-VIRI, ōrum, m. Twenty colleagues in commission or office. I. For the distribution of

VIGOR.

lands, Cic.—II. A subordinate civic office for various purposes, Tac.

VIGOR, ōris, m. (vigeo). Energy or vigor of life, activity, liveliness, sprightliness, v. animi, Liv.; v. gemmæ, splendor, brilliancy, Plin.

VILIPENDO, ěre (vilis, pendo). To value or esteem lightly, to despise, Plaut.

VILIS, c. For sale; hence, cheap, of small price, low. I. Prop.: frumentum quoniam vilis erat, Cic.; villissimæ, pretiosissimæ res, Id.; villi emere, to buy cheap, at a low price, Plaut.—II. Meton. A) Of no value, common, paltry, vile, despicable, contemptible, si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic.; perfecti veteresque, viles et novi, Hor.; v. Europe, rejected, outcast, Id.; villi virere, in the common way, Claud.—B) Numerous, existing in numbers, v. poma, Virg.; v. phaselus, Id.

VILITAS, atis, f. (vilis). I. Cheapness, lowness of price, v. annonæ, Cic.; offerre aliqd villituti, to offer at a low price, Plaut.—II. A) Smallness of value, meanness, insignificance, v. verborum, Plin.—B) A valuing at a low rate, contempt, v. sui, Sen.

VILITER, adv. At a low rate or price, cheaply, villissime constat, Plin.

VILLA, æ, f. dim. (vicus). I. A country house or seat, a country estate near a village or small town with graving-lands, vineyards, fields, &c., Cic.

—II. Esp.: Villa publica, on the Campus Martius, used for various purposes, e. g. as a place of rendezvous for recruits, also for the taking of the census, &c., Liv.; as the residence of foreign ambassadors, Id.

VILLARIS, e (villa). Of or belonging to a country-house, v. gallinæ, bred there, Plin.

VILLATICUS, a, um (villa). Of or belonging to a country-house, v. quadrupedes, Plin.

VILLICA, æ. See VILLICUS.

VILLICO, are, v. n. (villicus). I. To superintend a country estate, to be a steward, dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo v., Cic.—II. To live in the country, Aus.

VILLICUS [villicus], a, um (villa). Of or belonging to a country estate. 1. Adj.: v. nomina lini, Aus.—II. Subst. 1) villicus, i, m, One who superintends a country estate and the husbandry connected with it, a steward, overseer, &c., Cic.; Hor. 2) villica, æ, f., A female overseer or steward, Col.

VILLŌSUS, a, um (villus). Shaggy, rough, hairy, v. leo, Virg.; v. pectora (Caci) setia, Ov.

VILLŪLA, æ, f. dim. (villa). A small country-house, a little villa, Cic.; Hor.

VILLUM, i, n. dim. (vinculum, from vinum). A little wine, Ter.

VILLUS, i, m. Long hair, shaggy hair, a tuft of hair; of animals, Cic.; a fleece, Ov.; of cotton, Plin.

VIMEN, inis, n. (vieo). Wicker-work, osier-work; also, a pliant twig, osier, withæ, Cæs.

VIMENTUM, i, n. (vimen). Wicker-work, Tac.

VIMINEUS, a, um (vimen). Consisting of osiers, made of wicker-work, v. teguientia, Cæs.

VIN, i, e. visne. See VOLO.

VINACŒUS, i, m. [vinacæum, i, n., Col.] (vinum). A grape-stone, Cic.

VINDELICI.

VINARIUS, a, um (vinum). I. Of or pertaining to wine, v. vas, Cic.; v. crimen, relating to the duty on wine, Id.—II. Subst. A) vinarius, ii, m., A wine-merchant, dealer in wine, Suet.; Plaut.—B) vinaria, ōrum, n., Wine-bottles, Hor.

VINCEUS, a, um (vincio). That serves for binding, v. potione, faciet, a binding-potion, i. e. a halter, a rope for hanging, Plaut.

VINCIBILIS, e (vincio). That can be easily gained, v. causa, Ter.

VINCIO, vixi, vinctum, 4 v. a. To bind, bind or wind about, fetter. I. Prop.: conjicere in vincula, v., Cic.; vinctus catenis, Cæs.; v. tempora novis floribus, Hor.; aulie formosæ digitum vincture puellæ, that will surround, Ov.—II. Fig.: To bind, to fortify, secure, make close or tight by binding, religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic.; v. (loca) præsidii, to protect, Id.; v. meotem multo Lyæo, Prop.

VINCO, vici, victum, 3 v. a. To conquer, to obtain the victory, get the upper hand, to overcome, vanquish. I. Prop.: v. Carthaginienses, Cic.; quam (Galliam) bello vicisset, Cæs.; v. L. millia, to win at play, Suet.; of gaining a lawsuit, v. judicio, Cic.; v. causam suam, Ov.; v. alqm, to outbid at an auction, Id. Of things: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg.; v. noctem flammis, Id.; v. secula, to last longer, to outlive, Id.; vincunt æquora navite, Hor.—II. Fig. A) Gen.: vincit ipsa rerum publicaram natura sæpe rationem, Cic.; vinci a voluptate, Id.; victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv.; vincor, at credam, am compelled, Hor.—B) Esp. 1) To surpass, surmount, excel, stellarum globi terræ magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic.; v. expectationem omnium, Id.; v. beluas morum immoitate, Id.; vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel joni-esse ratem, excelled by no one in picking a camp, &c., Sil. 2) In debate: To prevail, carry the day, prove evidently, demonstrate, vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, hominem integrum, &c., Cic.; nec vincet ratio hoc, tantumdem ut peccet idemque qui, &c., Hor. 3) To carry one's point, to accomplish one's end or purpose; but only in the following phrases. a) vicimus: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. b) vincite, viceris, vincenter, You (they, &c.) shall be in the right, i. e. I will not contradict you, vincite, si ita vultis, you shall have your own way, Cæs.; viceris, Ter.

VINCTUS, a, um, part. of vincio.

VINCŪLUM [vinculum], i, n. (vincio). A band, bond, tie, a cord, &c., which binds or fastens any thing. I. Prop.: constricta (corpora) vinculis, Cic.; vincula tenent naves, Virg.; solvere vincula, Tib.; laxare v. epistolæ, Nep.; pedum circumdat vincula plantis, fastens or ties the sandals to his feet, Virg. Plur.: Fetters or bonds of a prisoner; sometimes, also, a place where prisoners are bound, a prison, mandare alqm æternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic.; conjicere alqm in vincula, Cæs.; vinculis causam dicere, fettered, in chains, Id.—II. Fig.: A bond, fetter, qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverant, Cic.; v. ad astringendum fidem, Id.; vincula summæ conjunctionis, Id.

VINDELICI, ōrum, m. Vindelici, a Celtic people, south of the Danube, between the Rivers Vindo

VINDELICIUS.

and *Licus*; whence their name. Their capital was Augusta Vindellicorum, now Augsburg, Plin.

VINDELICIUS, a, um (Vindelici). I. *Of or belonging to the Vindelici*, V. ors, Mart.—II. *Subst.*, Vindelicia, æ, f., *The country of the Vindelici*, Inscr.

VINDEMIA, æ, f. (vinum, demo). I. *A gathering of grapes, vintage*, Plin.—II. *Meton.* A) *Grapes, wine*, Virg.—B) *The time of the vintage*, M. Aurel. sp. Froot.—C) *A gathering of fruit, harvest*, v. olearum, Plin.

VINDEMIATOR [vindemitor, Sen.], oris, m. I. *A vine-dresser*, Varr.; Hor.—II. *Meton.*: Vindemistor or Vindemitor, *a star in the constellation Virgo*, Plin.; Col.

VINDEMIO, are, v. n. (vindemia). *To gather grapes*, Plin.

VINDEMIOLA, æ, f. (vindemia). *A little vintage*. *Meton.*: *A gathering, revenue, income*, Cic.

VINDEMITOR, oris. See VINDEMIATOR.

VINDEX, icis, c. (vindico). I. *One who legally lays claim to any thing, a claimant*; hence, one that takes any thing under his protection, a protector, defender, maintainer, deliverer, habet sane populus isbellam quæsi vindicem libertatis, Cic.; v. oris alio, *a defender of creditors*, Id.; v. majestatis imperii, Liv.; v. injuriæ, *an avenger of wrongs*, Id.; v. periculi, *in danger*, Id.—II. *A n avenger, punisher*, v. conjuritionis, Cic.; furie deæ . . . vindices facinorum et scelerum, Id.; vindice flammæ, *avenging*, Ov.

VINDICATIO, oris, f. (vindico). I. *A laying claim to any thing*, Dig.—II. *A protecting, defending*; vengeance, Cic.

VINDICIÆ, arum, f. (vindico). *A judicial or formal claiming of any thing by two parties before the prator, a claim at law*, conf. Fest.; Gell.; aut pro præde litis vindiciarum quom satis accepisset, sponsonem faceret, Cic.; dare v. a libertate in servitutum, (of the prator) to allow the claim on the side of slavery, i. e. to decide that the person claimed is the slave of the claimant, Id.; decrease vindicias secundum servitutum, Liv.; dsre v. secundum libertatem, (of the prator) to give sentence in favor of freedom, i. e. to decide that the person in question is free, Id.

VINDICO [vendico], 1 v. a. (vim, dico). *To lay claim to a thing in a court of law, to put in a (legal) claim for*. 1) *Prop.*: v. sponsum in libertatem, Liv.; vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, Id.—II. *Meton.* A) *To lay claim to any thing as one's right or property, to claim, to assume, appropriate to one's self, arrogate*, omnia pro suis vindicare, Cic.; videor, id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, Id.; Chii suum (Homerum) vindicant, Id.; ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, Id.; v. libertatem, to maintain, Cæs.; v. antiquam faciem, to resume, Ov.—B) *To free, liberate, deliver, save, rescue*, v. rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, Cic.; v. aliquam verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore, Id.; v. laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, Id.; v. se ad suos, to re-establish, restore, Id.; quæz dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, liberates, Ov.—C) 1) *To avenge, revenge, punish*, v. aliquam in altero, Cic.; v. facinuram in nullo etiam, Id.; v. T. Gracchi conatus perditos, Id.; in quos eo

VIOLENTUS.

gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, Cæs. 2) *Meton.*: v. se ab aliquo, to revenge one's self on any one, Sen.

VINDICTA, æ, f. (vindico). *The wand or rod with which the prator touched a slave in making him free*. I. *Prop.*, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *A maintaining, defending, defence*, Veil.; Ov.—B) *Vengeance, revenge, punishment*, Tac.

VINEA, æ, f. See VINEUS.

VINETUM, i, n. (vinum). *A place planted with vines, a vineyard*, Cic. *Prov.*: vineta sua cedere, to cut one's own vineyard, i. e. to censure one's self, or one's own friends, Hor.

VINEUS, a, um (vinum). *Of or belonging to wine*. I. *Adj.*: v. latex, i. e. wine, Sol.—II. *Subst.*, vines, æ, f. A) *A vineyard*, Cic.—B) *A vine*, Col.—C) *A kind of roof or shed in the shape of an arbor, used by besiegers for protection against the missiles of the besieged while they began to undermine the walls, or worked the battering-ram*, Cic.; Cæs.

VINITOR, oris, m. (vinum). *A vine-dresser*, Cic.; Virg.

VINIVOLUS, a, um (acc. to Isid., from vinnus, i. e. cinclunus molliter flexus). *Delightful, charming*, v. orstio, Plaut.

VINOLENTIA, æ, f. (violentus). *Intoxication with wine, wine-bibbing*, Cic.

VINOLENTUS, a, um (vinum). *Full of wine, drunken, intoxicated*, Liv.; made with wine, with a strong mixture of wine, Cic.

VINOSUS, a, um (vinum). *Full of wine, drinking or containing much wine, modice v., intoxicated*, Liv.; v. convivia, Ov.; moris succus in carne vinosus, like wine, Plin.

VINUM, i, n. (olivos). I. *Prop.*: Wine, Cic.—II. *Meton.* A) *A grape*, Var.—B) *A liquor resembling wine, home-made wine*, Plin.

VIOLEA, æ, f. dim. (lov). I. *A violet (of whatever color)*; also a stock gillyflower, Cic.; Virg.; Plin.—II. *Meton.*: *A violet color, violet*, Plin.; Hor.

VIOLABILIS, e (violo). *That can or may be violated or injured, easily injured*, non v. numen, Virg.; v. cor levibus telis, Ov.; v. turba nullis armis, senes, Stat.

VIOLACEUS, a, um (viola). *Violet-colored*, v. flos herbæ, Plin.

VIOLARIUS, ii, m. (viola). *A dyer of the violet color*, Plaut.

VIOLENTIA, oris, f. (violo). *A dishonoring, violating*, v. templi, Liv.

VIOLENTOR, oris, m. (violo). *A violator, dishonorer, profaner*, v. juris gentium, Liv.; v. foederis, Tac.; v. dictatoris (C. Cæsaris) i. e. the assassin, Macr.; natrix v. aquæ, poisoning, Luc.

VIOLENTUS, a, um, part. of violo.

VIOLENTUS, entis (vis). *Violent, impetuous, furious*, v. Aufidus, Hor.; v. victor equus, Id.

VIOLENTER, adv. (violens). *Violently, by force, impetuously*, v. dirimere, Liv.; v. sudire, Ter.; v. undis ire (Tiberis), Hor.

VIOLENTIA, æ, f. (violens). *Violence, vehemence, impetuosity, furor*, v., Cic.; v. gentium, wildness, ferocity, Tac.; v. radii solis, Plin.; v. vultus, fierceness, Ov.

VIOLENTUS, a, um (violens). *Using great force, impetuous, boisterous, vehement, violent*, homo v., Cic.; violentissimæ tempestatibus,

VIOLŌ.

Id.; nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, exag-
gerated, Id.; Piso ingenio violentus, Tac.

VIOLŌ, I. v. a. (vis). To use force toward, to
injure, dishonor, violate, v. parentes, Cic.; v.
loca religiosa et lucos, Id.; v. amicitiam, Id.; v. iu-
dicias per scelus, Cæsar.; v. hospites, to injure, mal-
treat, Id.; v. Iodum ebur sanguineo ostro, i. e. to
dye of a blood-red color, Virg.

VIPĒRA, æ, f. (for vivi-pars, from vivus and
pario, because she brings forth her young alive). I.
A viper, Plin.—II. Meton. A) A snake (in
general), Virg. Prov.: viperam nutricare sub ala,
to cherish a serpent on one's breast, Petr.; v. est in
veprecula, (of a latent danger) there is a snake in
the grass, Pomp. ap. Non.—B) A viper, serpent, as
a term of abuse, or applied to a dangerous person,
Juv.

VIPĒRĒUS, a, um (vipera). Of vipers or ser-
pents, v. dentes, Ov.; v. monstrum, i. e. Medusa's
head, Id.; v. sorores, i. e. the Furies, Id.; v. peonæ,
winged serpents, dragons, Id.; v. anima, i. e. a ven-
omous breath, Virg.

VIPĒRINUS, a, um (vipera). I. A) Of vipers
or serpents, v. morsus, Att. ap. Cic.; v. caro,
Plin.—B) Subst., viperina, æ, f. (sc. herba), The
herb dragonwort, otherwise called serpetaria,
App.—II. Like a serpent, Plin.

VIPSĀNIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to
Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus;
V. columnæ, in the portico of Agrippa, Mart.;
V. laurus, Id.

VĪR, viri, m. (Sanscr. vir, a hero; allied to vis
and is). A male person, a man. I. Gen.: sapientissimi viri, Cic.; v. prudens, Id.; v. clarus, Id.;
v. bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, Id.; v. fortis,
Id.; virum me natam vellem, Ter.—II. Esp. A)
A husband, consort, Suet. Meton. of ani-
mals: The male, Virg.—B) A man (as opposed
to a boy), one grown up to man's estate, pu-
croque viroque, Ov.—C) A true man, one of
manly character, a brave man, one like a man, a
hero, Marius rusticanus v., sed plane vir... tulit
dolorem ut v., Cic.; v. inter viros, Id.; te oro, te
colligis virumque præbes, Id.; si quid in Flacco
viri est, non feret, Hor.—D) In military language:
1) A soldier, man, nisi ut virum a viro lectum
esse diceres, Cic.; vir uous cum viro congregien-
do, Liv.; quum vir virum legisset, for the protection
of his comrade next to him, Id.; legitque virum vir,
each one picks out his adversary for the combat, Virg.
2) Esp. A foot-soldier, equites virique, Liv. Prov.:
equis viris or viris equisque, with horse and
foot, i. e. with might and main (see EQUUS).—E)
Manhood, virility, ut relicta sensit sibi mem-
bra sine viro, Catull.

VIRĀGO, inis, f. (vir). A masculine woman,
a heroine, &c., illa v. viri, poet ap. Cic.; v. Palu-
da, i. e. Minerva, Enn.; Diana, Sen.; Juturna, Virg.

VIRĒBIUS, ii, m. A surname of Hippolytus, Ov.
VIRENS, entis. I. Part. of vireo.—II. Adj.:
virentia, ium, n. Vegetables, plants, Col.

VĪRĒO, ère, v. n. (akin to vis and vir). To be
green or verdant. I. Prop.: alia semper virent,
alia... frondescent, Cic.; fronde v. nova, Virg.;
agellus v., Hor.; stagna v. musco, Virg.; metalla
Tuygeti v., of green Spartan marble, Mart.—II.
Fig.: To be green, to bloom, be lively or
vigorous, vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vige-
bat, virebatque integribus sensibus, Liv.

VIRGINIUS.

VĪRESCO, ère, v. iach. n. (vireo). To become
green, to begin to grow verdant. I. Prop.:
gramina v., Plin.—II. Fig.: To spring up,
to shoot forth vigorously, de nibililoque reoata
virescat copia rerum, Lucr.

VĪRETUM, i, n. (vireo). A green or verdant
spot, a place grown over with grass, a green
field, v. amens nemorum, Virg.

VĪRGA, æ, f. (vireo). I. A) A thin green
twig, a slender branch or bough, Plin.—B)
Esp. 1) A graft, scion, slip, Ov. 2) A perch
besmeared with glue (for catching birds), a bird-
lime-rod, Ov.; Virg. 3) A twig cut off, a rod,
staff, wand, such as were carried in a bundle be-
fore the magistrates by the lictors, and were used for
punishing malefactors, Cic. Poet. meton. for fasces,
as a symbol of magistracy, Ov. 4) A small
staff, serving as a support or prop, Liv.; Ov. 5)
A magic wand, Virg.; Ov.—II. Meton. A)
The stalk of flax, Plin.—B) A streak in the
sky, as of an imperfect rainbow, Sen.—C) A pur-
ple stripe on a garment, v. purpureæ, Ov.

VĪRGĀTOR, òris, m. (virgis). One who beats with
rods, a flogger, Plaut.

VĪRGĀTUS, a, um (virga). I. Consisting of
rods, v. celsitibus, made of twigs or osiers, Catull.
—II. Striped, variegated, v. sagulæ, Virg.;
virgsto corpore tigris, Sil.; v. nurus, in a striped
garment, Val. Flac.

VĪRGĒTUM, i, n. (virga). A thicket, a place
full of bushes, Cic.

VĪRGĒUS, a, um (virga). Of rods, twigs, or
osiers, v. auli ex myrto, Plin.; v. crates, Col.; v.
flamma, of brush-wood set on fire, Virg.

VĪRGĪDEMĪA, æ, f. (virga, as viodemia, from
vioum). A harvest of rods, i. e. stripes (fa-
cete, after viodemia), Plaut.; Varr. ap. Non.

VĪRGĪLIÆ, ærum. See VERGILIÆ.

VĪRGĪLIANUS, a, um (Virgilius). Of or be-
longing to Virgil, V. virtus, Plin.

VĪRGĪLIUS [Verg.], a. A Roman family name;
e. g. P. V. Maro, the well-known poet.

VĪRGĪNĀLIS, e (virgo). I. Of or belong-
ing to a virgin, maidenly, v. habitus, vesti-
tus, Cic.; v. verecundia, Id.; v. feles, a robber of
virgins, Plaut.—II. Subst., virginale, is, n.,
Virginity, Phædr.

VĪRGĪNĀRIUS, a, um (virgo). Of or belong-
ing to a virgin, v. feles, a robber of virgins,
Plaut.

VĪRGĪNĒUS, a, um (virgo). Of or belong-
ing to a virgin, v. pudor, Virg.; v. sagittis Di-
anæ, Hor.; v. forma, Ov.; v. favilla, the funeral
pile of a virgin, Id.; v. ara, i. e. of Vesta, Id.; v.
Helicon, the seat of the Muses, Id.; v. volucres, i. e.
the harpies, Id.; v. aqua, the water of an aqueduct at
Rome, called Virgo, Id.; v. domus, of the vestals,
Mart.; v. aurum, the golden crown presented to the
victor at the games of Minerva, Id.; v. gymnasium, of the
Spartan virgins, Prop.; v. urnæ, of the Danaides, Id.

VĪRGĪNĀ, See VIRGINIUS.

VĪRGĪNISVENDŪNIDES, is, m. (virgo, vendo)
A virgin-seller, Plaut.

VĪRGĪNITAS, atis, f. (virgo). Maidenhood,
virginity, violare virginitatem, Cic.

VĪRGĪNIUS, a. Virginius, a Roman family
name; e. g. L. V., the father of Virginia, whom he
stabbed for the sake of rescuing her from the decemvir
Appius Claudius, Cic.; Liv.

VIRGO, *inis, f. (akin to vireo)*. I. Prop. A) *A virgin, maid, rapere virgines, Cic.; v. dea, the maiden goddess, i. e. Diana, Ov.; v. bellica, i. e. Pallas, Id.; v. Saturnia, i. e. Vesta, Id. Meton. also of female animals, Plin. Adj.: v. carnes, Id.—B) Esp.: A Vestal virgin, Cic.; the maiden goddess, i. e. Diana, Hor.—II. Meton. A) Gen.: A maid, young woman, Ov.—B) The constellation Virgo in the zodiac, Cic. poet.; Hyg.—C) Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a very cool spring, the water of which was conducted to Rome by M. Agrippa, and so called after the name of a virgin who first discovered the spring, Plin.—D) Also of inanimate objects: Virgin, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed, v. terra, unculcitated, untitled, Plin.*

VIRGŪLA, *æ, f. dim. (virga)*. A little twig, rod, branch, or staff, v. divina, a magical wand, Cic.; v. cenatoria, a stroke or dash near a word to mark it as not genuine, Quint.

VIRGŪLATŪS, *a, um (virgula)*. Marked with little stripes or lines, streaked, v. concha, Plin.

VIRGULTUM, *i, n. (contr. for virguletum, from virgula)*. A bush; a thicket, shrubby, Cic.

VIRGULTUS, *a, um (virgultum)*. Full of or grown over with thickets, v. vallis, Sall. fragm. ap. Serv.; Virg.; Sil

VIRGUNCŪLA, *æ, f. dim. (virgo)*. A little virgin, a young maid, Sen. Adj.: v. puella, Frontin.

VIRIATŪS [Viriatius], *i, m. Viriatus, the well-known chief of the Lusitani in their war against the Romans, Cic.*

VIRIDARIŪM [viridiarium and viridiarium], *ii, n. (viridis)*. A place set with green trees or plants, a pleasure-garden, a green, Cic.

VIRIDE, *adv. (viridis)*. Greenly, Plin.

VIRIDIS, *e (vireo)*. I. A) Green, grass-green, colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic.; v. opacaque ripa, Id.; v. cœlum, of a bluish green, Plin.; v. colubra, Hor.; v. comæ Nereidum, Id.—B) Subst. 1) viridis, *is, n.*, Green, i. e. a green color, baccæ viride rubentes, a reddish green, Plin. 2) viridia, *ium, n.*, Any vegetation of a green color, greens, green plants, herbs, trees, Plin.—II. Meton.: Fresh, young, blooming, v. et adhuc dulcis fructus astudiorum, Quint.; sonus viridior vegetiorque, more fresh and powerful, Gell.; v. iuventa, Virg.; v. ætas, Id.; v. senectus, Col.

VIRIDITAS, *ætis, f. (viridis)*. I. Prop.: The green color of a thing, greenness, herbescens v., Cic.; v. pratorum, Id.; v. maris, Plin.—II. Meton.: Loveliness, freshness of youth, bloom. senectus aufert viriditatem, Cic.

VIRIDO, *ire, v. a. and n. (viridis)*. I. To make green, v. hastas floribus, Val. Flac.; vada subnatis viridentur ab herbia, be green, Ov.—II. To be green; hence, frequently in the part. pres., viridens, green, v. hederæ, Plin.; v. laurus, Virg.

VIRILIS, *e (vir)*. Of or belonging to a man, manly; also, proper to a man, becoming a man. I. Prop. 1) In respect of sex: v. stirps fratris, Liv.; v. vox, Ov.; v. cœtus, composed of men, Id. 2) In respect of age: Manly, of full age, v. toga, which was assumed by a youth at his sixteenth year, Cic.; v. toga, Id.; v. partes, the part or duty of a man, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) In Law: That falls to an individual; as, of an in-

heritance, v. portio or pars, Dig. 2) Meton.: Also, in general, denoting the part or share a person has in any thing, mea pars v., my duty, Cic.; pro virili parte, according to one's duty, Id.; pro v. portione, Tac.—II. Fig.: Manly, firm, vigorous, energetic, brave, bold, courageous, quod primum virile videatur, Cic.; v. ingenium, Sall.; v. audacia, Just.

VIRILITAS, *ætis, f. (virilis)*. Manhood. I. Prop. A) Manly age, Plin.—B) Manliness, manfulness, virility, Tac.—II. Fig.: Manliness, manly strength, energy, boldness, &c., Quint.

VIRILITER, *adv. (virilis)*. In a manly manner, manfully, firmly, boldly, Cic.

VIRIPŌTENS, *entis (vis, potior)*. Powerful, mighty, an epithet of Jupiter, Plaut.

VIRITIM, *adv. (vir)*. I. Man by man, singly, severally, among all, lex de agro Gallico v. dividendo, Cic.; v. distribuere pecus, Cæs.; populi v. deleti, in a body and individually, Plin.—II. Meton.: Separately, singly, by himself in particular, apart, Sen.; v. commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.; v. prompta studia, singly, each by itself, Tac.

VIRŌSUS, *a, um (virus)*. I. Full of slimy moisture, v. piecea, Cels.—II. Strong-smelling, rank, fetid, v. castorea, Virg.—III. Poisonous, venomous, dangerous, hurtful, v. spinæ, App.

VIRTUS, *ūtis, f. (vir)*. Manliness, manfulness; hence, good qualities, properties, or talents, goodness, excellence, &c. I. Prop. A) Gen.: v. animi, v. corporis, Cic.; his virtutibus ornatu, modestia, temperantia, iustitia, Id.—B) Meton.: A single good quality or property, a merit, virtue, power, efficacy, &c., v. arboris, equi, Cic.; oratoris virtutes, Id.; v. navium, Liv.; v. tres orationis, Quint.—II. Esp. A) 1) Moral goodness, virtue, or the sum of virtues, est autem v. nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum producta natura, Cic.; v. est animi habitus natura modo rationi consentaneus, Id. 2) Virtus, personified as a deity, Cic.—B) Valor, bravery, courage, Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Cæs.; Claudii virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor.

VIRUS, *i, n.* I. Gen.: A natural clammy moisture, juice, sap, humor of animal and vegetable bodies, Plin.—II. Esp. A) Poisonous humor, venom. 1) Prop., Cic.; Plin. 2) Fig.: v. acerbitatis, Cic.; v. futile lingue, Sil.; v. mentis, Id.—B) A fetid smell, stench, Plin.—C) A strong, pungent flavor, Plin.; Lucr.

VIS, *vis, plur. vires, ium, f. [genit. sing., vis, Tac.; dat., vi, Auct. B. Afr.; both cases very rare] (s)*. Power, strength, force, efficacy. I. Prop. A) 1) Gen.: celeritas et v. equorum, Cic.; v. veneni, Id.; nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis, Id.; agere aliquid pro viribus, according to one's power, Id. 2) Esp.: Hostile power, force, violence, quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.; affere v. alci, Id.; adhibere v., Id.; naues factæ ad quamvis vim, force, concussion, Cæs.—B) Meton. 1) Number, mass, multitude, v. auri argentique, Cic.; v. maxima raunculorum, Id.; profundere vim lacrimarum, Id.; magna v. pulveris, Cæs.; odora canum vis, Virg. 2) vires, Military power, forces, troops, &c., præesse exercitui, ut

VISCATUS.

præter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Cæs.; undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, Liv.—II. *Fig.* A) *Mental power or energy, strength, faculty, v. illa divina et virtus oratioſa, Cic.; v. ac facultas oratoria, Id.*—B) *Meton.*: *Nature, essence, or substance of a thing; also of words or sentences, force, meaning, signification, import, sense, in quo est omnia vis amicitiae, Cic.; v. virtutis, Id.*

VISCATUS, a, um (viscum). *Besmeared with bird-lime or any other viscous substance. I. Gen.*: *v. virgæ, bird-lime rods, Varr.; Ov.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Prop.*: *v. manus, Lucil. ap. Non.*—B) *Fig.*: *v. beneficia, alluring, enticing, Sen.; v. munera, i. e. made in expectation of a handsome return, Plin.*

VISCERATIO, ōnis, f. (viscus). *A distribution of raw flesh among the people, Cic.; sine amico v., leonia ac lupi vita eat, as it were, a feeding, Sen.*

VISCUM, i, n. [viscus, i, m., Plaut.] (ἴκος). I. *The mistletoe, Plin.*—II. *Meton.*: *Bird-lime made of the berries of the mistletoe. A) Prop., Cic.*—B) *Fig.*: *v. merus vestra est blanditis, Plaut.; tactus sum vehementer visco, i. e. by love, Id.*

VISCUS, ēris, more frequently in plur., VISCERATA, um, n. *The inner parts of the body, the entrails, intestines. I. Prop.* A) a) *Sing.*, Cels. præf. med. b) *Plur.*, Cels.—B) *Meton.* 1) *The flesh next to the skin, quom Herculi Deianira sanguine Ceotauri tinctam tunicam induisset inhæsissetque ea visceribus, Cic.; ut multis e visceribus saoguis exeat, Id.; v. boum, Id.; v. tarorum, Virg.* 2) *A fetus, embryo, child, Quint.; Ov.*—II. *Fig.*: *The innermost parts of any thing, the very heart or bowels, the marrow, pith, vital parts, &c., populi Romani viscera, Cic.; viscera rei publicæ, Id.; de visceribus tuis, of your property, Id.; neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires, i. e. of its own citizens, Virg.; viscera montis (Ætnæ), Id.*

VISCUS, i. See Viscum.

VISENDUS, a, um. I. *Part. of visco.*—II. *Adj.*: *Worth seeing, worthy of being seen, epulum omni apparatu ornatuque viseodo, Cic.; arbores magnitudinis visendæ, Plin.*

VISIO, ōnis, f. (video). *A seeing, sight, view. I. A) Prop., App.*—B) *Meton.*: *An object seen, an appearance, apparition, vision, Cic.*—II. *Fig.* A) *The image of any thing impressed on the mind, an idea, conception, notion, v. dei, Cic.; v. falsa doloris, Id.*—B) *Meton. in Law*: *A point of view, a point, case, Dig.*

VISITO, i v. intens. n. (viso). I. *To see, visitata signa, visible, Vitr.; quia te non visitavi, Plaut.*—II. *To visit, Cic.*

VISU, si, sum, 3 v. intens. a. (video). *To look at, view minutely or carefully, to examine. I. Prop.*: *venire viseodi causa, Cic.; ex muris v. agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv.*—II. *Meton.*: *To go to see, to come to a place in order to see, to look and look after. A) Gen.*: *v. ædem Minervæ, Plaut.; ego quid me velles visebam, Id.; Ter.*—B) *Esp.*: *To visit, videre et v. siqm. Cic.; quæ Paphos visit. Hor.; altos v. montes, Id.*

VISTULA, æ, f. (Vistillus, i, m., Plin.). *Vistula, a river in the east of Germany; now the Vistula, Mel.; Plin.*

VITELLUS.

VISUM, i, n. (video). I. *That which is seen, an appearance, apparition, object, visa somniorum, Cic.; si quid habent veri, visa quid ista ferant, Ov.*—II. *Subjectively*: *i. e. An impression on the mind, perception (φαντασία), Cic.*

VISURGIS, iæ, m. *Visurgis, a river in the north of Germany; now the Weser, Mel.*

VISUS, a, um, part. of video.

VISUS, ōs, m. (video). I. *A seeing, sight, vision, feminas omnes visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habent, Cic. fragm. ap. Plin.; v. oculorum, Quint.; corpus visu tactuque manifestum, Id.*

—II. *Meton.*: *An object seen, a visible form, appearance, habere visum quandam iusigoem et illustrem, appearance, Cic.; conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv.*

VITA, æ, f. (vivo; Sanscr. bhūti, from bhu, to be). *Life. I. Prop.*: *tribus rebus animantium vita tenerit, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic.; dare, adimere vitam aliquid, Id.; exiguum vitæ curriculum, Id.; agere v., to live; so also, degere v., Id.; vivere v., Id.; amittere v., Id.; auferre v. aliquid, Id.; e vita, de vita, vitâ decedere, Id.; vitâ se privare, Id.*—II. *Meton.* A) *Support of life, sustenance, living, reperire vitam, Plaut.*—B) *A manner or mode of living, life, v. rusticus, Cic.; communis vita, every-day life, Id.; inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.*—C) *A term of endearment for a beloved object: My dear life, My love, mea vita, Cic.*—D) *Living men, men, the world, verum falsumne sit, v. non decevit, Plin.; agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart.*—E) *A life, i. e. the history of a life, the actions or events of a man's life, in buc exponemus libro vitam excellentium imperatorum, Nep.*

VITABILIS, e (vito). *That ought to be shunned, Ov.*

VITABUNDUS, a, um (vito). *Shunning, avoiding, endeavoring to escape, v. Hannibal castra hostium coosulesque, Liv.; vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. fragm. ap. Non.*

VITALIS, e (vita). I. *Of or belonging to life, v. via, vital power, Cic.; v. spiritus, Id.; salvus aut v., remaining alive, Plaut.; v. via, the wind-pipe, Ov.; v. lumen relinquere, to die, Id.; v. secla, ages, generations, Lucr.; v. lectus, on which any one has lain when alive, and is laid out as a corpse, Petr.; v. vita, i. e. real life, deserving to be called life, Enn. ap. Cic.*—II. *vitalia, ium, n. A) Vital parts of the body, v. capitis, Plin.; v. arborum, Id.*—B) *The dress of a corpse, winding-sheet, &c., Petr.*

VITATIO, ōnis, f. *An avoiding, avoidance, v. doloria, Cic.; v. periculi, Auct. Her.*

VITELLIANUS, a, um (Vitellius). I. *Of or belonging to the Emperor Vitellius, V. militæ, Tac.; v. partes, Id.; v. bellum, Suet.*—II. *Subst. plur.*, Vitelliani, ōrum, m. A) *The soldiers of Vitellius, Tac.; Suet.*—B) *A kind of writing-tablets, Mart.*

VITELLIUS, a. *Vitellius, a Roman family name; e. g. A. Vitellius, a Roman emperor.*

VITELLUS, a, um (Vitellius). *Of or belonging to the Emperor Vitellius, V. via, Suet.*

VITELLUS, i, m. dim. (vitulus). I. *A little calf; as a term of endearment, Plaut.*—II. *Meton.*: *The yolk of an egg, Cic.*

VITEUS.

VITEUS, a, um (vitis). *Of or belonging to a vine*, Varr.; v. pocula, wine, Virg.

VITIATIO, ōnis, f. (vitio). *Violation, corruption*, Sen.

VITIATOR, ōris, m. (vitio). *A violator, corruptor*, Sen.

VITICŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vitis). 1. *A little vine*, Cic.—II. *Gen. A tendril, clasper (of any climbing plant)*, Plin.

VITIFER, æra, ærum (vitis, fero). *Bearing vines, producing or bringing forth vines*, v. colles, Plin.

VITILENA, æ, f. (vitium, lena). *A vile band, Plaut.*

VITIO, 1 (vitium). *To make faulty, to injure, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate*. 1. *Prop. A Gen.*: v. ossa, Cels.; v. ova, Col.; v. vicia, Hor.—B) *Esp.*: To dishonor, violate, Suet.—II. *Fig.*: vitiatæ significationes, Cic.; v. pectora limo malorum, Ov.

VITIŌSE, adv. (vitiosus). *Faultily, defectively, incorrectly, badly*. 1. *Prop.*: v. se habet membrum tumidum, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: v. ferre leges, Cic.

VITIŌSITAS, atia, f. (vitiosus). *Faultiness, defectiveness, disorder, corruption*. 1. *Prop.*: v. humoris, Macr.—II. *Fig.*: v. autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipse dissentiens, Cic.

VITIŌSUS, a, um (vitium). *Full of faults, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*. 1. *Prop.*: v. locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. diseased, Col.; v. nux, Plaut.—II. *Fig. A Gen.*: v. suffragium, Cic.; v. consul, elected contrary to the auspices, Id.—B) *Esp.*: Vicious, depraved, wicked, bad, ai qui audierunt philosopha, vitiosi easent discensuri, Cic.

VITIS, ia, f. 1. *A vine*, Cic.—II. *Meton. A) 1) A branch of a vine, a vine-sapling*, Varr. 2) *The staff of a centurion, made of a vine-sapling*, Plin. Hence, also, the rank or office of a centurion, Juv.—B) *A roof or shed used by besiegers, made in the shape of a vine-arbor [vineæ]*, Lucil. ap. Fest.—C) *Any young shoot or branch, as, of a cucumber or gourd*, Pallad.—D) *v. nigra, a kind of briony*, Plin.—E) *v. alba, a kind of plant, i. q. ampeloleuce*, Id.; Col.

VITISATOR, ōris, m. (vitis, sero). *A vine-dresser*, Virg.

VITIUM, ii, n. (akin to veto and vitio). 1. *Prop.*: *A fault, defect, flaw, blemish, imperfection, disease*, v. autem integra valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, a physical fault, Cic.; si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, no crack or chink, Id.; si ōbes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, got out of repair, Id.—II. *Fig. A Gen.*: *A fault, vitia in dicente*, Cic.; huc ai pervenera, meum v. fuerit, my fault, Id.; adversum v. castrorum, an unfavorable, ill-chosen situation, Cæs.; vini vitio atque amoris feci, through, owing to, Plaut.—B) *Esp. 1) a) A moral fault, vice, vicious conduct, nullum ob totius vitæ non dicam vitium, sed erratum*, Cic.; virtutes et vitia, Id.; vertere vitio alui, to reckon as a fault or vice, Id. b) *A dishonoring, violation, addere, afferre v. pudicitia alci*, Plaut. 2) *A fault or impediment in augury, id igitur obvenit v., quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras*, Cic.; tabernaculum vitio captum, Id.

VIVAX.

VITO, 1 v. a. and n. (akin to veto, vitium). *To shun, avoid, endeavor to escape*. 1. *Prop.*: v. tela, Cæs.; v. rupem et puteum, Hor.—II. *Fig.*: v. vitia, Cic.; v. omnia auspiciona, Cæs.; v. periculum, Id.; v. conditionem celeritate, Sall.; v. se ipaum, to be dissatisfied with one's self, Hor.

VITREUS, a, um (vitrum). 1. A) *Of glass, glass*, v. vasa, Col.; v. hoatis, a glass chessman, Ov.; v. latro, Mart.—B) *Subst.*, vitrea, ōrum, n., *Glass ware, Mart.*; Stat.; trifles, bagatelles, stuff, Petr.—II. A) *Meton.*: *Transparent, bright, clear, brilliant, thin, v. color, green, sea-green*, Plin.; v. unda, Virg.; v. ros, Ov.—B) *Fig.*: v. fama, frail, uncertain, precarious, Hor.

VITRUCUS, i, m. *A step-father*, Cic. *Poet. of Vulcan, in relation to Cupid*, Ov.

VITRUM, i, n. 1. *Glass*, Cic.—II. *Wood, a kind of herb used for dyeing a blue color (Isatis tinctoria, Linn.)*, Cæs.

VITRUVIUS, ii, m. M. V. Pollio, a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus, the author of a work on architecture.

VITTA, æ, f. (vico). *A tie for the head, a head-band, chaplet or fillet worn by priests and priestesses*, Ov.

VITTATUS, a, um (vitta). *Bound or adorned with a fillet*, v. navis, Plin.; v. capilli, Ov.; v. sacerdos, Luc.

VITŪLA, æ, f. *A cow-calf; also gen., a young cow, heifer*, Virg.

VITŪLINUS, a, um (vitulus). 1. *Of a calf or calves*, v. caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic.; v. assum, a roasted joint of veal, Id.—II. *Subst.*, vitulina, æ, f. (sc. caro), *Veal, Plaut.; called, also, vitulina*, ōrum, n., Nep.

VITŪLOR, ōri, v. dep. n. (vitulus). *To leap with joy like a young calf; hence, to be joyous or merry, to rejoice*, lubena meritoque vitulor, offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving, Plaut.; Enn. ap. Fest.

VITŪLUS, i, m. (ἰταλός). 1. *A young bullock, a bull-calf*, Cic.—II. *Meton. A Gen.*: *Also the young of other animals*, Plin.—B) *Esp.*: v. marinus, a sea-calf, seal, Suet.; also simply vitulus, Plin.

VITŪPERABILIS, e (vituper). *Blameworthy, blamable, quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto*, Cic.

VITŪPERATIO, ōnis, f. (vitupro). *A blaming, reproving, blame (bestowed or received), censure, reproof, venire in vituperationem*, Cic.; vitare v. Id.; effugere vituperationem, Id.

VITŪPERATOR, ōris, m. *A blamer, reprover*, v. philosophia, Cic.

VITŪPERO, 1 v. a. (vitium, paro). 1. *To blame with reproach and rebuke, reprove, reprehend, censure, chide, notare ac v.*, Cic.; v. alqui in amicitia, Id. *Prov.*: qui cœlum vituperant, find fault with that which is perfect, Phædr.—II. *To spoil an omen, to occasion a bad or unlucky omen*, Plaut.

VIVACITAS, atis, f. (vivax). *Long duration or tenaciousness of life, long life, longevity*, Quint.

VIVARIUS, a, um (vivus). 1. *Of or pertaining to live animals*, v. navea, in which live fish are conveyed, Macr.—II. *Subst.*, vivarium, ii, n., *A place in which animals (game, fish, &c.) are kept alive, a warren, preserve, fish-pond, &c.*, Plin.

VIVAX, acis (vivo). 1. *Long-lived, tena-*

cious of life, v. *oliva*, Virg.; v. *apium*, Hor.; v. *phoenix*, Ov.—II. *Lively, vigorous, last- ing, durable, vivaciores discipuli*, Quint.; v. *flamma, burning brightly*, Ov.

VIVERRA, æ, f. *A ferret*, Plin.

VIVESCO (vivisco), vixi, 3 v. *inch. n.* I. *To become alive, get life, begin to live*, Plin.—II. *Esp.*: *To become lively or vigorous, to acquire strength*, Plin.

VIVIDUS, a, um (vivo). *Containing life, living*. I. *Prop. A*) *Gen.*: v. *tellus*, Lucr.—B) *Meton.*: *Made or drawn to the life*, v. *signa*, Prop.—II. *Esp.*: *Full of life, vigorous, brisk, lively*, v. *ingenium*, Liv.; v. *odia*, Tac.; v. *eloquentia*, Id.; v. *senectus*, Id.; v. *virtus*, Virg.

VIVIRADIX, icia, f. (vivus, radix). *A plant set with the root, quickset*, Cic.

VIVO, vixi, victum, 3 v. n. (βίωv, Sanscr. bhū, to be). *To live, be alive*. I. *Prop. A*) 1) v. ac spirare, Cic.; vivis: et vivis non ad dependendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, Id.; v. ad summam senectutem, Id.; v. vitam, Id. 2) *Observe the following idioms and phrases.* a) vixit, *ephemeric, in speaking of one deceased*, Plaut. b) ita vivam, *as true as I live or am alive*; ne vivam, *may I be struck dead*, Cic. 3) si vivo, *if I live (by way of threat)*, erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To live, i. e. to live well, enjoy life, sed quando vivemus, Cic. 2) To continue, endure, remain, not to be lost or destroyed, mea semper gloria vivet, Cic.; tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.; vivet extento Procleus œvo, Hor.*

—II. *Meton.* A) *To live on, support or maintain life by any thing*. v. piscibus atque ovibus avium, Cæs.; v. lacte atque pecore, Id.; v. raptu, Virg.; v. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor.—B) *Gen.*: *To live or dwell any where, to stay, remain, sojourn, to be at a place*, v. in literis, Cic.; v. in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, Id.; v. familiariter cum aliquo, *to be familiar or intimate with any one, Id.*; secum vivere, *to live only for one's self*, Id.

VIVUS, a, um (vivo). *Living, alive, having life*. I. *Prop. A*) *Gen.* 1) *Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, while he was alive, in his lifetime*, Cic.; huic necerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, *while living and seeing*, Id.; vivo utroque, *as long as they are both alive*, Id. 2) *Of things*: v. vox, *word of mouth*, Cic.; v. lapis, *a flint*, Plin.; v. argentum, *quicksilver*, Id.; v. flumen, *running water*, Liv.; v. lacus, Virg.; v. vultus, *a striking likeness*, Id.; v. lucernæ, *burnings*, Hor.; v. calx, *not slaked*, Vitr.; v. sulphur, *natural*, Cels.—B) *Subst.*, vivum, i, n., *That which is alive*; hence, 1) ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick*, Col. *Adj.*: vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin. *Fig.*: neque id ad vivum reseco, *examine too closely*, Cic. 2) de vivo detrabere or resecare aliquid, *to take from the capital or principal*: dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic.; de vivo igitur erat aliquid reseccandum, Id.—II. *Esp.*: *Lively, ardent, fiery*, v. et ingenium animus, Plin.

VIX, adv. (akin to vis). *Scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty*. I. *Gen.*: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsa vix, his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic.; ut v. aut omnino non posset, Id.; ex hominum millibus LX. v. ad D. seec redactos esse dix-

erunt, Cæs.; adeo, ut v. possit ulla causa reperiri, Quint.—II. *Esp. A*) *Of time*: Scarcely, no sooner... than, v. tandem legi literas, Cic.; v. tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.; v. agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerit, quum Galli... non dubitant, Cæs.; v. ea fatus erat, geminus quum forte columbas... cœlo venere volantes, Virg.—B) *Strengthened by dum, and usually in one word, vixdum*: quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic.; vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum, &c., Id.

VOCABŪLUM, i, n. (voco). I. *Gen.*: *The appellation of a thing, a word, name, term, nomen est, quo suo quæque (persona), proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur*, Cic.; multa renascentur... cadentque... vocabula, Hor.—II. *Esp. in Gramm.*: *A noun, a substantive*, Quint.

VOCALIS, e (vox). I. *That may be heard, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, &c.*, ne quom vocalem præteritisse videamur, any mere bawler (not an orator), Cic.; vocaliora verba, Quint.; aves cantu aliquo aut bumano sermone vocales, Plin.; eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, i. e. of strong voice, Id.; v. Nympha (echo), Ov.—II. *Subst.*, vocalis, is, f. (sc. litera), *A vowel*, Cic.

VOCALITAS, atis, f. (vocalis). *Sound, euphony (a translation of the Greek εὐφωμία)*, Quint. VOCATIO, ōnis, f. I. *A citing or summoning before a court of justice*, Varr. ap. Gell.—II. *An inviting of a guest, invitation, Castull.*

VOCATIVE, adv. *Of or belonging to calling*, v. dicere, in the vocative, Gell.

VOCATIVUS, a, um (voco). *Of or belonging to calling*, v. casus (in Gramm.), the vocative case, Gell.

VOCATOR, ōris, m. (voco). *One who calls*. I. *Gen.*, Prud.—II. *One who invites another as a guest*, Suet.

VOCATUS, ūs, m. (voco). I. *Gen.*: *A calling upon, invocation, et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit*, Cic.; O nunquam frustrata vocatus basta meos, my calling, invoking, Virg.—II. *Esp.*: *An inviting to table*, Suet.

VOCIFERATIO, ōnis, f. (vociferor). *A loud crying, bawling, vociferating*, Cic.

VOCIFERATUS, ūs, m. (vociferor). *A crying aloud, vociferation*, Plin.

VOCIFERO, are (act. of vociferor). *To call, cry aloud or violently*, Varr.

VOCIFEROR, atus, 1 v. dep. n. and a. (vox, fero). *To lift up the voice, cry aloud, to bawl, vociferate*, v. palam, Cic.; vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quæmve in fuga sperni haberent? Liv.; æra v., *resound*, Lucr.; carmina v., *re-echo*, Id.; ratio v. naturam rerum, *proclaims*, Id.

VOCIFICO, are (vox, facio). *To let one's voice be heard, to call aloud*, Varr.; Gell.

VOCITO, 1 v. intens. a. and n. (voco). I. *To name, to be in the habit of naming or calling*, nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui, &c., Cic.; has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, Id.; Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Id.—II. *To call or cry aloud, clamor ac currentium, vocitantium*, Tac.

VOCO, I r. a. and n. (vox). *To call; to call upon, invoke*. I. *Prop. A*) *Gen.*: v. aliquem in concionem, Cic.; v. concionem, Tac.; Dumnorigem ad se vocat, Cæs.; v. populum Romanum ad

arma, Id.; v. imbrems vctis, to *involve, implore, pray for*, Id.; voce vocans Hecaten, *invoking, calling upon*, Id.; quem vocet divum populus, Hor.—B) *Esp.* 1) *To cite before a judge, to summon before a court of justice*, v. in Jus, Cic.; v. consulem in rostra, Varr. ap. Goll. 2) a) *To call (to an entertainment), to invite, bid*, v. alqm ad cœnam, Cic.; v. vulgo ad prandium, Id.; vocata est opera nunc quidem, i. e. *I am already invited*, Plaut. b) *Of things: To invite, entice, allure*, v. alqm ad vitam, Cic.; v. ad quietem, Liv.; vocat Austor in altum, Virg.; quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. 3) *To call by a name, to call, name, comprehend*, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, Cic.; a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur... se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Id.; ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut.—II. *Meton.* *To bring into, reduce to, place in a certain state or condition*, ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic.; v. alqm in odium aut invidiam, Id.; v. alqm in luctum, Id.; in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *come in for a share*, Id.; v. Italiam ad exitium et vastitatem, *to plunge into ruin*, Id.

VOCONIUS, Vocōnius, a Roman family name; e. g. Q. V. Saxa, a tribune of the people, proposer of the lex Voconia, by which the right of inheritance on the part of women was limited; V. pira, named after *ane Voconius*, Plin.

VOCONTII, ōrum, m. *Vocontii, a people of Gallie Narbonensis, between the rivers Isara and Drunentius; now Vaison, Cæs.*

VOCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vox). I. *A weak or feeble voice, reherandae voculae causa*, Cic.; v. mea, Prop.—II. *Meton.* A) *A weak sound or note, quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsæ voculae quam certæ et severæ?* Cic.—B) *A little or short word, incurrit hæc aëstra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, talk, remarks*, Cic.

VOGESUS, i. See VOESUS.

VOĀA, æ, f. *The hollow of the hand, or (acc. to Fest.) of the foot, the hollow hand*, Plin. *Prov.*: nec v. nec vestigium apparet or exstat, *of which there is no trace left*, Varr.

VOLATERRÆ, ōrum, f. *Volaterra, a city of Etruria, the most northerly of the confederation; now Volterra, Cic.; Liv.*

VOLATERRĀNUS, a, um (Volaterra). *Of or belonging to Volaterra, V. Vada, a maritime town in the territory of Volaterra: non Torre di Vado, Cic. Subst. plur., Volaterrani, ōrum, m., The inhabitants of Volaterra, Cic.*

VOLĀTICUS, a, um (volo). *Flying, winged.* I. *Prop.*, Plaut.—II. *Meton.* A) *Flighty, inconstant, transient, volatile*, O Academiam volaticam, Cic.; v. Psyche, App.—B) *Magical; but only subst.*: volatica, æ, f., *A witch, acc. to Fest.*

VOLĀTĪLIS, e (volvo). *Flying, winged.* I. *Prop.*: v. bestiae, Cic.; v. puer, i. e. Amor, Ov.—II. *Meton.* A) *Quick, fleet, swift, v. ferum, i. e. an arrow, Virg.; v. telum, Ov.*—B) *Fleeting, transitory, gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraque mobilis, Sen.; v. astas, Ov.*

VOLĀTUS, ōs, m. (volo). I. *A flying, flight, v. aquilæ, Cic.*—II. *Meton.*: *Any rapid motion, v. præceptis fatorum, Mart.*

VOLCÆ, ōrum, m. *Volca, a large tribe of Gallia Narbonensis, divided into Volcæ Arecomici,*

with the chief town Nemausus, now Nîmes, and Volcæ Tectosages, with the chief town Tolosa, now Toulouse, Cæs.

VOLEMA PIRA. *A kind of large pears (weighing nearly a pound), Col*

VŌLENS, ontis. I. *Part. of volo.*—II. *Adj.* A) *Willing, of its own free will, ready, v., nolens, Sen.; volens vos Turous adoro, Virg.*—B) 1) *Favorable, well inclined, v., propitius, Liv.; v. di, Sall.; v. animus, Id.* 2) *Subst., volentia, ium, n., Things pleasant or agreeable, rescribere volentia, Tac.*

VŌLĪTO, i v. intens. n. (volo). *To fly to and fro or about, to flit or flutter around, to fly often, to be in the habit of flying.* I. *Prop.* A) *aves v., Cic.; volitans alii (scarabæi) magno cum murmure, Plin.; volucris propter humum volitat, Ov.*—B) *Meton.*: *To be in rapid motion, to fly about, to hasten, tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic.; volitat ante oculos istorum Juba regis filius, Id.; v. tota acie, Liv.* *Of things: Atoms, Cic.; stellæ v., Id.; umbrae v., Virg.; voces v. per auras, Lucr.*—II. *Fig.*: *speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic.; si nostri animi... gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura ac labore, i. e. wish to be at large, or to take relaxation, Id.; nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, fly into a passion, Id.*

VOLNUS, VOLNERO, &c. See VULN.

VŌLO, vŏlūi, velle [vin' for visne, Plaut.; Ter.], v. a. (βούλομαι). *To will, be willing, wish, choose, have a mind, I. Gen. a) With inf.*: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic.; velim scire, Id.; v. tollere, Hor. b) *With acc. and inf.*: pater illum alterum (hiliun), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic.; iudicem me esse non doctorem volo, Id. c) *With acc.*: faciam, quod vultis, Cic.; si plura velim, Hor. d) *With ut*: volo, ut mihi respondeas... simul etiam illud volo, uti respondeas, &c., Cic. e) *With a simple subj.*: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic.; quam vellem Paestium nostrum oobiscum haberemus, Id.—II. *Esp.* A) *v. alqm, to wish to speak to any body, to wish any thing from any body, centuriones trium cohortium me velle postidre, Cic.; si quid ille se velit, Cæs.; si quid me vis, Plaut.*—B) *v. bene, male alicui, to wish (any body) well or ill, be favorably or unfavorably disposed to any body, jam diu ego haec et hic mihi volumus bene, Plaut.; utinam male qui mihi voluit, sic rideant, Ter.*—C) *v. alqd alicui causâ, to wish any one every thing good, to wish him well, Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omoia, Cic.*—D) *To will, i. e. to fix, determine, appoint (as a magistrat), majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, Cic.; qui (majores nostri) quam intelligenter... insui voluerunt, &c., Id. Hence, at the beginning of a bill or proposal for a law, velitis jubentis, as a request to the people that they would pass it, Id.*—E) *To be of opinion, to maintain, mean, say, quod miame illi voluit, Cic.; me vult fuisse Rhodî, Id.*—F) *quid sibi vult (res), what means, what signifies, nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, Cic.*

VŌLO, i v. n. *To fly.* I. *Prop.* A) *avis volat, Eon.; apes v., Ov. Prov.*: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut.—B) *Subst., volantes, ium (sc. aves), The flying ones, i. e. birds, Virg.; Lucr.*—II. *Meton.*: *To be in rapid motion,*

VOLONES.

to hasten, make speed, literæ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic.; veniet tempus et quidem celeriter: volat enim ætas, Id.; telum v., Liv.; per summa levis volat æquora curru, Virg.; fama v., Id.; et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor.

VOLONES, um, m. (volo). *The slaves who after the battle of Cannæ voluntarily enlisted in the Roman army, volunteers, Liv.*

VOLPES. See VULPES.

VOLSCI, ñrum, m. *The Volsci, a considerable tribe of Latinæ, Cic.*

VOLSCUS, a, um (Volsci). *Of or belonging to the Volsci, V. gens, Cic.; V. ager, Liv.*

VOLSINIENSIS, e (Volsinii). *Of or belonging to Volsinii, V. ager, Liv.; V. lacus, to the south of the town, now Lago di Bolsena, Plin. Subst. plur., Volsinienses, ium, m., The inhabitants of Volsinii, Liv.*

VOLSINIÛ [Vuls.], ñrum, m. *Volsinii, a town of Etruria; now Bolsena, Liv.*

VOLSUS, a, um, part. of vello.

VOLTURNUS, i. See VULTURNUS.

VOLTUS, us. See VULTUS.

VOLÛBILIS, e (volvo). *That turns or rolls itself or may be turned or rolled, rolling, voluble, I. Prop.: v. cœlum, Cic.; v. et rotundus deus, Id.; v. buxum, i. e. a spinning-top, Virg.; v. aurum, i. e. the golden apple, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Of style: Fluent, flowing, rapid, Appii Claudii volubilis, sed paulo fervidior erat oratio, Cic.; rotunda v.que sententia, Gell. Meton. of an orator: v. homo quadam præcipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic.—B) Of fortune: Changeable, inconsistent, fickle, vaga v.que fortuna, Cic.; (res) volubili orbe circumagi, Plin.*

VOLÛBILITAS, atis, f. (volubilis). *Movableness of an object round its centre, easy or rapid motion, volubility, I. Prop. A) v. mundi, Cic.—B) Meton.: Roundness, round figure, v. latissima capitis fracta, Ov.—II. Fig. A) Rapidity of discourse, v. linguæ, readiness of speech, fluency, Cic.; flumen verborum volubilitasque.—B) Changeableness, inconsistency, casus et v. fortune, Cic.*

VOLÛBILITER, adv. (volubilis) *Rapidly, fluently, funditur numerose et v. oratio, Cic.*

VOLÛCER, eris, c [genit. plur., volucrum, Cic. sp. Charis.; masc. volucris, Sil.; volucer fama, Petr.] (volo). I. Prop. A) 1) Flying, winged, v. bestia, Cic.; v. angues, Id.; v. deus, i. e. Mercury, Id. 2) Subst., volucris, is, f. (sc. avis) (m. only once, on account of flies, Cic. poet).—B) Meton. of things: Winged, flying, light, v. fumi, Virg.; v. auræ, nebulae, Id.; v. sagitta, Id.—II. Fig. A) Rapid, swift, fleet, nihil est tam volucrum quam maledictum, Cic.; v. somnus, Virg.—B) Esp.: Volatile, changeable, fleeting, fickle, v. fortuna, Cic.; v. gaudium, Hor.

VOLÛMEN, inis, n. (volvo). I. A) Any thing that is rolled, folded, or wound together, as a volume, writing, or book, v. plenum querele iniquissimæ, Cic.; tujs oraculis Chryppus totum volumen implevit, Id.; evolvet v. epistolarum.—B) Esp.: A book, i. e. a single part of a work or writing, disputationis tertium v., Cic.—II. An orb, circle, bend, winding, whirl, wave, coil, &c. A) Prop.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg.; v. siderum, a circum-

VOLUTO.

lar course, revolution, Id.; v. undæ, Luc.—B) Fig.: A revolution, change, turn, sortis humanæ volumina, Plin.

VOLÛNTARIUS, a, um (voluntas). I. A) That does any thing with a free will or of its own accord, voluntary, v. auxilia, Cic.; v. servi, Id.; v. militæ, volunteers, Cæs.; voluntarius ferocissimus quisque juvenum, Liv.—B) Subst., voluntarii, orum, m. (sc. milites), Volunteers, Cæs.—II. Meton. of things: v. mors, suicide, voluntary death, Cic.; v. servitus, Tac.; v. deditio, Id.

VOLÛNTAS, atis, f. (volo). Will, wish, inclination. I. Prop. A) Gen. 1) v. est, quæ quid cum ratione desiderat, Cic.; iudicium v.que multitudinis, Id.; quid esset suæ voluntatis, ostenderet, Cæs. 2) Adverbial phrases. a) sua (alcjs) voluntate, or simply voluntate, willingly, of one's own will, voluntarily: equidem, ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, &c., Cic.; reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, Id. b) ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, after one's will or desire, according to the will of any one: ad voluntatem loqui, so as to please others, Cic.; vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est, Id.; illud accidit præter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, Id.—B) Esp. 1) Inclination toward a person, good-will, favor, v. erga Cæsarem, Cic.; v. mutua, Id.; v. totius provinciæ erga Cæsarem, Cæs. 2) A last will or testament, testamentum ac v., Cic.—II. Meton.: A meaning, sense, signification, questio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, Quint.; verborum vis aut v., Id.

VOLÛPE or VÖLÛP, adv. (volvo). Agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly, facite vestro animo volupe, Plaut.; gaudeo et volupe est mihi, Id.; volup est Ter.

VOLÛPTABILIS, e (voluptas). Causing pleasure, pleasant, Plaut.

VOLÛPTARIUS, a, um (voluptas). Of or belonging to pleasure or sensual enjoyment, voluptuous, ego malo letitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic.; gustatus, sensus maxime v. susceptible of sensual enjoyment or pleasure, Id.; v. homo, devoted to sensual enjoyment, Id.

VOLÛPTAS, atis, f. (volupe). I. A) Pleasure, enjoyment, delight, of mind or body (in good or bad sense), omne id, quo gaudemus, v. est, Cic.; v. corporis, Id.; capere v. ex aliqua re, Id.; a voluptatibus, i. e. maîtres des plaisirs, Suet.—B) Personified as a deity: Voluptas, Cic.—II. Meton. A) As a term of endearment: mea voluptas, my delight, my charmer, Virg.; Plaut.—B) Plur.: Public exhibitions, games, shows (given to amuse the people), Cic.

VOLÛPTUOSUS, a, um (voluptas). Full of pleasure or delight, delightful, Plin.

VOLÛTABRUM, i, n. (voluto). A place in which swine wallow, wallowing-place, mud, Virg.

VOLÛTABUNDUS, a, um (voluto). That rolls about or wallows, Cic.

VOLÛTATIO, onis, f. A rolling, rolling about. I. Prop.: volutationes corporis, Cic.; v. in luto, Plin.—II. Fig. A) Mental disquietude, restlessness, Sen.—B) Inconstancy, Id.

VOLÛTO, i, v. intens. a. (volvo). To roll, tumble, turn, wind much or often; to roll, tum-

VOLUTUS.

ble, &c., about. I. *Prop.*: quem (Verrum) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigis invenimus, Cic.; v. se in pulvere, Plin.; v. pilas e fimo pedibus, to form by rolling together, Id.; genua amplexus genibusque volutans hærebat, Virg.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.*: quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, are wallowing or immersed in, Cic.; v. vocem per ampla atria, Virg.—B) *Esp.*: To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect upon, think of, consider, v. alqd animo, Cic.; v. alqd in suino, Liv.; v. alqd secum, Virg.; v. rem in pectore, Plaut.

VOLUTUS, a, um, part. of volvo.

VOLVA [vulva], æ, f. (volvo). *An integument covering, wrapper, husk.* I. *Gen.*: v. fungorum, Plin.—II. *Esp.*: The womb, matrix (of the human race and of animals), Plin.

VOLVO, volvi, vólutum, 3 v. a. (ἐλύνω, ἔλυνω, to wind about). To roll, turn, or wind round or about, to roll along. I. *Prop. A) v. libros, to unroll, find a passage in a writing, turn over, Cic.; v. orbem, to form an orb or circle, Liv.; v. pilas, to form by rolling together, Plin.; v. oculos huc illuc, Virg.—B) To roll or turn (itself) round or about, cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic.; illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Id.; volvi humi, Virg.; lacrimas volvuntur inanes, flav., Id.—II. *Fig. A) Gen.*: v. celeriter verba, to roll or pour forth, i. e. utter fluently, Cic.; v. sententias facile verbis, Id.; volventibus annis, in the course of years, Virg.; v. casus, to undergo, Id.—B) *Esp.*: To turn over or revolve in one's mind, to reflect or think upon, consider, v. alqd cum animo, Sall.; v. multa secum, Id.; v. alqd sub pectore, Virg.*

VOMER, eris, m. [nom. sing., vomis, Col.]. A ploughshare, Cic.

VOMICÆ, æ, f. I. *Prop. A) A suppurated tumor, imposthume, abscess, sore, Cic.—B) Meton., of stones: A bunch, flaw, Plin.—II. *Fig.*: A plague, pest, evil, curse, Suet.*

VOMICUS, a, um (vomica). Disgusting, foul, noxious, v. morbus, Sen.

VOMIS, eris. See VOMER.

VOMITIO, ónis, f. (vomo). I. The act of vomiting, a vomiting, Cic.—II. That which is vomited, vomit, Plin.

VOMITO, are, v. intens. a. (vomo). To vomit, Suet.

VOMITOR, óris, m. (vomo). One who vomits, Sep.

VOMITÓRIUS, a, um (vomo). I. That causes vomiting, emetic, v. bulbus, Plin.—II. *Subst. meton., vomitória, órum, n., The avenues or passages leading to the people's seats in the theatre (because they vomited forth, as it were, crowds of people), acc. to Maer.*

VOMITUS, ús, m. (vomo). I. A vomiting or throwing up from the stomach, Plin.—II. *Meton. A) That which is thrown up or vomited, vomit, Plin.—B) Also as term of reproach for a disgusting person, Plaut.*

VÓMO, úi, itum, 3 v. n. and a. (ἐμέω). I. A) To vomit, throw up from the stomach, v. post coenam, Cic.; hors tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Id.—B) *Meton.*: To discharge itself, qua largius vomit (Padus), empties itself into the sea, Plin.—II. To discharge by vomiting, to bring up. A) *Prop.*: v. sanguinem, Plin.—B)

VOVEO.

Meton.: To eject, throw up, v. nudam, Virg.; v. fumum, Id.; v. animam, to breathe out, exhale, Id.; v. argentum, to deliver up again, to restore, Plaut.

VÓPISCUS, i, m. One of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other, Plin.

VÓPISCUS, i, m. *Vopiscus, a Roman family name; e. g. L. Julius V., Liv.; Flavius V., a historian under Constantine the Great.*

VÓRACITAS, átis, f. (vorax). Ravenousness, voracity. I. *Prop.*, Eutr.—II. *Meton.* of fire, Plin.

VÓRAGO, ínís, f. (voró). A chasm, abyss, bottomless depth, deep pit. I. *Prop.*: summensus equus voraginibus, Cic.; explere voraginem conjectu terra, Liv.; v. ventris, Ov.—II. *Meton.*: voragines scopulique rei publice, i. e. destruction, ruin, Cic.; gurgis et v. patrimonii, squandered, Id.; v. aut gurgis vitiorum, abyss, Id.

VÓRAX, acís (voró). That swallows greedily and in great quantities, gluttonous, devouring, voracious, quæ Charybdis tam vorax? Cic.; v. venter, Ov.; voracior igois, Id.

VÓRO, i v. a. (βόρᾶ, βιβρώσκω). To devour, gulp down, swallow greedily, eat up. I. A) *Prop.*: animalium alia sugunt, alia carpuunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic.; (apes) v. mella avidè, Plin.; v. Lucrina (ostrea), Mart.; also to swallow or take (medicine), Id. *Prov.*: meus hic est, hamum vorat, bites, takes the bait, Plaut.—B) *Meton.*: idem in reliquis generis ejus (murchinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, may have squandered, Plin.; (rapidus vortex) v. navem, Virg.; vorat hæc (Charybdis) Ov.; v. viam, to pass over quickly, Catull.—II. *Fig.*: To pursue eagerly or passionately, v. literas, Cic.

VORSO, VORSORIUS, VORSUM, &c. See VERS.

VORTEX, VORTICOSUS, VORTO. See VERT.

VOS, pron. See TU.

VOSTER, tra, trum. See VESTER.

VÓTIFER, éris, árum (votum, fero). Bearing vows, or things devoted to a deity, Stat.

VÓTIVUS, a, um (votum). I. Of or belonging to a vow, vowed, devoted, v. ludi, Cic.; v. legatio, i. e. which a person undertook under pretence of fulfilling a vow, Id.; v. tabular, Her.—II. That happens according to one's wish, welcome, agreeable, App.

VÓTUM, i, n. (voveo). I. A vow. A) *Prop.*: qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic.; v. nefaria, Id.; obstrictum esse religione voti, Id.; suscipere v., Id.; ex voto, agreeably to a vow, Hor.; v. solvere or reddere, to fulfill one's vow, Cic.—B) *Meton.*: Any thing vowed or solemnly promised, lustrumque Jovi votisque incendimus aras, incense, sacrifice, Virg.; Dansi in voto (i. e. in equo Trojano) latent, Petr.—II. *Meton.*: A wish, desire, v. nocturna, Cic.; sed hoc v. est, is only a wish, Quint.; v. est, ut, it is to be wished that, Cels.; audire dii mea vota, Hor.; hoc erat in votis, this I wished, Id.; an venit in votum Attalæis ex uribus una, Id.; voti compotem facere alicquem, to grant any one's wish, Liv.

VÓTUS, a, um, part. of voveo.

VÓVEO, vóvi, vótum, 2 v. a. I. *Prop.*: To vow, promise solemnly, or devote any thing to a deity, neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic.; v. capita pro salute patriæ, Id.; v. votum

pro militibus, Liv.; templa publice vota et dedicata, Cic.; voti ludi, Liv.; v. victima pro reducto, Ov.; vota vindemia Tyrrheno regi, solemnly promised, Id.—II. *Meton.*: To wish, wish for, elige quod voveas, Ov.; quæ voveam, duo sunt minime ut, &c., Id.; quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumnio? Hor.

VOX, vocis, f. I. *The voice; a sound, tone; a crying or calling out*, mira est quædam natura vocis, &c., Cic.; v. magna, Id.; v. summa, Hor.; exercere vocem, Plaut.—II. *Meton.* A) *A word, saying; a sentence; speech, language, &c.*, dico, Epicurum non intelligere quid sonet hæc v., id est, quæ res huic voci subjiciatur, Cic.; exprimere v., Id.; nulla tamen vox est ab iis audita populi Romani majestate indigna, Cæs.; ex percussione nostrorum vocibus Gallorum ac mercatorum, &c., Id.; v. contumeliosæ, terms of reproach, Id.; necit vox missa reverti, Hor.; deripere lunam vocibus, with formal incantations, magical words, Hor.—B) *Language, tongue, speech [sermo]*, quum civem e voce cognovisset, Just.; cultus hominum recentem voce formaticatus (Mercurius), Hor.—C) *An accent, tone, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem*, Cic.

VULCÂNĀLIS [Volc.], e (Vulcanus). *Of or belonging to Vulcan*, V. flamen, Varr. *Subst.* a) *Vulcanus* [Volc.], alia, n., *The temple of Vulcan*, Plin. b) *Vulcânalia, ñrum, n.*, *A yearly festival (on the 23d of August), in honor of Vulcan*, Plin.

VULCĀNIUS [Volc.], a, um (Vulcanus). *Of or belonging to Vulcan*, V. arma, Cic.; V. Lemnos, devoted or consecrated to Vulcan, Ov.; V. acies, a large line of fire, Virg.

VULCANUS [Volc.], i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter, and Juno*, Cic.

VULGĀRIS [volg.], e (vulgus). *Of or belonging to the multitude, belonging to all, common, ordinary, general; that happens every day, usual, of common occurrence, in omni arte, cujus usus v. non sit*, Cic.; v. popularis que acsus, Id.; v. liberalitas, displayed toward all, Id.; v. opinio, Id.; vulgare est, it is common, Plin.

VULGĀRITER [volg.], adv. (vulgaris). *In a common or ordinary manner, commonly, vulgarly*, v. scribere, Cic.; Plin.

VULGĀTOR [volg.], ñris, m. (vulgo). *One that makes a thing generally known, a divulgèr, blabber*, v. taciti, i. e. *Tantalus*, Ov.

VULGĀTUS [volg.], a, um. I. *Common, ordinary, general, vulgatissimi sensus*, Quint.—II. *Esp.* A) *Well-known, notorious, vulgariter fama*, Liv.—B) *Common, public, vulgatissimæ meretrices*, Suet.

VULGO and VOLGO, obl. adv. (vulgus). *In general, generally, commonly; altogether; every where; at all times; without distinction, indiscriminately, &c.* dum locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Univeros, Cic.; v. Inquebatur, generally, Id.; v. ostendere ac proferre, before all the world, publicly, Id.; v. totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Cæs.; victum v. quarere, publicly, Ter.

VULGO and VOLGO, I v. o. (vulgus). *To spread among the people, to impart to all, to make public or common*. I. Gen.: v. morbos, Liv.; v. rem, i. e. to make every one partake in, Id.; v. librum, to publish, Quint. *Mid.*: vulgari

cum privatis, to mix with, make one's self common, Liv.—II. *Esp.* A) *To make known among the people, to spread abroad, publish, divulge*, non quod ego vulgari faciurus pro omnes velim, Liv.; hæc atque alia vulgantibus, Tac.—B) *To make common, to prostitute*, Liv.

VULGUS [volg.], i, n. [sometimes m.] (*Æol.* folk; *Tatar* pulk; *Sanser.* bâla, akin to *populus*). *The great mass of the people, the people in general, the public, every body*. I. Gen.: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, &c.; Cic.; quod in vulgus gratum asse sentimus, in general to the greater number, Id.; apio gretia in vulgo est, in general, Plin.—II. *Esp.* A) *A multitude, mass, heap, great number*, v. patronorum, Cic.; v. servorum, Ter.; v. densum (ombrarum), Hor.—B) *The multitude, the common people, the populace, the vulgar*, sapientia iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic.; fani pulchritudo et vetustas Præcæstinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgo, with the common people or the vulgar, Id.; quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos, Hor.; odi profanum vulgus, Id.

VULNERĀTIŌ [voln.], ñnis, f. (vulnero). *A wounding*. I. *Prop.*, Cic.—II. *Fig.*: *A injuring*, v. famæ, salutia, Cic.

VULNERŌ [voln.], I v. a. (vulnus). *To wound, injure, hurt*. I. *Prop.*: vulnerari acie ipaa et ferri viribus, Cic.; v. alqm, Cæs.; plerosque jacula tormentia aut menu missa vulnerabant, Sall.—II. *Fig.*: v. alqm voce, Cic.; v. animum alqje, Liv.

VULNIFYCUS [voln.], a, um (vulnus, facio). *That inflicts or causes wounds, wounding*, v. chalybis, Virg.; v. sus, Ov.; v. telum, Id.

VULNUS [voln.], ñris, n. (akin to *ulciscor* and *δάλυμι*). *A wound*. I. A) *Prop.*: v. in latere, Cic.; claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Id.; excipere v., Id.; multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Cæs.; sustinere v., Cæs.; vulnerebus confectus, Liv.—B) *Meton.*: *Any injury caused by a stab, cut, stroke, &c.*, vulneribus donec pullatim evicta (orans) supremum coegemuit, Virg.—II. *Fig.*: *Hurt, damage, detriment; also of the mind, grief, anguish, distress, &c.*, fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic.; hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quæ consensuise videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic.

VULPECŪLA, æ, f. dim. (vulpes). *A little fox*, Cic.

VULPES [volp.], is, f. (*nom.* vulpis, *Avien.*) (ἀλώπηξ). I. *A fox*, Plin. *Prov.*: jungere vulpes, denoting any thing impossible, Virg.; v. pilum mutat, non mores, Suet.—II. *Meton.*: v. mariora, a kind of shark (Squalus alopecia, L.), Plin.

VULPINUS [volp.], a, um (vulpes). *Of or belonging to a fox*, v. lingua, Plin.

VULSELLA, æ. See VOLSELLA.

VULSINIENSES, ñrum, and VULSINI, ñrum. See VOLS.

VULSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of vello*.—II. *Adj.* A) 1) *Hairless, beardless, bald, smooth soft*, Quint. 2) *Fig.*: v. mens, *offensive*, Mart.—B) *Afflicted with spasms*, Plin.

VULTICŪLUS [volt.], i, m. dim. (vultus). *A look, the countenance, non te Brutii nostri v. ab ista oratione deterret? serious or grave look*, Cic.

VULTŪSUS [volt.], a, um (vultus). *Full of*

VULTUR.

looks, making faces, using artificial expressions of countenance, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic.; v. pronunciation, Quint.

VULTUR [volt], ūris, m. [nom. vulturus, Enn.]. I. A vulture, Liv. Prop.: vultur profert cornua, implying something impossible, Claud.—II. Meton., of n covetous or rapacious man, Sen.; Mart.

VULTUR [Volt.], ūris, m. Vultur, a mountain of Apulia, near Venusii; now Voltore, Hor.; hence the name of a wind, Vulturinus ventus, i. e. southeast by south, Plin.

VULTURIUS [volt.], ūi, m. (vultur). I. Prop.: A vulture, Plaut; Lucr.—II. Meton. A) A rapacious or covetous man, v. illius provinciam imperator, Cic.—B) An unfortunate throw at dice, jactit vultorios quatuor, Plaut.

VULturnum [Volt.], i, n. Vulturnum, a town of Campania, at the mouth of the River Vulturinus; now Castel Volturmo, Liv.

VULturnus [Volt.], i, m. Vulturnus, the chief river in Campania, rising in the Apennines, in Samnium, and falling into the Lower Sea; now Volturmo, Liv.

VULturnus [Volt.], a, um (Vulturnus). Of or belonging to the river Vulturinus, V. mare, Plin.

VULturnus VENTUS. See VULTUR.

VULTUS [volt.], ūs, m. (volo, velle). The countenance, mien, aspect, look, features. I. Prop. A) is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in suimante esse præter hominem potest, Cic.; oculi, supercilia, frons, v. denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulsi, Id.—B) Esp.: An angry or stern countenance, a serious, grave, or gloomy aspect, Tac.—II. Meton. gen. A) The face, v. simiae, Cœl. ap. Cic.; brachia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor.—B) Meton. 1) A picture, image, portrait, Plin. 2) The face or external form of a person or thing, features, v. salis placidi, Virg.; v. naturæ, Ov.

VULVA, æ, and VULVULA, æ. See VOLV.

X.

X, x, containing a combination of the letter s with any of the c-sounds and with h; hence in inscriptions we find very often the X followed by a C or S. As a numeral, X, denotes 10 (i. e. two V's joined at the apices).

XANTHIPPE, Æs, f. (Ξανθίπη). Xanthippe, the wife of Socrates, Cic.

XANTHIPPIUS, i, m. (Ξάνθιππος). Xanthippus. 1. The father of Pericles, Cic. 2. A Lacedæmonian who mnds Regulus prisoner, Cic.

XANTHUS, i, m. (Ξάνθος). Xanthus, the name of several rivers. 1. A river in Troas, the same as the Scamander, Plin. 2. A river of Lycia, flowing past a town of the same name, Mel. 3. A small river of Epirus, Virg.

XENIUM, ūi, n. (ξένιον). I. A present given or sent to a guest or friend, Plin.; Vitr. Hence, Xenia. The title of the 13th book of the Epigrams of Martius, treating of things usually sent as presents to guests.—II. Meton.: Any present, Plin.

XENO, ōnis, m. (ξένω). Xeno, an Epicurean philosopher of Athens Cic.

ZANCLE.

XENOCRATES, is, m. (Ξενοκράτης). Xenocrates, a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon, Cic.

XENOPHANES, is, m. (Ξενοφάνης). Xenophanes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, Cic.

XENOPHON, ōntis, m. (Ξενοφών). Xenophon, a well-known Greek historian and philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and general of the Athenians under Cyrus the Younger, Cic.

XENOPHONTEUS or -IUS, a, um (Ξενοφόντειος). Of or belonging to Xenophon, X. genus sermōnis, Cic.; X. Hercules, i. e. mentioned by him, Id.

XERAMPÉLYNE, arum, f. (Ξερραπέλινα) (æc vestes). Garments of a dark-red color, Juv.

XIPHIAS, æ, m. (ξίφιας). 1. The sword-fish, Plin.; Ov.—II. A comet with a sword-shaped tail, Plin.

XIPHION, ūi, n. (ξίφιόν). Sword-grass, i. q. gladiolus, Plin.

XYLINUM, i, n. (ξύλινον). Cotton, Plin.

XYLOBALSAMUM, i, n. (ξύλοβάλσαμον). The wood of the balsam-tree, Plin.

XYLÖCINNAMÖMUM, i, n. (ξύλοκιννάμωμον). The wood of the cinnamon-tree, Plin.

XYLON, i, n. (ξύλον). The cotton-tree, Plin.

XYSTUS, æ, m. [xystum, Vitr.] (ξύστος). I. A broad covered gallery or arcade, in which the Greek wrestlers used to practice during the winter, Vitr.—II. With the Romans, an open walk for promenading, &c., Cic.

Y.

Y, y. This letter was not received into the Latin alphabet; it is commonly represented by u, and sometimes by o and i.

Z.

Z, z, a letter borrowed from the Greek; in Latin writers it occurs only in foreign words, in which it was pronounced sometimes like ds, and sometimes like ss; hence the unsettled orthography, e. g. of Zmyrns and Smyrna, zmaragdus and smaragdus, and the change of Ζάκυνθος into Saguntum: thus ζυγόν is changed into jugum; the form zeta for diæta is owing to the interchange of z and dz.

ZACYNTHIUS, a, um (Zacynthus). Of or belonging to Zacynthus, Z. bitumen, Plin.

ZACYNTHUS or -OS, i, f. (Ζάκυνθος). Zacynthus, an island of the Ionian Sea; now Zante, Plin.

ZÁLEUCUS, i, m. (Ζάλευκος). Zaleucus, the lawgiver of the Locri, Cic.

ZÁMA, æ, f. (Ζάμα). Zama. 1. A small place in Numidia, famous for the victory of Scipio over Hannibal, Liv. 2. Another town of Numidia, with the epithet regia, the residence of Juba, Sall.

ZÁMIA, æ, f. (ζαμία). Damage, loss, Plaut.

ZÁMOLXIS, is, m. (Ζάμολξίς). Zamolxis, a Getan, who, after having been a slave among the Greeks, returned to the Getæ, and introduced civilization among them. He was regarded by them after death as a deity, Cic.

ZANCLÆUS, s, um (Zancle). Of or belonging to Zancle, Z. arena, i. e. Sicily, Ov.

ZANCLE, Æs, f. (Ζαγκλή). Zancle, the ancient

ZANCLEIUS.

name of the town Messana (Messina), in Sicily, Ov.; Sil.

ZANCLEIUS, a, um (Zancle). Of or belonging to Zancle, Z. moenia, i. e. Messina, Sil.; Ov.

ZEA, æ, f. (ζέα, ζεά). I. A kind of grain, spelt (Triticum spelta, L.), Plin.——II. A kind of rose-mary, App.

ZELŌTYPIA, æ, f. (ζηλοτυπία). Jealousy, Plin. ZELŌTYPIUS, s, um (ζηλότυπος). I. Jealous, Juv.——II. Subst. A) zelotypus, i, m., A jealous man, Quint.——B) zelotypa, æ, f., A jealous woman, Petr.

ZENO or ZENON, ōnis, m. (Ζήνων). Zeno, the name of several Greek philosophers. 1. The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium, in Cyprus, Cic. 2. A philosopher of Elea, Cic. 3. An Epicurean philosopher, teacher of Cicero and Atticus, Cic.

ZEPHYRITIS, idis, f. (Ζεφυρίτις). A name given to the deified Arsinoë, wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Catull.; conf. Plin.

ZEPHYRIUS, a, um (Ζεφύριος). Of or belonging to the west wind, Z. ova, wind-eggs, Plin.

ZEPHYRUS, i, m. (Ζεφύρος). A gentle west wind, a zephyr, light breeze [Favonius]. I. Prop., Plin.——II. Meton. poet.: Wind, in general, Virg.

ZETA, æ. See ΔΙΕΤΑ.

ZĒTA, indecl. n. (ζῆτα). The Greek letter Zeta, Aus.

ZĒTES, æ, m. (Ζήτης). Zetes, brother of Calais, son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts, Ov.

ZĒTHUS, i, m. (Ζήθος). Zethus, a son of Jupiter by Antiope, brother of Amphion, Cic.

ZĒUGMA, ætis, n. (Ζεύγμα). Zeugma, a city of Syria, on the western bank of the Euphrates, at a point where the river was crossed by a bridge of boats, whence the name; now probably Rumkaleh, Plin.

ZĒUXIS, is and idis, m. (Ζεύξις). Zeuxis, a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Heraclea, on the Euxine, flourished B. C. 424-400, Cic.

ZINGIBĒRI, indecl. n. [zingiber, ēris, n., Cels.] (ζινγίβερι). Ginger, Plin.

ZĪZYPHUM, i, n. (ζίζυφον). The fruit of the jujub-tree, Plin.

ZĪZYPHUS, i, m. (ζίζυφος). The jujub-tree, Col.

ZMARAGDUS, i. See SMARAGDUS.

ZMYRNA and ZMYRNÆUS, a, um. See SMYRN.

ZŌYLUS, i, m. (Ζώϊλος). Zoilus, a grammarian,

ZYTHUM.

a native of Amphipolis, celebrated for the asperity with which he assailed the productions of Homer. He flourished in the time of Philip of Macedon, Vitr. Meton.: A bitter censurer, Ov.

ZŌNA, æ, f. (ζώνη). A belt, girdle. I. Prop., Ov.——II. Meton. A) A belt to carry money in, a money-belt, purse, Hor.——B) Orion's Belt, a constellation, Ov.——C) A line forming a ring or belt round a precious stone, Plin.——D) One of the imaginary circles which divide the heavens and the earth into five parts, a zone, Plin.——E) A kind of cutaneous inflammation, extending round the middle of the body, which sometimes proves fatal, the shingles, i. q. zoster, Scrib.

ZŌNĀLIS, e (zona). Of or belonging to a zone (of the heavens), z. ambitus, Macr.

ZŌNĀRIUS, a, um (zona). I. Of or belonging to a belt or girdle, z. sector, a cut-purse, Plaut.——II. Subst., zonarius, ii, m., A maker of girdles, Cic.

ZŌNŪLA, æ, f. (zona). A small belt or girdle, Catull.

ZŌPHŌRUS, i, m. (ζωφόρος). In Archt.: The frieze, i. e. the part of a column between the architrave (epistylum) and the cornice (coronis), Vitr.

ZŌPYRUS, i, m. (Ζώπυρος). 1. Zopyrus, a celebrated physiognomist, Cic. 2. A Persian nobleman, who mutilated himself, for the sake of taking Babylon in this stratagem, Just.

ZŌRŌĀSTRES, is, m. Zoroaster, the lawgiver of the Medes, Plin.

ZŌRŌĀSTRĒUS, a, um (Zoroastres). Of or belonging to Zoroaster, Z. susurri, i. e. magical, Prud.

ZŌSTER, ēris, m. (ζωστήρ, a girdle, belt). A kind of cutaneous inflammation, otherwise called herpes or zona, the shingles, Plin.

ZŌTHĒCA, æ, f. (ζωθήκη). A cabinet, small private chamber, a closet, boudoir; for sleeping in the day, Plin.

ZŌTHĒCŪLA, æ, f. dim. (zotheca). A small cabinet, closet, or boudoir, Plin.

ZŪGĪA, æ, f. (ζυγία). I. A kind of tree, otherwise called carpinus, the horn-beam, Plin.——II. A) zygia tibia, a flute made of that wood, played at marriages, App. Hence, also——B) Zygia, the name of Juno, as goddess of matrimony, App.

ZŪTHUM, i, n. (ζύθος). A drink made from barley or other grain by the Egyptians, beer, Plin.

PART SECOND.



ENGLISH-LATIN.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<p><i>a. or adj.</i> adjective.</p> <p><i>adv.</i> adverb.</p> <p><i>conj.</i> conjunction.</p> <p><i>fig.</i> figuratively.</p> <p><i>interj.</i> interjection.</p> <p><i>L.</i> Linnæus.</p> <p><i>metaph.</i> metaphorically.</p> <p><i>num.</i> numeral.</p> <p><i>part.</i> participle.</p> <p><i>pl.</i> plural.</p> <p><i>poet.</i> poetically.</p> <p><i>pret.</i> preterite.</p> <p><i>pron.</i> pronoun.</p> <p><i>prep.</i> preposition.</p>	<p><i>sc. (scilicet)</i> namely.</p> <p><i>sing.</i> singular.</p> <p><i>subst.</i> substantive.</p> <p><i>v. a.</i> verb active.</p> <p><i>v. n.</i> verb nenter.</p> <p><i>alicjs</i> alicujus.</p> <p><i>alqa</i> aliqua.</p> <p><i>alqam</i> aliquam.</p> <p><i>alqm</i> aliquem.</p> <p><i>alqd</i> { aliquid.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2.5em;">aliquod.</p> <p><i>alqo</i> aliquo.</p> <p><i>alqs</i> aliquis.</p> <p>† denotes a word not classical.</p>
---	---

PART II.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

A.

A or AN. 1) The indefinite article is not expressed in Latin; as, *I am a man*, homo sum.—2) An indefinite pronoun, for *any*, aliquis; as, *there is a man*, adest homo aliquis; *in the definition of a thing*, in definitione rei alicujus.—3) An indefinite pronoun marking a certain condition or relation, for *a certain*, quidam; as, *a man told me*, quidam mihi naravit; *Fabius*, a *Pelignian*, Fabius, Peligous quidam.—4) Collectively; as, *many a man*, multi; *many a kindness*, multa beneficia.—5) In a comparison; as, *such a man*, talis; *so great a man*, tantus vir.—6) As a numeral, for *one*, unus; *all to a man*, ad unum omnes; *not a man*, ne unus quidem.—7) For *each*; as, *twice a week*, bis in hebdomada; *once a year*, semel singulis annis; *one out of a tribe*, singuli ex singulis tribubus; *four acres a man*, quaterna in singulos jugera; *two at a time*, or *two apiece*, bini.

A, a preposition meaning *on*, before the English participle, after a verb of motion, is expressed in Latin by the first supine without a preposition; as, *I go a hunting*, eo venatum; *I go a fishing*, eo piscatum; *I go a walking*, eo ambulatum.

ABALIENATE, *to*, abalienare, alienare, abdicare. ABANDON, *to*, derelinquere, deserere, destituere, renunciare; dimittere, abjicere, deponere; desistere aliq re *and* de re; *to a. one's self to*, totum se dedere, dare, tradere alicui or alicui rei; *to a. hope*, spem abjicere; *to a. a siege*, obsidione desistere.

ABANDONED, *adj.* 1) (*forsaken*), derelictus, desertus, destitutus, renuciatus; *a. by hope*, a spe destitutus.—2) (*given up*), deditus, traditus.—3) (*wicked*), perditus, profligatus, flagitiosus, scelestus.

ABANDONING or ABANDONMENT, *subst.*, derelictio, destitutio.

ABASE, *to*, dejicere, deprimere, minuere, humiliare; *to a. one's self*, sibi derogare, se abjicere.

ABASEMENT or ABASING, *subst.*, dejectio, depressio, humiliatio, imminutio; *a. of one's self*, derogatio sui.

ABASH, *to*, pudore alqm efficere, pudorem alicui incutere, injicere; sensu dedecoris efficere; confundere.

ABASHED, *adj.*, dedecoris sensu affectus, pudore affectus, pudefactus; *to be a.*, pudorem contrahere.

ABASHING, *subst.*, dedecoris census, pudor incensus, pudor contractus.

ABATE, *to.* 1) *v. a.*, minuere, imminuere, levare (pretium, annonam) remittere, subducere (alqd or

ABHOR.

de alqa re), partem aliquam condonare; *to a. a man's courage*, alqis animum frangere, reprimere, percellere; *to a. one's power*, potestatem alqis refringere.—2) *v. n.*, imminui, decrescere, remitti, se remittere, diminui; *the heat abates*, aestus defervescit.

ABATEMENT or ABATING, *subst.*, detractio, subductio, deminutio, imminutio, deductio; *to make an a.*, alqd de summa remittere; *a. of a disease*, remissio morbi; *an a. of a writ*, exceptio dilatoris.

ABBACY, *subst.*, cœnobiarchæ dignitas, cœnobiarchia.

ABBESS or ABBATESS, *subst.*, mulier cœnobiae astitens, abbatisa.

ABBEY, *subst.*, cœnobium, abbatia.

ABBOT, *subst.*, abbas, cœnobiae praefectus, cœnobiarcha, archimandrita.

ABBOTSHIP, *an*, abbatia muuus.

ABBREVIATE, *to*, abbreviare, contrahere, in angustum cogere, in compendium redigere.

ABBREVIATING or ABBREVIATION, *subst.*, contractio; compendium, scripturae compendium; *to take down in writing by abbreviations*, per compendia excipere alqd.

ABBREVIATOR, *subst.*, qui contrahit, qui in compendium redigit.

ABDICATE, *to*, a se alienare; abdicare; magistratu se abdicare, magistratum deponere.

ABDICATING or ABDICATION, *subst.*, abdicatio; alienatio; abdicatio muoeris.

ABDOMEN, *subst.*, abdomen, venter.

ABDOMINOUS, *adj.*, abdomine tardus, ventriosus, ventrosus.

ABDUCTION, *subst.*, abductio, raptus.

ABED (ON BED), in lecto; *being a.*, in lecto decumbens; *to be a.*, in lecto esse, decumbere, jacere, cubare.

ABERRATION, *subst.*, error, declinatio; (*of stars, of the light*), aberratio; (*of mind*), alienatio mentis, error mentis.

ABET, *to.* 1) (*aid*), adjuvare, auxiliari, sustinere; suppetias ferre, favere alicui; alqis partes tueri, ab alqo stare; vindicare.—2) (*set on, encourage*), impellere, incitare, instigare.

ABETTING, *subst.*, suasio, instigatio.

ABETTOR, *subst.*, adjutor, administer, socius, satellites; instigator, concitator, impulsor, stimulator.

ABHOR, *to*, abhorrere ab, detestari, fastidire, averrari, abominari, odisse; repudiare, respuere, rejicere.

ABHORRENCE.

ABHORRENCE or ABHORRING, *subst.*, abominatio, detestatio, averratio, odium.

ABHORRENT, *adj.*, abhorrens ab, detestans; (*contrary to, inconsistent with*), alienum ab re.

AEIDE, (to. 1) *v. n.* (*tarry, dwell*), morari, commorari, habitare; (*last, continue*), durare, perdurare, permanere, perstare, persistere.—2) *v. a.* (*await, tarry for*), prætolari, opperiri, expectare; (*be at hand, threaten*), manere aliquid, impendere alicui; (*tear, endure*), ferre, perferre, durare, tolerare, sustinere, perpeti.

ABIDING, *subst.* (*continuing*), commoratio, mansio; (*dwelling*), habitatio; (*suffering*), perpassio, toleratio; (*tarrying*), expectatio.

ABILITY, *subst.* (*power*), virtus, facultas, potentia; (*strength*), robor; (*riches*), opes, divitiæ; (*one's circumstances*), res; (*abilities*), dotes animi, ingenium; (*skills*), peritia, scientia, sollertia.

ABJECT, *adj.*, abjectus, contemptus, humilis; *nu a.*, homo nihili, cullius pretii, nullo in numero, vilis, profugatus.

ABJECTNESS, *subst.*, illiberalitas, animus abjectus; vilitas; animi abjectio, debilitatio.

ABJURATION, *subst.*, abjuratio, ejuratio, abdicatio.

ABJURE, *to* (*for swear*), abjurare; (*renounce*), ejurare, renunciare.

ABJURED, *adject.* (*for sworn*), abjuratus; (*renounced*), ejuratus, renunciatus.

ABJURING, *subst.*, eame *as* abjuratio.

ABLATIVE CASE, *suferendi casus, sextus casus.*

ABLE, *adj.* (*fit*), capax aliquid rei, idoneus ad rem; (*powerful*), potens; (*strong*), fortis robustus, validus; (*skillful*), gnarus, peritus, sollera; (*wealthy*), dives, opulentus; (*a. to rule one's self*), compos sui, potens sui; (*a. to bear envy*), invidiæ par; (*a. to bear something*), patiens aliquid rei. *I am a.*, possum, queo, valeo; *as far as I am a.*, ut possum, quantum possum or potero, pro mea viribus, pro mea parte; *he was an a. speaker*, multum valuit dicendo; *I am very able, præpolleo, prævaleo. More or very a.*, præpollens, præpotens, prævalidus.

ABLE-BODIED, *adj.*, robustus, firmus, fortis, validus.

ABLENESS, *subst.* (*fitness*), habilitas; (*skillfulness*), peritia, scientia; (*strength*), fortitudo, robor, vires; (*wealth*), opulentia.

ABLEPSY, *subst.* (*ἀβλεψία*), cæcitas.

ABLUTION, *subst.*, ablutio.

ABLY, *adv.*, fortiter, strenue; ingeniose, sollerter, periter; beoe.

ABNEGATION, *subst.*, negatio.

ABNORMOUS, *adj.*, abnormis, enormis.

ABOARD (ON BOARD), *adv.*, in navi; *to be a.*, in navi esse or versari; *to go a.*, navem conscendere.

ABODE, *subst.* (*a dwelling*), habitatio, sedes, domicilium; (*tarrying*), commoratio, mansio, statio; *an a. in the country*, rusticatio.

ABOLISH, *to* (*put an end to, destroy*), extinguere, exterminare, delere, tollere, perdere; (*raise out*), expungere, obliterare; (*abrogate, annul*), abolere, abrogare, rescindere.

ABOLISHABLE, *adj.*, delebilis, quod antiquari potest.

ABOLISHING or ABOLITION, *subst.*, abolitio, abrogatio, sublatio, perditio.

ABOMINABLE, *adj.*, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis, execrandus, execrabilis.

ABOVE.

ABOMINABLY, *adv.*, fœde, odiose, turpiter, nefarie.

ABOMINATE, *to*, abominari, abhorrere, detestari, fugere, execrari.

ABOMINATION, *subst.*, detestatio, odium; res execranda, nefas.

ABORIGINAL, *adj.*, ad aborigine pertinens.

ABORIGINES, *the, pl.*, aborigine, autochthones.

ABORTION, *subst.* (*untimely birth*), abortus, abortio; (*abortive child*), abortus, infans meriturus; *to suffer a.*, abortum facere; *to cause a.*, abortum ioferre.

ABORTIVE, *adj.*, abortivus, frustra conceptus; frustratus; *an a. design*, negotium irritum; *an a. birth or child*, infans immatura, offa; *to be a.*, in vanum cedere, frustra esse.

ABORTIVELY, *adv.* (*unsuccessfully*), irritam, infelicitè, parum prospere.

ABORTIVENESS, *subst.* (*untimely birth*), abortus, abortio; (*failure*), frustratio.

ABOUND, *to*, abundare, redundare, affluere, scaturire, exuberare.

ABOUNDING, *subst.*, abundantio, abundantia, redundantia, affluentia.

ABOUT, *prep.*, circa, circum, eirciter; *adv.*, circa, circumcirca; *a. two hundred*, ad ducentos; *n. seventy*, instar septuaginta; *a. noon*, ad or circiter meridiem; *a. the same time*, sub idem tempus, eodem fere tempore; *a. the market*, apud forum; *a. the fields*, circa campos; *a. Aquileia*, circum Aquileiam; *a. the bottom of the page*, quasi in extrema pagina; *a. nine o'clock*, noam circiter horam, hora quasi nona; *I have all my wealth a. me*, omnia mea mecum porto; *there are different opinions a. these things*, varia est circa hæc opinio, variant de ea re sententiæ; *I came to you a. your daughter*, adii te de filia; *a. thirty days*, dies plus minus triginta; *somewhere a. the house*, in aliqua parte domus; *ten feet a.*, decem pedes in circuitu; *a. a foot big*, quasi pedalis; *a. break of day*, sub ipsum diei ortum, prima luce; *I will write to you a. this affair*, hæc super or de re acribam ad te; *a. noon*, ad meridiem versus; *to be n. (employed in)*, in aliqua re versari, occupari; *you are long a. that business*, diu es in hoc negotio; *I am a. it now*, ibi nunc sum; *to be a. (ready to do)* is rendered by the future participle in rus; *aa, he is a. to act*, acturus est; *they are a. to return home*, domum profecturi suot; *to go a. (at-tempt)*, aggredi, tentare, capessere, accingere se ad aliquid gerendum; (*walk round*), ambulare; *what are you a.?* quid paras? *to have one's wits n. one*, esse præsentis animo, esse apud se; *to lie a. (be dispersed)*, dispergi; *be near the borders of*, circumjacere, adiacere; *to look a.*, circumspicere; *to take one a. the middle*, medium aliquid prehendere; *round a.*, circumcirca, circumquaque, in gyrum.

ABOVE (*in place*), *prep.*, super, supra; *a. the ground*, supra terram; *his head is a. the water*, exstat capite ex aqua; *he sat a. me*, supra me accubuit; (*in station, rank, or honor*), major, prior, præstantior, superior; (*more or longer than*), plus, amplius, magisquam; *a. two thousand*, plus duo millia; *a. two hours*, amplius duobus horis; (*beyond*), ante, præter, ultra; *a. what was right*, ultra quam oportebat; *he loved him a. the rest*, amabat eum præter ceteros; *a. all*, ante omnia, imprimis, potissimum, præsertim; *n. (upward, up)*, sursum; *from a.*, de super, saperne, cœlitus; *over and a. this*, præterea, ita super, ad hoc or hæc, ultro; *a. board (openly, can-*

ABRADE.

didly), aperte, integre, sincere; *a. mentioned*, supra dictus; *as a. said*, ut supra scripti or commemoravi; *a. ground*, in vivis; *to be a. (appear higher)*, exstare, extra apparere, videri; (*excel*), eminere, præstare, superare, antecedere, antecellere; (*surpass*), excedere, supergredi; *he is a. these things*, elatiori animo est quam ut ea agat.

ABRADE, *to*, abraderè.

ABRASION, *subst.*, abrasio.

ABREAST, æqua fronte; *three horses a.*, triga, equi trijuges.

ABRIDGE, *to* (*deprive of*), privare, orbare; (*shorten*), contrahere, artare, in compendium redigere.

ABRIDGER, *subst.*, qui in compendium redigit, excerptor.

ABRIDGING, *subst.*, contractio; *an a. of*, privatio, spoliatio.

ABRIDGMENT or ABRIDGEMENT, *subst.*, compendium, epitome, commentariolus, synopsis.

ABROAD, *adv.* (*from home, not in the house*), foris, in publico, sub dio; (*from within, out of doors*), foras, in apertum, in medium or publicum; *to go a.*, foras exire, in spectum prodire, in publicum procedere; (*in foreign parts*), peregre; *to go a.*, abire peregre; *to return from a.*, redire peregre; (*round about, here and there*), passim, late, vage, vulgo, uodique, usquequaque; *to spread a.*, set a., vulgare, divulgare, promulgare, edere; *to run a. (as a person)*, discurrere; (*as a report*), in vulgus manare, vulgo ferri. *To come a.*, ex ædibus egredi, domo prodire, tectis excedere; *to take a.*, foras secum ducere; *to walk a.*, ambulare, obambulare, proæambulare, expatiari.

ABROGATE, *to*, abrogare, abolere, antiquare, rescindere, irritum reddere.

ABROGATING or ABROGATION, *subst.*, abrogatio, abolitio.

ABRUPT, *adj.*, abruptus, præruptus, asper; *repens*, repentinus, subitus.

ABRUPTLY, *adv.*, abrupte, prærupte, raptim; *ex abrupto*, repente, derepente, subito.

ABRUPTNESS, *subst.*, abruptio.

ABSCISS, *subst.*, abscissus, apostema.

ABSCIND, *to*, abscindere.

ABSCISSION, *subst.*, abscissio.

ABSCOND, *to, v. a.*, abscondere, occultare; *v. n.*, delitescere latere, abdere sc.

ABSCONDER, *subst.*, occultator.

ABSCONDING, *subst.*, occultatio.

ABSENCE, *subst.*, absentia, peregrinatio; *done in one's a.*, absente alqo factum.

ABSENT, *adj.*, absens; *to be a.*, abesse, deesse, desiderari; *to be a. in mind*, animo excurrere et vagari, aliud cogitare; *to a. himself*, abdere se, non comparere, præsentem se non sistere, se a loco abstinere.

ABSOLUTE, *adj.* (*complete, perfect*), absoluteus, ad finem perductus, perfectus, omnibus numeris completus; (*not relative*), simpliciter consideratus, simplex; (*unconditional*), simplex, absolutus; (*unlimited*), infinitus, summus; *a. power*, infinita potestas; *a. rule*, imperium summum, dominatio; *a. master or ruler*, dominus, tyrannus.

ABSOLUTELY, *adv.* (*not relatively*), simpliciter et ex sua vi. per se; (*unconditionally*), simpliciter; (*altogether*), absolute, plane, prorsus, omnino, utique.

ABSOLUTENESS, *subst.* (*completeness*), perfectio; (*in government*), dominatio.

ABUSE.

ABSOLUTION, *subst.*, absolutio, liberatio, venia; (*from sin*), venia peccatorum.

ABSOLUTORY or ABSOLVATORY, *adj.*, absoluteus.

ABSOLVE, *to* (*acquit*), absolvere, liberare, a pœna liberare, a culpa liberam pronunciare; (*perfect*), absolvere, perficere, ad finem perducere.

ABSOLVER, *subst.*, qui absolvit, qui criminæ liberat; qui peccatorum veniam promittit.

ABSOLVING, *subst.*, absolutio, liberatio, venia.

ABSONANT or ABSONOUS, *adj.*, absonane, absonus, abhorrens, discrepans; *absonous to reason*, absurdus.

ABSORB, *to*, absorbere; bibere, imbire; *fig.*, *to be absorbed in a thing*, totum esse in re.

ABSORBENTS, remedia absorbentia.

ABSORPTION, *subst.*, absorptio, sorbitio.

ABSTAIN FROM, *to*, abstinere, abstinere se, continere se a re, temperare sibi, rejicere a se, parcere; *to a. from pleasures*, a voluptatum illecebriis abhorreere; *to a. from murder*, cædibus parcere.

ABSTAINING, *subst.*, abstinentia.

ABSTEMIOUS, *adj.*, abstemius, sobrius, temperatus, continens.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, *subst.*, abstinentia, temperantia, sobrietas.

ABSTERGE, *to*, abstergere, detergere.

ABSTERGENT or ABSTERSIVE, *adj.*, abstergens, detergens.

ABSTERGENT, *subst.*, remedium abstergens.

ABSTINENCE, *subst.*, abstinentia, continentia, temperantia; *a. from fond. jejunium.*

ABSTINENT, *adj.*, abstinens, continens.

ABSTRACT, *to* (*separate*), abstrahere, separare, segregare; (*epitomize*), contrahere, in compendium redigere.

ABSTRACT, *an*, breviarium, compendium, epitome, synopsis.

ABSTRACT or ABSTRACTED, *adj.*, abstractus, seujunctus, separatus; contractus, in compendium reductus; sevocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum; *an a. idea*, notio rei a materia sejunctæ et simplicis.

ABSTRACTER, *subst.*, qui contrahit, qui in compendium redigit.

ABTRUSE, *adj.*, abstrusus, abditus, obscurus, reconditus, occultus.

ABTRUSENESS, *subst.*, obscuritas.

ABSUME, *to*, absumere, consumere, delere.

ABSUMPTION, *subst.*, absumptio, consumptio.

ABURD, *adj.*, absurdus, ineptus, inconveniens, absonus, ab re alienus, inutilis, a ratione abhorrens; *somewhat a.*, sababsurdus; *very a.*, perabsurdus; *to be absurd*, a ratione abhorreere.

ABURDITY, *subst.*, res absurda, res inepta or parum rationi congruens.

ABURDNESS, *subst.*, absurditas, inutilitas.

ABUNDANCE, *subst.*, abundantia, copia, ubertas, affluentia, opulentia, æffatus (*with gen.*); *a. of tales*, abunde fabularum; *a. of leaves*, foliorum luxuria; *in abundance*. See ABUNDANTLY.

ABUNDANT or ABOUNDING, *adj.*, abundans, copiosus, affluens, uber.

ABUNDANTLY, *adv.*, abunde, abundanter, copiose, cumulate, ubertim, effuse, plena manu, satis superque, plene, large; *more a.*, copiosius, cumulatius, uberius.

ABUSE, *to* (*use improperly*), abuti, male uti, perperam adhibere; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere, cir-

ABUSE.

convivere; (*deflower*), vitari, stuprare, polluere; (*in language*), conviciari, conviciis or contumeliis, lacerare; (*in action, treat ill*), injuriis inferre alicui.

ABUSE, *subst.*, abusus, usus perversus, abusus; mos pravus; injuria, fraus, vexatio; contumelis, convicium.

ABUSED, *adj.* (*by deeds*), injuriis laceratus, læsus, violatus; (*in words*), conviciis laceratus, contumeliose habitus.

ABUSER, *subst.*, violator, ludificator, fraudator, scurra.

ABUSING, *subst.* (*by deeds*), injuria, vexatio; (*in words*), convicium, maledictio.

ABUSIVE, *adj.*, dicax, maledicus, scurrilis, petulosus, contumeliosus; *a. language*, convicium, verba contumeliosa.

ABUSIVENESS, *subst.*, contumelia, scurrilitas.

ABUT, *to* (*border upon*), adjacere, conterminum esse.

ABUTTING, *adj.*, conterminus.

ABYSS, *subst.*, abyssus, profundum.

ACADEMIC, *adj.*, academicus.

ACADEMICIAN, *an.*, academicus.

ACADEMY, *subst.*, academia; schola, ludus litterarius; gymnasium.

ACATALECTIC VERSE, versus acatalecticus.

ACCEDE, *to*, accedere alicui rei or ad alqd; *to a. to an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri, in alqjs sententiam ire; *to a. to an alliance*, ad societatem accedere.

ACCELERATE, *to*, accelerare, properare, festinare, maturare.

ACCELERATION, *subst.*, acceleratio, festinatio.

ACCEND, *to*, accendere, incendere, inflammare.

ACCENSION, *subst.*, incensio, inflammatio.

ACCENT, *subst.*, accentus, tonus, apex, vocis nota.

ACCENT or ACCENTUATE, *to*, syllabæ notam apponere; accurate pronunciare.

ACCENTUATION, *subst.*, accurata pronuntiatio; vocis nota, vocum notæ.

ACCEPT, *to*, accipere, recipere, suscipere; *to a. kindly*, in bonam partem accipere, gratum et acceptum habere.

ACCEPTABLE, *adj.*, dignus qui accipiatur, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.

ACCEPTABLENESS, *subst.*, gratia, jucunditas.

ACCEPTABLY, *adv.*, apte, græte, ex voto; cum assensu.

ACCEPTANCE or ACCEPTATION, *subst.*, acceptio, accipiendi actio; comprobatio, favor, assensio; (*meaning*), significatio, notio, sensus.

ACCEPTED, *adj.*, græte acceptus, gratus, acceptus.

ACCEPTER, *subst.*, acceptor, approbator.

ACCESS, *subst.*, accessio, accessus, aditus, admissio; *to have a. to any one*, habere copiam conveniendi alqm; *to get a. to any one*, ad colloquium alqjs admitti, pervenire; *to give a.*, aditum dare, admittere, potestatem sui facere; *that I may have a. to your library*, ut mihi libri tui pateant.

ACCESSIBLE, *adj.*, cujus accessus patet; affabilis, comis.

ACCESSION, *subst.*, accessio, additamentum, incrementum, impendium, corollarium; (*to an office*), introitus muneris; (*to the crown*), ad suum imperium accessus; (*to a treaty*), ad pactationem accessus; *to receive a.*, crescere, accrescere, augeri; *the day of his a. to the throne*, dies quo regnare primum cepit.

ACCORDING.

ACCESSORY or ACCESSARY, *adj.*, accedens, affinis; sceleris socius, crimini affinis; *it was thought he was a.*, præbuit suspitionem conscientiæ.

ACCIDENCE (*of grammar*), *subst.*, grammaticæ elementa prima.

ACCIDENT, *subst.* (*chance*), casus, fors, fortuna; (*mishap*), casus adversus, casus, incommodum, res mala; *by a happy a.*, forte fortuna.

ACCIDENTAL, *adj.*, fortuitus, accidens, contingens, forte oblatu; (*not essential*), adventitius, adscitus.

ACCIDENTALLY, *adv.*, forte, casu, fortuito; *it happened a.*, forte evenit, casu accidit.

ACCLAMATION, *subst.*, acclamatio, exclamatio, clamor.

ACCLIVITY, *subst.*, adclivitas, acclivitas, clivus, ascensus terræ erectus.

ACCOMMODATE, *to* (*fit*), accommodare, aptare; (*furnish with*), instruere alqm alqa re, suppeditare alicui rem; (*make up*), componere, dirimere, conciliare; *to a. a difference*, litem or controversiam dirimere, contrarias componere, pacem reintegrare.

ACCOMMODATING or ACCOMMODATION, *subst.* (*fitting up*), accommodatio; (*furnishing with*), instructio, suppeditatio; (*making up a difference*), pacis redintegratio, pacis conciliatio, controversiæ diremtio, compositio; *a lodging*, hospitium; *in pl.* (*conveniences*), comoda vitæ.

ACCOMPANIER, *subst.*, deductor, socius itineris, contubernalis.

ACCOMPANY, *to* (*go with*), comitari, se socium itineris dare; (*keep company with*), consociari, cum alqo vivere, contubernio alqjs familiariter uti; (*bring one on his way*), deducere, perducere.

ACCOMPANYING, *subst.*, deductio.

ACCOMPLICE, *subst.*, sceleris socius, particeps, consors.

ACCOMPLISH, *to*, absolvere, pericere, peragere, exequi, persequi, ad finem adducere, implere, conficere, consummare; *to a. a vow*, votum persolvere, præstare, votû fidem solvere; *to a. one's desire*, votis frui or potiri, votû summam consequi.

ACCOMPLISHED, *adj.*, consummatus, summus, absolutus, perfectus, completus; *an a. person*, vir omnibus artibus, quæ libero dignæ sunt, perpolitus, vir summis animi dantibus instructus.

ACCOMPLISHER, *subst.*, qui consummat, qui perficit, qui peragit.

ACCOMPLISHING or ACCOMPLISHMENT, *subst.*, consummatio, perfectio, peractio; *accomplishments*, artes bonæ, artes liberales, virtutes.

ACCOMPT, *to*. See ACCOUNT, *to*.

ACCORD, *subst.*, concordia, consensus, consensio; *of one's own a.*, ultro, sponte; *of my own a.*, voluntate mea, mea sponte.

ACCORD, *to*, v. n., concordare, consentire, assentire, assentiri, convenire; v. a. (*grant*), dare, concedere alicui, conferre in alqm; *to a. in opinion*, concurrere in unam sententiam; *to a. in mutual affection*, unum sentire.

ACCORDANCE, *subst.*, assensus, concordia.

ACCORDANT, *adj.*, assentiens, consentiens, concors.

ACCORDING AS, *conj.*, prout, perinde ut, pro eo ut, pro eo ac, utinquoque; *a. as I deserve*, pro eo ac mercor.

ACCORDING TO, *prep.*, ad, de, e, ex, secundum, pro; *a. to truth*, ex veritate, ad veritatem; *a. to his*

ACCORDINGLY.

own mind, de sua unius sententia; *a. to appointment*, ex composito; *a. to his own nature*, secundum naturam suam; *a. to their villainy*, pro acelere eorum; *a. to my power*, pro viribus meis, quantum in me situm est, ut potero.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.*, sic, pariter, congruenter, congrue, ideo, itaque, igitur, merito.

ACCCOST, *to*, adire, compellare, alloqui; aggredi, adoriri; accedere, coconvitare aliquem.

ACCCOSTING, *subst.*, compellatio, congressio, congressus.

ACCOUNT, *to* (*reckon*), numerare, supputare, computare, reputare; (*consider, hold*), aestimare, habere, pendere; (*esteem*), magni aestimare, in deliciis habere; *he accounts all that clear gain*, omne id deputat esse in lucro; *he is accounted next to the king*, secundus a rege habetur.

ACCOUNT, *subst.* (*reckoning*), ratio, numerus, calculus; *to cast up one's own a.s.*, rationes colligere; *to put into the a.s.*, in rationes referre; *our a.s. agree*, ratio inter nos convenit; *to learn a.s.*, arithmetica discere; *to place to a.*, in rationem referre; *to cast a.s.*, rationes or calculos subducere; *a book of a.s.*, tabulae, rationes, adversaria, liber accepti et expensi; *a little a.*, computatiuncula, ratiuncula; *a bill of a.*, scheda rationum; *a caster of a.s.*, calculator, ratiocinator;—(*estimation*), numerus; (*esteem, consideration*), existimatio, auctoritas, honor; *to make great a. of*, magni, or plurimi facere, or aestimare; *to make no a. of*, flocci, nihili pendere, facere, aestimare; nullo numero habere; *a man of great a.*, vir summæ auctoritatis; *things of no a.*, res leves, nugæ, quisquiliæ; *people of no a.*, capita ignota, homines viles; *authors of good a.*, classici auctores;—(*a reason*), causa, ratio; *on this a.*, hæc de causa, ob hoc, hæc ob rem; *on which a.*, quare; *on what a.?* cur? *on his a.*, illius causa or gratia;—(*relation, narration*), narratio, relatio, memoria, rei gestæ expositio; (*exposition*), explicatio, descriptio.

ACCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, rationi reddendæ obnoxia.

ACCOUNTANT, *adj.*, tabularius, rationarius; *to be one's a.*, a rationibus alius esse.

ACCOUTRE, *to*, apparare, instruere, ornare, vestire.

ACCOUTRED, *adj.*, armis instructus, ornatus.

ACCOUTREMENTS, *subst. pl.*, arma, apparatus, ornatus.

ACCCOUTRING, *subst.*, apparatus, instructio.

ACCREDIT, *to*, fidem facere or afferre alicui rei, fidem addere.

ACCREDITED, *adj.*, fide dignus, verus; *an a. ambassador*, legatus publica auctoritate missus.

ACCRESCENT, *adj.*, auctus, uaductus.

ACCRETION, *subst.*, accretio, augmentum.

ACCURUE, *to*, accrescere, augeri; ex aliqua re oriri; accedere, advenire.

ACCUMULATE, *to*, accumulare, coaccervare, congerere, cumulare; *v. n.*, cumulari, crescere, augeri.

ACCUMULATING or ACCUMULATION, *subst.*, accumulatio, coaccervatio.

ACCUNULATOR, *subst.*, accumulator, cumulator, qui accumulatur.

ACCURACY or ACCURATENESS, *subst.*, accuratio, diligentia, accurata ratio, subtilitas; *with n.*, accurate, diligenter, studiose; *with great a.*, magna cum cura atque diligentia.

ACKNOWLEDGE.

ACCURATE, *adj.*, accuratus, exactus, limatus, diligens, subtilis, ad amissum factus.

ACCURSED, *adj.*, execratus, devotus; execrabilis, nefarius, nefandus.

ACCUSATIVE CASE, casus accusativus or quartus, accusandi casus.

ACCUSATORY (*pertaining to accusation*), *adj.*, accusatorius.

ACCUSE, *to*, accusare, incusare, postulare, arguere, accessere, reum agere, in jus vocare, actionem intendere, criminari, insectari; *to a. one of a thing*, accusare aliquem alius rei or de re; *to a. one to any one*, eriminari aliquem apud aliquem; *to a. one falsely*, ficto crimine insectari aliquem, crimen in aliquem fingere; *to a. one of a capital crime*, accusare aliquem capitum, in iudicium capitis vocare; *to a. one of having taken things unlawfully*, postulare aliquem de repetundis; *to be accused*, in jus vocari, iudicio obstrigi, postulari.

ACCUSED, *adj.*, accusatus, postulatus; *falsely a.*, falso delatus; *secretly a.*, delatus, occulte infamatus.

ACCUSER, *adj.*, accusator, criminator, incusator, delator; *a false a.*, calumniator.

ACCUSING or ACCUSATION, *subst.*, accusatio, criminatio, crimen, postulatio, delatio; *a secret a.*, iudicium, delatio; *a false a.*, calumnia; *to frame an a. against one*, reum aliquem peragere; *to confute accusations*, criminationes or crimina refellere, repellere, coarguere.

ACCUSTOM, *to*, assuefacere, consuefacere, in consuetudinem adducere; *fig.*, imbueri; *to a. one's self*, assuescere, consuescere; *I am accustomed*, soleo, assuevi, consuevi.

ACCUSTOMARY, *adj.*, assuetus, consuetus, usitatus.

ACCUSTOMED, *adj.* (*wont to do*), assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus; (*wont to be done*), solitus, more or usu receptus; (*wont to be said*), usitatus, tritus; *not a.*, iusitatus, insolitus, insuetus, insolens; *not a. to receive truths*, insolens veri accipiendi.

ACCUSTOMING, *an*, assuefactio.

ACE, *the, subst.* (*point in the dice*), cunicula; (*at cards*), monas.

ACERBITY, *subst.* (*sharpness*), acerbitas, aciditas; (*severity*), duritia, rigor, severitas.

ACESCENT, *adj.*, acescens, quod fit acidum.

ACETOUS, *adj.*, aceto or vino acido similia, subacidus.

ACHE or ACHING, *subst.*, dolor; *the belly-ache*, tormina ventris; *the headache*, capitis dolor; *the toothache*, dentium dolor; *an extreme a. of a bile*, ulceris aestus; *the ache-bone*, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ.

ACHE, *to*, dolere, condolere.

ACHIEVE, *to*, gerere, patrare, perpetrare, conficere, peragere, complere, perfungi, obire; (*obtain*), assequi, potiri, obtinere.

ACHIEVEMENT, *subst.*, facinus, opus; *achievements*, res gestæ; (*in heraldry*), insignia gentilia.

ACHIEVER, *subst.*, confector, peractor; *an a. of victories*, victoriarum compos.

ACHIEVING, *subst.*, confectio, consummatio.

ACID, *adj.*, acidus; *subst.*, res acida.

ACIDITY or ACIDNESS, *subst.*, aciditas, accor, acrimonia.

ACIDULATE, *to*, acidulum or subacidum reddere.

ACIDULOUS, *adj.*, acidulus, subacidus, aliquantum acidus.

ACKNOWLEDGE, *to*, agnoscere, recognoscere,

ACKNOWLEDGING.

fateri, confiteri; non negare, palam prædicare; to a son, agnoscere filium; to a debt, confiteri æs debitum; to a kindness, alqd acceptum ferre, grate interpretari; to a before an officer, profiteri.

ACKNOWLEDGING or ACKNOWLEDGMENT, *subst.*, agnitio, cognitio; confessio; confessio; gratia, grati animi significatio; to make due a, gratias agere or persolvere aliquid.

ACOLYTE, *subst.* (*inferior church-officer*), acolytus.

ACONITE, *subst.* (*wolf's-bane*), aconitum.

ACORN, *subst.*, glans; a little a, glandula; full of a.s, glandulosus; to bear a.s, glandes ferre; bearing a.s, glandifer.

ACOUSTICS, *subst. pl.* (*doctrine of sounds*), acustica, orum.

ACQUAINT, *to*, alqm certiore facere alqs rei or de re, rem alicui nuntiare, iudicare; to a one's self with a person, noscere, cognoscere alqm.

ACQUAINTANCE, *subst.* (*with a person*), notitia, usus, consuetudo, commercium; (*intimate*), necessitudo, familiaritas; (*with a thing*), notitia, scientia; to make a. with one, alqm cognoscere; to have no personal a. with one, ignorare alqm; an a., notus, familiaris, amicus; an a. of mine, notus mihi quidam; an intimate a. of mine, unus ex intimis meis familiaribus; a very intimate a., intima familiaritate conjunctus; we are old a., inter nos vetus usus intercedit; upon what a.? qua gratia? quo nomine?

ACQUAINTED, *adj.*, notus, usu cognitus, familiaris; to be a. with one, nosse alqm; intimately, alqm or alqs amicitia familiariter uti; to make a man a. with another, alqm ad alqm deducere; to be a. with a thing, notitiam or scientiam rei habere, peritum, gnarum esse alqs rei; versatum, volutatum esse in re; to become a. with something, alqs rei scientiam consequi, alqm re imbui; to make one's self a. with a thing, alqs rei cognitionem capere, discere alqd; a. with the country, peritus regionis, gnarus locorum; a. with Greek and Roman literature, doctus Græcis et Latinis litteris.

ACQUAINTING, *subst.*, indicium.

ACQUIESCE, (*to be satisfied*), acquiescere, conquiescere; to a. in (*put up with, bear*), alqd pati, non abnuere; (*assent to*), assentiri, comprobare; to a. in one's lot, sorte sua contentum vivere.

ACQUIESCED IN, *adj.*, comprobatus, quo sum contentus.

ACQUIESCENCE, *subst.*, tranquillitas animi; patientia, asseusus, assensus.

ACQUIRE, (*to get*), acquirere, colligere; parere, reperire, adipisci, parare, assequi, lucrari, potiri; (*learn*), discere, accipere.

ACQUIRED (*goten*), *part.*, acquisitus, comparatus; (*not by nature*), adscitus, usu edoctus.

ACQUIRING or ACQUIREMENT, *subst.*, adeptio, comparatio, emptio; a person of great acquirers, admodum peritus, doctus, eruditus.

ACQUISITION, *subst.*, accessio, comparatio, lucrum, fructus.

ACQUIT, *to*, solvere, absolvere, liberare; to o. one in judgment, ex reis eximere, insontem declarare. absolvere, liberare; to a. one from blame, alqm ex culpa exolvere; to a. one's self well, officio bene fungi; to a. one's self of one's vows, vota solvere, persolvere, reddere, votis sc liberare; a. of a promise, fidem exsolvere; a. of a business, negotium conficere; a. of a commission, mandata exponere; a. of a duty, officium assequi, officii partes explere.

ACTOR.

ACQUITTAL or ACQUITMENT, *subst.*, absolutio.

ACQUITTANCE, *subst.*, accepti latio; a. for money received, apocha, synographa pecuniæ acceptæ vel solutæ; to give ua a. for, acceptum ferre.

ACQUITTING, *subst.*, solutio, liberatio.

ACRE, *subst.*, jagerum; a. by a., jagerstim.

ACRID or ACRIMONIOUS, *adj.*, acer, acidus; fig., durus, rigidus, acerbus.

ACRIMONY, *subst.*, acrimonia, scor; fig., acrimonia, acerbitas, acritudo.

ACROSS, *adv.*, transverse, e transverso, per transversum, transversim; lying a., transversarius; to walk a. the market, transverso foro ambulare; fig., something comes a. my mind, percutit alqd animum meum.

ACROSTIC, *subst.*, acrostichia.

ACT, (*to do*), agere, facere; (*imitate*), gesticulari, actiones alqs imitari, simulare, agere; to a. one's part, officio fungi, novus administrare; to a. stage-plays, ludos scenicos agere, histrioniam exercere; to a. the part of one, agere alqm or alqs partes, alqs personam tæri.

ACT, *an. subst.*, factum, res gesta, gestum; (*decree*), decretum; of the Senate, senatus consultum; of the commons, plebiscitum; of indemnity, lex oblivionis, injuriarum et offensioum oblivio; (*in a play*), actus, us; (*exploit*), facinus, res gesta; a wicked a., scelus, flagitium, facinus turpe or foedum, a noble a., præclarum facinus; acts registered, acta.

ACTING, *subst.*, actio; simulatio; gesticulatio.

ACTION, *subst.*, actum, factum, res; (*on the stage*), actio; (*of a play*), argumentum; (*of an orator*), actio, gestus; (*agency, operation*), actio, effectus; (*fight*), proelium, pugna; fit for a., ad agenda aptus, goavus, strenuus, promptus; (*suu at low*), actio, causa, lis; an a. of covenant, formula pacti et conventi; an a. personal, actio conductitia; an a. of trespass, injuriarum formula; an a. upon the case, actio super casum; an a. withdrawable, actio rescissoria; an a. withdrawn, actio rescissa; an a. against one that sold a bad thing obliging him to take it again, actio redhibitoria; to bring an a. against one, dicam alicui scribere or impingere, litem intendere, in jus vocare, citare, ducere, rapere; to gain an a., iudicio vicere, litem obtinere; to lose an a., lite or causa cadere; to sue upon an a. of trespass, injuriarum cum alqm agere; to sue upon an a. of debt, debitorem interpellare.

ACTIONABLE, *adj.*, actioni forensi or iudicio obnoxius.

ACTIVE, *adj.* (*nimble*), agilis, perox; (*brisk, lively*), vegetus, vividus, vigenas; gnavus, promptus, strenuus; (*busey*), industrius; (*energetic*), acer; (*ready*), impiger; (*bent on action*), actuosus; (*loving work*), operosus; a. (*not contemplative*) philosophy, philosophia activa; an a. (*quick*) remedy, præces remedium. Actioe (*in grammar*), activus; a verb a., verbum activum.

ACTIVELY, *adv.* (*nimbly*), gnaviter, alacriter, prompte, strenue, actuose; (*in grammar*), active.

ACTIVITY, *subst.*, agilitas, pernicitas, vigor, vis; industria, gnavitas, impigritas, dexteritas, strenuitas; efficacia; the utmost a., summa industria; a. of mind, animi agitatio et motus.

ACTOR, *subst.* (*doer, agent*), actor, auctor; (*stage-player*), actor scenicus, histrio, mimus, persona; ludius, ludio; the art of an a., ars scenica, histrionia; to be a chief a., primas partes agere.

ACTRESS.

ACTRESS, *an, subst.*, artifex scenica, scenica, nima.

ACTUAL, *adj.*, verus.

ACTUALLY, *adv.*, vere, reipsa, reapse, revera, re.

ACTUARY, *an, subst. (scribe)*, actuarius.

ACTUATE, *to*, animare, incitare; accendere, incendere.

ACTUATED, *adj.*, animatus, motus, permotus, inductus; incitatus, locensus.

ACUTE, *adj. (sharp)*, acutus; (*sharp in taste*), acutus, acer, salsus; (*sharp in smell*), acutus, acer; (*of sease*), acutus, sagax, acer; (*of disease*), acutus; (*sharp-witted*), acer, acutus, subtilis, sagax; (*in reply*), salsus, acutus, aculeatus; (*somewhat sharp*), acutulus.

ACUTENESS, *subst. (sharpness)*, acies; (*of taste*), acritudo, acrimonia; (*of sense*), acies; (*of spirit, wit*), ingenii acumen, ingenium acre, sagacitas, subtilitas.

ADAGE, *subst.*, proverbium, adagium, parœmia.

ADAM'S APPLE (*a tree*), pomum Adami.

ADAMANT, *subst. (loadstone)*, magnes; (*diamond*), adamas; *of a. or adamantine*, adamantinus.

ADAPT, *to*, aptare, accomodare.

ADAPTATION, *subst.*, accommodatio, congruentia.

ADAPTED, *adj.*, aptus, aptatus, accomodatus, commodus, utilis, idoneus.

ADAPTING, *an, subst.*, accommodatio.

ADD, *to (put to)*, addere, adicere, apponere; (*join to*), adjungo, subjicere, subnectere, subtexere, connectere; (*reckon to*), adscribere, accensere, aggregare, annumerare; *to a. one's judgment*, iudicium interponere; *to a. fuel to the fire*, oleum camino addere; *to a. over and above*, supperaddere, superinjicere; *to a. together*, coaddere; *a. to this (besides)*, ad hoc, ad id.

ADDING, *subst.*, adjectio, accessio, additamentum, mantissa.

ADDITION, *subst.*, appendix; additamentum, incrementum, accessio, ornaamentum; (*in arithmetic*), additio.

ADDITIONAL, *adj.*, quod additur, quod augeat rem; adscriptus; amplius, supra, præterea.

ADDER, *subst.*, aspis, vipera, coluber, colubra; *water-a.*, hydrus, hydra, natrix; *of or like az a.*, viperinus, viperinus; *an a.'s skin*, verotio, exuvia, viperinæ; *a.'s-tongue (an herb)*, ophioglossum.

ADDICE or ADZE, *subst.*, ascia, harpaga, dolabra, securicula; *a little a.*, dolabella.

ADDICT, *to (one's self to something)*, se alicui rei dedere, addicere, devovere; ad alqd animum adjungere, se applicare; (*to some art*), artem alqam colere or exercere.

ADDICTING, *an, subst.*, dicatio.

ADDLE, *adj.*, inania, irritus, vacuus; *an a. egg*, ovum inane, subventosum, zephyrium, sterile; *a.-brained, a.-headed, a.-pated*, fatuus, stultus, desipiens.

ADDRESS, *to (direct to)*, inscribere alicui; (*prepare*), parare, aptare, accingere; (*speak to*), compellere, alloqui, adire; agere, contionari, or verba facere ad, or apud alqm; (*petition*), adire alqm scripto.

ADDRESS, *subst. (direction)*, forma directionis, titulus; (*petition*), libellus supplicis; (*speech*), conatio, oratio, allocutio, compellatio; (*skill, dexterity*), ingenium ad alqd aptum, ingenii dexteritas, calliditas; (*manners*), mores; *a. crafty a.*, inaustratus; *a. captivating a.*, dulcedo et suavitas morum.

ADMINISTRATION.

ADEPT, *adj.*, peritus or gnarus alajs rei, versatus, perfectus in re, usu promptus.

ADEQUATE, *adj.*, adæquantus, par; *to be a.*, par-em esse, sufficere, suppetere, suppeditare.

ADEQUATELY, *adv.*, satis; *to express a.*, rem dictis exæquare.

ADHERE, *to*, adherere, adhaerescere; socium esse; *to a. to the rule proposed*, manere in instituto suo.

ADHERENT, *adj.*, adhaerens; *an a.*, assecutor, sectator, asecla; socius, particeps; fautor; *the a's of any one*, qui sentiunt or faciunt cum aliquo, qui stant cum or ab alqo, qui alajs partibus favent; factio, partes.

ADHERING, ADHERENCE, or ADHESION, *subst.*, adhæsiõ, adhæsiatio, studium; *to give in one's a. to a party*, ad partes alajs se adjungere.

ADHESIVE, *adj.*, tenax.

ADIEU, vale, salve et vale, ave atque vale; *to bid a.*, valedicere, salvè jubere; (*to abandon, quit*), renunciare rei, abdicare se re, decedere ab re.

ADJACENT, *adj.*, foitimus, vicinus, confinis, conterminus, contiguus, circumjectus, adjacens.

ADJECTIVE, *subst.*, adjectio.

ADJECTIVE, *an*, adjectivum, appositum.

ADJECTIVELY, adjective.

ADJOIN, *to (add to)*, adicere, addere, annexere, adjungere; (*lie close to*), adjacere, attingere, contingere.

ADJOINING, *adj.*, foitimus, confinis, vicinus, conterminus, contingens.

ADJOURN, *to*, compereodinare, prorogare, differe, ampliare; *to a. the meeting*, consilio diem eximere.

ADJOURNED, *adj.*, dilatus, comperendinatus.

ADJOURNING or ADJOURNMENT, *subst.*, dilatio, comperendinatio, ampliatio.

ADJUDGE, *to*, adjudicare, adicere.

ADJUDGING or ADJUDICATION, *subst.*, adju dicatio, adictio.

ADJUNCT, *adj.*, adjunctus, conjunctus.

ADJUNCT, *an (thing)*, adjuuctum; (*person*), adjutor, socius.

ADJUNCTION, *subst.*, adjunctio.

ADJURATION, *subst.*, adjuratio, obtestatio, obsecratio.

ADJURE, *to*, adjurare, obtestari, obsecrare.

ADJUST, *to (fit)*, aptare, accomodare; (*arrange*), componere, ornare, exornare, conficere, ordiare, collocare, constiture; *to a. the hair*, componere capillum; *to a. one's household affairs*, rem familiarem constiture; *to a. accounts*, rationes componere, conficere, putare, exæquare; *to a. a dispute*, controversiam componere.

ADJUSTING or ADJUSTMENT, *subst.*, accomodatio, ordinatio, constitutio, institutio.

ADJUTANT, *subst. (assistant)*, adjutor, coadjutor; (*in the army*), præfecti vicarius or adjutor.

ADMEASUREMENT, *subst.*, mensura; admeasuratio.

ADMINISTER, *to (give)*, adhibere; (*manage*), administrare, procurare, dispensare; *to a. justice*, exercere justitiam, iudicium; jus reddere, dare or dicere.

ADMINISTRATION, *subst.*, administratio; *a. of the state*, administratio reipublicæ; *a. of others' goods*, alienorum bonorum procuratio; *a. of justice*, iuridictio; (*those who are at the head of affairs*), qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis.

ADMINISTRATOR.

ADMINISTRATOR, *subst.*, administrator, curator, procurator.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, munus procuratoris.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *subst.*, administratrix, femina qua rem procurat.

ADMIRABLE, *adj.*, admirabilis, mirabilis, mirandus, mirus, egregius, insignis.

ADMIRAL, *subst.*, praefectus classis, copiarum navalium praefectus; *high-a.*, summus praefectus classis; *vicc-a.*, classiarum summi legatus; *an a. of a squadron*, classiarum; *a. of the red, white, blue*, praefectus classis rubra, albo, caeruleo signo insignitae; *rear-a.*, qui extremae classis praebet; *the a.'s ship*, navis praetoria.

ADMIRALSHIP or ADMIRAL'S OFFICE, *subst.*, classis praefectura.

ADMIRALTY, *subst.*, curia summi maris praefecti, officio maritimo praepositi.

ADMIRATION, *subst.*, admiratio, miratio.

ADMIRE, *to*, admirari, mirari; *to be greatly admired*, in magna admiratione esse.

ADMIRED, *adj.*, clarus, egregius, insignis.

ADMIRER, *subst.*, admirator, amator, studiosus.

ADMISSION or ADMITTANCE, *subst.*, admissio, aditus, accessus; *to have a.*, aditum, copiam convenienti habere, ad colloquium admitti.

ADMIT, *to*, admittere, intromittere, recipere; *ad-scribere*, adscribere, cooptare, adungere; *to a. one as an acquaintance*, in consuetudinem or in amicitiam recipere alqm; *to a. one as a member of a college*, in collegium cooptare alqm; *to a. one into holy orders*, adscribere alqm ordini clericorum, sacris initiari; *to a. one as a freeman*, alqm in civitatem adscribere; *I a. it*, concedo; *a. it to be so*, sit sane, esto, demus ita esse; *to be admitted to council*, admitti in concilium.

ADMITTABLE, *adj.*, admittendus.

ADMITTANCE. *See* ADMISSION.

ADMITTING or ADMITTANCE, *subst.*, admissio.

ADMIX, *to*, admiscere, immiscere.

ADMIXTION, *subst.*, admixtio.

ADMONISH, *to* (*warn*), monere, admonere; (*inform*), certiorum facere; (*exhort*), hortari, exhortari, admoneri.

ADMONISHER, *subst.*, admonitor, monitor.

ADMONISHING or ADMONITION, *subst.*, admonitio, admonitua, ūs.

ADO, negotium, molestia; turba, tumultus; *what a.!* quid turbas? *why do you keep such a.?* quare sic tumultuosis? *with much a.*, vix, aegre, difficulter, multo negotio, non sine magno labore; *without any more a.*, etatim, sine mora; *without much a.*, facile, nullo negotio; *without any a.*, haud difficulter.

ADOLESCENCE, *subst.*, adolescentia.

ADONIC VERSE, *subst.*, versus Adonicus.

ADONIS FLOWER, *subst.*, flos Adonidis.

ADOPT, *to*, adoptare, cooptare; *cligere*, adsciscere; *sumere*; *to a. one as a child*, adoptare alqm (*a minor*), adrogare alqm (*one of age*); *adsciscere* slqm in nomen familiae suae.

ADOPTER, *subst.*, qui cooptat, adoptator.

ADOPTING or ADOPTION, *subst.*, adoptio, adrogatio.

ADOPTIVE, *adj.*, adoptivus.

ADORABLE, *adj.*, adorandus, divino honore dignus, divino cultu prosequendus, sancte venerandus et colendus.

ADORATION or ADORING, *subst.*, cultus, veneratio; adoratio.

ADVANTAGE.

ADORE, *to* (*worship*), colere, venerari, adorare; (*admire*), admirari; *to a. one as a god*, alqm ut deum colere, venerari, adorare; alqm divinitus honoribus colere.

ADORER, *subst.*, cultor, adorator, venerator; mirator, admirator; studiosus alcis rei.

ADORN, *to*, ornare, decorare, condecorare, excolere, expolire, exornare, concinnare, colere.

ADORNER, *subst.*, qui adornat, ornator.

ADORNING or ADORNMENT, *subst.*, ornamentum, cultus.

ADROIT, *adj.*, facilis, callidus, promptus, astutus.

ADULTATION, *subst.*, adulatio, nssentatio; *slavish a.*, blanditiae veniles; *to listen to a.*, adulatoribus patefacere aurea.

ADULTORY, *adj.*, adulatorius.

ADULT, *adj.*, adultus, aeo maturus, adultus aetatis.

ADULT, *an.* homo adultus, pbes.

ADULTERATE, *to* (*corrupt*), adulterare, interpolare, commiscere; (*pollute*), inquinare.

ADULTERATED, *adj.*, adulterinus.

ADULTERATER, *subst.*, interpolator, mango.

ADULTERATING or ADULTERATION, *subst.*, interpolatio, commixtio, adulteratio.

ADULTERER, *subst.*, adulter, moechus.

ADULTERESS, *subst.*, adultera, moecha.

ADULTEROUS, *adj.*, adulterinus, stuprosus; *an a. woman*, adultera.

ADULTERY, *subst.*, adulterium, stuprum; *to commit a.*, adulterare, adulterari, stuprare; adulterium inire, committere, facere; *conjugii fidem violare*, moechari; (*of the woman*), stupro pollui; *to be defiled with a.*, adulterari, temerari; *taken in a.*, stupro compertus or deprehensus.

ADUMBRATE, *to* (*shadow*), adumbrare, umbra operire; (*make a rude draught of*), crasse depingere, describere.

ADUMBRATION, *subst.*, adumbratio; imago adumbrata.

ADUST, *adj.* (*burned up, parched*), adustus.

ADUSTION, *subst.*, adustio.

ADVANCE, *to*, *v. a.* (*put forward*), promovere, provehere; (*lift up*), attollere, exaltare, in sublime tollere; (*pay beforehand*), in antecessum numerare, solvere, dare; *ante diem solvere*; (*prefer one*), alqm ad dignitatem producere; (*further*), juvare, augere, adjumento esse, adjuvatore esse; *to a. an opinion*, in medium proferre, exhibere, proponere, afferre, producere; *v. n.*, progredi, proficisci, procedere, proficere, praecurrere, gradum proferre, pergere; *in a thing*, in alqa re progredi, progredi, progressus facere; (*increase*), augeri.

ADVANCE or ADVANCEMENT, *subst.*, profectus, progressus, processus; promotio; *a-guard*, stationes priores, primum agmen; *a-money*, pecunia praem manu representata.

ADVANCED, *adj.*, promotus, propectus, elatus, evector, auctus; exhibitus, propositus, in medium allatus; *a. in years*, propectus aetate; *the summer being far a.*, aetate jam adulta.

ADVANTAGE, *subst.* (*gain*), lucrum commodum, emolumentum, fructus, questus; (*of time or place*), locus superior; (*over-measure*), aucturium, additamentum, corollarium, mantissa; *he has the a.*, superior est; *it is to your a.*, io rem tuam est, e ra tua est; *if it were any a. to us*, si ex usu nostro esset; *we look for some a. by them*, eos speramus nobis profuturos; *throw in something by way of a.*,

ADVANTAGE.

suctarium adjecto; *they defend themselves by a. of the place*, se opportunitatibus loci defendunt; *to be of a.* proficere, prodesse, conducere; *to be of great a. to one*, alicui magno usui esse; *this is for my a.*, hoc pro me facit; *to have the a. of*, præstare, superiorem esse; *to sell to a.*, magno pretio vendere, bene vendere; *to take a. of one*, occasione uti ad alterius damnum; *to let slip an a.*, occasionem amittere, dimittere; *to give or yield one the a.*, superiorem alicui conditionem cedere; *let out for a.*, meritorius; *with a.* honorato; *requited with a.*, honoratus.

ADVANTAGE, *ta*, prodesse, conducere, usui esse, utilitatem afferre; *that would a. me little*, id mihi parum prosit; *what does it a. me?* quid mihi proudest?

ADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.*, commodus, utilis, opportunus; questuosus, lucrosus.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, commoditas, utilitas.

ADVENT, *subst.*, adventus.

ADVENTITIOUS, *adj.*, adventitius, aliunde quæsitus.

ADVENTURE, *to (dare)*, audere; (*try*), tentare, suscipere, aggredi; (*hazard*), periclitari, aleam jactare, periculum facere; fortuna mandare; *to a. to sea*, vela ventis dare, ratem pelago committere; *to a. one's life*, vitam periculi obicere; *to a. the hazard of war*, fortunam belli tentare; *to be adventured*, audendum.

ADVENTURE, *an (enterprise)*, periculum, ausum; (*hazard*), discrimin; (*chance*), casus, fors; *at a.*, temere, casu; *by a.*, forte, fortuito.

ADVENTURER, *subst.*, periclitator, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam, qui incerta fata quærit.

ADVENTURING, *an, subst.*, periclitatio.

ADVENTUROUS, *adj. (bold, daring)*, audens, audax; (*dangerous*), periculosus.

ADVERB, *an*, adverbium.

ADVERBIAL, *adj.*, adverbialis.

ADVERBIALLY, *adv.*, tamquam adverbium.

ADVERSARY, *subst. (public foe)*, hostis; (*enemy*), inimicus; (*opponent at law*), adversarius, antagonista; *a great a. to his empire*, inimicissimus huic imperio; *to be an a.*, adversari, reniti.

ADVERSE, *adj.*, adversus; *the a. party*, partes diversæ vel adversæ.

ADVERSITY, *subst.*, res adversæ, angustæ, ortæ, infestæ, turbidæ, lapsæ, afflictæ; adversæ, orum; *he is in a.*, est afflictus et jacens, in multis versatur malis; *he is beset with a.*, omnibus difficultatibus conficitur et circumventus est; *to suffer a.*, sævientiæ fortunæ vim pati, in turbidis rebus esse.

ADVERT, *to*, advertere, animadvertere, considerare.

ADVERTENCE, *subst.*, cura, consideratio.

ADVERTISE, *to*, monere, commonefacere, admonere, certiorum facere, docere, edocere, alicui significare; *to a. beforehand*, præmonere; *to be advertised*, commoneferi, edoceri.

ADVERTISEMANT, *subst.*, monitum, admonitio; nuntius, significatio; promulgatio.

ADVERTISER, *subst.*, monitor.

ADVERTISING, *subst.*, admonitio, monitio, nuntiatio.

ADVICE, *subst. (counsel)*, consilium, monitum, monitum, sententia; (*news*), nuntius; *you give good a.*, bene mones; *he will follow nobody's a. but his own*, de sua unius sententia gerit omnia; *what a. do you give me?* quid das consilii? *to ask a. of any one*, consulere, consultari aliquam; *by my a.*, da men con-

AFFECT.

silio; *done with a.*, deliberatus, evigilatus; *done without a.*, temerarius, inconsultus; *it becomes us to take a.*, consulto nobis opus est.

ADVISABLE, utilis, commodus; de quo deliberandum est.

ADVISE, *to (give advice)*, suadere, monere, hortari; censere; consilium dare, auctorem esse alicui; præcipere; *what do you a. me to do?* quid das consilii? *I will not a. you at all*, nihil tibi consilii dabo; *I do not a. you to*, auctor non sum, ut; (*consider*), considerare, deliberare de re aliqua; *to a. with (consult)*, consulere aliquam, aliquam consilii socium capere, aliquam in consilium advocare; *a. with him*, hunc capere consilii socium; *to a. about a thing*, consulere rem aliquam; *to a. to the contrary*, dissuadere; *to a. beforehand*, præmonere.

ADVISED, *adj.*, monitus; *well a.*, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus, consideratus; *ill advised*, incautus, male cautus, temerarius; *to be well a.*, sapere; *be well a.*, apud te esto; *be well a. what you do*, nil temere facias, vide quid agas; *it is a. from abroad*, nuntius allatus est.

ADVISEDLY, *adv.*, caute, consulte, cogitate, prudenter, consulto; *to act a.*, nihil temere conari, facere; consilium inire, priusquam aggrediaris; ex cogitata ratione res componere.

ADVISEDNESS, *subst.*, caute, prudentia.

ADVISER, *subst. (one giving advice)*, monitor, edmonitor, consultor, auctor, hortator, consiliarius; (*one taking a.*), consultor, deliberator.

ADVOCACY, *subst.*, advocatio; patrocinium; defensio.

ADVOCATE, *subst.*, advocatus, patronus, defensor, causidicus, causarum actor; *a petty or silly a.*, leguleius; *the office of an a.*, opera forensis, patrocinium; *to plead as an a. for one*, patrocinari alicui, causam dicere pro aliquo; (*one who vindicates or defends*), patronus, defensor, vindex.

ADVOCATE, *to*, patrocinium suscipere alicui, patrocinari alicui; tueri, tntari; defendere; dicere pro aliquo; propagare pro aliqua re.

ADVOWEE, *an, subst.*, patronus ecclesie.

ADVOWSON, *an, subst.*, advocatio.

ADZE. See ADVICE.

AERIAL or AIRY, *adj.*, ærius, ætherius; *fig.*, lovis, tenuis; vanus.

ÆSTUARY, *an, subst.*, æstuarium.

AFAR OFF, procul, protenus; longinquus; *from a.*, e longinquo, eminus; *to be a. off*, longe absesse.

AFFABLE, *adj.*, affabilis, comis, blandus, urbanus, summa humanitate præditus.

AFFABLENESS or AFFABILITY, *subst.*, affabilitas, comitas, urbanitas, humanitas.

AFFAIR, *subst.*, res, negotium, causa; *'tis your a. (concern)*, tua res agitur, tua referat; *'tis not my a. (my office)*, hæc non meæ suat partes, hoc non meum est; *how stands the a.?* quo loco res est? *'tis a bad a.*, male se res habet; *household a.s.*, res domesticæ; *urgent a.s.*, necessitates; *to handle a.s.*, res gerere, negotia tractare; *great a.s.*, res præclaræ, egregiæ, magnæ; *an a. of love*, res amatoria; *love affs.*, amores.

AFFECT, *to (aim at)*, affectare, aspirare ad, captare, petere, appetere; (*love*), diligere, amare, curam habere; (*make a show off*), simulare, assimulare; (*ape*), inepte exprimere; (*of disease*), afficere, (*move with joy, &c.*), gaudire, mœrorere, &c., afficere, percellere, percutere; (*touch, concern*), pertinere ad aliquam, alicui referre; (*have an effect upon*), vim

AFFECTATION.

habere or exercere in alqd; *to a. the mind, alqm or alcjs animum movere, commovere; I am otherwise affected by it, id aliter foro.*

AFFECTATION, *subst.*, affectatio, appetitio, ambitio, consectatio; simulatio.

AFFECTED, *adj. (disposed)*, bene or male animatus; affectus; (*diseased*), morbo affectus, morbo laborans; (*beloved*), dilectus; (*full of affection*), putidus, ineptus, affectatus, quæsitus, ascitus, in ostentationem virtutum compositus; *how is he a.?* quid animi habet? *ill a.*, luridus, malignus; *too much a.*, patidulus.

AFFECTEDNESS, *subst.*, affectatio, nimia concinnitas consectatio.

AFFECTION, *subst. (love)*, amor, studium, mens, voluntas, caritas, gratia; (*passion*), affectio animi, cupiditas, libido; animi concitatio; animi impetus or motus; (*contagion*), contagio; (*disease*), morbus, valetudo; *to be governed by one's a.*, duci studiis suis; *to bridle the a.*, cupiditates compescere, animum vincere; *to gain the a. of a person*, animum, voluntatem, benevolentiam alcjs sibi conciliare; *to attempt to gain any one's a.*, benevolentiam alcjs captare; *he has gained every body's a.*, in maxima est gratia apud omnes; *to lose the a. of a person*, alcjs benevolentiam a se alienare; *to move the a. by speaking*, mentes incendere, animos inflammare; *without a.*, animi affectibus carens; *evil a.*, voluntas aliena; *full of a.*, amore plenus.

AFFECTIONATE, *adj.*, amoris plenus, pius; alcjs amans or studiosus, alicui benevolus; *an a. husband*, vir amans uxoris; *a. expostulations*, molles querelæ.

AFFIANCE, *to (betrot)*, spondere, despondere.

AFFIANCE, *subst. (betrotting)*, sponsalia; (*trust*), fiducia, confidentia; *to have a. in*, alicui vel alqra re confidere.

AFFIANCED, *adj.*, sponsus, desponsus, destinatus; *to be a. to one*, alqm affinitate attingere.

AFFIANCER, *subst.*, sponsor.

AFFIANCING, *an.*, desponsatio, sponsalia.

AFFIDAVIT, *an.*, testificatio or testimonium cum jurejurando.

AFFINITY, *subst. (alliance)*, affinitas, affinitatis vinculum; (*relation generally*), propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo; (*likeness*), convenientia, similitudo.

AFFIRM, *to.* affirmare, confirmare, asserere, asseverare, prædicare, attestari; *to a. before a judge*, jurejurando affirmare, testificari; (*to ratify, approve*), sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere; *one affirms, another denies*, alter ait, alter negat.

AFFIRMABLE, *adj.*, quod affirmari potest.

AFFIRMATION or AFFIRMING, *subst.*, affirmatio, assertio, asseveratio.

AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.*, affirmans, aicens, affirmativus, asseverans, asserens; *an a. answer*, affirmatio; *to maintain the a.*, affirmantium opinionem tueri; *one is a., the other negative*, alterum sit, alterum negat.

AFFIX, *to.*, affigere, annexere.

AFFLICT, *to.*, affligere, premere, cruciare, vexare; angere; alicui dolorem afferre, alqm constriatere.

AFFLICTED, *adj.*, afflictus, dolens, mœrens, ræger animi, tristis, mœstus; miser.

AFFLICTER, *subst.*, afflictor, vexator.

AFFLICTING or AFFLICTIVE, *adj.*, acerbus, ærummosus, calamitosus, tristis.

AFFLICTION, *subst.*, afflictio, cruciatus, res ad-

AFTER.

versæ, miseria, fortunæ afflictæ; dolor, tristitia; mœror.

AFFLUENCE, *subst.*, affluentia, abundantia, copia; copia, divitiæ, opes, opulentia.

AFFLUENT, *adj.*, affluens, abundans, dives, copiosus, opulentus.

AFFLUX, *subst.*, abundantia.

AFFORD, *to (give)*, præbere, reddere, suppeditare, ministrare; (*sell*), vendere; *I can not a. it so cheap*, non possum tantulo vendere; *I can not a. such grandeur*, res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum; *to a. assistance*, opem, auxilium ferre, suppeditare, præbere.

AFFORDING, *subst.*, præbitio, suppeditatio.

AFFRAY, *subst.*, pugna; *they had an a.*, pugna certaverunt, manus conseruerunt.

AFFRIGHT, *to*, terrere, perterrefacere, consternare, percellere.

AFFRIGHT, *an. subst.*, terror, timor, pavor, consternatio.

AFFRONT, *subst.*, contumelia, injuria; *a grievous a.*, insignis contumelia, gravissima injuria; *to receive an a.*, contumeliam accipere, injuria affici; *to offer one an a.*, contumeliam alicui facere, alqm probris appetere, verborum contumeliis lacerare; *to take something as an a.*, alqd in or ad contumeliam accipere; *to put up with an a.*, injuriam inultam pati, impunitam ferre.

AFFRONT, *to*, irritare, provocare, petulanter eludere, contumeliis lacerare, injuria afficere.

AFFRONTER, *subst.*, petelans, injuriosus.

AFFRONTING, *adj.*, contumeliosus, injuriosus.

AFFUSION, *subst.*, fusio.

AFFLOAT, fluctuans, fluitans; *to be a.*, æqua sustineri; in oavi esse.

AFFOOT, *adv.*, pedibus; *to walk a.*, pedibus ire, pedestre iter conficere.

AFORE, *adv.*, ante, præ. See BEFORE.

AFOREGOING, præcedens.

AFOREHAND, ante, in antecessum; *to be a. with one*, prevenire alqm.

AFORESAID, supra dictus, supra memoratus.

AFFRAID, timidus, trepidus, pavidus, metu perterritus; *somewhat a.*, trepidulus; *nothing a.*, intrepidus, impavidus, inconcussus; *to be a.*, in metu esse, pavere, timere, metui, extimescere, formidare, vereri; *are you a. of it?* num dubitas id facere? *to be sore a.*, vehementer conturbari, maximo metu esse, expavere, exhorrere, pertimere; *to be a. beforehand*, præformidare, prætimere; *to begin to be a.*, pavescere; *to make a.*, perterrere, territare; *to make half a.*, subterrere; *to be half a.*, subtimere; *made a.*, territus.

AFFRESH, denovo, iterum, de integro; *to begin a.*, renouari.

AFT, a puppi or puppe.

AFTER, *prep.* 1) (*of space and rank*), secundum, sub; *to go a. one*, secundum alqm ire, alqm sequi; *the next a. me*, proximus a me; *the next a. the king*, secundus a rege.—2) (*in point of time*), post, secundo, s. ab, e, ex; *a. three years*, post tres annos or tribus annis post; *immediately a. sleep*, statim e somno; *immediately a. the battle*, confestim a prælio; *Homer lived not long a. them*, Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit; *a. the foundation of the city*, post urbem conditam or ab urbe condita.—3) (*according to*), secundum, e, ex, de, pro, ad; *to live a. nature*, secundum naturam vivere, natura convenienter vivere; *a. my opinion*, ex ar de mea sen-

AFTER.

tentia; a. his own name, suo de nomine; a. his manner, ad suam rationem; a. the manner of the Persians. Persarum more.

AFTER or AFTERWARD, adv. (of place), a tergo, pone, post, secundum, proxime; *to come a.*, sequi; (of time), post, postea, posthac, secundum hæc, posterius, deinde, exinde; *mox*; quo facta; *a year a.*, anno post, post annum; *a considerable time a.*, aliquanto post, post aliquanto; *first—afterward—last*, primum—deinde—to m or extremo; *first—next—afterward*, principio—proximo—deinde.

AFTER, AFTER THAT, conj., postquam or postquam, posteaquam; ut, ubi; quum; or an abl. absol.; *a. he had come*, postquam venerat; *a. we were set*, quum consedissemus; *the fifth day a. they had received the answer*, quinto die quam responsum accepissent; *the next day a. he had killed him*, proximo die quo illum interemerat; *a. the kings were driven out of the city*, pulsus ex urbe regibus.

AFTER-AGES, AFTER-DAYS, AFTER-LIFE, AFTER-TIMES, posteritas, posteriora secula.

AFTER-BIRTH, the, secundinæ.

AFTER-CLAP, an, ictus iteratus.

AFTER-GAME, an, lusus integratio, certamen instaurativum.

AFTER-GENERATIONS, posteri, posteritas.

AFTERNOON, the, dies pomeridianus, tempus pomeridianum, horæ pomeridianæ; *in the a.*, post meridiem; *an a. repast*, merenda, cœnula pomeridiana.

AFTER-RECKONING, an, nova computatio.

AGAIN, rursus, rursum, de integro, iterum, denovo, de novo; (in the next place), secundo, iterum, tum, deinde; (afterward), post, postea, posthac; (in turn), vicissim, invicem; (on the other hand), contra, rursus, rursum; *a. and a.*, etiam atque etiam; *as big a.*, duplo major, altero tanto major; *back a.*, retro; *over a.*, denovo, de novo. *Again* is also expressed by the prep. *re* in composition; as, *to fetch a.*, repetere.

AGAINST, prep. (in defence), a, ad, adversus, adversum; (in time), ante, dom, in; *a. the evening*, in vesperam; *a. that night*, ante istam vesperam; (contrary), adversus, contra, præter; (to the prejudice of), adversus, adversum, in; (by or at), ad, ante; (over a.), e regione, ex adverso, contra; *I am a.*, oppugno, impugno, adversor, obductor; *a. the grain*, invita Miberva; *a. one's will*, invite, invitus; *a. one's nature*, repugnante natura; *a. the stream*, flumine adverso; *to go a.*, ire obviam; *to be a.*, obesse.

AGARIC, subst., agaricum.

AGATE STONE, an, subst., achates.

AGE, subst. (time of life), ætas; (old a.), senectus, senium; vetustas; (time), ævum, sæculum; ætas; *nature or full a.*, ætas matura; *of full a.*, maturus, adultus; *nouage*, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris, ætas impubis, pupillares anni, infantia; *of the same a.*, æqualis, æquævus; *of one year's a.*, annus anni, anniculus; *annotinus*; *of two years of a.*, biennus, binus; *at sixteen years of a.*, annos natus sexdecim; *he is nineteen years of a.*, decem et novem annos natus est, decem et novem annorum est; *I know my own a.*, scio ego quid ætatis sim; *there are not three days between their ages*, triduum non inter eos est ætatis; *he may for his a.*, per ætatem licet; *he is at a.*, ex pueris excessit, adultus est, adolevit, ætatem habet; *to be of more advanced a.*, provectiore ætate esse; *a man of that a.*, homo id ætatis or ea ætate; *two ages before*, duobus sæculis ante; *of the first a.*, primævus; *this a.*, the present a., hæc tem-

AGO.

porum, hæc ætas; *in this a.*, hodie; *the most famous general of his a.*, clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis.

AGED, adj., grandævus, grandis, annosus, ætate provectus, ætate gravis; *very a.*, natu pergrandis, exactæ jam ætatis; *an a. man*, senex; *an a. woman*, anus; *to become a.*, consensescere, senescere.

AGEDLY, adv., seniliter, vetuste.

AGENCY, subst. (action), actio; (acting for another), curatio, procuratio; *free a.*, voluntas libera, potestas libera, liberum arbitrium; *by my a.*, mea opera, per me.

AGENT, an (who does any thing), agens, qui agit, actor; (who acts for another), errator, procurator, (in a foreign country), residents.

AGGRANDIZE, to, ad magnas dignitates promoverè, aliquam honoribus et divitiis augere; augere, ornare.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, subst., dignitas aucta, accessio dignitatis, amplificatio honoris.

AGGRAVATE, to, augere, adaugere, aggravare, exacerbare, exasperare; (provoke), incendere, commovere, provocare; *to a. the want of any one*, inopiam alius onerare.

AGGRAVATED, exaggeratus; (provoked), incensus, commotus; *to become a.*, aggravescere, ingravescere.

AGGRAVATING or AGGRAVATION, subst., commotio, provocatio; exacerbatio; deterior conditio or status.

AGGREGATE, to, aggregare; colligere, eongere, concervare, cumulare.

AGGREGATE, subst., aggregatum, summa, complexio.

AGGRESSION, subst., aggressio.

AGGRESSOR, subst., qui prior injuriam facit, aggressor; *the aggressing party (in war)*, qui bellum suscipit, qui bellum ultero infert; infestus exercitus.

AGGRIEVE, to, dolore or tristitia afficere, contristare; (harass), vexare; (injure), injuriam facere alicui.

AGGRIEVED, adj., mœstus, tristis, dolore affectus.

AGHAST, attonitus, stupefactus, consternatus, territus, perterritus, terrore percussus.

AGILE, adj., agilis, pernix, vegetus.

AGILITY, subst., agilitas, pernicitas, dexteritas; *with a.*, agiliter, perniciter, dextre.

AGITATE, to (put in motion), moverè, commovere, agitare, quaterè, concutere, ciere; incendere; (disturb), turbare, concitare, motum afferre; perturbare, incendere; (stir, discuss), agitare, tractare (negotium); agere rem or de aliqua re; sermonem habere de re.

AGITATION, subst., agitatio; commotio, eoncitatio, perturbatio; motus, tumultus, turba; jactatio.

AGITATOR, subst., turbæ ac tumultus concitator, novorum consiliorum auctor.

AGNAIL, subst. (corn growing on the toes), clavus pedis, pterygium; (sore under a nail), paronychia.

AGNATION, subst., agnatio.

AGNITION, subst., agnitio.

AGO, adv., abhinc, ante; *two years a.*, duobus abhinc annis; *two months a.*, ante duos menses; *some years a.*, aliquot ante annis; *long a.*, jampridem, jamdudum; *not long a.*, haud ita pridem; *how long a.?* quam dudum? *it is not long a.*, haud sane diu est; *so long a.*, tamdiu; *it is but a while a. since he died*, nuper est mortuus; *you look handsomer than you did a while a.*, formosior videris quam dudum.

AGOG.

AGOG, *adv.*, to set one a., incendere slqm ad alqd agendum, alqm cupiditate rei incitare.

AGONY, *subst.* (*anguish*), angor, cruciatus, dolor; (*fright*), consternatio; (*pangs of death*), angor mortuus; to be in the last a.s., animam agere; to be in an a., cruciari dolore; full of a., animam agens.

AGREE, to (*assent*), assentire, assentiri, adstipulari, annuere, accedere, acquiescere; (*fit*), congruere, constare, competere, respondere, quadrare; (*be of the same mind*), consentire, convenire, concordare, congruere, idem sentire; (*hang together*), cohærere, congruere; (*make a bargain*), pacisci, depacisci; (*be in unison*), concinere; to a. upon, constituere, condicere; the signal agreed upon, signum, quod convenit; it is agreed by all, inter omnes constat; we are agreed, convenit inter nos; they a. together, illis inter se convenit; if he a. with himself, si sibi ipsi consentiat; his words and actions do not a., facta cum dictis discrepant; women a. best together, mulier mulieri magis congruit; he never agreed with any one for a hire, nunquam de mercede pactus est; I have agreed for the price, conveni de pretio; I do not believe we shall a., non conventurum inter nos arbitror; he made us a., nos in gratiam reconciliavit; are you agreed? num redisti in concordiam? they agreed upon a truce, inducias condixerunt; the day is agreed on, dies pactus est, dies convenit; to a. well with one, convenire optime cum alqo; it agrees with me, placet mihi, gratum est mihi.

AGREEABLE, *adj.* (*fit*), congruens, par, aptus, consentaneus; (*concordant*), concors; (*pleasant*), gratus, acceptus, jucundus, amœnus; suavis, dulcis; urbanus; lepidus, facetus, festivus; very a., pergratus, perjucundus; to be a. or fit, competere, convenire, quadrare.

AGREEABLENESS, *subst.* (*fitness*), convenientia, competentia, congruentia; (*pleasantness*), jucunditas.

AGREEABLY, *adv.* (*fitly*), apte, congruenter, convenienter; e. ex, ad, secundum; (*pleasantly*), grate, jucunde, placide; a. to nature, secundum naturam; a. to truth, ex veritate, vere.

AGREEING, *adj.*, concors, consonus, consentiens, congruus, constans; not a., absonus, disjunctus, dissimilans, dissidens, discrepans.

AGREEMENT, *subst.*, consensus, concordia, conspiratio; (*bargain*), sponso, transactio, condicio; (*covenant*), pactum, fœdus, stipulatio; (*reconciling*), reconciliatio, compositio, reditus in gratiam; (*proportion*), convenientia; (*resemblance*), similitudo, congruentia; according to a., ex pacto, ex constituto; articles of a., condiciones, capita fœderis, articuli.

AGRICULTURE, *subst.*, agricultura.

AGRIMONY, *subst.*, agrimonia, eupatorium.

AGROUND, *adv.*, humi; humi jacens, prostratus; to run a ship a., in terram navem appellere; to run a., in vadum illidi, in terram deferri; to be a., in vado hære; fig., the thing is a., hæret res or negotium.

AGUE, *subst.*, horror in febris, febris; a little or slight a., febricula; sick of an a., febricitans, febre laborans or correptus; to have an a., febricitari, febre laborare or corripri; the fit of an a., accessus, impetus, paroxysmus.

AGUISH, *adj.*, febriculosus.

AH! AH! AH! sicine? (*is it so?*)

AHEAD, *adv.*, præ; go a., I'll follow, i præ, sequar; to go a., præire, antere, ducem esse.

ALARM.

AID, *subst.*, adjumentum, auxilium; adminiculum, adjutorium, subsidium; suppetiæ; præsidium; opis, -em, -e; with the a. of any one, alcijs ope, alcijs auxilio, alqo adjuvante, alqo adjutore, alcijs opere; without a., per se; he was sent as a. subsidio missus est; an aid-de-camp, ducis or imperatoris adstipulator.

AID, to, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare; succurrere, sustentare, sublevare; alicui subvenire, alicui adjuvamento esse; subsidium, suppetias, opem alicui ferre; alicui adesse; alicui opitulari.

AIDER, *subst.*, auxiliator, adjutor, opifer.

AIL, to, dolere, male se habere, ægrotare; what ails you? quid est tibi? quidnam tibi dolet? we a. nothing, nihil nobis dolet; what ails you to abuse me? qua de causa lædis me?

AILING, *adj.*, æger, infirmus, valetudinosus, ægrotus.

AILMENT, *subst.*, morbus, malum, ægrotio.

AIM, *an.*, *subst.* (*mark*), scopus, album, directio; (*design*), propositum, conatus, finis propositus.

AIM, to, collineare oculos ad alqd, collineare telum alqo, telum dirigere or intendere in alqd; to a. at one, telo petere alqm; to a. at a thing, coarari, designare, petere, moliri, sibi alqd proponere; you aimed at me, me petisti; to a. at (*allude to*), alqd denotare, designare, significare; this is aimed at thee, dictum est illis.

AIMER AT, *subst.*, petitor.

AIMING AT, *an.*, *subst.*, directio; (*design*), propositum, conatus.

AIR, *subst.*, ær, sether, cœlum; aura; (*song*), canticum, cantilena; suavis modulus; (*mien, manner*), gestus, habitus; (*appearance*), species, forma; in the open a., sub dio, sub Jove; up into the a., sublime; to put in the a., alqd æri exponere; to take the a., deambulare; to live upon a., vento vivere; to build castles in the a., somnia sibi fingere; to take a. (*be discovered*), patefieri, retegri, evulgari, palani enuncari.

AIR, to, æri exponere; ærem in alqd immittere; ventilare; aplicare; to a. by the fire, ad ignem exsiccare, calefacere, igni exponere.

AIR-HOLE, *subst.*, spiramentum, spiraculum.

AIRINESS, *subst.* (*of a place*), amœnitas, apricitas; (*of a person*), festivitas, lepor, hilaritas.

AIRING, *an.*, *subst.*, desambulatio; to give one an a., ad desambulandum deducere; to take an a., desambulare, spatari.

AIR-PUMP, *an.*, machina ad ærem exhauriendum.

AIRS, *subst.*, pl., ira, iracundia; superbia; to put on a., iracundiæ or superbiæ indulgere.

AIRY, *adj.*, ærius, æthereus; æri expositus, æri pervius; (*cool*), frigidus; (*thin as air*), tenuissimus; (*light, vain*), levis, inanis; an a. place, lectus spatiosus, apricus; an a. person, homo lepidus, caput lepidum.

AJAR, *adv.*, semispartus.

AKE, *an.*, AKE, to. See ACHE.

ALABASTER, *subst.*, alabastrum, alabastrites; *adj.*, ex alabastro confectus.

ALACK, ALACKADAY, *interj.*, vae mihi misero! hei mihi!

ALACRITY, *subst.*, alacritas, hilaritas, lætitia.

ALARM, *subst.*, tumultus, turba; (*sudden fright*), trepidatio, pavor, consternatio, terror; (*in war*), classicum, exclamatio ad arma; to sound an a., ad arma exclamare; a.-bell, campana incendii index; an a.-clack, suscitulum.

ALARM.

ALARM, *to (give an alarm)*, ad arma vocare, clamare, bellicum canere; (*frighten*), perterrefacere, pavorem et terrorem injicere alicui, perturbare; *the army was alarmed*, exercitui terror incidit.

ALAS! *interj.*, ah! beul! eheu! hei mihi! heu me! (*for shame*), prob pudor! (*for sorrow*), pro dolor!

ALBEIT, *conj.*, tametsi, etsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam.

ALCAIC VERSE, *subst.*, versus Alcaicus.

ALCHYMIST, *subst.*, alchymista.

ALCHYMY, *subst.*, alchymia, hymia.

ALCOVE, *subst.*, locus fornicatus, zotheca.

ALCYON, *subst.* (*king-fisher*), halcyon.

ALDER, *subst.* (*tree*), alnus; *made of a.*, alneus; *an a. grove*, alnetum.

ALDERMAN, *on*, senator urbanus; *the board of aldermen*, senatus urbanus; *to walk an a.'s pace*, magnifice *or* lento gradu incedere; *an a.'s robe*, abolla; *a.-like*, senatorie.

ALE, cerevisia. cervisia, zythum; *new a.*, mustum; *gill-a.*, cerevisia bederacea; *strong a.*, cerevisia prima; *small a.*, cerevisia tenuis, secundaria; *stale a.*, cerevisia vetula, subacida.

ALE-BERRY, *subst.*, cerevisia cum pæce et macedine concocta.

ALE-BREWER, *an*, cerevisarius.

ALE-CONNER, *an*, qui munus cerevisiam gustandi gerit.

ALEGAR, *subst.*, scetum cerevisiæ.

ALE-HOOF, *subst.* (*ground-toy*), bedera terrestris.

ALE-HOUSE, *subst.*, caupona cerevisiaria, cerevisiarium; *to haunt ale-houses*, cauponas frequentare, habitare popinis; *belonging to an a.*, popinalis; *a.-keeper*, caupo.

ALEMbic, *subst.*, alembicus, vas distillandis succis.

ALERT, *adj.*, alacer, promptus, vegetus.

ALGEBRA, *subst.*, algebra, arithmetica speciosa; *an algebraist*, arithmeticiæ speciosæ peritus.

ALIEN, *an*, advea, alienigena; peregrinus, exterus, alienus.

ALIENABLE, *adj.*, quod alienari potest.

ALIENATE, *to*, alienare, abalienare, avertere, avocare; alienum facere; (*sell away*), abalienare, alicui juris lacere; (*put to sale*), bona proscribere, publicare, vendere.

ALIENATION, *subst.* (*of property*), alienatio, abalienatio; (*of the affections*), alienatio; (*of mind*), alienatio mentis, mens alienata, deliratio.

ALIGHT, *to*, delabi; (*as a bird*), sidere, subsidere; (*from a horse*), descendere ex equo, desilire; (*from a wagon*), descendere ex rheda.

ALIGHTING, *an, subst.*, descensus.

ALIKE, *adj.*, par, compar; æquus, æqualis; similia, consimilia; *adv.*, æque, pariter, perinde; eodem modo, similiter.

ALIMENT, *subst.*, alimentum, nutrimentum, cibus, victus; pabulum, pastus.

ALIMENTAL or ALIMENTARY, *adj.*, alimentarius, pabularis.

ALIVE, *adj* (*living*), vivus, vivens; (*surviving*), superstes; (*lively*), vigena, vividus, vegetus; *to be a.*, vivere; *while I am a.*, me vivo, dum vita suppetit; *fig.* *to be a. to a thing*, alqd scire, non nescire, non ignorare.

ALL, 1) *adj.*, omnia, universus, cunctus; (*every*), quisque, quivis; (*each*), singuli; (*whole*), totus; *a. men*, omnes; *a. things*, omnia; *a. things*, universitas

ALLOWANCE.

rerum, universum; *a. to a man*, ad unum omnes, *each and a.*, singuli universique; *before a.*, first of a., ante omnia, omnium primum, imprimis; *a. the world*, universus mundus; *a. together*, universi; *a. things and every thing*, universa atque omnia; *a. the world over*, ubique gentium, ubique terrarum; *in a. February*, mense Febuario toto; *keep it a. to yourself*, integrum tibi reserves; *is that a.?* tantum ne est? *it is a. over*, actum est; exclamatum est; *in a.*, omnino; *a. this while*, usque adhuc, tamdiu; *by a. means*, quoquo pacto, quocumque ratione, utique; *at a. events*, utique; *beyond a. doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione; *a. that I can*, quantum possum, quantum poterō; *a. I had*, quicquid habuerim; *he is a. my care*, illum curō unum; *her son is a. in a. to her*, filius ei unus omnium est; *at a.*, omnino; *not at a.*, omnino non, nequaquam, minime, nullo modo, nullo modo prorsus; *nothing at a.*, omnino nihil, nihil prorsus, nihil quicquam.—2) *adv.* (*altogether*), plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus; *a. on a sudden*, de improviso, subito; *this is a. one with that*, hoc unum et idem est atque illud; *it is a. one as if*, idem est ac si; *it is a. one whether*, nihil interest utrum; *it is a. one*, par est, idem est; *a. about*, undique, passim; *a. alone*, solus, solitarius; *a. at once*, simul et semel; *a. along*, usque, continuo, perpetuo.

ALLAY, *to*, sedare, mitigare; allevare, lenire.

ALLAYER, *subst.* (*appeaser*), delinitor.

ALLAYING or ALLAY, *subst.* (*abating*), lenimentum, lenimen.

ALLEGE, *to* (*plead*), allegare, causari; prætere, simulare; (*a thing as an excuse*), causam afferre, rationem reddere *or* subjicere; (*affirm*), affirmare, predicare, dicere.

ALLEGIANCE, *subst.*, fides, fidelitas; officium.

ALLEGING or ALLEGATION, *subst.*, allegatio, simulatio; causa, nomen; criminatio; affirmatio; *a false a.*, calumnia.

ALLEGORY, *an*, allegoria, continua translatio.

ALLEGORICAL, *adj.*, allegoricus, per allegoriam dictus.

ALLEGORIZE, *to*, allegorico *or* parabolico sermone uti.

ALLEVIATE, *to*, allevare, levare.

ALLEVIATING or ALLEVIATION, *subst.*, levatio, allevatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum. . . ALLEY, *an* (*walking-place*), *subst.*, ambulacrum; (*passage*), angiportus; (*walk in a garden*), subdialis ambulatio, hypæthra.

ALLIANCE, *subst.* (*by marriage*), sffinitas; (*in blood*), consanguinitas; (*of states*), foedus; societas.

ALLOT, *to* (*give by lot*), sortito tribuere; delegare, assignare, committere, imponere.

ALLOTMENT, *subst.*, sortitio, allegatio, attributio, assignatio; *by divine a.*, consilio divino, divinitus; *the divine allotments*, quas divinitus accident.

ALLOW, *to* (*permit*), sinere, pati, permittere, concedere, potestatem facere; (*grant*), concedere, admittere; (*give*), dare, præbere, prestare, suggerere, exhibere; (*approve*), accipere, probare, comprobare, admittere, agnoscere; (*in reckoning*), alqd deducere, detrahere; *I allow of that reason*, accipio eudam; *it is allowed*, conceditur, licet; *something is to be allowed for custom*, alqd consuetudini dandum est.

ALLOWABLE, *adj.*, probabilis, laudabilis; (*equitable*), æquus; (*just*), justus, legitimus.

ALLOWANCE, *subst.* (*gift*), donatio; (*leave*), licentia, permissio, potestas, copia; (*approbation*),

ALLOWING.

approbatio, comprobatio: (*granting*), doni or mercedis attributio; (*stipend*), demensum, merces, salariū; (*in reckoning*), deductio, decessio; *with your a.*, permisso or concessu tuo. pace tua; *to keep one on short a.*, arte contenteque aliquid habere.

ALLOWING (*giving*), *subst.*, donatio, exhibitio; (*permitting*), concessio, permissio; (*approving*), comprobatio, approbatio.

ALLUDE *TO*, *to*, alludere, tangere, oblique perstringere; significare, designare, denotare.

ALLURE, *to* (*entice*), illicere, allicere, allectare, sollicitare; attrahere, invitare; (*whoe'dle*), laocinari, blandiri, pellicere; *to a. forth*, prolicere.

ALLUREMENT, *subst.*, blandimentum, lenocinium, illecebra.

ALLURER, *subst.*, pellex, illex, allector, seductor, sollicitator.

ALLURING, *an, subst.*, allectatio, sollicitatio.

ALLURINGLY, *adv.*, blande, illecebrose.

ALLUSION, *subst.*, designatio; (*an a. to the name of a thing*), agnominatio.

ALLY, *an, subst.*, socius, amicus.

ALLY, *to*, conjungere, devincere, fœdere or societate conjungere; *to a. one's self with any one*, se jungere, conjungere, societatem inire cum aliquo; (*by marriage*), matrimonio alicui jungi.

ALMANAC, *subst.*, fasti, calendarium; *an a. maker*, fastorum scriptor.

ALMIGHTY, *adj.*, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens.

ALMOND, *subst.*, amygdalum, amygdala; *an a. tree*, amygdalus; *of a.s.*, amygdalinus; *the a.s. of the ears*, aurium glandulæ, parotides.

ALMONEER, *an* (*alms giver*), stipis largiendæ administrator, qui est alicui largitionibus, elemosynarius.

ALMOST, *adv.*, pæne, prope, propinquum, fere, modo non, tantum non, quasi, juxta, prope jam; *a. drunk*, ebrio proximus; *I am a. out of my wits*, vix sum apud me; *they a. did it*, haud multum absuit quod fecerint; *I a. helices*, non longe abest, quin credam; *it is a. night*, nox appetit; *it is a. one o'clock*, instat hora septima.

ALMS, *subst.*, stipis, beneficium; *to distribute a.*, stipem spargere; *to collect a.*, stipem cogere, colligere; *to ask an a.*, stipem rogare; *to give a.*, mendico stipem porrigere.

ALOES, *subst.*, aloë; *bitter a.*, aloë succotrina; *grosser a.*, aloë caballina; *sweet a.*, lignum aloës, agalochumi.

ALOFT, *adv.*, in sublime, sursum, in altum, in excelsum; *to soar a.*, sublime ferri; *aliss se levare*; *hoist him a.*, sublimem huoc rapere; *to set a.*, extollere; *from a.*, desuper.

ALONE, *adj.*, solus; unus; sine arbitris; per se; *we are here a.*, soli sumus hic; *to rule a.*, solum regnare; *to be a.*, solum esse, secum esse; *one who loves to be a.*, solitarius; *we will do it a.*, per nos agemus; *let those things a.*, mitte ista; *let me a.*, me omittas, noli me turbare, *to leave a.*, derelinquere, deserere; *left a.*, desolatus, desertus; *a. of its kind*, in suo genere singularis, unicus.

ALONG, *prep.*, per, secundum; *a. the shores*, per litora; *a. the highway*, publicâ viâ; *a. the river's side*, secundum fluvium; *a. with*, una cum; *all a.*, totâ viâ, ubique; *lying all a.*, prostratus, corpore extenso jacens, recubans.

ALOOFF, remotus, procul; *fig.*, *to keep a. from*, non attingere.

AMATORY.

ALLOUD (*loudly*), *adv.*, clare, clara voce, magna voce; (*openly*), palam, coram multis or omnibus.

ALPHABET, *an*, litterarum ordine dispositæ, litterarum ordo.

ALPHABETICAL, *adj.*, in litteras digestus, litterarum ordine dispositus.

ALPHABETICALLY, litterarum ordine; *to arrange a.*, in litteras digerere.

ALREADY, *adv.*, jam, jamjam, jamjamque, jampridem, pridem, jamdudum, dudum.

ALSO, etiam, præterea, insuper, ad hoc, ad hæc, quoque, item, nec non, pariter, itidem, porro; et ipse, idem; et etiam, et quoque; *not only—but a.*, non solum—sed or verum etiam, non modo—sed etiam, et—et, cum—tum, tum—tum.

ALTAR, *an, subst.*, altare, ara; *a small o.*, arula.

ALTARAGE, *subst.*, quod ad aram offertur.

ALTER, *to*, mutare, commutare, immutare, substituere, permutare, variare, vertere; *v. n.*, mutari, commutari, immutari, converti, variari; *to a. one's character* (*for the better*), mores emendare, in melius mutari; (*for the worse*), mores invertere, se inverti; *he has not altered*, non alius est ac fuit; *he is wholly altered*, commutatus est totus; *to be altered in affection*, alienari; *to a. one's opinion*, de sententia decedere; *to a. one's condition*, uxorem ducere, nubere.

ALTERABLE, *adj.*, variabilis, mutabilis.

ALTERATION, *subst.*, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo; *a. of affection*, alienatio.

ALTERCATION, *subst.* (*dispute*), altercatio; (*wrangle*), jurgium, rixa, litigatio.

ALTERING, *adj.* (*lasting but a time*), temporarius, temporalis.

ALTERING, *an, subst.*, mutatio.

ALTERNATE, *adj.*, alternus, mutuus.

ALTERNATE, *to*, alternare.

ALTERNATELY, *adv.*, alternis vicibus, per alternas vices, alterne, alterna vice.

ALTERNATION, *subst.*, vicea, vicissitudo, per vices successio.

ALTHOUGH (*though*), *conj.*, licet, quamquam, quamvis, quamlibet, quantumlibet, etiamsi, tametsi, etsi, cum or quum.

ALTIMETRY, *subst.*, altitudinum mensura.

ALTITUDE, *subst.*, altitudo, excelsitas, fastigium, proceritas, sublimitas.

ALTOGETHER, *adv.*, omnino, prorsus.

ALUM, *subst.*, alumen, salugo terræ.

ALUMINOUS, *adj.*, aluminosus.

ALWAYS, *adv.*, semper, perpetuo, usque, jugiter, nunquam non; in perpetuum, in æternum, in ævum.

AM, *I sum, existo*; *I am able*, queo, possum; *I am above thirty years old*, plus triginta annos natus sum; *he knows I am coming*, scit me venire; *I am thirsty*, sitio; *I am of your mind*, tecum sentio, tibi assentior.

AMAIN, *adv.*, summa vi, vehementer, acriter, acerrime, valde, strenue, pro virili.

AMANUENSIS, *an, subst.*, librarius, scriba; ab epistolis.

AMARANTH, *subst.*, smarantus.

AMASS, *to*, accumulare, cumulare, coacervare.

AMASSING, *an, subst.*, accumulatio, coacervatio.

AMATEUR, *subst.*, alejs rei amantissimus, magnus amator; *to be an a.*, aliqua re delectari.

ANATOMY, *adj.*, anatomicus.

AMAZE, *to*, alcijs mentem animumque perturbare, consternare, percutere, obstupescere; *to be amazed*, obstupescere, obstupescere, stupescere, perterritari, exanimari, stupere.

AMAZEMENT, *subst.*, animi perturbatio, stupor, consternatio, admiratio.

AMAZING, *adj.*, mirabilia, mirandus, stupendus.
AMBASSADOR, *subst.*, legatus, orator; *to be an a.*, legatione fungi; *an ambassador's charge or office*, legati munus.

AMBASSAGE, *subst.*, legatio; *to send in a.*, legare, legationem mandare; *to go on an a.*, legatione fungi, legationem obire.

AMBER, *subst.*, electrum, succinum; *of a.*, succinum.

AMBERGRIS, *subst.*, ambra, ambaram.

AMBIDEXTER, *adj.*, sinistra manu perinde utens ac dextra; *fig.*, *an a.*, pravoricator.

AMBIENT (*compassing about*), *adj.*, ambiens.

AMBIGUITY, *subst.*, ambiguitas, equivocatio.

AMBIGUOUS, *adj.*, ambiguus, dubius; *an ambiguous word*, dictum ex ambiguo.

AMBITION, *subst.*, ambitio, aviditas gloriae, studium laudis, studium cupiditatisque honorum, cupidio fame.

AMBITIOUS, *adj.*, ambitiosus, honorum et gloriae cupidus, laudis avidus, gloriae appetens; *to be a.*, honores ambire, honoris fame flagrare, honores affectare, laudis studio trahi, gloria duci.

AMBLE, *to*, totum incedere, in numerum ungulas colligere; (*walk affectedly*), molliter et effeminate incedere.

AMBLE or AMBLING PACE, *subst.*, gradus tolitilis; incessus numerosus, incessus mollis et effeminatus.

AMBLER or AMBLING-HORSE, *subst.*, equus tolitarius.

AMBLINGLY, *adv.*, tolitim.

AMBROSIA, *subst.*, ambrosia.

AMBROSIAL, *adj.*, ambrosius, ambrosiacus.

AMBULATORY, *adj.* (*walking*), ambulaturus.

AMBUSCADE, AMBUSH, or AMBUSHMENT, *subst.*, insidiæ; locus insidiarum, latebræ; *to set in a.*, in insidiis locare, collocare, disponere; *to lie or be in a.*, insidiari, insidiis struere; *to lay an a.*, insidiis locare, collocare, ponere; *to fall into an a.*, in insidiis incidere; *laid in a.*, in insidiis positus; *a lie in a.*, insidiator; *by a.*, ex insidiis.

AMENABLE, *adj.*, same as *accountable*, *responsibile*, *which* sec.

AMEND, *to* (*make better*), emendare, corrigere, melius facere, in melius mutare; (*repair*), reparare, reficere, sarcire, resarcire, restaurare, reconcinnare; *v. n.* (*become better in health*), meliorem fieri, ex morbo convalescere; (*in character*), resipiscere, mores in melius mutare, se ad bonam frugem recipere, ad virtutem revocari.

AMENDER, *subst.*, emendator, corrector, castigator.

AMENDING or AMENDMENT, *an*, emendatio, correctio, castigatio; (*in health*), convalescentia; (*in character*), reditus ad virtutem, mores emendatioris; *to bring ta a.*, ad sanitatem animi reducere.

AMENDS, *subst. pl.*, compensatio, satisfactio; *to make a for*, compensare, damnum resarcire, rependere, culpam redimere.

AMENITY, *subst.*, amenitas.

AMERCE, *to* (*fine*), multare et mulctare, multa alicui dicere et irrogare.

AMERCEMENT, *subst.*, multa, multatio, poena.

ANERCER, *subst.*, multator.

AMERCING, *an*, *subst.*, multatio.

AMETHYST, *subst.* (*violet-colored stone*), amethystus.

AMIALE, *adj.*, amabilis, suavis, jucundus.

AMIABLENESS, *subst.*, suavitas, morum comitas, dulcedo, decor.

AMICABLE, *adj.*, amicus, benevolus, benevolens.

AMICABLENESS, *subst.*, bona gratia.

AMIDST (*in the middle*), *adv.*, in medio, inter; *a. these things*, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur.

AMISS, *adv.*, perperam, male, mendose, prave, vitiose; *whatever is done a.*, quidquid peccatur; *it is not amiss*, non abs re est, non est alienum; *not much a.*, non incommode; *to do a.*, offendere, peccare, delinquere.

AMITY, *subst.*, amicitia, benevolentia; familiaritas, necessitudo.

AMMUNITION, *subst.*, instrumentum et apparatus belli, armorum copia; arma, tela, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, *subst.*, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, *subst.*, injuriarum et offensarum oblitio, lex oblivionis, venia præteritorum.

AMONG or AMONGST, *prep.*, inter, in, apud; *from a.*, e, ex, de; *a. new*, inter homines, in hominibus; *a. the Athenians*, inter Athenienses; *a. the common sort*, inter vulgus; *a. friends all things are common*, communia sunt amicorum omnia; *to reckon money a. good things*, pecunias in bonis rebus numerare; *to put a. the gods*, in deos reponere; *it was questioned a. our ancestors*, quesitum est apud majores nostros; *to be held sacred a. all nations*, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse; *Sagesta, which is Egæta a. the Greeks*, Sagesta, quæ Græciis Egæta est; *a. us this is accounted shameful*, id nostris moribus nefas habetur; *a. themselves*, inter se, alter alterum, alius alium, mutuo, ultra citro, ultra citroque.

AMOROUS, *adj.*, amatorius, effeminatus, mollis, amoribus deditus.

AMOUNT, *subst.* (*sum*), totum, summa; *the whole a.*, solidum; *a great a. of money*, pecunia magna et grandis; (*substance, effect*), summa, caput.

AMOUNT TO, *to* (*a sum*), efficere, explere, implere; *what does it a. to?* quantum est? *fig.*, *it amounts to nothing*, nihil valet; *the whole letter amounts to this*, summa hujus epistolæ hæc est.

AMOUR, *subst.*, amor, res amatoria; *amours*, amores.

AMPHIBIOUS, *adj.*, amphibius, anceps; *an a. creature*, bestia quasi anceps, in utraque sede vivens, animi amphibium.

AMPHIBIOLOGY, *subst.* (*doubtful speech*), sermo ambiguus.

AMPHITHEATRE, *subst.*, amphitheatrum; *of an a.*, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, *adj.* (*spacious*), amplius, latus, spatiosus; (*capacious*), capax; (*great in bulk*), magnus; (*large, liberal*), largus, copiosus, cumulatus; (*magnificent*), splendidus, magnificus.

AMPLIFIER, *subst.*, amplificator.

AMPLIFY, *to*, amplificare, exaggerare, augere; *in majus extollere.*

AMPLIFYING or AMPLIFICATION, *subst.*, amplificatio; *verboſitas*.

AMPLITUDE, *subst.*, amplitudo, spatium, insignitudo; *copia*, ubertas.

AMPUTATE.

AMPUTATE, *to*, amputare, præcidere, abscidere.
 AMPUTATION, *subst.*, amputatio.
 AMULET, *subst.*, amuletum, præbia, -brum.
 AMUSE, *to* (*entertain*), oblectare, delectare; (*put off from time to time*), extrahere alqm, variis frustrationibus differre; *ipse falsâ producere*.
 AMUSING, *adj.*, jucundus.
 AMUSEMENT, *subst.*, oblectatio, delectatio; oblectamentum; detentio, occupatio.
 ANALOGICALLY, *adv.*, per analogiam; similiter.
 ANALOGOUS, *adj.*, analogicus; similis.
 ANALOGY, *subst.*, analogia, comparatio, proportio; similitudo.
 ANALYSIS, *subst.*, analysis; explicatio, enodatio, expositio.
 ANALYTICAL or ANALYTIC, *adj.*, analyticus.
 ANALYZE, *to*, explicare, enodare, quasi in membra discernere.
 ANARCHY, *subst.*, effrenata multitudinis licentia, anarchia.
 ANATOMY, *subst.*, sectio corporum; anatomia, anatomice.
 ANATOMICAL, *adj.*, anatomicus.
 ANATOMIST, *subst.*, anatomicus.
 ANATOMIZE, *to*, humanum corpus incidere et singulas partes scrutari.
 ANCESTORS, *subst. pl.*, majores, priores, patres, antecessores; *an ancestor*, unus majorum, generis or gentis auctor; *belonging to a. or ancestral*, avitus, proavitus.
 ANCESTRY, *subst.*, majores, prosapia, stirps, stemma; *of noble a.*, nobili genere natus; *of ignoble a.*, obscuris ortus majoribus.
 ANCHOR, *subst.*, anchora, ancora; *an a.'s cable*, ancorale; *to a. or cast a.*, ancoram jacere; *to ride at a.*, in ancoris stare; *to weigh a.*, ancoram tollere.
 ANCHORAGE, *subst.*, ancoræ jaciendæ locus idoneus; vectigal ancorale.
 ANCIENT, *adj.*, vetas, vetustus, veteratus, priscus, antiquus; *an a. estate*, opes avitæ; *to grow a.*, inveterascere; *grown a.*, senectute or senio confectus, inveteratus; *the ancients*, antiqui, prisci, veteres, majores.
 ANCIENTLY, *adv.*, olim, antiquitus, quondam, majorum ætate.
 ANCIENTNESS, *subst.*, antiquitas, vetustas.
 AND, *conj.*, et, ac, atque, que, necnon, tum; *a. not*, nec, neque, et non, ac non, neve; *a. not long after*, neque ita multo post; *a. not without cause*, nec injuria; *a. so forth*, et cetera, cetera, et que sunt reliqua, et sic deinceps, et quæ sequuntur; *a. yet*, tamen, etsi; *a. if, si*, quodsi; *a. withal*, simul; *a. therefore*, proin, proinde, ideo, idcirco; *a. why so?* nam quid ita? quamobrem tandem? *how can we go out a. not be seen?* quomodo ita possumus egredi, ut non conspiciamur? *a little more a. he had been killed*, parum abfuit quin interficeretur. *And* is omitted when one of the two verbs coupled by it is changed into a participle or supine; as, *he railed at him a. beat him*, conviciis laceratum cecidit; *I will go a. see*, ibo visum.
 ANDIRON, *subst.*, subex, cantherius focarius, fulcrum ferreum quo ligna sustententur in camino.
 ANECDOTE, *subst.*, fabula, fabella, narratiuncula.
 ANEMONE or ANEMONY, *subst.* (*flower*), anemone, es, f.
 ANEW, *adv.*, denuo, de novo, do integro, ab integro.

ANNIHILABLE.

ANGEL, *subst.*, angelus, genius; *an a. of gold*, nummus aureus qui valet fere decem solidos.
 ANGELIC or ANGELICAL, *adj.*, angelicus.
 ANGER, *subst.*, ira, iracundia, indignatio, furor; bilis, stomachus; *extreme a.*, excaudescencia; *a. in currid*, offensus; *aptness to a.*, iracundia.
 ANGER, *to*, irritare, acerbare, exacerbare; *ex acere*, excaudescere; *animum alicui movere*. *bilem concitare*, stomachum alicui facere, *ira alqm accendere*.
 ANGLE, *subst.* (*corner*), angulus; (*hook*), hamus; (*angling-rod*), arundo, pertica piscatoria, calamus piscatorius.
 ANGLE, *to*, inescare, hamum in aquas ad pisces inescandos dimittere.
 ANGLER, *subst.*, piscator.
 ANGLICISM, *subst.*, locutio Anglicana.
 ANGLING-LINE, *subst.*, linea piscatoria.
 ANGRILY, *adv.*, irate, irato animo, iracunde; *torve*; aspero, sæviter.
 ANGRY, *adj.*, iratus (alicui); iræ plenus (in alqm); *ira accensus*, iracundia inflammatus, *ira ardens*; *quickly or soon a.*, iracundus, stomachosus; *a. letters*, ardentis litteræ, *to be a.*, irasci, iratum esse, succensere, stomachari, caudescere; *to be very a.*, furere, sævire, æstuare, *ira ardere*, graviter irasci, graviter commoveri; *to cease to be a.*, desævire; *to look a.*, torve alqm intueri; *to make one a.*, alqm irritare, iratum reddere; *bilem or stomachum alicui movere*.
 ANGUISH, *subst.*, angor, anxietas; cruciatus, dolor intensus, agritudo premens.
 ANGULAR, *adj.*, angularis, angulatus, angulosus.
 ANHELATION, *subst.*, anhelatio.
 ANILITY, *subst.*, anilitas.
 ANIMADVERSION, *subst.* (*observation*), animadversio, notatio, observatio; (*correction*), castigatio, reprehensio.
 ANIMADVERT, *to* (*take notice of*), animadvertere, observare; (*correct*), castigare, animadvertere in alqm.
 ANIMADVERTER, *subst.*, animadversor; castigator.
 ANIMAL, *subst.*, animal, animans.
 ANIMAL, *adj.*, animalis; *a. life*, anima.
 ANIMALCULE, *subst.*, animalculum.
 ANIMATE, *to* (*give life*), animare; (*encourage*), cohortari, excitare, incitare, iacendere, animos addere.
 ANIMATED (*having life*), animatus, animans, animalis; (*lively*), vividus, vegetus; (*ardent, fervid*), ardens, fervidus, acer; (*excited, impelled*), incitatus, incensus, excitatus.
 ANIMATION, *subst.*, vigor, alacritas, vis, ardor, impetus, concitatio, incitatio, vehementia.
 ANIMOSITY, *substantive* (*heat*), ardor, impetus; (*grudge*), odium, similitas, stomachus, animus infestus.
 ANISE, *subst.*, anisum.
 ANKER (*of brandy*), *subst.*, doliolum.
 ANKLE, *subst.*, talus; *the a.-bone*, malleolus; *up to the a.*, talo tenus; *coming down to the a.s.*, talaris.
 ANNALIST, *subst.*, scriptor annalium, annalium conditor, fastorum scriptor.
 ANNALS, *subst.*, annales, fasti.
 ANNEX, *to*, annectere, adungere, apponere, adjiicere.
 ANNEXATION, *subst.*, annexus.
 ANNIHILABLE, *adj.*, debilibis.

ANNIHILATE.

ANNIHILATE, *to*, delēre, extinguere, tollere, subvertēre, perdere, ad nihilum redigere.

ANNIHILATION, *subst.*, delictio, extinctio, ever-sio.

ANNIVERSARY, *adj.*, anniversarius, annuus; *an a. fast.* jejunium anniversarium or sullenne; *a. feasts*, annua festa; *an a.* dies anniversarius; *the a. of one's birth*, dies natalis.

ANNOTATE, *ta*, annotare, adscribere, notam apponere.

ANNOTATION, *subst.*, annotatio, nota, commentarium.

ANNOTATOR, *subst.*, annotator, qui commentaria scribit, commentariorum scriptor.

ANNOUNCE, *to*, nunciare, renunciare; promulgare; imperare, edicere, proponere; indicere; portendere, prædicere, prænunciare.

ANNOUNCEMENT, *subst.*, nunciatio, renunciatio; edictum, imperium.

ANNOY, *to*, vexare, fatigare, obtundere, lacerare, exagitare, carpere, incommodare, lædere, offēdere.

ANNOYANCE, *subst.*, noxa, damnum, vexatio, molestia, incommodum, læsio, offensio.

ANNOYER, *subst.*, qui alqm incommodo afficit, vexator, læsor.

ANNOYING, *adj.*, gravis, molestus.

ANNUAL, *adj.*, annuus, anniversarius.

ANNUALLY, *adv.*, quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos.

ANNUITY, *subst.*, annua pecunia, pensio annua, redditus annuus, annua (*pl.*).

ANNUL, *to*, abrogare, abolēre, tollere, rescindere.

ANNULAR, *adj.*, annularis.

ANNULLING, *subst.*, abrogatio, abolitio.

ANNUNCIATION, *subst.*, annunciatio; *a. day*, annunciatio Mariæ virginis.

ANODYNE, *adj.*, anodynus, leniens, mitigans.

ANOINT, *to*, ungerē, unguere, oblinere; *to a. about*, circumlinere; *to a. all over*, perlinere; *to a. off*, uncturē; *to a. upon*, superlinere.

ANONTER, *subst.*, unctor; *a. of a dead body*, pollinctor.

ANONTING, *subst.*, unctio, inunctio, unctura.

ANOMALOUS, *adj.*, anomalus, anormis, enormis, incompositus.

ANOMALY, *subst.*, anomalia.

ANON, *adv.* (*quickly*), extemplo, illico, mox, statim, e vestigio, confestim, protinus, continuo; *ever and a.*, identidem, subinde.

ANONYMOUS, *adj.*, anonymus, sine nomine, sine auctore.

ANOTHER (*of many*), alius; (*of two*), alter; (*different*), diversus; *he is of a mind*, aliter putat; *one after a.*, alius post alium, alii super alios, singuli, deinceps, ex ordine, alternis vicibus; *one a.*, se invicem; *they are delighted with one a.*, invicem sese delectant; *at one time—at a.*, alias—alias, modo—modo, nunc—nunc; *they may assist one a.*, alii aliis prodesse possunt; *they differ from one a.*, inter se dissident; *he dispersed them abroad, some to one place, some to another*, alia alio dissipavit; *one is in danger from this side, a. from that*, aliis aliunde periculum est; *bear one a.'s burdens*, alter alterius onera portare; *one mischief on the back of a.*, aliud ex alio malum; *they killed one a.*, mutuis ictibus occiderunt; *it is one thing to revile, a. to accuse*, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare; *a. (a second) Hannibal*, alter Hannibai; *another Fabius*, novus

ANTIPATHY.

Fabius; *at a. time*, alius, alio tempore; *at a. place*, alibi; *to a. place*, alio; *a. way*, alio, alio modo, *a. man's*, alienus; *liberal with a.'s purse*, de alieno liberalis; *ta adopt a. plan*, consilium mutare; *ta put on a. dress*, vestimenta mutare; *one good turn deserves a.*, manus manum lavat.

ANSWER, *to* (*speak or write in return*), respondēre, responsum dare, edere, reddere; rescribere; (*speak in opposition*), respondēre, se defendere, se purgare; respondēre de jure, respondēre; refutare; (*suit*), congruere, convenire, quadrare; (*come up to*), respondēre, explere; (*serve for*), utilem or idoneum esse; (*excuse*), culpa liberare or excimere, excusare; *to a. for* (*be answerable*), spundēre, ad se recipere; (*be security*), pro alqo vadem se sistere; (*account for*), rationem reddere alqis rei; *to a. again*, respondēre; (*as servants*), obloqui, proterve respondēre; (*as an echo*), assonare, resonare; (*rail at*), regere convicium in alqm; *to a. an action at law*, restipulari; *let the words a. to the words*, verba verbis respondēnt; *to a. one's wish*, respondēre voto alqis; *to a. to the expectation*, ad spem respondēre, expectationi respondēre, expectationem explere.

ANSWER, *subst.*, responsum, responsio; (*oracle*), responsum oraculi, oraculum; (*confutation*), responsio, defensio, purgatio, excusatio; (*account*), ratio.

ANSWERABLE, *adj.* (*correspondent*), congruens, consonans, consentaneus; (*suitable*), conveniens, congruus; (*accountable*), obnoxius, obligatus, cui ratio reddenda est, *to be a. for*, præstare; sponsorem esse.

ANSWERABLENESS, *subst.*, consensio, congruentia, convenientia.

ANSWERABLY, *adv.*, pariter, similiter, convenienter, congruenter, apte; ad, secundum.

ANSWERER, *subst.*, responder; (*for another*), præst. vns.

ANSWERING, *subst.*, responsio; *an a. for*, vadi-monium; *the a. an action at law*, restipulatio.

ANT, *subst.*, formica; *a little ant*, formicula; *an ant-hill*, grmulus formicis repletus.

ANTAGONIST, *subst.*, adversarius.

ANTARCTIC, *adj.*, australis.

ANTECEDENT, *adj.*, antecedens, præcedens.

ANTECEDENT, *subst.*, antecedens, quod antecedit; (*in logic*), propositio, propositum.

ANTECEDENTLY, *adv.*, ante, antea, prius.

ANTE-CHAMBER, *subst.*, ambithalamus, prococtor, anterior conclave.

ANTEDATE, *to*, tempus antiquius quam par est adscribere.

ANTELOPE, *subst.*, antilope.

ANTHEM, *subst.*, antiphona.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, *subst.*, erysipelas.

ANTI-CHRIST, *subst.*, antichristus.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN, *adj.*, antichristianus.

ANTICIPATE, *to*, anticipare, præoccupare, præcipere, prævenire.

ANTICIPATER, *subst.*, occupator.

ANTICIPATION, *subst.*, anticipatio, præoccupatio, antversio, præsumptio.

ANTICS, *subst.*, *fig.*, signa antiqua, figuræ antiquæ; præstige, ridicula.

ANTIDOTE, *subst.*, antidotum, antidotus, *i. f.*, alexipharmacum.

ANTIMONY, *subst.*, stibium, stimmi.

ANTIPATHY, *subst.*, odium, fastidium, aversio, repugnantia.

ANTIPODES.

ANTIPODES, *subst.*, antipodes, *pl.*
ANTIQUARY, *subst.*, antiquarius, antiquitatum studiosus, rerum antiquarum amator, antiquitatis peritus

ANTIQUATED, *adj.*, obsoletus, abrogatus.
ANTIQUÉ, *adj.*, antiquus, obsoletus, exoletus; prisens, vetus, vetustus; *an a.*, opus antiquum.
ANTIQUITY, *subst.* (*old oge*), vetustas; (*ancientness*), antiquitas; *antiquities* (*remains of old times*), antiquitates.

ANVIL, *subst.*, incus; *an a.'s stock*, truncus incudis.

ANXIETY, *subst.*, anxietas, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor; cura, nimia cura.

ANXIOUS, *adj.*, anxius, sollicitus; pavidus, trepidus, trepidans; curiosus.

ANY, *adj.*, ullus, quivis, quispiam, quilibet, aliquis; *a. one of you*, quivis vestrum; *is a. body here?* ecquis hic est? *a. thing*, quicquam, quidpiam, quidvis; *if a. one*, *if a. thing*, si quis, si quid; *a. where*, usquam, uspiam; *to a. quarter*, quopiam, quoquam, quovis; *was he a. the richer?* numquid copiosior fuit? *a. where in the world*, ubivis gentium; *a. day*, quovis die; *a. how*, quocunque modo; quocquo modo; *if a. how*, si qua, si quid; *if to a. quarter*, si quo; *if a. time*, unquam; *if at a. time*, si quando; *a. further*, ulterius, amplius; *a. longer*, diutius; *a. more*, amplius.

AORIST, *subst.*, tempus indefinitum, aoristus.

APACE, *adv.*, cito, celeriter, propere, festinanter, properanter, velociter; *it rains apace*, vehementer pluit.

APART, *adv.*, seorsum, separatim, sejunctim; *jesting a.*, joco remoto; *to stand a.*, distare.

APARTMENT, *subst.*, conclave; *sleeping a.*, cubiculum.

APATHY, *subst.*, indolentia, torpor; lentus animus.

APE, *subst.*, simia; *a little a.*, simiola; *fig.*, homo putidus; trossulus.

APE, *to*, imitari, pervicere imitari, inepte exprimere.

APER, *subst.*, imitator.

APERIENT, *adj.*, aperiens.

APERTURE, *subst.*, apertio, apertura.

APHORISM, *subst.*, aporismus.

APIARY, *subst.*, apiarium.

APIECE, *adv.*, singulis.

APISH, *adj.*, mimiticus, ridiculus.

APISHLY, *adv.*, mimitice, ridicule.

APISHNESS, *subst.*, gesticulatio mimica or ridicula.

APOCALYPSE, *subst.*, Revelatio.

APOCRYPHA, *the, pl.*, libri apocryphi, libri dubiæ fidei.

APOLOGIZE FOR, *to*, defendere, excusare.

APOLOGIST, *subst.*, defensor.

APOLOGUE, *subst.*, apologus, fabula, fabella.

APOLOGY, *subst.*, apologia, defensio, purgatio.

APOSTASY, *subst.*, defectio n sacræ, apostasia.

APOSTATE, *subst.*, religionis desertor, npostata.

APOSTATIZE, *to*, desiciscere, deficere, sacra deserere.

APOSTEME, *subst.*, abscessus, suppuratio.

APOSTLE, *subst.*, apóstolus.

APOSTLESHP, *subst.*, npostoll munus, apostolica dignitas.

APOSTOLIC, *adv.*, apostolicus, ab apostulo traditus.

APPERTAIN.

APOSTROPHE, *subst.*, apostrophus, elisæ vocalis nota.

APOTHECARY, *subst.*, pharmacopola, medicamentarius; *an apothecary's shop*, mendicamentaria officina, pharmacopolium.

APPALL, *to* (*make pale*), pallorem alicui incutere; (*astonish*), consternare; (*discourage*), perterrere, terrere.

APPALLING, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horrificus.

APPALMENT, *subst.*, consternatio.

APPARATUS, *subst.*, apparatus.

APPAREL, *subst.*, ornatus, vestitus, habitus; vestis, vestimenta; (*in surgery*), vulnerariæ curationis apparatus; (*sackle*), apparatus.

APPARENT, *adj.*, evidens, manifestus, liquidus, conspicuus, perspicuus, apertus; (*seeming*), quod videtur; fictus; opinitus; fucatus; *an a. crime*, crimen flagrans; *to be a.*, patère, comparère, in prompto esse; *it is a.*, apparet, liquido constat, in oculis incurrit; *to make a.*, patefacere, demonstrare.

APPARENTLY, *adv.* (*clearly*), aperte, perspicue, liquido, manifeste; (*as it seems*), ut videtur; (*seemingly*), specie, verbo.

APPARENTNESS, *subst.*, perspicuitas, evidentiæ.

APPARTITION, *subst.*, spectrum, visio, visum.

APPEACH, *to*, nomen deferre. See IMPEACH, *to*.

APPEAL, *to* (*call*), appellare; (*call as witness*),

testem appellare, provocare (*accuse*), accusare, deferre; (*refer to another as judge*), appellare ad, causam referre ad, provocare ad alqm.

APPEAL, *subst.*, appellatio, provocatio; imploratio.

APPEAR, *to*, apparère, comparère, parère, elucère, enitère; emergere; existere, oriri; (*seem*), videri; *to a. above others*, eminere, supereminere; *to a. again st.*, se sistere contra alqm; *to a. for* (*side with*), alicui favère, partes alicj tutari; *to begin to a.*, patescere; *to make to a.*, sperire, demonstrare, monstrare, ostendere; *it a s.* constat, liquet, patet, videtur, patescit.

APPEARANCE, *subst.* (*show*), species; (*vision*), visio, spectrum, umbra; (*figure*), persona, habitus; (*likelihood*), similitudo, verisimilitudo; (*in a court of justice*), præsentia, vadimonium; (*concourse of people*), frequentia, concursus, celebritas; *a. above water*, emersio; *first a. (rising)*, exortus; *day of a.*, dies vadimonii obendi; *to be bound for one's a.*, vadimonium promittere; *to make one's a.*, se sistere.

APPEASABLE, *adj.*, placabilis, ingenio flexibilis; *not a.*, implacabilis, inexpiables.

APPEASE, *to*, placare, lenire, sedare, melleère, demulcere, tranquillum facere, placidum reddere; compescere, comprimere, componere, restinguere; *to a. one's wrath*, iram alicj placare; *to a. by sacrifice*, expiare, litare, propitium reddere.

APPEASING, *subst.*, placatio, sedatio.

APPELLANT, *subst.*, appellator, qui ad alium provocat.

APPELLATION, *subst.*, nomen, appellatio.

APPELLATIVE, *adj.*, appellativus; *subst.*, nomen appellativum.

APPEND, *to*, appendere, addere.

APPENDAGE, *subst.*, appendix, additamentum, accessio.

APPENDIX, *subst.*, appeodix, additamentum; *a small a.*, appendicula.

APPERTAIN, *to*, pertinère, attinère; respicere, spectare, competere; esse alicj; *all that a. to us*, omnia quæ nostra sunt propria; *it a.s.* interest, refert.

APPETENCE or APPETENCY, *subst.*, appetentia.

APPETITE, *subst.* (*desire*), appetentia, appetitus, desiderium, cupiditas; (*desire of eating*), cibi appetentia, fames; (*insatiable stomach*), ingluvies, edendi rabies; (*desire of drinking*), cupiditas bibendi, potiois aviditas; *full of a.*, ciborum avidus; *to make an a.*, appetentiam cibi facere; *to have an a.*, esurire, cibum appetere; *to have no a.*, nullam ciborum appetentiam sentire; *want of a.*, fastidium.

APPLAUD, *to*, applaudere, plausus applaudere, plausu prosequi, laudibus efferre, laudare.

APPLAUDER, *an, subst.*, plausor, applausor, laudator.

APPLAUSE, *subst.*, applausus, plausus; *laudce, laus; describing a.*, plausibilis.

APPLE, *subst.*, malum, pomum; *a. tree*, malus, i, f.; *oak-a.*, galla; *pine-a.*, nux pinea; *the a. of the eye*, oculi pupilla; *bearing a.s.*, pomifer, malifer.

APPLICABLE, *adj.*, aptus, utilis, consentanea, conveniens; *to be a.*, usui esse, usum habere.

APPLICATION, *subst.*, adhibitio, usus; (*diligence*), diligentia, cura, studium, sedulitas, attentio, intentio, assiduitas, gnnavitas, industria; (*request*), petitio.

APPLY, *to* (*put to*), apponere, applicare, admo-vere; *aptare*, accommodare, adaptare; *imponere*; (*make use of*), adhibere, uti; *collocare*, impendere, conferre; (*carry over to*), transferre in, traducere ad, accommodare ad or in rem; (*bend the mind to*), dare se alicui rei, dedere se studio alcijs rei, se applicare ad alqd, operam dare alicui rei; (*have recourse to*), confugere, vertere se, se convertere, se applicare; *v. n.* (*suit, agree*), congruere, convenire, aptum esse alicui rei; *to a. for*, petere.

APPOINT, *to* (*fix*), statuere, constituere; *designare*; *destinare*; *definire*; (*prescribe*), prescribere, praecipere; (*elect*), creare, facere; (*set over*), praeficere munci, mandare munus; (*assign*), assignare,tribuere, decernere; (*furnish*), ornare, exornare, instruere; *to a. a day*, diem statuere; *to a. one witness*, alqm testem constituere; *to a. one in place of another*, alqm in alcijs locum substituere, sufficere.

APPOINTER, *subst.*, constitutor.

APPOINTING, *subst.*, assignatio, designatio, praefinitio.

APPOINTMENT, *subst.*, constitutio, definitio, ordinatio; (*stipulation*), constitutum, conventum, pactum, pactio; (*decree*), ordioatio, praescriptum, decretum; (*order*), jussus, jussum, imperatum; (*commission*), mandatum, negotium; (*equipment*), ornatus; (*allowance*), salarium; (*office*), munus; *by a.*, ex conventu. (ex) composito; *by your a.*, jussu tuo.

APPORTION, *to*, aequalibus partibus dividere or distribuere.

APPORTIONMENT, *subst.*, aequalis distributio.

APPOSITE, *adj.*, appositio, aptus, idoneus.

APPOSITION, *subst.*, appositio.

APPRAISE, *to*, aestimare, pretium constituere.

APPRAISEMENT, *subst.*, aestimatio.

APPRAISER, *subst.*, aestimator.

APPREHEND, *to* (*arrest*), comprehendere, apprehendere, in custodiam dare; (*conceive*), comprehendere, complecti, mente concipere, percipere, cognoscere, assequi, intelligere, perspicere; *to a. quickly*, arripere; (*fear*), metuere, timere, vereri; (*suspect*), suspicari.

APPREHENSION, *subst.* (*arrest*), captura, pre-

hensio; (*understanding*), ingenium, captus, facultas, intelligentia; (*opinion*), opinio, iudicium; (*fear*), metus, timor, sollicitudo; *a man of quick a.*, homo ingenii subtilis, acuti; *according to my a.*, meo iudicio; *an excellent a.*, ingenium egregium.

APPREHENSIVE, *adj.* (*quick of understanding*), eagus, perspicax, acutus; (*fearful*), timidus, pavidus.

APPREHENSIVELY, *adv.* (*acutely*), acute, sagaciter; (*intelligibly*), perspicax, aperte.

APPRENTICE, *subst.*, puer discens, discipulus, tiro, tabernae alumnus; *an a.-girl*, discipula.

APPRENTICESHIP, *subst.*, tirocinium.

APPRISE, *to* (*one of a thing*), certiorum alqm facere de re alqa, nuntiare, docere.

APPROACH, *subst.*, appropinquatio, accessus, aditus; (*likeness*), similitudo; *at the a. of death*, morte appropinquante; *at the a. of night*, nocte appetente, sub noctem; *to have an a. to one*, ad alqm admitti.

APPROACH, *to*, prope accedere, appropinquare; (*in time*), advenire, appetere, prope adesse, subesse, imminere; (*in resemblance*), prope accedere ad alqd, accedere ad similitudinem alcijs rei.

APPROBATION, *subst.*, approbatio, comprobatio.

APPROPRIATE, *to*, sibi alqd sumere, assumere, arrogare, vindicare, alqd in se transferre, alqd occupare; (*consign to a special use*), destinare ad, eponere in alqd or alicui rei.

APPROPRIATE, *adj.*, idoneus, aptus, conveniens, congruus, proprius.

APPROPRIATION, *subst.*, vindicatio.

APPROVE, *to*, probare, approbare, comprobare; alcijs rei auctorem fieri; ratum habere; laudare; (*an opinion*), sententiae assentiri, sententiam accipere; (*satisfy*), ratum esse jubere.

APPROVAL, *subst.*, approbatio, probatio, comprobatio; auctoritas, adstipulatio; laus, assensio, assensus.

APPROVED, probatus, spectatus, cognitus; *an a. author*, scriptor classicus or idoneus; *of a. fidelity*, fide, fidelis.

APPROVER, *subst.*, approbator; (*accuser*), delator.

APRICOT, *subst.*, prunum Armeniscum, malum Armeniaeum; *a. tree*, malus Armeaica.

APRIL, *subst.*, mensis Aprilis, Aprilis; *the 1st of April*, calendae Apriles.

APRON, *subst.*, subligaculum, subligar; *campestre* (*worn in the Campus Martius*); *a leather a.*, praecinctorium coriarium; *a tradesman's a.*, semicinctium artificis.

APROPOS, *adv.*, opportune; *apropos!* sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic quaeo!

APT, *adj.* (*fit*), aptus, idoneus, concinnus, congruus, consentaneus; (*active, ready*), dexter, agilis, habilis, bonus; (*inclined to*), propensus, proclivis, pronus; *a. to break*, fragilis; *a. to learn*, docilis; *a. to be merry*, hilaris, facetus; *too a. to indulge*, nimis indulgens; *to be a. to do*, solere, assolere; *to be a. to fall*, propendere, in ruinam vergere; *to make a.*, aptare, accommodare, concinnare.

APTITUDE or APTNESS, *subst.*, habitus, natura habilis, ingenium aptum; aptitudo, concinnitas, convenientia; (*proneness*), propositio, proclivitas, indoles; *a. to learn*, docilitas, ingenium docile.

AQUATIC, *adj.*, aquatilis, aquaticus.

AQUEDUCT, *subst.*, aquae ductus.

AQUEOUS, *adj.*, aquaticus, acuatilis, aquosus.

AQUILINE, *adj.*, aquilinus.

ARABLE.

ARABILE, *adj.*, arabilis, culturæ habilis or idoneus; *a. laud.* arvum, aratio.

ARBITER, *subst.*, arbiter, disceptator, iudex.

ARBITRARILY, *adv.*, ad arbitrium, ex arbitrio, srbitrario, pro libito, ad libidinem, ad voluntatē; (*lordly*), imperiose.

ARBITRARINESS, *subst.*, dominatio.

ARBITRARY, *adj.* (*left to one's choice*), arbitrarius; (*lordly*), imperiosus; *an a. prince*, princeps sui arbitrii or sui juris; *a. government*, dominatio, summum imperium.

ARBITRATE, *to* (*judge between*), iudicare, diiudicare, disceptare, decernere, arbitri partes suscipere; *to arbitrate a dispute*, controversiam dirimere, de controversia decidere, quæstionem perolvere.

ARBITRATION, *subst.*, diiudicatio, disceptatio; arbitrium, arbitratus.

ARBITRATOR, *subst.*, arbiter, disceptator; (*judge*), iudex.

ARBITRATRIX, *subst.*, arbitra.

ARBOR, *subst.*, pergula, triebila, umbraculum.

ARBORIST, *subst.*, arborum peritus.

ARBUTE, *subst.*, arbutum, foetus arbuteus; *a. tree*, arbutus, *l. f.*; *of aa. a. tree*, arbutus.

ARC, *subst.*, arcus.

ARCH, *subst.*, arcus, fornix, camera.

ARCH, *to*, arcuare, camerare, conformare, in arcum sinuare or curvare; *arched*, arcuatus, forniciatus, laqueatus, concameratus; *an arched roof*, camera, fornix, concameratio, camera fornicata, laqueus.

ARCH, *adj.*, vaser, callidus, astutus.

ARCHNESS, *subst.*, vafrities, astutia.

ARCH, *in compositionem*, summus, maximus; *archangel*, *subst.*, archangelus; *archbishop*, *subst.*, archiepiscopus; *archbishopric*, *subst.*, archiepiscopatus; *of an archbishop*, archiepiscopalis; *archdeacon*, *subst.*, archidiaconus; *archdeaconry* or *archdeaconship*, *subst.*, archidiaconatus; *archduke*, *subst.*, dux primarius; *arch treasurer*, *subst.*, quæstor primarius, summus æarii præfectus; *archpriest*, *subst.*, archipresbyter.

ARCHER, *subst.*, sagittarius.

ARCHERY, *subst.*, ars sagittaria.

ARCHETYPE, *subst.*, exemplum primum, typus primarius.

ARCHITECT, *subst.*, architectus, architecton.

ARCHITECT-LIKE, *adv.*, affabre, eleganter.

ARCHITECTURE, *subst.*, architectura, architectonice; *structuræ genus*; *a. of houses*, ædificiorum modus.

ARCHITECTURAL, *adj.*, architectonicus.

ARCHITRAVE, *subst.*, epistylium.

ARCHIVES, *subst.* (*place for records*), tabularium, archiva, *pl.*; (*records*), tabulæ publicæ, chartæ publicæ.

ARCTIC, *adj.*, arcticus, septentrionalis.

ARGENCY, *subst.* (*heat*), ardor, fervor, æstus; (*of mind*), ardor animi, mentis fervor.

ARDENT, *adj.* (*hot*), ardens, cundens, fervidus; (*eager*), acer, vehemens, ardens, fervens, fervidus.

ARDOR, *subst.* (*heat*), ardor, æstus; (*eagerness*), ardor animi, mentis fervor, vehementia, impetus.

ARDUOUS, *adj.*, arduus, difficilis.

AREA, *subst.*, area, superficies.

ARGENT, *adj.*, argenteus, candidus.

ARGUE, *to* (*dispute*), argumentari, argumenta afferre, disceptare, disputare, litigare, in contrarias

ARMED.

partes diseerere; (*show, prove*), arguere, evincere, probare, declarare, ostendere, significare.

ARGUER, *subst.*, disceptator, disputator.

ARGUING, *subst.*, disceptatio, disputatio.

ARGUMENT, *subst.* (*arguing*), probatio, ratio, argumentatio; (*proof*), ratio, argumentum, signum, iudicium, documentum; (*subject*), argumentum, materia, epitome; (*in court*), oratio, actio, defensio; (*treatise*), liber, libellus; *to prove by a s.* docere argumentis, demonstrare, efficere, evincere; *full of a s.* arguentosus; *to hold an a. with one*, adversus alqm disputare, verbis contendere cum alqo.

ARGUMENTATIVE, *adj.*, arguendi cupidus.

ARGUTE, *adj.*, argutus, argutulus.

ARID, *adj.*, aridus.

ARIDITY, *subst.*, ariditas.

ARIGHT, *adv.*, recte; *to set a.*, ad normam dirigere or redigere.

ARISE, *to* (*get up*), surgere, assurgere, exsurgere; (*get up together*), consurgere; (*rise*), oriri, exoriri, emergere; (*spring*), nasci, gigni, fieri, procedere, provenire; existere; erumpere; proficisci, manare, fluere; efflorescere; *the Senate arose*, senatus consurrexit; *a laugh a.s.* risus coortus; *a question here a.s.* hoc loco quæstio existit, quæritur hic; *to a. before one*, assurgere alieui; *to make to a.*, exsuscitare, excitare.

ARISTOCRACY, *subst.*, respublica ab optimatibus administrata, optimatum principatus, aristocratia.

ARISTOCRAT, *subst.*, optimatum fautor, unus ex optimatibus.

ARISTOCRATIC, *adj.*, aristocraticus, optimum causam agens, ad optimum imperium pertinens.

ARITHMETIC, *subst.*, arithmetica, arithmetice ars numerandi or supputandi.

ARITHMETICAL, *adj.*, arithmeticus.

ARITHMETICIAN, *subst.*, arithmetices professor.

ARK, *subst.* (*chest*), arca, cista; (*ship*), navis, navigium.

ARM, *subst.* (*from the shoulder to the elbow*), lacertus; (*from the elbow to the wrist*), brachium; *fig.* (*of the polypus*), cirrus; (*of a river*), brachium, pars (*of the sea*), æstuarium, sinus; (*of a mountain*), vms, brachium; (*of a harbor*), brachium, cornu; (*of a tree*), ramus; (*of a rine*), palme; *a little a.*, brachiolum; *a bracket for the a.*, brachiale; *by strength of a.*, valida manu; *to carry a child in one's a.s.* puerum in manibus gestare; *to clasp in one's a.s.* medium alqm complecti; *to fall into one's a.s.* manibus alqis excipi; *I receive one with open a.s.* libens excipio alqm; *to die in one's a.s.* in complexu alqis emori; *having strong a.s.* lacertosus; *to carry under the a.*, portare sub ala; *a weapon carried under the a.*, telum subalare.

ARM, *to*, armare, armis instruere, tela alieni suppeditare; *fig.*, armare, munire; *to a. one's self*, se armare, armari, arma capere, arma induere, se telis induere, armis accingi; bellum adornare, parare, apparare; *to a. one's self against* (*prepare for*), se ad alqd sustinendum parare or secingere; (*act cautiously*), cavere.

ARMADA, *subst.*, classis armata, classis bellica, navea bellica.

ARMAMENT, *subst.*, bellicus or belli apparatus; exercitus copia.

ARMED, *adj.*, armatus, armis instructus, muni-

ARMFUL.

tus, indutus; *a. all over, perarmatus; heavy-a. troops, milites gravis armaturæ; gravior armaturæ; light-a., levis armaturæ; light-a. troops, milites levis armaturæ, levis armatura, velites; a. with a buckler, scutatus, clypeatus, clypeo indutus; a. with darts, pilatus; a. with a sword, ense or gladio instructus; a. with a coat of mail, loricated, paludatus.*

ARMFUL, *subst.*, manipulus.

ARMHOLE (*armpit*), *subst.*, ala, axilla.

ARMISTICE, *subst.*, induciæ.

ARMLET, *subst.*, brachiale.

ARMORIAL, *adj.*, ad arma pertinens; *a. bearings, gentilitii scuti insignia.*

ARMORY, *subst.* (*repository of arms*), armarium, armamentarium.

ARMOR, *subst.*, arma, armaturæ; *armor for the thigh, femorale; a coat of armor, lorica, paludamentum.*

ARMORER, *subst.*, faber or opifex armorum.

ARMPIT, *subst.*, ala, axilla.

*ARMS, *subst. pl.* 1) (*weapons*), arma (*defensive*), tela (*offensive*); *to be in a., in armis esse; to take up a., arma sumere or capere; to fly to a., arma arripere; to a.!* ad arma! *to lay down a., arma ponere, deponere, abjicere, ab armis discedere; to bear a. under a general, sub alio militare, alq̄ impatore merere; deeds of a., res bellicæ, gesta militaria; a man of a., vir bellicus; a brother in a., armorum socius, comilitio; able to bear a. homo ætate militari (as to age); qui munus militiæ sustinere potest (as to health or strength); by force of a., vi et armis, armis.—2) (armorial ensigns), insignie generis, insignia gentilitia; *to bear a., insignia gentilitia in scute ferre.**

ARMY, *subst.*, exercitus, milites, copiæ; *an a. on march, agmen; an a. in battle-array, acies, scies instructa; to raise an a., exercitum scribere, conscribere; to lead or march an a., agmen or copias ducere; to marshal an a., aciem instruere; to muster an a., exercitum lustrare, recensere.*

AROMATIC, *adv.*, aromaticus.

AROUND, *adv. and prep.*, circa, circum, circumcirca, circumquaque, undique.

AROUSE, *to*, exuscitare, expergefacerè, excitare, suscitare somno or e quiete.

ARRAIGN, *to (set in order)*, ordinare; (*accuse*), postulare, criminis reum agere, in jus vocare.

ARRAIGNMENT, *subst.* (*charge*), actio, accusatio, questio judicialis.

ARRANGE, *to*, ordinare, in ordinem adducere or redigere, digerere, disponere, componere, constituere, instituire.

ARRANGEMENT, *subst.*, ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, constitutio, institutio; ordo, series, ratio; *a. of words, compositio verborum.*

ARRANT, *adj.*, merus; *an a. lie, merum mendacium; an a. kenave, purus putus nebulo.*

ARRAS, *subst.*, tapes (étis), tapetum.

ARRAY, *subst.* (*order*), ordo; *battle-a., acies; (dress), ornatus, vestitus, cultus.*

ARRAY, *to (set in order)*, ordinare, disponere, componere; (*clothe*), vestire, veste induere; (*deck*), ornare, exornare.

ARRAYERS, *subst. pl.*, quibus cura militum armaturæ legitime demandatur.

ARRÉARS, *subst. pl.*, reliquæ, residuum, residua, *pl.*, residua pecuniæ.

ARREST, *subst.* (*caption*), prehensio, comprehensio; (*stop*), mors, mortisio.

ARTIFICIAL.

ARREST, *to (withhold)*, morari, remorari, retinere, tenere; (*seize*), alqm̄ prehendere or comprehendere, manus in alqm̄ injicere, in jus alqm̄ trahere or ruperè; (*accuse*), dicam sicuti impingere, alqm̄ in jus vocare.

ARRIVAL, *subst.*, adventus, accessus; *appulsus (by ship); unexpected arrival, iaterventus, superventus.*

ARRIVE, *to*, venire, advenire, adventare, pervenire, accedere; *afferti (of things); to a. in a chariot, curru adveni; to a. in a ship, pervehi in locum, navein appellere alq̄; the ship arrived, navis appulsa est; I arrived here, huc me appuli.*

ARROGANCE, *subst.*, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia; *fastus; to put on great a., magnos sibi sumere spiritus.*

ARROGANT, *adj.*, arrogans, insolens, superbus.

ARROGATE, *to*, sibi alqd̄ arrogare, sumere, assumere, vindicare.

ARROW, *subst.*, sagitta, telum; *a broad and barbed a., tragula; an a-head, sagittæ ferramentum, cuspis, mucro; to shoot with a.s. sagittare; bearing a.s. sagittifer, t-hifer.*

ARROWY, *adj.*, sagittarius.

ARSENAL, *subst.*, armorum repositorium or receptaculum, armarium.

ARSENIC, *subst.*, arsenicum, auripigmentum; *a. color, saudix.*

ART, *subst.*, ars; artificium; scientia; machina, dolus; *the liberal a.s. artes ingenue, liberales, honestæ, studiâ liberalia; mechanical a.s. artes humiles, vulgares; the black a. magicæ, ars magicæ; a master of a.s. artium magister; by a. arte, per artem; fortified by a., opere munitus; with a., ex arte, scienter, affabre; the a. of painting, ars pingendi; a. (artfulness, cunning), consilium, astutia, calliditas, versutia, vfrities; (*trude, profession*), ars; *to practice an a., artem alqm̄ exercere, in alq̄ arte versari.**

ARTERY, *subst.*, arteria.

ARTERIAL, *adj.*, ad arterias pertiæns.

ARTFUL, *adj.*, artis plenus, artificiosus, arte factus, artificialis, factitius; (*swaning*), astutus, callidus, versutus, vifer, subdulus.

ARTFULLY, *adv.* (*like an artist*), bene, affabre, concinne, eleganter; (*cunningly*), sagaciter, subtiliter; astute, callide, versute; subdole.

ARTFULNESS, *subst.* (*skill*), ars; (*cunning*), consilium, astutia.

ARTICHOKE, *subst.*, cinara, carduus; caetus.

ARTICLE, *subst.* (*joint*), articulus; (*in grammar*), articulus; (*head of discourse*), pars, caput, locus; (*kind, sort*), genus; *a.s. of faith, fidei capita; a.s. of peace, conditiones pacis; a.s. of agreement, conventa, pl.; a.s. of account, rationum capita or nomina; a.s. of marriage, pactio nuptialis; to break a.s. pacta convellere, fœdus violare; a. by a., articulation.*

ARTICULAR, *adj.*, articularis.

ARTICULATE, *adj.*, distinctus.

ARTICULATE, *to*, distincte voces efferre, edere, or pronuciare.

ARTIFICE, *subst.*, artificium, ars, machina; (*cunning fetch*), dolus, fraus.

ARTIFICER, *subst.*, artifex, opifex; faber; operarius.

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* (*made by art*), arte factus, artificiosus, factitius; (*curiously and handsomely done*), arte elaboratus, concinnus, affabre factus; (*ingeni-*

ARTIFICIALLY.

ous, artful), sagax, subtilis, cellidus; (aseumed, fictitious), fictus, luctatus, affectatus, quaesitua.

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.*, artificiose, arte, affabre, ad amussim, ad unguem, ad normam, scite, perite.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *subst.*, artificium.

ARTILLERY, *subst.*, machinae bellicae, tormentea bellica.

ARTIST, *subst.*, faber, opifex; artifex.

ARTIST, *subst.*, artifex.

ARTLESS, *adj.* (*devoid of art*), non artificiosus, incouditus; (*natural, sincere*), candidus; (*simple*), insulsus, bebes, crassus.

AS, *conj.* 1) (*while*), dum, ut, quum, ubi, in, iuter, super; *as I stood at the door, dum ante ostium sto; as the money was paying down, ut numerabatur forte argentum; as I was folding up this letter, cum complicarem hanc epistolam; as I was going into the nursery, ubi in gynaeceum ire occipio; he studies as he is travelling, in itinere secum ipse medietur; had this befallen you as you were at supper? si inter coenam hoc tibi accidisset? as we were at supper, super coenam; as yet, adhuc; not yet, nondum, necdum.—2) (like), quemadmodum, quomodo, ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, quasi, tanquam, pro, prout, pro eo ac, pro eo atque, perinde ut, perinde atque, proinde, proinde ac, utcunque; in modum (*c. gen.*), modo (*c. gen.*), more (*c. gen.*), ritu (*c. gen.*), loco (*c. gen.*), numero, in numero (*c. gen.*); *as—so, quemadmodum—eodem modo; quomadmmodum—sic; ut—ita or sic; velut—sic or ita; as they say, ut dicunt, ut dicitur; as it seems, ut videtur; as it is fit, ut par est; to obey as a slave, in modum servorum parere; to be slaughtered as cattle, vice pecorum obruncari; to be regarded as an enemy, in hostium numero haberi; I loved him as my own, eum amavi pro meo; according as the abilities of such a man were, prout facultates hominia bujus modi ferebant, as quickly as possible, quam celerrime; as if, quasi, tanquam si, ac si; not as if, non quo, non quia, non quoniam; not as if not, non quin, non quia non; as it were, ut, quasi, ceu, tanquam; as being, quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui; as for example, ut, velut; equally as, aequae ac; not equally as, non aequae quam; the same as, idem ac; not the same as, non idem quam; as soon as, simul ac or atque; simul ut; ut, ut primum, quum primum; ubi, postquam; for as much as, quoadquidem, quum, quando; as to, as far, as touching, de, quod, quatenus, ad, quod ad, quantum ad; I am so foolish as to think, tum sum stultus, ut putem; I am not such a man as to think, non sum is, qui arbitrator; as much as I bade you, quantum imperavi; rich as you are, he cares not a pin for you, non pili facit te, quamlibet divitem; she did as her mother bade her, mater quod suavit fecit.—3) (*if*), ei; as you love me, si me ames; as I live, si vivo.**

ASCEND, *to*, ascendere, ascendere; escendere; conscendere; alta petere, sursum ovcbi, altius emergere.

ASCENDANT, ASCENDENCY, *subst.*, auctorialitas; (*of a nativity*), astra natalia, sidera natalitia, affectio astrorum.

ASCENDING, ASCENSION, ASCENT, *subst.*, ascensio, ascensus; *an ascent*, locus altus or editus.

ASCERTAIN, *to*, confirmare, comperire, invenire.

ASCERTAINER, *subst.*, confirmator, certus auctor.

ASCRIBE, *to*, adscribere, attribuerre, tribuere,

ASPERSE.

imputare, assignare; *to a. to one's self, alqd sibi arrogare, eumere, imputare or vindicare.*

ASCRPTION, *subst.*, adscriptio, attributio, tributio.

ASH, *subst.* (*tree*), fraxinus; *wild a.*, ornus; *made of a.*, fraxineus.

ASHAMED, *adj.*, verecundus, pudibundus, pudore suffusus; *to be a.*, erubescere, expallere, pudore affici or suffundi, pudet; *I will not be a. to speak of it, non me hoc dicere pudebit; I am a. of you, pudet me tui; to be a. to death, pudore confici; to make one a.*, pudore ulqum afficere; *I am half a.*, suppedet me.

ASH-COLORED, *adj.*, cineritius, cinereus; *ash-colored marble*, tephrias.

ASHEN, *adj.* (*made of ash*), fraxineus.

ASHES, *subst. pl.*, cinis; *hot a.*, favilla; *full of a.*, cinerosus; *of a.*, cinereus; *pale as a.*, cineraceus, cineritius; *to burn to a.*, in cinerea redigere.

ASH-GROVE, *subst.*, fraxinetum.

ASHY, *adj.*, cinereo colore, leucophæus.

ASIDE, *adv.* (*apart*), separatim, seorsum; (*awry*), oblique, a latere; *to call a.*, sevocare; *to lay a.*, seponere; *to go a.*, secedere; *to bring a.*, clam removere. avertere; *to throw a.*, abjicere, rejicere.

ASININE, *adj.*, asinarius.

ASK, *to* (*question*), interrogare, sciscitare, rogare; (*desire*), rogare, orare, petere, poscere; (*desire with urgency*), deprecere, exposcere; (*demand*), postulare, expostulare, flagitare, efflagitare; *to a. riches of the gods, rogare deos divitias. to a. one's aid, alqis auxilium implorare; to a. again, repescere; to a. one about something, interrogare alqum alqd, sciscitari alqd ex or ab alqo, quaerere, exquirere, requirere alqd ex or ab alqo, percunctari alqd de or ex alqo; to a. counsel or advice of any one, consulere alqum; to a. after one, quaerere alqum; it asks (requires) more, plus requirit; to a. the price of a thing, percontari ex alqo, quanti alqd vendat; how much do you a. for it? quanti indicas? they a. dear, indicant caro; to a. frequently, requirare; to a. humbly, supplicare; to a. mournfully, implorare; to a. secretly, suppetere; to a. as a suitor or wooer, procare.*

ASKANCE, *adv.*, oblique, torve, transverse, limis oculis.

ASKER, *subst.*, petitor, postulator, quaesitor, rogator; *an a. of questions*, percontator.

ASKING, *subst.*, rogatio, petitio, postulatio; *an a. of advice, coconsultatio; (inquiring)*, inquisitio, (*entreating*), obsecratio, deprecatio, supplicatio.

ASLANT, *adv.*, oblique, in obliquum.

ASLEEP, *adv.*, in somno; in somaum; *to be a.*, dormire, quiescere, sopitum esse; *to fall a.*, obdormire, obdormiscere, somno opprimi; *to lull a.*, sopire, concipere; *to lay a.*, soporare, somnum alicui afferre; *my foot is a.*, mihi pes torpet or stupet; *fallen a.*, sopitus, soporatus, somno oppressus; *half a.*, semisopitus.

ASLOPE, *adv.*, oblique, in obliquum; *to make a.*, obliquare.

ASP or ASPIC, *subst.*, aspis.

ASP or ASPEN, *subst.*, populus alba, candida, tremula.

ASPECT, *subst.*, aspectus, visus; species; *a. of a place, prospectus; aspects (in astrology)*, positus siderum.

ASPERITY, *subst.*, asperitas, duritas.

ASPERSE, *to* (*sprinkle*), adspargere, consper-

ASPERSION.

gere; (*slander*), alqm infamia adspargere, alicui turpitudinis notam inurere.

ASPERSION, *substant.* (*sprinkling*), adpersio; (*slander*), infamia, existimationis læsio.

ASPIRANT, *subst.*, candidatus, petitor.

ASPIRATE, *adj.*, adspiratus; *subst.*, spiritus asper.

ASPIRATE, *to* (*a letter*), litteris adspirare or adspirationem adicere.

ASPIRATION, *subst.*, adspiratio, aspiratio.

ASPIRE, *to* (*blow upon*), aspirare; (*strive after*), appetere, affectare, aspirare ad, captare, sequi, sectari, consectari; *to a. after honor*, honores ambire, ad honores contendere; *a man of aspiring temper*, homo elati ac superbi animi.

ASQUINT, *adv.*, oblique, transverse; *to look a.*, transverse intueri; *to look a. at one*, limis or perversis oculis alqm spectare.

ASS, *subst.*, asinus; *little a.*, asellus; *she-a.*, asio; *a. colt*, pullus asininus; *wild-a.*, onager; *of an a.*, asioarius; *an a. (blockhead)*, stultus, fatuus, insulsius, ineptus, stupidus, stipes, fungus.

ASSAIL, *to*, alqm aggredi, impetum facere or invadere in alqm; alqm adoriri, petere, oppugnare; (*with words*), inveni in alqm, convicio alqm lacesere; *to a. a thing*, rem in controversiam vocare; *to be assailed by a disease*, tentari or corripri morbo.

ASSAILANT, *subst.*, oppugnator.

ASSASSIN, *subst.*, sicarius, percussor; (*waylayer*), insidiator.

ASSASSINATE, *to*, alqm ex insidiis percutere, interficere, interimere, trucidare, occidere, jugulare, necare.

ASSASSINATION, *subst.*, cædes ex insidiis facta, interruptio per immissum percussorem.

ASSAULT, *to*, aggredi, adoriri, petere, oppugnare; impetum facere, invadere in alqm; *to a. a town*, urbi oppugnationem inferre, oppugnare oppidum.

ASSAULT, *subst.* (*personal violence*), vis, manus; (*attack*), petitio, impetus, incurso, aggressio; (*of a place*), impugnatio, oppugnatio; *at the first a.*, primo impetu; *taken by a.*, expugnatus, vi captus or occupatus.

ASSAULTER, *subst.*, aggressor, oppugnator.

ASSAY, *subst.* (*trial*), experimentum, periculum; (*examination*), tentatio, tentameo.

ASSAY, *to* (*try*), tentare, experiri, periclitari, conari; (*examine*), tentare, explorare; *to a. gold* (*by fire*), aurum ad obrusam exigere; (*by the touchstone*), Lydio lapide bonitatem auri atritu deprehendere.

ASSAYER or ASSAY-MASTER, *subst.*, metallorum probandorum præfectus, monetarius.

ASSEMBLAGE, *subst.*, coacervatio, coagmentatio, compactio, conjunctio, complexio, congeries, globus.

ASSEMBLE, *to*, *v. a.*, cogere, congregare, convocare; (*troops*), conducere, contrahere; (*the people*), concionem vocare; (*the Senate*), senatum cogere, convocare; *v. n.*, cogi, se congregare, convenire, coire; *in haste*, convocare, *in great numbers*, conducere, frequentes convenire.

ASSEMBLY, *subst.*, conventus, frequentia, cœnus; concio; concilium; *to call an a.*, concionem vocare; *to call one to an a.*, alqm ad concilium vocare; *to dismiss the a.*, concilium dimittere or solvere.

ASSENT, *subst.*, nassensio, assensus.

ASSOCIATION.

ASSENT, *to*, consentire rei or ad rem; assentire or assentiri alicui; annuere.

ASSENT, *to* (*affirm*), asserere, asseverare, affirmare; (*maintain*), defendere, tueri, vindicare.

ASSERTION, *subst.*, assertio, affirmatio; defensio, vindicatio.

ASSERTOR, *subst.*, tutor, defensor, propugnator, vindex.

ASSESS, *to*, vectigal or tributum imponere, or iudicare, stipendium imperare alicui.

ASSESSMENT, *subst.*, census, tributum, pecuniæ imperatæ, stipendium.

ASSESSOR, *subst.* (*sitter by*), assessor, censensor; (*layer-on of taxes*), qui tributa indicit, censor.

ASSETS, *subst. pl.*, bona solvendâ debitis et legatis restantia.

ASSEVERATE, *to*, asseverare.

ASSEVERATION, *subst.*, asseveratio.

ASSIDUITY, *subst.*, assiduitas, sedulitas, industria.

ASSIDUOUS, *adj.*, assiduus, sedulus, industrius, diligens, strenuus.

ASSIGN, *to*, assignare, attribuire; designare, præfinire, statuere, constituere; *to a. a reason for*, rationem or causam dare, exhibere, reddere, prætexere.

ASSIGNABLE, *adj.*, qui alteri assignari potest.

ASSIGNATION, *subst.*, assignatio, distributio; *an a. of time and place*, diei et loci constitutio.

ASSIGNMENT, *subst.*, assignatio, designatio.

ASSIMILATE, *to*, assimilare.

ASSIST, *to*, alqm juvare, adjuvare, alicui auxiliari, auxilio esse, auxilium ferre, operam præbere, opitulari, subvenire, succurrere, adesse, præsto adesse, suppetias ferre; *to a. one in looking for something*, alicui opitulari in alqa re quærenda; *to a. at a sacrifice or other divine service*, rebus divinis interesse.

ASSISTANCE, *subst.*, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, opes, opera; (*in court*), patrocinium; *to desire a.*, opem ab alqo petere, fugitare, sicjs auxilium invocare; *to give a.*, alicui ferre auxilium, subvenire; *to need a.*, inopem esse, opis indigere; *auxilii inopem esse*; *without a.*, sua sponte, per se; *by my a.*, me adjuvante, me adjutore, opera mea.

ASSISTANT, *subst.*, adjutor, socius, collega; ad-jutrix, sociâ; (*accomplice*), administrator, minister.

ASSIZE or ASSIZES, *subst. pl.*, iudicium consensus, comitia provincialia; conventus; *to hold the a.s.*, juri dicendo provincias obire, conventum agere.

ASSIZE, *to* (*weight and measure*), ponderum et mensurarum jura præscribere.

ASSIZER, *subst.*, ædilis; ponderum et mensurarium signator.

ASSOCIATE, *subst.*, socius; (*colleague*), collega; (*confederate*), socius fœdere junctus; (*companion, friend*), amicus, sodalis, familiaris; (*accomplice*), socius, administrator.

ASSOCIATE, *to*, *v. a.*, jungere, conjungere, sociare, consociare, adjungere; *to a. one's self with another*, societatem inire cum alqo; *to a. another with one's self*, alqm sibi socium adjungere; *he associated himself with the best of men*, conjunxit se cum optimis quibuscunque; *v. n.*, *to a. in war*, arma cum alqo sociare, sociâ ragma jungere; *to a. with one*, alqo uti, consuetudinem cum alqo habere.

ASSOCIATION, *subst.*, junctio, conjunctio, con-eccio; (*partnership*), societas; (*fraternity*), sodalitas.

ASSOIL.

ASSOIL, *to*, ab excommunicatione alqm absol-
vere, ad ecclesiam revocare.

ASSORT, *to*, in genera digerere.

ASSORTMENT, *subst.*, res in genera digestæ ;
copia.

ASSUAGE, *to*, levare, allevare, mitigare, sedare,
placare, lenire, pacare ; *to a. thirst*, sitim levare ;
the fever is assuaged, febris conquiescit.

ASSUME, *to* (*take, adopt*), sumere, adsciscere, in-
ducere ; (*arrogate*), sibi assumere, arrogare, vindic-
care ; (*take for granted*), ponere, fingere, facere.

ASSUMPTION, *subst.* (*ia logic*), assumptio ; (*in
rhetoric*), enthymema.

ASSUMPTIVE, *adj.*, assumptiva.

ASSURANCE, *subst.* (*certainly*), certa notitia ; *to
have a.*, certum, exploratum, compertum habere, *I
have full a.*, mihi exploratissimum est ; (*confidence*),
confidentia, fiducia, fiducia ; *audacia* ; *with a.*, fiden-
ter, fidenti animo, confidenter ; (*security*), securitas
; (*warrantly*), cautio ; (*insurance*), cautio de re,
fides de damno pecunioso interposita.

ASSURE, *to* (*affirm*), asserere, aaseverare, affirm-
are alqit ; *I a. you*, tibi confirmo ; (*make confident*),
confirmare, securum reddere alqm ; (*secure*), tueri,
defendere, protegere alqm ; (*insure*), cavere de re
or pro re, damnum prestare ; *to be a. of a thing*, certo scire,
compertum, perspectum et exploratum habere.

ASSURED, *adj.*, sicut, confirmatus, compertus,
exploratus, perspectus ; *an a. friend*, amicus fidus,
fidelis, certus ; *to be a. (resolved)*, certum esse, certa in
sententia consistere ; *to be a. of a thing*, certo scire,
compertum, perspectum et exploratum habere.

ASSUREDLY, *adv.*, certe, certo, profecto ; (*bold-
ly*), fidenter.

ASSURER, *subst.*, confirmator, (*insurer*), con-
firmator pecuniæ ex compacto.

ASTHMA, *subst.*, spiritus angustior, angustia spi-
ritus, asthma ; anhelatio.

ASTHMATIC, *adj.*, spiritus angustioris, asthmaticus ;
a person subject to a. attacks, anhelator.

ASTONISH, *to* (*surprise*), percellere, stupefa-
cere, obstupefacere ; *aliqui admirationem injicere* ;
(*frigten*), consternare, perterrere, terrere, contur-
bare, perturbare.

ASTONISHED, *adj.*, percussus, obstupefactus,
stupens, exanimatus ; admirans, admiratus ; *to be
a.*, obstupescere, stupefieri, obstupefieri ; consternari ;
I am a., stupeo, miror.

ASTONISHING, *adj.*, stupendus, admirabilis, mi-
rus ; ingens, immanis.

ASTONISHINGLY, *adv.*, stupendum in modum,
mirum in modum, mire, mirifice.

ASTONISHMENT, *subst.*, stupor, admiratio ; tor-
por, pavor.

ASTOUND, *to*, obstupefacere.

ASTRADDLE, *adv.*, cruribus varicatis ; *to go a.*,
varicare, varicari ; *to ride or sit a.*, divaricatis cru-
ribus equitare, sedere.

ASTRAY, *adv.*, a via ; *to go a.*, deflectere a via,
errare, deerrare in itinere ; *to lead a.*, a recta via
abducere, in errorem inducere ; *a going a.*, erratio.

RESTRICTIVE, *adj.*, adstringens ; stypticus.

ASTRIDE, *adv.*, cruribus varicatis.

ASTRINGENT, *adj.*, adstringens, restringens ;
alvum comprimens, durans, sistens ; stypticus.

ASTRINGENCY, *subst.*, adstrictoria vis, adstric-
tio.

ASTROLABE, *subst.*, astrolabium.

ASTROLOGER, *subst.*, astrolagus.

ATONEMENT.

ASTROLOGICAL, *adj.*, ad astrologiam perti-
nens, astrologica.

ASTROLOGY, *subst.*, sideralis scientia, ratio
sideralis, astrologia.

ASTRONOMER, *subst.*, scientiæ sideralis peritus,
astronomus, astronomiæ professor.

ASTRONOMICAL, *adj.*, ad sideralem rationem
pertinens, astronomicus.

ASTRONOMICALLY, *adv.*, secundum artem
astronomiæ.

ASTRONOMY, *subst.*, sideralia scientia, cœli di-
metiendi ratio, astronomia.

ASUNDER, *adv.*, separatim, seorsum ; *dis-*, *se-* ;
to cut a., dissecare ; *to take a.*, separare ; *to strike a.*,
discutere ; *to burst a.*, disjicere, dirumpere.

ASYLUM, *subst.*, perfugium, refugium, asyllum ;
receptus, receptaculum, portus.

AT, *prep.* (*about, near, in*), ad, apud, in ; *at the
day appointed*, ad constitutum diem ; *at last*, ad ul-
timum, ad extremum ; *at hand*, ad manum ; *at my
house*, apud me ; *at the feast*, in convivio ; *at school*,
in schola ; *at church*, in templo ; *at the very first*, jam
in principio ; *it is at an end*, in exitu est ; *at present*,
in præsentia, in præsentia ; *at a venture*, in incertum,
ad, at work, in opere ; (*together with*), cum ;
at break of day, cum diuiculu, cum prima luce ; *at that
word*, cum dicto ; (*during*), inter ; *at supper-time*, in-
ter cœnam ; *at the beginning*, inter initia ; (*toward*),
sub ; *at break of day*, sub locum ; *at sunset*, sub oc-
casum solis ; (*before*) *at the door*, pro foribus ; (*from*),
de ; *at my charge*, de meo ; without a preposition,
by any adverbial form, or the genitive or ablative
cases ; *at hand*, præsto, prope ; *at second hand*, se-
cunda emptione ; *at all*, omnino, prorsus ; *at any
time*, unquam ; *at first*, primo, primum ; *at last*, ta-
dem ; *at no time*, nunquam ; *at most*, summum, ad
summum, plurimum, ut plurimum, omnino ; *at that
time*, tunc, tum, illo tempore ; *at this time*, nunc
diem, jam, hodie ; *at least*, saltem, certe, vel ; *at
leisure*, otiose ; *at length*, aliquando, tandem, de-
mum, denique ; *at once*, simul, semel, pariter ; *at
unawares*, inopinato, inopinanter, repente, ex im-
provviso, derepente ; *at the worst*, ad extremum ; *at
first sight*, primo adspectu ; *at one blow*, uno ictu ;
at my instance, impulsu meo ; *at my bidding*, me
imperante ; *at your pleasure*, tuo arbitratu ; *at my
peril*, meo periculo ; *at home*, domi ; *at London*, Lon-
dini ; *at Oxford*, Oxoniæ ; *at Carthage*, Carthagine ;
at Athens, Athenis ; *at Paris*, Parisiis or Lutetiæ.

ATHEISM, *subst.*, atheismus.

ATHEIST, *subst.*, qui deum esse negat, atheus.

ATHEISTIC or ATHEISTICAL, *adj.*, ad divinam
naturam tollendam pertinens.

ATHEISTICALLY, *adv.*, secundum eos qui di-
vinam naturam tollunt.

ATHIRST, *adv.*, *to be athirst*, sitire, siti affici.

ATHLETE, *subst.*, athleta.

ATHLETIC, *adj.*, athleticus ; (*strong*), valens,
validus, lacertosus.

ATMOSPHERE, *subst.*, sër ; cœlum, cœli regio ;
vaporum sphaera.

ATOM, *subst.*, atomus, i. f., corpusculum.

ATONE, *to*, v. a. (*reconcile*), placare alqm alicui,
reconciliare alqm cum alqo ; v. n. (*agree*), inter se
consentire, concordare ; *to a. for*, expiare, compen-
sare.

ATONEMENT, *subst.* (*agreement*), conciliatio, re-
conciliatio ; reditua in gratiam, concordia ; (*expia-
tion*), expiatio, satisfactio.

ATROCIOUS.

ATROCIOUS, *adj.*, atrox; nefarius, nefandus, detestandus, immanis.

ATROCITY, *subst.*, atrocitas, immanitas; atrocities, nefaria.

ATTACH, *to (arrest)*, prehendere, comprehendere; bona occupare; (*win*), conciliare; *to a. one to himself*, alqm in suas partes trahere, ad studium suum perducere; alqs gratiam consequi.

ATTACHED, *adj.*, prehensus, apprehensus; *a. to an opinion*, alcja doctrinæ or sententiæ favens, adhærens, deditus, addictus; *to be a. to one*, alcjs partibus favère; favère, bene cupere alicui; *to become a. to a woman*, alqm adinare, amare cœpisse.

ATTACHMENT, *subst.* (arrest), comprehensio; (*adherence*), studium alcjs, voluntas in alqm; amor, caritas, pietas; observantia.

ATTACK, *subst.*, aggressio, petitio, impetus, in cursio; incurtus; (*on a town*), oppugnatio, impugatio; *an a. of a distemper*, morbi tentatio or impetus; *a slight a.*, commotiuncula.

ATTACK, *to*, alqm adoriri, aggredi; in hostem irruere, invadere, impetum facere; alqm oppugnare, petere; (*impugn*), dicto or convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari; alqd oppugnare, in controversiam vocare; *to a. a town*, urbem oppugnare, impugnare; *to a. one's opinion*, impugnare alcjs sententiam.

ATTAIN, *to*, contingere, adipisci, consequi, assequi, attingere, alqa re potiri; (*by entreaty*), impetrare; *to a. promotion*, honores expessere.

ATTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod adipisci queas, quod obtineri potest; assequendus, obtinendus; impetrabilis.

ATTAINMENT, *subst.*, adeptio; impetratio; *of great attainments*, doctus, eruditus.

ATTAINT, *to (accuse)*, accusare, reum agere; (*corrupt*), inficere, corrumpere; *to a. one of high treason*, hæsæ majestatis alqm accusare.

ATTAINTURE, *subst.*, accusatio; corruptio.

ATTEMPT, *subst.*, petitio, impetus, oppugnatio; conatus, ineptum; tentamen; *a bold a.*, ausum.

ATTEMPT, *to*, tentare, aggredi, conari, moliri, incipere, audère; *to a. the town*, urbem attentare.

ATTEMPTER, *subst.*, ineptor, molitor.

ATTEND, *to (be attentive)*, animum advertere, attendere, intendere; (*apply to*), operam dare alicui rei; (*administer*), curare, procurare, administrare; (*wait on*), deducere, prosequi, comitari, famulari; (*be present*), adesse; (*be in store for*), alqm manère, alicui imminere; *I will a. you*, te manebo; *I a. your orders*, exspecto quid velis.

ATTENDANCE, *subst.* (*waiting on*), ministerium; salutatio, officium, frequentia; (*train*), comitatus, comites, cohors, asseclæ; *a. on business*, cura, diligentia; *to dance a.*, sæpe et frustra comitari or visitare alqm favoris obtinendi gratia.

ATTENDANT, *adj.*, alicui rei subjectus, adjunctus; *a. on*, præstolans, exspectans.

ATTENDANT, *subst.*, comes, assecla; famulus; minister, ministrator; apparitor, stator; *an a. of a disease*, effectus, eventus.

ATTENTION, *subst.*, attentus animus, attentio animi, intentio; animadversio, diligentia; studium, officium, cultus; audientia (*to a speaker*); *to procure a.*, auditores sibi attentos reddere; *with a.*, attente, diligenter.

ATTENTIVE, *adj.*, attentus, intentus, erectus; *very a.*, perattentus; *to be a.*, animum advertere, attendere, intendere, animo or animis adesse.

AUGMENTATION.

ATTENUATE, *to (lessen)*, attenuare, extenuare.

ATTENUATION, *subst.*, attenuatio, extenuatio.

ATTEST, *to (bear witness)*, testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare or probare, comprobare, confirmare, ratum facere.

ATTESTATION, *subst.*, testificatio; testimonium.

ATTIRE, *subst.*, vestitus, amictus, ornatus, cultus; *a. of the head*, ornamentum capitis.

ATTIRE, *to*, ornare, vestibus ornare or exornare.

ATTIRER, *subst.*, qui ornat; *f.*, ornatrix.

ATTITUDE, *subst.*, habitus, status, corporum situs in pictura.

ATTORNEY, *subst.*, litium procurator; advocatus; cognitor; *a. general*, publicus causarum actor.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *subst.*, procuratio, delegatio.

ATTRACT, *to*, attrahere, ad or in se trahere; *fig.*, allicere, illicere, ad se trahere, invitare.

ATTRACTION, *subst.*, attractio; (*charm*), gratia, dulcedo, venustas; (*of places*), amœbitas; (*seductive attractions*), lenocinia.

ATTRACTIVE, *adj.*, attrahendi vim habens, attrahendi vi præditus; (*alluring*), pellax, blandus; (*interesting*), quod vos delectat or delectatione allicit; *a. style*, speciosum dicendi genus.

ATTRACTIVELY, *adv.* (*alluringly*), blande, blanditer, illecebrose.

ATTRIBUTE, *subst.* (*predicate*), attributum, titulus; (*property*), proprietas; (*mark*), signum, indicium.

ATTRIBUTE, *to*, tribuere, attribuere, adscribere, assignare alqd alicui, conferre alqd in alqm; *to a. falsely*, affingere alqd alicui; *to a. to one's self*, alqd sibi attribuere, adsciscere, assumere, arrogare, vindicare.

ATTRIBUTE, *subst.*, attributio.

ATTRITION, *subst.*, attritio.

AUCTION, *subst.*, suctio; hasta publica, hasta censoria; *to sell by a.*, auctione constituta vendere, hasta posita vendere; *to be sold by a.*, sub hasta vendi or venire; *a-room*, atrium auctionarium.

AUCTIONEER, *subst.*, curator auctionum, auctionarius, præco.

AUDACIOUS, *adj.*, audax, confideas, impudens, improbus.

AUDACIOUSNESS or **AUDACITY**, *subst.*, audacia, confidentia, impudentia, improbitas.

AUDIBLE, *adj.*, quod audiri or auribus percipi potest; *to be audible*, audiri posse.

AUDIENCE, *subst.* (*act of hearing*), auditio; (*a hearing*), audientia; (*an auditory*), auditores, auditorium; (*reception*), admissio, aditus, colloquium; *to find a.*, audiri; *to give a.*, audire; *to give one an a.*, ad colloquium alqm admittere; *hall of a.*, saluatorium cubile, porticus in qua admissiones fiunt.

AUDIT, *subst.*, auditio; rationum examinatio.

AUDIT, *to*, rationes examinare, ad calculos vocare.

AUDITOR, *subst.* (*hearer*), qui audit, auditor; (*taker of accounts*), rationum inquisitor, ratioarius, ratiocinator, calculator, tabularius.

AUDITORY, *subst.* (*place of hearing*), auditorium; (*the hearers*), auditores, qui audiunt.

AUGER, *subst.*, terebra major; *little a.*, terebellum.

AUGMENT, *to, v. a.*, augère, adaugère; alicui rei incrementum afferre; exaggerare, amplificare; *v. n.*, augeri, incrementum capere, crescere.

AUGMENTATION, *subst.*, amplificatio, incrementum, accessio, accretio, auctus, adauctus.

AUGMENTER.

AUGMENTER, *subst.*, amplificator.
 AUGUR, *subst.*, augur; *dignity of an a.*, auguralis; *belonging to an a.*, auguralis.
 AUGURATION or AUGURY, *subst.*, augurium.
 AUNT, *subst.* (*father's sister*), amita; (*mother's sister*), matertera; *great a.*, proamita, promatertera.
 AURICULE, *subst.*, auricula.
 AURICULAR, *adj.*, auricularis; *a. confession*, peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.
 AUSPICIA, *subst. pl.*, auspicia; *with favorable a.*, bonis auspiciis, auspiciato; *to take the a.*, auspicare, auspicari; *under any one's a.*, alcijs ductu et auspicio, alqo duce or auctore.
 AUSPICIOUS, *adj.*, auspiciatus; felix, faustus; (*propitious*), propitius, favens alicui, benevolus alicui or in alqm; *a. gales*, venti secundi.
 AUSPICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, felicitas, faustitas.
 AUSTERE, *adj.*, austerus, durus, asper, severus; sævus, crudelis; *an a. life*, victus asper, vita dura, vitæ asperitas; *somewhat a.*, durior.
 AUSTERENESS or AUSTERITY, *subst.*, austeritas, severitas, asperitas, duritia.
 AUTHENTIC, *adj.*, fide dignus, certus, verus, certæ fidei.
 AUTHENTICALLY, *adv.*, certo auctore, cum nuctoritate, summa fide.
 AUTHENTICITY, *subst.*, fides, auctoritas, certa or explorata rei cognitio.
 AUTHOR, *subst.* (*writer*), auctor, scriptor; (*con-tributer*), inventor, conditor, molitor; *the a. of a law*, legis lator; *an a. of mischief*, caput sceleris, scele-ris auctor; *the chief a.*, dux et signifer; *the a. of all evils*, omnium malorum seminator; *an a. of repute or of the purest ages*, scriptor or auctor classicus, probatus, receptus; *the Latin authors*, scriptores Romani, Latinitatis auctores.
 AUTHORIZE, *to (give authority)*, alicui jus or potestatem alqd faciendi dare, alqm auctoritate munire, alicui rei auctoritatem adungere; (*sanction*), sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubere; (*bring into credit*), auctoritatem, fidem alicui rei parere, conciliare.
 AUTHORITY, *subst.* (*rule, power*), auctoritas, potestas, imperium, dicio, jus; (*influence, credit*), auctoritas, potentia, opes, gratia; (*testimony, proof*), testimonium, documentum; (*a voucher*), auctor, testis; (*credibility, weight*), auctoritas, fides; (*lenoe*), concessus, permissio, permissus, potestas, copia; *sovereign a.*, regnum; *to have great a.*, plurimum polere; *by what a.?* quo jure? *of high a.*, auctori-tate præditus; *an author of a.*, auctor gravis, idoneus; *authorities (documents, records)*, auctoritates; *public authorities*, magistratus.
 AUTOCRACY, *subst.*, dominatio, dominatus, imperium singulari, potentia singularis.
 AUTOGRAPH, *subst.*, propria manu scriptum, shirographum, autographum.
 AUTUMN, *subst.*, autumnus, tempus auctum-nale; *to verge to a.*, auctumnescere.
 AUTUMNAL, *adj.*, auctumnalis.
 AUXILIARY, *adj.*, auxiliaris, auxillarius; *u. forces*, copiæ auxiliare, auxilia, sociorum copiæ.
 AUXILIARY, *an, subst.*, adjutor, auxiliator; *aux-iliaries*, auxiliarii milites, auxilia; *cohort of auxilia-ries*, cohors auxiliaris.
 AVAIL, *to, v. n.*, valere, efficacem esse, utilem esse, usui esse, prodesse, conducere; *v. a.*, profi-

AWAKE.

cere, referre, efficere, adjuvare; *it avails little*, pa-rum juvat; *it avails much*, multum juvat, pluri-mum prodest.
 AVAIL, *subst.*, emolumentum, fructus, utilitas, *it is of no a.*, nihil refert; *patience is of no a.*, nihil proficitur patientia.
 AVAILABLE, *adj.*, valeus, efficax, utilis, condu-cibilis.
 AVARICE, *subst.* (*covetousness*), avaritia, pecu-niæ aviditas, auri fames; (*niggardliness*), nimia parsimonia, sordes, pl.
 AVARICIOUS, *adj.* (*covetous*), avarus; auri, pec-uniæ, divitiarum cupidus, avidus, appetens; (*nig-gardly*), parcus, deparcus, restrictus, sordidus, te-nax.
 AVAST! mane, mane; ne quid temere.
 AVAUNT! apage, abi.
 AVENGE, *to*, ulcisci, vindicare, talionem reddere, par pari referre; *to a. one's self of a person*, vindi-care se ab alqo, alqm ulcisci.
 AVENGER, *subst.*, ultor, vindex.
 AVENUE, *subst.*, aditus, introitus.
 AVER, *to*, asserere, asseverare, serio affirmare.
 AVERAGE, *subst.*, æqua ejusdem speciei portio, distributio or collatio; *medius numerus; on an a.*, plus minusve.
 AVERMENT, *subst.*, confirmatio, probatio; test-imonium.
 AVERSE, *adj.*, aversus, alienus, abhorrens; *a. to learning*, a Musis aversus, a litteris alienus, a studiis abhorrens; *to be a. from*, alienum esse, ab-horrire ab alqo re.
 AVERSION, *subst.*, aversatio, fastidium, odium, fuga, animus alienus or aversus; *to have an a. to one*, esse animo alieno or averso ab alqo; *he has an a. to marriage*, a re uxoria abhorret.
 AVERT, *to*, avertere, amovere; abducere, ab-strahere, alienare; declinare, dejicere, depellere, repellere, propulsare; (*by entreaties*), deprecari.
 AVIARY, *subst.*, aviarium.
 AVIDITY, *subst.*, aviditas.
 AVOCATION, *subst.*, avocatio.
 AVOID, *to (shun)*, vitare, devitare, evitare, fu-gere, defugere, refugere; (*quit*), relinquere, disce-dere; (*avert*), declinare.
 AVOIDABLE, *adj.*, quod evitari potest, evitabilis, Virg.
 AVOIDER, *subst.*, qui evitat.
 AVOIDRPOIS, *subst.*, libra sedecim unciarum.
 AVOUCH, *to*, asseverare, confirmare, coastanter affirmare; *to a. for another*, pro alqo spoodere or se sponsorem dare; *to a. one's authority*, alcijs dignitatem tueri, defendere, vindicare; *to a. an author*, auctorem laudare, citare.
 AVOUCHER, *subst.*, sponzor; affirmator.
 AVOW, *to (declare confidently)*, affirmare, asse-rere, asseverare, vindicare, approbare; (*own*), pro-fiteri.
 AVOWAL, *subst.*, professio.
 AVOWEDLY, *adv.*, aperte, ex professo.
 AWAIT, *to (wait for)*, expectare, opperiri alqm, præstolari alicui; (*be in store for*), manere alicui or alqm, imminere alicui.
 AWAKE, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans, exsomens; inson-ais; *expergefactus*, somno excitatus, somno solu-tus; *to be a.*, vigilare, somno excitatum esse; *half a.*, semisomens.
 AWAKE, *to, v. a.*, excitare, expergefacerere c som-no, suscitare somno, exsuscitare; *fig.*, movere,

AWAKEN.

commovère; *to awake from death*, exortari ab inferis, a morte ad vitam revocari; *v. n.*, expergiaci, excitari.

AWAKEN, *to, v. a.*, same as *to awake*; *to a. something in one's mind*, alqd in alcjs animo excitare; *to a. in one a love for something*, alejs rei amorem injicere alicui; *awakening*, commovens.

AWARD, *to*, addicere, adjudicare, decernere alqd alicui; *constituere, dicere, irrogare.*

AWARD, *subst.*, judicium, arbitrium, decretum, sententia, litis adjudicatio.

AWARE, *adj.*, videns, providens, sciens, præsentens, præsciens, prudens; *vigil, vigilans; not a.*, inopinus, necopinans, imprudens, insciens, incius, ignarus, nescius; *to be a. of*, prævidere, præsentire, cavere.

AWAY, *adv.*, hinc, ultra; *far a.*, procul longo; *a. with you!* abi! *apage te!* *a. with him!* ultra istunc! *to be a.*, abesse; *to go a.*, abire; *to cast a.*, abjicere; *to take a.*, auferre; *to run a.*, aufugere; *to get a.*, evadere; *to steal a.*, subducere sc; *I will a. hence*, abire hinc.

AWAY WITH, *to*, auferre; ferre, pati; *I can not away with it*, non possum ferre.

AWE, *subst.*, reverentia, metus, timor; *verecundia; to be in a.*, timere; *to stand in a. of*, vereri, venerari; *to strike with a.*, alicui injicere venerationem sui; *metum alicui injicere; to keep in a.*, reprimere, coercere.

AWE, *to (strike with fear)*, timorem sui alicui injicere.

AWFUL, *adj.* (*inspiring awe*), vrendus, terribilis, augustus; (*filled with awe*), venerabundus.

AWFULLY, *adv.*, horrendum in modum.

AWFULNESS, *subst.* (*terribleness*), majestas; (*awe*), venerationis.

AWKWARD, *adj.*, rudis, incultus, inabilis, ineptus.

AWKWARDNESS, *subst.*, ineptis, indecentia, inconcinnitas, inscitia.

AWL, *subst.*, subula.

AWN, *subst.*, arista.

AWNING, *subst.*, velorum prætentura, velarium.

AWRY, *adv.*, oblique, distorte, traosverse, in obliquum, in transversum; *to look a.*, oblique tueri; *to set a.*, torquere, distorquere; *to go a.*, oberrare.

AXE, *subst.*, ascia, securis; *pick-a.*, dolabra; *grub-a.*, ligo, marra; *battle-a.* or *poll-a.*, bipennis, securis hellica; *chip-a.*, dolabella.

AXIOM, *subst.*, axioma.

AXIS, *subst.*, axis, diæmetrus sphaeræ.

AXLE or AXLE-TREE, *subst.*, axis.

AY, *interj.* (*yes*), vero, etiam, sane, maxime, certe; (*yea. even*), imo, imo vero; (*alas*), hei mihi, eheu!

AYE, *adv.* (*ever*), usque perpetuo; *for aye*, in perpetuum, in omne tempus, in æternum.

AZIMUTH, *subst.*, circulus verticosus.

AZURE, *adj.*, cæruleus, cyanæus; *azure-stone*, lapis lazuli.

B.

BABBLE, *subst.*, garritus, nugæ.

BABBLE, *to*, blaterare, deblaterare, garrere, quæd in buccam venerit effutire, voces inanes for-
dere.

BABBLEMENT or BABBLING, *subst.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.

BACKWARD.

BABBLER, *subst.*, blatero, loquax, garrulus, garror, nugator.

BABBLING, *adj.*, garrulus, loquax, qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABE or BABY, *subst.*, infans; (*doll*), pupus, pupulus, pupa, pupula.

BABOON, *subst.*, simia pavianus.

BABYHOOD, *subst.*, infantia.

BACCHANALIAN, *adj.*, dissolutus, luxuriosus; *delicatus; to lead a B. life*, Bacchanalia vivere.

BACCHANALS, *subst. pl.*, Bacchanalia.

BACCHAN'T, *subst.*, homo violentus ac dissolutus; *fem.*, Baccha or Bacchis.

BACHELOR, *subst.*, qui abborret ab uxore ducenda, cœlebs; *a b. of arts*, primo academici honoris gradu ornatus, baccalaureus.

BACHELORHOOD, *subst.*, cœlibatus.

BACK, *subst.*, tergum, dorsum; (*backside*), tergum, pars aversa, pars posterior; *the b. of the hand*, manus pars aversa; *the b. of a mountain*, mons aversus, aversa montis; *the b. of a knife*, cultri dorsum; *a little b.*, dorsiculum; *written on the b. of the paper*, scriptus in tergo; *to tie the hands behind the b.*, religare manus post tergum; *with the hands behind one's b.*, manibus in tergum reiectis; *to take upon one's b.*, in tergum accipere, humeris atollere; *to lay upon his b.*, recupinare; *to lie upon one's b.*, supinum cubare; *to turn one's b.*, se avertere; *having his b. turned to us*, aversus; *b. to b.*, inter se aversi; *to turn their bs (take to flight)*, terga vertere or dare; *to turn the b. to one*, alicui tergum obvertere; (*depart from him*), discedere ab alqo; (*not to help him*), alicui desse; (*leave him perfidiously*), alqm deserere; *behind one's b.*, alqo absente, alqo inscio, clam alqo; *to speak evil of one behind his b.*, alicui absenti male dicere.

BACK, *adv.*, retro, retrorsum, re.; *to go b.*, retro ire, recedere; *to drive b.*, repellere; *to look b.*, respicere; *to keep b.*, retinere; *remorari; to draw b.*, retrahere; *recedere; to write b.*, rescribere; *to send b.*, remittere; *to come b.*, redire, reverti; *to give b.*, reddere; *he was put b.*, repulsam tulit; *to go b.*, *to the origin of a thing*, alqd a capite petere; *a pull b.*, impedimentum, remora; *fluvius b.*, refluxus; (*of the tide*), reciprocus.

BACK, *to (assist)*, juvare, adjuvare, sustentare; alicui suffragari, favere, succurrere.

BACKBITER, *subst.*, obtractator.

BACKBITING, *subst.*, obtractatio, aliene fame violatio.

BACK-BONE, *subst.*, spina dorsi, spina; *belonging to the backbone*, spinalis.

BACK-DOOR, *subst.*, postica (*sc. janua*), ostium posticum, posticum.

BACK-GROUND, *subst.*, recessus; (*of a painting*), quæ recedunt; *to be in the b. recedere.*

BACK-ROOM, *subst.*, camera interior or postica.

BACK-SHOP, *subst.*, taberna interior, officina postica.

BACK-SIDE, *subst.*, pars aversa; (*buttocks*), *podex; b. of a leaf in a book*, pagina aversa; *on the b.*, pone, post, retro, a tergo; *dwelling on the b.*, posticus.

BACKSLIDING, *adj.*, alienatus, alienus; *improbus; subst.*, defectio; delictum, peccatum.

BACK-STAIRS, *subst. pl.*, scalæ posticae.

BACKWARD, BACKWARDS, *adv.*, retro, retrorsum; *to go b. (grow worse)*, deteriore, deterius fieri, in deterius mutari, in pejorem partem verti.

BACKWARD.

BACKWARD. *adj.*, aversus, piger, segnis, tardus, lentus; (*late*), serus, serotinus.

BACKWARDLY. *adv.* (*unwillingly*), tergiversatur, cunctanter; (*negligently*), otiose, negligentiter, remisse.

BACKWARDNESS. *subst.* (*aversion*), aversatio; (*negligence*), negligentia, remissio; (*slowness*), pigritia, tarditas, segnitia; sera maturitas.

BACON. *subst.*, lardum or laridum; *rusty b.*, lardum rancidum; *a slice of b.*, succidia; *a gammon of b.*, petaso (*fore-shoulder*), perua (*hind-shoulder*); *b. grease*, xungia; *a b.-hog*, porcillus, poreulus; *to save one's b.*, se a malo conservare.

BAD. *adj.*, malus, pravus; corruptus; vilis, tenuis, miser; (*unfortunate*), tristis, acerbus; (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius; (*morally b.*), improbus, impius, scelestus, nequam; (*sick*), aeger, aegrotus; *b. roads*, viæ asperæ, lutosæ, salebrosæ; *b. times*, tempora calamitosæ; *b. weather*, tempestas foeda, adversa; *b. fare*, victus tenuis; *b. coin*, nummi adulterini; *b. news*, nuntius tristis; *b. omens*, omina infausta; *b. fortune*, misera fortuna; *a b. disposition*, ingenium pravum; *to become b.*, corrumpi; *to keep b. hours*, multa nocte domum redire; *to be very b. (sick)*, vehementer aegrotare.

BADGE. *subst.*, indicium, signum; tessera; insignis.

BADGER. *subst.* (*brock*), ursus meles, melis.

BADLY. *adv.*, male, prave, perperam; tenuiter, misere; nequiter, improbe, turpiter.

BADNESS. *subst.*, pravitas, tenuitas, malitia, improbitas, nequitia; vitium; *b. of roads*, viarum asperitas; *b. of weather*, cœli intemperies or intempestas.

BAFFLE. *to*, fallere, decipere, fraudare; eludere, frustrari; ad vanum or irritum redigere.

BAFFLER. *subst.*, deceptor, ludor.

BAFFLING. *subst.*, deceptio, fraus, dolus.

BAG. *subst.*, sacculus, bursa; follis; (*leathern purse*), funda, marsupium, crumena; *little bag*, loculus, sacculus, sacculus, folliculus.

BAGPIPE. *subst.*, utriculus, tibia utricularis.

BAGPIPER. *subst.*, utricularius, aseaulus.

BAGGAGE. *subst.*, impedimenta, sarcinæ; (*worthless woman*), muliercula vilissima; (*pert girl*), lasciva puella, (*lumber*), scruta, *pl.*: *to truss up bag and baggage*, sarcinas et vasa colligere.

BAGNIO. *subst.*, balneum, balneæ, balnearia; thermæ.

BAIL. *subst.*, vas, vadimonium; *to give b.*, vadem dare; *to become b. for any one's appearance*, aleis sistendi vadem fieri; (*surety for debt*), præss, sponsor.

BAILABLE. *adj.*, (res) in qua vadimonium interponi potest.

BAILIFF. *subst.*, prætor urbanus; (*sergeant*), licitor, apparitor; (*steward*), dispensator; *b. of a small district*, villicus.

BAILIWICK. *subst.*, prætoris or villie provincia or iurisdicatio.

BAIT. *subst.*, esca, illecebra; *b. at an inn*, cibus qui apud deversorium sumitur or iumentis præbetur.

BAIT, *to, v. a.* (*put on a bait*), escam imponere; inescare, illicere, pellicere; *v. n.* (*at an inn*), deverttere, deverti, deversari; *in hospitio publico eibum enumerare*; iumenta in itinere cibo reficere.

BAITING. *subst.*, of a bear, or bear-baiting, certamen inter ursum et canes.

BAITING PLACE. *subst.* (*by the way*), deversorium, hospitium; (*for a bear-baiting*), arena, amphitheatrum.

BALLAD.

BAIZE. *subst.*, pannus villosus.

BAKE, *to*, coquere, torrere; (*of the baker*), pînseri; *to b. bread*, panes furno coquere; *to b. tiles*, laterculos coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE. *subst.*, pistrinum, pistrina.

BAKE-OVEN. *subst.*, furnus.

BAKER. *subst.*, pistor, furnarius exercens, furnarius; *b. of sweetmeats*, pistor dulciarius; *a baker's trade*, panificium, ars pistoria.

BAKING. *subst.*, coctio, coctura, pistura; of *b.*, pistorius.

BALANCE. *subst.* (*pair of scales*), libra, trutinæ; (*steelyard*), statura; (*overplus of weight*), quod reliquum restat; (*even weight*), momentum par, æquitas, æquilibrium, libramen, libræmetrum; *a scale of a b. lanx*; *the beam of a b.*, scapulus; *to disturb the b. of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare; *to lose one's b. labi*; *the b. of an account*, quod in rationibus superest.

BALANCE, *to, v. a.* (*weigh*), pensare, ponderare alqd re, perpendere alqd ad alqd; (*keep in equilibrium*), librare, rem suis ponderibus librare; (*counterpoise*), pensare, compensare rem re; *v. n.* (*keep b.*), corpus librare, suis ponderibus librare; (*hesitate*), inter varia consilia fluctuare; *to b. an account*, subducere rationem; *they have balanced accounts*, convenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi.

BALCONY. *subst.*, podium.

BALD. *adj.* (*hairless*), calvus, glaber, depilis; *b. before*, præcalvus; *b. behind*, recalvus; *a b. head*, calvitium; *to be b.*, calvère, calvum esse, glabrère, glabrum esse; *to become b.*, calvum fieri, calvescere, glabrum fieri; glabrescere; (*leafless*), nudus foliis; (*unadorned*), jejunus, exilis, inlegans; (*mean*), abjectus, trivialis.

BALDERDASH. *subst.* (*confused heap of things*), indigesta rerum vilium congeries; (*rude mixture*), farrago; potus mixtus or commixtus.

BALDNESS. *subst.*, calvities, calvitium, capitis lævitas; *b. of style*, orationis exilitas.

BALE. *subst.* (*bundle*), sarcina, fascis; *little b.*, fasciculus; *heavy b.*, mercium moles; (*misery*), miseria, calamitas, pestis.

BALEFUL. *adj.*, tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus; (*full of mischief*), noxius, perniciosus, funestus, exitosus.

BALK. *subst.* (*ridge between furrows*), lira, porca; (*beam*), trabs, tignum.

BALK, *to* (*make a balk*), imporcare, sratro sublato prætereire; (*pass by*), omitttere, declinare; (*refuse*), recusare, detrectare; (*disappoint*), decipere, frustrari, fallere, eludere; *alqd ad irritum redigere*; *to b. a shop*, emptores ab officina avertere.

BALKER. *subst.* (*in ploughing*), imporcator, imporcitor.

BALKING. *subst.* (*making of balks*), imporcatio, (*passing by*), omissio, prætermissio.

BALL. *subst.* (*to play with*), pila lasoria, pila; *foot-ball*, follis, folliculus; *to play at b.*, pila ludere; (*any round mass*), globus; (*bullet*), globulus; *the b. of the hand*, palma, vola; *the b. of the eye*, oculi pupilla; *the b. of the foot*, planta pedis; *the b. of the thigh-bone*, caput ossis femoris; *musk-b.*, glans; *cannon-b.*, globus; *musk-b.*, pastillus; *snow-b.*, globulus nivæ.

BALL. *subst.* (*dancing-meeting*), choreæ, chorearum celebritas; *to give a ball*, choras celebrare.

BALLAD. *subst.*, canticum, cantilena, nœnia, car-

men populare; *b. singer*, qui cantilenas in triviis canit.

BALLAST, *subst.*, saburra, sabulum navale.

BALLAST, *to* (*a ship*), saburrare, navem saburra gravare.

BALLET, *subst.*, pantomimus; *b. dancer*, pantomimus, pantomima.

BALLOON, *subst.* (*great ball*), follis; *air-b.*, machina aërostatica.

BALLOT, *subst.*, tabella, globulus, suffragium; globorum suffragia; *b. box*, cista in quam suffragia mittuntur.

BALLOT, *to*, suffragia in cistam mittere, suffragia ferro.

BALLOTING, *subst.*, suffragiorum immisio.

BALM, *subst.*, balsamum, opobalsamum; (*ointment*), unguentum; *fig.*, solatium, fomentum; (*an herb*); apiastrum, melissa officinalis; *of b.*, balsaminus.

BALMY, *adj.* (*like balm*), balsamodes; (*fragrant*), odoratus, odorifer; (*producing balm*), balsamifer; (*soft*), mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.

BALSAM, *subst.*, balsamum, opobalsamum; balsaminum oleum; unguentum; *b. mint*, amarantus, menta Græca; *b. tree*, balsamum; *the fruit of the b. tree*, carpobalsamum, balsami semen; *b. wood*, lignum balsami, xylobalsamum.

BALSAMIC, *adj.* (*of balsam*), balsamiosus; (*like balsam*), balsamodes.

BALUSTRADE, *subst.*, pluteus, clathrus, columella.

BAMBOO, *subst.*, basta graminea, Cic.; arundo bambos, L.

BAMBOOZLE, *to*, alqm decipere, deludere, fallere, alicui verba dare.

BAN, *subst.*, edictum; interdictio; proscriptio; *b. of marriage*, nuptiarum futurarum promulgatio.

BAN, *to* (*curse*), exsecrari, diris devovere, mala alicui imprecari.

BAND, *subst.* (*tie*), viaculum, copula, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, tænia; *little b.*, fascicula, fasciola, tæniola; (*fetter*), vinculum; pedes, compes (*for the foot*); *a b. for the forehead*, redimiculum, vitta; *frontale*; *a b. of iron about a beam*, armlia; (*bond of union*), vinculum, modus, copula; (*company*), societas, sodalitas; turba, manus, globus, caterva, cohors, grex; *a b. of robbers*, latronum globus; *a b. of horse*, turma.

BANDAGE, *subst.*, fascia; (*about the head*), vitta; (*for wounds*), ligamen, ligamentum, vincitura.

BANDAGE, *to*, deligare, alligare, colligare.

BANDY, *to* (*beat to and fro*), ultra citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pulsare; (*agitate*), agitare, exagitare, vexare; (*exchange*), commutare; *to b. words with one*, eum alqo altercari; *to b. looks*, inter se adspicere.

BANDY-LEGGED, *adj.*, valgus.

BANE, *subst.* (*poison*), venæcum, virus; (*ruin*), perniciosus, pestis, exitium.

BANEFUL, *adj.* (*poisonous*), venenatus; (*destructive*), periculosus, pestifer.

BANG, *subst.*, colaphus, plaga, ictus, verber.

BANG, *to*, cædere, pulsare, verberare, pugnis obtundere.

BANISH, *to*, relegere, in exsilium mittere, exsilio afficere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; *to b. any one to an island*, alqm in insulam deportare; *to b. doubt*, expellere dubitationem; *to b. suspicion*, delere suspicionem ex animo.

BANISHMENT, *subst.*, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio; deportatio; relegatio; exsilium; *place of b.*, exsilium; *to go into b.*, in exsilium ire, exsulatum ire; *to live in b.*, in exsilio esse, exsulari; *to recall from b.*, in patriam revocare or restituere.

BANK, *subst.* (*earth rising on each side of a water*), ripa; (*heap of earth*), agger, moles; (*hillock*), grumulus, tumulus; (*shelf*), arenarum cumulus, syrtis; (*bench*), transtrum; (*b. of oars*), remigum subsellium; (*b. of money*), mensa argentaria, mensa publica, ærarium mercatorum; *b. of exchange*, taberna argentaria.

BANK BILL, *subst.*, syngrapha publica pecuniaria.

BANKER, *subst.*, argentarius, mensarius; *to be a banker*, argentarium facere.

BANK-NOTE, *subst.*, tessera mensæ publicæ, tessera mensæ mercatorum.

BANKRUPT, *subst.*, ære dirutus, bonis eversus, decoctor, conturbator; *to become b.*, corruiere, cadere, ære dirui, fortunarum naufragium facere, cedere foro.

BANKRUPTCY, *subst.*, rationum conturbatio, a foro cessio, naufragium fortunarum.

BANNER, *subst.*, vexillum, signum militare; *church-banner*, labarum.

BANNERET, *subst.*, eques vexillarius.

BANQUET, *subst.*, convivium, epulæ, comissatio; *to give a b.*, convivium præbere, hospites convivio accipere; *to give a b. in honour of one*, comam, epulas alicui dare; *one asked to a b.*, conviva; *he that gives a b.*, dominus cœvæ, convivor.

BANQUET, *to*, convivari, epulari; *to b. royally*, saliare in modum epulari; *to b. riotously*, comissari, luxuriose convivari.

BANTER, *to*, irridere, deridere, ludere, ludibrio habere.

BANTER, *subst.*, ludus, irrisio, joco, sanna.

BANTERER, *subst.*, jocolator, homo jocularis.

BANTLING, *subst.*, pusio, puerulus.

BAPTISM, *subst.*, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

BAPTISMAL, *adj.*, baptismalis.

BAPTISTERY, *subst.*, baptisterium.

BAPTIZE, *to*, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare, sacro baptismatis fonte abluere.

BAR, *subst.*, vectis, pessulus; *door-b.*, obex, repagulum; sera, claustrum; *a b. to keep people from approaching too near a court*, clatri curiæ repagula, cancelli in foro; (*hindrance*), impedimentum mora; *a b. in law*, cavillatio, exceptio dilatoria; *to plead at the bar*, in foro causas agere; *the b. (advocates)*, patroni causarum, jurisconsulti, corpus jurisconsultorum.

BAR, *to* (*insten with a b.*), foribus or ostio pessulum obdere, ostium obserrare, repagulo occludere; (*hinder*), impedire, morari, excludere; (*prevent*), interdicerè alicui alqa re, arcere alqm, prohibere alqa re; (*except*), excipere, eximere, excludere.

BARB, *subst.*, uncus.

BARBED, *adj.*, uncinatus.

BARBARIAN, BARBAROUS, *adj.*, barbarus, barbaricus; rudis, inhumanus, crudelis, sævus, truculentus.

BARBARIAN, *subst.*, barbarus; homo rudis, homo omnis humanitatis expertus; homo sævus, crudelis, immanis.

BARBARISM, *subst.*, barbarismus, solœcismus, barbaries.

BARBARITY.

BARBARITY or BARBAROUSNESS, *subst.*, barbaria, barbaries; immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas, aevitia; inscitia.

BARBAROUS. *See* BARBARIAN.

BARBER, *subst.*, tonsor; a *b.'s shop*, tostrina; a *female b.*, tonstrix, tonstricula; a *b. surgeon*, tonsor chirurgicus; a *b.'s basin*, pelvis tonsoria; of a *b.*, tonsorius.

BARBS, *subst. pl.* (*armor for horses*), phaleræ, tegumenta equorum; *barbed, adj.*, phaleratus.

BAR, *subst.*, vates, poeta.

BARE, *adj.* (*naked*), nudus; glaber; (*uncovered*), nudus, intectus, detectus, apertus; (*detected*), manifestus; (*plain*), nudus, inornatus, simplex; jejunus, exilis (*style*); (*poor*), nudus, egenus, inops; (*threadbare*), tritus, attritus, obsoletus; (*lean*), macer, macilentus, gracilis, strigosus; (*mere*), merus, sincerus; *b. in clothes*, male vestitus, pannosus, pannis obsitus; *to be b.*, glabrère; *to become b.*, glabrèscere; *to make b.*, nudare, denudare.

BARE, *to*, nudare, glabrare, aperire; stringere, destringere (*gladium*).

, BARERONED, *adj.*, strigosus.

BAREFACED, *adj.*, impudens; a *b. fellow*, homo perfrecte frontis.

BAREFOOTED, *adj.*, discalceatus, excalceatus.

BAREFOOT, *adv.*, pede nudato.

BAREHEADED, *adj.*, capite aperto.

BARELY, *adv.* (*nakedly*), nude, aperte; (*slenderly*), tenuiter, exiliter, jejune; (*hardly*), vix; (*merely*), tantum.

BARENES, *subst.* (*nakedness*), nuditas; *b. in clothes*, pauper vestitus; *b. of hair*, calvities; *b. of money*, tenuitas.

BARGAIN, *subst.* (*agreement*), pactum, pactic, conventum, condiciones, stipulatio; (*purchase, price*), pretium; (*jesting*), ludificatio; a *good b.*, parvi or vilis pretii; *to sell one a b.*, alqm ludificare.

BARGAIN, *to*, pacisci, pactionem facere, contrahere cum alqo, pactum stipulari.

BARGAINER or BARGAIN-MAKER, *subst.*, pactor, sponser, stipulator.

BARGAINING, *subst.*, pactic, sponsio, conventio; a *deceitful b.*, fraudatio, pactic fraudulenta.

BARGE, *subst.*, linter, cymba, navicula, navigium; *ferry-b.*, ponto; *bargeman*, portitor, navicularius.

BARK, *subst.* (*rind*), cortex; *inner b.*, liber (*little ship*), navigiolum, linter, lembus, celox, navicula, avis speculatoria.

BARK, *to* (*a tree*), decorticare arborem, corticem detrahare arbori; *of the inner b.*, delibrare arborem.

BARK, *to* (*as a dog*), latrare; (*yelp*), gannire; *to b. gently*, nubari; *to b. at one*, allatrare alicui or alqm.

BARKED, *adj.* (*having a bark*), corticatus, cortice obductus; (*peeled*), decorticatus.

BARKER, *subst.* (*peeler of trees*), qui arbores decorticat; (*yelper*), liltrator, gannitor.

BARLEY, *subst.*, hordeum; *b.-bread*, panis hordeaceus; *b.-flour*, polenta; *b.-water*, ptisana, ptisanarium; *great b.*, zca, spelta; *b. peeled*, hordeum glumis exceptum; *b.-corn*, horci granum.

BARM, *subst.*, cerevisie flos, cremor, or spuma.

BARN, *subst.*, horreum, granarium; *little b.*, horreolum; *hay-b.*, foenile.

BAROMETER, *subst.*, barometrum.

BARON, *subst.*, dynasta, fbaro; *b. of the exchequer*,

BASS-RELIEF.

quæstor fiscalis; *the lord chief b.*, quæstorum fiscalium primarius.

BARONAGE, *subst.*, fbaronatus.

BARONESS, *subst.*, fbaronissa.

BARONET, *subst.*, eques auratus, fbaronettus.

BARONY, *subst.*, fbaronis.

BARRACK, *subst.*, casa militaris, tugurium.

BARREL, *subst.*, dolium, cadus, seria, orca; *little b.*, doliolium; *b. of a gun*, tormenti fistula, tubus.

BARREN, *adj.*, sterilis, infructuosus, infœcundus, effœtus; *to become b.*, sterilem fieri, sterilescere; *t b. style*, exile, jejunum, siccum genus dicendi.

BARRENNESS, *subst.*, sterilitas, infœcunditas, exilitas.

BARRICADE, *subst.*, repagula, obices saxorum obices viarum.

BARRICADE, *to*, obstruere, occludere, obsepire munire.

BARRIER, *subst.*, repagulum; (*boundary*), finis terminus, limes; (*fortification*), castrum, castellum (*obstruction*), impedimentum; *the barriers of the circus*, carceres.

BARISTER, *subst.*, jurisconsultus, casidicus, actor causarum, patronus, advocatus.

BARROW, *subst.*, vehiculum; *hand-b.*, ferculum; *wheel-b.*, vehiculum una rota instructum.

BARTER, *subst.*, mutatio, permutatio mercium; *by b.*, permutando.

BARTER, *to*, mutare, permutare merces; *to b. one thing for another*, commutare, permutare rem re.

BARTERER, *subst.*, mercator qui merces commutat.

BASE, *adj.* (*low*), humilis, vulgaris, obscurus, tenuis, ignobilis; (*worthless*), vilis; (*of metal*), notè deterioris; (*mean*), illiberalis, abjectus; (*illegitimate*), spurius, notus; (*cowardly*), ignavus, timidus, pusillanimus; (*knavish*), fraudulentus, fallax, improbus; (*shameful*), infamis, famosus, turpis, fœdus; (*naughty*), æquum, pravus; (*low in music*), gravis; a *b. action*, res turpis, indigna, fœda; *money of b. alloy*, nummi sequioris metalli; a *b. trick*, dolus malus; a *b. wretch*, nebulo, infamis.

BASE, *subst.*, fundamentum, basis; (*in music*), sonus gravis.

BASENESS, *subst.* (*meanness of birth*), ignobilitas, generis humilitas, obscuritas; (*cowardliness*), ignavia, timiditas; (*knavishness*), fallacia, fraudulentia, improbitas; (*shamefulness*), turpitude, fœditas; *an act of b.*, faciosus illiberale, turpe, fœdum; dedecus, indignitas.

BASHFUL, *adj.*, pudens, pudicus, pudibundus, modestus, verecundus.

BASHFULNESS, *subst.*, pudor, verecundia, modestia; rusticus pudor, rusticitas.

BASILISK, *subst.*, basiliscus, regulus; (*cannon*), tormentum, decumanum.

BASIN, *subst.*, pelvis; (*for washing*), pollubrum, aqualè; (*for the hands*), msluvium; (*of a fountain*), crater; *little b.*, concha; (*receptacle of water*), lacus; (*small pond*), piscina, piscinula; (*dock*), navale.

BASK, *to*, v. a., insolare; v. n., apricari.

BASKET, *subst.*, corbis, fiscus, fascina, qualis qualdam, calthas, canistrum, sporta; *little b.*, corbula, corbicula, fiscella, quasillus, spurtula, sportella; *bread b.*, panarium, panariolum, corbis pabulatoria; *b.-maker*, corbium textor.

BASS-RELIEF, *subst.*, opus cœlatum, cœlatura, opus crustatum, toreuma.

BASS, *subst.*, vox gravis, sonus gravis; *deep b.*, sonus gravissimus; *to sing b.*, ima voce canere.

BASS-SINGER, *subst.*, gravis soni cantor.

BASTARD, *subst.*, nothus, filius nothus, spurius.

BASTARDIZED, *adj.*, adulteriosus.

BASTARDY, *subst.*, ortus infamia, natalium infamia.

BASTE, *to (beat)*, verberare, verberibus cædere, pulsare, fuste cædere; (*drip butter upon*), carni, dum ad ignem versatur, butyrum liquatam instillare; carnem butyro mollire.

BASTINADO, *subst.*, fustuarium, verberatio, verbera.

BASTINADO, *to*, fuste cædere. Same as *To baste*.

BASTION, *subst.*, propugnaculum, castellum.

BAT, *subst. (animal)*, vespertilio; (*club*), clava, fustis.

BATE, *to, v. a.*, minuere, imminuere, deminueri, extenuare, remittere, detrabere; *v. n.*, minui, deminui, remitti, decrescere, macrescere, mscescere.

BATING, *adj. (excepting)*, minuens; *b. some few*, paucis exceptis; *b. that*, nisi quod.

BATH, *subst.*, lavatio, lotio, lotus; *bslineum*, balneum; *lavacrum*; *private b.s.*, balnearia; *public b.s.*, balneæ; (*hot*), thermæ; *to take a cold b.*, frigidâ lavari; *to be all in a b.*, sudore diffuere, æstuarè.

BATHE, *to, v. a.*, lavare, abluere, in balneo demittere; *v. n.*, lavari, lavare, corpus abluere.

BATHING-TUB, *subst.*, labrum, solium, alveus.

BATH-KEEPER, *subst.*, balnearius.

BATTALION, *subst.*, cohors, phalanx, agmè; *a square b.*, agmèn quadratum; *a triangular b.*, cuneus.

BATTER, *to*, pulsare, verberare; collidere, contunderè; *to b. walls*, muros pulsare, sietè verberare, quatere, quassare, murum discutere or percutere.

BATTERER, *subst.*, pulsator.

BATTERING, *subst.*, concussio, quassatio.

BATTERING-RAM, *subst.*, aries.

BATTERY, *subst. (bulwark)*, agger; (*the cannon*), tormenta in aggere disposita; (*a beating*), verberatio; (*besieging*), oppugnatio; (*injury*), injuria personalis; *to advance with batteries*, tormenta muris admovere.

BATTLE, *subst.*, prælium, pugna, certamen, acies, congressus, dimicatio; *to join b.*, prælium committere, manum conserere, inter se concurrere, acie concurrere, prælio dimicare, sigaa conferre, prælio decertare, collatis signis pugnare, præliari; *to offer b.*, productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere; *field of b.*, locus pugnae; locus ubi pugnatum est; *line of b.*, acies.

BATTLE-ARRAY, *subst.*, acies, acies instructa, exercitus instructus; *to draw up in b.*, aciem instruere; *to march in b.*, quadrato agmine incedere.

BATTLE-AXE, *subst.*, bipennis.

BATTLE-DOOR, *subst.*, ferua, flagellum; *palmula lusoria*.

BATTLEMENTS, *subst. pl.*, loricae, pinnae.

BATTLE-PIECE, *subst. (picture)*, tabula picta prælii, prælium pictum.

BATTLE-SONG, *subst.*, cantus prælium inchoantium; (*of the old Germans*), barritus.

BAWBLÉS, *subst. pl.*, frivola, res minutæ, tricæ.

BARD, *subst.*, leno, lena; *the profession of a b.*, lenocinium; *the house of a b.*, lupanar; *to play the b.*, lenocinari.

BAWDILY, *adv.*, obscène, frædo.

BAWDRY, *subst.*, lenocinium; *b. in speech*, obscenitas, spurcitia.

BAWDY, *adj.*, impudicus, immodestus, obscenus, spurcus.

BAWDY-HOUSE, *subst.*, lupanar, fornic, lustrum; *to haunt bawdy-houses*, lustra frequentare; *a haunter of bawdy-houses*, scortator, lustrò, ganeo.

BAWL, *to*, clamare, vociferari, clamorèm edere or tollere; plorare, quiritare; ejulare.

BAWLER, *subst.*, clamator, clamosus.

BAWLING, *subst.*, vociferatio, clamitatio, convicium; *adj.*, clamitans.

BAY, *adj.*, badius, spadix; *a b. horse*, equus bauius; *bright b.*, fulvus.

BAY, *subst. (creek)*, sinus maris; (*road for ships*), statio; (*dom*), pilea, moles.

BAY, *subst. (laurel)*, laurus; *b. tree*, laurus, laurea; *b. berry*, bacca lauri; *b. grove*, lauretum; *of b.*, laureus, laurinus; *crowned with bays*, laureatus, lauriger; *boy (honorary garland)*, laurus, corona laurea; *fig.*, gloria, laus, honos.

BAY, *to (bark)*, latrare, allatrare; *to stand at b.*, se defendere; *to hold at b.*, morari, sistere, detinere.

BAYONET, *subst.*, sica, pugio (sclopeto præfixus); *to fix the bayonet*, pugionem præfigere.

BAY-WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra prominens, cava fenestra.

BE, *insep. prep.*, coo-, co-, as, *to be*, adverb. conspergere, conquinare.

BE, *to*, esse, exstare; inveniri, reperiri; versari, commorari; *about to be*, futurus; *to be about to be*, fore; *to be against*, adversari, abhorrere ab, aspernari; *to be at (present)*, adesse, interesse; (*doing*), agere; *to be away*, abesse; *to be by*, adesse, interesse; *to be far from*, longe abesse; *to be for one*, on one's side, cum aliquo stare; *to be mad*, insanire; *to be quiet*, quiescere; *to be sick*, ægrotare, morbo affici, laborare, in morbo esse, morbo teneri; *to be of no authority*, parum valere; *to be in danger*, periclitari, in discrimine versari; *to be out (mistaken)*, errare, falli; *to be without (to want)*, carere, egere; *to be in good health*, bene se habere, recte valere; *to be ill*, male se habere; *to be of that age*, ea esse ætate; *to be at home*, domi suæ esse; *to be out*, esse foris; *to be with one, at one's house*, cum aliquo, apud aliquem esse; *to be at so much labor*, tantum laborem capere; *to be a father to one*, fungi vice patris alicui; *being to come*, venturus; *as being one that*, quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui; *be it, be it so*, esto; *suppose it to be so, yet, &c.*, verum ut ita sit, tamen, &c.; *I should or might be, forem*; *so be it*, ita fiat; *you being my helper*, te adjuvante or adjutore; *your being here*, tua præsentia.

BEACH, *subst.*, litus, acta.

BEACON, *subst.*, specula; *a burning b.*, ignis speculatorius; *a b. lighted*, ignis e specula elatus; *a signal from a b.*, specularis significatio.

BEACONAGE, *subst.*, tributum speculare or speculatorium.

BEAD, *subst.*, globula, sphaerula; sphaerula perforata; *b.s. (rosary)*, sphaerulæ precatoria; *to tell one's b.s.*, preces ad certum globorum numerum fundere; *a necklace of precious b.s.*, monile ex gemmulis.

BEADLE, *subst.*, apprator, stator, lictor, viator, præco; anteambulo; *a beadle of beggars*, lictor pistorialis.

BEAD-ROLL, *subst.*, catalogus precum.

BEADSMAN, *subst.*, orator.

BEAGLE.

BEAGLE, *subst.*, canis venaticus, catulus indagator.

BEAK, *subst.*, rostrum; *little b.*, rostellum; *a beaked ship*, navis rostrata; *the b. head*, extremitas proreæ.

BEAKER, *subst.*, calix, cantharus.

BEAL, *subst.* (*whelk*), pustula; *full of beats*, pustulosus.

BEAM, *subst.*, trabs, tignum; *small b.*, trabecula, tigillum; *b. of a balance*, scapus stater; *b. of a carriage*, temo; *b. of a loom*, jugum textorium; *principal b. of a house*, lacunar; *of a b.*, trabalis; *rough b.s.*, materia; *b. work*, contignatio.

BEAM, *subst.* (*ray*), radius solis, jubar; *compassed with beams*, radiatus; *beamy*, radians.

BEAM, *to*, radios fundere, radiare, fulgère; *to b. like gold*, reddere fulgorem auri.

BEAN, *subst.*, faba; *kidney-b.*, phaselus, phaseolus; *little b.*, fabula; *b. stalks*, fabalia; *b. straw*, culmi fabæ; *b. pale*, adminiculum fabarum; *b. cod*, siliqua fabalis; *of b.s.*, fabalis, fabaginus, fabaceus, fabarius; *b. porridge*, puls fabacea; *b. meal*, lomentum; *b. chaff*, fabago; *a b. plat*, fabetum.

BEAR, *subst.*, ursus; *she-b.*, ursa; (*constellation*), Ursa, Arctos; *of a b.*, ursinus.

BEAR, *to* (*carry*), ferre, portare, gerere, gestare, vehere, vectare; (*carry away*), auferre, rapere; *deportare*; (*bring*), afferre, adducere, advehere; *referre*, deferre; (*b. up*, *support*), sustinere, sustentare; (*endure*), tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre; (*suffer*, *undergo*), pati, affectum esse re, premi re; (*suffer*, *allow*), pati, sinere, ferre; (*produce*, *yield*), ferre, afferre, efferre; (*give birth to*), parere, eniti; (*tend*), tendere, cursum dirigere; *to b. one's self* (*behave*), se gerere, agere, facere; *to b. with*, alicui morem gerere, morderari, indulgere, veniam dare, parcere; *to b. through*, ad finem perducere, absolvere; *to b. off*, avertere, defendere; *to b. down*, prosternere, proturbare; *deprincere*, frangere, opprimere, obruere; *to b. back*, repellere, propulsare; *to b. on*, promovere, impellere; *to b. up against*, obniti, resistere; *to b. out*, securum prestare, defendere; *to bring to b.*, ad effectum adducere; *to b. upon*, premere, urgere, incumbere, inniti; *to b. out* (*stand out*), prominere, protrudere; *to b. one upon the shoulders*, bajulare alqm; *to b. sway*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere; *to b. affection to one*, amare alqm; *to b. one good-will*, alicui favere; *to b. one company*, comitari, deducere; *to b. one hatred*, odiose alqm, infensum esse alicui; *to b. witness*, testari, testificari, testimonium perhibere; *to b. in mind*, memoria habere, tenere; *to b. fruit*, ferre fruges, afferre fructum.

BEARD, *subst.*, barba; *small b.*, barbula; *first b.* (*down*), lanigo, barba incipientis, pluma; *long b.*, barba promissa, proluxa, magna; *red b.*, barba aenea; *b. of an ear of corn*, arista, spica.

BEARD, *tc.*, *c. n.* (*begin to have a b.*), barbescere; *v. a.* (*pluck by the b.*), barbam alicui vellere; (*defy*), confidenter alicui resistere, alqm provocare, conviciis coram lacessere; *to b. wool*, vellus truncare.

BEARDED, *adj.*, barbatus; (*barbed*), uncinatus; *b. ears*, aristæ spicatae.

BEARDESS, *adj.*, imberbis.

BEARER, *subst.*, gerulus, bajulus; *gestator*; *b. of a message*, nuncius; *b. of a letter*, tabellarius; *b. of a corpse*, vespillo; *lecticarius*.

BEARING, *subst.* (*carrying*), bajulatio, portatio; (*suffering*), perpassio; (*relation*), rutio; (*mien*, *be-*

BEAUTY.

havior), habitus, gestus; *ratio*, mores, ratio sui gerendi; *bearing down*, oppressio; *bearing out*, prominentia, projectura; *adj.*, ferrens; *bearing date*, distus, consignatus.

BEAST, *subst.*, animal, animans, bestia; *great b.*, bellua; *tame b.*, pecus; *wild b.*, bestia fera, fera; *bellua silvestris*; *b.s of burden*, jumenta; (*brutal fellow*), ferus homo; (*sensual fellow*), porcus.

BEASTLINESS, *subst.*, belluina voluptas, foeditas, spurcissima vita.

BEASTLY, *adj.*, belluivus; (*rude*, *low*), ferus, inhumanus; spurcissimus, foedissimus; (*nasty*), immundus, sordidus.

BEAT, *subst.*, pulsus, ictus; *b. of the drum*, pulsus tympani; (*the sound*), sonus tympani; *the b. of a pulse*, arteria; *or venæ pulsus*.

BEAT, *to* (*strike*), pulsare, ferire, verberare, cædere, percutere; (*pound*, *bruise*), terere, tundere pilo, pinsere, comminacere; (*scour*), per alqm locum discurrere, cursitare; (*conquer*), vincere, superare, profligare; (*loss*), jactare, quassare; *to b. at the door*, pulsare ostium or fores; *to b. their breasts*, arms (*in grief*), plangere pectora, lacertos; *to b. one with the fists*, alqm pugnis cædere, colapbis pulsare, alicui colaphos impingere; *to b. a timbrel*, tympanizare; *to b. a drum*, tympanum pulsare; *the pulse b.s.*, venæ micant; *the heart b.s.*, cor palpat; *the storms b.*, sæviunt tempestates; *the sun b.s.*, sol urit; *to b. down*, affligere, deprimere; *to b. out corn*, frumentum deterere, e spicis grana excutere; *to b. flax*, tundere linum; *to b. a way*, viam munire; *to b. back*, repellere; *to b. into one*, alicui inculare; *to b. with a hammer*, malleo tundere, contudere; *ducere*; *to b. gold*, aurum in bracteis extenuare; *to b. upon* (*insist upon*), retractare, etiam atque etiam inculare; *to b. up*, perfingere.

BEATER, *subst.*, verberator, plagosus; *b. down*, demolitor; *b. out*, excussor; *gold-b.*, bractesrum aurearum confector; (*rammer*), fistuca, pavicula.

BEATING, *subst.*, verberatio, pulsatio; *pulsus*; *b. with a cudgel*, fustuarium; *b. black and blue*, sugillatio; *b. of the breast*, plangor, planctus; *b. back*, repercutio; *b. down*, demolitio; *b. one thing against another*, collisio conflictus; *b. of the pulse*, arteriæ or venæ pulsus.

BEATIFIC, *adj.*, quod ad summam felicitatem confert.

BEATIFICATION, *subst.*, in beatos relatio, in beatorum numerum adscriptio.

BEATIFY, *to*, beare, inter beatos referre, beatia or in beatorum numerum adscribere.

BEATITUDE, *subst.*, beatitas, beatitudo, summs felicitas, beata vita.

BEAU, *subst.*, homo elegans, elegantior; bellus homunculus.

BEAUSH, *adj.*, in vestibus elegantior.

BEAUTEOUS, BEAUTIFUL, *adj.*, pulcher, formosus, speciosus, venustus, bellus; amœous; elegans; *very b.*, pulcherrimus, perpulcher; *of a b. form*, formâ eximîâ.

BEAUTIFULLY, *adv.*, pulchre, venuste, belle, elegantior, suaviter, eximie; *to write b.* (*of the handwriting*), lepida manu litteras facere; (*of the style*), belle, præclare, ornate scribere; *to speak b.*, elegantior, bene, ornate dicere.

BEAUTIFY, *to*, ornare, exornare, decorare, excolere; *verbis adornare*, oratione exornare.

BEAUTY, *subst.*, pulchritudo, forma, venustas, amœnitas; elegantia; *the beauties of an oration*,

orationis virtutes; *beauties of style, dicendi veneres; artificial, painted b. of speech, fucatus candor.*

BEAVER, subst., castor, fiber; *of a beaver, castoreus, fibrinus.*

BECALM, to, tranquillare, pacare, sedare.

BECALMING, subst., sedatio.

BECAUSE, conj., quod, quia, quoniam, quum, propterea quod, eo quod, ideo quod; quippe qui; *because of, propter, ergo, prae, ob, gratia.*

BECK, subst., nutus; *at one's b., ad nutum alcis.*

BECKON, to, nutare, innuere; *(with the eyes), nictare; (with the finger), digitare; to b. any one to one's self, nutu alqm ad se vocare; to b. again, renutare; to b. back or from, renuere, abnuere; to b. to, annuere.*

BECOME, to, v. n. (come into existence, grow), fieri, evadere, exoriri, existere; *(be chosen), creari, fieri, eligi; (begin to be), -scere; as, to b. warm, callescere; to b. old, senescere; to b. rich, ditescere; to b. a beggar, ad mendicantem redigi; to b. a proverb, in proverbium venire or cedere; what will b. of me? quid de me fiet? what will b. of him? quid illo fiet? v. a. (become), aptum, accommodatum esse alicui, decere alqm; honestare alqm; convenire alicui, dignum esse alqo; not to b. one, dedecere alqm, indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui, indignum esse alqo; it is becoming, æquum est, par est; it becomes a young man, est juvenis (gen.); it becomes me, meum est.*

BECOMING, adj., decens; decorus, honestus, ingenuus; aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, consentaneus; dignus, debitus, justus; *in a b. manner, decenter, decore, honeste, ut decet, ut convenit, ut par est, ut justum est, rite.*

BECOMINGNESS, subst., decorum, decencia, condecencia.

BED, subst. (place of rest), lectus, lectulus, torus, cubile, stratum, pulvinus, pulvinar, grabatus, culcita; *little b., lectulus; bedstead, sponda; bed-chamber, dormitorium, cubiculum; marriage-bed, lectus genialis; bed fellow, tori or thalami consors; conjux; bed and bedding, strata, stragula, cubicularia; bed-clothes, vestimenta stragula; to spread a bed, lectum sternere; to go to bed, cubitum ire or discedere; to keep one's bed, lecto teneri, lecto affixum esse; to be brought to bed, partum edere, parere; (in a garden), area, pulvinus; little bed, areola, pulvinulus; a violet-bed, violarium; (of a river), alveus; (a layer), stratura, corium; tabulatum; a bed of sand, stratum.*

BEDAGGLE, to, vestem luto adspargere, collutare, per lutum trahere.

BEDAUB, to, linere, oblinere; perlinere; perungere; inquinare, conspurcare, maculare.

BEDDED, adj., in lectum receptus; in lecto positus.

BEDDING, subst., lecti stragula.

BEDREW, to, irrurare, rorare.

BEDREWED, adj., roratus, irroratus, rorulentus, roscidus; *to be bedewed, rorescere, irrorari.*

BEDIZEN, to, exornare.

BEDLAM, subst., hospitium insanorum.

BEDLAMITE, subst., insanus, furiosus, cœritus, lymphatus, maniacus.

BEDLAM-LIKE, adj., furibundus; *adv.,* furibunde, furiose.

BEDRAGGLE, to, vestem per lutum trahere.

BEDRID, adj., clinicus, lecto affixus.

BEE, subst., apis; *little bee, apicula; drone-bee,*

ficus; honey-bee, apis gerula; bee-hive, alveus, alveum, vasculum, domicilium, tectum apium; bee-house, apiarium, alvearium; swarm of bees, examen apium; bee master, apiarius, mellarius; sting of a bee, ictus apis.

BEECH, subst., fagus; *beech-mast, glans fagea.*

BEECHEN, adj., fageus, fagiunus, faginens.

BEEF, subst., caro bubula or bovilla; *roast-beef, assum bubulum; powdered beef, bubula salita; hung beef, bubula fumo indurata, infumata; beebes, boves, pecus bubulum.*

BEER, subst., cerevisia, cervisia, zythum, zythus; *new beer, mustum; fresh beer, potus recens; strong or double beer, cerevisia primaria, generosa, valida; small beer, cervisia tennis, dilutor; stale and hard beer, potus acrior or acri sapore; dead beer, vappa; beer-cask, dolium cervisiae.*

BEET, subst., beta; *beet without scent, blitum.*

BEEBLE, subst. (insect), cantharus, scarnabæus, knobbed-horned b., scarabæus nodosus; *b.-fish, cantharus piscis; (heavy mallet), malleus, tudex; fistuca; pavlicula; bucking-b., tudicula.*

BEEBLE-BROWED, adj., caperatus, supercilio-sus.

BEEBLE-HEADED, adj., fatuus, stipes, caudex, plumbeus.

BEFALL, to (happen to), contingere, obtingere, accidere, incidere alicui; *(happen), cadere, evenire, incidere.*

BEFIT, to, decere, congruere, convenire, idoneum or accommodatum esse.

BEFOOL, to, alqm ridere, irridere, ludere, ludificari; alicui illudere; alqm ludos facere.

BEFOOLING, subst., irrisio, illusio.

BEFORE. 1) prep., ante, apud, coram, in, ob, palam, præ, præter, pro, sub; *b. to-day, ante hunc diem; b. the city, ante urbem; b. the eyes, ante oculos; b. the court, apud curiam; b. the Senate, coram senatu; b. the face of all men, in omnium oculis; death was b. my eyes, ob oculos mihi mors versatu est; b. you, palam te; b. the door, præ foribus; b. their own men's faces, præter suorum ora; b. the camp, præ castris; b. their eyes, sub oculis; to be b. one, antecellere alicui.—2) adv. (b. this), ante, antea, antehac; (sooner), prius, citius; (above), supra; go b., i præ; to go b., præire, priorem ire; which I wrote of b., quæ supra scripsi; shortly b., paulo ante; long b., multo ante, ante multo, longe ante; a few days b., paucis diebus ante; never b., antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem; (in former time), olim, quondam; (rather), potius; (rather than), potius quam, citius quam; (already), jam, dudum, jamdudum.—3) conj., priusquam, antequam, antequam; b. I depart this life, antequam ex hac vita migro; b. you began to speak, priusquam loqui cœpisti.*

BEFOREHAND, adv. (previously), ante, præ; *(antecedently), ante, antea, antehac; to be b. with, prævenire, atevenire, prævertere, antevertere, occupare; to pay b., in antecessum dare, solvere, ante tempus solvere; to enjoy b., anticipare, præcipere; to know b., præscire; to be b. (as to property), opes habere, in bonis esse.*

BEFOUL, to, inquinare, coinquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fedare, commaculare.

BEFRIEND, to, alicui favere, alqm fovère, juvare, adjuvare, benevolentia prosequi.

BEFRIENDING, subst., gratificatio, benevolentia.

BEG, to (ask), orare, rugare, obsecrare; efflagitare precibus; *to beg humbly, supplicare, submissee*

BEGET.

petere; *to beg earnestly*, obtestari, obnixè rogare; (*live upon alms*), mendicare, stipem petere, cogere or colligere; mendicando vivere; (*take for granted*), temere ponere, fingere; *to beg the question*, principium petere, idem affirmare de quo litigatur.

BEGET, *to*, procreare, generare, gigoere; (*produce*), creare, excitare, facere.

BEGGAR, *subst.*, mendicus; *b. woman*, mulier mendicans; *young b.*, mendiculus.

BEGGAR, *to* (*reduce to beggary*), alqm pauperem facere, ad mendicitatem redigere; (*exhaust*), exhaustire; *his eloquence beggars description*, supra quam enarrari potest eloquens est.

BEGGARLINESS, *subst.*, pauperies, paupertas, mendicitas, egestas, pecunia, indigentia.

BEGGARLY, *adj.*, egenus, egens, inops, tenuis, medicus, miser; exilis, jejunus.

BEGGARY, *subst.*, mendicitas, egestas, paupertas.

BEGGING, *subst.*, mendicatio; *to go a b.*, mendicare; *it goes a b.*, nemo emere vult nisi vili pretio; *a b. of the question*, petitio principii.

BEGIN, *to*, v. n. (*arise*), oriri, exoriri, cooriri, nasci, existere, erumpere; (*take its beginning*), incipere, initium capere ab alq re; surgere; v. a., (*do the first act of*), incipere, inchoare, urdiri, exordiri, aggredi, ingredi, instituire siqd; coëpisse (*with infn.*); initium facere, sumere, poere (*with a thing*, ab alq re); *to b. something anew*, alqd renovare, iterare, redintegrare, instaurare; *to b. to speak*, initium dicendi facere, exordiri dicere; *he begins to speak*, incipit; *a war begins*, bellum cooritur; *the battle begins*, proelium committitur.

BEGINNER, *subst.* (*author*), auctor, coeditor, molitor; concitator; (*tiro*), elementarius, tiro, rudis; (*raw slave*), novicius.

BEGINNING, *subst.*, initium, principium, exordium, primordium, ortus, origo; orsus, exorsus, inceptio; (*first essay*), tirocinium; *the b. of a speech*, exordium, proemium; *the b. of an art or science*, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula; *the b. of a show*, commissio; *in, at the b.*, initio, ab initio, principio, *a or in principio*, primo; *from the very b.*, ab ultimo initio; *at the b. of night*, prima nocte, *of day*, prima luce.

BEGIRD, *to* (*bind with a girdle*), cingere; (*surround*), cingere, circumdare, stipare, circumsepire, circumstare; (*beleaguer*), obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

BEGONE! abi! abl hinc! spage sis! apage te! BEGRIME, *to*, denigrare.

BEGUILE, *to*, decipere, fallere, fraudare, circumvenire, fraude or dolo capere; alicui imponere; (*evade, escape*), fugere, effugere, avertere; (*while away*), tempus or horas fallere.

BEHALF, *subst.* (*favor*), gratia; *in one's b.*, alcjs grntia, propter alqm, alcjs nomine; *in b. of the state*, publice.

BEHAVE, *to* (*one's self*), se gerere, se præbère, se præstare; *b. well*, honeste se gerere; *b. manfully*, præstare or præbère se virum.

BEHAVIOR, *subst.* (*conduct*), mores, ratio or modus se gerendi, vita, vitæ consuetudo; *good b.*, boni mores; urbanitas; (*air, bearing*), habitus, gestus; (*gracefulness*), decor, decorum, decencia, elegantia.

BEHEAD, *to*, decollare, obtruncare, securi percutere; caput alcjs præcidere.

BEHEST, *subst.* (*promise*), promissum; (*com-*

BELIEVE.

mand), jussus, juseum, imperium, præceptum, mandatum, edictum.

BEHIND, *prep.* (*at the back*), poee, post; post tergum; *a tergo*; (*backward*), retro, re-; *close b.*, secundum; *to look b. one's self*, respicere; *to stay b.*, remanère; *to throw b. one's self*, rejicere; *to leave one b.*, alqm post se reliquere; (*forsake*), reliquere et deserere; *to come b.*, sequi, subsequi; *b. the mountain*, ad terga montis; *b. one's back*, clsm alqo, alqo lascio, alqo absente; *adj.* (*out of sight*, *b. the curtain*), obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito; *there is some evil b.*, alqd mali subest; *to be b.* (*left, remaining*), reliquum esse, restare, superesse.

BEHINDHAND, *adj.* (*in arrears*), reliquus, porro; *to be b.*, reliquari; (*backward, tardy*), piger, tardus; *to go b.*, non discere, sed decedere; *to be b. with one*, posteriorem esse alqo, ab alqo post se relinqui.

BEHOLD, *to*, conspicerè, adspicere; spectare, adspectare, spectatorem esse, iotueri, cootueri, contemplari; *to b. at a distance*, prospicere, prospectare; (*see*), vidère, cernere; *b.!* ecce, eo, aspice.

BEHOLDEN, *adj.*, obstrictus, obligatus, devinctus, addictus, obnoxius; *to be b. to one*, alicui obligari, obstringi, devincti, alcjs beneficiis obligatum esse; *to make one b. to one's self*, alqm sibi obligare, abstringere, deviciare; *I am b. to him*, bene de me meritus est.

BEHOLDER, *subst.*, spectator; speculstor, inspector.

BEHOOF, *subst.*, usus, commodum; *in his own b.*, in suam gratiam; *it is of no b.*, nihil prodest.

BEHOÖVE, *to*, convenire; *it behooves*, coovenit, decet, oportet, expedit, pretium est, operè est.

BEING, *subst.* (*essence*), essentia, existentia, natura; (*life*), vita; (*state*), conditio; (*what has b.*), ens, res; animal, animans; homo; *the Supreme B.*, supremum omen; *a rational b.*, animi rationis compos, animal intelligens; *to be in b.*, exstare, esse, vivere; *well-b.*, salus, bonum, commodum; *a b. here or by*, præsentia.

BELABOR, *to*, alqm verberibus cædere, fuste verberare, pulsare, pugnis contundere, mulcare.

BELATED, *adj.*, serus, nocte oppressus; *you are b.*, sero venis; *I was b.*, nox me occupavit.

BELCH, *subst.*, ructus.

BELCH, *to*, ructare, ructari; *to b. often*, rictitare; *to b. out*, eructare.

BELDAM, *subst.*, anus, amicula, vetula; (*hag*), venefica.

BELEAGUER, *to*, obsidère, obsidione claudere, circumsidère, in obsidione habère or tenère.

BELEAGUERER, *subst.*, obsessor.

BELFRY, *subst.*, locus in templo uode campana pulsantur, trabium compages in qua campana pendet.

BELIE, *to* (*give the lie to*), mendacii coarguere; (*calumniate*), calumniari, falsum crimea in alqm intendere; (*misrepresent*), depravare rem narrando; (*counterfeit*), ementiri, imitari, imitando effigere.

BELIEF, *subst.*, fides, persuasio; opinio; (*religion*), religio; *according to my b.*, ut ego existimo, mea quidem opinio; *to mibi quidem videtur*; *easy of b.*, credulus; *hard of b.*, incredulus; *past b.*, incredibilis, supra quam credibile est; *worthy of b.*, fide dignus, credibilis, probabilis.

BELIEVE, *to*, alicui credere, fidem habère; *ex-*

BELIEVER.

istimare, opinari, sibi persuasum habere, credere, putare; *I b. firmly*, mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo; *to b. in a thing*, aliquid esse credere; *to b. in ghosts*, credere de umbris; *to b. a thing*, alicui rei fidem tribuere or adungere; *as I b.*, ut ego existimo, ut mihi videtur; *it is not to be believed*, credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit; *who can b. it?* quis credit? *to make b.*, alicui rei opinionem præbere; *to b. in Christ*, Christum or Christi doctrinam sequi.

BELIEVER, *subst.*, qui alicui rei fidem habet or credit; qui alicui doctrinam sequitur; credens, fidelis.

BELL, *subst.*, æs campanæ, campana, nola; *little b.*, campanula, tintinnabulum; *erepitaulum*, crotalum; *to bear the b.*, palmam ferre; *to ring the b.*, agitare tintinnabulum.

BELL-CLAPPER, *subst.*, nolæ or tintinnabuli malleus.

BELLE, *subst.*, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELL-FASHIONED, *adj.*, in formam campanæ redactus.

BELL-FLOWER, *subst.*, campanula.

BELL-FOUNDER, *subst.*, campanarum fusor, campanarius.

BELLMAN, *subst.*, præco, qui tintinnabulum agit.

BELL-METAL, *subst.*, æs campanarum, metallum ex quo campanæ conficiuntur.

BELL-RINGER, *subst.*, agitator campanæ; qui æs agit; (*æstion*), ædituus.

BELLOW, *to*, mugire, mugitus edere; *to b. again*, remugire; *to b. out*, emugire; *to b. to*, admugire.

BELLOWING, *subst.*, mugitus.

BELLOWS, *subst. pl.*, follis; *a smith's b.*, follis fabrilis.

BELLY, *subst.*, venter, alvus, abdomen; (*womb*), uterus; *little b.*, ventriculus; *b.-ache*, *b.-pains*, tormina ventris, alvi dolor, (=colic) colicus dolor; *troubled with the b.-ache*, tormiosus, alvi dolore laborans; *a b.-worshipper*, belluo, gulosus, ganeo, vorax; *a b.-full*, satietas; *b.-pinched*, fame enectus, confectus; *a b.-worm*, lumbricus intestinorum; *the b. of a lute*, concavum testudinis; *big-bellied*, ventrosus, ventricosus, ventruosus, lato utero.

BELLY, *in*, prominere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELONG TO, *to* (*be the property of*), esse alicui; (*be the business of*), esse alicui ad aliquid pertinere; (*be due*), alicui deberi, alicui tribuendum esse; (*appertain, relate to*), pertinere ad aliquid, spectare, referri, referendum esse ad aliquid; (*be under the dominion of*), alicui juris esse, in alicui ditione esse, sub alicui imperio esse; (*be one of*), esse ex; (*have its place*), locum habere in.

BELoved, *adj.*, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus; *dearly b.*, carissimus.

BELOW, 1) *prep.*, sub, subter, infra; (*less*), infra; *minor, c. abl.*; *b. the moon*, infra lunam; *to be b. one*, infra aliquid esse, inferiorem esse aliquid, alicui cedere.—2) *adv.*, infra, subter; *see b.*, vide infra; *further b.*, inferius; *inferior; from b.*, ab inferiore parte, ab imo; (*in the lower world*), apud inferos; *here b.*, his in terris, hæc in vita.

BELT, *subst.* (*girdle*), cingulum, zona; (*for a sword*), balteus, balteum; (*of Venus*), cestus; *b.-maker*, balteorum confector.

BEMOAN, *to*, deplorare, deflere, alicui vicem dolere, fortunam miserari; pro aliquid gemere, lugere.

BENUMBED.

BEMOANING, *subst.*, planctus, luctus; *adj.*, deplorans, lugens; *like one b.*, deplorabundus.

BENCH, *subst.*, scamoum, subsellium, ædile; *little b.*, scabellum; (*of justice*), tribunal; (*of judges*), consessus; *benches* (*in a ship*), juga, trastra; *a butcher's b.*, laniena; *King's B.*, thancus regius.

BENCHER, *subst.*, assessor, concessor; (*prisoner in King's Bench*), qui in carcere banci regii detinetur.

BEND, *to*. 1) *v. a.* (*crook*), flectere, inflectere, curvare, incurvare; (*move, affect*), flectere, movere; (*depress, break*), frangere, deprimere; (*direct to any quarter*), dirigere ad, convertere in aliquid; (*apply to*), animum ad aliquid attendere, cogitationes in aliquid intendere; *in b. a bow*, arcum intendere, enntendere. *to b. downward*, deflectere; *upward*, sursum flectere; *inward*, inflectere; *backward*, reflectere, retroflectere, recurvare; *sideways*, obliquare; *easy to b.*, flexibilis.—2) *v. n.*, se flectere, flecti, inflecti, curvari, incurvari, incurvescere; *to b. to one*, submittere se, supplicem esse alicui.

BEND, BENDING, *subst.*, curvamen; curvitas, aduncitas; curvatura; flexus; anfractus, sinus.

BENDING, *subst.* (*the act*), curvatio, incurvatio, flexio, inflexio.

BENEATH. Same as *Below*.

BENEDICTION, *subst.*, fausta precatio, sollemnes preces; bona omnia; benedictio.

BENEFACTION, *subst.*, beneficium, largitio.

BENEFACTOR, *subst.*, beneficiorum auctor, benefactor; *b. of any one*, qui beneficia in aliquem conferit or contulit, qui beneficiis aliquem afficit, auxilium; *patrons, Mæcenas*.

BENEFICE, *subst.*, beneficium, munus.

BENEFICED, *adj.*, beneficiarius.

BENEFICENCE, *subst.*, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas.

BENEFICENT, *adj.*, beneficus, benignus, liberalis.

BENEFICIAL, *adj.*, commodus, utilis, efficax, salutaria, saluber.

BENEFIT, *subst.*, beneficium, officium, munus, gratia; (*use, advantage*), utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum; *to confer a b. on one*, beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre or deferre, beneficio aliquem officere; *your b.s to me*, tua in me officia, tua erga me merita; *as a b.*, pro beneficio.

BENEFIT, *to*, *v. a.*, prodesse, usui esse, saluti esse, utilem esse; *juvare, adjuvare, levare, sublevare, mederi*; *v. n.*, proficere, progredi; fructum capere.

BENEVOLENCE, *subst.*, benevolentia, benignitas, humanitas; favor; beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, *adj.*, benevolus, benignus, humanus, liberalis, beneficus.

BENIGHT, *to*, obscurare, tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere; *benighted*, nocte præventus, oppressus.

BENIGN, *adj.*, benignus, clemens, almus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, *subst.*, benignitas, clementia, humanitas, liberalitas, beneficentia.

BENT, *subst.* (*inclination*), inclinatio voluntatis, propensio, studium; proclivitas.

BENUMBED, *to*, torpore hebetare, stupefacere.

BENUMBED, *adj.*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus; *to be b.*, rigere, torpescere; *stupere; to become b.*, rigescere, torpescere, stupecere; *the hand is b.*, manus abortipuit.

BEQUEATH.

BEQUEATH, *to*, legare, testamento relinquere; *a thing bequeathed*, legatum; *the person to whom a thing is bequeathed*, legatarius.

BEQUEATHER, *subst.*, legator.

BEQUEATHING, *subst.*, legatio.

BEQUEST, *subst.*, legatum.

BEREAVE, *to*, privare, orbare, spoliare, depoliare alqm alqa re; eripere, detrabere alqd alicui.

BEREAVEMENT, BEREAVING, *subst.*, privatio, orbatio, spoliatio.

BERGAMOT, *subst.*, pirum Bergamense, pirum Etruriae, pirum Falernum.

BERRY, *subst.*, bacca; *little b.*, baccula; *b. growing in clusters*, acinus; *having berries*, baccatus; *bearing berries*, baccifer, baccalis; *bay-berry*, bacca laurca or lauri; *bilberry*, vaccinium nigrum; *black-berry*, morum; *cranberry*, vaccinium palustre; *elderberry*, bacca sambuci; *ivy-berry*, corymbus; *goose-berry*, grossulariae acinus; *raspberry*, idæi rubi bacca; *strawberry*, fragum; *wild strawberry*, arbutus; *serice-berry*, sorbum; *white-thorn-berry*, zura.

BERTH, *subst.*, spatium in quo navis buc illuc ferri potest or cubile in navi.

BERTRAM, *subst.* (*herb.*), pyretum.

BERYL, *subst.*, beryllus; *golden b.*, chrysoberyllus.

BESEECH, *to*, implorare, obsecrare, orare, rogare, supplicare, obtestari, exposcere, precari, enixe postulare.

BESEEM, *to*, decēre alqm, convenire alicui; *it besems*, decet, convenit, par est, æquum est.

BESET, *to*, obsidēre, circumsedēre, circumdare, circumvenire, obsidione cingere; (*harass*, *vex*), vexare, agitare, exagitare; (*embarrass*), in angustias compellere, urgere, premere, includere.

BESHREW, *to*, alicui maledicere, male precari, mala imprecari, alqm or in alqm execrari.

BESIDE, BESIDES. 1) *prep.*, juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; *a latere or ad latus alqis*; (*over and above*), præter, extra, præterquam; nisi; (*not according to, from*), ab; *b. the purpose*, a re, abs re; *to recline b. one*, alicui accubare.—2) *adv.*, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum ea, accedit, accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro; *b. that*, præterquam quod, superquam quod.

BESIEGE, *to*, obsidēre, circumsidēre, oppugnare, circumvallare, in obsidione habēre, operibus cingere; *urbi obsidionem inferre*.

BESIEGER, *subst.*, obsessor, oppugnator.

BESIEGING, *subst.*, obsessio, obsidio.

BESMEAR, *to*, illinere, oblinere, perlينere, ungere, perungere; *conspurare*, inquinare.

BESOM, *subst.*, scopæ; *little besom*, scopula; *to sweep with a besom*, scopis verrere.

BESOTTED, *adj.*, fatuus, insulsus, stupidus, vicos, socors, amens, demens.

BESPATTER, *to*, luto inspergere, conspergere, adspargere; (*disfame*), alqm infamia adspargere.

BESPEAK, *to* (*or'dr beforehand*), mandare, jubēre; (*indicate*), indicare, significare; (*forebode*), portendere.

BESPREAD, *to*, spargere, conspergere; *sterne-re*, consternare.

BESPRINKLE, *to*, adspargere, conspergere, inspergere; *perfundere*.

BEST, *adj.*, optimus, præstantissimus, excellentissimus; *the best*, flos; *the best years*, flos ætatis, ætas floræ; *to the b. of my power*, ut potero, pro viribus; *to do one's b.*, summa ope nãiti; *it is b.*

BETTER.

for you to be silent, optime tacueris; *to put the b. construction upon*, in meliorem partem interpretari; *to make the b. of a thing*, alqd diligenter agere, curare; *at b.*, summum, ad summum, quam plurimum; *best*, *adv.*, optime.

BESTEAD, *to*, commodare, adjuvare.

BESTIAL, *adj.*, bellivus; ferus, immanis.

BESTIR, *to*, movēre; *to b. one's self*, movēre se, expergisci; omnes nervos intendere. omnem lapidem movere; *se strenuum præbere*; *not to b. one's self*, desidēre sedēre; *not to b. one's self much*, levi brachio alqd agere.

BESTOW, *to* (*give*), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri; (*lay out, apply*), insumere, impendēre, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre; (*give in marriage*), collocare in matrimonium, collocare; *nuptum dare*; (*place*), ponere, reponere. condere; *inferre*.

BESTOWER, *subst.*, dator, largitor.

BESTOWMENT, *subst.*, donum, largitio.

BESTRIDE, *to*, cruribus divaricatis alicui rei insidēre; *to b. a horse*, inequitare; *equum conscendere*; (*step over*), transgredi; *to b. the threshold*, intrare limen.

BET, *subst.*, pignus, sponsio; depositum; *to lay a bet*, pignore certare.

BET, *to*, sponsionem facere, pignore certare or contendere; *to bet something*, alqd in pigaus dare.

BETAKE, *to* (*one's self to*), conferre se alqd, ad alqm; (*fly*), fugere, confugere, refugere, perfugere ad or in locum, ad alqm; (*apply to*), se conferre ad alqd, animum ad alqd attendere, adjicere, applicare; *cogitationes ad alqd dirigere or intendere*.

BETHINK, *to* (*one's self*), meditari, cogitare; *alqd cogitatione repetere*, in animo volvere, secum volvere; *memoriam rei revocare*; *respicere*, ad se redire, se colligere; *to b. one's self better*, sententiam mutare, a sua sententia discedere, consilium mutare.

BETIDE, *to*, accidere, contingere, evenire; *wee betide you!* vae tibi!

BETIMES, *adv.*, mature, tempestive; (*soon*), brevi, mox, jam jamque; *betimes in the morning*, bene mane.

BETOKEN, *to*, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare; (*foretoken*), portendere, prænuntiare.

BETRAY, *to* (*give to the enemy*), prodere, tradere; (*leave in the lurch*), destituere; (*reveal*), prodere, enunciare, deferre, proferre; (*show*), esse, *c. gen.*; *it betrays a dull brain*, est tardi ingenii; (*lead away*), inducere, illicere, pellicere.

BETRAYER, *subst.*, proditor, traditor.

BETRAYING, *subst.*, proditio, traditio.

BETROTHAL, *subst.*, sponsalia.

BETROTH, *to*, sponadēre alicui alqm; *to betroth one's self*, sponsalia facere; *to b. one's self to a woman*, despondere sibi alqm; *to be betrothed to a man*, alicui despondēri; *a man betrothed*, sponsus; *a woman betrothed*, sponsa; *the parties betrothed*, sponsi.

BETTER, *adj.*, melior; potior, superior; præstantior, præstabiliior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus; salubrior, utilior; *b. times*, tempora lætiora, feliciora; *b. weather*, tempestas lætior, cœlum mitius; *to be b. than another*, præstare, superare, vincere alqm alqn re; *to make b.*, corrigere, emendare; *we are b. off*, meliore sumus conditione; *it is b.*, melius or stius est, præstat; *to have a b. opinion of one*, melius, æquius judicare de alqo; *at a b. pace*, citius.

BETTER.

BETTER, *adv.*, melius; *sonceohat b.*, meliuscule; *to attend b.*, diligentius attendere; *to know b.*, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere; *to think b. of one*, æquius, benignius judicare de aliquo.

BETTER, *the (advantage)*, *to get, have the b.*, superare, vincere, superiorum fieri or esse or evadere, superiorum or victorem discedere.

BETTER, *to, melius facere or efficere, corrigere, emendare; (advance)*, ampliore facere, augere; *to b. one's ways*, mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere, corrigere se; *to b. one's circumstances*, amplificare fortunam, augere opes; *what may be bettered*, emendabilia, sanabilia; *past bettering*, insanabilis.

BETTER, BETOR, *subst.*, qui pignus deponit, qui sponsonem facit.

BETTERS, *subst. pl.*, superiores loco or dignitate, superiores, præstantiores.

BETTY, *subst.*, instrumentum ferreum ad fores effringendas.

BETWEEN, BETWIXT, *prep.*, inter, in medio; *a space b.*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; *b. wholes*, interdum: interim; *this is b. ourselves*, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; *lying b.*, interjectio. intermedius; *to come or go b.*, intercedere.

BEVERAGE, *subst.*, potus, potio; (*collation*), merenda.

BEVY, *subst.*, grex; caterva, circulus, globus.

BEWAIL, *to*, deplorare, plorare, lamentari; flere, deslere; lugere.

BEWARE, *to*, cavere sibi, prospicere; *to b. of one*, cavere aliquem, sibi ab aliquo cavere; *b. what you do*, vide quid agas; *b. of an inquisitive person*, per-eunctorum fugito.

BEWILDER, *to*, seducere, de via deducere.

BEWITCH, *to*, fascinare, effascinare, excantare, incantare; *fig.*, capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere.

BEWITCHER, *subst.*, incantator, magus, veneficus.

BEWITCHERY, BEWITCHING, BEWITCHMENT, *subst.*, incantatio, incantamentum, fascinatio, cantus magicus.

BEWRAY, *to (disclose)*, prodere, divulgare, enunciare, revelare, retegere, patefacere; (*defile*), fœdare, conspurcare.

BEWRAYER, *subst. (revealer)*, arcanorum proditor; (*defiler*), conspurcator.

B^HYOND, *prep. (to the other side)*, trans, super; (*on the other side*), ultra, trans; *to go b.*, transire; *I was b. sea*, trans mare fui; (*more than*), supra; plus, amplius; *b. ten thousand*, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia; *to honor one b. all others*, aliquem præter ceteros omnes colere; *b. what is sufficient*, ultra quam satis est; *b. what is credible*, supra quam credible est; *b. all doubt*, sine ulla dubitatione.

BIAS, *subst. (weight on one side)*, præponderatio, momentum; (*inclination*), inclinatio animi or voluntatis.

BIAS, *to, v. n. (incline to one side)*, inclinare, propendere; *v. a. (balance one way)*, pertrahere, seducere; *to be biased*, in alteram partem proclinari or vergere; *to be biased to a party*, partiua studio abripi.

BIB, *subst.*, infantis pectorale; (*sucking-bottle*), ampulla infanti sugenda.

BIBBER, *subst.*, bibax, potor, potator; vinosus, temulentus.

BIBLE, *subst.*, biblis (-orum), litteræ divinæ, sacre litteræ, scriptura sacra.

BILLET.

BIBULOUS, *adj.*, bibulus.

BICKER, *to (quarrel)*, altercari, rixari, jurgia certare; (*skirmish*), velitari, minutis proeliis inter se pugnare.

BICKERER, *subst.*, altercator, disceptator, litigator; (*firm*), disceptatrix, litigatrix.

BICKERING, *subst. (quarrel)*, jurgium, rixa, altercatio; (*skirmishing*), prælium levis, pugna concursatoria, procursorio.

BID, *to (invite)*, iovitare, vocare; (*command*), jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare; (*b. at a sale*), licere, licitari; (*proclaim*), pronunciare; (*denounce*), denunciare; (*challenge*), provocare; *to b. defiance to*, contumacem esse adversus aliquem or aliquo, contumaciter spernere, contemnere; *I b. you good-morrow*, aliquo saluto, salvere jubeo; *I b. you welcome*, aliquo salvere jubeo, benigne excipio.

BIDDER, *subst.*, jussor, mandator; invitator, vocator; licitator.

BIDDING, *subst.*, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; *a b. of the bans*, nuptiarum futurarum denunciatio.

BIENNIAL, *adj.*, biennis.

BIER, *subst.*, feretrum; lectica, sandspila.

BIG, *adj.*, magnus, grandis, amplus; crassus, pinguis, obesus; capsæ; (*grown*), adultus, grandis; (*pregnant*), prægnans, gravida; (*full*), plenus, gravis; (*swollen*), tumens, tumidus; (*puffed up*), tumens, turgidus, inflatus; *as b. as*, instar; *somewhat b.*, subgrandis, grandiusculus; *very b.*, permagnus, pergrandis, ingens; *too b.*, prægrandis, vastus, immanis; *b. talk*, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ, jactatio; *b. looks*, apparatus grande.

BIGAMY, *subst.*, iteratum conjugium, bigamia.

BIGNESS, *subst.*, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, *subst.*, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, *adj.*, superstitione afflatus.

BIGOTRY, *subst.*, superstitio, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, *subst.*, baces myrtilli; (*plant*), vaccinium, myrtillus.

BILE, *subst. (gall)*, bilis; (*sore*), ulcus, tuber, furunculus; *full of b.*, biliosus; *full of b.s.*, ulcerosus.

BILGE, *subst.*, fundum navis in latitudinem expansum; *bilge-water*, sentina.

BILK, *to*, aliquo dolis fallere, decipere, fraudare, defraudare; *aliqui venia dare*.

BILKER, *subst.*, fraudator.

BILKING, *subst.*, fraudatio.

BILL, *subst. (beak)*, rostrum; *little bill*, rostellum; *having a bill*, rostratus.

BILL, *subst. (hook)*, falx, falx rostrata; (*battle-axe*), bipennis; *hand-bill*, falcula; *hedging-bill*, ruca, rucina.

BILL, *subst. (scroll)*, scheda, syngrapha, libellus, iudex, tabella, litteræ; (*of a physician*), præscriptum; (*proposed law*), rogatio, lex; *to bring in a b.*, legem or rogationem ferre; *to carry it through*, legem or rogationem perferre; *to pass a b.*, legem or rogationem accipere, legem sciscere; *to reject it*, legem antiquare.

BILLET, *subst. (note)*, schedula, epistola, libellus, tabella; (*ticket*), tessera; (*log of wood*), bacillum, truncus, lignum fissum; *little b.*, taleola; *a b. of wood*, fasciculus virgarum; *a b. of gold*, massa auri.

BILLET, *to*, tessera hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere, militum hospitium per tesseras assignare.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS, *subst.*, flusus tudicularis, pilæ eburnæ pulsatio.

BILLOW, *subst.*, fluctus ingens.

BILLOWY, *adj.*, fluctuosus.

BINARY, *adj.*, ad binas res pertinens.

BIND, *to* (i.e.), ligare, alligare, deligare, illigare, nbligare, connectere, vincire, revincire, adstringere; (*fasten together*), colligare, constringere; (*wrap*), involvere; induere alicui alqd; (*connect, unite*), jungere, conjungere, connectere; (*restrict, confine*), obstringere; (*make costume*), adstringere; *to b. the hair into a knot*, crines in nodum cogere; *to b. sheaves*, manipulos vincire; *to b. one with fetters*, catenas or vinculis alqm colligare, vincire, constringere; *to b. up a wound*, vulnus obligare.

BINDER, *subst.*, qui ligat, colligat; *b. of books*, librorum compactor.

BINDING, *subst.*, ligatio, ligatura; *b. again*, religatio; *b. fast*, constrictio; *b. together*, connexio, colligatio; *adj.*, adstrictorius; obligatorius.

BIND-WEED, *subst.*, coovolvulus, smilax.

BIOGRAPHER, *subst.*, vitarum scriptor, biographus.

BIOGRAPHY, *subst.*, vitrum scriptio; vita, biographia.

BIPARTITE, *adj.*, bipartitus.

BIPED, *subst.*, bipes.

BIRCH, *subst.*, betula; *birch-rod*, virga betulæ; *birchen*, *adj.*, e betula factus.

BIRD, *subst.*, avis, volucris; *large b.*, ales; *little b.*, avicula; *b. of prey*, avis rapax; *young b.*, pullus, avis recens exclusa; *b.-cage*, cavca; *b.-call*, fistula; *bird-catcher*, aucupis; *to catch birds*, aucupari; *the catching of birds*, aucupium; *bird-lime*, viscus.

BIRTH, *subst.* (*a bringing forth*), partio, partus, partura; (*a coming into life*), ortus; (*origin, rise, beginning*), ortus, origo, initium; (*extraction, descent*), ortus, genus, stirps; (*creature born*), partus, infans editus; *an untimely b.*, abortus; *a father by b.*, pater natura; *b.-day*, dies natalis; *b.-place*, locus natalis, urbs patris; *from one's b.*, inde ab incunabulis; *of high b.*, nobili genere or loco natus; *of low, ignoble b.*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus.

BIRTH-RIGHT, *subst.*, (rights to which a man is born), jus quod est ex genere; (*primogeniture*), jus primorum natalium, primogenitura.

BISCUIT, *subst.*, buccellatum, panis biscoctus; *b. for soldiers*, panis castrensis; *ship-b.*, panis nauticus; *confectioners' b.*, panis dulciorum.

BISSECT, *to*, medium secare, dissecare.

BI-SECTION, *subst.*, dissectio.

BISHOP, *subst.*, episcopus; pontifex; *a bishop's dignity*, pontificatus; *a bishop's crosier*, lituus episcopi, pedum pastorale.

BISHOPRIC, *subst.*, episcopatus.

BISNUTH, *subst.*, ivismutum.

BISSEXTILE YEAR, annus bissextus, annus intercalaris.

BIT, *subst.* (*of a bridle*), oreæ, lupatum; *a bridle with a sharp bit*, frenum lupatum; *to b. a horse*, oreum ori equi inserere.

BIT, *subst.* (*mouthful*), offa, frustum, buccrea; *little bit*, offula; *bit by bit*, offatim, frustatim; (*morsel*), mica, uncia; (*a little*), paullulum; *not a bit*, ac minimum quidem.

BITCH, *subst.*, canis femina; *bitch fox*, vulpes femina; *birch-wolf*, lupa.

BITE, *subst.*, morsus; *by a bite*, mordicus.

BITE, *to*, mordere; (*of the mind*), pungere; *to*

BLADE.

bite off, demordere, mordicus auferre; (*the fore-part*), præmordere.

BITING, *subst.*, morsus; *adj.*, mordens, mordax; *b. in taste*, acidus; *a b. jest*, jocus mordens, sales mordaces.

BITTACLE, *subst.*, repositorium acus nauticæ.

BITTER, *adj.* (*in taste*), amarus, acerbus; (*severe*), acerbus, gravis; (*biting, reproachful*), mordax, aculeatus; *a b. taste*, sapor amarus or acerbus; *a b. taste in the mouth*, os amarum; *somewhat b.*, subamarus; *b.-sweet*, ex dulci amarus; *b. hate*, acerbum odium; *a b. enemy*, acerbus inimicus.

BITTERLY, *adv.*, amare; acerbe, aspre, graviter; *to weep b.*, effusissime flere; *to inveigh b. against one*, dictis mordacibus alqm lacescere.

BITTERN, *subst.*, ardea stellaris.

BITTERNES, *subst.*, amaritas, amaritas, amaritudo, amaror; acerbitas; (*anger, hate*), ira, bilis, odium; *bitterness in speech*, verborum asperitas.

BITUMEN, *subst.*, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, *adj.*, bituminosus, bitumineus, bituminatus.

BIVOUC, *subst.*, excubiæ in armis; *to b.*, in armis excubare, per castris excubare.

BLAB, *to*, effutire, deblaterare, garrere, palam facere, proferre, enunciare.

BLACK, *adj.*, ater, niger; (*blackish*), fuscus; (*dirty*), pullus; (*dressed in b.*), atratus, pullatus; (*gloomy, sullen*), tristis, tetricus; (*wicked*), ecclestus, atrox; *somewhat b.*, subniger, nigellus, nigrans; *to be b.*, nigrescere; *to become b.*, nigrescere; *to be somewhat b.*, nigricare; *to make b.*, denigrare, obfuscare; *b. and blue*, lividus; *b. art*, ars magica; *b.-brown*, furvus; *b.-lead*, stibium; *in b. and white*, scriptus; *to have a thing under b. and white*, fidem litterarum habere; *b. with soot*, fuliginæus.

BLACK, *subst.*, color niger; atramentum; strum, nigrum; (*b. dress*), pulla vestis; *dressed in b.*, pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus; (*a negro*), Maurus, Æthiops, Afer.

BLACK, *to*. See BLACKEN, *to*.

BLACKAMOR, *subst.*, Maurus, Æthiops, Afer; *a b. woman*, Maurs, Æthiopissa.

BLACKBERRY, *subst.*, vaccinium; *b.-tree*, rubus vulgaris.

BLACKBIRD, *subst.*, merula.

BLACK-CAP, *subst.*, psrus palustris.

BLACK-CAPS, *subst.* (*apples roasted with spice*), poma cocta aromatibus.

BLACK-CATTLE, *subst.*, boves.

BLACKEN, *to* (*make black*), denigrare, infuscare; (*dye black*), nigro colore inficere; (*darken*), obscurare; (*d. fame*), alcijs existimationem lædere, alicui infamiam inferre, alqm infamem facere.

BLACKING, *subst.*, atramentum.

BLACKISH, *adj.*, nigricans, subniger, nigellus, fuscus, obniger; *to be blackish*, nigricare.

BLACKNESS, *subst.*, nigror, nigritia, nigrities, nigritudo, color niger, nigredo; (*atrociousness*), atrocitas, fœditas, immanitas.

BLACKSMITH, *subst.*, faber ferrarius.

BLACK-TAIL, *subst.* (*a fish*), melanurus.

BLACK-WHEAT, *subst.*, melampyrum.

BLADDER, *subst.*, vesica; *little b.*, vesicula; *gall-b.*, vesicula fœllis.

BLADDER-NUT, *subst.*, nux vesicaria.

BLADE, *subst.* (*of grass or corn*), caulis, culmus, scapus; (*of an onion or leek*), thallus; (*of an ear*), palma, palmula, remi tonsa; (*of a sword*), lamina;

BLAIN.

(*the sword*), ferrum, ensis; (*brisk fellow*), juvenis promptus et alacer; *a cunning b.*, homo nasutus, sagax; *a lusty b.*, homo robustus, maau promptus; *an old cunning b.*, veterator; *shoulder-b.*, acnpula.

BLAIN, *subst.*, pustula, ulcus; (*from heat*), papula; *full of blains*, ulcerosus.

BLAMABLE, *adj.*, vituperabilis, reprehensioe dignus, vituperandus, reprehendendus.

BLAME, *subst.*, reprehensio, vituperatio, culpa, oburgatio; (*fault*), vitium, culpa, crimen.

BLAME, *to*, reprehendere, culpae; improbare; incuare, redarguere; (*chide*), increpare.

BLAMELESS, *adj.*, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus, integer, sanctus.

BLAMELESSLY, *adv.*, sine culpa, integre, sancte, probe.

BLAMELESSNESS, *subst.*, probitas, integritas, sanctitas.

BLANCH, *to*, candefacere, dealbare; (*take off the rind*), decorticare; *to b. almonds*, amygdalae decorticare.

BLANCHER, *subst.*, linteorum mundator.

BLAND, *adj.*, blandus, lenis, mitis, placidus.

BLANDISH, *to*, adulari, blandiri, blsuo sermoae delinire.

BLANDISHMENT, *subst.*, blanditiæ, blandimentum, verborum lenocinia.

BLANK, *adj.* (*white*), albus, albena, albidus, candidus; (*pale and wan*), pallens, pallidus; (*confused*), confusus, erubescens, rubore suffusus; (*not written on*), inania, vacuus, purus; (*rhymeless*), non eodem sono terminatus.

BLANK, *subst.* (*void space*), spatium inane; (*paper unwritten*), charta or tabella inania, vacua, tessera pura; (*lot by which nothing is gained*), sors inanis; (*cast at dice without points*), iactus suppius; (*vain thing*), res inania, res vana; *point b.*, plane, omnino, penitus, prorsus, ex tota, in totum.

BLANKET, *subst.*, stragulum, lodix lanae, torale; *little b.*, lodicula; *a child's b.*, fasciæ puerile.

BLANKLY, *adv.* (*altogether*), plane, omnino; (*confusedly*), confuse, perturbate.

BLASPHEME, *to*, execerari, scelesto ore contumelias in Deum effundere, blasphemare.

BLASPHEMER, *subst.*, violator numinis nefarius, Divini numinis obtractator, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMOUS, *adj.*, in Deum contumeliosus, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, *subst.*, vox in Deum contumeliosa, verborum impietas, blasphemis.

BLAST, *subst.* (*gust of wind*), impetus venti, flatus, ventus, flabrum, flamen; (*sound of an instrument*), flamen, sonitus, clangor; (*stroke of a planet*), tactus, afflatus; (*of lightning*), fulmen; (*of disease*), contagio; (*of corn*), sideratio, rubigo, uredo; (*misfortune*), ictus calamitatis, calamitas, casus adversus.

BLAST, *to* (*blight*), torrere, urere, adurere, rubigine corrumpere; (*strike with lightning*), de caelo ferire, afflare, tangere; (*invalidate*), frustrare; (*injure*), infamare; (*ruin*), pessum dare, precipitare, pervertere, perdere.

BLASTMENT, *subst.*, afflatus, sidcratio; (*of corn*), rubigo, uredo.

BLATANT, *adj.*, balana.

BLAZE, *subst.* (*flame*), flamma; *little b.*, flammula.

BLAZE, *to*, v. n., flammare, flagrare, ardere, flammam emittere; v. a., vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZER, *subst.*, vulgator.

BLIND.

BLAZON, *subst.*, acutum gentilitium, insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta.

BLAZON, *to*, insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare; (*deck*), ornare, exornare; (*display*), in conspectum dare, ante oculos exponere; (*spread abroad*), enarrare, promulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; (*celebrate*), prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLAZONRY, *subst.*, ara gentilitia insignia or scuta acite explicandi.

BLEACH, *to*, v. n., dealbare, candefacere; *to b. in the sun*, insolare; v. n., albescere, exalbescere.

BLEACHER, *subst.*, qui lintea dealbat.

BLEACHERY, *subst.*, locus ubi lintea dealbantur.

BLEACHING, *subst.*, dealbatio; *bleaching in the sun*, insolare.

BLEAK, *adj.* (*pale*), pallens, pallidus, luridus; (*cold*), frigidus, algens, algidus.

BLEAKNESS, *subst.* (*paleness*), pallor; (*coldness*), frigus.

BLEAR, *adj.*, caligans; *a blear eye*, oculus humore fluens, lippens; *to have blear eyes*, lippire; *blear-eyed*, lippus, lippiens.

BLEAREDNESS, *subst.*, lippitudo, fluxio oculorum.

BLEAT, BLEATING, *subst.*, balatus.

BLEAT, *to*, balare; *to bleat often*, balitare; *to bleat as a goat*, caprissare.

BLEED, *to*, v. n., sanguine fluere; (*shed blood*), sanguinem fundere; v. a. (*let blood*), alicui vensm incidere, sanguinem emittere.

BLEEDER, *subst.*, qui alicui venam incidit.

BLEEDING, *subst.*, sanguinis fluxus or profuvium; (*through the nose*), hæmorrhagia; *to stop b.*, sanguinem sistere.

BLEMISH, *subst.* (*mark of deformity*), macula, labe, nævus; vitium; (*reproach*), ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probum, dedecus; *little b.*, labecula; *great blemishes*, tubera.

BLEMISH, *to* (*mark with deformity*), maculare, commaculare, maculis adspargere; deformare, contaminare, fedare, inquinare; (*defame*), de existimatione alcijs detrudere, alcijs famæ notam turpitudinis inurere, alicui infamiam afferre.

BLEND, *to* (*mix*), miscere, commiscere, permiscere; (*confound*), confundere, implicare.

BLESS, *to* (*make happy*), fortunare, prosperare, secundare, felicem or beatum reddere, beatre; (*wish happiness to one*), alicui bene precari, benedicere; (*praise*), laudare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, *adj.* (*happy*), beatus; (*holy*), pius; (*fortunate*), felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDNESS, *subst.*, vita beata, summa felicitas.

BLESSING, *subst.* (*benediction*), sollemnes preces, bona omnia; (*benefit*), munus, commodum, bonum; (*divine favor*), Dei favor or gratia.

BRIGHT, *subst.* (*mildew*), rubigo, uredo; (*any thing blasting*), lues.

BRIGHT, *to*, rubigine corrumpere, uredine afficere, necare.

BRIGHTED, *adj.*, rubiginosus; (*decayed*), perditus, carruptus.

BLIND, *adj.*, cæcus, oculis captus, luminibus orbis; *b. of one eye*, coclea, luscus, altero oculo captus, altero lumine orbis; *b. of mind*, cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus; (*dark*), cæcus, opertus; obscurus; (*false*), cæcus, fictus, simulata; *to be b.*, cæcutire, caligare; *to become b.*, oculos perdere, lumina or adpectum amittere; *to become*

b. of one eye, altero oculo capi; *a b. window*, fenestras imago.

BLIND, *to*, cæcare, cæcum reddere, excæcære, oculis private, luminibus orbare; (*dazzle*), occæcare, oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere; *to b. one's mind*, alcjs mentem cæcare, mentis aciem præstringere alicui.

BLIND, *subst.* (*for windows*), velum fenestris prætentum.

BLINDFOLD, *adj.*, obvolutis or alligatis oculis; *to b.*, oculos obvolvere or alligare, velamen oculis inducere or obtendere.

BLINDLY, *adv.*, clausis oculis; cæco impetu; temere.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *subst.*, myinda (*μύινδα*, *adv.*); *to play at blindman's buff*, myinda ludere.

BLINDNESS, *subst.* (*want of sight*), cæcitas, caligo; (*intellectual darkness*), animi or mentis cæcitas, mentis caligo, inscitia, stultitia.

BLINDSIDE, *subst.* (*weakness*), vitium.

BLINDWORM, *subst.* (*viper*), cæcilia, amphibiaena.

BLINK, *to* (*wink*), nictare, palpebrare; (*see with eyes half shut*), connivere.

BLISS, *subst.*, beatitudo, felicitas.

BLISSFUL, *adj.*, beatus, felix.

BLISSFULNESS, *subst.*, beatitudo.

BLISTER, *subst.*, pusula, pustula; *little b.*, papula, ulcusculum; *full of blisters*, pustulosus; *b-plaster*, vesicatorium; *b. files*, cantharides.

BLISTER, *to*, *v. n.*, pustulari, in vesiculis turgere; *v. a.*, pustulare; vesicatorium alicui applicare.

BLITHE, BLITHESOME, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris, alacer.

BLITHENESS, BLITHESOMENESS, *subst.*, lætitia, hilaritas, gaudium.

BLOAT, *to*, *v. a.*, tumefacere, sufflare, inflare; *v. n.*, tumescere, turgescere.

BLOCK, *subst.*, truncus, stipes, caudex; (*mass*), massa; (*roller*), phalanga; (*pulley*), trochlea; (*for a hat*), forma pilearis; (*blockhead*), hebes, stipes, fungus, tardus, insulsus.

BLOCK, *to*, præcludere, intercludere, obstruere, obsidere.

BLOCKADE, *subst.*, præclusio, obsidio.

BLOCKADE, *to*, obsidère, circumsedere, obsidione claudere.

BLOCKHEAD, *subst.* See BLOCK.

BLOCKHOUSE, *subst.*, arx, munimentum, propugnaculum.

BLOCKISH, *adj.*, fatuus, insulsus, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOCKISHNESS, *subst.*, insulitas, stultitia, stupor, stupiditas.

BLOOD, *subst.*, sanguis; *thickened b.*, cruor; *corrupt b.*, sanies; *black b.*, tabum; *bad b.*, vitiosus sanguis; *the b. royal*, stirps regia; *of noble b.*, genere insignis, illustri familia ortus; *defiled with b.*, sanguinolentus, cruentus, tabo squalidus; *not defiled with b.*, incruentatus; *b. of the grape*, vini succus; *of or belonging to b.*, sanguineus; *loss of b.*, profluvium, sanguinis profusio; *to stanch or stop b.*, sanguinem sistere, cohibere; *to let b.*, sanguinem mittere; *to shed b.*, eadem facere; *to thirst for b.*, sanguinem sistere; *to be connected with one by the ties of b.*, sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse; *to stir up any one's b.*, alicui stomachum movere, aliqui exacerbare; *my b. is up*, ardet mihi animus; *flesh*

and blood (lusts), cupiditates, libidines; *my flesh and blood (my children)*, viscera mea.

BLOOD-COLORED, *adj.*, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOOD-HOUND, *subst.*, canis ad homines persequendos or vestigandos idoneus; *fig.*, carnifex.

BLOODLESS, *adj.* (*without blood*), sanguine carens, exsanguis; (*without bloodshed*), incruentus.

BLOOD-LETTER, *subst.*, qui venam alcjs secat, phlebotomus.

BLOOD-RELATION, *subst.*, consanguineus; (*the connection*), consanguinitas.

BLOODSHED, *subst.*, sanguinis effusio; (*slaughter*), cædes.

BLOODSHOT, *subst.* (*in the eyes*), sanguinis in oculo effusio.

BLOODSTONE, *subst.*, hæmatites.

BLOOD-SUCKER, *subst.*, birudo, sanguisuga.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, *adj.*, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, ævus, sanguinis avidus.

BLOOD-VESSEL, *subst.*, arteria, vena.

BLOOD-WARM, *adj.*, tepidus.

BLOOD-WORT, *subst.*, polygonum.

BLOODY, *adj.*, cruentus, cruentatus, sanguineus; *to make b.*, cruentare, sanguine respargere; *a b. war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum; *b. flux*, dysenteria rubra.

BLOOM, *subst.*, flos; *to be in b.*, florere; *to be in the b. of life*, ætate florere, in flore ætatis esse.

BLOOM, *to*, florere, vigere, florescere, germinare; (*be in a state of youth*), ætate florere, integra esse ætate.

BLOOMY, *adj.*, floridus, floribus vestitus, flosculus abundans.

BLOSSOM, *subst.*, flos.

BLOSSOM, *to*, florescere, florem mittere, florere.

BLOT, *subst.* (*blur*), macula; (*obliteration*), litura; (*spot in reputation*), labes, nota turpitudinis.

BLOT, *to* (*blur*), maculare, maculis adspargere; (*obliterate*), extinguere, delere, obliterare; (*disgrace*), infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fedare; alicui labem adspargere, ignominiam inurere.

BLOTCH, *subst.*, pustula, pusula; (*pocks*), varicellæ; (*on the face*), varus, ionthus.

BLOTTED, *adj.*, maculatus; lituris conspersus; *blotted out*, deletus, erasus, expunctus.

BLOTTING, *subst.*, macularum adpersio; *b. out*, deletio, obliteratio; *b. paper*, charta bibula.

BLOW, *subst.* (*stroke*), ictus, plaga; *petitio*, percussio; *fig.*, fulmen, casus, damnus; (*fatal stroke*), ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera; *b. with a club*, fustuarium; *b. on the cheek or ear*, alapa; *b. with the fist*, colaphus; *at one b.*, uno ictu; *to give one a b.*, plagam alicui inferre, infligere; *to give one blows*, aliqui pulsare, verberare; *to come to blows*, ad manus venire, cominus pugnare.

BLOW, *to*, flare; (*breathe*), spirare; (*puff*), narelare; (*snort*), fremere; *to b. on an instrument*, canere, cantare, ludere, *c. abl.*, inflare, *c. acc.*, *to b. contrary*, reflare; *to b. upon*, afflare; *to b. away*, difflare, dissipare; *to b. out*, efflare, flatu extinguere; *to b. down*, flatu dejicere, prosternere; *to b. up*, sufflare, inflare; (*kindle*), accendere, conflare; *to b. up with gunpowder*, alqd vi pulveris pyrii dispendere; *to b. one's nose*, nasum emungere; *to b. together*, conflare, conspirare; *to b. vehemently*, perficare; *to be blown into the air*, vi pulveris pyrii sublimi rapi.

BLOWING, *subst.* (*of the wind*), flatus; (*of a flute*), inflatus tibia.

BLUBBER.

BLUBBER, *subst.*, adeps balænarum.
BLUBBER, *to*, genus lacrimis fœdere, uberius flere, viam lacrimarum profundere.

BLUDGEON, *subst.*, iustus plumbo armatus.

BLUE, *adj.*, cæruleus, cæruleus, cyaneus; *pale-b.*, subcæruleus; *sky-b.*, cæsius; *gray-b.*, glaucus; *black-b.*, lividus; *purple-b.*, violaceus, purpureus, ianthineus, amethystinus, hyacinthinus; *dark-b.*, violaceus.

BLUE, *subst.*, cæruleus color, cæruleum.

BLUEBOTTLE, *subst.*, cyaneus.

BLUELY, *adv.*, male; *he came off blueely*, male ci res successit.

BLUENESS, *subst.*, livor; *the blueness of fruits*, fractuum flos.

BLUFF, *adj.*, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens.

BLUISH, *adj.*, subcæruleus.

BLUNDER, *subst.*, flagitium, peccatum turpe, gravis error; *erratum turpe*.

BLUNDER, *to*, flagitium committere, turpiter peccare, hallucinari, in errorem incidere.

BLUNDERBUSS, *subst.*, sclopus grandior, tormentum bellicum.

BLUNDERER, BLUNDERHEAD, *subst.*, bardus, stupidus, stipes, truncus.

BLUNT, *adj.*, hebes, obtusus, retusus; (*rough, rude*), inurbanus, rusticus, horridus; (*abrupt*), abruptus; (*plain*), liber; *b. in spirit*, hebetis or tardi ingenii; *to be b.*, hebêre, hebetem esse; *to become b.*, hebescere.

BLUNT, *to*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere; *to blunt hope*, spem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, *adv.*, rustice, horride; libere, audaciter; inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, *subst.*, hebes acies; rusticitas, mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, *subst.*, macula, labes; litura.

BLUR, *to*, obscurare; labem or labeculam aspargere, maculare.

BLURT OUT, *to* (*a word*), temere verbum proferre, effutire; *blurted out*, temere dictus.

BLUSH, *to* (*be red*), rubêre; (*turn red*), erubescere, rubore suffundi, pudore affici.

BLUSH, *subst.* (*red color*), rubor; (*appearance*), species, aspectus; (*blushing*), rubor suffusus, pudor; *at first b.*, prima specie, primo aspectu; *to put one to the b.*, alqm rubefacere, alicui ruborem movêre, incutere.

BLUSTER, *subst.* (*storm*), tempestas, procella; (*noise*), fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; (*boast*), jactatio, ostentatio; (*boisterousness*), sævitia, furor.

BLUSTER, *to* (*roar as a storm*), procellosus esse; (*bully, puff*), sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere; (*brag*), insolenter gloriari; *blustering weather*, cælum immitte, turbidum.

BLUSTERER, *subst.* (*bully*), homo turbulentus; (*boaster*), homo gloriosus.

BOAR, *subst.*, verres; *wild b.*, aper; *of a b.*, verinus; *of a wild b.*, aprugnus; *b. hog*, verres castratus, majalis; *b. spear*, venabulum.

BOARD, *subst.* (*plank*), tabula, asser, assis; (*to play on*), tabula; forus, alveus, alveolus; abacus; (*table*), mensa; *fig.*, cœva, convivium, epulæ; (*food and lodging*), victus pacta mercede præbitus; (*assembly*), collegium, consessus, consilium; (*deck of a ship*), navis; *on board*, in navi; *to leap overboard*, ex navi desilire or se projicere.

BOARD, *to* (*lay with boards*), contabulare; (*live*

BOLDNESS.

at a certain price), alejs victu, pacta mercede, uti; (*enter a ship by force*), in hostium navem transcendere, navem conscendere.

BOARDER, *subst.*, convictor.

BOARD-WAGES, *subst. pl.*, merces pro victu pacta.

BOAST, *to*, *v. n.*, gloriari, se jactare, se efferre; *v. a.*, alqa re gloriari, alqd de se prædicare, alqd ostentare, venditare.

BOAST, BOASTING, *subst.*, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, gloriatio; jactantis sui; *to make a boast of*, jactare, ostentare.

BOASTER, *subst.*, jactator, ostentator, homo gloriosus.

BOASTFUL, *adj.*, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus, jactans.

BOAT, *subst.*, cymba, navicula; *little b.*, linter, scaphula; *a ship's b.*, scapha; *flat-bottomed b.*, alveus, lembus; *advice-b.*, navigium actuarium, navis exploratoria; *ferry-b.*, navis vectoris, ponto; *fisher-b.*, navigiolum piscatorium; *packet-b.*, navis a turria; *b.-boat*, cymbium; *boatman*, remex, nauta; *boatswain*, proreta.

BODE, *to*, portendere, præsigire, ominari, augurari.

BODICE, *subst.*, thorax muliebris.

BODILESS, *adj.*, corporis expers.

BODILY, *adj.*, corporeus, corporalis; (*real*), verus.

BODING, *subst.*, præsigium, omen, augurium.

BODKIN, *subst.*, subula.

BODY, *subst.* (*material substance of an animal*), corpus; (*belly*), venter, alvus; (*person*), homo; (*collective mass*), corpus; (*corporation*), collegium; (*troop*), manus, exercitus, agmen, cætera; (*club*), globus, grex; (*main part*), trunci, scapus, stirps, scapus; *small body*, corpusculum; *dead body*, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, mortuus; *having two bodies*, bicorpus; *no body*, nullus, nemo; *every body*, omnes; *any body*, quisquam, ullus; *if any body*, si quis; *somebody*, aliquis; *the whole body of citizens*, cives cuncti; *wine of good body*, vinum validum, forte.

BOG, *subst.*, palus, limosus gurgis, cœnosa vorago.

BOGGLE, *to*, hæsitare, dubitare, cunctari, pedem or gradum referre, tergiversari.

BOGGLER, *subst.*, cunctator, hæsitator.

BOGGLING, *subst.*, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, *adj.*, aliginosus, paluster, paludosus.
BOIL, *to*, *v. n.*, bullire, bullare, fervêre, æsturare; *to begin to b.*, ebullire, effervescere; *to cease to b.*, defervesceere; *to b. over*, exudare; *to b. with anger*, ira fervêre; sævire; *v. a.*, fervefacere; coquere, concoquere; *to b. quite*, percoquere; *to b. meats*, cibos or cibaria coquere.

BOILER, *subst.*, coctor, lebes, ahenum coculum.

BOISTEROUS, *adj.*, procellosus, tumultuosus, turbidus, turbulentus, violentus; *b. weather*, cælum immitte, tempestas; *a b. wind*, turbo.

BOISTEROUSNESS, *subst.*, violentia, impetus, turbulentia.

BOLD, *adj.*, audens, audax, impavidus, intrepidus, fidens, confidens; (*rash*), temerarius; (*impudent*), impudens, procax, protervus, superbus, insolens; (*standing out*), prominentior; *to be b.*, audêre.

BOLDNESS, *subst.* (*courage*), animus audax, audentia, audacia; animi fortitudo; confidentia; (*rashness*), temeritas; (*sauciness*), impudentia, in-

BOLE.

salentia; *b. in asking*, procacitas; *b. of speech*, libertas; *too great b.*, licentia; *to have the b. to*, audere, sumere hoc sibi, ut &c.

BOLE, *subst.*, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, *subst. (stalk)*, calamus; *bolls of flax*, lini virgae.

BOLSTER, *subst.*, pulvinus, pulvinar, cervical; *bolster of a saddle*, ephippii farcimentum; (*compress for a wound*), linteum obductum obstrictumque vulnere.

BOLSTER UP, *to*, suffulcire, sustentare; *to b. up a wound*, vulnus linteo obducere et obstringere.

BOLT, *subst. (arrow)*, sagitta; (*thunderbolt*), fulmen; (*bar*), claustrum, pessulus, obex; (*fetter*), compes.

BOLT, *to, v. n. (shut or fasten with a b.)*, oppesulare, pessulo claudere or occludere; (*blurt out*), projicere; (*sift*), cribrare, cribro cernere, succernere; *to b. one out*, alqm foras ecludere; *to b. one in*, alqm in loco includere; *v. n.*, erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, *subst. (sieve)*, incerniculum, cribrum farinarium or pollinarium.

BOMB, *subst. (shell)*, pyrobolus; *to throw bombs*, pyrobolos mittere.

BOMBARD, *to*, urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDMENT, *subst.*, tormentorum, pyrobolorum conjunctio.

BOMBASIN, *subst.*, pannus bombycinus.

BOMBAST, *subst.*, verborum pompa, verba ampullata, ampullae.

BOMBASTIC, *adj.*, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.

BOND, *subst. (tie)*, vinculum, nodus, copula; (*obligation*), chirographum, syngrapha; *b.s. (chains)*, vincula, catenae; (*imprisonment*), vincula, custodia; *to give bonds*, satisfidare, satisfidationem interponere; *to cast into bonds*, in vincula mittere, in custodiam tradere, conjicere.

BONDAGE, *subst.*, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis.

BONDMAN, *subst.*, servus; mancipium, verna.

BONDSMAN, *subst.*, sponsor, vus, praes, satisfidator.

BONE, *subst.*, os; (*of a fish*), spioa; *little b.*, ossiculum; *of b.*, osseus; *b. by b.*, assiculatim; *to deprive of bones*, exossare; *back-b.*, spina dorsi; *hip-b.*, coxa; *skin-b.*, tibia.

BONELESS, *adj.*, exos.

BONFIRE, *subst.*, ignis festus, rogas triumphalis.

BONGRACE, *subst.*, umbraculum, umbella.

BONNET, *subst. (hat)*, galerus, petasus, casuis; (*cap*), mitra.

BONNY, *adj. (handsome)*, bellus, venustus, lepιδus; (*gay*), luctus, hilaris, hilarus.

BONY, *adj. (full of bones)*, ossosus, ossuosus; (*bone-like*), osseus, oesi similis.

BOOBY, *subst.*, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex.

BOOK, *subst. (volume)*, liber, volumen; (*part of a work*), liber; (*little writing*), libellus; *account-b.*, codex accepti et expensi; *waste-b.*, adversaria, pl.; *without b.*, ex memoria, memoriter; *of b.s. librarius*.

BOOK, *ta*, alqd in codicem, commentarios, or libellum inferre.

BOOK-BINDER, *subst.*, qui libros compingit, fibrorum compactor, fibrolipegus.

BOOK-CASE, *subst.*, armarium, foruli, pegna.

BOOKISH, *adj.*, librorum belluo, libris affixus or intentus, studiis jugiter vacans.

BOSOM.

BOOK-KEEPER, *subst.*, calculator, qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, *subst.*, qui libros vendit, librarius, bibliopola; *a bookseller's shop*, taberna libraria.

BOOK-WORM, *subst.*, blatta, tineae; *fig.*, librorum belluo, qui libris immoritur.

BOOM, *subst. (beam, pole)*, arbor; (*mast*), malus; (*bar*), repagulum.

BOON, *subst. (gift)*, donum, beneficium, muosus; (*grant*), gratia; *adj. (merry)*, facetus, bellus, jucundus, hilaris.

BOOR, *subst.*, colonus, agricola; rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis.

BOORISH, *adj. (rustic)*, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis; (*rude*), inurbanus, incultus.

BOORISHNESS, *subst.*, rusticitas, mores rustici.

BOOT, *subst. (advantage)*, emolumentum, commodum, utilitas, fructus, lucrum; *to boot*, insuper, ultra; (*covering for the leg*), ocrea, calceamentum tibiale.

BOOT, *to*, prudesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse.

BOOTED, *adj.*, ocreatus, calceatus.

BOOTH, *subst.*, taberna, pergula, tabernaculum; teotorium.

BOOTLESS, *adj.*, inutilis; cessus, ioanis, vanus, irritus.

BOOTLESSLY, *adv.*, frustra, nequidquam, incassum.

BOOTY, *subst.*, praeda, manubiae, spoliium; raptum; *to make b.*, praedari, praedam agere, rapere, rapinas facere, ferre et agere; *to play b.*, praevericari, colludere.

BORDER, *subst. (edge)*, margo, ora, labrum; (*brim*), crepidio; (*edge*), limbus, fimbria; (*boundary*), finis, confinium, limes, terminus; *borderers*, fues, confinia; (*among printers*), topia in locis libri v. cuius ad ornatum delinestae; (*in gardens*), pultivoorum hortensium margines.

BORDER, *to, v. a.*, marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere alqa re; *a bordered garment*, vestis limbata; *v. n. (confine upon)*, finitimum, confinem, vicinum esse alicui; adiacere alicui terrae, attingere terram; *bordering*, finitimus, confinis, vicinus; *to border together*, se invicem contingere.

BORDERER, *subst.*, accola, finitimus; *borderers on the sea*, qui oceanum attingunt.

BORE, *subst. (hole bored)*, foramen; (*caliber*), modulus; magnitudo, amplitudo.

BORE, *to*, furare, terebrare; *to b. through*, perforare, perterebrare; *to b. out*, exterebrare; *to b. one's way through a crowd*, penetrare per turbam.

BORER, *subst.*, terebra.

BORN, *adj.*, natus, creatus, ortus, prognatus, satus, editus; *new-b.*, recens natus; *b. after his father's death*, posthumus; *first-b.*, natu maximus; *b. before the time*, abortivus; *b. together*, congenitus; *still-b.*, natus mortuus; *to be b.*, nasci, gigni, in lucem edi, in vitam venire; (*be descended*), ortum, oriundum esse; *before you were born*, ante te natum.

BOROUGH, *subst.*, municipium.

BORROW, *to* (*take upon credit*), mutuari, mutuum sumere alqd ab alqo; (*receive upon credit*), mutuum accipere; (*ask for use*), utendum petere; (*take upon interest*), fenerari, argentum fenero sumere.

BORROWER, *subst.*, qui mutuo alqd sumit, qui mutuantur or mutuatus est.

BOSOM, *subst. (breast)*, pectus; *fig.*, animus;

BOSS.

(*fold of the breast*), sinus; (*innermost part*), pars interior, interiora, viscera; complexus; *b. friend*, sodalis, amicus conjunctissimus; *amicissimus*, intimus; *b. of a shirt*, indusii fissura.

BOSS, *subst.*, umbo; bulla; cornu; gibbus.

BOSSÉD, *adj.*, gibber, gibbus, gibboeus.

BOTANICAL, *adj.*, ad herbarum scientiam pertinentens, botanicus, herbarius.

BOTANIST, *subst.*, herbarum peritus, herbarius, botanicus.

BOTANIZE, *to*, herbas colligere.

BOTANY, *subst.*, herbaria ars, herbarum scientia, botanice.

BOTCH, *subst.* (*swelling*), ulcus, tuber; *little b.*, tuberculus; (*patch*), pannus, cicatrix, vitium.

BOTCH, *to* (*swell*), exulcerare; (*patch up*), resarcire, reconcinnare, interpolare; (*bungle*), opus currupte, deformare, turpare, ioepte or insubre facere, inscienter confingere.

BOTCHER, *subst.*, sartor, veteramentarius.

BOTCHY, *adj.*, ulcerosus; pannosus.

BOTH, *adj.*, ambo, duo, uterque: *on both sides*, utrique, utrobique; *to both sides*, utroque.

BOTH, *conj.*; *both—and, et—et, cum—tum, tum—tum, qua—qua, vel—vel.*

BOTTLE, *subst.*, uter; *great b.*, lagena, obba; *little b.*, laguncula, phiala; *glass b.*, ampulla vitrea; *sucking-b.*, ampulla infanti sugenda; *a b. of hay*, foeni fasciculus or maopulus; *like a b.*, ampullaceus.

BOTTLE, *to* (*wine*), vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, *subst.* (*lowest part*), fundus, fundum, solum; (*ground-work*), fundamentum; (*valley*), vallis, convallis, planities; (*ship*), navis, navigium; (*draga*), fœx, crassamen, crassamentum, sedimentum; (*clue*), glomus; *b. of the sea*, mare imum, fundus maris; *b. of a ditch*, solum fossæ; *b. of a ship*, alveus, carina; *to place at the b.*, in imo ponere; *to the very b.*, funditus; *from top to b.*, a capite ad calcem; *to wind yarn into bottoms*, lanam glomerare in orbea.

BOTTOM, *to* (*stand upon*), alqa re niti; (*rest upon*), fundo munire, instruere.

BOTTOMLESS, *adj.*, fundo carens; *bottomless depth*, immensa or infinita altitudo, vorago, abyssus, barathrum.

BOTTOMRY, *subst.*, fidejussio aavalis.

BOUGH, *subst.*, ramus, brachium arboris; *little b.*, ramulus, ramusculus; *green b.*, thallus, frons; *b. plucked with fruit on*, termes; *dead b.*, ramale; *of boughs*, rameus; *full of boughs*, ramosus.

BOUNCE, *subst.*, crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio, minæ.

BOUNCE, *to* (*make a sudden leap*), resilire, resultare; (*make a noise*), crepare; (*swagger*), se jactare, insolenter gloriari.

BOUNCING, *adj.*, robustus, validus, fortis; *a bouncing girl*, virgo valida, virago.

BOUND, *subst.* (*limit*), limes, finis, terminus; (*measure*), modus; (*barrier*), caucelli; (*rebound*), saltus.

BOUND, *to, v. a.* (*limit*), finire, defaire, limitare, terminos præscribere; (*confine, restrain*), circumscribere, moderari, temperare, coercere, reprimere; *v. n.* (*border upon*), adjacere, confinem esse; (*spring*), salire; *b. up*, exsilire, exsultare; (*rebound*), resilire, resultare, repelli, repercutere, recellere.

BOXER.

BOUND, *to be* (*to any place*), alqo ire, alqn tendere; *whither are you bound?* quon tendis?

BOUNDARY, *subst.*, meta, terminus, finis, limca, *b-stone*, lapis terminalis, terminus, limes in agro positus; *the god of boundaries*, Terminus.

BOUNDED, *adj.*, debitus.

BOUNDLESS, *adj.*, infinitus, immensus, interminatus; (*immoderate*), immoderatus, immodicus, in satiabilis.

BOUNDLESSNESS, *subst.*, infinitas, immensitas; *boundlessness of power*, potentia infinita.

BOUNTEOUS, BOUNTIFUL, *adj.*, largua, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, munificus.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, BOUNTIFULNESS, *subst.*, benignitas, liberalitas, munificentia.

BOUNTY, *subst.*, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia; (*premium*), præmium, pretium; (*when a soldier enlists*), auctoramentum.

BOUSE, *to*, potare.

BOUT, *subst.* (*turn*), vicis; *at one b.*, una vice; *a drinking b.*, compositio; *a merry b.*, lætitia.

BOW, *subst.*, arcus; *cross-b.*, arcuballista; *manuballista*; *rainbow*, arcus pluvius; *b. of a stringed instrument*, plectrum; *a maker of bows*, arcuarua; *within b. shot*, intra telum jactum; *out of b. shot*, extra telum jactum; *to bend a b.*, arcum tendere or intendere; *made like a b.*, arcuatus; *b. of a key*, annulus clavis; *b. of a ship*, prora.

BOW, *subst.* (*act of reverence*), corporis inclinatio; *to make a b.*, se demittere, caput demittere.

BOW, *to, v. a.* (*bend*), flectere, inflectere; *curvare, incurvare; v. n.* (*be bent*), flecti, curvari, incurvescere; *to b. the head*, se demittere, caput demittere; *I b. to one*, acclinis saluto alqm; *down to the ground*, alqm adoro, veneror; *to b. the knee*, genua flectere; *to b. to one, fig.*, submittere se alicui; *to b. any one* (*crush, depress*), frangere, deprimere, opprimere alqm, superbiam alqis retundere.

BOWELS, *subst. pl.* (*intestines*), intestina, viscera, exta; (*inner parts*), interiora, intima.

BOWER, *subst.* (*arbor*), pergula, umbraculum; (*bow-anchor*), anchora ar prorata; *bowers* (*muscles*), musculi flexores.

BOWL, *subst.* (*vessel*), poculum, acyphus, patera, phiala; (*for mixing drink in*), crater, cratera; (*to wash in*), labrum, pelvis; (*of a fountain*), crater.

BOWL, *subst.* (*for rolling*), globus, sphaera.

BOWL, *to, v. a.*, volvere; *v. n.*, conos globis petere, globis or conis ludere; *bowling*, conorum lusus.

HOWLINE, *subst.*, funis in navi.

BOWMAN, *subst.*, sagittarius; arcuballistarius.

BOWSPRIT, *subst.*, malus navis anterior et proclians.

BOW-STRING, *subst.*, nervus.

BOW-WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra arcuata.

BOWYER, *subst.*, arcum faber, farcurarius.

BOX, *subst.* (*case*), arca, arcula, capsula, capsula, cista, cistula, cistellula, acrinium, theca, pyxis, pyxidicula; *box in a chest*, locus; *box in a shop*, nidus; *box for plants*, vas; *strong-box*, arca; *dice-box*, phimus, fritillus, orca; *lot box*, situla, sitella; *ointment-box*, narthecium; *ballot-box*, cista, cistula; *clothes-box*, armarium.

BOX, *subst.* (*blow*), alapa, colaphus.

BOX, *subst.* (*tree*), buxus; *box-wood*, buxum; *of box*, buxeus.

BOX, *to* (*enclose in a box*), includere in arca; *sepire, obsepire*; (*fight with the fists*), pugnis certare.

BOXER, *subst.*, qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOY, *subst.*, puer; *little boy*, puerulus, pasio, pupus, pupulus; *school-boy*, puer or discipulus litterarius; *servant-boy*, puer, famulus; *b. games*, puerilia. BOYHOOD, *subst.*, aetas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles or puerilitatis; *in b.*, inenote aetate; *from my b.*, a puero; *from our b.*, a pueris.

BOYISH, *adj.*, puerilis.

BOYISHNESS, *subst.*, puerilitas, mores pueriles. BRACE, *subst. (tie)*, vinculum, copula; (*band-age*), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, redimiculum; (*of a ship*), rudesas; (*a pair*), par; *in braces*, bini; (*in printing*), uncus, hamulus; (*in building*), filula.

BRACE, *to (bind)*, alligare, deligare; (*strain*), lendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACELET, *subst.*, armilla, brachiale, spatther; *b. maker*, armillarum confector; *wearing bracelets*, armillatus.

BRACKET, *subst. (in building)*, mutulus; (*in a book*), uncinus.

BRACKISH, *adj.*, salsus, subsalsus, amarus.

BRACKISHNESS, *subst.*, salsitudo, salsugo, ensilago.

BRAG, *to*, se jactare, insolenter gloriari; *to brag of*, ostentare, venditare.

BRAGGADOCIO, BRAGGART, BRAGGER, *subst.*, jactator, gloriator, homo gloriosus, fortis lingua.

BRAG, BRAGGING, *subst.*, jactantia, jactatio, gloriatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BRAGGINGLY, *adv.*, gloriose, jactanter.

BRAID, *subst. (of hair)*, cincinnus, cirrus, gradus; (*of flowers*), floree texti or plexi.

BRAIN, *subst.*, cerebrum; *little brain*, cerebellum; *fig.*, mens; *his brain is turned*, mente captus or alienatus est.

BRAIN, *to*, alicui cerebrum discutere or extundere, alqm excrebrare.

BRAINLESS, *adj.*, demens, fatuus, stolidus, stultus, inconsultus, temerarius, desipiens, vecors.

BRAIN-SICK, *adj.*, mente captus, delirus, cerebrosus, furiosus, insanus, amens, demens.

BRAIN-SICKNESS, *subst.*, insania, mania, phrenesis.

BRAKE, *subst. (fern)*, filix; (*thorn, thicket*), dometum, vepretum; (*kneading-trough*), magis; *a brake for flax*, iastrumentum quo lino confringitur, flinifrangibulum; (*horse-bit*), epistomium.

BRAMBLE, *subst. (raspberry)*, rubus; (*thorn*), dumus, sentis, vepres, spina.

BRAN, *subst.*, furfur; *of bran*, furfureus; *branlike, adj.*, furfureus; *full of bran*, furfurosus.

BRANCH, *subst. (bough)*, ramus, frons, termes; *little b.*, ramulus, ramusculus; (*spring*), surculus, sarmentum; (*part*), pars; (*division of a gens*), familia; (*of a river*), brachium, pars; (*of the sea*), aestuarium, sius; *a vine b.*, palmes; *dry b.s.*, ramalia.

BRANCH, *to*, frondescere; ramis diffundi; *fig.*, io partes dividi; *to branch out far*, late se fundere; *fig.*, latius, uberius dicere, pluribus dicere.

BRANCHLESS, *adj.*, ramis carens, froade nudatus.

BRANCHY, *adj.*, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, *subst. (burning stick)*, titio ardens, torris, fax; (*burned mark*), nota inusta, stigma, signum; (*sword*), gladius; (*thunderbolt*), fulmen.

BRAND, *to*, alicui notam inurere, stigma inscribere.

BRANDING-IRON, *subst.*, csuterium.

BRANDISH, *to*, vibrare, quaterere, quassare, cornicare, crispare, rotare.

BRANDY, *subst.*, vinum adustum, vini spiritus. BRASS, *subst.*, aes, aëris metallum; orichalcum; *brass-ore*, lapis aërosus; *covered with brass*, æratus; *a brass put*, ahenum.

BRAT, *subst. (child)*, infans, infantulus, puerulus, puellula, filiolus, filola; *a cross brat*, infans vagitans.

BRAVE, *adj. (courageous)*, fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer; (*splendid*), magnificus, apleadidus, præclarus; (*fine*), formosus, pulcher; (*excellent*), bonus, egregius, eximius, excellens, præstans; *a brave fellow*, homo frugi; *to show one's self a brave man*, se fortem præbère.

BRAVE, *to*, alqm provocare, io alqm contumacem esse, alqd contumaciter epnerare, contemere, *to brave dangers*, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

BRAVERY, *subst. (courage)*, fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus; (*splendor*), spleodor, magnificentia, (*show*), oratus, cultus, mundities; (*boast*), ostentatio, jactatio, jactantia.

BRAVO, *subst.*, sicarius; *interj.*, factum bene! enge! laudo! macte virtute!

BRAWL, *to*, altercari, jurgari, rixari, litigare, jurgis certare.

BRAWL, *subst.*, altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites.

BRAWLER, *subst.*, rabula, altercator, rixator.

BRAWLING, *adj.*, jurgiosus, rixosus, litigiosus.

BRAWN, *subst. (muscles)*, musculi; (*strength*), aervi, lacerti, robur; (*boar's flesh*), caro verrina; *wild boar*, caro aprugna.

BRAWNINESS, *subst.*, callositas.

BRAWNY, *adj.*, musculosus, lacertosus, robustus; callosus.

BRAY, *to (pound)*, pisere, contundere; (*cry*), vociferari, clamorem tollere or edere; (*of a speaker*), latrare; (*of an ass*), rudere.

BRAY, BRAYING, *subst. (noise)*, rudor; vociferatio, clamor; (*pounding*), tritura, contusio.

BRAZEN, *adj. (of brass)*, ahenus, aëneus, aërus; (*shameless*), impudens, durus, ferreus.

BRAZEN, *to*, impudentiam præ se ferre, impudenter alqd affirmare.

BRAZIER, *subst.*, faber ærarius, vasorum æreorum faber, ærarius.

BREACH, *subst. (breaking)*, fractio, violatio; (*opening made by breaking*), riptum, scissum; *ruina*; (*falling out*), discordia, dissidium, simultas, iræ; *a b. made by a river*, aggerum eversio, labes; *to make a b. in a wall*, murum tormentis labefactare, prosternere, deturbare; *a b. of promise*, violatio fidei; *it comes to a b.*, discordia oritur.

BREAD, *subst.*, panis; *barley b.*, panis hordaceus; *wheaten b.*, p. triticeus; *household b.*, p. cibarius, domesticus; *ammunition b.*, p. castrensis; *dough b.*, p. rubidus; *leavened b.*, p. fermentatus; *unleavened b.*, p. non fermentatus, p. sine fermento; *oaten b.*, p. avenaceus; *rye b.*, p. secalinus; *white b.*, p. siliginicus; *the making of b.*, panificium; *b. basket*, panarium; *b. market*, forum pistorium; (*support, sustenance*), victus; *to sick one's b.*, victum quærere.

BREADTH, *subst.*, latitudo; *in b.*, in latitudinem.

BREAK, *to*, v. a., fragere, confringere; *infringere*; *rumper*, dirumpere; (*subdue*), vincere, domare; (*crush, weaken*), debilitare, infirmum reddere; *minuere*, imminuere, comminuere; *conficere*, effligere; (*make unconnected*), interrumpere; (*disclose*), aperire, patefacere, detegere; (*refract*), refringere; *to b. asunder*, perfringere, dirumpere; *to*

BREAK.

b. down, destruere, demoliri, diruere; interseindere; *to b. in*, effringere; *to b. off*, defringere, decerpere, avellere; praefringere; dirumpere, discindere; abrumperre; *to b. open*, effringere, refringere, moliri; resignare, solvere; *to b. through*, perfodere, percurrere; *to b. up*, diffringere; comminuire, conterere, contundere; occare, proscindere; *v. n.*, frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi; *to b. down*, corrumpere, collabi; *to b. off*, praefringi; *to b. open*, dehiscere; recrudescere; *to b. out*, erumpere, exardescere, exoriri, ingruere; *to b. silence*, silenti finem facere; *to b. fast*, solvere jejunium, jentare; *to b. one's word*, fidem frangere, violare; *to b. a man* (make him bankrupt), alqm bonis evertere, perdere; *to b.* (become bankrupt), eedere foro, naufragium fortunarum facere; *day breaks*, dies appetit; lucescit.

BREAK, *subst.*, ruptum, scissum; rima; (space), interstitium, intervalum; *break of day*, prima lux, diluculum.

BREAKER, *subst.*, raptor; *breakers*, aëstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, *subst.*, jentaculum; *to b.*, jentare.

BREAST, *subst.* (chest), pectus, thorax; praecordia; (lungs), latus, latera; (teats), mammae; ubera; (the seat of feeling), pectus, animus.

BREAST, *to*, pectus opponere, pectore resistere, obniti, reluctari. *c. dat.*

BREAST-BONE, *subst.*, os pectoris or pectorale, sternon.

BREAST-PLATE, *subst.*, thorax, pectorale, lorica.

BREAST-WORK, *subst.*, pluteus, lorica.

BREATH, *subst.* (respiration), spiritus, respiratio, halitus, flatus; (life), anima; (panting), anhelatio, anhelitus; *short b.*, spirandi or spiritus difficultas; (breaze), aura; *fragrant b.*, odor suavis; *stinking b.*, anima foetida, oris foetor; *at one b.*, uno spiritu; *to fetch, draw b.*, spirare, spiritum ducere or haurire; *to take b. again*, respirare, se colligere; *out of b.*, exanimatus; *the breath of popular favor*, aura popularis.

BREATHE, *to, v. n.*, spirare, respirare, spiritum ducere; (*pant*), anhelare; *v. a.*, haurire; *to b. out*, exspirare, exhalare; *to b. one's last*, animam efflare, exspirare; *to b. a little* (in a speech), paulum interquiescere; *to b. a vein*, venam intercidere.

BREATHING, *subst.*, halitus, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio; *b. between*, interspiratio; *a rough b.*, aspiratio; *the sign of it*, spiritus asper; *a smooth b.*, spiritus lenis.

BREATHLESS, *adj.*, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BREECH, *subst.*, podex, clunes; *breeches*, *pl.*, braccæ, femoralia; *wearing breeches*, braccatus.

BREECH, *to* (put into breeches), braccis vestire or induere; (*whip*), virgis flagellare, verberare.

BREED, *to, v. a.* (procreate, generate), gignere, generare, creare, procreare, parere; (produce), ferre, efferre, proferre; (*bring up*), nutrire, alere, educere, educare; (*take care of*), educare; (*feed*), nutrire, alere; *v. n.*, nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri; *to be bred to a thing*, ad alqd educari, a puero institui.

BREED, *subst.*, genus; semen; *of royal b.*, regio sanguine ortus; *of a good b.*, boni seminis.

BREEDER, *subst.*, generator; (*stallion*), admisarius; *female breeder*, generatrix; *breeder of cattle*, pecorum nutritor.

BREEDING, *subst.* (procreation), generatio, (education), educatio, institutio; (*good manners*), boni

BRILLIANT.

mores, humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas; *breeding of teeth*, dentitio; *breeding-place for cattle*, pecuvarium

BREEZE, *subst.* (gentle air), aura.

BREVET, *subst.*, rescriptum, diploma.

BREVIARY, *subst.*, compendium, epitome; (*Romish prayer-book*), breviarium.

BREVIATE, *subst.*, compendium.

BREVITY, *subst.* (shortness), brevitatis; (*conciseness*), brevilloquentia.

BREW, *to* (*mingle*), miscere, commiscere; (*make beer*), potum or cerevisiam coquere; (*plot*), meditari, commisci, concoquere.

BREWER, *subst.*, cerevisiae coctor.

BREWERY, **BREW-HOUSE**, *subst.*, potaria officina.

BRIBE, *subst.*, munus, corruptela, largitio; *to take a bribe*, fidem pecunia mutare; *to resist a bribe*, largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, *to*, alqm muneribus corrumpere, pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere.

BRIBER, *subst.*, corruptor, largitor.

BRIBERY, *subst.*, corruptela; corruptio; largitio.

BRICK, *subst.*, later, later coctus, testa; *little b.*, laterculus; *to make bricks*, lateres ducere, fingere; *to burn bricks*, lateres coquere; *a brick wall*, murus latericium; *brick-work*, opus latericium.

BRICK, *to*, lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, *adj.*, nuptialis; *subst.*, nuptiae, sponsalia; *bridal-song*, epithalamium.

BRIDE, *subst.*, nympha, sponsa, recens nupta.

BRIDEGROOM, *subst.*, sponsus, novus maritus.

BRIDEWELL, *subst.*, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, *subst.*, pons; *little b.*, ponticulus; *b. of wood*, pons sublicius; *b. of boats*, pons navalis, lintres junctus; *b. of the nose*, jugum.

BRIDLE, *subst.*, frenum; (*b.-rein*), babena, lorum.

BRIDLE, *to*, infrenare, frenare equum, frenum equo imponere or injicere; *fig.*, refrenare, coercere, continere, comprimere, reprimere.

BRIEF, *adj.*, brevis; angustus, concisus, adstrictus, pressus; *to be brief*, paucis dicere.

BRIEF, *subst.*, litteræ; diploma; index.

BRIEFLY, *adv.*, breviter, paucis (sc. verbis), stricte, presse.

BRIEFNESS, *subst.*, brevitatis.

BRIER, *subst.*, rubus, sentis, vepres, dumus; *little brier*, veprecula; *a place full of briars*, rubetum, senticetum, vepretum, dumetum; *of briars*, spinicus.

BRIERY, *adj.*, spinosus.

BRIG, *subst.*, navigium, celox, navis speculatoria.

BRIGADE, *subst.*, caterva, manipulus; turma, ala.

BRIGADIER, *subst.*, catervæ or alæ ductor.

BRIGANDINE, **BRIGANTINE**, *subst.* (*light vessel*), celox, navis speculatoria; navis piratica; (*coat of mail*), lorica.

BRIGHT, *adj.* (*shining*), clarus, lucidus, nitidus, nitens, splendidus, splendens, micans, fulgens; (*clear*), serenus; (*illustrious*), clarus, illustris, præclarus, magnificus; (*witty*), acutus, perspicax, solers, ingeniosus; *b. eyes*, oculi micantes, radiantés; *to be b.*, lucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere.

BRIGHTEN, *to, v. a.* (*enlighten*), illuminare, illustrare; (*polish*), polire; (*gladden*), hilarare, exhilarare; *v. n.*, nitescere, eplndescere.

BRIGHTNESS, *subst.* (*lustre*), claritas, splendor, fulgor, nitor, candor; (*clearness*), serenitas, serenitas; (*acuteness*), acies mentis, acumen ingenii.

BRILLIANT, *adj.*, splendens, splendidus, fulgens;

magnificus, præclarus; *subst.*, adamas quadratis areolis.

BRIM, *subst.* (edge), margo, ora, labrum; (*top of water*), summa aqua.

BRIMFUL, *adj.*, ad marginem plenus, ad summam oram impletus.

BRIMSTONE, *subst.*, sulphur; *of b.*, sulphureus.

BRIMSTONY, *adj.* (full of brimstone), sulphureus; *saturated with brimstone*, sulphuratus.

BRINDED, BRINDLED, *adj.*, variegatus, maculosus, discolor.

BRINE, *subst.*, aqua salsa; *b. for pickling*, aalsamentum, muria; *fig.* (the sea), mare; (*tears*), lacrimæ.

BRING, (*convey*), ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere, perducere; advehere; importare; (*produce*), ferre, efficere, efferre, proferre; (*cause*), efferre, parere; (*afford*), præbere, dare; *to b. about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare; *to b. back*, referre, reducere, reportare; *to b. down*, deferre, deducere; minuere, imminuere, debilitare, attenuare, infirmare, enervare; *to b. forth*, parere, proferre; *to b. forward*, producere; in medium proferre, proponere; augere; *to b. in*, inferre, invohere, introducere; *to b. off*, servare, vindicare, salvum præstare; *to b. on*, in auxilium vocare, movere, ciere, concitare; *to b. over to one's own side*, in partes suas ducere or trahere; *to b. out*, protrahere; aperire, patefacere; arguere, evincere; *to b. together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere; *to b. under*, subigere, subjicere, reprimere, coercere; *to b. up*, educare; adducere.

BRINK, *subst.*, margo, labrum, ora, extremitas.

BRINY, *adj.*, salsus.

BRISK, *adj.*, vegetus, vigens, vividus, alacer, acer, impiger, fervidus; *to be brisk*, vigere.

BRISKLY, *adv.*, alacri animo, acriter, cum vi, vivide.

BRISKNESS, *subst.*, vigor, ardor, fervor animi, vis, alacritas.

BRISKET, *subst.*, pectus.

BRISTLE, *subst.*, seta.

BRISTLE, *to*, setas, erigere, horrescere, horrere.

BRISTLY, *adj.* (full of bristles), setosus; (*like bristles*), hirsutus, horridus.

BRITTLE, *adj.*, fragilis, friabilis; *fig.*, caducus.

BRITTLENESS, *subst.*, fragilitas.

BROACH, *subst.*, veru; *little broach*, veruculum.

BROACH, (*to spit*), veru figere; (*bore, open*), doilium aperire, vas terebare; recludere; (*disclose, reveal*), aperire, in lucem protrahere, divulgare, propagare.

BROAD, *adj.* (wide), latus; (*spreading*), patulus; (*large*), amplus, spatiosus, latus, magnus; (*clear, open*), clarus, apertus, manifestus; (*circumstantial*), latus, fusior; (*coarse*), rusticus, vastus; (*free, loose*), liber, licens; procaax, impudicus.

BROADEN, *to*, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.

BROADNESS, *subst.*, latitudo, amplitudo; magnitudo.

BROGUE, *subst.* (shoe), pero; (*corrupt dialect*), oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

BROIDER, *to*, acu pingere.

EROL, *subst.*, contentio, jurgium, rixa; tumultus, turba.

BROIL, *to*, v. a., torrere, subassara; v. n., æstuarè, ardere.

BROKER, *subst.*, proxeneta, institor, intercessor, transactor; mango; scrutarius.

BROKERAGE, *subst.*, proxeneticum, interpretium.

BRONZE, *subst.*, æs; *of bronze*, æreus, æneus, ære factus.

BRONZE, *to*, æneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

BROOCH, *subst.*, gemma, ornaamentum gemmarum.

BROOD, *subst.*, fetura, fetus, proles, suboles, progenies, propago, stirps; *brood of chickens*, pulli, pullities.

BROOD, (*to sit on eggs*), incubare ovis; (*hatch*), pullos excludere; (*cover with the wings*), fovère pennis; *fig.*, (*devise*), in animo agitare, comminisci, moliri, machinari, concoquere.

BROOK, *subst.*, rivus; *little brook*, rivulus; *rushing brook*, torrens; *of a brook*, rivalis.

BROOK, (*to bear*), ferre, tolerare, æquo animo accipere; *to brook it ill*, ægre ferre.

BROOM, *subst.*, genista, spartum; (*besom*), scopa; *broom-field*, spartarium; *butcher's broom*, ruscus.

BROTH, *subst.*, jus, jusculum; sortitio; embamma.

BROTHEL, *subst.*, lupanar, lustrum, prostibulum, fornic; ganea; *to havnt b.s.*, lustrari, acortari.

BROTHER, *subst.*, frater; *little b.*, fraterculus; *b. by the father's side*, frater consanguineus; *b. by the mother's side*, frater uterinus; *half-b.*, germanus; *b. in law*, mariti or uxoris frater; *husband's b.*, levir; *brother's wife*, fratria; *children of b.s.*, patruela.

BROTHERHOOD, *subst.*, fraternitas, sodalinitium; (*association*), collegium, corpus; (*companionship*), sodalitas.

BROTHERLY, *adj.*, fraternus; *adv.*, fraterne, germane.

BROW, *subst.* (eyebrow), supercilium; (*forehead*), frons; (*countenance*), vultus, os; *brow of a mountain*, summum jugum montis.

BROWBEAT, *to*, vultu terrere, perturbare; insolenter tractare; ludibrio habere.

BROWN, *adj.*, fuscus, pullus, aubniger, subaquilus; *chestnut b.*, badius, spadix; *stag-b.*, cervinus; *b. yellow*, fulvus; *b. blue*, luridus.

BROWN, *to*, fuscare, infuscare.

BROWNED, *adj.*, adustioris coloris; *browned by the sun*, solibus perustus.

BROWNISH, *adj.*, subfuscus, subniger, subrufus.

BROWNNESS, *subst.*, color fuscus, pulligo.

BROWSE, *to*, depascere, attendere, frondes carpere or arrodere, herba pasci.

BRUISE, *to*, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere; confringere, quassare; eugillare.

BRUISE, *subst.*, contusio, contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, *subst.* (rumor, noise, report), eoditus, strepitus.

BRUNETTE, *subst.*, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, *subst.*, impetus, incursio, incursus; concursus, congressio; (*blow*), ictus.

BRUSH, *subst.* (small fagot), virgultorum fascis; (*instrument for rubbing*), scopula, verriculum; penicillus; (*assault*), impetus, incursus, pugna levis.

BRUSH, *to*, v. a. (*rub with a brush*), tergere, detergere, extergere; (*sweep over, graze*), verrere; stringere, præstringere, destringere; v. n., *to brush off*, festine auferre; *brush by*, prætervolare.

BRUSH-WOOD, *subst.*, virgulta; sarmenta, eremium.

BRUTAL.

BRUTAL, *adj.*, ferivus, belivinus; (*cruel*), atrox, crudelis, f-rus, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTALITY, *subst.*, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, ferocitas, sævicia, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, *to, v. a.*, brutum reddere; *v. n.*, obbrutescere.

BRUTE, *subst.*, brutum animal, bestia, belua; *adj.* (*senseless*), sensus expers, sensu carens, brutus; (*ferocious*), durus, incultus, ferox, strox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTISH, *adj.*, ferivus, belivinus; (*savage*), ferus, inhumanus, immanis, durus, incultus; (*lumpish*), stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

BRUTISHNESS, *subst.* (*fierceness*), ferocitas, sævicia; (*foolishness*), fatuitas, stultitia.

BUBBLE, *subst.*, bulla; *little bubble*, bullula; *fig.*, res vana, nugæ.

BUBBLE, *to, v. n.* (*boil up*), bullare, bullire, effervesce; acaturire; *v. a.* (*cheat*), fallere, illudere.

BUCK, *subst.* (*male*), mas, masculus; (*he-goat*), hircus; (*male deer*), cervus mas, mas dama; (*lie*), lixivium, lixivium; *buck-ashes*, cinis lixivius.

BUCKET, *subst.*, haurium, situla, situlus, hydria, urna, bama; *little bucket*, sitella, urnula.

BUCKLE, *subst.*, fibula, aosa, spinther; (*curl of hair*), cincinnus.

BUCKLE, *to, v. a.*, fibula constringere, subnectere, nectere, colligare; (*curl*), cincinnis ornare; *v. n.* (*fight*), manus conserere; (*prepare for the fight*), se accingere ad pugnam.

BUCKLER, *subst.*, scutum, clypeus, parma, pelta; *little buckler*, scutulum, parmula.

BUCKTHORN, *subst.*, paliurus, spina Christi; rhamnus

BUCKWHEAT, *subst.*, polygõnum fagopyrum.

BUCOLIC, *adj.*, pastoralis, pastorius, bucolicus; *bucolics*, *subst. pl.*, bucolica carmina.

BUD, *subst.*, germen, gemma, oculus; calyx; *little bud*, calyculus, gemmula.

BUD, *to, v. n.*, geminas agere, gemmare, germinare, pullulare; provenire, existere; florescere, vigere; *v. u.* (*inculcate*), arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere.

BUDDING, *subst.*, gemmatio.

BUDGET, *subst.*, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga; *fig.*, copia.

BUFF, *subst.*, corium bubulum, pellis bubula; (*military coat*), tunica e corio bubulo facta.

BUFFALO, *subst.*, bubulus, bison, bos buffelus, L.

BUFFET, *subst.*, colaphus, alapa; (*side-board*), abacus.

BUFFET, *to*, colaphos alicui impingere, alapas alicui docere, alqm pugnis contudere or cedere.

BUFFOON, *subst.*, maccus, sannio, coprea, verna, scurræ: *to play the buffoon*, scurræ agere, scurrari.

BUFFONERY, *subst.*, scurrilitas, dicacitas scurrilis, vernitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUFFON-LIKE, *adj.*, scurrilis; *adv.*, scurriliter.

BUG, *subst.*, cimex.

BUGGY, *adj.*, cimicum plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, *subst.*, cornu venatorium.

BUILD, *to, v. a.* (*make*), facere, fabricare, edificare, condere, struere, construere, moliri; (*raise*), extruere, excitare, educere, architectari; *to b. to*, adstruere, adjungere; *to b. around*, circumstruere; *to b. up* (*cover with buildings*), locum cœdificare, inœdificare; *v. n.*, domum ar domos edificare; *to build upon*, fidere, confidere alicui; confidere, niti alqa re.

BUOYANCY.

BUILDER, *subst.*, ædificator, conditor; architectus; *fig.*, fabricator, auctor.

BUILDING, *subst.* (*the act*), ædificatio, exædificatio, extractio; (*the structure*), ædificium, opus.

BULB, *subst.*, bulbus.

BULBACEOUS, **BULBOUS**, *adj.*, bulbosus.

BULGE, *to*, rimas agere, aquas haurire; passum ire, sidere; *to bulge out*, protrudere, prominere.

BULK, *subst.*, magitudo, moles; (*compass*), complexus, capacitas; (*main part*), pars maxima, major numerus, multitudo; (*projection*), proccus, crepido.

BULKY, *adj.*, magus, ingens; (*corpulent*), crassus, pinguis; (*heavy*), gravis; (*solid*), solidus, densus.

BULL, *subst.*, taurus, bos; *young bull*, juvenculus; *bull in the zodiac*, Taurus; (*letter of the pope*), litteræ signo pontificis Romani impressæ.

BULL-BEGGAR, *subst.*, larva, terculamentum.

BULL-DOG, *subst.*, canis Molossus.

BULLET, *subst.*, glans plumbea, glans.

BULL-HEAD, *subst.* (*a fish*), capito.

BULLION, *subst.*, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.

BULLOCK, *subst.*, juvenicus.

BULLY, *subst.*, homo gloriosus; homo rixosus, rixator.

BULLY, *to, v. a.*, alicui insultare, obstrepere; *v. n.*, gloriari, gerere se insolentius, atrepere.

BULRUSH, *subst.*, juncus, acirpus.

BULWARK, *subst.* (*fortification*), propugnaculum, munimentum, agger, castellum; (*security*), præsidium, defensor.

BUM, *subst.*, nates.

BUM-BAIFF, *subst.*, lictor, apparitor.

BUMP, *subst.* (*swelling*), tumor, tuber; (*thump*), colaphus, alapa.

BUMPER, *subst.*, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, *subst.*, homo rusticus.

BUN, *subst.*, collyra, libum.

BUNCH, *subst.* (*swelling*), tumor, tuber, struma; gibba, gibber; (*cluster*), racemi; (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; *little b.*, tuberculum; *b. of grapes*, uva; *b. of pens*, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH OUT, *to*, eminere, prominere, exstare; tumere, extumere.

BUNDLE, *subst.*, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; volume; (*burden*), sarcioa, sarcinula; *in bundles*, fasciatim, macipulatum.

BUNDLE, *to*, in fasciculos colligare; *to bundle up*, sarcinulas alligare, colligare.

BUNG, *subst.*, obturamentum; *b. of cork*, cortex; (*bung-hole*), spiraculum, spiramentum, foramen.

BUNG UP, *ta*, foramen dulii obturare; *bunged up*, obturatus.

BUNGLE, *ta, v. a.*, infabre, imperite or inscienter facere or conficere; depravare; *v. n.*, opus inscienter ficere.

BUNGLER, *subst.*, homo imperitus, sciolus; homo in arte sua non satis versatus.

BUNGLINGLY, *adv.*, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.

BUNN, *subst.*, panis dulcior, placenta, collyra, libum.

BUOY, *subst.*, index anchoræ aquæ innata, truncus, index anchorarius.

BUOY UP, *ta* (*keep afloat*), sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.

BUOYANCY, *subst.*, levitas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, *adj.*, quod ab aqua sustinetur or sustinere potest, levis; *fig.*, vegetus, alacer.

BUR, *subst.*, iappa.

BURDEN, *subst.*, onus, sarcina; (*pressure*), molestia, incommodum, cura; (*taxes*), onera, munera; *the b. of a song*, versus paribus intervallis recurrens, versus intercalaris; *a ship of b.* navis oneraria; *brast of b.* jumentum, jumentum onerarium or sarcinarium; *to be a b. to one*, alicui oneri esse.

BURDEN, *to*, onerare, gravare; oneri esse alicui, molestiam alicui asserere, molestiam alicui afficere.

BURDENSOME, *adj.*, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus.

BURGEON, *subst.*, germen, gemma.

BURGEON, *to*, germinare, gemmare.

BURGESS, *subst.*, civis, municeps.

BURGLAR, *subst.*, parietum effossor, effractor, perfossor.

BURGLARY, *subst.*, parietum effossio or perfossio; *to commit burglary*, domum alienam perfringere or perfodere.

BURIAL, *subst.*, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequia.

BURIER, *subst.*, vespillo.

BURLESQUE, *adj.*, jocularis, jocularium, ludicrus, ridiculus.

BURLESQUE, *to*, ridiculum reddere, in jocum or risum vertere.

BURLINESS, *subst.*, corporis magnitudo.

BURLY, *adj.*, magni corporis, grandis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, *subst.*, ambustio, ustio.

BURN, *to*, *v. a.*, absumere igni, consumere flammis or incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare; (*brand*), inurere; *to b. the dead*, comburere, cremare; *to b. alive*, comburere, igni necare; *to b. here and there*, amburere, adurere; (*patch*), urere, torrere; (*bite, sting*), urere, pungere, mordere; (*use for light*), in lucem urere or uti; *to b. bricks*, lateres coquere; *v. n.*, deflagrare, conflagrare, flammis absumi, incendio consumi; ardere, flagrare; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari; (*glow*), ardere, candere; (*be inflammable*), ignem concipere posse; (*be heated with desire or passion*), ardere, incensum esse, flagrare, aestuare.

BURNER, *subst.*, ustor; incendiarius.

BURNING, *subst. (act.)*, ustio, exustio, combustio, concrematio, incensio; *sdustio*; (*poss.*), conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flamma; *flagrantis, arbor*.

BURNING-GLASS, *subst.*, vitrum quo res aliqua aestu solis accenditur, vitrum causticum.

BURNING-IRON, *subst.*, cauterium.

BURNISH, *to*, pelire, expolire, levigare, limare.

BURNISHER, *subst. (polisher)*, politor; (*tool*), instrumentum quo poliuntur metalla.

BURR, *subst. (lap of the ear)*, auris lobus; (*knob of a deer's horn*), tuberculum.

BURROW, *subst. (cavern)*, latibulum; (*of conies*), cuniculorum cubile or antrum.

BURROW, *to*, *v. a.*, fodere; *v. n.*, abdere se in terram, in cavum subire, in cavernam irrepere.

BURSAR, BURSER, *subst.*, collegii thesaurarius or dispensator, ibursarius.

BURST, *subst.*, eruptio; *burst of thunder*, fragor.

BURST, *to*, *v. a.*, rumpere, dirumpere; displicdere; effringere; *v. n.*, rumpi, dirumpi, dissilire; dehiscere, decedere; displicdi, crepare; *to b. with laughing*, risu dirumpi, risu emori; *to b. out or*

forth erumpere, exardescere; *to burst into tears*, in lacrimas effundi.

BURTHEN. See BURDEN.

BURY, *to (inter)*, sepelire, humare, contumulare, funerare, humo mandare, tumulo dare, sepulcro claudere, in sepulcro condere, sepultura afficere; (*carry out*), efferre; *to b. one alive*, vivum alicui defodere; (*put in the ground*), infodere in terram, delodere, terra obruere; (*occurwhelm*), obruere, opprimere; (*hide*), sepelire; *to b. in oblivion*, oblivione obruere; *to b. one's self in one's country*, scaturus se abdere.

BUSH, *subst. (thick shrub)*, frutex; rubus; *bush of thorns*, dumus, vepres, sentis, spinetum; (*bough at a door*), pittacium, titulus; *bushes, brush-wood, virgulta, frutela*, a *bush of hair*, cæsaries.

BUSH, *to*, spatioso fruticare.

BUSHEL, *subst.*, modius; (*two bushels*), medimnus; *little b.*, modiolus; *half a b.*, semimodius; *three bushels*, trimodius; *a b. and a half*, sesquimodius; *two bushels and a half*, culeus; *of a b.*, modalis.

BUSHY, *adj. (covered with bushes)*, virgultis obditus, fruticosus, dumosus; (*thick*), fruticosus, fructuosus; (*of hair*), horridus, hirsutus; *bushy hair*, cæsaries comata; *a bushy place*, fruticetum; dumetum, rubetum, vepretum, spinetum, senticetum.

BUSINESS, *subst. (busle)*, tumultus, turba; (*engagement*), occupatio; (*work*), opus; (*affair, concern*), res; (*traffic*), negotium, mercatura, mercatio, commercium; (*duty*), officium; (*office*), munus; (*eager application*), studium; (*care*), cura; *to the b. in hand!* ad rem! *it is my b.*, meum est; *to mind one's own b.*, suum negotium gerere, suas res curare; *to find one b.*, negotium alicui facessere; *a man of b.*, homo negotiis tractandis idoneus; *to do b.*, rem gerere, negotiari, mercaturam facere; *full of b.*, negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus, multis negotiis distentus.

BUSK, *subst.*, lignum pectorale, fulcrum vestiarium feminarum.

BUSKIN, *subst.*, pero, cothurnus.

BUSKINED, *adj.*, cothurnatus, peronatus.

BUSS. See KISS.

BUST, *subst.*, signum pectorale, signum pectore tenus efformatum, herma.

BUSTARD, *subst.*, tarda, otis tarda; buteo.

BUSTLE, *subst.*, strepitus, turba, tumultus, concursatio, trepidatio.

BUSTLE, *to*, strepere, concursare, trepidare, festinare, sedulum agere.

BUSTLER, *subst.*, homo strenuus, acer.

BUSY, *adj. (bustling)*, actuosus; (*occupied, engaged*), occupatus; (*active*), sedulus, grnavus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger; (*meddling*), importunus, molestus; (*anxious*), sollicitus, anxius; *not busy*, vacuus, otiosus; *I am not busy*, mihi vacat; *to be busy with a thing*, occupatum esse in aliqua re, intentum esse alicui rei.

BUSY, *to*, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere; *to busy one's self with a thing*, occupari aliqua re, versari in re or circa aliquid, dare se alicui rei.

BUSYBODY, *subst.*, homo importunus, molestus, curiosus; ardelio, percontator.

BUT. 1) *conj.*, at, sed, autem, atqui, verum, vero; *but yet*, at, attamen, verum tamen; *but if*, sin, sin autem, si vero; *not only—but also*, non modo—sed etiam, non solum—sed etiam, non tantum—sed etiam; *but rather*, imo, ino vero, imo enimvero; *but that*, nisi, ni, quod nisi; *not but that*,

non quia, non quia non.—2) *prep.* (*except*), præter, præterquam, excepto, nisi; *nothing but*, nihil nisi; *the last but one*, proximus a postremo; *I can not but*, &c., non possum non, &c.; *non possum*, quia, &c.—3) *adv.* (*only*), modo, tantum, tantummodo, solum, nonnisi, duntaxat, solus, unus; *but to day*, hodie primum; *but a while ago*, non ita pridem, nuper admodum; *it wanted but little*, *that*, &c., tantum non, &c., non multum abfuit, quia, &c.; *but for*. *ui* or *nisi* easset or fuisset.

BUTCHER, *subst.*, lauius, lanio; *fig.*, homo sanguinarius.

BUTCHER, *to*, cædere, jugulare, mactare; *fig.*, trucidare, obtruncare.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, *subst.*, ruscus, bruscus.

BUTCHERY, *subst.*, cædes, trucidatio, strages; laniena.

BUTLER, *subst.*, vini promus or dispensator, cellæ vinarie curator.

BUTT, *subst.* (*aim*), acropus, meta, finis; *to make a butt of one*, alqm ludibrio habere; *to be one's butt*, ludibrio esse alicui; (*blow*), ictus; (*cash*), dolium, labrum; *the butt end*, extremitas crassior; *to run full b. at one another*, frontibus adversis concurrere.

BUTT, *to*, corna ferire, cornu petere, arietare.

BUTTER, *subst.*, butyrum; *bread and butter*, panis butyro illitus.

BUTTER, *to*, butyro illinere alqd.

BUTTERFLY, *subst.*, papilio.

BUTTERMILK, *subst.*, batri serum, lac aerolum.

BUTTER-TEETH, *subst. pl.*, dentes anteriores.

BUTTERWORT, *subst.*, sanicula eboracensis.

BUTTERY, *subst.*, cella promptuaria, promptuarium; cella penaria.

BUTTING, *adj.*, petaluca, lascivius.

BUTTOCK, *subst.*, clunius, nates, *pl.*

BUTTON, *subst.*, orbiculus, globulus, fibula; (*bud*), gemma, oculus, germen.

BUTTON, *to*, globalorum ope jungere, fibulis subnectere or constringere, fibulare, confibulare.

BUTTON-HOLE, *subst.*, fissura cui fibula iuditur.

BUTTRESS, *subst.*, fulcrum, anteria, erisma.

BUTTRESS, *to*, suffalcire.

BUXOM, *adj.* (*obedient*), obsequens, obediens; (*gay*), hilaria, alacer, lætus; (*wanton*), lascivus.

BUXOMNESS, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia.

BUY, *to*, emere, redimere; mercari, emercari; undinari; *to buy and sell*, mercari, mercaturam facere; *to buy up*, coemere, præmercari; *to buy up corn*, comprimere frumentum; *to buy off* (*bribe*), corrumpere; (*clear by a bribe*), pecuniâ a supplicio liberare; *to have a mind to buy*, empturire.

BUYER, *subst.*, emptor; mercator; manceps; propola.

BUZZ, *to*, susurrare, bombilare, hombum edere or facere, murmurare; *to b. in one's ear*, insusurrare.

BUZZ, *subst.*, susurrus, bombus, murmur.

BUZZARD, *subst.*, bateo, triorches; *fig.*, homo insulsus, stupidus.

BUZZER, *subst.*, bombilus.

BY, *prep.* (*of place*), ad, apud, iuxta, prope, propter, sub; secundum, præter; (*of time*), ad, intra, cum; (*of a means*), e, ex; (*of a cause*), per; a, ab; propter; (*of a reason*), per, propter, ob; *to sit by one*, alicui assidere; *by sea and land*, terra marique; *to touch by the way*, in transitu or leviter attingere alqd; *by the way*, in via, in itinere, perviam, obiter; *by night*, noctu, nocte; *by day*, die, interdiu; *by this*

time, jam; *by daybreak*, cum diluculo; *by himself*, per se, solus; *by action*, agendo; *to be killed by one*, ab alqo occidi; *by your fault*, vestra culpa; *by reason that*, propterea quod or quia; *year by year*, quatinus; *man by man*, viritum; *by little and little*, paulatim; *by ones*, twos, singuli, bini; *by much*, multo; *by far*, longe; *shorter by one syllable*, una syllaba brevior; *higher by ten feet*, decem pedibus altior; *by stealth*, furtim; *by turns*, in vicem, per vices, alternis; *by chance*, forte, casu; *by heart*, memoriter; *by and by*, jam, mox, brevi; *by all means*, omnino; *by no means*, nequaquam.

BY, *adv.* (*near*), iuxta, prope, propter; *a cave is by*, propter est spelunca quædam; *to be by* (*present*), adesse, coram adesse; *when I am by*, rae præsentæ, coram me; *to go by* (*past*), præterire.

BY-END, *subst.*, finis sioister.

BY-LANE, *subst.*, diverticulum.

BY-LAW, *subst.*, lex privata, decretum privatum, præscriptum minoris momenti.

BY-NAME, *subst.*, cognomen.

BY-PATH, *subst.*, semita devia.

BY-STANDER, *subst.*, spectator.

BY-WAY, *subst.*, trames, scmita, callis.

BY-WORD, *subst.* (*proverb*), proverbium, divertium, adagium, (*term of reproach*), convicium, opprobrium.

C.

CABAL, *subst.*, factio; concilium privatum; (*intrigue*), ars, artificium, fallacia; *cabals*, consilia clandestina, fallaciæ; calumniæ.

CABAL, *to*, consilia clandestina concoquere.

CABALA, *subst.*, cabbala, arcaea Hebræorum doctrina or traditio.

CABALIST, *subst.*, cabbalista.

CABALISTIC, *adj.*, cabbalisticæ.

CABBAGE, *subst.*, brassica capitata, olus, caulis.

CABBAGE, *to*, *v. n.* (*grow into a head*), in caput coalescere; *v. a.* (*steal in cutting clothes*), partem panni suppliare.

CABIN, *subst.* (*small room*), conclave, cubiculum parvum, gurgustium, mapalia; (*chamber in a ship*), stega, tabulatum in navi, casula navalis; (*hut, booth*), casa, cadareum, tugurium mercatorium, casula, tuguriolum.

CABINET, *subst.* (*private room*), conclave, cubiculum minus; zotbeca, zotbecula; cubiculum secretus; sanctuarium or consistorium principis; (*set of drawers*), thesaurus, horreum; armarium, serinium; (*chest for coins*), nummotheca.

CABINET-COUNCIL, *subst.*, concilium secretus.

CABINET-MAKER, *subst.*, intestinariarius, sciniarius.

CABLE, *subst.*, funis ancorarius, ancorale, rudens.

CACKLE, *subst.*, gallinæ glocitatio; giogritus; strepitus.

CACKLE, *to* (*of hens*), glocire, glocitare, gracillare; (*as a goose*), giogrire; strepere, graculari.

CACOCHEMY, *subst.* (*bad digestion*), malorum humorum redundantia.

CADAVEROUS, *adj.*, cadaverosus, luridus.

CADENCE, *subst.* (*fall of voice*), positio vocis; (*modulation*), flexio vocis or modorum; (*measure*), modi, moduli, modulatio; (*march*), ingressus, ingressio, cursus; (*sound*), sonus.

CADET, *subst.* (*younger brother*), frater astu mi-

CAGE.

nor or minutus; (*young volunteer in the army*), puer ad militiam publice informandus.

CAGE, *subst.* (enclosure), cavea; aviarium; (*place for wild beasts*), claustrum; (*prison*), carcer clathratus.

CAGE, *to*, includere; in carcerem includere.

CAITIFF, *subst.*, scelestus; scelus.

CAJOLE, *to*, blandiri alicui, permulcere alqm, palpate alicui, lactare alqm.

CAJOLER, *subst.*, blandus homo.

CAKE, *subst.*, placeata, libum, popanum; *little cake*, placentula; *wreathed cake*, panis dulcarius; *thin cake*, collyra; *sweathed cake*, scribilita; *baker of cakes*, pistor dulcarius; libarius.

CAKE, *to*, v. n., condescere; coire, coagulari, spissari; v. a., in massam redigere, condensare.

CALAMINE, *subst.*, lapis calaminarius.

CALAMINT, *subst.*, calamintha.

CALAMITOUS, *adj.*, calamitosus, funestus; miser.

CALAMITY, *subst.*, calamitas, malum, damnum; miseria, miseriarum tempestas, res adversæ.

CALASH, *subst.*, rbeda, carpentum, pileutum.

CALCAREOUS, *adj.*, calci similia.

CALCINATE, CALCINE, *to*, v. a., in calcem vertere; v. n., in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, *to* (compute, reckon), computare, apputare; ad calculos vocare; calculos ponere, subducere in re; (*bring out by calculation*), computando officere; (*estimate*), aestimare; (*project for a certain end*), accommodare alqd ad alqm rem.

CALCULATION, *subst.*, computatio, supputatio, ratio calculi, ratio subducta or subducenda.

CALCULATOR, *subst.*, qui rationes computat; ratiocinator.

CALDRON, *subst.*, ahenum, lebes.

CALENDAR, *subst.* (almanac), fasti, calendarium; (*journal*), ephemeris, diarium.

CALENDER, *subst.*, tormentum.

CALENDER, *to*, panum levigare, polire or ex-polire.

CALENDERER, *subst.*, fullo.

CALENDS, *subst.*, calende; of the c., calendarius.

CALENTURE, *subst.*, morbus solstitialis, febris ardens.

CALF, *subst.* (young of a cow), vitulus; (*heifer*), vitula; *little calf*, vitellus; of a calf, vitulinus; (*thick part of the leg*), sura.

CALIBRE, *subst.*, modus, magnitudo, amplitudo acupetæ.

CALICO, *subst.*, tela molliuscula de Calcuto, tela Indica.

CALK, *to* (a ship), navem picare, obliore, navis rimas stupa sarcire.

CALL, *to*, vocare, appellare, compellere, nuncupare; (convocate), convocare; (summon into court), citare; *to c. aloud*, clamare, exclamare; *to c. away*, avocare; *to c. back*, revocare; *to c. down*, devocare; *to c. for one*, ad se vocare, accessere; *to c. for a thing*, poscere, postulare; *to c. for help*, opem implorare; *to c. forth*, evocare, excitare; *to c. in*, intro vocare; *to c. in one's money*, pecunias exigere; *to c. off*, avocare, dehortari; *to c. over*, recitare, recensere; *to c. out*, evocare, provocare; *to c. together*, convocare; *to c. up*, suscitare, excitare; *to c. upon*, appellare; (*invoke*), invocare, obtestari; visere, invisere.

CALL, *subst.*, vox, vocatus; (*demand*), fingitatio, postulatio, postulatium; (*invocation*), invocatio, im-

CANE.

ploratio; (*offer of an office*), munus oblatum; (*instrument to entice birds*), fistula aucupatoria.

CALLING, *subst.*, vocatus; munus, officium, partes; ara, quæstus.

CALLOSITY, CALLOUSNESS, *subst.*, callus, callum; *fig.*, indolentia, durus animus.

CALLOUS, *adj.*, callosus; *to be callous*, callère; *to become callous*, callum ducere, occallescere.

CALM, *adj.*, tranquillus, placidus, placatus, quietus, sedatus, compositus.

CALM, CALMNESS, *subst.*, tranquillitas; *c. at sea*, melacia; *c. of the mind*, animus tranquillus, æquus; (*quiet, repose*), quies, otium, pax, silentium.

CALM, *to*, tranquillare, pacare, sedare, placere, permulcere, lenire.

CALUMNIATE, *to*, calumniari, infamare, criminari.

CALUMNIATOR, *subst.*, calumniator, criminator.

CALUMNIOUS, *adj.*, calumniosus.

CALUMNY, *subst.*, calumnia; falsa criminatio.

CALVE, *to*, vitulum parere.

CAMBRIC, *subst.*, carbasus, sidon, hiteum Camaricensense tenuissimum; of cambric, carbæus, carbasius.

CAMEL, *subst.*, camelus; of a camel, camelinus.

CAMELOT, CAMLET, *subst.*, panus camelinus.

CAMOMILE, *subst.*, chamamelum, aethemisia, lukanthemis; *bastard camomile*, marathrum.

CAMP, *subst.*, castra, pl.; *summer c.*, castra æstiva; *winter c.*, castra biherna; *standing c.*, castra stativa; *to pitch a c.*, castra locare, ponere; *to raise a c.*, castra movere; of a c., castræsis.

CAMPAIGN, *subst.* (open country), campus, planities, locus campestris; (*taking the field*), expeditio militaris.

CAN, I, possum, quco; licet mihi; I c. not, non possum, neque; it c. be, fieri potest; I c. not accuse, &c., nihil habeo, quod incusem, &c.; I c. not pay, non sum solvendo; I c. not bear to behold it, non austineo hoc aspiciere; I c. tell, scio; what I c., quantum in me erit; as much as I could, quantum facere potui; I c. not forbear to send to you, facere non possum, quin ad te mittam; I c. not paint, pingere nescio; he c. speak Greek, Græce scit, Græce loqui scit.

CAN, *subst.* (cup to drink from), cantharus; (to pour from), hirnea, hirnula.

CANAL, *subst.*, canalis, fossa; *little c.*, canaliculus.

CANCEL, *to* (blot out), delère; (*make void*), tollere, abolere, abrogare, rescindere, irritum facere.

CANCER, *subst.* (crab), cracer; (sore), cancer, canceroma, carcinoma, gangræna.

CANCERATE, *to*, cancerare.

CANDID, *adj.* (white), candidus; (fair), candidus, apertus, ingenuus; prohus, sincerus, integer.

CANDIDATE, *subst.*, candidatus, petitor, competitor; *to stand candidate for an office*, munus alqd ambire or petere.

CANDLE, *subst.*, candela, lucerna; *by candle-light*, ad candelam, ad lucernam; *to work by candle-light*, lucubrare.

CANDLESTICK, *subst.*, candelabrum, lychuchus.

CANDOR, *subst.*, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, animi candor.

CANDY, *to*, r. u., saccharo condire; v. n., saccharo crustari.

CANE, *subst.*, canus, canna Indica; calamus,

CANE.

arundo; (*sugar-cane*), arundo sacchari; (*staff*), baculus scipio.

CANE, *to*, fuste cedere, baculo coercere alqm, baculo impingere alicui.

CANNINE, *adj.*, caninus; *canine appetite*, fames insatiabilis.

CANISTER, *subst.* (*basket*), canistrum; (*box*), pyxis.

CANKER, *subst.* (*worm*), eruca; (*sore*), ulcus, cancer, canceroma; (*rust*), rubigo, ærugo; (*pest*), pestis, perniciosa.

CANKER, *to, v. a.*, rodere, corrodere, corrumpere, vitare, depravare; consumere; *v. n.*, rubiginem contrahere, in æruginem incidere; rodi, corrumpi, vitari, depravari.

CANNIBAL, *subst.*, qui carne humana vescitur, anthropophagus.

CANNON, *subst.*, tormentum bellicum; *brass c.*, tormentum æneum; *iron c.*, tormentum ferreum; *c.-ball*, globus tormentarius; *to shoot off a c.*, tormentum emittere.

CANNONADE, *to, v. a.*, tormenta emittere; *v. n.*, tormentis verberare.

CANNONIER, *subst.*, miles tormentarius.

CANON, *subst.*, linter.

CANON, *subst.* (*rule*), reguli; (*law*), lex, præscriptum, præceptum; *canon law*, jus canonicum; *the sacred canon*, librorum sacrorum numerus; (*dignitary*), fœcanonicus.

CANONICAL, *adj.* (*regular*), legitimus, justus, fœcanonicus; (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus, fœcanonicus; (*writings*), qui in sacrarum librorum numero habetur.

CANONIST, *subst.*, juris canonici professor.

CANONIZE, *to*, in sanctorum numerum referre.

CANONRY, CANONSHIP, *subst.*, fœcanonicatus.

CANOPEY, *subst.*, canopeum, solum, umbraculum.

CANT, *subst.* (*affected whine*), vox ficta simulataque; sermo fictus simulatusque; (*gibberish*), perplexa ratio loquendi; (*technical expressions*), vocabula artis, vocabula artificum propria; (*low talk*), vilis sermo, sermo ex trivis sumptus.

CANT, *to* (*to speak with a particular tone*), pietatem voce simulare; (*talk in technical expressions*), more artificum loqui; (*talk gibberish*), sermone fictitio uti, perperlexe loqui; (*talk slang*), triviali sermone uti.

CANTO, *subst.*, canticum; liber.

CANTON, *subst.* (*division of land*), psgus; (*clan*), tribus.

CANTON, *to, v. a.*, in pagos dividere; in tribus partiri; *v. n.*, castra stativa habere.

CANTONMENT, *subst.*, castra stativa.

CANVAS, *subst.* (*hempen cloth*), cannabinus, pannus cannabinus; (*sails*), carbasa, linteæ; (*tenets*), tentoria, tabernacula; (*a picture*), tabula.

CANVASS, *to, v. a.* (*sift, examine*), perpendere, examinare, in contentibus agitare; (*solicit*), ambire, prensare.

CANVASS, *subst.*, ambitio, prensatio.

CANVASSING, *subst.* (*sifting, examining*), inquisitio, investigatio; (*soliciting for an office*), ambitio, ambitus.

CAP, *subst.* (*covering of the head*), pileus, pilum, galerus; *little cap*, pileolus, galericulum; *cap for women*, calantica, mitra; *little cap worn under the hat*, capitiolum; *flat cap*, petasus; *fur cap*, cudo ferinus; (*cover like a cap*), petasus, casua, operculum.

CAP, *to* (*cover on the top*), caput tegere; superin-

CARACK.

tegere; (*snatch off the cap for one*), coram alqo caput nudare; *to cap verses*, alternis versibus contendere.

CAP-A-PIE, *adv.*, a vertice ad talos, a capite ad calcem; *soldiers armed c.*, gravis armaturæ milites.

CAPABILITY, *subst.*, facultas alqis rei gerendæ, capacitas.

CAPABLE, *adj.* (*susceptible of*), capax alqis rei; (*qualified for*), sptus, idoneus alicui rei; (*able*), solers, ingeniosus; probus, bonus; docilis.

CAPACIOUS, *adj.* (*able to hold*), capax; (*roomy*), amplus, spatiosus, inagnus.

CAPACITY, *to*, alqm instruere ad alqd.

CAPACITY, *subst.* (*power of containing*), capacitas; (*power of the mind*), ingenium, ingenii facultas, solertia, dotes animi, captus, intelligentia, prudentia; (*character*), munus, officium, conditio, partes.

CAPE, *subst.* (*headland*), promontorium; (*neck-piece of a coat*), collare.

CAPER, *subst.*, saltus; *fig.*, exsultatio, petulantia, lascivia; *to cut capers*, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPER, *to*, saltare, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPILLARY, *adj.*, capillaris, tenuissimus, subtilissimus.

CAPITAL, *adj.* (*relating to the head*), capitalis; (*touching life*), capitalis; (*main, chief*), princeps, præcipuus, primus, summus, maximus; (*excellent*), egregius, eximius; *the c. point*, caput, summum; *a c. letter*, littera inceptiva, initialis, inijuscula.

CAPITAL, *subst.* (*upper part of a pillar*), capitulum; (*chief city of a country*), caput regni, urbs nobilissima, metropolis; (*stock of money*), caput, sors, vivum; *idle capital*, pecuniæ otiosa.

CAPITALIST, *subst.*, homo pecuniosus, bene nummatus.

CAPITULATE, *to*, de conditionibus tractare; (*of soldiers*), arma conditione ponere; (*of a town*), certis conditionibus hostibus tradi.

CAPITULATION, *subst.*, conditiones (deditionis).

CAPON, *subst.*, capus, capo, gallus castratus.

CAPRICE, *subst.*, animi impetus, libido, commentum mirum; pertinacia, morositas; *caprices*, commenta, ineptiæ.

CAPRICIOUS, *adj.*, difficilis, morosus, pertinax; petulans, levis, inconstans, mutabilis.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, natura difficilis; petulantia; inconstantia, animi levitas.

CAPTAIN, *subst.* (*commander*), præfectus, dux, imperator; (*of a company*), centurio; (*of a ship*), navis magister or præfectus.

CAPTIOUS, *adj.* (*smart*), litigiosus, argutus, difficilis; (*quarrelsome*), morosus, rixosus, jurgiosus, contentiosus; (*deceitful*), captiosus, fallax, insidiosus.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, natura difficilis, morosa, reprehendendi studium.

CAPTIVATE, *to*, capere; *fig.*, allicere, pellicere, tenere.

CAPTIVE, *adj.*, captivus, captus; *subst.*, captivus, mancipium.

CAPTIVITY, *subst.*, captivitas; servitus.

CAPTOR, *subst.*, qui capit, qui capturam facit; expugnator.

CAPTURE, *subst.*, captura, comprehensio; occupatio, expugnatio.

CAPTURE, *to*, capere, occupare, expugnare; potiri alqo re.

CARR, *subst.*, carrus, carrum; birota, birotum; currus.

CARACK, *subst.*, navis oneraria grandior.

CARAVAN.

CARAVAN, *subst.*, mercatorum peregrinantium manus, comitatus.

CARAVANSARY, *subst.*, xenodocheum, diversorium.

CARCASS, *subst.*, cadaver, corpus mortuum, corpus.

CARD, *subst.*, charta; tabula, tabella; *visiting-c.*, charta or tessera salutatrix; *playing-c.*, charta lusoria; *to play at cards*, chartis ludere; (*instrument for combing wool*), pecten quo lana carminatur, carmen; *a mariner's c., sea-c.*, charta marina, tabula nautica.

CARD, *to (wool)*, carminare, lanam carpere.

CARDING, *subst.*, carminatio; *carding and weaving*, lana et tela.

CARDER, *subst.*, carminator.

CARDINAL, *adj.*, cardinalis, præcipuus, princeps; *subst.*, cardinalis, purpuratus; *of a c.*, cardinalitus.

CARDINALSHIP, *subst.*, dignitas cardinalitia, cardinalatus.

CARE, *subst. (anxiety)*, cura, sollicitudo; (*heed*), cautio; (*regard*), curs, ratio; (*trouble*), onus; (*diligence*), diligentia, sedulitas, curatio, fides; (*object of c.*), cura: *with c.*, accurate; *without c.*, sine cura or diligentia; *to bestow c. upon a thing*, curam adhibere in re, curam impendere rei; *this is my c.*, hoc mihi curæ est; *to take c. of*, curare, procurare; *to take c. for*, consulere, prospicere alicui rei.

CARE, *to (be anxious)*, sollicitum esse, curare, sollicitudinem habere, se afflictere; *to c. for a thing*, curare alqd, rationem habere sicjs rei, prospicere alicui rei; *not to c. for*, non curare, negligere; *to c. for a person*, diligere, magni facere alqm.

CAREER, *subst.*, curriculum; spatium; stadium; (*course*), cursus.

CAREFUL, *adj. (troubled)*, sollicitus, cura affectus, æger animo; (*attentive*), curiosus, accuratus, diligens; (*provident*), providus, cautus, circumspectus, prudens.

CARELESS, *adj.*, securus; socors; negligens, improvidus, incautus; immemor.

CARELESSNESS, *subst.*, securitas, socordia, negligentia, imprudentia, oscitatio, incuria.

CARESS, *subst.*, simplex, complexus, osculum; *caresses*, blanditiæ, blandimenta, illecebræ.

CARESS, *to*, alqm amplexari et osculari, blandiri alicui, permulcere alqm.

CARGO, *subst.*, navis onus; (*bill of lading*), mercium catalogus.

CARMAN, *subst.*, plaustrarius.

CARNAGE, *subst.*, cædes, occisio, interocidio, laeniæ.

CARNAL, *adj.*, ad corpus pertinens; corporis voluptatus deditus, venereus; *c. desires*, libidines.

CARNIVAL, *subst.*, Saturnalia, Bacchanalia, geniales nocte quadragenarium jejunium dies.

CAROL, *subst.*, cantus, canticum, carmen.

CAROL, *to*, canere, cantus fundere, cantus edere.

CAROUSAL, *subst.*, potatio, comissatio.

CAROUSE, *to*, potare, comissari, sibi potando indulgere.

CARP AT, *to*, carpere, vellicare; cavillari.

CARPENTER, *subst.*, faber tignarius, materia-rius or lignarius; *house-carpenter*, faber ædium; *ship-carpenter*, faber navalis.

CARPENTRY, *subst.*, opera fabrilis; opus fabrilis, opus fabri tignarii.

CARPET, *subst.*, tapes, tapetum; *this affair is now upon the carpet*, de hac re nunc consulitur; *to*

CASH.

bring upon the carpet, in medium proferre, rem de liberandam proponere.

CARPET, *to*, tapete or tapetis sternere.

CARRIAGE, *subst. (behavior)*, gestus; (*carrying*), bajulatio, portatio, gestatio; (*trainsporting*), vectio, vectura; (*cart*), vehiculum, carrus; (*carriage-money*), vecturæ pretium, vectura, nauum; *of or for carriage*, vectorius, onerarius.

CARRIER, *subst.*, portitor, gestator, bajulus, gerulus; (*messenger*), nuntius; *letter-carrier*, tabellarius; *carrier pigeon*, columba tabellaria.

CARRION, *subst.*, cadaver; caro putrida.

CARROT, *subst.*, daucus sativus, pastinaca.

CARRY, *to (bar)*, gerere, gestare; (*convey*), portare, bajulare; *vehere*, vectare; (*hold up*), sustinere; (*effect*), perficere, efficere; *to c. to the grave*, efferre; *to c. away*, auferre, asportare, auerere, abducere; *rapere*, abripere; *to c. in*, intro ferre, inferre; *to c. off*, consumere, absumere, conficere, rapere; *to c. on*, exercere, facere, gerere; *prosequi*; *to c. out*, efferre, exportare; *ad finem perducere*; *to c. it*, vincere, pervincere; *to c. a bill through*, legem, rogationem perferre; *to c. the day*, superiorum discedere; *to c. himself*, se gerere.

CART, *subst.*, plaustrum; carrus, carrum; *caruca*, sarracum, rheda; *currus*; *two-wheeled c.*, birota, birotum; *small c.*, plostellum, vehiculum, curriculum; *covered c.*, capsus; *dray-c.*, traba; *c. horse*, iumentum plaustrarium; *c. with two horses*, biga, bige curriculum; *c. drawn with three, four horses*, triga, quadriga.

CART, *to*, in plaustrum imponere; plastro *vehere* or *transvehere*.

CARTEL, *subst. (challenge)*, schedula provocatoria; (*for exchange of prisoners*), rationes præfinitæ de mutandis captivis.

CARTER, *subst.*, auriga, plaustrarius.

CARTILAGE, *subst.*, cartilago.

CARTILAGINOUS, *adj.*, cartilagineus, cartilaginosis.

CART-LOAD, *subst.*, vehes, carri or plaustrum onus.

CART-MAN, *subst.*, plaustrarius.

CART-RUT, *subst.*, orbita, rotæ vestigia.

CART-WHEEL, *subst.*, plaustrum rota.

CART WRIGHT, *subst.*, plaustrorum faber.

CARVE, *to (cut)*, secare, scindere; (*cut wood or stone*), sculperre, exsculperre; *cælare*; (*engrave*), insculperre, incidere; *to carve meat*, carpere, reseccare, exartuare.

CARVER, *subst.*, cælestor, sculptor; *carver of meat*, captor.

CARVING, *subst.*, cælatio, sculptura; (*carved work*), cælatura, opus sculptile; *carving of meat*, cibi resectio.

CASE, *subst. (box)*, theca, capsula, pyxis; (*covering*), involucrium; *c. for pens*, theca calamaris.

CASE, *to*, in theca recondere, capsam includere, capsam immittere.

CASE, *subst. (occurrence, state, contingency)*, casus, res, causa, locus, status, conditio, tempus, occasio; (*in grammar*), casus; *a case in court*, causa, res, lis; *to be in good case*, bene, recte se habere; *to be in the same case*, in eadem esse conditione, in eodem loco, in eadem causa; *that is not the case*, alia res est, aliud est; *in case, that, &c.*, si forte; *to put or suppose the case*, fingere, facere, ponere.

CASEMENT, *subst.*, fenestra. *See WINDOW.*

CASH, *subst.*, pecunia præsens, nummi præsentis, argentum, pecunia numerata.

CASHIER.

CASHIER, *subst.*, custos pecuniarum.

CASHIER, *to*, a manere removère, submovère, amovère; solvere militia, exactorare.

CASK, *subst.*, dolium, dolium, cupa, aëria, orca, testa, cadus.

CASKET, *subst.*, arcula, capsula, cistula, cistellula, pyxis; (*for rings*), dactylitheca.

CASSOCK, *subst.*, sagum, tunica longior; stola sacerdotalis; *loose cassock*, pallium.

CAST, *to* (*throw*), jacere, jactare, conjicere, injicere; (*shed*), dejicere; (*found*), fundere; fingere; (*reckon*), computare, supputare, ad calculos vocare; (*condemn*), damnare, condemnare; *to cast away*, abjicere, profundere; *to cast by*, rejicere, respicere, repudiare; contemnere; *to cast down*, sternere, prosternere; affligere; dejicere, deturbare; evertere, subvertere; *to cast headlong*, præcipitem dare, præcipitare; *to cast off* (equitem), excutere, effundere, (jugum) dejicere, (liberos) abdicare, (uxorem) repudiare, (vitia) exuere, ponere, (vestem) deponere, abjicere; *to cast out*, ejicere, expellere, extrudere, exterminare; *to cast up*, sublime jacere; vomere, vomere, (aggerem) extrudere, (oculos) tollere; *to cast a thing at one*, petere alqm alq re; *to cast stones*, lapides mittere; *to cast a shadow*, umbram facere; *to cast lots*, sortiri; *to cast blame upon one*, culpam in alqm conferre; *to cast into sleep*, sopire, consopire.

CAST, *subst.* (*throw*), jactus, missus, coniectus; (*motion of the eyes*), coniectus oculorum, adspectus, conspectus, facies, vultus; (*air*), habitus corporis; (*sort*), genus, natura, indoles, ingenium; (*thing cast or founded*), signum, imago ficta; *to have a cast of violet*, in violam vergerè; *having a cast of black*, nigricans.

CASTELLAIN, *subst.*, arcis or castelli custos.

CASTER, *subst.* (*thrower*), jaculator; (*counter*), calculus.

CASTIGATE, *to*, castigare.

CASTIGATORY, *adj.*, ad castigationem pertinens.

CASTLE, *subst.*, arx, castrum; *little c.*, castellum.

CASTOR, *subst.*, castor, fiber; *castor-hat*, galerus fibrinus; *castor-oil*, oleum castorinum.

CASTRATE, *to* (*geld*), castrare, exsecrare; (*deprive of the obscene parts*), mutilare, expurgare.

CASTRATION, *subst.*, castratio, exsectio.

CASUAL, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte oblatas, in casu positus, adventitius.

CASUALLY, *adv.*, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuito.

CASUALTY, *subst.*, casus, eventam; mors, mortua casus.

CASUIST, *subst.*, casuum conscientia disceptator.

CAT, *subst.*, catus, felis, feles; *of a cat*, felinus.

CATALOGUE, *subst.*, index, album, syllabus, catalogus; *little catalogue*, libellus.

CATARACT, *subst.* (*fall of waters*), cataracta, cataractes; (*disease in the eyes*), cataracta, oculi suffusio, glaucoma.

CATARRH, *subst.*, destillatio, epiphora, catarhus, tussis catarrhalis.

CATASTROPHE, *subst.*, catastropha, exitus, fortuosa vicissitudo, commutatio, eventas.

CATCH, *to* (*lay hold of*), prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere, arripere; (*take in*), capere, decipere, circumvenire; (*overtake*), asequi, consequi, in cursu nancisci; (*captivate, charm*), capere, rapere, irretire; (*take in the act*), deprehendere in alq re; *to c. birds*, capere aves; *to try to c.*, captare;

CAVE.

to c. in a net, irretire; *to c. in a noose*, illaqueare; *to c. fire*, ignem concipere; *to c. a disease*, in morbum incidere; *to c. cold*, perfrigeacere.

CATCH, *subst.* (*seizure*), captio; (*prize*), præda, lucrum; (*hawk's lure*), palpam; (*hook*), hamas, uncus, fibula; (*song*), cantilena; (*taunt*), contagium; *the catch of a door*, obex.

CATCHER, *subst.*, captator.

CATCHING, *adj.*, contagiosus.

CATECHISE, *to*, catechizare; interrogare, perfunctari.

CATECHISM, *subst.*, catechismus.

CATECHUMEN, *subst.*, qui Christiana fide eruditur, catechumenus.

CATEGORY, *subst.* (*class*), genus; (*order of ideas*), categorial.

CATEGORICAL, *adj.*, absolutus; simplex; certus, non dubius.

CATER, *subst.* (*at dice*), quaternia.

CATER, *to*, obsonare, obsonari.

CATERER, *subst.*, obsonator.

CATERPILLAR, *subst.*, crucea.

CATERWAUL, *to*, rugire, strepere.

CATERWAULING, *subst.*, felium rugitus.

CATHARTIC, *adj.*, purgans, catharticus.

CATHEDRAL, *subst.*, aëdes cathedralis.

CATHOLIC, *adj.*, universalis, catholicus; *Roman Catholic*, ad sacra Romana pertineas.

CATHOLICON, *subst.*, catholicon, panacea, omnium dolorum remedium.

CATTLE, *subst.* (*beasts of pasture*), pecora, *pl.*; hoves, armenta; (*beasts of burden*), jumenta; *of c.*, pecuarii; *the raising of c.*, res pecuaria; *to raise c.*, pecuarius facere; *a breeder of c.*, pecuarius, *cattle-market*, forum pecuarium.

CAUL, *subst.* (*net for the hair*), reticulum; (*net of the bowels*), omentum.

CAUSE, *subst.* (*efficient*), causa; (*source*), fons, origo, semen; (*author*), auctor, effector; (*occasion*), ansa, materia, locus, causa, gratia, occasio; (*reason*), ratio; (*action in law*), causa, res, lit, litis, litis.

CAUSE, *to*, facere, efficiere, creare; movère, excitare; ansam dare or præbere.

CAUSELESS, *adj.*, quod sine causa est; (*groundless*), vana, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.

CAUSELESSLY, *adv.*, immerito; sine causa; temere.

CAUSEY, CAUSEWAY, *subst.*, via aggesta or strata, trames, semita.

CAUSTIC, *adj.*, causticus; rodens, erodens.

CAUTERY, *subst.*, cauterium.

CAUTION, *subst.*, cautio, circumspectio, providentia, prudentia; (*warning*), monitus.

CAUTION, *to*, monère, præmonère alqm ut caveat.

CAUTIOUS, *adj.*, cautus, circumspectus, prudens, consideratus, providus.

CAUTIONLESS, *subst.*, cautela, providentia prudentia.

CAVALCADE, *subst.*, pompa equestris, solennis equitatio.

CAVALIER, *subst.*, eques; vir nobilis; homo sulæ ingenio accommodatus; *adj.*, quod equitem decet; fortis, strenuus; superbus; festivus, lepidus.

CAVALRY, *subst.*, equitatus, equites; copiae equestres, acies equitum.

CAVE, CAVERN, *subst.*, caverna, specus, spelunca, antrum, spelæum; (*pit*), fovea; *cave for wild beasts*, lustrum; (*hiding-place*), latibulum.

CAVERNOUS.

CAVERNOUS, *adj.*, cavernosus.
CAVIL, *to*, cavillari, captiose interrogare, calumniari, captare velle.

CAVIL, *subst.*, captio, captivocula, calumnia; *capils*, argutis, captiose interrogations.

CAVILLER, *subst.*, cavillator, calumniator, litigator.

CAVILLING, *adj.*, rixosus, litigiosus.

CAVITY, *subst.*, cavum; fovea; venter, uterus.

CAW, *to*, crocire, crocitate.

CAYMAN, *subst.*, crocodilus Americanus.

CEASE, *to* (*leave off*), cessare, desinere, desistere, abstinere, mittere; finem facere aliquid faciendi; conquiescere a re; omittere, intermittere aliquid; (*come to an end*), finem habere or capere; quiescere, conquiescere, abire, deficere, subsidere; *to make to cease*, finem imponere rei.

CEASELESS, *adj.*, assiduus, perpetuus, continuus; sempiternus.

CEASING, *subst.*, cessatio; intermissio; quies, requies, otium; *without ceasing*, assidue, continenter, perpetuo, in æternum.

CEDAR, *subst.*, cedrus; *great cedar*, cedrelate; *of cedar*, cedreus, cedrinus; *cedar-berry*, cedris.

CEDE, *to*, cedere, alicui aliquid re; (*by writing*), transcribere alicui aliquid.

CEIL, *to*, tectum cubile operi tectorio loricare, conclave lacunari ornare.

CEILING, *subst.*, tectum; tectum laqueatum, laquear, lacunar.

CELEBRATE, *to*, celebrare, laudare, prædicare; canere, carmine celebrare; *to c. a festival*, diem festum agere; *to c. a marriage*, sacrum nuptiale conficere; *to c. a funeral*, funus facere.

CELEBRATED, *adj.*, celebratus, illustris, clarus, præclarus, nobilis.

CELEBRATION, *subst.*, prædicatio, laudes; celebratio; solemne, dies festus.

CELEBRITY, *subst.*, gloria, laus, claritudo, claritas, celebritas.

CELERITY, *subst.*, celeritas, peracitas, velocitas.

CELESTIAL, *adj.*, cælestis; divinus.

CELIBACY, *subst.* (*of a man*), cælibatus, vita cælebs; (*of a woman*), vita vidua.

CELL, *subst.*, cella; *small cell*, cellula; (*hut*), casa, casula; (*of a hermit*), mandra.

CELLAR, *subst.*, cellarium, cella, hypogæum; *little c.*, cellula, spelæum; *wine-cellar*, cella vinaria; *of a cellar*, cellaris.

CEMENT, *subst.* (*mortar*), cæmentum, intritum, mortarium, arenatum; (*bond*), vinculum, copula.

CEMENT, *to*, v. a. ferruminare, conferruminare, coagmentare; *fig.*, conjungere, consolidare, colligare.

CEMETERY, *subst.*, sepulcretum, cœmeterium.

CENOTAPH, *subst.*, cenotaphium.

CENSER, *subst.*, thuribulum, acerra; (*fire-pan*), foculus.

CENSOR, *subst.*, censor; magister morum; (*blamer*), reprehensor, vituperator.

CENSORIOUS, *adj.*, censorius; acer, acerbus; morosus, iniquus, malecicus.

CENSORIOUSNESS, *subst.*, acerbitas, reprehendendi studium.

CENSORSHIP, *subst.*, censura; præfectura morum; *in the censorship of Cato*, Catone censore.

CENSURABLE, *adj.*, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione dignus, vitiosus.

CHAIN.

CENSURE, *subst.*, censura; reprehensio; vituperatio, castigatio.

CENSURE, *to*, taxare, notare, reprehendere, animadvertere, maligne carpere.

CENT, *subst.* (*hundred*), centum; *one per cent.*, uncia usura; *one half per cent.*, semisses; *two per c.*, bina; *centesimo*; *three per c.*, ternæ centesimæ.

CENTAUR, *subst.*, centaurus.

CENTRAL, *adj.*, centralis.

CENTRE, *subst.*, centrum, locus medius.

CENTRE, *to*, in unum locum convecire; *to centre in* (*tend to*), ad aliquid spectare.

CENTRIFUGAL, *adj.*, a centro recedens.

CENTRIPETAL, *adj.*, ad centrum tendens.

CENTURION, *subst.*, centurio.

CENTURY, *subst.* (*hundred*), centuria; (*a hundred years*), centum anni; (*age*), seculum.

CERATE, *subst.*, ceratum, ceroma.

CERECLOTH, *subst.*, linteum ceratum.

CEREMONIAL, *adj.*, cærimonialis, ritualis; *subst.*, liber ritualis, cærimoniarum codex.

CEREMONIOUS, *adj.*, cærimoniosus addictus; superstitiosus; sollemnis; animis officiosus.

CEREMONY, *subst.* (*rite*), cærimonia, ritus; (*usage*), mos receptus, mos; (*form of politeness*), officium, (*pomp*), pompa, apparatus magnifici; (*excessive politeness*), molesta urbanitas; *with due c.*, rite; *without c.*, libere, recta via, familiariter.

CERTAIN, *adj.* (*indubitable*), certus; (*sure*), firmus; (*stable*), stabilis; (*efficacious*), præseus; (*ascertained*), exploratus, (*fixed*), status; *I am certain* (*determined*), certum est mihi, stat sententia; *a certain*, quidam; nescio quis.

CERTAINLY, *adv.*, certo, certe; haud dubie, profecto, utique, saltem; *if not—yet c.*, si non, at saltem, si non—certe; *it is c. believed*, pro certo creditur.

CERTAINTY, *subst.*, firmitas; stabilitas; fides; veritas; *with certainty*, certo, liquido; *to know with certainty*, certum, exploratum habere.

CERTIFICATE, *subst.*, testimonium litterarum; *certificate of payment*, apocha.

CERTIFY, *to*, confirmare; certiore facere de aliquid re.

CESS, *subst.*, census.

CESS, *to*, censere, taxare.

CESSATION, *subst.* (*stop*), cessatio; (*end*), finis; (*suspension*), intermissio; *c. of arms*, induciæ.

CESSION, *subst.*, cessio.

CHAFE, *to* (*warm*), calefacere, fovère; (*gall*), atterere; (*anger*), incendere, ioflammare, iratum reddere, exacerbare; *v. n.* (*be angry*), iratum esse, sævire.

CHAFING, *subst.* (*warming*), calefactio; (*verging*), indignatio; (*galling*), attritus; *chafing-dish*, ignitabulum, foculus.

CHAFF, *subst.*, palea, acus (ëris); *mized with chaff*, paleatus.

CHAFFER, *to* (*traffic*), de pretio contendere, mercari, negotiari, mercaturam facere.

CHAGRIN, *subst.*, ægritudo, dolor; stomachus; molestia.

CHAGRIN, *to*, alicui molestiam afferre; *to be chagrined*, aliquid graviter, ægre, moleste terre.

CHAIN, *subst.*, catæna; *little c.*, cateula, catella; *golden c.*, torques aureus; *c. of mountains*, continua montium juga, montes continui; *c. of things*, series rerum.

CHAIN, *to*, catenis vincire or constringere; *catena* ad aliquid adstringere.

CHAIR.

CHAIR, *subst.*, sella, cathedra, sedile; *chair of state*, sella curulis, solium, thronus; *to be in the chair*, praesidere.

CHAIRMAN, *subst.* (*president*), praeses; (*bearer*), lecticarius.

CHAISE, *subst.*, carpentum, pilentum.

CHALICE, *subst.*, calix, simpulum.

CHALK, *subst.*, creta; *of c.*, cretaceus; *full of c.*, cretosus; *c. pit.*, creta fodina, cretarium.

CHALK, *to*, creta notare or describere; (*color with chalk*), incretare; *fig.* (*mark or trace out*), designare, describere, statuere.

CHALKY, *adj.*, cretosus; cretaceus.

CHALLENGE, *subst.*, provocatio; litterae provocatoriae; (*exception, in law*), exceptio; postulatio; reiectio iudicis.

CHALLENGE, *to*, provocare, evocare ad certamen; (*claim*), deponere, exposcere, requirere; vindicare, sumere, arrogare sibi; *to challenge a juror*, iudicem rejicere.

CHALLENGER, *subst.*, provocator.

CHAMBER, *subst.*, cubiculum, camera, conclave; *bed-c.*, dormitorium, cubile; *bride-c.*, thalamus; *c. maid*, ancilla cubicularia; *c. pot.*, matula; *c. of justice*, tribunal, iudicium.

CHAMBERLAIN, *subst.*, cubiculi praepositus; cubicularius; *c. of a city*, quaestor urbanus.

CHAMELEON, *subst.*, lacerta chamæleon; *fig.*, versipellis.

CHAMOIS, *subst.*, caprea, caper montanus.

CHAMP, *to*, mandere, manducare; *to champ upon the bit*, frenum mordere, lupata mandere.

CHAMPAIGN. See CAMPAIGN.

CHAMPIGNON, *subst.*, boletus.

CHAMPION, *subst.*, pugil, gladiator; dux, caput, signifer; defensor, propugnator; heros.

CHAMPION, *to*, provocare, ad certamen sigulare evocare.

CHANCE, *subst.* (*fortune*), fors, fortuna; (*act of fortune*), fortuus, casus, eventus, res; (*accident*), casus adversus, incommodum; (*possibility*), conditio; *chances*, fortuita, res fortuitae; *evil chances*, res adversae, casus calamitosi; *by chance*, casu, forte, fortuito, fortuitu; *by a lucky chance*, forte fortuna.

CHANCE, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte obitatus, incertus, adventitius.

CHANCE, *to*, cadere, incidere, accidere; *it chanced that, &c.*, forte evenit, casu accidit, ut, &c.

CHANCEL, *subst.*, adytum, sacrarium; cancelli.

CHANCELLOR, *subst.*, cancellarius.

CHANDELIER, *subst.*, lychni dependentes laquearibus.

CHANDLER, *subst.*, candelarum opifex or venditor; (*retailer*), tabernarius, institor; *corn-chandler*, frumentarius.

CHANGE, *to*, v. a. (*put one thing in the place of another*), mutare, commutare, immutare, permutare; (*alter*), in aliud fingere, formare, convertere in aliam naturam, transfigurare; (*mend*), emendare, corrigere; (*give a new form to*), novare; (*vary*), variare; (*alter for the worse*), invertere; (*falsify*), interpolare; *v. n.*, mutari, commutari, immutari, variare, converti; *to c. money*, pecuniam permutare; *to c. a child*, puerum subdere, supponere.

CHANGE, *subst.*, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio; transfiguratio; vices, vicissitudo, varietas; (*novelty*), res novae; (*small money*), nummuli, ommi minoris notae; *the change of the moon*, interlunium.

CHARGE.

CHANGEABLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, commutabilis; inconstans, levis, instabilis, varius, mobilis.

CHANGEABLENESS, *subst.*, mutabilitas, levitas, instabilitas, inconstantia, mobilitas.

CHANGELING, *subst.* (*child left in the place of another*), puer subditus, subditivus, suppositus; (*idiot*), fatuus, demens, stipes, verrex; (*one apt to change*), homo inconstans, varius, mutabilis, levis.

CHANGER, *subst.*, mutator; (*banker*), nummularius, mensarius, collybista.

CHANNEL, *subst.* (*bed of a river*), silveus; (*water-passage*), canalis; (*strait*), fretum; (*furrow of a pillar*), strix; *fig.*, sulcus; iter, via.

CHANNEL, *to*, cavare, excavare; sulcare; (*a column*), striare.

CHANT, *subst.*, cantus.

CHANT, *to*, canere, cofare, modulari; decantare.

CHANTER, *subst.*, cantor; praecentor, chori praefectus.

CHANTICLEER, *subst.*, gallus.

CHAOS, *subst.*, chaos, rudis indigestaque moles; (*confusion*), chaos, confusio, turba.

CHAOTIC, *adj.*, inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus.

CHAP, *subst.*, fissura, rima, scissura.

CHAP, *to*, faticere, dehiscere, findi, rimas agere.

CHAPEL, *subst.*, aedicula, sacrarium; sacellum; *private chapel*, lararium.

CHAPLAIN, *subst.*, capellanus, diaconus; sacerdos domesticus.

CHAPLET, *subst.*, corolla, sertum.

CHAPMAN, *subst.*, mercator, emptor, licitator.

CHAPTER, *subst.* (*division of a book*), caput, capitulum; (*assembly of the clergy of a cathedral*), capitulum, consessus or conventus sacerdotum, canonicorum collegium.

CHAR, *to*, de lignis carbonem coquere; in carbonem redigere.

CHARACTER, *subst.* (*mark*), character, nota, signum; (*handwriting*), manus, littera; (*peculiarities*), peculiaris forma atque indoles; (*way of thinking and acting*), indoles animi ingenique, natura et mores, ingenium ac mores, vita morisque; *persona*; (*dignity, office*), appellatio, nomen; dignitas, munus; auctoritas; (*reputation*), fama, existimatio; *a good character*, fama; *a bad character*, infamia.

CHARACTERISTIC, *adj.*, singularis, proprius; *subst.*, nota, proprietates.

CHARACTERIZE, *to*, notare, designare, describere, deformare.

CHARCOAL, *subst.*, carbo.

CHARGE, *subst.* (*burden*), onus; (*trouble*), molestia, negotium; (*expense*), sumptus, imposita; (*trust*), maodatum, negotium, provincia, munus; (*agency*), cura, curatio, procuratio, administratio; (*custody*), custodia, tutela, patrocinium, fides; (*person intrusted*), cliens, pupillus, alumus; (*precept*), iussus, jussum, praecptum, imperatum, monitus, admonitio, hortatio, adhortatio; (*accusation*), accusatio, incusatio, insimulatio, criminatio, crimen; (*assault*), impetus, incursio, incurus; *to be a charge to one*, oneri esse alicui; *at one's charge*, sumptu alicui; *at public charge*, publice.

CHARGE, *to* (*load, burden*), onerare, gravare, premere; farcire, refarcire; (*impose*), alicui aliquid imponere, injungere, imperare; (*enjoin*), juhère, praecipere, edicere, imperare, inculare, mandare; (*intrust*), mandare, deferre, demandare; (*lay to one's c.*), adscribere assignare alicui aliquid; (*accuse*),

CHARGEABLE.

accusare, incusare, criminari, insimulare; (*cast in one's teeth*), aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere; (*attack*), in hostem invadere, impetum facere, signa inferre; *to charge to one* (as due from him), ferre expensum alicui, imputare, inducere alicui.

CHARGEABLE, *adj.* (*imputable*), imputabilis; (*expensive*), sumptuosus; (*guilty*), acelere obstrictus, sceleri obnoxius; (*burdensome*), onerosus, gravis.

CHARGER, *subst.* (*large dish*), patina grandior, catinus, lanx; (*steed*), equus militaris, equus bellator.

CHARIOT, *subst.*, currus, rbeda, carruca; *little c.*, curriculum, covinus; *war-c.*,essedum; *with scythes*, quadriga falcata; *to drive a c.*, surigare.

CHARIOTEER, *subst.*, auriga, rbedarius; esse-darius.

CHARITABLE, *adj.*, benignus, beneficus, liberalis; humanus, clemens, indulgens.

CHARITY, *subst.* (*benevolence*), benignitas, humanitas; liberalitas, beneficentia; indulgentia, lenitas; (*alms*), stipa, beneficium, inopiæ subsidium, elemosyna.

CHARLATAN, *subst.*, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus, agyrta.

CHARLES'S WAIN, septem triones, ursa major, arctos major.

CHARM, *subst.* (*spell*), carmen, canticum, incantamentum; caotic; (*magic preparation*), venenum; (*allurement*), dulcedo, venustas, venus, gratia, jucunditas, oblectatio, oblectamentum, invitamentum; *seductive charms*, leocinia, illecebræ; *the charms of nature*, naturæ amenitates.

CHARM, *to* (*bewitch*), fascinare, effascinare; incantare; (*delight*), capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere; delectare, admiratione defigere, voluptate afficere *or* perfundere.

CHARMER, *subst.* (*bewitcher*), incantator, veneficus; (*plaster*), delinitor; *my charmer!* mea delicia! mea voluptas! mea anima!

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *subst.*, ossium conditorium, fossarium.

CHART, *subst.*, maris oræ in tabula pictæ; *sea-chart*, charta marina.

CHARTER, *subst.*, diploma regium; *fig.*, licentia.

CHARTER-PARTY, *subst.*, charta partita, syngrapha utriusque contrahentium reciproce tradita.

CHARY, *adj.* (*wary*), cautus; (*careful*), attentus.

CHASE, *subst.* (*forest*), silva, saltus, vivarium; (*hunting*), venatio, venatus; (*purëuit*), insectatio; contentio, appetitio, consectatio; (*game*), fera, feræ; *a chase at tennis*, meta, terminus, pilæ mora; *partaining to the chase*, venaticus, venatorius.

CHASE, *to* (*hunt*), venari, sectari, agitare; (*pur-sue*), insequi, persequi; (*drive*), agere, pellere; (*drive out*), expellere, ejicere; (*thrust out*), extrudere; (*drive away*), abigere; (*turn to flight*), in fugam vertere; (*strive after*), consectari; *to chase plate*, argentum signis decorare.

CHASM, *subst.* (*cleft*), chasma, hiatus; (*abyss*), vorago; (*vacuity*), lacuna.

CHASTE, *adj.*, castus, continens, pudicus, purus, integer, sanctus; (*in good taste*), elegans, venustus, simplex; (*incorrupt*), rectus, bonus, emendatus.

CHASTEN, *to*, castigare, corrigere; purum facere.

CHASTENESS (*of expression*), incorrupta integritas, mundities verborum *or* orationis.

CHASTE TREE, *subst.*, vitex, agnus castus.

CHASTE WOOD, *subst.* (*herb*), cotonia, cotonaria.

CHESS-BOARD.

CHASTISE, *to* (*correct*), castigare, punire; (*re-duce to order*), coercere, reprimere, refrænare.

CHASTISEMENT, *subst.*, castigatio, animadvertensio; poena.

CHASTITY, *subst.*, pudor, pudicitia, castitas, castimonia, sanctitas.

CHAT, *subst.*, sermo; ludicri sermones, nugæ.

CHAT, *to*, fabulari, confabulari, sermocinari; garrere, nugari.

CHATTER, *to* (*make a noise with the teeth*), dentibus crepitare; (*prate*), garrere, gannire, nugari.

CHATTERER, *subst.*, homo garrulus, loquax.

CHATTERING, *adj.*, garrulus; *subst.*, garrulitas.

CHATTY, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus.

CHEAP, *adj.* (*of low rate*), vilis, parvi pretii; (*of no account*), vilis.

CHEAPEN, *to*, empturire, liceri, licitari.

CHEAPNESS, *subst.*, vilitas.

CHEAT, *to*, fraudare, decipere, circumvenire, fallere, frustrari.

CHEAT, *subst.*, fraus, dolus; fraudulentus, fallacia; (*one guilty of fraud*), fraudator, veterator; (*chicaner*), quadruplator.

CHECK, *to*, comprimere, reprimere, cohibere, iubibere, coercere, refrænare, remorari, retardare; (*chide*), reprehendere, vituperare, objurgare.

CHECK, *subst.* (*hindrance*), impedimentum, difficultas, mora; (*reproof*), reprehensio, objurgatio, concivium; (*loss, defeat*), casus adversus, damnum, incommodum, clades, calamitas.

CHECKER, *to*, variare.

CHECKER-BOARD, *subst.*, tabula latruncularia.

CHECKERWISE, *adv.*, tessellatim.

CHECKER-WORK, *subst.*, opus tessellatum.

CHECKMATE, *to*, ad incitatus redigere, vincere.

CHEEK, *subst.*, mala, gena, bucca, buccula.

CHEER, *subst.* (*fare, provision*), victus, alimenta; cibaria, dapes; (*mien*), vultus; (*gayety*), hilaritas, lætitia; (*state of mind*), animus; (*applause*), acclamatio, clamor.

CHEER, *to*, *v. a.* (*incite*), stimulare, adhortari; (*inspire*), confirmare; (*gladden*), exhilarare, excitare; (*applaud*), acclamare alicui; *v. n.* (*take heart*), animum capere; (*clear up the countenance*), vultum exhilarare.

CHEERFUL, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris, alacer; (*calm*), tranquillus.

CHEERFULNESS, *subst.*, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus; alacritas, animus alacer; tranquillitas.

CHEERING, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus.

CHEERLESS, *adj.*, inveniustus, non amœnus; tristis, miser, acerbus.

CHEESE, *subst.*, caseus; *mixed with c.*, caseatus.

CHEMICAL, *adj.*, chemicus, chymicus.

CHEMIST, *subst.*, chemicus, chemia peritus; alchymista.

CHEMISTRY, *subst.*, chemia, chymia, ars chemica *or* chymica.

CHERISH, *to* (*take care of*), curare; (*keep up*), fovère, tollere; (*entertain*), habère, gerere; (*value*), curam habère, magni facere *or* aestimare, amare.

CHERRISHER, *subst.*, fautor, dritrator.

CHERRY, *subst.*, cerasum; *cherry-tree*, cerasus; *cherry-garden*, icerasetum; *cherry-stone*, acinus; *cherry-color*, color cerasinus.

CHESS, *subst.*, lusus latruncularum, lusus latruncularius; *to play at chess*, latrunculis indere.

CHESS BOARD, *subst.*, tabula latruncularia; *chess-man*, Intrunculus, latro.

CHEST.

CHEST, *subst.*, cista, arca, capsula; *little chest*, cistula, arcula, capsula; *chest for money*, arca, scrinium. loculi; (*of the emperor*), fiscus; (*of the state*), ærarium; (*the breast*), pectus.

CHESTNUT, *subst.*, castanea; *chestnut-tree*, castanea; *of a chestnut color*, badius, spadix.

CHEVALIER, *subst.*, eques; vir fortis.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, *subst.*, ericius.

CHEVERIL, *subst.*, caper silvestris; *cheveril-leather*, pellis caprina.

CHEVIN, *subst.* (a fish), capito fluviatilis.

CHEVRON, *subst.*, cantherius, tignum.

CHEW, *to*, mandere, manducare, commanducare, cibum conficere; *to chew the cud*, ruminare, ruminari, remandere.

CHICANE, **CHICANERY**, *subst.*, calumnia, prævaricatio, cavillatio.

CHICANE, *to*, callide et fraudulenter litigare.

CHICK, **CHICKEN**, *subst.*, pullus gallinaceus; *a brood of chickens*, pullities; *chicken-hearted*, adj., ignavus, timidus.

CHIDE, *to* (scold), vociferari, conviciari; (*quarrel with*), alqm increpare, objurgare, alicui convicium facere; (*reprove*), reprehendere.

CHIEF, *adj.*, princeps, primarius, primus, præcipuus, summus, maximus; *subst.* (head), caput, princeps, præfectus; (*leader*), dux, signifer; *commander-in-chief*, dux summus, imperator.

CHIEFLY, *adv.*, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime, summe, præsertim.

CHIEFTAIN, *subst.*, imperator.

CHILBLAIN, *subst.*, pernio; *small chilblain*, perniulus.

CHILD, *subst.* 1) *In relation to its parents* (son), filius, filiolus; (*daughter*), filia, filiola; *children*, liberi; (*offspring*), progenies. — 2) *In respect of its age* (unborn child), fetus; (*boy*), puer, infans; (*girl*), puella; (*children*), pueri, puellæ; parvi, parvuli; *little child*, iofantulus, iofantula; *puerulus*, pusio, pupulus; *pupula*; *with child*, gravida, prægens.

CHILD-BED, *subst.*, puerperium.

CHILD-BIRTH, *subst.*, partus.

CHILDHOOD, *subst.*, prima ætas, infantia; *pueritia*, ætas puerilis.

CHILDISH, *adj.*, puerilis; (*silly*), ineptus.

CHILDLESS, *adj.*, orbis, liberis orbatus; *liberis carens*.

CHILD-LIKE, *adj.* (simple), simplex, sincerus; (*gay*), hilaris, lætus; (*careless*), cura vacuus, securus.

CHILL, *adj.*, frigidus; algens, algidus; frigidus, lentus; *to be chill*, frigere, algere; languere; *to become chill*, frigescere, refrigerari; languescere.

CHILL, **CHILLNESS**, *subst.*, frigus, algor; (*shiver*), frigidus horror, horror.

CHILL, *to* (make cold), refrigerare, frigidum facere; (*depress*), frangere, deprinere; (*make to shudder*), algorem alicui incutere, horrorem alicui afferre.

CHILLINESS, *subst.*, algor.

CHILLY, *adj.*, frigidus, subfrigidus.

CHIME, *subst.* (harmonic sound), concentus, concordia sonorum; *c. of bells*, campanarum modulatio.

CHIME, *to* (sound in harmony), concinere, concordare; (*agree*), concordare, consentire, conspirare.

CHIMERA, *subst.* (fabulous monster), chimæra; (*wild fiction*), portentum, monstrum, commentum; (*fancy dream*), somnium.

CHIMERICAL, *adj.*, fictus, commentitius; inanis, vanus.

CHOLERIC.

CHIMNEY, *subst.* (fire-place), caminus, focus; (*smoke funnel*), fumarium, spiramen.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *subst.*, caminarum mundator.

CHIN, *subst.*, mentum; *one having a long chin*, mento.

CHINA, **CHINA-WARE**, *subst.*, vasa fictilia Sincensia.

CHINE, *subst.*, vertebra, spina dorsi, spina; *pars dorsi*; *chine of beef*, tergum bovillum.

CHINK, *subst.* (gap), rima, rimula; (*ringing sound*), tintitus.

CHINK, *to* (make a gap), rimas agere, dehiscere, fatiscere; (*make a ringing sound*), tintire, crepitare.

CHINKY, *adj.*, rimosus, rimarum plenus.

CHIP, *subst.*, segmæta, segmentum, assula, schidnum; (*bit*), particula, frustum, frustulum.

CHIP, *to* (cut into chips), concidere, consecare; (*heav*), cedere, dolare, asciare, ascia polire; *to chip off*, desecare, rescare; *deputare*; *amputare*; *abscidere*, præcidere.

CHIRP, *to* (of birds), pipire, pipilare, fritinnire, miorire; (*of the cricket*), stridere.

CHIRURGEON, *subst.*, chirurgus, vulnerum medicus.

CHIRURGERY, *subst.*, chirurgia, ars chirurgica.

CHIRURGICAL, *adj.*, chirurgicus.

CHISEL, *subst.*, scalper, scalprum; *little chisel*, sculpellus, sculpellum.

CHISEL, *to*, scalpro fugere; *sculpture*, exsculptere, cælare.

CHIT, *subst.* (baby), puellus, puellula; (*shoot of corn*), germæna; (*freckle*), lentigo.

CHIT, *to*, germinare, egerminare.

CHIT-CHAT, *subst.*, garritus, sermones.

CHITTERLING, *subst.*, hilla; *chitterlings*, ornamentum.

CHIVALROUS, *adj.*, fortis ac strenuus, acer, virilis; generosus, liberalis.

CHIVALRY, *subst.* (knights' service), militia equestris; (*knighthood*), dignitas equestris; (*order of knights*), ordo equester; (*prowess*), fortitudo, virtus, magnanimitas.

CHOCOLATE, *subst.* (nut), cacao; (*cakes*), quadræ cacoticae; (*the drink*), potus cacoticus, calda cacotica.

CHOICE, *subst.* (the choosing), delectus, electio, selectio, electus; *creatio*; *cooptatio* (*liberty of c.*), optio; (*possibility of c.*, *variety*), varietas, diversitas; *c. cum delectu*, electe, eleganter; *without c.*, sine delectu, promiscue, temere; *of one's own c.*, sua sponte.

CHOICE, *adj.*, electus, selectus, delectus; *exquisitus*, *conquisitus*; *eximius*, *egregius*, *præstans*; *choicest*, *exquisitissimus*, *optimus*; *the choicest*, *flos*, *robur*; *choice bits*, *cupediæ*, *cibi delicatiores*.

CHOICENESS, *subst.*, excellentia, præstantia.

CHOIR, *subst.*, chorus cantientium, symphoniaci; (*the place*), statio cantantium.

CHOKE, *to* (stifle), suffocare, præfocare, strangulare; (*extinguish*), extinguere; (*stop up*), obturare, obstruere, oppilare; (*crush*), opprimere, reprimere, comprimere, suppressere; (*destroy*), auferre, tollere.

CHOLER, *subst.* (bile), cholera, bilis; (*anger*), iracundia, ira.

CHOLERIC, *adj.* (full of bile), bilosus, cholericus, cholera laborans; (*irascible*, *hot*), iracundus, in iram præpens, in iram pronus.

CHOOSE.

CHOOSE, *to* (will), velle; *to choose rather*, malle; (*select*), optare, eligere, deligere, seligere; (*elect*), creare, legere, eligere, constituere, designare, cooperare; *to choose in the place of another*, sufficere alqm in slejs locum.

CHOOSEER, *subst.*, elector.

CHOP, *subst.*, frustum, offa, offula.

CHOP, *to*, *v. a.*, *at a thing*, captare; (*of the skia*), scindi, rimas agere; *to chop about (of the wind)*, se vertere, verti; *v. a.*, concidere, conscindere; *to chop off*, desecare, resecare, abscidere, præcidere, amputare; *to chop up*, in partes concidere, consecare; (*exchange*), commutare, permutare; *to chop logic*, verba inter se commutare.

CHOPS, *subst. pl.* (mouth), os, rictus, hiatus, fauces.

CHORAL, *adj.*, choralis, ad chorum pertinens, symphoniacus; *choral-song*, chorus.

CHORD, *subst.* (string), chorda; (*of any arc of a circle*), basis.

CHORIST, CHORISTER, *subst.*, cantor in choro, symphoniacus.

CHORUS, *subst.*, chorus.

CHOUGH, *subst.*, corvus graculus, monedula; *to chatter like a chough*, cornicari.

CHOUSF, *to*, decipere, fallere; alicui imponere.

CHRISM, *subst.*, unguentum, chrisma.

CHRISOMS, *subst. pl.*, infantes qui mortui sunt intra mensem a partu.

CHRISTEN, *to*, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare, salutari lavacro abluere; *fig.*, nonna dare, indere, imponere.

CHRISTENDOM, *subst.*, orbis Christianus; universi Christiani.

CHRISTENING, *subst.*, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.*, Christianus; Christo dignus, pius; *a Christian name*, prænomen.

CHRISTIAN, *subst.*, Christianus, Christianæ legis studiosus; *to be a Christian*, Christianam doctrinam profiteri.

CHRISTIANITY, *subst.* (the doctrine), lex, doctrina, or formula Christiana, sacra Christiana; (*the spirit*), sensus Christianus, pietas.

CHRISTMAS, *subst.*, Christi natalitia, *pl.*; *Christmas-day*, dies natalis Christi; *Christmas-box*, strena; *Christmas-carol*, hymnus in Christi nativitatem.

CHRONIC, CHRONICAL, *adj.*, chronicus, diuturnus; *a chronic disease*, morbus inveteratus.

CHRONICLE, *subst.*, libri annales, fasti, libri chronici, chronica, *pl.*, (history) historia.

CHRONICLE, *to*, in annales referre, memoriæ prodere, posteris tradere.

CHRONICLER, *subst.*, annualium scriptor, chronographus, scriptor rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGER, CHRONOLOGIST, *subst.*, chronologus.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *adj.*, chronologicus, ad temporum descriptionem pertinens; *in chronological order*, servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGY, *subst.*, chronologia, temporum ratio.

CHRYSALIS, *subst.*, nympa.

CHRYSOLITE, *subst.*, chrysolithus, topazius.

CHUB, *subst.* (fish), capito; (*clown*), rusticus; (*gilt-headed fellow*), capito, hebes, stipes.

CHUCK, *to*, *v. n.*, gloire, singultare; cacabare; *v. a.*, leviter imo mento percutere.

CHUCKLE, *to*, cachinnari, summissim ridere.

CIRCUITOUS.

CHUM, *subst.*, contubernalis.

CHURCH, *subst.*, templum, ædes sacræ; (*assembly for worship*), fidelium cœtus, cœtus sacer, publica Christianorum contio, ecclesia.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, *subst.*, disciplina ecclesiastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, *subst.*, supellex, qua ad res divinas uti solemus.

CHURCH-GOVERNMENT, *subst.*, imperium ecclesiasticum.

CHURCHMAN, *subst.*, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes; *the body of churchmen*, clerus.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, *subst.*, bona ecclesiastica; fundi ecclesiastici.

CHURCH-ROBBERY, *subst.*, sacrilegium.

CHURCH-YARD, *subst.*, cœmeterium, sepulcrum.

CHURL, *subst.* (clown), rusticus; (*rude fellow*), homo iurbanus, inurbanus; (*sour man*), homo tristis, truculentus, morosus; (*niggard*), homo sordidus.

CHURLISH, *adj.*, inhumanus, iurbanus, rusticus; truculentus, asper, acerbus, morosus; molestus; sordidus, liberalis.

CHURLISHNESS, *subst.*, mores rustici, rusticitas, morum asperitas.

CHURN, *subst.*, cirnea, fidelia butyracea.

CHURN, *to*, agitare; butyrum facere.

CHYLE, *subst.*, chylus.

CHYLIFICATION, CHYLIFICATION, *subst.*, chylificatio.

CICATRICE, *subst.*, cicatrix; *little cicatrice*, cictricula; *full of cicatrices*, cicatricosus.

CICATRIZE, *to*, cicatricem vulnere inducere or obducere; *to become cicatrized*, cicatricem ducere.

CIDER, *subst.*, succus e pomis expressus, dilutum pomorum.

CINGTURE, *subst.*, cingulum, zona; (*sword-belt*), balteus.

CINDERS, *subst. pl.*, reliquiæ carbonis exusti, carbones extincti, carbones.

CINNABAR, *subst.*, cinnabaris, minium.

CINNAMON, *subst.*, cinnamum, cinnamomum; *wild cinnamon*, casia; *of cinnamon*, cinnamominus; *like cinnamon*, cinnameus.

CINQUE FOIL, *subst.*, quinquefolium.

CINQUE-PORTS, *subst. pl.*, quinque portus; *barons of the Cinque-Ports*, barones quinque portuum.

CIPHER, *subst.* (figure of a number), nota numeri, nota arithmetica; (*character*), character, nota, signum, littera; *to write in cipher*, per notas scribere, litteris secretioribus uti.

CIPHER, *to*, arithmetica discere, rationes computandi artem ediscere; calculus subducere.

CIRCLE, *subst.* (round), circulus, orbis, gyrus, corona; (*company*), convivium; (*assembly*), conventus, consessus; *half a c.*, semicirculus, semiorbis; *little c.*, orbiculus; *a c. drawn with compasses*, circinatio; *to draw a c.*, circulum describere, circinationem ducere; *to reason in a c.*, eodem revolvi.

CIRCLE, *to* (move about a thing), circa alqd volvi, versari, ferri; (*revolve in a circle*), in orbem circumagi, se gyrare, rotari.

CIRCUIT, *subst.* (revolution), circuitus; (*extent about*), ambitus, complexus; *a circuit of words*, ambages, circuitio, circuitus.

CIRCUITOUS, *adj.*; *a circuitous way*, circuitus, ambages, anfractus.

CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR, *adj.*, orbiculatus, rotundus, ad circum fabricatus; *c. course*, circulo, circuitus; *c. line*, circulus, linea orbiculata; circiatio.

CIRCULAR, *subst.*, litteræ ad multos dimissæ.

CIRCULARLY, *adv.*, circulatim, orbiculatim; in orbem, in gyrum.

CIRCULATE, *to*, in orbem circummagi, circumferri.

CIRCULATION, *subst.* (of the blood), circulatio sanguinis; (of money), usus communia.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, *adj.*, ambiens, circumambiens.

CIRCUMCISE, *to*, circumcidere.

CIRCUMCISION, *subst.*, præputii abscissio, circumcisio.

CIRCUMFERENCE, *subst.*, circulus, circumferentia, peripheria.

CIRCUMFLEX, *subst.*, accentus circumflexus, apex.

CIRCUMFLECT, *to* (a syllable), syllabam apice circumducere.

CIRCUMFLUENT, *adj.*, circumfluens.

CIRCUMJACENT, *adj.*, circumjaccens.

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *subst.*, circumlocutio loquendi, circumlocutio; (use of indirect expressions), ambages.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, *to*, ab omni partu circumvehi.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, *to*, finire, definire; terminare, determinare, terminationibus definire; (limit), coercere, includere, circumscribere.

CIRCUMSPECT, *adj.*, circumspectus, cautus, consideratus, providus, prudeus; (careful), diligens.

CIRCUMSPECTION, *subst.*, circumspectio, cautio, prudentia, diligentia.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *subst.* (a thing not essential), res adventitia; (incident), momentum, conditio, circumstantia; (show, array), apparatus, ornatus, ostentatio; *this c.*, hæc res, hoc; according to c.s. pro re, ex or pro tempore, ex re; under these c.s. hæc rebus, quæ cum ita sicut; to suit one's self to c.s. temporari ærvere; to be in good circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; accompanying c.s. res circumstantes.

CIRCUMSTANCED, *adj.*, comparatus, affectus; the thing is so circumstanced, res ita se habet.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, *adj.*, adventitius; (detailed), accuratus; (diffuse), copiosus.

CIRCUMVALLATION, *subst.*, circumvallatio, circummunitiono.

CIRCUMVENT, *to*, circumvenire, inducere; fraude or dolo capere; decipere.

CIRCUMVENTION, *subst.*, circumventio, fraudatio, frans, deceptio, dolus.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, *subst.*, circumvolutio.

CIRCUS, *subst.*, circus.

CISTERN, *subst.*, cisterna; puteus; little cistern, cisternula.

CISTERN-COCK, *subst.*, popilla.

CISTERN-WATER, *subst.*, aqua cisternina.

CISTUS, *subst.* (herb), cistus.

CIT or CITIZEN, *subst.*, civis.

CITADEL, *subst.*, arx, castellum, scropolis.

CITATION, *subst.*, citatio, evocatio, vocatio; (quotation), prolatio, commemoratio; (place quoted), locua allatus or laudatus, locus quasi testis productus.

CITE, *to* (summon), citare, in jus or iudicium vocare, accedere; (quote), afferre, auctorem laudare, testem producere.

CLAIMING.

CITHERN, *subst.*, cithara, sistrum.

CITING, *subst.*, citatio.

CITIZEN, *subst.*, civis; municeps; oppidanus, urbis incolæ; the citizens, cives, civitas; a fellow-c., civis ejusdem municipii; of a c., civilis, urbanus; to make one a c., alqm civitate donare.

CITIZEN-LIKE, *adj.*, civilis, urbanus.

CITIZENSHIP, *subst.*, civitas, jus civitatis; to give one the rights of c., alicui civitatem dare, impertire, tribuere; alqm in civitatem accipere or recipere; alqm in civium numerum adiacere; alqm civitate donare, alqm civem facere.

CITRON, *subst.*, malum citreum, Medicum, Assyrium; preserved citron, cortex mali citrei conditus; of or like citron, citreus, citreous.

CITRON-TREE, *subst.*, citrus, malus Assyria, Medica, malus citrea.

CITRON-WATER, *subst.*, potus ex malo citreo confectus.

CITRON WOOD, *subst.*, lignum citreum.

CITY, *subst.* (the buildings and walls), oppidum, urbs; (the collective inhabitants of a c., the burgesses or freemen), civitas; a chief c., urbs primaria, metropolis; a c. corporate, municipium; of a c., civilis, urbanus, municipalia; of a chief c., metropolitanus; the c.-walls, mœnia; the c. freedom, jus civitatis; c. and country, urbs agrique; in all the c.s. from c. to c., oppidatim; at the expense of the c., publice, sumptu publico; the people of the c., incolæ urbis oppidani.

CIVET, *subst.*, zibethum, felis Sabææ stercus; civet-cat, felis Sabæa.

CIVIC, *adj.*, civicus; a c. crown, coronas civica.

CIVIL, *adj.* (of or belonging to a city), civilis, civicus; (courteous), comis, urbanus, humanus, liberis, officiosus, affabilis, civilis; very c., perurbana; c. law, lex civilia, jus civile; c. office, magistratus, officium civile; c. officer, magistratus; c. war, bellum civile or intestinum; c. process, causa privata, lit; c. lawyer, juris civilis peritus; c. day, dies civilis.

CIVILIAN, *subst.*, juris civilis peritus, juria consultant.

CIVILITY, *subst.*, comitas, humanitas, urbaicitas, civilitas, affabilitas, facilitas.

CIVILIZE, *to*, manuefacere, ad humanitatem informare or effingere, erudire.

CIVILIZATION, *subst.*, cultus humanus civilis-que, cultus atque humanitas, elegantior cultus or institutio.

CLACK, *subst.* (rattle), crepisculum; (babble), garrulus; garrulitas, loquacitas; (tongue), lingua garrula, linguacula.

CLACK, *to*, crepitare, felsingitare.

CLACK-GEESE, *subst.*, ansera Scotici.

CLACKING, *adj.*, orepax; *subst.*, crepitationo.

CLAD, *adj.*, amictus, vestitus; indutus.

CLAIM, *subst.*, vindicatio, vindiciæ; petitio; postulatio, postulatium; a suit to establish a c., lis vindiciarum; to relinquish one's c., jus suum dimittere or remittere, de jure suo decedere; I have a just c., justam postulandi causam habeo.

CLAIM, *to*, sibi vindicare, postulare, postulare; petere alqd ab alq; to claim unjustly, sibi alqd asserere, sumere, assumere, arrogare.

CLAIMABLE, *adj.*, vindicabilis, vindicandus.

CLAIMANT, *subst.*, petitor, postulator, flagitator, vindicator.

CLAIMING, *subst.*, vindicatio, postulatio, petitio.

CLAMBER.

CLAMBER UP, *to*, eniti, scandere.

CLAMMINESSES, *subst.*, viscositas, lentitudo.

CLAMMY, *adj.*, viscidus, viscosus, glutinosus, tenax, lentus.

CLAMOR, *subst.*, clamor, clamores, vociferatio, vociferatus, convicia, voces; ejulationes; importunitas.

CLAMOR, *to*, clamare, clamorem edere or tollere, magna contentione exclamare, reclamare, vociferari, conviciari, plenis faucibus or magno clamore obstrepere; *to c.* at or against one, alicui obtempere, aliquid clamore insectari, conviciis lacessere, contra aliquid vociferari; *to c.* after a thing, aliquid flagitare, efflagitare.

CLAMOROUS, *adj.*, clamorosus, importunus; tumultuosus, tumultuosus, turbidus; violentus, vehementis.

CLAMPS (in a ship), *subst.*, trabes navales.

CLAN, *subst.* (family, race), gens, tribus; (sect), clientes, clientela, familiaritas.

CLAN TOGETHER, *to*, coitionem facere.

- CLANDESTINE, *adj.*, clandestinus, furtivus, occultus, tectus.

CLANDESTINELY, *adv.*, clandestino, clam, occulte, clanculum, tecte, furtim.

CLANG, *subst.*, clangor, crepitus, sonitus.

CLANG, *to*, clangere, crepare, crepitare, sonare.

CLANK, *subst.*, crepitus, compedum tintinnus.

CLANK, *to*, crepitare, crepitum dare, tintinnare.

CLAP, *subst.* (blow), ictus, colapsum, plaga; (noise), crepitus, sonitus, strepitus; (act of applause), plausus, collisse manus; a clap of thunder, fragor caeli, tonitru; an afterclap, quod post sponsonem postulat; at one clap, uno ictu, una vice.

CLAP, *to*, v. n. (strike together), collidere; (strike one's hands together), plaudere; plausum dare; (make a noise), crepare, strepere, crepitum or strepitum edere; *to c.* in, irrurere; v. a. (strike), ferire, pulsare, verberare; (applaud), applaudere alicui, approbare aliquid; *to c.* the wings, alas quatere cum clangore, alis plaudere; *to c.* a ladder against a wall, scalam muro applicare or apponere; *to c.* chains upon a person, catenas alicui injicere; *to c.* a guard upon one, custodes alicui addere, indere; *to c.* a plaster on a wound, vulneri cataplasma imponere; *to c.* a man into prison, aliquid in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; *to c.* spurs to one's horse, equo calcaria addere or subdere, equum calcariis concitare; *to c.* a writ on one's back, alicui dicam impingere, litem intendere; *to c.* a lock on a door, seram foribus attingere; *to c.* one's hand on a person, aliquid prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere; *to c.* one's hand on a place, manum ad locum aliquid apponere; *to c.* down, deprimere, deponere; *to c.* in, immittere; *to c.* on the sails, vela dare, pandere, solvere; *to c.* under, subdere, subjicere; *to c.* up a bargain, cum aliquo pacisci, pactum consummare or conficere; *to c.* up a peace, pacem cum aliquo facere; *to c.* up together, in fasciculum compingere, complicare, colligere, cogere; *to c.* the door in one's face, fores alicui obijicere.

CLAPPER, *subst.* (one who claps his hands), plausor, applausor; (rattle), crepitaculum, crotalum, sistrum; (tongue of a bell), campanae pistillum, tintinnabuli malleus, nola ferrea clava; the c. of a door, ostii malleus; a c. of cones, vivarium, loculamentum; the c. of a mill, crepitaculum molare.

CLARET, *subst.*, vinum rubellum or rubrum.

CLARIFICATION, *subst.*, defaecatio desumptio.

CLEAN.

CLARIFY, *to*, v. a., clarum reddere; defaecare; desumpere; v. n., clarum fieri, clarescere.

CLARION, *subst.*, tuba argutula, argutior, or argutioris soni.

CLARIONET, *subst.*, tibia argutior.

CLARY, *subst.* (herb), horminum.

CLASH, *to*, v. a. (strike together), collidere; v. n. (beat against), allidere, illidere, collidere; inter se collidi; (disagree), discrepare, dissidere; (make a noise), clangere, clangorem edere.

CLASH, *subst.* (noisy collision), collisus, crepitus; (opposition), repugnancia; (contradiction), discrepantia.

CLASP, *subst.* (hook), fibula, spinther; little clasp, spintherulum; (embrace), amplexus, complexus; (tendril), clavicula.

CLASP, *to* (buckle), infibulare, fibula conjungere, connectere, subnectere; (grasp), prehendere, apprehendere; (embrace), amplecti, complexi; circumplecti; (embrace tenderly), amplexari; (fold about), circumplicare; *to clasp one's hands*, manus conjungere.

CLASPER, *subst.*, clavicula.

CLASS-KNIFE, *subst.*, culter, lamina in ansem retorta.

CLASS, *subst.*, classis, series, ordo; genus; *to be at the head of the c.*, classem ducere; *by c.s.*, generatim.

CLASS, *to* (classify), in classes describere; (distribute among the classes), generatim distribuere.

CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, *adj.*, optimus, praecipuus, eximius; a classical author, scriptor classicus, elegans; the classics, scriptores optimi, praecipui; optimi Latinitatis auctores; classical antiquity, antiquitas docta or eruditus.

CLASSIFICATION, *subst.*, descriptio in classes, distributio in genera.

CLASSIFY, *to*, in classes describere; generatim distribuere.

CLATTER, *to* (make a noise by knocking together), strepere, crepare, crepitare; (prattle), garrere, blaterare; (jar), altercari, litigare.

CLATTER, *subst.*, crepitus, sonitus, strepitus; (prattling), garritus.

CLAUSE, *subst.* (sentence), enuntiatio, enunciatum; sententia, clausula; (article), caput; (condition), conditio; (limitation), exceptio; *by short clauses*, caesim, incisim, membratim.

CLAVICLE, *subst.* (collar-bone), os collare, clavicula.

CLAW, *subst.* (foot with nails), uoguis, uogula; (arm of a crab), brachium.

CLAW, *to* (scratch), scabere, scalpere; alicui unguis injicere; (tear with claws), uoguis discerpere or lacere.

CLAW-FOOTED, *adj.*, multifidus.

CLAY, *subst.*, lutum; argilla; black c., terra pinguis; fine c., terra sigillaris; fuller's c., terra pinguis, cinolia terra; potter's c., argilla, creta figuraris; of c., fictilis, figlinus; *to become c.*, lutescere; full of c., lutosus; full of white c., argillosus.

CLAY, *to* (cover with clay), delutare, luto or argilla oblinere.

CLAYEY, *adj.*, lutosus, argillosus.

CLAY-GROUND, *subst.*, terra lutea.

CLAYISH, *adj.*, argillaceus, luteus.

CLAY-PIT, *subst.*, locus ex quo argilla effoditur, fargilletum.

CLEAN, *adj.* (free from dirt), purus, mundus; (neat), nitidus, tersus, politus, expolitus, elegans;

(*chaste*), castus, pudicus, sanctus; (*guiltless*), integer, inans, probus; a *c. heart*, mens conscia recti.

CLEAN, *adv.*, prorsus, plane, funditus, omnino.
CLEAN, CLEANSE, *to* (make clean), mundare, purgare, purum ar mundum facere; (*wash*), eluere, ablucere; (*wipe*), tergere, detergere, extergere; (*sweep*), verrere, evertere; (*expiate*), expiare; (*purify by sacrifice*), lustrare, februare; *to clean from drugs*, delibere.

CLEANLINESS, *subst.*, munditia, mundities.
CLEANLY, *adj.*, purus, mundus; *adv.*, pure, munde, munditer.

CLEANNES, *subst.* (*neatness*), munditia, mundities; (*purity*), castitas, castimonia, sanctitas, sanctimonia; (*innocence*), innocencia, integritas; (*correctness*), elegantia, politura, nitor.

CLEANSE, *to*. See CLEAN, *to*.

CLEANSER, *subst.*, qui or quæ emuodot or purgat.

CLEANSING, *subst.*, purgatio, eblutio; *cleansings*, purgamenta.

CLÉAR, *adj.* (*loud, distinct*), clarus, canorus, sonorus, acutus; (*articulate*), explanabilis; *c. utterance*, os planum or explanatum; (*bright*), clarus, lucidus, pellucidus, perspicuus, limpidus; illustris, atidus, nitens; (*fair*), serenus; (*clean*), purus, mundus, merus; (*cheerful*), lætus, hilaris; (*evident*), perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; (*witnessed*), testatus; (*known*), notus, cognitus; (*intelligible*), planus; (*exact*), expressus; (*well-ordered*), distinctus; (*sharp*), acutus, acer; perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus; (*free*), liber, solutus; (*unimpaired*), integer, intactus, inviolatus, invulneratus, incorruptus, lœcolumis, salvus, sospes; (*innocent*), innocens, inans; purus, castus, integer, sanctus; (*impartial*), integer, incorruptus, æquus; (*open*), patens, apertus; parus; expeditus, facilis; (*full, entire*), solidus, plenus, totus; a *c. voice*, vox clara or splendida; a *c. sky*, serenum, serenitas, sudum; *still and c. weather*, tranquilla serenitas; *it becomes c.*, dissere nascit; *c. water*, aqua limpida; *c. wine*, vinum merum; *it is c.*, est perspicuum, planum, manifestum; *apparet, ia aperto* se, lucet, liquet; *c. marks of crime*, expressa sceleris vestigia; a *c. description*, dilucida descriptio; a *c. head*, ingenium acutum, acere; acies mentis, acumeo ingenii; *c. of debt*, *ver*: alieno vacuus; *to get c. of a thing*, se ex aliqua re explicare, expedit; *to come off c.*, vivum, salvum, integrum evadere; a *c. conscience*, conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; *with a c. conscience*, bona mente, bono animo, salva fide; *to make a c. way*, viam sibi aperire; *to give a thing c. course*, rem non impedit.

CLEAR, *adv.*, prorsus, omnino.
CLEAR, *to* (make clear), purificare, expurgare, collustrare; (*make bright*), polire, expolire; (*acquit*), absolvere, diluere; (*free*), liberare, exolvere, eximere re; (*extricate*), expedit, extrahere, eripere ex re; (*open*), aperire, patefacere; (*empty*), vacuum facere, purgare; *to c. away*, tollere, amovere, removere, amoliri; *to c. up*, exhilarare, explicare; illustrare, explanare; solve, resolvere; enodare; *to c. one from a charge*, aliquem crimine eximere, absolvere; *to c. one from disgrace*, aliquem infamia levare; *to c. one's self of a charge*, criminationem dissolvere, crimen diluere; *to c. one's self to one*, se purgare alicui, satisfacere alicui; *to c. money*, solidam sibi pecuniam facere; *to c. a ship*, portorium dare or solvere; *c. the way!* date locum! cedit!

CLEARANCE, *subst.*, sygrapha vectigalis soluti.

CLEARNESS, *subst.* (*in sound or sight*), claritas; (*brightness*), splendor, nitor; (*plainness*), perspicuitas; (*purity*), puritas; (*from fault*), innocencia, integritas; *c. of the weather*, cœli serenitas.

CLEAVE, *to* (*stick to*), adhærere, inhærere rei, adhærere ad, inhærere in; *to c. to one*, sequi, sectari aliquem; *to c. together*, inter se cohærere or cohærere.

CLEAVE, *to* (*split*), *v. u.*, fiodere, diffudere; *v. n.*, findi, diffindi, dividi.

CLEAVER, *subst.* (*knife*), culter.

CLEFT, *subst.*, fissura, fissum, rima; *to get a cleft*, rimam agere, delibere.

CLEMENCY, *subst.*, clementia, lenitas, mansuetudo, animus lenis; misericordia.

CLEMENT, *adj.*, clemens, mitis, mansuetus, lenis; misericors.

CLENCH, *to*, contrahere.

CLERGY, *subst.*, clericus, clericus, ecclesiastici; *of the clergy*, sacerdotalis, ministerialis, fclericialis.

CLERGYMAN, *subst.*, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacerorum antistes.

CLERICAL, *adj.*, ecclesiasticus.

CLERK, *subst.* (*clergyman*), clericus, sacerdos; (*scholar*), vir doctus, homo eruditus; homo literatus, litterator; (*writer, secretary*), scriba, librarius; qui est alicui ab epistulis; (*accountant*), rationarius, qui est alicui a rationibus.

CLERKSHIP, *subst.*, fclericatus.

CLEVER, *adj.* (*fit*), bonus; idoneus; (*dexterous*), dexter, agilis, expeditus; (*skillful*), ingeniosus, solers, callidus.

CLEVERNESS, *subst.* (*dexterity*), habitus, habitus, ars, usus rei, exercitatio; (*skill*), ingenii dexteritas, rei peritia.

CLEW, *subst.* (*of thread*), glomus; (*of a sail*), pes veli, extremus veli singulus.

CLICK, *to*, crepitare, tinoire.

CLIENT, *subst.*, cliens.

CLIENTSHIP, *subst.*, clientela.

CLIFF, *subst.*, rupes, petra, scopulus.

CLIMACTERIC, CLIMACTERICAL, *adj.*, climactericus; *climacteric years*, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis humane.

CLIMATE, *subst.*, clima, cœlum, regio; a temperate climate, cœli temperies, regio temperata; a warm climate, ær calidus.

CLIMAX, *subst.*, gradatio.

CLIMB, *to*, *v. n.*, niti, eviti in; *v. a.*, scandere, ascendere, conscendere; *to c. up into*, inscendere; *to c. up a tree*, arborem conscendere; *hard to c. up*, præruptus, inascensus; *to c. over*, transcendere, superare; *what may be climbed*, scansilia.

CLIMBER, *subst.*, qui conscendit.

CLIMBING, *subst.*, consensio; a climbing up into, ascensio.

CLIME, *subst.*, regio, ora, plaga cœli; tractus.

CLINCH, *to* (*hold with the claw*), prehendere, apprehendere, manu tenere; (*form into a claw*), contrahere; *to clinch the fist*, manum comprimere pugnamque facere; *to clinch a nail*, clavum recurvare; (*confirm*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire.

CLINCHER, *subst.* (*cramp*), uncus; (*small sea-vessel*), navigium.

CLING, *to* (*hang upon*), adhærere, inhærere; amplecti, complexi; adhærere; (*hold*), tenere, fovère; *to cling together*, cohærere.

CLINGY, *adj.*, viscosus, glutinosus.

CLINICAL, *adj.*, clinicus.

CLINK, *to*, crepare, crepitare, tinnire.

CLINK, CLINKING, *subst.*, crepitus, tinnitus.

CLIP, *to* (*shear*), tondere, detondere, attondere; (*cut off*), adscindere, reseccare, præcidere; (*reduce, lessen*), minuire, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere aliquid de aliqua re; *to clip one's wings*, pennas alicui incidere, intercidere, cistas tondere; *to clip trees*, arbores putare, amputare, tondere; *to clip coin*, nummos circumcidere; *to clip words*, litteras, syllabas opprimere, male pronunciare.

CLIPPER, *subst.*, tonsor; *clipper of money*, qui nummos accidit.

CLOAK, *subst.* (*outer garment*), pallium, pænula, lacerna, abolla, gausapa, ssgum, paludamentum; *little cloak*, palliolium, sagulum; (*cover, concealment*), velamentum, tegumentum, obtentus; præscriptio, titulus, species, color.

CLOAK, *to* (*put on a cloak*), amicire or vestire pallio, pallium induere; (*cover, disguise*), velare, dissimulare, involucris tegere, quasi velis obtendere, tegere, occultare, colorare.

CLOCK, *subst.* (*time-piece*), horologium; (*symbol*), horologium solarium; *water-clock*, clepsydra; (*hours, time*), horæ; *what o'clock is it?* quota est hora?

CLOD, *subst.* (*lump of earth*), gleba, globus, massæ; *little clod*, glebula, globulus, massula; *great clod*, moles; (*dull fellow*), stipes, caudex, vervex; *a clod of blood*, sanguinis grumus.

CLOD, *to* (*grow cloddy*), grumescere, coagulari.

CLODDY, *adj.*, glebosus.

CLOG, *subst.* (*log*), caudex; (*hindrance*), impedimentum, mora, onus, molestia; (*overshoes*), tegumenta calceorum; (*wooden shoes*), sculponeæ, soleæ ligneæ, calones.

CLOG, *to* (*hinder*), impedire, præpedire, morari, remorari, tardare, retardare; obstruere; (*load*), gravare, onerare, obruere; *to clog the stomach*, vino ciboque se gravare, se ingurgitare.

CLOISTER, *subst.*, cœnobium, monasterium; (*peristyle*), peristylum, porticus.

CLOISTER, *to*, in monasterium includere, concludere, detrudere; *cloistered*, in monasterio additus; *cloistered up*, claustris septus.

CLOSE, *adj.* (*shut*), clausus, occultus; (*narrow*), artus, angustus, contractus; (*intimate*), intimus; (*light*), strictus; (*attentive*), acer, attentus; (*thick*), crassus, densus, spissus, confertus; solidus, firmus; (*conscise*), pressus, concisus, circumcisus; accuratus; subtilis; (*reserved*), tacitus, taciturnus; (*secret*), occultus, tectus; (*concealed*), abditus, reconditus; (*retired*), solitarius, solus; (*niggardly*), percus, tenax, sordidus; *to pay c. attention*, diligenter attendere, adesse animo; *a c. copy*, exemplum accurate descriptum; *c. air*, sër gravis; *a c. fight*, certamen cominus concertum; *a c. contest*, acre prælium.

CLOSE, *subst.* (*enclosure*), septum, conceptum; cohors, chors; (*pause*), intermissio; (*conclusion*), conclusio, finis, exitus; extrema pars; clausula; peroratio, epilogus; *at the c. of the speech*, in extrema oratione; *at the c. of the year*, anno exeunte; *to bring to a c.*, ad finem adducere.

CLOSE, *to*, v. a. (*shut*), claudere, operire; (*conclude*), concludere, absolvere; (*end*), finire; (*bring about*), ad finem perducere, facere, conficere, perficere, consummare; v. n., finire, finem habere or capere, exitum habere, desinere; *to c. one's eyes*, condivere ad aliquid; *to c. up the ranks*, densare or

dines; *to c. up*, concludere, obsignare; *to c. with one in fight*, armis congregari cum aliquo; *to c. in*, cingere, claudere, circumdare; *night closes in*, nox appetit, advesperascit; *to c. with one*, in alcijs partes transire; *to c. with a thing*, accedere ad aliquid.

CLOSELY, *adv.* (*narrowly*), anguste, arte; (*firmly*), firme, firmiter; (*attentively*), acrius, acerrime, diligenter; (*niggardly*), parce, exigue, maligne, (*thickly*), dense, solide, compressæ, confertum; (*nicely*), accurate, subtiliter; (*hand to hand*), cominus; (*hotly*), acriter; (*constantly*), assidue; (*secretly*), occulte, tecte, intacte, clam; (*near*), prope, in propinquo; (*verbally*), ad verbum, totidem verbis; *close by*, prope, secundum, ad, propter, juxta.

CLOSENESS, *subst.* (*state of being shut*), clausura; (*narrowness*), angustia, contractio; (*thickness*), densitas, spissitudo, soliditas; (*nearness*), propinquitas, continitas; (*secrecy, privacy*), natura recondita, taciturnitas, silentium; (*reservedness*), circumspectio, consideratio; (*caution*), cautio; (*niggardliness*), tenacitas, parsimonia, malignitas, surdes; (*close connection*), conjunctio.

CLOSET, *subst.* (*small room*), conclave; (*store-room*), cella penaria; (*close*), septum; (*press*), armarium; (*study*), museum.

CLOSET, *to*, claudere, concludere; in cubiculum secretius recipere; in conclavi includere.

CLOSING, *subst.* (*concluding*), conclusio; *closing in*, inclusio; *closing together*, conjunctio.

CLOT, *to*, concrecere, coagulare; *hair clotted with blood*, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, *subst.* (*woven stuff*), textum; (*piece of linen*), linteum, pannus linteus; (*convass*), cannabium; (*woollen stuff*), pannus, laneum textile; (*dress*), panni, vestitus; *cotton c.*, pannus xylinus, bombycinus, byssinus; *haircloth*, cilicium; *c. of gold*, pannus suro intextus; *table-c.*, mappa; *to lay the c.*, mensam linteæ sternere; *to sell c.*, pannos vendere; *c. of arras*, tapes, tapetum; *a horse-c.*, equi stragulum.

CLOTHE, *to*, vestire, amicire, vestitum dare or præbere; alicui vestem induere, aliquam vestem induere; *she clothes herself neatly*, eleganter sibi vestes aptat; *to be clothed or clad*, vestiri, emiciri, veste indui.

CLOTHES, *subst. pl.*, vestis, vestimenta, indumenta, tegumenta corporis; vestitus, amictus, cultus, habitus; *bed-c.*, stragulum, vestis stragula, torale; *linen c.*, linteæ vestimenta; *to put on c.*, induere sibi vestem, induere se veste, indui veste; *to change one's c.*, vestem mutare; *to mend one's c.*, vestem resarcire; *to have on new c.*, recenti veste indutum esse; *old fashioned c.*, vestitus obsoletus; *to sell old c.*, vestes tritas, obsoletas venditare; *a trunk for c.*, arca vestiaria.

CLOTHIER, *subst.*, panni epifex; vestiarius.

CLOTHING, *subst.*, vestis, vestitus, vestimentum (*making of cloth*), lanificium.

CLOTTED, *adj.*, concretus, coagulatus.

CLOTTER, *to*, concrecere, grumescere, coagulari.

CLOTTING, *subst.*, concretio.

CLOUD, *subst.* (*vapors*), nubes, nubilum; *little c.*, nubecula, nebula; (*great mass*), vis magna, silva; (*stains in stones*), nubila, undæ; *a c. of dust*, nubes pulveris; *a c. of cavalry*, nubes equitum; *to fall from the c.s.*, de cœlo delabi; *to be under a c.*, fortuna duriorie confictari; *c.s. in painting*, nubila, *pl.*; *to soar into the c.s.*, nubes et inania captare.

CLOUD.

CLOUD, *to, v. a.* (*darken with clouds*), nubilis obdecere, obscureare, obnubilare; *fig.*, tegere; *v. n.* (*grow cloudy*), nubillare, nube tegi, obscureari.

CLOUD-CAPT, *adj.*, caput inter nubila condens. CLOUDED, *adj.*, nubilis, obnubilus, prænubilus; (*of gems*), nubilus, nubilans, undatus, udelatus; *a clouded brow*, frons contracta, nubila; *a head clouded with wine*, caput vino percussum.

CLOUDINESS, *subst.*, tempestas nubila.

CLOUDLESS, *adj.*, nubibus vacuus, serenus.

CLOUDY, *adj.*, nubilus, obnubilus; obscureus; somewhat *c.*, subnubilus; (*not clear*), turbidus, fœculentus; *c. with wrath*, nubilus ira; *a c. countenance*, vultus nubilus; *c. weather*, cœlum nubilum.

CLOUGH, *subst.* (*cleft, glen*), convallis; (*in commerce, an allowance in weight*), deductio 2 librarum in 300.

CLOVE, *subst.*, caryophyllum; (*of garlic*), allii nucleus or spica; (*of cheese*), casei 8 libras; (*of wood*), lsnæ 7 libras; *clove-gilliflowers*, dianthus caryophyllus (L.).

CLOVEN, *adj.*, fissus, bisulcus; *cloven-footed*, bifidus, bisulcus.

CLOVER, *subst.*, trifolium; *c. grass*, trifolium pratense; *a c. field*, ager trifolio consitas; *to live in c.*, laute vivere, in rosa vivere.

CLOWN, *subst.* (*rustic*), agricola, colonus; homo rusticus, rusticus, agrestis; (*clown*), homo agrestis, iurbanus, incultus; *a very clown*, merum rus; *to play the clown*, iurbane se gerere.

CLOWNISH, *adj.*, agrestis, rusticus, rudis, incultus, iurbanus; somewhat *c.*, subrusticus, subagrestis.

CLOWNISHNESS, *subst.*, rusticitas; mores inculti, rustici; (*brutishness*), feritas.

CLOY, *to*, satiare, exsatiare, saturare, exsaturare, ad nauseam explere; *to cloy one's self*, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare.

CLOYING, CLOYMENT, *subst.*, saturatio, satietas, fastidium, tædium.

CLUB, *subst.* (*heavy stick*), clava, fustis, baculus; (*one of the suits at cards*), trifolium; (*company*), circulus, compotatio, symposium; (*share of a reckoning*), symbola, collecta; *bearing a club*, claviger.

CLUB, *to* (*league together*), societatem coire, conspirare; (*contribute*), conferre in alqd, symbolam conferre.

CLUB-FOOTED, *adj.*, securus, talis pravis or exstantibus.

CLUB-LAW, *subst.*, ius inter compotores sanctum; (*for fighting*), fustuarium.

CLUCK, *to*, glocire, glocitare.

CLUMP, *subst.* (*shapeless piece of wood*), caudex; (*bunch of trees*), arbores condensæ, locus arboribus condensus.

CLUMSILY, *adv.*, infæcte, incompositè; iurbane, rustice; inepte, incommode; inscite; crassa or pingui Minerva.

CLUMSINESS, *subst.* (*unwieldy vastness*), inhabilis moles corporis; (*awkwardness*), rusticitas, iurbanitas, mores rustici, iurbani; gravitas linguæ, duritas.

CLUMSY, *adj.*, inhabilis, dexteritatis expertus; vastus; inscite factus; agrestis, rusticus, iurbanus, rudis, inscitus; gravis, durus, incompositus.

CLUSTER, *subst.* (*bunch*), racemus, corymbus; *c. of grapes*, uva; (*heap*), acervus, cumulus; (*body of men*), coena, turba, multitudo; *c. of bees*, examen; *little c.*, racemulus; *full of c.s.*, racemosus.

CLUSTER, *to*, uvas, racemos ferre; uvas, race-

COAT.

mos facere; (*of men*), congregari, in unum conglorari; *the clustering vine*, vitis uvifera, racemifera.

CLUTCH, *subst.* (*claw*), unguis; (*hand*), manus; *to fall into one's c.s.*, in manus or sub potestatem alcijs venire; *to keep out of one's c.s.*, sibi ab alqo cavere; *to keep under one's c.s.*, in manibus habere.

CLUTCH, *to* (*farm into a c.*), one's fist, pugnum contrahere or comprimere; (*seize*), prehendere, manu apprehendere, alicui manus adhibere or injicere.

CLUTTER, *subst.*, turba, tumultus, motus, seditio. CLUTTER TOGETHER, *to*, confertim or frequentes concurrere.

CLYSTER, *subst.*, clyster; *to give a c.*, clysterem applicare; *to take a c.*, clysterem purgari.

COACERVATE, *to*, coacervare.

COACERVATION, *subst.*, coacervatio.

COACH, *subst.*, currus, rheda, carruca, pilentum; *hackney-c.*, rheda meritoria; *to ride in a c.*, curru vehi.

COACH-HORSE, *subst.*, equus rhedarius, carrucarius.

COACHMAN, *subst.*, rhedarius, carrucarius, auriga.

COADJUTOR, *subst.*, collega adjuvatus; episcopus designatus.

COAGULATE, *to, v. a.*, coagulare; *v. n.*, coagulari, concrecere.

COAGULATION, *subst.*, coagulatio, concretio.

COAL, *subst.* (*charcoal*), carbis; (*fossil*), carbo fossilis, lithostrax, lapis ampelitis; *a small coal*, carbunculus; *a burning coal*, pruna; *carbo candens, vivus*; *a dead coal*, carbo extinctus, emortuus, *to become coal*, carbonescere, in carbones redigi; *to reduce to coals*, in carbones redigere.

COAL-BLACK, *adj.*, anthracinus, melaneus, piccus, perniger.

COAL-FIRE, *subst.*, carbones candentes, anthracis.

COAL-FISH, *subst.*, asellus niger.

COAL-GRATE, *subst.*, crates ferrea ad carbones urendas.

COAL-MERCHANT, *subst.*, carbonarius.

COAL-MINE or COAL-PIT, *subst.*, carbonaria fodina, carbonis fodina.

COAL-TRADE, *subst.*, negotium carbonarium.

COALESCE, *to*, coalescere.

COALESCENCE, COALITION, *subst.*, junctio, conenctio, colligatio, confusio; (*league*), foedus, societas.

COARSE, *adj.* (*gross*), crassus; (*raw*), rudis, imperitus, inscitus; (*uncivil*), iurbanus, rusticus, agrestis; (*mean, vile*), vulgaris, quotidianus, vilis; (*humilis, illiberalis*; *c. meal*, farina crassa; *c. bread*, panis secundarius; *c. sand*, sabulo, saburra; *a c. jest*, joens illiberalis; *c. language*, sermo ex triviiis arceptus.

COARSENESS, *subst.*, crassitudo; rusticitas, iurbanitas, mores inculti; inconcininitas.

COAST, *subst.*, ora, tractus, litus; *situated on the coast*, maritimus.

COAST, *to* (*along the shore*), oram legere, circumnavigare.

COASTER, *subst.*, navis oraria.

COAT, *subst.*, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum, smiculum, tunica; (*overcoat*), abolla, gamsapa; *wool-coat*, interula, subacuala, colubium; *a coat with sleeves*, tunica manicata; *a coat of mail*, lorica; *a coat of arms*, insigne gentilitium; (*skin*), cutis, corium; (*membrana*, tunica; (*varnish*), circumlitiu.

COAT.

COAT, *to* (put on a coat), tunicam induere, veste induere; (cover), inducere, illincere, circumlinere.

COAX, *to*, adblandiri, verbis blandis lenire, permulcere; alicui blandiri.

COB. *subst.* (sea snail), larus.

COBBLE, *to*, sarcire, resarcire; inscienter facere or reficere.

COBBLER, *subst.*, sutor veteramentarius; imperitus artifex; (any clumsy workman), cerdo; a cobbler's shop, sutrina, sutrinum.

COBWEB, *subst.*, aranæa tela, texta aranea; full of cobwebs, araneus.

COCHINEAL, *subst.*, coccus, coccum, granum infectorium.

COCK, *subst.* (male of small birds), mas; (male of the hen), gallus, gallus gallinaceus; game-c., gallus pugnax; young c., pullus gallinaceus; turkey-c., gallus Indicus; c.-crowing, galli cantus; c. fight, pugna or certamen galorum; c.'s comb, galli crista; c.'s spur, galli calcar; c.'s wattle, galli palear; weather-c., ventorum index; c. of the wood, urogallus; the c. of a dial, gnomon; (notch) of an arrow, crena; the c. of a gun, retinaculum pyritæ; the c. of a pipe or cask, siphon, epistomium; a c. of hay, fœni meta, fœnile; a c.-loft, garret, tegulus proxima contiguatio.

COCK, *to*, v. a. (set erect), attollere, erigere; *to* c. the hat, causiam erigere; *to* c. the ears, aures erigere, urrigere; *to* c. a gun, retinaculum erigere; *to* c. hay, fœnum in metas extrudere; v. n. (strut), magnifice incedere.

COCKADE, *subst.*, insigne pilei; insigne militare.

COCKATRICE, *subst.*, basiliscus, serpens regulus.

COCK-BOAT, *subst.*, scapha.

COCK-BRAINED, *adj.*, temerarius.

COCK-CROWING, *subst.*, gallicinium.

COCKER, *to*, alicui indulgere, alqm mollire, emollire, effeminare.

COCKREEL, *subst.*, galli pullus.

COCKET, *subst.*, schedula mercatoria testans vectigal persolutum.

COCKLE, *subst.* (herb), zizania, lolium, rhœas; (fish), cochlea, concha marina, conchylium marinum.

COCKLE, *to*, corrugari.

COCKNEY, *subst.*, delicatulus puellus oppidanus.

COCK-PIT, *subst.*, galli pugnatorium, cavea.

COCK SURE, *adj.*, fidicus, confidens, certus.

COCKSWAIN, *subst.*, cymbæ præfectus.

COCK-WEED, *subst.*, piperitis.

COCOA, *subst.*, cocos, nux Indica; cocoa-tree, cocos uucifera (L.)

COD, *subst.* (fish), asellus, aniscus, capito, gadus; (husk), lolliculus, valvulus, siliqua.

CODD, *subst.* (book), codex; (book of the civil law), codex or corpus juris, leges scriptæ.

CODICIL, *subst.*, codicillus.

CODING, *subst.*, malum ad equeandum aptum.

COEFFICIENT, *adj.*, simul efficiens, incoefficientis.

COEQUAL, *adj.*, ejusdem qualitatis, æqualis.

COEQUALITY, *subst.*, eadem qualitas, æqualitas.

COERCE, *to*, coercere, circumscribere.

COERCION, *subst.*, coercitio, vis; pœna.

COERCIVE, *adj.*, coercens; c. power, coercitio.

COESSENTIAL, *adj.*, ejusdem essentia.

COETANEOUS, *adj.*, ejusdem ætatis, coætateus.

COETERNAL, *adj.*, pariter æternus.

COEVAL, *adj.*, ejusdem ævi, coævus.

COIN.

COEXIST, *to*, simul esse or fieri, eodem tempore esse.

COEXISTENT, *adj.*, simul existens.

COFFEE, *subst.* (the tree), coffea (L.); (the grains), fabæ coffea; (the drink), coffea, potus coffea.

COFFEE-HOUSE, *subst.*, capuona.

COFFEE-MILL, *subst.*, fistula serrata.

COFFEE-POT, *subst.*, birnula coffea.

COFFER, *subst.*, arca, capsula; little c., capula.

COFFERER, *subst.*, dispensator, tæriarius.

COFFIN, *subst.*, arca, loculus, sandapila.

COFFIN, *to*, in arca or loculo ponere.

COFFIN-MAKER, *subst.*, faber locularius or sandapilarius.

COG, *to*, v. a. (flatter), alqm adulari, alicui blandiri, assentiri; v. n. (lie), mentiri; *to* get by cogging, eblandiri.

COG, *subst.*, rotæ dens, denticulus.

COGENCY, *subst.*, efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas, vis; gravitas.

COGENT, *adj.*, efficax, valens, potens; firmus, gravis; a cogent remedy, præsens remedium.

COGGER, *subst.*, adulator, palpator.

COGGING, *subst.*, adulatio, palpatio.

COGNATION, *subst.*, cogitatio.

COGNATION, *subst.*, cognitio, affinitas.

COGNIZABLE, *adj.*, obnoxius; cognizable by the senses, quod sensibus percipi potest, sensitiolis.

COGNIZANCE, *subst.*, cognitio, intelligentia, notitia; *to* have cognizance of, cognoscere, sentire, videre; *to* take cognizance of, de re cognoscere, alcjs rei rationem habere.

COG-WHEEL, *subst.*, rota dentibus instructa, rota dentata or denticulata.

COHABIT, *to*, simul habitare, in eadem domo habitare, contubernales esse; *to* cohabit with one, cum aliquo habitare.

COHER, COHEIRESS, *subst.*, cohæres.

COHERE, *to*, cohærere, cohærescere, inter se connexos esse.

COHERENCE, *subst.*, cohærentia; contextus; perpetuus; conjunctio.

COHERENT, *adj.*, cohærens; contextus; continuus, perpetuus, contiguus; aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consentaneus; conjunctus.

COHESION, *subst.* Same as Coherence.

COHESIVE, *adj.*, cohærens; cohesive power, vis cohærendi.

COHOBATION, *subst.*, iterata destillatio.

COHORT, *subst.*, cohors.

COIF, *subst.*, capillare, mitra, mitella, calantica.

COIFED, *adj.*, redimita caput mitella.

COIL, *subst.* (noise), strepitus, tumultus; (rope wound into a ring), rudens complicatus; coil of a snake, spiræ.

COIL, *to*, v. n. (make noise), strepere, risari, tumultuari, turbas ciere; (wind) a rope, complicare rudentem, glomerare, in spiram contorquere.

COIN, *subst.* (stamp), forma; (piece of money), nummus; (money), nummi, pecunia; small coin, nummulus or nummuli; base coin, nummi adalterini; current coin, bona et legalis moneta; silver coin, argentum signatum; *to* strike base coin, pecunias vitare; *to* clip the coin, nummos accidere; *to* pay in Roman coin, ad denarium solvere; *to* pay in the same coin, par pari referre.

COIN, *to* (strike), cudere, ferire, percutere; (stamp), signare; (invent, forge), fingere, confin-

COINAGE.

gere, comminisci; *to coin again*, recudere; *to coin more*, accudere; *to coin new words*, verba fabricari.

COINAGE, *subst.* (*coining*), monetæ percussio, cusio monetalis; res nummaria; (*coin*), nummi; (*the expense of coining*), impendia monetæ; *fig.*, fictio, confictio; res ficta, commentum.

COINCIDE, *to* (*fall upon the same point*), in idem tempus incidere; in unum locum or in unum venire; (*agree*), consentire, congruere, convenire, constare.

COINCIDENCE, *subst.*, concursio, concursus; consensus, consensio, concertus, convenientia.

COINCIDENT, *adj.*, quæ eodem tempore fiunt, quæ eundem locum tenent; congruens, conveniens, consentiens.

COINER, *subst.*, nummi cusor, monetæ opifex, monetarius; (*counterfeiter*), pecuniæ vitiator; (*inventor*), inventor, auctor.

COITION, *subst.*, coitus, copulatio.

COKE, *subst.*, carbo fossilis ad prunam fumo vacuum exustus.

COLANDELT, *subst.*, colum.

COLD, *adj.* (*cool*), frigidus, gelidus; (*child*), algidus, algens; (*frigid*), languidus, lentus, tardus, segnis, incers, remissus, frigidus; *very cold*, perfrigidus, præfrigidus, prægelidus; *somewhat cold*, frigidulus, subfrigidus; *to take a cold bath*, frigida (*sc. aqua*) lavari; *to become cold*, frigescere, refrigerescere, refrigerari; languescere; *it grows cold*, frigus ingruit; *it grows colder*, frigus iogravescit; *to make cold*, refrigerare; *in cold blood*, animo tranquillo or bene composito, consulto.

COLD, *subst.*, frigus, algor, gelu; *severe cold*, vis frigoris, vis hiemalis; *a cold*, gravado; *to be troubled with a cold*, gravidine laborare; *shaking for cold*, frigore horrens; *to take or catch cold*, perfrigescere, frigus contrahere, frigore affici, gravadinem contrahere.

COLDISH, *adj.*, tepidus.

COLDNESS, *subst.*, frigus, algor; pectus lentum, lentitudo; languor; animus frigidus; irreverentia, negligentia.

COLE, COLE-WORT, *subst.*, brassica, olua, caulia.

COLIC, *adj.*, colicus; *subst.*, colicus dolor, colon; tormina, strophus.

COLLAPSE, *to*, collabi.

COLLAR, *subst.*, collare, capistrum; *a dog's c.*, millum, mellum, mælium; *a horse's c.*, helcium; *the c. of a garment*, collare; *an iron c. for offenders*, columbar, numella; *a c. of brawn*, caro aprugosa convoluta.

COLLAR, *to*, alqm collo prehendere; collum alicui torquere, alqm obtorto collo trahere.

COLLATE, *to* (*compare*), comparare, conferre, examinare; (*bestow*), dare, deferre.

COLLATERAL, *adj.*, ejusdem lateris, adjunctus, adjvans, fcollateralis.

COLLATION, *subst.* (*comparison*), collatio, comparatio, examinatio; (*bestowal*), munus alicui delatum, muneris delatio; (*light repast*), cœnula, gustatio, merenda.

COLLATOR, *subst.*, collator.

COLLEAGUE, *subst.*, collega, consors, socius.

COLLEAGUESHIP, *subst.*, collegium.

COLLECT, *subst.* (*short prayer*), collecta.

COLLECT, *to*, v. a. (*gather*), legere, colligere, conquirere, conserere, coacervare; exigere; (*infer*, *conclude*), concludere, cogere; efficere, colligere;

COLOR.

v. n. (*assemble*), cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire; confluere, frequentes convenire.

COLLECTED, *adj.* (*gathered*), collectus; (*calm*), impavidus, tranquillus.

COLLECTION, *subst.* (*gathering*), lectio, collectio, conquisitio; (*things gathered*), collatio, thessaurus; (*assembly*), conventus, circulus, globus; (*body*), corpus, summa; *collections*, collectanea, excerpta, collecta, commentarii.

COLLECTIVE, *adj.*, universua, cunctus, omnis; fcollectivus.

COLLECTIVELY, *adv.*, in universum, simul, fcollective.

COLLECTOR, *subst.* (*gatherer*), collector; (*tax-gatherer*), exactor, coactor.

COLLEGE, *subst.* (*society*), collegium, fraternitas, corpus, sodalitas, societas; (*academical institution*), gymnasium litterarium, acadcmia.

COLLEGIAN, *subst.*, ejusdem collegii socius, academicus, civis academicus.

COLLEGIATE, *adj.* and *subst.*, academicus.

COLLET, *subst.* (*of a ring*), annuli pala.

COLLIER, *subst.*, carbonarius.

COLLIERY, *subst.* (*coal-pit*), fodina carbonaria; (*coal-trade*), mercatus carbonarius.

COLLIGATION, *subst.*, colligatio.

COLLIQUATE, *to*, colliquare, resolvere.

COLLIQUATION, *subst.*, colliquatio, solutio.

COLLISION, *subst.*, collisio.

COLLOCATION, *subst.*, collocatio.

COLLOP, *subst.*, caruncula, carnis frustum, ofula, buccæ; *collops*, lardum concisum et frixum.

COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE, sermo communis, sermo quotidianus.

COLLOQUY, *subst.*, colloquium, collocutio, confabulatio, sermo.

COLLUSION, *subst.*, collusio; *to have c. with one*, colludere cum alio; *by c.*, fallaciter, fieve, fraudulenter, dolo malo; *a pleader by c.*, prævaricator.

COLLUSIVE, COLLUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, *adv.*, collusorie, fraudulenter, dolo malo.

COLLY, *subst.*, fuligo, nigror.

COLON, *subst.* (*stop*), puncta duo, colon; (*intestine*), colum, intestinum rectum.

COLONEL, *subst.* (*of infantry*), tribunus militum; (*of cavalry*), præfectus.

COLONIAL, *adj.*, colonicus.

COLONIST, *subst.*, colonus.

COLONIZE, *to* (*a place*), coloniam mittere in alqm locum, coloniam alqm deducere; coloniam in alqm loco constituere, collocare.

COLONIZATION, *subst.*, coloniarum in alqm locum deductio, coloniæ in alqm loco constitutio, collocatio.

COLONNADE, *subst.*, columnarum ordo or series; peristylum, porticus.

COLONY, *subst.*, colonia; (*the men*), coloni.

COLORATE, *adj.*, coloratus, colore tinctus or imbutus.

COLORATION, *subst.*, coloratio, coloris inductio; color, pigmentum, focus; colores; colorum ratio.

COLOSSUS, *subst.*, colossus, statua colossea, signum colosseum.

COLOSSAL, *adj.*, colosseus, colossicus; vastus, immanis.

COLOR, *subst.* (*hue dye*), color, tinctus; (*means of coloring*), pigmentum, color; (*pretence*), causa,

COLOR.

umbra, prætextus, præscriptio, nomen, obtentus, species; *to lose c.*, colorem amittere; *that which has lost c.*, deolor; *of divers colors*, versicolor, discolor, varius; *of the same c.*, eoncolor; *to change c.*, colorem mutare; *not to change c.*, consistere ore; *under c. of*, alejs rei nomine, simulatione, specie, per alejs rei causam or speciem; *colors (ensign)*, signum, vexillum.

COLOR, *to, v. a.* (mark with some hue or dye), colorare, colore imbuiere; colorem alicui rei inducere; tingere, inficere; (*cloak*), fucare, infucare, tegere, occultare, alqo nomine colorare; *v. n.*, (*blush*), erubescere, rubore suffundi.

COLORABLE, *adj.*, apaciosus.
 COLORING, *subst.*, coloris inductio; colores; ratio colorum; (*paint*), pigmentum, fucus.

COLORIST, *subst.*, pictor colorum peritis insignis.

COLT, *subst.* (*young horse*), pullus equinus, fpol-edrus; *horse-colt*, equulus; *mare-colt*, equula; *colt of an ass*, pullus asininus; (*young, foolish fellow*), juvenis rudis atque petulana.

COLTISH, *adj.*, pullinus.
 COLUMBARY, *subst.*, columbarium.

COLUMN, *subst.* (*pillar*), columna; *small c.*, columella; (*division of an army*), pars exercitus, ag-meo; *to march in columns*, exercitu in partes divi-sio incidere; *in three columns*, tripartito agmie.

COLURES, *subst. pl.*, coluri.
 COMA, *subst.*, lethargia.

COMATOSE, *adj.*, lethargicus, veterosus; som-niculosus.

COMB, *subst.* (*to comb with*), pecten; (*crest of a cock*), erista, juba; (*honey-c.*), favi, *pl.*; (*lady's c.*), (*herb*), pecten Veneris; *like a c.*, pectinatus; *in the manner of a c.*, pectinatus; *a tooth of a c.*, radius pectinis; *a small-toothed c.*, pecten densioribus radi-is, pecten densus; *c. for the hair*, pecten erinalis; *c.-maker*, pectinarius; *curry-c.*, strigil; *c.-brush*, ceta-ceum pectinis verriculum.

COMB, *to, pectere*; *to comb wool*, lanam pectere, carminare; *to curry-c. a horse*, equum stringere.

COMBAT, *subst.*, pugna, certamen, prælium; *single combat*, certamen singulare.

COMBAT, *to, v. n.*, pugnare, certare, contendere, decernere, micare, digladiari, præliari, prælium or pugnam facere; *to c. with words*, verbis certare, contendere; *to c. bravely*, fortiter resistere; *to c. with fortune*, cum adversa fortuna conflictari; *v. a.*, oppugnare, impugnare; contra alqd pugnare; *to c. one's opinion*, alejs opinioni repugnare; *to c. all things*, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT, *subst.*, pugnator, certator; (*soldier*), miles, armatus; (*resistler*), luctator; (*boxer*), pugil; (*gladiator*), gladiator; (*who fights with wild beasts*), venator.

COMBER, *subst.*, qui lanas carminat.
 COMBINATION, *subst.* (*union*), junctio, conjunctio, associatio, copulatio, colligatio (*connection*), societas, sodalitium; (*league*), fœdus; (*plot*), consensio, conspiratio, conjurato; *a c. of things*, res inter se junctæ, eulligatæ; *c. of misfortunes*, concursus calamitatum.

COMBINE, *to, v. a.*, jungere, conjungere, copulare, connectere, sociare, consociare; *v. n.*, jungi, conjungi, se jungere or conjungere; (*plot*), conspirare, conjurare.

COMBUSTIBLE, *adj.*, ustioni aptus or idoneus, facilis ad exardescendum, combustibilis.

COMFORTABLE.

COMBUSTION, *subst.* (*burning*), deflagratio; conflagratio; (*tumult*), tumultus, seditio, turba.

COME, *to (become)*, fieri, oriri; *how comes it that, &c.*, qui factum est, ut, &c.; (*draw near*), venire, pervenire; (*arrive*), advenire; (*approach*), accedere, appropinquare; (*return*), redire; (*hit upon*), incidere in; devenire, deferrri alqo; (*be brought*), venire, ferri, afferrri, perferri; (*c. on*), appetere; *to c. on foot*, peditem advenire; *to c. on horseback*, equo ad-vehi; *news comes*, nuncio perfertur; *news having c.*, nuncio allsto; *I am c.*, veni, adsum; *to c. to him-self*, ad se redire; *to c. to naught*, ad nihilum redigi; *to c. to be considered*, in deliberationem eadere; *it has c. to this, that, &c.*, res eo deducta est, ut, &c.; *to c. to a knowledge of*, alqd cognoscere; *time to c.*, tempus futurum; *for the time to c.*, in posterum, in posteritatem; *to c. about*, evenire, accidere; *to c. about something*, alejs rei gratia venire; *to c. again*, redire; *to c. after*, sequi; *to c. at*, pervenire ad alqd, potiri alqa re, adaccisci, consequi, assequi; *to c. back*, reverti, redire; *to c. down*, descendere; decidere; delabi; defuere; pesam ire, perire, ruere; *to c. forward*, progredi, procedere; *prodire*; *to c. in*, intro venire, introire; (*of debts*), solvi; *to c. into the house*, domum inire; *to c. within the door*, januam intrare; *to c. into a place*, loeum inire, ingredi; *to c. into danger*, in periculum venire, in discrimen incidere, periculum subire; *to c. of*, ortum, oriundum esse ab, genus deducere ab alqo; oriri ex re, proficisci a re; *to c. off*, abire, discedere; elabi, evadere; *to c. off conqueror*, superiorum, or victorem discedere, evadere; *to c. on*, procedere, progredi; accedere; adventare; proficere; crescere; *to c. out* exire, egredi, progredi; (*of a book*), edi, emitti; (*of teeth*), excidere; (*of hair*), defuere; (*of color*), fugere, decedere; (*of spots*), tolli; (*of a secret*), exire, in vulgus emacare; *to c. out with one's opinion*, sententiam suam aperire; *to c. over to a party*, in alejs partes transire; *to c. to pass*, fieri, accidere, contingere, evenire; *to c. up*, easci, emergere; *to c. up with*, assequi, consequi; *to c. upon*, iuvadere in, apprimere alqm.

COME! age! agite! come show it! ostende vero! come say! didicim!

COMEDIAN, *subst.*, comœdus, comicus, actor scenicus, mimus, comœdiarius actor, hystrio.

COMEDY, *subst.*, comœdia, fabula; *like a comedy*, comice, scenice; *a writer of comedies*, comicus.

COMELINESS, *subst.*, pulehritudo, species, venustas, dignitas, forma; decor, decencia.

COMELY, *adj.* (*graceful*), bellus, venustus, formosus; (*becoming*), decorus, decens, honestus, ingenuus; *to make comely*, decorare, ornare; *it is comely*, decet, convenit, decorum est, par est.

COMER, *subst.*, qui venit, advenit; (*guest*), hospes; *he is the last comer*, ultimus venit.

COMET, *subst.*, cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes, stella crinita.

COMFITS, *subst.*, dulcia, dulciola, bellaria; *com-fit-baker*, pistor dulciarius.

COMFORT, *subst.* (*support*), auxilium, præsidium; (*consolation*), solatium, consolatio, medicina; (*enjoyment, ease*), commoditas, hilaritas, jucunditas; *c. in pain*, solatium doloris; *c. under ills*, solatium malorum; *to yield no c.*, nihil habere consolationia; *the c. of life*, vitæ commoda; *to take c.*, bene vivere, genio indulgere; *with c.*, commode, bene, beate; (*quietly*), tranquille.

COMFORTABLE, *adj.* (*full of consolation*), con-

solatorius, solatii plenus; (*consolable*), consolabilis; (*convenient*), commodus, bonus; (*pleasant*), gratus, jucundus, suavis; (*cheerful*), hilaris.

COMFORTER, *subst.*, consolator; Psræcletus.

COMFORTLESS, *adj.* (*unconsoled*), solatii expers; (*unpleasant*), injucundus; odiosus.

COMIC, COMICAL, *adj.* (*relating to comedy*), comicus; (*laughable*), ridiculus, ridendus; (*merry*), urbanus, facetus, festivus.

COMING, *subst.*, accessio, adventus; *c. about*, circuitio; *c. away*, discessus; *c. back*, reditus; *c. against*, invasio; *c. down*, descensus; *c. forth*, egressio; *c. forward*, progressio, progressus; *c. in*, ingressus, introitus; *c.s in*, reditus, vectigal; *c. out*, egressus; *c. out of the earth*, exortus, germinatio; *c. short*, defectio, defectus; *c. to*, accessus, aditus; *c. nigh unto*, appropinquatio; *c. up*, ascensio; *c. upon suddenly*, superventus; *c. in the way*, occurus.

COMITIAL, *adj.*, comitalis.

COMMA, *subst.*, comma.

COMMAND, *subst.* (*binding*), jussus, jussum, imperium, iuperatum, præceptum, præscriptum, mandatum, edictum, decretum; (*desire*), voluntas; (*supreme authority*), summa rerum, imperium, summa imperii, potestas; *under one's c.*, alqo duce, alqis ductu; *to have the c. of an army*, exercitui præesse; *to appoint one to the c. of an army*, alqm exercitui præficere; *c. of the passions*, continentia, temperantia; *at one's c.*, juseu or auctoritate alqis, jubente alqo; *without one's c.*, injussu alqis; *to give a c.*, jubere, imperare, præcipere, edicere alqd; *to be wholly at one's c.*, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alqis; *I have a thing at c.*, alqd mihi in manu est, præsto est, promptum et paratum est, suppetit.

COMMAND, *to, v. a.* (*bid, order*), jubere, imperare, præcipere, præscribere, maadare, edicere; *v. n.* (*rule, govern*), imperium tenere, imperare, regnare, summam imperii obtinere, summæ imperii præsesse; *to c. over one*, alicui imperare, imperitare; imperio regere or tenere alqm; dominari, dominationem habere in alqm, præesse alicui; *the mind commands the body*, animus regit corpus; *to c. an army*, præesse exercitui, ducere exercitum; *to c. one's self*, sibi imperare; *to c. one's anger*, iram reprimere; *to c. one's tongue*, linguæ moderari; *to c. (overlook) a place*, superare locum, imminere alicui loco; *the hill commands the city*, collis imminet urbi.

COMMANDER, *subst.* (*bidder*), mandator; (*chief*), dux, præfectus, imperator; (*rammer*), fistuca, pavicula; *commander of the cavalry*, magister equitum.

COMMANDMENT, *subst.*, præceptum; *the ten commandments*, divina decem præcepta, decalogus.

COMMEMORATE, *to*, commemorare rem or de re; alqis memoriam celebrare.

COMMEMORATION, *subst.*, commemoratio, memoriæ alqis celebratio, mentio; *in commemoration of a thing*, in memoriam alqis rei.

COMMEMORATIVE (*of a thing*), in memoriam alqis rei instituta.

COMMENCE, *to, v. a.* (*begin*), inchoare, incipere, occipere, aggredi, ordiri, exordiri; *to c. an action against one*, actionem alicui intendere, in jus alqm trahere; *v. n.* (*become*), fieri, existere.

COMMENCEMENT, *subst.* (*beginning*), initium.

COMMEND, *to* (*recommend*), commeedare; (*praise*), commendare, laudare, collaudare, allaudare; celebrare, comprobare, plaudere; laudem alicui tribuere, dare, impertire; laudibus alqm efferre

or ornare; (*commit unto*), commendare, mandare; alqd alqia fidei committere, tradere; *to c. one's self to a person* (*send one's commitments*), alqm salutare, alqui salutem impertire or dicere, alqm salute impertire; *he commends himself very kindly to you*, tibi salutem plurimam dicit; *c. me to your father*, mea verbis patrem saluta.

COMMENDABLE, *adj.*, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, prædicandus, laudibus efferendus.

COMMENDAM, *subst.*, beneficium ecclesiasticum clerico commendatum; *to have a living in commendam*, beneficium ecclesiasticum sibi commendatum habere.

COMMENDATION, *subst.*, commendatio; (*praise*), laus, prædicatio; *letter of commendation*, litteræ commendatiæ; *commendations*, salutationes, salus; *to send commendations*, salutem alicui dicere or mittere.

COMMENDATORY, *adj.*, commendaticius.

COMMENDER, *subst.*, laudator, laudatrix.

COMMENSURABLE, *adj.*, proportione æquandus.

COMMENSURATE, *adj.*, adæquans, proportione æquans; (*equal*), par, similis.

COMMENT, COMMENTARY, *subst.*, commentarius, commentarius; scholion, annotatio; alqis rei interpretatio or explanatio; (*remark*), animadvertio; sententia.

COMMENT ON, *to*, commentari, interpretari, illustrare, enarrare, explanare, explicare, dilucidare.

COMMENTATOR, *subst.*, iuterprcs, glossographus, scholiastes.

COMMERCE, *subst.* (*traffic*), commercium, mercatura; (*intercourse*), commercium, usus, consuetudo; *commerce by letter*, commercia litterarum.

COMMERCIAL, *adj.*, ad commercium pertineas.

COMMINATION, *subst.*, comminatio, minatio.

COMMINATORY, *adj.*, comminationem continens, fcomminatorius.

COMMINUTE, *to*, comminuere.

COMMISERATE, *to*, commiserari, misereri; *I commiserate one*, miseret me alqis.

COMMISERATION, *subst.*, commiseratio, miserratio; miserericordia.

COMMISSARY, *subst.*, curator; judex delegatus; *commissary of an army*, rei frumentariæ præfectus; (*muster-master*), armorum lustrator.

COMMISSION, *subst.*, mandatum, auctoritas, delegatio; negotium.

COMMISSION, *to* (*one with a thing*), alqd alicui demandare, legare, delegare; alicui alqis rei procurandæ potestatem facere.

COMMISSIONER, *subst.*, curator, recuperator, delegatus; arbiter.

COMMIT, *to* (*do*), facere, patrare, perpetrare; (*give in trust*), committere, tradere, credere, delegare, deferre, dare, commendare; *to c. a fault*, peccare, deliquere; *to c. adultery*, adulterari, mochari; *to c. to memory*, memoriæ mandare; *to c. an office to one*, munus alicui deferre; *to c. in trust*, apud alqm deponere, alqis fidei concedere; *to c. a thing to one's discretion*, arbitrio alqis rem permittere; *to c. to prison*, in custodiam dare; *to c. to writing*, litteris mandare.

COMMITMENT or COMMITTING (*to prison*), in custodiam traditio or missio.

COMMITTEE, *subst.*, delecti, concilium delectorum, arbitrorum coösesus, curatores selecti.

COMMIX, *to*, miscere, commiscere.

COMMIXTION, COMMIXTURE, *subst.*, commixtio, admixtio.

COMMODOUS, *adj.*, commodus, sptus, utilis, opportunus.

COMMODOUSNESS, COMMODITY, *subst.*, (*convenience*), commoditas, opportunitas, utilitas; (*profit*), commodum, emolumentum; *commodities* (*wares*), merces.

COMMODORE, *subst.*, navium præfectus, dux classis.

COMMON, *adj.* (*belonging to many*), communis; (*public*), publicus; (*vulgar*), vulgaris, vulgatus, pervagatus; (*ordinary*), usitatus, consuetus, quotidianus; (*mean*), plebeius, vilis; (*not sacred*), profanus; *a. life*, vita quotidiana; *no c. mind*, haud mediocre ingenium; *to make c. cause with one*, consilia jungere cum aliquo; *in c.*, communiter, promiscue; *the c. people*, plebs, plebei; *vulgar*; *plebeularia*; *a common place-book*, adversaria, commentaria; *a c. sewer*, cloaca; *a c. soldier*, miles gregarius; *to become c.*, vulgo fieri; *to lie c.*, incultum jacere; *to make c.*, divulgare, in medium afferre; *of the c. sort*, gregarius, plebeius; *it is very c.*, pervulgatum est; *with c. consent*, communiter, communi suffragio or consensu, concorditer.

COMMON, *subst.* (*common pasture*), ager compascuus, pascum publicum.

COMMONAGE, *subst.*, jus compascuum.

COMMONALTY, *subst.*, plebs, plebei; (*the many*), multitudo.

COMMONER, *subst.*, plebeius, homo de plebe.

COMMONLY, *adv.*, vulgo, vulgariter, fere, magna ex parte.

COMMONNESS, *subst.* (*equal participation among many*), communio; (*frequency*), frequentia.

COMMONPLACE, *adj.*, vulgaris, tritus, contritus.

COMMONS (*allowance*), *subst.*, demensum; *short commons*, demensum tenue; (*a living at the same table*), convictus; *to live in commons*, convivere.

COMMONS (*House of*), *subst.*, senatus inferior.

COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH, *subst.*, respublica; senatus populusque; *to rob the commonwealth*, publicam pecuniam compilare, peculari, depeculari.

COMMOTION, *subst.*, commotio, motus, seditio, tumultus, turba; *to stir up a commotion*, tumultuari, tumultus excitare.

COMMOLVE, *to*, commovere, turbare, disturbare.

COMMUNE, *to*, alqd cum aliquo communicare; *de alga re colloqui*, confabulari.

COMMUNICABLE, *adj.*, quod cum aliquo communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, *subst.*, qui ad sacram mensam accedit, eucharistiæ particeps.

COMMUNICATE, *to. v. n.* (*impart*), alqd cum aliquo communicare, alqd alicui impartire; *v. n.* (*have intercourse*), colloqui, communicare cum aliquo; (*receive the sacrament*), ad mensam sacram accedere, cœnam Domini sumere, eucharistiæ participem fieri.

COMMUNICATION, *subst.* (*imparting*), communicatio; (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo, sermocinatio; (*intelligence*), nunciatio.

COMMUNICATIVE, *adj.*, qui facile alqd cum alio communicat, affabilis, loquax.

COMMUNION, *subst.* (*intercourse*), conversatio, usus, consuetudo; (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo; (*the sacrament*), cœna Domini, cœna sacra, eucharistia; *to receive the c.*, sacro convivio interesse.

COMMUNITY, *subst.* (*common possession*), communio, communitas, consortium; (*commonwealth*), commune, civitas, respublica.

COMMUTABLE, *adj.*, commutabilis.

COMMUTATION, *subst.*, commutatio.

COMMUTE, *to, v. a.* (*change*), mutare, commutare; *permutare*; (*buy off punishment*), culpam pretio soluto redimere; *v. n.* (*atone*), pœnas dare.

COMPACT, *subst.*, compactum, pactum, conventum; conditiones; fœdus; *on or by compact*, ex pacto.

COMPACT, *adj.* (*made up of*), conflatus, factus; (*pressed together*), compressus, coartatus; (*set in order*), concionus, nitidus, luculentus; (*strong*), firmus, solidus.

COMPACTNESS, *subst.*, concionitas; firmitas.

COMPANION, *subst.*, comes; socius, socia; sodalis; amicus; æqualis; *c. at play*, collusus; *c. at school*, co-discipulus; *c. in office*, collega; *c. in arms*, commilito; *c. in service*, conservus, conserva; (*partner*), consors, particeps; *boon c.*, comessator; *merry c.*, homo festivus, facetus, lepidus; *pot-c.*, comptor, comptrix, combibo.

COMPANIONABLE, *adj.*, socialis; sociabilis; faciliis.

COMPANIONSHIP, *subst.*, sodalitiu, sodalitas.

COMPANY, *subst.* (*assembly*), conventus, cœtus, circulus; (*herd, gang*), grex, caterva; (*society*), societas, consuetudo; (*corporation*), societas, sodalitas, collegium, corpus; *a c. of soldiers*, cohors, manus, militum globus; *a c. of foot*, peditum caterva, centuria; *a c. of horse*, equitum turma; *to divide into companies*, centuriare; *by companies*, centuriam, turmatim; *a great c.*, frequentia; *to keep one c.*, esse cum aliquo, comitari aliquem, se alicui comitem præbere or socium adjuvare; *to be much in c. with one*, familiariter cum aliquo vivere; *to frequent bad c.*, perditis hominibus multum uti; *to keep c. with good people*, cum bonis versari; *to go into c. with one*, societatem inire cum aliquo; *to break c.* sociis discedere, *a breaking of c.*, dissociatio.

COMPARABLE, *adj.*, comparabilis, comperosus, conferendus.

COMPARATIVE, *adj.*, ad comparationem pertinens; *the comparative degree*, gradus comparativus.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.*, compare.

COMPARE, *to*, alqd alicui or cum aliquo comparare, conferre, componere; (*make equal*), æquare, sâsquare, æquiparare.

COMPARE, *subst.*, comparatio; simile; *beyond compare*, incomparabilis, nihil supra.

COMPARISON, *subst.*, comparatio, collatio, contentio; (*in rhetoric*), simile, similitudo; *to allow of c.*, comparisonem habere; *to come into c.*, in contentionis iudicium vocari; *in c. of*, præ, ad; præquam, præ ut; *without c.*, sine controversia.

COMPARTMENT, *subst.*, loculus, arca, sbacus, lacunar.

COMPASS, *subst.* (*going about*), ambitus, circuitus; (*space*), complexus; (*limits*), limites, fines, termini; *modus*; *a c. or pair of compasses*, circulus; *a mariner's c.*, pyxis nautica, index nauticus; *the c. of the moon*, orbita lunæ; *the c. of the world*, mœnia mundi; *a c. of words*, ambages; *to keep within c.*, modum tenere; *to draw into a narrow c.*, contrahere; *it is above the c. of art*, artem superat; *to fetch a c.*, per ambages ire.

COMPASS, *to* (*go about*), ambire, circumire, obire; lustrare, perlustrare; (*attain*), assequi, cou-

COMPASSING.

sequi; (*plan*), agere, agitare, parare, moliri; *to c. a business*, negotium conficere or ad finem perducere; *to c. by force*, alqd ab alqo extorquere; *to c. one's ends*, votorum potiri or competem fieri; *to c. round about*, amplecti, complecti; *to c. with a rampart*, obvallare, circumvallare; *to c. with a hedge*, circumseprire.

COMPASSING, *subst.* (*going about, surrounding*), ambitus, circuitus, circuitio; (*view*), lustratio; (*attaining*), impetratio, consecutio, assecutio.

COMPASSION, *subst.*, misericordia, misertio; *to take c. on*, misereri; *to move one's c.*, alcis miserericordiam movere; *so as to move c.*, miserabiliter; *worthy of c.*, miserabilis, miserandus; *one without c.*, immisericors, ferus, ferox.

COMPASSIONATE, *adj.*, misericors, ad miserericordiam propensus; misericordie plenus.

COMPASSIONATE, *to*, misereri; *I compassionate you*, miseret me tui; (*express pity for*), miserari.

COMPASSIONATELY, *adv.*, misericordii animo, clementer, misericorditer.

COMPATIBILITY, *subst.*, habilis rerum inter se conciliatio, conventio.

COMPATIBLE, *adj.*, conveniens, consentaneus, consistentis; *these two things are c.*, hæc duo simul esse, consistere, inter se conciliari possunt; *a lie is not c. with the character of a good man*, non cedit in bonum virum mentiri; *not c.*, quæ iater se repugnant or conciliari non possunt.

COMPATRIOT, *subst.*, popularis, civis.

COMPEER, *subst.*, comes, æqualis, compar.

COMPEL, *to*, compellere, cogere; alqm adigere or subigere ad alqd, alicui necessitatem imponere or injicere alqd faciendi.

COMPELLATION, *subst.* (*style of address*), compellatio.

COMPELLER, *subst.*, qui or quæ ad alqd agendum cogit, fœactor.

COMPENDIOUS, *adj.*, brevîs, in sagustum coactus, succinctus, compendarius.

COMPENDIOUSLY, *adv.*, breviter, summam, adstrictè, succinctè; *to speak compendiously*, conferre verba in compendium.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, brevitatis.

COMPENDIUM, *subst.*, summarium; epitome; brevium.

COMPENSATE, *to*, rem re or cum re pensare, compensare.

COMPENSATION, *subst.*, compensatio.

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, *subst.*, opes or facultates modicæ; quod satis est; (*ability*), facultas; (*authority*), jus, auctoritas; (*agreement*), conventio.

COMPETENT, *adj.* (*fit*), idoneus, modicus, congruus, conveniens; (*authorized*), legitimus, justus; *a competent scholar*, satis doctus or eruditus.

COMPETIBLE, *adj.*, conveniens, congruus.

COMPETITION, *subst.*, multorum petitio, æmulationio, contentio; *to come into c. with*, cum alqo conferri, comparari, componi; *to stand in c. with*, rem alqm simul cum altero desiderare or prosequi.

COMPETITOR, *subst.*, competitor; (*in love*), rivalis; æmulus.

COMPILATION, *subst.* (*a heaping together*), compilatio, coacervatio; (*collection from various authors*), collectio rerum ex aliis excerptarum, ex aliorum scriptis collecta.

COMPILE, *to*, componere, varia ex aliorum scriptis excerpta colligere.

COMPLIMENT.

COMPILER, *subst.*, qui varias res ex diversis scriptoribus colligit, qui ex aliorum scriptis librum componit.

COMPILING, *subst.*, compositio, collectio.

COMPLACENCY, *subst.* (*pleasure*), delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum, voluptas; (*calmness*), animi tranquillitas; (*self-love*), amor sui; *to regard one's self with c.*, sibi placere.

COMPLAIN, *to*, queri, conqueri; expostulare; *to c. one*, apud alqm or cum alqo; *of a thing*, alqd; *to c. of or against one*, accusare, incusare, criminari, deferre alqm; *to c. greatly*, queritari, clamitare; *to c. grievously*, lamentari, plorare, querelas effundere; *to c. softly*, mussare.

COMPLAINANT, *subst.*, actor, accusator, postulator.

COMPLAINER, *subst.*, querulus; *secret complain-er*, delator; *false complain-er*, sycophanta.

COMPLAINING, *adj.*, queribundus, querulus; *subst.*, conquestio, questus, queritatio.

COMPLAIN, *subst.*, querela, querimonia, questus; (*lamentation*), planctus, gemitus, lamentatio; *a c. against one*, delatio, incusatio, accusatio; *a bill of c.*, libellus; *full of c.*, querulus; (*disease*), morbus.

COMPLAISANCE, *subst.*, mores commodi, faciles; morum facilitas; cumitas, humanitas, officium, obsequium, obsequentia.

COMPLAISANT, *adj.*, commodus, facilis, comis, benignus, humanus, officiosus.

COMPLEMENT, *subst.* (*filling up*), complementum; (*full number*), numerus integer, plenus, justus.

COMPLETE, *adj.* (*full*), plenus, totus, integer, solidus; (*perfect*), perfectus, consummatus; (*finished*), absolutus.

COMPLETE, *to* (*fill up*), complere, supplere, ex-pleri; (*accomplish*), absolvere, conficere, perficere, consummare; (*finish*), ad finem perducere.

COMPLETELY, *adv.* (*fully*), plene, plane, omnino, prorsus; (*perfectly*), perfecte, integre, absolute.

COMPLETENESS, *subst.*, perfectio, absolutio, integritas.

COMPLETION, *subst.* (*fulfilling*), completio, perfectio, confectio; (*end*), finis, exitus.

COMPLEX, *adj.*, complexus, complicatus, multiplex; difficilis, impeditus.

COMPLEXION, *subst.* (*involution of one thing in another*), involutio; (*constitution of the body*), corporis habitus or constitutio; (*color of the face*), oris color; (*color generally*), color; *fine complexion*, eximius color; *pale complexion*, pallidus oris color; *lively complexion*, vegetus oris color.

COMPLEXITY, *subst.*, fœmplicatio.

COMPLEXLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

COMPLIANCE, *subst.*, assensus, obsequium, obsequentia, indulgentia; *in c. with*, ex, secundum.

COMPLIANT, *adj.*, assentiens, indulgens.

COMPLICATED, *adj.*, complicatus, multiplex; difficilis, impeditus.

COMPLICATION, *subst.*, implicatio, congeries; fœmplicatio.

COMPLIER, *a* (*with the times*), qui scenæ or temporî servit.

COMPLIMENT, *subst.* (*salutation*), salutatio, salus; (*courteous speech*), verborum bonos, verba honorifica; (*flattering praise*), laus; (*words of courtesy*), blanda verba; *to pay one's c. s.*, alqm salutare, salutem alicui dicere; *a speech full of c. s.*, oratio blanda; *without c. s.*, citra honorem verborum, sine blanditiis.

COMPLIMENT.

COMPLIMENT, *to (one)*, honorificis verbis alqm prosequi, benignis verbis et gestibus alqm excipere, urbanitatis officii alqm prosequi; *to compliment one upon his return*, gratulari adventum alicui.

COMPLIMENTARY, *adj.*, blandus, honorificus, officiosus, comia.

COMPLIMENTER, *subst.*, officiosus, urbanitatis nimis studiosus.

COMPLOT, *subst.*, conspiratio, conjuratio, coitio, consensio, machinatio; *by complot*, de compacto.

COMPLOT, *to*, contra alqm conspirare, in alqm conjurare, coitionem facere.

COMPLY, *to*, alicui assentiri, assentire, assensum præbere, obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obtemperare, indulgere.

COMPONENT PARTS, res ex quibus confiat et efficitur alqd.

COMPORT, *to, v. n. (behave)*, se gerere; (*agree, suit*), convenire, accommodatum or aptum esse; *v. a. (comply with)*, morigerari, alterius obsequii studiis, ad alterius arbitrium se fingere et accommodare.

COMPORTMENT, *subst.*, vitas ratio, mores, modus se gerendi, agendi vivendique ratio.

COMPOSE, *to (join together)*, componere, contexere, condere; (*make up*), efficere, explere; (*settle, calm*), componere, sedare, placare, pacare, lenire; *to c. types (as printers)*, typos componere; *to c. music*, modos musicos componere; *to c. a poem*, carmen condere; *to be composed of*, constare ex; *to c. one's self to sleep*, se dare somno.

COMPOSEDLY, *adv.*, tranquillo or æquo animo.

COMPOSER, *subst. (writer)*, scriptor; (*of music*), modus musicos faciendi peritus.

COMPOSITE, *adj.*, compositus.

COMPOSITION, *subst. (joining together)*, compositio; (*agreement*), pactum, compactum; (*adjustment*), compositio; (*compound*), compositio, mixtura, as mixtum; (*writing*), scriptura; (*piece of writing*), scriptum; (*piece of music*), musica compositio.

COMPOSITOR, *subst.*, typorum dispositor, typotheta.

COMPOST, *subst.*, lætamen, stercus, firmus.

COMPOSURE, *subst.*, animi tranquillitas, æquus animus, quies.

COMPOTATION, *subst.*, compotatio.

COMPOUND, *adj.*, compositus; *compound words*, verba copulata, composita, juncta, voces compositæ.

COMPOUND, *subst. (mixture)*, compositio, mixtura; (*jumble*), farrago.

COMPOUND, *to (combine)*, componere, commiscere, admiscere, immiscere, miscere; (*adjust*), componere; (*agree*), pacisci; (*buy off*), redimere; *to c. a difference*, litem componere, dirimere, decidere.

COMPREHEND, *to*, comprehendere, complecti, continere; (*conceive*), tenere, intellectum consequi; *to comprehend in mind*, mente capere, concipere, percipere; animo complecti or tenere.

COMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, comprehensibilis, facili intellectu, accommodatus ad intelligentiam, planus, perspicuus.

COMPREHENSION, *subst.*, comprehensio, intelligentia.

COMPREHENSIVE, *adj. (capable of containing)*, capax, continens; (*compedious*), contractus, plura breviter continens.

COMPRESS, *subst. (in surgery)*, penicillus.

COMPRESS *to*, comprimere, in angustum cogere.

CONCEIVABLE.

COMPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION, *subst.*, compressio.

COMPRISE, *to*, comprehendere, complecti, continere.

COMPROMISE, *subst.*, compromissum.

COMPROMISE, *to*, compromittere, rem arbitrio permittere, compromissum de aliqua re facere.

CONTROLLER, *subst.*, observator; rationum inspector or custos; censor; administrator, procurator.

CONTROLLERSHIP, *subst.*, munus administratoris or procuratoris.

COMPULSION, *subst.*, vis, compulsio; *to use c.*, vim adhibere; *by c.*, per vim, vi; coactus.

COMPULSIVE, *adj.*, ad vim or violentiam pertinens.

COMPULSORY MEANS, vis.

COMPUNCTION, *subst.*, compunctio; conscientia angor; *to feel c.*, conscientia morderi.

COMPUTABLE, *adj.*, computabilis.

COMPUTATION, *subst.*, computatio, supputatio; æstimatio; calculus.

COMPUTE, *to*, computare, numerare, supputare; ducere.

COMPUTER, COMPUTIST, *subst.*, computandi or numerandi peritus; calculator.

COMRADE, *subst. (chamber-mate)*, contubernalis; (*companion*), sodalis, collega, socius; (*in arms*), commilito.

CON, *to*, memoria mandare, ediscere; *to con over*, memoria repetere; *to con one thanks*, gratias alicui agere, gratiam habere.

CONCATENATE, *to*, concatenare, connectere, colligare.

CONCATENATION, *subst.*, connexus, nexus, series.

CONCAVE, *adj.*, concavus; *made c.*, excavatus.

CONCAVITY, *subst.*, cavum, caverna.

CONCEAL, *to*, celare, occultare, abdere, recondere, obscurare, reticere, tegere; dissimulare; *to conceal one's self*, se abdere in occultum, occultari, delitescere.

CONCEALER, *subst.*, occultator.

CONCEALMENT, *subst.*, occultatio; occultum; refugium; latebra.

CONCEDE, *to*, concedere, annuere.

CONCEIT, *subst. (opinion)*, opinio, existimatio, sententia; (*thought*), cogitatio; (*jest*), jocus, dictorium, lepidum dictum, lepor; (*fancy*), imaginatio; *pretty c.s.*, sales, facetiæ; *fantastical c.s.*, ineptiæ, triçæ; *idle c.s.*, nugæ, fabulæ, nugamenta; *full of pleasant c.s.*, lepidus, facetus; *out of c. with*, improbus, rejiciens; *to put out of c.*, abalienare; *a great c. of one's self*, magna de se opinio, vana de se persuasio, arrogantia, superbia.

CONCEIT, *to*, opinari, in opinione esse; putare, existimare; imaginari.

CONCEITED, *adj. (fantastical)*, cerebrosus, recors, vesanus; (*affected*), nimis affectatus, putidus, ineptus; (*opinionative*), opinioibus inflatus; (*fond of one's self*), qui nimium sibi placet; (*proud*), arrogans, gloriosus, superbus; *to be well c. of himself*, nltum sapere, plus æquo sibi tribuere, nimium sibi placere; *c. language or style*, affectata verborum concinnitas, sermonis venustus nimium exquisitus.

CONCEITEDNESS, *subst. (self-conceit)*, magna de se opinio, nimia sui fiducia, arrogantia, superbia, (*affertation*), affectatio, putida elegancia.

CONCEIVABLE, *adj.*, quod animo compre-

CONCEIVE.

hendi, concipi or percipi potest; planus, perspicuus.

CONCEIVE, *to* (*comprehend, understand*), mente concipere, percipere, complecti, comprehendere, assequi; (*suppose*), existimare, sentire, iudicare, putare, opinari, reri; *to c. young*, concipere; *as I c.*, ut opinor, ut puto, meo iudicio, quantum ego iudico; *to c. hatred against one*, indignari, irasci contra, odium concipere in aliquo; *to c. mischief*, perniciem alicui struere or machinari; *to c. jealousy*, alicui invidiare.

CONCENT, *subst.* (*concert*), concertus.

CONCENTRATE, CONCENTRE, *to, v. a.* (*direct toward one centre*), in unum conferre or contrahere, ad unam rem dirigere, colligere, cogere; *v. n.*, in unum conferri, contrahi; in unum et idem centrum vergere or tendere.

CONCENTRIC, *adj.*, quibus commune est centrum; eodem tendens.

CONCEPTION, *subst.* (*notion*), notio, cogitatio; sensum; (*with young*), conceptio, conceptus; *false conception*, mola.

CONCERN, *subst.* (*affair, business*), negotium, res; (*grief*), dolor, moestitia, tristitia; (*care*), cura, attentio, studium; (*fear*), metus; (*regard*), reverentia, verecundia, ratio; (*importance*), momentum, pondus; *of great c.*, magni momenti et ponderis; *of small c.*, levis or minimi momenti.

CONCERN, *to* (*belong to*), ad aliquid pertinere, attigere, spectare, aliquid tangere; *it concerns me*, refert or interest mea; *as to what concerns me*, quod ad me attinet; (*trouble*), sollicitare; alicui incorem, moestitiam or sollicitudinem creare or afferre; *to concern one's self in other people's business*, alienis rebus sese immiscere.

CONCERNED, *adj.* (*interested in*), quem or ad quem res spectat, attiget; *he thinks himself not c. in it*, a se alienum putat; *your interests are c.*, res tua agitur, res ad te spectat, te attingit; *to be c. in an affair*, re aliqua alligari, implicari, occupari; *to be c. with a person*, rem aliquid simul cum aliquo tractare; *to be c.*, trepidare, ex aliqua re molestiam accipere; *he was not c.*, nihil pensi habuit.

CONCERNING, *adj.*, de, quod attinet ad.

CONCERNMENT, momentum, pondus; *of great concernment*, magni momenti or ponderis.

CONCERT, *subst.* (*communication of designs*), deliberatio; consensio; (*collusion*), collusio; (*music*), concertus, symphonia; *by concert*, compacto, ex compacto, de compacto.

CONCERT, *to*, una deliberare, consultare; consilia conferre, commiscere, communicare; (*con- trite*), concoquere, moliri, machinari.

CONCERTING, *subst.*, deliberatio, consultatio.

CONCESSION, *subst.*, concessio.

CONCILIATE, *to*, conciliare.

CONCILIATORY, *adj.*, ad conciliationem pertinentens.

CONCINNITY, *subst.*, concinnitas.

CONCISE, *adj.*, concisus, brevis, strictus, pressus, compendiosus.

CONCISELY, *adv.*, concise, miute, praeclae, presse, breviter, strictius, paucis verbis.

CONCISENESS, *subst.*, brevitatis.

CONCISION, *subst.*, circumsio.

CONCLAVE, *subst.* (*private apartment*), conclave, cubiculum; (*the assembled cardinals*), patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, *to* (*end*), concludere, conficere, fini-

CONDESCEND.

re, transigere; (*gather by reason*), aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, colligere; (*determine*), decernere, decidere; (*resolve with one's self*), statuere, constituere.

CONCLUSION, *subst.* (*end*), conclusio; finis, exitus; (*amount*), summus; (*inference*), consecutio, consequentia, corollarium, connexum; *to draw a c. from*, aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, deducere; *a decisive c.*, falsa ratiocinatio; *in c.*, denique, postremo, in summa, ad summam; *the c. of a discourse*, peroratio, orationis conclusio; *the c. of a play*, epilogus; *the c. of a letter*, extrema clausula.

CONCLUSIVE, *adj.* (*last*), extremus, postremus; (*binding*), alligans, obligans; (*decisive*), decretorius; (*convincing*), gravis, firmus, idoneus.

CONCOCT, *to*, concoquere, conficere, digerere.

CONCOCTION, *subst.*, concoctio, digestio.

CONCOMITANCE, *subst.*, comitatus.

CONCOMITANT, *adj.*, junctus, coniuunctus cum aliqua re; *concomitant circumstances*, adiuocata.

CONCORD, *subst.*, concordia, unanimitas, consensio; (*in grammar*), convenientia; (*in music*), concertus; *to be at concord*, concordare, consentire; *in concord*, concorditer.

CONCORDANCE, *subst.*, concordia, consensus; (*of the Bible*), concordantia loci, index biblicus.

CONCORDANT, *adj.*, concors, concordis coniuunctus, consentiens.

CONCOURSE, *subst.*, concursus, accessus; coetus, frequentia.

CONCRETE, *adj.*, concretus; *concrete idea*, notio concreta, notio rei singularis.

CRETION, *subst.*, concretio, concretus.

CONCUBINAGE, *subst.*, concubinatus.

CONCUBINE, *subst.*, concubias, pellex.

CONCUPISCENCE, *subst.*, libido, appetitus; impetus libidinum, veneris cupiditas.

CONCUPISCENT, *adj.*, libidine accessus, libidinosus.

CONCUR, *to* (*meet*), in unum locum convenire; (*agree*), convenire, inter se coagruere, consentire, idein sentire cum aliquo, uns agere cum aliquo; (*help*), concurrere, conspire; (*be joined*), iunctum, coniuunctum esse; *this was concurred in*, hoc convenit.

CONCURRENCE, *subst.* (*meeting*), concursus, (*agreement*), assensus, consensus, consensio; (*help- ing*), auxilium.

CONCURRENT, *adj.*, concurrentes; in unum locum or in idem tempus conveniens; consentiens, conspirans.

CONCUSSION, *subst.*, concussio, conquassatio, quassatio; motus; ictus.

CONDEMN, *to* (*damn*), damnare, condemnare; (*blame*), culpae, reprehendere; (*dislike*), improbare, damnare; *to c. one to death*, aliquo capitis or capite damnare; *to c. one to pay the costs*, aliquo in expensis damnare; *to c. beforehand*, praedamnare.

CONDEMNATION, *subst.*, damnatio, condemnatio; *sentence of c.*, iudicium damnatorium.

CONDEMNER, *subst.*, condemnator.

CONDENSE, *to*, condensare, densare; coartare, comprimere.

CONDENSATION, *subst.*, densatio, condensatio.

CONDENSE, *adj.*, condensus.

CONDENSITY, *subst.*, densitas.

CONDESCEND, *to* (*humble one's self*), se dimittere, condescendere; (*yield*), concedere; alicui obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere; (*touchsafe*), dignari; *condescended unto*, cui concessum est.

CONDESCENDING.

CONDESCENDING, *adj.*, obsequens, indulgens, commodus, se demittens.

CONDESCENDINGLY, *adv.*, benigne, comiter, humane.

CONDESCENSION, *subst.*, obsequium, indulgentia; sui demissio.

CONDIGN, *adj.*, condignus, dignus, meritus, debitus.

CONDITION, *subst.* (*disposition*), mos, indoles; (*state*), conditio, fortuna, sors, status; (*rank*), ordo, locus; (*covenant*), conditio, lex, pactum; *to be in good, bad condition*, bene, male se habere; *with this condition*, hac lege.

CONDITION, *to*, pacisci.

CONDITIONAL, *adj.*, conditioni subjectus, conditionalis; cum exceptione or adjunctione.

CONDITIONALLY, *adv.*, sub conditione, hac lege ut, cum exceptione or adjunctione, conjuncte.

CONDITIONARY, *adj.*, cui adjecta est conditio.

CONDITIONED, *adj.*, moratus, constitutus; *fair conditioned*, bene moratus, benignus, candidus; *ill conditioned*, malignus, morosus, improbus.

CONDOLE, *to*, condolere, condolescere, simul dolere; mi-erari, commiserari alqm or alqd.

CONDOLENCE, CONDOLEMENT, *subst.*, misericordia, commiseratio.

CONDUCE, *to*, conducere, prodesse, usui esse, salutari esse.

CONDUCTIBLE, *adj.*, utilis, aptus, accommodatus; conducibilis.

CONDUCTIVENESS, *subst.*, utilitas.

CONDUCT, *to* (*lead*), ducere, deducere; (*manage*), tractare, administrare; *to c. one's self*, se gerere.

CONDUCT, *subst.* (*leading*), ductus, auspicius; (*management*), administratio; (*behavior*), modus se gerendi, mores, vita, vivendi ratio; *safe-conduct*, fides publica, commeatu.

CONDUCTOR, *subst.*, deductor, dux itineris or viae; (*in a machine*), conductor.

CONDUIT, *subst.*, canalis; *small c.*, canaliculus; *a c.-pipe*, siphon, tubus; *c.-heads*, castella aquatica.

CONE, *subst.*, conus.

CONFABULATE, *to*, confabulari, sermones serere or caelare.

CONFABULATION, *subst.*, sermo, colloquium, confabulatio.

CONFECTION, *subst.* (*composition*), compositio, mixtura; (*preserving*), conditura; *c.s. confections, confits, confectinary*, bellaria, dulciola, cupediae.

CONFECTIONER, *subst.*, pistor dulciarius, cupidinarius, rerum conditarum venditor.

CONFEDERACY, *subst.* (*alliance*), foedus, societas; concilium; (*conspiracy*), conjunctio, conspiratio.

CONFEDERATE, *adj.*, foederatus, sociatus, foedere conjunctus; *subst.*, socius, consilii particeps; *confederates*, socii, foederati, amicitia et foedere conjuncti; *if confederates*, socialis.

CONFEDERATE, *to*, societatem facere, inire; sociare, coire; foedere se jungere, conjungere eum alqo; *to confederate against a person*, contra alqm conjurare, in alqm conspirare.

CONFEDERATION, *subst.* See CONFEDERACY.

CONFER, *to* (*bestow*), dare, conferre, tribuere, attribuire, largiri, donare; (*compare*), rem cum re conferre, comparare, componere; *to c. together* (*converse*), commercium inter se habere; *to c. with one*, colloqui, cum alqo deliberare, consultare, sermonem conferre, consilia conferre or commiscere.

CONFERENCE, *subst.* (*formal discourse*), sermo,

CONFIRMER.

colloquium, colloquio; (*meeting for discussion*), congressus, consultatio, deliberatio, disputatio.

CONFERRER, *subst.*, collator, largitor, dator.

CONFERRING, *subst.*, collatio, donatio, largitio

CONFESS, *to* (*acknowledge*), agnoscere, latere, confiteri; profiteri, praes se ferre; (*grant*), concedere; *to c. a crime*, delictum or de delicto confiteri; *to c. Christ*, Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam profiteri; *to c. one's self to a priest*, sacerdoti peccata sua confiteri; *to c. one* (*hear his confession*), alicui confitentem operam dare.

CONFESSEDLY, *adv.*, ex confesso.

CONFESSION, *subst.*, confessio, agnitio; *confession of sins*, confessio peccatorum; *auricular confession*, confessio auricularis.

CONFESSIONAL, *subst.*, sella sudiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, *subst.* (*one who confesses*), qui confitetur or agnoscit; (*one who makes a profession of faith*), qui doctrinam Christianam profiteretur; (*priest*), sacerdos a confessionibus; qui animum alicj regit et moderatur.

CONFIDE, *to*, fidere, confidere alicui or alicui rei, fretum esse: alqo re; (*intrust*), credere, committere.

CONFIDENCE, *subst.* (*trust*), fiducia, fides; spes certa, firma; magna animorum conjunctio, familiaritas; (*assurance*), fidentia, fiducia sui; (*boldness*), confidentia, fidentia, audacia; *from c. in me*, fiducia mea; *to put c. in*, alicui fidem habere, fidere, confidere, credere; *to put no c. in*, alicui diffidere; *to have a share in a person's c.*, versari in alicj familiaritate; *to say in c.*, secreto dicere; *this in c.*, hoc tibi solum dictum puta; *having c. in*, fretus, confisus, nixus; *self c.*, sui fiducia.

CONFIDENT, *adj.*, confidens, sudax, certus; *too confident in one's self*, sibi nimium fideus; *I am confident of it*, id mihi persuasum habeo.

CONFIDENT, CONFIDANT, *subst.*, familiaris, intimus consilii, cui praecipue fides habetur; consiliorum particeps, conscius, amicus certus.

CONFIDENTIAL, *adj.*, familiaris, intimus.

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.* (*trustingly*), cum fiducia; (*boldly*), confidenter, audacter, asseveranter, fideiter; *to affirm confidently*, pro certo affirmare.

CONFIGURATION, *subst.*, conformatio, figura, forma; *c. of stars*, siderum affectio, constellatio.

CONFIGURE, *to*, conformare, in alqm formam or figuram disponere.

CONFINE, *to*, v. a. (*keep in*), coercere, cohibere, reprimere; cancellos alicui circumdare; (*banish*), relegare; *to confine in prison*, alqm in carcere includere or detinere, in vinculis habere; *to confine one's desires*, animi impetum reprimere, cohibere, refrenare; v. n. (*border upon*), conterrinum or confinem esse.

CONFINES, *subst.*, fines, cooffinia, limites.

CONFINEMENT, *subst.* (*restraining*), coercitio, cohibitio; *confinement in prison*, in carcere detentio; *confinement by business*, occupatio.

CONFIRM, (*to strengthen*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire; (*ratify*), alqd approbare, affirmare, esse jubere, sancire; *to confirm a young person*, puerum in Christiana fide confirmare.

CONFIRMABLE, *adj.*, quod confirmari potest.

CONFIRMATION, *subst.*, confirmatio, adstipulatio; stabilimentum; auctoritas; *confirmation by the bishop*, in Christiana fide confirmatio.

CONFIRMER, *subst.*, confirmator, adstipulator.

CONFISCATE.

CONFISCATE, *to*, in publicum addicere, prescribere, publicare; confiscare, in fiscum redigere, fisco addicere.

CONFISCATION, *subst.*, publicatio, confiscatio.

CONFLAGRATION, *subst.*, deflagratio, incendium: iconflagratio.

CONFLATION, *subst.*, conflatio.

CONFLICT, *subst.* (*contest*), conflietus, contentio, concertatio; controversia; (*figh*), eertamen, pugna, proelium; (*inconsistency*), pugna, repugantia.

CONFLICT, *to*, onffigere, certare, concertare, deertare, dimicare, proelari; *fig.*, pugnare inter se, repugnare alicui rei.

CONFLUENCE, *subst.* (*meeting of rivers*), confluens, confluentes; (*resort of people*), frequentia, cœtus, concursus, celebritas.

CONFLUENT, *adj.*, confluens.

CONFLUX, *subst.*, confluentus.

CONFORM, CONFORMABLE, *adj.*, consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

CONFORM, *to*, *v. a.* (*make agreeable to*), conformare, accommodare; *v. n.*, se conformare; *to conform to another's will*, alicui morem gerere, morigerari, ad alterius voluntatem se conformare.

CONFORMABLE. See CONFORM.

CONFORMATION, *subst.*, conformatio.

CONFORMIST, *subst.*, qui se ecclesiæ stabilitæ conformat.

CONFORMITY, *subst.*, congruentia, convenientia; *conformity of opinions*, consensus, consensus.

CONFOUND, *to* (*mix together*), confundere, permiscere, commiscere; (*put out of order*), confundere, conturbare, perturbare; (*put out of countenance*), alqm perturbare, pudore percillere; (*destroy*), pessum dare, perdere, evertere; pervertere, funditus tollere, delere; *to confound by arguments*, argumentis alqm vincere or evincere.

CONFOUNDEDLY, *adv.* (*horribly*), horrendum or horribile in modum.

CONFOUNDER, *subst.* (*waster*), conturbator, prodigus, luxuriosus; (*disturber*), turbator, perturbator.

CONFOUNDING, *subst.*, confusio, effusio, conturbatio.

CONFRATERNITY, *subst.*, societas.

CONFRONT, *to* (*set one against the other*), coram conferre, adversum sistere, componere; res inter se contendere; (*face*), adversus alqm stare, contra alqd esse or positum esse.

CONFUSE, *to*, miscere, permiscere, confundere, implicare; turbare, conturbare, perturbare.

CONFUSED, *adj.* (*mixed*), confusus, indistinctus, promiscuus; (*out of order*), rudis, inconditus, indigestus; (*confounded*), turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus; (*entangled*), impeditus; (*obscure*), perplexus; *a c. noise*, clamor dissonus; *a c. heap*, cœcus acervus; *a c. piece of work*, negotium turbulentum, res turbata; *a c. flight*, effusa fuga.

CONFUSION, *subst.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio, implicatio, turba, tumultus, trepidatio; (*destruction*), perniciēs, labes; (*shame*), pudor; *to bring into c.*, confundere; *to put into c.*, perturbare, conturbare; alicui pudorem or ruborem incutere.

CONFUTE, *to*, confutare, refutare; refellere, convellere, redarguere, coarguere; convincere; *to confute an argument*, argumentum infirmare, enervare, refellere, convellere; *to confute a slander*, eriminationem repellere, diluere.

CONJURE.

CONFUTATION, *subst.*, confutatio, refutatio.

CONGEAL, *to*, *v. a.*, congelare, gliaciare; *v. n.*, congelari, congelari, gelu courescere, durescere, rigescere.

CONGELATION, *subst.*, congelatio.

CONGENIAL, *adj.* (*suitable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, aptus, accomodatius; (*kindred*), propinquus, ejusdem generis; (*agreeing*), uoanimus, concors.

CONGER, *subst.* (*sea-eel*), conger.

CONGERIES, *subst.*, congeries.

CONGLOMERATE, *to*, *v. a.*, conglomerare.

CONGLUTINATE, *to*, conglutinare.

CONGLUTINATION, *subst.*, conglutinatio.

CONGRATULATE, *to*, congratulari, gratulari alicui rem or de re.

CONGRATULATION, *subst.*, gratulatio, congratulatio, lætitiā, gaudium; *to exchange congratulations*, mutua gratulatione fuogi; *with congratulations*, gratulans, gratulabundus.

CONGRATULATORY, *adj.*, gratulatorius; *congratulatory letter*, gratulatio.

CONGREGATE, *to*, *v. a.*, congregare; *v. n.*, congregari, se congregare, coire, convenire, confluere.

CONGREGATION, *subst.*, congregatio, cœtus, coatio.

CONGREGATIONAL, *adj.*, congregationis affragio pendens, ad congregationem pertinens.

CONGRESS, *subst.* (*meeting*), congressus, conventus; (*encounter*), congressus, coitio; *to hold a congress*, conventum agere, convenire; *the Congress of the United States*, senatus Americanus; *the members of a congress*, legati.

CONGRUENCE, CONGRUITY, *subst.*, congruentia, convenientia.

CONGRUENT, CONGRUOUS, *adj.*, congruens, icongruus.

CONJECTURAL, *adj.*, conjecturalis, in conjectura positus, opinabilis, quod conjecturā nititur.

CONJECTURALLY, *adv.*, conjecturā; quantum conjectare licet.

CONJECTURE, *subst.*, conjectura; conjectatio; opinio, opinatio; divinatio; suspicio.

CONJECTURE, *to*, conicere, conjectare, conjecturam facere, conjectura prospicere or providere, conjectura consequi, opinione præcipere, opinari, suspicari; *as far as I can conjecture*, quantum eodem iudicare possum; mea opinio; ut mea fert opinio; quantum conjectura auguror.

CONJECTURER, *subst.*, conicitor, ariolus.

CONJOIN, *to*, conjugere, connectere.

CONJOINTLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUGAL, *adj.*, conjugalis, conjugalialis, maritalis; connubialis.

CONJUGATE, *to* (*a verb*), verbum inflectere, inclinare, declinare.

CONJUGATION, *subst.*, declinatio, iconjugatio.

CONJUNCT, *adj.*, conjunctus.

CONJUNCTION, *subst.*, conjunctio, adjuoctio; (*part of speech*), conjunctio.

CONJUNCTIVE, *adj.*, conjunctivus; *the conjunctive or subjunctive mood*, imodus conjunctivus or subjunctivus.

CONJUNCTLY, *adv.*, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUNCTURE, *subst.* (*joining together*), junctura; (*of affairs*), tempus, tempora, temporum ratio, status rerum; *a favorable conjuncture*, opportunum tempus, opportunitas temporum.

CONJURE, *to*, *v. a.* (*adjure*), orare, obsecrare,

CONJURATION.

obtestari; (*bewitch*), fascinare, incantare; *to c. up*, adjurare; *to c. down*, excludere; *to c. up the dead*, infernas umbras carminibus elicere; *to c. spirits*, exorcizare; *v. n. (conspire)*, conjurare, conspirare.

CONJURATION, *subst.* (*adjuration*), obsecratio, obtestatio; (*incantation*), fascinatio, incantamentum, veneficium; exorcismus; (*conspiring*), conjuratio, conspiratio.

CONJURER, *subst.*, mægus, veneficus.

CONNATE, *adj.*, inoatus, osturá insitus, logeoeratus; *c. ideas*, consignatæ in animis notioes.

CONNATURAL, *adj.*, naturá conoexus, ejusdem nature.

CONNECT, *to*, jungere, conjungere, adjungere, conoectere, colligare, copulare, committere, alligare; *to connect one's self with another*, societatem inire cum alio.

CONNECTION, *subst.*, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio; conoexio, nexus, series; societas; necessitudo, conjunctio affinitatis; commercium; *connections (relatives)*, propinqui, necessarii.

CONNIVANCE, *subst.*, indulgentia, venia, gratia.

CONNIVE, *to*, connivere in re; concedere, condonare alqd, gratiam facere alcis rei.

CONNUBIAL, *adj.*, conojuialis, connubialis.

CONQUER, *to*, *v. a.*, vincere, subigere, expugnare, debellare, superare, domare, in ditionem redigere; *v. n.*, victoriam reportare, victorem discedere.

CONQUERABLE, *adj.*, superabilis, vincibilis.

CONQUERING, *adj.*, victor; *subst.*, expugnatio.

CONQUEROR, *subst.*, victor, debellator, dominator, expugnator.

CONQUEST, *subst.*, victoria; *to get the c.*, vincere, victoriam reportare; *to make great c.s.*, magnas terras expugnare; *to hold the c.s.*, parta retinere.

CONSCANGUINITY, *subst.*, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio, cognatio.

CONSCIENCE, *subst.*, conscientia animi or mentis, animus sibi conscius, mens sibi conscia; (*fear, regard*), religio; *a good or clear c.*, conscientia recte factorum, mens sibi bene conscia; *a bad c.*, conscientia peccatorum, scelorum; mens sibi male conscia; *to have a bad c.*, conscientiâ morderi; *a scruple of c.*, religio, scrupulus; *a large c.*, animus religione vacuus; *to be troubled in c.*, conscientia animi excruciari; *to make c. of*, alqd religioni habere, in religionem trahere; *to burden one's c.*, se religione obstringere; *remorse of c.*, angor et sollicitudo conscientie.

CONSCIENTIOUS, *adj.*, religiosus, saoctus, severus; æquus, justus, integer.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, religio, sanctitas, severitas, justitia, fides.

CONSCIONABLE, *adj.*, æquus, justus.

CONSCIOUS, *adj.*, conscius; *to be c. of no crime*, nullus sibi culpæ conscius esse, nihil conscire sibi.

CONSCIOUSLY, *adv.*, ex conscientia; scienter, prudenter; sciens, prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, *subst.*, conscientia, sensus, memoria.

CONSCRIPT, *adj.*, conscriptus.

CONSCRIPTION, *subst.*, conquisitio militum, dilectus.

CONSECRATE, *to*, consecrare, sacrare, dedicare, dicare.

CONSECRATION, *subst.*, consecratio, dedicatio.

CONSECUTIVE, *adj.*, sequens, consequens, subsequens; continuus; *a c. series*, continuatio, series.

CONSENT, *subst.* (*agreement in opinion*), con-

CONSIDERATENESS.

sensus, consensio; (*assent*), assensus, assensio; permisio, venia, jussus, auctoritas; *without my consent*, me inconsulto, me invito; *with one consent*, concorditer, omnino consensu, una mente.

CONSENT, *to* (*assent*), assentire, assentiri, suffragari, accedere; assensus præbere; (*yield to*), indulgere, concedere, annuere, veniam dare.

CONSENTANEOUS, *adj.*, consentaneus, congruens.

CONSENTIENT, *adj.*, consentiens, conspirans.

CONSENTING, *subst.*, assensio, approbatio; assensus.

CONSEQUENCE, *subst.* (*sequel*), consecutio, consequens, consequentia, quod sequitur or consequitur rem, consecrarium; quod maost ex re; exitus, eventus; (*importance*), momentum, pondus, gravitas, vis; *by or in c. of*, ideo, idcirco, ob eam causam, ea de causa; *of dangerous c.*, res periculosa; *of great c.*, res magni momenti, res gravis, negotium magnæ utilitatis or magni emolumenti; *of little c.*, res levis, res minioi ponderis or momenti; *of no c.*, res nihili; *attended with bad consequences*, malis eventis comitatus.

CONSEQUENT, *adj.*, consequens.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *adj.*, sibi constans, consentaneus, congruens, convenientes; (*haughty*), superbus.

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.*, igitur, ergo, itaque, atque ita; ideo, idcirco, propterea, proinde.

CONSERVATION, *subst.*, conservatio.

CONSERVATOR, *subst.*, conservator.

CONSERVATORY, *subst.*, receptaculum, repositorium, conditorium.

CONSERVE, *to* (*keep, maintain*), conservare, servare, custodire, tueri; (*preserve with sugar*), saccharo condire.

CONSERVER (*of fruits*), qui or quæ res conditivas parat, fecondit, feconditrix.

CONSERVES, *subst. pl.*, mas conditanea, oleæ conditaneæ, salsams.

CONSIDER, *to* (*think of*), considerare, contemplari, speculari, spectare; ponderare, perpendere, videre, consulere; versare, volutare, secum volvere; animo agitare, secum considerare, reputare (*remember*), in memoria habere, revolvere; (*requite*), remunerare, respicere, gratiam referre, grates respondere; (*regard*), rationem alcis habere; *not to c.*, nihil pensi habere, suasque deque habere; *to c. beforehand*, præmeditari; *to c. often*, retractare, revolvere; *to c. deeply*, meditari, secum altius cogitare; *it must be considered*, videandum est; *let us c. the thing in itself*, rem ipsam spectemus; *I have considered of all these matters*, meditata mihi sunt hæc omnia.

CONSIDERABLE, *adj.* (*worthy of consideration*), non contemendus; (*respectable*), insignis, clarus, illustri, auctoritate præditus, gravis; (*important, valuable*), magnus, grandis, amplus, luculentus, magni or maximi momenti, aliquantus; (*more than a little*), non exiguus, satis magnus; *c. actions*, facta præclara, egregia, illustria, splendida; *a c. part*, bona pars; *a c. sum of money*, aliquantum pecuniæ; *a c. estate*, opes amplas, res laute, prædia ampl.

CONSIDERABLY, *adv.*, multum, multo; aliquantum, aliquanto; maxime.

CONSIDERATE, *adj.* (*prudent*), consideratus, circumspetus, consultus, prudens, providens; (*regardful*), clemens, benignus.

CONSIDERATENESS, *subst.*, prudentia, cautio; humanitas, officium.

CONSIDERATION.

CONSIDERATION, *subst.* (*thought*), consideratio, contemplatio, cogitatio; cautio, circumspectio; cura; (*requital*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*reward*), ratio, respectus; (*measure*), modus; (*motion*), casus, consilii motus, incitamentum, impulsus; *after c.*, re perspecta atque cognita; *deep c.*, meditatio, contemplanatio; *without c.*, temere, inconsulto; *negligenter*; *to come under c.*, in deliberationem cadere; *to take a thing into c.*, de aliqua re cogitare, rem in animo habere, versare, secumolvere; *in c. of a thing*, aliquid rei ratione habita, aliquid rei respectu; *upon what c.?* quo nomine? qua de causa? *quamobrem?* *upon that c.*, eadem causa, eadem lege; *for many c.s.* multis nominibus, multis de causis.

MANY C.S. MULTIS NOMINIBUS, multis de causis.
CONSIDERER, *subst.*, contemplator; spectator.
CONSIGN, *to*, consignare, assignare, transferre, delegare, mandare, deferre, dare, tradere; *to consign to writing*, litteris consignare, litteris mandare; *to consign to the flames*, in flammis conjicere.

CONSIGNMENT, *subst.*, consignatio, assignatio.
CONSIST, *to* (*be made of*), in re aliqua consistere, ex aliqua re constare; (*be consistent with*), convenire, congruere, coherere.

CONSISTENCE, *subst.* (*lastingness*), firmitas, stabilitas; (*thickness of liquid things*), concretio, spissitas; (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia; (*steadiness*), constantia.

CONSISTENT, *adj.*, consonus, consentaneus, congruens; constans, æquabilis, æqualis sibi; *to be consistent with one's self*, sibi constare.

CONSISTORY, *subst.*, senatus ecclesiasticus, concilium, synedrium.

CONSOciate, *to*, *v. a.*, consociare, sociare; *v. n.*, societatem cum aliquo facere, inire; coire.

CONSOciATION, *subst.*, consociatio, conjunctio.
CONSOLABLE, *adj.*, consolabilis.

CONSOLATION, *subst.*, solatium, consolatio, alloquium, confirmatio; solamen.

CONSOLATORY, *adj.*, consolatorius.
CONSOLE, *to*, aliquam solari or consolari, alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium dare, præbere, afferre.

CONSOLER, *subst.*, qui or quæ consolatur.
CONSOLIDATE, *to*, *v. a.*, solidare, consolidare; firmare, stabilire; *v. n.*, solidescere.

CONSOLIDATION, *subst.*, solidatio; soliditas; conglutinatio.

CONSONANCE, CONSONANCY, *subst.*, consonantia, congruentia; constantia.

CONSONANT, *adj.*, consentaneus, consonans; *to be consonant*, consonare, congruere; *to be consonant to one's self*, sibi constare.

CONSONANT, *subst.*, consonans (*sc. littera*).
CONSONANTLY, *adv.*, convenienter, congruenter.

CONSORT, *subst.* (*companion*), consors, socius, comes, sodalis; (*wife*), conjux, uxor; *the royal consort*, conjux regis, regina.

CONSORT WITH, *to*, societatem cum aliquo inire, apud aliquam frequenter versari, socium aliquam sibi adhibere, adjuvare or adsciscere; habere aliquam in usu.

CONSPICUOUS, *adj.* (*obvious to the sight*), conspicuus, insignis; (*famous*), illustris, insignis.

CONSPIRACY, *subst.*, conspiratio, conjuratio.
CONSPIRATOR, *subst.*, cospiratus, conjuratus.

CONSPIRE, *to* (*plot*), conspirare, conjurare; (*agree together*), in unum consentire; *to conspire against one's life*, in aliquid exitium conjurare.

CONSULAR.

CONSTABLE, *subst.* (*police-officer*), apparitor, ficonstabularius; *constable of the Tower of London*, arcis Londinensis præfectus.

CONSTANCY, *subst.* (*steadfastness*), constantia, firmitudo, immutabilitas; (*faithfulness*), fides, fidelitas; (*patience*), patientia, tolerantia; (*perseverance*), perseverantia, pertinacia, obstinatio, pervicacia.

CONSTANT, *adj.* (*steadfast*), constans, atstabilis, firmus, fixus, immotus, immutabilis; (*faithful*), fidus, fidelis; (*lasting*), perpetuus, assiduus; *c. to a purpose*, tenax propositi, pertinax; *c. in suffering*, patiens, tolerans; *c. against*, obstinatus, contumax, pertinax; *a c. report*, fama consentiens, quæ in ore est omni populo.

CONSTELLATION, *subst.*, sidus, signum cæleste.

CONSTERNATION, *subst.*, consternatio; *to put into c.*, consternare; *to be put into c.*, consternari.

CONSTIPATE, *to* (*cram close*), constipare; (*make costume*), alvum adstringere, contrahere, suppressere.

CONSTIPATION, *subst.* (*cramming*), stipatio; (*of the bowels*), alvi adstrictio or suppressio, alvum adstricta or suppressa.

CONSTITUTE, *adj.*, constituents; *constituent parts*, elementa; *subst.*, constitutor.

CONSTITUTE, *to*, constituere; creare, facere; *to be constituted of*, constare ex.

CONSTITUTION, *subst.*, constitutio; (*government*), civitatis forma, republicæ ratio, leges civitatis; *the c. of the body*, corporis constitutio, affectio; *a strong c.*, corpus bene constitutum; *a weak c.*, valetudinis infirmitas.

CONSTITUTIONAL, *adj.*, iogenitus; legibus civitatis conveniens.

CONSTRRAIN, *to*, constringere, compellere, cogere, urgere; *sdigere*, subigere ad aliquid; *alicui imponere or injicere necessitatem aliquid faciendi*; *to constrain the people to give their votes*, extorquere per vim suffragii populi.

CONSTRAINEDLY, *adv.*, invite, ingratia.

CONSTRAINT, *subst.*, vis, coercitio, necessitas; *by constraint*, vi, invite, coacto, ingratia; *without constraint*, ultro, sua sponte, suapte, libere.

CONSTRUCTION, *to*, colligare; contrahere.
CONSTRUCTION, *subst.*, colligatio; contractio.

CONSTRINGE, *to*, constringere, comprimere, contrahere, ligare.

CONSTRUCT, *to*, struere, construere, extruere; (*in grammar*), componere; (*in geometry*), describere.

CONSTRUCTION, *subst.* (*in building*), constructio, extractio, structuræ genus; (*in grammar*), verborum compositio, conformatio, constructio, consecutio; (*in geometry*), descriptio; (*constraining*), interpretatio, explicatio, expositio; *to put a good c. on*, bene interpretari, in bonam partem accipere.

CONSTRUE, *to* (*interpret*), interpretari, accipere, trahere in; *to construe a sentence*, verba inter se conjungere.

CONSTRUING, *subst.*, expositio, interpretatio, explicatio.

CONSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.*, ejusdem substantiæ, ficonsubstantialis.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, *subst.*, duarum substantiarum conjunctio, ficonsubstantiatio.

CONSUL, *subst.*, consul; *one who has been consul*, vir consularis, consuluatus perfunctus; *a consul for merchants*, procurator mercaturæ, syndicus.

CONSULAR, *adj.*, consularis.

CONSULATE.

CONSULATE, CONSULSHIP, *subst.*, consula-tus.

CONSULT, *to, v. n.* (*deliberate*), deliberare, con-sulere, consulare, consilium inire, de re; *to c. with one's self*, secum de alqa re consulare *or* deliberare, rem animo pendere, volvere, volutare; *to c. with another*, consilia cum alqo commuicare; *v. a.* (*ask advice*), alqm de alqa re consulere, alqm in consilium adhibere, ab alqo consilium petere; *to c. an or-acle*, oraculum consulere, sortes poscere; *to c. an author*, scriptorem, auctorem consulere *or* adire; (*provide for*), alicui rei consulere *or* providere, rem alqm curare.

CONSULTATION, *subst.*, consultatio, delibera-tio, consilium.

CONSUMABLE, *adj.*, quod consumi potest.

CONSUME, *to, v. a.* (*devour*), consumere, absum-ere, baurire, edere, comedere, exedere; devo-rare; (*squander away*), absumere, profundere, ef-fundere, dissipare, dilapidare, disperdere, decoque-re, prodigere; (*diminish*), minuere, imminuere, deterere; (*spoil*), lacerare, dilacerare, spoliare, vast-are, populari; *to c. time*, tempus terere *or* contere-re; *v. n.*, *to c. away*, tabescere, contabescere, exta-hescere, marcescere, deliquescere; consumi, absumi; perire.

CONSUMER, *subst.*, consumptor, confector; pro-digus, profugator; (*devourer*), exesor, edax, vorax.

CONSUMING, *subst.*, consumptio.

CONSUMMATE, *adj.*, consummatus, summus, perfectus, egregius, unicus.

CONSUMMATE, *to*, consummare, conficere, per-ficere.

CONSUMMATION, *subst.*, consummatio, confec-tio; perfectio, absolutio; fnis, exitus.

CONSUMPTION, *subst.*, consumptio; (*as a dis-ease*), tabes; atrophica, cachexis; phthisis; *pulmo-nary c.*, phthisis pulmonalis, peripneumonia, pul-monis exulceratio; *in a c.*, tabidus, atrophus, hec-ticus.

CONSUMPTIVE, *adj.*, tabificus; phthisicus, peri-pneumonicus.

CONTACT, *subst.*, contactus, tactus, tactio.

CONTAGION, *subst.*, contagio, contages, conta-gium, labes.

CONTAGIOUS, *adj.*, contagiosus, pestiferus; *a c. disease*, contagio *or* contagiū morbi, pestilentia.

CONTAGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, vis contagiosa.

CONTAIN, *to* (*hold*), continere, capere, compre-hendere; (*keep in*), cōhibere; (*keep chaste*), libidi-nem frenare, reprimere, coercere; *to c. one's self*, sibi temperare; *able to c. (hold)*, capax.

CONTAMINATE, *to*, contaminare, foedare, inqu-inare, polluere.

CONTAMINATE, *adj.*, contamiatus, foedatus, inquinatus, pollutus.

CONTAMINATION, *subst.*, labes, sordes; com-maculatio, focontaminatio.

CONTEMN, *to*, temere, contemnere, spernere, aspernari, contempti habere, nihill *or* flocci facere.

CONTEMNER, *subst.*, contemptor, spretor.

CONTEMNING, *subst.*, contemptio, despicientia.

CONTEMPLATE, *to*, contemplari, coconsiderare; cogitare; inspicere; (*tend*), meditari.

CONTEMPLATION, *subst.*, contemplatio, con-sideratio, cogitatio, meditatio; *to have in contempla-tion*, meditari.

CONTEMPLATIVE, *adj.*, studiosa, contempla-tivus.

CONTIGUOUS.

CONTEMPLATOR, *subst.*, contemplator, specu-lator, investigator; *c. of nature*, physicus.

CONTEMPORARY, *adj.*, æqualis, ejusdem æta-tis; ejusdem temporis; *subst.*, æqualis; qui eju-sdem ætatis est: *his contemporaries*, ætas sua, homi-nes sui temporis.

CONTEMPT, *subst.*, contemptus, contemptio, despectus, despectio, despicientia; *to bring into c.*, in odium pertrahere; *to grow into c.*, ignominiam contrahere, invidiam accipere, despicienti haberi; *had in c.*, contemptus, contemptui *or* despicienti habitus, derisus; *with c.*, contemptum, cum tem-ptu, com fastidio.

CONTEMPTIBLE, *adj.*, contemendus, despici-endus, aspernandus; tristis, vilis, subjectus.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS, *subst.*, vilitas.

CONTEMPTUOUS, *adj.*, fastidiosus, superbus, contumeliosus.

CONTENT, *to*, cum alqo contendere, certare, concertare, configere, litigare, altercari, disceptare, digladiari, luctari, armis decernere, depugnare; *to c. against*, oblectari, adversari, repugnare; *to c. for mastery*, de imperio certare, concertare, contende-re; *to c. for a lenet*, propugnare.

CONTENTER, *subst.*, certator, concertator.

CONTENT, CONTENTED, *adj.*, contentus, pla-custus, tranquillus; *to be c. with*, alqa re contentum esse, in alqa re acquiescere, alqd probare, appro-bare, accipere; *I am c.*, esto, fiat, placet, per me licet, non laboro; *I am c. with any thing*, mihi quid-vis satis est; *I am well c.*, facile patior.

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, CONTENTED-NESS, *subst.*, tranquillitas animi, animus tranqui-lus; approbatio; satisfactio, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum; *full or great c.*, animo factum vol-upte; *to my great c.*, magnā meā voluptate; *I took great c. in your letter*, plurimum jucunditatis ex lit-teris tuis capiebam.

CONTENT, *subst.* (*capacity*), capacitas; ambitus, circuitus; contents, summa, argumentum, epitome.

CONTENT, *to*, alicui satisfacere, alcis animum explere; (*pacify*), placare, delinire, mulcere; *to c. one for*, pretium persolvere, compensare.

CONTENTED, *adj.* See CONTENT.

CONTENTEDNESS, *subst.*, æquus animus, æqua-nimitas.

CONTENTEDLY, *adv.*, æquanimiter, æquo ani-mo, tranquille, quiete.

CONTENTION, *subst.*, contentio, controversia.

CONTENTIOUS, *adj.*, contentiosus, litigiosus, pugna.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, morositas, ingeni-um ad altercationes proclive, certandi studium.

CONTENTMENT. See CONTENT, *subst.*

CONTENTS. See CONTENT, *subst.*

CONTERMINOUS, *adj.*, conterminus.

CONTEST, *subst.*, lis, rixa, jurgium, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, certamen.

CONTEST, *to*, certare, disceptare, contendere, altercari; concertare, litigare.

CONTESTABLE, *adj.*, quod in dubium vocari potest, dubitabilis.

CONTEXT, *subst.*, orationis contextus, sermonis continuatio.

CONTEXTURE, *subst.*, contextus, contextura.

CONTIGUITY, *subst.*, propinquitas.

CONTIGUOUS, *adj.*, contiguus, continens, con-junctus, subjunctus; ficitinus, confinis.

CONTINENCE.

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, *subst.*, continentia, temperantia, castimonia, pudicitia, castitas, abstinencia.

CONTINENT, *adj.*, continens, castus, pudicus.

CONTINENT, *subst.*, continens (*sc. terra*).

CONTINGENCY, *subst.*, casus, eventus fortuitus.

CONTINGENT, *adj.*, fortuitus, in casu positus, adventivus, incertus; *subst.*, casus, eventus; (*quota*), quantum militum. *or* pecuniæ quæque civitas mittere, *or* conferre debet.

CONTINUAL, *adj.* (*lasting*), permanentens, jugis, perennis, diuturnus; (*uninterrupted*), continous, continens, assiduus.

CONTINUALLY, *adv.* (*perpetually*), perpetuo, assidue, usque; (*continuedly*), continenter, assiduo, perpetim, sine ulla interruptione.

CONTINUANCE, *subst.* (*duration*), perpetuitas, perennitas, assiduitas, diuturnitas, continuatio; (*space*), spatium; (*custom*), usus, assuetudo; (*abode*), commoratio, mansio, remansio; *of long c.*, longus, diuturnus; *constant c.*, perseverantia; *the c. of a writ*, prorogatio causæ; *in c. of time*, progressu temporis.

CONTINUATION, *subst.*, continuatio, perpetuitas; reliqua pars, quod reliquum est.

CONTINUE, *to, v. n.* (*last*), constare, perstare, perseverare; persistere, perdurare, permanere; (*abide*), morari, commorari, manere, residere; *to c. on one's course*, cursum tenere; *to c. in*, immorari; *to c. in a purpose*, incepto permanere; *it c.s. raining*, non intermittit pluere; *v. a.*, alqd continuare, perpetuare, non intermittere, exsequi, persequi; alicui rei iustare, in re perseverare; (*prolong*), producere, protrahere, extrahere, extendere, proferre.

CONTINUITY, *subst.*, continuitas, continuatio.

CONTORTION, *subst.*, contorsio, distortio.

CONTOUR, *subst.*, ambitus, circuitus; extremae lineæ, extrematis picturæ; extrema corporum.

CONTRABAND, *adj.*, prohibitus, ihibitus, interdictus; *contraband articles*, merces vetitæ.

CONTRACT, *subst.*, pactum, pæctio; compactum, conventum, pactum conventum; locatio; syngrapha, tabulæ locationis; *marriage-c.*, sponsalia; *to keep to a c.*, stare conventis, in pactione manere.

CONTRACT, *to, v. a.* (*abridge*), in compendium redigere; (*lessen*), corripere; (*narrow*), angustum reddere, angustare, coartare; (*draw together*), contrahere, complicare; *to c. debt*, æs alienum contrahere, facere, confiare; *to c. friendship*, amicitiam cum alqo jugere *or* inire; *to c. a disease*, morbum contrahere, concipere, nascisci; *to c. a habit*, in consuetudinem alcj rei venire, insuescere; *v. n.*, (*shrink*), se contrahere, contrahi, in artium coire, cogi; (*bargain*), cum alqo pacisci, pactionem facere; (*betroth*), spondere, despondere aliquam alicui.

CONTRACTING, *subst.*, contractus.

CONTRACTION, *subst.*, contractio.

CONTRACTOR, *subst.* (*bargainer*), qui paciscitur; (*undertaker*), conductor, redemptor.

CONTRADICT, *to*, alicui obloqui, contradicere, adversari, refragari, repugnare.

CONTRADICTION, *subst.*, contradictio.

CONTRADICTORY, *adj.*, contrarius, diversus, pugnant, repugnans; disparatus, oppositus.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, *to*, alqd ab alqo distinguere, discernere.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *subst.*, per oppositio-nem distinctio.

CONTUMACIOUS.

CONTRARIETY, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepan-tia.

CONTRARY, *adj.*, contrarius, oppositus, diversus, disparatus, adversarius, aversus, discors; *a c. way from what was intended*, iter a proposito diversum; *c. to reason*, aversus e ratione; *to be of a c. opinion*, ab alqo dissentire, dissidere; *to act c. to one*, adversari alicui; *I did it c. to my own wishes*, invito feci; *on the c.*, contra, ex contrario, inmo, immo vero; *c. to*, contra, adversus, præter; *a c. wind*, ventus adversus; *the wind is c.*, ventus adversum t-net nobis.

CONTRAST, *subst.*, disceptatiuncula, repugnantia, discrepancia, differentia, dissimilitudo; (*in painting*), a-peritas, diversitas.

CONTRAST, *to, v. a.*, opponere; *v. n.*, pugnare, discrepare.

CONTRAVENE, *to* (*act against*), violare, perfringere, percurrere.

CONTRAVENTION, *subst.*, violatio.

CONTRIBUTARY, *adj.*, stipendiarius.

CONTRIBUTE, *to*, conferre; *fig.*, vim habere, valere; *to contribute much*, magnum momentum afferre.

CONTRIBUTION, *subst.*, collatio, stips collecta; stipendium, pecuniæ imperatæ; *to lay a city under c.*, urbi stipendium imponere, pecuniam imperare.

CONTRIBUTOR, *subst.*, collator.

CONTRITE, *adj.*, pœnitens.

CONTRITION, *subst.*, pœnitentia.

CONTRIVANCE, *subst.* (*invention*), excogitatio, inventio; (*thing invented*), inventum, res inventa; ars nova; fraus, machinatio; (*ingenuity*), sollertia, artificium, ars.

CONTRIVE, *to* (*devise*), commisceri, concipere, fingere, excogitare; invenire; (*design, plot*), parare, machinari, moliri, struere, concoquere; *to contrive to do a thing*, alqd efficere, conficere, ad effectum perducere.

CONTRIVER, *subst.*, suctor, inventor, artifex; machinator, molitor.

CONTRIVING, *subst.*, inventio, excogitatio.

CONTROL, *subst.*, rationes contra scriptas; (*superintendence*), cura, custodia, tutela; (*power*), potestas, imperium, arbitrium; (*coercion*), coercitio; (*blame*), reprehensio.

CONTROL, *to*, rationes contra scribere; (*direct*), curare, regere, moderari; (*hold in check*), continere, reprimere, coercere, comprimere, compescere; (*disprive*), redarguere, confutare, refutare.

CONTROLLER, *subst.*, contrascriptor, inspector, censor, curator, procurator, administrator.

CONTROLLERSHIP, *subst.*, munus administrationis *or* procuratoris.

CONTROLMENT, *subst.*, administratio, inspectio, procuratio.

CONTROVERSIAL, *adj.*, ad controversiam pertinens, quod in controversiam adduci potest.

CONTROVERSY, *subst.*, controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, certamen; *c. at law*, lis, causa, actio; *it is out of c.*, patet, palam est; *beyond all c.*, sine controversia, haud dubie, certe, longe.

CONTOVERT, *to*, controversiam habere, disceptare, altercari, controversari, de alqo re ambigere, rem in controversiam vocare.

CONTOVERTIBLE, *adj.*, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

CONTUMACIOUS, *adj.*, contumax, pertinax, perversa, obstinatus, offirmatus, refractarius.

CONTUMACY.

CONTUMACY, CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, contumacia, pertinacia, perversitas; obstinatio.

CONTUMELY, *subst.*, contumelia, convicium, maledictum.

CONTUMELIOUS, *adj.*, contumeliosus, malediculus.

CONTUSION, *subst.*, contusio.

CONVALESCENCE, *subst.*, valetudo in melius inclinata, sanitas restituta, salus.

CONVALESCENT, *adj.*, convalescens; *to be convalescent*, convalescere.

CONVENE, *to, v. n.*, convenire, congregari, coire; *v. a.* convocare.

CONVENIENCE, CONVENIENCY, *subst.*, commodum, commoditas; (*opportunity*), opportunitas, facultas; (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia.

CONVENIENT, *adj.* (*fit*), commodus, aptus, idoneus, appositus; utilis; (*agreeable*), congruus, conveniens, consentaneus, consonus; (*seasonable*), tempestivus, opportunus; *it is convenient*, æquum est, par est, opus est; *it is not convenient*, dedecet.

CONVENIENTLY, *adv.* (*fitly*), commode, apposite, rite, convenienter, idonee; *in due time*, tempestive, opportune; *c. to yourself*, commodo tuo.

CONVENT, *subst.* (*monastery*), monasterium, cœnobium.

CONVENTICLE, *subst.*, conventiculum, cœtus, conciliabulum.

CONVENTION, *subst.*, conventus, confio, cœtus; (*compact*), conventum, pactum.

CONVENTIONAL, *adj.*, ex pacto et convento factus; usu receptus, usitatus.

CONVENTIONALLY, *adv.*, more usitato or recepto.

CONVENTUAL, *adj.*, ad monasterium pertinens, conventualis; *subst.*, conventualis, cœnobita.

CONVERGE, *to*, eodem vergere.

CONVERGENT, CONVERGING, *adj.*, convergens, colim vergens.

CONVERSANT, *adj.*, versatus, volutatus, exercitatus in re; peritus, gnarus alius rei; *to be conversant in*, re aliqua versari, occupari, exerceri; *to be conversant with*, algo familiariter uti.

CONVERSATION, *subst.* (*intercourse*), conversatio, consuetudo, usus, commercium; (*talk*), sermo, colloquium, colloquium, confabulatio; (*behavior*), vita, ratio vivendi, modus se gerendi, mores.

CONVERSE, *to* (*have intercourse*), versari, uti, congruere, consuescere; (*talk*), cum algo loqui, sermocinari, sermonem conferre, colloqui, confabulari, sermones habere.

CONVERSIBLE, *adj.*, facilis, affabilis, comis, clemens, humanus, urbanus.

CONVERSION, *subst.*, conversio, mutatio; (*of manners*), morum mutatio in melius; *conversion to Christianity*, accessio ad Christi doctrinam.

CONVERT, *subst.*, qui ad fidem Christianam transit.

CONVERT, *to*, convertere; *to convert from vice*, a vitio ad virtutem revocare; *to be converted*, mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere; ad Christianam fidem transire.

CONVERTIBLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, inconvertibilis; idem significans.

CONVEX, *adj.*, convexus.

CONVEXITY, *subst.*, convexitas.

CONVEY, *to*, conveyere, devehere, pervehere, deferre; deducere, perducere, comitari; *to c. hastily*, abripere, eripere, corripere; *to c. away*, aspir-

COOLNESS.

tare, abducere, avehere, amovere, deportare; *to c. away by stealth*, algo furto subducere; *to c. down to posterity*, memorie prodere or transmittere; *to c. in*, importare; *to c. in privacy*, submittere, subducere; *to c. over*, trajicere, transvehere; *to c. over an estate*, fundum alicui transcribere or abalienare; *to c. out*, exportare.

CONVEYANCE, *subst.* (*carrying*), deportatio, exportatio; evehctus; *conveyance of water*, aquæ ductus or deductio; (*deed in writing*), abalienationis instrumentum, tabulæ alienationis consignatæ.

CONVEYANCER, *subst.*, qui abalienationis instrumenta conficit.

CONVEYING, *subst.*, convectio; *c. away*, subductio; *c. in*, inductio; *c. over*, transvectio, trjectio; *c. out*, exportatio; *c. up to*, subvectio.

CONVICT, *subst.*, convictus, evictus, damnatus.

CONVICT, *to*, convincere, evincere, arguere, cogarguere.

CONVICTION, *subst.*, convictio; conscientia.

CONVICTIVE or CONVINCING, *adj.*, ad algo convincendum valens.

CONVINCE, *to*, convincere, coguere, persuadere.

CONVINCINGLY, *adv.*, manifeste, graviter.

CONVIVIAL, *adj.*, convivialis.

CONVOCAION, *subst.*, convocatio, synodus.

CONVOKE, *to*, convocare, coeventum indicare.

CONVOY, *subst.* (*guide*), deductor; (*guard*), presidium, milites præsidarii.

CONVOY, *to*, in via comitari, deducere.

CONVULSE, *to*, spasmo vexare; quatere, quassare; perturbare; *to become convulsed*, convelli, spasmo vexari.

CONVULSION, *subst.*, convulsio, spasmus; perturbatio, tumultus; *troubled with c.s.*, spasticus.

CONVULSIVE, *adj.*, convulsivus, ad convulsionem pertineos.

CONY, *subst.*, cuniculus; *cony-burrow*, cuniculus; *full of conies*, cuniculosus; *cony skins*, cuniculorum pelles.

COO, *to*, gemere.

COOING, *subst.*, gemitus.

COOK, *subst.*, coquus; *master-cook*, coquorum præfectus; *pastry-cook*, cupidinarius, pistior dulciarius; *cook-room*, culina; *cook maid*, ancilla culinaria; *cook-shop*, popina; *c. in a ship*, coquus nauticus.

COOK, *to*, coquere; igne molire; *to cook meats*, cibaria coquere, cibum parare.

COOKERY, *subst.*, ars coquinaria or culinaria.

COOKING, *subst.*, coctio, coctura; *relating to cooking*, coquinarius, coquinatorius.

COOL, *adj.* (*somewhat cold*), frigidulus, subfrigidus, frigidusculus; (*shady*), opacus; (*indifferent*), lentus; (*undaunted*), impavidus, intrepidus, fortis; (*dispassionate*), tranquillus, animi perturbatione liber; (*not cordial*), frigidus; *to become cool in an affair*, remissius algo agere or gerere.

COOL, *to, v. a.*, refrigerare, frigidum facere; *v. n.*, refrigerari, refrigerescere; *to cool one's courage*, animum frangere, debilitare.

COOLER, *subst.*, alveus refrigeratorius, vas refrigeratorium; refrigerator.

COOLING, *adj.*, refrigerans; *a cooling drink*, potio refrigeratrix; *subst.*, refrigeratio.

COOLLY, *adv.*, frigide; impavide, intrepide, fortiter; æquo animo; remisse, remissus.

COOLNESS, *subst.*, frigus; animus frigidus, lentus; irreverentia.

COOP, *subst.*, chors; *hencoop*, gallinarium; *coop for ducks*, nescotrophium.
 COOP UP, *to*, cavēā includere; (*shut in*), obediēre, circumcingere.
 COOPER, *subst.*, victor, doliarus; *wine-cooper*, victor vinarius; *a cooper's addice*, nescia victoria.
 CO-OPERATE, *to*, operam ad alqd conferre, una agere; *alqm in alqa re juvare*; alqd adjuvare.
 CO-OPERATING, *adj.*, operam conferens.
 CO-OPERATION, *subst.*, opera, suxilium; operæ collatio.
 CO-OPERATOR, *subst.*, qui operam ad alqd confert, adjutor.
 CO-ORDINATE, *adj.*, ejusdem ordinis, æqualis.
 CO-ORDINATION, *subst.*, æqualitas.
 COOT, *subst.*, fulica, fulix; *sea-c.*, fulica marina.
 COPARTNER, *subst.*, socius, consors, particeps.
 COPARTNERSHIP, *subst.*, societas.
 COPE, *subst.* (*arch.*), fornix; *c. of heaven*, convexa cœli, cœlum; *priest's garment*, stola sacerdotialis.
 COPE, *to*, *v. n.* (*contend*), colluctari, congregari, manus consere, certare, concertare.
 COPIER, *subst.*, librarius.
 COPING, *subst.*, fastigium; projectura.
 COPIOUS, *adj.*, copiosus, affluens, abundans, uber.
 COPIOUSLY, *adv.*, copiose, affatim, subdantem, fusc, emulatae, prolixæ, operose; uberrime, ubertim.
 COPIOUSNESS, *subst.*, copia, ubertas, abundantia; via, facultas.
 COPPER, *subst.*, cuprum, orichalcum, æs Cyprium, æs; *a copper (boiler)*, shenum, caslidarium; *adj.*, cyprius, cupreus, cuprinus; æneus.
 COPPERAS, *subst.*, cbalcanthum, sutorium atramentum, vitriolum.
 COPPER-COIN, *subst.*, nummus cyprius, se; *pl.*, rudera.
 COPPER-COLOR, *subst.*, color cyprius; *copper-colored*, *adj.*, colore cyprio, rubidus.
 COPPER-MINE, *subst.*, metallæ æraria.
 COPPER-PLATE, *subst.* (*engraving*), pictura or imago per æneam laminam expressa; figura ænea, imago.
 COPPER-RUST, *subst.*, ærugo cypria, ærugo æria.
 COPPER-SMITH, *subst.*, faber ærarius.
 COPPER-STONE, *subst.*, pyritea.
 COPSE, COPPICE, *subst.*, frutices, virgulta, fruticetum, frutetum, silva cœdua, silvula.
 COPULATE, *to*, copulare, copulā nectere.
 COPULATION, *subst.*, copulatio, coconjunctio; *carnal copulation*, coitus, concubitus.
 COPULATIVE, *adj.*, copulativus.
 COPY, *subst.* (*of a writing*), exemplum, exemplar; descriptio, exscriptum, tapographum; (*of a picture*), exemplar, imitatio; *first c.*, exemplum primum, archetypum; *a c. in the author's own hand*, chirographum, autographum; *a true c. of a will*, testamentum eodem exemplo; *to set one a c.*, exemplum imitandum alicui proponere; litteras alicui præformare.
 COPY, *to*, describere, exscribere, transcribere; rescribere; (*pilfer*), furari; imitando exprimere; *to copy after*, imitari, imitando effingere, imitatione assequi or consequi.
 COPYHOLD, *subst.*, prædium, beneficium.
 COPYING, *subst.*, descriptio; imitatio.
 COPYIST, *subst.*, librarius.
 COQUET, COQUETTE, *subst.*, virgo petulantior; *to play the coquette*, petulantius cum viris agere, viros in amorem pellicere

COQUETRY, *subst.*, petulantia.
 CORAL, *subst.*, corallium, corallum, corallum; *of coral*, corallinus.
 CORD, *subst.*, funis, restis; funale, tomex; *small cord*, funiculus, resticula; *to make cords*, restes contrahere; *cord-maker*, restio.
 CORD UP, *to*, restibus, funiculis succingere.
 CORDAGE, *subst.*, funes, rudentes; funium apparatus; *small cordage*, funiculi.
 CORDIAL, *adj.* (*hearty*), amicus, benevolus; (*invigorating*), recreans, reficiens; *subst.*, quod recreat, oblectamentum, oblectatio; solistium.
 CORDIALITY, *subst.*, amor verus or singularis, familiaritas, sinceritas.
 CORDIALLY, *adv.*, ex animo, ex imo pectore, toto pectore, summo studio, summa voluntate.
 CORDWAINER, *subst.*, sutor, calcearius.
 CORE, *subst.* (*heart*), cor; (*inner part*), medulla, sinus; (*flower*), robur, flis; *core of fruit*, cicus, cicum, volva, locusculus seminum.
 CORIANDER, *subst.*, corisandrum.
 CORK, *subst.*, cortex, cortex suberea, suber; *cork-tree*, suber, suber quercus (L.); *of cork*, subereus; *to stop with a cork*, suber immittere, subere occludere; *to draw a cork*, corticem extrahere.
 CORK, *to*, corticem or suber immittere ligenæ, cortice occludere.
 CORMORANT, *subst.* (*bird*), corvus aquaticus; (*glutton*), heluo, vorax, gurgus.
 CORN, *subst.*, far, frumentum, frugis, granum, annona; *standing c.*, seges; *Indian c.*, milium Indicum; *a single c.*, granum; *a barley-c.*, granum bordci; *a c.-field*, arvum, ager frumentarius; *of or pertaining to c.*, frumentarius; *c.-loft*, granarium, horreum; *this year's c.*, frumentum hornotium; *c. grows dear*, annona fit carior, ingravescit; *c. falls*, annona laxat, levatur; *cheapness of c.*, annone villitas; *dearness of c.*, annone caritas, gravitas; *to gather c.*, fruges percipere; *a c. on the toes*, clavus pedis.
 CORN, *to* (*salt*), sale condire, sale inspergere; (*form into grains*), in grana formare.
 CORN-TREE, *subst.*, cornus, cornus, i. f.; *little cornel*, corneolus; *a grove of cornels*, coroctum; *of cornel*, corneus; *a cornel-berry*, cornum.
 CORNELIAN STONE, sarda lapis, onyx corneola.
 CORNEOUS, CORNY, *adj.* (*horny*), corneus.
 CORNER, *subst.* (*angle*), angulus; *little c.*, angellus; (*lurking-hole*), latibulum, latebra, recessus, receptaculum; (*quarter*), regio; *the four c.s. of the city*, quatuor urbis regiones; *from the four c.s. undique*; *in a c.*, secreto, clanculum; *the c. of the eye*, oculi angulus; *c.-stone*, lapis angularis; *c.-house*, extrema plateæ domus; *c.-window*, fenestra extrema; *of three c.s.*, triangulus, triangularis; *of four c.s.*, quadrangulus; *of many c.s.*, angulosus, multangulus; *full of secret c.s.*, latebrosus.
 CORNERED, *adj.*, angulatus.
 CORNERWISE, *adv.*, angulo obverso.
 CORNET, *subst.*, tuba, buccina; *little cornet*, lituus; *to sound a cornet*, buccinam inflare, buccinam canere; *a cornet of horse*, vexillarium, vexillifer.
 CORNET-FISH, *subst.*, buccinum.
 CORNETTER, *subst.*, buccinator, cornicen.
 CORNICE, *subst.*, corona, projectura.
 COROLLARY, *subst.*, corollarium, consecutio, consecarium, appendix, necessio.
 CORONAL SUTURE, commissura cranii coronalis.

CORONATION.

CORONATION, *subst.*, pompa qua rex inauguratur, inauguratio, coronatio.

CORONER, *subst.*, cædis quæsitō.

CORONET, *subst.*, corolla, sertum; (*little crown*), corona parva.

CORPORAL, *subst.*, decurio, manipularius.

CORPORAL, CORPORAL, *adj.*, corporalis, corporeus; *a c. oath*, iurandum sanctum; *to take a c. oath*, sancte iurare, conceptis verbis iurare.

CORPORALLY, *adv.*, corpore, secundum corpus; *corporaliter*.

CORPORATE, *adj.*, incorporatus.

CORPORATION, *subst.*, corpus, collegium, sodalium; (*borough*), municipium.

CORPSE, *subst.*, corpus mortuum, mortuus, cadaver.

CORPULENCY, *subst.*, obesitas, crassities, corpulentia, plentitudo.

CORPULENT, *adj.*, corpulentus, obesus, crassus, pinguis, plenus.

CORPUSCLES, *subst. pl.*, corpuscula, atomi.

CORPUSCULAR, *adj.*, ad corpuscula pertinens.

CORRECT, *to* (*amend*), corrigere, emendare, eliminare, emaculare; *to correct anew*, recudere, re-coquere; (*punish*), castigare, punire; (*reprove*), reprehendere, verbis castigare.

CORRECT, *adj.*, emendatus, castigatus; *computus*; accuratus; recte descriptus, justus; vitio purus. vitio carens; *a c. account*, ratio, quæ convenit.

CORRECTION, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio; (*punishment*), castigatio, supplicium, cruciatus; *c. of manners*, censura; *house of c.*, ergastulum.

CORRECTNESS, *subst.*, elegantia, nitor, oratio emendata or castigata; *justa ratio*.

CORRECTOR, *subst.*, corrector, emendator, castigator; *corrector of manners*, censor.

CORRELATIVES, *subst. pl.*, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt, correlativa.

CORRESPOND, *to*, congruere, convenire; *to correspond by letter*, litteras dare et accipere, cum alio per litteras colloqui.

CORRESPONDENCE, *subst.* (*commerce*), consortium, consuetudo, commercium, mutua communicatio; (*agreement*), congruentia, convenientia; *c. by letter*, epistolarum commercium; *to hold a c. with one*, litteras ultro citroque transmittere, cum alio consilia communicare.

CORRESPONDENT, *adj.* (*suitable*), conveniens, congruens, consentaneus, aptus; *subst.* (*bosom friend*), intimus, familiaris, consiliorum socius et participes; *correspondent by letter*, litterarum commercium cum alio conjunctus.

CORRIDOR, *subst.* (*curtain in fortification*), lorica, cortina; (*in building*), prothyrum.

CORRIGIBLE, *adj.*, quod corrigi potest, corrigibilis.

CORROBORATE, *to* (*confirm*), confirmare, ratum facere; (*strengthen*), roborare, firmare, confirmare.

CORROBORATIVE, *adj.*, vim confirmandi habens, ad rem confirmandam pertinens.

CORRODE, *to*, rodere, corrodere, erodere, exedere; *fig.*, cruciare.

CORROSION, *subst.*, rosio, corrosio; cruciatus, sngor.

CORROSIVE, *adj.*, rodens, exedens, vim corrodingi habens; crucians, mordax; *corrosive care*, anxietas, sollicitudo.

CORROSIVENESS, *subst.*, vis corrodingi.

CORRUGATE, *to*, corrugare.

COTTON.

CORRUPT, *to, v. a.* (*bribe*), corrumpere; (*destroy*), perdere, disperdere; (*defile*), contaminare, coinquinare; polluere; (*debauch*), vitare, stuprare, violare; (*infect*), inficere, contagione affilare; (*spoil*), depravare, vitare, pervertere; *v. n.* (*grow corrupt*), putrescere, marcescere, tabescere; corrumpi, depravari.

CORRUPT, *adj.* (*faulty*), mendosus, vitiosus, (*infectious*), contagiosus, pestilens; (*naughty*), malus, pravus, insincerus, perditus, profligatus, corruptus; (*noisome*), insalubris, morbidus; (*rotten or tainted*), depravatus, vitatus, rancidus, putridus; (*bribed*), corruptus, donis emptus, nummarius; *not c.*, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, castus; *a c. judge*, iudex nummarius; *c. blood*, pus, tabum, sanguis teter.

CORRUPTER, *subst.*, corruptur, violator, vitator; *corruptela*, perniciēs, pestis.

CORRUPTIBLE, *adj.*, corruptioni obnoxius, caducus, corruptibilis.

CORRUPTION, *subst.*, corruptio, depravatio, mora depravati, morum pravitas or corruptela; (*infection*), corruptela, labes, infectio; (*rotteness*), putredo, putor.

CORSAIR, *subst.*, pirata, prædo maritimus; (*his ship*), navis piratica.

CORSET, *subst.*, perizonium, præcinctorium.

CORSET, *subst.*, lorica; *cataphracta*; *wearing a corset*, loricated.

CORUSCANT, *adj.* (*glittering*), coruscans, rutilans, fulgidus, splendens.

CORUSCATION, *subst.*, coruscatio, fulgor, splendor.

CORVETTE, *subst.*, celox.

COSMETICS, *subst. pl.*, quæ ad oratum pertinent.

COSMOGRAPHER, *subst.*, cosmographus.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *adj.*, ad mundi descriptionem pertinens, cosmographicus.

COSMOGRAPHY, *subst.*, mundi descriptio, cosmographia.

COST, *subst.*, impensa, sumptus; impendium, damnum; *to tax the costs of a suit*, litem æstimare; *to brow cost upon*, impensam et sumptum in rem aliam facere; (*in heraldry*), fasciola.

COST, *to*, constare; *it costs nothing*, gratis constat; *it costs less by half*, minoris constat dimidio; *whatever it costs, it is well bought*, quanti quanti bene emitur; *belonging to cost*, sumptuosus.

COSTAL, *adj.*, ad costas pertinens.

COSTIVE, *adj.*, alvo constrictus, durus, constipatus; alvo adstricta or restricta; *making c.*, alvum adstringens, stypticus; *the belly is c.*, constitit venter, piger est venter; *to make c.*, adstringere, alvum contrahere; *the costive tree*, arbor styptica.

COSTIVENESS, *subst.*, alvi adstrictio, alvum adstricta or restricta.

COSTLINESS, *subst.*, caritas, sumptuositas.

COSTLY, *adj.* (*dear*), carus, pretiosus, magno constans or cupitus; (*expensive*), sumptuosus, luxuriosus; (*stately*), splendidus, magnificus, lautus; *costly in banqueting*, oppiparus, dapsilis.

COSTUME, *subst.*, habitus, mos vestis, ornatus.

COT, COTTAGE, *subst.*, casa, tugurium, gurgustium; *sheep-cot*, caula, ovile; *little cot*, casula, tugurium.

COTEMPORARY, *adj.* See COTEMPORARY.

COTTAGER, *subst.*, tuguri incolæ.

COTTON, *subst.*, xylon, xylinum, gossipium.

COUCH.

graphalium; of cotton, xylinus, bombycinus; gossipius; cotton-cloth, vestis xylina; cotton-stuff, panni xylini, byssus; white cotton, leuconium.

COUCH, *subst.*, lectus, lectulus, grabatus, cubile.

COUCH, *to, v. n.* (lie down), cubare, procumbere, succumbere, prosterni; *v. a.* (lay down), prosternere; to couch an eye, glaucoma oculo objectum solvere, leucoma oculo detrahere; to couch in writing, scripto concludere, comprehendere, complecti, litteris mandare or committere.

COUCHANT, *adj.*, cubans, jacens.

COUGH, *subst.*, tussis; little cough, tussicula; chin-cough, tussis anihela or spinalis; to have a cough, tussi laborare.

COUGH, *to*, tussire; to cough out, extussire, tussiendo exspuere, exscreare.

COUGHER, *subst.*, tussi laborans.

COULTER, *subst.*, culter aratri.

COUNCIL, *subst.*, concilium, cœtus, senatus; privy c., concilium arcanum or secretum; general c., concilium œcumenicum; ecclesiastical c., synodus, conventus; order of c., concilii decretum; senatus consultum; to hold a c., senatum habere; c-house, c-chamber, curia; c. of war, concilium militare; of a council, *adj.*, comitalis.

COUNSEL, *subst.* (advice), consilium, monitum, admonitio, admonitio, abortatio; (prudence), prudentia; (secrecy), secretum, arcanum; (design), intentio, propositum; to follow any one's c., alcijs consilio uti; to ask c., alqm consulere, ab alqo consilium petere; to give one c., alicui consulere, alqm monere, hortari, consilio juvare; to give ill c., malis consiliis alqm seducere; to be asked for c., consuli; to keep c., alqd tacitum tenere, tacere, reticere; a keeping of c., reticentia, taciturnitas, silentium, fides; counsels (deliberations), consilia.

COUNSEL, *to, v. a.*, monere, admonere; to counsel ill, malis consiliis adducere or seducere.

COUNSELLING, *subst.*, suasio, monitio, admonitio, monitus; counselling to the contrary, dissuasio.

COUNSELLOR, *subst.*, consultor, suator, auctor, monitor, impulsor; consiliarius; c. at law, juris consultus, juris peritus, patronus, causidicus; privy-counsellor, qui alicui est a consiliis arcanis.

COUNT, *subst.*, comes; countess (by birth), comes; (by marriage), comitis uxor.

COUNT, *to* (number), numerare, dinumerare, annumerare; (cast up, reckon), computare, supputare, rationem inire; ad calculum vocare, revocare; subducere; (esteem), arbitrari, judicare, existimare; (judge), statuere, decernere, ducere, putare, ponere, numerare, habere; to c. over, pernumerare, recensere, percensere, reputare; to c. the number of, numerum recensere or subducere; to c. a thing good, alqd in bonis habere or ducere; I c. it sure, pro certo habeo; I c. him one of the eloquent, eum repono in numero eloquentium; to be counted rash, famam temeritatis subire.

COUNTABLE, *adj.*, computabilis, numerabilis; not countable, innumerabilis.

COUNTENANCE, *subst.* (face), vultus, adspectus, oris habitus; a cheerful c., frons biliaris; a crabbed c., frons caperata, severa; a homely c., facies ineousta; sadness of c., frontis nubecula; a stately, disdainful c., supercilium; to keep one's c., eundem vultum servare, colorem non mutare; to change one's c., vultum mutare, rubore suffundi; out of c., perturbatus, confusus; to put one out of c., alqm perturbare, percellere, alicui ruborem incutere;

COUNTERFOIL.

(credit), existimatio; (favor, help), favor, gratia, auctoritas, suffragatio, auxilium, suppetiæ; to give c. to, alicui favere, alcijs cœptis aspirare; to keep one in c., auxiliari, adjuvare.

COUNTENANCE, *to* (favor), alqm juvare, adjuvare, augere, adaugere, alicui favere, rem fovere, alicui consilio, studio, operâ adesse, alicui suffragari, alicui studere; (encourage), hortari, auxiliari, adjuvare, alicui animos addere or facere; (credit), ornare, decorare, coonestare.

COUNTENANCER, *subst.*, fautor, adjutor, hortator.

COUNTENANCING, *subst.*, auxilium, favor.

COUNTER, *subst.* (false piece of money), calculus; (box for cash), locus; (form on which money is told), abacus, mensa; (reckoner), qui rationes computat.

COUNTER, *adj.*, contrarius, oppositus; ado., contra, v. contrario, ex opposito; to run counter, aliorum tendere, aliud agere.

COUNTERACT, *to, v. a.*, obviam ire, occurrere alicui rei; impedire; *v. n.*, vim contrariam habere.

COUNTERBALANCE, *subst.*, libra, æquipondium.

COUNTERBALANCE, *to, v. a.*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare, compensare; *v. n.*, parem, æqualem esse.

COUNTER-BAR, *subst.*, obex.

COUNTER-BATTERY, *subst.*, tormenta bellica tormentis adversa.

COUNTERBOND, *subst.*, rei obligatio ad sponsorem.

COUNTERCHANGE, *to*, mutare, commutare, permutare.

COUNTERCHANGE, *subst.*, criminis in accusatorem translatio.

COUNTERCHANGE, *to*, crimen ab accusatore sibi illatum in ipsum accusatorem transferre.

COUNTERCHECK, *subst.*, censura reciproca.

COUNTERCHECK, *to*, vicissim alqm censere.

COUNTERFEIT, *adj.* (not genuine), adulterinus, falsus, subjectus, suppositus; (pretended), simulatus (varnished over), fucatus, fucosus; (deceitful), fallax; (insincere), falsus, dolosus; (untrue), fictus, commentitius, adumbratus; (copied), expressus; c. money, nummi adulterini; c. countenance, vultus fictus, compositus; c. tears, lacrimæ coactæ.

COUNTERFEIT, *subst.* (cheat), homo fallax, fraudulentus; (writing), tabulæ falsæ; (color), fucus; (resemblance), imago, simulatio; (pretence), species.

COUNTERFEIT, *to* (imitate), imitari, imitando effingere or exprimere; (pretend), simulare, prætere; (color over), fucare, infucare; (conceal), dissimulare, celare, obtegere; (forge), commentiri, fingere, affingere, confingere, comminisci, subdere; (resemble), similem esse, referre; to counterfeit money, nummos adulterare.

COUNTERFEITER, *subst.* (pretender), factor, simulator; (imitator), imitator; c. of money, nummorum adulterator; c. of wills, testamentorum subjector, testamentarius; c. of signatories, falsarius; c. of a seal, signator falsus; c. of men's actions, mimus, mimicus, pantomimus; a curious c., affectator.

COUNTERFEITING, *subst.* (pretending), simulatio; (imitating), imitatio; (forging), adult-ratio; counterfeiting of money, nummorum adulteratio.

COUNTERFOIL, *subst.*, tessera.

COUNTERMAND.

COUNTERMAND, *subst.*, mandatum contra quod prius præceptum fuerat, imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMAND, *to*, aliter or contra præcipere, imperium mutare; *to c. soldiers*, milites revocare.

COUNTERMARCH, *subst.*, iter transversum; reditus.

COUNTERMINE, *subst.*, cuniculus transversus, adversus or contrarius.

COUNTERMINE, *to*, hostium cuniculos transversis cuniculis excipere or adversis cuniculis aperire.

COUNTERPANE, *subst.*, stragulum lecti superiorum.

COUNTERPART, *subst.* (of a writing), antigraphum; *to be the counterpart of a thing*, alicui rei similem esse, alicui rei respondere.

COUNTERPLEA, *subst.*, actionis declaratio contraria.

COUNTERPLOT, *subst.*, conjuratio contra aliam conficta.

COUNTERPOISE, *subst.*, æquilibrium, æquipondium, libra, sacoma.

COUNTERPOISE, *to*, librare, contra ponderare.

COUNTERSCARP, *subst.*, lorica.

COUNTERSECURITY, *subst.*, sponsio alterna; *to give c. security*, alterna sponsione se obligare.

COUNTERSIGN, *to*, contra signare.

COUNTER-TENOR, *subst.* (in music), contratenor, oecentus.

COUNTERVAIL, *to*, compensare, pensare; *it c.s the charge*, est operæ, operæ pretium est.

COUNTRESS, *subst.* See COUNT.

COUNTING, *subst.*, numeratio, computatio.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *subst.*, † computatorium.

COUNTRY, *subst.*, terra, regio; *one's native c.*, patria, solum natale; *of one's c.*, patrius, vernaculus; *for one's c.*, pro patria; *one who knows the c.*, well, peritus regionum; *one born in a c.*, indigena; *one born in another c.*, alienigena; *of what c.?* cujus? *of our own c.*, nostras; *of your c.*, vestras; *the c.*, rus, agri; *to live in the c.*, ruri vivere; rusticari; *of the c.*, rusticus, rusticus, agrestis; *a c. estate*, c. seat, prædium rusticum, fundus, villa, rus; *a level c.*, campi patentes.

COUNTRY-DANCE, *subst.*, saltatio rustica.

COUNTRY-LIKE, *adv.*, rustice, rusticatim.

COUNTRYMAN, *subst.*, paganus, rusticus; (of the same country), popularis, civis; *our countrymen*, populares or homines nostri, nostrates.

COUNTY, *subst.*, comitatus, provincia.

COUPLE, *subst.* (pair), par, bini, jugum; *a married couple*, conjuges, mariti; *a couple for dogs*, canum copula or viculum.

COUPLE, *to*, v. a., copulare, jungere, conjugere, sociare; v. n., in unum coire, socium or consortem deligere.

COUPLET, *subst.*, distichon.

COUPLING, *subst.*, copulatio; connexio, conjunctio; *of c.*, copulativus; *the c.s of a net*, maculae.

COURAGE, *subst.*, animus, animus fortis, fortitudo, spiritus, virtus; *c.!* mactel! age! agedum! es bono animo! *to take c.*, animum recipere, animos revocare, bono or forti animo esse; *to lose c.*, deponere, animo deficere or concidere, animum abjicere or demittere; *without c.*, abjecte, igosve, timide; *want of c.*, animi languor, animus remissus, languens, pusillus.

COURAGEOUS, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, alacer, impiger.

COVENANT.

COURAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, animi magnitudo. COURANT, *subst.* (nimble dance), levis saltatio; (*news paper*), novellæ publicæ.

COURIER, *subst.*, nuncios expeditus, cursor, eques citatus, veredarius.

COURSE, *subst.* (running), cursus, decursus, procurus; curriculum; (*custom*), mos; (*way, means*), via, iter, ratio; cursus, tenor; (*turn*), vicissitudo, vices; (*order*), ordo, series; (*a c. of meats*, ferculum; *the second c.*, mensa secunda; *the c. of water*, fluvio ductus; *the moon's c.s.*, lunæ luminum varietas; *by c.*, alterne, alterois vicibus, iovicem; *of c.*, ex or de more; *words of c.*, sollemnia verba, verba dicis causâ facta; *bad c.s.*, mores perdit, corrupti; *out of c.*, extra ordinem; *by c. of nature*, ritu naturæ; *take your own c.*, tuo utere instituto.

COURSE, *to*, v. n. (*run about*), ultra citroque discurrere, palari, vagari; v. a., *to c. a hare*, leporem canibus issectari or venari.

COURSEER, *subst.*, veredus; a horse-courser, equorum mango.

COURSES (women's courses), fluxus muliebris, menses, menstrua.

COURT, *subst.* (yard), ares, propatulum; cavædium; (*hall of justice*), iudicium, forum, tribunal; subellia; iudices; (*palace*), aula, palatium, regia; royal c., aulis regia; *of a c.*, aulicus, regius; *c. favor*, aulæ aura, favor principis; *to pay c. to one*, alqm cultu et honore prosequi, colere; *c.-day*, dies iudicii; *pl.*, dies fasti; *to hold a c.*, jus dicere, forum agere; (*in a province*), conventum agere; *c.-matters*, res forenses; *pertaining to courts*, forensis, judicialis.

COURT, *to* (honor), colere; (*seek*), petere, spertere, aequi, sectari, connectari, captare, aucupari; (*woo*), sollicitare, ambire.

COURTEOUS, *adj.* (civil), humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis; (*gentle*), caedidus, mitis, lenis; (*kind*), liberalia, benevolus, munificus; amicus, benignus, commodus; (*fair spoken*), blandus; (*obliging*), officiosus.

COURTESAN, *subst.*, meretrix, scortum, prostibulum.

COURTESY, *subst.* (civility), humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas, benevolentia; (*gentleness*), leovitas, morum facilitas; (*kindness*), benignitas; *c. of speech*, comitas, affabilitas; (*reverence made by women*), poplitis flexio; *to make a c.*, poplitem flectere, geou submittere; *a c. (good turn)*, officium, beneficium; *to do one a c.*, alqm beneficio afficere, bene de alqm mereri; *to repay a c.*, alicui gratiam referre, repone, rependere.

COURTIER, *subst.*, aulicus; homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus, callidus.

COURTIER-LIKE, *adv.*, aulice.

COURT-LIKE, *adj.*, elegans, politus.

COURTLINESS, *subst.*, urbanitas, humanitas.

COURTLY, *adj.*, humanus, urbanus, comis, facill, officiosus.

COURTSHIP, *subst.* (civility), urbanitas; (*wooing*), sollicitatio, ambitus.

COUSIN, *subst.*, consanguineus, patruelis, affinis; amittus, consobrius; (*relative*), propinquus, cognatus.

COVENANT, *subst.*, conventum, pactum; pactio, sponsio; fœdus; votum; *to stick to one's c.*, coventis stare, in pactioe manere; *c.-breaker*, fœdifragus; *to agree upon covenants*, depaciaci.

COVENANT, *to*, paciaci, stipulari, contrahere, pactioem facere, constituere.

COVER.

COVER, *subst.*, operculum, tegmen; *c. of a letter or book*, involucrium; (*pretence*), prætextus, prætextum, obtutus, causus, nomen, simulatio.

COVER, *to*, tegere, integere, protogere, operire, cooperire, velare, vestire; (*conceal*), velare, occultare; (*disguise*), alicui rei speciem inducere; *to c. all about*, circumtegere, circumvestire; *to c. before*, prætegere; *to c. a bed*, lectum sternere; *to c. a table*, mensam instruere; *to c. over*, obducere, obtegerere, superintegere, superimponere, supersternere; *to c. over and over*, superobruere; *be covered!* operi caput; *a covered way*, pluteus.

COVERING, *subst.* (*the act*), obductio; (*hiding*), prætextus, simulatio; (*clothing*), amictus, vestitus; (*thing which covers*), tegmen, velamen, tegumentum, velamentum; *a c. of arras*, peristroma; *the c. of a bed*, stragulum; *the c. of a house*, tectum, imbricium; *the round c. of a house*, cupula, petasus; *the c. of a tent*, peripetasma; *the c. of a mare*, admisura, initus.

COVERLET, *subst.*, stragula, stragulum, instratum, stratum; velamen; opertorium; *a coarse coverlet*, teges.

COVERT, *adj.*, tectus, *subst.*, latibulum, specus, cubile; (*defence*), præsidium.

COVERTLY, *adv.*, clam, claculum, tecte, abditè, tacite, dissimulanter.

COVERTNESS, *subst.*, arcanum.

COVERTURE, *subst.*, tutela; *under coverture*, sub tutela et potestate viri.

COVET, *to*, cupere, appetere, inhiare, avêre, concupiscere, expetere, desiderare.

COVETING, *subst.*, cupiditas, appetitus, appetitio, libido; † concupiscentia.

COVETOUS, *adj.*, avarus; auri, pecuniæ, divitiarum cupidus, avidus, appetens; (*desirous*), cupidus, appetens; *somewhat covetous*, parvus, tepax, ad rem attentior; *very covetous*, valde avarus.

COVETOUSNESS, *subst.*, avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas or cupiditas, argenti sitis, auri fumes.

COVEY (*of partridges*), perdicum pullitius or grex.

COW, *subst.*, bos, f.; vacca; *young c.*, bucula, juvenca; *a c. with calf*, forda; *c. that has calved*, bos foeta; *little c. giving much milk*, ceva; *of a c.*, vaccinus, bovillus, bubulus; *c. in use*, bubile; *c. dung*, fimus bubulus; *c. herd*, bubulcus; *c. calf*, vitula.

COW, *to*, alicui timorem injicere, metum incutere; *to be cowed*, obtorpere.

COWARD, *subst.*, ignavus, timidus, iners, imbellis, inaudax, meticulousus; *to play the c.*, timide agere.

COWARDICE, COWARDLINESS, *subst.*, igavia, timiditas, timor.

COWARDLY, *adj.*, ignavus, timidus, iners; *adv.*, ignave, timide, meticulose.

COWER DOWN, *to*, conquiniscere, subsidere, in genua or inflexis genibus subsidere.

COWL, *subst.* (*monk's hood*), cucullus; (*vessel*), dolium, vas.

COWSLIP, *subst.*, primula officinalis, verbascum odoratum; *our lady's cowslip*, bubulcus silvestris.

COXCOMB, *subst.* (*comb of a cock*), crista galli; (*fool*), homo putidus, stultus, ineptus, trossulus; *a proud coxcomb*, homo fastuosus, tumidus, inflatus.

COXCOMICAL, *adj.*, ineptus, putidus.

COY, *adj.* (*shy*), verecundus, timidus, subtimidus; speciem castitatis nimis affectans; (*froward*), protervus, morosus, frigidus; fastidiosus, superciliosus; *to be coy*, modestiæ or castitatis speciei nimis studere.

GRAM.

COYNESS, *subst.* (*reserve*), verecundia, timiditas, simulatus pudor, castitatis fastidiosa affectatio; (*frowardness*), fustus, fastidium.

COZEN, *to*, decipere, fallere, fraudare, defraudare.

COZENAGE, *subst.*, fraus, fraudatio, dolus, deceptio, circumscription.

COZENER, *subst.*, fraudator, homo fraudulentus, circumscriptor; *old cozener*, veterator; *cozener to one's face*, præstigator, præstigatorix.

COZENING, *subst.*, fraudatio, deceptio; *a cozening trick*, dolus, techna.

CRAB, *subst.* (*fruit*), malum silvestre, arbutum; *crab tree*, arbutus, malus silvestris; *crab-fish*, cancer.

CRABBED, *adj.* (*sour*), acerbus, asper, durus, tetricus, immitis; *c. in look*, torvus, tristis, trulentus; (*wayward*), morosus, difficilis, pratervus; (*obscure*), obscurus, tortuosus; *a c. fellow*, difficilis, morosus.

CRABBEDLY, *adv.*, aspere, morose, torve, trulentè; *to look crabbedly*, taurinum or torve tueri.

CRABBEDNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, austeritas, difficultas, severitas, torvitas, trulentia; *crabbedness of style*, tortuosum dicendi genus.

CRACK, *subst.* (*noise*), crepitus, fragor; (*chink*, *flaw*), rima, fissura.

CRACK, *to* (*break*), collidere, frangere, rumpere, findere; *to c. nuts*, nucem frangere; (*crackle*), crepare, crepitare, sonare; (*chink*), debiscere, futescere, rimas agere; (*boast*), gloriari, jactare, se ostentare or venditare; (*burst*), dissillire; *to c. one's credit*, conturbare, foro cedere; *to c. a bolt*, lagenam relinere or combire; *to c. a whip*, insonare flagello.

CRACK-BRAINED, *adj.*, insanus, vesanus, venerator, cerritus.

CRACKER, *subst.* (*boaster*), gloriosus, jactator; (*squib*), pyrobolum; *cracker of gunpowder*, sclopius; *nut-cracker*, nucifrangibulum.

CRACKING, *subst.*, crepitatio; (*boasting*), gloriatio, jactantia.

CRACKLE, *to*. See CRACK, *to*.

CRACKLING NOISE, crepitus.

CRACKNEL, *subst.*, crustulum, libum, collera.

CRADLE, *subst.*, cunæ, cunabula; *incunabula*; *to rock the c.*, cunas agitare; *iron c.*, craticula; *the c. of a lobster*, locustæ truncus or ventriculus; *from the c.*, a primis cunabulis. Inde ab incunabulis.

CRADLE, *to*, in cunas condere.

CRADLE-BAND, *subst.*, instita, fascia.

CRAFT, *subst.* (*cunning*), astutia, versutia, dolus, vafrities, calliditas; (*trick*), techna, dolus; (*trade*), ars, artificium; *by c.*, astu, ex insidiis, dolose; *handicraft*, ars mechanica; *craftsman*, artifex, opifex.

CRAFTINESS, *subst.*, calliditas, sollertia, astutia, versutia, vafrities.

CRAFTY, *adj.* (*shy*), astutus, vafer, versutus, callidus, cautus, sollers; (*deceitful*), subdolos, dolosus, fraudulentus; insidiosus; *a c. fellow*, versipellis; *a c. horse*, tenebrio; *an old c. fox*, veterator.

CRAG, *subst.* (*rock*), rupes prærupta, cautes, scopulus, petra; (*neck*), cervix, collum.

CRAGGED, *adj.* (*rocky*), præruptus, confragosus, fragosus; (*rough*), asper, salebrosus.

CRAGGEDNESS, *subst.*, asperitas.

CRAGGY, *adj.* (*rough*), salebræ, locus asper or salebrosus.

CRAM, *to*, farcire, infarcire, saturare, referere, confercere; *to cram one's self*, se ingurgitare; *to cram together*, stipare, constipsare; *to cram poultry*, seginare.

CRAMMING.

CRAMMING, *subst.*, saginatio, sagina; *fatted by cramming*, altitudo; *the art of cramming*, factura.

CRAMP, *subst.* (*spasm*), spasmus, nervorum convulsio or torpor, rigor, tetanus; (*cramp-iron*), uncus, subsacus, falx ferrea, lamina ferrea qua tigna constringuntur; a *cramp-ring*, annulus contra spasum; (*forced word*), verbum duriusculam or minus usitatum.

CRAMP, *to* (*pinch, squeeze*), convellere, contorquere; (*restrain*), coercere, coartare, angustare, contrahere, in angustum concludere, vioculis adstringere; (*with an iron*), fibulare, subscude constringere or firmare.

CRANCH, *to*, dentibus frangere or allidere.

CRANE, *subst.* (*bird*), grus; *small crane*, vipio; (*instrument to draw up heavy goods*), sacula, grus, tolleno; (*pipe for drawing liquors out of a vessel*), siphon.

CRANE UP, *to*, sunculā attollere or extollere.

CRANE'S BILL, *subst.* (*herb*), geranium, pes columbinus; (*a kind of pincers*), gruis rostrum.

CRANK, *adj.* (*lusty*), sanus, integer, validus, vegetus, vigens; (*brisk*), lætus, hilaris; *to be crank*, lætari, exultare, hilarescere; vigere, valere.

CRANK, *subst.* (*winding*), flexus; (*crooked handle*), manubrium, sacula.

CRANKLE, *to*, flexuoso cursu ferri.

CRANKLES, *subst. pl.*, flexus; *full of crankles*, flexuosus, tortuosus.

CRANNIED, *adj.*, fissus, fœrenatus.

CRANNY, *subst.*, rima, fissura.

CRAPE, *subst.*, textum subcrispum, pannus camelinus tenuis et crispus.

CRASH, *subst.*, fragor, stridor.

CRASH, *to, v. n.*, iragorem dare, stridère, percrepere, strepitare; *v. a.*, frangere, comminere; *to crash in pieces*, collidere; *to crash with the teeth*, frendère, dentibus stridère.

CRASHING, *adj.*, fragosus, stridulus.

CRASSITUDE, *subst.*, crassitudo.

CRATCH, *subst.*, crates, præsepe; *cratches* (*in the legs of a horse*), scabies.

CRAVAT, *subst.*, focale, linteolum cæsitiū collo circumvolutum.

CRAVE, *to* (*beg*), petere, rogare, obsecrare; implorare; (*demand*), postulare, deprecari, efflagitare; rogitare; (*long for*), ardentè cupere, satienter expectare, sitire; *to crave help*, opem implorare.

CRAVEN, *subst.*, pusilli animi homo, timidus, inaudax, ignavus.

CRAYER, *subst.*, flagitator, postulator, rogator.

CRAVING, *adj.*, importunus, petax; (*covetous*), avarus, avidus, cupidus; *a craving stomach*, latrans stomachus, orexis rubida; *subst.*, flagitatio, rogatus.

CRAW, *subst.*, ingluvies, guttur, ventriculus; morbus accipitrum, quum alvus nimis adstringitur.

CRAWFISH, *subst.*, cancer, astacus fluviatilis.

CRAWL, *to* (*creep*), scerpere, rēpere, reptare; *to crawl on all-fours*, manibus pedibusque incedere, quadrupedem ire; *to crawl with lice*, &c., vermiculari; pediculis scatere; (*have a crawling itch*), formicare, vermicare.

CRAWLING, *adj.*, reptilis; *subst.*, reptatio.

CRAYON, *subst.*, stilus coloribus confectus; xerographum; *to paint in crayon*, aridis coloribus pingere.

CRAZE, *to* (*break, crush*), quassare, confringere; (*make crazy*), aliquam mentem privare, alicui mentem exturbare.

CREDITOR.

CRAZED, *adj.* (*broken*), fractus, valetudine or senio confectus; (*crack-brained*), insanus, mente captus, delirus, male sanus, cerebrus.

CRAZINESS, *subst.* (*of body*), corporis imbecillitas et infirmitas; (*of mind*), animi debilitas, insanis, deliratio, mentis alienatio.

CRAZY, *adj.* (*decrepit*), debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (*ready to fall*), caducus, infirmus, fragilis.

CREAK, *to*, stridère, strepitare; (*as a cricket*), grillare.

CREAKING, *adj.*, stridulus; *subst.*, aridor, crepitus.

CREAM, *subst.*, lactis flos; *cream of tartar*, tartari flos; *cream-cheese*, caseus ex lactis flore confectus; *the cream of the jest*, joci medulla or acumen.

CREAM, *to* (*gather into cream*), florem colligere, in florem concresecere.

CREASE, *subst.* (*fold*), plica; (*wrinkle*), ruga.

CREASE, *to* (*fold*), plicare; (*wrinkle*), corrugare.

CREATE, *to*, creare, procreare, condere, fingere, fabricare, generare; (*excite*), movere, commovere, concitare, excitare, creare; (*appoint*), erare, facere.

CREATION, *subst.*, creatio, procreatio; (*origin*), origo, principium, initium; (*world*), mundus, universitas rerum; *from the creation*, inde ab hominum memoria, a prima origine mundi; *since the creation*, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos.

CREATIVE, *adj.*, vim habeo procreandi; solers, ingeniosus.

CREATOR, *subst.*, creator, procreator, fabricator, artifex, conditor, auctor; parens, genitor; *the Creator of the world*, mundi procreator, effector, conditor, opifex aëdificator.

CREATURE, *subst.*, res creata, quodcunque creatur, fœcreatura; animans, animal, anima; *little c.*, animalculum; *living c.*, animal; *a lovely c.*, suavissima puella; *dear c.* carissima anima; *a great man's c.*, qui alicj ope or liberalitate ditatus or locupletatus est; *a strange c.*, monstrum, portentum, prodigium.

CREDENCE, *subst.* (*authority*), auctoritas; (*belief*), fides; *to give credence to a thing*, credere, fidem habere or adjungere.

CREDIBLE, *adj.*, credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis.

CREDIBILITY, CREDIBLENESS, *subst.*, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.

CREDIT, *subst.* (*authority*), auctoritas; (*influence*), gratia; (*honor, reputation*), fama, existimatio, opinio; decus, dignitas, honestas; (*belief*), fides; (*in traffic*), fides; *of c.*, honorificus, gloriosus; *of no c.*, obscuro, vilis, infamis; *to be in c.*, in honore or in pretio esse; *to be a c. to one*, aliquam cobonestare, nobilitare; *to grow in c.*, innotescere, inlarescere, famam acquirere; *one out of c.*, homo nibili; *to buy or sell upon c.*, merces die cæca, or sine præseoti pecunia emere or vendere; *to raise one's c.*, fidem or existimationem augere; *to crack one's c.*, conturbare, foro cadere.

CREDIT, *to* (*give credit to*), fidem habere, fidere, confidere alicui; (*grace*), ornare, decorare, bonesare; (*trust for goods*), merces alicui in diem or pecuniam non præsentem vendere.

CREDITABLE, *adj.*, honestus, decorus; gloriosus, splendidus, honorificus.

CREDITABLENESS, *subst.*, honor, decus.

CREDITABLY, *adv.*, cum honore, illas famam.

CREDITOR, *subst.*, creditor; *to make one creditor for*, rem acceptam ferre.

CREDULITY.

CREDULITY, CREDULOUSNESS, *subst.*, credulitas.

CREDULOUS, *adj.*, credulus.

CREED, *subst.*, symbolum, sacrorum formula.

CREEK, *subst.*, sinus maris.

CREEKY, *adj.*, sinuosus.

CREEP, *to*, serpere, repere, reptare; (*fawn*), alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari; *to c. upon*, obrepere; *to c. along*, perrepere; *to c. forth*, prorepere; *to c. into*, irrepere, irreptare; *to creep into acquaintance or favor*, in alcijs amicitiam or familiaritatem se insinuare; gratiam captare; *to c. toward*, adrepere; *to c. upon*, alicui rei irrepere; *to c. unavocares*, subrepere.

CREEPER, *subst.* (*bird*), picus murarius; (*and-iron*), subex, cantherius, focarius; (*shrub*), vitis psaries reptatu orna.

CREEP-HOLE, *subst.*, latibulum, effugium.

CREeping, *adj.*, serpens, repena, reptilis; *subst.*, reptatio, reptatus.

CRESCENT, *subst.* (*half-moon*), luna falcata, lunæ crescentis curvna.

CREsSES, *subst.*, lepidium, nasturtium; *dock-creesses*, lampasna; *garden-creesses*, nasturtium hortense; *water-creesses*, nasturtium aquaticum, sieybrum.

CRESt, *subst.* (*plume of feathers on the top of a helmet*), crista, apex, galeæ pinna; (*of a cock*), crista, juba; (*of a horse*), juba; *small crest*, cristula; *the crest of a coat of arms*, insignium gentilitiorum apex galentus; *to set up his crest*, cristas attollere; *having a crest*, cristatus.

CREStFALLEN, *adj.*, jacens, fractus animo, demissus, qui animo demisso et abjecto est.

CREStLESS, *adj.*, ignobilis.

CREVICE, *subst.*, rima, fissura.

CREW, *subst.*, sodalium, grex, multitudo, casterva, globus, manus, turba; *a ship's crew*, nautæ, remiges.

CREWEL, *subst.*, glomus fili.

CRIB, *subst.* (*manger*), præsepe; (*pouch under a coachman's seat*), perula sub sedili rhedarii.

CRIBBED, *adj.*, in angustum coactus.

CRICK, *subst.* (*painful stiffness in the neck*), cervicis spasmus, tetanus.

CRICKET, *subst.* (*insect*), gryllus, elcsda focaria; (*little stand*), sella humilior; (*play*), ludus baculi et pilæ; *to chirp like a cricket*, gryllare; *to play at cricket*, clava falcata pilam torquere.

CRIER, *subst.*, præco; accensus; *a crier's fee* or office, præconium.

CRIME, *subst.*, crimen, noxa, delictum, admisum, maleficium, scelus; *capital crime*, capitii crimen, crimen capite plectendum; *to commit a crime*, maleficium or facinus admittere, committere, scelus facere.

CRIMINAL, *adj.*, scelestus, nefarius, facinorosus; nocens, sons; criminalis, capitalis; *a criminal action* (*crime*), flagitium, facinus indignum; (*process*), causa publica or capitalis, lis capitii; *a criminal court*, iudicium publicum, iudicium capitii; *criminal law*, jus publicum.

CRIMINAL, *subst.* (*one accused of a crime*), criminis reus; (*guilty*), nocens, sons, crimine convictus, qui scelus fecit, maleficus.

CRIMPLE, *to*, contrahere; *to go crimpling*, infirmiori gressu incedere.

CRIMSON, *subst.*, coccum; *adj.*, coccineus.

CRINGE, *subst.*, veneratio servilis or adulatoria.

CROOKEDNESS.

CRINGE, *to*, *v. a.*, contrahere; *v. n.*, corpus inclinare; *fig.*, siliu adulari.

CRINGING, *adj.*, humilissimus, ambitiosus; *subst.*, adulatio humilis, blanditiæ veriales.

CRINKLE, *subst.*, ruga, sinus.

CRINKLE, *to*, *v. a.*, corrugare, sinuare, plicare; *v. n.*, corrugari, sinuari, plicari.

CRIPPLE, *subst.*, homo mancus ac debilis, claudus, mutilus; *on old c.*, depontanus, silicernium.

CRIPPLE, *to*, alcijs brachium or pedem debilitare, alqm omnibus membris debilem facere; *part.*, crippled, brachio or pede captus.

CRISIS, *subst.*, discrimen, crisis; critics morbi accessio.

CRISP, *adj.* (*brittle*), fragills, friabilis; (*curled*), tortus, calamistratus, crispatus, crispus.

CRISP, *to*, crispare, torquere, vibrare; *a crisped lock*, cincinnus; *having crisped hair*, cincinnatus.

CRISPING-PIN, CRISPING-IRON, *subst.*, calamistrum.

CRITERION, *subst.*, signum, nota, iudicium; quod proprium est.

CRITIC, *subst.*, criticus, index criticus, iudex doctus, censor; homo artis criticæ studiosus; (*judicious person*), homo iudicii acuti, emunctæ naris.

CRITICAL, *adj.* (*ensorious*), criticus, censorius; (*exact*), acutus; (*doubtful*), anceps, dubius, incertus; (*dangerous*), periculosus; *c. days* (*in a distemper*), dies critici; *c. condition*, res dubiæ, discrimen.

CRITICALLY, *adv.*, accurate, accusatorie, censoris or castigatoris instar, excusse.

CRITICALNESS, *subst.*, censura, castigatio, accuratio.

CRITICISE, *to*, *v. a.*, examinare; reprehendere, carpere; *v. n.*, censuram agere, iudicare, aliorum scripta censoria virgula notare.

CRITICISM, *subst.*, critice, ars critica, critica ratio, res critica; *a criticism*, censura.

CROAK, *to* (*as a raven*), crocitare; (*as a frog*), coaxare.

CROAKING, *subst.*, crocitatio.

CROCK, *subst.* (*carthen pot*), olla fictilis; (*soot*), fuligo, nigror; (*disease of hawks*), spasmus.

CROCODILE, *subst.*, crocodilus; *crocodile tears*, lacrimæ fictæ.

CROFT, *subst.*, agellus.

CROISADE, *subst.* See CRUSADE.

CRONE, *subst.*, ancilla decrepita.

CRONY, *subst.*, congerro, amicus intimus.

CROOK, *subst.* (*hook*), harpago, hamus, uocus; (*a shepherd's staff*), pedum; (*the augur's staff*), lituus; *by hook or crook*, per fas aut nefas, quo jure quaque injuria.

CROOK, *to*, *v. a.*, flectere, inflectere, curvare, incurvare; *v. n.*, flecti, curvari, curvescere.

CROOK-BACKED, *adj.*, gibber, gibbus, gibbosus.

CROOK-LEGGED, *adj.*, valgus, vargus, vsrus.

CROOK-NECKED, *adj.*, obstipus.

CROOK-NOSED, *adj.*, simus.

CROOKED, *adj.*, curvatus, curvus, incurvus, falcatus, flexus, pravus, contorsus, distortus, tortuosus, aduncus, sinuosus; (*sloping*), incurvus; *c. inward*, pandus; *c. backward*, repandus, recurvus; *having a nose c. upward*, simus, simo; *having c. ankles*, scarrus; *c. footed*, loripes, pedibus distortis; *a c. stick* (*the augur's staff*), lituus.

CROOKEDNESS, *subst.*, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, aduncitas, obliquitas.

CROP.

CROP, *subst.* (*harvest*), messis, proventus; *a latter crop*, inessis serotina; *crop of a bird*, ingluvies.

CROP, *to*, carpere; *to c. off*, decerpere; *procedere*, præciperere; *tondere*, putare; *to c. (gather) flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere; *to c. (duck) a horse*, caudæ equinæ extremam partem præcidere.

CROP EARED, *adj.*, auribus mutilatus.

CROPPER, *subst.*, carptor, putator, strictor.

CROPPING, *subst.*, putatio.

CROSIER, *subst.*, lituus episcopi, pedum fepiscopale.

CROSET, *subst.* (*forehead-cloth*), frontale; (*small cross*), crux minor; (*in heraldry*), crux minori cruci decussata.

CROSS, *subst.*, crux; *little cross*, crux minor; (*disappointment*), malum, casus adversus, adversa fortuna, incommodum, res incommoda, infortium, frustratio; *a cross set up as a monument*, stela; *the sign of the cross*, crucis figura.

CROSS, *adj.* (*athwart*), transversus, obliquus; (*contrary*), oppositus, adversus, perversus; (*peevish*), morosus, difficilis; (*untoward*), perversus, perversicax, contumax; *somewhat cross*, submorosus.

CROSS, *to* (*go across*), transire, transmeare, permeare; *to cross a river*, tranare, trajicere, transire; (*make cross-wise*), decussare; (*disappoint*), frustrari, deludere; (*sign with a cross*), signum crucis appingere; (*vex*), alicui stomachum movere, bilem excitare; (*be cross wtd*), alicui adversari or contravenire, alicui molestiam exhibere.

CROSS BAR, *subst.*, vectis transversus; *the cross-bars of a sword*, ferram transversarium; *cross-barred*, vecte transverso munitus.

CROSS BEAM, *subst.*, transtrum.

CROSS-BEARER, *subst.*, qui or quæ crucem gerit.

CROSS-BLOW, *subst.*, ictus transversus; (*misfortune*), res adversa, infortium, casus iniquus.

CROSS-BOW, *subst.*, balista; *cross-bow-maker*, fabri balistarum; *cross-bow-man*, balistarius.

CROSSER, *subst.*, adversator.

CROSS-GRAINED, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis; *somewhat cross-grained*, submorosus.

CROSSING, *subst.*, repugnantia, repulsa; *crossing over*, trajectio; *crossing out*, obliteratio.

CROSS-KEYS, *subst. pl.*, claves decussatæ.

CROSS-LEGGED, *adj.*, cruribus decussatis, sedens.

CROSSLY, *adv.* (*untowardly*), perverse, morose; (*unfortunately*), male, infeliciter, iofauste.

CROSSNESS, *subst.*, perversicis, morositas, perversitas, protervitas.

CROSS-PATH, *subst.*, trames.

CROSS-WAY, *subst.*, compitum, quadrivium.

CROSS-WIND, *subst.*, ventus transversus.

CROSS-WISE, *adv.*, in crucis speciem, in decussatæ.

CROTCH, *subst.*, uncus, furca.

CROTCHET, *subst.* (*little hook*), uncinus; (*in music*), fasciminima; (*whim*), repentinus animi impetus; *idle c.s. inceptive*, nugæ; *full of idle c.s.*, nugæ, nugatorius; (*trick*), trichna, strophila.

CROUCH, *in (stomp down)*, subsidere, conquinascere, succumbere; (*flawn*), adulari, se in adulationem demittere.

CROUCHING, *subst.*, adulatio, sui demissio; *with c. and creeping*, submissie, suppliciter, demisse.

CROW, *subst.*, cornix; *young crow*, cornicula; *white-billed crow*, graculus; *scarecrow*, larva, terri-

CRUSH.

culamentum, formido; *iron crow*, vectis ferreus; *crow foot*, rabunculus; *crow-toes*, hyacinthi flores.

CROW, *in*, canere, cantare; (*boast*), jactare, gloriarî, se efferre.

CROWD, *subst.*, turba, frequentia; (*great number*), copia, vis, magnus numerus, aceruus.

CROWD, *to*, premere, artare; *to crowd up*, coartare, stipare, constipare.

CROWDING, *subst.*, stipatio.

CROWN, *subst.* (*garland*), corona; strophium, corolla; (*badge of royalty*), corona insigne captivæ, insigne regium; (*of the arcients*), diadema; (*sovereignty*), regnum, summa rerum, imperium; *the c. of the head*, vertex; *from c. to toe*, a vertice ad talos; *the c. of a hill*, montis culmen, mons summus; (*c. piece*), nummus regius; *modesty is the c. of virtue*, pudor est primus virtutis bonus; *a priest's shaven c.*, clericorum corona, tonsura, rasura clericalis; *the rights of the c.*, regia jura, c-lands, regia patriomania; *the c. of a hat*, galeri pars superior.

CROWN, *to*, coronare, corona arnare or decorare, alicui coronam imponere; (*invest with the crown or regal ornament*), insigne regium capiti alcijs imponere, regnum ac diadema ad alqm deferre; *a crowned head*, princeps, rex, imperator.

CRUCIBLE, *subst.*, vas fusorium confraadis metallis aptum.

CRUCIFIX, *subst.*, Christi crucifixi imago.

CRUCIFY, *to*, crucifigere, cruci affigere or suffigere, cruce officere, in crucem tollere.

CRUCIFIXION, *subst.*, crucis supplicium.

CRUDE, *adj.*, crudus, indigestus, incompositus, radis, immaturus.

CRUDENESS, CRUDITY, *subst.*, cruditas.

CRUEL, *adj.*, crudelis, dirus, durus, ferus, atrox; *inhumanus*, ævus, truculentus, trux ferus, immanis, feruus, immitis; (*bloody*), cruentus, sanguineus.

CRUELTY, *subst.*, crudelitas, immanitas, feritas, atrocitas, savitia, acerbitas, trucelementa, ferocitas, ferocia, inhumanitas.

CRUET, *subst.*, ampulla, ampullula, urceolus, laguacula; *cruet for oil*, lecythus, guttus; *cruet with a pipr*, simpulum, simpivium.

CRUISE, *to*, huc illuc navigare, mari vagari, mare pervagari; *to cruise for booty*, prædari.

CRUISER, *subst.* (*ship*), navis prædatoria, navis huc illuc navigans.

CRUMB, *subst.*, mica; (*soft part of bread*), panis medulla, panis pars interior, panis mollia, *n. pl.*; *crumbs*, frustula, reliquie.

CRUMB, CRUMBLE, *to*, *v. a.*, friare, comminere, conterere; *to crumb in*, interere, infrinere; *v. n.* (*fall into crumbs*), friari, se friare.

CRUMP, *adj.*, curvus; *crump-backed*, gibber, gibbosus; *crump-footed*, loripes.

CRUMPLE, *subst.*, ruga, plica.

CRUMPLE, *to*, *v. a.*, corrugare; *v. n.*, corrugari.

CRUMPLING, *subst.*, corrugatio; (*degenerate apple*), pomum nanum.

CRUPPER, *subst.* (*rump*), clunus; (*for a horse*), postlena.

CRURAL, *adj.*, cruralis.

CRUSADE, *subst.*, militia sacra, bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum.

CRUSE, *subst.*, pocillum, simpulum, urceolus, simpivium; *little cruse*, phiala, lecythus.

CRUSH, *subst.*, contusio.

CRUSH, *to* (*squeeze to pieces*), contundere, conterere, comminare, obterere, proterere; elidere;

CRUSHER.

fig., extinguere, opprimere, comprimere; (*break*), deprimere, frangere; (*ruin*), perdere, pessum dare, precipitare, prodigare.

CRUSHER, *subst.*, oppressor.

CRUSHING, *subst.* (*breaking*), contusio; (*oppressing*), oppressio.

CRUST, *subst.*, crusta, crustum; *little crust*, crustula; *great crust of bread*, panis buccia.

CRUST, *to, v. n.*, crustare, incrustare, crusta operire, rei crustam inducere; *v. n.*, incrustari, crusta tegi or obduci.

CRUSTACEOUS, CRUSTY, *adj.*, crustosus.

CRUSTY, *adj.* (*crustaceous*), crustosus; (*crabbed*), tetricus, morosus, iracundus.

CRUTCH, *subst.*, baculus, scipio; *crutches*, grallæ; *a goer on crutches*, grallator; *to go on crutches*, baculis levare membra.

CRY, *subst.*, clamor; *natural cry*, vox; (*wailing*), ploratus; *to set up a cry*, clamorem edere, tollere; *hinc and cry*, hominum evocatio ad furum or sicarium retrahendum; *the cry of hounds*, latratus.

CRY, *to, clamare*, vociferare, exclamare, proclamare, conclamare, clamorem edere or tollere; *quiritare*; (*lament*), plorare, ploratum edere, lamentari; (*weep*), lacrimare, lacrimari, flere, lacrimas effundere; *ejulare*; *to cry as a child*, vagire; *as a raven*, crocitare; *as an ass*, rudere; *to cry against*, reclamare; *to cry out to a person*, aliqui inclamare; *to cry out upon one*, contra or in aliquo declamare; *to cry out often*, clamitare, conclamitare; *to cry fire*, ignem conclamare; *to cry out for help*, auxilium implorare; *to cry out victory*, victoriam conclamare; *to cry things about the streets*, res venales clamitare; *to cry one up*, aliquo commendare, collaudare, laudibus efferre; *to cry one down*, infamare, diffamare, vituperare.

CRYING, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio; *c. against*, reclamatio; *c. of infants*, vagitus; *c. out*, exclamatio, ejulatio; (*lamenting*), lamentatio, ploratus; (*weeping*), fletus, lacrimatio; (*shrieking*), ululatus; *c. for help*, quiritatio; *c. of hounds*, canum latratus.

CRYSTAL, *subst.*, crystallus, crystallum; *of crystal*, crystallinus.

CRYSTALLINE, *adj.*, crystallinus; vitreus.

CRYSTALLIZE, *to, v. a.*, in crystallos formare, *v. n.*, in crystallos abire.

CRYSTALLIZATION, *subst.*, formatio crystalli.

CUB, *subst.*, catulus, catellus; *cub of a bear*, catulus ursinus; *cub of a fox*, catulus vulpium, vulpcula; *cub of a lion*, proles leonina.

CUBE, *subst.*, cubus; *cube-root*, radix cubica.

CUBIC, CUBICAL, *adj.*, cubicus, cubo similis.

CUBIT, *subst.*, cubitus, cubitum; *of a cubit*, cubitalis; *of two cubits*, bicubitalis; *of three cubits*, trium cubitorum.

CUCKOLD, *subst.*, curruca, adulteræ maritus.

CUCKOLD, *to (one)*, alius uxorem temerare.

CUCKOO, *subst.*, cuculus.

CUCUMBER, *subst.*, cucumis, cucumer; *wild cucumber*, cucumis silvestris.

CUD, *subst.*, ruma, cibum manducatus; *to chew the cud*, ruminare, ruminari, remandere; *chewing of the cud*, ruminatio; *beasts that chew the cud*, bestiæ ruminales.

CUDGEL, *subst.*, fustia, baculus, baculum; *short c.*, bacillus, bacillum; *to play at c.s.*, fustibus certare; *to take up the c.s.*, certamen suscipere; *to lay down the c.s.*, se victum esse fateri.

CUDGEL, *to, fuste cædere*, fustigare, alicui fus-

CUPIDITY.

tem impingere; *to c. soundly*, plagis obruere; *to a one's brains about a thing*, aliqd intentum considerare or contemplari.

CUDGELLING, *subst.*, fustuarium, fustigatio; *with cudgelling*, fustim.

CUE, *subst.* (*tail*), cauda; (*hint when to speak*), occasio, opportunitas; (*humor*), ingenium, animus; *to give one his cue*, alicui innuere, aliquo summonere.

CUFF, *subst.* (*part of a sleeve*), manica; (*blow*), ictus, plaga; *cuff with the fist*, colaphus; *cuff with the palm in the face*, alapa.

CUFF, *to, v. a.*, colaphum alicui impingere, incurtere; *v. n.*, pugnis or culaphis contundere.

CUIRASS, *subst.*, cataphracta.

CUIRASSIER, *subst.*, eques cataphractus

CUISES, *subst. pl.*, ocreæ.

CULINARY, *adj.*, culinaris, coquinaris.

CULL, *to, eligere*, sceligere, deligere, legere.

CULLER, *subst.*, elector.

CULLING, *subst.*, selectio, delectus.

CULMINATE, *to, in culmine* or summo fastigio esse.

CULPABLE, *adj.*, culpandus, reprehensione dignus, f culpabilis; *to be c.*, in culpa esse, in vitio esse.

CULPABILITY, *subst.*, culpa.

CULPRIT, *subst.*, reus.

CULTIVATE, *to, colere*, excolere; *arare*; *fig.*, colere, alicui rei operam dare, in re operam et studium collocare.

CULTIVATION, CULTURE, *subst.*, cultio, cultus, cultura; *animi cultura* or cultus.

CULVER, *subst.*, columba, columbus, psalmbus; *culver-hole*, columbarium; *culver-tail*, commissura.

CULVERIN, *subst.*, bomba, torreatum a colubro dictum.

CUMBER, *to (trouble)*, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facescere, negotiis obruere; (*burden*), onerare, gravare; (*hinder*), impedire, præpedire, alicui impedimento esse, molestiam exhibere.

CUMBRANCE, *subst.*, impedimentum.

CUMBERING, *subst.*, impeditio, molestia.

CUMBERSOME, CUMBROUS, *adj.* (*burdensome*), onerosus, molestus; (*unwieldy*), inabilis.

CUMBERSOMENESS, *subst.*, molestia.

CUMIN, *subst.*, cumium; *wild cumin*, cuminum silvestre.

CUMULATE, *to, cumulare*, accumulare.

CUMULATION, *subst.*, accumulatio.

CUNNING, *adj.* (*knowing*, *skillful*), doctus, artificiosus, peritus, expertus, sollers, ingeniosus; (*crafty*), versutus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius, vafer, dolosus, subdolosus; *a cunning trick*, dolus, techna.

CUNNING, *subst.* (*skill*), artificium, ars, peritia, sollertia; (*craft*), versutia, astutia, varitates.

CUP, *subst.*, poculum, calix; *large cup*, acyphus; *small cup*, pocillum; *to fill one's cup*, poculum implere; *to take a cup too much*, largiore vino uti; *in one's cups*, in poculis, inter pocula; *parting-cup*, potatio discessu amicorum solennis; *standing-cup*, crater.

CUP, *to, per cucurbitulas* alicui sanguinem detrabere.

CUP-BEARER, *subst.*, pincerna, pocillator, a cyathis; *to be a c.*, pocula ministrare, stare a cyatho.

CUPBOARD, *subst.*, scrinium; *c. of plate*, abacus; *c. for nuptials*, cella penuraria; *c.-cloth*, tapes.

CUPID, *subst.*, Cupido, Amor, amoris deus, Venæris natus.

CUPIDITY, *subst.*, cupiditas, aviditas.

CUPOLA, *subst.*, turricula rotunda fornicata, tholus.

CUPPER, *subst.*, qui cucurbitulas imponit.

CUPPING-GLASS, *subst.*, cucurbitula.

CUR, *subst.*, canis villaticus or domesticus.

CURABLE, *adj.*, sanabilis, quod sanari potest, medicabilis.

CURACY, *subst.*, vicarii munus, t. curionatus.

CURATE, *subst.*, vicarius, sacerdos vicarius, t. curatus.

CURB, *to*, frenare, refrenare, temperare, moderari; flectere, comprimere, reprimere; compecere, cohibere, inhibere, coercere; *to curb a person's insolence*, alcijs audaciam frangere.

CURB, *subst.* (*for a horse*), lupatum; (*swelling in a horse*), tumor equinis pedibus erumpens; *the curb of a well*, margo putei.

CURBING, *subst.*, moderatio, coercitio.

CURB-BRIDLE, *subst.*, frenum catenula munitum.

CURD, CURDS, *subst.*, coagulum, lac pressum.

CURDLE, *to*, *v. a.*, lac cogere, conspissare, condensare; *v. n.*, coalescere, coagulari, coire.

CURDLING, *subst.*, coactio, coagulatio.

CURE, *subst.* (*healing*), sanatio; (*remedy*), remedium, medicina, medicamentum; (*charge*), cura, curatio; (*charge of souls*), cura animarum; (*benefit*), beneficium ecclesiasticum; *it is past cure*, actum est, conclamatum est.

CURE, *to* (*heal*), sanare, curare; mederi alicui; *fig.*, aliquid ad sanitatem reducere or revocare; *to cure thoroughly*, percurrere, persanare; (*salt, pickle*), sale condire.

CURFEW-BELL, *subst.*, campana vespertina.

CURING, *subst.*, curatio, sanatio.

CURIOSITY, *subst.* (*inquisitiveness*), curiositas, nova noscendi or videndi studium, spectandi studium, expectatio; (*inclination to inquiry*), cogitatio, et scientiae cupiditas or amor, veri repericendi cupiditas, discendi studium, audiendi cupiditas; (*a rarity*), res rara, res raritate notabilis; (*delicacy*), cupidia, delicatum in cibis fastidium; (*neatness*), elegantia, studium, alior; (*overmuch care*), anxietas, sollicitudo; (*diligent search into abstruse things*), abstrusarum, occultarum, reconditarum rerum studiosa indagatio; *curiosity in speech*, affectatio elegantis sermonis.

CURIOUS, *adj.* (*diligent*), curiosus, studiosus; (*fine*), nitidus, elegans, scitus, venustus; (*exact*), accuratus, ad amissum factus; (*captious*), captiosus, insidiosus; (*skillful*), affaber, suavia arte, summo artificio factus; *too curious*, delicatus, cum nimia affectatione.

CURL, *subst.*, cirrus, cincinnus.

CURL, *to*, *v. a.*, crispare, torquere, intorquere; *v. n.*, crispari, intorqueri.

CURLING, *subst.*, crispatio; *curling-iron*, *subst.*, calamistrum.

CURMUDGEON, *subst.*, avarus, tenax, sordidus.

CURRENTS, *subst. pl.*, uvæ Corinthiacæ.

CURRENCY, *subst.*, cursus, tenor, usus; *the c. of a discourse*, tenor sermonis; *to obtain c.*, in communem usum venire; *of what c.?* quo genere numerum?

CURRENT, *adj.* (*in common use*), receptus, probatus, probus, legitimus, genuinus, tritus, vulgaris, usitatus; *to be c.*, in usu esse, valere; *c. money*, nummi circumforanei; *the c. price*, pretium commune; *the c. year*, annus vertens, annus qui volvi-

tur, hic annus; *to pass for c.*, vulgo jactari, in omnium ore versari; *pecuniæ præsentis or numeratæ vicem explere*.

CURRENT, *subst.*, flumen, cursus; *little c.*, rivulus; *the c. of time*, cursus temporis, tempus.

CURRENTLY, *adv.*, vulgo.

CURRIER, *subst.*, coriarius, coriorum concinnator, alutarius; *carrier of horses*, qui equos strigili defricat, t. strigillator.

CURRISH, *adj.*, caninus; *fig.*, sævus, immitis, inhumanus, morosus, perversus, pervicax.

CURRY, *to*, *v. a.*, *to c. leather*, coria or pelles macerare, concinnare, polire, depserere; *to c. a horse*, equum strigili radere, subradere; *to c. favor*, alicui blandiri, adulari, alcijs gratiam or benevolentiam captare, in alcijs amicitiam or familiaritatem se insinuare.

CURRY-COMB, *subst.*, strigil, strigilia.

CURRYING, *subst.*, *of leather*, maceratio, subactio; *of horses*, idistrictio, distrigillatio; *of favor*, benevolentia captatio.

CURSE, *subst.* (*malediction*), imprecatio, execratio; detestatio, maledictio; (*ruin*), pestis, pernicijs; *curses, diræ, sc. preces*; *a solemn curse of the Church*, anathema.

CURSE, *to*, alicui maledicere, male precari or imprecari; alqm execrari, devovère; alcijs caput Orco damoare.

CURSED, *adj.* (*execrated*), execratus, maledictus, devotus; (*abominable*), execrabilis, execrandus, nefarius, nefandus, solumoandus.

CURSEDLY, *adv.*, scelerate, scelerate, impie.

CURSING, *subst.*, maledictio.

CURSORILY, *adv.*, leviter, strictim; *levi brachio*; *cursorim*; obiter, in transitu, raptim, perfunctorie; negligenter.

CURSORY, *adj.*, levis, brevis; transiens, quasi prætereans.

CURTAIN, *to*, decurtare, curtare; in compendium redigere or coferre, in angustum cogere; amputare; *to curtain one's pay*, mercedem minuire, imminuere, deminuere.

CURTAIN, *subst.*, velum ductile, plaga, plagula; (*at the theatre*), aulæum; *to raise the c.*, aulæum tollere; *to drop the c.*, aulæum demittere; *to hang a c. before*, velum prætereare; *to hang a c. about c. thing*, velis alqd obtendere; *to draw back the c.*, velum reducere; *to draw to the c.*, velum obducere; *a c. in fortification*, ager iater duo propugnacula.

CURTAIN, *to*, *v. a.*, velare.

CURVATION, CURVATURE, *subst.*, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, flexura; *curvatio, iacurvatio*.

CURVE, *subst.*, curvamen, flexus; *a curve line*, linea curva.

CURVET, *subst.*, saltus numerosc factus.

CURVET, *to*, saltitare, persaltare.

CURVILINEAR, *adj.*, lineis curvis.

CUSHION, *subst.*, pulvinus, pulvisar, pulvisarium; *cushion for the elbow*, cubitale; *little cushion*, pulvillus, pulvinulus.

CUSP, *subst.*, cuspis, mucro.

CUSTARD, *subst.*, placenta ex lacte et ovib confecta, artolagana.

CUSTODY, *subst.* (*tuition*), custodia; (*ward*), tutela; (*prison*), custodia, carcer; *to be in c.*, haberi in custodia, in vinculis or custodia esse; *to put into c.*, incarcerationem, in carcerem compingere, includere, concludere; *in vincula cujicere*.

CUSTOM, *subst.* (*habit, use*), consuetudo, assue-

CUSTOMABLE.

tudo, mos, usus; (*fashion*), more or usu receptum, institutum, ritus, disciplina; (*tax on merchandise*), vectigal, portorium; (*trade*), emptores; it is the c. moris est; solet, assolet; according to c., usitato more, ex more; *contrary to c.*, præter consuetudinem, contra morem, inusitate; *grown in use by c.*, inveteratus; *us the c. is*, ut mos est, ut solet, ut est or fert consuetudo; *as his c. is*, suo more; *to pay c.*, vectigal pendere, portorium dare; *to levy the c.*, vectigalia, portorium exigere; *to have good c. (of a trader)*, multos emptores habere; (*of a shop*), celebratum esse; *without c.*, emptoribus vacuus.

CUSTOMABLE, *adj.* (*liable to pay custom*), merces pro quibus vectigalia pendii debeat.

CUSTOMARY, *adj.*, usitatus, consuetus, more et usu receptus; *it has become customary*, in consuetudinem venit.

CUSTOMER, *subst.* (*customer nt a shop*), emptor assiduus, ordinarius, assuetus.

CUT, *to*, secare, cædere, incidere; scindere; (*mangle*), mutilare, detruncare; (*lop*), putare, amputare; (*split*), findere; (*mow*), metere, demetere; (*geld*), castrare; (*grave*), cælare, sculptere; (*hack*), consecare; (*lash*), loris or virgis cædere; (*wound*), vulnerare; (*feel sharp*), acutum esse; (*prick, bite*), mordere; *to cut a great figure*, magnificam sustinere personam; *to cut asunder*, rescindere, discindere; *interscindere*, intercidere, dissecare; *to cut one's hair*, alcis capillum tondere; *to cut the nails*, unguis resecare; *to cut wood*, ligna, materiam cædere; *to cut away*, exsecare, resecare, amputare; *to cut with an axe*, dolare, dedolare, ascia polire; *to cut before*, præcidere; *to cut down*, cædere, demetere, excidere, desecare; *to cut in*, insecare, incidere, insculpere; *to cut to pieces*, in partes concidere, minutatim consecare; *to cut off*, abscidere, excindere, præcidere, amputare; *decidere*, desecare, detondere; *to cut out*, excidere; *exsecare*, exculpere; *to cut round*, circumcidere; *to cut small*, concidere, comminuire; *to cut through*, persecare; *to cut under*, subsecare; *to cut one's throat*, jugulare; *to cut in two*, discindere, dissecare; *to cut teeth*, dentire.

CUT, *subst.*, incisura, cæsura, scissura; scissus; (*blow*), ictus; (*wound*), vulnus, plaga; (*slice*), offella, offella; (*woy*), compendium; (*misfortune*), celsimitas, casus adversus, malum; (*picture in a book*), figura, imago, tabulis; *copper cuts*, tabulæ aeneæ; *wood-cuts*, tabulæ lignæ; (*lot*), sors; *to draw cuts*, sortiri, sortes legere; (*a drawing of cuts*), sortitio, sortilegium; *the cut of a garment*, habitus vestis.

CUT-PURSE, *subst.*, sector zonarius, crumensicæ.

CUT-THROAT, *subst.*, sicarius, gladiator.

CUTICLE, *subst.*, cuticula.

CUTICULAR, CUTANEOUS, *adj.*, cuticularis.

CUTLASS, *subst.*, acinaces, gladius. spatha.

CUTLER, *subst.*, cultrarius; *sword-cutter*, faber gladiator; *cutter's shop*, officina cultraria.

CUTLETS (*of veal*), segmina vitulina.

CUTTER, *subst.*, sector; (*carver*), sculptor; *cutter of trees*, frondator.

CUTTING, *adj.*, secans; (*in taste*), acer, asper, acerbus; *cutting words*, voces acerbæ, dicta mordacita or amara.

CUTTING, *subst.*, sectio, connectio; (*carving*), sculptura, cælamen; *c. away*, amputatio; *c. off*, subscissio, desectio, resectio; *c. in*, incisio; *c. short*, detruncatio; (*lopping*), frondatio.

X x 2

DAISY.

CUTTINGS, *subst. pl.*, segmina, segmenta, seamenta; *c. of the nails*, resegmia, præsegmina.

CYCLE, *subst.*, cyclus; *cycle of the sun*, cyclus solaris; *cycle of the moon*, cyclus lunaris.

CYNET, *subst.*, pullus cygneus.

CYLINDER, *subst.*, cylindrus.

CYLINDRICAL, *adj.*, cylindristus, cylindraceus.

CYMBAL, *subst.*, cymbalum; *to play on a cymbal*, cymbalum quaterere or pulsare; *to play on cymbals*, cymbala quaterere, cymbalissare.

CYMBALIST, *subst.*, cymbalista, m.; cymbalistris, f.

CYNIC, *subst.*, cynicus.

CYNICAL, *adj.*, cynicus.

CYNOSURE, *subst.*, cynosura.

CYPRESS, *subst.*, cupressus; *of c.*, cupresseus, cupressinus; *bearing cypress*, cupressifer; *cypress-grove*, cupressetum.

CZAR, *subst.*, imperator Moscoviæ or Russorum.

CZARINA, *subst.*, imperatrix Moscoviæ.

D.

DAB, *subst.* (*blow*), ictus, alapa; (*lump*), frustulum; *a dab of dirt*, luti labecula; *a wet dab* (*clout*), linteolum humidum et sordidum.

DAB, *to* (*strike*), alapam alci impingere or infringere; (*sprinkle with dirt*), luto adspargere, lutare, collutulare.

DABBLE, *to*, v. n. (*move in water*), aquæ manus crebro immergere; (*in dirt*), cæno se volutare or inquinare; (*in any art*), leviter alqd attingere, leviter alqa re imbui; (*tamper*), alqm ad alqd sollicitare, instigare or impellere; v. a. (*dab*, *besmear*), lutare, collutare, collutulare, luto oblinere or conspurcare.

DABBLER, *subst.* (*smutterer*), homo leviter eruditus.

DABBLING, *subst.*, frequens ablutio.

DABCHICK, *subst.*, mergus minor.

DACE, *subst.* (*fish*), spua leuciscus.

DACTYLE, *subst.*, dactylus, heroicus pes.

DAD, DADDY, *subst.*, tata.

DAFFODIL, *subst.*, asphodelus, narcissus; *daffodil-stalk*, anthericus; *of daffodil*, narcissianus.

DAG, *to* (*sheep*), vellerum ovium extremas partes tondere.

DAG, *subst.* (*pistol*), sclopetum manuale.

DAGGER, *subst.*, pugio, sica; *little dagger*, pugnuculus; *pocket dagger*, sicula; *they are at dagger's drawing*, res ad manus propemodum venit.

DAGGLE, *ta*, irrorare, collutulare, rore or luto inficere.

DAGGLING, *subst.*, roris or luti adpersio.

DAILY, *adj.*, quotidianus, assiduus; *adv.*, quotidie, in dies, assidue, singulis diebus.

DAINTINESS, *subst.* (*squeamishness*), cupedia, delicatum in cibis fastidium; (*delicacy*), leuitia, dapes, cupediæ.

DAINTY, *adj.* (*pleasing to the palate*), delicatus; (*squeamish*), delicatulus, fastidiosus; (*choice*), leutus, exquisitus, elegans; (*easily*), sumptuosus, opiparus; (*excellent*), eximius, clarus, præclarus; *d. dishes*, cupediæ, leuitiæ, deliciæ, irritamenta gulæ.

DAIRY, *subst.*, lactarium, cella lactaria, dairyman, lactarius; *dairy-woman*, lactaria.

DAISY, *subst.*, bellis perennis (L.); *small red daisy*, bellis minor rubra; *great white daisy*, bellis

DALE.

major vulgaris; *great striped daisy*, bellis major variata; *little white wild daisy*, bellis minor vulgaris.

DALE, *subst.*, vallis, convallis; *of a dale*, vallaris. DALLIANCE, *subst.*, lusus, lascivia; (*dehny*), mora, cunctatio; *wanton d.*, petulantia, protervitas; *full of d.*, prociux, petulans, petulus, lascivus.

DALLIER, *subst.*, homo lascivus, nugator, palpator.

DAILY, *to* (*fondle*), lascivire; (*trifle*), nugari, tritari, nihil agere; (*play the fool*), ineptire; (*de-lay*), cunctari, morari, moras necere; *to dally with wanton language*, blandiri, palpate; *to dally with one*, alqm ludere, ludificari.

DALLYING, *adj.*, blandus, lascivius; *subst.*, nuge; petulantia, lascivia.

DAM, *subst.* (*mother*), mater; (*bank*), agger, moles; *dam of plants*, pila; *mill-dam*, catinacta, claustrum, stagnum molare; *pool-dam*, emissarium.

DAM, *to*, oppilare, obstruere, alicui rei moles atque aggeres objicere; *to dam up waters*, aquas coercere, includere; *to dam a river*, flumen arcere, flumen mole atque aggere obstruere.

DAMAGE, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, injuria, noxa, jactura; *without damage*, sine danno; *with damage*, damnosee.

DAMAGE, *to*, *v. a.*, damnum inferre, detrimentum importare; *v. u.*, damnum or detrimentum accipere.

DAMAGEABLE, *adj.* (*susceptible of damage*), damno ubnoxius, enducus, fluxus; (*causing damage*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus, exitiosus.

DAMASCENE, *subst.*, prunum Damascenum.

DAMASK, *subst.*, pannus Damascenus; *damask-linen*, linteum Damascenum.

DAMASK, *to*, figuris distinguere; *to damask wine*, vinum calcare.

DAMASKING, *subst.*, distinctio vestium in figuris.

DAMASK-PRUNE, *subst.*, prunum brabulum.

DAMASK ROSE, *subst.*, rosa Damascena.

DAMASK WATER, *subst.*, aqua ex rosis Damascenis extracta.

DAME, *subst.* (*mistress*), domina; (*lady*), femina nobilis or illustris, matrona; (*as a title*), domina.

DAMES-VIOLET, *subst.*, heperis, viola matronalis.

DAMN, *to*, damnare, condemnare; (*hoot*), explodere, sibilis consecrari or consindere; *to damn a play*, fibulum exigere.

DAMNABLE, *adj.*, execrabilis, scelestus, nefarius, nefandus, idamnabilis.

DAMNATION, *subst.*, damnatio, condemnatio.

DAMNIFY, *to*, damnum or noxam inferre, damno afficere or laedere.

DAMNIFYING, *adj.*, damnosus, noxius, perniciosus.

DAMP, *subst.* (*fog*), nebula; (*rapor*), vapor, halitus, exhalatio; *adj.* (*moist*), humidus, humectus; *to be damp*, humidum esse, humere; *to become damp*, humescere; *to make damp*, humectare, humidare.

DAMP, *to* (*dispirit*), alcis animum frangere, infringere, debilitare.

DAMPISH, *adj.*, humidulus, mucidus.

DAMPNESS, *subst.*, humor; *causing dampness*, humifera.

DAMSEL, *subst.*, puella, adolescentula, virgo; *little damsel*, puellula, virgucula.

DAMSON, *subst.*, prunum Damascenum; *damson-tree*, prunus Damascena.

DARK.

DANCE, *subst.*, chorea, saltatio, saltatus, tripudium; *d. in armor*, pyrrhicha, saltatio armata; *to lead a d.*, præsultare; *the leader of a d.*, præsultor, choragus.

DANCE, *to*, saltare, ad numeros anlire; *to dance lightly*, tripudiare; *to d. on the rope*, saltare per extensum funem; *to d. through a hoop*, petauristam agere; *to d. often*, saltitare; *to d. to another's pipe*, alterius obsequi studis, ad alterius arbitrium or voluntatem se accommodare; *to d. attendance*, sæpe et frustra alqm opperiri or præsolari.

DANCER, *subst.*, saltans, saltator, saltatrix; *stage-dancer*, ludius, ludin; *dancer on the rope*, funambululus; *a troop of dancers*, choros.

DANCING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus, tripudiatio; *art of d.*, saltandi ars; *to learn d.*, saltare discere; *salutare doceri ab alqo*: *d. master*, saltandi magister; *d. school*, ludus saltatorius; *of d.*, saltatorius; *in a d. posture*, saltabuodus.

DANDELION, *subst.*, dens leonia, leontodon, taraxacum, coronopus.

DANDLE, *to*, manibus or genibus gestare or agitare; *a dandled child*, alumnus multiter outritua.

DANDLING, *subst.*, infantis agitatio.

DANDRUFF, *subst.*, furfura, porrigo; *full of dandruff*, furfuraceus, porrigioe laborans.

DANDY, *subst.*, trosulus.

DANE-WORT, *subst.*, chulus.

DANGER, *subst.*, periculum, discrimen; *to escape a d.*, e periculo evadere; *to fall into d.*, in periculo venire or incidere; *to be in d.*, in periculo or discrimine esse or versari; *to be in extreme d.*, in præcipiti esse; *to run into d.*, periculum adire, in periculum irruere, sibi periculum accessere or creare; *to be out of d.*, extra periculum esse, intacto esse, a periculo vocare, periculo vacuum esse; *to avert d.*, periculum depellere, propulsare; *full of d.*, periculosus; *out of d.*, securus, in tranquillo.

DANGERLESS, *adj.*, tutus, periculo vacuus, periculè expertus.

DANGEROUS, *adj.*, periculosus, periculi plenus; anceps, dubius; peratiosus; capitalis.

DANGLE, *to*, dependere, pendulum agitari; *to d. about with one*, alqm crebro et officiose cumitari.

DANGLING, *adj.*, pendulus.

DANK, DANKISH, *adj.*, humidus, uvidus.

DANKISHNESS, *subst.*, humor.

DAPPER, *adj.*, agilis; *a dapper fellow*, trosulus, alacer homunculus.

DAPPERLING, *subst.*, pumilio.

DAPPLE-GRAY, *adj.*, albis maculis distinctus, maculosus, scutulatus, varius.

DARE, *to* (*venture*), audere; *I dare not tell you*, non audeo narrare tibi; *I dare not say it*, religio est dicere; *I dare not see his face*, illius conspectum vereor; *to dare the utmost*, ultima, extrema audere; (*challenge*), lacessere, provocare; *to dare one to fight*, alqm ad pugnam lacessere, ad certamen provocare.

DARING, *adj.*, nihil, intrepidus, impavidus; *subst.*, provocatio, audacia.

DARK, *adj.*, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus; cæcus; (*cloudy*), nubilus; *somewhat dark*, subobscurus; *very dark*, perobscurus; *dark-blue*, violacea, luridus; *dark-brown*, fuscus; *dark gray*, pullus, rufus; *a dark sentence*, sententia obscura, enigmata; *dark weather*, tempestas caliginosa, cælum obscurum or nubilus obductum; *it grows dark*, non appetit advesperascit; *a dark night*, nox illinis

DARK.

to make dark, obscurare, alicui rei tenebras offundere, noctem obducere.

DARK, DARKNESS, subst., obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox; *darkness of the weather, cœlum caliginosum; darkness of sight, hebes oculorum acies; to be in the dark, in tenebris esse or versari; to keep one in the dark, alqd alqm celare or occultare; to be veiled in darkness, in tenebris jacere; to see in the dark, per caliginem or tenebras cernere; loving the dark, tenebricosus.*

DARKEN, in, obscurare, obscurum facere, alicui rei tenebras offundere, noctem obducere; to darken with clouds, obnubilare; to darken one's meaning, sensum alcijs obscurare, turbare.

DARKENING, subst., obscuratio.

DARKISH, DARKSOME, adj., subobscurus, creperus.

DARKNESS, subst. See DARK, subst.

DARLING, subst., delicia, coraculum, amores; *he is my d., est mihi gratiosissimus, percarus, est mihi in amore et deliciis, in oculis meis est; a d. opinion, opinio maxime grata; my d. studies, studia quibus maxime indulgeo or delector.*

DARN, to, resarcire, reficere.

DARNING, subst., sutura, sartura.

DARNEL, subst., lolium. æra; *of darnel, loliaceus.*

DART, subst., iaculum, telum, pilum, spiculum; *a dart thrown, missile; a stringed dart, hasta amantata; out of reach of the darts, ab actu telorum tutus, extra ictum telorum.*

DART, v. a. (cast a dart), iaculari, iaculum torquere, intorquere, perlibrare, emittere, dirigere; *v. n. (to come suddenly upon one), in alqm subito irruere.*

DARTER, subst., iaculator, iaculatrix.

DARTING, subst., iaculatio; *belonging to darting, iacularis, iaculatorius.*

DASH, subst. (blow), ictus; *at one dash, uno ictu; (mixture), mixtura; (stroke with a pen), doctus; a dash of dirt or water, labecula, adpersio; a dash of envy, aliquantum ividia.*

DASH, to, v. a. (throw against), allidere, illidere, impingere, incutere, affligere; *(break by collision), conterere, confringere, discutere; (mingle), miscere, commiscere; (despatter), adspargere, conspergere; (obliterate), obliterare, delere, expungere; to dash one's hopes, alcijs spem frustrari, expectationem ludere; to dash one's design or project, alcijs consilium evertere, disturbare, prævterec; to dash one out of countenance, ruborem alicui iucutere, rubore alqm suffundere; to dash together, collidere; to dash out, ictu excutere.*

DASTARD, subst., homo ignavus, timidus, imbellis, pusillanimus.

DASTARDLY, adj., imbellis, pusillanimus, ignavus.

DATE, subst., dies, tempus scribendi, datum tempus scripto subsignatum; *(account of time), æra, epocha; what date does it bear? quo tempore scriptum est? to bear date, diem adscriptum habere; without date, sine die; out of date, obsoletus, exoletus; date-book, diarium, ephemeris.*

DATE, to, diem in litteris or tabulis adscribere, subscribere, tempus subsignare, dare.

DATE, subst. (fruit), palmula, palmæ pomum, dactylus; *date-tree, palma; date-stones, dactylorum ossa.*

DATIVE CASE, casus dativus or dandi.

DAUB, to, lincre, illinere, oblinere, perlinere, un-

DEAD.

gere, perungere; (*defile*), conspurcare, inquinare, maculare, commaculare; (*bribe*), pretio corrumpere.

DAUBER, subst. (smearer), unctor; (defiler), qui conspurcat, inquinat or maculat; (briber), qui alqm pretio corrumpit.

DAUBING, subst. (smearing), unctio; (defiling), inquinamentum, labe; (bribing), corruptela.

DAUGHTER, subst., filia; *nata, gnata; little d., filiola; daughter-in-law, nurus; daughter's son, ex filia uxor; step-daughter, privigna; foster-daughter, alumna; sons and daughters, liberi; one's daughter, ex alqno nata.*

DAUNT, to, alqm terrere, perterrere, territare, alicui timorem incutere or injicere.

DAUNTING, subst., conternatio.

DAUNTLESS, subst., impavidus, intrepidus, timore or metu vacuus.

DAUNTLESSNESS, subst., animus fortis, animus nullo timore percussus.

DAUPHIN, subst., Delphinus.

DAW, subst., monedula.

DAWN, subst., diluculum, aurora, prima lux.

DAWN, to, dilucescere, illucescere.

DAY, subst. (space of time), dies; (*light*), lux; *the longest day, dies solstitialis, solstitium; the shortest day, dies brumalis, bruma; before day, ante lucem; a little before day, sub ipsam lucem; by day, luce, die, interdiu; by the day, a day, singulis diebus; at break of day, cum prima luce, primo diluculo; day breaks, lucecit, ilucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur; it is broad day, multus dies est; done before day, antelucanus; to wish one good-day, alqm saluum esse jubere, alqm salutare; good-day to you! salve! salvet! a time of two, three, four days, bidduum, triduum, quatrividuum; to-day, hodierno die, hodie; before to-day, ante hunc diem; yesterday, heri, hesterno die; of to-day, hodiernus; of yesterday, hesternus; the day before yesterday, audius tertius; the day after to-morrow, perendie; the day before pride, pridie; the day before that day, pridie ejus diei; every day, quotidie, singulis diebus; for every day, in singulis diebus; every other day, alternis diebus; from day to day, in dies; one day after another, diem ex die, diem de die; at the appointed day, ad diem, ad diem dictum, statutum, constitutum; some day, aliquando, olim; in days of yore, apud majores nostros; nowadays, hodie; in our days, nostra ætate, nostris temporibus; the day is ours, vicimus; within these few days, intra paucos dies, propediem; of a day, diurnus, dialis; a day and a half, sesquidies.*

DAY-BOOK, subst., diarium, ephemeris.

DAY-LABORER, subst., operarius, mercenarius.

DAYLIGHT, subst., lux.

DAY-LILY, subst., liliun non bulbosum.

DAZZLE, to, occæcare, oculos perstringere, oculorum or mentis aciem præstringere.

DAZZLING, adj., fulgidus, oculos præstringens.

DEACON, subst., tdiaconus.

DEACONRY, DEACONSHIP, subst., diaconatus.

DEAD, adj., mortuus; *exanimus, exanimis; extinctus, fato perfunctus; (naturally inanimate), inanimis, inanimatus, vita et sensu carens; (numbed), torpens; (dull, cold), frigidus, languidus, lentus; (gone out), emortuus, exinctus; a d. man, mortuus; cadaver, corpus mortuum; the d. mortui; to rise from the d., ab inferis exsistere; half d., semimortuus, semianimis, semivivus, seminex; struck*

DEADEN.

d. attonitus, sideratus, de cœlo tactus; *d.* of itself, mortificus; *a d.* coal, carbo exinctus; *a d.* sleep, somnus altus; *in a d.* sleep, sopore mersus; *a d.* bough, ramale; *a d.* language, lingua murtua; *d.* wine, vinum marcidum, yappa; *the d.* of the night, intempesta nox, media nox; *d.* drunk, vino sepultus or mersus.

DEADEN, to, debilitare, frangere, reprimere.

DEADLY, *adj.*, mortifer, letifer, letalis, funestus; exitiosus, perniciosus; capitalis.

DEADNESS, *subst.*, stupor, torpor.

DEAD-NETTLE, *subst.*, lamium.

DEAF, *adj.*, surdus, auribus captus; *something deaf*, surdaster; *to grow deaf*, obsurdescere, surdescere; *to be deaf*, surdère, obsurdère; *to be deaf to advice*, aliquid (momentum) non audire.

DEAFEN, to, exsurdare, aurium reddere; obtundere.

DEAFISH, *adj.*, surdaster.

DEAFNESS, *subst.*, auritas, audieodi or auditus gravitas.

DEAL, *subst.* (*fir-wood*), abies; *d.* boards, *d.* planks, tabulæ abiegnae, asseres abiegni; (*part*), pars, vis, numerus; *a great or good d.*, magna vis; *by a great d.*, *adv.*, multo, impendio; *a small d.*, pauillulum; *d.* at cards, chartarum distributio.

DEAL, to, *v. n.* (*act*), agere, facere, in aliqua re versari; *to d.* like a friend, amice facere; *I will d.* plainly, non obscure agam; *d.* truly with me, dic bona fide; *to d.* roughly with one, acerbius tractare aliquem; *to d.* falsely, fidem frangere, fallere, per fidei or dolo agere; (*traffic*), negotiari, mercaturam exercere or facere, rem gerere; (*bargain*), cum aliquo contrahere, pacisci, pactationem facere, stipulari; *v. a.* (*distribute*), distribuere, dispertire, dividere, dispensare, describere.

DEALER, *subst.* (*at cards*), distributor; (*trader*), mercator; *double or false d.*, prævaticator, veterator, homo callidus et versutus, versipellis; *a plain d.*, homo candidus, aperta, sincerus, ingenuus; *a fair d.*, homo æquus et bonus.

DEALING, *subst.* (*distribution, at cards*), distributio; (*intercourse*), usus, consuetudo, commercium; (*business, trade*), occupatio, negotiatio; mercatura, commercium; (*act, deed*), factum; (*treatment*), tractatio, *hard d.*, asperitas, sævitas; *double d.*, fraus, dolus, prævaticatio; *fair d.*, æquum et bonum.

DEAMBULATION, *subst.*, deambulatio.

DEAN, *subst.*, dæcanus.

DEANERY, DEANSHIP, *subst.*, dæcanatus

DEAR, *adj.* (*beloved*), carus, dilectus; (*costly*), carus, pretiosus; *my dear!* anima mea! *I hold him very dear*, eum percarum habeo; *nothing is dearer to me*, nihil mihi antiquius est; *corn grows d.*, annona ingravescit; *to make d.*, pretium augere; *it is not d.*, vile est; *as d.* as may be, quamplurimo.

DEARLY, *adv.* (*in love*), arte, familiariter; (*in price*), care, magno pretio, magno.

DEARNESS, *subst.*, caritas, magnum pretium; *dearness of provisions*, annonæ caritas, gravitas; (*affection*), caritas.

DEARTH, *subst.*, annonæ difficultas, rei frumentariæ inopia, fames.

DEATH, *subst.*, mors, letum, obitus, excessus e vita, discessus a vita, finis or exitus vitæ, exitus, interitus; (*destruction*), exitium; (*slaughter*), nex, occisio, clades, ruina, internecio; *it is d.*, capitale est; *it is d.* to do it, non sine veniunt capitis licet; *early d.*, mors intempesta or præmatura, interitus

DEBT.

immaturus; *sudden d.*, mors repentina, subita; *a little before his d.*, sub exitum vitæ; *the point of d.*, extremus spiritus; *at the point of d.*, moriens, moribundus; *to be at the point of d.*, animam agere; *a crime worthy of d.*, facinus capitale, crimen capitale; *to put to d.*, morti dare; *forte multare*, supplicio afficere; *the punishment of d.*, pœna vitæ, capitis, mortis; *supplicium capitis*; *to wound to d.*, alicui mortiferum vulnus infligere.

DEATHLESS, *adj.*, immortalis, æternus.

DEATH-LIKE, *adj.*, mortali similis.

DEBAR, to, arcere, excludere, interdicere, privare, impedire.

DEBARRING, *subst.*, exclusio, privatio, interdictio.

DEBASE, to, demittere, dejicere, abjicere, deprimere, dignitatem obscurare; *to debase one's self*, se abjicere, se demittere; *to debase coin*, nummos adulterare, pecuniam vitare.

DEBASER, *subst.*, depressor.

DEBASING, *subst.*, depressio.

DEBASEMENT, *subst.*, demissio, submissio; gradus dejectio; animi dejectio; sordæ.

DEBATABLE, *adj.*, disputabilis.

DEBATE, *subst.*, altercatio, disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; controversia; jurgium, rixa; *warm debate*, contentio; *small debate*, disceptatiuncula.

DEBATE, to, (*discourse or reason*), disserere, disputare, argumentari, ratiocinari, disceptare; (*advise with one's self*), deliberare, secum considerare, reputare, revolvere; (*dispute*), contendere, concertare, altercari, litigare.

DEBATER, *subst.*, disputator.

DEBATING, *subst.* (*disputing*), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, contentio, decertatio; (*advising with one's self*), deliberatio, consideratio.

DEBAUCH, to, *v. a.*, depravare, pravus moribus imbuen, ad nequitiam abducere; *to debauch a woman*, vitare, adulterare, stuprare.

DEBAUCH, *subst.*, magna vini ingurgitatio, potatio, compositio, comessatio.

DEBAUCHED, *adj.*, nequam, profigatus, voluptuosus, luxuriosus, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHEE, *subst.*, comessor, aleator, belluo; homo dissolutus, disiectus, intemperans, libidinosus.

DEBAUCHER, *subst.*, corruptor, depravator.

DEBAUCHERY, *subst.*, intemperantiæ, incontinentiæ, luxuria.

DEBENTURE, *subst.*, tessera nummaria.

DEBILITATE, to, debilitare, enervare, infirmare, frangere.

DEBILITATING, *subst.*, debilitatio.

DEBILITY, *subst.*, debilitas, infirmitas.

DEBONAIR, *adj.* (*courteous*), comis, mitis, commodus, urbanus, facilis; (*merry, cheerful*), hilaris, facetus, lepidus; (*good-natured*), benignus, candidus, perhumanus.

DEBT, *subst.*, debitum, pecunia debita; *d.* enterea in the book, nomen; *debts*, res alienum, *to be in d.*, in re alieno esse; *to be much in d.*, re alieno premi, opprimi, obrui, pecuniam grandem debere, re alieno laborare; *in d.*, obstratus, re alieno oppressus; *to be in one's d.* (*be obliged*), obligari, obstringi, devinciri; *to run into d.*, res alienum conficere, contrahere, facere; *to free from d.*, re alieno levare, nomen expdere, solvere, dissolvere; *to demand a d.*, aliquam pecuniam appellare; *debitum postulare; to collect debts*, nomina exigere; *to forgive a d.*, pe-

culam debitam alicui condonare; *to pay debts, nomina liberare, debita dissolvere; to come out of d., a re alieno exire, liberari.*

DEBTOR, *subst.*, debitor; *insolvent debtor*, qui solvendo non est, qui solvere nequit; *debtor upon bill or bond*, debitor ex chirographo.

DECADE, *subst.*, decas.

DECADIST, *subst.*, decadam scriptor.

DECALOGUE, *subst.*, decem Dei præcepta, decalogus.

DECAMP, *to*, castræ movere or promovere, vasa colligere, tabernacula detendere.

DECAMPMENT, *subst.*, castrorum motus, profectio.

DECANT, *to*, defæcere, deliquare, eliquare, transfundere, deplere.

DECANTATION, DECANTING, *subst.*, transfusio.

DECANTER, *subst.*, lagenæ transfundendi apta; ampulla.

DECAPITATE, *to*, alicui caput præcidere, caput cervicibus abscindere.

DECAY, *to* (*decline*), tabescere, contabescere; demini, deficere, labare, labi, obsolescere; (*wither*), flaccescere, marcescere, emarcescere; (*rot*), putrescere, putrefieri; *to d. with age*, senescere, ævo cadere; *to d. in color*, deflorescere, evanescere; *to d. utterly*, perire.

DECAYED, *adj.*, ruinosus, obsoletus, dilapsus, inclinatus, languidus; (*withered*), marcidus; *decayed with age*, decrepitus, senio fractus, confectus; *decayed in fortune*, ad inopiam redactus, exhaustus.

DECAYING, *adj.*, labens, evanidus, caducus, fluxus; *subst.*, interitus.

DECAY, *subst.*, tabes, caesus, occasus, interitus; ruina, labefactio; *to go to decay*, inclinare, obsolescere; *decay of morals*, mores corrupti.

DECEASE, *subst.*, decessus, obitus, mora.

DECEASE, *to*, decedere, mortem or diem obire, mori.

DECEASED, *adj.*, mortuus, defunctus.

DECEIT, *subst.*, fraus, dolus, fallacia, ars, artificium; circumscriptio, fraudatio.

DECEITFUL, *adj.*, fallax, ad fallendum instructus, subdolos, fraudulentus, dolosus; valer, veterator; vanus.

DECEITFULLY, *adv.*, fallaciter, fraudulenter, dolose, per dolum; *to speak deceitfully*, ambiguo loqui verborum tenticulis adhibere.

DECEITFULNESS, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus.

DECEIVABLE, *adj.*, qui facile decipi potest.

DECEIVE, *to* (*bring into error*), decipere, fallere, in errorem inducere, deludere, fraudare, alicui verbum dare, alicui imponere, alqm frustrari; (*mock*), ludere, deludere, eludere, illudere, ludificari; (*wheel*), inescare, delinire; *to deceive one's expectation*, spem alqis fallere, destitute, alqis expectationem decipere; *I deceive myself*, me fallo, fallor, animus me fallit.

DECEIVER, *subst.*, fallax, fraudator, fraudulentus; ludificator, deceptor.

DECEMBER, *subst.*, December.

DECEMVIRAL, *adj.*, decemvirilis.

DECEMVIRATE, *subst.*, decemviratus.

DECENCY, *subst.*, decor, decorum, decencia.

DECENT, *adj.*, decens, decorus.

DECEPTION, *subst.*, deceptio, destitutio; (*mis*-take), error; (*jugglery*), præstigiæ; fallacia.

DECEPTIVE, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

DECIDE, *to*, decernere, censere; *to d. controversas*, controversias decidere, dirimere, judicare.

DECIDER, *subst.*, qui controversias dirimit or decidit.

DECIDING, DECISION, *subst.*, dijudicatio, disceptatio; determinatio; iudicium, aententia; arbitrium.

DECIDUOUS, *adj.*, deciduus.

DECIMAL, *adj.*, denarius.

DECIMATE, *to*, decimare; *to decimate for punishment*, in decimum quemque animadvertere.

DECIMATION, *subst.*, decimatio; *decimation of an estate*, proscriptio.

DECIPHER, *to* (*describe*), describere, delineare, figuris exprimerere; (*explain ciphers*), litteras notis occultis exaratas explicare, explanare, interpretari.

DECIPHERING, *subst.*, descriptio; explicatio.

DECISION, *subst.* See DECIDING.

DECISIVE, *adj.*, decretorius; quod momentum facit or habet; ultimus; *a decisive battle*, dimicatio univærsæ rei.

DECK, *subst.*, navis tabulata summa, stega, fori, transtra; *a ship of three d.s.*, navis trium tabulorum.

DECK, *to*, ornare, exornare; polire, expolire; colere, excolere.

DECKING, *subst.*, ornatus, cultus.

DECLAIM, *to*, declamare; grandæ alqd dicere; *to declaim often*, declamitare.

DECLAIMER, *subst.*, declamator.

DECLAMATORY, *adj.*, declamatorius; gaudis; grandiloquus.

DECLAMATION, *subst.*, declamatio.

DECLARATION, *subst.* (*making public*), prædication, pronuntiatio, promulgatio; (*edict*), edictum; (*assertion*), asseveratio, iudicium, aententia, dogma, placitum; (*manifestation*), declaratio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium, iudicium; (*explication*), explicatio, exoratio; *d. of a choice*, renunciatio; *d. at law*, libellus; *to make a declaration of war*, bellum indicere.

DECLARATORY, DECLARATIVE, *adj.*, ad executionem pertiens, index, interpres.

DECLARE, *to*, nerrare, indicare, denunciare, significare, declarare, aperire, ostendere, dicere, asseverare; explicare, enarrare; renunciare; *to d. in solemn words*, nuncupare; *to d. in brief*, expedire, paucia complecti; *to d. abroad*, vulgare, divulgare, evulgare, palam facere; *to d. beforehand*, prænunciare; *to d. further*, addere, prosequi; *to d. for one*, alicui se adiungere, alqm sequi, in alqis partes transire; *to be declared*, manifestari, patefieri; *what may be declared*, enarrabilia.

DECLARER, *subst.*, qui alqd declarat or docet.

DECLENSION, *subst.*, declinatio.

DECLINABLE, *adj.*, declinabilis.

DECLINATION, *subst.*, declinatio; *declination of a planet*, distantia planetæ ab æquatore.

DECLINE, *subst.*, declinatio, defectio, defectus; *the d. of the moon*, decrescens or senescens luna; *the d. of a distemper*, senescens morbi remissio; *in the d. of one's age or life*, ingravescente ætate, vita declinante, vita in senium vergente; *in the d. of his affairs*, rebus suis jam inclinatis; (*gradual decay*), tabes.

DECLINE, *to* (*avoid*), fugere, defugere; vitare, devitare, evitare; (*bend down*), vergere, inclinare; (*decay*), deficere, labare, labescere, labi; inclinari; in pejus ruere; *he declined battle*, prælium defugit, pugnam diutulit; *I declined this match*, has fugi nup-

DECLINING.

tias; *to decline a word*, verbum inflectere or declinare.

DECLINING, *subst.* (*avoiding*), declinatio, fuga; vitium, devitatio; (*bending*), declinatio, inclinatio; (*of words*), flexio.

DECLIVITY, *adj.*, declivitas.

DECLIVOUS, *adj.*, declivus.

DECOCT, *to*, decoquere.

DECOCTIBLE, *adj.*, coctivus.

DECOCTION, *subst.*, decoctum, epozema.

DECOLLATION, *subst.*, securi percussio, fdecollatio.

DECOMPOUND, *adj.*, bis compositus, fdecompositus.

DECOMPOUND, *to*, iterum componere.

DECORATE, *to*, decorare, ornare, exornare.

DECORATION, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum; *the decorations of the stage*, scenæ apparatus, chorum.

DECOROUS, *adj.*, decorus, decens.

DECORUM, *subst.*, decorum, gratia; pudor, verecundia.

DECOY, *subst.*, illecebra, illicium, leocium; (*decoyer*), allector, illex; illecebra.

DECOY, *to*, illicere, pellicere; *in fraudem alligere*, dolis ductare.

DECOYING, *subst.*, illecebra.

DECREASE, *subst.*, deminutio, defectio.

DECREASE, *to*, decrescere, minui, deminui, imminui.

DECREE, *subst.*, decretum, edictum, institutum, placitum; coositutum, coasultum; (*judgment*), sententia; (*of an umpire*), arbitrium; (*purpose*), propositum; *a d. of the Senate*, senatus consultum; *d. of state*, lex; *d. of wise men*, præscriptum, placitum, enunciatio.

DECREE, *to* (*ordain*), decernere, jùbere, imperare, mandare; (*purpose*), statuere, constituere.

DECREMENT, *subst.*, diminutio, imminutio.

DECREPIT, *adj.*, decrepitus, incurvus, senio confectus.

DECREPITNESS, DECREPITUDE, *subst.*, ætas decrepita or summa.

DECRESCENT, *adj.*, decrescens.

DECRETAL, *adj.*, decretorius, fdecretalis; *subst.*, decretals, fdecretalia.

DECRY, *to* (*disparage*), alie existimationem lædere, de fama alie detrabere, alie notam infamiae inurere.

DECUPLE, *adj.*, decuplus.

DEDICATE, *to*, *adj.*, dedicare, sacrare, consecrare; *to dedicate a book*, dicare, oncupare.

DEDICATION, *subst.*, dedicatio, consecratio; *dedication of a church*, eucnemion, orum, pl.

DEDICATOR, *subst.*, qui dicat or dedicat.

DEDUCE, *to* (*derive*), ducere, deducere; (*infer*), inferre, colligere.

DEDUCIBLE, *adj.*, quod ex alie re deduci, inferri, or colligi potest.

DEDUCT, *to*, subtrahere, detrabere.

DEDUCTING, *subst.*, decessio, deductio.

DEDUCTION, *subst.* (*inference*), conclusio, conclusum.

DEED, *subst.* (*action*), factum, facinus; actio, actus, actum; *good deed*, beneficium; *ill deed*, maleficium, delictum, flagitium, scelus, factum or facinus nefarium, nefas; *deeds in war*, res bello gestæ, res gestæ; *excellent deed*, egregie factum, facinus præclarum; (*instrument*), litteræ, tabulæ; *in deed*, re,

DEFENCE.

re vera, re ipsa, reapse, re et veritate, sane, profecto; *in deed?* itane? vero?

DEEM, *to*, judicare, opinari, censere

DEEMER, *subst.*, opinator.

DEEMING, *subst.*, opinatio.

DEEP, *adj.*, profundus, altus; (*low*), depressus, demissus; (*of sound*), gravis; (*horizontally*), latus; (*great*), magnus, summus; *very deep*, præaltus; (*close*), reconditus, occultus, tectus; (*cunning*), callidus, versutus, sagax; *to be in a deep study*, attentius cogitare; *to heave a deep sigh*, ex imo pectore suspirium trahere.

DEEP, *subst.*, profundum, altum.

DEEPLY, DEEP, *adv.*, alte, profunde; arte; penitus; valde, vehementer.

DEEPNESS, *subst.*, altitudo, profunditas; (*horizontally*), latitudo.

DEER, *subst.*, cervus, cerva; *fallow-deer*, dama fulva; *reindeer*, traugifer; *tame deer*, binnulus cicur.

DEFACE, *to* (*disfigure*), deformare, turpare; deturpare, lædare; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, perdere; depravare, vitare; (*blot out*), delere, expungere, inducere, obliterare, eradere.

DEFACER, *subst.* (*spoiler*), eversor; (*corrupter*), corruptor; (*blotter out*), deletor, deletrix.

DEFACEMENT, DEFACING, *subst.*, deformatio, corruptio, eversio, delictio.

DEFALCATE, *to* (*deduct*), deducere, subtrahere, de summa detrabere or recidere; (*prune*), defalcare, collucare.

DEFALCATION, *subst.* (*deduction*), deductio, subductio; (*pruning*), defalcatio.

DEFAMATION, *subst.*, fama violatio or læsio, obtractatio; criminatio; male-dictum.

DEFAMATORY, *adj.*, famosus, probroens.

DEFAME, *to*, diffamare, criminari; de fama alie detrabere, alie maledicere, alie existimationem violare, lædere; alie infamiam inferre, alie infamiam adspargere, infamem facere, crimine notare.

DEFAMER, *subst.*, obtractator, criminator, calumniator.

DEFAMING, *subst.*, obtractatio, calumnia.

DEFAULT, *subst.*, defectus, culpa, peccatum, officii debiti omisio; (*lack*), defectus, inopia; *d. of appearance*, vadimonii desertio; *to make a d. of appearance*, vadimonium deserere; *in d. of these things*, si hæc deficiunt, defecerunt.

DEFEASANCE, *subst.*, conditio præstata qua pactum solvitur; *to make a defeasance*, infectum quod factum est reddere.

DEFEAT, *subst.*, clades, strages, calamitas, prælium adversum, incommodum.

DEFEAT, *to* (*disappoint*), frustrari, eludere; (*make void*), rescindere, antiquare, abrogare; *to d. an army*, profligare, fundere, prosteruere, vincere; *to d. any one's plans*, consilia alie ad vanum, ad irritum redigere.

DEFEATING, *subst.* (*disappointing*), frustratio; (*making void*), abrogatio, antiquatio.

DEFECATE, *to*, defecare.

DEFECATION, *subst.*, defecatio.

DEFECT, *subst.* (*want*), defectus, defectio; (*fault*), labes, vitium, mendum, menda; *defect of prudence*, imprudentia.

DEFECTION, *subst.*, defectio.

DEFECTIVE, *adj.* (*imperfect*), imperfectus, maculus; (*faulty*), vitiosus; *to be d.*, deficere, deesse.

DEFECTIVENESS, *subst.*, defectus.

DEFENCE, *subst.* (*guard*), præsidium, tutela,

DEFENCELESS.

maimentum; (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela; (*vindicatio*), propugnatio; (*in pleading*), defensio, propugnatio; *to speak in d. of one*, pro aliquo verba facere, alieni patrocinari; *to stand in d. of one*, aliquem defendere, protegere, ab aliquo stare; *to fight in one's own d.*, pro salute sua pugnare; *in d. of, pro a, ab; of d.*, tutelaris.

DEFENCELESS, *adj.*, indefensus, inermis, imparatus; sine praesidio.

DEFEND, *to*, defendere, tueri, tutari, propugnare; *to d. before*, praemonere; *to d. often*, defensitare, defensare; *to defend one's clients*, patrocinari.

DEFENDANT, *subst.*, reus.

DEFENDER, *subst.*, defensor, propugnator, vindex; (*advocate*), patronus, advocatus.

DEFENDING, *subst.*, defensio, patrocinium.

DEFENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod defendi potest.

DEFENSIVE, *adj.*, ad tegendum aptus; *d. arms*, arma ad tegendum; *a d. league*, foedus ad se tegendum; *subst.*, *to be upon the d.*, bellum defendere, bellum ad hostes repellendos gerere, bellum illatum repellere, bellum arcere.

DEFER, *to* (*delay*), differre, proferre, procrastinare, producere; (*show deference*), aliquem vereri, revereri, colere.

DEFERENCE, *subst.* (*respect*), cultus, honor, reverentia; (*compliance*), observantia; (*submission*), submitio.

DEFERRER, *subst.*, cunctator.

DEFERRING, *adj.*, cunctabundus; *subst.*, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio, mora.

DEFIANCE, *subst.* (*contempt*), contemptus, despectus; contumacia; (*challenge*), provocatio; *to bid d. to*, contumacem esse in aliquo, adversus aliquem; aliquem lacerare, ad pugnam, aut certamen provocare; *to bid d. to danger*, obvium ire periculis; *living in d. of*, alienus, abhorreus ab; *a letter of d.*, litterae provocatoriae.

DEFICIENCY, *subst.*, defectio, defectus.

DEFICIENT, *adj.*, imperfectus, mancus, hiulus; *to be deficient*, deficere, desiderari, deesse.

DEFILE, *to, v. n.* (*pollute*), foedare, contaminare, inquinare, coinquinare, polluere; (*deflower*), vitare, stuprare, constuprare; (*soil*), coasporcare, oblinere; (*make profane*), violare, scelerare, consecrere, profanare; *to defile by incest*, incestare, incestu polluere; *v. n.* (*march off*), in acie procedere; (*march through a pass*), per angustias iter habere, iter porrigi.

DEFILE, *subst.* (*narrow passage*), angustiae viarum, fauces, iter angustum et difficile, aditus angustus.

DEFILEMENT, **DEFILING**, *subst.*, pollutio, contaminatio, commaculatio, contactus.

DEFILER, *subst.*, temerator, corruptor, contaminator.

DEFINE, *to* (*give the definition of*), definire, describere; (*limit*), finibus circumscribere, or terminare.

DEFINED, **DEFINITE**, *adj.*, definitus, circumscriptus.

DEFINITION, **DEFINING**, *subst.*, definitio, brevis descriptio, brevis explicatio.

DEFINITIVE, *adj.*, definitivus, decretorius; certus.

DEFINITIVELY, *adv.*, definite, distincte, certo.

DEFLAGRATION, *subst.*, deflagratio.

DEFLECT, *to*, deflectere, digredi.

DEFLEXION, *subst.*, deflexus.

DEJECTED.

DEFOUR, *to*, violare, vitare, stuprare, comprimere.

DEFLOURER, *subst.*, constuprator, vitator. *

DEFLOURING, *subst.*, stupratio, violatio, vitium.

DEFLUXION, *subst.*, catarrhus, defluxio.

DEFORCEMENT, *subst.*, violenta fundi detentio.

DEFORM, *to*, deformare, turpare, deturpare, corrumpere, in prius fingere, depravare.

DEFORMED, *adj.*, deformatus, foedatus, inhonestus, deformis.

DEFORMEDLY, *adv.*, deformiter, foede.

DEFORMING, *subst.*, deformatio.

DEFORMITY, *subst.*, deformitas, turpitudinis, foeditas; probrum corporis.

DEFAUD, *to*, fraudare, defraudare, circumscribere; alieni imponere.

DEFAUDER, *subst.*, fraudator, defraudator.

DEFAUDING, *subst.*, fraudatio, defraudatio, dolus malus.

DEFRAY, *to*, erogare, praebere; *to defray one's charges*, sumptus alicui suppeditare, or subministrare.

DEFRAYING, *subst.*, pecuniae erogatio.

DEFUNCT, *adj.*, defunctus, fato functus, mortuus.

DEFY, *to*, ad pugnam, or certamen provocare.

DEFYING, *subst.*, provocatio.

DEGENERACY, *subst.*, a virtute majoram decessio.

DEGENERATE, **DEGENERATED**, *adj.*, degener.

DEGENERATE, *to*, degenerare; corrumpi, depravari, deteriorem fieri.

DEGRADATION, *subst.*, ab ordine motio, de gradu honoris, or dignitatis dejectio; capitis diminutio.

DEGRADE, *to*, loco movere; in inferiorum ordinem detrudere; exactorare.

DEGREE, *subst.* (*step*), gradus; (*rank*), ordo, honoris, or dignitatis gradus; (*estate*), conditio, status; *the highest d. of honor*, summum honoris fastigium, altissimus dignitatis gradus; *a person of high d.*, homo illustri genere natus; *of low d.*, infimo loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus; *a d. in consanguinity*, stemma; *a high d. of cold*, frigus immodicum; *in a high d.*, valde, magnopere; *in a higher d.*, magis; *in the highest d.*, maximopere, summopere; *to such a d. of boldness*, eo audacius; *by degrees*, sensim, gradatim, pedetentim; *an academical d.*, honoris academici gradus; *preferred to a d.*, *having taken a d.*, primam lauream adeptus, or consecutus, graduatus.

DEHORT, *to*, debortari, dissuadere, aliquem de sententia movere.

DEHORTATION, *subst.*, dissuasio.

DEIFICATION, *subst.*, consecratio, apotheosis.

DEIFY, *to*, deum facere, in deorum numerum referre.

DEIGN, *to*, dignari, haud gravari.

DEIGNING, *subst.*, dignatio.

DEISM, *subst.*, deismus.

DEIST, *subst.*, deista.

DEITY, *subst.*, numen, deus.

DEJECT, *to*, animum alius affligere, frangere, infringere, debilitare; aliquem contristare, dolore afficere; *to be dejected*, dolere, in dolore esse, in more incedere, dolore angere.

DEJECTED, *adj.*, dolens, moerens, animo fractus, tristes, moerens, affectus, afflictus, sollicitus; *to seem dejected*, tristem videri.

DEJECTION.

DEJECTION, *subst.*, dolor, mœstitia, tristitia, mœror, ægritudo.

DELAY, *subst.*, mora, cunctatio, retardatio, commoratio, tarditas; *without delay*, sine mora, sine cunctatione; (*putting off to another time*), dilatio, procrastinatio, prolatio, productio.

DELAY, *to, v. a. (defer)*, differre, procrastinare, proferre, producere, trahere, extrahere; *v. n. (stop)*, morari, moram facere, cunctari, gravari; *to delay the trial of a cause*, compercodinare; *to delay judgment*, ampliare.

DELECTABLE, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, amœnus, suavis.

DELECTABLENESS, *subst.*, jucunditas, amœnitas, suavitas; *d. in speech*, lepore, sal, venustas.

DELECTABLY, *adv.*, amœcoiter, jucunde, venuste, facete, lepide.

DELECTION, *subst.*, delectamentum, oblectatio, volupe.

DELEGATE, *to*, delegare.

DELEGATE, *subst.*, legatus; *a judge delegate*, recuperator, iudex datus.

DELEGATION, *subst.*, delegatio; (*delegates*), legati.

DELETERIOUS, *adj.*, mortifer; exitiosus, periculosus.

DELF, *subst.*, fodina.

DELIBERATE, *adj.* (*circumspect*), cautus, consideratus, circumspectus, prudens.

DELIBERATE, *to*, de aliqua re deliberare or consultare, deliberationem habere.

DELIBERATELY, *adv.*, caute, consulto, cogitato, prudenter; (*on purpose*), de industria, datâ operâ.

DELIBERATENESS, *subst.*, circumspectio, prudentia.

DELIBERATION, *subst.*, deliberatio, consultatio, consilium; *to take a thing into deliberation*, de re aliqua deliberare or deliberationem habere.

DELIBERATIVE, *adj.*, deliberativus.

DELICACY, *subst.* (*beauty*), pulchritudo, venustas; (*neatness*), elegantia; (*softness*), mollitia, molities; (*care*), cautio, circumspectio; (*daintiness*), cupidia, delicatum in cibis fastidium; (*delicacy of style*), oratio tersa et elegans, oratio limata et subtilis; *delicacy of feeling*, mollitudo humanitatis, verrecundia.

DELICATE, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, venustus, nitidus; (*soft*), delicatus, mollis, tener, tenellus; (*excellent*), eximius, exquisitus; (*nice*), subtilis, teres; difficilis, lubricus; (*spruce*), eleganter vestitus; (*dainty*), delicatus, lautus, subtilis palati, lautiarum studiosus; (*dainty, choice*), delicatus, lautus, suavis; *a d. complexion*, color suavis, mollior corporis constitutio; *a d. jest*, jocus urbanus et ingeniosissimus; *a d. expression*, sententia acuta, concinna, exquisita; *to make d.*, mollire.

DELICATELY, *adv.* (*gracefully*), venuste, lepide; (*excellently*), eximie, exquisite; (*softly*), delicate, molliter; (*nice*), subtiliter; (*carefully*), caute.

DELICIOUS, *adj.*, delicatus, suavis, lautus.

DELICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, suavitas.

DELIGHT, *subst.*, delectatio, oblectatio, voluptas, suavitas, delectamentum, oblectamentum, gaudium; lætitia; *to take delight in a thing*, aliqua re frui, in aliqua re oblectari; *delights*, deliciae.

DELIGHT, *to, v. a.* (delectare, oblectare, juvare, voluptate afficere or perfundere, permulcère; *v. n.*, se delectare, se oblectare; *to delight in a thing*, aliqua re delectari, oblectari, ex aliqua re voluptatem

DEMANDANT.

capere or percipere, aliqua re animum pascere; *it delights*, juvat, delectat.

DELIGHTFUL, DELIGHTSOME, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus, suavis, amœnus.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *subst.*, suavitas, amœnitas.

DELINEATE, *to*, delineare, adumbrare, describere, designare; exarare.

DELINEATION, *subst.*, descriptio, designatio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago.

DELINQUENCY, *subst.*, delictum, culpa.

DELINQUENT, *subst.*, qui officio suo deest, qui officium deserit; nocens, noxius.

DELIRIOUS, *adj.*, delirius, mente captus, delirio affectus, furiosus; *to become delirious*, mente alienari, mente labi; *to be delirious*, mente lapsus esse, delirio vexari, mente alienatum esse, mentis suae non esse, furere.

DELIRIUM, *subst.*, delirium, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, furor.

DELIVER, *to*, dare, tradere; (*betray*), prodere; *to d. up*, resignare; *to d. from or out of*, liberare, expedire, eripere ex; *to d. a thing asked for*, submitistrare; *to d. down from hand to hand*, per manus tradere; *to d. into one's hands*, in alius potestatem tradere, alicui tradere; *to d. a letter*, litteras alicui reddere; *to d. in trust*, fidei alius rem committere, credere, concedere, tradere; *to d. a speech*, orationem habere, dicere, verba facere; *to d. a commission*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, peragere; *to d. a woman*, obstetricari, mulieri parturienti adesse or opem ferre; *to be delivered of young*, parere, partum edere or eniti; *to be delivered before the time*, abortum facere.

DELIVERANCE, *subst.*, liberatio; absolutio, expeditio; *deliverance of a captive*, captivi redemptio; *a woman's deliverance*, puerperium.

DELIVERER, *subst.*, liberator, servator, vindex; *deliverer up*, traditor, proditor.

DELIVERY, *subst.*, traditio; *d. of goods to one*, rerum venditarum traditio; *d. in speaking*, actio, pronuntiatio, elocutio; *to have a good d.*, bene commode dicere, disertè et expedite loqui, eleganter pronuciare; *a woman's d.*, partus, puerperium.

DELL, *subst.* (*pit*), fovea, fossa.

DELUDE, *to*, ludere, deludere, illudere; ridere, deridere, irridere; *to delude with fair pretences*, deludicare, inescare, dolis ducere.

DELUDER, *subst.*, illusor, irrisor, derisor, saecio

DELUDING, DELUSIVE, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulenter.

DELUGE, *subst.*, diluvium, inundatio.

DELUGE, *to*, inundare.

DELUSION, *subst.*, delusio, irrisio, derisus, irrisus; *by way of delusion*, cum irrisione, per ridiculum or deridiculum.

DELVE, *to*, fodere, defodere.

DELVER, *subst.*, fossor.

DELVING, *subst.*, fossio.

DEMAGOGUE, *subst.*, homo rerum novarum cupidus, rerum novarum molitor, turbator plebis or vulgi.

DEMAND, *subst.* (*claim*), postulatum, rogatum; (*petition*), petitio, rogatio; *little d.*, rogationeula.

DEMAND, *to* (*require*), exigere, requirere, postulare; (*claim*), postulare, poscere; (*ask*), rogare, interrogare, quære; *to d. reparation*, res repute, jus reposcere; *what do you d. for it?* quanti indicas?

DEMANDANT, DEMANDER, *subst.*, postulator, petitor, flagitator; *busy demandant*, percoator.

DEMANDING.

DEMANDING, *subst.* (*asking*), interrogatio, per-
cunctatio; (*requiring*), postulatio, postulatius; *fre-*
quent demanding, rogatio.

DEMEAN, *to* (*one's self*), se gerere.

DEMEANOR, *subst.*, modus se gerendi, mores;
fair demeanour, comitas, urbanitas.

DEMERIT, *subst.*, meritum; culpa.

DEMESNES, *subst. pl.*, prædis; *demesnes of the*
king, prædia regia, publicæ.

DEMIGOD, *subst.*, semideus, indiges; heros.

DEMIGRATION, *subst.*, demigratio, commigra-
tio.

DEMISE, *subst.*, mors, obitus, decessus.

DEMISE, *to* (*bequeath*), testamento donare, lega-
re; (*let to farm*), locare, elocare.

DEMISING, *subst.* (*letting to farm*), locatio.

DEMOCRACY, *subst.*, populi imperium, populi
potestas omnium rerum; respublica quæ populi

potestate regitur; populi principatus, democratia.

DEMOCRAT, *subst.*, qui populi causam agit,
populi potentiæ amicus.

DEMOCRATIC, DEMOCRITICAL, *adj.*, popu-
laris.

DEMOLISH, *to*, demoliri, destruere, affligere,
perdere, diruere, evertere, deturbare, disjicere, de-
struere.

DEMOLISHER, *subst.*, demolitor, eversor, per-
ditor, subversor.

DEMOLISHING, DEMOLITION, *subst.*, demoli-
tio, disturbatio, eversio, subversio, destructio.

DEMON, *subst.*, dæmon.

DEMONIAC, *adj.*, dæmoniicus, lymphatus, lym-
phaticus, furiosus.

DEMONSTRABLE, *adj.*, demonstrabilis, quod
argumentis duceri, probari potest.

DEMONSTRABLY, *adv.*, clare, aperte, manifes-
te, cum demonstratione.

DEMONSTRATE, *to*, demonstrare, probare, ar-
gumentis docere; efficere, evincere, convincere.

DEMONSTRATION, *subst.*, demonstratio, pro-
batio.

DEMONSTRATIVE, *adj.*, demonstrativus, mon-
strativus.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, *adv.*, spertissime, evi-
dentissime, manifestissime, necessario, planissi-
me.

DEMONSTRATOR, *subst.*, demonstrator.

DEMUR, *to*, demorari, moram actioni objicere,
cognitionem sustinere; *to demur upon a thing*, hæsi-
tare, cunctari; moras trahere or nectere.

DEMUR, DEMURRER, *subst.*, mors, exceptio
dilatoria, exceptio.

DEMURRING, *subst.*, exceptionis objectatio, ju-
dicii dilatio.

DEMURE, *adj.* (*bashful*), verecundus, modestus,
pudens; (*reserved*), taciturnus.

DEMURENESS, *subst.*, modestia, verecundia,
pudor; (*reservedness*), taciturnitas.

DEN, *subst.*, antrum, latibulum; specus, latebra,
caverna; *den in a rock*, spelunca; *a fox's den*, vulpi-
s fovea; *to lurk in a den*, delitescere; *full of dens*,
latebrosus, cavernosus.

DENIABLE, *adj.*, quod negari potest.

DENIAL, *subst.*, denegatio, recusatio, repulsa;
infinitio; negatio.

DENIER, *subst.* (*a coin*), denarius.

DENIZEN, *subst.*, civitate donatus, civis; muni-
cipe.

DENOMINATE, *to*, denominare, cognominare.

DEPOSE.

DENOMINATION, *subst.*, nominatio; nomen,
appellatio; genus.

DENOMINATOR (*of a fraction*), index.

DENOTE, *to*, denotare, designare; indicare, sig-
nificare, indicio esse.

DENOTING, DENOTATION, *subst.*, notatio, de-
signatio.

DENOUNCE, *to*, denunciare, edicere, indicare;
minari; *to denounce openly*, protestari, profiteri.

DENOUNCING, *subst.*, denunciatio, indictio, de-
claratio; comminatio, minæ.

DENSE, *adj.*, densus.

DENSITY, *subst.*, densitas.

DENTAL, *adj.*, dentalis; dentatus, dentibus for-
matus or instructus.

DENTIFRICE, *subst.*, dentifricium.

DENUNCIATION, *subst.*, denunciatio; commi-
natio, minæ.

DENY, *to* (*contradict*), negare, denegare; (*refuse*),
recusare; (*disown*), abnegare, inficius ire; *to d. with*
a loud voice, reclamare; *to d. one entrance into the*
town, oppido aliquid prohibere; *to d. with an oath*,
abjurare, dejerare; *to d. utterly*, abnegare, perne-
gare; *to d. by a nod*, abnuce.

DENYING, *subst.*, negatio, inficiatio.

DEPART, *to*, abire, discedere, abscedere, de-
cedere, recedere, proficisci; absistere, desciscere; *to*
depart out of, emigrare, abire, exire; *to depart this*
life, decedere, mori, mortem obire, e vita de-
cedere.

DEPARTER, *subst.* (*refiner*), purgator, metallo-
rum sejurator.

DEPARTING, DEPARTURE, *subst.*, discessus,
abitus; abitio, abscessus, decessus; profectio; *a*
departing this life, excessus, obitus.

DEPARTMENT, *subst.*, munus, provincia.

DEPEND UPON, *to*, pendere ex, situm or pos-
tulum esse in, verti in aliqua re; *to depend on one*,
aliqui nitii, in alius fide requiescere, in humanitate
alcius causam suam repouere; *to depend on each*
other, reciprocari, mutuo se inferre.

DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY, *subst.* (*prop*),
fulcrum; (*trust*), fiducia.

DEPENDENT, *adj.*, dependens, pendens ex; in-
digens alius; nixus, innixus, fretus; *subst.*, cliens.

DEPENDING, *adj.*, nixus, innixus, fretus; *this*
cause is now depending, sub iudice lis est.

DEPICT, *to*, depingere.

DEPILOUS, *adj.*, depilis, glaber.

DEPLORABLE, *adj.*, deplorandus, lamentabilis,
miserabilis, miserandus, flebilis, miser, tristis.

DEPLORE, *to*, deplorare, lamentari, desistere, lu-
gère.

DEPLORER, *subst.*, deplorator.

DEPLORING, *subst.*, ploratus.

DEPONE, *to*, iurejurando affirmare.

DEPONENT, *subst.*, testis juratus; *adj.*, *a depo-*
nent verb. verbum depoens.

DEPOPULATE, *to*, populari, depopulari, vastare,
desolare; loco solitudinem inferre.

DEPOPULATION, *subst.*, depopulatio, populatio,
vastatio.

DEPOPULATOR, *subst.*, vastator, depopulator.

DEPORT, *to* (*one's self*), se gerere.

DEPORTMENT, *subst.*, modus se gerendi, mo-
res, vitæ ratio, agendi vivendique ratio.

DEPOSE, *to*, loco movere, a munere removere;
alicui magistratum abrogare; *to depose upon oath*,
iurejurando affirmare.

DEPOSITION.

DEPOSITION, *subst.*, amotio muneris; *deposition of witnesses*, testimonium, testificatio, testatio.
 DEPOSIT, *to*, deponere; fidei aliejs committere, credere, commendare.
 DEPOSIT, *subst.*, depositum; pignus.
 DEPOSITARY, *subst.*, sequester, depositi eustos.
 DEPRAVATION, *subst.*, depravatio, corruptio; pervertitas.
 DEPRAVE, *to*, depravare, pervertere, corrumpere; (*speak ill of*), calumniari, obtrectare; ab aliquo detrabere, aliejs famam ledere.
 DEPRAVITY, *subst.*, pravitas, mores depravati or corrupti.
 DEPRAVER, *subst.*, corruptor.
 DEPRECATE, *to*, deprecari.
 DEPRECATION, *subst.*, deprecatio.
 DEPRECATORY, *adj.*, culpam a se amovens.
 DEPRECIATE, *to*, despiciere, parvi ducere or aestimare; pretium imminuere.
 DEPRIDATION, *subst.*, direptio, spoliatio, rapatio, rapina, latrocinium.
 DEPREHEND, *to*, deprehendere, comprehendere.
 DEPRESS, *to* (*press down*), deprimere, detrudere; (*sadden*), contristare, dolore afficere; (*humble*), aliejs superbiam frangere or arrogantiam reprimere.
 DEPRESSING, DEPRESSION, *subst.*, depressio, oppressio; aliejs arrogantiae coercitio; (*sadness*), tristitia, mœstitia, animus fractus.
 DEPRIVATION, *subst.*, privatio.
 DEPRIVE, *to* (*bereave of*), privare, orbare, spoliare; eripere; (*disinherit*), exheredare, exheredem scribere; *to deprive of authority*, dignitatem, potestatem, magistratum alicui abrogare; *to deprive of life*, exanimare, animam privare.
 DEPRIVING, *subst.*, privatio, orbatio.
 DEPTH, *subst.*, profunditas, altitudo; altum, profundum; (*abyss*), vorago; (*swallowing d.*, gurgis, charybdis; *horizontal d.*, latitudo; (*acuteness*), summa ingenii aieis, acumen; *d. of voice*, vox gravis.
 DEPURATE, *adj.*, defæctus, i depuratus.
 DEPURATION, *subst.*, defæctio, purgatio.
 DEPUTATION, *subst.*, legatio; legati.
 DEPUTE, *to*, legare, rei alicui gerendæ aliquem præficere.
 DEPUTY, *subst.*, legatus; vicarius; *deputy governor*, gubernator vicarius.
 DERANGE, *to*, turbare, perturbare, miscere; mentem alienare.
 DERANGEMENT, *subst.*, implicatio, perturbatio; *derangement of mind*, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, error mentis.
 DERELICTION, *subst.*, derelictio, desertio.
 DERIDE, *to*, deridere, irridere, ludificari.
 DERIDER, *subst.*, derisor, irrisor; *derider in a play*, sannio, mimus.
 DERIDING, *subst.*, derisus, irrisus, irrisio.
 DERIDINGLY, *adj.*, per ridiculum or deridiculum.
 DERISION, *subst.*, derisus, irrisus, irrisio; *to be had in derision*, ludibrium esse, alicui ludibrio esse, ludibrio haberi.
 DERIVATION, *subst.*, derivatio, deductio; verbi originatio, etymologia.
 DERIVATIVE, *adj.*, derivatus, deductus.
 DERIVE, *to*, v. a., derivare, deducere, ducere, flectere ab; v. n., oriri, procedere, originem trahere, nasci, manare, proficisci.
 DERIVING, *subst.*, derivatio, deductio.

DESIGNING.

DEROGATE, *to*, derogare, detrabere.
 DEROGATION, *subst.*, derogatio, detractio; *act of derogation*, debonestamentum.
 DEROGATORY, *adj.*, ignominiosus, probrosus, iniquus, quod gloriam minuit.
 DESCANT, *subst.*, sonus modulatus or erebrius variatus; (*gloss*), interpretatio, commentatio.
 DESCANT, *to*, vocem canendo modulari, voce modulata canere; *to descant upon*, commentari.
 DESCEND, *to*, descendere; *to d. to the bottom*, subsidere; *to d. from one*, genus ab aliquo ducere; *to d. to particulars*, singulas partes or singula capita eoumerare.
 DESCENDANTS, *subst. pl.*, posteri.
 DESCENDED, *adj.*, ortus, satus, natus, oriundus.
 DESCENDING, *adj.*, declivis; *subst.*, descensio, descensus.
 DESCENT, *subst.*, descensio, descensus; *d. of a hill*, declivitas; *d. by birth*, origo, genus; (*invasion*), irruptio, incursio, iocursus, impetus; *d. of the bowels*, ilium procedentia.
 DESCRIBE, *to*, describere, depingere, exprimere, delineare, deformare; *to describe in a lively manner*, graphicè or ad vivum depingere.
 DESCRIBER, *subst.*, qui describit; scriptor, explicator; *d. of countries*, chorographus; *d. of the earth*, geographus; *d. of places*, topographus; *d. of the world*, cosmographus.
 DESCRIPTION, *subst.*, descriptio; *d. of a country*, loci descriptio, chorographia; *d. of places*, topographia; *d. of the world*, cosmographia.
 DESCRIFY, *to* (*spy out*), speculari, conspicari, (*discover*), detegere, explorare.
 DESCRIVING, *subst.* (*spying out*), conspectus, exploratio; (*discovering*), patefactio.
 DESECRATE, *to* (*unhallow*), desecrare.
 DESERT, *adj.*, desertus, vastus, incultus; *to make desert*, vastare, devastare.
 DESERT, *subst.*, locus desertus, regio vasta or deserta, solitudo; (*merit*), meritum, promeritum; dignitas, virtus; *according to your desert*, ut meritis es, pro meritis tuis.
 DESERT, *to*, v. a. (*forsake*), deserere, destituere, derelinquere; v. n., signa deserere or relinquere, desertis signis ad hostem transire.
 DESERTER, *subst.*, desertor; transfuga, perfuga.
 DESERTION, *subst.*, desertio, derelictio; *desertion of a soldier*, desertio, transitio ad hostem.
 DESERVE, *to*, mereri, merere, commeri, commerere, promereri, promerere; *to d. well*, bene mereri; *to d. ill*, male mereri; *ta d. credit*, fide dignum esse.
 DESERVEDLY, *adv.*, merito.
 DESERVING, *adj.*, clarus, illustrius, nobilis; *well-deserving*, bene meritis, promeritis.
 DESIGN, *subst.* (*purpose*), consilium, propositum, institutum; (*sketch*), adumbratio, rudis descriptio or designatio, pictura linearis; (*plot*), molitio, inceptum; *to entertain an ill d.*, seclus in alqm cogitare.
 DESIGN, *to* (*contrive*), machinari, meditari, inceptare, moliri; (*appoint*), assignare, destinare; (*resolve*), statuere, constituere; (*sketch*), adumbrare, delineare, describere, designare.
 DESIGNATION, *subst.*, designatio.
 DESIGNEDLY, *adv.*, de industria, dedita opera, consulto et cogitato.
 DESIGNER, *subst.*, designator.
 DESIGNING, *adj.* (*crafty*), astutus, callidus, versutus; *subst.*, designatio.

DESIGNMENT.

DESIGNMENT, *subst.*, mollitio, conatus.DESIRABLE, *adj.*, delectabilis, appetendus, expectendus, optandus, optabilis, cupiendus; *more desirable*, potior.DESIRE, *subst.* (*wish*), optatio, optatum, desiderium, votum, studium; cupiditas, cupido; (*request*), rogatio, postulatum, rogatus; *humble desire*, obsecratio, obtestatio.DESIRE, *to* (*wish*), desiderare, optare, exoptare; capere, concupiscere, expetere; (*request*), petere, requirere; *I d. but this of you*, hoc modo te obsecro; *he desires but reason*, inquit postulat; *to d. humbly*, obtestari, supplicare, orare; *to d. imploringly*, implorare; *to d. importunately*, flagitare, efflagitare.DESIROUS, *adj.*, avidus, cupidus, studiosus.DESIST, *to*, desistere, abstinere, desinere, cessare; aliquid omittere.DESISTING, *subst.*, derelictio, cessatio; omissio.DESK, *subst.*, pluteus, abacus; *messa scriptoria*; *reading-desk*, pulpitum.DESOLATE, *adj.* (*solitary*), desolatus, desertus, vastus; (*full of grief*), afflictus, moestas, moerore plenus, tristis; (*without comfort*), solatus expertus, solatio carens; *made d.*, vastatus, devastatus, depopulatus; *a making d.*, vastatio, depopulatio.DESOLATE, *to*, vastare, devastare, populari, depopulari, desolare.DESOLATENESS, DESOLATION, *subst.*, vastitas, ruina; (*want of comfort*), moestitia, moeror, ægritudo.DESPAIR, *to*, de salute desperare, spem abjicere, animum despondere; *to cause one to despair*, alicui spem adimere, auferre, eripere; *to despair of a sick person*, ægrotum desperare.DESPAIR, DESPERATION, *subst.*, desperatio.

DESPAIRE OF, desperatus, deploratus, de quo clamatum est.

DESPAIRING, *subst.*, desperatio, spei abjectio.DESPAIRINGLY, *adv.*, omni spei abjecta.DESPATCH, *subst.*, expeditio, festinatio, prope ratio; (*packet of letters*), fasciculus epistolarum; (*letter*), litteræ; *deserous of d.*, conficiendæ rei cupidus.DESPATCH, *to* (*accomplish*), expedire, peragere, conficere, perficere; (*hasten*), maturare, accelerare, celeriter peragere; (*send*), mittere, dimittere; *ab legne*; (*kill quickly*), cito interimere, occidere, interficere.DESPATCHER, *subst.*, perfector, transactor.DESPATCHING, *subst.*, expeditio, perfectio, transitio.DESPERADO, *subst.*, perditus, furiosus, vesanus.DESPERATE, *adj.*, desperatus, expes, spe carens, spe dejectus; (*rash*), temerarius; (*dangerous*), discriminis plenus, periculosus, anceps; *to grow desperate*, spem abjicere, in aperta flagitia conijci.DESPICABLE, *adj.*, despicendus, contemnendus, spernandus, vilis; *a despicable fellow*, homo tristis, obiectus, vilis.DESPICABLENESS, *subst.*, vilitas.DESPICABLY, *adv.*, cum contemptu; viliter, abjecte, sordide.DESPISE, *to*, despicere, contemnere, spernere, aspernari, nullo loco numerare, nibili restimare or ducere; *to be despised*, contemni, sperni, despici, despiciantur duci.DESPISER, *subst.*, contemptor, contemprix.DESPISING, *subst.*, despectus, despicatus, contemptus; despicentia, contemptio.DESPITE, *subst.* (*malice*), malignitas, invidia, ma-

DETER.

litis; (*scorn*), despectus, contemptus; *in despite of*, ingratis, invito aliquo.DESPITEFUL, *adj.*, malignus, malevolus, invidus.DESPITEFULNESS, *subst.*, malignitas, invidia.DESPOIL, *to*, spoliaré, vastare, nudare, denudare, eripere.DESPOILING, *subst.*, spoliatio.RESPOND, *to*, animum despondere.DESPONDENCY, *subst.*, desperatio, spei abjectio.DESPONDING, *adj.*, despondens.DESPOT, *subst.*, dominus, tyrannus, rex.DESPOTIC, *adj.*, imperiosus, superbus, crudelis.DESPOTISM, *subst.*, dominatio, superbia.DESSERT, *subst.*, bellaria, trageeta.DESTINATION, *subst.*, destinatio, designatio.DESTINE, *to*, destinare, designare.DESTINY, *subst.*, fatum, sors; *of destiny*, fatalis; *by destiny*, fataliter, necessario.DESTITUTE, *adj.*, egenus, inops; *destitute of food*, cibo egenus; *to leave destitute*, inopem relinquere; *left destitute*, derelictus, orbatas, orbis.DESTITUTION, *subst.*, destitutio; inopia.DESTROY, *to*, consumere, absamere, abolere, delere, extinguere, conficere, concidere; *to be destroyed*, perire, interire; (*spoil*), perdere, corrumpere; (*overthrow*), destruere, diruere, evertere, subvertere; (*waste*), vastare, devastare, populari, depopulari; (*make havoc of*), prædari; *to d. a city*, urbem excindere, destruere, evertere, diruere.DESTROYER, *subst.*, confector, perditor, ever sor, vastator; deletrix.DESTROYING, *adj.*, exitialis; exitiosus; *subst.*, perditio, perniciosa, lues; *d. of a city*, urbis excidium or demolitio; *given in d.*, populabundus.DESTRUCTION, *subst.*, disturbatio, eversio, excidium; strages, exitium, interitus, ruina, lues; perniciosa, pestis; *d. of a city*, urbis excidium; (*laying waste*), populatio, depopulatio, vastatio, devastatio; *d. of people*, clades, cædes; *utter d.*, interuicio.DESTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, exitiosus, exitialis; perniciosa.DESUETUDE, *subst.*, desuetudo.DESULTORY, *adj.*, desultorius.DETACH, *to*, deligere, seligere; sejungere, segregare; aliquid mittere.DETACHMENT, *subst.*, delecta manus, delecti milites.DETAIL, *subst.*, singularum rerum or partium enumeratio, singulæ res, singula; *in detail*, singuli; *singularim ordine*; multis verbis.DETAIL, *to*, singularim recitare or enumerare; rem ordine narrare.DETAIN, *to* (*make to stay*), morari, demorari, detinere, moram injicere; (*keep back*), detinere, retinere; (*hinder*), præpedire.DETAINER, *subst.*, mandatum custodiæ, detentionis litteræ.DETAINER, *subst.*, qui detinet; (*confinement*), captivitas, custodia.DETAINING, DETENTION, *subst.*, retectio, mora.DETECT, *to*, detegere, retegere, patefacere, palam ficere; deprehendere; *to be detected*, detegi, patefieri; deprehendi.DETECTOR, *subst.*, index.DETECTION, *subst.*, patefactio, deprehensio, indicium.DETENTION, *subst.* See DETAINING.DETER, *to*, deterrere, abstertere.

DETERGE.

DETERGE, *to*, detergere.
 DETERGENT, *adj.*, detergena.
 DETERMINABLE, *adj.*, quod determinari potest.
 DETERMINATE, *adj.*, determinatus, certus.
 DETERMINATELY, *adv.*, definiute, certo, præciæ.
 DETERMINATION, *subst.*, determinatio, decisio;
 (*resolution*), consilium, sententia.
 DETERMINE, *to*, *v. a.* (*purpose*), statuere, constituere; decernere, decidere; adjudicare; (*end*), definiere, dirimere, concludere, componere, expedire; *to determine beforehand*, præfinire, præjudicare; (*judge between*), dijudicare, lite componere; *v. n.* (*be ended*), finem habere or capere.
 DETERMINED, *adj.* (*firm*), constans, firmus, obstatutus.
 DETERSIVE, *adj.*, detergena.
 DETEST, *to* (*abhor*), detestari, abominari, odio habere, in alqm odio flagrare; (*loathe*), fastidire, odisse.
 DETESTABLE, *adj.*, detestabilis, execrabilis, execrandus; odiosus.
 DETESTABLY, *adv.*, detestabilem in modum.
 DETESTATION, *subst.*, detestatio; odium; animus abhorrens.
 DETESTER, *subst.*, qui alqd detestatur.
 DETHERONE, *to*, alqm regno spoliare, pellere or expellere; regi imperium abrogare.
 DETRACT FROM, *to*, de alcjs fama detrahere, alqm calumnia lædere; alicui maledicere, laudes alcjs obterere.
 DETRACTER, *subst.*, detractor; obtretractor, criminator.
 DETRACTION, *subst.*, obtretractio, maledictio, criminatio, calumnia, alcjs famæ or existimationis violatio.
 DETRIMENT, *subst.*, detrimentum, damnum, dispendium.
 DETRIMENTAL, *adj.*, damnosus, perniciosus, dispendiosus.
 DETRUDE, *to*, detrudere, depellere, deturbare.
 DETRUSION, *subst.*, depulsio, tætrusio.
 DEUCE, *subst.* (*two, at dice*), dyas; (*devil*), *the deuce take you!* abi in malam rem! *deuce take it!* male verat!
 DEVASTATE, *to*, devastare, vastare.
 DEVASTATION, *subst.*, vastatio, depopulatio.
 DEVELOP, *to*, patefacere, exponere.
 DEVIATE, *to*, errare, de via discedere; *to deviate from virtue*, virtutem deserere; *to deviate from the subject*, a proposito digredi.
 DEVIATION, *subst.*, error, aberratio.
 DEVICE, *subst.* (*trick*), telum, dolus, præstigiæ, artificium; (*contrivance*), commentum, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio; (*feigned story*), commentum, fabula; argumentum; (*device on a shield*), imago, signum, inscriptio, symbolum.
 DEVIL, *subst.*, diabolus, dæmon; *a poor devil*, pauper.
 DEVILISH, *adj.*, diabolicus; dæmoniæcus; nefandus, fœdus.
 DEVILISHNESS, *subst.*, furor diabolicus.
 DEVIOUS, *adj.*, devius, avius; implicatus.
 DEVISE, *to* (*invent*), excogitare, invenire, machinari, comminisci, fingere; (*imagine*), arborari; (*frame*), formare, fingere, effingere; *to d. by will*, legare, testamento dare, relinquere; *to devise beforehand*, præmeditari.
 DEVISER, *subst.*, inventor, excogitator, machinator, commentor; *deviser by will*, legator, testator.

DIAPASON.

DEVISING, *subst.*, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio.
 DEVOID, *adj.*, vacuus, expers, careos, iuanis.
 DEVOIR, *subst.* (*duty*), officium, muos; (*salute*), salutatio; *to pay one's devoir to one*, alqm aslutare.
 DEVOLVE, *to*, devolvere; *to devolve a trust upon one*, alqd alcjs fidei mandare, credere, committere.
 DEVOTE, *to*, devovere, consecrare, dedicare, nuncupare; dare, dedere, tradere, addicere.
 DEVOTED, *adj.* (*warmly attached*), deditus alicui, atudiosus alcjs, observatissimus alcjs.
 DEVOTEDNESS, *subst.*, voluotas, benevolentia; pietas; fides; obsequium.
 DEVOTEE, *subst.*, homo superstitiosus; fanaticus.
 DEVOTING, *subst.*, devotio, addictio, dedicatio, nuncupatio.
 DEVOTION, *subst.*, pia meditatio, pietas erga or in Deum; (*service*), studium, obsequium, observantia cultus; *to be at devotion*, rei divitiæ operam dare, sacris operari; *to be at another's devotion*, morem gerere alicui.
 DEVOUR, *to*, devorare, vorare, comedere, in se iugurgitare; (*consume wastefully*), profundere, effundere, prodigere, decoquere, abligurire; (*oppress*), opprimere.
 DEVOURER, *subst.*, edax, helluo, gulosus; *d. of his estate*, lurco, nepos, prodigus, decoctor.
 DEVOURINGLY, *adv.*, avide, voraciter, gulosius.
 DEVOUT, *adj.*, pius, religiosus, sanctus, religioni or pietati deditus; *not devout*, irreligiosus, auperam contemptor.
 DEVOUTLY, *adv.*, adoratione summa; *to pray devoutly*, ardentè or fervide precari.
 DEVOUTNESS, *subst.*, religio, saocitonia, saocitas, pietas.
 DEW, *subst.*, ros; *dew falls*, rorat; *the falling of dew*, roratio; *a sprinkling with dew*, roris adpersio, irroratio.
 DEW, BEDEW, *to*, rorare, irrorare, rore adpersere.
 DEW-BERRY, *subst.*, bacca rubi repentis.
 DEW-LAP, *subst.*, palæar.
 DEWY, *adj.*, roruleotus, roscidus, roratus; rori similis.
 DEXTERITY, *subst.*, habilitas, ars, exercitatio; dexteritas, agilitas; sollertia; *with dexterity*, graviter, perite.
 DEXTEROUS, *adj.*, habilis, promptus, expeditus, sollers; dexter, agilis, gnavus, pernix.
 DIABOLICAL, *adj.*, diabolicus.
 DIADEM, *subst.*, diadema, insigne regium, fascia.
 DIAGONAL, *adj.*, diagonalis; *subst.*, linea diagonalis.
 DIAGRAM, *subst.*, diagramma, forma geometrica, descriptio.
 DIAL, *subst.*, horologium; *sun-dial*, horologium solarium; *dial-plate*, horologii facies; *the hand or pin of a dial*, gnomon, index, stylus.
 DIALECT, *subst.*, dialectus.
 DIALLING, *subst.*, gnomonice.
 DIALOGUE, *subst.*, dialogus, sermo, colloquium, sermones alterni; *dialogue in a play*, diverbium.
 DIAMETER, *subst.*, diameter, diametros.
 DIAMETRICAL, *adj.*, diametricus.
 DIAMETRICALLY, *adv.*, ex diametro, directe.
 DIAMOND, *subst.*, adamas; *of a diamond*, adamantinus; *diamond at cards*, rhomulus.
 DIAPASON, *subst.*, diapason.

DIAPER.

DIAPER, *subst.*, sindon variegata, vestis atrata, linteum striatum.

DIAPER, *to*, striare, floribus interstinguere, figura variegata ornare.

DIAPERING, *subst.*, striatio, striatura.

DIAPHANOUS, *adj.*, pellucidus, translucidus.

DIAPHORETIC, *adj.*, sudorem excitans; dia-phoreticus.

DIAPHRAGM, *subst.*, septum transversum, dia-phragma.

DIARRHOEA, *subst.*, alvi dejectio; alvus liquida, diarrhoea.

DIARY, *subst.*, diarium, ephemeris.

DIBBLE, *subst.* (*setting-stick*), pastioum.

DICE, *subst. pl.*, aleæ, tesserae, tali; *to play at dice*, alea ludere; *a cast at dice*, aleæ jactus; *the play at dice*, ludus talarius, talorum jactus; *of dice*, aleatorius, talarius, tesseraarius: *dice-box*, fritillus, pyrga; *aves aleatoria*; *acee-player*, dicer, aleator.

DICING, *subst.* (*playing at dice*), alea.

DICTATE, *to*, dictare, præscribere.

DICTATE, *subst.*, dictatum, præscriptum, præceptum.

DICTATOR, *subst.*, dictator; *of a dictator*, dictatorial, dictatorialis.

DICTATORSHIP, *subst.*, dictatura.

DICTION, *subst.*, dictio.

DICTIONARY, *subst.*, lexicon, fditionarium, vocabularium.

DIDACTIC, DIDACTICAL, *adj.*, ad docendum aptus, in quo præcepta traduntur, didacticus.

DIDAPPER, *subst.*, mergus, urinatrix.

DIE, *to*, mori, emori, obire, interire, occidere, occumbere, mortem oppetere, decedere, e vita cedere *or* diacedere, exire e vita, animam efflare, extingui, perire, interire, mortem *or* diem supremam obire, morte occumbere; *to die a natural death*, sua morte defungi; *to die suddenly*, repentina morte perire, repentino mori, subito mori; *to die before one's time*, immatura morte abripi; *to die with laughing*, risu emori; *to die, as liquors*, vappescere, in vappam verti, saporem perdere.

DIE, *subst.* (*to play with*), alea, talus, tessera.

DIET, (*subst.* (*food*)), cibus, penus; cibaria; (*course of food*), diæta, victus regimen; *strict diet*, abstinentia; *relating to diet*, diæticus; (*assembly of the estates*), ordinum imperii conventus.

DIET, *to, v. a.*, diætam *or* victus rationem alicui præscribere; cibo alqm sustinere, alere, sustentare; *v. n.* (*board*), pacto pretio in convictum admitti.

DIETETICS, *subst. pl.*, diætetica.

DIE'ING, *subst.* (*boarding*), convictus, contubernium.

DIFFER, *to* (*be different*), differre, discrepare, distare; disidère, abhorrère; discordare; *to differ in opinion*, dissentire, aliter sentire; (*fall out*), rixari, jurgio contendere; *to cause to differ*, lites ioter alios serere.

DIFFERENCE, *subst.* (*unlikeness*), differentia, dissimilitudo, discrepantia, discrimen, diversitas, varietas; (*distance*), diantantia; (*controversy*), lis, dissensio, altercatio, disceptatio.

DIFFERENT, *adj.*, diversus, discrepana, dispar, diasimilis; *to be d. from*, dissonare, disconvenire.

DIFFERENTLY, *adv.*, multimodis, varie, diverse, aliter.

DIFFICULT, *adj.* (*hard*), difficilis, gravis, arduus, operosus; (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus, fastidiosus; *very d.*, perdifficilis, perarduus; *some-*

DILATE.

what d., subdifficilis; *a difficult question*, quæstio obscura.

DIFFICULTY, *subst.*, difficultas; *d. in one's circumstances*, res angustæ, tenues; *d. of speech*, linguæ balbuties *or* titubantia; *a thing of great d.*, arduum, res ardua; *to make a d.*, gravari; *with d.*, difficulter, difficiliter, ægre; *without any d.*, nullo negotio, baud difficulter.

DIFFIDENCE, *subst.*, diffidentia, metus; verecundia, pudor.

DIFFIDENT, *adj.* (*doubtful*), diffidens, incredulus; (*shy*), verecundus, pudeas; *to be diffident*, diffidere; *to be somewhat diffident*, subdiffidere.

DIFFUSE, *adj.*, fusus; qui late et diffuse dicit, copiosus, verbosus.

DIFFUSE, *to*, diffundere, spargere, dispergere.

DIFFUSEDLY, DIFFUSELY, DIFFUSIVELY, *adv.*, fusc, diffuse, disperse; verbosè.

DIFFUSEDNESS, *subst.*, diffusio, dispersus.

DIFFUSION, *subst.*, diffusio, dispersio.

DIFFUSIVE, *adj.*, largus, exundans, ad plures pertingens.

DIFFUSIVENESS, *subst.*, diffusio, dispersus.

DIG, *to*, fodere, confodere, effodere; *to dig about*, circumfodere, pastinare; *to dig down*, defodere; *to dig in*, infodere; *to dig out*, effodere, eruere; *to dig through*, transfodere; *to dig under*, suffodere.

DIGEST, *to* (*set in order*), digerere, disponere, in ordinem redigere; (*concoct in the stomach*), cibum conficere, concoquere, digerere; *to d. perfectly*, decoquere, percoquere; *to d. an affront*, injuriam concoquere *or* æquo animo pati; *not digested*, crudus, imperfectus, bærens ardentis stomacho.

DIGESTING, DIGESTION, *subst.*, digestio, concoctio; *bad digestion*, cruditas.

DIGESTIBLE, *adj.*, facilia concocta *or* ad concoquendum.

DIGESTIVE, *adj.*, concoctionis potens *or* efficiens, ad concoctioem conferens, pepticus.

DIGESTS, *subst. pl.*, juris volumina in propriis digesta locos; digestæ, pandectæ.

DIGGER, *subst.*, fossor.

DIGGING, *subst.*, fossio, fossura; *d. under*, suffossio; *d. about the roots*, ablaqueatio, pastinatio.

DIGHT, *to*, ornare, adornare; instruere, polire.

DIGHTING, *subst.*, ornatus, vestitus, politura.

DIGIT, *subst.*, digitus, pollex; *digit numbers*, monades.

DIGNIFY, *to*, ornare, nobilitare.

DIGNIFYING, *subst.*, ornatus.

DIGNITARY, *subst.*, dignitate pollens.

DIGNITY, *subst.*, dignitas, nobilitas, honor; amplitudo; *the d. of a senator*, gradus senatorius; *of dignities*, honorarius; *royal dignity*, majestas.

DIGRESS, *to*, ab instituto sermone deflectere, digredi, excurrere, decliare.

DIGRESSION, *subst.*, digressio, digressus, declinatio, excursio.

DIJUDICATE, *to*, dijudicare, inter litigantes judicare.

DIJUDICATION, *subst.*, dijudicatio.

DIKE, *subst.* (*ditch*), fossa; (*bank*), agger.

DILACERATE, *to*, dilacerare, dilaniare.

DILACERATION, *subst.*, laceratio, dilaceratio.

DILANIATION, *subst.*, laniatio.

DILAPIDATE, *to*, dilapidare, diruere, vastare.

DILAPIDATION, *subst.*, dilapidatio, evastio.

DILATE, *to, v. a.* (*widen*), dilatare, collatare, extendere, finca propagare; (*enlarge upon*), ampli-

DILATABLE.

care, orstinnem dilatare, sermone[m] producere or extendere; *v. n.* (*grow wide*), dilatare.

DILATABLE, *adj.*, quod dilatare potest.

DILATING, DILATION, *subst.*, amplificatio, prolatio, extensio.

DILATORINESS, *subst.*, cunctatio, mora.

DILATORY, *adj.*, cunctabundus, cunctans, tardus.

DILEMMA, *subst.*, dilemma; (*difficulty*), angustiae, difficultas, rerum impeditio.

DILIGENCE, *subst.*, diligentia, attentio, cura; assiduitas, sedulitas; studium, accuratio, sollicitudo; (*expedition*), celeritas; (*carriage*), vehiculum publicum; *d. to please*, obsequium; *with d.*, diligenter, sedulo, accurate; *to dispatch with d.*, accelerare, festinare, maturare; *to use d.*, curam adhibere, operam dare, sedulo laborare.

DILIGENT, *adj.*, diligens, impiger, sedulus, assiduus, industrius, studiosus; *very d.*, perdiligens, diligentissimus, pervigil; *d. in labor*, operosus, laboriosus; *to be d.*, sudare, evigilare, vigilare, industriam exhibere, adhibere, praestare.

DILLY, *subst.*, anethum.

DILUTE, *to*, diluere, vinum aqua temperare, miscere, commiscere.

DIM, *adj.*, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus.

DIM, *to*, obscurare, tenebras alicui rei obducere, inducere, offundere; *to dim the eyes*, oculos praestringere, oculis caliginem offundere; *to grow dim*, obscurari; *a dimming of the sight*, caligatio, oculorum hebetatio.

DIMENSION, *subst.*, dimensio; mensura.

DIMINISH, *to, v. a.*, deminuer[e], minuire; attenuare, demere, debilitare; partem alq[m] detrudere, disperdere; *v. n.*, deminui, decedere, recedere.

DIMINUTION, *subst.*, deminutio, imminutio, attenuatio; extenuatio.

DIMINUTIVE, *adj.*, parvus, pusillus; deminutivus.

DIMISSORY, *subst.*, litterae dimissoriae.

DIMITY, *subst.*, pannus xylinus tenuissimus.

DIMNESS, *subst.*, caligo, hebetudo, obscuritas.

DIM SIGHTED, *adj.*, hebes; lasciosus, lusciosus; *I am dim-sighted*, oculi mihi caecutiunt.

DIMPLE, *subst.*, gelasinus, lacuna, fossula.

DIMPLED, *adj.*, gelasini instar formatus.

DIN, *subst.*, sonus, sonitus, strepitus; clamor; *to make a din*, resonare, strepere; strepitum facere.

DINE, *to*, prandere, cenare; *having dined*, coenatus; *not having dined*, impransus; *dining-room*, coenaculum; *he that dines with another*, compransor.

DINGLE, *subst.*, convallis.

DINNER, *subst.*, cibus meridionus; prandium, coena; *of dinner*, pransorius.

DINT, *subst.* (*force*), vis; (*blow*), contusio, impressio; (*mark*), nota, vestigium; *by dint of words*, verborum ope, verbis.

DIOCESAN, *subst.*, episcopus.

DIOCESE, *subst.*, diocesis.

DIP, *to, v. a.*, mergere, tingere, intingere; *v. n.*, mergi, ac mergere in aquam, aquam subire; *to dip again*, retingere; *to dip often*, mersitare; *to dip under*, submergere; *to dip entirely*, immergere.

DIPPER, *subst.*, immersor.

DIPPING, *subst.*, immersio; intinctus.

DIPHTHONG, *subst.*, diphthongus.

DIRE, *adj.*, dirus, aevus, utrox, horrendus, horridus.

DIRECT, *adj.*, rectus, directus.

DISAGREE.

DIRECT, *to*, dirigere, moderari; *to direct a letter*, inscribere litteras; *to direct the way*, viam alicui monstrare, commonstrare, ostendere; (*show*), monstrare; (*teach*), docere, edocere, praecipere, instruere, instituire, erudire; *to d. one's course to a place*, cursum or iter alq[ui] dirigere, tendere, intendere.

DIRECTING, *subst.* (*showing*), monstratio; (*teaching*), institutio, instructio, praecipio; *directing to some end*, directio.

DIRECTION, *subst.* (*aim*), directio; (*quarter*), regio, pars, via; (*conduct, management*), rectio, administratio, gubernatio; *d. of a letter, epistolae* or litterarum inscriptio; (*order*), jussum, mandatum; *to have the d. of an affair*, rei alicui praesae; *to be under the d. of another*, rem alq[ui] ductu gerere, nutu alq[ui] regi; *to give directions*, praecipere, jubere, mandare, praecipere dare; *to follow directions*, jussu or mandata exsequi, facere, peragere.

DIRECTLY, *adv.*, directe, directo, recta; e vestigio, sine mora; *directly against*, ex adverso, ex opposito, contra.

DIRECTNESS, *subst.*, rectum, rectitudo.

DIRECTOR, *subst.*, rector, moderator.

DIRECTORY, *subst.*, directorium.

DIREFUL, *adj.*, dirus, saevus, ferox, atrox.

DIRENESS, *subst.*, atrocitas, diritas, immanitas.

DIREPTION, *subst.*, direptio, expulatio.

DIRGE, *subst.*, carmen lugubre, nenia.

DIRK, *subst.*, pugio.

DIRT, *subst.*, lutum, coenum.

DIRTILY, *adv.*, sordide, foede, lutose; (*basely*), indigne, iohoste, inique, sordide, iliberaliter, turpiter.

DIRTINESS, *subst.*, sordes, squalor, spurcitia; (*baseness*), foeditas, impuritas, iniquitas, injustitia.

DIRTY, *adj.* (*full of dirt*), coenus, lutulentus, immundus, sordidus; (*base*), sordidus, impurus, spurcus, foedus; *a dirty action*, facinus foedum, indignum.

DIRTY, *to*, coespurare, inquinare, luto adspargere or inficere.

DISABILITY, *subst.*, impotentia.

DISABLE, *to* (*render incapable*), ineptum reddere or facere; (*weaken*), debilitare, infirmare.

DISABLED, *adj.*, infirmatus, debilitatus, mutilatus; *a disabled ship*, navis infirma, inutilis, inhabilis; *a disabled soldier*, miles membris captus or vulneribus confectus.

DISABLING, *subst.*, infirmotio, debilitatio, mutilatio.

DISABUSE, *to*, animum alq[ui] errore liberare, alicui errorem eripere or demere.

DISADVANTAGE, *subst.*, incommodus, damnum, detrimentum; jactura; deterior conditio; *disadvantage of ground*, loci iniquitas.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.*, incommodus, damnosus, iniquus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, incommoditas.

DISAFFECT, *to* (*alienate*), alienare, abalienare, avocare, avertere, alienum facere.

DISAFFECTED, *adj.*, aversus, offensus, alienatus, malevolus, malignus; male opinans, infestus.

DISAFFECTION, *subst.*, offensio, aversio, malevolentia.

DISAGREE, *to* (*fall out*), dissidere, dissentire, discordare, discrepare; (*not to suit*), pugnare, repugnare, non congruere, non competere or quadrare.

DISAGREEABLE.

DISAGREEABLE, *adj.* (*unsuitable*), incongruus, dissimilaneus, inconueniens; (*unpleasant*), inuicundus, ingratus, illepidus, inuauis.

DISAGREEABLENESS, *subst.* (*unsuitableness*), iniquitas, fincongruentia; (*unpleasantness*), inuicunditas.

DISAGREEMENT, *subst.*, repugnantiā; discrepantiā, discordiā, diuersitas; (*falling out*), dissidium, dissensio.

DISALLOW, *to*, improbare, reprobare, damnare, auersari; rejicere.

DISALLOWING, *subst.*, improbatio, auersatio, reacindere, delēre, irritum reddere.

DISANNULLING, DISANNULLMENT, *subst.*, abolitio, abrogatio.

DISAPPEAR, *to*, euanescere, cōspectu eolare; obscurari; tolli.

DISAPPOINT, *to*, destituere, frustrari; irritum facere; *to d. another's purposes*, sicis conatus infringere; *to d. one of his hope*, spern alcijs destituere or fallere; *to be disappointed*, apā falli.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *subst.*, frustratio; casus aduersus.

DISAPPROBATION, *subst.*, denegatio, infitatio; improbatio; reprobatio.

DISAPPROVE, *to*, improbare, minus probare.

DISAPPROVING, *subst.*, improbatio.

DISARM, *to*, v. a., exarmare, spoliare, armis exuere; arma detrahere; v. n., arma deponere or exuere.

DISARMED, *adj.* (*without arms*), inermis, inermus; (*stripped of his arms*), armis spoliatus or exutus.

DISARMING, *subst.*, armorum detractio.

DISARRAY, *to*, exuere; *to disarray an army*, exercitum fundere or profligare.

DISASTER, *subst.*, malum, incommodum, infortunium, calamitas; casus aduersus, infestus, iniquus.

DISASTROUS, *adj.*, infaustus, infelix, calamitosus.

DISAVOW, *to*, diffiteri, infitiri, negare, abnegare, denegare, repudiare, rejicere.

DISAVOWING, *subst.*, denegatio, infitatio, repudiatio.

DISBAND, *to*, v. a., exauctorare, dimittere; v. n., signa deserere or derelinquere.

DISBANDING, *subst.*, missio, dimissio.

DISBELIEF, *subst.*, diffidentia.

DISBELIEVE, *to* (*distrust*), diffidere; (*not believe*), non or parum credere.

DISBELIEVER, *subst.*, qui veram religionem non profitetur.

DISBURDEN, *to*, exonerare, levare.

DISBURDENING, *subst.*, oneria exemptio.

DISBURSE, *to*, impendere, inuicem, pecuniam suppeditare or erogare.

DISBURSEMENT, *subst.*, pecuniam erogatio; expensa, impensa; expensum, sumptus, expensae pecunia.

DISCARD, *to* (*dismiss*), exauctorare, dimittere, missum facere; (*throw off*), excutere, ejicere; (*reject*), rejicere.

DISCARDING, *subst.*, missio.

DISCERN, *to* (*perceive*), cernere, vidēre, conspiciere, intelligere; (*distinguish from*), internoscere; (*spy out*), conspiciere; (*see a difference*), discernere, dignoscere, dijudicare, distinguere.

DISCERNER, *subst.*, qui cernit or discernit.

DISCONSOLATE.

DISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, sub adaeptum or oculorum sensum caedeos.

DISCERNING, *adj.*, perspicax, sagax; *a discerning person*, homo acri mente or iudicio.

DISCERNMENT, *subst.*, iudicium; iudicium acre, subtile; dijudicatio.

DISCHARGE, (*to disburden*), exonerare; (*release*), dimittere; (*put out of office*), missum facere; *to d. a commission*, mandatum conficere; *to d. one from a crime*, alqm absolvere, expidire, a culpa liberare; *to d. soldiers*, milites dimittere, mittere, missos facere, exauctorare, militia auolvere; *to d. a debt*, nomen dissolvere, expidire; *to d. one's food*, vomere; *to d. one's anger upon a person*, iram in alqm effuodere; *to d. itself, as a river*, defluere, deuolui; *to d. a gun*, bombardam dispodere.

DISCHARGE, *subst.* (*freeing*), liberatio, missio; (*acquittance*), acceptatio, (*release*), absolutio; *d. of humors*, humorum detractio; *d. of one's duty*, muneris functio; *to give one a d.*, alicui pecuniam acceptam referre; *d. of fire-arms*, bombardarum emissio.

DISCHARGING, *subst.* (*acquitting*), absolutio, a culpa liberatio; (*sending away*), dimissio; (*paying*), solutio; *a d. of a captive*, captiui redemptio.

DISCIPLINE, *subst.*, disciplina.

DISCIPLINARIAN, *subst.*, qui leges praescriptas observat et urget.

DISCIPLINE, *subst.* (*instruction*), disciplina, institutio; *warlike discipline*, ratio castrensis, disciplina militaria.

DISCIPLINE, *to* (*instruct*), docēre, instituire, erudire; (*punish*), punire, castigare.

DISCIPLINING, *subst.*, institutio.

DISCLAIM, *to*, renunciare, abdicare, repudiare; recusare; pro suo non habēre.

DISCLAIMING, *subst.*, renunciatio, abdicatio; recusatio.

DISCLOSE, *to*, detegere, reterege, aperire, adaperire, nunciare, indicare; patefacere; *to be disclosed*, patefieri, patecera.

DISCLOSURE, *subst.*, patefactio, indicium.

DISCOLOR, *to*, decolorare, colorem mutare.

DISCOLORING, DISCOLORATION, *subst.*, coloria mutatio; decoloratio.

DISCOMFIT, *to* (*an army*), exercitum fundere, hostium copias profligare, hostes prosternere, dissipare.

DISCOMFITURE, *subst.*, cladea, stragea, incommodum.

DISCOMFORT, *subst.*, mœror, dolor, angor; mœstitia, tristitia, ægritudo.

DISCOMFORT, *to*, mœrore afficere, anxium reddere.

DISCOMMODE, *to*, incommodare, molestia afficere; alicui incommodum parere, molestiam afferre or exhibere.

DISCOMMODING, *subst.*, incommoditas, incommodum.

DISCOMPOSE, *to*, turbare, perturbare, confundere; *to discompose the mind*, somnum inquietare, agere, sollicitare, ex cruciare.

DISCOMPOSURE, *subst.*, perturbatio, confusio; *d. of mind*, animi sollicitudo, cura, angor, anxietas.

DISCONCERT, *to*, consilium frangere, confringere, conturbare, perturbare.

DISCONCERTING, *subst.*, perturbatio, turbatio.

DISCONSOLATE, *adj.* (*afflicted*), mœstus, tristis,

DISCONTENT.

mœrore confectus, afflictus; (*without consolation*), solitii expertus, solatio carens.

DISCONTENT, *subst.* (*sorrow*), luctus, dolor, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia; (*disgust*), offensio, offensa, molestia.

DISCONTENTED, *adj.* (*uneasy in mind*), anxius, sollicitus, mœrens, mœrore confectus; (*not satisfied*), offensus, animo alienatus.

DISCONTENTEDLY, *adv.*, ægre, graviter, ini-que, moleste.

DISCONTENTMENT, *subst.* (*uneasiness of mind*), anxietas, ægritudo, sollicitudo, angor, ægri- monia; (*disgust*), offensio, molestia.

DISCONTINUANCE, *subst.*, intermissio, desue- tudo, interstitium.

DISCONTINUE, *to, v. a.*, intermittere, desistere, desinere; *v. n.*, intermitteri, interrumpi.

DISCONTINUING, *subst.*, intermissio, desuetu- do.

DISCORD, *subst.*, discordia, dissensio, dissidium; *to be at d.*, discordare, dissentire, discrepare, dissi- dere; *to make d.*, lites serere, similitates fovère; *d. in music*, dissonantia.

DISCORDANCE, *subst.*, discordia, discrepantia.

DISCORDANT, *adj.*, discors; *discordant in mu- sic*, absonus, dissonus.

DISCOUNT, *to*, de summa detrabere, remittere, abducere, deminuerè.

DISCOUNT, *subst.*, detractio, deminutio, sub- ductio.

DISCOUNTENANCE, *to*, improbare, reprimere; inhibère, impedire; fronte nubila excipere.

DISCOURAGE, *to*, abstertere, animum frangere, infringere, consternare, debilitare; *to d. one from a thing*, deterrere, alqm ab aliqua re deterrere, avo- care, abducere, abstrahere, avertere; *to be discour- aged*, animum aljicere, demittere; animo cadere, conidere, deficere, debilitari, frangi, demitti.

DISCOURAGEMENT, *subst.*, animi debilitatio, infractio, demissio, objectio; (*hinderance*), incom- modum, impedimentum.

DISCOURSE, *subst.* (*talk*), sermocinatio, disceptatio, colloquium; (*harangue*), sermo, oratio, con- tio; alloquium, allocutio; *familiar d.*, sermo fami- liaris, quotidianus; *idle d.*, nugæ; *pleasing d.*, nar- ratio jucunda, lepidæ fabulæ; *dry or shallow d.*, lo- quela jejuna, oratio exilis; *to open a d.*, de aliqua re sermone inferre, instituire, suscipere, ordiri; *to resume a d.*, eo revertere unde oratio declinavit; *to fall into a d.*, in sermone incidere; *in common d.*, in consuetudine sermonis.

DISCOURSE, *to*, sermocinari, disserere, disceptare, confabulari, colloqui, conferre.

DISCOURSING, *subst.*, collocutio, sermocinatio.

DISCOURTEOUS, *adj.*, inhumanus, inurbanus, immitis, morosus.

DISCOURTESY, *subst.* (*ill turn*), injuria, dam- num, detrimentum; (*displeasure*), offensio; *to do one a discourtesy*, alqm incommodare, injuria affi- cere, alicui molestiam exhibere.

DISCOVER, *to* (*reveal*), detegere, retegere; pate- facere, aperire, explicare, notum facere, in lucem proferre, in vulgus producere; (*espny*), conspiciari, videre, prospicere; (*find out*), deprehendere, pate- facere, explorare; *to endeavor to d.*, scrutari, per- scrutari, investigare, indagare; *to d. one's accom- plices*, socios indicare; *to d. a person's design*, alqjs consilium cognoscere, deprehendere; *to d. one's humor*, ingenium indicare, ostendere, aperire.

DISENGAGE.

DISCOVERABLE, *adj.*, visibilia, scibilia, iudaga- bilis.

DISCOVERER, *subst.*, explorator, indagator.

DISCOVERING, *subst.*, patefactio, declaratio, in- dagatio.

DISCOVERY, *subst.* (*invention*), inventio, inves- tigatio, indagatio; (*thing discovered*), inventum, res inventa; (*revealing*), indicium, patefactio, depre- hensio; *to make discoveries*, alqd novi invenire, io- dagare, reperire, excogitare, novis inventis artes augere.

DISCREDIT, *subst.*, dedecus, ignominia, macu- la, labes.

DISCREDIT, *to* (*disgrace*), infamare, obtrectare; alqjs existimationem lædere, violare; (*not to be- lieve*), parum alicui credere, nullam fidem alicui habere.

DISCREDITING, *subst.* (*disgracing*), infamatio, obtrectatio; (*not believing*), fides parum adhibita, diffidentia.

DISCREET, *adj.*, prudens, sapiens, cautus, cir- cumspectus.

DISCRETION, *subst.* (*prudence*), prudentia, sa- pientia, consilium, circumspectio; (*free will*), arbi- trium; *to act with d.*, considerate or prudenter age- re; *without d.*, imprudenter, inconsulte, temere; *to live at one's own d.*, suo arbitrio vivere, suo more vitam degere, sui juris esse; *to surrender at d.* se suaque omnia in victoris fidem atque potestatem permittere.

DISCRETIONARY POWER, potestas nullis fini- bus circumscripta, potestas infinita.

DISCRIMINATE, *to*, discriminare, distinguere.

DISCRIMINATION, *subst.*, discrimen.

DISCURSIVE, *adj.*, discurrens, discursoria.

DISCUSS, *to* (*explain*), exponere, explicare, ilus- trare; (*examine*), discutere, ventilare, eventilare, explorare, investigare, accurate considerare, dili- genter pendere; *to discuss humors*, humores corporis discutere, resolvere.

DISCUSSE, *subst.*, discussor, explorator, inves- tigator.

DISCUSSION, *subst.*, discussio, investigatio, ex- ploratio, ventilatio, disceptatio.

DISCUTIENT, *adj.*, viti disciendi habens.

DISDAIN, *subst.*, dedignatio, contemptus, fastidi- um.

DISDAIN, *to*, dedignari, aspernari, fastidire, aver- sari, contemnere, spernere.

DISDAINER, *subst.*, contemptor.

DISDAINFUL, *adj.*, fastidiosus, superciliosus, in- fatus, elatus, arrogans.

DISDAINFULNESS, *subst.*, fastidium, supercilli- um, contemptus.

DISDAINING, *subst.*, dedignatio, aversatio, con- temptio.

DISEASE, *subst.*, morbus, adverso valetudo; *to be confined by a disease*, propter valetudinem domo non exire, morbo lecto affixum esse; *to contract a disease*, morbum contrahere.

DISEASED, *adj.*, æger, ægrotus, morbidus, mor- bo affectus, valetudinarius, infirmus; *to be diseased*, ægrotare, ex morbo laborare, morbo teneri.

DISEMBARK, *to, v. n.*, e navi descendere or de- scendere; *v. a.*, e navi tollere or exponere.

DISEMBOGUE, *to*, in mare defluere.

DISENCHANT, *to, v. a.*, excantare.

DISENCHUMBER, *to*, exonerare, liberare.

DISENGAGE, *to* (*free from*), expeditare, extricare,

DISENGAGEMENT.

(set at liberty), liberare, explicare, extrahere, vadium solvere.

DISENGAGEMENT, *subst.*, liberatio, redemptio, solutio.

DISENTANGLE, *to*, expedire, extricare, solvere.

DISENTRANCE, *to*, v. a., ex alto somno suscitare.

DISESTEEM, *subst.*, contemptus, contemptum, contemptum, fastidium.

DISFAVOR, *subst.* (*disgrace*), offensio, offensa; (*deformity*), deformitas, alcijs partis corporis pravitas.

DISFAVOR, *to* (*not to favor*), male alicui velle, parum favere; (*disfigure*), deformare, deturpare, foedare.

DISFIGURE, *to*, deformare, mutilare; *to disfigure one's face*, os foedare.

DISFIGURING, DISFIGUREMENT, *subst.*, deformatio.

DISFRANCHISE, *to*, civitatem alicui adimere, e numero civium segregare, proscribere.

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *subst.*, immunitatum privato.

DISGORGE, *to*, evomere, ejicere; exonerare.

DISGORGING, *subst.*, ejectio, vomitus, vomitus.

DISGRACE, *subst.* (*shame*), dedecus, labes, infamia, ignominia; (*disfavor*), offensa, offensio; (*misfortune*), calamitas, infortunium, casus adversus or iocuna.

DISGRACE, *to*, dedecorare, dehonestare, deturpare; *to* amare, contaminare; dignitatem obscurare; *to* d. *one's self* famam suam obscurare or laedere, se contaminare; *to* be *disgraced*, obscurari.

DISGRACEFUL, *adj.*, dedecorus, contumeliosus, turpis; *disgraceful language*, convicia.

DISGRACEFULNESS, *subst.*, dedecus, ignominia.

DISGRACER, *subst.*, calumniator.

DISGRACING, *subst.*, traductio, calumnia.

DISGUISE, *subst.*, vestis mutata, larva, persona; *fig.*, species, praetextus, praetentus, obtentus; simulatio; *in disguise*, veste mutata, permutato habitu; larvam gerens, personatus.

DISGUISE, *to* (*alter*), aliam speciem alicui rei superinducere: (*conceal*), velare, occultare, dissimulare; *to* disguise *one's self*, vestem mutare, personam inducere, habitum suum permutare, larvam sibi aptare, alicnam formam capere or mentiri, faciem suam alicna specie occultare.

DISGUISED, *adj.*, larvatus, personatus, fucatus.

DISGUISER, *subst.*, dissimulato.

DISGUIISING, *subst.*, dissimulatio.

DISGUST, *subst.*, fastidium, offensio, tedium; nausea.

DISGUST, *to*, displicere; bilem alicui commovere; fastidium afferre: (*loathe*), nauseare, fastidire; *to* be *disgusted*, stomachari, indignari; aegre, indigne, moleste ferre.

DISGUSTING, *adj.*, fastidium creans, fastidiosus; (*of smell*), teter.

DISH, *subst.* (*platter*), patina, patella, lanx, ceterum, paropsis; (*course*), fructum; *chief d.*, caput coena; *first d.*, coena proemium; *last d.*, coena epilogus; *d.-cloth*, peniculus; *d.-meat*, sorbillum.

DISH, *to* (*up*), patinas cibis instruere, patois cibos indere.

DISHABILE, *subst.*, vestis nocturna; vestis domestica, vestitus domesticus.

DISHEARTEN, *to*, alcijs animum frangere, debilitare; alqm ab alqa re absterere; *to* be *disheart-*

DISLOYAL.

ened, animo cadere, concidere; animum abjicere, demittere.

DISHEARTENING, *adj.*, parum spci ostentans, de quo vix bene sperare licet; *subst.*, animi abjectio, demissio, debilitatio, infractio.

DISHVEL, *to*, capillos turbare, pandere; *disshelled hair*, passi capilli.

DISHONEST, *adj.* (*knavish*), inhonestus, fraudulentus, improbus, pravus, nequam; (*lecherous*), obscenus, impurus, lascivus, turpis; *to* make *dishonest*, polluere.

DISHONESTLY, *adv.*, improbe, perfide, fraudulenter, inboeste, impure, sordide, turpiter, flagitiose.

DISHONESTY, *subst.* (*knavery*), fraudulentia, fallacia, injustitia, pravitas, improbitas; (*lewdness*), obscenitas, lascivia, incestus.

DISHONOR, *subst.*, prolium, dedecus, ignominia, infamia, toacula; *to* live *in dishonor*, per dedecus vivere.

DISHONOR, *to*, dehonestare, dedecorare; traducere, deformare, labem alicui adspargere, alicui infamiam inferre, alqm ignominia notare.

DISHONORABLE, *adj.*, turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus; infamis, deformis.

DISINCLINATION, *subst.*, aversatio, odium.

DISINCLINED, *adj.*, ab alqa re aversus, alienus, abhorrens.

DISINGENUOUS, *adj.*, parum ingenuus, ingenuitatis exprs, inurbanus, incivillis, illiberalis.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, *subst.*, prava iudoles, dissimulatio, illiberalitas.

DISINHÉRIT, *to*, exhæredare, exhæredem scribere, hæreditate mutare.

DISINHÉRITING, *subst.*, exhæredatio.

DISINTERESTED, *adj.*, integer, incorruptus, commodis suis non studens, suæ utilitatis immemor, abstinens, innocens.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, *subst.*, sui commodi neglectus, abstinentia, innocentia.

DISINTERESTEDLY, *adv.*, sine ulla mercedis spe, innocenter, liberaliter, integre, incorrupte.

DISJOIN, *to*, disjungere, discludere, separare, segregare.

DISJOINING, *subst.*, disjunctio, sejunctio, separatio.

DISJOINT, *to* (*cut to pieces*), deartuare, dilacerare, dissecare; (*separate*), disjungere; (*put out of joint*), luxare.

DISJOINTED, *adj.* (*cut in pieces*), deartuatus, dissectus, discerptus; (*separated*), disjunctus, male coherens; (*put out of joint*), luxatus.

DISJUNCT, *adj.*, disjunctus, divisus.

DISJUNCTION, *subst.*, disjunctio.

DISJUNCTIVE, *adj.*, fdisjunctivus.

DISK, *subst.*, solis or lunæ orbis.

DISLIKE, *to*, improbare, aversari, ab alqa re abhorre.

DISLIKE, *subst.*, fastidium, odium, aversatio; *to* fall *into dislike*, improbari, in fastidium sbire.

DISLIKING, *subst.*, improbatio, aversatio.

DISLOCATE, *to*, luxare, loco movere.

DISLOCATION, *subst.*, ossis ex cotyle disjectio, membri e loco motio, fluxatio.

DISLODGE, *to*, v. a., alqm hospitio disjicere, ejicere, expellere, depellere, pellere; *v* d. *the enemy*, hostes de loco dejicere; *to* d. *a* *deer*, cervum excitare.

DISLODGING, *subst.* (*driving away*), expulsio.

DISLOYAL, *adj.*, perfidus, infidus.

DISLOYALTY.

DISLOYALTY, *subst.*, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

DISMAL, *adj.*, dirus, infaustus, terribilia, horribilis.

DISMANTLE, *to* (a city), urbem munimentis nudare, oppidi muros or moenia diruere.

DISMANTLING, *subst.*, munimentorum dejectio.

DISMAY, *subst.*, animi perturbatio.

DISMAY, *to*, territare, perterrefacere, consternare, conturbare, metu percutere or percellere.

DISMAYING, *subst.*, exaimatio.

DISEMPOWER, *to*, deartare, dilaniare; membratim dissecare, disscerpere, concidere.

DISEMPOWERING, *subst.*, membrorum dissectio, deartatio.

DISMISS, *to*, dimittere, ablegare, amandare; *to d. one from his employment*, munus alicui abrogare.

DISMISSION, *subst.*, dimissio, missio.

DISMOUNT, *to*, v. a., alqm equo excutere, præcipitare, dejicere; v. n., ex equo descendere, desilire.

DISMOUNTING, *subst.* (*unhorsing*), ex equo dejectio or præcipitatio; (*alighting*), ex equo descensio.

DISOBEDIENCE, *subst.*, contumacia, imperii neglectus, recusatio or detractio.

DISOBEDIENT, *adj.*, non obediens, minus obsequens, dicto non audiens, contumax, imperium detractans; *to be d.*, jussa negligere, imperium recusare, detractare; alicui non parère, non obedire.

DISOBEDIENTLY, *adv.*, contumaciter, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

DISOBEY, *to*, repugnare; jubenti morem non gerere; imperium recusare, detractare; alqs imperium negligere.

DISOBLIGE, *to*, lædere, de alqo male mereri, alqm offendere.

DISOBLIGING, *adj.*, inofficiosus, inurbanus, acerbus.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.*, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.

DISORDER, *subst.*, confusio, perturbatio (*distemper*), morbus, ægrotatio; *disorders*, turbæ; *in d.*, effusio; *to put into d.*, turbare, perturbare.

DISORDER, *to*, turbare, conturbare, perturbare, contandere, miscere.

DISORDERED, *adj.*, turbatus, perturbatus, in-compositus, inconditus, inordinatus, confusus; *d. in body*, æger, ægrotans; *d. in mind*, animo perturbatus, conturbatus; æger animi, vecordin laborans.

DISORDERING, *subst.*, conturbatio, perturbatio.

DISORDERLY, *adj.*, inconditus, confusus, in-compositus; *a d. house*, domus iofanis, popina, ganea, ganeum; *a d. way of living*, vita dissoluta, mores dissoluti; *adv.*, incondite, in-composite, inordinate, effuse.

DISOWN, *to*, negare, sbnegare, infitiari; *to disown a person*, nbdicare, repudiare.

DISOWNING, *subst.*, negatio, infitatio; abdicatio, repadiatio.

DISPARAGE, *to* (*slight*), vituperare, obtrectare; despiciere, contemnere, spernere; parvi ducere or æstimare; (*speak ill of*), de alqs fama detrudere, alqs laudibus or laude obtrectare, alqs famam lædere.

DISPARAGEMENT, *subst.*, inonestamentum, infamia, dedecus.

DISPARAGER, *subst.*, sugillator, obtrector.

DISPARAGING, *subst.*, obtrectatio, famæ lesio.

DISPARITY, *subst.*, inæqualitas, dissimilitudo.

DISPOSAL.

DISPARK, *to*, vivarii tracteriam diruere or septum dejicere.

DISPARKING, *subst.*, maceriæ vivarii demolitio.

DISPART, *to*, dividere.

DISPASSIONATE, *adj.*, æquus, placidus; modestus.

DISPATCH. See DESPATCH.

DISPEL, *to*, dispellere, discutere.

DISPENSARY, DISPENSATORY, *subst.*, liber artem medicamenta conficiendi docens, pharmacopœia.

DISPENSATION, *subst.* (*distribution*), dispensatio, administratio; (*indulgence*), exemptio, immunitas, venia.

DISPENSE, *to* (*lay out*), dispensare, distribuere; *to d. with*, veniam alicui indulgere, alqs rei gratiam facere alicui; *to d. with the laws*, leges relaxare.

DISPENSER, *subst.*, dispensator, administrator.

DISPENSING, *subst.*, dispensatio, administratio; *dispensing with the laws*, legum laxamentum; *dispensing power*, leges laxandi potestas.

DISPEOPLE, *to*, populari, depopulari, civibus spoliare, desolare, vastare.

DISPEOPILING, *subst.*, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio, desolatio.

DISPERSE, *to*, v. a., spargere, dispergere; dissipare, diffundere; v. n., spargi, dispergi; (*straggle abroad*), palari.

DISPERSEDLY, *adv.*, sparsim, passim, dispersim, effuse.

DISPERSING, DISPERSION, *subst.*, sparsio, dispersio, dispersus.

DISPIRIT, *to*, animum alqs frangere or debilitare; *to be dispirited*, animum abjicere or demittere, animo frangi or debilitari.

DISPIRITED, *adj.*, animo fractus or debilitatus.

DISPIRITING, *subst.*, animi debilitatio or infrectio.

DISPLACE, *to*, demovere de loco, submovere, loco movere; (*turn out of office*), a munere removere or amovere, exauctorare, munere privare.

DISPLACING, *subst.* (*pulling out of its place*), remotio, amotio; (*turning out of office*), muneris or magistratus privatio.

DISPLANT, *to*, deplantare, explantare.

DISPLAY, *subst.*, explicatio, expositio; ostentatio, jactatio.

DISPLAY, *to* (*spread*), pandere, dispandere, expandere; (*declare*), explicare, exponere, enarrare; (*make a show of*), jactare, ostentare.

DISPLEASE, *to*, displicere, offendere, ingratum or molestum esse, non placere; alicui molestiam creare or facere; *to be displeased*, indignari, stomachari; *to be displeased at*, alqd ægre or graviter ferre; *to be displeased with one*, succensere alicui.

DISPLEASEING, *adj.*, injucundus, ingratus, in-avavis; molestus.

DISPLEASEURE, *subst.* (*distaste*), offensa, offensio; (*grudge*), ira, inimicitia, simultas; (*mischievous turn*), in-commodum, mselfactum, damnum; *to do one a d.*, alqm in-commodare, damno afficere, alicui damnum inferre; *to incur one's d.*, io alqs odium or offensam incurrere; *to have incurred it*, apud alqm in offensa esse.

DISPORT, *subst.*, lusus, jocus.

DISPORT, *to* (*one's self*), ludere, jocari.

DISPOSAL, *subst.*, dispositio, ordo; compositio; potestas, arbitrium; *to be at one's own disposal*, sui potens esse.

DISPOSE.

DISPOSE, *to (set in order)*, disponere, componere; ordinare, in ordinem digerere; *to d. one's self to do a thing*, se ad alqd agendum parare, comparare, accingere; *to d. a person to do a thing*, alqs animum ad alqd agendum parare, apparere, præparare; *to d. of (bestow)*, præstare; (*lay out*), expendere, insumere; (*to some use*), destinare, assignare, uti; (*give*), donare, largiri, elargiri; (*give in marriage*), in matrimonium locare; (*sell*), vendere, permutare, alienare; (*let out*), locare, elocare; (*settle*), statuere, constituere; *to d. of to another*, rem alienare, ad alium transferre.

DISPOSED, *adj. (inclined)*, animatus, affectus, paratus, *ill-disposed*, pravus, scelestus; male affectus, *well-disposed*, bene affectus; *I am disposed*, lubet, fert animum, animum induxi.

DISPOSER, *subst. (setter in order)*, ordinator; (*distributor*), dispensator.

DISPOSING, *subst.*, ordinatio, digestio, dispositio.

DISPOSITION, *subst. (setting in order)*, rerum in ordinem dispositio; (*inclination*), indoles, ingenium; (*rule, order*), constitutum, statutum, decretum; *d. of the body*, corporis habitus or habitudo, corporis affectio; *good d.*, firmæ corporis habitudo, sanitas; *ill d.*, malus corporis habitus, corporis habitudo infirma or ægra; *d. of the mind*, animi affectio; *d. of the air*, cœli affectio or ratio.

DISPOSSESS, *to*, de possessione dimovere et dejicere, possessione depellere; bonis exuere or spoliare.

DISPOSSESSION, *subst.*, ejectio, spoliatio.

DISPOSURE, *subst.*, facultas, potestas.

DISPRAISE, *subst.*, vituperatio, obtractio.

DISPRAISE, *to*, vituperare, obtractare.

DISPRAISER, *subst.*, vituperator.

DISPRAISING, *subst.*, vituperatio, obtractio.

DISPROFIT, *subst.*, incommodum, damnum, detrimentum.

DISPROFIT, *to*, incommodare, nocere, damnum inferre.

DISPROFITING, *subst.*, incommodatio.

DISPROOF, *subst.*, refutatio, confutatio.

DISPROPORTION, *subst.*, inæqualitas.

DISPROPORTION, *to*, impariter dispensare, inæqualiter parti.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, DISPROPORTIONATE, *adj.*, impar, dispar, inæqualis.

DISPROPORTIONING, *subst.*, distributio impar, inæqualis partitio.

DISPROVE, *to*, confutere, refutare, infirmare; refellere, redarguere, coarguere.

DISPROVER, *subst.*, qui refutat.

DISPROVING, *subst.*, confutatio, refutatio.

DISPUTABLE, *adj.*, disputabilis, de quo disputari potest, quod in controversiam vocari potest.

DISPUTANT, DISPUTER, *subst.*, disputator, ratiocinator; dialecticus.

DISPUTATION, DISPUTE, *subst. (debate)*, disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, contentio; (*quarrelling*), controversia, rixa; jurgium, certamen; *beyond d.*, sine controversia; *the matter in d.*, controversia, res de qua disputatur or ambigitur.

DISPUTE, *to*, disputare, disceptare, argumentari, certare, concertare, decertare; contendere, commentari, congregari; (*differ about*), litigare, ambigare; *to d. one's right at law*, iudicio jus suum asserere or vindicare; *to d. or sport in fun*, nugari, præverſari; *men d.*, disputatur.

DISSEMBLINGLY

DISPUTING, *subst. (debating)*, disputatio; (*quarrelling*), altercatio, rixa, jurgium.

DISQUALIFICATION, *subst.*, res quæ ad alqd agendum inhabilem reddit.

DISQUALIFIED, *adj.*, inhabilis, impar.

DISQUALIFY, *to*, alicui rei faciendæ inhabilem facere or reddere.

DISQUIET, DISQUIETUDE, *subst.*, cura, ægritudo, ægriamonia, sollicitudo; inquietudo, animi anxietas.

DISQUIET, *to*, inquietare, excruciare, conturbare, perturbare, vexare infestare, angere; alicui molestiam afferre or exhibere, alqm molestia efficere.

DISQUIETER, *subst.*, exagitator, turbatur; per turbatrix.

DISQUIETING, *subst.*, inquietatio, perturbatio.

DISQUISITION, *subst.*, disquisitio, inquisitio, investigatio; examen.

DISREGARD, *subst.*, neglectus, contemptus, despectus.

DISREGARD, *to*, despiciere, negligere, spernere, contemnere, fastidire, aversari.

DISRELISH, *subst.*, fastidium; odium declinatio, fuga.

DISRELISH, *to*, improbare, nauseare.

DISRELIISHING, *subst.*, improbatio.

DISREPUTABLE, *adj.*, inhonestus, parum decorus.

DISREPUTE, *subst.*, male fama or existimatio; *to be in disrepute*, male audire; *to live in disrepute*, inhonestam vitam agere.

DISRESPECT, *subst.*, irreverentia; contumelia; *to show d. to one*, reverentiam alicui non præstare.

DISRESPECTED, *adj.*, despectus, contemptus.

DISRESPECTFUL, *adj.*, inverecundus, parum verecundus; impudens; fastidiosus.

DISROBE, *to*, vestem detrudere or exuere.

DISSATISFACTION, *subst.*, offensa, offensio, molestia; anxietas, sollicitudo.

DISSATISFACTORY, *adj.*, molestus, gravis, ingratus.

DISSATISFY, *to (displease)*, displicere, offendere; *to be dissatisfied*, ægre or graviter ferre alqd; *he is dissatisfied with his condition*, eum fortunæ suæ pœnitet; *dissatisfied*, offensus; *I am dissatisfied (not convinced)*, dubito, hæreo, non satis animo meo; nihil certi video cur, &c.

DISSECT, *to (cut in pieces)*, dissecere; (*anatomize*), in ortui corpus secare; corpus incidere et siogulas partes scrutari; eadaveris artus rescindere.

DISSECTION, *subst.*, dissectio; anatomia, anatomice.

DISSECTOR, *subst.*, corporum sector, incisor.

DISSEIZE, *to*, de possessione bonorum dimovere et dejicere; possessione depellere, deturbare; ejicere, exuere, detrudere, spoliare.

DISSEIZEE, *subst.*, qui ex possessione alqs rei depellitur or ejicitur.

DISSEIZIN, *subst.*, ejectio, expulsio.

DISSEIZOR, *subst.*, qui alieni invadit.

DISSEMBLE, *to (conceal what is)*, dissimulare, celare, tegere; *to dissemble one's mind*, dissimulare, sententiam fronte occultare.

DISSEMBLER, *subst.*, dissimul'ator; simulandi et dissimulandi artifex.

DISSEMBLING, *subst. (concealing)*, dissimulatio; *art of dissembling*, dissimulationis artificium.

DISSEMBLINGLY, *adv.*, simulate, fiete, fraudulenter.

DISSEMINATE.

DISSEMINATE, *to*, disseminare, spargere, dispergere.

DISSEMINATION, *subst.*, disseminatio, dispersio.

DISSENSION, *subst.*, dissensio, dissidium, discordia; *to raise dissensions*, lites facere, turbas cœrere.

DISSENT, *to*, dissentire, aliud sentire, longe seculo sentire; dissidère.

DISSENTANEOUS, *adj.*, dissentaneus, non consentaneus, minime conveniens.

DISSENTER, *subst.*, dissentiens.

DISSENTING, *subst.*, dissensio, dissidium, discordia.

DISSERTATION, *subst.*, dissertatio; commentarius; tractatio, scriptio.

DISSERVE, *to*, incommodare.

DISSERVICE, *subst.*, noxa, damnum, incommodum.

DISSERVICEABLE, *adj.*, incommodus, inutilis.

DISSETTLE, *to*, turbare, perturbare.

DISSEVER, *to*, sejungere, segregare, separare.

DISSEVERING, *subst.*, separatio, sejunctio.

DISSIMILAR, *adj.*, dissimilis.

DISSIMILARITY, DISSIMILITUDE, *subst.*, dissimilitudo.

DISSIMULATION, *subst.*, simulatio, dissimulatio, fictio; *to use d.*, fraudulenter or dolo malo agere; *without d.*, aperte, plane, sincere, sine furore.

DISSIPABLE, *adj.*, dissipabilis.

DISSIPATE, *to*, dissipare, dispergere, dispellere.

DISSIPATOR, *subst.*, qui or quæ dissipat.

DISSIPATING, DISSIPATION, *subst.*, dissipatio; (*excess*), intemperantia, luxuria; libido, libidines.

DISSOLUBLE, *adj.*, dissolubilis, dividuus.

DISSOLUTE, *adj.* (*lead*), dissolutus, disinctus, prodigus, intemperans; (*careless*), remissus, negligens.

DISSOLUTENESS, *subst.*, intemperantia, luxuria, luxuriosus, luxus; licentia.

DISSOLUTION, *subst.* (*dissolving*), solutio, dissolutio; (*death*), dissolutio naturæ, mors.

DISSOLVE, *to*, *v. a.*, dissolvere, solvere, resolvere; rescindere; dirimere; (*separate*), resolvere; (*melt*), diluere, liquare; *v. n.*, solvi, dissolvi, dilui.

DISSOLVED, *adj.*, dissolutus, liquidus, liquefactus; *not to be dissolved*, indissolubilis.

DISSOLVENT, *adj.*, dissolvendi vim habens; *dissolvent medicine*, medicamentum discussorium.

DISSOLVING, *subst.*, solutio, dissolutio.

DISSONANCE, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepantia.

DISSONANT, *adj.*, dissonans, dissonus, absonus, dissentaneus.

DISSUADE, *to*, dissuadere, dehortari.

DISSUADEER, *subst.*, dissuasor.

DISSUASION, *subst.*, dissuasio.

DISSYLLABLE, *subst.*, vox dissyllaba, dissyllabum.

DISTAFF, *subst.*, colus; *distaff full of tow*, penam, stamen.

DISTAIN, *to* (*stain*), contaminare, inficere, inquinare, maculare; conscelerare; *to distain one's honor*, dignitatem librem or maculam adspargere.

DISTAINER, *subst.*, violator.

DISTAINING, *subst.*, infectio, violatio.

DISTANCE, *subst.*, distantia, intervallum, intercapo, interstitium, spatium; (*discord*), discordia, dissidium; *long d.*, longinquitas; *at a great d.*, longo intervalla; *to stand at a d.*, prœcul stare; *to be at a d.*, dissidère.

DISTRACTION.

DISTANCE, *to*, cursu superare, vincere; præcurrere; superare, vincere.

DISTANT, *adj.*, distans, dissitus, disjunctus, amotus, remotus; *for distant*, longinquus, longo intervalla dissitus or disjunctus; *equally distant*, ex æquo distans; *to be distant*, distare, abesse.

DISTASTE, *to*, offendere, displicere.

DISTASTE, *subst.*, offensio, offensa; *little distaste*, offensivulus; *to take a distaste*, offendi.

DISTASTEFUL, *adj.*, ingratus, injucundus, insuavis, acerbus, molestus.

DISTEMPER, *subst.*, morbus, agrotatio, adversa valetudo.

DISTEMPERED, *adj.*, morbidus, infirmus, valetudinarius; *a d. stomach*, stomachus crudus, languens, languidus; *d. in mind*, demens, insanus, mente captus, lymphatus, cœrritus.

DISTEMPERATURE, *subst.*, intemperies, cachexia.

DISTEND, *to*, distendere.

DISTENSION, *subst.*, distensio, porrectio.

DISTICH, *subst.*, distichon.

DISTILL, *to*, *v. n.*, stillare, destillare, exstillare; *v. a.*, liquare, succos elicere ex; *coquere*; *distilled liquors*, liquores stillati.

DISTILLATION, *subst.* (*dropping*), destillatio, defluxio; fluxus; rheuma, catarrhus; (*distilling in the still*), liquandi opera, succorum extractio.

DISTILLER, *subst.*, destillator, liquator.

DISTINCT, *adj.* (*different*), distinctus, separatus, diversus, alius; privus; (*clear*), distinctus, clarus, dilucidus; *not distinct*, indistinctus, indiscretus, confusus, indigestus.

DISTINCTION, *subst.* (*note of difference*), distinctio, secretio, discretio; *d. by points*, interpunctio; (*honor*), honor, dignitas; (*badge*), insigne; *a man of d.*, homo illustri loco natus.

DISTINCTIVE, *adj.*, distinguens, ad distinctionem pertinens.

DISTINCTIVELY, *adv.*, discrete, separatim.

DISTINCTNESS, *subst.*, pronuntiatio distincta.

DISTINGUISH, *to* (*discern*), intelligere, iudicare, dignoscere, internoscere; *to d. one thing from another*, aliqd ab alio distinguere, discernere; (*honor*), aliqui ornare, in honore habere, alicui honorem habere; *to distinguish one's self*, præ ceteris enitere, eminerè, conspicuum esse.

DISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, quod distingui or discerni potest.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, *subst.*, præstantia, excellentia.

DISTINGUISHED, *adj.* (*eminent*), insignis, præstans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens; *to be distinguished*, eminerè, enitere, conspicuum esse.

DISTINGUISHER, *subst.*, qui or quæ distinguit.

DISTORT, *to*, torquere, distorquere, depravare.

DISTORTION, *subst.*, distortio, depravatio.

DISTRACT, *to* (*pull different ways*), distrahere; (*interrupt, trouble*), interpellare, turbare, perturbare, inturbare; (*make mad*), alicui mentem exturbare, aliqui mente privare.

DISTRACTED, *adj.* (*mad*), amens, insanus, veccors, furiosus, furens; *distracted times*, tempora turbulenta; *to run distracted*, ad insaniam adigi, furor corripit or percelli; *to be distracted with anger*, ira inflammari, incendi, exardescere.

DISTRACTION, *subst.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*madness*), amentia, dementia, insaniam, furor; intemperies.

DISTRAIN.

DISTRAIN, *to*, bona alcijs ex decreto prætoris vi auferre, occupare.

DISTRAINING, *subst.*, comprehensio.

DISTRESS, *subst.* (*pressure, strait*), angustie, difficultas; (*want*), inopia; (*wretchedness*), res adversæ, miseria; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen; *to be in danger*, laborare, premi.

DISTRESS, *to*, premere, ad incitas redigere; *to be distressed*, rebus adversis premi, in miserijs incidere.

DISTRESSED, *adj.*, afflictus, angustijs pressus, in angustijs adductus.

DISTRIBUTE, *to*, distribuere, dispensare, describere, dispartire, dividere.

DISTRIBUTER, *subst.*, distributor, dispensator, divisor.

DISTRIBUTION, *subst.*, distributio, dispensatio, divisio, partitio, assignatio, descriptio; *d. of flesh*, visceratio; *equal d.*, æquabilis partitio.

DISTRIBUTIVE, *adj.*, summi cuique tribuens; distribuens, dispensans; idistributivus.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *adv.*, partite, partito, divisæ.

DISTRICT, *subst.* (*territory*), ager, territorium; regio; jurisdictionis fines.

DISTRUST, DISTRUSTFULNESS, *subst.*, diffidentia, fidvs parva, suspicio.

DISTRUST, *to*, diffidere, suspicari, alicui fidem non habere; alcijs fidem suspectum habere.

DISTRUSTFUL, *adj.*, diffidens, timidus, suspiciosus, suspicax.

DISTURB, *to*, turbare, perturbare, confundere; convellere; (*hinder*), præpedire, impedire, morari, (*vex*), inquietare, excruciare, vexare, sollicitare, dolore afficere; *to disturb one in his business*, interpellare; *to disturb one in his possessions*, alcijs possessiones invadere *or* occupare; *without disturbing you*, pace tua, bona cum venia.

DISTURBANCE, *subst.*, perturbatio; turba, turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio; strepitus; *disturbance of mind*, perturbatio animi, sollicitudo, agor, trepidatio, ægritudo.

DISTURBER, *subst.*, turbator, interpellator.

DISTURBING, *subst.*, inquietatio, interpellatio.

DISUNION, *subst.*, dissensio, dissidium, distractio, discordia; disjunctio, seunctio, dissociatio, separatio, dissocius.

DISUNITE, *to*, *v. a.*, hominum animos disjungere *or* dissociare; hominum conjunctionem dirimere; *v. n.*, solvi, dissolvi; disjungi, sejungi, discedere, dissociari; dissocii.

DISUNITING, *subst.*, disjunctio, dissociatio, separatio; dissidium.

DISUSAGE, DISUSE, *subst.*, desuetudo; *to fall into disuse*, in desuetudinem abire.

DISUSE, *to*, desuefieri a re, a consuetudine aliqua recedere, consuetudinem deponere.

DITCH, *subst.*, fossa, scroba, fovea, lacuna; *ditch for drainage*, incille, fossa incillis; *little ditch*, fossula; *full of ditches*, lacunosus.

DITCH, *to*, fossam ducere, scrobem fodere; *to ditch in*, fossa cingere.

DITCHER, *subst.*, fossor.

DITCHING, *subst.*, fossio, fossura, fossæ circumductio.

DITHYRAMBIC, *adj.*, dithyrambicus.

DITTO, *adj.*, dictus; idem, eadem.

DITTY, *subst.*, cantilena, carmen, canticum.

DIURETIC, *adj.*, urinam ciens.

DIURNAL, *adj.*, diurnus.

DIVINELY.

DIURNALLY, *adv.*, quotidie.

DIVAN, *subst.*, Turcorum consilium summum *or* senatus supremus.

DIVARICATE, *to*, divaricare, erura diducere.

DIVARICATION, *subst.*, divisio.

DIVE, *to*, se mergere in aquam, subire equam, urinari; *to dive into a business*, penitus introrspicere, explorare, examinare, investigare, scrutari, conjecturam assequi; *to dive into one's purposes*, alqm expiscari; alcijs animum *or* voluntatem perserutari.

DIVER, *subst.*, urinator.

DIVING, *subst.*, urinatio.

DIVERGE, *to*, in diversas partes abire, divaricari.

DIVERS, DIVERSE, *adj.* (*differing*), varius, diversus, absimilis, dissimilis; (*manifold*), multiplex, multus; *of divers colors*, multicolor, versicolor, variegatus; *of divers forms*, multiformis; *of divers kinds*, multigenus, multimodus; *divers ways*, multifariam, multifarie.

DIVERSIFY, *to*, variare, variis modis figurare *or* delineare.

DIVERSIFYING, *subst.*, variatio.

DIVERSITY, *subst.*, diversitas, varietas, dissimilitudo.

DIVERSION, *subst.* (*going or turning aside*), digressio, digressus; (*recreation*), animi relaxatio *or* oblectatio; jucunditas, avocatio, avocamentum; *to give the enemy a diversion*, hostem distingere, hostes distringere.

DIVERT, *to* (*turn aside*), devertere, avertere, avocare, abducere, abstrahere; (*entertain*), oblectare, alicui oblectamentum *or* jucunditatem afferre; *to divert one's self*, animum recreare, luxare, relaxare, jucunditati se dare.

DIVERTING, *adj.*, jucundus, lepidus, festivus, facetus.

DIVERTISEMENT, *subst.*, exercitatio ludica, recreatio.

DIVEST, *to*, *v. a.*, alqm veste exuere, alicui vestem detrudere; nudare, spoliare, privare, orbare.

DIVESTING, *subst.*, spoliatio.

DIVIDE, *to*, *v. a.*, dividere, dirimere, partiri, dispartire; *to divide asunder*, segregare, separare; disjungere, secernere, discriminare, distinguere; *v. n.*, discedere; *to divide into several branches (as a river)*, in plures partes dividi *or* diffinire.

DIVIDED, *adj.*, divisus, partitus, sectus; *d. into two*, bipartitus; *d. into three parts*, tripartitus; *d. into many parts*, multipartitus; *easily d.*, separabilis, dividuus; *a d. people*, civitas secum discors.

DIVIDEDLY, *adv.*, separatim, seorsim, distincte.

DIVIDEND, *subst.*, summa *or* pecunia dividenda; pars, portio.

DIVIDER, *subst.*, divisor, distributor.

DIVIDING, *subst.*, divisio, partitio.

DIVINATION, *subst.* (*divining*), divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio, prædictio; (*prediction*), vaticinium, oraculum; *the gift of d.*, divinitio; *d. by water*, hydromantia; *d. from dreams*, somniorum interpretatio; *by d.*, auguratio.

DIVINE, *adj.*, divinus, cœlestis; *divine service*, Dei cultus, res divinae, sacra publica; *subst.*, theologus.

DIVINE, *in (use divination)*, divinare, augurari, hariolari, vaticinari, futura prædicere, præsentire; (*enchant*), incantare, fascinare; (*guess*), conjectare, conjecturæ, conjecturam facere.

DIVINELY, *adv.*, divine, divinitus.

DIVINER.

DIVINER, *subst.*, divinus, sortilegus, augur, haruspex, fatidicus, hariolus; (*gnesser*), conjector.

DIVINING, *subst.*, divinatio, prædictio.

DIVISIBLE, *adj.*, quod dividi potest, dividuus.

DIVISIBleness, DIVISIBILITY, *subst.*, dividua natura.

DIVISION, *subst.* (a *dividing*), divisio, partitio, distributio; (*going into parties*), factio, seditio; (*strife*), dissensio, dissidium, lis; *division in arithmetic*, divisio; *division of an army*, legio.

DIVISOR, *subst.*, divisor.

DIVORCE, *subst.*, divortium, repudium, dissocium, abruptio matrimonii.

DIVORCE, *to*, divortium cum uxore facere; uxorem repudiare. dimittere.

DIVORCING, *subst.*, repudiatio, repudium.

DIVULGE, *to*, vulgare, divulgare, publicare, in vulgus edere; *to be divulged*, palam fieri, in vulgus exire or efferrî.

DIVULGER, *subst.*, vulgator.

DIZEN, *to*, ornare, exornare.

DIZZINESS, *subst.*, vertigo.

DIZZY, *adj.*, vertiginosus, vertigine laborans; *fig.*, temerarius.

DO, *to* (*act, make*), agere, facere, efficere; (*accomplish*), peragere, exæqui, contere, præstare; *to do one's best*, operam dare or navare; *summa openiti*; *to do one's duty*, officio fungi; *not to do one's duty*, officio deesse; *to do one's utmost*, omnem lapidem movêre, nihil non experiri; *to do like for like*, par pari referre or reddere; *to do well* (*prosper*), rebus secundis uti; (*recover*), convalescere; *to do one a favor*, beneficium alicui facere; *to do harm*, alicui injuriam inferre; *aliqui injuria efficere*; *much to do*, multam negotii; *what are you doing?* quid agis? *it is now doing*, nunc agitur.

DOCILE, *adj.*, docilis, doctrinæ capax.

DOCILITY, *subst.*, docilitas.

DOCK, *subst.*, navale, statio; (*herb*), lapathum; (*tail*), cauda.

DOCK, *to*, eandem amputare

DOCKET, *subst.*, titulus; causarum index.

DOCTOR, *subst.*, doctor; *d. of divinity*, theologus doctor; *d. of laws*, legum or juris doctor; *d. of medicine*, medicus doctor, medicus; *a doctor's degree*, doctoris gradus; *to take a doctor's degree*, doctoris gradum capessere.

DOCTORSHIP, *subst.*, doctoratus.

DOCTRINAL, *adj.*, ad doctrinam pertinens.

DOCTRINE, *subst.*, doctrina, eruditio.

DOCUMENT, *subst.*, documentum; litteræ, tabulæ.

DODDER, DODDER-GRASS, *subst.*, epithymum.

DODGE, *to*, tergiversari, cunctari.

DODGER, *subst.*, cunctator, prævaricator.

DOE, *subst.*, dama femina.

DOER, *subst.*, actor, effector, auctor.

DOFF, *to*, exuere, deponere; *to doff one's hat*, caput aperire.

DOG, *subst.*, canis; *young dog*, catulus; *catellus*, catula, catella; *little dog*, canicula; *bull-dog*, canis laniens, canis Molossus; *house dog*, canis domesticus; *lap-dog*, canis melitæus; *a mad dog*, canis rabidus; *mastiff dog*, canis villaticus; *mongrel dog*, canis hybridus; *a dog begotten of a wolf and a bitch*, lyciscus; *trier dog*, canis terrarius; *umbler dog*, vertiginus; *hunting-dog*, canis venaticus; *spaniel dog*, canis Hispanicus; *band-dog*, canis entocaurinus; *setting-dog*, canis subseidens; *a pack of dogs*, turba

DOLTISH.

or grex canum; *to cherr the dogs*, canes hortari; *to set on dogs*, canes immittere or instigare; *to keep dogs*, canes habêre or alere; *of a dog*, caninus; (*contemptuously, of a man*), homo, bomuncio, homo detrimus; *an old dog at a thing*, veterator id aliqua re; *a dog of iron*, harpago terreus; (*andiron*), cantherias focarius.

DOG, *to* (*one*), vestigia alejs furtim sequi.

DOGFERRY, *subst.*, cornus.

DOG-CHEAP, *adj.*, vilissimo pretio emptus; *to be dog-cheap*, pro luto esse.

DOG DAYS, *subst. pl.*, dies caniculares.

DOGE (*of Venice*), *subst.*, Venetorum dux.

DOG-FISH, *subst.*, canis marinus; *whitish dog-fish*, canis flaviatilis.

DOG-FLY, *subst.*, canisuga.

DOG-HOUSE, DOG KENNEL, *subst.*, canum stabulum, fœmille.

DOGGED, DOGGISH, *adj.* (*churlish*), stomachosus, morosus, acerbus, cynicus.

DOGGER, *subst.*, navicula.

DOGGEREL VERSE, *subst.*, carmina incondita, carmina jocularia; *to speak doggerel*, barbare loqui.

DOGMA, *subst.*, dogma, placitum.

DOGMATICAL, *adj.*, propositi teax, dogmaticus.

DOGMATIST, DOGMATIZER, *subst.*, euz opinionis præco.

DOGMATIZE, *to*, novum dogma disseminare or serere, novo dogmate animos imbuerè.

DOG-LOUSE, *subst.*, ricinus.

DOG-STAR, *subst.*, canicula, Sirius; *lesser dog-star*, Procyon.

DOG'S-BANE, *subst.*, apocynum.

DOG-BRIER, *subst.*, rubus caninus, cynosbatos.

DOG'S COLLAR, *subst.*, milhus, milium.

DOG'S-COLE, DOG'S-MERCURY, *subst.*, brassica canina silvestris.

DOG'S EARS (*in a book*), margines libri angulares convolutæ.

DOG'S GRASS, *subst.*, gramen caninum.

DOG'S-LEEK, *subst.*, porrum silvestre.

DOG'S-RIB, *subst.*, arnogiolum.

DOG'S-TONGUE, *subst.*, lingua canina, cynoglossa.

DOG'S-TOOTH, *subst.*, satyrium erythreum, dens caninus.

DOG'S WEED, *subst.*, cepitium.

DOING, *subst.*, actio, confectio, executio; (*deed*), factum, res gesta.

DOIT, *subst.*, digitus, triens, teruncius; *not a doit*, ne gry quidem.

DOLE, *subst.*, donatio, largitio; stips; donativum; congiarium; *dole of flesh*, visceratio; *dole of corn*, frumentatio.

DOLEFUL, *adj.*, lamentabilis, lugubris, luctuosus, mœstus, tristis, acerbus.

DOLEFULNESS, *subst.*, lamentatio, luctus, mœstitia, tristitia.

DOLE-MEADOW, *subst.*, pratium a pluribus occupatum.

DOLL, *subst.*, pupa; icuncula puellaris.

DOLOROUS, *adj.*, mœstus, acerbus, luctuosus, tristis.

DOLOR, *subst.*, dolor, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia.

DOLPHIN, *subst.*, delphinus.

DOIT, *subst.*, stips, hebes, fungus.

DOLTISH, *adj.*, stolidus, vecors, socors, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

DOLTISHNESS.

DOLTISHNESS, subst., stupiditas, stupor, vecordia, socordia, fatuitas.

DOMAIN, subst., ager, territorium, prædia; (*rule*), dominium, imperium.

DOME, subst. (*body of a great church*), ædes, basilica; (*cupola*), tholus, concameratum ædis fastigium.

DOMESTIC, adj., domesticus, familiaris.

DOMICILE, subst., domicilium.

DOMINANT, adj., communis, vulgaris; *subst.*, qui imperat, qui imperium tenet.

DOMINATION, subst., dominatio, dominiatum.

DOMINEER, to, dominari, imperitare, insolenter imperare.

DOMINEERING, adj., insolens, arrogans, imperiosus; *a domineering humor*, insolentia.

DOMINICAL, adj., dominicalis.

DOMINION, subst., dominitam, dominatio, imperium; principatus, jus, ditio; *to have dominion over*, dominari, imperare, principatum obtinere.

DON, subst., dominus Hispanus.

DON, to, induere.

DONATION, subst., donum, donativum.

DONOR, subst., dator, donator, largitor.

DOOM, subst., sententia, iudicium; fatum.

DOOM, to, damnare, condemnare.

DOOMSDAY, subst., dies summi iudicii, dies novissimus; *doomsday-book*, tabellæ censuales or liber censuali Guiliclmî fœquæstoris.

DOOMSMAN, subst., iudex.

DOOR, subst., ostium, janua, fores; *to get in d.s.*, intro ire; *to go out of d.s.*, foras exire; *at the d.*, ante ostium, ad fores, pro or præ foribus; *little d.*, ostiolum; *within d.s.*, intus, domi; *without or out of d.s.*, foris.

DOOR-BAR, subst., vectis, repagulum.

DOOR-BOLT, subst., obex, pessulus.

DOOR-KEEPER, subst., ostiarius, janitor, janitrix.

DORIC, subst., Doricus.

DORMANT, adj. (*sleeping*), dormiens; (*concealed*), occultus, latens; (*inactive*), deses, otiosus, nihil agens; *to lie d.*, latere; domi desideram sedere.

DORMITORY, subst., cubiculum dormitorium, dormitorium.

DORMOUSE, subst., glis.

DORR, subst., scarabæus arboreus; *dorr-hawk*, accipiter cantharophagus.

DORSER, subst., corbis dorsuaria, clitellæ.

DOSE, subst., dosis, portio, pars assignata.

DOSE, to (*one*), certam medicamentum portionem alicui assignare or prescribere.

DOT, subst., punctum.

DOT, to, punctis notare.

DOTAGE, subst., deliramentum, deliratio.

DOTARD, subst., deliræ, insipiens; *an old dotard*, senex delirus.

NOTE, to, delirare, desipere; *to dote upon*, deamare, perditè amare; alcijs amore ardere, flagrare, inflammari.

DOTING, adj., delirans, desipiens, vecors, delirus; anilis, insanus.

DOTTEREL, subst., avis fatua, delira, imitatrix.

DOUBLE, adj., duplex, geminus; anceps; *duplus*; *the double*, duplum, alterum tantum; *to carry double*, duos simul la dorso ferre.

DOUBLE, subst. (*fold*), sinus.

DOUBLE, to, duplicare, geminare; *to double the fist*, manum comprimere pugnamque facere; *to double a cape*, promontorium prætervehi, superare.

DOWNEILL.

DOUBLE-CHINNED, adj., duplicesto mento præditus.

DOUBLE-EDGED, adj., anceps.

DOUBLE-HEADED, adj., biceps.

DOUBLE-HEARTED, DOUBLE-MINDED, adj., fraudulentus, fallax; dissimulatur, fraudator.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, adj., bilinguis, mendax, fallax.

DOUBLET, subst., thorax, diplois, colobium.

DOUBLING, subst., duplicatio, geminatio; *doubling of words* (*in rhetoric*), verborum reduplicatio, anadiplosis.

DOUBLY, adv., dupliciter; *to deal doubly*, prævaricare, inter utramque partem fluctuare.

DOUBT, subst., dubium, dubitatio, hæsitatio; scrupulus; *without d.*, sine dubio, sine controversia, procul dubio, extra dubitationem, sine ulla dubitatione; *no d.*, sane, certo, haud dubie, sine dubio; *I make no d. of it*, de illa re nullus dubito or mihi dubium non est; *to put one into some d.*, scrupulum alicui injicere; *to keep one in d.*, alicui animum suspendere, alcijs animum suspensum tenere; *to put one out of d.*, aliquid metu liberare, alicui scrupulum eximere.

DOUBT, to, v. n., dubitare, fluctuare, hæsitare, hærere; animo pendere, huc illic inclinare; *to d. somewhat*, subdubitare; *v. a.*, aliquid de aliqua re suspicari, aliquid in dubium vocare; *to make one d.*, suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, injicere.

DOUBTFUL, adj., dubius, ambiguus, incertus, anceps; *doubtful meaning*, ambiguitas.

DOUBTFULNESS, subst., ambiguitas, dubitatio.

DOUBTLESS, adv., haud dubie, certo, certissime.

DOUGH, subst., farina ex aqua subacta; *to knead dough*, farinam subigere, depesere.

DOUGHY (*bread*), panis male coctus.

DOUGHTY, adj., fortis, strenuus.

DOVE, subst., columba, columbas; *young d.*, pulchulus columbinus; *of or like a d.*, columbinus, columbaris; *d. color*, color columbinus; *d.-cot, d.-house*, columbarium; *d.-like*, in morem columbarum.

DOWAGER, subst., vidua nobilis cui ususfructus partis honorum mariti concessus est.

DOWDY, subst., femina inelegans et invenusta.

DOWER, DOWRY, subst., dos; *to give a daughter a dowry*, filiam dotare; *given in dowry*, dotalis.

DOWERED, adj., dotata.

DOWERLESS, adj., indotata.

DOWLAS, subst., linteam crassius et firmius.

DOWN, subst. (*feathers*), plumæ; *down on fruits*, lanugo; *down on nuts*, barba; *down on the chin*, lanugo, barba prima; *a down-bed*, culcita plumea; (*a plain*), planities, campus planus or apertus.

DOWN, adv., deorsum, desuper; *up and d.*, sursum deorsum; *d. to the present time*, usque ad hanc ætatem; *right d.*, ad perpendicularium, directo; *to go d.*, descendere; *a going d.*, descensus; *the going d. of the sun*, solis occensus or occubitus; *the sun is d.*, sol occidit; *d.!* procumba, procumbite; *to bear d.*, obruere, sternere, prosternere; *to break d.*, diruere, demoliri; *to bring a thing d. from above*, aliquid e loco superiore afferre; *to bring d. (humble) a person*, alcijs superbiam frangere, reprimere; *to bring d. the price of a thing*, alcijs rei pretium imminuere; *to fall d. stairs*, per gradus precipitem ire; *to float d. the river*, secundo flumine deferri; *to go d. the hill*, per clyvum descendere; *fig.*, ad inopiam redigi.

DOWNFALL, subst., casus, lapsus, ruina.

DOWNHILL, adv., decliviter, devexe; *a road*

DOWN-LOOKING.

which goes d. vin declivis, devexa, præceps; to go d., decrescere, dilabi; going down (in age), vergens annis in senium vergens; subst., declivitas.

DOWN-LOOKING, *adj.* (homo), nebulosus fronte.

DOWNRIGHT, *adj.*, perpendicularis; a d. man, homo simplex; a d. blow, ictus superne illatus.

DOWN'S, *subst. pl.*, tumuli arenarii.

DOWNWARD, *adv.*, deorsum, in inferius; with the face downward, pronus.

DOWNY, *adj.*, plumosus, lanuginosus; plumicus, mollis, mollissimus.

DOWRY, *subst.* See DOWER.

DOXOLOGY, *subst.*, laudatio.

DOZE, *to, v. n.*, sopiri, soporari; *v. a.*, sopire, stupescere, obstupescere; soporare, percellere.

DOZEN, *subst.*, duodecim, duodeni.

DOZINFSS, *subst.*, torpor, veterous; sopor, somnium.

DOZY, *adj.*, somniculosus.

DRAB, *subst.* (cloth), panni genus crassius.

DRACHM, *subst.*, drachma.

DRAFF, *subst.*, siliquæ, esca porcina.

DRAG, *subst.*, hurpago.

DRAG, *to, v. a.*, trahere, rapere, raptare; *v. n.*, trahi, ... rere terram; lentis passibus pone subire; to drag for oysters, ostreas tragula captare.

DRAgger, *subst. pl.*, quicquid navi appendet et ab ea trahitur.

DRAGGLE, *to*, per lutum trahere, collutulare.

DRAGGLE-TAIL, *subst.*, mulier sordida et putida.

DRAGLING, *subst.*, inquinamentum.

DRAG NET, *subst.*, verriculum, everriculum, tragula.

DRAGON, *subst.*, draco, serpens, serpens draco; femule dragon, hydræna; little or young dragon, draconculus. sea-dragon, draco marinus.

DRAGONET, *subst.*, draconculus.

DRAGON-FLY, *subst.*, libella.

DRAGONISH, DRAGON-LIKE, *adj.*, instar draconis.

DRAGON'S BLOOD, *subst.* (resin), sanguis draconis.

DRAGON'S STONE, *subst.*, draconites.

DRAGON-TREE, *subst.*, draco arbor.

DRAGON-WORT, *subst.*, dracontium; small dragon-wort, draconculus.

DRAGOON, *subst.*, eques sclopetarius or catapultarius, eques levis armaturæ, dimucha.

DRAGOON, *to*, equitibus levis armaturæ infestare.

DRAIN, *to, v. a.*, aquam ex loco elicere or derivare; exsiccare, desiccare; to drain one's purse, marsupium alcijs exenterare; *v. n.*, exsiccare.

DRAIN, *subst.*, iocilis fossa, emissarium; drain for filth, latrina.

DRAINABLE, *adj.*, quod desiccari potest.

DRAINING, *subst.*, desiccatio, exsiccatio.

DRAKE, *subst.*, nans mas; swa-drake, mergus major; (gaw), tormentum bellicum.

DRAM, *subst.*, drachma; not a dram, ne hilum quidem. ne gry quidem, ne truncius quideam; a dram of brandy, haustus vini adusti.

DRAMA, *subst.*, fabula, drama.

DRAMATIC, *adj.*, scenicus, dramaticus.

DRAMATICALLY, *adv.*, more scenico.

DRAMATIST, *subst.*, fabularum scriptor.

DRAPER, *subst.*, qui pannos vendit; woollen-d., qui pannos lanecos vendit; linen-d., qui lintea vendit, linteo

DREAMINGLY.

DRAPERY, *subst.* (cloth-work), panni textura (dress), vestitus, habitus; vestis.

DRAUGHT, *subst.* (copy), exemplum, exemplar; (sketch), adumbratio a signato, descriptio, figura, species; (act of drinking), haustus; (sleeping with a net), jactus; (pull), tractus, nisus; (priest), latrina, forica; d. of air, perflatus, ventus; beasts for d., jumenta jugalia, jumenta; the d. of a ship, navigii immersio; the d. of a will, testamenti formula; the d. of the letters, litterarum ductus.

DRAUGHTS, *subst. pl.*, ludus latrunculorum simplicior; to play at draughts, latrunculis ludere.

DRAW, *to* (pull), trahere, ducere; (describe), delineare, depingere, describere; (allure), allicere, pellicere; (sweep along), verrere; (let out) promere; to d. a bill of exchange upon one, chirographum ad pecuniam permutandam ad alqm mittere; to d. a blister, facere pustulum; to d. a circle or line, circulum or lineam ducere; to d. a nail, clavum extrahere; to d. (empty) a pond, lacum desiccare; to d. asunder, distrahere; to d. away, abstrahere, seducere; to d. back, retrahere, reducere, revocare; recedere, se recipere; to d. a conclusion from, ex aliqua re alqd efficere; to d. cuts or luts, sortiri; to d. down, detrahere; to d. dry, exhaurire, inauri, exinanire; to d. forth in length, protrahere, producere, extrahere; to d. forward, producere; to d. on, v. a., perducere; *v. n.* (approach), instare, urgere, appropinquare; to d. near, appropinquare, accedere; to d. in (entire), illicere, ablandiri; (close), contrahere, to d. (call) off, revocare, avocare, retrahere; to d. (go) off, discedere, excedere, abire; to d. out (exhaust), exhaurire; (pull out), extrahere; (lead out), educere, producere; to d. out a party, seligere; to d. to, attrahere; to d. together, contrahere, congregare; to d. up, haurire, attrahere; to d. up an army, aciem instruere; to d. up a fleet in line of battle, naves dirigere in pugnam; to d. up in writing, scribere, verbis concipere.

DRAWBACK, *subst.*, pecunia restituta.

DRAWER, *subst.* (tapster), caupo, vini promus; (box), cistella pendula, capsula, loculus; drawers (breaches), braccæ interiores, subligacula.

DRAWING, *subst.*, tractio; d. aside, seductio; secessio; d. back, retractio; d. by fair means, suscio, delinitio; d. in, inductio; d. forth in length, productio; drawing nigh, appropinquatio accessio; (draught), designatio, descriptio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago; (as an art), pictura linearis.

DRAWL, *to*, verba lente proferre.

DRAY, *subst.*, tragula, traba.

DRAYMAN, *subst.*, qui traham agit.

DREAD, *subst.*, pavor, timor, terror, formido.

DREAD, *to*, metuere, timere, pavere, expavescere, pertimescere, extimescere.

DREADFUL, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, pertimescendus; atrox.

DREADFULLY, *adv.*, terribilem or horroreum in modum, atrociter.

DREADFULNESS, *subst.*, atrocitas, horror.

DREAM, *subst.*, somnium; fig., somnium, deliramentum; in a dream, per somnium, in somnis; a vision in a dream, visus nocturnus.

DREAM, *to*, somnare, per quædam videre; fig., dormitare; to dream a dream, somnium somnare.

DREAMER, *subst.*, somnians; homo somniculosus, tardus.

DREAMINGLY, *adv.*, somniculose, oscitanter.

DREAMLESS.

DREAMLESS, *adj.*, nunquam somniis vexatus.
 DREAMINESS, *subst.*, vastitas, horror, mœstitia.
 DREARY, DREAR, *adj.*, (*desert*), vastus, desertus, incultus; (*sad*), tristis, incœstus; (*rough*), horridus.
 DREDGE, *to* (*for oysters*), œstreas legere, colligere.

DREDGERS, *subst. pl.*, qui œstreas legunt.
 DREGGY, *subst.*, fœculentus.
 DREGS, *subst. pl.*, fœx, sedimentum, recrementum; *d. of oil*, fraces; *d. of wine*, fœces vini, floces; *d. of the people*, urbis sentina; *to clear from d.*, defœcere.

DRENCH, *to*, potionem medicam dare, adhibere or præbere; (*dip in*), immergere; (*soak*), madefacere.

DRENCH, *subst.*, salivatum, petio medica.
 DRESS, *subst.*, ornatus, cultus, vestitus; *head-dress*, calantica.

DRESS, *to* (*put on clothes*), vestire, vestem induere; (*trim*), ornare, exornare, concinnare; comere, curare: *to d. one's self*, se comparare, se colere; *to d. up*, apparare; *to d. a dead body*, pollingere; *to d. a horse*, equum destringere, depectere, curare; *to d. meat*, cibum coquere, coquinare; *to d. a tree*, arborem putare; *to d. a vine*, vitem colere, incidere; *to d. a wound*, vulnus obligare; *to d. leather*, corium macerare.

DRESSEK, *subst.*, qui or quæ vestit, ornat; *d. of leather*, coriarius; *d. of meat*, coquus; *d. of old things*, veteramentarius; *d. of vines*, putator; *d. board*, abnceus culinaris, mensi coquinaria.

DRESSING, *subst.*, ornatio, ornatus, cultus, cura; *d. of meat*, coctio; *d. of a wound*, curatio; *d. of a dead body*, pollinctura; *d. up of old things*, interpolatio.

DRESSING-GLASS, *subst.*, speculum vestiri-um.

DRIFT, *subst.* (*purpose*), propositum, consilium; *d. of snow*, nives exaggeratæ; *d.s of ice*, glacies fluitans, glacies quam dumina trudent; *d. of sand*, arenæ cumulus; *to be adrift (of a ship)*, ferri ad arbitrium ventorum, esse ladbrio ventis.

DRIFT, *to*, ferre; rejicere; in litus ejicere; (*throw into heaps*), exaggerare.

DRILL, *to* (*bore*), terebrare, perforare; (*train*), exercere.

DRILL, *subst.*, terebra.

DRINK, *to*, bibere, petare; *to d. well*, bono gustu esse; *to d. round*, in ordinem bibere; *to d. all day long*, ad vesperam perpetare; *to d. away care*, bibendo curas pellere; *to d. hard*, petopare, strenue petare; *to d. one's fill*, sitim explorare; *to d. a gund draught*, pleno hanstu bibere; *to d. in*, imbibere; *to d. off* or *up*, absorbere, ebibere, epotare, exhaurire, exinanire; *to d. often*, potitare; *to d. by sips*, sorbillare; *to d. to or unto*, præbiberere, propinare; *to d. to one's health*, alicui salutem propinare; *to d. together*, compatere, combibere.

DRINK, *subst.*, potus; *small d.*, potus tennis; *stale d.*, potus diu confectus; *dead d.*, vappa; (*draught*), petio, hauatus; *gone in d.*, ebrius, temulentus.

DRINKABLE, *adj.*, quod bibi potest.

DRINKER, *subst.*, potor, potator; *drinker of wine*, meri potor, vinosus, vinolentus; *excessive drinker*, bibax, ebriosus.

DRINKING, *subst.*, potatio; *a d. round*, circum-potatio; *continual d.*, perpetatio; *excessive d.*, temulentia, vinolentia, largior potatio; *to d.*, to propinare; *d. together*, compatatio; *of or for d.*, potulestus.

DROSSY.

DRINKING-COMPANION, *subst.*, combibo, com-potor.

DRINKING-CUP, *subst.*, cyathus, scyphus, nulla potoria.

DRINKING-GLASSES, *subst. pl.*, vitrea pocula.

DRINKING-GOSSIP, *subst.*, compotrix.

DRINKING-MATCH or DRINKING-BOUT, *subst.*, compatatio, symposium.

DRIP, *to*, stillare, destillare.

DRIPPING, *subst.*, stillatio; liquamen, eliquamea.

DRIVE, *to*, agere, agitare, pellere; (*aim at*), moliri, conari; (*turn*), versare; (*force*), compellere, egere; *to d. about*, circumagere; *to d. asunder*, dispellere; *to d. at*, spectare aliquid; *to d. away*, abigere, arcere, fugare; *to d. back*, repellere, retro-agere; *to d. beyond*, præteragere; *to d. deep*, adigere, defigere; *to d. down*, depaugere; *to d. from*, abigere, propellere; *to d. off the stage*, explodere; *to d. on*, impellere; *to d. out*, expellere, exigere, extrudere; *to d. to extremities*, ad incitas redigere; *to let a ship d.*, fluctibus dedere ratem; *to d. a cart*, aurigari, currum agere; *to d. hard*, citato cursu agere currum.

DRIVER, *subst.*, agitator, actor; rector; ass-driver, asinarius; *ox-driver*, bovin actor, bubulcus.

DRIVING, *subst.*, agitatio; *d. away*, propulsio; *d. back*, depulsio; *d. forth or out*, exactio, expulsio.

DRIVEL, *subst.*, sputum, saliva.

DRIVEL, *to*, salivam ex ore emittere.

DRIVELLER, *subst.*, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.

DRIZZLE, *to*, stillare, rorare, irrorare; *a drizzling rain*, pluvia tenuis.

DROLL, *adj.*, jocosus, ridiculus; *subst.*, sannio, scurra; mœcius; nimius; congero lepidus.

DROLL, *to*, jocari, eavillari.

DROLLERY, *subst.*, jocus; factiæ, lepores, sales, sermones ludici; scurrilitas.

DROLLING, *subst.*, jocatio, cavillatio.

DROMEDARY, *subst.*, dromas, camelus.

DRONE, *subst.* (*sort of bee*), fucus; (*sloughful person*), piger, segnia.

DROOP, *to* (*fade*), flaccescere, marcescere, marcere; (*pine away*), languere, tabescere, contabescere; *to d. through age*, consenscere, senio succumbere; *to drop in spirits*, tristem or mœstum fieri; *to make to droop*, debilitare, frangere.

DROOPING, *subst.*, languor.

DROOPINGLY, *adv.*, languide.

DROP, *subst.*, gutta; *falling drop*, stilla; *drop of ice*, stiria; *little drop*, guttula; *not a drop*, ne minimum quidem; *by drops*, guttatim, stillatim.

DROP, *to*, *v. n.*, stillare, destillare; cadere. labi, prolabi; (*faint away*), animo linqui; *to drop away*, clanculum se proripere; *to drop in*, intro venire, intro se inferre; *to drop off*, decidere; decedere, excedere; *ubire*, morbo perire, mori; *v. a.*, instillare; (*let fall*), demittere, e manibus amittere, emittere; (*let slip*), emittere, præternittere, præterire.

DROPPING, *adj.*, deciduus; *subst.*, destillatio; *d. in*, instillatio; *d. of the house-eaves*, stillificidum; *dropping of the eyes*, fluxio oculorum, lippitudo; *drappings*, stillatitia.

DROPSICAL, *adj.*, hydropicus, aquæ intercutis morbo implicuitus.

DROPSY, *subst.*, aqua intercus, aquæ intercutis morbus, hydrops.

DROSS, *subst.*, scoria; spuma, fœx; *dross of iron*, ferri spurcities; *dross of silver*, argyritis.

DROSSY, *adj.*, scoria abundans.

DROUGHT.

DROUGHT, *subst.*, siccitas; sitis.
 DROVE, *subst.*, pecoris agmen, grex armentitius, armenta; *of a drover, armentalis; in or by droves, catervatum, gregatim.*

DROVER, *subst.*, pecoris actor.
 DROWN, *to*, mergere, demergere, submergere; *to d. one's self in the sea, in mare se obruere or demergere; to d. (vervorne) a country, inundare; to d. a snout, senum obscureare; to d. sorrow, curas potando abigere or levare, sollicitudines vino supire.*

DROWNING, *subst.*, demersio, submersio, immersio.

DROWSINESS, *subst.*, torpor, veterans, somnolentia.

DROWSY, *adj.*, semisomnis, semisomnus, somniculosus; somno gravis; *a d. fellow, dormitator; to be d., languere, torpère; to make drowsy, sopire.*

DRUB, *to*, fuste cadere, verberare.
 DRUBBING, *subst.*, verberatio, verbers.
 DRUDGE, *subst.*, mediastinus, opera, calo; *base drudge, mancipium vile.*

DRUDGE, *to* (attend on a master), famulari; (toil hard), incentes labores suscipere, perpetuis laboribus se defatigare.

DRUDGERY, *subst.*, famulitium, servitus; magni labores; *to put one to drudgery, servitio alqm opprimere.*

DRUG, *subst.*, materia ex qua conficiuntur medicamenta; medicamentum.

DRUG, *to*, medicare.
 DRUGGIST, *subst.*, medicamentarius.
 DRUIDS, *subst. pl.*, Druidae, Druides.

DRUM, *subst.*, tympanum; *the d. of the ear, tympanum auriculare; a child's d., tympaniolium; d. stick, tympani plectrum; kettle-d., tympanum eymbonicum; beat or tuck of d., pulsus or sonus tympani; with beat of drum, tympanis pulsus.*

DRUM, *to*, tympanum pulsare.
 DRUMMER, *subst.*, tympanista, tympanotriba.

DRUMMING, *subst.*, tympani pulsatio.

DRUNK, DRUNKEN, *adj.*, ebrius, temulentus, potulentus, crapulae plenus, bene potus; *half-d., semigravis; dead-d., vino sepultus; to be well d., vino obrutum esse or madere; to make d., inebriare, ebrium facere; made d., inebriatus.*

DRUNKARD, *subst.*, ebriosus, vinolentus, vino delitus, potator.

DRUNKENNESS, *subst.*, ebrietas, temulentia; *habit of drunkenness, ebriositas.*

DRY, *adj.*, siccus, aridus; sterilis; *very dry, peraridus; (hirsy), sitiens, siticulosus; to be dry, sitire; very dry, siti encatus; (flat), insulsus, exillis, jejunis, frigidus; dry jests, facetiae clanculum mordaces; a dry, joking fellow, jocularior, facetus, facetiis abundans.*

DRY, *to, v. a.*, siccare, exsiccare; arefaere; torreficere; abstrahere, extergere; *to dry one's tears, lacrimas abstrahere; to dry in the smoke, fumare, infumare, fumo durare; to dry in the sun, insolare, sole durare; to dry before the fire, ad ignem exsiccare; v. n., siccescere, exsiccescere, sicari, exsicari; arescere, aridieri, exarescere; to begin to dry, subarescere; to dry quite, purarescere.*

DRYING, *subst.* (making dry), siccatio, desiccatio; *drying in the sun, insolatio; drying away, tabes.*

DRYNESS, *subst.*, siccitas, ariditas; jejunitas, exillitas.

DRYADS, *subst. pl.*, Dryades.
 DUB, *subst.*, ictus, plaga.

DULY.

DUB, *to*, instruere, erere; *to dub a knight, equitem stricto gladio creare.*

DUBBING, *subst.*, equitis creatio.

DUBIOUS, *adj.*, dubius, ambiguus, incertus.

DUBITATION, *subst.*, dubitatio.

DUCAL, *adj.*, ducalis.

DUCAT, *subst.*, nummus ducalis, fducatus.

DUCHESS, *subst.*, ducis uxor; dux femina.

DUCHY, *subst.*, fducatus.

DUCK, *subst.*, anas; *young duck, duckling, anaticula, anatis pullus; wild duck, anas fers or silvestris; tame duck, anas cicur; of a duck, anatinus; to hunt ducks, anates palustres aucupari.*

DUCK, *to, v. a.*, submergere, aqua or in aquam mergere; *v. n.*, se aqua or in aquam submergere; *to duck down, subsidere, se inclinare; to duck with the head, caput demittere.*

DUCT, *subst.*, ductus.

DUCTILE, *adj.*, ductilis, lentus; flexibilis, mollis; sequax, docilis.

DUDGEON, *subst.* (short dagger), pugniunculus; (anger), ira, indignatio; *to take in dudgeon, gravius, indignari; ægre, indigne ferre, pro indignissimo habere.*

DUE, *adj.* (owing), debitus; (requisite), convenientis, congruens, aptus, idoneus; *in due season, in tempore; to be due, deberi; to become due, deberi cœpisse; money beginning to be due, pecunia cœpta deberi.*

DUE, *subst.*, debitum, æquum, jus; *to give every one his due, suum cuique tribuere.*

DUEL, *subst.*, pugna siogularis, certamen singulari; *to fight a d., certamen singulari cum aliquo inire.*

DUELLIST, *subst.*, qui singulari certamine pugnat; homo pugnax.

DUG, *subst.*, mamma, uber, papilla; little dug, mamilla; *of the dug, mamillaris; having great dug, mammosus; sucking the dug, subrumus.*

DUKE, *subst.*, dux.

DUKEDOM, *subst.*, fducatus, ducis dignitas or ditio.

DULCET, *adj.*, dulcis, suavia, canorus.

DULCIFY, *to*, dulcem facere or reddere, fedulare.

DULCIMER, *subst.*, sambuca.

DULL, *adj.* (blunt), hebes, retusus, obtusus; (dark), obscurus, fuscus; (flat), insulsus, sine sapore; (lazy, slow), segnus; (heavy), languidus, piger; (sod), tristis, mœstus; *dull-sighted, adj.*, cui oculi cœcutiunt, hebes; *dull of hearing, surdaster; dull of apprehension, stupidus, crassus, plumbens, bardus, naris obesus; to make dull, hebetare, tundere, obtundere; to grow dull, hebescere, torpescere; a dull fellow, bumo tardi ingenii, fungus; of dull wit, pinguis, crassus; comnerce is dull, negotia frigida sunt; somewhat dull, tardiusculus.*

DULL, *to*, hebetare, obtundere, retundere; obscurare.

DULLARD, *subst.*, hebes, bardus, fungus, stipes, stupidus, homo tardi ingenii, homo hebeti ingenio, nullo incitor.

DULLING, *subst.* (blunting), hebetatio; (darkening), obscuro.

DULLINESS, *subst.* (bluntness), hebetudo, hebes acies; (heaviness, slowness), segnities, segnitia, pigritia, inertia, tarditas, torpor; *dullness of weather, cœlum nubibus obscuratum; dullness of wit, stupor, stupiditas, stultitia.*

DULY, *adv.* ut decet, ut convenit, juste, recte,

DUMB.

legitime; (*in due form*), rite; (*exactly*), accurate, diligenter.

DUMB, *adj.*, mutus, elinguis; (*silent*), tacitus, taciturnus; *to be dumb*, mutum esse, non loqui, tacere; *to become dumb*, obmutescere, immutescere; *mutum fieri*; conticescere; *to make or strike dumb*, alicui os occludere or obstruere.

DUMBNES, *subst.*, muti status; silentium, taciturnitas.

DUMP, *subst.*, stupor, torpor; *melancholy dump*, sollicitudo, mœror.

DUMPISH, *adj.*, sollicitus, mœstus, tristis.

DUMPISHNESS, *subst.*, mœror, mœstitia, tristitia, sollicitudo.

DUMPLING, *subst.*, farinæ globus cum lacte subactus; *a dumping fellow*, trossulus.

DUN, *subst.*, flagitator.

DUN, *to*, flagitare.

DUN-BEE, DUN-FLY, *subst.*, asilus, ssilum, tsbanus.

DUN-COLORED, *adj.*, fuscus, aquilus, subniger.

DUNCE, *subst.*, stipes, caudex, plumbeus, bebes.

DUNG, *subst.*, sterco, fimus; *cow-dung*, finus bubalus; *horse-dung*, finus equinus, caballinus; *swine's-dung*, sucerda; *mouse-dung*, muscerda; *dung fork*, furca; *dung-hill*, sterquilium, fime-tum; *full of dung*, stercoosus.

DUNG, *to*, v. a., stercoreare, fimo obducere, stercore satiare; stercorationem facere; agro letamem dispergere; *z. n.*, alvum exonerare, finum reddere.

DUNGEON, *subst.*, carcer subterraneus et caliginosus, barathrum, tenebrae.

DUNGING, *subst.*, stercoatio.

DUNNED, *adj.*, postulatus, flagitatus, eflagitatus, a creditoribus sollicitatus.

DUNNING, *subst.*, postulatio, eflagitatio, sollicitatio.

DUODECIMO, *subst.*, forma duodenaria.

DUPE, *subst.*, homo credulus, insulsus, stupidus, stollidus.

DUPE, *to*, dolis fallere, illudere, ludificare; alicui os sublinere.

DUPLICATE, *adj.*, duplicatus; *subst.*, exemplar, exemplum; diploma.

DUPLICATION, DUPLICATURE, *subst.*, duplicatio.

DUPLICITY, *subst.*, fraus, fallacia, perfidia; simulatio.

DURABLE, *adj.*, firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, constans.

DURABLENESS, DURABILITY, *subst.*, firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas; diuturnitas, perennitas.

DURANCE, DURESSE, *subst.* (*imprisonment*), custodia, viaculum, in carcere inclusio; *to be in durance*, custodia teneri, in carcere detineri.

DURATION, *subst.*, stabilitas; perennitas, diuturnitas; tempus, spatium; *of long duration*, stabilis, perennis, diuturnus, perpetuus, diutinus; *of short duration*, caducus, fluxus, infirmus; brevis.

DURE, *to*, durare, manere, superesse.

DURESSE. See DURANCE.

DURING, *prep.*, per; *d. life*, per totam vitam; *d. supper*, inter cenam; *d. sleep*, secundum quietem; *d. that time*, eo tempore; *d. my stay*, dum interfui; *d. my absence*, me absente; *d. these transactions*, dum hæc geruntur.

DURING, *subst.*, duramentum, duratio; *a during long*, diuturnitas, durabilitas, temporis longinquitas.

DUSK, DUSKY, *adj.*, nubilus, obscurus, obnubi-

DYNASTY.

lus, tenebricosus; fuscus; *to make dusk*, infuscare, obumbrare, obscurare.

DUSK (*of the evening*), *subst.*, crepusculum.

DUSKINESS, *subst.*, obscuritas.

DUSKISH, *adj.*, sobobscurus, subnubilus, subfuscus.

DUST, *subst.*, pulvis; *small dust*, pulvisculus; *dust of metal*, ramenta, scobs; *mill-dust*, pollea; *saw-dust*, scobs; *to reduce to dust*, in pulverem redigere; *to lay the dust*, pulverem sedare.

DUST, *to*, pulvere conspergere; (*cleave from dust*), abstergere, detergere.

DUSTER, *subst.* (*dish-clout*), peniculus, peniculum.

DUSTING, *subst.*, a pulvere purgatio.

DUSTINESS, *subst.*, vis pulveris.

DUSTY, *adj.*, pulverulentus, pulvereus, pulveris plenus; *to grow dusty*, pulverem colligere.

DUTEOUS, DUTIFUL, *adj.*, pius, obediens, obsequens, officiosus, morigerus, dicto audiens; *to be dutiful to*, obsequi, morem gerere alicui.

DUTIFULNESS, *subst.*, pietas, obedientia.

DUTY, *subst.*, officium, munus, partes; (*tnz*), vectigal, portorium; *it is my duty*, meum est, est mei munus; *to do one's duty*, munus præstare, officium exsequi, explere, facere; officio or muneri satisfacere; munus fuangi or perfuangi; *not to do one's duty*, officio deesse, ab officio decedere; *to present one's duty to a person*, aliquam salutem, alicui salutem impertire or urbana officia præstare; *to be on duty (as a soldier)*, in statione esse, excubias agere, excubare.

DWARF, *subst.*, nanus, pumilio, pumilus; *female dwarf*, nana, mulier pumila; *dwarf tree*, arbor pumila; *dwarf elder*, ebulus; *dwarf cypress*, charnæcyparissus.

DWARF, *to*, minuere, immiauerere; humilem redere.

DWARFISH, *adj.*, minutus, pusillus, perpusillus, exiguus, humilis.

DWARFISHNESS, *subst.*, parva natura.

DWELL, *to* (*live*), habitare, commorari; colere, incolere; *to dwell near*, locum accolare; *to dwell in*, locum incolere; *to dwell during the summer*, aestivare; *to dwell during the winter*, hiemare; *fit to be dwelt in*, habitabilis; (*insist upon*), insistere, immorari; in re morari or hærerere.

DWELLER, *subst.*, habitator, incoler; *d. by*, acicola, vicinus; *d. in a city*, urbanus; *d. in a town*, oppidanus; *d. in the country*, rusticus, rusticanus; *d. in the suburbs*, incoler suburbanus; *d. with another*, inquilinus.

DWELLING, *subst.*, habitatio, commoratio; *d. house*, dwelling-place, domus, domicilium, sedes, habitatio; *a little or poor dwelling*, casa, casula, tugurium.

DWINDLE, *to*, consumi, imminui, evanescere, tabescere; *to d. away to nothing*, ad nihilum redigi.

DWINDLING, *subst.*, consumptio, tabes.

DYE, *subst.*, color; *deep dye*, color satur; *a crime of a deep dye*, strox flagitium; *dye-house*, tinctoris officina.

DYE, *to*, tingere, ioficere; *to dye vermilion*, miniare; *to dye purple-red*, fucare; *to dye scarlet-red*, cocco tingere; *double-dyed*, bis tinctus, dibaphus.

DYER, *subst.*, tinctor, iafactor; *scarlet-dyer*, infactor cocconorum; *silk-dyer*, infactor sericorum.

DYNASTY, *subst.* (*government*), domiastio, imperium; (*reigning house*), domus regia.

DYSENTERY

DYSENTERY, *subst.*, intestinorum tormiaa, dysenteria.

DYSURY, *subst.*, urinæ difficultas, dysuria.

E.

EACH (*exery*), quisque, unus quisque; *each one*, singuli; *for each man*, in singulis hominibus; (*of ton*), uterque; *each of us*, uterque nostrum; *each the other*, alter alteram, invicem; *each other*, mutuo, invicem. inter se; *on each side*, undique, utrimque.

EAGER, *adj.* (*earnest*), vehemens, acer; avidus; (*fierce*), ferox, pugnax; (*sharp set*), famelicus, fame pressus; *eager desire*, cupidus, ardor, impetus, sitis, summum studium, libido vehemens; *eager to fight*, ad pugnam intentus; *to become eager for a thing*, alcijs rei amore exardescere, incendi, inflammari.

EAGERLY, *adv.* (*earnestly*), acriter, avide, cupide, vehementer, summo studio; *to bark eagerly*, acrius elatrare; *to look eagerly upon*, oculis intentis adspicere; *eagerly bent on a thing*, magno alcijs rei amore ard. n. flagrans, incoctus, inflammatus.

EAGERNESS, *subst.*, aviditas, cupiditas, alacritas; contentio; studium vehemens.

EAGLE, *subst.*, aquila; *of an eagle*, aquilinus; *eagle bencher*, aquilifer; *engle-eyed*, oculis acerrimis præditus.

EAGLET, *subst.*, aquilæ pullus.

EAR, *subst.* (*organ of hearing*), auris; *the lap of the ear*, auricula; *of the ear*, auricularis; *to fall together by the ears*, inter se certare, pugnare; *to whisper in the ear*, insusurrare, in aurem dicere; *to give ear*, auscultare, attendere, alicui aures dare, præbere, pat-ficere, animum advertere; *giving ear*, attentus, intentus, auscultans; *a giving ear*, auscultatio; *to lend an ear to one*, alicui auscultare, attentum se adhibere; *to take one by the ear*, alqm auricula prehendere; *a box on the ear*, colaphus; *to prick up the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere; *having long ears*, auritus; (*ear of corn*), spica; *what grows with ears*, spicatus; *made of ears*, spiceus; *to put forth ears*, spicari; (*ear-like thing*), auris; (*handle*), unsa, ansula; *ear of the leaf of a book*, plicatura; *having ears* (*handles*), ansatus.

EARL, *subst.*, comes; *an earl's wife*, comitis uxor.

EARLDOM, *subst.*, comitatus.

EARLY, *adj.* (*in the morning*), matutinus; (*before light*), antelucanus; (*as to time, season*), maturus; (*of fruit*), præcox; *too early*, præmaturus; *from early youth*, ab initio ætatis; *he is an early riser*, bene mane surgere solet.

EARLY, *adv.* (*in the morning*), mane, tempore matutino; *very early*, bene ar multo mane, prima luce; (*of time*), mature; *very early*, mature admodum; *early in the spring*, ineunte vere; *early in the summer*, prima æstate.

EARN, *to* (*reages*), demerere, stipem mereri or lucrari, mercedem accipere or promereri.

EARNEST, *adj.* (*diligent*), diligens, sedulus, attentus, gnarus, assiduus; (*vehement*), vehemens, ardens, acer; (*of great importance*), magnus, gravis, magni momenti or ponderis; *in earnest or good earnest*, serio, ex animo, bona fide, re vers.

EARNEST, EARNEST MONEY, *subst.*, arrha, arrhabo; auctoramentum; *to give earnest*, arrham dare.

EARNESTLY, *adv.* (*diligently*), diligenter, sedulo attente, goaviter; (*vehemently*), vehementer,

EAT.

ardenter, acriter, summo studio, impense, obnixè, studiosè, sollicitè; avide; aorbitiosè; acimose, as-eveariter. certatim, valde; *so e.*, taotopere, in tantum; *to treat e.*, obstetari, vehementer rogare, etiam atque etiam orare; *to look e.*, into tis oculis alqm intueri; *to speak e.*, serio dicere or loqui.

EARNESTNESS, *subst.* (*diligence*), diligentia, sedulitas, assiduitas; (*vehementce*), vehementia, ardor, fervor, studium; (*severity*), severitas.

EAR-RING, *subst.*, auris.

EAR-PICKER, *subst.*, auriscalpium.

EARTH, *subst.*, terra, tellus, soluta, humus; terrarum orbis, terræ; terræ globus; *made of e.*, terrenus; (*earthen*), fictilis, figlinus; *e. cast up*, ugger congestus; *bank of e.*, agger tumulus; *to commit to the e.*, terræ mandare, sepelire, humare; *to make things of e.*, figliam exercere; *a fox's e.*, vulpis antrum.

EARTH, *to* (*as a fox*), terram subire, se in foveam abdere.

EARTH-BORN, EARTH-BRED, *adj.*, terræ editus.

EARTHEN, *adj.*, fictilis, figlinus, testaceus; *earthen vessels*, vas fictilia.

EARTHLY, EARTHY, *adj.* (*made of earth*), terræ concretus; (*living on earth*), terrenus, terrestris; (*relating to this life*), externus; *earthly things*, res externæ or ad corpus pertinentes; opes, divitiæ; voluptates.

EARTHLY-MINDED, EARTHLING, *subst.*, homo rebus externis nimis intentus, homo externarum rerum nimis studiosus, homo voluptarius.

EARTHQUAKE, *subst.*, terræ motus, terræ tremor.

EARTHY. See EARTHLY.

EAR-WIG, *subst.*, forficula auricularia.

EAR-WITNESS, *subst.*, testis auritus.

EASE, *subst.* (*rest*), otium, quies, requies; (*pleasure*), voluptas, jucunditas, gaudium; (*freedom from pain*), doloris vacuitas; *at ease*, otiosus, otiose; *I am well at ease*, bene mecum agitur; *with ease*, facile, promptè, nullo negotio; *ill at ease*, ægrus, æger, infirmus, valetudinarius.

EASE, *to*, levare, allevare, collevare, relevare, sublevare; lenire; *to ease nature*, alvum exolvere.

EASEMENT, EASING, *subst.*, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum, solatium; levatio, allevatio.

EASILY, *adv.*, facile, expeditè, promptè, nullo negotio; sine negotio; (*gently, mildly*), leniter, moliter.

EASINESS, *subst.*, facilitas, proclivitas; *e. of address*, affabilitas, comitas; *e. of belief*, credulitas; *e. of expression*, expedita in dicendo celeritas.

EAST, *subst.*, oriens, ortus, solis ortus, plaga orientalis.

EASTER, *subst.*, pascha, dies paschalis, sollempniu paschalia; *aster-err.*, vigilia paschæ.

EASTERN, EASTERLY, *adj.*, ad orientem vergens in orientem spectans; in oriente.

EASY, *adj.*, facilis, expeditus, promptus, proclivis; *easy of belief*, credulus; *easy to be borne*, facile tolerandos, ferendos, tolerabilis, patibilis; *easy in one's circumstances*, satis divus, modice lucuplex; bene cumnatus, pecuniosus, opulentus.

EAT, *to*, edere, comedere, vesci; manducare; cibum capere, sumere; jentare, prandere, cœnare; (*feed off*), depascere; (*sibble*), arrodere; (*corrode*), corrodere; (*wear away*), terere, atterere; *to sat all*

about, ambedere, circumedere; *to sat greedily*, vorare, devorare; *to eat immoderately*, se cibis ingurgitare; *to eat lickerishly*, ligurire, abligurire; *to eat often*, esitare; *to eat riotously*, commissari, abligurire; *to eat together*, convivari, unâ cibum cœpere; *to eat underneath*, subedere; *to eat, as a sure*, corrodere, exulcerare; *to eat ap.*, exedere, comedere; *to eat one's words*, dicta retractare; *an appetite to eat*, cibi appetentia, fames.

EATABLE, *adj.*, esculentus, edulis, quod ad vescendum aptum est; *eatables*, res ad vescendum apte, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, victus.

EATER, *subst.*, qui edit; *great eater*, edax, heluo, gurgus; *dainty eater*, liguritor.

EATING, *adj.*, edux; *corrodens*, corrosivus; *subst.*, cibus, esca, victus; *esus*, comestura; *eating-stuff*, esculenta; *eating-house*, caupona, popina; *little eating-house*, eating-shop, cauponula.

EAVES, *subst. pl.*, subgrundia; *the dropping of the e.*, stillicidium; *e-dropper*, auscultator, subauscultator; *to ply the e-dropper*, auscultare, subauscultare.

EBB, *subst.*, marinarum ætuum recessus, æstus decessus; *ebb and flow*, marinarum ætuum accessus et recessus; *on the ebb*, minucnte æstu; *ebb-tide begins*, æstus minuit.

EBB, *to*, reciprocare, recedere, refluxere; *to ebb and flow*, crescere et decrescere.

EBONY, *subst.*, ebenum; *ebony-tree*, ebenus.

EBRIETY, *subst.*, ebrietas.

EBULLITION, *subst.*, bullitus, æstus; *soimi ardor*, irarum æstus.

ECCENTRIC, **ECCENTRICAL**, *adj.*, e centro aberrans; (*odd*), qui omnia alio modo facit.

ECCENTRICITY, *subst.*, e centro aberratio.

ECCLESIASTICAL, *adj.*, ad ecclesiam pertineus, ecclesiasticus.

ECHO, *subst.*, echo, sonus repercusus, imago vocis.

ECHO, *to*, resonare, vocem reddere or repercutere.

ECLIPSE, *subst.*, solis or lunæ defectio, sol or luna deficiens; sol obscuratus.

ECLIPSE, *to*, obumbrare, obscurare; *to eclipse another's glory*, ulcjs extimationem minuere; *to be eclipsed*, deficere, obscurari, defectu laborare.

ECLIPSING, *subst.*, luminis obscuratio.

ECLIPTIC, *subst.*, linea eclipctica.

ECLIOGUE, *subst.*, ecloga.

ECONOMY, *subst.*, rei familiaris administratio; *œconomia*; (*frugality*), diligentia, parsimonia.

ECONOMIST, *subst.*, rei familiaris administrator, curator; homo ad rem attentus.

ECONOMICAL, *adj.*, domesticus, œconomicus; (*frugal*), diligens, parcus.

ECSTASY, *subst.*, animi a sensibus alienatio, furor, mentis excessus, ecstasis; *summa voluptas*; *to be in an ecstasy*, a sensibus alienari, animo percelli, in mentis excessum rapi.

ECSTATIC, *adj.*, effusa or mirifica lætitia affectus, a sensibus alienatus, mentis alienatione correptus.

ECUMENICAL (*council*), consilium generale.

EDDY, *subst.*, aquæ reciprocantis vortex or refluxus; *eddy-wind*, ventus retrocedens a vento.

EDGE, *subst.* (*brink*), margo, ora; *extremities* (*border of a garment*), limbus, fimbria; (*cutting part of a knife*), acies, acumen; *with the edge*, cœssim; *to set an edge on*, acere, exacueri; *to take off the edge*, hebettare; *to edge in*, intrudere, insinuare; *to set the teeth on edge*, dentes hebettare or stupefacere.

EDGE, *to* (*with lace*), prætexere; *with gold*, auro ambire oras.

EDGED, *adj.*, acutus, acie instructus; (*bordered*), fimbriatus; *two-edged*, anceps.

EDGELESS, *adj.*, obtusus, retusus, hebes.

EDGING, *subst.* (*lace*), fimbria, lacinia; *limbus*; *edgings in gardening*, arearum oras.

EDIBLE, *adj.*, edulis, esculentus, ad vescendum aptus.

EDICT, *subst.*, edictum, decretum; *to make an edict*, edicere, populum edicto monere; *to publish an edict*, edictum edere, proponere.

EDIFICATION, *subst.*, instructio, institutio.

EDIFICE, *subst.*, ædificium.

EDIFIER, *subst.* (*builder*), ædificator, structor.

EDIFY, *to* (*build*), ædificare, exædificare, struere, construere, exstruere; (*instruct*), instruere, iostituere; (*excite devotion*), pius sensus in alcis animo excitare.

EDILE, *subst.*, ædilis.

EDIT, *to*, in lucem edere; emitte; foras dere.

EDITION, *subst.*, editio.

EDITOR, *subst.*, editor.

EDUCATE, *to*, educare, instituere, instruere; *well educated*, liberaliter instructus, liberali doctrina eruditus.

EDUCATION, *subst.*, educatio, institutio, instructio.

EEL, *subst.*, anguilla; *eel-spear*, fuscina.

EFFABLE, *adj.*, quod effari potest, ineffabilis.

EFFACE, *to* (*blot out*), obliterare, delere, eradere, expungere; (*obscure*), obscurare.

EFFACING, *subst.*, obliteratio, deletio.

EFFECT, *subst.* (*what is produced*), quod efficitur, effectura; (*event*), eventus, exitus; (*completion*), effectus; (*force*), effectus, vis, efficientia; (*reality*), res, ipsa; (*amount*), summa, sententia; *to no e.*, nequidquam incassum, frustra, sine effectu; *if no e.*, irritus, cassus, vanus; *in e.* (*really*), re, revera, reapse; (*almost*), ferme, fere; *to the same e.*, in eandem sententiam; *the letter was to this e.*, in epistola scriptum erat his fere verbis; *to which e.*, quapropter, quocirca; *effects*, res, bona, fortunæ, opes, facultates.

EFFECT, *to*, efficere, ad exitum perducere; vincere, evincere.

EFFECTER, *subst.*, effector, effectrix.

EFFECTING, *subst.*, effectio, confectio.

EFFECTIVE, *adj.*, efficax.

EFFECTIVELY, *adv.*, revers, reapse.

EFFECTUAL, *adj.*, efficax.

EFFECTUALLY, *adv.*, efficaciter, efficienter; (*thoroughly*), penitus, omnino, prorsus.

EFFEMINACY, *subst.*, molities.

EFFEMINATE, *adj.*, effeminatus, femineus, molli, muliebris; *delicatus*, molliculus; *somewhat effeminate*, molliculus, molliculus, mollicellus.

EFFEMINATE, *to*, effeminare, emasculare, evirare, emollire.

EFFERVESCENCE, *subst.*, effervescentia; fervor, æstus.

EFFETE, *adj.*, effœtus, sterilis.

EFFICACIOUS, *adj.*, efficax, efficiens.

EFFICACIOUSNESS, **EFFICACY**, *subst.*, efficacia, efficacitas, vis; *with efficacy*, efficaciter; *of much efficacy*, potentissimus, valentissimus.

EFFICIENCY, *subst.*, efficientia, effectum.

EFFICIENT, *adj.*, efficiens; (*active*), diligens, strenuus

EFFIGY.

EFFIGY, *subst.*, effigies, imago, simulacrum; *litte effigy*, icuncula.

EFFLORESCENCE, EFFLORESCENCY, *substant.*, efflorescentia.

EFFLORESCENT, *adj.*, efflorescens.

EFFLUENCE, EFFLUX, *subst.*, effluens, effluxus.

EFFORT, *subst.*, conatus, impetus, nisus, nixus, conamen; contentio animi; *to make great efforts*, strenuum operam navare, summa ope anniti.

EFFRONTERY, *subst.*, impudentia, audacia; protervitas.

EFFULGENCE, *subst.*, fulgor, splendor.

EFFULGENT, *adj.*, fulgens, splendens.

EFFUSION, *subst.*, effusio.

EGG, *subst.*, ovum; *new-laid egg*, ovum recens; *old egg*, ovum vetustum or requietum; *the white of an egg*, ovum albumen; *the yolk of an egg*, ovi luteum, vitellus; *the shell of an egg*, ovi putamen; *like an egg*, ad formam ovi, ovatus; *to lay an egg*, ovum ponere or parere; *to brood or sit on eggs*, ovis incubare; *to hatch eggs*, ova excludere.

EGG, *to (on or forward)*, instigare, stimulare, impellere, urgere.

EGGER ON, *subst.*, impulsor, instigator.

EGGING ON, *subst.*, impulsus, impulsio, iastigatio, sollicitatio, stimulatio.

EGREGIOUS, *adj.* (*excellent*), egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus, nobilis; (*remarkable*), insignis, summus.

EGREGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, eminentia, excellentia.

EGRESS, *subst.*, egressus, exitus.

EIGHT, *adj.*, octo; octoni; *the e. in cards*, octodas; *of e.*, octonarius; *e. o'clock*, octava hora; *e. times*, octies; *e. times as much*, octuplus; *e. times doubled*, octuplicatus; *of e. feet*, octipes; *e. years old*, octo annos natus, octetennis; *e. hundred*, octingenti; *e. hundred each*, octingeni; *the e. hundredth*, octingentesimus; *e. hundred times*, octingenties; *e. thousand*, octies mille or octo milia; *e. thousand times*, octies millies.

EIGHTEEN, *adj.*, duodeviginti, octodecim; *e. times*, duodevicies; *eighteenth*, decimus octavus, duodevigesimus.

EIGHT-FOLD, *adj.*, octuplex.

EIGHTH, *adj.*, octavus; *an e. part*, octava pars.

EIGHTHLY, *adv.*, octavum.

EIGHTY, *adj.*, octoginti; *eighty times*, octogies; *of eighty*, octogentarius.

EIGHTIETH, *adj.*, octogesimus.

EITHER, *pron.*, uter, alteruter, utervis, uterlibet; *either—or, aut—aut, vel—vel*; *you are not trusted on either side*, neque in hac, neque in illa parte, fidem habes; *on either part or side*, utrimque, utrobique, ultrò citroque.

EJACULATE, *to*, voces interruptas or inconditas edere, clamare.

EJACULATION, *subst.*, suspirium, vox.

EJACULATORY, *adj.*, per clamorem editus, abruptus, interruptus.

EJECT, *to*, ejicere, expellere, exturbare.

EJECTION, *subst.*, ejectio, expulsio; *of ejection*, ejectionibus.

EJULATION, *subst.*, ejulatio.

EKE, *adv.*, etiam, itidem.

EKE, *to (out)*, producere, augere, adjicere, addere; (*make the most of*), parce et frugaliter dispensare.

ELABORATE, *v. a.*, elaborare; *adj.*, elucubratus,

ELEPHANT.

absolutus, accuratus, consummatus, summa cura or diligentia confectus.

ELAPSE, *to*, labi, elabi, præterire; exactum esse, interjici, intercedere; *after a few days were elapsed*, paucis post diebus.

ELASTIC, *adj.*, elasticus, resiliens; *fig.*, hilaris, alacer.

ELASTICITY, *subst.*, resiliendi vis, vis elastica.

ELATE, ELATED, *adj.*, elatus, superbus, inflatus, turmeus; *to be elated*, superbiere, ioselescere, intumescere; *superbia efferi*, inflari.

ELATE, *to*, superbum reddere, superbia inflare.

ELATION, *subst.*, superbia; effusum gaudium.

ELBOW, *subst.*, cubitus, ulna; *to lean on the e.*, in cubitum acclinare, cubito niti; *to be at one's e.*, alqm comitari; *e-room*, spatium laxum; *to give one e-room*, spatium cedere, remotius sedere.

ELBOW, *to, v. a.*, cubito ferire or summovère; *v. n.*, huc illuc prominere.

ELDER, *subst.* (*tree*), sambucus; *of elder*, sambucus; *dwarf-elder*, ebulus.

ELDER, *adj.* (*in age*), major natus, senior; *elder times*, tempora satiqua; *subst.*, presbyter; *elders*, majores, veteres, proavi, superiores.

ELDERLY, *adj.*, ætate provector.

ELDERSHIP, *subst.*, major or gravior ætas; *eldership in the Church*, presbyterium.

ELDEST, *adj.*, maximus natus.

ELECCAMPANE, *subst.*, inula campana, heleoium.

ELECT, *to*, eligere, deligere, seligere, creare, facere.

ELECTION, *subst.*, electio, delectus; comitis; *day of election*, dies comitorum.

ELECTIVE, *adj.*, ad electionem pertinens; *elective king*, rex qui eligitur.

ELECTOR, *subst.*, elector; *prince elector*, elector imperialis.

ELECTORAL, *adj.*, ad electorem pertinens.

ELECTORSHIP, ELECTORATE, *subst.*, electoratus.

ELECTRIC, *adj.*, electricus.

ELECTRICITY, *subst.*, vis electrica.

ELECTRIFY, *to, vi*, electrica imbueri.

ELECTUARY, *subst.*, medicamentum electarium, eeligma.

ELEEMOSYNARY, *adj.*, ad stipis largitionem pertinens, eleemosynarius.

ELEGANCE, ELEGANCY, *subst.*, elegantia, venustas; (*verborum*) concinnitas; *e. in apparel*, ornatu, cultu, mundities; *elegance in manners*, urboisitas.

ELEGANT, *adj.* (*nice*), elegans; *e. in speech*, eloquens, disertus; *e. in apparel*, comptus, politus, mundus, nitidus, concinnus; *e. in manners*, urbanus; *very elegant*, perelegans.

ELEGIAC, *adj.*, elegiacus.

ELEGY, *subst.*, elegia; *writer of elegies*, elegiographus.

ELEMENT, *subst.* (*first principle*), elementum, principium; (*letter*), littera, elementum, character; *the four elements*, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum, quatuor genitalia corpora; *to lay the elements of, inchoare, instituire.*

ELEMENTAL, ELEMENTARY, *adj.*, ad elementa pertinens, elementarius; *elementary knowledge*, prima rudimenta scientiæ; *elementary instruction*, institutio elementaria.

ELEPHANT, *subst.*, elephas, elephantis; *young*

e., elephantis pullus; *on elephant's trunk*, elephanti manus, proboscis; *to bray like an e.*, barrire.

ELEPHANTINE, *adj.*, elephantinus.

ELEVATE, *to (lift up)*, levare, tollere, attollere, evehere; (*make cheerful*), hilarare, ex hilarare, oblectare; *to e. one to honors*, alqm ad honores provehere or promovère; *to e. (praise) a person*, laudibus alqm extollere; *e. with liquor*, pota exhilaratus; *e. in his own conceit*, gloriosus, plus æquo sibi tribuens, nimium sibi placens.

ELEVATION, *subst.*, elatio, sublatio, elevatio; *e. to honors*, promotio ad honores; *e. of spirit*, ingenii sublimitas, ingenium altum; *e. of the voice*, vocis intentio or contentio; *e. of the pole*, poli altitudo.

ELEVEN, *adj.*, undecim; undeni; *of e.*, undenarius; *e. times*, undecies; *e. hundred*, undecies centum, undecies centeni; *e. hundred times*, undecies centies; *e. thousand*, undecies mille, undecim millia; *e. thousand times*, undecies millies.

ELEVENTH, *adj.*, undecimus.

ELF, *subst.* (*dwarf*), pumilio, nanus; (*hobgoblin*), larva, dæmonium, tericulum; *elves*, larvæ, leinores.

ELICIT, *to*, elicere.

ELIGIBLE, *adj.*, qui eligi potest; eligendus, idoneus; optabilis, optandus.

ELISION, *subst.*, elisio.

ELIXIR, *subst.*, potio medicata; felixirium.

ELK, *subst.*, alce, alces.

ELL, *subst.*, alna, cubitus; *of an ell*, cubitalis.

ELLIPSE, *subst.*, ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL, *adj.*, ellipticus.

ELM, *subst.*, ulmus; *of elm*, ulmeus; *elm-nursery*, ulmarium; *elm-grave*, ulmetum.

ELOCUTION, *subst.*, elocutio, dicendi facultas.

ELOGY, *subst.*, elogium, præconium.

ELOPE, *to*, a marito or patre discedere, sbacere, recedere.

ELOPEMENT, *subst.*, uxoris fuga.

ELOQUENCE, *subst.*, eloquentia, facundia, facultas dicendi, copia dicendi, vis dicendi; *excelling in e.*, singulari orationis suavitate præditus; *flow of e.*, flumen ingenii; *wanting e.*, infacundus, indisertus; *to speak without e.*, inculte et borride loqui.

ELOQUENT, *adj.*, eloquens, facundus, disertus; *very eloquent*, facundiâ præstans, pereloquens, dicendo admirabilis or divinus.

ELSE, *adv.* (*besides*), præterea; (*more*), adhuc, amplius, porro; (*other*), alius; (*otherwise*), aliter, alioqui, alioquin, cæteroquin; *or else*, sive, an: aut, vel; *either—or else*, aut—aut; *elsewhere*, nibi, aliubi; *any where e.*, alicubi; *from somebody e.*, aliunde.

ELUCIDATE, *to*, explicare, exponere, enodare; perspicuum reddere.

ELUCIDATION, *subst.*, explicatio, expositio.

ELUDE, *to*, eludere, evitare, evadere, subterfugere; effugere; *to e. the law*, fraudem legi adhibere.

ELUDING, *subst.*, evitatio; deceptio.

ELUSIVE, ELUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulentus.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, campi Elysi, læta arva, lætæ sedes, fortunata nemora.

EMACERATE, *to*, macerare, extenuare.

EMACERATING, EMACERATION, *subst.*, corporis extenuatio.

EMACIATE, *to*, emaciare, macerare, emacerare, macilentum reddere.

EMACIATED, *adj.*, emaciatas, macer, macie extenuatus or confectus; *to become emaciated*, macescere, emescere.

EMANATE, *to*, emanare.

EMANATION, *subst.*, emanatio.

EMANCIPATE, *to*, emancipare, ab aliena potestate liberare, in libertatem vindicare.

EMANCIPATION, *subst.*, emancipatio.

EMASCULATE, *to (geld)*, castrare; (*weaken*), enervare, debilitare.

EMASCULATION, *subst.* (*gelding*), castratio; (*weakening*), debilitatio.

EMBALM, *to*, pullingere, arte medicare, condire balsamo.

EMBALMER, *subst.*, pullinator.

EMBALMING, *subst.*, pollinctura.

EMBARGO, *subst.*, navium retentio; *to lay on an embargo*, naves retinere.

EMBARK, *to, v. a.*, in navem or naves imponere; *v. n.*, navem conscendere; *to e. in an affair*, negotio se implicare or involvere; *to e. in the same design*, ejusdem consilii participem esse.

EMBARKATION, *subst.*, in navem conscensio.

EMBARRASS, *to*, impedire, præpedire; confundere, mentem turbare.

EMBARRASSMENT, *subst.*, implicatio, perturbatio, impedimentum; mens turbata.

EMBASSAGE, EMBASSY, *subst.*, legatio.

EMBATTLED, *adj.*, instructus, ordinatus; opere munitus.

EMBELLISH, *to*, polire, ornare, exornare, adornare, decorare, condecorare.

EMBELLISHER, *subst.*, qui ornat.

EMBELLISHMENT, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum.

EMBER WEEK, unum ex quatuor temporibus jejunii.

EMBERING DAYS, feriæ esuriales, vigiliæ.

EMBERS, *subst. pl.*, favilla; *of embers*, cinerens.

EMBEZZLE, *to*, avertere, intervertere, supprimere, surripere, clam auferre; *to embezzle the public money*, peculatum facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, *subst.*, argenti circumductio; peculatus.

EMBEZZLER, *subst.*, surreptor; *embezzler of the public money*, peculator.

EMBITTER, *to*. See IMBITTER, *to*.

EMBLEM, *subst.*, emblema, symbolum, imago, signum.

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, *adj.*, symbolicus, emblematicus.

EMBLEMATIST, *subst.*, emblematum scriptor.

EMBODY, *to*, coorporare, admiscere.

EMBOLDEN, *to*. See IMBOLDEN, *to*.

EMBOSS, *to*, cælare; *the art of embossing*, toreutice; *embossed work*, cælatum opus, prostypum, toreuma; *embossed plate*, argentum signis asperum.

EMBOSSER, *subst.*, cælator, anaglyptes.

EMBOSSING, *subst.*, cælatura.

EMBOWEL, *to*, exenterare.

EMBRACE, *subst.*, amplexus, complexus.

EMBRACE, *to*, amplecti, complexi, circumplexi, brachia collo circumdare; *to e. one another*, se mutuo amplecti; *embraced*, amplexu exceptus.

EMBRACING, *subst.*, amplexus, complexus.

EMBROIDER, *to*, acu pingere; *to embroider with gold*, auro distinguere.

EMBROIDERER, *subst.*, mulier acu pingens or acu pingendi perita.

EMBROIDERY, *subst.* (*the art*), ars acu pingendi; (*the fabric*), opus acu pictum, pictura acu facta.

EMBROIL, *to*, confundere, perturbare, turbare,

EMBRYO

miscēre, permiscēre; *to e. a state*, res novas moliri; *to e. friends*, inter amicos discordiam or dissidium concitare.

EMBRYO, *subst.*, fœtus immaturus.

EMENDATION, *subst.*, emendatio, correctio.

EMERALD, *subst.*, smaragdus; *of emerald*, smaragdinus.

EMERGE, *to*, emergere.

EMERGENCY, *subst.*, casus, occasio, res nata.

EMERGENT, *adj.* (*rising suddenly*), subitus, subitaneus, repentinus, inopinatus; (*weighty*), magni momenti or ponderis.

EMETIC, *adj.*, vomitorius, vomitum provocans, emeticus.

EMETIC, *subst.*, vomitorium.

EMIGRATE, *to*, ex aliquo loco migrare, emigrare, demigrare; *patriam mutare*.

EMIGRATION, *subst.*, migratio, demigratio, ſemigratio.

EMIGRANT, *subst.*, qui solum mutat, qui e patria migrat; (*settler*), colonus.

EMINENCE, *subst.* (*high place*), locus editus; (*dignity*), dignitas, nobilitas; eminentia, splendor; *a person of great e.*, vir clarus, præclarus, eximius, egregius, illustris, nobilis, insignis, summus.

EMINENT, *adj.*, eminentis, insignis, conspicuus, eximius, egregius; *to be eminent*, excellere, præcellere, valere aliqua arte.

EMISSARY, *subst.*, legatus, missus; (*scout*), explorator, speculator.

EMISSION, *subst.*, emissio.

EMIT, *to*, emittere.

EMMET, *subst.*, formica; *emmet-hunter*, lynx.

EMOLLIENT, *adj.*, emolliens; *subst.*, medicamentum emolliens, maligna.

EMOLLITION, *subst.*, emollitio.

EMOLUMENT, *subst.*, emolumentum, lucrum, commoium.

EMOTION, *subst.*, commotio, agitatio, incitatio; *emotion of mind*, animi motus; animi perturbatio.

EMPALE, *to* (*fruce with poles*), sudibus munire; (*spit on a stake*), palo transfigere.

EMPANNEL, *to*, seligere, designare; *to empannell a jury*, juratos arbitros conscribere.

EMPEROR, *subst.*, imperator; *of an emperor*, imperatorius.

EMPHASIS, *subst.*, vis in dicendo, emphasis.

EMPHATIC, *adj.*, emphasisim habens, emphaticus, gravis.

EMPIRE, *subst.*, imperium.

EMPIRIC, *subst.*, empiricus; qui experientiam sequitur ducem.

EMPIRICAL, *adj.*, ad empiricum pertinens.

EMPIRICALLY, *adv.*, usu, experimentis.

EMPIRICISM, *subst.*, empirie.

EMPLASTIC, *adj.*, glutinosus, viscosus.

EMPLEAD, *to*, in jus trahere, reum agere; alicui diem dicere, actionem intendere.

EMPLOY, *to* (*bestow, use*), adhibere, conferre, impendere, insumere, ponere, impertire; (*take up*), occupare; *to employ one's self about*, se aliqua re implicare; *to employ one's self in study*, in libris hærere.

EMPLOYING, *subst.*, occupatio.

EMPLOYMENT, *subst.*, negotium, quæstus; ars, studium.

EMPORIUM, *subst.*, emporium.

EMPOVERISH, *to*, depauperare, ad paupertatem redigere; *to e. land*, sterilem reddere agrum.

ENCLOSING.

EMPOWER, *to*, liberum alejs rei arbitrium alii cui p-mittere; *mandare alicui*, ut. &c.

EMPRESS, *subst.*, imperatrix; *uxor imperatoria*.

EMPTINESS, *subst.*, inunitas, vacuitas; vacuum.

EMPTY, *adj.* (*void*), inanis, vacuum; (*raw*), vana, inutilis, futilis; *e. title*, merum nomen, merus titulus; *to be e.*, inanem esse, vacuum esse, vacare; *to grow e.*, inanem fieri, inanescere; *an e. fellow*, fatuus, insulsus; *e. words*, inania verba.

EMPTY, *to*, vacuare, evacuare; *exbarrire*, in anire, exinannire; *to e. a pond*, stagnum desiccare.

EMPTYING, *subst.*, exinannitio.

EMPURPLED, *adj.*, purpureo colore tinctus.

EMPYREAL, *adj.*, empyræus.

EMPYREAN, *subst.*, æther.

EMULATE, *to* (*rival*), alicui invidere or æmulari; *aliquo or cum aliquo æmulari*; (*imitate*), æmulari, imitari, imitando effingere or exprimere, imitatione assequi or consequi.

EMULATION, *subst.*, æmulatio.

EMULATOR, *subst.*, æmulus.

EMULOUS, *adj.*, æmulus.

EMULOUSLY, *adv.*, cum æmulatione.

EMULGENT, *adj.*, emulgens.

EMULSION, *subst.*, lac medicinale.

EMUNCTORIES, *subst. pl.*, glandulæ recipiendæ humoribus accommodatæ.

ENABLE, *to*, alicui vires sufficere, subministrare, suppeditare.

ENABLING, *subst.*, virium suppeditatio or subministratio.

ENACT, *to*, decernere, sancire; *legem sciscere*, jubere, ferre, accipere.

ENACTER, *subst.*, legum lator.

ENACTING, *subst.*, sanctio.

ENACTMENT, *subst.*, populi jussum, senatus consultum, decretum, lex.

ENAMEL, *subst.*, vitrum metallicum encaustura; opus vitri metallici.

ENAMEL, *to*, encausto pingere, vitrum metallicum indure.

ENAMELLER, *subst.*, encaustes, metalli iustor.

ENAMELLING, *subst.*, ars encaustica.

ENAMORED OF, *adj.*, alejs amore accensus, captus, inflammatus; *to grow e. of*, alejs amore accendi.

ENARRATION, *subst.*, enarratio.

ENCAMP, *to*, castra metari; castra ponere, collocare, constituere.

ENCAMPMENT, *subst.*, castra.

ENCHAIN, *to*, catenis vincire, compedibus compescere.

ENCHANT, *to*, incantare, fascinare; (*captivate*), capere, rapere, declinare.

ENCHANTER, *subst.*, magus, veneficus; incantator.

ENCHANTING, *subst.*, incantatio, fascinatio.

ENCHANTINGLY, *adv.*, blandissime, jucundissime.

ENCHANTMENT, *subst.*, incantamentum, carmen fascinum.

ENCHANTRESS, *subst.*, venefica.

ENCHASE, *to*, aurum inserere.

ENCIRCLE, *to*, cingere, circumstare, circumse-dere, sepire, circumsepire, circumdare.

ENCLOSE, *to*, includere, claudere, concludere, cingere, sepire, circumsepire, circumcludere, circumdare.

ENCLOSING, *subst.*, inclusio, circumseptio, e icommunitio.

ENCLOSURE.

ENCLOSURE, *subst.*, septum, seplimentum, conseptum.

ENCOMIAST, *subst.*, laudator, encomiastes.

ENCOMIUM, *subst.*, laus, laudatio, encomium.

ENCOMPASS, *to*, ambire, circumdare, cingere.

ENCOMPASSING, *subst.*, complexus, ambitus.

ENCOUNTER, *to*, congregari, occurrere, confligere.

ENCOUNTER, *subst.* (*meeting*), congressus, concursus; (*fight*), certamen, pugna, proelium, dimicatio, concursus.

ENCOURAGE, *to*, animare, instigare, hortari, exhortari, adhortari, citare, incitare, confirmare, animum addere; *to encourage peaceful arts*, pacis artes fovère; *to encourage by applause*, plaudere.

ENCOURAGEMENT, *subst.*, hortatus, hortatio, confirmatio, stimulatō, incitatio, cobortatio, incitamentum, stimulus, hortamentum; *to meet with e.*, rebus ad aliqd agendum necessariis suppeditari.

ENCOURAGER, *subst.*, hortator, adhortator, iostimulator, exstimulator.

ENCROACH, *to*, invadere, irreptare, intrudere, involare; *to e. upon one's rights*, alcijs jus violare.

ENCROACHMENT, *subst.*, vis, violatio, injuria illata; impetus in res alienas factus.

ENCUMBER, *to*, impedire, prapedire, implicare, negotiis distringere.

ENCUMBRANCE, *subst.*, mora, impedimentum, impeditio.

END, *subst.* (*extremity*), finis, extremum, terminus, meta; (*event, issue*), eventus, exitus; (*aim, design*), consilium; *at the end of the street*, in ultima platea; *at the end of the year*, exeunte anno; *the farthest ends of the earth*, ultimæ terrarum oræ; *the end or plot of a play*, exitus, catastrophe; *an ill end*, exitium, perniciēs; *in the end*, demum, denique, tandem; *the latter end of summer*, extremum ætatis; *upon end*, erectus; *near an end*, prope ad finem adductus; *to bring to an end*, conficere, perficere, ad finem adducere or perducere; *about the end of his life*, extremo vitæ tempore; *with this end in view*, hac mente, hoc consilio; *to the end that, &c.*, eo consilio, ut, &c.; *to what end?* quorsum? *to the same end*, eodem; *for which end*, quocirca, quæ de causa; *for this end*, hujus rei causa; *to no end*, frustra, nequicquam.

END, *to*, v. a., finire, terminare, alcijs or alicui rei finem facere; concludere; v. n., finire, terminari, desinere, finem habere or capere, exitum habere, evenire.

ENDANGER, *to*, in periculum, or discrimen adducere, or vocare.

ENDEAR, *to*, obligare; demereri, devociore; carum reddere.

ENDEARMENT, *subst.* (*love*), amor; (*charm, attraction*), venus, venustas, gratia; blandimenta, lenocinia; (*dalliance*), lusus.

ENDEAVOR, *subst.*, contentio, intentio, opera, labor, conatus, studium, oisus; *with great endeavor*, cuncto, summo opere.

ENDEAVOR, *to*, conari, niti, eniti, moliri, studere, operam dare or navare; *to endeavor to get*, conectari, expectare, ad aliqd aspirare; *to endeavor earnestly* contendere, summo ope anniti.

ENDEAVORING, *subst.*, conatus, nixus.

ENDING, *subst.*, of a thing, rei absolutio, exitus, eventus; *ending of a controversy*, controversiæ dimicatio; *ending of a word*, vocis terminatio.

ENDITE, ENDICT, *to* (*accuse*), actionem or litem

ENGAGEMENT.

alicui intedere, alqm in jus vocare; (*dictate*), dicere.

ENDITEMENT, *subst.*, accensatio.

ENDIVE, *subst.*, intubus, intubum; teadivæ.

ENDLESS, *adv.*, infinitus, nullis finibus circumscriptus, sine carens; sempiternus, perennis, æternus.

ENDLESSLY, *adv.*, infinite, ad infinitum; in perpetuum, in æternum, semper.

ENDLESSNESS, *subst.*, infinitas; immortalitas, sempiternitas; infinitum tempus.

ENDLONG, *adv.*, recta; rectus.

ENDORSE, *to*, in tergo scribere or inscribere.

ENDORSEMENT, *subst.*, in aversa parte nominis inscriptio.

ENDORSER, *subst.*, qui nomen suum in aversa parte inscribit.

ENDOW, *to* (*give a portion*), dotare, dotem præbere; *to e. the mind*, animum instruere, ornare.

ENDOWMENT, *subst.* (*giving*), donatio; (*gift*), donum, munus, dos; *endowment by will*, legatum.

ENDUE, *to*, donare, dotare; imbucere.

ENDURANCE, *subst.* (*patience*), tolerantia, patientia; (*duration*), duratio.

ENDURE, *to* (*bear, suffer*), ferre, pati, tolerare; (*continue*), durare, perdurare; *able to endure*, patientis; *having endured*, passus, perpessus; *not to be endured*, intolerabilis, non ferendus.

ENDURING, *subst.*, tolerantia, patientia; (*continuing*), duratio; *enduring lung*, diuturnus; *enduring forever*, æternus, sempiternus, perennis.

ENDWISE, *adv.*, recte.

ENEMY, *subst.*, inimicus, adversarius; hostis; *deadly e.*, inimicissimus, hostis infestissimus; *stubborn e.*, perduellus; *of an e.*, hostilis, hosticus; *like an e.*, hostiliter, inimice, infeste, infense; *to make one's self enemies*, odium contrahere.

ENERGETIC, *adj.*, magna vi præditus, valens, vehementis.

ENERGY, *subst.*, vis, virtus, efficacia.

ENERVATE, *to*, enervare, debilitare, infirmare.

ENERVATION, *subst.*, debilitatio, infirmitas.

ENFEEBLE, *to*, infirmare, debilitare; vires imminuere or minuere.

ENFEEBLING, *subst.*, infirmitas, debilitatio, virum infractio.

ENFEOFF, *to*, fidei alcijs committere, credere, concedere.

ENFORCE, *to* (*compel*), compellere, cogere; (*strengthen*), confirmare, roborare, corroborare; *to enforce by argument*, argumento confirmare; *to enforce by necessity*, adigere, subigere.

ENFORCEMENT, *subst.*, confirmatio; inculcatio.

ENFORCER, *subst.*, qui cogit, impulsor.

ENFRANCHISE, *to* (*a slave*), manumittere, manu emittere, ad pileum vocare; (*make free of a city*), alqm civitate donare.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, *subst.*, civitatis donatio; vindictia.

ENGAGE, *to*, v. a., obligare, devincire; *to e. one's word*, spondere, vaduri, fidem obstringere, fidem suam interponere, vadiuminon præstare; *to e. one's self in a thing*, se alqd re implicare, misere; in se alqd suscipere; v. n., *to e. in battle*, conficere, concurrere, congredi; proelio confligere, iuire or committere, manus conserere.

ENGAGEMENT, *subst.* (*fight*), pugna, proelium, certamen, congressus, concursus; (*passing one's word*), sponsio, vadimonium; *to be under an en-*

ENGAGING.

gagement, plurimum alicui debēre, alicui devinciri.

ENGAGING, *adj.* (*pleasant*), jucundus, suavis, gratus.

ENGENDER, *to*, generare, gignere.

ENGENDERING, *subst.*, generatio; *of engendering*, genitalis, genitivus.

ENGINE, *subst.*, machina, machinatio, machinamentum; (*device*), artificium, techna, stropba; *military engines*, tormenta: *fire-engine*, siphon, machina ad ignem extinguendum.

ENGINEER, *subst.*, machinator, machinarum artifex; architectus militaris.

ENGIRD, *to*, cingere, circumcingere.

ENGLISH, *to*, Anglice reddere or vertere.

ENGRAVE, *to*, incidere, inasculpere, scalpere, cælare.

ENGRAVER, *subst.*, sculptor, cælator; *engraver of gems*, gemmarum sculptor; *engraver in copper*, chalcographus.

ENGRAVING, *subst.*, sculptura, cælatura; *e. in copper*, chalcographia; (*figure*), figura aenea, imago.

ENGROSS, *to* (*buy up*), cõmerc, merces flagellare; (*occupy*), occupare; *to engross a deed*, in tabula interre or referre; *to engross a writing*, latius exscribere, majusculis litteris exarare.

ENGROSSER, *subst.*, mercium flagellator, monopolã.

ENGULF, *to*, ingurgitare.

ENHANCE, *to* (*the price*), pretium augēre or accendere; *to enhance the price of victuals*, annonam flagellare or incendere.

ENHANCEMENT, *subst.*, pretii auctio or auctus.

ENHANCER, *subst.*, pretii auctor, mercis corrogator.

ENIGMA, *subst.*, ænigma.

ENIGMATICAL, *adj.*, ænigmaticus, obscurus.

ENJOIN, *to*, injungere, jubēre, mandare, imperare, præcipere.

ENJOINER, *subst.*, mandator.

ENJOY, *to*, frui, uti, possidēre; *to enjoy one's self*, aese oblectare.

ENJOYER, *subst.*, fructus percceptor.

ENJOYMENT, *subst.*, fructus perceptio, posacasio; *enjoyments*, voluptates.

ENKINDLE, *to*, accendere.

ENLARGE, *to*, *v. a.* (*extend, increase*), amplificare, ampliare, augēre, dilatate, extendere; (*set free*), vinculis exsolvere, e custodia emittere, liberare; *to enlarge a house*, accessionem mēdibus facere or adjungere; *v. n.*, *to enlarge upon*, copiose, fuse or late de aliqua re loqui.

ENLARGER, *subst.*, amplificator.

ENLARGING, ENLARGEMENT, *subst.*, amplificatio, laxatio, relaxatio; luxamentum; *enlarging out of prison*, e custodia, emissio liberatio.

ENLIGHTEN, *to*, illuminare, collustrare, illustrare; lucem afferre; *fig.*, erudire, excolere.

ENLIGHTENING, *subst.*, illustratio, illuminatio.

ENLIST, *to*, milites conscribere; *to enlist one's self*, militiæ nomen dare.

ENLISTING, *subst.*, militum conscriptio.

ENLIVEN, *to*, animare, hilarare, exhilarare, lætificare; animum addere or renovare.

ENLIVENER, *subst.*, animator.

ENLIVENING, *subst.*, animatio; animi relaxatio.

ENMITY, *subst.*, inimicitia, similitas, odium; *to be at enmity with one*, inimicitias cum aliquo habēre.

ENNOBLE, *to*, nobilitate, ornare, illustrare;

ENTER.

(*make a nobleman*), in nobilium ordinem adscribere or adsciscere.

ENODATION, *subst.*, enodatio.

ENORMITY, *subst.* (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*heinousness*), atrocitas, immanitas; (*great crime*), ecllus, nefas, facinus, atrox, flagitium immane.

ENORMOUS, *adj.* (*excessive*), enormis, vastus; (*heinous*), nefandus, nefarius, atrox.

ENOUGH, *adv.*, affatim, abunde, sat, satis; *it is e.*, satis est, sufficit; *not e.*, parum; *sure e.*, verissime, admodum certe; *it is true enough*, verissimum or certissimum est; *e. and to spare*, satis superque.

ENRAGE, *to*, irritare, in furorem agere, in rabiem propellere, ira inflammare or incendere.

ENRAGED, *adj.*, irritatus, efferatus, in furorem actus, ira incensus, furore correptus or percitus, sævus; *to become e.*, furore incendi, ira exardescere, exardescere; *to be much e.*, gravius commoveri.

ENRAGING, *subst.*, irritatio.

ENRAPTURED, lætitia or gaudii perfusus.

ENRICH, *to*, ditare, locupletare; augēre; *to enrich the ground*, feraciorē reddere, fecundare, lætificare, agnare aolum.

ENRICHING, *subst.* (*of the ground*), agri or soli agnatio.

ENROBE, *to*, investire, ornare.

ENROBED, *adj.* (*of a Roman*), togatus.

ENROLL, *to*, inscribere, adscribere; in acta publica referre, in litteras publicas conscribere; (*enlist soldiers*), milites conscribere, nomina in militiam colligere.

ENROLLING, ENROLLMENT, *subst.*, in acta publica relatio, in tabulas conscriptio.

ENSCONCE, *to*, circumvallare, vallo or aggere circumdare, munire; tegere.

ENSHRINE, *to*, consecrare.

ENSIGN, *subst.* (*colors*), vexillum, signum militare; *ensigns displayed*, signa erecta, explicata; *ensigns folded up*, signa supposita; *an ensign*, ensignifer, signifer, vexillarius.

ENSLAVE, *to*, in servitutē redigere.

ENSNARE, *to*, illaqueare, irretire.

ENSNARER, *subst.*, qui insidias struit.

ENSUE, *to*, sequi, conaequi, succedere; postea contingere.

ENTABLATURE, ENTABLEMENT, *subst.*, tabulae.

ENTAIL, *subst.*, libellus rem hæredi addicens.

ENTAIL, *to*, addicere; hæreditatē perpetuam posteris tradere.

ENTANGLE, *to*, irretire, impedire, præpedire.

ENTANGLEMENT, *subst.*, implicatio, inplexus, impeditio, involutio.

ENTER, *to*, *v. n.*, inire, ingredi; *to e. by violence*, irrumperre, invadere, se intrudere; *to e. by stealth*, irrepere, furtim intrare; *to e. into service*, operam alicui locare; *to e. into a bond for appearance*, vadium promittere; *to e. into a league*, fœdus inire or facere; *to e. into a conference*, colloquium inire; *to e. into friendship*, amicitiam cum aliquo jungere; *to e. upon an estate*, hæreditatē adire, capere; *to e. upon a design*, consilium inire, capere; *v. a.*, *to e. in a book*, inscribere, in commentario referre; *to e. in an account*, in rationes or in codicem referre; *to e. one's self a soldier*, militiæ nomen dare, sacramento se obligare; *to e. an action against one*, dicam alicui scribere.

ENTERING.

ENTERING, *subst.*, ingressio, introitus.
 ENTERLACE, *to*, intertexere, intexere, internectere, conserrere.
 ENTERLACING, *subst.*, contextus, intextus.
 ENTERPRISE, *subst.*, cœptum, inceptum; conatus; opus, facinus, ausum.
 ENTERPRISING, *adj.*, promptus, strenuus, acer; *subst.*, molitio, susceptio.
 ENTERTAIN, *to* (*keep*), alere, sustentare; (*treat*), accipere, excipere; tractare; (*divert*), oblectare; (*lodge*), hospitio accipere; (*admit* or *believe*), admittere, credere, recipere; *to e. a hope*, spem concipere; *to e. one with stories*, adveniēti fabulas narrare; *to e. one's self with pleasure*, jucunditati se dare.
 ENTERTAINER, *subst.*, hospes.
 ENTERTAINING, *adj.*, jucundus, delectans, gratus.
 ENTERTAINMENT, *subst.* (*lodging*), hospitium; (*feast*), convivium, epulæ; (*amusement*), delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum.
 ENTHRALL, *to*, mancipare, in servitum deducere.
 ENTHRALLMENT, *subst.*, servitus, servitium.
 ENTHRONE, *to*, in solio collocare; alicui regnum deferre.
 ENTHUSIASM, *subst.*, numinis afflatus, divinus impetus, mens incitata, spiritus divinus, æstus or fervor ingenii; (*high zeal*), studium ardens, ardor, fervor; (*fanaticism*), fanaticus error or furor.
 ENTHUSIAST, *subst.* (*fanatic*), homo fanaticus; *enthusiast for truth*, acerrimus veri defensor.
 ENTHUSIASTIC, *adj.*, fanaticus; acer, ardens, vehementis.
 ENTICE, *to*, allicere, pellicere; sollicitare, delinire; *to entice away*, blanditiis abducere.
 ENTICEMENT, *subst.*, illecebra, blanditiæ, pellicia, lenocinium, incitatio.
 ENTICER, *subst.*, allector, delinitor.
 ENTICING, *adj.*, blandus, illecebrosus, pellax.
 ENTIRE, *adj.* (*whole*), integer, solidus, totus; (*uncorrupted*), incorruptus, sincerus, purus; *e. victory*, victoria absoluta; *e. friend*, amicus intimus.
 ENTIRELY, *adv.* (*wholly*), in totum, in solidum, ex æsse; (*altogether*), omnino, prorsus; (*purely*), integre, sincere, incorrupte; (*dearly*), unice, conjuncte, care, intime, amanter.
 ENTIRENESS, *subst.*, integritas; sanitas.
 ENTITLE, *to*, appellare, nominare, inscribere; *to be entitled to an estate*, jus hæreditatem adevundi habere.
 ENTITLING, *subst.*, appellatio, inscriptio.
 ENTITY, *subst.*, res, tentitas, fens.
 ENTOMB, *to*, intumulare, tumulare, humare, condere, sepelire.
 ENTRAILS, *subst. pl.*, intestina, viscera, exta.
 ENTRANCE, *subst.*, introitus, ingressus, aditus; *e. into a college*, in collegium admissio; *e. by force*, irruptio, incursio; *to make a public e.*, triumphali pompa per urbem vehi; *to deny an e.*, prohibere jacua.
 ENTRANCE, *to*, voluptate perfundere, suavissime sufficere, ad se convertere et rapere.
 ENTRANCEMENT, *subst.*, summa voluptas.
 ENTRAP, *to*, illuquere, inescare; decipere; casibus irretire, inescare.
 ENTRAPPING, *subst.*, deceptio.
 ENTREAT, *to*, orare, rogare, obsecrare; *I entreat you*, a te quæso; *to entreat often*, rogitare; *to*

EPITAPH.

entreat humbly, supplicare; *to entreat earnestly*, obnixè rogare, etiam atque etiam rogare; *to entreat gently*, demulcere.
 ENTREATER, *subst.*, precator, deprecator.
 ENTREATY, *subst.*, precatio, deprecatio; *humble e.*, obsecratio, supplicatio; *solemn e.*, obtestatio; *frequent e.*, rogatio; *by e.*, precario, prece, rogatu; *grat by e.*, exoratus, precarius.
 ENTRY, *subst.*, introitus, aditus, ingressus; *e. to a house*, atrium, vestibulum; *to give e.*, intrromittere, admittere, aditum dare; *e. in an account-book*, res in codicem relata; *e. of a debt*, nomen.
 ENTWINE, *to*, convolvere, involvere.
 ENUMERATE, *to*, enumerare, recensere.
 ENUMERATION, *subst.*, enumeratio, recensio.
 ENUNCIATION, *subst.*, enunciatio; enunciatum.
 ENVELOP, *to*, involvere, implicare, cooperire.
 ENVELOPE, *subst.*, involutum, integumentum.
 ENVENOM, *to*, venenare, veneno tingere or inficere.
 ENVYABLE, *adj.*, invidendus, beatus, fortunatus.
 ENVIER, *subst.*, invidens, invidus, malignus.
 ENVIOUS, *adj.*, invidens, invidus, lividus, malignus.
 ENVIRON, *to*, cingere, circumcingere; sepire, conspire; ambire, circumcludere, circumdare.
 ENVIRONS, *subst. pl.*, omnis circum ager, vicinitas, vicinia.
 ENVOY, *subst.*, legatus, missus.
 ENVY, *subst.*, invidia, livor, malignitas; obtrectatio.
 ENVY, *to*, alicui invidere; *to envy somewhat*, subinvidere; *to envy one a thing*, invidere alicui alqd; *to be envied*, invidia premi; *I am envied*, mihi invidetur.
 EPACT, *subst.*, dies intercalares, epactæ.
 EPHEMERAL, *adj.*, unius diei, qui unum diem vivit.
 EPHEMERIS, *subst.*, ephemeris.
 EPHEMERIST, *subst.*, ephemeridum scriptor.
 EPIC, *adj.*, epicus; *subst.*, pœma or carmen epicum.
 EPICURE, *subst.*, epicureus, homo delicatus et luxuriosus, homo subtilis palati; *to play the epicure*, delicate or luxuriose vivere, voluptatibus indulgere.
 EPICUREAN, *adj.*, epicureus; (*sensual*), delicatus, luxuriosus.
 EPICURISM, *subst.*, luxuria, vita delicata, gula, ingluvies.
 EPIDEMIC (*disease*), morbus epidemicus, pestilentia.
 EPIGRAM, *subst.*, epigramma.
 EPIGRAMMATIC, *adj.*, epigrammaticus.
 EPIGRAMMATIST, *subst.*, epigrammatum scriptor.
 EPILEPSY, *subst.*, morbus comitialis, epilepsia.
 EPILEPTIC, *adj.*, epilepticus.
 EPILOGUE, *subst.*, epilogus.
 EPIPHANY, *subst.*, epiphania.
 EPISCOPACY, *subst.*, dignitas episcopalis, episcopatus.
 EPISCOPAL, *adj.*, episcopalis.
 EPISODE, *subst.*, episodium; excursus, degressus.
 EPISTLE, *subst.*, epistola, litteræ; *e. in divine worship*, lectio epistolica; *small e.*, epistolium.
 EPISTOLARY, *adj.*, epistolarius, epistolus convencialis, epistolicus, per litteras.
 EPITAPH, *subst.*, sepulcri inscriptio, elogium tu-

EPITHALAMIUM.

mulo inscriptum, titulus; *to write an epitaph*, titulum or elogium sepulchro inscribere.

EPITHALAMIUM, *subst.*, carmen nuptiale.

EPITHET, *subst.*, epithetum, appositum.

EPITOME, *subst.*, compendium, epitome.

EPITOMIST, *subst.*, qui in compendium redigit.

EPITOMIZE, *to*, in compendium redigere.

EPOCH, *subst.*, epocha, æra; ætas, tempus.

EQUABILITY, *subst.*, æquabilitas, æquus animus, tranquillitas.

EQUABLE, *adj.*, æquabilis, æquo animo præditus; tranquillus.

EQUABLY, *adv.*, æquabiliter, æquo animo, patienter.

EQUAL, *adj.*, æqualis, par, æquus; *equal weight*, æquilibrium; *one's equals*, pares, consortes, æquales.

EQUAL, *to*, æquare, æquiparare.

EQUALITY, *subst.*, æqualitas, æquitas, paritas.

EQUALIZE, *to*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare; (*make equal*), æquabilem facere, reddere.

EQUALLING, EQUALLIZING, *subst.*, æquatio, exæquatio, æquiparatio.

EQUALLY, *adv.*, æque, æqualiter, pariter; (*impartially*), æquabiliter; (*one as well as the other*), æque, peræque, juxta.

EQUANIMITY, *subst.*, æquus animus, æquitas animi; constantia.

EQUATION, *subst.*, æquatio.

EQUATOR, *subst.*, circulus æquinoctialis.

EQUERRY, *subst.*, equus, stabuli præfectus.

EQUESTRIAN, *adj.*, equestris.

EQUIDISTANT, *adj.*, ex æquo distans.

EQUILATERAL, *adj.*, æquis or paribus lateribus instructus.

EQUILIBRIUM, *subst.*, par momentum, æquilibrium, æquilibrium.

EQUINOCTIAL, *adj.*, æquinoctialis.

EQUINOX, *subst.*, æquinoctium.

EQUIP, *to*, alqm rebus necessariis instruere, alicui necessaria suppeditare; ornare.

EQUIPAGE, *subst.*, instrumentum, ornatus; (*coach and horses*), carpentum et jumenta; (*hunting-e.*, instrumentum venatorium; *the e. of a nobleman*, apparatus, comitatus, pompa; *in full e.*, copiose instructus).

EQUIPMENT, *subst.*, apparatus, ornatus; vestimenta, cultus.

EQUIPOISE, *subst.*, æquilibrium.

EQUITABLE, *adj.*, æquus, justus, æquitate præditus.

EQUITABLY, *adv.*, ut æquum est, ex æquo et bono.

EQUITY, *subst.*, æquitas, æquum; *court of equity*, æquitatis curia.

EQUIVALENCE, *subst.*, eadem vis, par virtus.

EQUIVALENT, *adj.*, idem valens, ejusdem pretii; quod habet eandem vim; *to give an e.*, par pari reddere; *to be e.*, exæquare, eandem vim habere.

EQUIVOCAL, *adj.*, ambiguus, aueps, dubius.

EQUIVOCATE, *to*, vocibus ambiguus uti, verbis acipitibus ludere, eallide mentiri.

EQUIVOCATION, EQUIVOCALNESS, *subst.*, sermonis ambiguitas, in vocibus ambiguis collusio, amphibologia.

EQUIVOCATOR, *subst.*, eallide mendax, captiosus.

ERA (*an*), *subst.*, epocha.

ERADICATE, *to*, eradicare, exstirpare, radicibus evellere, tollere.

ESPECIALLY.

ERADICATION, *subst.*, exstirpatio, radicis evulsio.

ERASE, *to*, eradere, expungere, delere.

ERASURE, *subst.*, litura.

ERE, *adv.*, antequam, priusquam; *ere long*, modo, brevi; *ere novo*, ante hoc tempus.

ERECT, *adj.*, rectus, erectus.

ERECT, *to* (*raise up*), erigere, arrigere, attollere (*build*), ædificare, exædificare, fabricari, struere, construere.

ERECTION, *subst.*, ædificatio, fabricatio, constructio, erectio; ædificium.

ERECTNESS, *subst.*, erecta forma.

ERECTOR, *subst.*, qui erigit, ædificator.

EREMITE, *subst.*, solitudinis iocula, deserta colens; eremita, anachoreta.

EREMITICAL, *adj.*, eremiticus.

EREWHILE, *adv.*, quondam, olim.

ERMINE, *subst.*, mus Ponticus, mustela alba, mustela erminia (L.); (*the fur*), pellex mustelæ erminivæ.

ERMINED, *adj.*, tergis mustelarum albrum indutus.

ERR, *to*, errare, aberrare, a recta via deflectere; (*mistake*), errare, falli.

ERRAND, *subst.*, mandatum, nuncijs; *to do an e.*, nunciare, mandata coaducere or perferre; *to go an an e.*, jussa capessere or exsequi; *to send on an e.*, legare, ablegare, mittere.

ERRAND GOER, *subst.*, nuncijs.

ERRANT, *adj.*, erraticus, erratumus.

ERRANTRY, *subst.*, erraticio, vagatio.

ERRATA, *subst. pl.*, errata typographica, menda, errores.

ERRATIC, *adj.*, erraticus.

ERRING, *subst.*, erraticio; error.

ERRONEOUS, *adj.*, erroneus, falsus, errore impletus or involutus.

ERRONEOUSLY, *adv.*, per errorem, falso, false.

ERRONEOUSNESS, *subst.*, erraticio, error.

ERROR, *subst.*, error; erratum, delictum, lapsus, peccatum, mendam; *in an error*, deceptus, a vero avius, devius; *to be in error*, io errore esse or versari, errore captum esse.

ERUDITE, *adj.*, eruditus, doctus, eruditione ornatus, literis tinctus.

ERUDITION, *subst.*, eruditio, litteræ humaniores.

ERUPTION, *subst.*, eruptio.

ESCAPE, *subst.*, fuga, effugium.

ESCAPE, *to*, evadere, effugere, aufugere, elabi; *to e. by flight*, evolare, fuga se subducere or subtrahere; *to e. privately*, subterfugere; *to e. by struggling*, eluctari; *to e. danger*, periculum vitare, declinare, effugere; *to e. punishment*, impune evadere, impunum abire; *to e. one's memory*, ex memoria excideri; *to let one e.*, alqm e. manus dimittere.

ESCAPING, *subst.*, fuga, evitatio, declinatio.

ESCHEW, *to*, vitare, devitare, declinare; defugere, effugere.

ESCHEWING, *subst.*, vitatio, devitatio, evitatio, fuga.

ESCORT, *subst.*, præsidium.

ESCORT, *to*, alicui præsidio esse; alqm prosecui, deducere, comitari.

ESCULENT, *adj.*, esculentus.

ESCUTCHEON, *subst.*, scutum, insigne gentilitium, tessera gentilitia.

ESPECIAL, *adj.*, præcipuus, peculiaris, summus.

ESPECIALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, præsertim, peculiariter; *most especially*, potissime, maxime.

ESPOUSE.

ESPOUSE, *to*, despondere, desponsare; *to espouse one's cause*, alicui patracinari, alicjs partes amplecti, ab alio stare.

ESPOUSALS, *subst. pl.*, sponsalia.

ESPY, *to*, speculari, observare, explorare, dispicere; *to espy by chance*, adspicere, conspicerere, videre; *sent out to espy*, emissarius.

ESPYING, *subst.*, speculatio; *e.-place*, specula.

ESQUIRE, *subst.*, arniger.

ESSAY, *subst.*, tentatio, tentamen, experimentum, periculum, conatus; *dissertatio*.

ESSAY, *to*, tentare, conari, periculum facere; experiri, aggredi.

ESSAYING, *subst.*, conatus, conamen.

ESSENCE, *subst. (being)*, ens, quod est; (*substance, nature*), essentia, substantia, vis; (*chemical extract*), essentia, liquor tenuissimus.

ESSENTIAL, *adj.*, in rei natura positus, ad ipsam rem pertinens, proprius; *essential circumstance*, caput rei, res gravissima.

ESSENTIALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, imprimis, necessario, vere.

ESTABLISH, *to*, stabilire, sancire, confirmare, constituere, instituire.

ESTABLISHER, *subst.*, firmator, stabilitor.

ESTABLISHING, *subst.*, confirmatio, constitutio.

ESTABLISHMENT, *subst.*, constitutio, institutio; confirmatio; institutum.

ESTATE, *subst. (state)*, status, conditio, ratio; (*property*), res, res familiaris; census, hereditas, bona, opes, divitiæ; (*order of men*), ordo; (*honor*), amplitudo, splendor, honor, dignitas, gradus honoris; *personal e.*, bona quæ testamento legari possunt; *real e.*, bona quæ hereditate descendant; *great e.*, res ampla, opes eximie, divitiæ, latum patrimonium; *small e.*, hæreditas; *clear e.*, res familiaris re alieno vacua; *yearly e.*, redditus prædiorum or pecuniæ annuæ; *man's e.*, ætas virilis; *highest e.*, primatus, amplissimus dignitatis gradus; *low e.*, res exigua, tenuis, angusta; *conditio tenuis* or humilis; *restored to the former e.*, redintegratus, in integram restitutus.

ESTEEM, *subst.*, existimatio, æstimatio; pretium; honor; (*friendship*), amicitia; *of no e.*, nullus pretii; *to be in no e.*, nullo honore esse, nullius momenti putari; *to be of some e.*, alio numero haberi.

ESTEEM, *to (rate)*, æstimare, judicare, habere, ducere, pendere; (*judge*), existimare, sutmare, opinari, reputare, statuere; (*admire*), admirari; (*love, value*), diligere, curam habere, magui facere or ducere; *to e. alike*, eodem pretio habere; *to e. better*, antehabere, antepone, præponere; *to e. greatly*, magui facere, colere; *magni pendere*, plurimi facere; *to e. little*, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere; *to e. less*, posthabere, postponere; *to e. os nothing*, nihil facere or pendere, pro nihilo ducere.

ESTEEMER, *subst.*, æstimator, existimator.

ESTIMABLE, *adj. (that may be estimated)*, æstimabilis; (*valuable*), æstimatione dignus.

ESTIMATE, *to*, æstimare, censere.

ESTIMATE, ESTIMATION, *subst.*, æstimatio, census; pretium; (*judgment*), iudicium, sententia; *great e.*, dignitas, auctoritas; *of more e.*, pluris; *of no e.*, vilia, inanis, sordidus, contemptus, frivolus; *of like e.*, eodem pretio, tanti.

ESTRANGE, *to*, alienare, abalienare.

ESTRANGEMENT, *subst.*, alienatio, abalienatio.

ESTUARY, *subst.*, æstuarium, fretum; sinus maris.

EVEN.

ETCH, *to*, aqua forti corrudere.

ETERNAL, *adj.*, æternus, sempiternus, perpetuus.

ETERNALIZE, *to*, æternum facere, immortalitati consecrare; *ad sempiternam memoriam propagare*.

ETERNALLY, *adv.*, perpetuo, semper, nunquam non.

ETERNITY, *subst.*, æternitas, tempus infinitum, ævum sempiternum; vita æterna, vita altera; *for all e.*, in æternum, in omne tempus; *from all e.*, ab æternitate, ex æterno tempore, ab infinito tempore.

ETHER, *subst.*, æther.

ETHEREAL, *adj.*, æthereus, ætherius.

ETHICAL, *adj.*, ad mores pertinens, moralis, ethicus.

ETHICS, *subst. pl.*, mores, ethica, doctrina de moribus.

ETHNIC, *adj.*, ethnicus, paganus.

ETIQUETTE, *subst.*, boni mores, urbanitas.

ETYMOLOGICAL, *adj.*, etymologicus.

ETYMOLOGIST, *subst.*, etymologus.

ETYMOLOGY, *subst. (derivation)*, origines, etymologia; (*origin*), origo, etymon; *the science of etymology*, etymologie.

EUCCHARIST, *subst.*, eucharistia.

EULOGY, *subst.*, laudatio, laus, laudes.

EUNUCH, *subst.*, eunuchus, semivir, castratus.

EUPHONY, *subst.*, sonus, numerus; euphonia.

EVACUATE, *to*, vacuare, evacuare, exbarbare; *to e. a town*, oppido decedere, ab oppido cedere.

EVACUATION, *subst.*, evacuatio, exinanitio.

EVACUATIVE, *adj.*, purgans, catharticus.

EVADÉ, *to*, evadere, devitare, vitare; *to evade an argument*, argumentum eludere.

EVADING, *subst.*, fuga, effugium.

EVANESCENT, *adj.*, evanescescens, fluxus.

EVANGELICAL, *adj.*, evangelicus.

EVANGELIST, *subst.*, evangelista.

EVAPORATE, *to, v. n.*, in vaporem ahire, solvi, dissolvi.

EVAPORATION, *subst.*, exhalatio, exspiratio.

EVASION, *subst. (shift)*, artificium, ars, fallacia, techna, strophæ, *cunning evasion*, vafrauentum.

EVASIVE, *adj.*, vafes, versutus, fallax.

EVE, *subst.*, profestum, vigilia; *Christmas-eve*, pridie diei Christi natalis; *Easter-eve*, paschatis vigilia; *pridie paschatis*; *to be on the eve of doing a thing*, alqd futurum esse; *we are on the eve of it*, impendet, imminet nobis.

EVEN, *adj. (plain)*, æquus, planus; (*equable*), æquabilis; sibi constans, tranquillus; (*equitable*), æquus; (*not odd*), par; *I will be even with you*, par pari referam; *to play at even or odd*, par impar ludere; *to make even*, æquare, adæquare, exæquare; (*smooth*), complanare, lævigare, polire; *to lay even with the ground*, solo adæquare.

EVEN, *adv. (also)*, etiam, quoque, omnino, vel; (*namely*), æmpe, nimirum, scilicet; *e. as*, quemadmodum, sicut, æque atque, perinde ac si; *is it e. so?* sicine est? *it is e. so*, sic est profecto; *e. as the matter requires*, prout res postulat; *it is e. night*, nox instat, imminet, appetit; *e. from*, jam a, jam inde a, usque n; *e. now*, jam nunc, modo; *e. then*, jam tum, jam tunc; *e. there*, inibi.

EVEN, EVENING, EVENTIDE, *subst.*, vesper, vespers, vespera; *toward e.*, ad or sub vesperum; *at e.*, vesperi; *late at e.*, pervesperi; *done at e.*, vesperinus, serotinus; *the e. before*, pridie vesperi; *e.*

EVENING.

sets in, vesperasset; e. draws on, advesperascit; it is e., vesperat; e. work, lucubratio, labor vespertinus.

EVENING, subst. (*making even*), æquatio, exæquatio.

EVEN-HANDED, adj., incorruptus, integer, æquus.

EVENLY, adv., æqualiter, ex æquo; constanter, æquo animo.

EVENNESS, subst. (*equality*), æqualitas; (*smoothness*), levitas, levor; *e. of temper*, æquus animus.

EVENT, subst., eventum, eventus, casus, res; (*issue*), exitus, finis; *for all events*, ad omnem eventum, ad omnes casus; *at all events*, utcumque res ceciderit; certo, profecto.

EVENTFUL, adj., rebus gestis nobilitatus, memorabilis.

EVENTUALLY, adv., ad ultimum, ad extremum, denique.

EVER, adv. (*always*), semper, usque, perpetuo; (*at any time*), unquam, ullo tempore; (*any*), æquis, æquissimam, numquid; *whenever, quisquis; whenever, quandocumque; hœsuoever, utrobique; if e., si quando unquam; e. so rich, quamvis ditissimus; as soon as e. I can, quam citissime; e. since, jam inde a; jam usque a; e. after, inde ab illo tempore; e. and anon, subinde, identidem; e. before, usque antehæc; forever, in omne tempus, in perpetuum, perpetuo.*

EVER-FLOWING, adj., perennis, jugis.

EVERGREEN, adj., semper virens.

EVERLASTING, adj., sempiternus, æternus, perpetuus.

EVERLASTINGLY, adv., perpetuo, in perpetuum.

EVERLASTINGNESS, subst., æternitas.

EVERY, pron. (subst), quisque, (*adj.*) quique; quilibet, quis; omnis; singuli; *e. body, e. one, unusquisque; e. day, quotidie, in dies; e. while, omnino, prorsus; on e. side, usquequaque, undique, undecumque; e. way, quoquoversus, quoquoversum; e. where, ubique gentium, ubique loci, nusquam non; passim; e. year, singulis annis, quotannis; e. fifth year, quinto quoque anno.*

EVICT, to, evincere, evincere, probare.

EVICTON, subst., evictio, probatio; *eviction against a prisoner, judicium.*

EVIDENCE, subst. (proof), argumentum, testimonium, probatio; (*witness*), testis; *evidences, documenta, testimonia; litteræ, tabulæ.*

EVIDENCE, to, probare, testari.

EVIL, adj., malus, pravus, improbus, nequam; *very evil, pessimus, corruptissimus; evil doings, maleficia, scelera; evil minded, malignus; evil wishing, malevolus.*

EVIL, subst. (misfortune), malum, casus adversus, incommodum, danuum; *the king's evil, morbus regius; to do evil, male facere; evil-doer, maleficus, sceleratus, scelestus.*

EVINCE, to, evincere, probare; ostendere, declarare; indicare.

EVOLVE, to, evolvere.

EVOLUTION, subst., evolutio, explicatio, explanatio; (*of an army*), decursio, decursus.

EVULSION, subst., evulsio.

EWE, subst., ovis femina; *eve-lamb, agns, ovicula.*

EXACT, adj. (accurate), exactus, accurtus, exquisitus, perfectus; (*punctual*), temporis observantissimus; (*strict*), severus, rigidus.

EXACT, to (demand), exigere, flagitare, efflagita-

EXCEPT.

re, imperare; (extort), exprimere, extorquere; to exact in price, pretium augere, nimis care vendere.

EXACTER, subst., exactor.

EXACTION, subst., exactio; *grievous exaction, oppressio.*

EXACTLY, adv., exacte, apte, exquisite, concinne, ad unquam, ad amissim, accurate, affabre.

EXACTNESS, subst. (accuracy), accuratio; (*neatness*), concinnitas, concordentia.

EXAGGERATE, to (heap together), exaggerare, cumulare, accumulare; (*aggravate*), aggravare, aggerare; *to e. in speech, verbis augere, in majus extollere, verbis exasperare; to e. in action, modum excedere.*

EXAGGERATING, EXAGGERATION, subst., exaggeratio, accumulatio; *trajectio veritatis.*

EXAGITATE, to, exagitare, angere, vexare.

EXALT, to (lift up), exaltare, efferre, evehere; (*praise*), extollere, celebrare, laudibus efferre.

EXALTING, EXALTATION, subst., elatio, evectio.

EXAMINATION, subst., examen; *inquisitio, disquisitio, interrogatio; e. of accounts, rationum comparatio or disquisitio; curious e. of matters, cognitio, inquisitio, ventilatio.*

EXAMINE, to (ask questions), examinare, interrogare, percunctari; (*weigh, consider*), expendere, perpendere; *to e. an accused person, reum interrogare; to e. one's self, in sese inquirere or descendere; to e. precisely, cognoscere, inquirere, scrutari, ventilare.*

EXAMINER, subst., percunctator, quæsitior.

EXAMINING, subst., examinatio, percunctatio.

EXAMPLE, subst., exemplum; *exemplar, documentum; specimen; auctoritas; e. to form a noun or verb by, paradigma; to set an e., exemplum præbere, exemplo esse; as for e., exempli gratia, verbi causa, ut, velut.*

EXANIMATE, adj., exanimus or exanimis.

EXASPERATE, to, exasperare, exacerbare, iram aleis accendere, irritare, iratum reddere, lacessere.

EXASPERATION, subst., irritatio, provocatio ira.

EXCAVATE, to, excavare.

EXCAVATION, subst., excavatio.

EXCEED, to, v. a., excedere, transcendere, vincere, superare, præstare; v. n. (abound excessively), luxuriare, abundare, affluere; to exceed in riches, præpollere.

EXCEEDING, adj. (surpassing), excellens, præstans, supereminens, egregius, eximius; (*excessive*), nimius, immodicus; *adv., valde, vehementer; exceedingly well, optime; exceedingly rich, ditissimus.*

EXCEEDINGLY, adv., eximie, egregie, præclare, insigniter, admodum, supra modum, magnopere.

EXCEL, to, v. n., excellere, emînere; v. a., antecellere, antere, antevenire, præstare, superare, vincere, antecedere; to strive to excel, æmulari.

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, subst., excellentia, eminentia, præstantia; (*a title*), vir illusterrimus.

EXCELLENT, adj., excellens, eximius, egregius, emineus, præclarus, præcellens, præstans, conspicuus, illustris; *passing excellent, perinsignis, perillustis; the most excellent, summus, primus, præcellentissimus.*

EXCEPT, conj., nisi, nisi; *except that, nisi quod, nisi si; prep., præter, extra.*

EXCEPT, to (exclude), excipere, eximere, excela-

EXCEPTION.

dere; (*make an exception against*), oppugnare, repudiare; objicere.

EXCEPTION, *subst.*, exceptio; *without exception*, sine exceptione; *to take exception*, offendi; *to lay exceptions against*, perscribere.

EXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.*, reprehendendus, vitiosus, mendosus.

EXCEPTIOUS, *adj.*, qui facile offenditur.

EXCESS, *subst.*, excessus; (*exuberance*), cumulus, abundantia; (*over-indulgence*), intemperantia, incontinentia, luxus, luxuria, luxuries.

EXCESSIVE, *adj.*, nimis, immodicus, immoderatus, profusus, prodigus, intemperatus, redundans.

EXCESSIVENESS, *subst.*, immoderatio, profusio, superfluitas.

EXCHANGE, *to*, permutare, commutare; (*barter*), cambiare; *to e. compliments*, vicem salutare.

EXCHANGE, *subst.*, mutatio, commutatio, permutatio; pecuniae permutandae pretium; (*place where merchants meet*), exambium, byrsa, forum; *bill of e.*, syngrapha; *to draw a hill of e.*, syngrapham conscribere, pecuniam perscribere; *e. of kindnesses*, vicissitudo studiarum officiorumque.

EXCHANGER, *subst.*, mensarius, argentarius, nummularius, trapezita.

EXCHANGING, *subst.*, commutatio, permutatio.

EXCHEQUER, *subst.*, faecarium; ærarium, fiscus; *clerk of the exchequer*, librarius.

EXCISABLE, *adj.*, quod tributum solvere debet.

EXCISE, *subst.*, tributum, ceasus, vectigal rerum venalium.

EXCISEMAN, *subst.*, exactor vectigalium, tributum exactor, publicanus.

EXCISION, *subst.*, excisio, amputatio.

EXCITE, *to*, excitare, concitare, instigare, incitare, stimulare; *ciere*, accendere, commovere.

EXCITER, *subst.*, stimulator, irritator.

EXCITING, EXCITEMENT, *subst.*, excitatio, incitatio, irritatio, provocatio.

EXCLAIM, *to*, exclamare, inclamare, vociferare; *to exclaim against*, in alqd declamare; *exclaimed against*, rumore publico notatus, suffragis populi damnatus.

EXCLAIMER, *subst.*, clamator, prædicator, vociferator.

EXCLAIMING (*against*), *subst.*, oppugnatio, concivium.

EXCLAMATION, *subst.*, exclamatio, vociferatio.

EXCLUDE, *to*, excludere, excipere.

EXCLUDING, EXCLUSION, *subst.*, exclusio.

EXCLUSIVE, *adj.*, proprius; *e. right*, privilegiū; *exclusively, adv.*, proprie, unice; *e. of præter*; præterquam; *extra*; excepto alqo, exceptis alqo re.

EXCOMMUNICATE, *to*, sacris interdicare, communione Christianorum excludere, fexcommunicare.

EXCOMMUNICATION, *subst.*, sacrorum interdictio, fexcommunicatio, anathema.

EXCORIATE, *to*, deglubere, pëllem detrahere, fexcoriare.

EXCREMENT, *subst.*, excrementum; *excrements*, alvi purgationes.

EXCREMENTAL, *adj.*, ad alvi purgationem pertinentes, fexcrementitius.

EXCRESCENCE, EXCRESCENCY, *subst.*, tuber, caro adnascens or adnata.

EXCRETION, *subst.*, excretio.

EXCRUCIATE, *to*, cruciari, excruciare, torquere, crucietu afficere.

EXEMPTION.

EXCRUCIATING, *adj.*, crucians, excrucians, acerbissimus.

EXCULPATE, *to*, purgare, culpa liberare.

EXCURSION, *subst.*, excursio, digressio, digressus, egressus; *excursion into an enemy's country*, excursio, incursio, impressio, incurus, impetus.

EXCURSIVE, *adj.*, vagus.

EXCUSABLE, *adj.*, excusabilis, excusatione dignus, quod alqd excusationis habet.

EXCUSE, *subst.*, excusatio, purgatio; causa.

EXCUSE, *to*, excusare, a or de culpa liberare, purgare; *to e. one's self on account of illness*, excusare morbum, valetudinem; *to e. one from labor*, vindicare alqm a labore; *to e. a person (admit of his e.)*, alqis excusationem accipere, admittere; *to e. a fault*, factum, peccatum elevare; *e. me from doing this*, hujus rei gratiam fsc mihi; *to have or hold one excused*, condanare, ignoscere, excusatum alqm habere.

EXCUSER, *subst.*, qui excusat, fexcusator.

EXCUSING, *subst.*, excusatio, purgatio.

EXECRABLE, *adj.*, execrabilis, execrandus, abominandus, detestandus, dirus, nefandus.

EXECRATE, *to*, execrari, diris devovère.

EXECRATION, *subst.*, execratio, imprecatio, devotio; dire.

EXECUTE, *to*, exsequi, conficere, perficere, efficere, facere; præstare, peragere; *to e. the law*, legem exercere; *to e. a will*, testamentum mortui curare; *to e. the conditions of a treaty*, pacti conventioe conditiones implere, perficere, servare; *to e. a malefactor*, supplicium capitis sumere de alqo, supplicio capitis afficere, morte multare alqm.

EXECUTION, *subst.*, executio, effectio; *e. of a malefactor*, capitis supplicium; *to lead one to e.*, ad mortem ducere alqm; *to put a design in e.*, rem aggredi, capessere, conficere, peragere; *place of e.*, carnificina.

EXECUTIONER, *subst.*, carnifex.

EXECUTIVE, *adj.*, ad rem exsequendam pertinens; *executive power*, imperium, administratio.

EXECUTOR, *subst.*, exsecutor, effector, confector; *executor of a punishment*, exactor supplicii; *executor of a will*, testamenti curator.

EXECUTRIX, *subst.*, testamenti curatrix.

EXEGETICAL, *adj.*, ad explicandam or illustrationem pertinens, exegeticus.

EXEMPLAR, *subst.*, exemplar.

EXEMPLARILY, *adv.*, insigaiter, conspicue, exempli causa.

EXEMPLARINESS (*of life*), vita sic acta ut imitatione digna sit, vitæ sanctitas.

EXEMPLARY, *adj.*, optimus, summus, egregius, eximius, præstantissimus, singularis, rectus; (*notable*), insignis, conspicuus; *an e. life*, vita imitatione digna; *an e. punishment*, supplicium insigne or ad exemplum de alqo sumptum.

EXEMPLIFICATION, *subst.*, exemplum, exemplar.

EXEMPLIFY, *to*, exemplis allatis exponere, explicare, illustrare.

EXEMPLIFYING, *subst.*, expositio or illustratio exemplis allatis confirmata.

EXEMPT, EXEMPTED, *adj.*, liber, immunis; *expers*, liberatus, solutus; *to be exempt*, immunem fieri, rude donari.

EXEMPT, *to*, eximere, liberare, immunitatem ab alqo re concedere.

EXEMPTION, *subst.*, vacatio, immunitas

EXERCISE.

EXERCISE, *subst.*, exercitatio, usus; *military e.*, exercitum, exercitatio; *the e. of an office*, maneris functio *or administratio*; *e. of the body*, exercitatio; *e.s (game-)*, ludi, certamina; *place of e.*, palestra, gymnasium; *first e.*, tirocinium; *Latin e.*, pensum latine verterium; *delightful e.*, recreatio suavis.

EXERCISE, *to, v. a.*, exercere, tractare, factitare; *colere, excolere; to e. authority*, dominari; *to e. an office*, munus sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere; *to e. one's self in*, operi alicui incumbere, artum alquam exerceri, se in aliqua arte exercere; *v. n. (as soldiers)*, exerceri.

EXERCISING, EXERCITATION, *subst.*, exercitatio, agitatio, usus.

EXERT, *to*, exhibere, adhibere; *to exert one's self*, contendere, niti, eniti, nervos contendere, vires intendere, viribus eniti.

EXERTION, *subst.*, nixus, molimen, studium, conatus.

EXHALE, *to*, exhalare, exspirare, evaporare.

EXHALATION, *subst.*, exhalatio, exspiratio, evaporatio; vapor, halitus.

EXHAUST, *to*, exhaurire, exinauire; conficere.

EXHAUSTION, *subst.*, exinanitio; confectio.

EXHIBIT, *to*, in conspectum dare, ante oculos ponere, ostendere, repraesentare; (*yield*), exhibere, praestare.

EXHIBITION, *subst.*, exhibitio, propositio; (*allowance*), stipendium.

EXHILARATE, *to*, exhilarare, laetificare, oblectare, laetitia afficere.

EXHILARATING, *adj.*, laetabilis, laetus, jucundus, suavis.

EXHILARATION, *subst.*, recreatio; gaudium, laetitia.

EXHORT, *to*, hortari, adhortari, cohortari, exhortari, monere; suadere.

EXHORTATION, *subst.*, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, exhortatio; monitum.

EXHORTER, *subst.*, hortator, adhortator; suador.

EXIGENCE, EXIGENCY, *subst.*, necessitas, austeritas, summa difficultas; *according to e.*, prout res exigunt, requirunt; *according to the e. of the times*, pro temporum ratione; *upon any e.*, si opus fuerit, si res postularit; *to reserve for any e.*, ad subitum *or* incertam casum alqd reservare.

EXILE, *subst.*, exsilium, amandatum, relegatio, ejectio; *an exile*, exsul, extorris, relegatus.

EXILE, *to*, in exsilium agere, mittere, pellere, depellere, relegere, amandare; *exsilio afficere* *or* mulcere.

EXIST, *to*, esse, vivere, existere, cxstare.

EXISTENCE, *subst.*, existentia, vita.

EXISTENT, *adj.*, qui est, exstat.

EXIT, *subst.*, exitus, decensus, excessus; *to make one's exit*, discedere, recedere, de vita decedere, mortem obire.

EXONERATE, *to*, exonerare, deonerare.

EXONERATING, EXONERATION, *subst.*, exoneratio.

EXORABLE, *adj.*, exorabilis, placabilis.

EXORBITANCE, EXORBITANCY, *subst.*, nimietas.

EXORBITANT, *adj.*, nimius, immodicus, immoderatus; effrenatus; injustus.

EXORCISE, *to*, daemones excludere, adjurare, exercizare.

EXORCISM, *subst.*, exorcismus.

EXPIATE.

EXORCIST, *subst.*, exorcista.

EXORDIUM, *subst.*, exordium, prooemium.

EXOTIC, *adj.*, adventitius, peregrinus, externus, barbarus, exoticus.

EXPAND, *to, v. a.*, expandere, explicare; distendere, extendere; dilatate; *v. n.*, expandi.

EXPANSE, *subst.*, spatium; *the expanse of heaven*, coelum, aether; *the expanse of the sea*, mare immensum.

EXPANSION, *subst.*, dilatatio, fexpansio.

EXPANSIVE, *adj.*, quod se dilatandi vim habet.

EXPATRIATE, *to*, expatriari, vagari; *to e. on a subject*, de aliqua re copiose, fuisse dicere, disserere.

EXPECT, *to*, expectare, sperare; (*wait for*), aliquam praestolari.

EXPECTATION, *subst.*, expectatio, spes.

EXPECTORATE, *to*, exscreare, extussire.

EXPECTORATION, *subst.*, exscretio.

EXPEDIENT, *adj.*, commodus, conveniens, utilis, expediens; *it is e.*, expedit, conducit, prodest; *subst.*, ratio, via, consilium; auxilium, praesidium; ars, artificium.

EXPEDITE, *to (clear)*, expedire; (*hasten*), maturare, accelerare.

EXPEDITION, *subst. (hoste)*, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio, propositio; *with all e.*, quam celeritate potest, summa celeritate; *a military e.*, expeditio, profectio militaris; *to be in an e.*, militia fungi.

EXPEDITIOUS, *adj.*, celer, impiger, strenuus.

EXPEL, *to*, pellere, expellere, depellere, exigere, arcere.

EXPELLER, *subst.*, expulsor, exactor.

EXPELLING, *subst.*, expulsio, exactio.

EXPEND, *to*, expendere, impendere, insumere; sumptum facere.

EXPENSE, *subst.*, expensa, impensa, sumptus.

EXPENSIVE, *adj. (dear)*, carus, magno costans; (*extravagant*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus.

EXPENSIVENESS, *subst. (deariness)*, caritas, magnum pretium; (*extravagance*), effusio, profusio, prodigium, luxuria.

EXPERIENCE, *subst.*, experientia, usus; *to know by e.*, usu comperitum habere; *to learn by e.*, experiendo discere, experimento cognoscere; *want of e.*, imperitia, inscitia; *of no e.*, inexpertus, imperitus, ignarus.

EXPERIENCE, *to*, experiri, periculum facere, usu comperire.

EXPERIENCED, *adj.*, peritus, usu peritus, expertus, gnarus rei, exercitatus *or* versatus in re; *in rebus exercitatus*, multarum rerum usum habens.

EXPERIMENT, *subst.*, experimentum, periculum, conatus; *for experiment's sake*, tentandi causa.

EXPERIMENT, *to*, experiri, tentare, probare, periclitari; *experimentum* *or* periculum facere; usu discere.

EXPERIMENTAL, *adj.*, usu comparatus, fexperimentalis.

EXPERIMENTER, *subst.*, qui facit periculum.

EXPERIMENTING, *subst.*, periclitatio.

EXPERT, *adj.*, peritus, gnarus, expertus, exercitatus, versatus, sciens.

EXPERTNESS, *subst.*, peritio, sciencia, habilitas, habitus.

EXPIABLE, *adj.*, piabilis, placabilis.

EXPIATE, *to*, expiare, lustrare, litare; *luere*, poenus rei dare.

EXPIATION.

EXPIATION, *subst.*, expiatio, platio; (*means of expiation*), piamen, piamentum, piaculum.

EXPIATORY, *adj.*, piacularis, ad expiationem pertinens, texpiatorius.

EXPIRATION, *subst.*, exitus, finis.

EXPIRE, *to (end)*, determinari, finire, exire; *the time is expired*, tempus abiit, exit, præterit, exactum est; (*die*), animam efflare, exspirare, edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edere, mori.

EXPLAIN, *to*, explicare, interpretari, aperire, explanare, enodare, enucleare, exponere.

EXPLAINER, *subst.*, explicator, interpres.

EXPLANATION, *subst.*, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, interpretatio, enodatio, declaratio.

EXPLANATORY, *adj.*, ad explicationem or expositionem pertinens.

EXPLETIVE, *subst.*, particula numeri causa interjecta, tepletiva.

EXPLICABLE, *adj.*, explicabilia.

EXPLICATION, *subst.*, explicatio, expositio.

EXPLICATIVE, *adj.*, ad explicationem pertinentens.

EXPLICIT, *adj.* (*plain*), explicata, aperta, clara, distinctus, perspicuus.

EXPLICITLY, *adv.*, aperte, clare, distincte, plane, explicite, expresse; disertis verbis.

EXPLODE, *to*, explodere; improbare, exhibere, rejicere, sibilo excipere.

EXPLODER, *subst.*, qui explodit.

EXPLODING, *subst.*, explosio; improbatio, exactio.

EXPLOIT, *subst.*, factum, facinus, actum, gestum; *exploits*, res gestæ, gesta, facta.

EXPLORE, *to*, explorare, investigare, tentare, intendere, indagare, scrutari; exquirere.

EXPLORER, *subst.*, explorator, indagator.

EXPLORATION, EXPLORING, *subst.*, exploratio, indagatio, inquisitio, investigatio; acrutatio.

EXPLOSION, *subst.*, explosio; improbatio, exactio.

EXPORT, *to*, exportare; transvehere, transportare.

EXPORTATION, EXPORTING, *subst.*, exportatio, transportatio.

EXPORTER, *subst.*, qui exportat.

EXPOSE, *to*, exponere, objicere; *to e. a child*, puerum exponere; *to e. to danger*, periclitari, periculo objicere, obiectare, offerre, committere; in discrimen inferre; *to e. to sale*, merces exponere or venales proponere; *to e. to view*, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos proponere; *to e. (uncover)*, detegere, nudare.

EXPOSER, *subst.*, qui exponit.

EXPOSING, EXPOSITION, *subst.*, expositio, explicatio, explanatio, declaratio, enarratio, interpretatio; *a short exposition*, scholium.

EXPOSITOR, *subst.*, interpres, explicator.

EXPOSURE, *subst.*, expositio; periculum, discrimen.

EXPOSTULATE, *to*, expostulari, conqueri.

EXPOSTULATION, *subst.*, expostulatio, conquisitio.

EXPOUND, *to*, exponere, enarrare, explicare, interpretari, explanare, enodare, enucleare.

EXPOUNDER, *subst.*, explicator, interpres.

EXPOUNDING, *subst.*, expositio, explicatio, enarratio, interpretatio.

EXPRESS, *to (say)*, exprimere, narrare, verbis conaequi, verbis explicare; (*delineate*), imitari, ex-

EXTERNAL.

primere, rei imaginem effigere; *to express one's joy*, gaudium testari; *to express in numbers*, numeros notis signare.

EXPRESS, *adj.* (*plain*), explicita, aperta, clara, distinctus, perspicuus; (*certain*), certus, exploratus; *subst.* (*messenger*), cursor, nuncia.

EXPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, quod describi, enarrari, exprimi potest.

EXPRESSION, *subst.*, eloquendi genus, dictio, oratio; (*utterance*), enunciatio; (*setting forth*), expositio, declaratio; (*word*), vox, verbum, vocabulum; (*saying*), dictum, sententia; (*expression of the countenance*), vultus, frons.

EXPRESSIVE, *adj.*, significans; fortis, nervosus, gravis.

EXPRESSIVENESS, *subst.*, significatio disertæ.

EXPRESSLY, *adv.*, diserte, definite, aperte, distincte, plane, conspicue.

EXPROBATE, *to*, exprobrare, objicere; culpæ or vitio dare, vertere.

EXPROBATION, *subst.*, exprobratio.

EXPULSION, *subst.*, expulsio, exactio.

EXPULSIVE, *adj.*, ad expulsionem pertinens.

EXPUNCTION, *subst.*, expunctio.

EXPUNGE, *to*, expungere, delere.

EXQUISITE, *adj.*, exquisitus, accuratus, elaboratus; *exquisite wit*, acerrimum ingenium; *exquisite torment*, cruciatus summus.

EXQUISITENESS, *subst.*, perfectio.

EXSICCATE, *to*, exsiccare.

EXSICCATIVE, *adj.*, arescens, telexsiccatorius.

EXTANT, *adj.*, extans; *to be extant*, extare, comparere, superesse.

EXTASY, *subst.*, mentis emotio; extasis.

EXTATICAL, *adj.*, mentis alienatione correptus.

EXTEMPORARY, EXTEMPORANEOUS, *adj.*, extemporalis, extemporarius, extemporaneus, subitus.

EXTEMPORE, *adv.*, ex tempore, subito.

EXTEMPORIZE, *to*, ex tempore or subito dicere; ex tempore versus fundere.

EXTEND, *to, v. a.*, extendere, porrigere, diffundere, dilatare, prolatare; communicare; *v. n.*, extendi, excurrere, serpere; patere, explicari.

EXTENDER, *subst.*, qui extendit.

EXTENDING, EXTENSION, *subst.*, extensio, distensio, productio, prolatio.

EXTENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod extendi or porrigi potest.

EXTENSIVE, *adj.*, late patens, late se diffundens, latus, amplus, diffusus.

EXTENSIVENESS, *subst.*, diffusio.

EXTENT, *subst.*, amplitudo, latitudo, spatium, ambitus; *of large extent*, amplus, spatiosus; *according to the extent of my capacity*, pro ingenii facultate, pro modo ingenii, ut est captus meus.

EXTENUATE, *to (lessen)*, extenuare, elevare; deterere, deminuerere; (*excuse*), excusare, deprecari.

EXTENUATION, *subst.*, extenuatio, deminutio; excusatio.

EXTERIOR, *adj.*, exterior, externa.

EXTERMINATE, *to*, exterminare, exstirpare, penitus excidere, ad interiectionem interimere; funditus delere or tollere.

EXTERMINATION, *subst.*, exstirpatio, occidio, extinctio, excidium.

EXTERMINATOR, *subst.*, qui penitus excidit, extinctor.

EXTERNAL, *adv.*, externa, exterua.

EXTERNALLY.

EXTERNALLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus.
 EXTINCT, *adj.*, extinctus, defunctus; *to be extinct*, exstingui, deficere, finire.
 EXTINCTION, *subst.*, extinctio, interitus, exitium.
 EXTINGUISH, *to (put out)*, extinguere, restinguere; (*blot out*), extinguere, delere, oblitare.
 EXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, quod exstingui potest.
 EXTINGUISHER, *subst.*, exstinctor, deleator.
 EXTIRPATE, *to*, extirpare, eradicare; radicibus evellere.
 EXTIRPATION, *subst.*, exstirpacio, evulsio.
 EXTIRPATOR, *subst.*, exstirpator.
 EXTOL, *to (praise)*, laudare, collaudare, dilaudare; laude afficere, laudibus extollere, efferre, ornare, illustrare; alicui laudem tribuere or imperitare; *to extol one to the skies*, alqm summis laudibus efferre, ad cœlum extollere.
 EXTOLLER, *subst.*, laudator.
 EXTOLLING, *subst.*, laudatio, collaudatio, prædicatio.
 EXTORT, *to*, extorquere, exprimere.
 EXTORTER, *subst.*, extorctor.
 EXTORTION, *subst.*, expilatio, direptio, oppressio; injusta fœnoris exactio; *to condemn one for extortion*, alqm de repetundis demorare.
 EXTORTIONER, *subst.*, expiator, direptor, spoliator; inmodici fœnoris exactor.
 EXTRACT, *to (draw out)*, extrahere, exprimere; *to extract juice*, liquorem or succum educere, elicere, exprimere; *to extract from a book*, ex libro excubere or excerpere; *to extract a tooth*, dentem alicui evellere.
 EXTRACT, *subst. (from plants)*, extractum, dilutum; *extracts*, excerpta.
 EXTRACTION, *subst. (of a tooth)*, dentis evulsio; (*descent*), genus, stirps, origo; *of noble extraction*, nobili genere natus; *of mean extraction*, humili loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus.
 EXTRA-JUDICIAL, *adj.*, quod fit extra iudicium, quod non coram iudicibus agitur.
 EXTRA-JUDICIALLY, *adv.*, extra iudicium, extra iudicii formulas.
 EXTRAMUNDANE, *adj.*, extra mundum positus.
 EXTRANEOUS, *adj.*, extraneus, exterius, exterus.
 EXTRAORDINARY, *adj.*, extraordinarius; inusitatus, insolitus, insolens; novus, rarus, singularis, mirus, mirificus, insignis, summus; *if any thing extraordinary should happen*, si præter consuetudinem alqd acciderit.
 EXTRAVAGANCE, *subst. (folly)*, insulitas, stultitia, inceptiæ; (*lavishness*), profusio, effusio; luxuria, luxus; prodigientia.
 EXTRAVAGANT, *adj. (foolish)*, insulsus, ineptus, absurdus; (*lavish*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus; (*excessive*), immoderatus, immodicus, intemperatus; *an e. man*, perditus, profusus, disclactus, nepos; *to be e. in one's expressions*, deliramenta loqui, inepte, absurde loqui.
 EXTRAVASATED (*blood*), sanguis extra venas effusus.
 EXTREME, *adj.*, extremus, ultimus, summus.
 EXTREMELY, *adv.*, summe, summopere, maxime, valde, vehementer, egregie, perditè; *an extremely cold winter*, hiems ævissima.
 EXTREMITY, *subst.*, extremitas, extremum; (*distress*), angustia, extremè res, extrema or ultima (*pl.*); summa inopia or miseria; *e. of law*, sum-

FACE.

sum jus; *to be in great e.*, summis angustis premi; *to carry things to the last e.*, ultimum experiri.
 EXTRICATE, *to*, extricare, liberare; expedire.
 EXTRICATION, *subst.*, liberatio; effugium.
 EXTRINSIC, *adj.*, externus; adventitius.
 EXTRINSICALLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus.
 EXTRUDE, *to*, extrudere, expellere.
 EXTRUSION, *subst.*, expulsio.
 EXUBERANCE, *subst.*, affluentia, redundantia, abundantia, ubertas, copia.
 EXUBERANT, *adj.*, redundans, abundans.
 EXULT, *to*, gaudire or lætitia exsultare, gaudire exsilire.
 EXULTATION, *subst.*, exsultatio, lætitia.
 EYE, *subst.*, oculus, lumen; *little eye*, ocellus; *having eyes*, oculus; *full of eyes*, oculus; *belonging to the eye*, ocularius; *the apple or ball of the eye*, pupula, pupilla; *the eyelids*, palpebræ; *eyelash*, cilium; *eyebrow*, supercilium; *the white of the eye*, oculi album; *the eyes of plants*, oculi, gemmæ; *the eyes in cheese*, fistule; *cheese with eyes*, caseus fistulosus; *the eye of a needle*, foramen acus; *before one's eyes*, ante oculos, in conspectu, sub oculis; *the eyesight*, oculorum acies; *a cast, glance of the eye*, oculorum coniectus, contuitus, intuitus.
 EYE, *to*, spectare, intueri, aspicere, observare, custodire; oculus in alqm conicere; *to eye one earnestly*, oculus defigere in alqm, obtutum figere in alqm; *to eye one often or wantonly*, oculis vocari.
 EYED, *adj. (having eyes)*, oculatus; (*looked upon*), intente spectatus; *one-eyed*, unoculus; *luscus*, cocles; *black-eyed*, nigros oculos habens; *blear-eyed*, lippus; *gray-eyed*, cæsius; *wall-eyed*, glaucomete laborans.
 EYELET, EYELET-HOLE, *subst.*, parvum foramen, ansula.
 EYE-WITNESS, *subst.*, testis oculatus; *I was an eye-witness*, ipse or his oculis vidi.
 EYRY, *subst.*, nidus.

F.

FABLE, *subst.*, fabula, commentum; (*moral*), apologus; *little f.*, fabella; *full of fables*, fabulosus.
 FABLE, *to*, fabulari, fabulas docere, conficere, scribere; fingere, comminisci alqd.
 FABLER, FABULIST, *subst.*, fabulator, fabularum scriptor or inventor.
 FABLING, *subst.*, fabularum confectio.
 FABRIC, *subst.*, fabrica; ædificium, structura.
 FABRICATE, *to (build)*, fabricare, edificare, struere, construere; (*farge*), fingere, comminisci.
 FABRICATION, *subst. (building)*, fabricatio, ædificatio, constructio; confictio; (*Jorging*), commercium, mendacium.
 FABULOUS, *adj.*, fabulosus, fabularis; fictus, commentitius.
 FACE, *subst.*, facies, vultus, os; (*confidence*), fiducia; *a brazen face*, perfrecta frons, os durum, aspectus caninus; (*appearance*), species; *face to face*, or *before one's face*, coram; *before their faces*, illis presentibus; *inspectantibus*; *he durst not look his father in the face*, patris conspectum veritus est; *to give one a slap on the face*, alapam alicui infligere; *with the face downward*, pronus; *with the face upward*, supinus; *having two faces*, bifrons; *the face of affairs*, rerum facies or status; *a wry face*, os distortum; *to make a wry face*, os distortere.

FACE.

FACE, to (look one in the face), intueri, adpicere; to face danger, periculis obviam ire or se offerre; to face about, in hostem obverti; to face one down or out, contumacem esse in alqm; to face (overlay), alqd elici rei inducere; to face a garment, imò or extremæ vesti pantum assuere.

FACED, *adj.*, bare-faced, oris relecti; bold-faced, oris inverecundi; fair-faced, eximio ore præditus; plump-faced, oris pleni; shame-faced, verecundus; ugly-faced, deformis, turpis oris; brazen-faced, impudens, inverecundus, perfrictæ frentis; protervus; double-faced, bifrons; a two-faced fellow, simulstor.

FACETIOUS, *adj.*, facetus, lepidus, concinnus, argutus.

FACETIOUSNESS, *subst.*, lepor, facetiæ.

FACILE, *adj.*, faciliis; facile of belief, credulus; facile in address, affabilis, cmnis.

FACILITATE, to, rem alqm facilem reddere, expedire.

FACILITY, *subst.*, facilitas; facility in speaking, sermo promptus; celeritas in dicendo; with facility, facile, expedite.

FACING, *subst.*, adspectus; a facing about, in hostem signorum conversio; facing of danger, periclitatio; the facings of a garment, oramenta ad extremas oras vestis.

FACT, *subst.*, factum; facts, facta, ea quæ facta sunt, res; in fact, re, reversa; matter of fact, certum, verum.

FACTION, *subst.*, factio, pars, partes.

FACTIOUS, *adj.*, partium studiosus; seditiosus, turbulentus; to be factious, partes fovère.

FACTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, partium studium.

FACTITIOUS, *adj.*, factitius; fictus, commentitius.

FACTOR, *subst.*, procurator, curator negotiorum; factor in arithmetic, numerus multiplicans.

FACTORSHIP, *subst.*, mercaturæ procuratio.

FACTORY, *subst.*, locus ubi mercatorum procuratores habitant; locus ubi res parantur; colonia.

FACULTY, *subst.* (power), facultas, vis naturalis; faculty in a university, ordo, corpus.

FADE, to (wither), flaccescere, deflorescere; (decay), deficere, consenescere; debilitari, defluere.

FADED, *adj.*, flaccidus, marcidus.

FADING, *adj.*, caducus, languidus, deciduus, deflorescens; *subst.*, marcor, languor.

FAG, to, deficiat.

FAG-END, *subst.* (end of a web or cloth), extrema pars panni; (refuse), purgamentum, quisquillia; fæx, sentina.

FAGOT, *subst.*, lignorum or virgultorum fascis; little fagot, fasciculus.

FAIL, to, v. a., deserere, relinquere; destituere, deficere, deesse; v. n., deficere, succumbere, excidere; (break, as a tradesman), deficere, decoquere, conturbare, non solvende esse; to fail of duty, officio deesse; to fail of its purpose, frustra esse; to fail in one's judgment, errare, alucinari; to fail in one's expectation, de spe decidere; I shall not fail to do it, certe faciam; my memory fails me, me fugit memoria; his heart fails him, animo deficit.

FAIL, *subst.*, emissio, defectus; without fail, plane, certo, procul dubie.

FAILING, *subst.* (slackening), remissio; (deficiency), defectus, defectio; (disappointment), frustratio; (fault), culpa, delictum.

FAILURE, *subst.*, remissio, defectus, frustratio.

FAIN, *adj.* (desirous), cupidus, avidus; (forced),

FALL.

coactus; I would fain, gesto, cupio; he is fain to praise himself, se ipsum laudare cogitur.

FAIN, *adj.* (weak), languidus, languens, æger, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (slack), flaccidus, remissus; (weary), defessus, lassus; to grow faint, languescere, deficere; to make faint, labefactare, debilitare, infirmare; a faint heart, animus pusillus, angustus, timidus.

FAIN, to, languescere, deficere; to faint away, animo liqui or deficere.

FAIN-HEARTED, *adj.*, meticulous, fermidoleus, timidus, ignavus; demissus; pusillanimus.

FAIN-HEARTEDNESS, *subst.*, igeavia, timiditas, animus demissus or abjectus.

FAINTING, *adj.*, fessus, languens; f.-fit, subita (animæ) defectio; to recover from a f.-fit, se colligere.

FAINTNESS, *subst.*, languor.

FAIR, *adj.* (beautiful), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus; speciosus; (bright), clarus, serenus, lucidus, luculentus, nitidus, rutilus, splendidus; (honest, just), æquus, justus; to ask what is fair, æquum postulare; fair-spoken, blandiloquus; fair words, bladi sermones, blanditiæ, blandiloquentia; to speak one fair, blandiri alicui; to keep fair with one, alejs amicitiam colere; to look fair (bright), nitere; to make fair (clear), serenare; to promise fair, de quo bene sperare licet.

FAIR, *subst.*, mercatus; (weekly market), nundinæ; of a fair, annidarius; to hold a fair, mercatum habere; fair town, oppidum nundinarium; fair place, forum nundinarium.

FAIRISH, *adj.*, pulchellus, venustus.

FAIRNESS, *subst.* (beauty), forma, pulchritudo, formositas, venustas; f. in dealing, æquitas, fides.

FAIRY, *subst.*, diva quædam; fairies of the hills, Oreades; fairies of the rivers, Naiades; fairies of the sea, Nereides; fairies of the woods, Dryades.

FAITH, *subst.*, fides; to engage one's faith, fidem obligare; to have faith in, alicui rei fidem habere; to violate one's faith, fidem datam fallere, fidem non præstare or servare; on my faith, mehercle, mediis fidiis; the Christian faith, religio Christiana.

FAITHFUL, *adj.*, fidelis, fidus; to be faithful, fidem præstare, promissis stare.

FAITHFULNESS, *subst.*, fides, fidelitas, probitas, integritas.

FAITHLESS, *adj.* (not believing), incredulus; (not to be trusted), perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.

FAITHLESSNESS, *subst.*, perfidus, infidelitas, proditio.

FALCHION, *subst.*, ensis falcatus, harpe.

FALCON, *subst.*, falco; accipiter.

FALCONER, *subst.*, falconarius.

FALCONRY, *subst.*, ars falconaria.

FALL, to (drop), cadere; (as leaves or hair), defluere; (decrease in value), evilesce; (abate), decrescere; consider, recedere; to fall a sacrifice, sacrificari; to fall a fighting, ad manus venire; to fall a laughing, cacinnum tollere; to fall a weeping, collacrimare; to fall away, deficere, desciscere; to fall back, recidere, relabi; to fall down, concidere, decidere, occidere; to fall down flat, prociidere, procumbere; to fall foul, collidi, allidi, concurrere; to fall from a horse, equo excuti, deijci, deturbari; to fall in, collabi; to fall in one's way, obviam occurrere; to fall into, illabi, incidere; to fall off, decidere, deficere; (as a ship), ventum declinare; to fall on, aggredi, impetum facere, irrare; to fall out or from, delabi; to fall out of, excl-

derc; to fall out (happen), contingere, accidere; to fall out with one, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere; to fall sick, in morbum cadere, morbum contrahere; to fall to business, operi incumbere; to fall to one's share, ad aliquid venire; to fall to one (as an estate), redire; to fall together by the ears, sese mutuis verbis afficere; to fall under a burden, oneri succumbere; to fall under one's view, sub aspectum quo oculos cadere; to fall upon, recumbere, superincidere; to fall upon the enemy, hostes adoriri, aggredi, invadere; in hostes incurrere, irruere, impetum facere; to fall (happen) upon, incurrere in diem, tempus, &c.; to let fall a thing, rem e manibus demittere.

FALL, *subst.* (tumble), casus, lapsus, ruina; (sin), peccatum, delictum; a great fall of rain, imbrium visus; a pitfall, fovea; a waterfall, dejectus aquæ; to give n fall, aliquid sternere, prosternere.

FALLACIOUS, *adj.*, fallax.

FALLACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus.

FALLACY, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus; error; sophisma; to put a fallacy upon one, dolis fallere aliquid.

FALLIBLE, *adj.*, qui falli potest.

FALLIBILITY, *subst.*, ad errorem proclivitas.

FALLING, *adj.*, cadens; defluens; *f. down*, deciduus; (*frail*), caducus; *subst.*, lapsus; *f. away*, defectio; *f. down*, prociencia, prolapsio; labes, ruina; *f. of the hair*, capillorum defluvium; *a f. out with*, dissidium, ira, inimicitia.

FALLOW, *subst.*, ager novalis, novale, vervacuum; the field lies fallow, ager quiescit, cultu vscat.

FALLOW, *to*, agrum novare, prosciendere, veragere.

FALSE, *adj.* (*untrue*), falsus, mendax; (*deceitful*), fallax, mendax, vanus; (*counterfeit*), adulteriosus, spuriosus; (*wrong*), vitiosus, falsus; (*incorrect*), mendosus; *f. accuser*, calumniator; *f. measure*, mensura adulterina or iniqua; *f. opinion*, opinio prava; *maker of f. deeds or wills*, falsarius, testamentorum subjector; *f. pretences*, fictæ causæ; *f. to one's trust*, perfidus; *to play f.*, fidem violare.

FALSEHOOD, *subst.* (*deceit*), falsitas, falsum; perfidia, dolus; (*untruth*), mendacium; full of falsehood, perfidiosus, fraudulentus.

FALSIFICATION, FALSIFYING, *subst.*, suppositio, subjectio; a falsification of evidences, tabularum subjectio.

FALSIFIER, *subst.*, adulterator.

FALSIFY, *to* (*put one for another*), subjicere, supponere; (*spoil, corrupt*), corrumpere; interpolare; vitare; *to falsify by mixture*, adulterare, commiscere; *to falsify one's word*, fidem istam fallere.

FALTER, *to*, hæsitare, titubare, deficere; (*stagger*), titubare, vacillare; (*stumble*), offendere; *to falter in speech*, balbutire.

FALTERING, *subst.*, hæsitantia, titubatio.

FALTERINGLY, *adv.*, titubanter; adhæc.

FAME, *subst.* (*reputat.*), fama, rumor; (*reputation*), existimatio, laus, laudes, gloria, claritas; a little fame or rumor, rumusculus; a fame-spreader, famigerator; a spreading of fame, famigeratio.

FAMED, *adj.*, clarus, celebratus.

FAMILIAR, *adj.* (*intimate with*), familiaris, intimus, necessarius; (*common*), consuetus, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, vulgaris; (*plain*), facilis, clarus, perspicuus; *very f.*, per familiaris, pernecessarius, conjunctissimus; *to be f. with one*, familiariter cum aliquo vivere; *to grow f.*, familiaritatem contrahere, inire.

FAMILIARITY, *subst.*, familiaritas, necessitas; conjunctio, consuetudo, usus, convictus, conversatio.

FAMILIARIZE, *to*, in consuetudinem adducere.

FAMILY, *subst.* (*household*), familia, domus; (*children*), liberi, proles, progenies; stirps; (*kindred*), cognati; (*stock*), gens, stirps, familia; of a noble f., generosa stirpe ortus; of no f., obscurus or nullis ortus majoribus; *adj.*, of the same f., familiaris, gentilis, domesticus; *family*, familiaris, domesticus, gentilitius.

FAMINE, *subst.*, fames, inedia, penuria; annonæ caritas.

FAMISH, *to*, v. a., fame enecare, inedia consumere; v. n. fame perire or mori.

FAMOUS, *adj.*, clarus, inclitus, celebrer, illustris, insignis; *to make f.*, celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare; *to be f.*, gloria florere, esse in laude, eminere, enitere; *not f.*, incelebris, ignobilis, ignotum caput.

FAN, *subst.*, fiabellum; a fan for corn, vanus, ventilabrum; to fan, ventilare; to fan corn, ventilare, ventilabro purgare.

FANATIC, *adj.*, fanaticus; *subst.*, homo fanaticus.

FANATICISM, *subst.*, error fanaticus.

FANCIFUL, *adj.*, sibi multa fingens; opinatus, quod in opinione est; (*capricious*), inconstans, levis.

FANCIFULNESS, *subst.*, inconstantia, animi levitas.

FANCY, *subst.* (*imagination*), cogitatio, imaginatio; (*false conceit*), opinio falsa, error; (*humor, liking*), ingenium, iudoles; arbitrium, arbitratus; a fancy to, appetitus, animus, desiderium.

FANCY, *to* (*imagine*), imaginari, animo fingere, effingere, concipere; (*take a fancy to*), alicui rei studere or animum adijcere.

FANE, *subst.*, faoum.

FANGS, *subst. pl.* (*claws*), ungues; (*fore-teeth*), dentes icciosores, dentes.

FANNER, *subst.*, ventilator.

FANNING, *subst.*, ventilatio.

FANTASTIC, *adj.*, inconstans, levis; *fantastic tricks*, mores affectati.

FANTASTICALLY, *adv.*, putide, cum affectatione.

FANTASTICALNESS, *subst.*, animi inconstantia, levitas or affectatio.

FAR, *adv.* (*of space*), longe; procul; (*of degree*), longe, multo; *adj.*, longinquus, dissitus, remotus; *far from*, procul a; *to be far from*, longe abesse; *not far from thence*, non longe inde; *by far*, multo, longe; *far better*, multo melius; *far off*, longe, eminus, procul; *far within*, penitus, intime; *as far as* (*of space*), tenus, (*of quantity*), quantum; *as far as possible*, quantum fieri potest; *how far?* quouaque? *quatenus?* *so far*, eoque, eâtenus; *so far as*, quâtenus; *thus far concerning these things*, hæc hæctenus; *very far off*, perlonge, de longinquo; *far-fetched*, e longinquo advectus; alte repetitus, arcessitus, quæsitus.

FARCE, *subst.*, fabula Atellana, exodium.

FARDEL, *subst.*, fasciculus, fasci.

FARE, *to* (*go*), ire, procedere; (*live*), vitam agere, vivere; (*eat*), epulari, vesci; *how fare you?* quomodo valet? *to fare badly*, parce or duriter vitam agere, parce viticare; *to fare well*, opipare epulari, laute viticare; *fare well!* vale! *fac valets*; *to bid one farewell*, alicui valedicere.

FARE, *subst.* (*passage-money*), vectura, vecturæ merces, vectonis pretium; (*food*), victus.

FARM.

FARM, *subst.*, prædium conductum, fundus or ager conductivus; *little f.*, prædiolum, agellus; *a f. gotten by inheritance*, heredium; *a f. near the city*, prædium suburbanum.

FARM, *to (take to farm)*, fundum or prædium conducere; *to f. the revenues*, vectigalia redimere; *to f. out (let to farm)*, locare, elocare; *he that lets to f.*, locator; *a letting to f.*, locatio.

FARMER, *subst.* (one who cultivates hired ground), colonus, conductor, villicus; (one who cultivates ground), agricola; *farmer's wife*, coloni uxor, villica; *farmer of the public revenue*, vectigalium redemptor, publicanus.

FARRIER, *subst.*, veterinarius.

FARROW, *to*, porcellos parere or eniti; *a sow that has lately farrowed*, sus recens enixa fetum.

FARTHER, *adv.*, longius, ulterius; *adj.*, ulterior; *farther in*, interior; *farther out*, exterior.

FARTHEST, *adj.*, extremus, ultimus; *adv.*, longissime.

FARTHING, *subst.*, quadrans; *to a f.*, ad assem.

FASCINATE, *to*, fascinare.

FASCINATION, *subst.*, fascinatio.

FASCINE, *subst.*, virgultorum fascis.

FASHION, *subst.* (*form*), figura, forma; (*manner*), mos, modus, ratio, consuetudo, ritus, usus; (*vogue*), mos; sæculum; (*dress*), ornatus, habitus; *after this f.*, ad huc modum, hoc modo, hoc pacto, hæc ratione, sic, ita; *a f. of speaking*, loquendi ratio or formula; *a new f. (of dress)*, habitus novus; *to be in f.*, in more esse, moris esse, usu receptum esse; *to grow out of f.*, obsolescere; *grown out of f.*, desustus, exoletus, obsoletus; *a person of f.*, loco honesto natus; homo delicatus; *without f. (form)*, informis; *of the same f.*, ejusdem figuræ or formæ, similis; *after another f.*, aliter, aliusmodi.

FASHION, *to*, formare, fingere, effingere, figurare, configurare; *describere*, delineare; *to fashion a garment*, vestem concinnare.

FASHIONABLE, *adj.*, elegans, scitus, concinnus.

FASHIONABLENESS, *subst.*, elegantia.

FASHIONER, *subst.*, formator.

FASHIONING, *subst.*, formatio, figuratio, conformatio.

FAST, *adj.* (*bound*), strictus, adstrictus, constrictus; (*firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus; *adv.*, firme, firmiter, constanter; *fast (in pace)*, citus, properus, celer; *adv.*, cito, celeriter, velociter, gradu concitato.

FAST, *subst.*, jejunium; *to break one's fast*, jejunium solvere.

FAST, *to*, cibo (se) abstinere, jejunium servare.

FASTEN, *to*, stringere, adstringere, constringere; *figere*, defigere, infigere; *to f. about*, circumperangere; *to f. to the ground*, depangere; *to f. together*, confingere, connectere; *to f. under*, subnectere; *to f. to*, alligare, annexere, affigere; *to f. upon (seize)*, apprehendere, comprehendere, stripere; *to f. or fix one's eyes upon*, intentis oculis intueri; *to f. to the door*, pesselum foribus obdere.

FASTENING, *subst.*, colligatio.

FASTIDIOUS, *adj.*, fastidiosus, difficilis et morosus; delicatus.

FASTIDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, fastidium.

FASTNESS, *subst.* (*strong-hold*), locus munitus, oppidum, urbs, castellum; (*firmness*), tenacitas, firmitas, stabilitas; (*quickness*), rapiditas, celeritas, velocitas.

FAT, *adj.*, pinguis, obesus, opimus; (*fattened*),

FAVORABLE.

sagginatus, altitius; (*easy, as an office*), luculentus; *very fat*, præpinguis; *somewhat fat*, subpinguis; *to grow fat*, pinguescere.

FAT, *subst.*, piogue, adeps; *the fat of a hog*, lardum.

FATAL, *adj.*, fatalis, funestus, perniciosus; *f. destiny*, fatum; *to prove f. to one*, exitum afferre sicuti.

FATALISM, *subst.*, ratio fatalis.

FATALITY, *subst.*, necessitas, fatalis vis.

FATED, *adj.*, fato decretus; *ill-fated*, infaustus, inauspicatus, diis iretis cooptus.

FATHER, *subst.*, pater, parens; *poet.*, genitor, generator, astor; *f. in-law*, socer; *step-f.*, vitriens; *foster-f.*, educator et sitor; *godfather*, sponsor baptismatis; *grandfather*, avus; *forefathers*, patres, majores; *avi. proavi*; *by the f.'s side*, genere paterno.

FATHER, *to (own)*, vindicare, sibi arrogare or assumere; *to father upon*, imputare, adscribere; *culpam in alqm transferre*.

FATHER-LIKE, *adj.*, patrius.

FATHERLY, *adj.*, paternus, patrius; *adv.*, patris instar, ut patrem or parentem decet, patria caritate.

FATHOM, *subst.*, orgyia.

FATHOM, *to*, fundum explorare; *explorare*, per-vestigare.

FATHOMLESS, *adj.*, fundi expertus.

FATIGUE, *subst.*, fatigatio, defatigatio, labor.

FATIGUE, *to*, fatigare, defatigare, delassare; *to fatigue one's self*, labore se fatigare, defatigare, frangere, macerare.

FATIGUING, *adj.*, fatigans; laboriosus, operosus.

FATLING, *subst.*, bos saginatus.

FATNESS, *subst.*, pinguitudo, obesitas.

FATTEN, *to*, saginare, pinguefacere.

FATTINESS, *subst.*, pinguedo.

FATTY, *adj.*, pioguis.

FATUITY, *subst.*, fatuitas.

FAULT, *subst.* (*crime*), delictum, peccatum, noxa; culpa; crimen; (*defect*), vitium; (*mistake*), error; *what f. have I committed?* quid commeri? *it was not my f.*, that—not, &c., per me non stetit, quominus, &c.; *a great f.*, flagitium, scelus; *a f. in writing*, mendum, erratum; *to commit a f.*, peccare, delinquere; *delictum committere*; culpam committeri, in noxa esse; *to find f. with*, culpam, incusare; *criminari*, reprehendere, redarguere; *f. finder*, accusator, reprehensor, castigator; *a finding of f.s.*, reprehensio, castigatio; *full of f.s.*, mendosus, vitiosus, mendis costens; *without f. (blame)*, inculpatus, insons; (*defect*), perfectus, integer.

FAULTINESS, *subst.*, culpa, culpæ affinitas.

FAULTLESS, *adj.*, inculpatus, irreprensus, innocuus, insons.

FAULTY, *adj.*, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; (*defective*), vitiosus, mendosus.

FAVOR, *subst.*, favor, benevolentia, gratia, studium; *in great f.*, gratiofus, gratiâ potens; *the people's favor*, populi favor, surs popularis; *to curry f.*, gratiam captare; *to restore to f.*, in gratiam reducere or restituere; *a f.*, beneficium, benefactum; *to bestow a f.*, beneficium in alqm conferre; *to return a f.*, beneficium reddere, vicem exsolvere; *a bestowing of f.s.*, beneficiorum collatio; *a f. worn*, munusculum amoris usus gestatum; *a wedding-f.*, lemniscus nuptialis.

FAVOR, *to*, favere, indulgere, suffragari, tutsri, adjuvare, colere; affulgere; amicitia alqm comprehendere.

FAVORABLE, *adj.*, benignus, amicus, propitius,

FAVORABLENESS.

benevolus; opportunus; a *f. opportunity*, occasio opportuna; a *f. wind*, ventus secundus; to *put a f. construction upon a thing*, alqd in mitiorem partem interpretari.

FAVORABLENESS, *subst.*, beoignitas, humanitas; opportunitas.

FAVORED, *adj.*, gratiā sublevatus; carus; *f. by nature*, naturam fantricem habens; *well-f.*, oris honestus, formā bonā, pulcher, formosus; *ill-f.*, deformis, oris fœdi.

FAVORER, *subst.*, fautor; faulrix; a *favorer of learning*, doctorum patronus; a *favorer of the people*, vir popularis.

FAVORITE, *adj.*, carissimus, quo alqs maxime delectatur, quem or quod alqs habet ia delicias.

FAVORITE, *subst.*, delicias, amores; gratiosissimus, amicitissimus; carissimus, percarus.

FAWN, *subst.*, vitulus capreus; hinnuleus.

FAWN, *to*, binnuleum parere; to *fawn upon*, adulari, blandiri, assentiri; assentari.

FAWNER, *subst.*, adulator, assentator.

FAWNING, *adj.*, adulatorius, blaodius; *subst.*, adulatio, assentatio.

FAWNINGLY, *adv.*, assentatorie.

FEALTY, *subst.*, fidelitas, fides; (*homage*), sacramentum; to *swear f.*, fidei sacramento obstringere; to *hold by f.*, per fidem et fiduciam teoere.

FEAR, *subst.* (*dread*), metus, timor, pavor, formido; (*reverence*), reverentia, veneratio, verecundia; *great f.*, horror, terror; to *put in f.*, terrere, perterere, alicui metum injicere; *put in f.*, territus, coarterritus, timore perterritus; to *stand in f.*, in metu esse; to *shake for f.*, contremiscere; a *sudden f.*, timor subitus or panicus.

FEAR, to, timere, pavere, vereri, metuere; (*stand in awe*), reformidare; (*reverence*), vereri, revereri; to *f. exceedingly*, horrescere, pertimescere; to *f. beforehand*, prætimere, præmetuere; *you need not f.*, nihil est quod times.

FEARFUL, *adj.* (*timorous*), timidus, formidolosus, pavidus, tremebundus; (*terrible*), terribilis, horribilis, formidabilis, horrendus; somewhat *fearful*, metuculosus.

FEARFULNESS, *subst.* (*timorousness*), formido, metus, verecundia; (*terribleness*), horror, terror.

FEARING, *subst.*, reformidatio, trepidatio.

FEARLESS, *adj.*, impavidus, intrepidus, imperterritus, interritus, metu or timore vacuus.

FEARLESSNESS, *subst.*, animi fortitudo.

FEASIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri or effici potest, facilis.

FEASIBLENESS, *subst.*, facultas, faciendi locus.

FEAST, *subst.*, convivium, epulæ, epulum; *dapea*; (*festiva*), dies festus; sollempne; dies feriatius; *feasts*, dies festi, feriæ; to *keep a f.*, diem festum agere; a *movable f.*, festum mobile; a *guest at a f.*, conviva; *the giver of a f.*, convivator; *adj.*, of a *f.*, spularis, convivalis.

FEAST, to, v. n., convivari, epulari; (*revel*), commissari; v. a., apparatus epulis alqm excipere.

FEASTER, *subst.*, epulo.

FEASTING, *subst.*, epuletio; commissatio.

FEAT, *subst.*, factum, facinus; *feats*, facta, res gesta.

FEATHER, *subst.*, penna; pluma; (*bunch of f.s.*), crista; *little f.*, pennula; *full of f.s.*, plumosus, plumosus; *the f. of an arrow*, alæ sagittæ.

FEATHER, to, plumis ornare or decorare.

FEATHER BED, *subst.*, culcita plumæa.

FEATHERED, FEATHERY, *adj.*, pennatus, plu-

FELLOW.

matus, plumis obductus; *post.*, penniger, plumiger.

FEATHER-FOOTED, *adj.*, plumipes, penoipes.

FEATHERLESS, *adj.*, depumis, implumis.

FEATURE, *subst.*, lineamentum oris; *features*, lineamenta oris, vultus; (*about the mouth*), ductus oris; *feature of the character*, lineamenta soimi.

FEATURED, *adj.*, well *featured*, veoustus, formosus; *ill-featured*, invenustus, deformis.

FEBRIFUGE, *subst.*, febrifuga.

FEBRILE, *adj.*, febrilis.

FEBRUARY, *subst.*, Februarius, scil. meosis.

FECULENT, *adj.*, fœculentus.

FECUNDITY, *subst.*, fecunditas.

FEDERAL, *adj.*, ad fœdus pertinens.

FEE, *subst.* (*reward*), præmium, remuneratio, merces; honos; *yearly fee*, annua pensio; (*in law*), feudum; *fee-farm*, ager beneficiarius or fiduciarius; *fee-simple*, feudum simplex, prædium beneficiarium, mancipium; *fee-tail*, feudum conditionale; feudum talliatum.

FEE, to (*pay*), mercedem, præmium solum or annuum pecuniam præbere alicui; (*bribe*), muneris corrumpere.

FEEBLE, *adj.*, debilis, imbecillus, infirmus, invalidus, languidus; to *make f.*, debilitare, enervare, frangere; to *become f.*, debilitari, frangi, languescere; *grown f.*, debilitatus, fractus; *f.-minded*, animi imbecilli.

FEEBLENESS, *subst.*, debilitas, infirmitas, languor.

FEED, to, v. a. (*give food*), pascere, alere, fovere; v. n. (*take food*), pasci, vesci; (*grow fat*), pinguescere, crassescere; to *f. upon*, depasci; to *f. excessively*, se ingurgitare; to *f. with milk*, lactare; to *f. together*, convivari; to *f. one's self up with vain hopes*, spes pacere inanes.

FEEDER, *subst.*, esor; *high feeder*, husco, esopator; *ravenous feeder*, heluo, vorax; *feeder of cattle*, pastor; armentarius.

FEEDING, *subst.* (*nourishing*), nutritio, nutritio, pastio, nutritus; (*eating*), esus; *high f.*, helatio, epulatio, commissatio; *much f.*, edacitas; *f. of cattle*, pastio, depastio; *f. for cattle*, pascuum, pabulum, pastus.

FEEL, to (*handle*), tangere, tractare, contractare; (*search*), pertentare, tactu explorare; (*perceive*), sentire, intelligere; to *feel gently*, palpate, attractare.

FEELING, *subst.* (*handling*), attractatio, contractatio; (*perception*), sensus; (*as a sense*), tactus.

FEELINGLY, *adv.*, ita ut sensibus percipitur; mollissimis verbis.

FEIGN, to (*invent*), fingere, commentari, commisceri, confingere; (*pretend*), simulare, assimulare, præ se ferre; (*lie*), mentiri, e mentiri.

FEIGNER, *subst.*, fictor, simulator.

FEIGNING, *subst.*, fictio, confictio, simulatio.

FEINT, *subst.*, species simulata, dolo; to *make a feint*, simulare, dolo uti.

FELICITOUS, *adj.*, felix, beatus.

FELICITY, *subst.*, felicitas.

FELL, *adj.*, atrox, trux, truculentus, sævus, di-rus, ferus; to *be fell*, sævire.

FELL, *subst.*, pellis.

FELL, to, cædere, succidere; sternere, proster-nerc.

FELLING, *subst.*, dejectio, occisio.

FELLOW, *subst.*, apsis.

FELLOW, *subst.* (*companion*), socius, sodalis;

FELLOW.

comes; (*match*), par; (*man*), homo; a *naughty f.*, homo nequam; a *sorry f.*, homuncio, homunculus; a *good f.*, compotor; congerio lepidus; a *f. in office*, collega; *bed-f.*, tori consors; *chamber-f.*, contubernalis; *play-f.*, collusor, æqualis; *pretty f.*, bellus homo; *saucy f.*, audax, improbus; *school-f.*, condiscipulus; *f. feeling*, misericordia; *f. commoner*, co-victor; *f. creature*, alter; *pl.*, alii, ceteri homines, cetera animalia; *f. heir*, coheres; *f. soldier*, commilitio; *f. servant*, conservus, conserva; *f. sufferer*, pari damno affectus; *of a f.*, socialis; *f. like*, adv., socialiter.

FELLOW, *to* (*match*) adæquare, pares jungere.

FELLOWSHIP, *subst.*, societas, sodalitus, commercium; conjunctio, communitas, consociatio, consortio; consuetudo; *f. in service*, conservitium; *f. in war*, commilitium; *good f.*, convictus facilis or jucundus; *of f.*, socialis; *joined in f.*, sociatus, consociatus.

FELON, *subst.* (*thief*), fur.

FELONIOUS, *adj.*, sceleratus, nefarius.

FELONY, *subst.*, furtum, crimen quodvis majus or capitale.

FELT, *subst.*, lanæ coactæ; *to make of felt*, e lana coacta conficere; *things of felt*, coactilia; *felt-maker*, lanarum coactor.

FEMALE, *subst.*, femina; *adj.*, femineus.

FEMININE, *adj.*, muliebris; (*in grammar*), femininus.

FEMORAL, *adj.*, femoralis, ad femur pertinens.

FEN, *subst.*, palus, locus paluster.

FENCE, *subst.* (*hedge*), sepes; (*rampart*), vallum et agger; (*wall*), murus; (*protection*), tutamen, præsidium.

FENCE, *to*, vallare, munire; *to f. with a hedge*, sepire, obsepire; *to f. about with a wall*, muro sepire or cingere; *to f. (defend)*, defendere, protegere; *to f. for exercise*, batuere; *to f. away a stroke*, ictum avertere or declinare.

FENCELESS, *adj.*, immunitus, apertus, patens.

FENCER, *subst.*, gladiator, lanista.

FENCING, *subst.* (*making a fence*), munition, septio; *f. with weapons*, pugna gladiatoria; *art of f.*, ars armorum, ars gladiatoria; *f. master*, armorum magister; lanista; gladiator.

FEND, *to*, defendere.

FENDER, *subst.*, instrumentum ad prunas intra focum continendas aptum; *fender-bolls*, obices defensorii.

FENNEL, *subst.*, foeniculum; *f. flower*, nigella.

FENNY, *adj.*, paludosus.

FEODAL. See FEUDAL.

FEOFF, *to*, donare, theffiare.

FEOFFEE, *subst.*, aponsor, theffarius; a *feoffee in trust*, heres fidei commessarius.

FEOFFER, *subst.*, theffiator.

FEOFFMENT, *subst.*, fidei commissio; fdonatio feudi, theffamentum; *f. in trust*, fidei commessum.

FERMENT, *subst.* (*leaven*), fermentum; (*commotion*), motus, turba.

FERMENT, *to*, v. a., fermentare; v. n., fermentari, fermentescere; fervere, effervesce; *fig.*, ira exardescere, fervere, in fermento essa; *to begin to ferment*, fermentescere.

FERN, *subst.*, filix; *indented like fern*, filicatus; *ground covered with fern*, filicatum.

FEROCIOUS, *adj.*, ferox.

FEROCITY, *subst.*, ferocitas.

FERRET, *subst.*, viverra; mustela furo, L.

FICTITIOUS.

FERRET, *to*, exturbare, fugare; *to f. about*, ex-agitare; *to f. every corner*, conquirere, perescrulari.

FERRETER, *subst.*, conquisitor, scrutator, ex-agitator.

FERRETING, *subst.*, conquisitio, scrutatio.

FERRIAGE, *subst.*, purtorium.

FERRY, *subst.*, trajectus; *ferry-boat*, ponto; *ferryman*, portitor.

FERRY OVER, *to*, trajicere, transmittere.

FERTILE, *adj.*, fertilis, ferax, fecundus, uber; *to be fertile*, abundare.

FERTILITY, FERTILENESS, *subst.*, ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas.

FERTILIZE, *to*, fecundare, fertilem efficere, fecunditatem dare.

FERULE, *subst.*, ferula.

FERVENT, FERVID, *adj.*, fervidus, ardens, frangens; *to be fervent*, fervere, ardere.

FERVENCY, FERVOR, *subst.*, fervor, animi ardor.

FESTER, *to*, suppurare.

FESTERING, *subst.*, suppuratio, exulceratio.

FESTIVAL, *subst.*, dies festus or sollemnis, sollemne; dies feriatus; *solemn f.e.*, sollemnia, feriæ.

FESTIVE, *adj.*, festus, sollemnis; (*gay*), lætus, hilaris.

FESTIVITY, *subst.* (*festival*), sollemne; (*gayety*), lætitia, hilaritas.

FETCH, *to*, petere, adducere, afferre, arcescere; *to f. such a price*, tanti vendi; *to f. again or back*, repetere, reducere, revocare; *to f. away*, asportare, abducere; *to f. a compass*, circumire; *to f. down*, devehere; *imminuere*; *to f. forth*, educere; *to f. a leap*, salire; *to f. off*, detrudere, cripere, demere, auferre; *to f. in*, importare; *to f. out*, depromere.

FETCH, *subst.*, techna, fallacia, dolus.

FETCHING, *subst.*, compertatio, advectio.

FETID, *adj.*, foetidus, putris, putidus.

FETLOCK, *subst. pl.*, cirri paulo supra equinos pedes enati.

FETTER, *to*, compedire, colligare, compedes induere; *compedibus vincire*.

FETTERING, *subst.*, pedum constrictio.

FETTERS, *subst. pl.*, compedes, vincula, pedicæ.

FETUS, *subst.*, foetus immaturus.

FEUD, *subst.*, simulacrum, odium; *deadly feud*, inimicitia capitalis, odium immortale.

FEUDAL, *adj.*, ffeudalis, fad feudum pertinens.

FEVER, *subst.*, febris; *slight f.*, febricula; *to have a f.*, febrim habere, pati; febrire, febricitare.

FEVERISH, *adj.*, febriculosus; ardeus.

FEW, *adj.*, pauci, rari; *very few*, perpauci, paucissimi; *within a few days*, intra paucos dies; *except a very few*, præter admodum paucos; *in a few words*, paucis (verbis), breviter; *fewer*, pauciores; *to grow few*, rarescere.

FEWNESS, *subst.*, paucitas; *fewness of words*, pauciloquium.

FIB, *subst.*, mendaciunculum.

FIB, *to*, mendacium dicere.

FIBBER, *subst.*, mendax.

FIBRE, *subst.*, fibra.

FIBRIL, *subst.*, parva fibra.

FIBROUS, *adj.*, fibratus.

FICKLE, *adj.*, inconstans, levias.

FICKLENESS, *subst.*, inconstantia, levitas.

FICTION, *subst.*, fictio; res ficta, commentum; historia commentitia.

FICTITIOUS, *adj.*, commentitius, fictus.

FIDDLE.

FIDDLE, *subst.*, tviolina (quæ dicitur fidicula); *fiddle-bow*, *fiddle-stick*, plectrum.

FIDDLE, *to*, tviolina canere; (*trifle*), nugari; tricari.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *subst.*, logi, fabulæ; tricæ.

FIDDLER, *subst.*, tviolinista, fidicen.

FIDELITY, *subst.*, fidelitas, fides.

FIDGET, *to* (*up and down*), discursare, ultro citro cursare.

FIE! *interj.*, vah!

FIEF, *subst.*, prædium beneficiarium.

FIELD, *subst.*, ager; *little field*, agellus; *plain field*, campus, planities; *field for pasture*, pascuum; *common field*, ager compascuus; *corn-field*, arvum; *of the field*, campestris; *field of battle*, prælii campus; *to take the field*, ad bellum proficisci; *to quit the field*, loco cedere; *to win the field*, victoria potiri; *the field of a scutcheon*, area or solum scuti.

FIELDFARE, *subst.*, turdus pilaris.

FIELD-MARSHAL, *subst.*, castrorum præfectus.

FIEND, *subst.*, larva, malus genius, cacodæmon.

FIERCE, *adj.*, ferox, atrox, ævus, crudelis, acer, vehemens; (*wild*), ferus, efferus; *to be fierce*, sævire; *to grow fierce*, exardescere.

FIERCENESS, *subst.*, ferocitas, feritas; ferocia, sævitia.

FIERY, *adj.*, igneus; (*sparkling*), ardens, fulgens; (*red*), rutilus, rutilans; (*passionate*), ira exardescens, accensus, commotus.

FIFE, *subst.*, fistula transversa.

FIFE, *to*, fistula canere.

FIFER, *subst.*, fistulator.

FIFTEEN, quindecim; quindei; *fifteen times*, quindecies.

FIFTEENTH, *adj.*, quintus decimus; *a fifteenth (part)*, quinta decima (pars).

FIFTH, *adj.*, quintus; *a fifth (part)*, quinta (pars).

FIFTHLY, *adv.*, quinto.

FIFTIETH, *adj.*, quinquagesimus.

FIFTY, quinquaginta; quinquageni; *fifty times*, quinquagies; *fifty years old*, quinquagenarius.

FIG, *subst.*, ficus; *little fig*, ficulus; *green fig*, grossus; *dry fig*, carica; *of a fig*, ficarius; *fig-tree*, ficus; *wild fig-tree*, caprificus; *of a fig-tree*, ficulneus, ficulnus; *orchard of fig-trees*, ficetum.

FIGHT, *subst.*, pugna, prælium, acies, dimicatio, certamen; *land-fight*, prælium terrestre; *sea-fight*, prælium navale, pugna navalis; (*for show*), nautschia; *in a close fight*, collatis signis.

FIGHT, *to*, pugnare, dimicare, configere, congre-di, manus conserere, prælio decertare, armis decernere, præliari; *to prepare to fight*, ad pugnam se accingere; *to be ready to fight*, in prociotio stare; *to fight against*, impugnare, oppugnare, repugnare; *to fight hand to hand*, manus conserere, comminus pugnare; *to fight it out*, depugnare, scie bellum conficere; *to fight one's way through*, gladio viam facere; *to fight with swords*, digladiari.

FIGHTER, *subst.*, pugnator; gladiator; *f. for another*, propugnator; *great f.*, pugmax, bellicosus.

FIGHTING, *subst.*, dimicatio, decertatio; certamen, conflictus, congressus; *f. against*, impugnatio; *f. with the fists*, pugilatio, pugilatus; *counterfeit f.*, simulacrum pugnae.

FIGMENT, *subst.*, commentum.

FIGURATIVE, *adj.*, figuratus.

FIGURATIVELY, *adv.*, figurate, per metapho-ram.

FIGURE, *subst.*, (*form*), figura, forma; (*image*),

FIND.

effigies, imago, simulacrum; (*representation*), de-formatio, descriptio; (*cipher*), numeri nota; (*ap-pearance*), species; *figure in rhetoric*, figura, tropus.

FIGURE, *to*, delineare, depingere; acimo sibi effingere.

FIGURING, *subst.*, figuratio, conformatio.

FILAMENT, *subst.*, fibra.

FILBERT, *subst.*, corylus (sativa); *filbert-nut*, nux coryli; *filbert-grove*, coryletum.

FILCH, *to*, surripere, suffurari, suppilare.

FILCHER, *subst.*, fur.

FILCHING, *subst.*, surreptio.

FILE, *subst.*, lima; *file-dust*, scobs; scobs elimata, delimsta; *a file of pearls*, linea margaritarum; *a file of soldiers*, militum ordo; *to march by file*, longo agmine incedere; *to close the files*, ordines densare; *to double the files*, ordines in altitudinem duplicare.

FILE, *to*, limare, lima polire, lima persequi; *to file off*, delimare; *to file asunder*, lima perterere; *to file off troops*, copias manipulatim abducere; *to file writings*, scripta filo sendere.

FILER, *subst.*, qui lima aliqd polit.

FILIAL, *adj.*, quod filium decet.

FILL, *to*, v. a., complere, implere; (*stuff*), far-cire; *to fill up*, explere; *to fill again*, replere; v. n., impleri.

FILL, *subst.*, satietas, satias; *to have one's fill*, satiari, saturem esse.

FILLET, *subst.*, vitta, tænia, crinale (viculum); *little fillet*, tæniola; *the square fillet of a pillar*, abacus; *a fillet of veal*, coxæ vitulinæ pars crassior.

FILLETED, *adj.*, vittatus, vitta or tænia ornatus.

FILLING, *subst.*, expletio; *a f. up*, supplementum, complementum; *a f. of rubbish*, fartura.

FILLIP, *subst.*, talitrum.

FILLIP, *to*, talitrum impingere; talitro ferire.

FILLY, *subst.*, equula.

FILM, *subst.*, membrana, cuticula.

FILMY, *adj.*, membraceus.

FILTER, *subst.*, colum.

FILTER, *ta*, colare, percolare.

FILTERING, FILTRATION, *subst.*, percolatio.

FILTH, *subst.*, sordes, spurcities, impurities; *filth swept out of a room*, purgamentum; *filth of any thing washed*, proluvia, colluvies, colluvio, sordes; *filth that has collected*, illuvies.

FILTHINESS, *subst.*, immunditia, spurcities, squalor, fœditas.

FILTHY, *adj.*, sordidus, impurus, squalidus, fœdus; lutulentus; *somewhat f.*, sordidulus; subturpis; *I think it a f. thing*, turpe duco; *to be f.*, squallere; *f. in speech*, obscœnus, turpis; *to make f.*, conspurcare, fœdere, maculare.

FIN, *subst.*, pinna.

FINABLE, *adj.*, multæ obnoxius.

FINAL, *adj.*, extremus, postremus, ultimus; (*de-cisive*), decretorius.

FINALLY, *adv.*, denique, demum, ad extremum, tandem, postremo.

FINANCES, *subst. pl.* (*private*), res familiaris; (*of the state*), vectigalia, ararium; (*of the sovereign*), fiscus.

FINANCIER, *subst.*, cui cura ærarii tradita est; homo in rebus ad vectigalia pertinentibus versatus.

FINCH, *subst.*, fringilla; *bullfinch*, loxia pyrrbule (L.); *goldfinch*, carduelis; *greenfinch*, chloris.

FIND, *to*, invenire, reperire, comperire, (*catch*), deprehendere; offendere; (*perceive*), sentire; (*maintain*), sustentare, alere; *to find one work*, no

FINDER.

gotium alicui facessere; to find out a thing, expiscari; to find out by diligent search, investigare, perscrutari; to find out by thinking, excogitare; to find one's self ill, se male habere sentire; to find an excuse, causari; to find (allow) a bill, approbare, agnoscere.

FINDER, *subst.*, inventor, repertor; fault-finder, reprehensor.

FINDING, *subst.*, inventio; fault-finding, reprehensio; finding out, investigatio.

FINE, *adj.* (elegant), elegans, nitidus, politus, concinnus, bellus, cultus, delicatus; (excellent), excellens, præstans, eximius, egregius, clarus, præclarus; (handsome), pulcher, venustus; (pure), purus; (smooth), teres; (thin), tenuis, subtilis; fine in clothes, splendide vestitus; somewhat fine, elegantior, ornatio, comptior; to make fine, concinnare, ornare, adornare; polire; very fine, præclarus; a fine gentleman, homo urbanus.

FINE, to (refine), purgare; defæcere; (lay a fine upon), pecunia multare; multam alicui dicere, irrogare.

FINE, *subst.* (amerement), pœna pecuniaria, multa; lis æstimata.

FINENESS, *subst.*, elegantia, nitor; fineness of thread, fili tenuitas.

FINERY, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum, cultus.

FINGER, *subst.*, digitus; little finger, digitulus; fore-finger, index, digitus salutaris; middle-finger, digitus medius; ring-finger, digitus medicus, minimo proximus; the little-finger, digitus minimus; of the finger, digitalis; a finger's breadth, digitus transversus; at the fingers' ends, perfecte, ad unguem.

FINGER, to, tractare, digitis atrectare, digitos rei admovère.

FINGERED, *adj.* (having fingers), digitatus; light-fingered, furax; he is light-fingered, unguis hamatos et uncos habet, piceata manu est.

FINICAL, *adj.*, mollis, delicatus; fucatus; exsultans; finical gesture, motus muliebris or mollis.

FINING, *subst.*, multatio.

FINISH, *subst.*, nitor; manus extrema.

FINISH, to, absolvere, perficere; finire; summam mensuram rei imponere; ad exitum or finem perducere; to finish affairs successfully, ex sententia negotia conficere.

FINISHER, *subst.*, perfector.

FINISHING, *subst.*, peractio, perfectio, absolutio, consummatio, conclusio; the finishing stroke, ultima manus.

FINITE, *adj.*, finitus, definitus; finibus or terminis circumscriptus.

FIR, FIR-TREE, *subst.*, abies; made of fir, abiegnus.

FIRE, *subst.*, ignis; (conflagration), incendium; (heat, ardor), ardor, vis, vigor, animi fervor; a bright fire (on the hearth), focus luculentus; on fire, accensus, inflammatus; of or for the fire, ad focum pertinens; bonfire, fire-work, ignis festus or artificiosus; St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas, ignis sacer; to strike fire, ignem excutere, excudere, elicere; to light or make a fire, ignem accendere; to stir up a fire, incendium excitare; to quench a fire, incendium restinguere or compescere.

FIRE, to, v. a., incendere, accendere, inflammare; v. n., ardere, flagrare, conflagrare, deflagrare; to fire cannons, tormenta emittere; to fire at one, scopetopetere aliquem.

FIRE-ARMS, *subst. pl.*, arma ignivoma.

Z z 2

FITTER.

FIRE-BRAND, *subst.*, titio (ardens); fire-brand of contention, belli fax.

FIRE-PAN, *subst.*, batillum.

FIRE-SIDE, *subst.*, focus, caminus.

FIRE-STONE, *subst.*, pyrites.

FIRER, *subst.*, incensor, incendiarius.

FIRING, *subst.* (fuel), ignis alimenta.

FIRKIN, *subst.*, quadrantal, amphora.

FIRM, *adj.*, firmus, fixus, immotus, stabilis, constans, certus; (as a bargain), ratus, approbatus, confirmatus; to make firm, firmare, confirmare.

FIRMAMENT, *subst.*, cœlum; firmamentum.

FIRMNESS, *subst.*, firmitas, firmitudo, constantia.

FIRST, *adj.*, primus; prior; (foremost), princeps; f. but one, a primo proximus; at the f., primo, primum, principio; f. fruits, primitivæ; of the f., age, primævus; adv. (in the f. place), primum; f. of all, imprimis.

FIRST-BORN, *adj.*, primogenitus, natu maximus.

FIRSTLING, *subst.*, primum quidque.

FISH, *subst.*, piscis; little fish, pisciculus; river-fish, piscis fluvialis or fluviatilis; sea-fish, piscis maritimus; salt-fish, pisces sale conditi; full of fishes, piscosus; of fish or fishing, piscatorius, piscarius; provision of fish, opsonium.

FISH, to, piscari, pisces capere; to fish a pond, piscinam exhaurire or expiscari; to fish out a thing, expiscari, indagare, exquirere.

FISHER, FISHERMAN, *subst.*, piscator; fisherman's tools, instrumenta piscatoria; fisher-boat, navis piscatoria.

FISHERY, *subst.*, piscaria.

FISH-GILLS, *subst. pl.*, brachia.

FISH-HOOK, *subst.*, hamus (piscatorius).

FISHING, *subst.*, piscatus; f.-line, linea piscatoria, linum piscatorium; f.-rod, arundo piscatoria.

FISHMONGER, *subst.*, piscarius; (of salt-fish), salsamentarius.

FISH-SCALE, *subst.*, squama.

FISHY, *adj.*, piscosus.

FISURE, *subst.*, fissura, rima.

FIST, *subst.*, pugnis; to beat one with the fist, pugnis aliquem cedere; fist to fist, comminus, e propinquo; to fight at fisticuffs, pugnis certare.

FISTULA, *subst.*, fistula.

FISTULOUS, *adj.*, fistulosus, fistulatus.

FIT, *adj.* (proper), accomodat, aptus, idoneus, opportunus; consentaneus, congruens; (becoming), decens, conveniens; (capable), aptus, capax, habilis; (convenient), commodus, accommodus, congruus, tempestivus; (ready), paratus, comparatus, expeditus, accinctus; (reasonable), æquus, justus; fit to be done, quod fieri convenit or decet; not fit to be done, factu foedum or turpe; it is fit, æquum est, par est; to make one's self fit or ready for doing a thing, se ad aliquid agendum accingere, parare, præparare.

FIT, to (be fit), accommodari, quadrare; (make fit), accommodare, aptare, adaptare, concinnare; (match), sociare, par adjungere; this fits my purpose, hoc mihi convenit; to make a ship fit, navem expedire; to fit at all points, armare, instruere; to fit out a fleet, classem ornare; to fit up a house, domum adornare.

FIT, *subst.* (porozym), accessus; (freak, whim), repentinus animi impetus or motus; ague-fit, accessus febris; he is in a fainting fit, languit animo; a drunken fit, crapula; a fit of sickness, ægrotaatio.

FITTER, *subst.*, concinnator, qui accomodat.

1089

FITTING.

FITTING, *adj.*, congruus; *ill-fitting*, incongruus; *subst.*, accommodatio.

FITNESS, *subst.*, habitus, commoditas; *fitness of time*, occasio, opportunitas.

FIVE, quinque, quini; *the f.*, numerus quinquarius; *of f.*, quinquarius; *f. times*, quinque; *f. years*, quinquennium; *f. years old*, quinquennis; *lasting f. years*, or *happening every fifth year*, quinquennialis; *the age of f. years*, quinquatus; *of f. pounds weight*, quinquelibralis; *f. months old*, quinquemesiis; *f. ounces*, quincunx; *in f. parts*, quinq̄epartito; *divided into f. parts*, quinq̄epartitus; *five-fold*, quincuplex; *f. days ago*, nudiusquintus; *f. hundred*, quingenti; *quingeni*; *of f. hundred*, quingenarius; *f. hundredth*, quingentesimus; *f. hundred times*, quingentes; *f. thousand*, quinque millia, quinque mille; *the f. thousandth*, quinque millesimus.

FIX, *to, v. a.*, figere; firmare, stabilire; *to fix a day or time*, diem constitutere, præfinire; *to fix in the earth*, depangere, defigere; *to fix one's eyes upon*, oculos intendere in; *v. n.*, *to fix (settle) in a business*, in alq̄o negotio se stabilire; *to fix on a subject*, argumentum eligere; *to fix on a resolution*, alqd̄ statuere, constituere.

FIXEDLY, *adv.*, constanter, firmiter, intente.

FIXEDNESS, *subst.*, firmitas, stabilitas; *fixedness of mind*, animi attentio.

FIXING, *subst.*, confirmatio.

FLABBY, *adj.*, uvidus, flaccidas, lentus.

FLACCID, *adj.*, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCIDITY, *subst.*, laxitas.

FLAG, *to*, flaccescere, languere; (*wither*), marcescere.

FLAG, *subst.* 1) (*ensign*), vexillum, sigillum; (*of a ship*), insigne, vexillum; *to hoist a flag*, vexillum tollere, proponere; *to strike the flag*, vexillum submittere; *flag-ship*, navis prætorica.—2) (*rush*), junctus; *water-flag*, iris aquatica; *sweet garden-flag*, acorus; *corn-flag*, gladiolus Italus.

FLAGGY, *adj.*, flaccidus, languens, marcidus, lentus; *to grow flaggy*, lencescere, flaccescere.

FLAGITIOUS, *adj.*, flagitiosus, aceleratus, scelestus, nefarius.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *subst.*, dequitia.

FLAGON, *subst.*, lagenâ.

FLAGRANT, *adj.*, insignis, insignitus.

FLAIL, *subst.*, pertica, fustis, baculus.

FLAKE, *subst.*, floccus, focculus; *fragmen*; *flakes of snow*, nives; *flake of fire*, scintilla; *flakes of ice*, glaciei frusta or fragmina.

FLAKE, *to*, in lamellas formare.

FLAKY, *adj.*, floccosus, floccidus; *flocco similis*; *scintillans*.

FLAMBEAU, *subst.*, fax, funale.

FLAME, *subst.*, flamma; *little f.*, flammula; *of or like a f.*, flammeus; *to set in a f.*, inflammare, incendere, succendere, accendere; *to be all in a f.*, flammis conflagrare; *the f. of love*, amoris ardor.

FLAME, *to*, flammare, flagrare; *flammas emittere*.

FLAME-COLORED, *adj.*, flammeus.

FLAMING, FLAMY, *adj.*, flagrans, flammas emittens, ardens, flammeus, igneus.

FLANK, *subst.*, latus; *flank of an army*, cohortes alares, equites alarii.

FLANK, *to (defend the flank of)*, an army, exercitus latera protegere or claudere.

FLANKER, *subst.*, in cornibus lucatus.

FLANNEL, *subst.*, lanula, pannus bibulus et molles.

FLEECE.

FLAP, *subst.*, panniculus; (*lap*), pars pendula, *flap of the ear*, auricula; *fly-flap*, muscarium.

FLAP, *to, v. n.*, dependere; flaccescere; *v. a.*, *to flap the wings*, pennas plaudere.

FLARE, *to*, coruscare; tremula flamma ardere; *to flare in one's eyes*, oculos præstringere; oculis observari.

FLASH, *subst.*, fulgur; *f. which strikes*, fulmen; (*sudden impulse*), impetus; *f. of thought*, cogitatio repentina; *a f. (boasting fellow)*, gloriosus, jactator.

FLASH, *to*, coruscare, fulgurare, micare; *to flash out*, emicare.

FLASHY, *adj.*, mollis, fatuus; (*not lasting*), evanidus, subitaneus; *flashy in talk*, levis.

FLASK, *subst.*, lagenâ, laguncula (*vimine involuta*); *flask for powder*, pulveris pyrii capsula or pyxis; *little flask*, capsula.

FLAT, *adj.* (*level*), planus, æquus; (*plain, clear*), apertus, liquidus; manifestus; (*dull*), insulsus, jejunosus; *f. (dead) drink*, vappa; *f. in taste*, imbecillus, infirmi saporis; *a f. sound*, sonus gravis, obtusus; *a f. country*, campus, patentes campi; *a f. piece of ground*, area; *to throw f. on the ground*, sternere, prosternere; *flat-nosed*, simus.

FLAT, *subst.* (*level ground*), planities; (*shoal*), syrtis; *flats in the sea*, brevis (*pl.*), vadum.

FLAT, FLATLY, *adv.* (*in sound*), graviter; (*plainly*), diserte, dilucide, liquido, perspicue, discretis verbis; *to deny flatly*, præcise negare.

FLATTEN, *to, v. a.* (*make flat*), æquare, exæquare, complanare; *planum facere*; *v. n.* (*grow flat in taste*), imbecillum fieri.

FLATNESS, *subst.*, æqualitas, planities; æquor; *flatness of discourse*, orationis insulsiitas; *flatness in taste*, sapor imbecillus.

FLATTER, *to*, alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari; alqm̄ permulcere; alcis auribus subservire; *to flatter a little*, subblandiri, suppalpari; *to flatter for a dinner*, parasitari; *a flattering knave*, parasitus, gnatho.

FLATTERER, *subst.*, adulator, assentator, delinitor, palpator.

FLATTERINGLY, *adv.*, assentatorie, blande.

FLATTERY, *subst.*, adulatio, assentatio; blandimentum, blanditiæ.

FLATULENT, *adj.*, qui inflat; inflatus.

FLATULENCY, *subst.*, inflatio (ventris).

FLAUNT, *to*, nitide or concione vestiri; magnifice incedere.

FLAVOR, *subst.*, odor; *fine flavor*, odor or sapor bonus; *stinking flavor*, teter or fædus odor.

FLAW, *subst.* (*chink*), rima, rimula; (*defect*), vitium; *without a f.*, integer; *full of flaws*, vitiosus.

FLAX, *subst.*, linum; *flax on the distaff*, pensum, stamen; *a bundle of flax*, lini manipulus; *flax-dresser*, linarius.

FLAXEN, *adj.*, lioteus; stuppeus; *flaxen hair*, capillus flavus.

FLAY, *to*, cutem, pellem, corium detrahere, cute or corio exuere.

FLAYING, *subst.*, pellis detractio.

FLEA, *subst.*, pulex; *full of fleas*, pulicosus; *flea-bites*, pulicum vestigia.

FLEDGED, *adj.*, pennaotus, pinnatus; *to be fledged*, pennas habere, pennulis uti posse; *to grow fledged*, plumescere.

FLEE, *to*, fugere, vitare; *he is fled*, aufugit; *one who has fled*, profugus, elapsus.

FLEECE, *subst.*, vellus.

FLEECE.

FLEECE, *to*, tondère, detondere.
 FLEECEY, *adj.*, laneus.
 FLEET, *subst.*, classis.
 FLEET, *adj.*, celer, velox.
 FLEETING, *adj.*, fluxus, fugax.
 FLEETNESS, *subst.*, celeritas, velocitas.
 FLESH, *subst.*, caro; carnes; a little *f.*, caruncula; *living on f.*, carnivorus; *to go the way of all flesh*, e vita excedere, diem supremum obire.
 FLESH-HOOK, *subst.*, carnapium.
 FLESHINESS, *subst.*, corpulentia.
 FLESHLY, *adj.*, macer.
 FLESHLY, *adj.*, libidinosus; or *by the genit.*, voluptatis, corporia.
 FLESH-MARKET, *subst.*, macellum.
 FLESHY, *adj.*, carnosus, corpulentus, crassus.
 FLEXIBLE, *adj.* (*easy to be bent*), flexibilis, flexilis, lentus; sequax; (*easy to be entreated*), placabilis, exorabilis, facilis.
 FLEXIBILITY, *subst.*, mollitudo, facilitas.
 FLEXURE, *subst.*, cœvatura, curvatio.
 FLICKER, *to* (*of fire*), tremula flamma ardere; (*fit*), voltare.
 FLIGHT, *subst.* (*escape*), fuga; (*flying*), volatus; (*Rock*), grex avium; *swift of f.*, celer, velox; *to put to f.*, fugare, in fugam dare or vertere; *put to f.*, fugatus, fœvus, in fugam conversus; *to take f.*, aufugere, fugam capere, fuga se subducere; a *f. unto*, refugium; *flights of fancy*, cogitationis impetus.
 FLIMSY, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus; levis.
 FLINCH, *to* (*give over*), desistere, desinere; (*leave one basely*), destituere, deserere; (*quit an undertaking*), tergiversari, ab incepto desistere; *to f. from one's word*, promissis non stare; (*to start*), abillire; (*give ground*), recedere, retrocedere.
 FLING, *to* (*throw*), mittere, jacere, torquere, contorquere; (*kick as a horse*), calcitrare; *to fling away*, abjicere, ejicere, projicere; (*be gone*), se proripere; *to fling down*, dejicere; *to fling in*, injicere; *to fling up*, abdicare, depoeere.
 FLING, *subst.*, jectus.
 FLINGER, *subst.*, jaculator.
 FLINGING, *subst.*, projectio.
 FLINT, *subst.*, silex; of flint, siliceus.
 FLINTY, *adj.*, siliceus; fig., durus.
 FLIPPANT, *adj.*, loquax.
 FLIRT, *to* (*besprinkle*), inspergere; *to flirt at one*, conviciari; convicia alqm lacerare.
 FLIRT, *subst.* (*jeer*), dicerium, jocus; (*stunt*), impetus; (*wanton girl*), puella petulans.
 FLIT, *to*, meare, migrare; sedem sæpe mutare; voltare.
 FLOAT, *to*, fluctuare, innatare, super aquam ferri; *to float a meadow*, rivum in pratam deducere.
 FLOATING, *subst.*, fluctuatio; dubitatio.
 FLOCK, *subst.*, grex; agmen; *f. of people*, turba, caterva; coetus; *f. of birds*, avium grex or caterva; *of a f.*, gregalis; *in flocks*, *adv.*, gregatim, cæbervatim.
 FLOCK, *to* (*together*), coire, convenire, confluerere; *flock us sheep*, se condensare.
 FLOCKING (*together*), *subst.*, congregatio, coitio.
 FLOG, *to*, pulsare, verberare.
 FLOOD, *subst.* (*inundation*), diluvium, inundatio, exundatio; (*stream*), flumen, amnis, fluvius; a *flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum; *flood-gate*, emissarium; *flood-tide*, accessus maris.
 FLOOD, *to*, inundare, exundare.

FLUTE.

FLOOK, *subst.* (*of an anchor*), pars ancoræ adunca, quæ terræ desigatur.
 FLOOR, *subst.*, solum; contabulatio, contignatio; pavementum.
 FLOOR, *to* (*with stone*), lapidibus consternere; *to floor with boards*, contabulare.
 FLORAL, *adj.*, floralis.
 FLORID, *adj.*, floridus, nitidus.
 FLORIST, *subst.*, florum cultor.
 FLOUNCE, *subst.*, fimbria.
 FLOUNCE, *to* (*plunge*), demergere, immergere; *to f. about with passion*, ira agitari or commoveri.
 FLOUNDER, *subst.*, pascor niger.
 FLOUR, *subst.*, farina triticea.
 FLOURISH, *to*, *v. n.* (*bloom*), florere, vigere; *vernare*; (*brag*), gloriarî, jactare, sæcè ostentare; *to f. in discourse*, fœculos oratoris uti; *to f. in music*, proludere, præludere; *v. a.*, *to f. weapons*, arma vibrare; *to flourish with a needle*, acu pingere.
 FLOURISH, *subst.* (*boast*), inanis factatio or gloriatio; *an idle f. of words*, verborum ampullæ.
 FLOURISHING, *adj.*, vegetus; *subst.*, vigor.
 FLOUT, *to*, irridere, illudere, ludificare; ludos alqm facere.
 FLOUT, *subst.*, convicium, acerbum dictum.
 FLOUTER, *subst.*, irrisor, derisor, cavillator.
 FLOUTING, *subst.*, cavillatio, acerbæ facetiæ.
 FLOW, *to*, fluere, labi; manare, meare; *to flow about*, circumfluere; *to flow abroad*, dimanare, diffuere; *to flow back*, refluxere; *to flow before a place*, præfluere; *to flow between*, interfluere; *to flow by*, præterfluere; *to flow down*, defluere; *to flow forth*, scaturire; *to flow in*, influere; *to flow out*, effluere, emanare; *to flow over*, exundare, inuadere; *to flow all over*, superfluere, affluere; *permanare*; *to flow together*, cofluere, concurrere; *to flow under*, subterfluere; *to flow unto*, affluere, accedere.
 FLOWER, *subst.*, flos; (*the best, the prime, choice*), flos, robur, robora; *the f. of the soldiers*, milites lætissimi; *the flower of a family*, gentis prima gloria; *a little flower*, fœculus; *made of flowers*, floreus.
 FLOWER, *to*, florescere.
 FLOWERED, *adj.*, floribus contextus or intertextus.
 FLOWERET, *subst.*, fœculus.
 FLOWERY, *adj.*, floridus.
 FLOWING, *adj.*, undans, profuens, fluidus; fig., volubilis; *subst.*, fluxus, effluentis; *flowing of the sea*, æstus; *flowing in speech*, volubilitas.
 FLOWINGLY, *adv.*, facile; volubiliter, incitate.
 FLUCTUATE, *to*, fluctuare, æstuarè; dubitare.
 FLUCTUATION, *subst.*, fluctuatio snimi, dobitatio.
 FLUENCY, *subst.*, linguæ volubilitas; diendi copia.
 FLUENT, *adj.* (*flowing*), fluens fluidas; (*eloquent*), eloquens, copiosus, disertus.
 FLUID, *adj.*, fluidus, liquidus.
 FLUIDITY, *subst.*, fluor.
 FLURRY, *subst.*, flatus subitaneus.
 FLUSH, *to*, erubescere, rubore suffundi.
 FLUSH, *subst.* (*abundance*), copia, abundantia; *vis*; *the flush at cards*, chartæ concolora.
 FLUSH, *adj.* (*of money*), nummatus, pecuniâ abundans.
 FLUTE, *subst.*, tibia; German flute, tibia transverea; *to play on a flute*, tibiâ cœnere; *flute of a column*, strich, canalis.
 FLUTE, *to* (*channel*), striare.

FLUTING, *subst.* (*chaanelling*), striatura.

FLUTTER, *to* (*try to fly*), volitare, alas concutere; (*be at an uncertainty*), fluctuare, dubitare; hærrere; *to flutter to and fro*, passim vagari; *to flutter in one's speech*, balbutire, hæsitare, titubare.

FLUX, *subst.* (*looseness*), ventris fluxio; flux of humors, humorum fluxus; bloody flux, profluvium sanguinis, hemorrhagia, dysenteria.

FLY, *subst.*, musca; *Spanish fly*, cantharis; *fly-flap*, muscarium; *fly-blows*, muscerum ova.

FLY, *to* (*as a bird*), volare, volitare; alis niti; (*to flee*), fugere, aufugere; *to fly about*, circumvolare, circumvolitare; *to fly against*, involare; *to fly abroad* (*as news*), in vulgus dimanare, palam fieri; *to fly at*, impetere, irruere, involare; *to fly away*, evolare, aufugere; *to fly back*, refugere, revolare; *to fly before or first*, antevolare, prævolare; *to fly beyond or by*, prætervolare; *to fly down*, devolare; *to fly far*, provolare, profugere; *to fly high*, in sublime ferri; *to fly hither and thither*, difflugere; *to fly often*, volitare; *to fly off*, retrocedere; *to fly out*, effugere, evolare, prurumpere; *to fly over*, supervolare, transvolare; *to fly to*, advolare; *to fly together*, convolare, confugere; *to fly up*, subvolare; *to fly* (*shoot*), ejaculari, emittere.

FLYING, *adj.*, *f. camp*, manus expedita, exercitus expeditus; *f. coach*, currus expeditus; *f. enemy*, hostis aversus; *subst.*, volatus; (*flight*), fuga, effugium.

FOAL, *subst.*, pullus equinus, equuleus, equulus, foal of an ass, asellus, asella; of a foal, pullinus.

FOAL, *to*, pullum equinum parere, foetum equinum edere.

FOALING, *subst.*, pulli in lucem editio.

FOAM, *subst.*, spuma; *to cast out f.*, exspumare, despumare; *f. of lead*, molybdtis; *f. of silver*, argyritis; *f. of gold*, chrysitis; *full of f.*, spumosus.

FOAM, *to*, spumare; *to f. at the mouth*, spumas ex ore emittere; *to foam like a horse*, fremere, fremere; *to begin to foam*, spumescere.

FOAMY, *adj.*, spumeus.

FOB, *subst.*, locus minor.

FOCUS, *subst.*, locus in quem radii colliguntur.

FODDER, *subst.*, pabulum, foenum; of fodder, pabularis, pabulariorius.

FODDER, *to*, pabulum dare, præbere; pascere.

FOE, *subst.*, inimicus, hostis.

FOG, *subst.*, nebula.

FOGGINESS, *subst.*, aëris crassitudo.

FOGGY, *adj.*, nebulosus, crassus.

FOH! *interj.*, vah!

FOIBLE, *subst.*, imbecillitas; vitium.

FOIL, *subst.*, rudis; ensis præpilatus; *to play at foils*, batuere, rude ludere; *a foil*, foiting (*repulse*), repulse; *to take a foil*, repulsam ferre; *to give one a foil*, in genus dejicere, repellere.

FOIL, *to*, ad vnum or irritum redigere, conturbare, perimere; sternere; repellere.

FOILER, *subst.*, victor.

FOIST IN, *to*, subdere, furtim obtrudere or supponere.

FOLD, *subst.* (*plait*), sinus; (*sheepfold*), caula, stabulum, ovile; *folds of hurdles*, crutes.

FOLD, *to* (*close over another*), plicare, complicare; *to fold in*, implicare, involvere; *to fold round about*, circumplicare, convolvere; (*put into a fold*), stabulo includere, stabulare, cratribus claudere.

FOLDER, *subst.*, qui or quæ plicat.

FOLDING, *subst.*, plicatura; *a folding of sheep*, stabulatio; *adj.*, plicatilis; *a folding-door*, valva.

FOLIAGE, *subst.*, arborum folia; folia picta or sculpta.

FOLK, *subst.*, populus, plebs, vulgus, turba; *poor folk*, pauperes; *rich folk*, divites, opulenti.

FOLLOW, *to*, sequi, consequi; subsequi; persequi; comitari; tosequi; *to f. after*, consecrari, insectari, iosequi, urgere; *to f. any business*, alicui rei operam dare; *to f. the law*, legibus operam dare, juri attendere; *to f. husbandry*, opus rusticum obire; *to f. a trade*, artem exercere; *to f. close*, instare, insistere; *to f. after* (*succeed*), succedere, excipere; *to f. another's pleasure*, alicui obsequi, morem gerere, obtemperare; *to f. counsel*, sequi consilium; *to f. (imitate)*, æmulari, imitari; *he follows his father's steps*, patrisstris, patrem imitatur; *worthy to be followed*, imitabilis, imitandus.

FOLLOWER, *subst.*, comes, deductor; (*disciple*), discipulus; (*imitator*), imitator.

FOLLOWING, *subst.*, deductio; following after, consequentia, consecutio.

FOLLY, *subst.*, stultitia, ineptia, amentia; deliratio.

FOMENT, *to*, fovère; *to f. seditions*, seditiones fovère, tumultus excitare, discordias alere.

FOMENTER, *subst.*, concitator.

FOMENTING, *subst.*, concitatio.

FOND, *adj.* (*foolish*), futilia, vanus, fatuus, ineptus; (*kind*), amans, indulgens; (*delighted*), amans, cupidus; *to be fond of*, admirari, impense cupere; *fond tricks*, blanditiæ.

FONDLE, *to*, fovère, nimis indulgere, mollius curare.

FONDLER, *subst.*, qui or quæ mollius curat.

FONDLING, *subst.*, delicatus puer.

FONDNESS, *subst.* (*indulgence*), indulgentia; (*love*), amor; (*stiffness*), ineptia, stultitia.

FONT, *subst.*, lavacrum sacrum, fons lustralis.

FOOD, *subst.*, cibus, alimentum; victus, cibaria; of food, cibarius, alimentarius, escarius; *fit for food*, esculentus; *food for cattle*, pabulum, pastus.

FOOL, *subst.*, stultus, insipiens, fatuus, demens; stipes, csudex, verve; (*jester*), coprea; (*harlequin*), meccus; *natural fool*, homo excors; *arrant fool*, stultissimus, bis stultus; *to play the fool*, ineptire, desipere; *nugari*, stulte facere, nugas agere.

FOOL, *to* (*one*), aliquem ridere, deridere, irridere ludere, ludificari; alicui or in aliquo illudere; *to fool away one's time*, rebus futilibus tempus terere.

FOOLERIES, *subst. pl.*, nugæ, ineptiæ.

FOOL-HARDY, *adj.*, stolidè ferox, temerarius.

FOOL-HARDINESS, *subst.*, stolidè audacia; temeritas.

FOOLING, *subst.*, irrisio, irrisus.

FOOLISH, *adj.*, ineptus, fatuus, stolidus, stultus, insulsus, insipiens, tardus; *to make f.*, infatuare; *f. dalliance*, petulantia, procacitas; *f. tricks*, ineptia.

FOOLISHNESS, *subst.*, stultitia, insipientia, demencia, fatuitas.

FOOT, *subst.*, pes; *f. of a table, bed, &c.*, fulcrum. *f. of a pillar*, basis; *f. of a hill*, montis radices; *a square f.*, pes quadratus; *on f.*, pedes, pedester; *to go on f.*, peditem or pedibus ivedere; *to light on one's feet*, in pedes desilire; *to tread under f.*, pruculcere, pedibus convulcere; *of a f.*, pedalis; *of half a f.*, semipedalis; *of a f. and a half*, sesquipedalis; *of two feet*, bipedalis; *f. by f.*, pedetentim, sensim.

FOOT IT, *to*, pedibus ire, venire or iter facere.

FOOTED, *adj.*, pedes habens; *two-f.*, bipes; *three-*

FOOTING.

f., tripes; *four-f.*, quadrupes; *many-f.*, multipes; *cloven-f.*, bisulcus; *crump-f.*, loripes.

FOOTING, *subst.* (*footstep*), vestigium; (*state*), *status*, *conditio*, *locus*.

FOOTMAN, *subst.* (*soldier*), pedes; (*lackey*), *pedisequus*, *servus* a *pedibus*.

FOOT-PATH, *subst.*, *aemita*.

FOOT-SOLDIER, *subst.*, pedes; *foot-soldiers*, *peditatus*, *copias*, *pedestrea*.

FOOT-STALL (of a pillar), *atylobata*, *atylobatea*.

FOOTSTEP, *subst.*, *vestigium*.

FOOT-STOOL, *subst.*, *scabellum*.

FOP, *subst.* (*trifler*), *nugator*; (*beau*), *bellus homo*, *trossulus*; *to play the fop*, *nugari*.

FOPPERY, *subst.*, *nugæ*, *triciæ*, *ineptiæ*.

FOPPISH, *subst.*, *ineptus*, *nugatorius*.

FOPPISHNESS, *subst.*, *ineptia*.

FOR, *conj.*, *nam*, *enim*, *eteum*, *quippe*; *prep.*, *is answered to by several Latin prepositions*; *for a while*, *ad quoddam tempus*; *for other matters*, *de cæteris rebus*; *it is not for nothing*, *non hoc de nihilo est*; *to translate word for word*, *verbum de verbo expressum proferre*; *it is for our profit*, *ex uau est nostro*;

for grief, *ex ægritudine*; *they are kept for a double service*, *habentur in duplex ministerium*; *for the remaining time*, *in reliquum tempus*; *forever*, *in omne tempus*; *for a perpetual remembrance*, *in memoriam sempiternam*; *for time to come*, *in posterum*; *to be punished for a crime*, *ob delictum poenas dare*; *I am paid for my folly*, *ob stultitiam pretium fero*; *for so many ages*, *per tot sæcula*; *you may for me*, *per me licet*; *for anger*, *præ ira*; *for fear*, *præ metu* or *propter metum*; *for joy*, *præ gaudio*; *to take for granted*, *pro concessio aumere*; *to hold for done*, *pro facto habere*; *to believe for true*, *pro certo credere*; *he spoke for our side*, *secundum nostram causam disputavit*; *it is sometimes expressed by the ablat. or genit. case*; *as, for fear of being yielded up*, *metu deditiois*; *he dies for love*, *amore deperit*;

for how much, *quanti*; *for so much*, *tanti*; *for more*, *pluria*; *for less*, *minaria*; *for how much soever*, *quanticunque*; *for an as*, *asse*; *after good*, *fit, lawful, profitable, &c.*, *it is expressed by the dative case*; *as, it is a shame for you*, *turpe est tibi*; *for, for the sake of*, *causâ*, *gratiâ*, *ergo*, *per*, *pro*, *propter*; *as for example*, *exempli causa* or *gratiâ*; *for this reason*, *eâ gratiâ*; *virtue is to be desired for its own sake*, *virtus propter se expetenda est*; *for all (although)*, *etsi*, *quanquam*, *etiâmsi*, *quamvis*; *for all this*, or *for all that*, *nihilò miasu*, *nihilò secius*, *tamen*; *for all the philosophers say*, *quicquid dicant philosophi*; *for (as for)*, *quod attinet ad*; *for nothing*, *gratis*; *impune*; *for that*, or *for as much as*, *cum propterea* quod; *si quidem*, *quandoquidem*, *quoniam*; *for the most part*, *fere*, *maximam partem*, *plerumque*; *for some time*, *aliquandiu*, *aliquantiaper*; *for what cause?* *quare?* *qua de causa?* *for which cause*, *quamobrem*, *quare*; *for that cause*, *ideo*, *eo*, *propterea*, *eâ gratiâ*, *idcirco*; *forever and ever*, *in sæcula*, *in æternum*, *in omne ævum*; *he was a good orator for those times*, *multum*, *ut temporibus illis*, *valuit dicendo*; *I know for certain*, *mihî est exploratissimum*; *for aught I see*, *quantum ego perspicio*; *I for my part*, *ego quidem*. *For is frequently included in the verb*; *as, to look for*, *expectare*; *to wait for*, *opperiri*; *to be for one*, *cum alqo atare*.

FORAGE, *subst.*, *pabulum*.

FORAGE, *to*, *pabulari*; *frumentari*.

FORAGER, *subst.*, *pabulator*.

FOREGROUND.

FORAGING, *subst.*, *pabulatio*.

FORBEAR, *to* (*let alone*), *abstinere*, *se abstinere*, *omittere*, *defugere*; (*leave off*), *desistere*, *mittere*; (*spare*), *parcere*; (*suffer*), *pati*.

FORBEARANCE, *subst.*, *patientia*, *indulgentia*; *with forbearance*, *patienter*, *placide*, *sedate*.

FORBID, *to*, *vetare*, *interdicere*, *prohibere*, *inhibere*; *to forbid strictly*, *interdicere*, *intermiseri*.

FORBIDDING, *subst.*, *prohibitio*, *inhibitio*, *interdictio*.

FORCE, *subst.* (*endeavor*), *opera*, *contentio*, *conatus*, *studium*; (*importance*), *momentum*, *pondus*; (*necessity*), *necessitas*; (*strength*), *vires*, *robur*; (*power effect*), *vis*; (*open force*), *via aperta*; (*violence*), *via*, *violentia*, *impetus*; *by main f.*, *violenter*, *vi et armis*; *to repel f. by f.*, *vim vi repellere*; *to use f.*, *vim adhibere*; *to be of great f.*, *plurimum valere*; *of great f.*, *valens*, *potens*; *without f.*, *inefficax*, *irritus*; *a strong f. (of troops)*, *valida manus*; *to lose f.*, *flaccescere*, *languere*.

FORCE, *to*, *coagere*, *compellere*, *impellere*, *adigere*; *to f. back*, *repellere*; *to f. down*, *detrudera*, *demergere*; *to f. in*, *defigere*; *to f. out*, *depellere*, *abigere*; *to f. a woman*, *stuprare*, *vitare*; *to f. (take by f.)*, *vi capere*, *arripere*; (*break through*), *perfringere*, *perferdere*; (*carry by storm*), *expugnare*; *a forced expression*, *dictum longe petitum*.

FORCER, *subst.*, *coactor*.

FORCES, *subst. pl.*, *copiæ*; *to raise f.*, *exercitum comparare*; *to muster f.*, *delectum militum habere*.

FORCIBLE, *adj.* (*prevailing*, *strong*), *efficax*, *potens*, *valens*, *vehemens*; (*violent*), *violens*, *violentus*.

FORCING, *subst.*, *via*.

FORD, *subst.*, *vadum*; *full of fords*, *vaduosus*.

FORD, *to* (*a river*), *flumen vado transira*.

FORDABLE, *adj.*, *qui vado transiri potest*, *qui vada aperit*.

FORE, *adj.*, *anticus*; *prior*; *exterior*; *adversus*; *primus*; *adv.*, *ante*, *præ*.

FORE-ADVISE, *to*, *præmonere*.

FORE-APPOINT, *to*, *præstituere*, *præfinire*.

FOREARM, *to*, *prænumere*.

FOREBODE, *to*, *portendere*, *præaugire*, *ominari*, *augurare*.

FOREBODER, *subst.*, *hariolus*.

FOREBODING, *subst.*, *præaugium*, *omen*, *augurium*.

FORECAST, *to*, *providere*, *prospicere*.

FORECAST, *subst.*, *providentia*; *with forecast*, *providere*, *circumspecte*, *consulte*.

FORECASTLE, *subst.*, *pars prior navis*, *prora*.

FORECLOSE, *to*, *præcludere*.

FORE-CONCEIVED, *adj.*, *meditatus*, *præconceptus*.

FORE-DETERMINED, *adj.*, *præscriptus*, *præfinitus*.

FOREDOOM, *to*, *præstituere*, *præfinire*; *prædestinare*.

FOREFATHERS, *subst. pl.*, *majores*, *avi*, *proavi*.

FOREFEND, *to*, *avertere*, *averruncare*, *prohibere*.

FOREFINGER, *subst.*, (*digitus*) *index*.

FOREGO, *to* (*a thing*), *e manibus emittere*; (*quit*), *abdicare*, *pro derelicto habere*; *to forego one's right*, *de jure suo recedere*.

FOREGOING, *adj.* (*going before*), *antecedens*, *præcedens*; *prior*, *superior*.

FOREGROUND, *subst.*, *of a picture*, *quæ in imagine eminent*.

FOREHEAD.

FOREHEAD, *subst.*, frons; *having a broad f.*, fronto; *having two foreheads*, bifrons; *f.-band*, redimiculum frontis; (*for beasts*), frontale.
 FOREIGN, *adj.*, exterius, exterus, peregrinus, adventitius, alienigenus; *fig.*, alienus.
 FOREIGNER, *subst.*, externus, peregrinus, advena, alienigena.
 FOREKNOW, *to*, præscire, prænoscere; *præsente*, præcognoscere.
 FOREKNOWING, *adj.*, præsciens; *subst.*, præasgitio.
 FORELAND, *subst.*, promontorium.
 FORELOCKS, *subst. pl.*, antie.
 FOREMAN, *subst.*, antistes; *foreman of the jury*, juratorum primus.
 FOREMAST, *subst.*, malus exterior.
 FOREMOST, *adj.*, primus; præcipuus; *first and foremost*, imprimis, primum, primo loco; *to go foremost*, præire, præcedere.
 FORENOON, *subst.*, tempus ante-meridianum.
 FORENOTICE, *subst.*, præmonitio.
 FOREORDAIN, *to*, præstituerè, prædicare; *ipræ-* destinare.
 FORE-PORCH, *subst.*, propylæum.
 FORERUN, *to*, præcurrere; prævertere.
 FORERUNNER, *subst.*, præcursor, antecursor; *prudromus*; (*harbinger*), prænuocius; *forerunner of an army*, excursor.
 FORERUNNING, *subst.*, prækursio.
 FORESAY, *to*, prædicere.
 FORESAYING, *subst.*, prædictio.
 FORESEE, *to*, prævidere, præpicere.
 FORESEEING, *subst.*, providentia.
 FORESHOW, *to*, præmonstrare, præarrare; denunciare.
 FORESHOWING, *subst.*, denunciatio.
 FORESIGHT, *subst.*, providentia, prospicientia; *præsensio*; *want of foresight*, imprudentia.
 FORESKIN, *subst.*, præputium.
 FOREST, *subst.*, silva; saltus; nemus; *covered with forests*, saltuosus, silvester.
 FORESTER, *subst.*, homo alvester; saltuarius.
 FORESTALL, *to*, anticipare, antecapere, intercipere, præripere; præmerari.
 FORESTALLER, *subst.*, qui res præmercatur, qui frumentum comprimit.
 FORESTALLING, *subst.*, interceptio.
 FORETASTE, *subst.*, anticipatio.
 FORETELL, *to*, prædicere, prænunciare, denunciare.
 FORETELLER, *subst.* (*sign*), prænuocius, præcursor; (*diviner*), hariolus, fatidicus; vates, augur.
 FORETELLING, *subst.*, prædictio, denunciatio.
 FORETHOUGHT OF, *adj.*, præmeditatus, cogitatione præceptus.
 FORETHOUGHT, *subst.*, præmeditatio.
 FORETOKEN, *subst.*, præasgium, omen.
 FORETOKEN, *to*, portendere, præasgire, omninari.
 FOREVOUCHED, *adj.*, ante affirmatus.
 FOREWARN, *to*, præmonere.
 FOREWARNING, *subst.*, præmonitio.
 FORFEIT, *subst.* (*fine, penalty*), pœna, multa; (*offence*), delictum, peccatum.
 FORFEIT, *to*, multam committere, multa demerari; *to f. one's credit*, existimationem perdere, foro sedere; *to f. the favor of one*, gratiæ alcijs excidere; *'o f. a recognizance*, vadimonium deserere; *to f. one's word*, promissis non stare, fidem fallere.

FORNICATION.

FORFEITABLE, *adj.*, quod conficari potest.
 FORFEITURE, *subst.* (*confiscation*), confiscatio; (*multa*), pecunia multatitia.
 FORGE, *to* (*form by the hammer*), cudere, excudere; fabricari; (*melt*), conflare, liquefacere; (*de- vise*), fingere, confingere; *commioisci, commentiri*; (*counterfeit*), e mentiri, fingere, subijcere.
 FORGE, *subst.*, officina ferraria; furnus fabrilis.
 FORGER, *subst.* (*maker*), fabricator, cusor, excursor; (*counterfeiter*), factor; *forger of writings*, falsarius, falsarum obarturum fabricator; *forger of words*, verborum eorum inventor.
 FORGERY, *subst.* (*a fiction*), res commentitia, commentum; (*fabrication*), fabricatio; (*counter- feiting*), confictio; *forgery of false accusations*, calumnia; *forgery of tales*, fabularum fictio; *forgery or forging of arms*, armorum fabricatio.
 FORGET, *to* (*not to remember*), obliuisci, ex memoria amittere; (*neglect*), præterire, negligere, prætermittere; *I had forgotten it*, me fugerat; *to be forgotten*, obrui, excideri, in oblivioem venire; *to forget entirely*, percidere oblivione obruere; *to forget or forgive*, ex memoria depouere q̄ abjicere; *to forget what one has learned*, dediscere.
 FORGETFUL, *adj.*, obliuiscus, immemor.
 FORGETFULNESS, *subst.*, obliuio, obliuium.
 FORGETTER, *subst.*, immemor.
 FORGETTING, *subst.*, obliuio; prætermissio.
 FORGIVE, *to*, condonare, ignoscere, remittere; veniam dare, tribuere, concedere.
 FORGIVENESS, *subst.*, venia; pœnæ remissio; *to ask forgiveness*, pœnam deprecari; *absolute forgiveness*, obliuio, amœntia.
 FORGIVER, *subst.*, qui or quæ condonat.
 FORGIVING, *subst.*, remissio.
 FORK, *subst.*, furca; *little fork*, furcula, furcilla; *oven-fork*, rutabulum; *pitchfork*, merga; *fork for a vine*, capreolus; *fork for a net*, vara.
 FORKED, *adj.*, bifidus, bifurctus, bisulcus, bicornis; *three-forked*, trisulcus, trifidus.
 FORLORN, *adj.* (*desperate*), perditus, deploratus; (*forsaken*), solus, derelictus, destitutus.
 FORLORNNESS, *subst.*, miseria, solitudo.
 FORM, *subst.* (*shape*), forma, figura; (*manner*), ratio, modus, ritus; *a set form*, formula, exemplar, exemplum; (*bench*), scamnum, subsellium, sella; *little f.*, acabellum; *the f. of a hare*, leporis cubile.
 FORM, *to*, formare, coagilare, figurare; *to form anew*, reformare, recoquere.
 FORMAL, *adj.*, sollempnis; formalis; affectatus.
 FORMALIST, *subst.*, formularum putidus affectator.
 FORMALITY, *subst.*, mos receptus, ritus; *f. in deportment*, molesta urbsitas; *f. in speech*, ambages.
 FORMER, *subst.*, formator.
 FORMER, *adj.*, prior, superior, pristinus; *in former times*, olim, prius temporibus.
 FORMERLY, *adv.*, prius, antebac.
 FORMIDABLE, *adj.*, metuendus, timendus, formidolosus, terribilis.
 FORMIDABLY, *adv.*, terribilem or horroedam iu modum.
 FORMING, FORMATION, *subst.*, creatio, formatio.
 FORMLESS, *adj.*, informis, indigestus, rudis.
 FORMULARY, *subst.*, liber rituum præscriptorum.
 FORNICATION, *subst.*, stuprum, concubinitus; *to commit fornication*, scortari.

FORNICATOR.

FORNICATOR, *subst.*, scortator, ganeo.
FORSAKE, *to (desert)*, deserere, derelinquere, destituere; (*revolt from*), deficere, desciscere; (*quit*), abdicare, renuciare.
FORSAKER, *subst.*, desertor.
FORSAKING, *subst.*, derelictio, desertio, destitutio; *forsaking of religion*, defectio a sacris.
FORSOOTH, *adv.*, sime, scilicet, nempe.
FORSWEAR, *to*, perjurare, pejerare, perjuriū facere; abjurare.
FORSWEARER, *subst.*, qui perjurat.
FORSWEARING, *subst.*, perjuriū.
FORSWORN, *adj.*, perjurus, perfidus.
FORT, *subst.*, castellum, propugnaculum; *fort by fort*, castellatim.
FORTH, *adv.*, foras; pro; *from this time forth*, ab hoc inde tempore; posthac, deinceps; *and so forth*, et sic de ceteris.
FORTHCOMING, *adj.*, præsto, in prociectu; *to be forthcoming*, in medio or promptu esse; *subst.*, vadimooii obitus.
FORTHWITH, *adv.*, actutum, confestim, continuo, extemplo, protinus, mox, illico.
FORTIFICATION, *subst.*, munitio, communitio; (*the works*), munimenta, opera.
FORTIFIER, *subst.*, munitor.
FORTIFY, *to (strengthen)*, firmare, confirmare, roborare, corroborare; (*fence about*), circumspire, circumvallare, circummuoire; (*close with a fortification*), munire, communitare, vallare; *to f. strongly*, permuoiri; *to f. first*, præmuoiri.
FORTITUDE, *subst.*, fortitudo, animus fortis; æquus animus.
FORTNIGHT, *subst.*, dies quatuordecim; *a fortnight's provision*, dimidiati mensis cibaria.
FORTRESS, *subst.*, locus munitus, castellum, arx, oppidum.
FORTUITOUS, *adj.*, fortuitus, forte oblitus; adventivus.
FORTUNATE, *adj.*, fortunatus, beatus, faustus; *somewhat fortunate*, beatulus; *to make fortunate*, fortunare, secundare, prosperare.
FORTUNATELY, *adv.*, auspicate, fauste, feliciter, prospere.
FORTUNE, *subst.* (*chance*), fortuna, sors; (*estate*), opes, facultates; census; *good f.*, fortuna secunda or prospera, res secunda; eventus felix, census secundus; *to try one's f.*, fortunam experiri; *ill f.*, infesta fortuna; census adversus, res adversæ; *by f.*, forte, furte fortuna; *to tell f.s.*, eventura alicui divinare, prædicere; *a woman of a good f.*, mulier dotata; *puella dives dote*; *a maid of no f.*, virgo indotata; *a man of good f.*, homo magnis opibus præditus; *to make one's f.*, divitias acquirere or onacisci.
FORTUNE-HUNTER, *subst.*, qui mulierem dotatam consecutur; captator.
FORTUNE-TELLER, *subst.*, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus, circulator.
FORTY, quadragesima; *quadragesimi*; *of forty*, quadragesimarius; *forty times*, quadragies.

FOWL.

made some progress, proventus, progressus; (*soon ripe*), præcox; (*ready*), promptus, slacer, acer; *to be forward in learning*, progressum facere in studiis.
FORWARD, *to (help)*, juvare, adjuvare, favere; augere, adaugere, fovère; maturare; *to f. a letter*, litteras perferendas curare, litteras permittere.
FORWARDNESS, *subst.*, alacritas; *forwardness in learning*, in litteris progressus or progressio.
FOSSIL, *adj.*, fossilis.
FOSTER, *to*, alere, educare, nutrire; fovère.
FOSTER-BROTHER, *subst.*, collactaneus.
FOSTER-CHILD, *subst.*, alumnus.
FOSTER-FATHER, *subst.*, altor, educator.
FOSTER-MOTHER, *subst.*, alitrix, nutrix.
FOSTERING, *subst.*, educatio.
FOUL, *adj.* (*filthy*), foedus, spurcus, sordidus, squalidus, turpis; (*ill-favored*), deformis, teter; (*vicious*), flagitiosus, obscenus, facioerosus; *foul play*, fallacia, dolus; *foul action*, facinus foedus or turpe; *foul language*, convicium, maledictum; *dicta contumeliosa*; *to make foul*, coospurcare, foedare, inquinare, msculare; *to be foul*, sordère, squalère; *to grow foul*, sordescere; *foul weather*, cælum turbidum, nubilum, tempestas turbida.
FOUL, *to*, coospurcare, foedare, inquinare, msculare.
FOULNESS, *subst.*, turpitude, squalor, spurcicies, sordes; rubigo (dentium); *the foulness of a crime*, atrocitas; (*ill-favoredness*), deformitas, foeditas.
FOUND, *to*, aleis rei fundamenta jacere; condere, iostituere, constituere; fundare; (*form by melting*), fundere.
FOUNDATION, *subst.*, fundamentum, substructio; *to lay the foundation of a building*, ædificiū fundamenta jacere, ponere; *from the very foundation*, funditus, ab imis sedibus.
FOUNDER, *subst.*, conditor; auctor, parens; *founder of metal*, fusor, faber ærsarius.
FOUNDER, *to*, v. a., equo mollietiem pedum inducere; v. n. (*as a horse*), titubare; (*as a ship*), pessum ire, mergi, demergi.
FUNDING (*of metals*), metallorum fusio.
FOUNDING, *subst.*, infans expositus.
FOUNT, **FOUNTAIN**, *subst.*, fons, puteus, scaturigo; *of a fountain*, fontanus.
FOUR, quatuor or quattuor, quaterni; *of four*, quaternarius; *four times*, quater; *four times as much*, quadruplo, quadruplicatus; *four times bigger*, quadruplo major; *divided into four parts*, quadripartitus; *in four parts or ways*, quadrifariam; *cleft into four parts*, quadrifidus; *a place where four ways meet*, quadrivium; *having four doors*, quadriforis; *weighing four pounds*, quadrilibris; *four-cornered*, quadrangulus, quadrangularis; (*square*), quadratus; *four-fold*, quadruplex; *four footed*, quadrupes; *four days*, quadriduū; *four days ago*, nudiusquartus; *four days before*, quatruiduo ante; *four days after*, post quatruiduum, quatuor post diebus; *four years*, quadriennium; *the age of four years*, quadrimatus; *four hundred*, quadringenti; *quadringeni*; *four hundred times*, quadringentes; *the four hundredth*, quadriagesesimus.
FOUR, *subst.* (*at cards*), quaternio.
FOURSCORE, *subst.*, octoginta.
FOURTEEN, quatuordecim; *the fourteenth*, decimus quartus; *fourteen times*, quatuordecies.
FOURTH, *adj.*, quartus.
FOURTHLY, *adv.*, quarto.
FOWL, *subst.*, volucris, avis; *great fowl*, ales;

FOWLER.

wild fowl, volucris palustris; water-fowl, avis aquatica; a keeper of fowls, pullarius.

FOWLER, subst., auceps.

FOWLING, subst., aucupium; of fowling, aucupatorius; fowling-piece, scopetum aucupatorium.

FOX, subst., vulpes; of a fox, vulpinus; young fox, vulpecula; old fox (crafty knave), veterator, versipellis; to play the fox, vulpinari; fox chase, vulpia venatus; fox-hunter, vulpinum venator.

FRACTION, subst., numerus fractus, fractura.

FRACTIONAL, adj., ad numeros fractos perti-neos.

FRACTIOUS, adj., rixosus, jurgiosus, litigiosus.

FRACTURE, subst., fractura.

FRACTURE, to, frangere, confringere.

FRAGILE, adj., fragilis, caducus.

FRAGILITY, subst., fragilitas.

FRAGMENT, subst., fragmentum, frustum; frag-men.

FRAGRANCE, subst., suavis odor.

FRAGRANT, adj., bene or suave olens, fragrans; (perfumed), odoratus; to be f., bene or suave olêre.

FRAIL, adj., fragilis, fluxus, caducus.

FRAILTY, subst., fragilitas, imbecillitas, infirmi-tas.

FRAME, subst., compages; forma; margo; f. of the mind, animi status; out of f., enormis, abnormis.

FRAME, to (fashion), fingere, formare, fabricari; (contrive), moliri, comminisci; (build), edificare, struere, construere, coadere; (join together), con-jungere, compingere, contabulare; to frame a pic-ture, tabulam marginare, in formâ lineâ includere; to frame unto, accommodare, aptare.

FRAMER, subst., fabricator, structor; faber.

FRAMING, subst., constructio, fabricatio, forma-tio; conformatio, accommodatio.

FRANK, adj., iogenuus, siocerus, liber, apertus, candidus; frank-hearted, liberalis; frank-pledge, liber-um vadimonium.

FRANK, to (a letter), litteras gratis perferendas notare or signare.

FRANKINCENSE, subst., tus; to burn f., tus adolêre; bearing f., turific; of f., tureus.

FRANKNESS, subst., ingenuitas, sioceritas, liber-alitas.

FRANTIC, adj., insanus, insaniens, cerritus, ve-curs, mente captus; to be frantic, iosanire, furere.

FRATERNAL, adj., fraternus.

FRATERNITY, subst., fraternitas.

FRATRICIDE, subst., fraticida.

FRAUD, subst., fraus, dolus; without f., bona fide.

FRAUDULENCY, subst., fraudulentia, fraus.

FRAUDULENT, adj., fraudulentus, dolosus.

FRAUGHT, adj., oeratus, refertus, onustus.

FRAY, subst., rixa, pugna; jurgium, altercatio; to settle a fray, licem dirimere, jurgia componere.

FRAY, to, terere.

FREAK, subst., subitus animi impetus; delira-mentum, somnium.

FREAKISH, adj., petulans, cerebrus; in re-pentinis animi motus proclivis.

FREAKISHNESS, subst., lascivia, petulantia.

FRECKLE, subst., lentacula; freckles, lentigo.

FRECKLY, FRECKLED, adj., leotiginosus, spar-so ore.

FREE, adj. (at liberty), liber; (exempt), immunis; (liberal), liberalis, munificus; (frank), apertus, can-didus, siocerus; (common), communis, publicus; f. from business, otiosus; to be f., sui juris esse; to be

FRET.

f. from, vacare, expertem esse; to be f. of one's tongue, sermone esse minime parcum; to make one f. of a city, alqm civitate donare, in numerum civ-um adiacere; you are f. to speak, licet tibi loqui.

FREE, to, liberare, eximere, eripere, expedire, abstrahere; to free one from bondage, e servitio or vinculis alqm eximere, abstrahere; (set free), eman-cipare, manumittere; libertate or plieo donare.

FREEBOOTER, subst., prædo.

FREEBORN, adj., ingenuus, liberalis.

FREEDMAN, subst., libertus, liberticus, manu-missus.

FREEDOM, subst., immunitas, libertas; f. of a city, civitas, jus civitatis; f. from, vacuitas.

FREEHOLD, subst., fundus liber; possessio lib-ers.

FREEHOLDER, subst., fundi liberi possessor.

FREING, subst., liberatio; in libertatem viodi-catio; freeing of a slave, manumissio.

FREELY, adv., libere, liberaliter; benigne; inge-nue; to talk freely, aperte loqui; to do a thing freely, sponte sua alqd agere, non dubitare facere; freely bestowed, gratuitus, gratis datus.

FREEMAN, subst., liber; civis natus; freeman of a city, civis, muceps.

FREENESS, subst., liberalitas, benignitas; bene-ficentia.

FREESTONE, subst., saxum vivum.

FREETHINKER, subst., qui suo utitur judicio, contemptor sacrorum; homo impius.

FREEZE, to, gelare, congelare, congelaciare; coe-gelari, durescere; it freezes, gelscit; to be frozen over, frigore consistere.

FREEZING, subst., gelatio, congelatio.

FREIGHT, subst., onus; merces navi imposita; (pay), vectura, vecturæ pretium; naulum.

FREIGHT, to (a ship), navem oerare; merces navi imponere.

FRENCH, adj., Francogallicus; to speak French, Francogallice loqui.

FRENCHIFIED, adj., moribus Gallicis instructus.

FRENCHMAN, subst., Francogallus.

FRENZY, subst., vesacia, iosaia, delirium, meo-tis alienatio; furor.

FREQUENCY, subst., frequentia, celebritas.

FREQUENT, adj., frequens, creber.

FREQUENT, to, frequere, celebrare, concel-ebrare.

FREQUENTER, subst., qui or quæ frequetat.

FREQUENTING, subst., frequentatio.

FREQUENTLY, adv., frequenter, crebro, sæpe, subinde; very frequently, creberrime.

FRESCO, subst., udum; to paint in fresco, udo colores illinere; fresco-painting, opus tectorium.

FRESH, adj. (cool), frigidus, frigidulus; (recent), recens; viridis; (not used, not wearied), integer; (lively), vigeus, vegetus, alacer; to be fresh and live-ly, vigere, vigeacere; a fresh man, tiro, novitius.

FRESHEN, to (cool), refrigerare; (refresh), refe-cere, relaxare, recreare; (make fresher), salsamenta aquâ macerare.

FRESHNESS, subst. (cheerfulness), hilaritas; freshness of the countenance, oris color vegetus.

FRET, subst. (passion), ira, ægritudo, sollicitudo animi; fret of a musical instrument, citharæ inter punctio; fretwork, striatura; opus cælatum.

FRET, to, v. a., cruciare, excruciare; urere, an-gere; (rub), fricare, terere; (eat away), corrodere; v. n., cruciari, disruciari, stomachari, angere, ringi,

FRETFUL.

in fermento esse; (as wine), acere; (be worn out), deteri, attritu dirampi or dilacerari.

FRETFUL, *adj.*, morosus, stomachosus, querulus.

FRETFULNESS, *subst.*, proclivitas ad iram, morositas.

FRETTING, *subst.* (being vexed), ægritudo, sollicitudo, angor animi; (rubbing), attritus; (galling), adustio.

FRIABLE, *adj.*, friabilis.

FRIAR, *subst.*, monachus, cœnobita.

FRIARY, *subst.*, cœnobium monachorum.

FRIBBLE, *to*, nugari.

FRIBBLER, *subst.*, nugator.

FRIBBLING, *adj.*, nugatorius.

FRICASSEE, *subst.*, carnis frixæ minata.

FRICITION, *subst.*, fricatio.

FRIDAY, *subst.*, dies Veneris.

FRIEND, *subst.*, amicus, familiaris, sodalis, necessarius; alci rei studiosus or amator; you act like a f., facis amice; back-f., inimicus, obtrektor; mouth-f., parasitus; female f., amica; an assured f., amicus conjunctissimus, alter idem; false f., amicus simulatus.

FRIENDLESS, *adj.*, amicus carens; ab amicis desertus; inopa.

FRIENDLINESS, *subst.*, benevolentia, officium.

FRIENDLY, *adj.*, amicus, benevolus, humanus; æquus; *adv.*, amice, benevole, cœdide, amanter.

FRIENDSHIP, *subst.*, amicitia, consœtatio, necessitudo; familiaritas, benevolentiae conjunctio; to make or join f. with one, amicitiam cum aliquo conjungere or connectere; to break off f., amicitiam dimittere, dirumpere, dissolvere.

FRIEZE, *subst.*, pannus Frisius; (in building), zophorus.

FRIGATE, *subst.*, navis bellica minor; (spy ship), navigium speculatorium.

FRIGHT, *subst.*, terror, formido, metus.

FRIGHT, FRIGHTEN, *to*, terrere, conterrere, perterrere, territare, perterrere; alicui metum afferre, terrorem incutere, injicere.

FRIGHTFUL, *adj.*, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horrificus.

FRIGHTFULNESS, *subst.*, terror, horror.

FRIGHTING, *subst.*, consterotatio.

FRIGID, *adj.*, frigidus, gelidus.

FRIGIDITY, *subst.*, frigiditas, frigus.

FRINGE, *subst.*, fimbria, lacinia.

FRINGE, *to*, fimbriam vesti assuere.

FRINGED, *adj.*, fimbriatus.

FRISK, *to*, salire, exsultare; (as a lamb), lascivire.

FRISK, *subst.*, saltus, exsultatio.

FRISKINESS, *subst.*, alacritas.

FRISKY, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris.

FRITH, *subst.*, æstuarium, fretum; sinus.

FRITTER, *subst.*, frustum, frustulum.

FRITTER, *to*, minutatim frangere.

FRIVOLOUS, *adj.*, frivolus, levius, vanus, iocundus; casus.

FRIVOLOUSNESS, *subst.*, levitas, vanitas, nugæ meræ.

FRIZZLE, *to*, crispare, calamistrare, ornare.

FRIZZLER, *subst.*, cinifo.

FRIZZLING-IRON, *subst.*, calamistrum.

FRO (TO ANN), *ultra citroque.*

FROCK, *subst.*, palla, sagum.

FROG, *subst.*, rana; young frog, ranunculus; sea frog, rana marina; green frog, rana viridis, calamites; to croak like a frog, coaxare.

FRUITLESS.

FROLIC, *subst.* (whim), repentius animi impetus.

FROLICHSOME, *adj.*, lascivus, jocosus.

FROLICHSOMENESS, *subst.*, hilaritas, lascivia.

FROM, *prep.*, a, ab, de, e, ex; f. the beginning, a principio; f. my youth up, jam a prima adolescentia, ab ineunte ætate; f. day to day, diem de die; f. between his teeth, e dentibus; f. that time, ex illo tempore; f. hand to hand, per manus; f. Rome, Romæ; f. home, domo; to go f., abire; to remove f., amovere; to lead f., abducere; to differ f. one another, inter se dissidere; f. above, desuper, asperne; f. abroad, peregre, foris; f. all sides, undique; f. both sides, utrimque; f. beneath, inferne; f. door to door, ostiatium; f. hence, hinc; f. henceforth, adhinc, delinc, posthac, ex hoc tempore; f. some other place, aliunde; f. that time or place, itac; f. thenceforth, exinde, ex eo, deinceps; f. time to time, subinde; f. whence, unde; f. what place soever, undecunque; f. within, intrinsecus; f. without, extrinsecus.

FRONT, *subst.* (forehead), frons; (fore-part), pars adversa; (façade), frons, antica pars ædium; front of an army, prima acies.

FRONT, *to*, e regione locari.

FRONTISPECE, *subst.*, ædificii or libri frons.

FRONTIER, *subst.*, fines, limes, confinium; frontier town, urbs utrumque sub finem sita.

FRONTLET, *subst.*, redimiculum frontis.

FROST, *subst.*, gelu; great f., gelu intensum et diutinum; hard f., gelu rigidum; hoar-f., pruina cana.

FROST-BITTEN, *adj.*, frigore astus, adustus.

FROSTY, *adj.*, pruinosus.

FROTH, *subst.*, spuma.

FROTH, *to*, spumare, spumas agere; to scum off the froth, despumare.

FROTHING, *subst.*, spumatus.

FROTHY, *adj.*, spumosus, spumosus; (trifling, light), levius, nugax, frivolus, inutilis, ineptus.

FROUZY, *adj.*, foetidus, putidus, olidus; to smell frouzy, male olere.

FROWARD, *adj.*, protervus, perversus, morosus, contumax; somewhat f., solumorosus, refractariolus.

FROWARDNESS, *subst.*, protervitas, perversitas, morositas; contumacia, pervicacia.

FROWN, *subst.*, frontis contractio, frons obducta; the frowns of fortune, res adversæ.

FROWN, *to*, frontem contrahere, adducere, atrabere; to frown upon, iniquis or iofestis oculis alqm intueri.

FROWNING, *adj.*, torvus, nubilis, vultuosus.

FROWNINGLY, *adv.*, torvum, diro vultu.

FRUCTIFICATION, *subst.*, fertilitas.

FRUCTIFY (make fruitful), fecundare; (be fruitful), fructum ferre.

FRUGAL, *adj.*, parcus, diligens, frugi.

FRUGALLY, *adv.*, frugaliter, parce.

FRUGALITY, *subst.*, fragalitas, diligentia.

FRUIT, *subst.*, fructus; (profit), lacram, emolumentum, beneficium; quæstus; fruits of the field, fruges; the first fruits, primitiæ; tree-fruit, poma; ripe fruit, poma mæta or cocta; the fruit of the womb, liberi, proles, partus, fetus.

FRUITERER, *subst.*, pomarius.

FRUITERY, FRUIT-LOFT, *subst.*, pomarium.

FRUITFUL, *adj.*, ferax, fecundus, fertilis, ober; to be f., abundare; to make f., fecundare.

FRUITFULNESS, *subst.*, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas, ubertas.

FRUITION, *subst.*, fructus; possessio.

FRUITLESS, *adj.* (barren), sterilis, infecundus,

FRUITLESSLY.

(disappointed), irritus, vanus, frustratus, frustra habitus; (unprofitable), inutilis; to grow fruitless, sterile; crescere; *grow fruitless*, effectus.

FRUITLESSLY, *adv.* (in vain), frustra, nequiquam; (unprofitably), inutiliter.

FRUIT-TIME, *subst.*, autumnus, vindemia.

FRUIT-TREE, *subst.*, arbor fructifera, pomifera.

FRUIT-WOMAN, *subst.*, quæ poma vendit.

FRUMENTY, *subst.*, puls, pulticula.

FRUSTRATE, *to*, frustrari, destituere; to *f.* one's expectations, alcijs spem or expectationem frustrari or fallere; to *f.* a man's plans, omnes rationes alcijs conturbare.

FRUSTRATED, *adj.*, frustratus; spe dejectus.

FRUSTRATION, *subst.*, frustratio.

FRY, *subst.*, fetus piscium; minuti pisciculi.

FRY, *to*, *v. a.*, frigare; *fried*, frictus, frixus; *v. n.*, æstuarè, sudare.

FRYING, *subst.*, frictio, frixura; *f. pan*, sartago.

FUDDLE, *to*, *v. a.*, inebriare, poculis tingere; *v. n.*, inebriari, potitare.

FUDDLED, *adj.*, inebriatus, madidus, temulentus; vino or potu obrutus.

FUDDLING (fellow), potor, potator, ebriosus.

FUEL, *subst.*, ignis alimentum; to add fuel to the flame, oleum addere camino, materiam igni præbere.

FUGITIVE, *adj.*, volaticus, instabilis; *subst.* (vagabond), fugitivus, profugus, erro; (deserter), transfuga, deserter.

FUGUE, *subst.* (in music), consonantia quædam musica.

FULCRUM, *subst.*, fulcrum.

FULFILL, *to*, implère, complère, explère; peragere; to *f.* one's desires, votis satisfacere mandata exsequi; my dreams are fulfilled, somnia evadunt.

FULFILLMENT, *subst.*, perfectio, peractio; eventus, exitus, effectus.

FULL, *adj.* (filled), plenus, expletus, refertus, opletus, accumulatus, confertus, affluens; (perfect), perfectus, integer; the full, plenum; to the full, ad plenum; prorsus, omnino; cumulate; a full house, senatus frequens; full-blown, flore expanso; full-fraught, bene instructus; full-faced, plena facie; the full of the moon, plenilunium; it is full moon, luna pleno orbe fulget; full-fed, satur, satiatas; very full, affluens, redundans, exundans; full of business, negotiis distentus or obrutus; full of words, loquax; to be full, abundare, scaturire, scaturire; half full, semiplenus; full grown, of full age, adultus, puber.

FULL, *adv.* (quite), omnino, prorsus, ad plenum; full a hundred years, justum sæculum; he reigned full ten years, decem integros annos regnavit; (very), valde, veementer; full well, pulchre.

FULL, *to* (cloth), pannos cogere.

FULLER, *subst.*, fullio; *a fuller*, fullonius, fullonicus.

FULLING, *subst.*, constipatio panni.

FULLY, *adv.*, plene, perfecte, ad plenum; I am fully persuaded, persuasissimum habeo.

FULMINATE, *to*, fulminare.

FULMINATION, *subst.*, fulminatio.

FULLNESS, *subst.*, plenitudo, abundantia, satias, satietas.

FULSOME, *adj.* (offensive), putidus, molestus, odiosus; (rank), putidus, teter; *a f. flatterer*, adulator.

FULSOMENESS, *subst.*, nausea.

FUMBLE, *to*, rem inscite aggredi or inepte tractare.

FUMBLER, *subst.*, qui rem aliquam inepte tractat.

FURTHEST.

FUMBLING, *subst.*, rei alcijs inepta administratio.

FUME, *subst.*, exhalatio, vapor; *fig.*, ira, iracundia; in a fume, iratus, ira accensus.

FUME, *to* (smoke), exhalare, vaporem emittere; (be angry), stumachari, fremere, excandescere.

FUMIGATE, *to*, suffire, fumigare.

FUMIGATION, *subst.*, suffitus, suffimentum, suffitio.

FUN, *subst.*, ludus, jocus.

FUNCTION, *subst.*, functio, munus, officium.

FUND (of money), *subst.*, nummorum vis, pecuniæ cumulus.

FUNDAMENT, *subst.*, anus, nates; sedes.

FUNDAMENTAL, *adj.*, primus, gravissimus, magni momenti, necessarius; *fundamentals*, fundamenta.

FUNDAMENTALLY, *adv.*, in rebus gravissimis or maximi momenti.

FUNERAL, *subst.*, funus; exsequiæ; pompa funeris; justa funebria; *adj.*, funereus, funebria, ferialis; *f. song*, nœnia; *f. pile*, rogus, pyra; *f. rites*, justa, inferiæ.

FUNGOUS, *adj.*, spongiosus.

FUNNEL, *subst.*, infundibulum; *funnel of a store*, tubus.

FUR, *subst.*, pellis, villus; *skin of fur*, pellis villosa; to line with fur, pellicibus consuere.

FURBELOW, *subst.*, fimbria.

FURBISH, *to*, recudere, polire, interpolare.

FURBISHER, *subst.*, qui polit or interpolat.

FURBISHING, *subst.*, interpolatio.

FURIES, *subst. pl.*, Furiæ, Eumenides.

FURIOUS, *adj.*, furiosus, rabidus, insanus; to be furious, furere, insanire, furore exagitari; to make furious, in furorem agere or adigere.

FURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, insania, rabies.

FURL, *to* (a sail), velum contrahere.

FURLING, *subst.*, contractio.

FURLONG, *subst.*, stadium.

FURLOUGH, *subst.*, cœmæteus.

FURNACE, *subst.*, fornax, cœmæteus; (baking-oven), furnus; (brewing-kettle), cœlardium, ahenum; *a potter's f.*, figuli fornax; *of a f.*, furnacea.

FURNISH, *to*, instruere; suppeditare, subministrare, apparare; armare.

FURNISHER, *subst.*, instructor, parochus.

FURNISHING, *subst.*, instructio, suppeditatio; ornatus.

FURNITURE, *subst.*, utensilia, vase; instrumentum; household furniture, suppellex.

FURKED, FURRY, *adj.*, peltilus.

FURRIER, *subst.*, pellio.

FURROW, *subst.*, sulcus; little furrows, sulculus; ridge of land between two furrows, porca, lira; water furrows, sulci squarii.

FURROW, *to*, sulcare.

FURROWER, *subst.*, sulcator.

FURTHER, *adv.*, ulter, ulterius, longius; adhuc; *adj.*, ulterior.

FURTHER, *to*, juvare, adjuvare, favere, augere, promovere, provehere; opem ferre.

FURTHERANCE, *subst.*, adjumentum, auxilium, subsidium; suppetia.

FURTHERER, *subst.*, adjutor, fautor, auxiliator, opifer.

FURTHERMORE, *adv.*, porro, insuper, præterea, quinctiam, ad hæc.

FURTHEST, *adj.*, extremus, summus, ultimus, at furthest, ad summum.

FURTIVE, *adj.*, furtivus.
FURY, *subst.*, furor, insania, rabies, furens ac violentus impetus; *full of fury*, furibundus, furiosus, rabiosus; *fury-like*, furialis; *the Furies*, Furis, Eumenides.

FURZE, *subst.*, genista spinosa.
FUSE, *to*, liquifacere, liquare.
FUSEE, **FUSIL**, *subst.*, sclopetum.
FUSIBLE, *adj.*, quod liquari potest.
FUSION, *subst.*, fusura, fusio.
FUSS, *subst.*, tumultus, strepitus.
FUSTIAN, *subst.*, pannus linoxylinus, xylinus; *af f.*, *adj.*, xylinus; *f. language*, turgida verba, ampullæ; *to talk f.*, ampullas et asquipedalia verba proferre.

FUSTINESS, *subst.*, putor.
FUSTY, *adj.*, putidus, fracidus, mucidus; *to smell or grow fusty*, putere; *fracescere*, mucescere.
FUTILE, *adj.*, inutilis.
FUTILITY, *subst.*, inutilitas.
FUTURE, *adj.*, futurus; *for the future*, in futurum, in tempus futurum.
FUTURITY, *subst.*, tempus futurum.
FY! *interj.*, phui! vah!

G.

GABARDINE, *subst.*, gausape, læna, hirta toga.
GABBLE, *to*, garrere, præcipitanter loqui.
GABBLE, *subst.*, garritus; *love of gabble*, garrulitas, loquacitas.

GABBLER, *subst.*, garrulus; *blaterus*.
GABEL, *subst.*, vectigal.
GABION, *subst.*, corbica terræ oppletus.
GABLE-END, *subst.*, fastigium; (*frant*), frons; *having a gable-end*, fastigiatus.
GAD, *to (up and down)*, vagari, circumcursare.
GADDER, *subst.*, erro, vagus.
GADDING (*up and down*), *subst.*, vagatio.
GAD-BEE, **GAD-FLY**, *subst.*, cestrum, asilus, tabanus.

GAG, *to*, os obstruere.
GAG, *subst.*, oria obturamentum.
GAGE, *subst.* (*pledge*), pignus, depositum; *gage to measure with*, virga chorometrica.
GAGE, *to (pauon, pledge)*, oppignerare, pignori dare; *to gage casks*, vasæ metiri, captum vasæ explorare.

GAGER, *subst.*, doliorum measor.
GAGING, *subst.*, oppigneratio; *gaging of casks*, mensura doliorum.

GAIN, *subst.*, lucrum, compendium; *quæstus*; *little gain*, lucellum.

GAIN, *to*, lucrari, lucrifacere, quæstum or lucrum facere; *to g.* approbationem, movere approbationem; *to g. credit*, fidem impetrare; *to g. ground*, invalere; *to g. one's end*, voti compotari fieri, voto potiri.

GAINER, *subst.*, qui lucratur.
GAINFUL, *adj.*, lucrosus, quæstuosus, fructuosus.
GAINSAY, *to*, contradicere, refragari, adversari, negare.

GAIN SAYING, *subst.*, contradictio.
GAIT, *subst.*, gressus, incesus; *to go with a stately gait*, magnifice incedere.

GALAXY, *subst.*, via lactea, circulus lacteus.
GALE, *subst.*, flatus, flamen; *brisk g.*, ventus insitator, vehementior, acrior; *gentle g.*, aura levis, levis, secunda; *violent gale*, ventus vehemens.

GALL, *subst.*, fel; (*bile*), bilis; (*gall-bladder*), vesica felleis; *gall-like*, felleus; (*nut*), galla.

GALL, *to (rub)*, atterere, urere; (*vez, anger*), allucui stomachum facere, bilem movere; alqm pungere, maledictia excipere; *to gall an enemy*, hosti magnum incommodum dare, hostem in tergo destringere.

GALLANT, *adj.*, comptus, nitidus, lautus, speciosus, spledidus; *to make g.*, ornare, adornare; (*brave*), fortis, animosus, magnanimus, egregius, eximius.

GALLANT, *subst.*, homo bellus ac acutus; (*to a lady*), adulter, mœchus.

GALLANTRY, *subst.*, magnificentia, nitor, splendor, lautitia; (*valor*), fortitudo, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.

GALLEON, *subst.*, navis præsidaria gradior.
GALLERY, *subst.*, porticus, ambulacrum, pergula; *covered g.*, cryptoporticus; *picture-g.*, pinacotheca; *gallery in the theatre*, cavea summa; *little gallery*, porticula.

GALLEY, *subst.*, navis longa, triremis; *little galley*, actuariolus, paro.

GALLIGASKINS, *subst. pl.*, braccæ laxæ.

GALLIOT, *subst.*, biremis.

GALLIPOT, *subst.*, ollula fictilis; *vasculum fictile*

GALLON, *subst.*, congius.

GALLOP, *subst.*, cursus concitatus, citatus; *effusus gressus*; *at a gallop*, equo citato ar admissio.

GALLOP, *to*, equo citato vehi or currere; (*of the horse*), citatum currere ar ferri; *to begin to gallop*, equum admittere.

GALLOWS, *subst. pl.*, castata ad supplicium constructa; arbor infelix.

GAMBOL, *to*, saltare, exsultare; lascivire.

GAMBOL, **GAMBOLLING**, *subst.*, saltus, exultatio; *to make gambols*, saltantes satyros imitari.

GAME, *subst.*, lueus, ludus, certameo; (*in hunting*), præda; *to get the g.*, ludo vincere; *to lose the game*, ludo vinci; *to play at a game*, ludere; *master of the games*, brabeutus, brabeuticus.

GAME, *to*, ludere; *aleam ludere*; *aleæ indulgere*.

GAMESOME, *adj.*, petulans, lascivus, ludibundus.

GAMESOMENESS, *subst.*, petulantia, lascivia.

GAMESTER, *subst.*, aleator, aleo; *cagging g.*, aleator dolosus or fraudulentus.

GAMING, *subst.*, alea, lusio; *of gaming*, aleatorius; *gaming-house*, taberna aleatoria.

GAMMON, *subst.*, perna, petaso.

GAMUT (*in music*), scala musica.

GANDER, *subst.*, aoser mas; *young gander*, anserculus.

GANG, *subst.*, globus, caterva, grex.

GANGRENE, *subst.*, gangræna; *caro emortua*.

GANGRENE, *to*, gangrænâ corripit or vitari.

GANTLET, *subst.*, *to run the gantlet*, per militum ordines currentem virgâ cædi.

GAOL, *subst.* See **JAIL**.

GAOLER, *subst.* See **JAILER**.

GAP, *subst.*, hiatus, fissura, apertura; *gap in a book*, lacuna; *to stand in the gap*, pro aliis se periculo offerre or objicere.

GAPE, *to (chink)*, dehiscere, fasciscere, rimas agere; *to gape with the mouth*, hiare, oscitare; *to gape after (covet)*, inbiare, captare, appetere; *to gape for breath*, anhelare; *to gape out of laziness*, oscitare; *to gape at one*, adspicere; *os in alqm advertere*.

GAPER.

GAPER, *subst.*, qui hiat, oscitat; *rude gaper*, spectator impudens.

GAPING, *subst.* (*yawning*), oscitatio.

GARB, *subst.* (*dress*), ornatus, habitus; (*mode of carriage*), gestua.

GARBAGE, *subst.*, viscera; (*refuse*), sordes.

GARBLE, *to*, purgare, expurgare; excernere; (*cull out*), excerpere, delectum facere.

GARBLER, *subst.*, purgator.

GARBLING, *subst.*, purgatio.

GARDEN, *subst.*, hortus; *little g.*, hortulus; *flower-g.*, floralia (*sc. loca*); *nursery-g.*, seminarium, plantarium; *pleasure-g.*, viridarium, horti (*pl.*); *kitchen-g.*, hortua olitoria; *garden of roses*, rosarium, rosetum; *of a garden*, *adj.*, hortensis.

GARDENER, *subst.*, olitor, horti cultor.

GARGLE, *to*, gargarizare.

GARGLING, *subst.*, gargarizatio, gargarizatus.

GARISH, *adj.*, magnifice or splendide vestitus; fulgens, splendens, lucidus, splendidus.

GARISHNESS, *subst.*, splendor, fulgor.

GARLAND, *subst.*, sertum, corolla; *g. of flowers*, corolla textilis; *g. of oak-leaves*, corona querna, civica; *g. of bays, laurea*; *to make garlands*, sarta texere; *wearing a garland*, serto redimitus.

GARLIC, *subst.*, allium; *clove of g.*, allii nucleus; *head of g.*, allii bulbus or caput; *smelling of g.*, alliatum, allium olens.

GARMENT, *subst.*, vestis, indumentum, smictus; *old garment*, lacerna vetus; *under-garment*, tunica; *upper-garment*, pallium; *of a garment*, vestiarium.

GARNER, *subst.*, horreum, cella penaria; *garner for salt*, salis repositorium.

GARNER, *to*, reponere, condere.

GARNET, *subst.*, carbunculus; *Oriental garnet*, carbunculus carchedonius.

GARNISH, *to*, ornare, adornare, exornare; excolorere, iostruere; polire; distinguere.

GARNISHER, *subst.*, adornator, exornator.

GARNISHING, GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE, *subst.*, ornatus, ornamentum; exornatio; politura; vestitus.

GARRET, *subst.*, cœnaculum superius, cœnaculum; cella.

GARRISON, *subst.*, præsidium; *of a garrison*, præsidiarius; *to be in garrison*, præsidium sgitare.

GARRISON, *to*, præsidio munire or firmare; præsidium in oppido collocare.

GARRULITY, *subst.*, garrulitas.

GARRULOUS, *adj.*, garrulus, loquax.

GARTER, *subst.*, genuale, tœniola tibialis, periscella; *a knight of the garter*, auratæ periscelidus eques.

GARTER UP, *to*, subligare, succiungere; periscelide circumdare.

GAS, *subst.*, æria genus quod dicitur gaa.

GAZONADE, *subst.*, ioculatio petularis, iunctatio.

GASH, *to*, vulnerare, lacerare, aciodere.

GASH, *subst.*, vulnus, inciura.

GASHING, *subst.*, vulneratio.

GASP, *to* (*for breath*), ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare.

GASP, *subst.*, anhelans spiritus; spiritus; *to be at the last gasp*, animam agere.

GASPING, *subst.*, meatus animæ gravior, anhelatio.

GATE, *subst.*, janua, porta, ostium; *little gate*, portula; *great gate*, valvæ; *foldng-gates*, januæ biforce; *side-gate*, janua obliqua; *postern-gate*, pos-

GENERATIVE.

ticum, janua postica, cœcæ forea; *gate-keeper*, janitor, januæ custos.

GATHER, *to*, v. a., legere, colligere, excipere, decerpere; *to g. again*, recolligere; *to g. to a curd*, coagulare; *to g. flowers*, florea carpere, decerpere, legere; *to g. grapes*, viodemiare, viodemiarî - *to g. out*, excerpere, selligere; *to g. strength*, revirescere, vires colligere; *to g. together*, congerere, accumulare; *to g. up*, colligere; *to g. an army*, copias contrahere, milite conscribere, exercitum comparare; *to g. matter*, appurare; *to g. (conclude) from arguments*, ex argumentis concludere; (*guess*), conjectare, conjecturam facere; *v. n. (meet together)*, congregari, convenire, coire; *to gather about a person*, circumfundi, circumsistere.

GATHERER, *subst.*, coactor; *gatherer of fruit*, strictor, legulus; *gatherer of grapes*, viodemistor; *gatherer of toll*, exactor portorii, portitor.

GATHERING, *subst.*, collectio, coactio; *g. together*, congregatio; *g. of fruits*, captura; *g. of money*, coactio argentaria; *g. of grapes*, viodemia; *g. round*, conglobatio; *g. of a sore*, appuratio.

GATHERS, *subst. pl. (plaits)*, aiaus.

GAUDINESS, *subst.*, laetitia, splendor, orastus.

GAUDY, *adj.*, lautus, splendidus.

GAUGE, GAUGER, &c. See GAGE, GAGER, &c.

GAUNT, *adj.*, gracilis, tenuis, exilis.

GAUNTLET, *subst.*, maica ferrea or militaris.

GAY, *adj. (gallant)*, comptus, lautus, nitide vestitus, splendide ornatus; (*airy, brisk*), alacer, hilaris, lætus, vividus; *to be gay*, nitere, spleodere; *to make gay*, excolere, ornare, adorare, exornare.

GAYETY, *subst.*, hilaritas.

GAZE, *subst.*, obtutus, admiratio.

GAZE UPON, *to*, adspectare, avide spectare, in teotus oculis adspicere; *to g. about*, circumspectare.

GAZER, *subst.*, spectator.

GAZETTE, *subst.*, acta diurna, acta publica, acta.

GAZING-STOCK, *subst.*, spectaculum.

GEAR, *subst.*, ornatus, vestitus; supellex, utensilia; *horses' gear*, eorum ornamenta.

GELATINOUS, *adj.*, igelatinosus.

GELD, *to*, castrare, evirare; *a gelded man*, eunuchus, spado.

GELDING, *subst.*, castratio; eviratio; (*nag*), castratus, equus castratus.

GELID, *adj.*, gelidus.

GEM, *subst.*, gemma.

GEM, *to*, gemmare.

GENDER, *subst.*, genus.

GENDER, *to*, generare, procreare; parere.

GENEALOGICAL, *adj.*, ad generis descriptionem pertinens.

GENEALOGIST, *subst.*, genealogus.

GENEALOGY, *subst.*, genealogia, familiarum origo.

GENERAL, *adj.*, generalis, universus; (*common*), communis; (*frequent*), vulgaris, tritus; *in g.*, io universum, universe, generatim, generaliter.

GENERAL, *subst.*, dux, prætor, imperator.

GENERALITY, *subst.*, plerique omnes, pars maxima (hominum).

GENERALLY, *adv. (universally)*, universe, generatim, generaliter; (*commonly*), fere, plerumque.

GENERATE, *to*, generare, procreare, gignere.

GENERATION, *subst.*, generatio, genitura; (*age*), sæculum, ætas; *the rising generation*, qui jam sunt adolescentia.

GENERATIVE, *adj.*, ad generationem pertinens

GENERIC.

GENERIC, *adj.*, generalis.
 GENEROSITY, *subst.*, virtus or indoles generosa; munificentia animi, liberalitas.
 GENEROUS, *adj.*, generosus, munificus, liberalis.
 GENIAL, *adj.*, genialis, hilaris, lætus.
 GENIALLY, *adv.*, natura; hilariter.
 GENITALS, *subst. pl.*, genitalia, verenda.
 GENITIVE CASE, casus genitivus, casus gignendi or patrius.
 GENIUS, *subst.*, indoles, ingenium, captus; a good genius or spirit, bonus genius; a evil genius, malus genius, eacodæmona.
 GENTEEL, *adj.*, honestus, elegans, venustus, commodus, lepidus, nobilis, magnificus, urbanus.
 GENTEELNESS, *subst.*, venustas, coccinnitas; liberalitas; urbanitas, affabilitas.
 GENTLE, *adj.*, ethnicus, paganus; gentilia.
 GENTILISM, *subst.*, superstitio ethnica.
 GENTILITY, *subst.*, nobilitas.
 GENTLE, *adj.* (mild), levis, mitis, mansuetus, clemens; facilis; tener; (courteous), humanus, benignus, comis, affabilis; blundus; (tame), cicur; (of good family), generosus, nobilis, genere clarus or insignis; to grow gentle, mitescere, demitigari; to make gentle, mansuefacere, domare, cicurare.
 GENTLEMAN, *subst.*, vir nobilis; (in behavior), urbanus vir; a young g., adolescens nobilis; of a g., honestus, liberalis, ingenuus; a gentleman's estate, census equestris; gentlemen of the first rank, optimates, viri primores, principes.
 GENTLEMAN-LIKE, *adv.*, generosè, liberaliter.
 GENTLENESS, *subst.*, elementia, lenitas, humanitas, comitas, facilitas, affabilitas, mansuetudo, placabilitas, indulgentia.
 GENTLEWOMAN, *subst.*, domina or matrona illustris; femina nobilis, generosa.
 GENTRY, *subst.*, nobilitas; gentry of the meaner sort, adscriptitii proceres, nobilitas nova.
 GENUINE, *adj.*, genuinus, verus, sincerus, probus, merus, purus.
 GENUINELY, *adv.*, naturaliter.
 GENUINENESS, *subst.*, incorrupta integritas; auctoritas, fides.
 GEOGRAPHER, *subst.*, geogrophus.
 GEOGRAPHICAL, *adj.*, geographicus.
 GEOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.*, secundum geographiam.
 GEOGRAPHY, *subst.*, geographia, terræ descriptio.
 GEOMETRICAL, *adj.*, geometricus.
 GEOMETRICIAN, *subst.*, geometres.
 GEOMETRY, *subst.*, geometria, geometricæ; ratio linearis.
 GERMAN, *adj.*, germanus, genuinus; Germanicus; *subst.*, Germanus.
 GERMINATE, *to*, germinare, egerminare, pullulare.
 GERMINATION, *subst.*, germinatio.
 GESTICULATE, *to*, gestum agere, gesticulari.
 GESTURE, *subst.*, gestus; graceful gesture, actio dignitas; full of gesture, gestuosus.
 GET, *to*, v. n., acquirere, adipisci, consequi, nancisci; parare, comparare, colligere; lucrari; to get the better, potiores partes ferre; I will get me to some other place, alio me conferam; get you away hence, aufer te hinc; to get by entreaty, exorare, impetrare; to get by labor, demereri; to get by heart, memorie mandare; to get together, contrahere, coquirere, colligere; to get a thing from ons by force,

GINGER.

alqd ab alqo extorquere; to get up (lift), attollere, elevare; to get (beget), generare, procreare, gignere; v. n. (come), to get aside, ahire, secedere; to get away, se eripere; to get acquainted with one, eum alqo familiaritatem laire; to get upon, conscendere; to get above or beyond, superare, vincere; to get abroad, in vulgus emanare; to get before, anticipare, prævertere, vincere; to get by, præterire; to get clear of a thing, se ab alqo re expedire or liberare; to get off, evadere, effugere; to get up, surgere.
 GETTING, *subst.*, comparatio.
 GEWGAWWS, *subst. pl.*, nuge, tricæ, crepundia.
 GHASTLINESS, *subst.*, horror, pallor.
 GHASTLY, *adj.* (dreadful), horrificus, terribilis; (pale), pallidus; g. countenance, facies cadaverosa.
 GHOST, *subst.*, spiritus, anima; to give up the ghost, supremum spiritum efflare, animum exhalare; the Holy Ghost, Spiritus Sanctus; ghosts of the dead, lemures; larvæ; umbræ.
 GHOSTLY COUNSEL, consilium de rebus cœlestibus.
 GIANT, *subst.*, gigas.
 GIANTESS, *subst.*, mulier gigantea.
 GIBBER, *to*, barbare loqui.
 GIBBERISH, *subst.*, medicorum et nebulonum ex compacto sermo.
 GIBBET, *subst.*, arbor infelix.
 GIBBET, *to*, suspendere.
 GIBBOUS, *adj.*, gibbus, gibbosus.
 GIBE, *subst.*, dicitur, sanna, scomma.
 GIBE, *to*, illudere, subsannare; dicitur or scommate alqm petere.
 GIBER, *subst.*, dicax scurrus.
 GIBING, *adj.*, conviciosus, convicians.
 GIBINGLY, *adv.*, fastidiose.
 GIBLETS, *subst. pl.*, anseris trunculi or exta.
 GIDDILY, *adv.* (carelessly), negligenter, indiligenter, oscitanter, inconsiderate.
 GIDDINESS, *subst.*, vertigo; (levity), animi levitas, animus levis.
 GIDDY, *adj.*, vertigine correptus; (foolish), fatuus, ineptus, affectatus; (fickle), inconstans, levis, sibi dispar; to become giddy, vertigine corripi.
 GIFT, *subst.*, donum, munus; præmium; small gift, munusculum; New Year's gift, stroma; gift bestowed upon a guest, Xenium; free gift, munus gratuitum; gifts bestowed on the gods, donaria, pl.; to bestow gifts, munera donare, muneribus cumulare.
 GIG, *subst.* (whirligig), turbo; (small carriage), currus minor.
 GIGANTIC, *adj.*, giganteus.
 GIGGLE, *to*, effuse ridere. in cachinnum solvi; furtim cachinnersi.
 GIGGLE, *subst.*, risus suppressus.
 GIGOT, *subst.*, tuccum.
 GILD, *to*, inaurare.
 GILDED or GILT, *adj.*, auratus, inauratus, subauratus, deauratus.
 GILDER, *subst.*, inaurator.
 GILDING, *subst.*, auratus.
 GILL, *subst.* (small measure), hemina; gills of fishes, branchiæ, pl.
 GIMCRACKS, *subst. pl.*, crepundia; machine triviales.
 GIMLET, *subst.*, terebra.
 GIN, *subst.*, laqueus; tendicula.
 GINGER, *subst.*, zinziber; gingerbread, panis zinzibere conditus.

GINGERLY, *adv.*, pedetentim, levi pede.
 GIPSY, *subst.*, feingarus, cingara.
 GIRD, *to*, cingere, accingere, præcingere, succingere; ligare; *to gird about*, circumcingere, circumligare; *to gird under*, succingere; *to gird unto*, accingere.
 GIRDING, *subst.*, cinctura.
 GIRDLE, *subst.*, cingulum, cingula, zona, cinctorium, cinctus; balteus; *aword-girdle*, balteus, balteum; *to undo one's girdle*, se dissociare.
 GIRL, *subst.*, puella, virgo, pupa; *little girl*, puellula.
 GIRLISH, *subst.*, virginalia, puellaris; *to grow girlish*, puellascere.
 GIRTH, *subst.*, cingula, cinctorium.
 GIRTH, *to*, cingulo substringere.
 GIVE, *to*, dare, donare; tribuere, attribuere, largiri; (*yield, afford*), præbere; (*assign*), assignare; (*deliver*), tradere; *to give like for like*, per pari referre; *to give amiss*, beneficium male collocare; *to give away*, alienare, abalienare; *to give bountifully*, elargiri; *to give forth*, divulgare; *to give back*, reddere, retribuere; *to give ear*, auscultare, aurea arigere; *to give freely*, condonare; *to give one's mind unto*, se alicui rei addicere; *to give over*, cessare, desistere, omittre, desnescere, desinere; *to give over for lost*, pro derelicto habere; *to give an overplus*, superingerere; *to give out*, distribuere, dispensare, diaspertire; nunciare, spargere; *to give to understand*, certum or certiore aliquid facere; *to give one trouble*, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere; *to give up a town*, oppidum dedere; *to give up an office*, magistratum deponere; *to give up one's right*, de suo jure cedere; *to give up one's self to idleness*, ignaviae se tradere; *to give away*, cedere, concedere.
 GIVER, *subst.*, dator, largitor; *lawgiver*, legislator.
 GIVES, *subst. pl.*, compedes, pedicæ.
 GIVING, *subst.*, datio, donatio, largitio; *g. in*, concessio; *g. over*, discessio, derelictio, cessatio; *g. up*, cessio; deditio; *g. back*, recessio.
 GIZZARD, *subst.*, avium ingluvies or stomachus.
 GLAD, GLAD SOME, *adj.*, lætus, jucundus, hilaris, alacer, lætabilis; *to be glad*, gaudere, lætari; *I am glad to hear it*, perliberenter audio; *very glad*, perletus; *to be very glad*, pergaudere; *he is inwardly or heartily glad*, in sinu gaudet.
 GLAD, GLAD DEN, *to*, lætificare, oblectare, exhilarare; lætitia efficere.
 GLADE, *subst.*, interstitium silvaticum.
 GLADNESS, *subst.*, lætitia, gaudium.
 GLANCE, *subst.*, oculorum coniectus, contuitus, intuitus; *at first glance*, primo intuitu.
 GLANCE, *to*, raptim or leviter obtineri; *to glance upon (give a hint of) a thing*, innuere; (*slide by*), præterlabi.
 GLANCING, *subst.*, of the eye, oculi jactus.
 GLAND, *subst.*, glandula, caruncula; *the glands of the throat*, tonsillæ; *full of glands*, glandulosus.
 GLANDERS, *subst. pl.*, glandularum in collo tumor.
 GLANDIFEROUS, *adj.*, glandifer.
 GLANDULOUS, *adj.*, glandulosus.
 GLARE, *subst.*, splendor oculos perstringens.
 GLARE, *to*, oculos perstringere.
 GLARING, *adj.*, conspicuus, insignitus.
 GLASS, *subst.*, vitrum; *stint-glass*, vitrum ex silice confectum; *drinking-glass*, calix vitreus; *to*

drink off a glass, poculum exhaurire, ebibere; *hour-glass*, clepsydra; *looking-glass*, speculum; *burning-glass*, vitrum causticum; *dressing-glass*, speculum vestiarium; *magnifying-glass*, microscopum; *of glass*, vitreus; *clear as glass*, vitreus, translucidus, pellucidus; *spy-glass*, conopicillum; *glass-bottle*, ampulla vitrea; *glass-house*, officina vitri; *glass-maker*, vitrarius; *glass-blower*, qui vitrum flatu bugarat; *glass-making*, ara vitri conflandi; *glass-ware*, vasa vitrea, vitrea.
 GLASSY, *adj.*, vitreus.
 GLAZE, *to*, tectorio vitreo incrustare; (*polish*), polire; *to glaze windows*, fenestras vitro munire.
 GLAZIER, *subst.*, vitrarius, qui fenestris vitrum inserit.
 GLAZING, *subst.*, incrustatio, vitri inductio.
 GLEAM, *subst.*, fulgur, coruscatio.
 GLEAM, *to*, fingere, coruscare.
 GLEAN, *to*, spicilegium facere; omissa colligere.
 GLEANING, *subst.*, spicilegium; *gleanings*, reliquæ.
 GLEBE, *subst.*, gleba; *glebe-land*, prædium sacerdotale.
 GLEDE, *subst.*, milvus.
 GLEE, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia; carminum genus quoddam.
 GLEEFUL, *adj.*, hilaris, lætus.
 GLEET, *subst.*, sanies, tabum.
 GLIB, *adj.*, levis, lubricus.
 GLIBLY, *adv.*, lubricè, volubiliter.
 GLIBNESS, *subst.*, volubilitas.
 GLIDE, *to*, labi, prolabi.
 GLIDING, *subst.*, lapsus, prolapsio.
 GLIMMER, *to*, sublucere.
 GLIMPSE, *subst.*, coruscatio; (*slight sight*), ad spectus obacurior; *to have but a glimpse of a thing*, aliquid per caliginem or quasi per œbulam videre.
 GLISTEN, GLISTER, *to*, unicare, coruscare, rutilare; fulgere, nitere, candere, collocere, lucere.
 GLISTERING, *adj.*, rutilus, coruscus, fulgidus; *subst.*, coruscatio.
 GLITTER, *to*, coruscare, fulgere, nitere.
 GLITTERING, *adj.*, coruscus, fulgidus, lucidus, aitens; *subst.*, fulgor, coruscatio.
 GLOAR or GLOAT, *to*, limis oculis adspicere.
 GLOBE, *subst.*, globus, sphaera; *little globe*, globulus; *the globe*, terræ globus, orbis terrarum.
 GLOBOSITY, *subst.*, forma globosa; figura sphaerica.
 GLOBULAR, *adj.*, sphaeroides, sphaericus.
 GLOBULE, *subst.*, globulus.
 GLOOM, *subst.*, obacritas, caligo.
 GLOOMY, *adj.*, obacrus, caliginosus; horridus, torvus, tristis, tetricus.
 GLORIFICATION, *subst.*, laudatio, celebratio.
 GLORIFY, *to*, laudare, celebrare, illustrare, laudibus efferre.
 GLORIOUS, *adj.*, gloriosus, illustris, inclytus, eximius.
 GLORY, *subst.*, gloria, decus, splendor; *little g.*, gloriola; *to acquire g.*, gloriam acquirere, adipisci, consequi, comparare; *vain g.*, ostentatio, jactantia, ambitio; *to hunt after vain g.*, inanem gloriam aucupari.
 GLORY, *to*, gloriarì, auperbire, se efferre.
 GLORIFYING, *subst.*, gloristico.
 GLOSS, *subst.* (*marginal comment*), glossa; (*short explanation*), scholion; *glosses*, commenta.
 GLOSS, GLOSSINESS, *subst.*, fulgor, nitro; *to*

set a *g.* upon, levigare, polire; nitorem rei inducere or addere; to give a false *g.* to, colorem dare rei.

GLOSS, *to*, commentari, interpretari; to gloss over a fault, culpam extenuare.

GLOSSARY, *subst.*, glossarium.

GLOSSING, *subst.*, levigatio, notoris inductio.

GLOSSY, *adj.*, nitidus, expolitus.

GLOVE, *subst.*, igitabulum.

GLOVER, *subst.*, igitabularius.

GLOW, *subst.*, ardor, fervor; color vividus or rubicundior.

GLOW, *to*, cradere, fulgere; (of the eyes), ardere; glowing coal, pruna; to become glowing hot, candescere.

GLOZE, *subst.*, adulatio, blandimentum.

GLOZE, *to*, blandiri, adulari.

GLUE, *subst.*, glutin, glutinum.

GLUE, *to*, glutinare, agglutinare; to glue together, conglutinare, coagmentare.

GLUER, *subst.*, glutinator.

GLUING TOGETHER, *subst.*, conglutinatio.

GLUEY, GLUTINOUS, *adj.*, glutinosus.

GLUT, *subst.*, satias, satietas; ubertas.

GLUT, *to*, satiare, exsatiare, saturare, exsaturare; explore; to *g.* one's self with food, se inurgitare cibo.

GLUTTING, *subst.*, expletio.

GLUTTON, *subst.*, homo gulosus, edax, vorax; heluo, iureo; gurgus, gula deditus.

GLUTTONOUS, *adj.*, gulosus, edax, gula serviens.

GLUTTONOUSLY, *adv.*, cum vehementi voracitate.

GLUTTONY, *subst.*, voracitas, cibi aviditas; gula, ingluvies.

GNARLED, *adj.*, nodosus.

GNASH, *to* (the teeth), dentibus frendere, crepitare.

GNASHING, *subst.*, dentium stridor, crepitus.

GNAT, *subst.*, culex.

GNAW, *to*, rodere, corrodere, erodere, mordere; to gnaw a little, arrodere, admordere; to gnaw about, circumrodere; to gnaw off, prærodere, derodere, abrodere; to gnaw through, perrodere.

GNAWER, *subst.*, arrosor.

GNAWING, *subst.*, rosio; gnawing of the bowels, intestinum termina.

GO, *to*, ire, venire, vadere, incedere, gradi, proficisci, iter facere; to go a long journey, viam longam conficere; to go by water, navigare; whither ars you going? quo tibi est iter? to go about, circumire; peragere; ambire; aggredi, conari, moliri; to go abroad, procedere, prodire; to go after, sequi; to go against, adversari, repugnare; to go along with, deducere, comitari; to go on,ce, preparare; to go aside, discedere, aberrare, se subducere; to go asunder, seorsim proficisci; to go away, abire, discedere; to go awry, obliquare gressus; to go back or backward, recedere, regredi, retrogredi; to go backward and forward, ultro citroque ambulare; to go back from one's word or bargain, pactis non stare, promissis non manere; to go before, præcedere, prægredi, antecedere; to go behind, pœe or a tergo sequi; to go between, intervenire, inter alios incedere; to go beyond, transire; præstare; antecedere; to go by, præterire; to go down, descendere; occidere; to go fair and softly, lente incedere; to go for, petere; to go forth, exire, prodire; to go forward, pergere, progredi; to go from, discedere; to go in, intrare, introire, introgredi; to go to meet

one, allicui obvium procedere; to go near, accedere, appropinquare; to go off, abecedere, discedere; (as a commodity), venire, vendi; (as a gun), displodi; to go often, itare; to go often to, frequentare; to go on, pergere, progredi; to go on an embassy, legationem obire; to go out, exire, prodire, egredi; (as a fire), exstingui; to go over, transire; to go over a river, trajicere, tranare; to go quickly, proferre, festinare; to go round, circumire; circumferri; to go softly, ambulare; to go to, adire, advenire, accedere, aggredi; to go to see, visere; to go to and fro, com-mear, cursitare; go to! age! agedum! to go with, comitari; to go through, pervadere, penetrare; to go under, subire; to go up, ascendere; to go upon, supergredi, calcare; to go without, carere.

GOAD, *subst.*, stimulus.

GOAD, *to*, stimulo fodere or lacessere; to goad to death, destimulare.

GOAL, *subst.*, meta.

GOAT, *subst.*, caper, hircus; she-*g.*, capra; little *g.*, capella; young *g.* (kid), hœdus; of a *g.*, caprius, hircinus; u stable for goats, caprile; *g.*-herd, caprarius.

GOATISH, *adj.*, hircosus; (lecherous), sœlax, lascivus.

GOBBLE UP, *to*, devorare, avide vorare.

GOBBLER, *subst.*, vorax.

GOBLET, *subst.*, poculum majus, scyphus.

GOBLIN, *subst.*, larva, simulacrum vanum, species mortali, umbra.

GOD, *subst.*, Deus; I entreat you by the gods, per ego te deos oro; God be with you, vale; God grant, faxit Deus; God save you, salve, salvus sis; God bless you, Deus tibi bene faxit; of God, divinus; house-gods, lares, penates.

GODDESS, *subst.*, dea.

GODFATHER, *subst.*, sponser baptismatis, pater lustricus.

GODHEAD, *subst.*, divinitas; numen.

GODLESS, *adj.*, impius, atheus.

GOD-LIKE, *adj.*, divinus.

GODLINESS, *subst.*, pietas erga Deum, sanctitas.

GODLY, *adj.*, pius erga Deum.

GOER, *subst.*, qui iter facit; goer before, sateces-
sor.

GOGGLE, *to*, transverse intueri.

GOGGLE-EYED, *adj.*, magnos oculos habens.

GOING, *subst.*, incessus, gressus; *g.* about, ambitus, peragratio; *g.* away, abitio, abitus, discessio; *g.* out of the way, aberratio; *g.* back, recessus, reditus; *g.* before, progressio, antecessio; *g.* aside, digressio; *g.* down, descensus; *g.* forth, processio, exitus; *g.* forward, progressio; *g.* from, digressio; *g.* in, ingressio, introitus; *g.* out, egressus; *g.* to, accessus, aditus; *g.* up, ascensus, ascensio; *g.* from one place to another, commigratio.

GOLD, *subst.*, aurum; *g.* fined, aurum purum, aurum ad obrussam; *g.* in ingots, aurum infectum; *g.* wrought, aurum factum; *g.* coined, aurum signatum; *g.* money, nummi aurei; of *g.*, aureus; *g.* foil, bractea; *g.* leaf, aurum bracteatum; *g.* beater, bracteor, bractearius; *g.* finer, auri purgandi artifex; *g.* thread, aureum filum; *g.* wire, aurum ductile; *g.* in grains, bellux.

GOLDEN, *adj.*, aureus, ex auro factus; *fig.*, aureus, aureolus; (as to color), colore in auro inclinato; auratus, aureolus.

GOLDSMITH, *subst.*, aurifex, aurarius.

GONDOLA, *subst.*, navis cubiculata.

GOOD.

GOOD, adj., bonus; probus; commodus; benignus; *for g. reasons, justis de causis; a g. many, bene multi, proquam multi; g. for something, rei alicui or ad alquam rem utilis; good for nothing, inutilis; in g. faith, serio; if you think g., si tibi visum fuerit, or si tibi placet; to make g., compensare, prestare, restituere, reddere, supplere; to be of g. cheer, bono animo esse; a g. fellow, homo lepidus, congerro, combo; goodman, paterfamilias; goodwife, materfamilias.*

GOOD, subst., beneficium; (*prafit*), lucrum, commodum; *to do good to one, alicui benefacere; goods, bona, res; facultates, fortuna, opes; res familiaris; goods proper to one's self, peculium; goods movable, res mobiles; goods coming by inheritance, bona hæreditaria, patrimonium.*

GOODLIENESS, subst., species, decor, venustas.
GOODLY, adj., speciosus, egregius, decorus, eximius.

GOODNESS, subst., bonitas, probitas, integritas.
GOODY, subst., materfamilias; anus.

GOOSE, subst., anser; g. giblets, anserum exta; of a g., anserinus; the cry of a g., anseris clangor; a tailor's goose, sartoris ferrum pressorium.

GOOSEBERRY, subst., bacca grossularis; *gooseberry-bush, rubus grossularis (L.).*

GORE, subst., cruor, tabum, sanies.
GORE, to, perforare, transfigere; *to gore with the horn, cornu ferire.*

GORGE, subst., gula, guttur.
GORGE, to, exsaturare, exsatiare; *ad nauseam usque implere.*

GORGEOUS, adj., splendidus, magnificus, lautus; *to be gorgeous, nitere, resplendere, fulgere.*

GORGEOUNESS, subst., cultus; magificentia, splendor, apparatus.

GORMANDIZE, to, vorare, comissari, heluari.
GORMANDIZER, subst., heluo, lurco.

GOSLING, subst., anserculus.

GOSPEL, subst., evangelium; *of the Gospel, evangelicus; to preach the Gospel, evangelizare.*

GOSS, GORZE, subst., genista spinosa.

GOSSIP, subst., lustrica; *drinking gossip, comatrix; gadding gossip, ambulatrix; prating gossip, mulier loquax, lingulaca.*

GOSSIP, to, garrere, confabulari.
GOSSIPING, subst., scrmooes, ruga.

GOURD, subst., cucurbita; *of g.s, cucurbitinus.*

GOUT, subst., articuloꝝ dolor, morbus articularis, arthritis; *gout in the hand, chiragra; gout in the hips, ischias; gout in the feet, podagra; gout in the knees, gonagra.*

GOUTY, adj., arthriticus; *gouty in the feet, podagricus; gouty in the hands, chiragricus.*

GOVERN, to, gubernare, impere, temperare, moderari, dominari; regere; (*gula*), ducere; *to g. one's self, ac gerere; to g. the state, summam rem administrare; imperium regere, regno peresse; to g. a province, procurare provinciam; to g. a ship, navem gubernare; to g. as a king, regnare; to be governed by (in grammar), regi; consequi.*

GOVERNABLE, adj., tractabilis, morigerus.

GOVERNANCE, subst., gubernatio, regimen, administratio; *g. by one, unius imperium or dominatio; g. by the people, imperium populare; g. by the nobles, optumatum administratio; to have the g. of, præesse, præsidere.*

GOVERNNESS, GOVERNANTE, subst., magistra; rectrix, gubernatrix.

GRAIN.

GOVERNING, subst., gubernatio, administratio.
GOVERNMENT, subst., regnum, imperium; provincia, præfectura; *arbitrary g., dominatio; g. of a family, rei familiaris administratio, oeconomia; self-g., sui potestas; the g. of the tongue, lingua moderatio; g. of a state or city, politia; (in grammar), regimen, consecutio.*

GOVERNOR, subst., gubernator, imperator, moderator, reguator; *g.-in-chief, princeps, præses, dyastes; g. of a country, præfectus, procurator; to be chief g., summo magistratu fungi; g.overnors, proceres, magistratus.*

GOWN, subst., toga, vestis; *little g., togula; lawyer's g., toga forensis; morning- or night-g., toga domestica or cubicularis; a woman's g., palla, stola; wearing a g., adj., togatus.*

GRABBLE, to, contrectare.

GRACE, subst. (favor), gratia, favor, benignitas, gratificatio; (pardon), venia, gratia; (privilege), privilegium; (gracefulness), decor, venustas, dignitas; (virtue), gratia, virtus; by the g. of God, Dei gratia or beneficio; g. in speaking, facundia, eloquentia; lepor; with a good g., decore, venuste, concinne; without g., indecenter, invenuste, incondite; a person of ill g., homo ineustus, incoacinnus, inurbanus; g. at meals, gratiarum actio; to say g. before meat, mensam consecrare; to say g. after meat, gratias agere; to be in the good g.s of one, alicui gratiosum esse, apud alqm plurimum gratia polere; to gain the good g.s of a person, alcjs gratiam sibi conciliare; act of g., lex oblivionis, amnestia; the Graces, Gratiæ.

GRACE, to, condecorare, ornare, exornare.
GRACE-CUP, subst., poculum caritatis.

GRACEFUL, adj., pulcher, formosus; *a g. aspect, adpectus decorus; a g. discourse, sermo venustus, elegans, concinnus, politus, auctus.*

GRACEFULNESS, subst. (in person), corporis venustas, decor, dignitas, nitor; (in speech), sermonis lepore; gratia.

GRACELESS, adj., impudens, perditus, dissolutus.

GRACIOUS, adj., benignus, comis, humanus, benevolus, facilis; *most gracious (as a title), serenissimus.*

GRACIOUSNESS, subst., benevolentia, amicitia, benignitas, comitas, facilitas.

GRADATION, subst., gradatio; gradus.

GRADUAL, adj., labens or surges paulatim.

GRADUALLY, adv., paulatim, sensim; gradatim, pedetentim; clementer, molliter.

GRADUATE, subst., gradum alqm adeptus, laurea insignitus.

GRADUATE, to, ad gradum admittere; gradum adipisci.

GRADUATED, adj., ad gradum admissus; *a g. scale, tabula secundum certos gradus divisa.*

GRAFF, GRAFT, to, inserere; surculum arbori inserere; *to graff between, interserere.*

GRAFF, GRAFT, subst., insertum, calamus; *young graff, surculus; of a graff, surcularius.*

GRAFFER, GRAFTER, subst., inqstor.

GRAFFING, GRAFTING, subst., insitio, inoculatio; adoptio.

GRAIN, subst. (corn), frumentum; (a grain), granum; g. of wood, pecten, stamen; g. of leather, corii ruga; g. to dye with, coccus, coccum; to reduce into g.s, conterere; g.s of metal, metalli semina; against the g., invita Minerva; n weight of two g.s,

GRAINED.

chalcus; *weight of four g.s.* siliqua; *weight of twelve g.s.* obolus; *weight of fourteen g.s.* scrupulus.

GRAINED, *adj.*, crispus.

RAINY, *adj.*, granosus, granatus.

GRAMMAR, *subst.*, grammatica, ars grammatica, grammatica.

GRAMMARIAN, *subst.*, grammaticus, litterator; *young grammarian*, grammatista.

GRAMMATICAL, *adj.*, grammaticus.

GRANARY, *subst.*, granarium, horreum.

GRAND, *adj.*, grandis, ingens, amplius, splendidus, magnificus.

GRANDEES, *subst. pl.*, proceres, nobiles, primores; optimates.

GRANDEUR, *subst.*, amplitudo, magnificentia, majestas, dignitas.

GRANDFATHER, *subst.*, avus; *great-g.*, proavus; *great-g.'s father*, abavus; *grandson*, nepos; *grand-daughter*, neptis; *great-grandchild*, pronepos, proneptis; *grandmother*, avia; *great-grandmother*, proavia.

GRANT, *to*, concedere, permittere, sinere; (*no-knowledge*), fatēri, confitēri, non negare; *to grant by nodding*, annuere; *to take for granted*, pro concessio sumere, assumere, habere.

GRANT, *subst.*, concessio, permissio; (*thing granted*), concessum.

GRANTEE, *subst.*, beneficiarius.

GRANTER, *subst.*, donator.

GRANTING, *subst.*, concessio, consensus.

GRAPE, *subst.*, acinus, acinum; *a bunch or cluster of g.s.* uva; *early g.* uva præcoces; *red g.* uva rubella; *white g.* uva aminea; *Muscadine g.s.* uva apiana; *to gather g.s.* vindemiare; *gatherer of g.s.* vindemiator; *gathering of g.s.* vindemia; *g-stone*, nucleus acini, vitaceum.

GRAPHIC, *adj.*, accuratus, graphicus.

GRAPPLE, *to*, comprehendere, corripere; *to g. a ship*, navem unco apprehendere; *to g. with*, oblectari, confictari, conficere.

GRAPPLING, *subst. (with)*, confictus, certamen; *adj.*, grappling-iron, harpago, ferrea manus.

GRASP, *subst.*, pugillus, manus.

GRASP, *to*, pugno constringere, manū comprehendere; *to grasp at*, captare, aucupari; *grasping at honor*, ambitiosus; (*covetous*), avarus.

GRASS, *subst.*, gramen, herba graminis, herba; *small g.*, herbula; *of g.*, herbaceus, gramineus; *bearing g.*, berbifer; *a grass-plot*, viridarium.

GRASSHOPPER, *subst.*, locusta.

GRASSY, *adj.*, gramineus, herbosus, herbidus.

GRATE, *subst.*, crates, craticula; *lattice-grate*, clathrus, clathrum.

GRATE, *to*, radere, abrādere, derādere; *to grate small*, radulā comminuere; *to grate upon*, stringere, perstringere; *to grate the teeth*, dentibus frēdere ac stridēre.

GRATED, *adj.*, clathratus.

GRATEFUL, *adj. (agreeable)*, jucundus, acceptus, gratus; (*thankful*), gratus, beneficiorum memor.

GRATEFULNESS, *subst. (agreeableness)*, jucunditas, suavitas; (*thankfulness*), gratus animus.

GRATER, *subst.*, radula.

GRATIFY, *to (oblige)*, gratificari, morigerari, obsequi; alqd petenti concedere or dare; (*indulge*), indulgēre.

GRATIFYING, GRATIFICATION, *subst. (obliging)*, gratificatio; (*pleasure*), voluptas.

GRATING, *adj.*, mordax; *subst.*, rasura.

A A A

GRECIAN.

GRATITUDE, *subst.*, gratus animus.

GRATUITOUS, *adj.*, gratuitus.

GRATUITOUSLY, *adv.*, gratis, gratuito.

GRATUITY, *subst.*, præmium, donum; munus, merces.

GRAVE, *adj. (serious)*, gravis, severus, constans; (*in speech*), cum gravitate loquens; (*in sound*), gravis; (*sad*), tristis; *grave accent*, accentus gravis; *grave attire*, vestitus modestus.

GRAVE, *subst.*, sepulcrum, tumulus; *of a grave*, sepulchralis.

GRAVE, *to*, sculperē, insculperē; incidere.

GRAVE-CLOTHES, *subst. pl.*, vestis funebria.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *subst.*, qui corpora mortuorum batat.

GRAVEL, *subst.*, sabulum, sabulo; *small g.*, glareæ, scarpulæ; *full of g.*, glareosus, scarpulosus; *g-pit*, sabuletum, sabuli fodina; *g. in the reins*, calculus; *pain of the g.*, dolor renum.

GRAVEL, *to*, sabulo insternere.

GRAVELLY, *adj.*, sabulosus.

GRAVE-STONE, *subst.*, lapis alcijs memoriæ inscriptus.

GRAVITATE, *to*, in centrum vergere.

GRAVITATION, *subst.*, *law of gravitation*, lex qua omnia in centrum vergunt.

GRAVITY, *subst.*, gravitas, pondus.

GRAVY, *subst.*, of meat, succus, cremor, flos; *full of gravy*, succi plenus.

GRAY, *adj. (with age)*, canus; *of a gray color*, cinereus; *dapple-gray*, subalbicans; *gray-eyed*, cæsius; *to grow gray*, canescere.

GRAZE, *to (as a bullet)*, strictim attingere, stringere, perstringere; (*feed*), pascere, depascere; depasci.

GRAZIER, *subst.*, pecuarius, armentarius.

GREASE, *subst. (fat)*, adeps, lardum; (*dripping*), liquamen; *grease for wheels*, axungia.

GREASE, *to*, ungere, unctione.

GREASILY, *adv.*, squalide, sordide.

GREASINESS, *subst.*, pinguitudo.

GREASING, *subst.*, unctio.

GREASY, *adj. (fat)*, pinguis; (*smear'd*), unguine et adipe oblitus; *a greasy fellow*, lixa.

GREAT, *adj. (large)*, magus, grandis; (*remarkable*), insignis; (*illustrious*), clarus, præclarus, illustris; (*violent*), violentus, vehemens; (*gracious*), gravis, durus; *exceeding g.*, ingens, immensus; *immoderately g.*, immanis, vastus; *to make one g.*, alqm tollere, augere; *a g. deal*, vis magna, multum; *a g. many*, plurimi, permulti; *somewhat greater*, grandiusculus; *very g.*, prægrandis; *to grow g.*, grandescere; atgescere; *g. men*, optimates, primores; *a g. auditory*, concio frequens; *a g. estate*, lautum patrimonium; *g. silence*, altum silentium; *g. lot*, allex; *g. in number*, numerosus; *how g.*, quantus; *so g.*, tantus; *how g. soever*, quantuscunque; *as g. as may be*, quantusvis; *as g. as a mountain*, montis instar; *greater*, major; *somewhat greater*, majusculus; *greatest*, maximus, summus, supremus.

GREATLY, *adv.*, valde, magnopere, vehementer; *how greatly*, quantopere; *so greatly*, tantopere.

GREATNESS, *subst.*, magnitudo, amplitudo; *g. of spirit*, altitudo animi, magnanimitas; *excessive g.*, vastitas, immensitas.

GRAVES, *subst. pl.*, ocreæ; *wearing graves*, ocreatus.

GRECIAN, GREEK, *adj.*, Græcus; *a Greek*, Græcus; *to speak Greek*, Græce loqui *the Greek tongue*,

GRECISM.

lingua Græca; *to play the Grecian*, græcari, græciasarc.

GRECISM, *subst.*, Græca vox or locutio.

GREECE, *subst.*, Græcia.

GREENEDNESS, *subst.* (covetousness), avaritia, pecuniâ aviditas, argenti sitis, auri fames; (*in eating*), voracitas, cibi aviditas.

GREEDY, *adj.* (covetous), avidus, cupidus, avarus; (*hungry*), vorax; (*ravenous*), rapax; *greedy of honor*, ambitiosus; *to be greedy of*, avide concupiscere, rei aliquid inhiare.

GREEK, *See* GRECIAN.

GREEN, *adj.* (*in color*), viridis, præsius; *a light g.*, color læte virens; *pale g.*, e viridi pallens; *sea-g.*, marinus; *g. as grass*, herbaceus, gramineus; *g. place or plot*, viretum, viridarium; *evergreen*, semper virens; *to be g.*, virêre; *to become g.*, virecere; (*fresh*), recens, novus, musteus; (*not ripe*), immaturus, immitis.

GREENISH, *adj.*, viridans, subviridis.

GREENNESS, *subst.*, viriditas, viror.

GREET, *to*, salutare, salutem dicere or impertire; *to greet one another*, inter se consalutare.

GREETER, *subst.*, saluator, salutatrix.

GREETING, *subst.*, salutatio.

GRENADE, *subst.*, pila pulvere nitro completa.

GREYHOUND, *subst.*, vertagus.

GRIDIRON, *subst.*, craticula.

GRIEF, *subst.*, dolor, moeror, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia, aeger, ægritonia; animi ægritudo; *full of g.*, mœstus, doleris plenus, tristis; *to take g.*, offendi ægritudinem suscipere; *to pine away with g.*, dolore or tristitia tabescere or marcescere.

GRIEVANCE, *subst.*, injuria, offensio; *to redress grievances*, peccata corrigere; offensiois causas tollere.

GRIEVE, *to, v. a.* (*trouble*), contristare, sollicitare; molestare, vexare, cruciare; affligere; moerorem or sollicitudinem creare or afferre; *v. n.* (*be grieved*), dolêre, mœrêre; condolere; sollicitudine affici; *it grieves me*, doleo or piget me.

GRIEVOUS, *adj.*, gravis, molestus, infestus, durus; amarus, acerbus; *somewhat g.*, submolestus, subgravis; *very g.*, pergravis, permolestus, perodiosus, prædurus; *to make more grievous*, exaggerare, exacerbare.

GRIEVOUSNESS, *subst.*, acerhitas, atrocitas.

GRIFFIN, *subst.*, gryps, gryphus.

GRIG, *subst.*, anguilla.

GRIM, *adj.*, torvus, trux; sævus; ferox; *to look grim*, torvum intueri.

GRIMACE, *subst.*, oris depravatio or distortio, vultus in pejus fictus; *to make grimaces*, os distorti, vultum in pejus fingere; (*affectation*), ineptiâ.

GRIME, *to*, denigrare.

GRIMNESS, *subst.*, vultus torvus.

GRIN, *subst.*, rictus; (*smear*), sanna; (*laugh*), risus; *grin of death*, risus Sardonicus.

GRIN, *to*, ringi, ora diducere rictu; ridêre, subridêre.

GRIND, *to*, molere, commolere, emolere, permolere; *to g. to powder*, in pulverem centerere or redigere; *to g. on a grindstone*, cucere, exacuerere; aciem cote acuire; *to g. in a mortar*, contundere; *to g. the teeth*, dentibus frondere; *to g. with the teeth*, manderi; *to g. colors*, colores terere.

GRINDER, *subst.*, of corn, qui frumentum molit; *of colors*, colorum tritor; *the grinders (teeth)*, dentes molares or genuini.

GROUNDLESS.

GRINDING, *subst.*, molitura; *grinding on a stone*, exacuatio.

GRINDSTONE, *subst.*, cos versatilis or trusatilis.

GRIPE, *subst.* (*handful*), manipulus; (*grasp*), manus; *a gripe or gripping of the belly*, tormina, verminatio, vermiculatio; *gripes of conscience*, angor et sollicitudo conscientia.

GRIPE, *to* (*lay hold of*), capere, prehendere, comprehendere, arripere; *to gripe (as pain does)*, pervellere, verminari.

GRIPED (*in the belly*), torminosus, torminibus affectus, coeliacus; *to be griped in the belly*, torminibus affici or laborare.

GRISLY, *adj.*, horribilis, terribilis; asper, incultus.

GRIST, *subst.*, farina molenda; *grist-mill*, mola molendinaria.

GRISTLE, *subst.*, cartilago; *full of gristle*, cartilagineus.

GRISTLY, *adj.*, cartilagineus.

GRIT, *subst.*, arena, sabulum, scobs.

GRITTY, *adj.*, arenosus; arenaceus, sabulosus.

GRIZZLY, *adj.*, subalbicans.

GROAN, *subst.*, gemitus.

GROAN, *to*, gemere, ingemere, ingemiscere, congemere.

GROAT, *subst.*, drachma; *a g.'s worth*, drachmæ pretium, quantum drachmâ emi or vendi potest.

GROCER, *subst.*, qui piper, saccharum, et alia vendit.

GROIN, *subst.*, inguen.

GROOM, *subst.*, agaso; *groom of the chamber*, cubicularius; *groom of the stable*, stabularius.

GROOVE, *subst.*, canal, canaliculus.

GROOVE, *to*, atriare.

GROPE, *to*, manibus iter præterare; *to g. along the wall*, manibus explorare parietem; *to g. about a thing*, aliquid contractare; *to g. in ignorance*, errare.

GROSS, *adj.* (*close*), apissus; (*thick and burly*), crassus, corpulentus, carnosus; (*fat*), pinguis, obeseus, opimus; *to grow gross*, pinguescere; *to make gross*, pinguefacere, saginare, opimare.

GROSS, *subst.*, pars major or maxima; *in the gross*, in toto, in solidum; *a gross (twelve dozen)*, duodecies duodecim.

GROSSLY, *adv.*, crasse, impolite, inconcinne, pingui Minerva.

GROSSNESS, *subst.*, crassitudo, sagina; *the grossness of a crime*, sceleris atrocitas.

GROT, GROTTO, *subst.*, mixtum.

GROTESQUE, *adj.*, varie mitus, mirus; grotesques, grylli.

GROUND, *subst.*, terra, humus, solum; *under-ground*, subterraneus; *on the g.*, humi; *flat on the g.*, pronus humi; *to break g.*, terram fodere; *to gain g. (come nearer)*, appropinquare; (*have the better*), superare, vincere; *to lose g.*, superari, vinci; *a piece of g.*, fundus, ager; *a little g.*, agellus; *to run a ship aground*, navem in terram impingere or vendis illidere; *the g. (basis) of a thing*, fundamentum, *grounds (dregs)*, sedimentum, fæx.

GROUND, *to*, fundare; *to g. upon (trust to)*, niti, inniti; (*establish*), sancire; (*teach*), docere; *to g. a ship*, navem subducere.

GROUNDLED, *adj.*, fundatus, constitutus; *grounded in an art*, doctus, instructus.

GROUNDLESS, *adj.*, quod sine causa est; quod fundo caret; vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.

GROUNDLESSNESS.

GROUNDLESSNESS, *subst.*, vanitas.

GROUNDSEL, *subst.*, iuferum limea, hypothy-
rum.

GROUP, *subst.*, turba; *groups of persons talking*,
aermones inter se serentium circuli.

GROUP, *to*, disponere.

GROUSE, *subst.*, t'rao.

GROVE, *subst.*, lucus, nemus, arbustum; *full of
groves*, nemorosus.

GROVEL, *to* (*on the ground*), hami serpere, pro-
num humi jacere.

GROW, *to* (*increase*), crescere, accrescere, augē-
ri; (*rise or spring up*), oriri, exoriri, nasci; (*be-
come*), fieri, evadere; *to grow again*, recrescere,
regerminare, reviviscere, renasci; *to grow among*,
inaasci, interaasci; *to grow bigger*, grandiores fieri,
augeri, adaugescere; *to grow cheap*, vilescere; *to
grow cold*, frigescere; *to grow dearer*, cariorem fieri;
to grow fat, pinguescere; *to grow heavy*, in-
gravescere; *to grow fashionable*, inolescere, inva-
lescere; *to grow pale*, pallescere; *to grow together*,
coalescere, concrecere; *to grow over or upon*, ag-
nasci; *to grow under*, succrescere; *to grow up unto*,
accrescere; *to grow up in age or stature*, adolesce-
re; *to grow or spring up*, assurgere, enasci; *it
grows day*, appetit dies; *it grows late or toward
evening*, adveperascit.

GROWING, *subst.*, incrementum, accrementum.

GROWL, *to*, murmurare, mussare; ringi.

GROWN, *adj.*, natus, factus, auctus; *g. together*,
concretus, cosgulatus; *full-g.* (*adult*), adultus; *g.
out of use*, exoletus, obsoletus, desuetus.

GROWTH, *subst.*, incrementum, auctus.

GRUB, *subst.* (*worm*), lumbricus; (*dwarf*), aanus.

GRUB UP, *to*, extirpare, eradicare, effodere; *to
grub weeds*, sarcolare, serrire; *a grubbing-axe*, ligo,
rancia, sarcalum.

GRUDGE, *subst.*, odium, simultas; *to bear a
grudge*, odisse, infensum esse; *bearing a grudge*,
invidia, malignus.

GRUDGE, *to* (*repine*), obmurmurare; obgaanire;
to grudge one a thing, invidere.

GRUDGING, *subst.*, invidia, livor.

GRUDGINGLY, *adv.*, gravate, gravatim, segre,
moleste; iniquo animo.

GRUEL, *subst.*, palmentum.

GRUFF, *adj.*, tetricus, torvus.

GRUMBLE, *to*, murmurare, immurmurare, mus-
sitare; fremere.

GRUMBLER, *subst.*, qui murmurat.

GRUMBLING, *subst.*, murmuratio.

GRUNT, *to*, groanire.

GRUNTING, *subst.*, gruanitus, sobatus.

GUARANTEE, *subst.*, sponsor.

GUARANTEE, *to*, in se recipere, præstare.

GUARD, *subst.*, custodia; *g. of soldiers*, præsi-
dium; *life-g.* satellites, stipatores; *advanced g.*, pri-
mum agmeo; *to be upon g.*, excubare, exenbius
agere; *to stand upon one's g.*, se armis defendere;
the g. (hill) of a sword, cepalus or manubrium gladii.

GUARDIAN, *subst.*, tutor, rector.

GUARDIANSHIP, *subst.*, tutela.

GUARDING, *subst.* (*protecting*), defensio, con-
servatio; (*accompanying*), stipatio; *a guarding
against*, cautio.

GUIDGEON, *subst.*, gobias, gobio.

GUERDON, *subst.*, præmium, merces.

GUESS, *to*, conjicere, conjectare; augursari, srio-
lari; conjecturam facere.

GUST.

GUESS, GUESSING, *subst.*, conjectura, conjeo-
tatio, divinatio; augurium; *by guess*, ex conjectura.

GUESSER, *subst.*, conjector.

GUEST, *subst.* (*stranger*), hospes; (*at a feast*),

conviva; *daily guest*, quotidianus convictor.

GUIDANCE, *subst.*, ductus; administratio, gu-
bernatio.

GUIDE, *subst.*, dux, perductor.

GUIDE, *to*, ducere, dirigere; gubernare; *to guide
unto*, adducere.

GUIDELESS, *adj.*, sine duce.

GUIDER, *subst.*, ductor, moderator; *female guid-
er*, moderatrix; *guide all the way*, perductor.

GUIDING, *subst.* (*leading*), ductus; (*managing*),
administratio, curatio, gubernatio.

GUIDON, *subst.* (*in heraldry*), vexillum equestre.

GUILD, *subst.* (*company*), societas, sodalium;
(*tribute*), tributum, vectigal.

GUILD-HALL, *subst.*, curia.

GUILF, *subst.*, fallacia, dolus, fraus.

GUILFUFUL, *adj.*, fraudulentus, vafer.

GUILFUFULNESS, *subst.*, fraus, fraudulentia.

GUILFLESS, *adj.*, sine fraude, doli expers, sim-
plex.

GUILT, GUILTINESS, *subst.*, culpa, aoxa, noxia,
delicti conscientia.

GUILFLESS, *adj.*, innocens, innoxius, insons,
crimibis expers; *to be guiltless*, a culpa absesse, cul-
pa vacare.

GUILFLESSNESS, *subst.*, innocentia.

GUILTY, *adj.*, sons, nocens, noxius, culpæ affi-
nis; *to know one's self g.*, sibi conscium esse culpæ;
to bring one in g., aliquam damnare, eodemmare; *to
bring one in not g.*, aliquam crimine liberare or absol-
vere; *to be g. of theft*, furti or de furto teneri; *to
plead g.*, culpam or delictum fateri.

GUINEA, *subst.*, aureus Anglicus.

GUISE, *subst.*, modus, mos.

GUITAR, *subst.*, citarra Hispanica.

GULF, *subst.* (*whirlpool*), gurgis; (*bay*), sinus;
 yawning gulf, abyssus, vorago.

GULFY, *subst.*, vorticosus.

GULL, *subst.* (*sea-gull*), larus; (*person cheated*),
stultus, fatuus.

GULL, *to*, fallere, decipere, fraudare; verba dare
slicni.

GULLET, *subst.*, gula, gurgulio.

GULLING, *subst.*, fraudatio, deceptio, illusio.

GULP, *subst.*, haustus.

GULP, *to*, inagurgitare, avidè haurire.

GUM, *subst.*, gummi, gummis; *gum Arabic*, gum-
mi Arabicum; *g. ammoniac*, gummi ammoniacum.

GUM, *to*, gummi publicere.

GUMMY, *adj.*, gummatos, gummosus.

GUN, *subst.* (*musket*), sclopetum; (*rifle*), bom-
bards; (*cannon*), tormentum bellicum, tormentum.

GUNNER, *subst.* (miles) tormentarius.

GUNNERY, *subst.*, ars tormentaria.

GUNPOWDER, *subst.*, pulvis pyrius, pulvis ni-
tratus.

GUNSHOT, *subst.*, teli jactus or coniectus; ictus.

GUNSMITH, *subst.*, bombardarum or sclopeto-
rum faber.

GURGLE, *to*, ebulliendo crepitare.

GUSH OUT, *to*, effluere, profluere; erumpere,
exsilire.

GUSHING OUT, *subst.*, eruptio, profluvium.

GUST, *subst.*, gustus, gustatus; *a gust of wind*,
impetus venti, flatus subitaneus.

GUSTO.

GUSTO, *subst.*, sapor germanus or genuinus.
 GUSTY, *adj.*, turbidus, procellosus.
 GUT, *subst.*, intestinum; *blind gut*, intestinum cæcum; *great gut*, colon; *long gut*, intestinum rectum; *guts*, intestina.
 GUT, *to*, exenterare.
 GUTTER, *subst.*, canalis, cloaca, lacuna; *gutter in pillars*, atrix, canaliculus; *gutter-tile*, imbrex; *full of gutters*, lincunosus.
 GUTTURAL, *adj.*, ad guttur pertinens.
 GUZZLE, *to*, potare, perpotare, pergræcari.
 GUZZLER, *subst.*, potator.
 GUZZLING, *subst.*, potato.
 GYMNASTIC, *adj.*, gymnasticus
 GYLES, *subst. pl.*, pedicæ.

H.

HABERDASHER, *subst.*, propola; institor.
 HABILIMENT, *subst.*, apparatus, vestitus, ornatus.
 HABIT, *subst. (custom)*, mos, consuetudo; (*apparell*), vestimentum, vestitus; *riding-habit*, vestis ad equitandum apta; *habit of body*, temperamentum; *to get the habit of*, in consuetudinem alcijs rei venire.
 HABIT, *to*, vestire.
 HABITABLE, *adj.*, habitabilis; *not habitable*, inhabitabilis.
 HABITATION, *subst.*, domus, domicilium.
 HABITUAL, *adj.*, consuetus, usitatus, usu contractus.
 HABITUATE, *to*, assuefacere, consuefacere.
 HABITUATED, *adj.*, assuefactus, consuefactus.
 HACK, *to* (*hew*), cædere; *to hack in pieces*, concidere.
 HACKING, *subst.*, cæsiõ.
 HACKLE, *to*, minutim concidere.
 HACKNEY, *to*, pro mercede locare.
 HACKNEY-COACH, *subst.*, currus meritorius.
 HACKNEYED, *adj.*, tritus.
 HADDOCK, *subst.*, asinus, asellus.
 HAFT, *subst.*, manubrium, capulus; *little haft*, macubriolium.
 HAFTED, *adj.*, manubriatus.
 HAG, *subst. (witch)*, sæga, venefica; (*nightmare*), incubus; *old hag*, vetula, anus edentula.
 HAGGARD, *adj.*, macer, macilentus.
 HAGGLE, *to*, multis verbis in mercando uti.
 HAGGLER, *subst.*, emptor verbosus.
 HAIL, *subst.*, grandio; *hailstone*, grandio; *all hail!* *interj.*, salve! ave!
 HAIL, *to*, grandinare; *it hails*, grandinat; *to hail a ship*, navem salutare or compellere.
 HAIR, *subst. (single hair)*, crinis, pilus; *seta*; (*collectively*), crines, crinis, capillus, capilli, coma; *pili*; *setæ*; *tuft of hair*, villus; *the hair of the head*, coma, capillus; *soft, downy hair*, lanugo; *the hair of the forehead*, antia; *a lock of curling hair*, cirrus, cincinnus; *a bush of hair*, cesaries; *plaited hair*, crines torti; *the hair of the eyelids*, cilium; *gray hairs*, cani capilli, canities; *curled hair*, capilli crispi; *having long hair*, comans, comatus, crinitus, intonsus; *of hair*, crinalis, capillaceus; *like hair*, capillaris.
 HAIRBRAINED, *adj.*, tenerarius, præceps, inconsultus.
 HAIREED, *adj.*, crinitus, capillatus; *red-haired*,

HAND.

rufus; *shag-haired*, villosus; *rough-haired*, hispidus; *thin-haired*, raripilus.
 HAIRLESS, *adj.*, depilis, calvus.
 HAIRY, *adj.*, hirsutus, hispídus, pilosus; setosus.
 HALBERD, *subst.*, bipennis.
 HALBERDIER, *subst.*, bipennifer.
 HALCYON, *subst.*, alcedo; *halcyon-days*, alcyonei dies.
 HALE, *adj.*, sanus, saluber, integer, robustus.
 HALE, *to* (*along*), trahere.
 HALF, *adj.*, dimidius, dimidiatus; *subst.*, dimidium, dimidia pars; *in composition*, hemi-, semi-, sub-; *half an acre*, semijagerum; *half-alive*, semivivus; *half-asleep*, semisomnus, semisomnis, semisopitus; *half-dead*, semisimilis, semimortuus; *half-boiled*, semicoctus; *half-buried*, semiseipultus; *half-burned*, semiustus, semicrematus; *half a bushel*, semodius; *a bushel and a half*, sesquimodius; *half a circle*, semicirculus, semicyclus; *of half a circle*, semicircularis; *half a cubit long*, semicubitalis; *half a dozen*, sex, seni; *half-drunk*, semigravis; *half-empty*, semiinanis; *half-finished*, semiperfectus; *half a foot*, semipes; *of half a foot*, semipedalis; *half-formed*, semiformis; *half-free*, semiliber; *half-full*, semiplenus; *half a god*, semideus; *half an hour*, semihora; *half a hundred*, quinquaginta, quinquageti; *half-learned*, semidoctus; *half-made*, semifactus; *half a man*, semivir, semihomo; *half-naked*, seminudus; *half-opened*, semiapertura; *half an ounce*, semuncia; *of half an ounce*, semunciarius; *half a pound*, semilibra; *a halfpenny*, obolus; *half a pint*, triens; *half-rare*, semicrudus; *half a verse*, semistichium; *half-worn*, semivirgatus; *half a year*, spatium semestre; *of half a year*, semestris, *by half*, dimidio; *half as much*, dimidio tantum; *a foot and a half*, sesquipedalis.
 HALING, *subst.*, tractus.
 HALL, *subst.*, atrium, aula; *little hall*, atriolium; *guild-hall*, town-hall, curia.
 HALLOO, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio.
 HALLOO, *to*, inclamare, vociferare; (*set the dogs on*), canes incitare.
 HALLOOING, *subst.*, clamitatio, vociferatio.
 HALLOW, *to*, sacrare, consecrare.
 HALO, *subst.*, corona, circulus; halo.
 HALT, *adj.*, claudus, claudicans.
 HALT, *to*, claudicare; (*make a halt*), consistere, subsistere.
 HALTER, *subst.*, restis, retinaculum; *halter for a horse*, capistrum; *halter for the neck*, laqueus.
 HALTER, *to*, capistrare; *laqueo captara*.
 HALVE, *to*, dividere, bipartiri.
 HAM, *subst.*, poples; *ham of bacon*, perna, petaso.
 HAMLET, *subst.*, villa, vicus.
 HAMMER, *subst.*, malleus, tudes; *little hammer*, malleolus.
 HAMMER, *to*, cudere, accudere; *malleo cudere*; *hammer out*, extundere.
 HAMMERER, *subst.*, malleator, fabricator.
 HAMMOCK, *subst.*, lectus suspensus.
 HAMPER, *subst.*, corbis, cophinus, sporta, fascius; *little hamper*, corniculus, qualus, fascella.
 HAMPER, *to*, irretire, impedire, præpedire, implicare, devincire.
 HAMPERING, *subst.*, implicatio, impeditio.
 HAMSTRING, *to*, poplites or suffragines succidere.
 HAND, *subst.*, manus; *right hand*, dextra manus,

HAND.

dextra; left hand, sinistra, laeva; on the right hand, ad dextram, dextrorsum; on the left hand, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum; clinched hand, pugnos; open hand, palma; back of the hand, manus aversa; hand in hand, junctis manibus; hand to hand, comminus, confertim; of the hand, manualis; at hand, præ manibus, præsto; near at hand, in propinquo; to take in hand, aggredi; on the other hand, altera vice, contra; under hand, clam, occulte; to live from hand to mouth, in diem vivere; to join or shake hands, dextras jungere; handwriting, manus, littera, chirographum; the hand of a clock, virgula horarum index; hand of a sun-dial, gnomon; a hand at cards, sors.

HAND, to, in manus dare; to hand from one to another, per manus tradere; to hand down to posterity, memoriæ prodere or tradere.

HAND-BASKET, subst., sportula.

HAND-BREADTH, subst., palmus, transversa manus.

HANDFUL, subst., pugnos, pugillus; manipulus, fasciculus manualis.

HAND-GUN, subst., sclopetum manuale.

HANDICRAFT, subst., ars, artificium; ars humilis, vulgaris.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, subst., opifex.

HANDIWORK, subst., opus manu factum.

HANDINESS, subst., esilitas, peritia.

HANDKERCHIEF, subst., sudarium.

HANDLE, to, tractare, attrahere, contractare; to handle often, pertractare.

HANDLE, subst., manubrium; h. of a cup, ansa; little h., manubriolum, ansula; having a h., ansatus.

HANDLING, subst., tractatio, tractatus.

HANDMAID, subst., ancilla, ministra.

HAND MILL, subst., mola trussilis.

HAND-SAW, subst., serra manubriata.

HANDSOME, adj. (beautiful), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus, decorus, elegans (gentel), honestus, ingenuus; (reasonable), æquus, justus.

HANDSOMENESS, subst., decor, elegantia; venustas, concinnitas.

HANDY, adj., habilis, callidus, peritus, solers; handyerft, ars humilis.

HANG, to, v. a., suspendere; v. n., pendere; dependere (de, ex), alqa re; to hang down before, præpendere; to hang back, tergiversari; to hang by, appendere; to hang dangling or loose, detruere, dependere; to hang or let down, demittere; to hang forward, propendere; to hang together, cohærere; to hang over, promittere; to hang up, suspendere; to hang upon one, alicui addictum esse.

HANGER, subst. (short sword), sica, harpe, ensis; pot-hangers, ansæ; hang-on, ansella.

HANGING, subst., suspensio; hanging together, cohærentia; hangings, sulæ.

HANGMAN, subst., carnifex, tortor; the hangman's office, carnificina; to play the hangman, carnificiam facere.

HANK, subst., of thread, glomus, filum glomeratum.

HANKER AFTER, to, inhiare, gèstire; anxie rem desiderare or appetere; affectare.

HANKERING AFTER, subst., desiderium, appetentia.

HANSE, subst., societas, fœdus; Hanse Towns, civitates fœderatæ or Hanseaticæ.

HAP, subst., casus, eventus; fortuna, sors; good hap, secunda fortuna; ill-hap, fortuna adversa, ca-

HARLOTRY.

aus acerhus; by hap, forte, fortuito; by good hap, forte fortuna.

HAP, HAPPEN, to, accidere, contingere, evenire, procedere, fieri; to happen unluckily, parum succedere; it happens, accidit, contingit, evenit, obtingit; as it happens, ut fit.

HAPLESS, adj., infelix.

HAPLY, adv., forte, fortasse, forsân.

HAPPINESS, subst., vita beata, felicitas, prosperitas; beatitas, bestitudo.

HAPPY, adj. (blessed), felix, beatus; (lucky), fortunatus, faustus, bonus, secundus, auspiciatus, prosper.

HARANGUE, subst., oratio, concolo.
HARANGUE, to, concionari, concionem or orationem habere, verba facere.

HARASS, to, fatigare, inquietare, vexare; to harass a country, vastare, depopulari.

HARASSING, subst., fatigatio, inquietatio, vexatio.

HARBINGER, subst., præcursor; prænuncius.

HARBOR, subst., portus; statio; refugium, portugium; full of harbors, portuosus.

HARBOR, to, v. a., hospitio excipere, in domum suam recipere; v. n., deversari, commorari.

HARBORER, subst., hospes; harburer of robbers, latronum receptor.

HARBORING, subst., receptio, hospitium.

HARBORLESS, adj., importuosus.

HARD, adj. (not soft), durus; (difficult), difficilis, gravis, arduus; (niggardly), parcus, sordidus, tenax; (hard-hearted), durus, immitis, crudelis, ferreus; to make h., indurare, obdurare; to become h., obdurescere, indurescere; h. as brown, callosus; to grow h. with cold, rigescere; h. to be learned, arduus, difficilis; h. to be pleased, morosus, difficilis.

HARD, adv., duriter, vehementer, acriter, strenue, diligenter; hard by, juxta, prope, in proximo, in propinquo; vicinus, proximus; hard by us, in vicina ostra.

HARDEN, to, v. a., durare, indurare, durum facere; v. n., durascere, indurascere.

HARDINESS, HARDHOOD, subst., audacia, audentia, fortitudo; hardness of constitution, robusta valetudo, corpus bene constitutum, firmum, validum.

HARDISH, adj. (somewhat hard), paullo durior; subdurus, subdifficilis.

HARDLY, adv. (scarcely), difficile, difficulter, difficiliter, agre, vix; very hardly, perdifficiliter; (sharply), acerbè, austere, rigide, severe; (stoutly), strenue, graviter, impigre.

HARDNESS, subst. (opposite of softness), duritia, durities, firmitas; (cruelty), immanitas, crudelitas, sevitia; (stinginess), tenacitas; (difficulty), difficultas; (stiffness with cold), rigor; h. of skin, callus.

HARDSHIP, subst., difficultas, arduum, asperum, incommodum.

HARDY, adj. (valiant), strenuus, intrepidus, animosus, audax, fortis; (hardened), durus, laborum patiens, laboribus duratus.

HARE, subst., lepus; young hare, lepusculus; of a hare, leporinus.

HARRIER, subst., conis leporum venationi assuetus.

HARLEQUIN, subst., mimus; sannio.

HARLOT, subst., meretrix, scortum; of a harlot, meretricius.

HARLOTRY, subst., meretricium.

HARM.

HARM, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum, malum, incommodum; *great h.*, clades, labe; calamitas.

HARM, *to*, lædere, nocere; damnum alicui inferre.

HARMED, *to be*, detrimentum capere, in damnum incurere.

HARMFUL, *adj.*, noxius, occens, nociturus, periculosus.

HARMING, *subst.*, læsio, violatio.

HARMLESS, *adj.*, innoxius, innocuus, innocens; (*unharméd*), illæsus, iacolumis, integer.

HARMLESSNESS, *subst.*, innocetia.

HARMONIOUS, HARMONIC, *adj.*, harmonicus, concors.

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* (*musically*), modulate; (*with one consent*), concorditer, una mente.

HARMONIZE, *to*, *v. a.*, modulari, componere; *v. n.*, concinere, consentire.

HARMONY, *subst.*, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus; vocum concordia; conveientia, congruentia; concordia, unanimitas.

HARNESS, *subst.* (*armor*), arma; (*for a horse*), ornamenta equi, arma equestria; *h. for the breast*, thorax; *h. for the thighs*, cruralia.

HARNESS, *to*, armare, instruere, oruare; *to h. horses*, equos jungere; *to h. together*, colligare.

HARP, *subst.*, psalterium; *to play on the harp*, psalterio canere.

HARP, *to*, psalterio canere; *to harp on the same string*, eandem cantilenam canere.

HARPER, *subst.*, psalter; fidicen; *female harper*, psalteria. fidicina.

HARPOON, *subst.*, jaculum hamatum.

HARPSICORD, *subst.*, clavichordium.

HARPY, *subst.*, harpyia.

HARROW, *subst.*, crataea dentata. irpex.

HARROW, *to*, occare, cratire.

HARROWER, *subst.*, occator.

HARROWING, *subst.*, occatio; *of h.*, occatorius.

HARSH, *adj.* (*senere*), asper, austerus, severus, rigidus, tetricus, morosus, durus; (*in taste*), acer, asper; (*in sound*), absouus, stridulus, argutus; (*discordant*), dissonus.

HARSHNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, austeritas, duritas, severitas; *harshness in taste*, acerbitas.

HART, *subst.*, cervus; *of a hart*, cervinus; *harts-horn*, cornu cervinum.

HARVEST, *subst.*, messis; frumentatio; *of h.*, messorius, auctumnalis; *h. time*, tempus metiendi; *h. fruits*, fruges auctumnales; *h. home*, messium feriae; *to get in h.*, messem facere, fruges colligere.

HASH, *to*, minutim concidere.

HASH (*of meat*), *subst.*, mioutal.

HASLET, *subst.*, exta porcina.

HASP, *subst.*, fibula, creta ferrea.

HASP, *to*, obserare.

HASSOCK, *subst.*, scirpiculum, scabellum junceum.

HASTE, *subst.*, festinatio, properatio, celeritas; properantia; *in haste*, festinanter, propece, properanter; *in great haste*, præpropere, celerrime; *to make haste*, festinare.

HASTE, HASTEN, *to*, festinare, properare; *apropere*, accelerare; *advolare*; *to h. away*, avolare.

HASTENER, *subst.*, stimulator.

HASTENING, *subst.*, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio.

HASTINESS, *subst.* (*hurry*), properatio; trepidatio; (*testiness*), iracundia, morositas.

HEAD.

HASTY, *adj.* (*in a hurry*), festinans; properus, citus; (*sudden*), subitus, repentius; (*rash*), inco-sultus, temerarius, præproperus; (*testy*), irritabilis, iracundus, morosus.

HAT, *subst.*, petasus; causia; pileus; *a cardinal's hat*, tiara cardinalis; *to put on one's hat*, caput aperire; *to put it off*, caput aperire.

HATCH, *to*, pullos excludere.

HATCH, *subst.*, pullitius.

HATCHET, *subst.*, parva securia.

HATCHMENT, *subst.*, insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta.

HATE, HATRED, *subst.*, odium, invidia; *secret h.*, simultas obscura; *mortal h.*, odium capitale; *full of h.*, invidus, lividus, malignus, iniquus, inimicus.

HATE, *to*, odisse, abominari, detestari; alicui invidere; *to h. each other*, mutuis odiis flagrare; *to be hated by one*, alicui odio esse, apud alqm in odio esse.

HATED, *adj.*, invidus.

HATEFUL, *adj.*, odio dignus; odiosus, turpis, foedus, inbonestus.

HATEFULNESS, *subst.*, odium, invidia, turpitudod.

HATER, *subst.*, qui odit; inimicus.

HATING, *subst.*, abominatio, aversatio; inimicitia.

HATTER, *subst.*, qui petasos or causias facit.

HAUGHTINESS, *subst.*, superbia, insolentia, arrogancia, fastidium.

HAUGHTY, *adj.*, superbus, sublati animi, elatus, arrogans, insolens, fastidiosus.

HAUNCH, *subst.*, coxa, coxendix, clunia, oates.

HAUNT, *subst.*, receptaculum, recessus, secessus; lustrum, latibulum.

HAUNT, *to*, frequentare, ventitare ad; (*as a spirit*), infestare, inquietare.

HAUNTER, *subst.*, qui frequentat; *h. of stews*, lustrum; *h. of public houses*, popino.

HAUNTING, *subst.*, frequentatio.

HAUTBOY, *subst.*, lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, *to*, habere, tenere, possidere; potitum esse, uti; *I have been*, fui; *to have a thing cried*, alqd per præconem pronuciare.

HAVEN, *subst.*, portus; *full of havens*, portuosus.

HAVOC, *subst.*, clades, strages; *to make havoc of*, populari, depopulari, vastare.

HAWK, *subst.*, accipiter.

HAWK, *to* (*spit*), screare; *to h. up*, exscreare; *to h. things about the streets*, res venales clamitare.

HAWKER, *subst.*, iostior, mercator circumforaneus, circulator.

HAWKING, *subst.* (*spitting*), screatus; (*of things to sell*), venditio circumforanea.

HAWTHORN, *subst.*, crataegus oxyantha (L.).

HAY, *subst.*, fœnum; *of hay*, fœnecus; *to make hay*, fœnum secare; *hay-maker*, fœniseca, fœnisex; *hay-making*, fœnisecium; *haystack*, fœni acervus or meta; *hayloft*, fœnile.

HAZARD, *subst.*, discrimen, periculum; *full of hazard*, periculosus.

HAZARD, *to*, periclitari, in discrimen mittere.

HAZARDING, *subst.*, periclitatio.

HAZARDOUS, *adj.*, periculosus, anceps.

HAZE, *subst.*, nebula.

HAZEL, *subst.*, corylus; *h. nut*, (*aux.*), avellana; *a cove of h.*, coryletum; *made of h.*, colurus.

HAZY, *adj.*, nebulosus, caliginosus.

HE, *pron.*, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic.

HEAD, *subst.*, caput; *fore part of the h.*, sinciput; *hinder part of the h.*, occiput; *the swimming of the*

HEAD.

h., vertigo; headache, capitis dolor; *a h. of hair*, coma, cæsaries; *a clear h.*, ingenium acre, sagax, perspicax; *to make h. against one*, alicui obistere or resistere; *at the h. of the army*, ante signa, ante primum aciem; *to be at the h. (in command) of an army*, exercitui præesse; *the h. of an arrow or spear*, apiculum; *the h. of a lute*, citharæ jugum; *the h. of a spring*, fontis caput; *the h. of a nail*, clavi bulla; *the h. (of a conspiracy)*, caput, fax, signifer; *the h.s or chiefs of a people*, principes civitatis, primores, primates, proceres; *the h. of a college*, collegii præses; *the h.s of a discourse*, capita orationis.

HEAD, to (a cask), dolio fundum immittere; *to h. a spear*, ferrum hastæ præfigere; *to h. an army*, exercitui præesse, exercitum ducere.

HEAD-BAND, *subst.*, capital.

HEAD-DRESS, *subst.*, capitis ornatus.

HEADED, *adj.* (having a head), capitatus; two-headed, biceps.

HEADINESS, *subst.*, temeritas, contumacia.

HEADLESS, *adj.*, sine capite.

HEADLONG, *adj.*, præceps, pronus; *to cast down headlong*, præcipitare, præcipientem dare; *to fall down headlong*, præcipientem ruere.

HEAD-PIECE, *subst.* (of a bridle), capistrum; (helmet), cassis, cassida.

HEADSHIP, *subst.*, principatus.

HEADSMAN, *subst.*, carnifex.

HEADSTRONG, **HEADY**, *adj.*, contumax, violentus, ferox.

HEAL, to, sanare, medicari, mederi; *to heal up*, conglutinare vulnus; *to heal divisions*, dissidentes conciliare; *to be healed*, sanari, convalescere; *the wound heals*, vulnus coit; *what may be healed*, sanabilis; *not to be healed*, insanabilis.

HEALER, *subst.*, medicus.

HEALING, *adj.*, salutaris, salutifer; *subst.*, sanatio, curatio; *the healing art*, ars medica.

HEALTH, *subst.*, valetudo; *good health*, valetudo bona, sanitas, salus; *to be in health*, valere, vigere, bene se habere; *to drink a health to one*, salutem alicui propinare; *to recover health*, convalescere.

HEALTHFUL, *adj.* (wholesome), salutaris, saluber; (healthy), integra valetudine, sanus.

HEALTHFULNESS, *subst.* (wholesomeness), salubritas.

HEALTHY, *adj.*, sanus, validus, viribus integer; saluber, salutaris.

HEAP, *subst.*, acervus, cumulus, strues; *heap of stones*, congeries; *by heaps*, cumulatum, acervatum.

HEAP, to, cumulare, accumulare, accervare, concervare, congerere; *to heap about*, circumaggerare; *to heap together*, congerere, aggerere, construere, cogere; *to heap upon*, ingerere, superingerere.

HEAPER, *subst.*, accumulator.

HEAPING, *subst.*, acervatio, concervatio, accumulatio, aggestus.

HEAR, to, audire, auscultare; *exaudire*, insaudire; *(be informed)*, certiore fieri; *to hear a little*, subsaudire; *to hear one's cause*, alicj causam cognoscere; *to hear of a thing*, resciscere, fama accipere.

HEARER, *subst.*, auditor, auscultator.

HEARING, *subst.*, auditio; (the faculty or sense), auditus; *a h. (trial)*, cognitio; *in my h.*, me audiente; *to give one a h.*, alicui aures præbere; *to be within h.*, præsto or in propinquo adesse.

HEARKEN, to, auscultare, subsauscultare.

HEARKENER, *subst.*, auscultator.

HEARKENING, *subst.*, auscultatio.

HECTOR.

HEARSAY, *subst.*, auditio, auditum; fama.

HEARSE, *subst.*, carrus funerum.

HEART, *subst.* (seat of life), cor; (feeling, mind), pectus, animus, cor; *little h.*, corculum; *full of h.*, animosus, fortis; *out of h.*, exanimis, inaudax; *to be out of h.*, animum despondere; *to be in h.*, vigere, valere; *stout of h.*, animosus, audax, fortis; *by h.*, memoriter, ex memoria; *to get by h.*, memorias mandare; *to take h.*, animum erigere, bono animo esse; *want of h.*, animi languor, animus pusillus; *the h. of a tree*, arboris medulla; *in the h. of the city*, in sinu urbis; (middle), pars media, medium.

HEART-BURNING, *subst.*, dolor cordis; (grudge), simulata, odium acerbum; dolor.

HEARTEN, to, animare, animos addere; confirmare, cohortari.

HEARTENING, *subst.*, animatio, concitatio, incitatio, stimulatō.

HEARTH, *subst.*, focus.

HEARTILY, *adv.* (sincerely), vere, sincere, ex animo; (stoutly), strenue, fortiter; (greatly), valde, vehementer.

HEARTINESS, *subst.* (sincerity), animus verus, sincerus; (stoutness), fortitudo, virtus.

HEARTLESS, *adj.*, animo abjectus, despondens; (unfeeling), inhumanaus, durus.

HEARTLESSNESS, *subst.*, animi abjectio; inhumanaitas.

HEARTY, *adj.* (sincere), verus, siacerus; (well), sanus, validus; *with hearty good-will*, libentissimæ, animo libentissimo.

HEAT, *subst.*, calor, ardor, fervor; æstus; (passion), ira, iracundia; (ardor), impetus, ardor, fervor; *with great heat*, ardeat.

HEAT, to, calefacere, concalfacere, fervefacere; *to be in a heat*, calere, candere.

HEATED, *adj.* (in a passion), ira commotus.

HEATH, *subst.*, erica; (common), ager compascuus; *deserts et inhospita tesqua (pl.).*

HEATHEN, *subst.*, ethnicus, paganus, gentilis; finifidelis.

HEATHENISH, *adj.*, ferox, sævus.

HEATHENISM, *subst.*, gentilitas, paganismus.

HEAVE, to, v. a., levare, allevare; v. n., levare, tumere; *to heave up*, elevare, attollere.

HEAVEN, *subst.*, cælum; *from heaven*, e or de cælo, divinitus.

HEAVENLY, *adj.*, cœlestis, divinus; *h. beings*, cœlestes, cœlicolæ, *h. things*, cœlestia, divina, sup̄ra; *h.-minded*, rebus cœlestibus intentus.

HEAVINESS, *subst.* (weight), gravitas, pondus; (drowsiness), sopor, torpor; (dullness), tarditas ingenii, stupor; (sorrowfulness), tristitia, mœstia, mœror.

HEAVY, *adj.*, gravis, ponderosus; (sad), tristis, mœstus, sollicitus; (drowsy), somniculosus, torpidus, veterosus; (dull), segnis, iucus; (painful), laboriosus, operosus; *very heavy*, prægravis; *to make heavy or sad*, contristare; *to make heavy in weight*, ingravare; *to grow heavy*, gravescere, ingravescere.

HEBETUDE, *subst.*, torpor.

HEBRAISM, *subst.*, Hebraismus.

HEBREW, *adj.*, Hebraicus, Hebræus; *in Hebrew*, Hebraice.

HECATOMB, *subst.*, hecatombe, sacrificium centum pecudum.

HÆCTIC, *adj.*, perpetuus, *subst.*, febris.

HECTOR, *subst.*, homo pugnax; *homo gloriosus*; sicarius.

HECTOR.

HECTOR, *to*, minari, insultare.
 HEDGE, *subst.*, sepes, sepimentum, conseptum, septum; *little hedge*, sepicula; *quicksset hedge*, sepea viva; *hedgerow*, series sepium.
 HEDGE, *to*, sepiri, conspire; *to hedge about*, circumspicere, septo circumdare.
 HEDGER, *subst.*, qui sepimenta facit.
 HEDGING, *subst.*, septio.
 HEED, *subst.*, cura, cautio, attentio; *to take heed*, cavere.
 HEED, *to*, animum advertere; servare, observare; curare; rei rationem habere; audire; *not to heed*, non audire, negligere, nihil morari.
 HEEDFUL, *adj.*, cautus, catus, providus, prudens, diligens; *very heedful*, perattentus.
 HEEDFULNESS, *subst.*, attentio, cautio, prudentia.
 HEEDLESS, *adj.*, incautus, negligens, incuriosus; *to be heedless*, negligenti animo esse.
 HEEDLESSNESS, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia.
 HEEL, *subst.*, calx; *heel-bone*, os calcaneum; *to be at one's heels*, instare, alcis vestigia premere.
 HEEL, *to*, se in latus inclinare.
 HEIFER, *subst.*, buculga juvenca.
 HEIGHT, *subst.*, altitudo, excelsum, sublimitas; (*tallness*), proceritas; (*top*), culmen, fastigium; *height of a distemper*, morbi crisis.
 HEIGHTEN, *to*, levare, erigere, tollere, attollere; (*aggravate*), aggravare, exaggerare, amplificare; asperare; *to heighten a person's courage*, animum addere, incendere, confirmare.
 HEIGHTENING, *subst.* (*raising*), erectio, sublatio; (*aggravating*), exaggeratio, amplificatio.
 HEINOUS, *adj.*, detestabilis, odiosus, nefarius, nefandus, atrox; *to make h.*, aggravare, exaggerare.
 HEINOUSNESS, *subst.*, immanitas, atrocitas, feritas; flagitium, nefas.
 HEIR, HEIRESS, *subst.*, heres; *heir of half*, heres ex semisse or dimidia parte; *heir of the whole*, heres ex asse; *chief heir*, heres primaæ ceræ; *an heir-at-law*, heres lege; *heir by will*, heres testamentarius; *to make a person one's heir*, alqm heredem scribere, facere, instituire; *joint-heir* or *co-heir*, coheres.
 HEIRSHIP, *subst.*, hereditas.
 HELL, *subst.*, Tartarus, Orcus; loca infera; inferi.
 HELL-HOUND, *subst.*, Cerberus, caecis triceps.
 HELLISH, *adj.*, inferus, Tartareus; terribilis, œfendus.
 HELM (*of a ship*), *subst.*, gubernaculum; clavus.
 HELM, HELMET, *subst.*, galea, cassis; *wearing a helm*, cum cusside, galentus.
 HELP, *subst.* (*assistance*), auxilium, subsidium, adjumentum, adjutorium, adminiculum; suppetiæ; (*cure*), remedium, allevamentum, auxilium; *by God's help*, Deo juvante.
 HELP, *to*, opitulari, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare, opem ferre, auxilium ferre.
 HELPER, *subst.*, adjutor, adjutrix, auxiliator; opif-er.
 HELPFUL, *adj.*, auxiliaris.
 HELPLESS, *adj.*, inops; opis expers; auxilio destitutus.
 HELTER-SKELTER, *adv.*, confusc, temere, precipitanter, nullo ordine.
 HELVE, *subst.*, manubrium.
 HEM! *interj.*, hem!

HERMETICALLY.

HEM, *subst.*, extremus margo vestia.
 HEM, *to*, circumspicere; *to hem in*, circumsedere, obsidere; *interespice*, circumcludere.
 HEM, *to* (*in spitting*), screare; *to hem (call back)*, revocare.
 HEMISPHERE, *subst.*, hemisphæra.
 HEMLOCK, *subst.*, cicuta.
 HEMMING, *subst.*, spitting), screatus.
 HEMP, *subst.*, canoabis; *hemp-seed*, semen cannabinis.
 HEMPEN, *adj.*, canabinus.
 HEN, *subst.*, gallina; *pea-hen*, pavo femior; *pheasant-hen*, phasianus femina; *of a hen*, gallinaceus; *hen-roost*, pertica gallinaria, gallicarium; *hen-pecked*, uxori obnoxius.
 HENBANE, *subst.*, hyoscyamus.
 HENCE, *adv.*, hinc; ex ea re, ex eo; iode; esm ob rem; (*of time*), ex hoc tempore, ex eo tempore; *hence! n'page te! not many days hence*, non post multos dies.
 HENCEFORTH, HENCEFORWARD, *adv.*, iade ab hoc tempore, exiude, in reliquum tempus.
 HER, *pron.*, ejus, illius; suus; *her own*, suus; *she herself*, illa ipsa; *by herself*, sola; *of herself*, sua apote.
 HERALD, *subst.*, herald at arms, caduceator, fœtialis; *king of heralds*, pater patratus.
 HERALD, *to*, introducere.
 HERALDRY, *subst.*, theraldica; doctrina insignium.
 HERB, *subst.*, herba; olus; *small herb*, herbula; *full of herbs*, herbosus.
 HERBAGE, *subst.* (*pasture*), pascuum, pascua; (*herbs*), herbae.
 HERBAL, *subst.*, herbarium.
 HERBALIST, *subst.*, herbarius.
 HERCULEAN, *adj.*, herculeus, arduus, difficilis, permagnus.
 HERD, *subst.*, grex; armenta, pl.; *fig.*, multitudo, caterva.
 HERD TOGETHER, *to*, gregatim convenire, se congregare.
 HERDSMAN, *subst.*, armentarius, pastor, pecoris custos or magister; bubulcus.
 HERE, *adv.*, hic; (*hither*), huc; *I am here*, coram adsum; *here is*, en, ecce, hem; *here and there*, hic illic, bioc illinc, pascim, sparsim.
 HEREBABOUT, *adv.*, circiter hæc loca, in his partibus.
 HEREAFTER, *adv.*, posthac, deinde, olim.
 HEREBY, *adv.*, ex hoc, per hoc, hæc re, hinc.
 HEREDITARY, *adj.*, hereditarius.
 HEREIN, *adv.*, in hac re.
 HEREOF, *adv.*, hujus, de hac re.
 HERESY, *subst.*, hæresis, opiniones pravæ.
 HERETIC, *subst.*, hæreticus, hæretica; *turned h.*, a recta fide sballenatus, fidei desertor factus.
 HERETICAL, *adj.*, hæreticus.
 HERETOFORE, *adv.*, antea, antehac, olim.
 HEREUNTO, *adv.*, ad hoc, adhuc.
 HERUPON, *adv.*, hinc, iode, postea.
 HEREWITH, *adv.*, hoc, hæc re.
 HERITAGE, *subst.*, hereditas, patrimonium; *h by esch.* a, hereditas caduca; *of a h.*, hereditarius.
 HERMAPHRODITE, *subst.*, semimas, androgynus, hermaphroditus.
 HERMETICAL, *adj.*, chemicus.
 HERMETICALLY, *adv.*, chemicorum more, cheoicæ.

HERMIT.

HERMIT, *subst.*, homo solitarius, eremita, anacloreta.
 HERMITAGE, *subst.*, secessus; tugurium or casa eremita.
 HERN, HERON, *subst.*, ardea.
 HERO, *subst.*, vir fortis or fortissimus; (*demi-god*), heros.
 HEROIC, *adj.*, fortis; heroicus.
 HEROICALLY, *adv.*, fortiter.
 HEROINE, *subst.*, femina fortis; herois, heroins.
 HEROISM, *subst.*, virtus, animus fortis, animi magnitudo.
 HERON, *subst.*, ardea.
 HERRING, *subst.*, tharenga, halec; *salted herring*, harenge saie coodita.
 HERSE, *subst.* (*hier*), feretrum.
 HERSELF. See HER.
 HESITATE, *to*, hæsitare, dubitare; titubare.
 HESITATION, HESITANCY, *subst.*, hæsitatio, cunctatio, dubitatio.
 HEW, *to*, ascicare, dissecare; cædere; *to hew upward*, dissecare; *to hew down*, succidere; *to hew to pieces*, concidere; *to hew smooth*, dulare, dedolare.
 HEWER (*of stones*), *subst.*, lapicida; *hewer of wood*, ligator.
 HEXAGON, *subst.*, hexagonum, sexangulum.
 HEYDAY! *interj.*, ohe! O festum diem!
 HICCOUGH, HICCUP, *subst.*, singultus; *to have the hiccough*, singultu laborare.
 HIDDEN, *adj.*, arcanus, secretus, abditus, absconditus, celatus.
 HIDE, *subst.*, pellis, corium, tergus; *raw hide*, corium recens; *made of hide*, scorteus.
 HIDE, *to*, v. a., abscondere, abdere, occultare; (*cover*), contegere, operire; *to hide a thing from one*, alqm alqd celare; *to hide in the ground*, defodere; *to hide together*, cooperire; v. n., latere, delitère, latitare, delitescere.
 HIDEOUS, *adj.*, horridus, horvus, teter.
 HIDEOUSNESS, *subst.*, horror.
 HIDER, *subst.*, occultatur.
 HIDING, *subst.*, occultatio; *hiding-place*, latebra, latibulum, recessus.
 HIE, *to*, festinare, properare.
 HIERARCH, *subst.*, sacerdotum princeps.
 HIERARCHY, *subst.*, imperium sacerdotum; sacerdotum ordo.
 HIEROGLYPHIC, *adj.*, hieroglyphicus, hieroglyphicus; *subst.*, littera hieroglyphica.
 HIGGLE, *to*, cibaria ostiatim venditare.
 HIGGLEDY PIGGLEDY, *adv.*, coofuse.
 HIGH, *adj.*, altus, celsus, editus, excelsus, sublimis; *very high*, præaltus, præcelsus; *n high place*, locus in altum editus; *on high*, in sublime, sursum, alte; *high in stature*, procerus, altus.
 HIGH, *adv.*, alte; supra modum, immoderate; *to feed high*, lautis, oppiparis cibus vesci; *to play high*, magno pignore lusu contendere.
 HIGH-BORN, *adj.*, summo loco or illustri genere natus.
 HIGH-FLOWN, *adj.*, magnificus; inflatus, tumidus; superbus, tumidus.
 HIGH-METTLED, *adj.*, acer, ferox, fortis, exultans.
 HIGHNESS, *subst.* (*loftiness*), altitudo, celsitudo, sublimitas, excelsitas; (*tallness*), proceritas.
 HIGHWAY, *subst.*, vis publica; *highway robber*, latro, grassator.

HITHERMOST.

HIGH-WROUGHT, *adj.*, summo artificio factus, politissima arte perfectus.
 HILARITY, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia.
 HILL, *subst.*, mons, collis; *little hill*, tumulus, culiculus, clivulus; *of a hill*, montanus, collinus.
 HILLOCK, *subst.*, culiculus, clivulus.
 HILLY, *adj.*, montosus, montanus.
 HILT, *subst.*, of a sword, gladii capulus or manubrium.
 HIND, *subst.*, cervæ; *hind-calf*, hinnulea; (*servant*), servus, verba.
 HINDER, *adj.*, posterior; *the hinder part of the head*, occiput; *the hinder part of the neck*, cervix; *hindermost*, hindmost, postremus.
 HINDER, *to*, impedire, præpedire; obstare, inhibere, prohibere; distingere; impedimentum esse alicui; (*interrupt*), interpellare; *to hinder from*, abstertere; arcere.
 HINDERANCE, HINDRANCE, *subst.*, impedimentum, mora; (*loss or prejudice*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum.
 HINDERER, *subst.*, interpellator; oppugnator.
 HINDERING, *subst.*, mora, impedito, retardatio; impedimentum.
 HINDERMOST, *adj.*, postremus.
 HINGE, *subst.*, cardo.
 HINGE UPON, *to*, ex alqo or alqa re pendere, in alqa re verti.
 HINT, *to*, significare, inouere, innuere, suggerere, summonere.
 HINT, HINTING, *subst.*, indicium, monitio, significatio.
 HIP! *interj.*, eho! heus! *subst.* (*berry*), cydostati bacca; (*of the body*), coxa, coxendix.
 HIRE, *to*, conducere, mercede conducere; *to let out for hire*, locare, elocare, allucare, collocare; *what may be hired*, conductivus; *n carriage to be hired*, vehiculum meritorium.
 HIRE, *subst.*, merces, pretium; stipendium, salarium; *a day's hire*, diarium; *of hire*, stipendiarius.
 HIRELING, *subst.*, homo mercenarius, homo mercede conductus.
 HIRER, *subst.*, conductor; (*letter out to hire*), locator.
 HIRING, *subst.*, conductio; *hiring out*, locatio.
 HIS, *pron.*, ejus, illius, hujus, istius, ipsius; *his own*, suus, proprius.
 HISS, *subst.*, sibilus.
 HISS, *to*, sibilare, stridere; admurmurare; *to hiss out*, exsibilare, explodere.
 HISSING, *adj.*, sibilus, stridens.
 HIST! *interj.*, st! su!
 HISTORIAN, *subst.*, historicus, historiarum or rerum scriptor.
 HISTORICAL, *adj.*, historicus.
 HISTORY, *subst.*, historia.
 HIT, *to*, v. a., ferire, icere, percutere; *to hit against*, allidere, illidere, collidere; offendere in; *to hit down*, arietare, dejicere; v. n., contingere, accidere, succedere; *to hit on*, incidere in.
 HIT, HITTING, *subst.*, percussio, ictus; *hit against*, illisio, collisio, offensio; *a lucky hit*, fortuna, casus secundus.
 HITCH, *to*, v. a., fune or unco arripere; v. n., movère, psallum movère.
 HITHER, *adv.*, huc; *come hither*, huc ades; *hither and thither*, huc illuc, ultra citroque; *adj.*, cterior.
 HITHERMOST, *adj.*, citimus.

HITHERTO.

HITHERTO, *adv.*, adhuc, ad hoc tempus; ad id
or illud tempus.

HITHERWARD, *adv.*, huc, horsum.

HIVE, *subst.*, alveus, alveus.

HIVE, *to*, alveo condere.

HO! *interj.*, eho! heus! hem!

HOARD, *subst.*, acervus, cumulus, thesaurus.

HOARD UP, *to*, colligere, condere, acervare, co-
acervare, accumulare.

HOARDER, *subst.*, accumulator.

HOARDING, *subst.*, accumulatio, coacervatio.

HOARFROST, *subst.*, pruina.

HOARHOUND, *subst.*, marrubium.

HOARINESS, *subst.*, cœnities; *hoariness of bread*,
mucor.

HOARSE, *adj.*, raucus; *somewhat hoarse*, subrau-
cus; *to be hoarse*, raucus esse; *to become hoarse*,
raucus fieri, irraucescere.

HOARSENESS, *subst.*, raucitas; *hoarseness of*
speech, asperitas vocis.

HOARY, HOAR, *adj.* (*white*), albescens, canus,
albus, albus; (*as frost*), prunosus; (*mouldy*), mu-
cidus; *to be hoary*, canere; *to grow hoary*, incanes-
cere; *hoary hairs*, cani, pl.

HOBBLE, *to*, claudicare; *a hobbling way*, vis
aspera, salebrosa.

HOBBY, *subst.*, asturco, mannus, mannulus; *a*
child's hobby-horse, arundo.

HOBGOBLIN, *subst.*, larva, umbra.

HOBNAIL, *subst.*, clavus quo ferreæ soleæ equo
suppinguntur; clavus caligarius.

HOCK. See HOTOON.

HOD, *subst.* (*of mortar*), alveus mortario ferendo.

HODGE PODGE, *subst.*, cinuus, farrago.

HOE, *subst.*, ligo, rastrum, pastinum.

HOE, *to*, sarrire, pastinare, glebas comminere.

HOG, *subst.*, porcus, sus; *little hog*, porcellus;
young sucking hog, nefrens; *bacon-hog*, porcus sa-
ginatus; *barrow hog*, verres castratus; *of a hog*,
porcus, suillus; *hog-herd*, subulcus; *hog-sty*, bara,
sulle.

HOGGISH, *adj.* (*clownish*), rusticus, agrestis;
(*cross*), morosus, difficilis; (*niggardly*), desperus,
sordidus.

HOGGISHNESS, *subst.*, rusticitas, morositas,
sordes.

HOGGREL, *subst.*, ovis bidens or himus.

HOGSHEAD, *subst.*, dolium majus.

HOIST UP, *to*, tollere; evehere, levare, elevare,
attollere; *to hoist up the sails*, vela erigere.

HOISTING, *subst.*, sublatio.

HOLD, *to*, v. a. (*retain*), tenere, retinere, obti-
nere; (*contain*), continere, capere; (*estimate*), aesti-
mare, fœcere, putare, pendere magni, parvi, &c.;
(*take to be*), habere, ducere, judicare, existimare;
(*affirm*), affirmare, asserere; *v. n.* (*last*), firmum, so-
lidum esse, manere, durare; *to hold a public sale*,
auctionem facere; *hastæ subjicere*, sub corona ven-
dere; *to hold a meeting of Senate*, senatum habere;
to hold back, detinere, retinere; *to hold close to-
gether*, comprimere; *to hold in*, coercere, cohibere,
continere, inhibere; *to hold off*, prohibere, impe-
dire; *to hold on*, continuare; *to hold out*, perdurare,
perstare; *to hold out or forth*, porrigere, proten-
dere; *to h. together* (*agree*), concordare; *to h. up*,
attollere, extollere; *sustinere*, sustentare; *fulcire*.

HOLD, *subst.*, captus; *to lay hold of*, apprehen-
dere, comprehendere; *to take hold about*, amplecti,
complexi; *a ship's hold*, navis penetrale; *to be kept*

HONEY-MOON.

in hold, in custodia detineri; *a hold* (*burking place*),
latibulum, latebra; *h. of wild beasts*, cubile, lastrum.

HOLDING, *adj.*, tenuis, pertinax; *subst.*, retin-
tio; *holding down*, suppressio; *holding in*, cohibi-
tio; *inhibitor*; *holding up*, sustentatio.

HOLE, *subst.*, foramen, cavum; *hiatus*; *rima*,
fissura, lacuna; *hole to lurk in*, latebra; *hole under*
ground, specus, spelunca, cavea; *hole of a breast*, ca-
vum, cubile, antrum; *hole to creep out at*, deverti-
culum; (*hovel*), gurgustium; (*brothel*), lastrum.

HOLIDAY, *subst.*, dies festus, dies feriatius; *holi-
days*, feriæ, sollemnia; *of a holiday*, festus.

HOLINESS, *subst.*, sanctitas, pietas.

HOLLAI *interj.*, heus! hem!

HOLLOW, *adj.*, cavus, concavus; *hollow like a*
sponge, spongiosus; *made hollow like a pipe*, tubu-
latus, fistulatus; *hollow voice*, vox fusca.

HOLLOW, *to*, cavare, excavare, incavare, con-
cavare.

HOLLOW, *subst.*, cavum; caverna, specus.

HOLLOWING, *subst.*, excavatio.

HOLLY-TREE, *subst.*, ilex, æquifolium (L.).

HOLM-OAK, *subst.*, ilex; *of the holm-oak*, ilicœus.

HOLSTER, *subst.*, theca sclopeti minoris.

HOLY, *adj.*, sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus; *pius*
erga deum; *castus*; *holy things*, sacra, pl.; *holy*
writ, scriptura sacra, litteræ sacræ, libri divini; *the*
holy of holies, sanctum sanctorum; *the Holy Ghost*,
Spiritus Sanctus; *to make holy*, sacrare, consecrare.

HOMAGE, *subst.*, sacramentum; *veraciter*; *to*
do h. to one, obsequium clientelæ agnoscere.

HOME, *subst.*, domus; patria; *to go h.*, domum
abire; *at h.*, domi, in domo; *to return h.*, from abroad,
perere redire; *from h.*, domo; *a h. argument*, ar-
gumentum grave, idoneum; *a h. blow*, ictus validus
or fortis.

HOMEBRED, *adj.*, domi educatus; *a homebred*
slave, verna.

HOMELINESS, *subst.*, rusticitas.

HOMELY, *adj.*, familiaris, vulgaris, rusticus, ru-
dis; *homely style*, stilus tenuis.

HOMESICK, *adj.*, patriæ desiderio captus.

HOMESICKNESS, *subst.*, desiderium patriæ.

HOMESPUN, *adj.*, domi textus; (*mean*), crassus;
rudis.

HOMESTEAD, *subst.*, domicilium, villa.

HOMeward, *adv.*, domum.

HOMICIDE, *subst.* (*the person*), homicida; (*the*
act), homicidium, cædes.

HOMILY, *subst.*, oratio sacra, homilia.

HOMOGENEOUS, *adj.*, ejusdem generis.

HOMOLOGOUS, *adj.*, congener.

HOMONYMOUS, *adj.*, eodem nomine; *ambigu-
us*; *homonymy*, vocis ambiguitas.

HONE, *subst.*, cos, coticula.

HONEST, *adj.*, honestus, probus, sincerus, can-
didus; *justus*, saoctus, integer; *an honest fellow*,
homo frugi.

HONESTLY, *adv.*, sincere, candide, aperte, ex
animo, integre, incorrupte, sine fraude.

HONESTY, *subst.*, honestas, bonestas, rectum; *probitas*,
sinceritas, integritas, fides, animi candor.

HONEY, *subst.*, mel; *virgin-honey*, mel purum
or sincerum; *to make honey*, mellificare.

HONEY-COMB, *subst.*, favus.

HONEY-DEW, *subst.*, mel roscidum.

HONEYED, *adj.*, mellitus.

HONEY-HARVEST, *subst.*, mellatio.

HONEY-MOON, *subst.*, dies læti.

HONEYSUCKLE.

HONEYSUCKLE, *subst.*, *unicera caprifolium* (L.); (*trefoil*), *trifolium pratense*.

HONORARY, *adj.*, honorarius; honorificus.

HONOR, *subst.*, honor, honos, splendor; existimatio, fama; amplitudo, dignitas; (*chastity*), decus muliebri, pudicitia, pudor; *an h.*, decus; *to account any thing an h.*, aliquid honoris or laudi ducere; *to advance one to h.s.*, aliquid ad honores promovere; *h. done to one, cultus, observantia, reverentia; desirous of h.*, ambitiosus; *full of h.*, honoratus, venerabilis, ornatus; *bringing h.*, honorificus; *of or for h.*, honorarius.

HONOR, *to*, honorare, observare; colere; honorem afficere; alicui honorem tribuere or habere.

HONORABLE, *adj.*, honorabilis, venerabilis; honestus; *an h. present*, honorarius; *right h.*, honestissimus, ornatus, amplissimus, illustrissimus.

HONORABLENESS, *subst.*, nobilitas, claritas.

HOOD, *subst. (veil)*, velamen; flammum; *little hood*, flammulum; *hood for the head*, cucullus.

HOODED, *adj.*, velatus, cucullatus.

HOODWINK, *to*, caput involvere.

HOOF, *subst.*, ungula.

HOOK, *subst.*, hamus, uncus; *little h.*, hamulus; *to hang upon a h.*, unco suspendere; (*clasp*), fibula; *pruning-hook*, falx; *shepherd's h.*, pedum.

HOOK, *to*, alicui rei unco impingere; *to hook together*, fibulânectere or conjungere; *to hook on*, unco affigere or firmare.

HOOKED, *adj.*, hamatus, uncinatus; (*crooked*), uncus, aduncus; *made hooked*, curvatus, falcatus.

HOOP, *subst.*, circulus annulus; vimen.

HOOP, *to*, viâre.

HOOPER, *subst. (cooper)*, viator.

HOOT, *to*, exclamare, inclamare, vociferari; *to hoot at one*, sibilo excipere aliquid.

HOOTING, *subst.*, exclamatio, vociferatio.

HOP, *to*, saltare, exsultare; *to hop upon*, supersillire.

HOP, *to* (*beer*), cerevisiam lupis condire.

HOP, *subst. (leap)*, saltus; (*plant*), lupus.

HOPE, *subst.*, spes; expectatio, opinio; *to get hope in*, sperare; *a little hope*, specula; *past hope*, inasperatus, desperatus.

HOPE, *to*, sperare; expectare; confidere; in sperem venire; *to h. well of one*, bene sperare de aliquo.

HOPEFUL, *adj.*, de quo bene sperare possumus; spei plenus.

HOPELESS, *adj.*, exsperes; desperatus.

HOPELESSLY, *adv.*, desperanter.

HOPPER, *subst.*, saltator, saltatrix; *hopper of a mill*, infundibulum molare.

HOPPING, *subst.*, saltatio.

HORDE, *subst.*, grex, caterva.

HORIZON, *subst.*, finiens, finitor.

HORIZONTAL, *adj.*, libratus; æquus.

HORIZONTALLY, *adv.*, ad libram, ad libellam.

HORN, *subst.*, corou; buccina; *little h.*, corniculum; *bugle-h.*, cornu venatorium; *to blow a h.*, cornu or buccinam inflare; *ink-h.*, atramentarium; *of h.*, corneus; *to become horny*, cornescere.

HORN-BOOK, *subst.*, tabula elementorum.

HORNED, *adj.*, cornutus.

HORNET, *subst.*, crabro.

HORNY, *adj.*, corneus, corneolus.

HOROLOGE, *subst.*, horologium.

HOROSCOPE, *subst.*, horoscopus, astrorum affectio.

HORRID, *adj. (terrible)*, horribilis,

HOUGHED.

horrendus, horrificus, horridus, terribilis; (*heinous*), infandus, dirus, execrabilis, atrox, immanis.

HORRIBLENESS, *subst.*, horror, immanitas.

HORRIBLY, *adv.*, horrendum or horribile in modum.

HORROR, *subst.*, horror, terror; *to hold in horror*, horrere, abhorrere, exhorrire; *to be filled with horror*, horrore perfundi.

HORSE, *subst.*, equus; *little h.*, equulus; (*pony*), mannus, manulus; *ambling h.*, asturco, equus gradarius or tolutarius; *post-h.*, veredus; *mill-h.*, jumentum molarium; *race-h.*, equus cursor; *h. to dry clothes on*, cauterius; *of a h.*, equinus, caballianus; *wooden h.*, equuleus; (*cavalry*), equitatus.

HORSE, *to* (*put on a horse*), in equum tollere or imponere.

HORSEBACK, *subst.*, *to ride on h.*, equo vehi; *a man on h.*, eques; *a statue of one on h.*, statua equestris.

HORSED, *adj.*, equo insidena, equo vectus.

HORSE-DEALER, *subst.*, mango.

HORSE-GUARDS, *subst. pl.*, satellites equestres.

HORSE-LEECH, *subst. (farrier)*, veterinarius.

HORSE-LITFER, *subst.*, lectica.

HORSEMAN, *subst.*, eques.

HORSEMANSHIP, *subst.*, equitandi peritia or ars; equos domandi ars.

HORSE-RACE, *subst.*, cursus equorum or equester.

HORTATIVE, HORTATORY, *adj.*, hortativus, ad hortationem pertinens.

HORTICULTURE, *subst.*, hortorum cultura.

HOSANNA! fave Deus! bene verat!

HOSE, *subst. (breeches)*, braccæ; (*stockings*), tibialia.

HOSIER, *subst.*, qui tibialia vendit.

HOSPITABLE, *adj.*, hospitalis, liberalis.

HOSPITAL, *subst. (for the sick)*, valetudinarium; (*for the old*), gerontocomium; (*for orphans*), orphanotrophium.

HOSPITALITY, *subst.*, hospitalitas, liberalitas; hospitium.

HOST, *subst. (inn-keeper)*, hospes, caupo; (*army*), exercitus, copiae; acies; (*consecrated wafer*), panis eucharisticus.

HOSTAGE, *subst.*, obses, vas.

HOSTEL, HOSTELRY, HOTEL, *subst.*, deversorium, hospitium.

HOSTESS, *subst.*, hospita.

HOSTILE, *adj.*, hostilis, hosticus, infensus; infestus.

HOSTILITY, *subst.*, hostilitas; *hostilities*, hostilia.

HOSTLER, *subst.*, stabularius.

HOT, *adj.*, calidus; æstuans, æstuosus; (*glowing*), candens; (*boiling*), fervens, fervidus; *hot upon the tongue*, acer, mordax; *to be hot*, calere, æstuarere; *to grow hot*, calescere, incallescere, excandescere; *to be somewhat hot*, subservere; *to make hot*, calefacere, fervescere; *fig.*, calidus, ardens, fervens; fervidus, acer; (*irritable*), iracundus, pronus in iram.

HOT-HEADED, *adj.*, fervidi animi; (*rash*), temerarius.

HOTNESS, *subst.*, calor.

HOUGH, *subst.*, suffrago.

HOUGH, *to*, suffragines succidere.

HOUGHED, *adj.*, supernatus; cuius suffragines succidentur.

HOUND, *subst.*, canis venaticus; *blood-h.*, canis sagax; *flee-h.*, canis celer, pernix; *grey-h.*, vertagus.

HOUR, *subst.*, hora; *an h. after*, horâ post; *at the h.*, tempore præstituto, ad horam; *half an h.*, semi-hora, dimidium horæ; *a quarter of an h.*, quarta pars horæ; *to keep bad h's*, multis nocte domum redire.

HOUR-GLASS, *subst.*, clepsydra.

HOURLY, *adv.*, in horas, singulis horis.

HOUSE, *subst.*, domus, ædes (*pl.*), domicilium; (*family*), familia; gens; genus, prosapia; *at my h.*, domi meæ; *at his h.*, apud illum; *a little h.*, ædicula, parva domus; *the H. of Lords*, senatus superior; *the H. of Commons*, senatus inferior; *of a h.*, domesticus; *h. by h.*, ostiatus; *of the same h.*, familiaris; *of a good h.*, nobili genere catus; *of a mean h.*, obscuro loco natus.

HOUSE, *to*, ad domum or stabulum deducere; *to house corn*, frumentum horreis condere; *to house one's self*, tectum subire.

HOUSEHOLD, *subst.*, familia, domus; res domestica, res familiaris; *of a household*, familiaria, domesticus; *household furniture*, supellex.

HOUSEHOLDER, **HOUSEKEEPER**, *subst.*, paterfamilias; *a good householder*, homo frugi.

HOUSEKEEPING, *subst.*, domus or familiæ administratio; *good h.*, diligentia in re familiari tuenda.

HOUSEWIFE, *subst.*, materfamilias; *a good h.*, prudens familiæ moderatrix.

HOUSEWIFERY, *subst.*, rei familiaris administratio.

HOUSING (*of beasts*), *subst.*, stabulatio; *housing of a horse*, equi stragulum.

HOVEL, *subst.*, tugurium, casa, gurgustium.

HOVER, *to* (*fly about*), circumvolare, circumvolitare; (*float*), fluitare, ductuare; *to hover before the eyes*, oculis obversari; *to hover over*, immitti; (*sour*), pennas librare, pennis se levare.

HOVERING, *subst.*, hæsitatio, dubitatio; animi fluctantia.

HOW, *adv.*, quam; *how far*, quatenus, quantum; *how great*, quam magnum, quantum; *how greatly*, quam valde; *how long*, quam diu, quoad, quousque; *how many*, quot, quoteni, quam multi; *how many times* ? *how often* ? quoties; *how much*, quantum, quanto, quanti, quo, quom; *how little* or *small*, quantum, quantillus; *how old* ? quot annos natus ? *how* (*by what manner or means*), qua ratione, quâ, quemadmodum, qui, quomodo, quo pacto, ut, uti, unde; *how* (*what*), quid; *how then* ? quid tum postea ? *how* ? (*why* ?) quare, quid est cur, quid ?

HOWBEIT, *conj.*, at, tamen, attamen, nihilominus.

HOWEVER, *adv.*, saltem, certe; *conj.*, uti, ut, quamvis, utcumque, quomodo, quomodocunque; *how great soever*, quantumcumque; *how little soever*, quantumcumque; *how many soever*, quotcumque, quotquot; *how many times soever*, quotiescumque; *how long soever*, quamvis diu; *how much soever*, quantumcumque, quantumvis.

HOWL, *to*, ululare; (*cry*), plorare, ejulare.

HOWLING, *subst.*, ululatus, ejulatus.

HOY, *sub-st.*, celox, liburna, liburnica.

HOYDEN, *subst.*, lasciva puella.

HUBBUB, *subst.*, turba, tumultus, conclamatio; *to make a hubbub*, tumultuari, turbas ciere.

HUCKLEBONE, *subst.*, talus, coxa, astragalus; *of the hucklebone*, talorius.

HUCKSTER, *subst.*, propola, caupo, institor; *belonging to a h.*, institorius; *to play the h.*, caupoari.

HUDDLE, *to*, præpropere, temere or confuse aliquid agere; *to huddle together*, confundere.

HUDDLE, *subst.*, confusio, præpropere festinatio; *in a huddle*, confuse.

HUE, *subst.* (*color*), color; *of a decayed hue*, de-color; *hue and cry*, hominum evocatio; *to raise a hue and cry against one*, in aliquem vehementer invehi.

HUFF, *subst.* (*anger*), ira; *to be in a huff*, ira ardere, stomachari, aliquid ægre ferre; (*huffing fellow*), homo gloriosus.

HUFF, *to* (*look big*), tumere, intumescere; (*insult*), insolentare alicui or in aliquem; (*make a noise and clamor*), tumido ore delitigare; (*threaten*), minari, minitari.

HUFFING, *subst.* (*boasting*), jactatio, gloriatio; (*clamoring*), vociferatio; (*insulting*), contumelia, convicia; (*threatening*), minatio.

HUG, *subst.*, amplexus, complexus.

HUG, *to*, amplecti, amplexari, complecti; (*cherish*), fovere, in deliciis habere; *to hug one's self*, sibi placere.

HUGE, *adj.*, immanis, vastus, ingens, enormis.

HUGENESS, *subst.*, immensitas, vastitas.

HULK, *subst.*, navis operaria.

HULL, *subst.*, siliqua, valvulus, folliculus; *the hull of a ship*, corpus navis.

HULL, *to*, valvulis or folliculis eximere.

HUM, *subst.*, hombus, susurrus; fremitus; admurmuratio.

HUM, *to* (*buzz*), susurrare, hombum facere; fremere; (*applaud*), admurmurare, ore fremere; *to hum over a tune*, vocem modulari; *to hum and haw*, hæsitare, verba imperfecta proferre.

HUMAN, *adj.*, humanus.

HUMANE, *adj.* (*gentle*), humanus, comis, affabilis, benignus; (*pitiful*), misericors.

HUMANELY, *adv.*, humaniter, perhumaniter, humane.

HUMANITY, *subst.* (*human lot*), natura humana, conditio mortalis; (*kindness*), humanitas, misericordia; (*refinement*), humanitas; (*polite learning*), litteræ humaniores.

HUMANIZE, *to*, emollire, benevolum reddere.

HUMBLE, *adj.*, submissus, demissus, humilis, supplex; verecundus, modestus.

HUMBLE, *to*, sicis arrogantiam reprimere, superbia refrænare; *to humble one's self*, se submittere, superbia abjicere.

HUMBLER, *subst.*, repressor.

HUMBLING, *subst.*, of others, superborum coercitio; of one's self, animi demissio, submissa moderatio.

HUNDRUM FELLOW, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

HUMID, *adj.*, humidus, avidus.

HUMIDITY, *subst.*, humor.

HUMILIATION, *subst.*, castigatio; humilitas, modestia.

HUMILITY, **HUMBLENESS**, *subst.*, animus submissus or demissus; verecundia.

HUMORIST, *subst.*, homo levis, inconstans; homo festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMOROUS, *adj.*, festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMORSOME, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis, perversus.

HUMOR, *subst.* (*moisture*), humor, succus; (*francy, will*), arbitrium, arbitratus, voluntas; (*disposition*), indoles, animus, ingenium, natura, mores; (*state of mind*), habitus or affectus animi; *good humor*, festivitas, hilaritas; *animi æquitas*; (*pleasantry*), lepores, festivitas.

HUMOR.

HUMOR, *to*, morigerari, assentari, morem gerere, obsequi.
HUMORED, *adj.*, affectus; *good-humored*, festivus, lepidus, facetus; *jucundus*; *ill-humored*, inrosus, difficilis.
HUMP, **HUNCH**, *subst.*, tuber; gibba, gibber; *hunchbacked*, gibber, gibbus.
HUNCH, *to*, fodere alqm or latus alcjs.
HUNDRED, *num.*, centum; centeni; a *h.*, centuria; of a *h.*, centensarius; *by hundreds*, centuriaria; *one in the h.*, pars centesima; a *h. times*, centies; *two h.*, ducenti; ducenti.
HUNDREDTH, *adj.*, centesimus.
HUNGER, *subst.*, fames, esuries; (*abstinence from food*), inedia; *to die with h.*, fame perire or cosfici; *to satisfy one's hunger*, famem explere; *ravening hunger*, ardor edendi; bulinus.
HUNGER, *to*, esurire; fame laborare, fame premi.
HUNGRY, *adj.*, esuriens; fame laborans, famelicus; jejunus; rabidus.
HUNKS, *subst.*, avarus, sordidus, tenax.
HUNT, *to*, venari, feras indagare; *to hunt after*, sectari, agitare, vestigare, investigare, aucupari; *to hunt after riches*, opes consecrari; divitiis inhisre; *to hunt out*, exquirere, perscrutari, indagari; *to hunt one up and down*, exagitare.
HUNTER, **HUNTSMAN**, *subst.*, venator.
HUNTING, *subst.*, venatio, venatus; (*seeking out*), indagatio, investigatio; of *hunting*, veneticus, venatorius; *to go a hunting*, venstum ire.
HUNTRESS, *subst.*, venatrix.
HURDLE, *subst.*, crates, craticula; of a *hurdle*, cratitius.
HURDLED, *adj.*, cratibus obseptus, contextus, munitus.
HURL, *to*, jacere, projicere; jaculari, ejaculari; *to hurl a dart at one*, telum in alqm jacere, conjicere, mittere, emittere, torquere, contorquere.
HURLER, *subst.*, jaculator.
HURLING, *subst.*, jaculatio, conjectio.
HURLYBURLY, *subst.*, turbas, tumultus; *to make a hurlyburlly*, turbas clere, omnia miscere.
HURRICANE, *subst.*, turbo, tempesta sava or gravis.
HURRIED, *adj.*, properans, nimis festinans, praeceps; festinationis plenus.
HURRY, *subst.*, festinatio, properatio; trepidatio; *to do a thing in a hurry*, praeproperare or nimis festinanter alqd facere.
HURRY, *to*, festinare, accelerare, maturare, properare, appropere; *to hurry too much*, praefestinare, praecipitare; *to hurry one away*, festinanter alqm rapere, abripere, auferre.
HURT, *to* (*do hurt*), laedere, nocere, obesse; incommodare; damnum inferre; (*spoil*), corrumpere, depravare, vitare; (*wound*), vulnerare, sauciare.
HURT, *subst.* (*damage*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, malum; injuria; clades; (*wound*), vulnus, plaga.
HURTFUL, *adj.* (*causing harm*), nocens, noxius, noxiosus, nocivus, nocuus; (*causing loss*), damnosus; (*mischievous*), perniciosus, exitiosus, pestifer; calamitosus.
HURTFULNESS, *subst.*, vis nocendi.
HUSBAND, *subst.*, maritus, conjux, vir; *husband and wife*, conjuges, mariti; *a husband's brother*, levir; *a husband's sister*, glos.
HUSBAND, *to* (*well*), bene collocare, caute dispen-

IDENTICAL.

sare, provide administrare; *to husband the ground*, agrum colere.
HUSBANDING, *subst.*, diligens administratio.
HUSBANDLESS, *adj.*, sine conjuge, vidua.
HUSBANDMAN, *subst.*, agricola, colonus; rusticus, villicus.
HUSBANDRY, *subst.*, res rustica; agricultura, agrorum cultus; *good husbandry*, parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.
HUSH! *interj.*, st! au! desine!
HUSH, *to*, tranquillare, pacare, comprimere; *to hush up*, celare.
HUSH-MONEY, *subst.*, bos in lingua.
HUSK, *subst.*, folliculus; valvulus; *husk of corn*, gluma, acus; *husk of the seed*, vasculum seminis.
HUSK, *to*, folliculis eximere.
HUSKY, *adj.*, siliquosus; (*chaffy*), acerosus; (*hoarse*), raucus.
HUSTINGS, *subst. pl.*, rostra, locus editus, comitium.
HUT, *subst.*, gurgustium, tugurium, casa.
HUTCH, *subst.*, mactra.
HUZZA! *interj.*, evoe! eja! *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio.
HUZZA, *to*, vociferari.
HYACINTH, *subst.*, byacinthus.
HYMEN, *subst.*, Hymen, Thelassius.
HYMENEAL, *adj.*, hymenaeus.
HYMN, *subst.*, hymnus, caanticum sacrum.
HYMN, *to*, cantu celebrare.
HYPERBOLE, *subst.*, hyperbole, superlatio.
HYPERBOLICAL, *adj.*, veritatem excedens.
HYPERBOLICALLY, *adv.*, hyperbolice.
HYPERCRITICAL, *adj.*, iniquus; cavillator.
HYPHEN, *subst.*, byphea.
HYPOCHONDRIA, *subst.*, malum hypochondriacum.
HYPOCHONDRIAC, *adj.*, malo hypochondriaco laborans.
HYPOCRISY, *subst.*, pietas falsa, ficta, simulata; fucata virtutis species.
HYPOCRITE, *subst.*, pietatis simulator; *to play the hypocrite*, pietatem simulare.
HYPOCRITICAL, *adj.*, simulatus, fictus; *hypocritical tears*, falsa lacrima.
HYPOTHESIS, *subst.*, opinio, conjectura.
HYPOTHETICAL, *adj.*, hypotheticus; *a hypothetical syllogism*, conaexum.
HYPOTHETICALLY, *adv.*, hypotheticus.
HYSSOP, *subst.*, hyssopus.
HYSTERICAL, *adj.*, hystericus.

I.

I, *pron.*, ego, egomet; *I myself*, ego ipse, egomet ipse; *I for my part*, ego quidem; *it is I*, ego sum.
IAMBIC VERSE, versus iambicus.
ICE, *subst.*, glacies.
ICHOGRAPHY, *subst.*, ichnographia.
ICICLE; *subst.*, styria; glacies pendens.
ICY, *adj.*, glacialis.
IDEA, *subst.*, notio, opinio, cogitatio, sententia; idea, species.
IDEAL, *adj.*, quod ad cogitationem pertinet, anime comprehensum; *subst.*, perfecta alcjs rei species, effigies, imago.
IDENTICAL, *adj.*, idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi, &c.; idem significans.

IDENTIFY.

IDENTIFY, *to, v. a.*, idem putare *or* habere.
 IDENTITY, *subst.*, eadem vis *or* ratio.
 IDIOCY, *subst.*, stultitia, fatuitas.
 IDIOM, *subst.*, proprietates; dialectus.
 IDIOMATIC, *adj.*, ad pure loquendi rationem pertinens.
 IDIOT, *subst.*, stultus, ineptus, insipiens.
 IDLE, *adj.* (*at leisure*), otiosus, vscuus; (*careless*), negligens, supinus; (*lazy*), desidiosus, ignavus, piger; (*trifling*), frivolus, vnnus, futilis, nuggetorius; *to be idle*, cessare, vacare, otuari; *to grow idle*, torpescere.
 IDLENESS, *subst.*, ignavia, inertia, pigritia, aocordia; desidia, cessatio.
 IDLY, *adv.* (*slothfully*), desidiose, ignave; (*at leisure*), per otium, otiose; (*sillily*), inepte.
 IDOL, *subst.*, simulacrum, idolum.
 IDOLATER, *subst.*, idololatra, simulacrorum cultor.
 IDOLATROUS, *adj.*, idololatriæ affinis.
 IDOLATRY, *subst.*, idololatria, deorum mentium cultus.
 IDOLIZE, *to*, alcis amore insensere.
 IDYL, *subst.*, idyllum.
 IF, *conj.*, si; *if not*, si non, si minus; nisi, ni; *if any*, si quis; *if any where*, sicubi; *if at any time*, si quando; *as if*, quasi, tamquam, perinde ac si; *but if*, sin; *if then*, quod si; *but if not*, sin aliter, sin minus, sin secus; *if (whether)*, num, an, utrum, si.
 IGNEOUS, *adj.*, igni similis.
 IGNITE, *v. a.*, incendi, inflammari.
 IGNOBLE, *adj.*, ignobilis, obscurus; turpis, inhonesta, ignominiosus.
 IGNOMINIOUS, *adj.*, ignominiosus, infamis.
 IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.*, cum ignominia *or* dedecore.
 IGNOMINY, *subst.*, ignominia, infamia, dedecus.
 IGNORAMUS (*in law*), non liquet, N. L.; *an ignoramus*, ignavus, fatuus, ineptus.
 IGNORANCE, *subst.*, ignorantia, inscitia, inscientia; (*unskillfulness*), imperitia.
 IGNORANT, *adj.*, ignorans, ignarus, inscius, nescius; (*not skilled in*), indoctus, imperitus, rudis; *to be ignorant*, ignorare, nescire; *I am not ignorant*, non me latet *or* fugit.
 ILL, *adj.*, malus, pravus; (*sick*), æger, ægrotus; *ill fortune*, adversa fortuna, res adversæ, casus adversus; *to be ill*, ægrotare, morbo laborare; *to be very ill*, graviter ægrotare.
 ILL, *subst.*, malum, incommodum, casus adversus, calamitas.
 ILL, *adv.*, male, perperam; *to take ill*, ægre ferre.
 ILLEGAL, *adj.*, non legitimus, legi repugnans, *or* contrarius.
 ILLEGALITY, *subst.*, ratio non legitima, res contra leges facta.
 ILLEGALLY, *adv.*, contra legem *or* leges; contra jus fasque.
 ILLEGIBLE, *adj.*, haud facilis lectu.
 ILLEGITIMACY, *subst.*, ortus *or* natalium infamia.
 ILLEGITIMATE, *adj.*, spurius, nothus, non legitimus.
 ILLEGITIMATELY, *adv.*, parum legitime.
 ILLIBERAL, *adj.*, illiberalis; inhumanus.
 ILLIBERALITY, *subst.*, illiberalitas; tenecitas.
 ILLICIT, *adj.*, illicitus.
 ILLIMITABLE, *adj.*, infinitus, interminatus.
 ILLITERATE, *adj.*, rudis, indoctus, illiteratus.

IMMERSION.

ILLITERATENESS, *subst.*, litterarum inscitia, eruditionis inopia.
 ILLNESS, *subst.*, morbus, ægrotudo.
 ILLUMINATE, ILLUMINE, ILLUME, *to*, illuminare, illustrare.
 ILLUMINATION, *subst.*, illustratio.
 ILLUMINATOR, *subst.*, qui illuminat *or* illustrat.
 ILLUSION, *subst.*, fallacia; præstigæ; error.
 ILLUSORY, *adj.*, fallax, fraudulendus.
 ILLUSTRATE, *to*, illustrare, explicare.
 ILLUSTRATION, *subst.*, illustratio, explicatio.
 ILLUSTRATIVE, *adj.*, ad illustrandum aptus.
 ILLUSTRIOUS, *adj.*, illustris, nobilis, ioclytus, clarus, eximius.
 ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, *subst.*, nobilitas, claritas.
 IMAGE, *subst.*, imago, effigies, simulacrum; (*in speech*), translatio, figura; *little l.*, icuncula; *painted l.*, imago picta; (*statue*), statua, signum; *full of is*, imaginosis, opinabilis; *image-maker*, statuarius.
 IMAGERY, *subst.*, imagines, opera picta *or* sculpta; *fig.*, orationis ornamenta.
 IMAGINABLE, *adj.*, quod animo fingi *or* cogitatione comprehendere potest.
 IMAGINARY, *adj.*, imaginarius, commectitius, fictus.
 IMAGINATION, *subst.*, vis imaginandi; (*fancy*), imaginatio; (*thought*), cogitatio, opinio; *false imagination*, opinio falsus.
 IMAGINE, *to* (*think*), existimare, arbitrari, credere, cogitare, censere, conicere, conjectare; (*invent*), imaginari, cogitatione fingere; comminisci.
 IMBECILITY, *subst.*, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas.
 IMBIBE, *to*, imbibere; *to imbibe good principles*, bonis moribus imbui.
 IMBITTER, *to* (*make bitter*), amarum facere; (*exasperate*), exasperare, amarere.
 IMBOLDEN, *to*, animare, instigare, hortari; animam addere. fiduciam facere; confirmare.
 IMBOLDENING, *subst.*, animatio, instigatio, incitatio, hortatio.
 IMBOSOM, *to*, complecti, complexu tenere; (*hold dear*), in sinu gestare.
 IMBUE, *to*, imbuerere.
 IMITABLE, *adj.*, imitabilis.
 IMITATE, *to*, imitari, sequi, consequi, consectari; *to imitate a thing*, adumbrare, delineare; *to imitate with ambition*, æmulari.
 IMITATION, *subst.*, imitatio.
 IMITATOR, *subst.*, imitator; æmulator, æmulus.
 IMMACULATE, *adj.*, immaculatus, impollutus.
 IMMATERIAL, *adj.*, incorporeus, incorporealis; parvi momenti.
 IMMATURE, *adj.*, immaturus, crudus.
 IMMEASURABLE, *adj.*, immensus.
 IMMEASURABLY, *adv.*, præter omnem modum.
 IMMEDIATE, *adj.*, proximus.
 IMMEDIATELY, *adv.*, proxime; nulla re intercedente; (*presently*), illico, extemplo, confestim, statim.
 IMMEDICABLE, *adj.*, immedicabilis.
 IMMEMORIAL, *adj.*, omni hominum memoriâ antiquior.
 IMMENSE, *adj.*, immensus, profundus, infinitus; *immensely great*, ingens.
 IMMENSITY, *subst.*, immensitas.
 IMMERSE, *to*, immergere.
 IMMERSION, *subst.*, immersio.

IMMETHODICAL.

IMMETHODICAL, *adj.*, confusus, indigestus, Incompositus.
 IMMETHODICALLY, *adv.*, confuse, sine ordine.
 IMMINENT, *adj.*, imminens, impendens; *to be imminent*, imminere.
 IMMODERATE, *adj.*, immoderatus, immodicus.
 IMMODERATELY, *adv.*, immoderate, immodice, extra modum; *intemperanter*.
 IMMODERATENESS, *subst.*, intemperantia.
 IMMODEST, *adj.*, inverecondus; impudicus.
 IMMODESTY, *subst.*, immodestia, impuritas.
 IMMOLATE, *to*, immolare.
 IMMOLATION, *subst.*, immolatio.
 IMMORAL, *adj.*, inonestus, turpis; male moratus; *immoral conduct*, mores turpes or corrupti; *immoral act*, flagitium.
 IMMORALITY, *subst.*, mores corrupti, morum pravitas.
 IMMORTAL, *adj.*, immortalis, æternus.
 IMMORTALIZE, *to*, æternare, æternitati tradere.
 IMMORTALITY, *subst.*, immortalitas, æternitas.
 IMMOVABLE, *adj.*, immobilis, immotus, firmus, constans.
 IMMUNITY, *subst.*, immunitas, privilegium, vaticatio.
 IMMURE, *to*, intra muros includere.
 IMMUTABILITY, *subst.*, immutabilitas.
 IMMUTABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.
 IMMUTABLY, *adv.*, firme, constanter.
 IMP, *subst.* (*graff*), surculus inicitius; (*little devil*), parvulus dæmon.
 IMPAIR, *to*, minuere, deminuere, comminuere, imminuere, attenuare; debilitare.
 IMPAIRING, *subst.*, deminutio, imminutio.
 IMPALPABLE, *adj.*, intactilis, quod tangi non potest.
 IMPART, *to*, impartire, impartiri; alqje rei participem facere.
 IMPARTIAL, *adj.*, æquus, justus, integer.
 IMPARTIALITY, *subst.*, æquitas, justitia.
 IMPARTIALLY, *adv.*, æque, juste, integre, sine ira aut studio.
 IMPARTING, *subst.*, communicatio.
 IMPASSABLE, *adj.*, avius, iuvius, insuperabilis.
 IMPASSIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio dolori haud obnoxia.
 IMPASSIBLE, *adj.*, pati neocius, impassibilis.
 IMPASSIONED, *adj.*, concitatus, incitatus, ardens.
 IMPATIENCE, *subst.* (*inability to bear*), impatiencia; (*hastiness of temper*), ira, iracundia; animi impotentia; (*eagerness*), ardor animi.
 IMPATIENT, *adj.*, impatiens; (*hasty*), iracundus, iræ impotens.
 IMPATIENTLY, *adv.*, impotenter, ægre, iracunde, intoleranter.
 IMPEACH, *to*, accusare, insimulare, postulare, flagitare, arceasere; reum alqm agere; alqm criminis postulare.
 IMPEACHER, *subst.*, criminator.
 IMPEACHMENT, *subst.*, dica, accusatio, delatio, criminatio; criminia inculpato.
 IMPEARL, *to* (*set with pearls*), gemmare.
 IMPECCABLE, *adj.*, peccare neocius.
 IMPECCABILITY, *subst.*, status nullo errori obnoxius.
 IMPEDE, *to*, impedire, præpedire.
 IMPEDEMENT, *subst.*, impedimentum, mora.
 IMPEL, *to*, impellere.
 IMPEND, *to*, impendere, imminere.

IMPORTUNATE.

IMPENDENT, IMPENDING, *adj.*, impendens, imminens.
 IMPENETRABILITY, *subst.*, conditio impenetrabilis.
 IMPENETRABLE, *adj.*, impenetrabilis, impervius.
 IMPENITENCE, *subst.*, obstinata peccandi voluntas.
 IMPENITENT, *adj.*, ad peccandum obstinatus.
 IMPERATIVE, *adj.*, necessarius; *subst.* (*in grammar*), modus imperativus.
 IMPERCEPTIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio rei quæ percipi non potest.
 IMPERCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod sensibus percipi non potest.
 IMPERCEPTIBLY, *adv.*, sensim.
 IMPERFECT, *adj.*, imperfectus; *mancus*; *imperfect tense*, tempus imperfectum.
 IMPERFECTION, *subst.*, vitium.
 IMPERFECTLY, *adv.*, non perfecte, non plene.
 IMPERIAL, *adj.*, imperialis, imperatorius, regalis.
 IMPERIALIST, *subst.*, qui ab imperatore stat.
 IMPERIOUS, *adj.*, imperiosus, superbus, arrogans.
 IMPERIOUSNESS, *subst.*, dominatio imperioea.
 IMPERISHABLE, *adj.*, immortalis.
 IMPERSONAL, *adj.*, impersonalis.
 IMPERTINENCE, *subst.*, ineultas; impudentia.
 IMPERTINENT, *adj.*, absurdus; petulans, procax.
 IMPERVIOS, *adj.*, impervius.
 IMPETUOSITY, *subst.*, vehementia, violentia.
 IMPETUOUS, *adj.*, vehemens, violentus.
 IMPIETY, *subst.*, impietas, scelus.
 IMPIOUS, *adj.*, impius, scelestus.
 IMPLACABILITY, *subst.*, odium implacabile.
 IMPLACABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
 IMPLANT, *to*, inserere.
 IMPLEMENT, *subst.*, instrumentum, utensilia, supplex.
 IMPLICATE, *to*, implicare.
 IMPLICATION, *subst.*, implicatio.
 IMPLICIT, *adj.*, implicitus.
 IMPLORE, *to*, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari.
 IMPLORER, *subst.*, qui implorat.
 IMPLORING, *subst.*, imploratio.
 IMPLY, *to* (*comprehend*), comprehendere; (*denote*), significare, denotare; (*infer*), inferre, concludere.
 IMPOLITE, *adj.*, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus.
 IMPOLITENESS, *subst.*, inurbanitas, inhumanitas.
 IMPOLITIC, *adj.*, imprudens, inconsultus.
 IMPORT, *to* (*bring in*), importare, invehere; (*signify*), indicare, significare, vobere; (*concern*), ad alqd spectare or pertinere, alqje referre or interesse; *it imports me, thee, us, you, me, tua, nostra, veatra interest*.
 IMPORT, *subst.* (*importance*), momentum; (*meaning*), significatio, vis; *import and export*, invectio et exportatio.
 IMPORTANCE, *subst.*, gravitas, auctoritas, momentum; *of great importance*, summus, gravis; *magni momenti*.
 IMPORTANT, *adj.*, gravis, magni momenti; auctoritate gravis; magnus.
 IMPORTATION, *subst.*, invectio.
 IMPORTUNATE, *adj.*, importunus, molestus.

IMPORTUNE.

IMPORTUNE, *to*, precibus fatigare; obsecrare, flagitare.
 IMPORTUNITY, *subst.*, importanitas.
 IMPOSE, *to*, imponere, injungere; *to i. upon*, fraudare, defraudare; decipere; alicui imponere.
 IMPOSITION, *subst.* (*cheat*), fraus, dolus; (*injunction*), mandatum; (*impost, tax*), tributum, vectigal.
 IMPOSSIBILITY, *subst.*, impossibilitas.
 IMPOSSIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri or effici non potest; impossibilis.
 IMPOST, *subst.*, vectigal, portorium; *impost in building*, incumba.
 IMPOSTHUMATE, *to*, aleus contrahere.
 IMPOSTHUME, *subst.*, abscessus.
 IMPOSTOR, *subst.*, fraudator, defraudator; *planae*, veterator.
 IMPOSTURE, *subst.*, fraus.
 IMPOTENCE, *subst.*, impotentia, debilitas.
 IMPOTENT, *adj.*, impotens, debilis.
 IMPOUND, *to* (*cattle*), pecus erraticum in septo includere.
 IMPOUNDING, *subst.*, inclusio.
 IMPRACTICABILITY, *subst.*, impossibilitas.
 IMPRACTICABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri or effici non potest.
 IMPRECATE, *to*, imprecari, invocare.
 IMPRECATION, *subst.* (*curse*), imprecatio, execratiō; *dirae, pl.*
 IMPREGNABLE, *adj.*, inexpugnabilis.
 IMPREGNATE, *to*, gravidam reddere, pregnantem facere, implere; *impregnated with sulphur*, sulfuratus.
 IMPRESS, *to*, imprimere; (*stamp*), signare; *to i. soldiers*, milites invitas scribere, extrahere.
 IMPRESSION, IMPRESS, *subst.* (*stamp*), nota, vestigium; (*force*), vis, momentum; *i. on the mind*, animi motus; *impressio*; *i. of books*, liberorum editio.
 IMPRINT, *to*, imprimere; excudere.
 IMPRINTING, *subst.*, impressio.
 IMPRISON, *to*, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam tradere.
 IMPRISONMENT, *subst.*, custodia, captivitas, vincula, *pl.*; in carcere inclusio.
 IMPROBABILITY, *subst.*, quod vix credi or fieri potest.
 IMPROBABLE, *adj.*, non verisimilis, non probabilis.
 IMPROBITY, *subst.*, imprebitas, nequitia.
 IMPROPER, *adj.* (*not proper*), improprius; ineptus; (*unscasuable*), intempestivus; (*unbecoming*), indecorus, turpis; *at an improper time*, tempore minime idoneo.
 IMPROPRIATE, *to*, sibi vindicare.
 IMPROPRIATION, *subst.*, sacerdotium gentilitium et avitum.
 IMPROPRIATOR, *subst.*, laicus qui prædia ecclesiastica tenet.
 IMPROPRIETY, *subst.*, improprietas; indignitas, turpitude.
 IMPROVABLE, *adj.*, quod augeri potest.
 IMPROVE, *to, v. a.* (*promote*), promovere, provehere; melius facere; *v. n.*, proficere; ad bonam frugem redire.
 IMPROVEMENT, *subst.*, fructus, questus; lucrum; incrementum; (*progress*), progressus, progressio; *improvement of the mind*, animi cultura.
 IMPROVER, *subst.*, amplificator; emendator.
 IMPROVIDENCE, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria.

INATTENTION.

IMPROVIDENT, *adj.*, improvidus, incautus.
 IMPROVIDENTLY, *adv.*, improvide, incaute, temere.
 IMPROVING, *subst.*, amplificatio; emendatio.
 IMPRUDENCE, *subst.*, imprudentia.
 IMPRUDENT, *adj.*, imprudens.
 IMPUDENCE, *subst.*, impudentia, audacia.
 IMPUDENT, *adj.*, impudens, confidens; *some-what impudent*, subimpudens.
 IMPUGN, *to*, impagnare, contradicere, invehi in.
 IMPUGNER, *subst.*, qui impugnat.
 IMPUGNING, *subst.*, impugnatio.
 IMPULSE, IMPULSION, *subst.*, impulsus; impetus.
 IMPULSIVE, *adj.*, impellens.
 IMPUNITY, *subst.*, impanitas, licentia; *with impunity*, impune.
 IMPURE, *adj.*, impurus, immundus, pollutus.
 IMPURITY, *subst.*, imperitas; aordes.
 IMPUTABLE, *adj.*, quod imputari potest.
 IMPUTATION, *subst.*, criminatio, vituperatio; *to cast an i. upon*, vituperare; alqd alicui crimini dare.
 IMPUTATIVE, *adj.*, alicui adscriptus or imputatus.
 IMPUTE, *to*, imputare, assignare; tribuere, attribuerē, adscribere, conferre, delegare.
 IMPUTER, *subst.*, criminator.
 IN, *prep.*, in; *in being*, in rerum natura; *in common*, in medium; *in a circle*, in orbem, in gyrum; *in short*, ad summum; *in all that time*, inter omne illud tempus; *in sleep*, per somnum; *in the dark*, per tenebras; *in a dream*, secundum quietem; *to be in arms*, in or sub armis esse; *in words*, verbo tenus; *in Athens*, Athenis; *in all*, omnino; *in as much as*, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, siquidem, quippe, quippe eam, utpote cum; *in brief*, breviter; *in deed*, revera, re; *in comparison of*, præ, prout; *in a manner*, fere, ferme, imma; *in the mean time*, interim, inter hæc, interea; *in show*, specie; *in time*, tempestive, mature; *in the nick of time*, opportune, in tempore; *in times past*, olim, quondam; *in a trice*, dicto citius; *in truth*, sane, revera.
 IN, *adv.*, intro; *come in*, intro veni or venite; *go in*, i intro.
 INABILITY, *subst.*, impotentia, debilitas.
 INACCESSIBLE, *adj.*, auditu carens; (*of persons*), ad quem auditus non patet.
 INACCURACY, *subst.*, ratio inaccurata.
 INACCURATE, *adj.*, minime exactus.
 INACCRATELY, *adv.*, indiligenter, leviter.
 INACTIVE, *adj.*, iners, ignavus.
 INACTIVITY, INACTION, *subst.*, inertia, ignavis.
 INADEQUATE, *adj.*, non sufficiens; non satis idoneus.
 INADMISSIBLE, *adj.*, qui admitti or quod cauedi non potest.
 INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENCY, *subst.*, incogitantia, imprudentia.
 INADVERTENT, *adj.*, incogitans, imprudens.
 INALIENABLE, *adj.*, quod alienari non potest.
 INANE, *adj.*, inanis, vacuus.
 INANIMATE, *adj.*, inanimatus, inanimus.
 INANITION, INANITY, *subst.*, inanitas.
 INAPPETENCY, *subst.*, appetitus prostratio.
 INAPPLICABLE, *adj.*, inutilis ad alqd.
 INARTICULATE, *adj.*, indistinctus, confusus.
 INARTIFICIAL, *adj.*, sine arte or artificio.
 INATTENTION, *subst.*, incuria, socordia, negligentia, contemptio; animas non attentus.

INATTENTIVE.

INATTENTIVE, *adj.*, negligens, socors; non attentus.
INAUDIBLE, *adj.*, quod audiri non potest.
INAUGURATE, *to*, inaugurare.
INAUGURATION, *subst.*, actus quo quis in alquo munere constituitur, inauguratio.
INAUSPICIOUS, *adj.*, inauspicatus, ominusus; nefastus.
INBREATHED, *adj.*, infusus.
INBRED, INBORN, *adj.*, innatus, insitus.
INCAGE, *to*, cavea includere.
INCANTATION, *subst.*, incantamentum, fascinatio.
INCAPABLE, *adj.* (*unfit*), inhabilis, non capax, non aptus; (*ignorant*), imperitus.
INCAPABLENESS, INCAPABILITY, INCAPACITY, *subst.* (*ignorance*), imperitia.
INCAPACITATE, *to*, inhabilem reddere.
INCARCERATE, *to*, in carcerem includere or condere.
INCARNATE, *adj.*, humana specie indutus.
INCARNATION (of Christ), Christus humanam speciem induens.
INCAUTIOUS, *adj.*, incautus, imprudens.
INCENDIARY, *subst.*, incendiarius; *fig.*, seditio-nis auctor or fax.
INCENSE, *subst.*, tus, suffitus.
INCENSE, *to* (*with incense*), Arabico odore fumi-gare; (*anger*), exasperare, incendere, irritare.
INCENSER, *subst.* (*provoker*), irritator.
INCENSING, *subst.*, irritatio.
INCENTIVE, *subst.*, incitamentum, irritamen-tum, stimulus; *incentives*, illecebrae.
INCEPTIVE, *adj.*, inchoativus.
INCESSANT, *adj.*, assiduus, continuus.
INCESSANTLY, *adv.*, assidue, sine intermissio-ne, continue.
INCEST, *subst.*, incestum, incestus.
INCESTUOUS, *adj.*, incestuosus.
INCH, *subst.*, digitus; uncia; *inchwise*, per digitos.
INCIDENT, INCIDENTAL, *adj.*, contingens, eveni-ens; fortuitus, adventitius.
INCIDENT, *subst.*, casus, res fortuita.
INCIDENTALLY, *adv.*, obiter, in transcurso.
INCIPIENT, *adj.*, incipiens, inchoans.
INCISION, *subst.*, incisio, incisura, incisus; cæ-sura; *incision of an artery*, arteriæ disectio; *to make an incision*, incidere.
INCITE, *to*, incitare, excitare, instigare, stimula-re; impellere; ciere; concitare, excitare, creare.
INCITER, *subst.*, stimulator, auctor.
INCITING, INCITEMENT, *subst.*, stimulatio, impu-lsio, incitatio; incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus.
INCIVILITY, *subst.*, rusticitas, rustici mores.
INCLAMENCY, *subst.*, inclementia.
INCLEMENCY, *adj.*, inclemens; asper, sævus.
INCLINABLE, INCLINED, *adj.*, propensus, pro-clivis, pronus.
INCLINATION, *subst.*, inclinatio; proclivitas, propensio, studium; animus.
INCLINE, *to, v. a.*, inclinare; *v. n.*, inclinare, pro-pendere; proclivem or declivem esse, acclivem esse; vergere; *fig.*, inclinare ad or in alqd or alqm, propensum esse ad alqd.
INCLUDE, *to*, includere, comprehendere.
INCLUSIVE, *adj.*, comprehendens, continens, complexens.
INCLUSIVELY, *adv.*, ita ut includatur.

INCONTROVERTIBLY.

INCOG., INCOGNITO, *adj.*, ignotus, nomen ge-ren alienum.
INCOHERENCE, INCOHERENCY, *subst.*, sta-tus rerum male inter se convenientium.
INCOHERENT, *adj.*, non coherens, disjunctus, absurdus, interruptus.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, *adj.*, quod comburi non pot-est.
INCOME, *subst.*, reditus, fructus.
INCOMMENSURABLE, *adj.*, quod quis metiri nequit.
INCOMMODE, *to*, incommodare, nocere, dam-num inferre, vexare.
INCOMMODIOUS, *adj.*, incommodus, molestus, intempestivus.
INCOMMUNICABLE, *adj.*, quod communicari non potest.
INCOMMUNICABLY, *adv.*, ita ut communicari non possit.
INCOMPARABLE, *adj.*, singularis, divinus.
INCOMPARABLY, *adv.*, divine, eximie, longe.
INCOMPATIBILITY, *subst.*, repugnantia, discre-pantia.
INCOMPATIBLE, *adj.*, alienus, contrarius.
INCOMPETENCY, *subst.*, inscitia, inefficientia.
INCOMPETENT, *adj.*, non justus, non satis ido-neus, non legitimus; impar.
INCOMPLETE, *adj.*, imperfectus.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod comprehend-i or percipi non potest; incomprehensibilis.
INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS, *subst.*, coeditio rei incomprehensibilis.
INCONCEIVABLE, *adj.*, quod animo concipi non potest.
INCONCLUSIVENESS, *subst.*, inconsequentia.
INCONGRUITY, INCONGRUENCE, *subst.*, in-congruentia, inconvenientia.
INCONGRUOUS, *adj.*, non congruens.
INCONGRUOUSLY, *adv.*, non apte, non conve-nienter.
INCONSEQUENT, *adj.*, ex quo nihil concludi potest.
INCONSIDERABLE, *adj.*, vilis, levis, nullius mo-menti.
INCONSIDERATE, *adj.*, inconsideratus, incogit-ans, imprudens, temerarius, præceps.
INCONSIDERATENESS, *subst.*, inconsiderantia, incogitantis, imprudentia, temeritas.
INCONSISTENCY, *subst.*, repugnantia, discre-pantia; inconsistentia.
INCONSISTENT, *adj.*, *with a thing*, alienus ab alqa re, alicui rei non conveniens; *abhorrens ab alqa re*; *inconsistent with itself*, sibi non conveniens, sibi repugnans; *inconsistent with one's self*, sibi non constans, inconstans, mobilis.
INCONSOLABLE, *adj.*, inconsolabilis.
INCONSTANCY, *subst.*, inconstantia, levitas; vo-lubilitas.
INCONSTANT, *adj.*, inconstans, mutabilis, mo-bilis, levis, volubilis.
INCONTTESTABLE, *adj.*, certus.
INCONTINENCE, *subst.*, incontinentia, intem-perantia.
INCONTINENT, *adj.*, incontinens, intemperans, libidinosus.
INCONTINENTLY, *adv.* (*presently*), continuo, confestim, statim, illico.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, *adj.*, non dubius, certus.
INCONTROVERTIBLY, *adv.*, sicut controversia.

INCONVENIENCE.

INCONVENIENCE, *subst.*, incommoditas; incommodum, malum.
 INCONVENIENT, *adj.*, incommodus; inopportunos; intempestivus.
 INCONVERSABLE, *adj.*, insociabilis.
 INCONVERTIBLE, *adj.*, quod in aliam rem converti non potest.
 INCORPORATE, *to*, concorporare, in unum corpus redigere or conflare.
 INCORPORATION, *subst.*, coagmentatio; cooperatio.
 INCORPOREAL, *adj.*, corporis expert; incorporealis.
 INCORRECT, *adj.*, non justus; pravus; vitiosus; falsus; mendosus.
 INCORRECTLY, *adv.*, perperam, vitiose, mendose; falsa, secus.
 INCORRECTNESS, *subst.*, pravitas; vitium; menda, *pl.*
 INCORRIGIBLE, *adj.*, insanabilis, inemendabilis.
 INCORRIGIBLENESS, *subst.*, conditio insanabilis.
 INCORRIGIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut emendari nequeat.
 INCORRUPT, *adj.*, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, purus.
 INCORRUPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod corrumpi non potest.
 INCORRUPTIBLENESS, *subst.*, integritas, sanctitas.
 INCORRUPTION, *subst.*, conditio rei putredini non obnoxia.
 INCRASSATE, *to*, crassum or spissum reddere.
 INCREASE, *to, v. a.*, augere, adaugere; augmentare, amplificare; ampliare, dilatare, extendere; *v. n.*, crescere, accrescere, ingravescere, augescere; augeri; *increased in wealth*, dilatatus, locupletatus.
 INCREASE, INCREASING, *subst.*, accretio, incrementum, accessio, auctus; amplificatio, progressus, profectus.
 INCREASER, *subst.*, amplificator; accumulator.
 INCREATE, *adj.*, non creatus.
 INCREDIBILITY, *subst.*, rei absurditas.
 INCREDIBLE, *adj.*, incredibilis.
 INCREDULITY, INCREDULOUSNESS, *subst.*, dubitandi obstinatio, dubitatio, diffidentia.
 INCREDULOUS, *adj.*, incredulus.
 INCREMENT, *subst.*, incrementum.
 INCREPATION, *subst.*, objurgatio.
 INCRUST, *to*, incrustare; inducere.
 INCRUSTATION, *subst.*, incrustatio.
 INCUBATION, *subst.*, incubatio.
 INCULCATE, *to*, inculcare.
 INCUMBENT, *adj.* (*resting upon*), incumbens; (*belonging to*), ad aliquid pertinens; *subst.*, incumbent of a living, beneficii ecclesiastici possessor.
 INCUR, *to*, incurere in, contrabere, mereri.
 INCURABLE, *adj.*, insanabilis; desperatus.
 INCURABLENESS, *subst.*, status rei insanabilis.
 INCURABLY, *adv.*, ita ut sanari non possit.
 INCURIOS, *adj.*, incuriosus.
 INCURSION, *subst.*, incursio, excursio.
 INDEBTED, *adj.*, qui debet; (*obliged*), obligatus, obstrictus, devinctus; *to be i.*, debere; *to be much i.*, vere alicui demersum or obrutum esse; *to be i. or obliged to one*, alicui beneficio obligatum obstrictum esse.
 INDECENCY, *subst.*, indecorum, indignitas, turpitudine.
 INDECENT, *adj.*, indecorus, indecens.

INDIGESTION.

INDECLINABLE, *adj.*, indeclinabilis.
 INDECOROUS, *adj.*, non decorus, cum dedecore.
 INDECORUM, *subst.*, res indecora or indecens.
 INDEED, *adv.*, certo, enimvero, revera, plane, profecto; quidem; *indeed? itane? itane vero?*
 INDEFATIGABLE, *adj.*, indefatigabilis, indefessus.
 INDEFATIGABLY, *adv.*, summa assiduitate et diligentia.
 INDEFEASIBLE, *adj.*, inviolabilis, irrevocabilis.
 INDEFENSIBLE, *adj.*, quod defendi non potest.
 INDEFINITE, *adj.*, infinitus; incertus; *indefinite pronoun*, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum; *for an indefinite time*, in incertum.
 INDELIBLE, *adj.*, indelebilis.
 INDELICACY, *subst.*, indignitas, indecentia, illiberalitas, turpitudine.
 INDELICATE, *adj.*, indecorus, turpis, parum verecundus; rusticus, inurbansus.
 INDEMNIFY, *to*, alicui damnum restituere; damnus præstare.
 INDEMNITY, *subst.*, incolamitas; *act of indemnity*, smectitia.
 INDENT, *to*, dentium modo insecare; (*covenant*), paciisci.
 INDENTATION, *subst.*, incisura, crenæ, *pl.*
 INDENTURE, *subst.*, syngrapha mutua.
 INDEPENDENCE, *subst.*, summa potestas, libertas.
 INDEPENDENT, *adj.*, nemini subjectus, sui juris.
 INDEPENDENTLY, *adv.*, cum summa libertate, libere.
 INDESTRUCTIBLE, *adj.*, quod everti non potest.
 INDETERMINATE, *adj.*, non determinatus; infinitus; incertus.
 INDETERMINATELY, *adv.*, dubie; incerto.
 INDEX, *subst.*, index.
 INDIAN, *adj.*, Indicus; *subst.*, Indus.
 INDICATE, *to*, indicare, significare.
 INDICATION, *subst.*, indicium, significatio; eignum; omen.
 INDICATIVE, *adj.*, indicans; *subst.*, modus indicativus.
 INDICT, *to*, diem alicui dicere, actionem alicui intendere, accusare.
 INDICTABLE, *adj.*, accusabilis.
 INDICTER, *subst.*, delator, accusator.
 INDICTING, *subst.*, delatio, accusatio.
 INDICTMENT, *subst.*, dica; libellus.
 INDIFFERENCE, *subst.* (*no difference*), æqualitas; æqualitas; (*unconcernedness*), animus æquus, animus lentus, neglectio; *with indifference*, jejune, frigide, parum liberaliter.
 INDIFFERENT, *adj.* (*inclining neither way*), indifferentens, medius, æqualis; (*ordinary*), medicus, vulgaris, tolerabilis, ferendus; *to be i.*, æquo animo esse; *i. health*, valetudo non satis commoda.
 INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* (*indiscriminately*), indifferenter, indiscriminatum, nullo discrimine; (*coolly*), frigide, jejune; (*tolerably*), medicriter.
 INDIGENCE, *subst.*, indigentia, egestas.
 INDIGENOUS, *adj.*, vernaculus.
 INDIGENT, *adj.*, indigus, egenus, egens.
 INDIGESTED, *adj.*, crudus; indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus.
 INDIGESTIBLE, *adj.*, difficilis ad concoquendum.
 INDIGESTION, *subst.*, cruditas.

INDIGNANT.

INDIGNANT, *adj.*, stomachans, indignans, indignabundus.
 INDIGNATION, *subst.*, indignatio.
 INDIGNITY, *subst.*, indignitas, contumelia.
 INDIGO, *subst.*, Indicum; color Indicæ.
 INDIRECT, *adj.*, indirectus, obliquus.
 INDIRECTLY, *adv.*, oblique, per ambages.
 INDISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, quod oculis cerni non potest.
 INDISCREET, *adj.*, incautus, inconsultus, inconsideratus.
 INDISCRETION, *subst.*, imprudentia, incogitantia.
 INDISCRIMINATE, *adj.*, in quo nulla habetur ratio, sine discrimine, promiscuus.
 INDISCRIMINATELY, *adv.*, sine discrimine, promiscue.
 INDISPENSABLE, *adj.*, necessarius, pernecessarius.
 INDISPENSABLENESS, *subst.*, rei necessitas.
 INDISPOSE, *ta*, ab alqa re abhorrentem reddere.
 INDISPOSED, *adj.* (*in body*), æger, ægrotus, valetudinarius; (*in will*), ab alqa re aversus, alienus, abhorrens.
 INDISPOSITION, *subst.*, morbus; prava mentis inclinatio.
 INDISPUTABLE, *adj.*, indubitabilis, de quo disputari non potest.
 INDISPUTABLY, *adv.*, sine ulla controversia.
 INDISSOLUBLE, *adj.*, indissolubilis.
 INDISTINCT, *adj.*, indistinctus, indiscretus; promiscuus; (*af voice*), perum clarus.
 INDISTINCTLY, *adv.*, promiscue, sine discrimine.
 INDISTINCTNESS, *subst.*, confusio, obscuritas.
 INDISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, indistinctus.
 INDITE, *ta*, scribere, conscribere; componere; caroniæ celebrare.
 INDIVIDUAL, *adj.*, proprius; *subst.*, each individual, quisque; *individuals*, homines singuli.
 INDIVIDUALLY, *adv.*, singulatim.
 INDIVIDUATE, *ta*, discernere, distinguere.
 INDIVISIBLE, *adj.*, individuum.
 INDIVISIBLY, *adv.*, nexu individuo.
 INDOCLE, *adj.*, indocilis, bebes, tardus.
 INDOCILITY, *subst.*, iogenium indocile.
 INDOLENCE, *subst.*, ignavia, desidia.
 INDOLENT, *adj.*, ignavus.
 INDUBITABLE, *adj.*, minime dubius, certus.
 INDUCE, *to* (*intraduce*), inducere, introducere; (*entreat*), exorsare; (*allure*), allicere, illicere; (*persuade*), persuadere, ducere, adducere, inducere.
 INDUCER, *subst.*, suasor, impulsor.
 INDUCING, INDUCEMENT, *subst.*, iocitamentum, causa; invitatio.
 INDUCT, *ta*, in munere constituere.
 INDUCTION, *subst.*, inductio.
 INDUE, *ta*, imbuiere.
 INDULGE, *to*, indulgere; *to i. one's self*, animo obsequi; *to i. one's passion*, cupiditati perere.
 INDULGENCE, *subst.*, indulgentia.
 INDULGENT, *adj.*, indulgens, blandus, obsequiosus.
 INDURATE, *to*, durare, obdurare, indurare, of firmare.
 INDUSTRIOUS, *adj.*, industrius, diligens, gnavus, impiger, assiduus, sedulus.
 INDUSTRY, *subst.*, industria diligentia, gnavitas.

INFESTING.

INEBRIATE, *to*, inebriare; *inebriated*, temulentus.
 INEFFABLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
 INEFFABLY, *adv.*, supra quæm enarrari potest.
 INEFFECTUAL, INEFFICACIOUS, *adj.*, inefficax, imbecillus, inanis.
 INEFFECTUALLY, *adv.*, sine effectû; incoiter.
 INELEGANT, *adj.*, inelegans.
 INEQUALITY, *subst.*, inæqualitas.
 INERT, *adj.*, iners.
 INESTIMABLE, *adj.*, inæstimabilis.
 INEVITABLE, *adj.*, inevitabilis.
 INEVITABLY, *adv.*, ita ut vitari nequeat.
 INEXCUSABLE, *adj.*, inexcusabilis.
 INEXCUSABLENESS, *subst.*, factum non excusandum.
 INEXCUSABLY, *adv.*, extra omoem excusationem.
 INEXHAUSTIBLE, *adj.*, inexhaustus.
 INEXORABLE, *adj.*, inexorsibilis.
 INEXPEDIENCY, *subst.*, iouilitas.
 INEXPEDIENT, *adj.*, incommodus, ineptus.
 INEXPERIENCE, *subst.*, imperitiâ.
 INEXPERIENCED, *adj.*, inexpertus.
 INEXPERT, *adj.*, imperitus.
 INEXPIABLE, *adj.*, inexpiables.
 INEXPIABLY, *adv.*, ita ut explari non possit.
 INEXPLICABLE, *adj.*, inexplicabilis.
 INEXPRESSIBLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
 INEXPRESSIBLY, *adv.*, supra quæm enarrari potest.
 INEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.*, inextinctus.
 INEXTRICABLE, *adj.*, inextricabilis.
 INEXTRICABLY, *adv.*, modo inextricabili.
 INFALLIBILITY, *subst.*, erroris vacuitas.
 INFALLIBLY, *adj.*, errori non obnoxius; (*sure*), certus, non dubius.
 INFALLIBLY, *adv.*, certissime, sine dubio.
 INFAMOUS, *adj.*, infamis, famosus, ignominiosus.
 INFAMOUSLY, *adv.*, turpiter, flagitiose.
 INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, *subst.*, infamia, ignominia, dedecus.
 INFANCY, *subst.*, infantia.
 INFANT, *subst.*, infans; *little infant*, infantulus.
 INFANTE, *m.*, INFANTA, *f.*, of Spain, regis Hispaniæ filius, filia.
 INFANTINE, *adj.*, iofaotilis.
 INFANTRY, *subst.*, peditatus, copiæ pedestres.
 INFATUATE, *to*, infatuare; amentiam injicere.
 INFATUATED, *adj.*, mente captus, stupefactus.
 INFATUATION, *subst.*, stupor, stupiditas.
 INFECT, *to*, inficere, corrumpere, vitare.
 INFECTIION, *subst.*, contagio, contagium, contactus.
 INFECTIOUS, *adj.*, pestiferus, nocens; *infectious disease*, pestilentia.
 INFELICITY, *subst.*, infelicitas.
 INFER, *to*, inferre, concludere, colligere.
 INFERENCE, *subst.*, consecutio; conclusio; conductio; collectio.
 INFERIOR, *adj.*, inferior, minor, posterior, secundus.
 INFERIORITY, *subst.*, emditio inferior.
 INFERNAL, *adj.*, inferus, infernus; nefandus; *infernal regions*, inferi.
 INFEST, *ta*, infestare, vexare; molestiam exhibere.
 INFESTING, *subst.*, impeditio vexatio, molestia.

INFIDEL.

INFIDEL, *subst.*, qui religionem non profitetur, impius.
 INFIDELITY, *subst.*, impietas; (*unfaithfulness*), infidelitas, perfidia.
 INFINITE, *adj.*, infinitus, immensus.
 INFINITELY, *adv.*, infinite, ad infinitum; immortaliter.
 INFINITIVE MOOD, modus infinitivus.
 INFINITY, *subst.*, infinitas, numerus infinitus.
 INFIRM, *adj.*, infirmus, languidus; *very infirm*, perimbecillus.
 INFIRMARY, *subst.*, valetudinarium.
 INFIRMITY, *subst.*, infirmitas, debilitas.
 INFIX, *to*, infigere.
 INFLAME, *to*, inflammare, accendere; *to be inflamed*, insardere, excandescere.
 INFLAMMABILITY, *subst.*, inflammabilitas, facilitas exardescendi.
 INFLAMMABLE, *adj.*, inflammabilis.
 INFLAMMATION, *subst.*, inflammatio.
 INFLAMMATORY, *adj.*; seditiosus, turbulentus.
 INFLATE, *to*, inflare.
 INFLATED, *adj.*, inflatus, elatus, tumidus.
 INFLATION, *subst.*, inflatio, inflatus.
 INFLECT, *to*, inflectere.
 INFLECTION, *subst.*, inflexus.
 INFLEXIBILITY, *subst.*, perversitas, obstinatio, rigor animi.
 INFLEXIBLE, *adj.*, inflexibilis; inexorsibilis, atrox, rigidus.
 INFLEXIBLY, *adv.*, sine remissione, rigide.
 INFLECT, *to*, infligere; punire.
 INFLECTION (of punishment), *subst.*, animadversio; punitio.
 INFLECTOR, *subst.*, qui infligit.
 INFLUENCE, *subst.*, vis, momentum, auctoritas; *to have no i.*, nihil posse, sine auctoritate esse; *to have an i. over one*, plurimum apud aliquem posse or valere.
 INFLUENCE, *to*, efficere; movere, impellere; adducere, inducere; vim habere ad aliquid.
 INFLUENTIAL, *adj.*, potens, plurimum valens.
 INFLUX, *subst.*, actus influendi; illapsus; infusio.
 INFOLD, *to*, implicare.
 INFOLDING, *subst.*, implicatio.
 INFOLIATE, *to*, foliis circumtegere.
 INFORM, *to*, instruere, instituere, informare, erudire, docere; significare, nunciare; aliquem certiorum facere; *to i. against*, nomen aliquis deferre; *to i. one's self*, discere, in rem inquirere; *a well-informed man*, homo rerum minime ignarus.
 INFORMANT, INFORMER, *subst.*, qui aliquem de aliquo re certiorum facit; (*accuser*), delator; index; calumniator.
 INFORMATION, *subst.* (*instruction*), informatio, præceptio, disciplina; (*intelligence*), nunciatus; *information in law*, accusatio, delatio.
 INFORMING, *subst.* (*instructing*), institutio, instructio; educatio; (*acquainting*), nunciatio; significatio.
 INFRANGIBLE, *adj.*, quod frangi non potest.
 INFREQUENCY, *subst.*, raritas.
 INFREQUENT, *adj.*, rarus.
 INFRINGE, *to*, infringere, frangere, violare.
 INFRINGEMENT, INFRACTION, *subst.*, violatio.
 INFRINGER, *subst.*, violator, temerator.
 INFURIATE, INFURIATED, *adj.*, in furorem actus, furiosus.

INJURER.

INFUSE, *to*, infundere; instillare, imbueri, injicere.
 INFUSION, *subst.*, infusio; *infusion of wormwood*, absinthium dilutum.
 INGENIOUS, *adj.*, ingeniosus, acutus, argutus sagax, sollers or solers, subtilis.
 INGENUITY, *subst.*, ingenium, sagacitas; sollertia or solertia.
 INGENUOUS, *adj.*, ingenuus, liberalis; sincerus honestus.
 INGENUOUSNESS, *subst.*, ingenuitas, liberalitas; honestas.
 INGLORIOUS, *adj.*, inglorius, ignobilis; turpis.
 INGOT (of gold), *subst.*, later aureus.
 INGRAFT, *to*, inserere.
 INGRAFTING, *subst.*, insitio.
 INGRATE, *adj.*, ingratus, beneficii immemor.
 INGRATIATE, *to* (*one's self*), in amicitiam aliquid se insinuare.
 INGRATITUDE, *subst.*, animus ingratus.
 INGREDIENT, *subst.*, pars.
 INGRESS, *subst.*, ingressio; ingredendi licentia.
 INGUINAL, *adj.*, ad inguen pertinet.
 INGURGITATE, *to*, devorare.
 INGURGITATION, *subst.*, voracitas.
 INHABIT, *to*, habitare, incolere, colere.
 INHABITABLE, *adj.*, habitabilis.
 INHABITANT, *subst.*, habitator, incola.
 INHABITING, *subst.*, habitatio.
 INHALE, *to*, inhalare.
 INHARMONIOUS, *adj.*, dissonus; disc 4, discrepans.
 INHERENT, *adj.*, inherens; proprius.
 INHERIT, *to*, hereditate accipere; heri litatem consequi; *to i. as heir-at-law*, ab intestato succedere.
 INHERITABLE, *adj.*, hereditario jure parabilis.
 INHERITANCE, *subst.*, hereditas; *small i.*, hereditium; *of an i.*, hereditarius.
 INHERITOR, INHERITRIX, *subst.*, heres.
 INHIBIT, *to*, inhibere; prohibere, vetare.
 INHIBITION, *subst.*, inhibitio, prohibitio.
 INHOSPITABLE, *adj.*, inhospitalis.
 INHOSPITABLENESS, *subst.*, inhospitalitas.
 INHOSPITABLY, *adv.*, inhospitali modo.
 INEUMAN, *adj.*, inhumanus, crudelis, sævus, durus, immanis, atrox.
 INHUMANITY, *subst.*, inhumanitas, immanitas, atrocitas, crudelitas.
 INHUME, *to*, sepelire, humo tegere.
 INIMICAL, *adj.*, inimicus, hostilis.
 INIMITABLE, *adj.*, inimitabilis, non imitandus; unicus.
 INIMITABLY, *adv.*, supra quæ ut imitatio exempli possit.
 INIQUITOUS, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.
 INIQUITY, *subst.*, iniquitas, nefas, scelus.
 INITIAL, *adj.*, ad initium pertinet, initialis, incipiens.
 INITIATE, *to*, initiare, inaugurare.
 INITIATION, *subst.*, initiatio.
 INJECT, *to*, injicere, inspergere.
 INJECTING, INJECTION, *subst.*, injectio, infusio.
 INJUDICIOUS, *adj.*, inconsultus, inconsideratus, imprudens.
 INJUNCTION, *subst.*, mandatum, præceptum.
 INJURE, *to*, lædere, nocere; injuriam inferre; damno afficere.
 INJURER, *subst.*, qui injuriam infert.

INJURIOUS.

INJURIOUS, *adj.*, injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, contumeliosus, noxius.
 INJURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, injuria.
 INJURY, *subst.*, injuria, noxa, offensio; damnum.
 INJUSTICE, *subst.*, injustitia, iniquitas.
 INK, *subst.*, atramentum; *red ink*, minium; *ink-stand*, *ink horn*, atramentarium; *printer's ink*, atramentum typographicum.
 INK, *to*, atramento inquinare, polluere, maculare.
 INKLE, *subst.*, tenia, vitta, fimbria lintea.
 INKLING, *subst.*, rumusculus, rumor subobscurus.
 INKY, *adj.*, ater, instar atramenti.
 INLAND, *adj.*, mediterraneus.
 INLAY, *to*, distinguere, variare.
 INLET, *subst.*, nidus, fenestra.
 INMATE, *subst.*, qui in eadem domo habitat; (*tenant*), inquilinus.
 INMOST, *adj.*, intimus.
 INN, *subst.*, deversorium; hospitium; *little inn*, deversoriolum; *inn-keeper*, caupo; *inns of court*, hospitia jurisconsultorum.
 INNATE, *adj.*, innatus, congenitus.
 INNAVIGABLE, *adj.*, innavigabilis, innabilis.
 INNER, *adj.*, interior; *inner chamber*, penetral, cubiculum interius; *on the inner side*, intrinsecus.
 INNERMOST, *adj.*, intimus.
 INNOCENCE, *subst.*, innocentia, integritas, sanctitas.
 INNOCENT, INNOCUOUS, INNOXIOUS, *adj.*, innocens, insons, innoxius.
 INNOCENT, *subst.* (*silly person*), fatuus, ineptus.
 INNOVATE, *to*, innovare.
 INNOVATION, *subst.*, immutatio; res novae; *devious of innovation*, rebus novis studens.
 INNOVATOR, *subst.*, qui novis rebus studet.
 INNUENDO, *subst.*, sermo verbis tectus; tecta verba.
 INNUMERABLE, *adj.*, innumerabilis, infinitus.
 INOCULATE, *to*, inoculare, inserere; *admittere*; *to inoculate for small-pox*, variolas alicui inserere.
 INOCULATION, *subst.*, insitio; variolarum insitio.
 INOFFENSIVE, *adj.*, innoxius, innocuus.
 INOFFENSIVELY, *adv.*, innocenter, sine culpa.
 INOFFENSIVENESS, *subst.*, innocentia.
 INORDINATE, *adj.*, inordinatus, incompositus; (*excessive*), immoderatus, intemperatus.
 INORDINATENESS, *subst.*, immoderatio, intemperantia.
 INQUEST, *subst.*, inquisitio.
 INQUIETUDE, *subst.*, inquietudo, sollicitudo.
 INQUIRE, *to*, inquirere, quaerere; *percunctari*, *sciscitari*; *alqm consulere*; *to inquire often*, quaerere; *to inquire about or after*, investigare, scrutari, explorare, indagare; *exquirere*, perquirere.
 INQUIRER, *subst.*, quaesitor, explorator, indagator, investigator, scrutator.
 INQUIRING, INQUIRY, *subst.*, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio, interrogatio.
 INQUISITION, *subst.*, inquisitio; cognitio; *quaestio*; *diligent i.*, investigatio, pervestigatio; *to make i. into*, examinare, expendere, inquirere.
 INQUISITIVE, *adj.*, curiosus, nova noscendi cupidus.
 INQUISITIVENESS, *subst.*, curiositas, nova noscendi studium.
 INQUISITOR, *subst.*, quaesitor; *fidei inquisitor*.
 INROAD, *subst.*, incursio.

INSTALL.

INROBED or ENROBED, *adj.*, praetextatus.
 INSANE, *adj.*, insanus.
 INSANITY, *subst.*, insaniam.
 INSATIABLE, INSATIATE, *adj.*, insatiabilis, in-saturabilis, inexplabilis.
 INSATIABLENESS, *subst.*, cupiditas insatiabilis, avaritia.
 INSCRIBE, *to*, v. a., inscribere.
 INSCRIPTION, *subst.*, inscriptio; index; titulus; clogium.
 INSCRUTABLE, *adj.*, non vestigabilis.
 INSECT, *subst.*, insectum.
 INSECURE, *adj.*, intutus; incertus; parum securus.
 INSECURITY, *subst.*, periculum, spes incerta.
 INSENSATE, *adj.*, sensus expertus, sensu carens.
 INSENSIBILITY, *subst.*, torpor, stupor, stupiditas; sensuum tarditas.
 INSENSIBLE, *adj.*, sensus expertus, torpens; brutus.
 INSENSIBLY, *adv.*, sine sensu; (*by degrees*), sensim.
 INSEPARABILITY, INSEPARABLENESS, *subst.*, conditio inseparabilis.
 INSEPARABLE, *adj.*, inseparabilis; (*indivisible*), individuus.
 INSERT, *to*, inserere, interponere.
 INSERTING, INSERTION, *subst.*, interpositio.
 INSIDE, *subst.*, pars interior, interiora, *pl.*
 INSIDIOUS, *adj.*, insidiosus, fallax.
 INSIGHT, *subst.* (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus; (*skill*), peritia, scientia.
 INSIGNIFICANCE, *subst.*, inutilitas.
 INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.*, inutilis; nullius momenti, levis.
 INSINCERE, *adj.*, insincerus; fictus.
 INSINCERITY, *subst.*, simulatio, dissimulatio.
 INSINUATE, *to*, insinuare; (*hint*), obscure jacere.
 INSINUATING, INSINUATION, *subst.*, insinuatio; significatio.
 INSIPID, *adj.*, nihil sapiens, nullius saporis; *fig.*, insulsus; hebes, tardus.
 INSIPIDITY, *subst.*, insulitas.
 INSIST UPON, *to*, insistere; urgere; in alq re insistere.
 INSOLENCE, *subst.*, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; contumacia.
 INSOLENT, *adj.*, insolens, arrogans, contumax; petulans.
 INSOLUBLE, *adj.*, insolubilis.
 INSOLVENT, *adj.*, solvendo impar; *he is insolvent*, solvendo non est.
 INSOMUCH, *adv.*, adeo ut, usque adeo.
 INSPECT, *to*, inspicere.
 INSPECTION, *subst.*, inspectio.
 INSPECTOR, *subst.*, inspector.
 INSPIRATION, *subst.*, mens incitata, ardor animi, infans or instinctus divinus; *by divine inspiration*, divinitus.
 INSPIRE, *to*, inspirare, injicere, adspirare.
 INSPIRER, *subst.*, qui inspirat, incendit, excitat.
 INSPIRIT, *to*, animare; animum addere or excitare.
 INSTABILITY, *subst.*, instabilitas.
 INSTABLE. See UNSTABLE.
 INSTALL, *to*, alqm in munere constituere; inaugurare.

INSTALLING.

INSTALLING, INSTALLATION, *subst.*, actus quo quis in munere constituitur.
 INSTALLMENT, *subst.*, pensio.
 INSTANCE, *subst.* (*example*), exemplum, documentum; *for instance*, exempli gratia, verbi causa; (*request*), flagitatio, efflagitatio, impulsus; *at your instance*, te auctore.
 INSTANT, *to*, exemplum proferre.
 INSTANT, *adj.* (*urgent*), importunus, vehemens, ardens; (*present*), instans, præsens; *to be i.*, instare, urgere; *subst.* (*moment*), temporis momentum or punctum, momentum horæ, vestigium temporis; *in an i.*, confestim, actutum, e vestigio.
 INSTANTANEOUS, *adj.*, instans, præsens.
 INSTANTANEOUSLY, INSTANTLY, *adv.* (*presently*), extemplo, e vestigio.
 INSTAURATION, *subst.*, instauratio.
 INSTEAD OF, loco, vice; pro.
 INSTEP, *subst.*, convexum pedis; *instep of a shoe*, calcei convexum.
 INSTIGATE, *to*, instigare, incitare, excitare, stimulare, exstimulare.
 INSTIGATION, *subst.*, instigatio, stimulatio; impulsio, impulsus.
 INSTIGATOR, *subst.*, stimulator, impulsor.
 INSTILL, *to*, instillare, infundere.
 INSTILLATION, *subst.*, instillatio.
 INSTINCT, *subst.*, natura: appetitus.
 INSTINCT, *adj.*, instinctus, motus.
 INSTINCTIVE, *adj.*, naturalis; subitus.
 INSTINCTIVELY, *adv.*, natura duce.
 INSTITUTE, *to*, instituire, præcipere.
 INSTITUTES, *subst. pl.*, instituta.
 INSTITUTION, *subst.*, iustitatio, institutum.
 INSTITUTOR, *subst.*, qui instituit.
 INSTRUCT, *to*, erudire, instituere: docere; *to i. children*, pueros litteras docere; *to i. perfectly*, perdocere; *to i. (furnish with instructions)*, de aliqua re alicui præcipere, mandata or præcepta dare.
 INSTRUCTION, *subst.*, institutio, præceptio, eruditio; disciplina, doctrina; (*precept*), præceptum; mandatum.
 INSTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, ad docendum accommodatus, aptus, idoneus; præceptis abundans.
 INSTRUCTOR, *subst.*, præceptor, magister.
 INSTRUMENT, *subst.*, instrumentum; organum; machina; *musical i.*, instrumentum musicum; *surgeon's instruments*, ferramenta; *a written i.*, litteræ, tabulæ; syngrapha.
 INSTRUMENTAL, *adj.*, utilis, aptus, idoneus.
 INSTRUMENTALITY, *subst.*, instrumentum; *by my instrumentality*, per me.
 INSUFFERABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.
 INSUFFICIENCY, *subst.* (*unskillfulness*), inscientia, imperitia; (*impotency*), impotentia.
 INSUFFICIENT, *adj.*, impar, inceptus, non satis, idoneus, non sufficiens.
 INSULAR, *adj.*, insularis.
 INSULT, *subst.*, contumelia.
 INSULT, *to*, alicui or in alqm insultare; alicui contumeliam facere.
 INSULTER, *subst.*, homo contumeliosus; derisor.
 INSULTING, *adj.*, contumeliosus, insolens; *substant.*, insultatio.
 INSUPERABLE, *adj.*, quod superari non potest.
 INSUPERABLY, *adv.*, ita ut superari nequeat.
 INSUPPORTABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, impatibilis; non ferendus.

INTEREST.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.*, ita ut ferri non possit.
 INSURGENTS, *subst. pl.*, homines seditiosi.
 INSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.*, inexcuperabilis.
 INSURRECTION, *subst.*, seditio, tumultus.
 INTEGER, *subst.*, numerus integer.
 INTEGRAL, *adj.*, integer.
 INTEGRITY, *subst.*, integritas, sanctitas.
 INTEGRUMENT, *subst.*, integumentum.
 INTELLECT, *subst.*, intellectus, mens.
 INTELLECTUAL, *adj.*, ad intellectum pertinens; *intelligentia* compos.
 INTELLIGENCE, *subst.*, intelligentia, prudentia, iudicium; (*information*), nuncius.
 INTELLIGENT, *adj.*, intelligens; prudens; consilii plenus; acutus, perspicax, sollers.
 INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.*, intelligibilis, perspicuus.
 INTELLIGIBLENESS, *subst.*, claritas, perspicuitas.
 INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.*, clare, plane, perspicue, dilucide, significanter.
 INTEMPERANCE, *subst.*, intemperantia, immoderatio.
 INTEMPERATE, *adj.*, intemperans, intemperatus, immodicus, immoderatus.
 INTEMPERATENESS (*of weather*), cœli intemperies.
 INTEND, (*to mean*), intendere, designare, significare; (*purpose*), constituere, statuere, velle, cogitare; *I intend to do it*, mihi est in animo.
 INTENDANT, *subst.*, procurator.
 INTENSE, *adj.*, intensus; vehemens; acerbissimus.
 INTENSELY, *adv.*, valde, magnopere, plurimum, acriter.
 INTENSENESS, INTENSITY, *subst.*, vehementia, vis; ardor.
 INTENSIVE, *adj.*, ad augendum or amplificandum pertinens; (*in grammar*), intensivus.
 INTENT, *adj.*, intentus, attentus; *subst.*, propositum, consilium, institutum; (*meaning*), significatio, vis, sententia.
 INTENTION, *substant.*, propositum, consilium, mens; *to have the intention*, in animo habere.
 INTENTIONAL, *adj.*, quod consulto or cogitato fit.
 INTENTIONALLY, *adv.*, consulto, dedita opera, de industria.
 INTENTLY, *adv.*, intente, attente, sedulo; animo attento.
 INTENTNESS, *subst.*, animi in re aliqua intentio.
 INTER, *to*, humare, sepehère, humo tegere.
 INTERCEDE, *to*, intercedere, intervenire.
 INTERCEPT, *to*, interciperi.
 INTERCEPTING, *subst.*, interceptio.
 INTERCESSION, INTERCEDING, *subst.*, intercessio, deprecatio.
 INTERCESSOR, INTERCEDER, *subst.*, qui intercedit, deprecator.
 INTERCHANGE, *to*, alternare, commutare.
 INTERCHANGE, *subst.*, commutatio, alternatio.
 INTERCHANGEABLE, *adj.*, alternus, mutus; (*of colors*), variegatus, multicolor.
 INTERCOURSE, *subst.*, consuetudo, usus; mutua communicatio; *intercourse by letter*, commercii epistolarum.
 INTERDICT, *to*, interdicere, prohibere.
 INTERDICT, *subst.*, interdictum.
 INTERDICTION, *subst.*, interdictio.
 INTEREST, *subst.* (*participation*), societas; (*real*)

INTEREST.

studium; (*pleasure*), voluptas, oblectatio, delectatio; (*advantage*), utilitas, lucrum, commodum, emolumentum; *interest on money*, usura, fenus; *compound interest*, anatocismus; (*credit, power*), auctoritas, potestas, gratia.

INTEREST, *to* (*attract*), delectare, tenere; *to* *one's self* *in an affair*, se alicui negotio immiscere; *interested in*, socius or particeps alicj rei.

INTERESTING, *adj.*, delectans, delectatione alliciens, jucundus.

INTERFERE WITH, *to* (*clash*), discrepare, dissidere, repugnare; *to interfere in an affair*, se alicui rei interponere.

INTERFERENCE, *subst.*, repugnantia, discrepantia, interventus.

INTERIM, *subst.* (*in the interim*), interim, interea.

INTERIOR, *adj.*, interior.

INTERJECTION, *subst.*, interjectio.

INTERJOIN, *to*, interjungere.

INTERLACE, *to*, intertexere, intexere, interocetere, illigare, consere.

INTERLACING, *subst.*, intextus, contextus.

INTERLARD, *to* (*in cookery*), lardo carnes infecire; (*miz*), immiscere, interponere, interserere.

INTERLEAVE, *to*, libri paginis interjicere chartas puram.

INTERLINE, *to*, lines interjicere, interserere, interponere.

INTERLINEAR, *adj.*, interlitus.

INTERLINING, INTERLINEATION, *subst.*, linearum interjectio.

INTERLOCUTION, *subst.*, interlocutio.

INTERLOCUTORS, *subst. pl.*, qui colloquuntur; *an interlocutor*, *in Scotch law*, decretum.

INTERLOCUTORY, *adj.*, ad interlocutionem pertinens.

INTERLOPE, *to*, anticipare, præoccupare; præmerari.

INTERLOPER, *subst.*, qui alqd præoccupat; qui se in aliena negotia intrudit.

INTERLUDE, *subst.*, exodium; *merry interludes*, atellanae.

INTERLUNAR, *adj.*, ad interlunium pertinens.

INTERMARRY, *to*, nuptias inter se contrahere.

INTERMEDDLE, *to*, negotio se ingerere, immittere, implicare; se rebus alienis miscere.

INTERMEDDLER, *subst.*, qui rebus alienis se immiscet.

INTERMEDDLING, *subst.*, interventus.

INTERMEDIATE, *adj.*, medius.

INTERMENT, *subst.*, sepultura.

INTERMINABLE, *adj.*, imbecsus, infinitus.

INTERMINGLE, *to*, *v. a.*, admiscere, commiscere, immiscere, intermiscere; immittere; *v. n.*, admisceri, intermisceri, commisceri, immisceri.

INTERMINGLING, INTERMIXTURE, *subst.*, admistio; (*intercourse*), consuetudo, usus, commercium.

INTERMISSION, *subst.*, intermissio, intercapedo; *by intermission*, intermissu; *without intermission*, assidue, perpetuo, sine intermissione.

INTERMIT, *to*, intermittere; remittere.

INTERMITTENT, *adj.*, intermittens.

INTERMIX, *to*. See INTERMINGLE, *to*.

INTERNAL, *adj.*, internus, intimus; intestinus, domesticus.

INTERNALLY, *adv.*, interne, intime; intrinsecus.

INTERPELLATION, *subst.*, interpellatio, interventus

INTOXICATE

INTERPOLATE, *to*, *v. a.*, interpolare.

INTERPOLATION, *subst.*, interpolatio.

INTERPOSE, *to*, *v. a.*, interponere; *v. n.*, interponi, intervenire.

INTERPOSER, *subst.*, qui intervenit.

INTERPOSITION, *subst.*, interpositio; interventus.

INTERPRET, *to*, interpretari, explicare, exponere, aperire.

INTERPRETATION, *subst.*, interpretatio, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, enarratio.

INTERPRETER, *subst.*, interpres, explanator, *interpreter of dreams*, conector.

INTERPUNCTION, *subst.*, interpunctio; *mark of interpunction*, distinguendi nota.

INTERROGATE, *to*, interrogare, percontari.

INTERROGATING, INTERROGATION, *subst.*, interrogatio, percontatio; *short or little interrogation*, interrogatiuncula; *point of interrogation*, signum interrogationis, interrogandi nota.

INTERROGATIVE, *adj.*, interrogatorius; *interrogative particle*, particula interrogativa.

INTERROGATOR, *subst.*, rogator.

INTERROGATORY, *subst.*, interrogatio, quaestio.

INTERRUPT, *to*, interrumpere, intercipere, interpellare, obstrepere, dirimere.

INTERRUPTER, *subst.*, interpellator.

INTERRUPTING, INTERRUPTION, *subst.*, interpellatio; *intermissio*; *without interruption*, continenter, uno tenore.

INTERSECT, *to*, persequere, intersecare, interciedere; *to intersect cross-wise*, decussare.

INTERSECTION, *subst.*, sectio, intersectio, decussatio.

INSERT, *to*, interserere.

INTERPERSE, *to*, inter alias res spargere, intexere.

INTERSTICE, *subst.*, intervallum; foramen.

INTERVAL, *subst.*, intervallum, spatium interjectum.

INTERVENE, *to*, intervenire.

INTERVENTION, *subst.*, interventus, intercessio.

INTERVIEW, *subst.*, congressus, colloquium.

INTERWEAVE, *to*, intexere, intertexere.

INTESTATE, *adj.*, intestatus.

INTESTINAL, *adj.*, ad intestina pertinens.

INTESTINE, *adj.*, intestinus, domesticus.

INTESTINES, *subst. pl.*, intestina.

INTIMACY, *subst.*, necessitudo, familiaritas, conjunctio; consuetudo.

INTIMATE, *adj.*, intimus, familiaris; *intimate friend*, necessarius.

INTIMATE, *to*, indicare, significare, obscure jacere.

INTIMATING, INTIMATION, *subst.*, indicatio, significatio subobscura.

INTIMIDATE, *to*, timore percellere, timidum reddere; metum incutere.

INTO, *prep.*, in; *into the city*, in urbem.

INTOLERABLE, *adj.*, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus.

INTOLERABLENESS, *subst.*, intolerantia.

INTOLERANCE, *subst.*, animus aliorum opinionum non ferens.

INTOLERANT, *adj.*, aliorum opiniones haud leniter ferens.

INTOXICATE, *to*, inebriare, ebrium facere, vino onerare.

INTOXICATED.

INTOXICATED, *adj.*, temulentus, ebrius.
 INTOXICATION, *subst.*, ebrietas; mentis amotio.
 INTRENCH, *to*, vallo et fossa munire, obvallare, vallare, vallo cingere.
 INTRENCHMENT, *subst.*, munitio; munimentum; agger, vallum.
 INTREPID, *adj.*, intrepidus, ioterritus, impavidus; fortis.
 INTREPIDITY, *subst.*, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.
 INTRICACY, *subst.*, ambiguitas, difficultas.
 INTRICATE, *adj.*, perplexus, impeditus, inexplicabilis, implicitus; *very intricate*, perobscurus.
 INTRIGUE, *subst.*, ars, artificium, fallacia, vfra-mentum; consilium clandestinum.
 INTRIGUE, *to*, clandestina consilia concoquere.
 INTRIGUING, *adj.*, vaser, dolosus.
 INTRINSIC, *adj.*, proprius, cum re ipsa conjunctus.
 INTRINSICALLY, *adv.*, ipsa rei natura.
 INTRODUCE, *to*, introducere.
 INTRODUCER, *subst.*, qui introducitur.
 INTRODUCTION, *subst.*, iotroductio; *introduction to a discourse*, ingressus, exordium.
 INTRODUCTORY, *adj.*, ad introductionem perti-
 tiens.
 INTROSPECTION, *subst.*, inspectio.
 INTRUDE, *to*, se intrudere, se inferre, ingerere, immiscere.
 INTRUDER, *subst.*, qui se intrudit.
 INTRUDING, INTRUSION, *subst.*, injusta rei usurpatio; interpellatio.
 INTRUST, *to*, fidei committere; concedere, de-
 mandare.
 INTUITION, *subst.*, intuitus, inspectio; *by intui-
 tion*, natura duce.
 INTUITIVE, *adj.*, ad iotuitum pertinens.
 INTUITIVELY, *adv.*, natura duce; per modum
 inspectionis.
 INUNDATE, *to*, inundare.
 INUNDATION, *subst.*, inundatio.
 INURE, *to*, assuefacere, consuefacere.
 INURED, *adj.*, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus.
 INURN, *to*, tumulare; sepelire.
 INUTILITY, *subst.*, inutilitas.
 INVADE, *to*, invadere, adoriri, aggredi.
 INVALID, *adj.*, invalidus, infirmus, irritus.
 INVALID, *subst.* (*disabled soldier*), miles mancus
 ac debilis; (*sickly person*), homo infirmus, valetu-
 dinarius.
 INVALIDATE, *to*, debilitare, infirmare; *to in-
 validate a will*, testamentum rescindere or irritum
 facere.
 INVALIDITY, *subst.*, imbecillitas.
 INVALUABLE, *adj.*, inestimabilis.
 INVARIABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis, constans, sta-
 bilis, firmus.
 INVARIABLENESS, *subst.*, immutabilitas, con-
 stantia.
 INVARIABLY, *adv.*, firme, constanter; semper.
 INVASION, *subst.*, incursio, excursio, impressio;
 occupatio injusta.
 INVASIVE, *adj.*, irruens, impetum faciens.
 INVECTIVE, *subst.*, oratio objurgatoria, convi-
 cium, probrum.
 INVEIGH, *to* (*against*), invehi in alqm, insectare
 or increpare nqm; maledictis alqm lacerare.
 INVEIGHER, *subst.*, qui alqm maledictis lacescit.
 INVEIGHING, *subst.*, insectatio, objurgatio.

IREFUL.

INVEIGLE, *to*, seducere, pellicere, blando ser-
 mone delinire, dolis ductare.
 INVEIGLER, *subst.*, deceptor.
 INVEIGLING, *subst.*, verborum lenocinia, blandi-
 tia.
 INVENT, *to* (*find*), invenire, reperire; (*devise*),
 excogitare, comminisci, e mentiri, fingere.
 INVENTING, INVENTION, *subst.*, inventio, excogitatio; (*thing invented*), inventum, res ioven-
 ta.
 INVENTIVE, *adj.*, iogeniosus.
 INVENTOR, *subst.*, inventor, repertor, excogita-
 tor; *crafty i.*, macinator, molitor; *first i.*, auctor.
 INVENTORY, *subst.*, index; repertorium, inven-
 tarium.
 INVERSION, *subst.*, inversio.
 INVERT, *to*, invertere.
 INVEST, *to* (*one with*), possessionem dare alicui;
to i. with an office, inaugurare, in munere constitu-
 ere; (*besiege*), obsidione cingere or promere, cir-
 cumcidere; (*cover all over*), circumvestire.
 INVESTIGABLE, *adj.*, quod investigari potest.
 INVESTIGATE, *to*, investigare, indagare.
 INVESTIGATION, *subst.*, investigatio, indagatio.
 INVESTING, INVESTITURE, *subst.*, ritus inau-
 gurationis.
 INVETERACY, *subst.*, inveteratio.
 INVETERATE, *adj.*, inveteratus; *to grow invet-
 erate*, inveterascere.
 INVIDIOUS, *adj.*, invidiosus, invisus, odiosus;
 infestus, infensus.
 INVIDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, invidia, invidentia.
 INVIGORATE, *to*, stimulare, exstimulare; con-
 firmare.
 INVINCIBLE, *adj.*, invictus, inexpugnabilis.
 INVINCIBLENESS, *subst.*, vis invicta, animus in-
 victus.
 INVINCIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut vinci nequeat.
 INVIOLEABLE, *adj.*, inviolatus, sanctus, sacer.
 INVIOLEABLENESS, *subst.*, sanctitas.
 INVIOLEATE, *adj.*, inviolatus, sanctus.
 INVISIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio invisibilis.
 INVISIBLE, *adj.*, invisibilis.
 INVITATION, *subst.*, invitatio, vocatio, vocatus.
 INVITE, *to*, invitare, vocare.
 INVITER, *subst.*, invitator.
 INVITING, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis; blandus, illece-
 brosus.
 INVOCATION, *subst.*, precatio, imploratio.
 INVOICE, *subst.*, mercium index or catalogus.
 INVOKE, *to*, invocare, implorare; ciere.
 INVOLUNTARILY, *adv.*, fortuito, casu; *præter
 voluntatem*.
 INVOLUNTARY, *adj.*, fortuitus.
 INVOLUTION, *subst.*, involutio.
 INVOLVE, *to*, involvere, implicare.
 INVULNERABLE, *adj.*, invulnerabilis.
 INWARD, *adj.*, interius, intestinus; *most inward*,
 intimus.
 INWARD, INWARDS, INWARDLY, *adv.*, intus,
 intrinsecus, introrsum, introrsus.
 INWARDS, *subst. pl.*, exa, intestina.
 INWRAP, *to*, implicare, circumplicare, involvere.
 INWRAPPING, *subst.*, involutio.
 INWREATH or ENWREATH, *to*, circumcinc-
 gere.
 IONIAN, IONIC, *adj.*, Ionicus.
 IRASCIBLE, *adj.*, iracundus, in iram pronus.
 IRE, *subst.*, ira, iracundia.
 IREFUL, *adj.*, iratus; iracundus.

IRIS.

IRIS, *subst.*, iris, arcus cœlestis.
 IRKSOME, *adj.* (*displeasing*), gravis, acerbus; (*tedious*), molestus.
 IRKSOMENESS, *subst.*, tædium.
 IRON, *subst.*, ferrum; of iron, ferreus; *iron tool*, ferramentum; *tipped with iron*, ferratus.
 IRON, *to* (*smoothe*). lineæ ferramento lævigare.
 IRONED, *adj.* (*fettered*), vinculis constrictus.
 IRONICAL, *adj.*, ironicus.
 IRONY, *subst.*, ironia.
 IRRADIATE, *to*, irradiare, luce collustrare.
 IRRADIATION, *subst.*, radiatio.
 IRRATIONAL, *adj.* (*without reason*), rationis expers, ratione carens; irrationalis; (*unreasonable*), toiquus, injustus.
 IRRECLAIMABLE, *adj.*, qui revocari non potest.
 IRRECONCILABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
 IRRECOVERABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.
 IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.*, proptus, penitus, omnino.
 IRREFRAGABLE, *adj.*, quod frangi non potest, firmissimum.
 IRREFRAGABLY, *adv.*, sine controversia.
 IRREGULAR, *adj.*, enormis, abnormis; non constans; (*in grammar*), anomalous; (*in attendance*), infrequens.
 IRREGULARITY, *subst.*, enormitas; anomalis.
 IRRELIGION, *subst.*, impietas.
 IRRELIGIOUS, *adj.*, impius erga Deum, religionis negligens; scelestus.
 IRREMEDIAL, *adj.*, insanabilis.
 IRREMEDIABLY, *adv.*, its ut sanari nequeat.
 IRREPARABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.
 IRREPARABLY, *adv.*, penitus, funditus; sic ut reparari nequeat.
 IRREPREHENSIBLE, IRREPROACHABLE, IRREPROVABLE, *adj.*, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus.
 IRREPREHENSIBLY, *adv.*, sine culpa or vitio.
 IRREPROACHABLENESS, *subst.*, summa probitas, sanctitas.
 IRRESISTIBLE, *adj.*, cui nulla vi resisti potest.
 IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.*, ita ut resisti non possit.
 IRRESOLUTE, *adj.*, dubius, inconstans.
 IRRESOLUTION, *subst.*, dubitatio, inconstantia.
 IRRETRIEVABLE, *adj.*, irreparabilis.
 IRRETRIEVABLY, *adv.*, penitus, funditus.
 IRREVERENCE, *subst.*, irreverentia.
 IRREVERENT, *adj.*, inverecondus.
 IRREVERENTLY, *adv.*, parum reverenter.
 IRREVERSIBLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.
 IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.*, sine mutatione.
 IRREVOCABLE, *adj.*, irrevocabilis.
 IRREVOCABLY, *adv.*, in perpetuum.
 IRRIGATE, *to*, irrigare.
 IRRIGATION, *subst.*, irrigatio.
 IRRITATE, *to*, irritare, exasperare, incendere.
 IRRITATION, *subst.*, irritatio.
 ISINGLASS, *subst.*, ichthyocola.
 ISLAND, ISLE, *subst.*, insula.
 ISLANDER, *subst.*, insulanus, insulæ incola.
 ISOLATED, *adj.*, solus, solitarius.
 ISSUE, *subst.*, exitus; eventus; (*offspring*), liberi, stirps, progenies; (*sore*), ulcus; (*spring*), scaturigo.
 ISSUE, *to*, *v. n.* (*sally out*), erumpere; (*go out*), egredi exire, exsilire; (*turn out*), exitum habere, evadere; (*result from*), manare, emanare, existere; (*come forth*), emergere; (*dart forth*), emicare;

JAW.

v. a., to issue money, pecuniam erogare; to issue a proclamation, edictum publicare.
 ISSUELESS, *adj.*, liberis carens; orbis liberis.
 ISSUING, *subst.*, fluxio, emanatio.
 ISTHMUS, *subst.*, isthmus.
 IT, *pron.*, id; it is I, ego sum; its, ejus, illius; itself, ipsum; sui; of itself, per se.
 ITCH, *subst.*, scabies.
 ITCH, *to*, prurire.
 ITCHING, *subst.*, pruritus, prurigo.
 ITCHY, *adj.*, scabiosus.
 ITEM, *subst.* (*article*), pars, particula.
 ITERATE, *to*, iterum dicere.
 ITINERANT, *adj.*, iter faciens; vngus.
 ITINERARY, *subst.*, itinerarium.
 IVORY, *subst.*, ebur; of ivory, eburneus; covered with ivory, eboratus.
 IVY, *subst.*, hederæ; helix; full of ivy, hederosus; of ivy, hederaceus; carved with ivy, hederatus.

J.

JABBER, *to*, garrere, blaterare.
 JABBERER, *subst.*, blatero, garrulus.
 JABBING, *subst.*, garrulus.
 JACK, *subst.*, of a ship, splustre, vexillum; *jack-o'-lantern*, ignis fatuus.
 JACKAL, *subst.*, lupus aureus.
 JACKANAPES, *subst.*, simia.
 JACKDAW, *subst.*, monedula.
 JACKET, *subst.*, ssgum, ssgulum; tuocula; wearing a jacket, tunictus.
 JACK-PUDDING, *subst.*, maccus, sannio.
 JADE, *subst.*, caballus, equus piger; lean jade, jumentum strigosum; old jade, equus emeritus; (*worthless woman*), mulier nequam.
 JADE, *to*, fatigare, defatigare, lassare, delassare.
 JADISH, *adj.*, meretricius.
 JAGGED, JAGGY, *adj.*, serratus, deotatus, lacunosus.
 JAIL, *subst.*, carcer, custodia.
 JAIL-BIRD, *subst.*, stigmatias, furcifer.
 JAILER, *subst.*, carceris custos.
 JAKES, *subst.*, forica, latrina.
 JAM, *subst.*, baccæ condita.
 JAMBS, *subst. pl.* (*of a door*), postes; (*of a chimney*), latern.
 JANGLE, *to*, altercari, rixari.
 JANGLER, *subst.*, arguator, litigator; blatero.
 JANGLING, *adj.*, absonus, dissonus; *subst.*, argutatio, csvillatio, altercatio; garrulitas.
 JANUARY, *subst.*, (mensis) Januariæ.
 JAPAN, *to*, Japonum more linere, polire.
 JAR, *subst.*, tests, urceus; (*quarrel*), rixa, jurgium; (*clash*), collisio.
 JAR, *to*, discrepare, dissonare, discordare; (*shake*), quater, quassare, concutere.
 JARGON, *subst.*, sermo inconditus.
 JASPER, *subst.*, jaspis.
 JAUNDICE, *subst.*, morbus regius; icterus.
 JAUNDICED, *adj.*, ictericus.
 JAUNT, *to*, cursitare, discurrere; vngari.
 JAUNT, JAUNTING, *subst.*, discursus, vagatio; (*journey*), iter.
 JAVELIN, *subst.*, hasta; jaculum, pilum; *little javelin*, hastula.
 JAW, *subst.*, maxilla; of the jaw, maxillaris; jaws, fan-ces, rictus.

JAY, *subst.*, pica glandaria.
 JEALOUS, *adj.*, zelotypus, suspiciosus, suspicax.
 JEALOUSY, *subst.*, zelotypia, suspicio.
 JEER, *to*, deridere, illudere, cavillari.
 JEER, *subst.*, sanna, dierium.
 JEERER, *subst.*, derisor, irrisor.
 JEERING, *subst.*, irrisio.
 JEERINGLY, *adv.*, acerbe.
 JEJUNE, *adj.*, jejunus, tenuis.
 JEJUNENESS, *subst.*, jejunitas, exilitas.
 JELLY, *subst.*, jus gelatum; coagulum.
 JENNET, *subst.*, asturco, equus Hispanicus, caballus.
 JEOPARD, *to*, in discrimen adducere.
 JEOPARDING, *subst.*, periclitatio.
 JEOPARDY, *subst.*, diserinea, periculum; *with jeopardy*, periculose.
 JERK, *to* (*whip*), verberare, flagellare; (*vince*), cscitare.
 JERK, *subst.* (*lash*), verber, ictus, plaga; (*sudden spring*), impetus.
 JERKIN, *subst.*, tunica curta, colobium.
 JESSAMINE, *subst.*, jasinum; *yellow jessamine*, polemonium.
 JEST, *subst.*, jocus, dictum ridiculum; *facetiae*; *little jest*, jocus; *in jest*, per jocum, joco; *to crack a jest*, jocari, joco uti.
 JESTER, *subst.*, jocularior, mimus, derisor; *sanno*; *saucy jester*, scurra.
 JESTING, *adj.*, jocosus, dicax; *subst.*, jocatio, derisio, cavillatio; *saucy jesting*, scurrilitas; *jesting apart*, joco amoto, serio.
 JESUIT, *subst.*, unus e Societate Jesu.
 JET, *subst.*, gagate; *jet of water*, aquae radius.
 JETTY, JET-BLACK, *adj.*, corvino colore, niger-rimus.
 JEW, *subst.*, Judæus.
 JEWEL, *subst.*, gemma; *set with j.s.*, gemmatas.
 JEWELLER, *subst.*, gemmarius.
 JEWISH, *adj.*, Judæicus.
 JEW HARP, *subst.*, ferramentum fremens.
 JIG, *subst.*, tripudium, chorea rustica.
 JIG, *to*, tripudiare.
 JILT, *to*, spem amantis iudicari.
 JINGLE, *subst.*, tinnitus.
 JINGLE, *to* (*clink*), tinnire.
 JOB, *subst.*, negotiolium; *good job*, res lucrosa.
 JOCKEY, *subst.*, equiso; equorum domitor, venditor.
 JOCOSE, *adj.*, jocosus, facetus, festivus.
 JOCOSENESS, *subst.*, facetia.
 JOCULAR, *adj.*, jocularis.
 JOCULARITY, *subst.*, hilaritas.
 JOCOND, *adj.*, hilaris, salacer, lætus, jocosus; *to be jocund*, lætari, gestire.
 JOCONDNESS, *subst.*, hilaritas.
 JOG, *subst.*, concussio, quassatio; (*pace*), incessus.
 JOG, JOGGLE, *to*, *v. a.*, agitare, quaterere, trudere; *v. n.*, contremicare; *vacillare*, subsultare; *to jog on*, progredi, procedere.
 JOGGING, *subst.*, tremor.
 JOIN, *to*, *v. a.*, sdujungere, aptare, connectere, conjugere; (*as a joiner*), coasare, cogmentare; *to join under*, subnectere; *to join together*, jungere, conjugere, compingere, aggregare; *v. n.*, adjungi, necedere; coire, coalescere, continuari; *to join to*, adnoscere; (*be next*), contingere.
 JOINER, *subst.*, lignarius (faber).
 JOINERY, *subst* fabrile opus.

JOINING, *subst.*, junctio, junctura; *j. together*, conjunctio; *j. of boards*, tabulatio, contignatio; *j. of words*, constructio.
 JOINT, *subst.*, articulus, commissura, junctura, compago; *j. of the body*, artus; *j. in stalks*, geniculum; *j. of mutton*, membrum ovillum; *from j. to j.*, articulatum; *of the j.s.*, articularis; *full of j.s.*, articulosus; *to put out of j.*, luxare; *out of j.*, luxtuus.
 JOINT, *adj.*, junctus; *j.-heir*, coheres; *j.-tenants*, simul tenentes; *with j. consent*, mutuo assensu.
 JOINED, *adj.*, geniculatus; tabulatus.
 JOINTLY, *adv.*, junctim, conjunctim, conjuncte; communiter.
 JOINTURE, *subst.*, dos.
 JOIST, *subst.*, tignum, tigillum.
 JOIST, *to*, tigoa aptare.
 JOKE, *subst.*, jocus.
 JOKE, *to*, jocari.
 JOKER, *subst.*, jocularior, homo jocosus.
 JOLE (*of a fish*), *subst.*, piscis fauces ar caput.
 JOLLITY, *subst.*, lætitia, festivitas.
 JOLLY, *adj.*, festivus, lætus, hilaris.
 JOLT, *to*, *v. a.*, concutere, quatere; *v. n.*, subsultare.
 JOLT, *subst.*, concussio; succuscus, eubsultus.
 JOLT-HEAD, *subst.*, stipes, caudex.
 JOLTING, *subst.*, concussio.
 JONQUIL, *subst.*, narcisus jonquilla (L.).
 JORDAN, *subst.*, matula.
 JOSTLE, *to*. See JUSTLE, *t.*
 JOT, *subst.*, *not a jot*, nihil, ne minimum quidem.
 JOURNAL, *subst.*, acta diurna, ephemeris.
 JOURNALIST, *subst.*, qui ephemeridem scribit.
 JOURNEY, *subst.*, iter, via, peregrinatio.
 JOURNEY, *to*, iter facere.
 JOURNEYMAN, *subst.*, mercenarius; operarius.
 JOUST, *subst.*, ludus equester, certamen equitum læstis concurrentium.
 JOUST, *to*, cum læstis in equis concurrere.
 JOUSTING, *subst.*, cataphractorum cum læstis concursus; *j.-place*, locus ubi coocursus celebratur.
 JOVIAL, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris.
 JOY, *subst.*, gaudium, hilaritas, lætitia; *to wish one joy*, gratulari, congratulari.
 JOY, *to*, gaudere, lætari.
 JOYFUL, JOYOUS, *adj.*, lætas, hilaris; jucundus; lætabilis; *to be joyful*, lætari.
 JOYFULNESS, *subst.*, hilaritas, lætitia, gaudium.
 JOYLESS, *adj.*, illetabilis, tristis.
 JUBILANT, *adj.*, lætus, lætitia exsultans; jubilans, triumphans.
 JUBILEE, *subst.*, ingens lætitia; festi dies lætissimi; *jubilee-year*, annus jubileus.
 JUDAYCAL, *adj.*, judæicus.
 JUDAISM, *subst.*, judæismus.
 JUDGE, *subst.*, judex; arbiter; *fig.*, æstimator, existimator.
 JUDGE, *to*, jus dicere, judicare, judicium edere, sententiam pronunciare; (*suppose, think*), existimare, censere, putare, opinari; *to j. before*, præjudicare; *to j. between*, dijudicare; *to j. independently*, suo judicio uti; *as I j.*, meâ sententiâ.
 JUDGING, *subst.*, judicatio, rei cognitio.
 JUDGMENT, *subst.* (*sentence*), cœntentia, judicium, arbitrium; (*capacity of judging*), judicandi facultas, judicium; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; *in my judgement*, meo judicio, ut mea fert opinio.
 JUDICATURE, *subst.*, judicium.
 JUDICIAL, JUDICIARY, *adj.*, judicialis, judicarius; forensis.

JUDICIALLY.

JUDICIALLY, *adv.*, more judiciali.
 JUDICIOUS, *adj.*, intelligens, prudens, sapiens.
 JUDICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, intelligentia, prudentia, sapientia.
 JUG, *subst.*, cantharus, lagena testacea.
 JUGGLE, *subst.*, præstigia; fallacia, dolus.
 JUGGLE, *to*, præstigias agere.
 JUGGLER, *subst.*, præstigiator.
 JUGGLING, *adj.*, præstigiosus.
 JUGULAR, *adj.*, jugularis, ad jugulum pertinens.
 JUICE, *subst.*, succus; virus; sanies; *juice of the poppy*, opium.
 JUICELESS, *adj.*, exsuccus.
 JUICINESS, *subst.*, succi abundantia.
 JUICY, *adj.*, succosus, succidus, succi plenus.
 JULAP, *subst.*, potio dulcis.
 JULY, *subst.*, (mensis) Julius; Quintilis.
 JUMBLE, *subst.*, (noise), strepitus confusus; (*hodge-podge*), farrago.
 JUMBLE, *to* (shake), concutere; *to jumble together*, confundere, collidere.
 JUMBLING (together), *subst.*, confusio.
 JUMP, *to*, salire, saltare, subsultare; *to j. over*, transulare, transilire; *to j. upon*, assultare; *to j. down*, desilire.
 JUMP, *subst.*, saltus, subsultus.
 JUMPER, *subst.*, saltator.
 JUMPING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus.
 JUNCTION, *subst.*, junctura.
 JUNCTURE, *subst.*, junctura, commissura; *junction of affairs*, rerum conditio.
 JUNE, *subst.*, (mensis) Junius.
 JUNIOR, *adj.*, junior, minor natu.
 JUNIPER-TREE, *subst.*, juniperus.
 JUNKET, *to*, commissari; *opipare epulari*.
 JUNKETS, *subst. pl.*, bellaria.
 JUNKETING, *subst.*, commissatio, gulæ indulgentia.
 JUNTO, *subst.*, glohus; factio.
 JURIDICAL, *adj.*, juridicus.
 JURISDICTION, *subst.*, jurisdictio.
 JURISPRUDENCE, *subst.*, jurisprudentia.
 JUROR, JURYMAN, *subst.*, juratus, jurator.
 JURY, *subst.*, (homines) jurati, iudices.
 JUST, *adj.*, justus, æquus, rectus; *adv.*, omnino; *just as many*, totidem; *just now*, modo, jam primum; *just born*, recens natus; *just as*, *just so*, hæud aliter, hæud secus.
 JUSTICE, *subst.*, justitia, æquitas, jus; (*punishment*), supplicium; (*judge*), juxex; *chief justice*, judicum princeps.
 JUSTIFIABLE, *adj.*, quod defendi potest.
 JUSTIFICATION, *subst.* (*clearing from blame*), purgatio, criminis depulsio; (*proving*), probatio, comprobatio; *justification by witness*, testificatio; (*in divinity*), hominis reditus in gratiam cum Deo.
 JUSTIFY, *to* (*clear from blame*), purgare, culpa liberare, innocentem pronunciare; (*prove*), probare, approbare; evincere; *to justify one's self*, se purgare, culpam a se amovère; *to justify by witness*, testibus comprobare.
 JUSTLE, JUSTLING, *subst.*, conflictus.
 JUSTLE, *to*, configere, trudere, impellere; *to justle with the elbow*, cubito pellere.
 JUT, *to*, prominere, exstare.
 JUVENILE, *adj.*, juvenilis.
 JUVENILITY, *subst.*, ardor juvenilis, robur juvenille.

KILL.

K.

KALENDAR, *subst.*, kalendarium.
 KALENDS, *subst. pl.*, kalendæ.
 KEEL, *subst.*, carina; *like a keel*, carinatus.
 KEEN, *adj.* (*sharp*), acutus; (*pungent*), acer, aculestus, mordax; (*eager*), ardens, fervidus.
 KEENNESS, *subst.*, acrimonia; *keenness of expression*, asperitas or acerbitas verborum.
 KEEP, *to*, v. a. (*hold, preserve*), tenere, eervare, asservare, reservare; custodire; *to k. back*, sistere, detinere, continere; (*defend*), defendere, tueri; *to k. down*, deprimere, supprimere; (*hinder from*), prohibere; *to k. in*, continere, cohibere, arcere; *to k. low*, affligere; (*nourish*), alere, nutrire, sustentare; *to k. off*, depellere, distingere; *to k. out*, dispellere; *to k. to one's self*, sibi retinere; *to k. under*, supprimere, compescere; *to k. in prison*, servare in vinculis; *to k. close*, occultare, celare; v. n. (*dwell*), habitare, morari, commorari; *to k. from*, se abstinere; (*last*), durare, manere; *to k. out of doors*, se foris continere; *to k. within bounds*, intra fines consistere, modum tenere.
 KEEPER, *subst.*, custos.
 KEEPING, *subst.*, conservatio, custodia; *k. back*, depulsio; *k. down*, suppressio; *k. in or under*, cohibito, inhibito.
 KEG, *subst.*, dolium, seria, orca.
 KELP, *subst.*, sæl chemicus ex alga marina.
 KEN, *subst.* (*within ken*), in conspectu.
 KENNEL, *subst.*, canalis, cloaca; *dog-kennel*, tugurium caninum; *kernel of hounds*, canum grex.
 KERCHIEF, *subst.*, caput; (*veil*), ricas; *handkerchief*, sudarium, muccinum.
 KERMES, *subst.*, coccum.
 KERNEL, *subst.*, nucleus; medulla; *hard kernel of a berry*, os (*gen.*, ossis), lignum; (*corn*), granum; *kernels in the throat*, tonsillæ.
 KERSEY, *subst.*, pennus rasus or levidensis.
 KESTREL, *subst.*, tinnunculus.
 KETCH, *subst.*, navicula, navigiolum.
 KETTLE, *subst.*, ahenum, lebes; *great kettle*, cædarium; *little kettle*, cacabus.
 KETTLE-DRUM, *subst.*, tympanum equestre.
 KEY, *subst.*, clavis; *k. in music*, clavis; *the k.s of an organ*, pinna; *k. clog*, tigillum clavi affixum; *k.-hole*, foramen clavis; *small k.*, clavicula; *keystone*, cuneus.
 KIBE, *subst.*, pernio; *little kibe*, perniunculus.
 KICK, *to*, calcitrare, calce ferire; *to kick backward*, recalcitrare.
 KICK, *subst.*, ictus calcis or pedis.
 KICKER, *subst.*, calcitro; equus calcitro.
 KICKING, *subst.*, calcitricus.
 KICKSHAW, *subst.*, res ridicula.
 KID, *subst.*, hædus; capella; *young kid*, hædulus; hædillus; *of a kid*, hædinus.
 KID, *to*, hædum parere.
 KIDDING, *subst.*, hædorum partio.
 KIDNAP, *to*, furto tollere, plagio abducere.
 KIDNAPPER, *subst.*, plagiarius.
 KIDNEY, *subst.*, ren; *of the kidneys*, ad renes pertinens; *kidney-bean*, faseolus; *kidney-vein*, anthyllis; *kidney-wort*, cotyledon; (*kind*), genus.
 KILDERKIN, *subst.*, dolium.
 KILL, *to*, occidere, cædere, interficere, interire; trucidare; necare, eoccare, morte afficere; *to kill one's self*, mortem sibi consciscere; *to kill for sacrifice*, mactare.

KILLER.

KILLER, *subst.*, occisor, interfector, percussor; *k. of his brother*, fratricida; *k. of a man*, homicida; *k. of parents*, parricida; *k. of a tyrant*, tyraenicida.

KILLING, *subst.*, occisio, trucidatio, interemptio, caedes; *killing of parents*, parricidium; *killing for sacrifice*, maectatio.

KILN, *subst.*, fornax.

KIMBO (*to go with arms a-kimbo*), *subnixis* alis incedere.

KIN, *adj.* (*by blood*), consanguineus, cognatus; (*by marriage*), affinis; *subst.*, consanguinitas, affinitas.

KIND, *subst.* (*sex*), sexus; (*sort*), genus, species; *kind of soil*, soli natura or ingenium; *of what kind*, cujusmodi, qualis; *of this kind*, of that kind, huiusmodi, ejusmodi; *illiusmodi*; talis; *of all kinds*, omnis generis; *of the same kind*, ejusdem generis, congener; *of another k.*, diversi generis, dissimilis.

KIND, *adj.* (*benevolent*), benignus, humanus, benevolus, comis; (*favorable*), amicus, propitius.

KINDLE, *to, v. a.*, accendere, incendere, succendere, inflammare; *to kindle a fire*, ignem facere, excitare, accendere; *v. n.*, ignem concipere, accendi, incendi, exardescere.

KINDLING, *subst.*, incensio.

KINDNESS, *subst.* (*benevolence*), benignitas, humanitas, comitas, bonitas, affabilitas; (*good turn*), beneficium, meritum; (*good will*), favor, amor, gratia; (*gratefulness*), gratus animus.

KINDRED, *adj.*, propinquus, affinis; finitimus, similis; *subst.*, propinquitas, necessitudo, consanguinitas; cognatio, agnatio; (*kinsfolk*), propinqui, proximi; consanguinei, cognati; affines.

KING, *subst.*, rex; *king-at-arms*, fœtialis, pster patrus, rex armorum.

KINGCRAFT, *subst.*, ars regnandi.

KINGDOM, *subst.*, regnum.

KINGFISHER, *subst.*, alcedo.

KING-LIKE, KINGLY, *adj.*, regalis, regius.

KINSFOLK, *subst.*, propinqui, consanguinei; cognati; affines.

KINSMAN, *subst.*, propinquus, consanguineus, cognatus.

KINSWOMAN, *subst.*, propinquus, consanguinea, cognata.

KIRTLE, *subst.*, supparum.

KISS, *subst.*, osculum, suavius, basium; *little kiss*, suaviolum, basiolum.

KISS, *to, osculari*, deoculari, basiare, susvisri, osculum dare.

KISSER, *subst.*, osculator, basiator.

KISSING, *subst.*, osculatio, basiatio.

KIT, *subst.* (*milk-pail*), mulctrae, mulctra; (*fidèle*), parva violioa.

KITCHEN, *subst.*, culina, coquina; *of the k.*, coquinaris, culinaris; *k. garden*, hortus olitorius.

KITE, *subst.*, milvus; *of a kite*, milvius.

KITTEN, *subst.*, cestulus felis.

KITTEN, *to, catulos parere*.

KNACK, *subst.*, habitus, ars, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliqd aptum.

KNAPSACK, *subst.*, pera.

KNAR, *subst.*, tuber.

KNAVE, *subst.*, homo infamis; perfidus, fraudator; nebulo; *arrant k.*, purus putus nebulo; *k. at cards*, miles, eques; *crafty k.*, veterator; *to play the k.*, veteratorie agere.

KNAVEY, *subst.*, fraus, dolus; fallacia.

KNAVISH, *adj.*, improbus, pravus, sceleratus, malitiosus; fraudulentus; dolosus.

KNOW.

KNAVISHNESS, *subst.*, nequitia, scelus, improbitas, fraus, dolus.

KNEAD, *to, subigere*, depesere.

KNEADING, *subst.*, subactio.

KNEADING-TROUGH, *subst.*, magis.

KNEE, *subst.*, genu; *on his knees*, flexis genibus; *to bow the knee*, genua flectere; *to fall upon one's knees*, in genua procumbere; *little knee*, geniculum; *knee-pan*, patella.

KNEEL, *to, genibus niti* or *nixum esse*; *to kneel down*, in genua procumbere.

KNELL, *subst.*, campana funebris.

KNICKKNACKS, *subst. pl.*, crepuadja; nugæ.

KNIFE, *subst.*, culter; scalprum, scalpellum; *little k.*, cultellus; *cut-purse k.*, sica; *pruning-k.*, falx; *clasp-k.*, culter in maubrium retortus; *make like a k.*, cultratus; *edged like a k.*, cultellatus.

KNIGHT, *subst.*, eques; *knights-errant*, eques errans; *knights of the Garter*, eques ordini Parasceldis adscriptus; *of a knight*, equestris.

KNIGHT, *to, in ordinem equestrem recipere*.

KNIGHTHOOD, *subst.*, dignitas equestris.

KNIGHTLY, *adj.*, quod equitem decet.

KNIT, *to, acubus texere*; (*tie*), stringere, adstringere, ligare; *to knit in*, inoectere; *to knit together*, connectere; *to knit under*, subnectere; *to knit unto*, annectere, constringere.

KNITTER, *subst.*, qui or quæ scubus textit

KNITTING, *subst.*, textus; *knitting together*, connexio, connexus.

KNOB, *subst.*, tuber, nodus; bulla.

NOBBED, NOBBY, *adj.*, bullatus, nodis distinctus, torosus, asper.

NOBBINESS, *subst.*, asperitas.

KNOCK, *subst.*, pulsus; percussio; ictus; colaphus.

KNOCK, *to (thump)*, pulsare, tundere, contundere; (*strike*), ferire, percutere; *to k. against*, allidere, impingere; *to k. down*, prosternere; *to k. in*, perfringere; *to k. off (break)*, frangere; *to k. out*, excutere; *to k. together*, collidere; *to k. at a door*, fores pulsare.

KNOCKER, *subst.*, qui pulsat; pulsans; *knocker of a door*, malleus.

KNOCKING, *subst.*, pulsatio; *k. together*, collisio.

KNOLL, *to (bells)*, campanas pulsare.

KNOLL, *subst.*, colliculus.

KNOT, *subst.*, nodus, oexus; *little knot*, nodulus; (*puzzle*), nodus, difficultas; *knot of a stalk*, nodus, articulus, geniculum; *knot of rogues*, flagitiosorum grex; *knot of people*, circulus.

KNOT, *to (make knots)*, nodare; (*get into knots*), implicari.

KNOTTED, *adj.*, nodatus, in nodos collectus; (*as hair*), implexus.

KNOTTINESS, *subst.* (*difficulty*), difficultas; (*unevenness*), asperitas.

KNOTTY, *adj.*, nodosus.

KNOW, *to, novisse*, cognovisse, cognitum habere; scire, non nescire, non ignorare; didicisse; tanere, intelligere; *to come to k.*, noscere, cognoscere; discere; resciscere; *to k. not*, ignorare, nescire; *I k. him by sight*, de facie novi; *to k. again*, recognoscere, agnoscere; *to k. asunder (discriminate)*, dignoscere, internoscere; *to k. beforehand*, præscire, prænoscere; *to k. certainly*, pernoscere, exploratum habere; *to make out k.*, ostendere, commonstrare, communiicare; *to let one k.* certiorum factum; *to k. well*, callere, intelligere.

KNOWING.

KNOWING, *adj.*, gnarus, sciens; callidus, prudens.

KNOWING, *subst.*, cognitio.

KNOWINGLY, *adv.*, scienter; *very* knowingly, persciter.

KNOWLEDGE, *subst.* (*acquaintance*), notitia; (*skill*), peritia, scientia; cognitio, experientia; (*understanding*), intelligentia, intellectus, perceptio, comprehensio; (*learning*), eruditio, doctrina; *k. of the law*, jurisprudentia; *sure k.*, perspicientia; *want of k.*, inscitia, imperitia.

KNOWN, *adj.*, notus, cognitus, compertus; *well k.*, percognitus, perspectus; *to make k.*, patefacere, manifestum facere; *enunciare*, evulgare; *to come to be k.*, enotescere, iocotescere.

KNUCKLES, *subst. pl.*, condyli.

KNUR, KNURL, *subst.*, nodus, taber; *full of knurs*, nodosus.

KORAN, *subst.*, Coranus.

L.

LABEL, *subst.*, titulus, pittacium; appendix.

LABIAL, *adj.*, labialis; *labial consonant*, littera labrorum.

LABORATORY, *subst.*, officina.

LABORIOUS, *adj.* (*painstaking*), laboriosus, industrius, sedulus, impiger; (*toilsome*), laboriosus, arduus, operosus.

LABOR, *subst.*, labor, industria, virium contentio, opera; opus; (*child-bearing*), partus, puerperium; *painful labors*, ærumnæ.

LABOR, *to* (*take pains*), laborare, operari; moli-ri; œvus contendere; (*endeavor*), niti, emiti; *to l. against*, reniti, obniti; *to l. earnestly*, summa ope niti, sudare, deudere; *to l. with child*, parturire; *to l. for*, operam dare alicui rei; *to l. in vain*, nihil agere, nihil promovere; *to l. under difficulties*, angustiis premi; *to l. for hire*, operam suam locare.

LABORED, *adj.*, laboratus, elaboratus; *not labored*, illaboratus.

LABORER, *subst.*, operarius; *pl.*, operæ; *hired l.*, mercenarius; *fellow-l.*, socius operum.

LABORING, *subst.*, labor, elaboratio; nisus, conatus, conamen; *laboring for an office*, ambitus.

LABYRINTH, *subst.*, labyrinthus; *fig.*, difficultates summe; *of a labyrinth*, labyrinthus.

LACE, *subst.* (*string*), linea, funiculus; (*stuff*), texta reticulata, opus reticulatum or denticulatum; (*border*), limbus.

LACE, *to* (*edge with lace*), prætexere; (*fasten with a lace*), adstringere, costringere; *to lace one's self*, pectus vincire.

LACERATE, *to*, lacerare, dilacerare.

LACERATION, *subst.*, laceratio.

LACHRYMAL, *adj.*, lacrimas generans.

LACHRYMARY, *adj.*, lacrimas continens.

LACHRYMOSE, *adj.*, lacrimosus.

LACK, *subst.* (*want*), indigentia, inopia, penuria; egestas, vacuitas; (*defect*), defectus.

LACK, *to*, carere, egere, indigere; (*to be wanting*), deficere, deesse.

LACKER, *subst.*, lacca.

LACKER, *to*, lacca obducere.

LACKEY, *subst.*, cursor, pedisequus; a pedibus (*ævus*).

LACKLUSTRE EYES, oculi inertes.

LACONIC, *adj.*, Laconicus.

LANDING.

LACTEAL, LACTEOUS, *adj.*, lacteus.

LAD, *subst.*, puer; *little lad*, puellus, puerulus.

LADDER, *subst.*, scalæ; *little ladder*, scalæ portabiles; *ship-ladder*, p-us.

LADE, *to*, onerare, onus imponere; *to lade out*, deplere.

LADING, *subst.*, onus; *a bill of lading*, eyngrapha rerum vectarum.

LADLE, *subst.*, trulla, cochlear; *ladle of a wheel*, pinna.

LADY, *subst.*, femina nobilis; *young lady*, virgo nobilis.

LAG, *to*, tardare, tergiversari.

LAGGING, *subst.*, tergiversatio.

LAIR, *subst.*, cæbile, lastrum, latibulum.

LAITY, *subst.*, laici.

LAKE, *subst.*, lacus, palus, stagnum.

LAMB, *subst.*, agnus, agna; *little l.*, lambkin, agnellus; *of a l.*, agnoscus; *lamb's flesh*, (caro) agoina.

LAMBENT, *adj.*, lambens.

LAME, *adj.*, debilis, claudus, mancus; *membris captus*; *pedibus æger*; *lame with age*, decrepitus; *to be lame*, claudicare.

LAME, *to*, debilitare, debilem facere, claudum or mancum facere.

LAMELY, *adv.* (*unskillfully*), imperite, iacocinne.

LAMENESS, *subst.*, debilitas; clauditas.

LAMENT, *to, v. n.*, lamentari, plorare, flere, lugere; *v. a.*, lamentari, deflere, deplorare, lugere, gemere.

LAMENTABLE, *adj.*, lamentabilis, plorabilis, flebilis, lugubris, lacteosa.

LAMENTATION, *subst.*, lamentatio, ejulatio, deploratio; *lamentation at funerals*, planctus; *nænia*; *full of lamentation*, gemebundus.

LAMENTER, *subst.*, plorator.

LAMING, *subst.*, debilitatio.

LAMMAS, *subst.*, calendæ Sextiles; *at latter Lammas*, æd calendæ Græcas.

LAMP, *subst.*, lucerna; *lamp bearer*, lychnuchus.

LAMPOON, *subst.*, carmen probroam; libellus famosus.

LAMPOON, *to* (*one*), carmen probrosum facere in alqm; alqm scriptis procacibus diffamare.

LAMPOONER, *subst.*, libelli or carminis famosi scriptor.

LAMPREY, *subst.*, muræna fluviatilia.

LANCE, *subst.*, lancea, hasta.

LANCE, *to* (*of a surgeon*), secare, incidere; scarificare.

LANCER, *subst.*, miles hastatus.

LANCET, *subst.*, scalpellum.

LAND, *subst.*, terra; *dry l.*, aridum; *main-l.*, (terra) continens; (*country, region*), terra, regio; *arable l.*, ager, solum, rura; *ploughed l.*, arvum; *by l.*, terra, terrestri itinere; *of the l.*, terrester, pedester; *native l.*, patria; *relating to l.*, agrarius; *to till l.*, agrum colere; *growing on the l.*, agrestis; *lands*, fundi, prædia.

LAND, *to, v. n.*, appellere, e navi exire; *navem ad terram applicare*; *v. a.*, exponere in terram, or in litore.

LANDED, *adj.* (*rich in lands*), agris dives.

LANDHOLDER, *subst.*, dominus fundi or prædii; agrorum possessor.

LANDING, *subst.*, appulus litoris; *exacensio*, egressus; *landing-place*, aditus, portus; (*on the stairs*), præcinctio.

LANDLADY.

LANDLADY, *subst.* (of an inn), *copa*.
 LANDLORD, *subst.*, dominus prædii or ædium;
 (host), *caupo*.
 LANDMARK, *subst.*, terminus; limes in agro po-
 situs; lapis terminalis.
 LANDSCAPE, *subst.*, regio (in tabula) picta.
 LANE, *subst.* (street), angiportus, angiportum.
 LANGUAGE, *subst.* (speech), lingua, sermo; ora-
 tio; (style), scribendi or dicendi ratio, stilus; *swell-*
ing l., turgida verba, ampullæ; *fair l.*, blanditiæ,
 verborum lenocinia; *idiom of a l.*, linguæ proprie-
 tas, idioma; *ill or rude l.*, convivium, maledictum.
 LANGUID, *adj.*, languidus, debilis; hebes.
 LANGUISH, *in, languere*, marcere, tabere; *to be-*
gin to l., languescere, marcescere, tabescere.
 LANGUISHING, *adj.*, languens, languidus, lan-
 guescens; languore deficiens.
 LANGUOR, *subst.*, languor.
 LANK, *adj.* (*limber*), flaccidus, mollis; (*slender*),
 gracilis, macilentus, tenuis.
 LANKNESS, *subst.* (*limberness*), mollities; (*slen-*
derness), gracilitas, macies.
 LANTERN, *subst.*, laterna; *dark lantern*, laterna
 secreta; *lantern-bearer*, laternarius.
 LAP, *subst.*, gremium, sicut; (*lappet*), lacinia;
lap of the ear, auricula.
 LAP, *to* (*lick*), lambere, lingere; (*wrap up*), in-
 volvere, complicare.
 LAPDOG, *subst.*, canis qui in gremio fovetur.
 LAPFUL, *subst.*, plenum pallium.
 LAPIDARY, *subst.*, gemmarum sculptor.
 LAPPER, *subst.* (*licker up*), lambens.
 LAPPET, *subst.*, lacinia.
 LAPPING, *subst.* (*licking*), liectus; (*foldings*),
 complicatio, involutio.
 LAPSE, *subst.*, lapsus; delictum; *the lapse of a*
right, juris amissio.
 LAPSE, *to*, labi; amitti.
 LAPWING, *subst.*, parra; tringa vanellus (L.).
 LARBOARD, *subst.*, latus sinistrum.
 LARCENY, *subst.*, furtum.
 LARCH, *subst.*, larix.
 LARD, *subst.*, lardum, laridum.
 LARD, *to*, illardare.
 LARDER, *subst.*, cella penaria or promptuaria.
 LARDERER, *subst.*, procurator peni, promus,
 coudus.
 LARGE, *adj.*, largus, latus, amplus, capax, spa-
 tiosus; *to make l.*, amplificare, dilatare; *to be at l.*,
 libere vagari; *to write at l.*, pluribus verbis scribere.
 LARGENESS, *subst.*, amplitudo, latitudo, magni-
 tudo; capacitas, largitas.
 LARGESS, *subst.*, largitio, munificentia, dona-
 tivum.
 LARK, *subst.*, alauda; *sea-lark*, charadrius; *cap-*
ped lark, cassita; *meadow-lark*, alauda silvestris; *til-*
lark, alauda pratensis; *wood-lark*, alauda arborea;
sky-lark, alauda mulcens æthereo cantu; *lark's-spur*,
 delphinium.
 LASCIVIOUS, *adj.*, libidinosus, impudicus; (*soft*),
 lascivus, mollis, delicatus; *lascivious toying*, impu-
 dicitia, petulantia.
 LASCIVIOUSNESS, *subst.*, libido, impetus libi-
 dinum; lascivia.
 LASH, *subst.* (*stripe*), verber, plaga, flagrum;
 (*weal*), vibex; (*thong*), flagellum, lorum.
 LASH, *to, v. a.*, flagellare, verberare; cædere,
 conctdere.
 LASHER, *subst.*, verberator.

LAUNCH.

LASHING, *subst.*, verberatio.
 LASS, *subst.*, puella, virgo; *young lass*, puellula,
 virguncula.
 LASSITUDE, *subst.*, lassitudo.
 LAST, LATEST, *adj.*, ultimus, extremus, postro-
 mus, supremus, novissimus; *adv.*, novissime, proxi-
 me, postremum; *at last*, novissime tandem; *last of*
all, denique, postremo, tandem, demum.
 LAST, *subst.*, calcei forma; crepida; *last of her-*
rings, decem millia barengarum; *last of hides*, duo-
 decies duodecim terga.
 LAST, *to*, durare, perdurare, permanere.
 LASTING, *adj.*, firmus, stabilis, diutinus, diu du-
 rans or manens; *lasting all night*, pernox; *lasting*
all day, perdius; *lasting forever*, sempiternus;
subst., duratio, continuatio.
 LATCH, *subst.*, ansa.
 LATCH, *to* (*the dog*), ansâ ostium claudere.
 LATCHET, *subst.*, habena, corrigia.
 LATE, *adj.*, serus, tardus; (*recent*), recens, nu-
 perus; *adv.*, sero, tarde.
 LATED, *adj.*, nocte oppressus.
 LATELY, *adv.*, nuper, modò, paulo ante; *more l.*,
 recentiore memoriâ; *very lately*, nuperrime.
 LATENESS, *subst.*, tarditas.
 LATENT, *subst.*, occultus.
 LATERAL, *adj.*, lateralis, laterarius.
 LATERALLY, *adv.*, a latere.
 LATH, *subst.*, assula.
 LATH, *to*, assulis substernere.
 LATH, *subst.*, machina tornatorum.
 LATHER, *subst.*, aque saponatæ spuma.
 LATHER, *to*, saponare illinere.
 LATIN, *adj.*, Latinus; *subst.*, sermo Latinus, lin-
 gua Latina; *in Latin*, Latine; *to speak Latin*, La-
 tine loqui; *to translate into Latin*, Latine reddere,
 in Latinum (sermonem) vertere.
 LATINISM, *subst.*, Latine locutio.
 LATINIST, *subst.*, Latini sermonis peritus.
 LATINITY, *subst.*, Latinitas.
 LATINIZE, *to*, Latine reddere.
 LATITUDE, *subst.* (*breadth*), lstitudo; (*liberty*),
 licentia.
 LATITUDINARIAN, *subst.*, qui fines fidei non
 observat.
 LATTEN, *subst.*, orichalcum.
 LATTER, *adj.*, posterior; *l. crop*, messis secunda.
 LATTICE, *subst.*, clathri, transenna; *lattice-win-*
dow, fenestra clathrata.
 LATTICE, *to*, clathrare.
 LAUD, *to*, laudare, celebrare, laudibus efferre.
 LAUDABLE, *adj.*, laudabilis, laudandus, laude
 dignus.
 LAUDABLENESS, *subst.*, laus, decus.
 LAUDATORY, *adj.*, laudativus.
 LAUGH, *to*, ridere, risum edere; *to laugh at*, sr-
 ridere; deridere, irridere, obridere; *to laugh aloud*,
 cachinnari; *to laugh to scorn*, deridere, irrisui or
 pro deridiculo habere.
 LAUGHABLE, *adj.*, ridiculus, ridendus; deridi-
 culus.
 LAUGHER, *subst.*, risor; *l. at*, derisor, irrisor.
 LAUGHING, LAUGH, LAUGHTER, *subst.*, risus;
great laughter, cachinnatio; *to fall a-laughing*, ri-
 sum tollere; *laugh at*, irrisus, derisus.
 LAUGHING-STOCK, *subst.*, ludibrium, deridicu-
 lum.
 LAUNCH, *to, v. a.*, a ship, navem deducere, na-
 vem mari committere; *v. n.*, abire.

LAUNCHING.

LAUNCHING (of a ship), *subst.*, navis deductio.
 LAUNDRRESS, *subst.*, mulier quæ lintea lavat.
 LAUNDRY, *subst.*, ædificium linteis lavandis.
 LAUREATE, *adj.*, laureatus.
 LAUREL, *subst.*, laurus; *branch of l.*, laurus, laurea; *wreath of l.*, corona laurica; *small wreath of l.*, laureola; *l. grove*, lauretum; *of l.*, laurus, lauricus; *crowned with laurel*, laureatus.
 LAVA, *subst.* (liquid), massa ardens, saxa liquefacta; (*dry*), massa sulphurea.
 LAVE, *to* (wash), lavare; (*lade*), capulari, exhaustire.
 LAVENDER, *subst.*, lavendula, nardus.
 LAVER, *subst.* (washing-tub), lebrum; *small laver*, pollubrum.
 LAVISH, *adj.*, profusus, prodigus; *to be too lavish with the tongue*, nimis libere loqui.
 LAVISH, *to*, profundere, prodigere; *lavished away*, profuse consumptus.
 LAVISHNESS, *subst.*, profusio, prodigentia.
 LAW, *subst.*, lex; (*right*), jus; *civil law*, jus civile; *canon law*, jus canonicum; *statute law*, leges scriptæ; *law of arms*, jus militare; *law of marine*, jus tsionis; *l. of nature*, jus naturale; *l. of nations*, jus gentium; *to follow the law*, legibus operam dare, causas agere; *of law*, judicialis, juridicus, legalis.
 LAWFUL, *adj.*, legitimus, justus; æquus; licitus; *it is lawful*, licet, fas est, æquum est.
 LAWFULLY, *adv.*, ex lege, jure, licite, legitime.
 LAWFULNESS, *subst.*, jus, fas.
 LAWLESS, *adj.*, exlex.
 LAWLESSLY, *adv.*, illicite, injuste.
 LAWN, *subst.*, sindon, carbasus; *of lawn*, carbasus, carbasinus; (*glade*), saltus, planities inculta.
 LAWYER, *subst.*, juris consultus, juris peritus; *causarum actor*, causidicus.
 LAX, *adj.* (loose), laxus; (*careless*), segnus, ignavus, socors.
 LAXATIVE, *adj.*, catharticus; *laxatives*, *subst.*, detractones.
 LAXITY, LAXNESS, *subst.*, laxitas; *laxity of morals*, mores corrupti.
 LAY, *subst.* (song), cantilena, cantio, cætus; (*layman*), laicus.
 LAY, *to*, ponere; *to lay about*, circumponere; *to lay abroad*, expandere, explicare; *to lay against*, opponere, objicere; *to lay along*, prosternere, abjicere; *to lay aside*, seponere, ponere, omittere; *loco movere*; *ablegare*; *to lay before*, deferre, referre; *to lay between*, interjicere, interponere; *to lay by*, seponere; *rejicere*; *omittere*; *to lay down*, deponere, demittere; *sternere*; *to lay in*, imponere, immittere; *to lay near*, apponere; *to lay on*, imponere; *to lay over*, obducere; *to lay out* abroad, explicare, exponere; *to lay out*, insumere, impendere; *to lay open*, patefacere; *to lay to or unto*, applicare; *to lay together*, conferre, componere; *to lay under*, supponere, subjicere; *to lay up*, reponere; (*hoard*), condere.
 LAYER, *subst.* (graft), propago; (*stratum*), stratus, tabulatum, corium; *in layers*, tabulatum.
 LAYING, *subst.*, positio; *l. against*, objectus, objectatio; *l. aside*, remotio, rejectio, neglectio; *l. on*, impositio; *l. up in heaps*, accumulatio, coæservatio; *l. out*, impensa; *l. to*, applicatio; *l. unto*, adjectio.
 LAZAR, *subst.*, homo leprosus.
 LAZARETTO or LAZAR-HOUSE, *subst.*, vale-tudinarium.

LEARN.

LAZINESS, *subst.*, pigritia, ignavis, segnitia, socordia.
 LAZY, *adj.*, piger, ignavus, otiosus, segnis, socors, iners, desidiosus; *to grow lazy*, torpescere.
 LEA, *subst.*, planities.
 LEAD, *subst.*, plumbum; *black-lead*, stibium; *red-lead*, rubrica, minium; *white-lead*, cerussa; *of lead*, plumbicus, plumbatus; *full of lead*, plumbosus.
 LEAD, *to*, plumbare, plumbo vincire, plumbo obducere.
 LEAD, *to*, ducere; *to lead about*, circumducere; *to lead along*, per viam ducere; *to lead aside*, seducere, divertere; *to lead away*, abducere; *to lead back*, reducere; *to lead in*, inducere, introducere; *to lead forth*, producere; *to lead off*, abducere; *to lead on*, illicere, pellicere; *to lead over*, transducere; *to lead out*, educere; *to lead through*, perducere; *to lead up and down*, ultra citro ducere; *to lead the way*, præire, præcedere.
 LEADEN, *adj.*, plumbeus, plumbatus.
 LEADER, *subst.*, dux, ductor; (*commander*), imperator, dux; *leader back*, reductor; *leader of a dance*, præsulor.
 LEADING, *adj.*, primus; *a leading man*, princeps, vir primarius; *subst.*, ductus, auspicius; *leading about*, circumductio; *leading aside*, seductio; *leading back*, reductio; *leading in*, inductio.
 LEAF, *subst.*, folium; *wine-leaf*, pampinus; *leaves*, frons, frondes; *leaf of paper*, scheda, scida, charta; *l. of metal*, bractea, lamina; *the l. of a table*, tabula.
 LEAFLESS, *adj.*, foliis carens or nudatus, nudus.
 LEAFY, *adj.*, foliosus, frondosus.
 LEAGUE, *subst.* (three miles), leuca; (*confederacy*), foedus; (*pactum*), pactio; *in league*, foederatus, foedere conjunctus.
 LEAGUE, *to*, foedus facere; societatem inire; conspirare.
 LEAK, *subst.*, rima; *to spring a l.*, rimas agere.
 LEAK, *to*, rimosum esse, compagibus squam accipere.
 LEAKING, LEAKY, *adj.*, pertusus, rimosus.
 LEAN, *adj.*, macer, macilentus, gracilis, exilis; aridus, sterilis; *very lean*, strigosus, permacer; *to grow lean*, macescere, macere, emacescere, emacrescere; *to make lean*, emaciare.
 LEAN, *to*, niti; *to lean against or upon*, inniti; *to lean forward*, accliuare; *to lean back*, reclinare; *to lean over*, prominere; (*stoop*), se demittere; *to lean to*, propendere; *to lean toward*, inclinare; *to lean upon*, recumbere, inniti.
 LEANLY, *adv.*, jejune.
 LEANNESS, *subst.*, macies, macritas, macritudo, gracilitas.
 LEAP, *subst.*, saltus.
 LEAP, *to*, saltare, saltare; *to leap against*, assilire, assultare; *to leap away*, absilire; *to leap back*, resillire; *to leap down*, desillire; *to leap in*, insillire; *to leap forward*, prosillire; *to leap for joy*, exsultare, gestire; *to leap off*, desillire; *to leap often*, saltitare; *to leap on or upon*, insillire; *to leap over*, transillire; *to leap up*, exsilire, subsillire, subsultare; (*sparkle*), emicare.
 LEAPER, *subst.*, saltator, saltatrix.
 LEAPING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus; *leaping for joy*, exsultatio.
 LEAP-YEAR, *subst.*, annus diem intercalarem continens.
 LEARN, *to*, discere; cognoscere; apprehendere; *to l. besides*, addiscere; *to l. before*, prædiscere; *to*

LEARNED.

l. by heart, ediscere, memoriæ mandare; to l. together, condiscere; to l. (be informed of), certiorum fieri.

LEARNED, adj., doctus, eruditus, litteratus, doctrinâ instructus.

LEARNER, subst., discens, discipulus.

LEARNING, subst., doctrina, eruditio, litteræ; *of learning, litterarius.*

LEASE, subst., conductio; syngrapha; tempus conductiois.

LEASE, v., elocare, locare.

LEASING, subst., locatio.

LEASH, subst., lorum, corrigia; *little leash, habenna; lash of hounds, canum tercio.*

LEASHED IN, adj., vinculo constrictus.

LEAST, adj., minimus; *at l., at the l., certe, saltem, ad minimum; not the l., ne minimum quidem; not in the l., ne minima quidem ex parte.*

LEAST, adv., minime.

LEATHER, subst. (*hide or skin*), corium; *tanned l., aluta; l. of a sling, scutale; covered with l., pellitus.*

LEATHER, LEATHERN, adj., e corio factus, scorteus; *l. bottle, uter; l. jerkin, tunica scortea; l. thong, lorum.*

LEAVE, subst., venia, copia, licentia; libertas, potestas, concessio; *by your l., pace tua; to give l., prmittere, concedere; to beg l., veniam petere or poscere; to take l. of, vale dicere, valere jubere.*

LEAVE, to, relinquere, mittere, omittere; præterire, abjicere; (forsake), deserere, destituere, derelinquere, dimittere, deficere; to l. off, desioere, desistere, depouere, supersedere, omittere, intermittere; to l. out, prætermittere; to l. to chance, destituere; to l. to, committere, mandare; to l. off work, ab opere or labore cessare.

LEAVEN, subst., fermentum.

LEAVEN, to, fermentare.

LEAVENING, subst., fermentatio.

LECHER, subst., scortator, ganeo, mœchus.

LECHEROUS, adj., libidinosus, impudicus.

LECHERY, subst., libido, res veneræ.

LECTION, subst., lectio.

LECTURE, subst., schola, auditio; prælectio; (*sermon*), oratio sacra; *to read one a lecture, aliquam verbis castigare.*

LECTURE, to, scholam habere de aliqua re; to lecture a person, verbis aliquam castigare.

LECTURER, subst., qui scholas habet, prælector, professor, orator.

LEDGE, subst. (layer), stratura, tabulatum; (projection), projectura, crepido.

LEDGER, subst., codex (accepti et expensi).

LEE (of a ship), subst., litus a vento aversum; *lee shore, litus vento expositum.*

LEECH, subst. (insect), hirudo, saoguisuga; (physician), medicus; (farrier), veterinarius, hippiatrus.

LEEK, subst., porrum; *house-leek, sedum; of leek, porraceus.*

LEER, subst., oculi limi or obliqui; (*set look*), vultus fictus or compositus.

LEER, to, oculis limis intueri, transversa tueri.

LEERING, adj., limus.

LEERINGLY, adv., limis oculis.

LEES, subst. pl., faex, sedimentum.

LEET, subst., curia; *leet-days, dies fasti.*

LEFT, adj. (remaining), reliquus; (surviving), superes; (opposite to right), sinister, lævus; left hand, (maous) sinistra; on the left hand, a sinistra (parte); toward the left hand, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum, sinistraorsus.

LEPROSY.

LEFT-HANDED, adj., scævus.

LEG, subst., crus; *little leg, crusculum; leg of mutton, cunius ovilla; leg of a table, pes mensæ; of the leg, cruralis, tibialis.*

LEGACY, subst., legatum; *to leave one a legacy, aliquid alicui legare.*

LEGAL, adj., legitimus, justus; forensis, judicialis, legalis.

LEGALITY, subst., ex lege factum.

LEGALLY, adv., ex lege, secundum leges.

LEGATE, subst., legatus, orator.

LEGATEL, subst., heres imâ cerâ, legatarius.

LEGATESHIP, subst., legatio.

LEGEND, subst. (tale), fâbula; legend of a coin, inscriptio nummo incusa.

LEGERDEMAIN, subst., ars præstigiatoria; præstigia.

LEGGED, adj.; bow-legged, valgus, scæmbus; wry-legged, toripes.

LEGIBLE, adj., lectu facilis, clarus.

LEGIBLENESS, subst., litteræ claræ.

LEGIBLY, adv., ita ut legi possit.

LEGION, subst., legio; numerus iogens, magna vis; *of a legion, legionarius.*

LEGISLATION, subst., legum datio.

LEGISLATIVE, adj., leges ferens.

LEGISLATOR, subst., legum lator, auctor.

LEGISLATURE, subst., qui habent potestatem leges ferendi; senatus.

LEGITIMACY, subst., res legitima; conditio legitima.

LEGITIMATE, adj., legitimus.

LEISURABLE, adj., otiosus.

LEISURE, subst., otium; quies; tempus otiosum or vacuum; *at l., vacuum esse, otiosus; otiose, per otium; to be at l., otiosum esse, otium habere, vacare.*

LEISURELY, adv., otiose, placide, pedetentim; cunctanter, lente.

LEMAN, subst., dilectus or amica.

LEMNIAN EARTH, terra Lemnis or sigillata.

LEMON, subst., citrus limon (L.); *lemon-tree, citrus limonea.*

LEMONADE, subst., aqua limoata.

LEND, to, mutuum dare, commodare, utendum dare; to lend at interest, pecuniam alicui credere, pecuniam dare feuvori, pecuniam feuvore collocare.

LENDER, subst., commodator, creditor; *lender upon interest, fenerator.*

LENDING (at interest), subst., feneratio.

LENGTH, subst., longitudo; *l. of a way or journey, vias or itioeris spatium; l. of time, longinquitas, diuturnitas; in l., in longitudinem, in longum; at l., tandem, denique, demum; (fully), latus, fusus.*

LENGTHEN, to, producere, protrahere, extendere; porrigere.

LENGTHENING, subst., productio.

LENIENT, LENITIVE, adj., dolorem leniens or mitigans; (*gentle*), clemens, lenis, mollis.

LENITIVE, subst., medicamentum dolorem sedans; anodynum; fomentum; levamen.

LENITY, subst., lenitas, clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, subst., vitruoi gibbum.

LENT, subst., jejuniium annuum; feriæ caurialca.

LENTEN, adj., tennis.

LENTIL, subst., lens; ervum.

LENTISK-TRFE, subst., lentiscus.

LEOPARD, subst., leopardus.

LEPER, LEPROUS, adj., leprosus, elephantiacus.

LEPROSY, subst., lepra, scabies, elephantiasis.

LESS, *adj.*, minor; *adv.*, minus; *for less*, minoris; *much less*, multo minus, nedum; *one half less*, dimidio minus.

LESSEE, *subst.*, cui prædium mercede locatur.

LESSEN, *to, v. a.*, minuire, deminuerè, imminuere; extenuare, attenuare; cartare; atterere; *v. n.*, decrescere, minui, deminui; attenuari, extenuari.

LESSENING, *subst.*, deminutio, imminutio, attenuatio, extenuatio.

LESSON, *subst.* (*for a scholar*), discenda, dictata, *pl.*; pensam; (*precept*), præceptum, monitum; (*proof*), argumentum, documentum.

LEST, *conj.*, ne; *lest any person*, nequis, nequa; *lest anything*, nequid; *lest by any means*, nequã; *lest at any time*, nequando; *lest in any place*, necubi.

LET, *subst.* (*hinderance*), mora, impedimentum; (*interruption*), interpellatio.

LET, *to* (*hinder*), obstare, impedire, retardare; (*interrupt*), interpellare, interrumpere.

LET, *to* (*suffer*), permittere, sinere; *to let alone*, mittere, omittere, missum facere; *to let down*, demittere; *to let fly*, jaculari; *to let go*, dimittere; *to let loose*, emittere; *to let in*, admittere, intromittere; *to let one know*, alqm certiore facere; *to let off*, mittere, emittere; *to let out*, emittere; locare, elocare; *to let pass* or *slip*, omittere, prætermittere; præterire.

LETHARGIC, *adj.*, lethargicus, veterosus.

LETHARGY, *subst.*, lethargus, veterosus.

LETTER, *subst.*, locator.

LETTER, *subst.* (*of the alphabet*), littera; (*epistle*), epistola, litteræ, tabellæ; *capital l.*, littera uncialis or majuscula; *of l.s.*, elementarias; *epistolaris*; *to the l.*, ad litteram, ad verbum; *l. potent*, diploma; *l. of appeal*, libelli appellatorii; *l. of recommendation*, litteræ commendatiæ; *l. of marque*, clarigationis diplomata; *a man of l.s.*, homo doctus, eruditus.

LETTER, *to*, libri titulum in dorso inscribere or imprimere.

LETTERED, *adj.*, litteratus, litteris inscriptus.

LETTER-CARRIER, *subst.*, tabellarius.

LETTING, *subst.*; *l. of blood*, sanguinis emissio; *l. down*, demissio; *l. go*, dimissio; *l. out for rent*, locatio; *l. pass*, prætermissio; *l. (suffering)*, permissio.

LETTUCE, *subst.*, lactuca.

LEVANT, *subst.*, oriens, solis ortus.

LEEVEE, *subst.*, turba mane salutantium.

LEVEL, *adj.*, æquus, planus; *l. ground*, planities.

LEVEL, *to*, æquare, cœquare, exæquare, complanare; *to level with the water-level*, aquam librare, perlibrare.

LEVEL, *subst.* (*plain*), planities; (*carpenter's level*), libra, libella.

LEVELLER, *subst.*, complanator, librator; qui superiorem ferre nescit.

LEVELLING, *subst.*, æquatio.

LEVER, *subst.*, vectis.

LEVERET, *subst.*, lepusculus.

LEVIATHAN, *subst.*, draco aquaticus, crocodilus.

LEVITE, *subst.*, Levita.

LEVITICAL, *adj.*, Leviticus.

LEVITY, *subst.* (*lightness*), levitas; (*inconstancy*), inconstantia.

LEVY, *to*, milites scribere or conscribere; *to levy money*, vectigal exigere.

LEVY, *subst.* (*of soldiers*), delectus; (*of money*), exactio.

LEWD, *adj.* (*wicked*), flagitiosus, sceleratus, im-

probus, nefarius, nequam; (*lustful*), imparus, obscœnus, impudicus, libidinosus; *very lewd*, nequissimus; perturpis.

LEWDNESS, *subst.*, improbitas, nequitia; impurities; impudicitia; libidines, *pl.*

LEXICOGRAPHER, *subst.*, lexicographus.

LEXICON, *subst.*, lexicon.

LIABILITY, *subst.*, obligatio.

LIABLE, *adj.*, obnoxius, expositus.

LIAR, *subst.*, homo mendax.

LIBATION, *subst.*, libatio.

LIBEL, *subst.* (*declaration in law*), libellus; (*lam-poon*), libellus famosus, carmen famosum.

LIBEL, *to*, scriptis infamare or maledicere; probro carmine diffamare.

LIBELLER, *subst.*, famosorum carminum scriptor.

LIBELLOUS, *adj.*, famosus, famosus.

LIBERAL, *adj.*, liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus; *very l.*, perbenignus, *too l.*, prodigus, profusus; *l. with his money*, liberalis pecuniæ; *the l. arts*, artes liberales or ingenue.

LIBERALITY, *subst.*, liberalitas, largitas, benignitas; munificentiæ.

LIBERATE, *to*, liberare, in libertatem vindicare.

LIBERTINE, *subst.*, homo disolutus.

LIBERTINISM, *subst.*, licentia, libidinum intemperantia; vita dissoluta, mores perdit.

LIBERTY, *subst.*, libertas; *too much l.*, licentia; (*leaze*), potestas, cupia; *l. of will*, liberum arbitrium; *at l.*, liber; *to set at l.*, liberare.

LIBIDINOUS, *adj.*, libidinosus, lascivus, salax.

LIBRARIAN, *subst.*, bibliothecarius, bibliothecæ custos or præfectus.

LIBRARY, *subst.*, bibliotheca.

LICENSE, *subst.*, licentia, venia, copia; facultas, potestas; (*permit*), privilegium, diploma.

LICENSE, *to*, permittere, privilegio manire, diplomate donare.

LICENSING, *subst.*, privilegii donatio.

LICENTIATE, *subst.*, licentiatus.

LICENTIOUS, *adj.*, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans, effrenatus.

LICENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, licentia, intemperantia, vita disoluta.

LICK (*blow or stroke*), *subst.*, ictus, plaga.

LICK, *to*, lingere, lambere; *to lick about*, circumlambere; *to lick off*, delingere; *to lick out*, elingere; (*strike*), pugno or fuste cedere.

LICKERISH, *adj.*, delicatulus, gulosus; liguritor.

LICKERISHNESS, *subst.*, liguritio, gula, cupe-

dia.

LICKING, *subst.*, linctus; verberatio.

LICORICE, *subst.*, glycyrrhiza.

LID, *subst.*, operculum; tegumen.

LIE, *subst.* (*falsehood*), mendacium, commentum; *little lie*, mendacianculum.

LIE, *to*, mentiri, e mentiri, mendacium dicere.

LIE, *to* (*down*), jacere, cubare; *situm* or *positum esse*; *to lie about*, circumjacere; *to lie along*, recumbere, recubare; *to lie against*, objacere, inniti; *to lie before*, præjacere; *to lie between*, interjacere; *to lie by* or *near*, adjacere, juxta jacere; *propè esse*; *to lie down*, jacere, cubare, recubare; *procumbere*, decumbere, recumbere; *to lie hid*, latere, hincire, delitescere; *to lie in*, puerperio cubare; *to lie on*, patere; *to lie still*, quiescere; *to lie under*, succumbere, subjectam esse; *to lie upon*, incubare, incumbere.

LIEF.

LIEF, *adj.* (*dear*); *I had as lief*, æque lubens velim.

LIEGE, *adj.* subditus, subjectus; fidus; *liege-man*, regi subditus.

LIEGE, *subst.*, dominus supremus, patronus.

LIEGER, *subst.*, legatus.

LIEU, *subst.* (*place*), locus; *in lieu of*, loco, vice.

LIEUTENANT, *subst.* (locum tenens), subcenturio; *lord l.*, præfectus; *l. general*, legatus.

LIEUTENANTSHIP, *subst.*, præfectura.

LIFE, *subst.*, vita; anima, spiritus; caput; salus; *long life*, longævitas, vivacitas; *having life*, vivus, animatus; (*vigor, spirit*), vigor, viriditas, vis, alacritas; vehementia; *full of life*, vividus, vegetus, alacer; vehemens.

LIFE-GUARD, *subst.*, corporis custodes, satellites.

LIFELESS, *adj.* (*without life*), inanimus, inanimatus, exanimus, exanimis; (*dull*), frigidus, languidus.

LIFELESSLY, *adv.*, frigide, jejune.

LIFT, *subst.*, subsidium.

LIFT, *to*, levare, elevare, tollere, attollere; evehere, arrigere; *to lift up one's self*, se efferre; *to lift up again*, relevare.

LIFTER UP, *subst.*, elevator.

LIFTING UP, *subst.*, elatio, elevatio.

LIGAMENT, *subst.*, ligamentum.

LIGATURE, *subst.*, ligatura, ligamen.

LIGHT, *adj.* (*not heavy*), levis; (*nimble*), agilis, expeditus; (*fickle*), inconstans, instabilis, levis; (*of no value*), futilis, frivolus; (*trifling*), ineptus, nugax; *very l.*, perlevis; *somewhat l.*, leviculus; *l. armed*, levis armaturæ; *l. of belief*, credulus; *l. favoured*, furax; *l. footed*, volucer, velox; *l. hearted*, lætus, hilaris; *l. headed*, levis, inconstans; delirans, cerebrerosus.

LIGHT, *adj.* (*bright*), clarus, illustris, lucidus, luminosus, nitidus, albidus; *to be light*, lucere; *to become light*, lucescere.

LIGHT, *subst.* (*brightness*), lux, lumen; *daylight*, lux; (*knowledge*), intelligentia, cogitatio; (*lamp, candle*), lumen, lucerna, candelæ.

LIGHT, *to* (*as a bird*), sidere, desiderare, insidere, considerare; *to light upon*, insidere, incidere; offendere, reperire.

LIGHT, *to* (*set on fire*), accendere, incendere; *to light one*, prælucere.

LIGHTEN, *to* (*ease*), levare, allevare, sublevare, exonerare.

LIGHTEN, *to*, v. a. (*enlighten*), illuminare, illustrare, collustrare; v. n., fulgurare.

LIGHTENING, *subst.* (*eastng*), levatio, allevatio.

LIGHTER, *subst.*, scapha oneraria.

LIGHTING, *subst.*, descensus.

LIGHTLY, *adv.*, leviter, tenniter, leniter; (*sasily*), facile; (*nimbly*), celeriter, velociter; (*slightly*), leviter, strictim; perfunctorie, negligenter; *very lightly*, perleviter.

LIGHTNING, *subst.*, fulgur, fulgetrum; fulguratio.

LIGHTS, *subst.* (*lungs*), pulmones.

LIGHTSOME, *adj.* (*bright*), lucidus, fulgidus, clarus, illustris; (*cheerful*), lætus, hilaris, alacer; *very l.*, perlucidus; *somewhat l.*, sublustris; *to make l.* (*enlighten*), illustrare, illuminare; (*cheer*), lætitia afficere.

LIGHTSOMENESS, *subst.* (*brightness*), claritas, splendor; (*cheerfulness*), lætitia, hilaritas.

LIKE, *adj.*, similis, consimilis; (*equal*), par, com-

LINIMENT.

par; æquus; *somewhat l.*, subsimilis; *very l.*, per-similis; *in l. manner*, similiter, pariter, itidem; (*likely*), probabilis, verisimilis; *adv.*, tanquam, velut, instar; *l. as*, quemadmodum, sicut, perinde ac; *l. a friend*, amice; *l. a gentleman*, liberaliter, ingenue; *l. a man*, viriliter, fortiter.

LIKE, *to*, diligere, amare; probare, approbare, comprobare; delectari, gaudere alq̄ re.

LIKELIHOOD, *subst.*, verisimilitudo.

LIKELY, *adj.*, verisimilis, probabilis; *adv.*, probabiliter.

LIKEN, *to*, comparare, conferre, assimilare; componere.

LIKENESS, *subst.*, similitudo, cognatio; (*image*), imago, simulacrum, effigies.

LIKENING, *subst.*, comparatio, collatio.

LIKEWISE, *adv.*, pariter, similiter, itidem.

LIKING, *subst.*, amor; voluptas, arbitrium, libido; *to one's liking*, gratus, acceptus, jucundus.

LILY, *subst.*, lilium; *blue lily*, iris; *water-lily*, nymphæa; *of lilies*, liliaceus.

LIME, *subst.* (*edge*), ora, margo; (*member*), membrum, artus.

LIMBER, *adj.*, flexibilis, mollis, lentus; (*flabby*), flaccidus; (*shrunk*), vietus; *to grow l.*, lentescere.

LIME, LIMESTONE, *subst.*, calx; *quick-lime*, calx viva; *slaked lime*, calx extincta, mæserata; *bird-lime*, viscum.

LIME, *to* (*with bird-lime*), visco illinere.

LIMED, *adj.*, viscosus.

LIMIT, *subst.*, terminus, finis, limes.

LIMIT, *to* (*set bounds to*), limitare, terminare; (*prescribe*), præficio, deſino, finire.

LIMITATION, *subst.*, limitatio; *by limitation*, præfinito.

LIMITED, *adj.* (*narrow*), angustus, brevis.

LIMITING, *subst.*, determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio.

LIMN, *to*, delioeare, depingere.

LIMNER, *subst.*, pictor.

LIMNING, *subst.*, pictura.

LIMP, *to*, claudicare, claudum esse.

LIMPER, *subst.*, claudus, claudicans.

LIMPID, *adj.*, limpidus.

LIMPING, *subst.*, claudicatio.

LINCH-PIN, *subst.*, embolium, rotæ psixillum.

LINE, *subst.* (*cord*), liœa, funiculus; *line drawn*, linea; (*boundary*), foies; (*equator*), circulus æquinoctialis; (*row*), ordo, series; *line of an army*, acies; *line of a camp*, opus, fossa, munimenta; *line of writing*, versus, versiculus; (*lineage*), progenies, linea; *male line*, stirps virilis.

LINE, *to* (*a garment*), vestem lineare, intus munire; *to line with soldiers*, militibus munire.

LINEAGE, *subst.*, progeies, gens, genus, proles, propro, prosapia; linea.

LINEAL, LINEAR, *adj.*, linealis.

LINEALLY, *adv.*, rectâ lineâ.

LINEAMENTS, *subst. pl.*, liœamenta.

LINEN, *subst.*, linteum, linteæ, *pl.*; *of linen*, linteus, lineus; *linen cloth*, vestis linteæ, pannus linteus; *five linen*, carhasus, sindon.

LINGER, *to*, cessare, morari, cunctari; hære; *to linger out*, producere, protrahere.

LINGERER, *subst.*, cunctator, cessator.

LINGERING, *subst.*, cunctatio, cessatio, mora.

LINGUIST, *subst.*, multarum linguarum intelligens.

LINIMENT, *subst.*, unguentum.

LINK.

LINK, *subst.*, fax picea; *little link*, facula; *link of a chain*, catenæ annula.
 LINK TOGETHER, *to*, connectere, conjungere.
 LINKING, *subst.*, connectio, conjunctio.
 LINNET, *subst.*, fringilla canebina (L.).
 LINSEED, *subst.*, lini semen; *L-oil*, oleum lini.
 LINT, *subst.*, linamentum.
 LINTEL, *subst.*, limen superum or superius.
 LION, *subst.*, leo; *of a L.*, leoninus; *L-like*, leoninus.
 LINESS, *subst.*, læna; *poet.*, lea.
 LIP, *subst.*, labium, labrum; *little lip*, labellum; *blubber-lipped*, labeo; *labious*, labrosus.
 LIQUEFACTION, LIQUEFYING, *subst.*, solutio.
 LIQUEFY, *to*, *v. a.*, liquefacere, liquare; *v. n.*, liquefieri, liquecere.
 LIQUID, *adj.*, liquidus, liquens; *to grow liquid*, liquescere.
 LIQUIDATE, *to* (a debt), æa alienum minnere or solvere.
 LIQUIDNESS, *subst.*, liquor; humor.
 LIQUIDS, *subst. pl.*, liquida; (*letters*), consonantia liquidæ.
 LIQUOR, *subst.*, liquor, humor, succus; (*broth*), decoctum; *good liquor*, bonæ notæ potus; *strong liquors*, liquores generosi.
 LIQUORICE. See LICORICE.
 LIQUORISH. See LICKERISH.
 LISP, *to*, babutare, blæse loqui.
 LISPER, *subst.*, balbus, blæsus.
 LISPING, *subst.*, hæsitantia linguæ.
 LIST, *subst.* (*of cloth*), limbus or ora panni; (*catalogue*), index, album; *lists to fight in*, arena.
 LIST, *to* (*desire*), velle; *to list soldiers*, milites scribere, conscribere; *to list one's self for a soldier*, nomen dare (militiæ).
 LIST, LISTEN, *to*, audire, attendere, aurem præbere; auscultare.
 LISTENER, *subst.*, auscultator.
 LISTENING, *subst.*, auscultatio.
 LISTLESS, *adj.*, torpidus, atupidus; *ægnis piger*; *to be listless*, torpère, stupère.
 LISTLESSNESS, *subst.*, torpor, acordia.
 LITANY, *subst.*, litania.
 LITERAL, *adj.*, ad litteram expressus.
 LITERALLY, *adv.*, ad litteram, ad verbum; *propre*.
 LITERARY, *adj.*, litteratus; *literary monuments*, litterarum monumenta.
 LITERATURE, *subst.*, litteræ, litterarum monumenta.
 LITHARGE, *subst.*, of silver, lithergyrus, argenti spuma; *of gold*, chrysalis, auri spuma.
 LITHE, *adj.*, flexibilia, mollia.
 LITHOGRAPH, *subst.*, pictura in lapide facta.
 LITHOGRAPHER, *subst.*, qui picturas in lapidibus facit.
 LITHOGRAPHY, *subst.*, ars picturas in lapidibus faciendi.
 LITHOTOMY, *subst.*, calculi exactio.
 LITIGATE, *to*, litigare, litea sequi.
 LITIGATION, *subst.*, litigatio, lis.
 LITIGIOUS, *adj.*, litigiosus, rixosus; *a litigious person*, vitiligator.
 LITIGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, litium et jurgiorum amor.
 LITTER, *subst.* (*brood*), fetura, fetus, soboles; *horse litter*, vehiculum pensile; *lectica*; (*straw for cattle*), stramentum, substramen; (*confusion*), turbæ.
 LITTER, *to*, parere, fetum ponere.

LOCAL.

LITTLE, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, tenuis; minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, onustus; *how L.*, quantillus, quantulus; *how L. soever*, quantuluscunque; *so L.*, tantulus; *L. and pretty*, scitua, acitulus; *very L.*, minimus, minutulus, perparvus.
 LITTLE, *adv.*, paulum, paululum; *too L.*, parum, minus; *a L.*, aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquanto; *modice*, leviter; *wait a L.*, mune paullisper; *not a L.*, valde, vehementer, msgaopere; *a L. after*, brevi post tempore; *ever so L.*, paulum modo, quantuluscunque.
 LITTLENES, *subst.*, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas.
 LITURGY, *subst.*, liturgia; sacra.
 LIVE, *adj.*, vivus.
 LIVE, *to*, vivere, ætatem agere, degere; *to begin to live*, vescere; *to live again*, reviviscere; *to live in exile*, exulare; *to live in gluttony*, beluari; *to live together*, convivere; *to live (dwelt) in a city*, urbem incolere; *to live upon*, alqra re vivere. veci, ali.
 LIVED, *adj.*, long-lived, longævus, vivax; *short-lived*, caducus, fragilis.
 LIVELIHOOD, *subst.* (*maintenance*), victus, alimenta; (*estate*), patrimonium; (*trade*), ars qua vita sustinetur.
 LIVELINESS, *subst.*, vigor, vis; vehementia.
 LIVELY, *adj.*, vividus, vegetus, vigenus, alacer, acer; *to be L.*, vigère, valère; *to grow L.*, vigescere.
 LIVER, *subst.* 1) (*one who lives*), vivena; *a good liver*, homo probus; *a bad liver*, homo nequam.— 2) (*one of the entrails*), jecur, hepar; *of the liver*, hepaticus; *liver-sick*, hepaticus.
 LIVERY, *subst.*, vestis famularis.
 LIVID, *adj.*, lividus.
 LIVIDITY, *subst.*, livor.
 LIXIVIAL, LIXIVATE, *adj.*, lixivius, lixivus.
 LIZARD, *subst.*, lacertus, lacerta.
 LO (look!), en, ecce, sdspice; *to the man*, ecum, ellum; *to the woman*, ecam, ecillam.
 LOAD, *subst.*, onus, sarcina.
 LOAD, *to*, onerare, gravare; *onus impenere*.
 LOADSTAR, *subst.*, cynosurs, belice; dux.
 LOADSTONE, *subst.*, magnee; *of a loadstone*, magneticus.
 LOAF, *subst.*, panis; collyria; *sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta.
 LOAM, *subst.*, lutum; (*for grafting*), intrita.
 LOAMY, *adj.*, lutosus.
 LOAN, *subst.* (*thing lent*), res mutuata or mutuo data; (*of money*), pecunia mutua or credita.
 LOATH, *adj.* (*unwilling*), iuvitus, nolens; (*forced*), coactus; *to be loath*, ægre alqd facere; *I am loath*, piget me.
 LOATHE, *to*, piget or tædet me olcjs rei; fastidire, nauseare; aversari, odisse.
 LOATHER, *subst.*, fastiditor.
 LOATHING, *adj.*, fastidiens, nauseans, pertæsus; *subst.*, fastidium, tædium; satietas, nausea; aversatio, odium.
 LOATHINGLY, *adv.*, fastidiosè; invite.
 LOATHSOME, *adj.* (*hateful*), odiosus, horridus; (*nauseating*), fastidium creans; *very loathsome*, detestabilis, abominandus.
 LOATHSOMENESS, *subst.*, foeditas, turpitude.
 LOBBY, *subst.*, porticus, umbraculum.
 LOBE (of the lung), *subst.*, pulmonum lobus or lobulus.
 LOBSTER, *subst.*, cammarus.
 LOCAL, *adj.*; *by the gen.*: loci or regionis, locorum or regionum; *in certo loco* inhærens.

LOCALITY.

LOCALITY, *subst.*, loci natura; loci situs.
 LOCALLY, *adv.*, ad certum locum pertinens.
 LOCK, *subst.*, claustrum, sera; *lock of a gun*, igniarium; *lock of wool*, floccus; *lock of hair*, cirrus, annulus.
 LOCK, *to*, serare, obserare; *to lock in*, claustrum includere; *to lock up*, concludere; *to lock a wagon*, rotas stringere.
 LOCKER, *subst.*, armarium; *locker for pigeons*, loculamentum, cellula columbaris.
 LOCKET, *subst.*, collar.
 LOCOMOTIVE, *adj.*, vim habens se movendi; *subst.*, machina quæ vim habet movendi.
 LOCUST, *subst.*, locusta; *small locust*, attelabus.
 LODGE, *subst.*, casa, tugurium.
 LODGE, *to*, habitare; insidère, inhærere; *to lodge one*, hospitium alqm excipere.
 LODGED, *adj.* (*dwelling*), hospitio acceptus; (*laid up*), collocatus, repositus; (*tying, as corn*), dejectus, stratus.
 LODGER, *subst.*, deversor; hospes.
 LODGING, *subst.*, habitatio; commoratio; hospitium; *l place*, deversorium; *l-room*, cubiculum; *lodgings*, habitatio conducta.
 LOFT, *subst.* (*story*), tabulatum, contignatio; (*cock-loft*), cœnaculum superius; *hay-loft*, fœbile; *corn-loft*, granarium; *fruit-loft*, pomarium.
 LOFTINESS, *subst.* (*highness*), sublimitas, excelstitas, celsitas, altitudo; (*haughtiness*), superbia, arrogantia, fastus.
 LOFTY, *adj.* (*high*), altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis; (*haughty*), elatus, superbus, tumens.
 LOG, *subst.*, caudex, stipes, truncus; *little log*, trunculus.
 LOGARITHM, *subst.*, logararithmus.
 LOGGERHEAD, *subst.*, caudex, stipes, fungus, vervex, hardus, stupidus, hebes.
 LOGIC, *subst.*, logice, ars logica, logica (*pl.*); dialectica, disserendi ratio; *to chop logic*, argutias exhibere.
 LOGICAL, *adj.*, logicus.
 LOGICIAN, *subst.*, artis logicæ peritus; dialecticus.
 LOIN, *subst.*, lumbus; *little loin*, lumbulus.
 LOITER, *to*, cessare, morari.
 LOITERER, *subst.*, cessator, cunctator; erro.
 LOITERING, *subst.*, cessatio, mora; lentitudo.
 LOLL, *to*, inniti, recumbere, recubare; *to loll in bed*, lecto indulgère; *to loll out the tongue*, linguam exserere.
 LOLLARD, *subst.*, ignavus, segnus.
 LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, *adj.*, solus, solitarius, desertus.
 LONELINESS, *subst.*, solitudo.
 LONG, *adj.* (*in space*), longus; promissus; prolixus; (*in time*), longus, longinquus, diutinus, diuturnus; *very l.*, perlongus, longissimus; perdiuturnus; *too l.*, prælongus; *somewhat l.*, longulus, longiusculus; *l and round*, teres; (*in pronunciation*), longus, productus.
 LONG, *adv.*, diu, longum tempus; *very l.*, per diu; *linger*, longius, diutius, ultra; *l. ago*, *l. since*, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum; *l. after*, multo post, longo intervallo; *l. before*, multo ante; *long enough*, satis diu; *how l.?* quamdiu? quousque? *ers l.*, brevis; *as l. as*, quamdiu.
 LONG, LONG AFTEK, *to*, desiderare; concupiscere; valde avère, gestire.
 LONGEVITY, *subst.*, longinquitas ætatis.

LOSING.

LONGING (*after or for*), *subst.*, desiderium.
 LONGINGLY, *adv.*, cupide, flagranter, ardentè.
 LONGISH, *adj.*, longulus, longiusculus.
 LONGITUDE, *subst.*, longitudo.
 LONGITUDINAL, *adj.*, in longitudinem.
 LOOK, *subst.* (*cast of the eye*), aspectus, obtutus, oculorum conjectus; (*aspect*), visus, species, facies; vultus.
 LOOK, *to*, adaspectum or oculos alqm convertere, aspiciere; intueri, contueri, cœtemplari; vidère; (*see to it*), vidère, cavère; (*seem, appear*), vidèri, speciem habère; *to l. about*, circumspicere, circumspicere; *to l. after*, curare; respicere; *to l. askew*, oculis limis intueri; *to l. at*, adaspectare; intueri, cœtemplari; *to l. back*, respicere; *to l. before*, prospicere; *to l. big*, se magnifice jactare; *to l. down*, despiciere; *to l. for*, querere, requirere; expectare; *to l. in*, introspicere; *to l. like one*, facie alqis similem esse; *to l. on*, spectare; *to l. out*, prospicere; *to l. to*, occurere, observare, custodire; *to l. toward*, respicere ad; *to l. up*, suspicere; *to l. upon*, aspiciere, inspicere; adaspectare; intueri, animadvertere; æstimare; *he looks ill*, morbo videtur laborare; *look!* en, ecce!
 LOOKER-ON, *subst.*, spectator.
 LOOKING, *subst.*, aspectus; *l. at*, inspectio, *l. about*, circumspicere; *l. back*, respectus; *l. down*, despectus; *l. for*, expectatio; *l. into*, inspectio; *l. on*, intuitus, contuitus; *l. upward*, suspectus.
 LOOKING-GLASS, *subst.*, speculum.
 LOOM, *subst.*, jugum textorium.
 LOOM, *to*, in cœspectum dari.
 LOON, *subst.*, homo nihili, nequam.
 LOOP, *subst.*, linea in laquei speciem collecta; *loop-hole*, forame, fenestra.
 LOOPED, *adj.*, in laquei speciem collectus.
 LOOSE, *adj.* (*hanging down*), fluxus; (*slack*), laxus, remissus; (*dissolute*), dissolutus; (*careless*), negligens; *loose in body*, lientericus.
 LOOSE, *to*, *v. a.*, laxare, solvere; *v. n.*, solvi.
 LOOSEN, *to*, *v. a.*, laxare, relaxare; divellere; (*soften*), emollire; *to loosen the belly*, alvum solvere, *v. n.*, laxari, solvi.
 LOOSENESS, *subst.*, laxitas; *l. of teeth*, mobilitas; *l. of the belly*, (alvi) profuvium.
 LOOSENING, *subst.*, relaxatio.
 LOP, *to*, tondère, detondere; amputare, putare. (*prune*), circumcidere; *to lop off*, detruncare.
 LOPPER, *subst.*, putator, frondator.
 LOPPING, *subst.*, putatio, detruncatio; *loppings*, earmenta.
 LOQUACIOUS, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus.
 LOQUACITY, *subst.*, loquacitas, garrulitas.
 LORD, *subst.*, dominus; dynasta; *the lords*, principes Anglæ; *House of Lords*, conventus principum.
 LORD IT, *to*, dominari.
 LORDLINESS, *subst.*, dominitio.
 LORDLY, *adj.*, fastuosus, elatus, imperiosus.
 LORDSHIP, *subst.* (*dominion*), dominatus, principatus; (*territory*), ager, provincia.
 LORE, *subst.*, disciplina, doctrina.
 LOSE, *to*, perdere, deperdere, amittere; alqis rei jacturam facere; *to l. one's life*, mortem oppetere; *to l. one's senses*, mente labi; *to l. sight of*, e conspectu amittere; *to l. color*, decolorari; *to l. one's labor*, nihil agere; *to l. ground*, retrocedere; vinci; *to l. one's way*, decurrere; *to l. utterly*, disperdere.
 LOSER, *subst.*, qui damno afficitur.
 LOSING, *subst.*, amissio.

LOSS.

LOSS, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum; jactura, dispendium; *loss of life*, mors, vitæ privatio; *the loss of life was great*, multi occisi sunt; *I am at a loss*, animus hæret or pendet.

LOST, *adj.*, amissus, perditus; *I am lost*, perii, occidi; *lost to all sense of honesty*, perditissimus, nequissimus; *lost hope*, spes deperdita; *to be utterly lost*, perire, disperire.

LOT, *subst.*, sors; fortuna; (*portion*), pars, portio; *to draw lots*, sortes ducere; sortiri; *by lot*, sorte, sortitione.

LOTION, *subst.*, lotio, lavatio.

LOTTERY, *subst.*, alea sortium; *to draw the l.*, sortes ducere; *lottery-ticket*, tessera alearis.

LOUD, *adj.* (clear), clarus; (*strong*), magnus; *loud noise*, strepitus; *loud cry*, clamor.

LOUD, LOUDLY, *adv.*, elare, clara voce; magna voce, palam.

LOUDNESS, *subst.*, claritas or magnitudo.

LOUNGE, *to*, nihil agere.

LOUNGER, *subst.*, homo deses, iners.

LOUNGING, *subst.*, otium desidiosum, desidia.

LOUR, *to*. See **LOWR**, *to*.

LOUSE, *subst.*, pediculus.

LOUSINESS, *subst.*, pediculorum vis magna, ordes.

LOUSY, *adj.*, pediculosus; pediculus obsitus; sordidus.

LOUT, *subst.*, sordidus, agrestis, rusticus, insulsius.

LOUTISH, *adj.*, rusticus, agrestis.

LOVE, *subst.*, amor, caritas; benevolentia; *love to a person*, amor erga alqm, amor alcjs; studium erga alqm; *love of our neighbor*, humanitas; *in love*, amans; *of love*, amatorius; *god of love*, Cupido, Amor; *goddess of love*, Venus; *filial love*, pietas; (*sweet-heart*), amatus, dilectus; amata, dilecta; *my love!* mea voluptas!

LOVE, *to*, amare, diligere, cerum habere, amare or benevolentia complecti, alcjs esse studiosum.

LOVELINESS, *subst.*, amabilitas, venustas, decor, gratia.

LOVELY, *adj.*, amabilis, suavis, dulcis; venustus.

LOVER, *subst.*, amator, amans, amatus, dilectus; *lovers*, amantes; *pitiful lover*, amatorius; *lover of letters*, litterarum studiosus; *lover of pleasure*, voluptatis consecrator.

LOVING, *adj.*, amans, humanus, benignus, propitius; *very loving*, peramans.

LOVINGNESS, *subst.*, humanitas, benignitas, amor, caritas.

LOW, *adj.*, humilis, depressus; (*in music*), gravis; (*of voice*), lenis, summissus, exilis; (*in price*), vilis; (*in stature*), brevis; (*in condition*), ignobilis, obscurus; (*in property*), tenuis; (*in spirit*), illiberalis, abjectus; (*indecent*), impurus, obscenus; (*humiliated*), depressus, afflictus, demissus; *lower*, inferior; *lowest*, infimus, imus.

LOW, *to*, mugire, boare; *to low again*, remugire, reboare; *to low unto*, admugio.

LOWER, *to*, v. a., demittere, submittere; deprimere; v. u., frontem capere, contrahere, corrugare.

LOWERING, *adj.*, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus, tristis.

LOWERING, *subst.*, torvitas, frontis contractio.

LOWLINESS, *subst.*, modestia, verecundia, auidem demissio.

LURKING.

LOWLY, *adj.*, demissus, submissus, humilis; modestus, verecundus.

LOWNESS, *subst.*, humilitas; *lowness of condition*, paupertas, tennitas; *lowness of spirit*, animus abjectus; *lowness of stature*, brevitatis.

LOYAL, *adj.*, fidus, fidelis.

LOYALTY, *subst.*, fides, fidelitas; obsequium.

LOZENGE, *subst.*, rhombus; (*small cake*), massa medicata.

LUBBER, *adj.*, ignavus, segnus.

LUBBERLY, *adj.*, seguis, piger, socors.

LUBRICATE, *to*, lubricare.

LUCE, *subst.*, *flower-de-luce*, iris.

LUCID, *adj.*, lucidus, elarus; *a lucid interval in madness*, tempus quo aliquis liber est ab insanis.

LUCIFER, *subst.*, Lucifer.

LUCK, *subst.*, fortuna, fors, sors, casus; *good luck*, fortuna secunda or prospera, casus secundus; *bad or ill luck*, casus adversus, res adversæ.

LUCKINESS, *subst.*, felicitas, prosperitas.

LUCKLESS, *adj.*, infelix, infastus.

LUCKY, *adj.*, faustus, felix, fortunatus, prosper, secundus; *not l.*, ominosus, infelix; *somewhat l.*, beatus; *very lucky*, perbeatus, peropportuus.

LUCRATIVE, *adj.*, lucrosus, questuosus.

LUCRE, *subst.*, lucrum, questus.

LUCUBRATION, *subst.*, lucubratio.

LUDICROUS, *adj.*, ridiculus, jocularis.

LUG, *to*, trahere, pertrahere.

LUGGAGE, *subst.*, sarcinæ, impedimenta.

LUGGING, *subst.*, tractus; *by lugging*, tractim.

LUGUBRIOUS, *adj.*, lugubris, tristis.

LUKEWARM, *adj.*, tepidus; (*indifferent*), lentus, remissus, negligens; *to be lukewarm*, tepere; *to become lukewarm*, tepescere.

LUKEWARMNESS, *subst.*, tepor; (*indifference*), languor.

LULL, *to*, delinire, demulcere; *to lull asleep*, sopire, coosopire.

LULLABY, *subst.*, carmen sonniferum.

LUMBER, *subst.* (*trumpery*), scruta, pl.; moles indigesta.

LUMINARY, *subst.*, lumen.

LUMINOUS, *adj.*, lucidus.

LUMP, *subst.*, massa, frustum; *lump of earth*, gleba; (*heap*), acervus; *all in a lump*, confuse, sine ordine; *the lump (whole)*, solidum.

LUMPISH, *adj.*, bebes, stupidus.

LUMPISHNESS, *subst.*, tarditas, stupor.

LUMPY, *adj.*, muscularum plenus.

LUNACY, *subst.*, insanis, mens alienata.

LUNAR, *adj.*, lunaris.

LUNATIC, *adj.*, lunaticus; insanus.

LUNATION, *subst.*, mensurus lunæ cursus.

LUNCH, **LUNCHEON**, *subst.*, gustatio; *after-noon's lunch*, merenda.

LUNGS, *subst.* pl., pulmones; latera.

LUPINE, *subst.*, lupinus, lupinum.

LURCH, *subst.*; *to be left in the lurch*, destitui, in angustiis deseri.

LURCH, *to*, subducere, surripere.

LURCHER, *subst.*, canis investigator.

LURE, *subst.*, illecebra, illicium.

LURE, *to*, inescare; allicere, illicere, pellicere.

LURID, *adj.*, luridus.

LURK, *to*, latere, latitare, delitescere.

LURKER, *subst.*, tenebrio; ecessator.

LURKING, *subst.*, latitatio; *lurking-hole*, latrobra, latibulum.

LUSCIOUS.

- LUSCIOUS, *adj.*, dulcis, snavis.
 LUSCIOUSNESS, *subst.*, dulcedo, suavitas.
 LUST, *subst.*, appetitus, appetitio; cupiditas; cupido, libido.
 LUST, *to*, libidine æstuarè; prurire; *to lust after*, concupiscere, appetere.
 LUSTFUL, *adj.*, libidinosus, salax.
 LUSTFULNESS, *subst.*, lascivia, salscitas.
 LUSTINESS, *subst.*, vigor, corporis robor *or* firmitas.
 LUSTRAL, *adj.*, lustralis.
 LUSTRATION, *subst.*, lustratio.
 LUSTRE, *subst.*, nitor, splendor, fulgor.
 LUSTROUS, *adj.*, illustris, splendidus.
 LUSTY, *adj.*, valens, validus, robustus, vegetus.
 LUTE, *subst.*, lyra; chelys, harbitoa; *lute-player*, lyricen, lyristes, fidicen, fidicina.
 LUTULENT, *adj.*, lutulentus.
 LUXURIANCE, LUXURIANCY, *subst.*, luxuria, luxuries.
 LUXURIANT, LUXURIOUS, *adj.*, luxuriosus.
 LUXURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, luxus.
 LUXURY, *subst.*, luxuria, luxus.
 LYE (*solution*), *subst.*, lixivium; *of lye*, lixivius, lixivus.
 LYMPH, *subst.*, aerom, lympha.
 LYMPHATIC, *adj.*, lymphaticus.
 LYNX, *subst.*, lynx.
 LYRE, *subst.*, lyra.
 LYRIC, LYRICAL, *adj.*, lyricus, melicus.
 LYRIST, *subst.*, lyristes.

M.

- MACARONI, *subst.*, macros, -onis.
 MACARONIC, *adj.*; *a m. poem*, poems constans e sermone vernaculo cum Latino ridicule commixto.
 MACAROON, *subst.*, panificium smygdalioum.
 MACE, *subst.*, sceptrum, clava; *sergeant's mace*, baculus, fasces, *pl.*; *virgæ, pl.*; *mace-bearer*, lictor, vintor; (*spice*), macis.
 MACERATE, *to* (*steep*), macerare; (*make lean*), emaciare, macie conficere.
 MACERATION, *subst.*, maceratio.
 MACHINATION, *subst.*, machinatio; ars, artificium, fraus, dolus.
 MACHINE, *subst.*, machina.
 MACHINERY, *subst.*, machinatio, machinamenta, machine; apparatus.
 MACKEREL, *subst.*, scomber.
 MAD, *adj.*, insanus, furiosus, rabiosus, demens, rabidus; *to be mad*, insanire, furere; *raving mad*, furibundus.
 MAD, MADDEN, *to*, in rabiem egere; efferare.
 MADAM, *subst.*, domina mea.
 MADCAP, MAD-BRAIN, *subst.*, vesanus, furiosus.
 NADDER, *subst.*, rubia tinctoris.
 MADNESS, *subst.*, dementia, insanis, vesania, furor; amentia.
 MADRIGAL, *subst.*, cantilena silvestris, carmen agreste.
 MAGAZINE, *subst.*, horreum; receptaculum; libellus miscellanea continens.
 MAGGOT, *subst.*, vermis, vermiculus; tarmes, teredo.
 MAGGOTY, *adj.*, verminosus.
 MAGIC, *subst.*, ars magica, magicæ.
 MAGICAL, *adj.*, magicus.

MAKE.

- MAGICALLY, *adv.*, secundum artem magicam.
 MAGICIAN, *subst.*, magus, veneficus.
 MAGISTERIAL, *adj.*, imperiosus; regius.
 MAGISTRACY, *subst.*, magistratus; (*the persons*), magistratus, *pl.*
 MAGISTRATE, *subst.*, magistratus; præfectus.
 MAGNANIMITY, *subst.*, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.
 MAGNANIMOUS, *adj.*, magnanimus, fortis.
 MAGNANIMOUSLY, *adv.*, magno animo, liberaliter.
 MAGNET, *subst.*, magnes.
 MAGNETIC, *adj.*, magneticus.
 MAGNETISM, *subst.*, vis magnetica; magnetismus.
 MAGNIFICENCE, *subst.*, magnificentia, splendor, opulentia.
 MAGNIFICENT, *adj.*, magnificus, augustus, splendidus; opulentus.
 MAGNIFIER, *subst.*, qui nimis laudat; (*glass*), microscopum.
 MAGNIFY, *to* (*praise*), magnificare, laudare, extollere; (*exaggerate*), exaggerare, sugère.
 MAGNIFYING, *subst.*, amplificatio.
 MAGNITUDE, *subst.*, magnitudo.
 MAGPIE, *subst.*, pica.
 MAID, *subst.*, virgo, puella; *little maid*, virguncula, puellula; *maid-servant*, ancilla, famula; *of a maid*, virgineus, puellaris.
 MAIDEN, *adj.*, purus, intactus, virgineus; *subst.*, virgo, puella.
 MAIDENHOOD, *subst.*, virginitas.
 MAIDENLY, *adv.*, virgineus, virginialis.
 MAIL, *subst.* (*budget*), pera, saccus, masticæ; (*bundle of letters*), fasciculum epistolarum; (*mail-coach*), vehiculum publicum; *coat of mail*, lorica.
 MAILED, *adj.*, loricated.
 MAIM, *to*, vulnerare, mutilare; detruncare.
 MAIMED, *adj.*, vulneratus, maccus, mutilus; debilis.
 MAIMING, *subst.*, vulneratio, mutilatio.
 MAIN, *adj.*, maximus, summus, præcipuus, primus, principalis, princeps; *m.-land*, continens; *m. sea*, altum; *m. thing*, caput; *by m. force*, vi, per vim.
 MAIN, *subst.*, oceanus, mare, altum.
 MAINTAIN, *to* (*affirm*), affirmare, asseverare, contendere, asserere; (*defend, support*), vindicare, præstare, tucri, sustinere; defendere; (*keep*), sustentare, alere, educare, pascere; nutrire, nutrire.
 MAINTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod defendi *or* vindicari potest.
 MAINTAINER, *subst.* (*defender*), propugnator, assertor; viudex, conservator, fautor; (*nourisher*), sitor, alifrix.
 MAINTAINING, *subst.* (*affirming*), affirmatio, assertio; (*defending*), sustentatio; (*keeping*), victus suppeditatio, aliments.
 MAINTENANCE, *subst.* (*defence*), defensio, pætrocinium, tutamen; (*sustenance*), alimenta, victus; (*penion*), annua pecunia.
 MAIZE, *subst.*, frumentum Indicum.
 MAJESTIC, *adj.*, regius; augustus, splendidus.
 MAJESTY, *subst.*, majestas, regia dignitas; *majesty of God*, numen; *His Majesty*, rex.
 MAJOR, *subst.*, legatus; *major general*, legatus imperatorius.
 MAJORITY, *subst.*, pars major, major numerus; ætas virilis, pubertas.
 MAKE, *subst.*, forma, figura.

MAKE.

MAKE, *to*, facere; fabricari; conficere; creare; constituere; efficere; reddere; *to m. account*, putare, reputare; *to m. at one*, petere, appetere; *to m. away with*, effundere, profundere, disipare; *to m. away with one's self*, sibi mortem consciscere; *to m. for a place*, ad locum alqm tendere or tenere; *to m. free*, liberare; *to m. good*, confirmare; *to m. as if*, simulare; *to m. off*, aufugere; *to m. over*, transferre; *to m. out*, explicare, exponere; investigare; *to m. ready*, parare, preparare; *to m. a stand*, se sistere; *to m. up*, conficere, perficere, complere; compensare.

MAKER, *subst.*, opifex, fabricator, artifex, effector, formator.

MAKING, *subst.*, fabricatio, effectio.

MALADMINISTRATION, *subst.*, mala rei administratio.

MALADY, *subst.*, morbus, ægritudo.

MALAPERT, *adj.*, protervus, petulans, procax, immodestus.

MALAPERTNESS, *subst.*, procacitas, protervitas, petulantia.

MALCONTENT, *adj.*, male contentus, ægre ferens; *subst.*, homo scditiosus.

MALCONTENTEDNESS, *subst.*, molestia, offensio.

MALE, *subst.*, mas, masculus; *adj.*, virilis, masculus, masculinus.

MALEDICTION, *subst.*, maledictio, maledictum.

MALEFACTOR, *subst.*, maleficus, sona, scelestus.

MALEVOLENCE, *subst.*, malevolentia, malignitas.

MALEVOLENT, *adj.*, malevolens, malignus.

MALICE, MALICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, malitia, invidia, livor; malignitas; malevolentia.

MALICIOUS, *adj.*, malitiosus, malevolus, infestus.

MALIGN, MALIGNANT, *adj.*, malignus.

MALIGN, *to*, de alqis fama detrudere.

MALIGNANT, *subst.*, malignus civis; civis turboleus, factiosus.

MALIGNER, *subst.*, criminator, conviciator.

MALIGNITY, *subst.*, malignitas.

MALL, MALLET, *subst.*, malleus; *little mall*, malleolus; *mall to walk in*, ambulacrum.

MALLARD, *subst.*, snas palustris mas.

MALLEABLE, *adj.*, ductilis.

MALLOWS, *subst.*, malvæ; *of m.*, malvaceus.

MALPRACTICE, *subst.*, mala rei administratio, male obitum oegnitum.

MALT, *subst.*, hordeum madefactum et tostum.

MALTSTER, *subst.*, qui hordeum madefactum torret.

MAM, MAMMA, *subst.*, mamma.

MAMMON, *subst.*, divitiæ, opes.

MAN, *subst.*, homo; vir, juvenis; mas; *the good man of the house*, paterfamilias; *man-servant*, servus, famulus; *little man*, homuncio, homunculus; *old man*, senex; *poor man*, pauper, egenus; *rich man*, dives; *wise man*, sapiens; *young man*, juvenis, adolescens; *man at chess*, latro, latronculus; *man-of-war*, miles; *navy long*; *man-child*, filius, puerulus, pusio; *man-slayer*, homicida; *man-slaughter*, homicidium; *a man*, any man, aliquis, quisvis; *all men*, omnes; *every man*, quisque, unusquisque, omnis; *no man*, nemo, nullus.

MAN, *ta*, huminibus complere, instruere, munire.

MANACLE, *to*, manicas alicui injicere, manicas alqm vincire.

MANACLES, *subst. pl.*, manicæ.

MANTLE.

MANAGE, *to*, administrare, cursare, tractare; gerere; (*order*), constituere, dispensare.

MANAGE, *subst.*, equitandi discipulus, equos regendi ars.

MANAGER, *subst.*, administrator, curator, procurator.

MANAGING, MANAGEMENT, *subst.*, administratio, procuratio, curatio, cura; *management of the voice*, vocis moderatio.

MANDAMUS, *subst.*, cdictum, diploma regium.

MANDATE, *subst.*, mandatum, jussum.

MANDATORY, *adj.*, mandans, imperans.

MANDIBLE, *subst.*, maxilla.

MANE, *subst.*, juba; *having a mane*, jubatus.

MANFUL, *adj.*, fortis, animosus, virilis.

MANFULNESS, *subst.*, fortitudo, virtus.

MANGE, *subst.*, scabies.

MANGER, *subst.*, præsepe.

MANGLE, *subst.*, cylindrus ad lintea læviganda.

MANGLE, *to*, lacerare, læciare, mutilare; *to mangle linen*, lintea cylindro lævigare.

MANGLED, *adj.*, laceratus, truncus, truncatus, mutilus, mutilatus.

MANGLER, *subst.*, mutilator.

MANGLING, *subst.*, laceratio, mutilatio, truncatio.

MANHOOD, *subst.*, ætas virilis; virilitas, pubertas; (*courage*), fortitudo, virtus.

MANIAC, *adj.*, insanus, mente captus.

MANIFEST, *adj.*, manifestus, certus, dilucidus, clara, perspicuus, evidens.

MANIFEST, *to*, præ se ferre, declarare, ostendere, manifestare.

MANIFESTING, MANIFESTATION, *subst.*, patefactio.

MANIFESTNESS, *subst.*, claritas, perspicuitas, evidentia.

MANIFESTO, edictum; opinionis publicæ declaratio.

MANIFOLD, *adj.*, multiplex; *how m.*, quotuplex.

MANIPLE, *subst.*, manipulus.

MANKIND, *subst.*, genus humanum, gens humana, hominea.

MANLINESS, *subst.*, virilitas, fortitudo.

MANLY, *adj.*, virilis, fortis, strenuus.

MANNA, *subst.*, manna.

MANNER, *subst.* (*fashion*), mos, modus; (*custom*), consuetudo; (*quality*), indoles, ingenium, natura, qualitas; *in a m.*, quodammodo, quasi, prope-modum, pæne; *of what m.*, cujusmodi; *in what m. soever*, utcumque, quomodoocumque; *in the like or same m.*, similiter, pari ratione; *in such a m.*, that, ita ut; *m.-s.*, mores; *good m.-s.*, elegantia morum, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas; *bad m.-s.*, rusticitas.

MANNERLY, *adj.*, urbanus, humanus, comis, affabilis; *to behave one's self m.*, comiter se gerere.

MANNIKIN, *subst.*, homunculus, pumilio, pumilus.

MANOR, *subst.*, dominium, prædium; *little m.*, prædiolum; *of a m.*, prædiorius; *m.-house*, domus (manerialis); *the lord of a m.*, dominus (manerii).

MANSE, *subst.*, clerici domus.

MANSION, *subst.*, ædes, ædificium; domus, domicilium, habitatio.

MANTLE, *to* (*as beer*), spumare; (*as a hawk*), pennas dispandere.

MANTLE, *subst.*, amiculum; *coarse mantle*, pænula villosa; *summer mantle*, pænula rasa.

MANTLE, *subst.* (*of a chimney*), cæmini tegmen.

MANTUAMAKER.

MANTUAMAKER, *subst.*, mulier quæ vestes muliebres facit, vestifica.
 MANUAL, *adj.*, manu factus; *subst.*, epitome; *sign manual*, chirographum.
 MANUFACTORY, *subst.*, officina, fabrica.
 MANUFACTURE, *subst.*, opificium; (*piece of work*), artis opus.
 MANUFACTURE, *to*, facere, fabricari, conficere.
 MANUFACTURER, *subst.*, opifex; artifex.
 MANUMISSION, *subst.*, manumissio.
 MANUMIT, *to*, manumittere, libertatem dare, libertate donare.
 MANURE, *to* (*with dung*), stercoreare; (*with marl*), margâ fecundare.
 MANURE, *subst.*, lætamen; stercus, fimus.
 MANUSCRIPT, *subst.*, liber or codex (*manu*) scriptus.
 MANY, *adj.*, multi, plures, frequentes; *a great m.*, *very m.*, permulti, plurimi; *a good m.*, aliquantum; *m. a man*, multi, haud pauci; *how m.*, quot; *as m. as*, tot quot; *how m. times*, quoties; *as m. times as*, toties quoties; *how m. times soever*, quotiescunque; *how m. soever*, quotecunque, quotquot; *so m.*, tot; *just so m.*, totidem; *so m. times*, toties; *m. ways*, multifarium.
 MAP, *subst.*, tabula.
 MAP, *to*, in tabulâ depingere.
 MAPLE, *subst.*, acer; *of a maple*, acernus.
 MAR, *to*, corrumpere, depravare, vitare; infuscare; perdere, pervertere; turbare; *to be marred*, disperire.
 MARAUDER, *subst.*, prædator.
 MARBLE, *subst.*, marmor; *white marble*, marmor Parium; *of marble*, marmoreus.
 MARBLE, *to* (*make like marble*), marmoris maculoso simile facere alqd; (*incrust with marble*), marmoris crustis operire.
 MARBLE HEARTED, *adj.*, sævus, crudelis.
 MARCH, *subst.* (mensis) Martius.
 MARCH, *subst.*, iter, protectio; *marches of a country*, fines, limites.
 MARCH, *to*, iucedere, gradû, proficisci; *to march back*, regredi, recedere; *to march in*, ingredi; *to march on*, progredi; *to march out*, egredi.
 MARCHING, *subst.*, profectio, progressus.
 MARE, *subst.*, equa; *mare coll.*, equula; *night-mare*, incubo, incubus, ephialtes.
 MARGIN, *subst.*, margo.
 MARGINAL, *adj.*, in margine scriptus.
 MARGRAVE, *subst.*, tmarchio.
 MARGOLD, *subst.*, caltha, calendula.
 MARINE, *adj.*, marinus, maritimus; *subst.*, classiarium miles, classicus.
 MARINER, *subst.*, nauta, uavita; navigator; *of a mariner*, nauticus.
 MARITIME, *adj.*, maritimus.
 MARJORAM, *subst.*, amaracus, sampsuchum; *of marjoram*, amaracinus, sampsuchinus.
 MARK, *subst.* (*token*), nota, signum, indicium; *iusigne*; (*brand*), stigma, character; (*footstep*), vestigium; (*instance*), documentum; *mark of a stripe*, vibex; *mark of a wound*, cicatrix; *mark to shoot at*, scopus; *mark of money*, tmarca.
 MARK, *to* (*stamp*), signare, consignare, notare; (*observe*), animadvertere, attendere, observare; (*notice*), subnotare; *to mark about*, circumsignare; *to mark before*, præsignare.
 MARKER, *subst.* (*noter down*), annotator, censor; (*observer*), observator; *marker of bounds*, metator.

MASONRY.

MARKET, *subst.*, mercatus; forum; emporium.
 MARKETABLE, *adj.* (*for sale*), veualia; (*what brings a price*), vendibilis.
 MARKETING, *subst.* (*buying*), emptio; (*things bought*), res apud forum emptæ.
 MARKING, *subst.*, notatio, signatio.
 MARL, *subst.*, marga; *marl-pit*, fodina unde marga effoditur.
 MARMALADE, *subst.*, cydovites.
 MARMOSET, *subst.*, cercopithecus; *she-m.*, simia.
 MARQUE, *subst.*; *letters of m.*, clarigatio, diploma.
 MARQUESS, MARQUIS, *subst.*, tmarchio.
 MARQUISATE, *subst.*, tmarchionatus.
 MARRIAGE, *subst.*, conjugium, matrimonium; (*a wedding*), nuptiæ; *of m.*, conjugalis, nuptialis.
 MARRIAGEABLE, *adj.*, nubilis.
 MARRIED, *adj.* (*of the woman*), nupta; *a m. man*, maritus; *a m. woman*, marita; *to be m. to a woman*, alqm habere in matrimonio; *twice m.*, qui duas uxores habuit.
 MARROW, *subst.*, medulla; *full of marrow*, medullulosus.
 MARRY! per Mariam; *nay marry*, minime vero; *ay marry*, immo vero.
 MARRY, *to* (*as the priest*), concubio jungere; (*as the man*), uxorem ducere; (*as the woman*), viro nubere, deubere; (*give in marriage*), nuptum dare, in matrimonium tradere, collocare; *to marry again*, in secundas nuptias transire or venire.
 MARSH, *subst.*, palus.
 MARSHAL, *subst.*, designator, apparitor; *marshal of a procession*, ductor pompæ; *field-marshal*, tmarcheschallus.
 MARSHAL, *to*, ordinare, in ordinem digerere.
 MARSHALLER, *subst.*, ordinator.
 MARSHALLING, *subst.*, ordinatio.
 MARSHY, *adj.*, paludosus, paluster.
 MART, *subst.*, mercatus; emporium.
 MARTEN, *subst.* (*beast*), melis; (*bird*), hirundo domestica.
 MARTIAL, *adj.*, bellicus, bellicosus, martius, militaris; *martial law*, jus belli, lex belli.
 MARTYR, *subst.*, martyr; *first m.*, protomartyr.
 MARTYR, *to*, cruciare, discruciare, excarnificare.
 MARTYRDOM, *subst.*, martyrium.
 MARTYROLOGY, *subst.*, liber qui est de martyribus.
 MARVEL, *subst.*, mirum, res mira.
 MARVEL AT, *to*, mirari, admirari.
 MARVELLING, *subst.*, admiratio.
 MARVELOUS, *adj.*, mirus, miraëdus, mirabilis, admirabilis, incredibilis.
 MARVELLOUSLY, *adv.*, mire, mirifice; *mirum in modum*.
 MARVELLOUSNESS, *subst.*, mirabilitas.
 MASCULINE, *adj.*, masculinus, masculus; *in a masculine manner*, viriliter, animose.
 MASH, *subst.*, farrago, mixtura.
 MASH, *to*, commiscere.
 MASK, *subst.*, persona, larva; (*masker*), homo personatus; (*play*), fabula, mimus; (*pretence*) simulatio, species.
 MASK, *to* (*one's self*), personam or larvam sibi aptare, personam induere.
 MASKER, *subst.*, homo personatus.
 MASKING, *subst.*, personæ inductio.
 MASON, *subst.*, cæmentarius; (*Free-mason*), latotus.
 MASONRY, *subst.*, opus cæmentitium.

MASQUERADE.

MASQUERADE, *subst.*, personatorum hominum saltatio.
 MASQUERADE, *to*, hominem personatum agere.
 MASS, *subst.* (*lump*), massa, moles, cumulus; *holy mass*, liturgia sacra, missa.
 MASS-BOOK, *subst.*, liber liturgicus.
 MASSACRE, *subst.*, internecio, occisio, cædes, clades, strages.
 MASSACRE, *to*, trucidare, cædere, obtruncare.
 MASSIVE, MASSY, *adj.*, ponderosus, gravis, solidus; permagnus.
 MAST, *subst.*, of a ship, malus; *m. for swine*, glans, balanus; *m.-tree*, æsculus; of *m.*, glandarius.
 MASTER, *subst.* (*owner*), dominus; *m. of slaves*, herus; *m. of a family*, paterfamilias; (*teacher*), magister; (*artist*), artifex, auctor; of a *m.*, dominicus, herilis; *to make one's self m. of*, potiri.
 MASTER, *to*, superare, vincere; *to master one's self*, se ipsum reprimere, continere, domare.
 MASTERLY, *adj.*, præcipuus artis, excellens; *ada.*, summa arte, affabre, egregie.
 MASTER-PIECE, *subst.*, opus præstantissimum, opus præcipuæ artis.
 MASTERSHIP, *subst.*, magisterium.
 MASTERY, *subst.*, principatus; victoria; *to get the mastery*, superare, vincere.
 MASTICATE, *to*, mandere, manducare.
 MASTICATION, *subst.*, masticatio.
 MASTICH, *subst.*, mastiche, marum; *mastich-tree*, lentiscinus.
 MASTIFF, *subst.*, canis molossus.
 MAT, *subst.*, matta, storea, teges; *little mat*, tegetiula.
 MATCH, *subst.* (*of brimstone*), ramentum sulphuratum; (*contest*), certamen; (*marriage*), nuptiæ, connubium; (*equal*), par, compar.
 MATCH, *to* (*compare*), comparare, componere, conferre; (*be suitable*), quadrare, accommodari, aptari; congruere; (*be of the same color*), ejusdem esse coloris; *to match in marriage*, nuptum dare, in matrimonium collocare.
 MATCHING (*pairing*), commissio, comparatio, compositio, adæquatio.
 MATCHLESS, *adj.*, incomparabilis; singularis, unicus.
 MATE, *subst.*, comes, socius, sodalis; (*partner*), collega; (*husband or wife*), conjux.
 MATE, *to*, ad incitas redigere; confundere, perturbare.
 MATERIAL, *adj.*, corporeus; (*important*), magni momenti, gravis; *very material*, pergravis.
 MATERIALS, *subst. pl.*, res, materia, materies.
 MATERIALISM, *subst.*, materialismus.
 MATERIALIST, *subst.*, materialista.
 MATERIALLY, *ada.*, re vera; multo, longe.
 MATERNAL, *adj.*, maternus.
 MATHEMATICAL, *adj.*, mathematicus.
 MATHEMATICIAN, *subst.*, mathematicus.
 MATHEMATICS, *subst. pl.*, mathematica; *pl.*, artes mathematicæ.
 MATIN, *adj.*, matutinus.
 MATINS, *subst. pl.*, preces antelucanæ or matutinae.
 MATRICE, MATRIX, *subst.*, matrix, uterus; of the *matrice*, uterinus.
 MATRICIDE, *subst.* (*the thing*), mstricidium; (*the person*), matricida.
 MATRICULATE, *to*, nomen in tabulis referre or conscribere.

MEASURABLE.

MATRIMONIAL, *adj.*, maritalis, conjugalis, conubialis.
 MATRIMONY, *subst.*, matrimonium, conjugium.
 MATRON, *subst.*, matrona.
 MATRON-LIKE, *adj.*, matronalis.
 MAT'RONLY, *adj.*, ætate grandis or provecta.
 MATTER, *subst.* (*material*), materia, res; (*body*), corpus; (*business*), res, opus, negotium; (*corruption*), pus, sanies, tabum.
 MATTER, *to* (*of a sore*), suppurare; *it matters not*, nihil refert or interest.
 MATTOCK, *subst.*, marra; *little mattock*, sscrulum, capreolus; *double mattock*, bipalium.
 MATTRESS, *subst.*, culcita laeua; *coarse mattress*, vilis grabatus.
 MATURE, *adj.*, maturus; *to grow mature*, maturescere, maturari.
 MATURITY, *subst.*, maturitas.
 MAUDLIN, *subst.*, temulentus, ebrus.
 MAUGRE, *adv.*, invite, ingratiis.
 MAUL, *to*, pugnis or fuste contundere.
 MAW, *subst.*, ventriculus, stomachus.
 MAWKISH, *adj.*, putidus.
 MAXIM, *subst.*, effatum, præceptum, sententia.
 MAY, *I (am able)*, possum, queo; (*am permitted*), mihi licet, copia datur; *it may be*, forsas, forsitan, fortasse.
 MAY, *subst.* (*mensis*) Maius.
 MAYOR, *subst.*, prætor urbanus.
 MAYORALTY, *subst.*, muos or dignitas prætoris urbani.
 MAZE, *subst.*, via inexplicabilis, labyrinthus; (*astonishment*), consternatio, perturbatio, stupor.
 MEAD, *subst.*, vinum, mulsam, hydromeli.
 MEADOW, MEAD, *subst.*, pratium, pascuum; of a *meadow*, pratensis.
 MEAGRE, *adj.*, macer, macilentus; exilis, jejunos; tenuis; *to become meagre*, macescere, macrescere; *to make meagre*, emaciare.
 MEAGRENESS, *subst.*, macies, macritudo; exilitas, tenuitas.
 MEAL, *subst.*, farina; cibus; of *meal*, farinarius; a *set meal*, cœna; *little meal*, cenula.
 MEALY, *adj.* (*like meal*), farinaceus, farinulentus; (*full of meal*), farinosus.
 MEAN, *adj.* (*middle*), medius; *subst.*, medium, mediocritas; (*in music*), pars media, tenor.
 MEAN, *adj.* (*common*), communis; (*low*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus; angustus, artus; (*contemptible*), mediocris, modicus, tenuis.
 MEAN, *to*, cogitare, velle; (*intend*), sibi proponere; (*signify*), significare.
 MEAN, MEANS, *subst.* (*way, measure*), via, ratio, consilium, modus; (*instrument, help*), auxilium, adjumentum, instrumentum; opera; (*helper*), adiutor; (*cause*), auctor, causa; (*wealth*), opes, facultates; divitiæ; *by what means?* qui? quomodo? quibus modis? *by that m.*, sic, eâ viâ; *by some m.*, quocunque modo; *by all m.*, quocunque pacto, prorsus, quam maxime; *by no m.*, nequaquam, nullo modo.
 MEANDER, *to*, per ambages ire or fluere.
 MEANING, *subst.*, sententia, vis; sensus; (*intention*), animus; a *bad m.*, malus animus, malitia.
 MEANNESS, *subst.* (*poverty*), paupertas, tenuitas; (*indifference*), mediocritas; (*cowardice*), ignavia, timiditas; (*niggardliness*), sordes, tencitas; *meanness of birth*, ignobilitas.
 MEASLES, *subst. pl.*, morbilli.
 MEASURABLE, *adj.*, quod metiri possumus.

MEASURABLY.

MEASURABLY, *adv.*, modice, moderate, temperate.

MEASURE, *subst.* (quantity), mensura; modus; (*moderation*), moderatio; (*plan, way*), ratio, consilium; propositum; remedium; *beyond m.*, immoderate, immodice, supra modum; *in some m.*, aliquatenus; *to take measures*, prospicere, vidēre; consilia capere or inire.

MEASURE, *to*, metiri, demetiri, dimetiri; *to measure over again*, remetiri; (*moderate*), moderari.

MEASURED, *adj.*, mensus, dimeasus, emensus, permensus, metatus.

MEASURELESS, *adj.*, immensus.

MEASURER, *subst.*, mentor, metator.

MEASURING, *subst.*, mensio, metatio, dimensio.

MEAT, *subst.* (*flesh*), caro; (*food*), cibus, esca; cibaria; *roast meat*, caro assa; *boiled meat*, caro clixā; *meat and drink*, victus; *dainty meats*, cibi delicationes; *sweet-meats*, salgama.

MEATHE, *subst.*, hydromeli.

MECHANIC, *subst.*, operarius; faber, opifex.

MECHANICAL, *adj.*, mechanicus, machinalis.

MECHANICALLY, *adv.*, per machinam or machinās, mechanice.

MECHANICIAN, *subst.*, mechanicus.

MECHANICS, *subst. pl.*, scientia machinalis, ratio mechanica.

MECHANISM, *subst.*, machinatio; machinamentum.

MEDAL, *subst.*, nummus, numisma.

MEDALIST, *subst.*, qui antiqua numismata collet; qui numismate doctus est.

MEDALLION, *subst.*, numisma majus.

MEDDLE, *to*, se immiscēre or admiscēre; *to m. with*, tractare, attractare, curare; attingere, contingere; *to m. no more*, desistere; *not to m. with*, abstinere.

MEDDLER, *subst.*, ardelio, musca, factiosus.

MEDDLING WITH, *subst.*, tractatio, contractatio; attractatus.

MEDIATE, *to*, intercedere, medium se interponeere.

MEDIATE, *adj.*; *mediate cause*, causa remotior or adjuvans; antecessio.

MEDIATELY, *adv.*, ope alterius.

MEDIATION, *subst.*, intercessio; pacificatio.

MEDIATOR, *subst.*, intercessor; conciliator.

MEDIATORIAL, *adj.*, ad intercessionem pertinentens.

MEDIATORSHIP, *subst.*, intercessoris munus.

MEDICABLE, *adj.*, medicabilis, sanabilis.

MEDICAL, MEDICINAL, *adj.*, medicinalis, medicus, medicamentarius, medicatus.

MEDICALLY, MEDICINALLY, *adv.*, secundum artem medicinalem.

MEDICAMENT, *subst.*, medicamentum, medicamen, medicina, remedium.

MEDICINE, *subst.* (*physic*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, potio medicata; (*as a science*), medicina, ars medicamentaria or medicinalis; *of medicines*, medicinalis.

MEDIOCRITY, *subst.*, mediocritas; modus.

MEDITATE, *to*, meditari, commeditari; secum cogitare, animo volvere.

MEDITATION, *subst.*, meditatio, cogitatio.

MEDITATIVE, *adj.*, meditationi addictus or deditus.

MEDIAR, *subst.*, mespilum; *m.-tree*, mespilus.

MEND.

MEDLEY, *subst.*, ferrago; mixtura.

MEDULLARY, *adj.*, ad medullam pertinens.

MEED, *subst.*, præsium.

MEEK, *adj.*, mansuetus, placidus, mitis, lenis, clemens; *to grow meek*, mitescere.

MEEKNESS, *subst.*, mansuetudo, lenitas, lenitudo, clementia.

MEET, *adj.*, aptus, accomodatus, conveniens, congruens, commodus, idoneus, opportunus; *it is meet*, convenit, par est.

MEET, *to*, obvenire, occurrere, obvium ire, obvium fieri or esse; (*come together*), convenire, coire; concurrere, confluere; (*obviate*), occurrere; *to meet one by chance*, in alqm casu incurere, incidere; *to meet often*, occurrere.

MEETING, *subst.*, congressio, occursus, concursus; (*assembly*), conventus, frequentia; *meeting-house*, conventiculum.

MEETNESS, *subst.*, convenientia.

MELANCHOLY, *subst.*, mæstitia; *adj.*, mæstus, tristis.

MELIORATE, *to*, meliorem reddere or facere.

MELIORATION, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio.

MELLIFLUENT, *adj.*, melle fluens, mellifluens.

MELLOW, *adj.*, mitis, mollis; maturus; (*in liquor*), madidus, temulentus; *to grow mellow*, mitescere; *insanguescere*.

MELLOWNESS, *subst.*, mollitia, mollities.

MELODIOUS, *adj.*, modulatus; suavis, canorus.

MELODIOUSNESS, *subst.*, suavitas.

MELODY, *subst.*, modulatio; modi, moduli; *without melody*, inmodulatus.

MELON, *subst.*, melo.

MELT, *to*, *v. a.*, liquefacere, liquare, resolvere, confiare; *v. n.*, liquefieri, liquescere, liquari, resolvi, tabescere.

MELTER, *subst.*, qui confiat or fundit.

MELTING, *subst.* (*of metal*), fusura, metallorum fusio; *melting-house*, ustrina, liquandi officina.

MEMBER, *subst.*, membrum; artus; *m. of a society*, eocius; *m. of the university*, alumnus; *by m.* (*piecemeal*), *adv.*, membratim.

MEMBRANE, *subst.*, membrana, tunica.

MEMBRANACEOUS, *adj.*, membranaceus.

MEMOIRS, *subst. pl.*, commentarii.

MEMORABLE, *adj.*, memorabilis, commemorabilis; notabilis; memoria dignus.

MEMORANDUM, *subst.*, nota in commentarios relata; *m.-book*, libellus memorialis, commentariolum.

MEMORIAL, *subst.*, narratiuucula scripto tradita; (*monument*), monumentum; (*petition*), litteræ, libellus.

MEMORY, *subst.*, memoria; *to have in m.*, meminisse, memoria tenere; *to call to m.*, reminisci, recordari; *to commit to m.*, memoriæ mandare; *out of m.*, oblitus; *for the m.*, memorialis.

MENACE, *to*, minari, comminari, minitari; minas alicui intendere.

MENACE, MENACES, *subst.*, minæ; minatio, comminatio.

MENACER, *subst.*, qui minatur.

MENACING, *adj.*, minax, minosus; minitans, minitabundus.

MENAGERIE, *subst.*, vivarium.

MEND, *to*, *v. a.* (*better*), melius facere, emendare, corrigere; (*repair*), reficere, sarcire, resarcire; restaurare, reparare; *v. n.* (*grow better*), meliorem fieri; *ad bonam frugem se recipere*; *iu melius mutari*; convalescere.

MENDER.

MENDER, *subst.*, emendator, corrector; refector.
 MENDICANT, *adj.*, meoicans, mendicus.
 MENDING, *subst.* (*making better*), emendatio, correctio; (*repairing*), refectio.
 MENIAL, *adj.*, servilis; *subst.*, famulus, servus, moister.
 MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, *adj.*, menstruus.
 MENSURABLE, *adj.*, quod metiri possumus.
 MENSURATION, *subst.*, metatio.
 MENTAL, *adj.*, mente conceptus.
 MENTALLY, *adv.*, mente, summo, ingenio.
 MENTION, *subst.*, mentio, commemoratio.
 MENTION, *to*, memorare, commemorare; commonefacere; meminisse, mentioem facere; *not to mention*, silentio præterire.
 MERCANTILE, *adj.*, mercatorius.
 MERCENARY, *adj.*, mercearius; *subst.*, mercenarius, stipendiarius.
 MERCER, *subst.*, qui serica vendit; *country-mercer*, propola, caupo.
 MERCERY-WARE, *subst.*, merces minutæ; serica.
 MERCHANDISE, *subst.* (*traffic*), mercatura, mercatio; negotia; (*goods*), merx, merces.
 MERCHANT, *subst.*, mercator; negotiator; (*retailer*), propola; (*peddler*), institor; *of merchants*, mercatorius.
 MERCHANTMAN, *subst.*, navis mercatoris *or* oneraria.
 MERCIFUL, *adj.*, clemens, misericors; *to be m.*, miserèri, commiserèri, miserescere.
 MERCIFULLY, *adj.*, cum misericordiâ; clementer.
 MERCIFULNESS, *subst.*, clementia, misericordia.
 MERCILESS, *adj.*, immisericors, inclemens.
 MERCILESSNESS, *subst.*, inhumanitas.
 MERCURIAL, *adj.*, vegetus, vividus.
 MERCURY, *subst.* (*quicksilver*), hydrargyrus; (*briskness*), vigor, alacritas; (*messenger*), nuncius.
 MERCY, *subst.*, clementia, misericordia, indulgentia; miseratio, commiseratio; *have m. on me*, te miserat mei; *to be at one's m.*, in potestate alcijs esse, alicui obnoxium esse.
 MERE, *adj.*, merus, simplex; ipse; nihil nisi.
 MERELY, *adv.*, tantum.
 MERETRICIOUS, *adj.*, meretricius.
 MERIDIAN (*line or circle*), circulus meridianus.
 MERIDIONAL, *adj.*, meridianus, australis.
 MERIT, *subst.*, meritum, promeritum; dignitas, virtus.
 MERIT, *to*, merèri, merère, promerère, promerèri, commère, commèrèri.
 MERITORIOUS, *adj.*, merens, meritus; mercede dignus.
 MERITORIOUSLY, *adv.*, merito, juste, jure.
 MERMAID, *subst.*, Siren.
 MERRILY, *adv.*, hilare, hilariter, festive, læte, fæcete, jocose.
 MERRIMENT, *subst.*, hilaritas, festivitas.
 MERRY, *adj.*, lætus, hilaris; jocosus, jocularis; jucundus; *very m.*, perlætus, perjucundus; *to make m.*, exhilarare, lætiâ afficere; *m. Andrew*, mimus, sannio; *m. companion*, congerro; *m. conceits*, fæcetiæ.
 MESENTERY, *subst.*, mesenterium.
 MESH, *subst.*, macula.
 MESHY, *adj.*, reticulatus.

MIDDLEMOST.

MESS, *subst.* (*of meat*), cibi, portio, cibus; *chief mess*, cœnæ caput; *mess of pollage*, jus, jusculum.
 MESS, *to*, cibum capere.
 MESSAGE, *subst.*, nuncius; mandatum, jussum, allegatio; *to send on a m.*, legare, ablegare; mittere.
 MESSENGER, *subst.*, nuncius, internuncius; (*ambassador*), legatus; (*pursuivant*), lictor, stator; *m. that carries letters*, tabellarius; *m. that rides post*, veredarius, cursor.
 MESSMATE, *subst.*, convictor.
 MESSUAGE, *subst.*, ædes, fundus.
 METAL, *subst.*, metallum; æs.
 METALLIC, *adj.*, metallicus.
 METALLIST, *subst.*, faber ærsarius.
 METALLURGIST, *subst.*, artis metallicæ peritus.
 METALLURGY, *subst.*, metallurgia.
 METAMORPHOSE, *to*, transformare, transfigurare.
 METAMORPHOSIS, *subst.*, transfiguratio, metamorphosis.
 METAPHOR, *subst.*, translatio, metaphora.
 METAPHORICAL, *adj.*, translatus.
 METAPHORICALLY, *adv.*, translatis verbis.
 METAPHYSICALS, *subst. pl.*, metaphysica.
 METE, *to*, metiri, dimetiri, metari.
 METEOR, *subst.*, meteorus.
 METEORIC, *adj.*, meteoricus; *meteoric stone*, aërolithus.
 METEOROLOGIST, *subst.*, qui meteoræ callet.
 METEOROLOGY, *subst.*, meteorologia.
 METER, *subst.*, mensur.
 METHEGLIN, *subst.*, mulsum, hydromeli.
 METHINKS, mihi videtur; *methinks I see*, videor mihi videre.
 METHOD, *subst.*, via, ratio.
 METHODICAL, *adj.*, ordine progrediens, ratione procedens.
 METHODICALLY, *adv.*, viâ et arte, ratione et viâ.
 METHODIST, *subst.*, Methodista.
 METHODIZE, *to*, in ordinem redigere *or* digerere; componere.
 METONYMY, *subst.*, immutatio, verba mutata, metonymia.
 MÈTRE, *subst.*, metrum: versus, versuum genus.
 METRICAL, *adj.*, metricus.
 METROPOLIS, *subst.*, caput regni, urbs nobilissima *or* primaria.
 METROPOLITAN, *adj.*, ad urbem nobilissimam pertinens; *subst.*, episcopus princeps, archiepiscopus.
 METTLE, *subst.* (*briskness*), agilitas, alacritas, vigor; animi ardor (*boldness*), audentia, animus.
 METTLESOME, *adj.*, animosus, ardcus, scer, vehemens, vegetus.
 MEW, *subst.* (*bird*), Iarus; *mew to keep hawks in*, accipitrum cors *or* saginarium.
 MEW, *to* (*as a cat*), felire; (*as a stag*), cornua mutare.
 MEW UP, *to*, cœvæ includere; concludere.
 MEWL, *to*, vagire.
 MICHAELMAS, *subst.*, Sancti Michaelis festum.
 MICROCOSM, *subst.*, microcosmus.
 MICROSCOPE, *subst.*, microscopium.
 MICROSCOPIC, *adj.*, ad microscopium spectans.
 MID DAY, *subst.*, meridies.
 MIDDLE, *adj.*, medius, intermedius; medianus.
 MIDDLE, *subst.*, medium, pars media.
 MIDDLEMOST, *adj.*, in medio positus.

MIDDLING.

MIDDLING, *adj.*, mediusculus.
 MIDLAND, *adj.*, mediterraneus.
 MIDNIGHT, *subst.*, nox media, concubia or in-
 temperativa.
 MIDRIFF, *subst.*, septum transversum, dia-
 phragma.
 MIDSHIPMAN, *subst.*, collega ejus qui navem
 gubernat.
 MIDST, *subst.*, medium, pars media.
 MIDSUMMER, *subst.*, media ætas; *midsummer-
 day*, dies subestivalis.
 MIDWAY, *subst.*, via media.
 MIDWIFE, *subst.*, obstetrix.
 MIDWIFERY, *subst.*, obstetricium.
 MIEN, *subst.*, vultus, os.
 MIGHT, *subst.*, potentia, potestatis, vis.
 MIGHTILY, *adv.*, valide, potenter, fortiter.
 MIGHTINESS, *subst.*, potentia.
 MIGHTY, *adj.*, potens, valens, validus; *very m.*,
 prævalidus, præpotens; *to be mighty*, pollere, va-
 lere; *to grow mighty*, valescere.
 MIGRATION, *subst.*, migratio, commigratio.
 MILCH-COW, *subst.*, vacca quæ lac habet.
 MILD, *adj.* (*gentle*), mitis, lenis, mansuetus; pla-
 cidus, clemens; (*indulgent*), indulgens; *to grow
 mild*, mitescere, mansuescere.
 MILDEW, *subst.*, robigo.
 MILDEW, *to*, robigine segetem obducere.
 MILDEWED, *adj.*, sideratus, robigine obductus.
 MILDNESS, *subst.*, clementia, mansuetudo, leni-
 tas.
 MILE, *subst.*, milliare, mille passus; *of a mile*,
 milliarius.
 MILITANT, *adj.*, militans.
 MILITARY, *adj.*, militaris, bellicus, bellicosus.
 MILITIA, *subst.*, militia; armati populares.
 MILK, *subst.*, lac; *cow's milk*, lac bubulum; *of
 milk*, lacteus.
 MILK, *to*, mulgère; *to milk out*, emulgère.
 MILK-HOUSE, *subst.*, lactarium.
 MILKINESS, *subst.* (*fig.*), mollitia, lenitas.
 MILK-PAIL, *subst.*, mulctra, mulctrum.
 MILK-SOP, *subst.*, molliculus, delicatus; (*coward*),
 ignavus, meticulosus.
 MILKY, *adj.*, lacteus; facti similis; *Milky-Way*,
 via lactea.
 MILL, *subst.*, mola; pistrinum; (*manufactory*),
 officina; *hand-mill*, mola trusastilis.
 MILL-CLAPPER, MILL-CLACK, *subst.*, crepita-
 culum molare.
 MILL-DAM, *subst.*, fclastrum molare.
 MILL-DUST, *subst.*, pollen.
 MILLER, *subst.*, molitor, molendinarius.
 MILLET, *subst.*, milium; *of millet*, milliarius.
 MILLINER, *subst.*, quæ mundi mulieris officii-
 nam exercet.
 MILLION, *subst.*, decies centena millia.
 MILL-STONE, *subst.*, lapis molaris; mola.
 MILT, *subst.*, lien, splen; *milt of fishes*, lactes.
 MIMIC, *subst.*, imitandi peritus, mimus.
 MIMIC, *to*, alqm joculariter imitari.
 MIMICKING, MIMICRY, *subst.*, imitatio jocula-
 ris.
 MIMOGRAPHER, *subst.*, mimorum scriptor.
 MINCE, *to*, *v. a.* (*cut small*), concidere, minutatim
 consecrare; (*palliate*), verhis extenuare; *v. n.*, *to
 mince in walking*, mollius incedere.
 MINCING, *subst.*, extenuatio; *mincing of meat*,
 carnis concisura.

MINX.

MINCINGLY, *adv.* (*slightly*), leviter, strictim;
 (*offendedly*), putide; (*softly*), molliter.
 MIND, *subst.* (*thinking faculty*), animus, mens;
 (*opinion*), sententia, consilium, opinio; (*desire, will*),
 voluntas, desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas;
to have a m., cupere, concupiscere, expetere, velle.
 MIND, *to* (*look after*), curare, accurare; obser-
 vare; (*consider*), considerare, spectare; (*regard*),
 audire, auscultare, attendere; *not to m.*, negligere.
 MINDED, *adj.* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus; *well-
 minded*, bono consilio motus; *ill-minded*, malevolus.
 MINDFUL, *adj.* (*remembering*), memor; (*careful*),
 attentus, diligens.
 MINDFULNESS, *subst.*, cura, diligentia.
 MINE, *adj.*, meus.
 MINE, *subst.*, metallum, fodina; (*in a siege*), cu-
 niculus; *full of m.s.*, cuniculosus.
 MINER, *subst.* (*digger of metal*), metallicus; (*in
 a siege*), cunicularius.
 MINERAL, *adj.*, metallicus, fossilis; *subst.*, fossilis.
 MINERALOGIST, *subst.*, fossilium peritus.
 MINERALOGY, *subst.*, mineralogia.
 MINGLE, *to*, *v. a.*, miscere, admiscere; *v. n.*,
 misceri, commisceri.
 MINGLER, *subst.*, qui or quæ miscet.
 MINGLING, *subst.*, mixtio, permixtio, admixtio;
 mixtum.
 MINIATURE, *adj.*, pictura minor.
 MINION, *subst.*, delicie.
 MINISH, *to* (*lessen*), minuire.
 MINISTER, *subst.* (*servant or agent*), minister,
 administrator; ministrator; (*clergyman*), sacerdos.
 MINISTER, *to*, ministrare, administrare.
 MINISTERIAL, *adj.*, ad ministros pertinens, a
 ministris factus.
 MINISTERIALLY, *adv.*, ope ministri.
 MINISTERING, *subst.*, suppeditatio.
 MINISTRATION, *subst.*, rerum administratio,
 ministerium.
 MINISTRY, *subst.* (*of the Gospel*), rei publicæ pro-
 curatores; sacerorum procuratio.
 MINNOW, *subst.*, cyprinus phoxinus (L.).
 MINOR, *adj.*, minor; minoris momenti; *subst.*,
 qui or quæ nondum adulta ætate est; (*ward*), pupi-
 lus, pupilla; *minor of a syllogism*, assumptio.
 MINORITY, *subst.* (*in age*), ætas nondum adulta;
 pupillaris ætas; (*smaller number*), pauciores, pars
 minor.
 MINSTER, *subst.*, templum.
 MINSTREL, *subst.*, fideus, tibicen, citharæodus.
 MINSTRELSY, *subst.*, cantus nervorum et tibia-
 rum; (*songs*), carmina, cantica.
 MINT, *subst.* (*herb*), mentha; (*for coining money*),
 moneta.
 MINT, *to*, cudere.
 MINTAGE, *subst.*, præmium ob summi percus-
 sionem solum.
 MINTER, *subst.*, monetarius.
 MINUTE, *subst.*, saltatio magnifica.
 MINUTE, *adj.*, minutus, parvulus; *subst.*, sex-
 agesima pars horæ; *minutes (first draughts)*, exem-
 plaria prima; (*short notes*), capita; *minute-book*, li-
 bellus memorialis.
 MINUTE, *to* (*a thing down*), capita rei alqs lit-
 teris consignare.
 MINUTELY, *adv.*, minute, minutatim; sigillatim,
 singulatum.
 MINUTENESS, *subst.*, parvitas.
 MINX, *subst.*, puella petulans; *proud m.*, fastidiosus

MIRACLE.

MIRACLE, *subst.*, miraculum, portentum, prodigium.
 MIRACULOUS, *adj.*, mirus, mirificus, prodigiosus.
 MIRACULOUSNESS, *subst.*, qualitas prodigiosa.
 MIRE (*mud*), *subst.*, cœnum, lutum.
 MIRROR, *subst.* (*looking-glass*), speculum; (*pattern*), exemplum, exemplar.
 MIRTH, *subst.*, lætitia, gaudium, hilaritas.
 MIRY, *adj.*, cœnosus, lutesus; lutulentus, lutatus.
 MISADVENTURE, *subst.* (*mischance*), casus adversus; (*ia law*), homicidium fortuitum.
 MISADVISE, *to*, perperam alicui consilere.
 MISANTHROPE, *subst.*, qui genus humanum odit.
 MISAPPLY, *to*, perperam applicare or adhibere.
 MISAPPLYING, MISAPPLICATION, *subst.*, applicatio prava.
 MISAPPREHEND, *to*, non recte intelligere.
 MISAPPREHENSION, *subst.*, interpretatio perversa.
 MISASCRIBE, *to*, alqd alicui injuste edscribere.
 MISASSIGN, *to*, rationem or causam male redere.
 MISBECOME, *to*, parum convenire; *it* misbecomes, dedecet, indecorum est.
 MISBECOMING, *adj.*, indecorus; alienus.
 MISBEHAVIOR, *subst.*, morum or factorum pravitas.
 MISBELIEF, *subst.*, fides prava.
 MISBELIEVE, *to*, parum credere.
 MISBELIEVING, *adj.*, incredulus.
 MISCALCULATE, *to*, male computare.
 MISCALL, *to*, falso nomine appellare.
 MISCALLING, *subst.*, contumeliosu appellatio.
 MISCARRIAGE, *subst.* (*in child-bed*), abortio; (*bad success*), exitus tristis; (*in manuers*), delictum, peccatum; offensæ.
 MISCARRY, *to*, parum succedere; (*as a woman*), abortum facere.
 MISCELLANEOUS, *adj.*, mixtus; promiscuus.
 MISCELLANIES, *subst.*, pl., opera varii generis.
 MISCELLANY, *subst.*, farrago, res confusa.
 MISCHANCE, *subst.*, casus adversus, malum, incommodum.
 MISCHIEF, *subst.*, damnum, detrimentum; perniciæ; *to do one a mischief*, alicui nocere or damnum inferre; *mischief-maker*, scelerum artifex.
 MISCHIEVOUS, *adj.* (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus; (*evil-doing*), maleficus, scelestus; (*spiteful*), malignus, malitiosus, improbus; *mischievous deed*, facinus, flagitium, scelus.
 MISCHIEVOUSNESS, *subst.*, malitia, malignitas, improbitas.
 MISQUOTE, *to*, falso or mala fide citare.
 MISCONCEIVE, *to*, perperam intelligere, male interpretari.
 MISCONCEPTION, *subst.*, interpretatio perversa or sinistra.
 MISCONDUCT, *subst.*, factorum pravitas.
 MISCONJECTURE, *subst.*, mala or falsa conjectura.
 MISCONSTRUCTION, *subst.*, of a word, verbi depravatio.
 MISCONSTRUE, *to*, perperam interpretari; male explicare.
 MISCOUNT, *to*, male numerare or computare.
 MISCOUNTING, *subst.*, mala numeratio.
 MISCREANT, *subst.*, infidelis, infidus; scelestus.

MISRECKONING.

MISCREATED, *adj.*, deformis.
 MISDEED, *subst.*, maleficium, malefectum, voxæ, scelus, delictum.
 MISDEMEAN, *to* (*one's self*), male se gerere.
 MISDEMEANOR, *subst.*, culpa, offensæ, delictum.
 MISDOER, *subst.*, maleficus.
 MISEMPLY, *to*, male collocare; abuti; *to misemploy one's time*, male feriari.
 MISEMPLOYING, MISEMLOYMENT, *subst.*, abusus, applicatio prava.
 MISER, *adj.*, avarus, deparcus, tenax; pecuniæ avidus.
 MISERABLE, *adj.* (*wretched*), miser, ærumnosus, afflictus; (*niggardly*), avarus, percus, perparcus, sordidus.
 MISERABLENESS, *subst.* (*wretchedness*), miseria, calamitas; (*niggardliness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas.
 MISERY, *subst.*, miseria, res afflictæ, ærumnæ, calamitas.
 MISFASHION, MISFORM, *to*, deformere.
 MISFORTUNE, *subst.*, malum, calamitas, casus adversus, incommodum, rea adversæ.
 MISGIVE, *to*, male ominari or præagere.
 MISGIVING, *subst.*, metus; *I have some misgivings*, aliquantum metuo.
 MISGOVERN, *to*, male res administrare.
 MISGOVERNMENT, *subst.*, mala administratio.
 MISGUIDANCE, *subst.*, ductus pravi.
 MISHAP, *subst.*, malum, casus adversus.
 MISHMASH, *subst.*, farrago.
 MISINFER, *to*, perperam inferre.
 MISINFORM, *to*, male docere; falsum rumorem alicui deferre.
 MISINTERPRET, *to*, perperam exponere, male explicare, æcus interpretari.
 MISINTERPRETATION, *subst.*, mala or sinistra rei interpretatio; *misinterpretation of words*, verborum depravatio.
 MISJOIN, *to*, male conjungere.
 MISJUDGE, *to*, perperam judicare.
 MISLAY, *to*, extra consuetum locum ponere.
 MISLEAD, *to*, seducere, fallere, decipere.
 MISLEADER, *subst.*, seductor, deceptor.
 MISLEADING, *subst.*, seductio, deceptio.
 MISLIKE, *to* (*dislike*), improbare, aversari, fastidire; (*offend*), displicere, offendere.
 MISLIKING, *subst.*, aversatio, fastidium.
 MISMANAGE, *to*, male administrare.
 MISMANAGEMENT, *subst.*, mala administratio.
 MISMATCH, *to*, male sociare.
 MISNAME, *to*, falso nomine appellare.
 MISNAMING, *subst.*, falsa appellatio.
 MISNOMER, *subst.*, prava nominatio.
 MISOGAMIST, *subst.*, matrimoniorum osor.
 MISOGYNIST, *subst.*, mulierum osor.
 MISPERSONATION, *subst.*, error, opinio falsa.
 MISPLACE, *to*, perperam collocare.
 MISPOINT, *to*, male interpungere.
 MISPRINT, *subst.*, mendium; erratum typographicum; error.
 MISPRINTED, *part*, mendose descriptus.
 MISPRISION, *subst.*, negligentia.
 MISPROPORTIONED, *adj.*, abnormis, justa portione carens.
 MISQUOTE, *to*, falso or mala fide citare.
 MISQUOTATION, *subst.*, locus falsu productus.
 MISRECKON, *to*, rationes falso subducere.
 MISRECKONING, *subst.*, falsa computatio.

MISREPRESENT.

MISREPRESENT, *to*, falso ostendere; male narrare.
 MISREPRESENTATION, *subst.*, imago rei falso expressa, falsa descriptio.
 MISRULE, *subst.*, dominatio iniqua.
 MISS, *subst.* (*young lady*), adulescentula, virgo, puella; (*as a title*), domina, dominula.
 MISS, *to*, *v. a.* (*leave out*), omittere, intermittere, pratermittere; (*feel the loss of*), desiderare; (*look for in vain*), quærere, requirere, reperire non posse; *v. n.* (*do amiss*), peccare, errare, labi, officio deesse; *to be missing*, desiderari.
 MISSAL, *subst.*, liber liturgicus.
 MISSHAPE, *to*, deformare, deturpare, mutilare.
 MISSHAPEN, *adj.*, deformis, deformatus, turpis.
 MISSHAPING, *subst.*, deformatio.
 MISSILE, *adj.*, missilis; *m. weapons*, missilia.
 MISSION, *subst.*, missio; (*embassy*), legatio.
 MISSIONARY, *subst.*, apostolus.
 MISSIVE, *subst.*, epistola, litteræ.
 MISSPELL, *to*, perperam scribere.
 MISSPELLING, *subst.*, mala litterarum connexio.
 MISSPEND, *to*, profundere, effundere, lacerare.
 MISSTATE, *to*, perperam definire or proponere.
 MIST, *subst.*, nebula, caligo; fuligo; *little mist*, nubecula; *blasting mist*, sideratio; *to be in a mist*, periturbari.
 MISTAKE, *subst.*, error, erratum; *mistake in reckoning*, falsa computatio.
 MISTAKE, *to*, per errorem labi, errare, in errore versari, falli; peccare.
 MISTAKENLY, *adv.*, false.
 MISTAKING, *subst.*, erratio, error.
 MISTIME, *to*, intemptive facere.
 MISTINESS, *subst.*, tempestas nubila.
 MISTLETOE, *subst.*, viscum.
 MISTRESS, *subst.*, domina, hera; (*in a bad sense*), concubina, peltex; (*sweet heart*), deliciae.
 MISTRUST, *subst.*, diffidentia, suspicio.
 MISTRUST, *to*, diffidere, suspicari, suspectare; alicui minime credere.
 MISTRUSTFUL, *adj.*, suspicax, suspiciosus; diffidens.
 MISTRUSTING, MISTRUSTFULNESS, *subst.*, diffidentia, suspicio.
 MISTY, *adj.*, nebulosus, caliginosus, obscurus; *to be misty*, caligare.
 MISUNDERSTAND, *to*, non recte intelligere, secus accipere.
 MISUNDERSTANDING, *subst.*, interpretatio perperam facta; *m. between friends*, dissensio, discordia.
 MISUSAGE, MISUSE, MISUSING, *subst.* (*wrong use*), abusus, usus malus; (*ill treatment*), injuria, inhumanitas.
 MISUSE, *to*, abuti, perverse uti.
 MITE, *subst.* (*insect*), curculio; (*particle*), particula minutissima, atomus; (*small coin*), nummulus, tressis.
 MITIGATE, *to*, mitigare, mollire, sedare, lenire, allevare.
 MITIGATION, *subst.*, mitigatio; lenimen.
 MITRE, *subst.*, mitra, infula.
 MITRED, *adj.*, mitratus, infulatus.
 MITTENS, *subst. pl.*, digitabula dimidiata.
 MIX, *to*, miscere, admiscere, commiscere, immiscere; temperare.
 MIXING, MIXTURE, *subst.*, mixtio, permixtio, mixtura.
 MIZEN, *subst.*, puppis malus.

MOLEST.

MOAN, *subst.*, luctus, planctus, ejulatus.
 MOAN, *to*, gemere, plorare, queri, ejulari, lamentari.
 MOANING, *subst.*, fletus, ploratus, lamentatio.
 MOAT, *subst.*, fossa.
 MOAT, *to* (*in*), fossa ciingere, mœrire.
 MOB, *subst.*, vulgus, plebecula, sentina reipublicæ, fœx populi; *to raise a mob*, torhas populares excitare; *a woman's mob* (*head-dress*), callidrum muliebres.
 MOB, *to* (*a person*), plebeculam in alqm concitare.
 MOBILITY, *subst.*, mobilitas, inconstantia.
 MOCK, *subst.*, dicerium, saona, ludibrium, ludus, jocus.
 MOCK, *adj.*, simulatus, mimicus.
 MOCK, *to* (*deceive*), ludere, deludere, eludere, iludere; ludificari; (*make a mock of*), ridere, deridere, ludos facere.
 MOCKER, *subst.* (*scoffer*), irrisor, derisor; sennio; (*deceiv'r*), plannus.
 MOCKERY, MOCKING, *subst.*, irrisio, derisio, irrisus, derisus; cavillatio; jocus; (*deceiving*), ludificatio; *full of mockery*, jocosus, jocularis.
 MOCKINGLY, *adv.*, ridicule, facete, jocose; *somewhat mockingly*, subridicule.
 MODAL, *adj.*, ad modum or formam pertinens.
 MODE, *subst.* (*manner*), modus, ratio; (*fashion*), consuetudo, usus.
 MODEL, *subst.*, exemplar, exemplum.
 MODEL, *to*, formare, fingere.
 MODELLER, *subst.*, formator, auctor.
 MODERATE, *adj.* (*mild*), moderatus, modestus, temperatus; clemens; (*not excessive*), modicus, mediocris.
 MODERATE, *to* (*govern*), moderari, gubernare, administrare; (*restrain*), temperare, coercere.
 MODERATION, *subst.*, moderatio, temperantia, modestia, continentia.
 MODERATOR, *subst.*, moderator; præses.
 MODERN, *adj.*, recentior, novus; *the moderns*, homines recentioris ætatis.
 MODERNIZE, *to*, ad nova exempla componere.
 MODEST, *adj.*, modestus, pudens, verecundus; (*chaste*), pudicus, castus.
 MODESTY, *subst.*, modestia, pudor; (*chastity*), pudicitia, verecundia.
 MODICUM, *subst.*, paulum, paullulum.
 MODIFICATION, *subst.*, immutatio, mutatio.
 MODIFY, *to*, immutare.
 MODISH, *adj.*, scitus, concinnus.
 MODISHNESS, *subst.*, aliorum cultum imitandi studium.
 MODULATE, *to*, modulari.
 MODULATION, *subst.*, modulatio, symphonia.
 MOIETY, *subst.*, dimidium, pars dimidia.
 MOIL, *to*, impigre laborare, diligenter operi incumbere.
 MOIST, *adj.* (*wet*), humidus, madidus, udus; (*juicy*), succidus, succulentus.
 MOISTEN, *to*, humectare; conspergere, madefacere.
 MOISTNESS, MOISTURE, *subst.*, humor; vapor.
 MOLEASSES, *subst. pl.*, sacchari spuma or fœces.
 MOLE, *subst.*, talpa; *mole-hill*, talpæ grunus; *mole in the body*, nævus, macula, nota; (*pier*), moles, agger.
 MOLEST, *to*, inquietare, infestare, vexare; alicui molestiam exhibere.

MOLESTATION.

MOLESTATION, *subst.*, molestia, interpellatio, vexatio.
 MOLESTER, *subst.*, vexator; interpellator.
 MOLLIFIER, *subst.*, pacator.
 MOLLIFY, *to*, mollire, emollire, lenire.
 MOLLIFYING, *subst.*, levatio, pacatio.
 MOLTEN, *part.* See MELT, *to*.
 MOMENT, *subst.* (*importance*), gravitas, momentum; (*instant*), temporis punctum, horæ momentum.
 MOMENTARY, *adj.*, unius momenti, momentum temporis durans.
 MOMENTOUS, *adj.*, magni momenti, gravis.
 MONARCH, *subst.*, rex, imperator; princeps.
 MONARCHICAL, *adj.*, regius, regalis.
 MONARCHY, *subst.*, dominus, dominatio, imperium regium; (*as a state*), regnum.
 MONASTERY, *subst.*, monasterium, cœnobium.
 MONASTIC, *adj.*, monasterialis.
 MONASTICALLY, *adv.*, cœnobarum more.
 MONDAY, *subst.*, dies lunæ.
 MONEY, *subst.*, pecunia; nummus, nummi; *m. borrowed*, æs alienum; *a piece of m.*, nummus; *coined m.*, argentum signatum, æs signatum; *to hire for m.*, mercede or pretio cooducere; *interest-m.*, fenus, usura; *of m.*, nummarius; *m. laid out*, impensa, sumptus.
 MONEYED, *adj.*, dives, locuples, bene nummatas.
 MONEYLESS, *adj.*, sine pecunia.
 MONGER, *subst.*, mercator.
 MONGREL, *adj.*, bigener, mixti generis; hybrida.
 MONITION, *subst.*, monitio, monitus.
 MONITOR, *subst.*, monitor, admonitor.
 MONITORY, *adj.*, ad monitionem pertinens.
 MONK, *subst.*, monachus.
 MONKERY, *subst.*, res monachicæ; monachorum vita.
 MONKEY, *subst.*, simia; simiolus; pithecium.
 MONKISH, *adj.*, monachicus; monasterialis.
 MONOGAMY, *subst.*, matrimonium singulare, monogamia.
 MONOPOLIST, *subst.*, monopola.
 MONOPOLIZE, *to*, monopolium exercere.
 MONOPOLY, *subst.*, monopolium.
 MONOSYLLABLE, *subst.*, vox monosyllaba.
 MONOTONOUS, *adj.*, unum sonum habens.
 MONOTONY, oratio omni varietate carens.
 MONSOON, *subst.*, ventus status Indiæ Orientalis.
 MONSTER, *subst.*, monstrum, portentam, ostentum.
 MONSTROUS, *adj.*, monstrosus, prodigiosus, portentosus; horrendus, detestabilis.
 MONSTROUSNESS, MONSTROSITY, *subst.*, Immanitas, vastitas; fœditas.
 MONTH, *subst.*, mensis; *of a month*, menstruus; *of two months*, bimestris; *of six months*, semestris.
 MONTHLY, *adj.*, menstruus; *adv.*, singulis mensibus.
 MONUMENT, *subst.* (*memorial*), monumentum; (*tomb*), monumentum, masuleum.
 MONUMENTAL, *adj.*, ad monumentum pertinens.
 MOOD, *subst.* (*humor*), animi habitus or affectus; *mood of a verb*, modus verbi.
 MOODY, *adj.*, stomachosus, terribus, indignans.
 MOON, *subst.*, luna; lunare sidus; *new m.*, luna nova or prima; *half m.*, luna falcata; *half m. in for-*

MORTGAGEE.

tification, opus lunatum; *m. in the first quarter*, cornua prima lunæ; *full m.*, luna plena; *time of full m.*, plenilunium; *of the m.*, lunaris; (*month*), mensis.
 MOONLIGHT, *subst.*, lunæ lumen, splendor or nitor; *by m.*, luna lucente; *it is m.*, luna lucet.
 MOONSHINE, *subst.*, lunæ lumen; *a mutter of moonshine*, res nullius momenti.
 MOOR, *subst.* (*blackamoor*), Æthiops; *female m.*, Æthiopissa; *tawny m.*, Maurus; (*marsh*), palus; *of a m.*, paluster.
 MOORISH, *adj.*, uliginosus, paluster.
 MOOR, *to*, navem constituere; *to be moored*, stare in ancoris; *navem in ancoris habere*.
 MOOT, *to* (*a case*), causam difficilem or dubiam agere, disceptare.
 MOP, *subst.*, peniculus, peniculus.
 MOP, *to* (*a chamber*), cubiculum peniculo purgare or lavare.
 MOPE, *to*, obstupescere.
 MORAL, *adj.*, moralis; probus, honestus; *moral philosophy*, philosophiæ pars moralis; *subst.*, *moral of a fable*, præceptum.
 MORALIST, *subst.*, morum magister.
 MORALITY, *subst.* (*ethics*), doctrina de moribus; (*moral goodness*), honestas, virtus.
 MORALIZE, *to*, de moribus præcipere.
 MORALLY, *adv.* (*in a moral sense*), sensu morali; (*rightly*), honeste.
 MORALS, *subst. pl.* (*manners*), mores.
 MORASS, *subst.*, palus.
 MORRID, *adj.*, morbidus, morbosus.
 MORE, *adj. and subst.*, plures; plus, amplius; (*greater*), major; *more and more*, impensius, magis magisque, plus plusque; *a little more*, plusculum; *more or less*, plus minus, plus minusve; *as much more*, alterum tantum; *no more*, nihil amplius.
 MORE, *adv.*, magis, amplius, plus quam; *more than*, præter, ultra.
 MOREOVER, *adv.*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or hæc.
 MORION, *subst.*, galea, cassis.
 MORN, MORNING, *subst.*, mane, tempus matutium, horæ matutine; *early morn*, primum mane, prima lux; *in the morning*, mane; *early in the morning*, primo or multo mane, primo diluculo; *good morning!* salve!
 MOROSE, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis; acerbus.
 MOROSENESS, *subst.*, morositas.
 MORRIS-DANCE, *subst.*, tripudium Mauritanicum.
 MORROW, *subst.*, *to-m.*, cras, crastino die; *good-m.*, salve! *of to-morrow*, crastinus; *to-m. morning*, cras mane; *the day after to-m.*, perendie.
 MORSEL, *subst.*, buccæ, offa; frustum.
 MORTAL, *adj.* (*deadly*), capitalis, mortifer; (*subject to death*), mortalis, morti obnoxius; *mortals*, mortales, homines.
 MORTALITY, *subst.* (*frailty*), mortalitas, conditio mortalis; (*number of the dead*), numerus mortuorum.
 MORTALLY, *adv.*, mortifere, letaliter.
 MORTAR, *subst.* (*for pounding*), mortarium; (*cement*), mortarium, arenatum.
 MORTGAGE, *subst.*, hypotheca, fundus oppigneratus.
 MORTGAGE, *to*, oppignerare, pignori opponere, fiduciarium dare.
 MORTGAGEE, *subst.*, pignerator, cui fundus oppigneratus est.

MORTGAGER.

MORTGAGER, *subst.*, qui fundum oppligneret.
MORTIFICATION, *subst.* (*self-denial*), cupiditatum coercitio; (*grief*), dolor; (*gangrene*), gangræna.

MORTIFY, *to, v. a.*, moderari; coercere, cohibere, comprimere, refrenare; *v. n.*, gangræna putrescere.
MORTMAIN, *subst.*, vectigalium shulitio; mortua manus.

MORTUARY, *subst.*, donum ecclesiæ ab homine mortuo datum.

MOSAIC-WORK, opus tessellatum, opus musicum; *mosaic pavement*, pavimentum tessellatum.

MOSQUE, *subst.*, ædes Turcica.

MOSS, *subst.*, muscus; *covered with moss*, muscosus; *to clear from moss*, emuscare.

MOSSY, *adj.*, muscosus, lanuginosus.

MOST, *adj.*, plurimi; plerique; pars major; *for the most part*, maximam partem; (*generally*), plerumque, fere, plurimum; *the most learned*, doctissimus; *most of all*, maxime, quæ maxime.

MOSTLY, *adv.*, fere, plerumque, plurimum.

MOUSE, *subst.*, corpusculum, atomus.

MOTH, *subst.*, tineæ, blatta; teredo.

MOTHER, *subst.*, mater; genitrix; *little m.*, matercula; *m. in-law*, mariti uxoris mater; *step-m.*, noverca; *of a m.*, maternas.

MOTHERHOOD, *subst.*, materna dignitas.

MOTHERLESS, *adj.*, matre orbatus.

MOTHER-LIKE, MOTHERLY, *adj.*, maternus; *motherly woman*, matrona.

MOTHERY, *adj.*, faculentus.

MOTIFY, *adj.*, tineosus, tineis scatens.

MOTION, *subst.*, motio, motus, impulsus, impetus, agitatio; *motion for a bill*, rogatio; *at one's own motion*, sua sponte, ultro.

MOTION, *to*, rogare.

MOTIONLESS, *adj.*, immobilis fixus.

MOTIVE, *adj.*, moveas; *motive faculty*, facultas movens.

MOTIVE, *subst.*, consilii motus, causa, incitamentum.

MOTLEY, *adj.*, versicolor, discolor; varius; confusus, perturbatus.

MOTTO, *subst.*, sententia; dictum.

MOULD, *subst.* (*earth*), terra, solum; (*matrice*), matrix, typus, forma; (*damp*), mucor, situs.

MOULD, *to, v. a.*, formare, figere, figurare; ex metallo fundere; *v. n.* (*grow mouldy*), mucescere, mucorem contrahere.

MOULDER, *subst.*, formator, fctor.

MOULDER, *to*, corrumpi, putrescere.

MOULDINESS, *subst.*, situs; mucor.

MOULDING, *subst.* (*forming*), formatio, figuratio: fusio; *mouldings*, toreumata, pl.

MOULDY, *adj.*, situ corruptus, mucidus.

MOULT, *to*, plumas mutare.

MOULTING, *subst.*, plumarum mutatio.

MOUND, *subst.*, collis, terreus tumulus; agger.

MOUNT, *subst.*, mons; *little m.*, tumulus; collis.

MOUNT UP, *to, v. n.*, ascendere, conscendere; *v. a.*, *to mount the infantry on horseback*, pedites in equos imponere; *mounted upon*, insidens.

MOUNTAIN, *subst.*, mons; *of a m.*, montanus.

MOUNTAINER, *subst.*, homo montanus.

MOUNTAINOUS, *adj.*, montosus, montuosus.

MOUNTBANK, *subst.*, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus.

MOUNTING, *subst.*, ascensio, ascensus.

MUE.

MOURN, *to, v. a.*, lugere, mære, deplorare, de flere, gemere; *v. n.*, lugere, mære, plorare, lamentari.

MOURNER, *subst.* (*wailer*), plorator; (*afflicted person*), mæstus; *mourner at a funeral*, qui funus exsequitur; *mourner in black*, stratus, pullatus.

MOURNFUL, *adj.*, tristis, miser, luctuosus, lugubris.

MOURNING, *adj.*, tristis, queribundus, mæstus; *subst.* (*grief*), mæror, mæstitia, luctus; (*plaintive cry*), querela; *m. apparel*, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla; *in m.*, pullatus, atratus.

MOUSE, *subst.*, mus; *little m.*, musculus; *field-m.*, mus agrestis; *dormouse*, glis; *rear-mouse*, vesperilio; *of a m.*, muricus.

MOUSE, *to*, mures venari, muribus insidiari.

MOUSE-DUNG, *subst.*, muscerda.

MOUSE-HOLE, *subst.*, muris cavum.

MOUSE-TRAP, *subst.*, muscipulus.

MOUTH, *subst.*, os; *open mouth*, rictus; (*jaws*), fauces; (*beak*, *snout*), rostrum; *little mouth*, osculum; *by word of mouth*, viva voce.

MOUTH, *to* (*eat much*), ingurgitare, devorare; (*use big words*), ampullas projicere.

MOUTHFUL, *subst.*, bolus, frustum.

MOUTHING, *adj.*, clamorosus, rixosus.

MOUTHLESS, *adj.*, sine ore.

MOVABLE, *adj.*, mobilis.

MOVABLENESS, *subst.*, mobilitas.

MOVABLES, *subst. pl.*, supellex, res mobiles.

MOVE, *to, v. a.*, movere, commovere; (*arouse*), cære; *m. to and fro*, agitare; (*turn round*), versare; (*shake*), quatere; *n.* *with effort*, moliri; (*disturb*), turbare, perturbare; (*advise*), susdare, bortari, instigare; (*propose*), rogare, propouere; *to m. to*, admovere; *to m. violently*, impellere; *to m. up and down*, jactare; *to m. off*, smovere, removere; *v. n.*, se movere, se commovere, moveri, commoveri; ferri; micare; (*remove*), commigrare; *to m. up and down*, jactari; *to m. off*, se submovere or subducere.

MOVEMENT, *subst.*, motus, motio.

MOVER, *subst.*, motor; (*persuader*), sussor, sollicitator; (*provoker*), stimulator, impulsor; (*author*), auctor.

MOVING, *adj.* (*forcible*), vehemens; (*affecting*), flebilis, luctuosus; *subst.*, motus, motio; (*persuading*), sollicitatio, sussio; (*provoking*), instigatio; (*shaking*), concussio.

MOW, *subst.* (*heap*), cumulus.

MOW, *to*, metere, secare.

MOWER, *subst.*, messor, sector.

MOWING, *subst.*, messio, messis.

MUCH, *adj.*, multus, plurimus; *multum*; *adv.*, multum, magno opere, vehementer, admodum, multo, longe; *with m. ado*, vix, ægre, difficulter; *it m. concerns us*, magni nostra interest; *too m.*, *adj.*, nimius; *subst.*, nimium; *adv.*, nimis, unium; *as m.*, alterum tantum; *very m.*, affatim, abunde; *so m.*, tantum; *how m.*, quantum; *for how m.?* quantum?

MUCILAGE, *subst.*, mucus.

MUCILAGINOUS, *adj.*, mucosus.

MUCK, *subst.*, fimas, stercus.

MUCOUS, *adj.*, mucosus.

MUD, *subst.*, lutum, limus.

MUDDLE, *to* (*disturb*), turbare; (*intoxicate*), inebriare.

MUDDY, *adj.*, lutosus, limosus, cœnosus.

MUDDY, *to*, turbare.

MUE, *to* (*moult*), plumas mutare.

MUFF.

MUFF, *subst.*, tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum.
 MUFFLE, *to*, obvolvere, velare, tegere, operire.
 MUFFLER, *subst.*, oris integumentum.
 MUG, *subst.*, cantharus.
 MUGGISH, MUGGY, *adj.*, humidus, mucidus.
 MUGWORT, *subst.*, art. misia.
 MULATTO, *subst.*, hybrida.
 MULBERRY, *subst.*, morum; *m. tree*, morus.
 MULLET, *subst.*, multa.
 MULLET, *to*, multare.
 MULE, *subst.*, mulus, mula; *of a m.*, mularis.
 MULETEER, *subst.*, mulio.
 NULL WINE, *to*, vinum aromatibus mistum coquere.
 MULLAR, *subst.*, lapis terendis coloribus serviens.
 MULLET, *subst.* (*fish*), mugil.
 MULSE, *subst.*, mulum.
 MULTANGULAR, *adj.*, multangulus.
 MULTIFARIOUS, *adj.*, multiplex.
 MULTIFARIOUSLY, *adv.*, multifarie, multifariam.
 MULTIFARIOUSNESS, *subst.*, multiplicata differentia.
 MULTIFORM, *adj.*, multiformis.
 MULTIPLICABLE, *adj.*, multiplicabilis.
 MULTIPLICAND, *subst.*, numerus multiplicandus.
 MULTIPLICATION, *subst.*, multiplicatio.
 MULTIPLICITY, *subst.*, varietas; magna copia.
 MULTIPLIER, *subst.*, qui multiplicat; numerus multiplicans.
 MULTIPLY, *to, v. a.*, multiplicare; (*increase*), augere, accumulare; *v. n.*, multiplicari; augeri.
 MULTIPLYING, *subst.*, multiplicatio; suctio.
 MULTITUDE, *subst.* (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus; frequentia; (*vulgar*), vulgus, plebs.
 MULTITUDINOUS, *adj.*, multiplex.
 MUM! *interj.*, et! tace! au!
 MUMBLE, *to*, murmurare, mussare, mussitare; mutire.
 NUMBLER, *subst.*, qui mussitat.
 MUMBLING, *subst.*, murmuratio.
 MUMMER, *subst.*, homin. personatus.
 MUMMERY, MUMMING, *subst.*, hominum personatorum pompa.
 MUMMY, *subst.*, mortuus arte medicatus.
 MUMPS, *subst.*, angina.
 MUNCH, *to*, manducare.
 MUNDANE, *adj.*, humanus, vanus, mundanus.
 MUNICIPAL, *adj.*, municipalis; *municipal town*, municipium.
 MUNIFICENCE, *subst.*, munificentia, liberalitas.
 MUNIFICENT, *adj.*, munificus, liberalis.
 MUNITIONS, *subst. pl.*, munitiones, munimenta.
 MURAL, *adj.*, muralis.
 MURDER, *subst.*, cædes, homicidium; trucidatio; *murder of one's father*, parricidium.
 MURDER, *to*, interficere, occidere, necare, jugulare; trucidare.
 MURDERER, *subst.*, interfeotor, percussor; homicida, sicarius; *m. of a parent*, parricida; *m. of a mother*, matricida; *m. of a brother*, fratricida; *m. of a sister*, sororicida.
 MURDERING, *subst.*, interfectio, trucidatio.
 MURDEROUS, *adject.*, sanguinarius, cruentus, atrox, truculentus.

MUTILATION.

MURKY, *adj.*, aliginosus, tenebrosus.
 MURMUR, *subst.* (*complaint*), quectus, conquectus, quectus; (*low noise*), murmur, susurrus; fremitus.
 MURMUR, *to*, murmurare, mussare, mussitare, fremitus; susurrare.
 MURMURER, *subst.*, qui murmurat.
 MURMURING, *subst.*, murmuratio; murmur; susurrus; fremitus.
 MURRAIN, *subst.*, lues pecuaria.
 MURKEY, *adj.*, fuscus, subniger.
 MUSCADEL or MUSCADINE WINE, vinum ex apianis uvis.
 MUSCLE, *subst.* (*fish*), musculus, concha; *muscle of the body*, musculus.
 MUSCULAR, *adj.* (*bravony*), musculosus; (*strong*), robustus.
 MUSE, *subst.*, Musa, Camena; *the Muses*, Cæmæ, Pierides.
 MUSE or MUSE UPON, *to*, meditari, commentari; contemplari, cogitare; duhitare; mente perpendere, animo versare; *to muse upon beforehand*, præmeditari.
 MUSER, *subst.*, contemplator, contemplatrix.
 MUSHROOM, *subst.*, fungus; *dairy m.*, boletus.
 MUSIC, *subst.* (*art*), ars musica, musica; (*performance*), cantus, concentus, modi musici, modi; *music, vocal and instrumental*, vocum et nervorum cantus.
 MUSICAL, *adj.*, musicus, harmonicus; numerosus.
 MUSICALNESS, *subst.*, concentus, harmonia.
 MUSICIAN, *subst.*, fidicen; tibicen; cornicen; (*one skilled in music*), musicus; *musician in an orchestra*, symphonician.
 MUSING, *subst.*, meditatio, contemplatio, cogitatio; *musng beforehand*, præmeditatio.
 MUSK, *subst.*, moschus; *musk ball*, pastillus.
 MUSKET, *subst.*, sclopetum; (*katok*), nisus mas.
 MUSKETEER, *subst.*, miles sclopeto armatus.
 MUSLIN, *subst.*, sindon.
 MUSSLE. *See* MUSCLE.
 MUSSULMAN, *subst.*, Mohammedi sectator.
 MUST, *subst.*, mustum.
 MUST (*I*), debeo, oportet me, &c.; *I m. write*, scribendum est mihi; *it m. be kept secret*, tacito opus est.
 MUSTACHES, *subst.*, capillus or barba labri superioris.
 MUSTARD, *subst.*, sinapi; *wild mustard*, erysimon; *of mustard*, e sinapi factus.
 MUSTER, *subst.*, copiarum lustratio or recensio; *to pass muster*, sprobari, comprobari.
 MUSTER, *to*, exercitum lustrare, censere; convocare, colligere.
 MUSTERING, *subst.*, census, lustratio, recensio; *mustering-place*, campus.
 MUSTINESS, *subst.*, mucor.
 MUSTY, *adj.*, humore vitiat; mucidus; *to be musty*, mucere; *to grow musty*, mucescere.
 MUTABILITY, *subst.*, mutabilitas, mobilitas; varietas.
 MUTABLE, *adj.*, mutabilis, commutabilis, mobilis, inconstans; volubilis.
 MUTATION, *subst.*, mutatio.
 MUTE, *adj.*, mutus; *to become mute*, obmutescere.
 MUTILATE, *to*, mutilare, truncare.
 MUTILATED, *adj.*, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus; curtus.
 MUTILATION, *subst.*, mutilatio, truncatio.

MUTINEER, *subst.*, homo turbulentus or seditiosus; conjuratus.

MUTINOUS, *adj.*, turbulentus, tumultuosus, factiosus, seditiosus.

MUTINY, *subst.*, seditio, tumultus, motus, coactio; secessio.

MUTINY, *to*, tumultuari, seditionem excitare.

MUTTER, *to*, mutire, mussare, mussitare; fremere.

MUTTERER, *subst.*, qui or quæ mussitat.

MUTTERING, *subst.*, murmuratio.

MUTTERINGLY, *adv.*, cum murmuratione.

MUTTON, *subst.*, caro ovina or vervecina; (*a sheep, in comic language*), ovis.

MUTUAL, *adj.*, mutuus, alternus.

MUTUALITY, *subst.*, vices.

MUTUALLY, *adv.*, mutuo, iovicem.

MUZZLE, *subst.*, fascella, capistrum, camus; *muzzle of a gun*, scopeti os.

MUZZLE, *to*, capistro constringere.

MY, *pron.*, meus; *I myself*, ego ipse.

MYRIAD, *subst.*, decies mille; (*an indefinitely great number*), sexcenti.

MYRRH, *subst.*, myrrha; *of myrrh*, myrrhinus.

MYRRHINE, *adj.*, myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, *subst.*, myrtus; *of myrtle*, myrteus, myrtale; *myrtle-grove*, myrtetum or myrteta.

MYSTERIOUS, MYSTICAL, *adj.*, mysticus; arcanus.

MYSTERIOUSLY, *adv.*, obscure, parum dilucide.

MYSTERIOUSNESS, *subst.*, mirabilitas.

MYSTERY, *subst.*, arcanum; mysterium.

MYSTICISM, *subst.*, studium mysticum.

MYTHOLOGICAL, *adj.*, fabularis, fabulosus.

MYTHOLOGIST, *subst.*, scriptor or interpres fabularum.

MYTHOLOGY, *subst.*, historia fabularis; fabulæ; mythologia.

N.

NAB, *to*, occupare, comprehendere.

NAG, *subst.*, equuleus, mannus; *little nag*, equus pumilus; *an ambling nag*, asturco.

NAIL, *subst.*, clavus; *nail of one's hand or foot*, unguis; *little nail*, unguiculus.

NAIL, *to*, clavis affigere, configere, suffigere; *to nail down*, defigere.

NAKED, *adj.*, nudus; *half n.*, seminudus; *to strip n.*, nudare, denudare; *nude n.*, nudatus, dcoudatus.

NAKEDLY, *adv.* (*openly*), aperte, perspicue.

NAKEDNESS, *subst.*, nuditas, nudatum corpus.

NAME, *subst.*, nomen; *first n.*, prænomen; *surname*, cognomen; *by n.*, nomine, nominatim; (*renown*), fama, nomen, existimatio; *to have a good n.*, bene audire; *to have a bad n.*, male audire.

NAME, *to*, nominare, appellare, nuncupare, vocare; (*mention*), alcijs mentionem facere; *to n. over*, nomina recitare; *to n. a person or an office*, alqm ad alqd munus nominare or designare.

NAMELESS, *adj.*, omnine vacuus; sine nomine scriptus.

NAMELY, *adv.*, scilicet, videlicet, nempe.

NAMER, *subst.*, nomenclator.

NAMESAKE, *subst.*, cognominis.

NAMING, *subst.*, dominatio, nuncupatio, appellatio.

NAP, *subst.*, somnus brevis; *to take a nap*, som-

num levem capere; *to take a nap at noon*, meridiare, meridari; (*on cloth or hats*), villus.

NAPE (*of the neck*), *subst.*, ima colli vertebra.

NAPKIN, *subst.*, mappa, hoteolum.

NAPLESS, *adj.*, tritus, detritus.

NAPPING, *adj.*, dormiens, dormitans.

NARCOTIC, *adj.*, torpescendi vim habens.

NARD, *subst.* (*shrub*), nardus; (*ointment*), unguentum nardinum.

NARRATE, *to*, narrare, enarrare; referre; exponere.

NARRATION, NARRATIVE, *subst.*, narratio, relatio; *short narrative*, narratiuncula.

NARRATOR, *subst.*, narrator; auctor.

NARROW, *adj.*, angustus, artus; exiguus; *a n. place*, angustia; *n.-minded*, angusti animi.

NARROW, *to*, angustum reddere, angustare, artare.

NARROWING, *subst.*, coactatio.

NARROWNESS, *subst.*, angustia.

NASAL, *adj.*, ad ossum pertinens; per nasum pronuntiatus.

NASTINESS, *subst.*, sordes, spurcities, foeditas; equalor.

NASTY, *adj.*, sordidus, foedus, squalidus, spurcus; impurus.

NATAL, *adj.*, natalis.

NATION, *subst.*, natio, gens; *of a nation*, gentilis.

NATIONAL, *adj.*, gentis proprius.

NATIVE, *adj.* (*inborn*), ionatus, insitus, ingenitus; *nativus*, naturalis; (*indigenous*), indigena; *subst.*, indigena.

NATIVITY, *subst.* (*birth*), partus; (*in astrology*), sidus natalitium, thema; *of a nativity*, natalitius.

NATURAL, *adj.*, naturalis; *nativus*; *ionatus*, insitus; *vivus*; (*unaffected*), simplex, sincerus.

NATURALIST, *subst.*, rerum naturæ peritus; physicus.

NATURALIZATION, *subst.*, jus civitatis datum.

NATURALIZE, *to*, civitatem dare.

NATURALLY, *adv.* (*by nature*), naturâ, instarsiter; (*according to nature*), secundum naturam; (*artlessly*), simpliciter.

NATURALNESS, *subst.*, veritas; simplicitas.

NATURE, *subst.*, natura; ioteles, ingenium; *rerum natura*, mundus; *by n.*, naturaliter, naturâ; *good n.*, comitas, benevolentia, humanitas, liberalitas; *ill n.*, natura difficilis; (*sort or kind*), genus.

NATURED, *adj.*; *good-natured*, comis, humanus, benevolus, ingenuus, miti ingenio; *ill-natured*, morosus, difficilis; *malicious*; *difficult ingenio*.

NAUGHT, *subst.*, nihil; *to set at naught*, vilipondere, nibili facere.

NAUGHTINESS, *subst.*, malitia, improbitas, malignitas.

NAUGHTY, *adj.* (*ill*), malus, malignus, pravus; (*lewd, bad*), æquam, scelestus; vitiosus, impurus.

NAUSEA, *subst.*, nausea, fastidium.

NAUSEATE, *to*, nauseare, fastidire.

NAUSEATING, *adj.*, fastidium creans.

NAUSEOUS, *adj.*, teter; putidus.

NAUSEOUSNESS, *subst.*, nausea, fastidium.

NAUTICAL, *adj.*, navalis, nauticus.

NAVAL, *adj.*, navalis, nauticus.

NAVE, *subst.*, rotæ modiolus; *nave of a church*, spatium medium.

NAVEL, *subst.*, umbilicus; *like a navel*, umbilicatus; *navel-string*, nervus umbilicaris.

NAVIGABLE, *adj.*, navigabilis, navigandus.

NAVIGATE, *to*, navigare.
 NAVIGATION, *subst.*, navigatio; ars navalis.
 NAVIGATOR, *subst.*, navigator, nauta.
 NAVY, *subst.*, naves; copiae navales; classis; (*us a department*), res maritimæ; *of the navy*, classicus, classarius.
 NAY, *adv.*, non; minime vero; immo, immo vero; *to say nay*, negare.
 NEAL, *to*, sensim igni admovere.
 NEAR, *adj.*, vicinus; propinquus; *adv.*, propter, prope, juxta, secundum, proxime; *near at hand*, in promptu; *near akin*, cognatione proximus.
 NEARLY, *adv.* (*nigh*), prope; (*almost*), pæne, prope, propemodum, tantum non.
 NEARNESS, *subst.*, proximitas, vicinia; *nearness by marriage*, affinitas.
 NEAT, *subst.*, pecus bubulum, boves; *n.'s leather*, corium bubulum; *n. herd*, bubulcus, pecuarius.
 NEAT, *adj.*, nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, scitus; *to look neat*, nitere.
 NEATNESS, *subst.*, concinnitas, nitor; elegantia; munditia.
 NEBULOUS, *adj.*, nebulosus.
 NECESSARIES, *subst. pl.*, res necessariae.
 NECESSARILY, *adv.*, necessario.
 NECESSARY, *adj.*, necessarius, necesse; *very necessary*, pernecessarius; *it is necessary*, opus est, oportet, necesse est; (*privy*), *subst.*, fornicæ.
 NECESSITATE, *to*, cogere, compellere, adigere.
 NECESSITOUS, *adj.*, indigus, egenus; inops.
 NECESSITOUSNESS, *subst.*, inopia, paupertas.
 NECESSITY, *subst.*, necessitas; necessitudo.
 NECK, *subst.*, collum; cervix; cervicæ; *little n.*, cervicula; *wry n.*, collum distortum; *n. of land*, isthmus; *neck-band*, *neck-cloth*, collare; *neckerchief*, amictorium; *necklace*, monile.
 NECROMANCER, *subst.*, magus, veneficus.
 NECROMANCY, *substant.*, umbrarum evocatio; necromantia; ars magica.
 NECTAR, *subst.*, nectar.
 NECTAREAN, NECTARINE, *adj.*, nectareus; *nectarine peach*, nucipersica.
 NEED, *subst.* (*necessity*), necessitas; (*occasion*), opus, usus; (*want*), inopia, egestas, necessitas, mendicitas, indigentia, penuria; (*calamity*), res adversæ; miseræ, calamitas; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen; *needs*, res necessariae; *to do one's needs*, alvum levare.
 NEED, *to* (*want*), egere, indigere, carere; desiderare; (*it is needed*), necesse est, oportet, opus est; *you need not fear*, non est quod timeas.
 NEEDFUL, *adj.*, necessarius, opportunus; opus; *very needful*, pernecessarius; *it is needful*, expedit, convenit, necesse, opus est.
 NEEDFULNESS, *subst.*, necessitas.
 NEEDINESS, *subst.*, egestas, inopia, indigentia; penuria.
 NEEDLE, *subst.*, acus; *needle-work*, opus Phrygium; *to do needle-work*, acu pingere; *needle-maker*, acuum faber.
 NEEDLESS, *adj.*, supervacaneus, supervacuus, superfluous, inutilis.
 NEEDLESSNESS, *subst.*, inutilitas.
 NEEDS, *adv.*, ex necessitate; necessario; *I must needs*, oportet me, non possum non.
 NEEDEY, *adj.*, egens, egenus, indigens, indigus, inops.
 NEFARIOUS, *adj.*, nefarius, impius, scelestus, acceleratus.

NEGATION, *subst.*, negatio.
 NEGATIVE, *adj.*, negatus, oegandi vim habens.
 NEGATIVE, *subst.*, repulsus.
 NEGLECT, *subst.*, neglectus, negligentia, incuria, aspernatio.
 NEGLECT, *to*, negligere, omittere.
 NEGLECTFUL, *adj.*, negligens; immemor.
 NEGLECTING, *subst.*, neglectus, neglectio.
 NEGLIGENCE, *subst.*, negligentia, neglectus, incuria, indiligentia.
 NEGLIGENCE, *adj.*, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus; ignavus, remissus, oscitans; *to be negligent*, negligere, indormire.
 NEGOTIATE, *to, v. n.*, negotiari, merceturam exercere; *v. a.*, administrare, curare, procurare, gerere.
 NEGOTIATING, *subst.*, negotistio.
 NEGOTIATION, *subst.*, administratio, curatio, procuratio.
 NEGOTIATOR, *subst.*, administrator, curator, procurator; (*trafficker*), negotiator.
 NEGRO, *subst.*, Æthiops, Maurus.
 NEIGH, *to*, hincire, binnitum edere; *to neigh after*, adhinire.
 NEIGHBOR, *subst.*, vicinus; accols, finitimus; *next neighbor*, proximus.
 NEIGHBORHOOD, *subst.*, vicinia; vicinitas, propinquitas; (*neighbors*), vicinitas, vicini.
 NEIGHBORING, *adj.*, finitimus.
 NEIGHBORLY, *adj.*, vicinis conveniens; officiosus; *adv.*, ut deceat vicinum, vicinorum more.
 NEIGHING, *subst.*, binnitus.
 NEITHER, *adj.*, neuter; *conj.*, nec, neque, neve.
 NEOPHYTE, *subst.*, novitius, tiro.
 NEPHEW, *subst.*, frater or sororis filius.
 NEPHTHIC, *adj.*, renum dolore laborans.
 NEPOTISM, *subst.*, studium cognatus augendi, nepotismus.
 NERVE, *subst.*, nervus; *little nerve*, nervulus.
 NERVOUS, *adj.*, nervosus; vibrans; irritabilis.
 NESCIENCE, *subst.*, ignorantia.
 NEST, *subst.*, nidus; *little nest*, nidulus; *nest of boxes*, nidi; *n. of thieves*, furum grex.
 NEST, *to*, edificare, nidulari.
 NESTLE, *to*, se in nido condere or reponere.
 NESTLING, *subst.*, avicula recens ovo exclusa.
 NET, *subst.*, rete; *casting-net*, funda, jaolum; *drag-net*, verticulum, everriculum; *net for the hair*, reticulum; *like a net*, reticulatus.
 NET, *adj.*, solidus.
 NETHER, *adj.*, inferior; *nethermost*, infimus.
 NETTING, NET-WORK, *subst.*, opus reticulatum.
 NETTLE, *subst.*, urtica; *blind or dead nettle*, lamium; *nettle-worm*, eruca urticaria.
 NETTLE, *to*, urere, pungere; irritare.
 NETTLING, *adj.*, mordax; *subst.*, stimulatio.
 NEUTER, NEUTRAL, *adj.*, medius, neutrius partis, partium studio vacans; *neuter gender*, genus neutrum; *neuter noun*, nomen neutrale.
 NEUTRALITY, *subst.*, neutrius partis studium, quies, otium.
 NEVER, *adv.*, nunquam, nullo tempore; *and n.*, nec unquam; *n. deny it*, ne nega; *n. a whit*, nihil quicquam; *never-censing*, assiduus, continuus.
 NEVERTHELESS, *adv.*, nihilo minus, nihilo scius; tamen.
 NEW, *adj.*, novus; recens; (*unheard of*), inauditus; (*unwonted*), insolitus; (*unworn*), integer; *new*

NEWLY.

things, nova, pl. ; a new beginner, tiro ; new year, annus iniens ; new-year's gift, strenua ; to make new, novare, innovare ; *auco, denuo, de integro.*

NEWLY, *adv.*, nove ; (*latily*), nuper, nuperrime.

NEWNESS, *subst.*, novitas ; insolentia.

NEWS, *subst. pl.*, res novæ ; fama, rumor ; nuncius ; *what news ? quid novi ? no news, nihil novi ; newspaper, acta publica.*

NEWY, *subst.*, stellio, lacerta.

NEXT, *adj.*, proximus, citimus ; finitimus, vicinus ; secundus ab alio ; deinde, deinceps ; *next after, juxta, proxime, secundum.*

NIB (*beak*), *subst.*, rostrum.

NIBBLE, *to*, admorere, carpere, rodere, arrodere ; *to nibble at, leviter attingere.*

NICE, *adj.* (*dainty*), delicatus, delicatulus, bellus ; (*exact*), accuratus, exquisitus ; (*ticklish*), periculosus, lubricus ; (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus.

NICENESS, NICETY, *subst.* (*over-delicacy*), mollitia, mollities ; (*exactness*), accuratio, subtilitas ; *niceties (dainties)*, cupidæ, cibi delicati.

NICHE, *subst.*, ædicula.

NICK, *subst.*, incisura ; *in the nick of time, com-mode, opportune.*

NICK, *to*, incidere.

NICKNAME, *subst.*, nomen jocularè, cognomen infame.

NICKNAME, *to*, joculariter or contumeliose appellare.

NIECE, *subst.*, fratris or sororis filia.

NIGGARD, *adj.* and *subst.*, avarus, parvus, sordidus, illiberalis.

NIGGARDLINESS, *subst.*, avaritia, parsimonia ; sordes, illiberalitas.

NIGGARDLY, *adj.*, parvus, avarus, sordidus, tenax ; *very niggardly, præparcus ; adv.*, parce, maligne, illiberaliter.

NIGH, *adj.*, vicinus, propinquus, proximus ; *adv.*, prope, juxta, propter, secundum ; *well-nigh, prope-mo-dum ; nigher, propior ; nighest, proximus.*

NIGHT, *subst.*, nox ; (*darkness*), tenebræ ; *by n., nocte, noctu ; to-n., this n., hac nocte ; of the n., nocturnus ; good-n. ! salve ! vale ! n.-walker, tenebrio, noctivagus ; night-watch, vigiles nocturni ; night-mare, ephialtes.*

NIGHTINGALE, *subst.*, lusciniæ ; philomela.

NIGHTLY, *adj.*, nocturnus ; *adv.*, noctu ; singularis noctibus.

NIMBLE, *adj.*, agilis, celer, pernix, velox, expeditus, levis.

NIMBLENESS, *subst.*, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas.

NINE, *num.*, novem ; noveni ; *of nine, nove-narius ; nine times, novies ; nine o'clock, tertia hora ; nine-and-thirty, undequadragesima ; of nine days, novendialis ; nine-pins, conorum ludus ; nine hundred, nongenti ; nine hundred times, nongenties.*

NINETEEN, undeviginti, novendecim ; *the nine-teenth, decimus nonus, undevigesimus.*

NINETEETH, *adj.*, nonagesimus.

NINETY, nonaginta ; *of ninety, nonagenarius ; ninety times, nonagies.*

NINNY, *subst.*, stultus, bardus, insulsus.

NINTH, *adj.*, nonus ; *for the ninth time, nonum.*

NINTHLY, *adv.*, nono.

NIP, *to*, vellere, vellicare ; *to nip off, desecare, rese-care ; (taunt), urere, mordere.*

NIP, NIPPING, *subst.*, vellicatio ; compressio ; morsus.

NON-CONFORMIST.

NIPPERS, *subst. pl.*, forceps.

NIPPING, *adj.*, mordax.

NIPPINGLY, *adv.*, salse.

NIPPLE, *subst.*, papilla.

NIT, *subst.*, lens.

NITRE, *subst.*, nitrum.

NITROUS, *adj.*, nitrosus, nitretus.

NO, *adj.*, nullus, non ullus ; nemo de or ex ; *no hard matter, res haud difficilis ; I have no time, non est mihi otium ; nobody, no one, nemo, nemo omnium ; by no means, nequaquam, nullo modo ; no more, nihil amplius ; to no purpose, frustra ; nowhere, nusquam, nullo loco.*

NO, *adv.*, non, minime.

NOBILITY, *subst.*, nobilitas, claritas, celsitudo ; *the nobility, nobiles, proceres, patricii.*

NOBLE, *adj.* (*illustrious*), nobilis, generosus ; illustri-s, insignis, clarus, splendidus ; (*generous*), generosus, liberalis, munificus ; (*stately*), magnificus ; excelsus ; *very n., pernobilis ; of a n. stock, genere nobilis, illustri familia ortus ; to make n. (en-noble), nobilitare, illustrare, ornare ; the nobles, pro-ceres.*

NOBLEMAN, *subst.*, homo nobilis ; *noblemen, no-biles, optimates ; nobilitas.*

NOBLENES, *subst.*, nobilitas, claritas, splendor ; generositas.

NOBLEWOMAN, *subst.*, femina nobilis.

NOCTURNAL, *adj.*, nocturnus.

NOD, *to*, nutare ; *to nod to, acnere, adnutare ; (sleep), dormire.*

NOD, *subst.*, nutus.

NODDING, *subst.*, nutatio, capitis outus.

NODDLE, *subst.*, occipitium.

NODE, *subst.*, nodus, tuber.

NOGGIN, *subst.*, cotyla, hemina, lagenæ.

NOISE, *subst.*, sonus, crepitus, strepitus ; clamor ; (*report*), fama, rumor ; *to make a noise, strepere ; crepare ; without noise, silens, tacitus.*

NOISE, *to* (*abroad*), vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare ; predicare.

NOISELESS, *adj.*, silens, tacitus.

NOISINESS, *subst.*, clamor.

NOISOME, *adj.* (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius ; (*foul*), teter, gravis ; molestus.

NOISOMENESS, *subst.*, fetor, spurcitas.

NOISY, *adj.*, strepens, fremens ; tumultuosus ; clamorosus, rixosus.

NOMADIC, *adj.*, by *genit.*, nomadum ; *nomadic people, nomades.*

NOMENCLATOR, *subst.*, nomenclator.

NOMENCLATURE, *subst.*, nomenclatura.

NOMINAL, *adj.*, nominalis ; nomine tantum.

NOMINALLY, *adv.* (*in name*), nomine ; (*in pre-sence*), verbo.

NOMINATE, *to*, nominare, appellare, nuncupare, designare ; *to n. a dictator, dictatorem dicere.*

NOMINATING, NOMINATION, *subst.*, nominatio, appellatio, nuncupatio, designatio.

NOMINATIVE CASE, casus nominandi, nominativus or rectus.

NONAGE, *subst.*, ætæ nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris.

NON-APPEARANCE, *subst.*, desertum vadimonium.

NONCE, *subst.* ; *for the n., de industria, consulto.*

NON-COMPLIANCE, *subst.*, recusatio.

NON-CONFORMIST, *subst.*, qui se ecclesiæ non conformat.

NON-CONFORMITY.

NON-CONFORMITY, *subst.*, recusatio se conformandi.
 NONE, *adj.*, nullus, non ullus.
 NONENTITY, *subst.*, non esse; a *n.*, nihil.
 NONES, *subst. pl.*, nonne.
 NONPLUS, *subst.*, incitæ; to *nonplus*, ad incitas redigere.
 NON-RESIDENCE, *subst.*, absentis a munere.
 NON-RESIDENT, *adj.*, non residents, a munere abseus.
 NON-RESISTANCE, *subst.*, patientis.
 NONSENSE, *subst.*, absurde dictum or factum, ineptiæ.
 NONSENSICAL, *adject.*, absurdus, absonus, ineptus.
 NONSENSICALNESS, *subst.*, insulsiatæ.
 NONSUIT, *subst.*, litis desertio.
 NOODLE, *subst.*, stultus, hebes.
 NOOK, *subst.*, angulus, recessus; *secret n.*, latebra.
 NOON, NOONTIDE, *subst.*, meridies, tempus meridianum; of *noun*, meridianus; *before noon*, antemeridianus; *after noon*, pomeridianus; to *sleep at noon*, meridiari.
 NOOSE, *subst.*, Inqueus.
 NOOSE, *to*, illaqueare, irretire.
 NOR, *conj.*, nec, neque, neve.
 NORTH, *subst.*, septentriones; *north pole*, septentrio; *north-star*, septentrio.
 NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, *adj.*, in septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens.
 NORTHWARD, *adj.*, ad septentriones, septentrionem versus.
 NOSE, *subst.*, nasus.
 NOSE, *to*, odorari.
 NOSED, *adj.*; *flat-nosed*, simus; *hawk-nosed*, eamurus; *hook-nosed*, nasi adunci.
 NOSEGAY, *subst.*, florum fasciculus.
 NOSOLOGY, *subst.*, morborum ductrina.
 NOSTRILS, *subst. pl.*, nares.
 NOT, *adv.*, non, ne; *not at all*, nullo modo, nequam; *not yet*, nondum; *not so*, minime, neutiquam.
 NOTABLE, *adj.*, illustris, insignis, spectabilis, eximius, egregius; nobilis; *very n.*, peribisignis; to *be n.*, entitæ, clarere; to *make n.*, nobilitare.
 NOTABLENESS, *subst.*, claritas, claritudo.
 NOTARY, *subst.*, scriba publicus; sigator; scriba censulis.
 NOTATION, *subst.*, notatio.
 NOTCH, *subst.*, incisura.
 NOTCH, *to*, incidere; denticulare.
 NOTCHING, *subst.*, incisio.
 NOTE, *subst.* (*mark*), nota, signum; (*note of hand*), chirographum; (*musical note*), tonus, modus; (*cry*), vox; (*remark*), annotatio; (*small letter*), epistolum, codicilli; *of note* (*importance*), notabilis, insignis, illustris, egregius, eximius; *of little note*, obscurus, ignotus; to *take note of*, observare.
 NOTE, *to*, notare, signare; (*observe*), observare, animadvertere; to *note a thing down*, sqd in libellum referre.
 NOTED, *adj.*, clarus, eximius.
 NOTER, *subst.*, observator.
 NOTHING, *subst.*, nihil, nil, nihilum; nulla res; *n. at all*, prorsus nihil; *little or n.*, non multum aut uoc omnino; *it is n. to me*, nihil ad me attinet, meo minime refert; *for n.*, gratis; temere; *good for n.*, inutilis; nequam; *n. worth*, vilis; nullius momenti.
 NOTHINGNESS, *subst.*, nihilum; res nullius momenti.

NUMERATION.

NOTICE, *subst.* (*heed*), animadvertens, observatio; (*advice*), monitio, admunitio; monitum; nuncius; nuncius; to *give n. of*, certorem facere de, nunciare, deferre; to *take n. of*, certare, observare, animadvertere.
 NOTICE, *to*, notare, observare.
 NOTIFICATION, *subst.*, significatio, declaratio, denunciatio.
 NOTIFY, *to*, significare, denunciare, declarare, monstrare; (*inform*), certorem facere.
 NOTION, *subst.*, notio, cognitio; scientia, peritia; prima intelligentia, notitia; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia.
 NOTIONAL, *adj.*, ad notionem pertinens.
 NOTORIETY, *subst.*, evidentiæ, perspicuitas, notitia pervulgata.
 NOTORIOUS, *adj.*, omnibus notus, manifestus; famosus.
 NOTORIOUSLY, *adv.*, manifeste, aperte, palam.
 NOTWITHSTANDING (*nevertheless*), tamen, statamen, nihilominus; (*in spite of*), adversus; (*although*), tametsi, quamquam, ctsi, licet, quamvis.
 NOUGHT, *subst.*, nihil; to *be set at nought*, nihil pendere, contempere.
 NOUN, *subst.*, nomen.
 NOURISH, *to*, nutrire, alere; fovère.
 NOURISHABLE, *adj.*, nutriendus; altilis.
 NOURISHER, *subst.*, altor, nutritor, educator.
 NOURISHING, *adj.*, almus, in quo multum alimenti est; *subst.*, nutritus.
 NOURISHMENT, *subst.* (*food*), alimentum, nutrimentum, pabulum; cibus.
 NOVEL, *adj.* (*new*), novus; (*unusual*), inusitatus, insolens; *subst.*, fabella.
 NOVELIST, *subst.*, fabularum scriptor.
 NOVELTY, *subst.* (*newness*), novitas; (*new thing*), res nova.
 NOVEMBER, *subst.*, (mensis) November.
 NOVICE, *subst.*, novitius; tiro.
 NOVITIATE, *subst.*, tirocinium.
 NOW, *adv.*, nunc, hoc tempore, hodie; jam; autem, vero; igitur; *nowadays*, his temporibus; *now and then*, subinde, nonnunquam, identidem; *even now*, just now, modo, jam nunc.
 NOXIOUS, *adj.*, noxius, nocens, perniciosus.
 NUBLE, *adj.*, nubilus.
 NUDITIES, *subst. pl.*, verenda.
 NUDIFY, *subst.*, nuditas; in a *state of n.*, nudus.
 NUGATORY, *adj.*, nugatorius, futillus.
 NUISANCE, *subst.*, res noxia; pestis, pernicies.
 NULL AND VOID, *adj.*, irritus, nullius auctoritatis, nullam vim habens.
 NULLIFY, *to*, abrogare, satiquare; irritum reddere.
 NULLITY, *subst.*, nihilum.
 NUMB, *adj.*, rigidus, torpidus.
 NUMB, *to*, See BENUMD, to.
 NUMBER, *subst.*, numerus; (*character*), numeri nota; *a great n.*, multi; magnus numerus, magna vis; *a small n.*, pauci; *in n.*, numero.
 NUMBER, *to*, numerare, dinumerare, computare; recensere.
 NUMBERER, *subst.*, qui numerat.
 NUMBERING, *subst.*, numeratio, enumeratio; dinumeratio; recensio; *n. of people*, census.
 NUMBERLESS, *adj.*, innumersibilis; innumerus.
 NUMBNESS, *subst.*, rigor, stupor, torpor.
 NUMERABLE, *adj.*, numerabilis, computabilis.
 NUMERAL, *adj.*, numeralis.
 NUMERATION, *subst.*, numeratio.

NUMERATOR.

NUMERATOR, *subst.*, numerator.
 NUMERICAL, *adj.*, ad numerosa pertinens.
 NUMERICALLY, *adv.*, ad numerum.
 NUMEROUS, *adj.*, frequens, numerosus.
 NUMEROUSLY, *adv.*, magno numero, frequenter; numerose.
 NUMSKULL, *subst.*, stipes, hebes, plumbeus.
 NUN, *subst.*, monacha.
 NUNCIO, *subst.*, nuncius or legatus pontificis.
 NUNCUPATIVE, NUNCUPATORY, *adj.*, ad nuncupationem pertinens; *nuncupative will*, testamentum nuncupatum.
 NUNNERY, *subst.*, cœnobium monacharum.
 NUPTIAL, *adj.*, nuptialis; *n. bed*, lectus genialis.
 NUPTIALS, *subst. pl.*, nuptias.
 NURSE, *subst.*, nutrix, nutricula; *wet-nurse*, nutrix lactans; *dry-nurse*, nutrix ova lacteescens; *nurse-child*, alumna, alumna.
 NURSE, *to*, nutrire, fovère, eurare, alere.
 NURSERY, *subst. (the room)*, parvulorum diœta; (*for plants*), plantarium, seminarium.
 NURSING, *subst.*, nutricus.
 NURSING, *subst.*, infans lactens.
 NURTURE, *subst.*, educatio, institutio; disciplina.
 NURTURE, *to*, educare, instruere, instituere.
 NUT, *subst.*, nux; *small n.*, nucula; *n. tree*, nux; *n. kernel*, nucleus; *n. cracker*, nucifragibulum.
 NUTMEG, *subst.*, ovis moschata.
 NUTRIMENT, *subst.*, nutrimea, putrimentum.
 NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, *adj.*, in quo multum alimenti est.
 NYMPH, *subst.*, nympa.

O.

O! *interj.*, oh! o!
 OAF, *subst.*, stultus, hebes.
 OAFISH, *adj.*, insulæus, fatuus, stupidus.
 OAFISHNESS, *subst.*, stupiditas.
 OAK, *subst.*, quercus; *oak wood*, robur; *bitter oak*, cœrus; *holm oak*, ilex; *oak-apple*, galla; *grove of oaks*, quercetum.
 OAKEN, *adj.*, quernus, quærneus, quærceus; *roboreus*; *iligneus*; *cerreus*.
 OAR, *subst.*, remus; *oar shaft*, scalmus.
 OARSMAN, *subst.*, remex; *oarsmen's bench*, *trans-trum*.
 OATEN, *adj.*, avenaceus, aveoarius.
 OATH, *subst.*, iusjurandum; *military oath*, sacramentum; *to take an oath*, iusjurandum dare, jurare; *sacramentum dicere*; *iurejurando or sacramento se obstringere*; *to put one to his oath*, ad iusjurandum alqm adigere, iurejurando alqm obstringere; *false oath*, perjurium.
 OATS, *subst. pl.*, avena; *of oats*, avenaceus; *oat-thistle*, carduus aveoarius.
 OB DURACY, *subst.*, obstinatio; contumacia.
 OB DURATE, *adj.*, duratus, induratus, pertinax; *to grow obdurate*, durescere, obdurescere.
 OBEDIENCE, *subst.*, obediencia, obsequium, obtemperatio.
 OBEDIENT, *adj.*, obediens, obsequens, dicto audiens.
 OBEISANCE, *subst.*, salutatio.
 OBELISK, *subst.*, obeliscus.
 OBESITY, *subst.*, obesitas.
 OBEY, *to*, alicui obedire, obsequi, obtemperare, parère, morem gerere, morigerari.

OBSERVATION.

OBITUARY, *subst.*, catalogus mortuorum.
 OBJECT, *subst.*, res; (*in grammar*), res objecta; *object of muckery*, ludibrium.
 OBJECT, *to*, objicere, objectare, opponere, arguere; (*reproach*), approbare, exprobrare.
 OBJECTION, *subst.*, quod objicitur or objectum est; contradictio.
 OBJECTIVE, *adj.*, ad rem objectam spectans, in sensu cadens.
 OBJECTIVELY, *adv.*, ita ut sub sensu cadat.
 OBJECTIVENESS, *subst.*, status rei quæ in sensu cadit.
 OBJECTOR, *subst.*, qui alqd objicit.
 OBJURGATION, *subst.*, objurgatio.
 OBLATION, *subst.*, oblatio.
 OBLIGATE, *to*, obligare, devincire.
 OBLIGATION, *subst. (binding favor)*, beneficium, meritum, promeritum; (*duty*), officium; (*the being bound in law*), obligatio; (*bond*), chirographum, syngrapha; (*suretyship*), vadimonium.
 OBLIGATORY, *adj.*, obligans, obstringens.
 OBLIGE, *to*, cogere, adigere, abigere, compellere; *to oblige one by a kindness*, de alqo bene mereri, alqm sibi obligare, obstringere, devincire.
 OBLIGEE, *subst.*, cui chirographum traditur.
 OBLIGER, *subst.*, qui tradit chirographum.
 OBLIGING, *adj. (courteous)*, humanus, officiosus, comis; (*liberal*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus.
 OBLIGINGLY, *adv.*, amice, benevole, benignè, comiter, humane, officiose; *very o.*, proficissime.
 OBLIGINGNESS, *subst.*, humanitas, comitas, benignitas.
 OBLIQUE, *adj.*, obliquus.
 OBLIQUENESS, OBLIQUITY, *subst.*, obliquitas.
 OBLITERATE, *to*, obliterare, expungere, delère; tollere.
 OBLITERATION, *subst.*, obliteratio, deletio; abolitio.
 OBLIVION, *subst.*, oblitio, oblivium; *act of oblivion*, amnestia, lex oblivionis.
 OBLIVIOUS, *adj.*, oblitivus.
 OBLONG, *adj.*, oblongus.
 OBLOQUY, *subst.*, maledictio, contumelia.
 OBNOXIOUS, *adj.*, obnoxius, expositus, invisus.
 OBNOXIOUSNESS, *subst.*, qualitas rei obnoxie.
 OBSCENE, *adj.*, obscœnus, impurus, impudicus.
 OBSCENITY, *subst.*, obscœnitas, impudicitia.
 OBSCURATION, *subst.*, obscuratio.
 OBSCURE, *adj. (dark)*, obscurus, caliginosus, cœcus; (*not clear*), abstrusus, perplexus; (*unknown*), ignotus, ignobilis; *very obscure*, perobscurus; *some-what obscure*, subobscurus.
 OBSCURE, *to*, obscurare.
 OBSCURING, *subst.*, obscuratio.
 OBSCURITY, *subst.*, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, ignobilitas, humilitas; *obscurem dicendi genus*.
 OBSEQUES, *subst. pl.*, exsequiæ, funebria justa, funeris pompa.
 OBSEQUIOUS, *adj.*, obsequens; morigerus.
 OBSEQUIOUSNESS, *subst.*, obsequium, obsequentia.
 OBSERVABLE, *adj.*, cœspiciuus; notabilis, insignis.
 OBSERVANCE, *subst.*, observantia; obsequium, cultus; (*keeping*), observatio.
 OBSERVANT, *adj.*, observans, obsequens, dicto audiens, morigerus; *o. mind*, ingenium acutum.
 OBSERVATION, *subst.*, observatio, animadversio; sagacitas; annotatio.

OBSERVATORY.

OBSERVATORY, *subst.*, specula astronomica.
OBSERVE, *to* (*notice*), observare, animadvertere; (*be sensible of*), sentire, percipere; (*watch*), servare; captare; (*keep*), servare, tenere; (*obey*), parere, obedire; (*be attentive to*), observare, colere; (*make a remark*), dicere; annotare.

OBSERVER, *subst.*, observator, speculator; annotator, animadversor.

OBsolete, *adj.*, obsoletus, exoletus; *to grow obsolete*, obsolere, obsolescere.

OBSTACLE, *subst.*, impedimentum.

OBSTETRIC, *adj.*, obstetricus; *obstetrics*, ars obstetrica.

OBSTINACY, *subst.*, pertinacia, contumacia, animi obstinatio.

OBSTINATE, *adj.*, pertinax, perversax, obstinatus; contumax; inflexibilis; perseverans.

OBSTREPEROUS, *adj.*, strepens; tumultuosus.

OBSTRUCT, *to* (*hinder*), prohibere, impedire; (*stop up*), obstruere.

OBSTRUCTER, *subst.*, qui impedit.

OBSTRUCTING, *subst.*, obstructio.

OBSTRUCTION, *subst.* (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora.

OBSTRUCTIVE, *adj.*, impediens.

OBTAIN, *to, v. a.* (*attain*), potiri, adipisci, consequi, acquirere, parere; *to o. by lot*, sortiiri; *to o. by request*, impetrare; *to o. favor*, gratiam inire; *v. n.* (*prevail*), valere; *to o. as a custom*, inveterascere.

OBTAINABLE, *adj.*, parabilis, impetrabilis.

OBTAINER, *subst.*, exorator.

OBTAINING, *subst.*, adeptio; *obtaining by treaty*, impetratio.

OBTRUDE, *to, v. a.*, obtrudere; *v. n.*, *to o. upon one's patience*, patientiam aliejs tentare.

OBTRUDER, *subst.*, homo importunus.

OBTRUSIVE, *adj.*, molestus, importunus.

OBTUSE, *adj.* (*dull*), obtusus, hebes; tardus.

OBTUSENES, *subst.*, acies obtusa, hebetudo.

OBVIATE, *to* (*prevent*), obviam ire; præcavere, prævertere.

OBVIATING, *subst.*, anteoccupatio, impeditio.

OBVIOUS, *adj.*, ante oculos o pedes positus; manifestus, evidens.

OBVIOUSNESS, *subst.*, evidèntia.

OCCASION, *subst.* (*opportunity*), occasio, opportunitas; casus, ansa, locus; (*cause, reason*), causa, materia; (*author*), auctor; (*business*), res, negotium.

OCCASION, *to* (*make*), facere, efficere, creare; (*procure*), parare, concitare, excitare.

OCCASIONAL, *adj.*, fortuitus.

OCCASIONALLY, *adv.*, si occasio tulerit; interdum.

OCCIDENT, *subst.*, occidens, occasus.

OCCIDENTAL, *adj.*, occidentalis.

OCCULT, *adj.*, occultus, absditus, reconditus.

OCCUPANCY, *subst.*, occupatio, possessio.

OCCUPANT, *subst.*, possessor; incola.

OCCUPATION, *subst.* (*business*), occupatio; res, negotium; (*trade*), ars, artificium; (*tenure*), possessio.

OCCUPY, *to* (*take into possession*), occupare, potiri; (*hold*), possidere, habere, tenere; (*inhabit*), tenere, colere, incolere; (*employ*), negotiis implicare.

OCCUPYING, *subst.*, occupatio; possessio; cultus.

OCCUR, *to*, occurrere, obvenire; in mentem venire.

OCCURRENCE, *subst.*, occasio, casus fortuitus.

OFFICE.

OCEAN, *subst.*, oceanus, mare oceanum.

OCEANIC, *adj.*, ad oceanum pertinens.

OCHRE, *subst.*, ochra; *red ochre*, rubrica.

OCTAGON, *subst.*, octagonum.

OCTANGULAR, *adj.*, octo angulos habens.

OCTAVE, *subst.*, diasponon.

OCTAVO, *subst.*, forma octonaria.

OCTOBER, *subst.*, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, *adj.*, ocularis, ocularius.

OCULIST, *subst.*, medicus ocularius.

ODD, *adj.* (*not even*), impar; (*fantastical*), inconstans, levis, ingenio varius; (*strange*), inusitatus, insolens; mirus, mirabilis.

ODDNESS, ODDITY, *subst.*, insolentia.

ODDS, *subst.* (*contention*), lites, inimicitiae; discordia, dissensio; (*difference*), discrimen.

ODE, *subst.*, carmen, cantilena.

ODIOUS, *adj.*, odiosus, invisus, invidiosus; *some-what odious*, subodiosus.

ODIOUSNESS, *subst.*, qualitas rei invidiosæ.

ODIUM, *subst.*, odium; invidia.

ODORIFEROUS, ODOROUS, *adj.*, bene oleus; odoratus, odorus.

ODOR, *subst.*, odor.

OCUMENICAL COUNCIL, consilium generale.

OF, *prep.*, ab, de, e, ex, in, per, super; *the elder of you*, major vestrum; *I am ashamed of my folly*, me piget stultitiæ meæ; *the house of his father*, domus paterna; *of his own accord*, sua sponte; *of set purpose*, dedita opera; *I am glad of that*, id gaudeo; *a friend of mine*, mihi familiaris; *of a certainty*, certo; *of late*, nuper, dudum; *of old*, olim.

OFF, *adv.*, hinc, abhinc; *far off*, procul; *from off*, de; *to come off*, evadere; *off and on*, mediocriter, utuncque; *off hand*, continuo, confestim, statim, illico, extempra.

OFFAL, OFFALS, *subst.*, purgamenta, retrimenta, reliquia.

OFFENCE, *subst.* (*crime, fault*), delictum; maleficium, facinus; peccatum; culpa, noxa; (*affront, injury*), contumelia, injuria; (*displeasure*), offensæ, offensio; *to take offence*, offendi; *to give offence*, alqm offendere, lædere.

OFFEND, *to, v. n.*, peccare, delinquere, delictum committere; *v. a.* (*displease*), offendere, displicere; (*hurt, injure*), lædere, violare, injuriâ lædesere; *alicui injuriam facere*, cootumeliam dicere, damnum inferre.

OFFENDER, *subst.*, nocens, noxius; maleficus.

OFFENDING, *adj.*, nocens, nocens.

OFFENSIVE, *adj.* (*unpleasant*), molestus, odiosus, ingratus; (*nasty*), teter; (*injurious*), injuriosus; (*insulting*), cootumeliosus; *offensive arms*, tela; *to act on the offensive*, ultro bellum inferre, ultro hostem petere.

OFFENSIVENESS, *subst.*, molestia.

OFFER, *subst.* (*attempt*), conatus; (*thing offered*), res oblata, coeditio data o oblata.

OFFER, *to* (*present*), offerre, deferre; præbere; (*propose*), proponere; (*dedicate*), dicare, dedicare; *to o. itself*, occurrere; *to a battle*, pugnaudi copiam facere; *to o. a reward*, præmium proponere; *to o. in sacrifice*, sacrificare, immolare; *to o. to do (attempt)*, conari.

OFFERER, *subst.* (*in sacrifice*), sacrificans; immolator.

OFFERING, *subst.* (*sacrifice*), sacrificium; (*victim*), victima, hostia; (*gift*), donum; munus.

OFFICE, *subst.* (*good turn*), officium, beneficium;

OFFICER.

(charge), munus, munia, partes, officium, provincia; (civil office), magistratus; honos; (place of business), tractatorium, officina; house of o., latrina, forica.

OFFICER, *subst.* (magistrate), magistratus; (hail-off), lictor; (in the army), praefectus, praepositus; office of excise, vectigalium exactor; custom-house officer, portitor.

OFFICIAL, *adj.*, publicus; *subst.*, officialis.

OFFICIATE, *in officium praestare*, munus exercere; (perform divine service), rem divinam facere; to officiate for another, alterius vice fungi.

OFFICIOUS, *adj.*, officiosus, obsequiosus; *not officinus*, inofficiosus.

OFFICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, officium, obsequium.

OFFING, *subst.*, mare apertum.

OFFSCOURINGS, *subst. pl.*, purgamenta.

OFFSET, *subst.*, surculus, germen.

OFFSPRING, *subst.*, liberi; progroies, stirps, proles.

OFT, OFTEN, OFTENTIMES, *adv.*, saepe, saepe numero; crebro, non raro; frequenter; multum; very often, sapissime, creberrime; how often, quoties; so often, toties; not often, raro, parum frequenter; not so often, rarius; too often, nimium saepe; to read often, lectitare.

OGLE, *to*, furtim adspicere.

OGLER, *subst.*, qui furtim adspicit.

OGRESSES (in heraldry), *subst. pl.*, pila bellica atri coloris.

OH! *interj.*, oh! ah!

OHO! *interj.*, itane vero!

OIL, *subst.*, oleum; olivum; whale oil, oleum cetarium; of oil, olearis, olearius; fine oil, flos olei.

OIL, *to*, oleo ungere or unguere.

OILINESS, *subst.*, pinguetudo.

OILING, *subst.*, unctio.

OILY, *adj.*, oleosus; olencus.

OINTMENT, *subst.*, unguentum; unguen; o. for the eyes, collyrium; o. for the hair, capillare; of o., unguentarius; seller of o.s, unguentarius.

OLD, *adj.*, vetus, vetustus; antiquus, priscus, pristinus; (worn), obsoletus, tritus; (ready to fall), ruinosus; old (in age), grandior, senex, aetate gravis, pergrandis natu; of old, in old times, olim, jam pridem; quondam; antiquus; very old, pervetus, pervetustus; perantiquus; older (not so young), major natu; the oldest, maximus natu; five years old, quinque annos natus, quinque annorum; how old is he? quot annos habet? old man, senex; old woman, anus, ancilla, vetula; of old age, senilis; of an old woman, anilis; old age, senectus, senium; old knave, veterator; somewhat old, grandior, senior; to grow old, senescere; old-fashioned, desuetus, exoletus.

OLDISH, *adj.*, aetate grandior.

OLDNESS, *subst.*, antiquitas, vetustas; senectus.

OLEAGINOUS, *adj.*, oleaginus.

OLFACTORY, *adj.*, olfactu praeditus.

OLIGARCHY, *subst.*, paucorum potestas.

OLIVARY GARDEN, hortus olitorius.

OLIVE, *subst.*, oliva, olea, olea bacca; olive tree, olea, oliva; wild olive tree, oleaster; of olive, olivarius, oleaginus; oil of olives, olivum.

OLYMPIAD, *subst.*, Olympias

OMLETT, *subst.*, ovorum intrita in sartagine cocta or frisa.

OMEN, *subst.*, omen.

OMINOUS, *adj.*, ominosus, portentosus.

OMINOUSNESS, *subst.*, rei ominosae qualitas.

OPENNESS.

OMIT, *to*, omittere; intermittere; praetermittere, mittere; negligere.

OMITTING, OMISSION, *subst.*, omissio; praetermissio; omitting for a time, intermissio.

OMNIFARIOUS, *adj.*, omnigenus.

OMNIPOTENCE, *subst.*, omnipotentia.

OMNIPOTENT, *adj.*, rerum omnium praepotens omnipotens.

OMNIPRESENT, *adj.*, qui omnibus locis adest.

OMNISCIENCE, *subst.*, omnium rerum scientia.

OMNISCIENT, *adj.*, rerum cunctarum sciens.

ON, *prep.*, ad, in, &c.; on the right hand, ad dextram, a dextra; on a sudden, de or ex improviso; on both sides, ex utraque parte; they fell on their knees, procubuerunt in genua; on that condition, ea conditione; on foot, pedibus; on my word, bona fide; on the ground, humi; on either side, utroque; on neither side, neutro; on this side, hinc; on that side, illinc; on both sides, utrinque, utrobique; on all sides, undique, ex omni parte.

ON, *adv.* (forward), prorsum, prorsus; (further), porro; on! eia! age! progredere! and so on, et cetera.

ONCE, *adv.*, semel! o. on a time, olim, quondam.

ONE, *adj.*, unus; one at a time, singuli; one another, alius-alium; one after another, invicem, alii ex aliis; one with another, promiscue; one or the other, alteruter; one thing, unum; any one, aliquis; if any one, siquis; every one, quisque, omnes; 'tis all one, perinde est; such a one, talis; one by one, singulatum, singillatim; on the one side, hinc, ex hac parte.

ONION, *subst.*, caepa, caepe; young onion, caepula; onion-bed, caepina.

ONLY, *adj.*, unicus, solus; *adv.*, solum, tantum, duntaxat, modo.

ONSET, *subst.*, impetus; impressio.

ONWARD, *adv.*, porro, prorsum, deinceps.

ONYX, *subst.*, onyx.

OOZE OUT, *to*, effluere, erumpere.

OOZE, OOZY GROUND, *subst.*, locus paluster or paludosus.

OPAL, *subst.*, opalus.

OPAQUE, *adj.*, opacus.

OPEN, *adj.* (not shut), apertus, patulus, psters; half o., semiapertus; to lay or set o., aperire; to be or lie o., patere, patefcere, patefieri; (clear, evident), clarus, apertus, evidens, manifestus, perspicuus; (candid, sincere), simplex, candidus, ingenuus; (public), publicus, communis; (publicly known), omnibus notus, pervulgatus; (not fortified), non munitus; (vacant), vacuus; laid o. (exposed to), abnoxius, opportunus; (disclosed, divulged), patefactus, vulgatus, divulgatus; (exposed to public view), ante oculos or in conspectu omnium positus.

OPEN, OPE, *to*, v. a., aperire; patefacere; recludere; padere, expandere; evolvere, revolvere; (cut o.), insecare, incidere; (disclose), detegere, retegere; (explain), explicare, explanare; enodare, exponere; (uncover), nudare; v. u., se aperire, aperiri; patefieri, paudi, se pandere; recludi; discedere, dehisccere.

OPENING, *subst.* (the act), apertio; (by cutting), sectio; (disclosing), patefactio; (exposing), explicatio, expositio, enarratio; (beginning), orsus, initium, exordium; (aperture), foramen, rima, os, hiatus, chasma.

OPENNESS, *subst.* (sincerity), candor; simplicitas, sinceritas.

OPERA

OPERA, *subst.*, drama musicum *ar meliorem*.
 OPERATE, *to* (*work*), vim habere; *to operate upon*, movere, commovere; (*in surgery*), secare.
 OPERATION, *subst.* (*effect*), effectus, vis; (*enterpris*), res agenda, gerenda *or gesta*; (*in surgery*), curatio quae scalpellum desiderat.
 OPERATIVE, *adj.*, valens, efficax; *subst.*, faber, opæra.
 OPIATE, *subst.*, medicamentum soporiferum.
 OPINE, *to*, opinari, autumare; ræri.
 OPINION, *subst.* (*belief or sentiment*), opinio, sententia, iudicium; mens, animus; præceptum, dogma. placitam; (*estimation*), existimatio; *to be of o.*, sentire; *to hold an o.*, iudicare, censere; *to be of another's o.*, assentire, consentire; *to be of a contrary o.*, dissentire, secus sentire.
 OPINIONATIVE, *adj.*, pertinax, perversa.
 OPINIONATIVENESS, *subst.*, pertinacia, perversitas.
 OPIUM, *subst.*, opium.
 OPPONENT, *subst.*, adversarius.
 OPPORTUNE, *adj.*, opportunus, tempestivus, commodus.
 OPPORTUNITY, *subst.* (*convenience*), opportunitas, occasio, tempestivitas, facultas; (*fitness*) commoditas; (*leisure*), otium.
 OPPOSE, *to*, opponere, objicere; contradicere; (*resist*), repugnare, adversari, resistere, obistere, obniti, reniti; reluctari.
 OPPOSER, *subst.*, oppugnator.
 OPPOSITE, *adj.* (*contrary to*), oppositus, contrarius, adversus; (*over against*), e regione, ex adverso.
 OPPOSITION, *subst.*, oppositio, intercessio; oppugnation, repugnantia; (*obstacle*), impedimentum.
 OPPRESS, *to*, opprimere, premere; vexare; obruere; urgere.
 OPPRESSION, *subst.*, oppressio; via, vexatio, injuria.
 OPPRESSIVE, *adj.*, gravis, acerbus, iniquus.
 OPPRESSOR, *subst.*, oppressor; director.
 OPPROBRIOUS, *adj.*, probrosus, contumeliosus; *opprobrious speech*, contumelia, opprobrium.
 OPPROBRIOUSNESS, *subst.*, contumelia, injuria; probrum.
 OPPUGN, *to*, oppugnare, adversari; obistere.
 OPTATIVE MOOD, modus optativus.
 OPTIC, OPTICAL, *adj.*, opticus.
 OPTICIAN, *subst.*, opticus gnarus.
 OPTICS, *subst. pl.*, optice.
 OPTION, *subst.*, optio.
 OPULENCE, *subst.*, opulentia; opes, divitiæ.
 OPULENT, *adj.*, opulentus, opulens; dives, locuples.
 OR, *conj.*, aut, vel; -ve; sive, seu; so, -ne; *or else*, an; aliter.
 OR, *subst.*, color aureus.
 ORACLE, *subst.*, oraculum; sora; responsum.
 ORACULAR, *adj.*, ad oraculum pertinens.
 ORACULARLY, *adv.*, modo oraculi.
 ORAL, *adj.*, verbo traditas.
 ORANGE, *subst.*, malum medicum *or faurantium*; *o.-tree*, arbor medica; *o.-colored*, lateus.
 ORATION, *subst.*, oratio, contio; *little oration*, orationeula, contiuncula.
 ORATOR, *subst.*, orator.
 ORATOR-LIKE, *adv.*, oratorie, facunde, disertè, eloquentè; rhetorice.
 ORATORICAL, *adj.*, oratoricus; rhetoricus.
 ORATORIO, *subst.*, drama musicum sacrum.

ORIENT.

ORATORY, *subst.*, rhetorica; rhetorice, ars dicendi, ars oratoria; (*place to pray in*), ædicula, sacellum, sacrarium.
 ORB, *subst.*, orbis.
 ORBIT, *subst.*, orbis, orbita.
 ORCHARD, *subst.*, pomarium.
 ORCHESTRA, *subst.*, orchestra.
 ORDAIN, *to* (*destine*), ordinare, assignare; instituire; destinare; (*order, appoint*), jubere, imperare.
 ORDAINER, *subst.*, ordinator; constitutor.
 ORDAINING, *subst.*, ordinatio, institutio; *ordaining of laws*, legum latio.
 ORDEAL, *subst.*, fordallum; *ordeal by fire*, ignis sententia.
 ORDER, *subst.* (*array*), ordo, dispositio; (*custom*), consuetudo, mos, ritus; (*commission*), auctoritas; (*decree*), mandatum, præceptum, dictum; (*series*), series; (*caste*), ordo; (*order of priests*), collegium, corpus; (*of knights*), classis turmalis; (*badge*), insigne classis turmalis; *the o. of words*, verborum consecutio; *an o. from a magistrate*, edictum; *o. of knighthood*, equitum ordo; *equester ordo*; *in o.*, ex ordine, ordinate; *in o. to, ut*; *to set in o.*, componere, disponere; *to take o.*, curare; *ordera, holy orders*, manus sacerdotis.
 ORDER, *to* (*put in o.*), ordinare, ordinate disponere; (*govera*), temperare, moderari, regere; (*give o.*), imperare, jubere; comparare, statuere, constituere; condicere, edicere, præcipere; (*as a judge*), pronuciare, statuere.
 ORDERER, *subst.*, ordinator, temporator, moderator, dispositor.
 ORDERING, *subst.*, ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, compositio, constitutio.
 ORDERLY, *adj.* (*set in order*), compositus, digestus, bene dispositus; (*obedient*), morigerus, obediens; (*sober*), moderatus, modestus, temperatus; *not orderly*, incompositus, inordinatus.
 ORDINAL, *adj.*, ad ordinem pertinens; (*in grammar*), ordinalis; *subst.*, liber ritualis.
 ORDINANCE, *subst.*, lex; edictum, decretum, scitum.
 ORDINARILY, *adv.*, fere, plerumque; usitate.
 ORDINARY, *adj.* (*customary*), usitatus, usu receptus; (*common*), tritus, vulgaris, communis; (*indifferent*), mediocris; (*low, poor*), popularis, vulgaris, vilis; (*not handsome*), parum decorus, invenustus.
 ORDINARY, *subst.* (*ating-house*), caupona, popina; (*among civilians*), suus partium jaded.
 ORDINATE, *adj.*, regulis congruens.
 ORDINATE, *to*, assignare, instituire.
 ORDINATION, *subst.*, ritus sollempnis, quo quis in sacerdotam numerum accipitur.
 ORDINANCE, *subst.*, tormenta majora.
 ORDURE, *subst.*, fimus; sterces, sordes.
 ORE, *subst.*, metallum crudum, metalli vena.
 ORGAN, *subst.* (*instrument*), instrumentum, organum; (*musical*), organum pneumaticum; *organ of speech*, os, lingua.
 ORGANIC, *adj.*, organicus; *o. beings*, animantia.
 ORGANICALLY, *adv.*, modo organico.
 ORGANIST, *subst.*, organcedus.
 ORGANIZATION, *subst.*, temperatio; forma.
 ORGANIZE, *to*, ordinare; constituere, componere; fingere, effingere, formare.
 ORIENT, *subst.* (*the east*), oriens.
 ORIENT, *adj.* (*brigit*), nitidus, splendidus; *orient beauty*, forma egregia; *orient pearl*, gemma nitidissima *or* orientalis.

ORIENTAL.

ORIENTAL, *adj.*, orientalis, eŏus.
 ORIFICE, *subst.*, os.
 ORIFLAMME, *subst.*, vexillum aureum.
 ORIGIN, *subst.* (*source*), origo, fons; initium, primordium, principium; (*cause*), causa; (*motive*), occasio, ansa; (*subject matter*), argumentum, materia.
 ORIGINAL, *adj.*, autographus, archetypus; (*born with one*), ingenitus, ingeneratus, innatus, natus; insitus.
 ORIGINAL, *subst.* (*birth*), origo; genus, stirps; (*etymology*), notatio, vocis origo, etymologia, etymon; (*pattern*), exemplum primum; exemplar; chirographum; autographum; (*odd fellow*), mirum caput.
 ORIGINALLY, *adv.* (*at first*), primitus; (*by birth*), naturaliter, natura.
 ORISONS, *subst. pl.*, preces.
 ORNAMENT, *subst.*, ornamentum, ornatus, cultus; decus, insigne; *ornament for the neck*, monile; *without ornament*, inornatus.
 ORNAMENT, *to*, ornare, adornare, exornare, decorare.
 ORNAMENTAL, *adj.*, decorus, formosus, speciosus.
 ORNATE, *adj.*, ornatu, comptus; splendidus.
 ORPHAN, *subst.*, orbis, orbus; pupilius, pupilla.
 ORPHANAGE, *subst.*, orbitas.
 ORPIMENT, *subst.*, auripigmentum.
 ORPINE, *subst.* (*herb*), telephion.
 ORTHODOX, *adj.*, veram Christi legem sequens; orthodoxus.
 ORTHODOXY, *subst.*, orthodoxia.
 ORTHOGRAPHER, *subst.*, qui recte scribendi rationem servat.
 ORTHOGRAPHY, *subst.*, recte scribendi ratio.
 OSCILLATION, *subst.*, oscillatio.
 OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, *subst.*, oscitatio, incuria.
 OSIER, *subst.*, vimen, salix; *osier-tree*, vitex, salix; *of osiers*, vimineus.
 OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, *subst.*, ossifragus, ossifraga.
 OSSIFY, *to*, *v. a.*, in ossa vertere; *v. n.*, in ossa verti.
 OSTENTATION, *subst.*, ostentatio, venditatio, jactatio; ambitio.
 OSTENTATIOUS, *adj.*, ambitiosus; *an ostentatious person*, ostentator.
 OSTEOLOGY, *subst.*, osteologia.
 OSTLER, *subst.*, equiso, stebularius.
 OSTRACISM, *subst.*, testarum suffragia.
 OSTRICH, *subst.*, struthiocamelus.
 OTHER, *adj.*, alius; *all others*, ceteri; *any o.*, alius quispiam; *some o.*, aliquis alius; *the other*, aliter; *some or o.*, aliqui; *belonging to others or to another*, alienus; *some time or o.*, aliquando, quandoque; *the o. day*, nuper; *every o.*, alternus; *in o. places*, alibi.
 OTHERWISE, *adv.*, aliusmodi; aliter, secus; aliqui; *far otherwise*, multo aliter, longe secus.
 OTTER, *subst.*, lutra.
 OUCH, *subst.*, moule aureum.
 OUGHT or AUGHT (*any thing*), aliquid, quidquam; ulla res.
 OUGHT (*I*), debeo, me oportet.
 OUNCE, *subst.* (*beast*), lynx; (*weight*), uncia; *of an o.*, uncialis; *half an o.*, semuncia; *of half an o.*, semuncialis; *an o. and a half*, sesuncia; *two ounces*, sextans; *three ounces*, quadrans; *four ounces*, triens; *five ounces*, quincunx; *six ounces*, selibra, semel-

OUTRIGHT.

la; *seven ounces*, septunx; *eight ounces*, bes; *nine ounces*, dodrans; *ten ounces*, dextans; *eleven ounces*, deunx; *twelve ounces*, libra; *by ounces*, uueiatim.
 OUPHE, *subst.*, lamia, empusa; *ouphe*, lemures.
 OUR, OURS, *pron.*, noster; *of our country or party*, nostras.
 OUSLE, OUSEL, *subst.*, merula; *small ousel*, merula carulea.
 OUST, *to*, abrogare, rescindere; expellere.
 OUT, *adv.*, ex, pro; *to bring out*, proferre; *to cast out*, ejicere, proiecere; *to go out*, exire, egredi; *to leave out*, omittere; *out!* apage!
 OUT OF, *prep.*, a, ab; de; e, ex; extra; prae; pro; propter; supra; per; *out of compassion*, per misericordiam, &c.; *out of humor*, offensus, iratus; *out of place*, turbatus, confusus; *out of office*, qui munere vacat; *out of sight*, oculis subductus; *out of breath*, anhelus, anhelans.
 OUTACT, *to*, agendo superare.
 OUTBID, *to*, licitatione superare.
 OUTBRAVE, *to*, territare, insultare.
 OUTBRAVING, *subst.*, insultatio.
 OUTBRAZEN, *to*, audacia vincere.
 OUTBREAK, *subst.*, eruptio.
 OUTCAST, *subst.*, ejectus, expulsus.
 OUTCRY, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio; exclamatio; quiritatio.
 OUTDARE, *to*, plus audere.
 OUTDO, *to*, superare, vincere.
 OUTER, OUTWARD, *adj.*, exterus, exterous; exterior.
 OUTFACE, *to*, pertinacissime adversari.
 OUTFAST, *to*, alqm inedia superare.
 OUTFAWN, *to*, aduloando superare.
 OUTFLY, *to*, praevertulere, volando superare.
 OUTGIVE, *to*, liberalitate superare.
 OUTGO, *to*, praecedere, praevertere praecurrere.
 OUTGOING, *subst.*, praegressio.
 OUTGROW, *to*, auctu superare.
 OUTGUARD, *subst.*, excubitores.
 OUTLANDISH, *adj.*, externus; peregrinus; *an outlandish person*, alienigena.
 OUTLAST, *to*, diutius durare.
 OUTLAW, *subst.*, proscriptus; relegatus, exsul; exlex.
 OUTLAW, *to*, proscribere.
 OUTLAWRY, *subst.*, proscriptio.
 OUTLEARN, *to*, discendo praevertere.
 OUTLET, *subst.*, exitus.
 OUTLINE, *subst.*, extrema lineamenta; adumbratio.
 OUTLIVE, *to*, supervivere, superare, superesse, superitem esse.
 OUTLYING, *adj.*, extra jacens.
 OUTMEASURE, *to*, mensura superare.
 OUTMOST, OUTERMOST, *adj.*, extremus, extremus.
 OUTNUMBER, *to*, numero superare.
 OUTPARISH, *subst.*, parocia suburbana.
 OUTRAGE, *subst.*, atrox injuria; vis.
 OUTRAGE, *to*, vim alicui afferre, injuriam inferre; violare.
 OUTRAGEOUS, *adj.*, ferax; immanis, furiosus; contumeliosus, importunus; *to be o.*, furere, insanire.
 OUTRAGEOUSNESS, *subst.*, furor, feritas, atrocitas; importunitas.
 OUTRIDE, *to*, equitando superare.
 OUTRIDERS, *subst. pl.*, apparitores.
 OUTRIGHT, *adv.*, penitus, omnino, prorsus.

OUTROAR.

OUTROAR, *to*, clamando superare.
 OUTRUN, *to*, cursu superare; *fig.*, excedere.
 OUTSAIL, *to*, navigando superare.
 OUTSHINE, *to*, fulgore vincere.
 OUTSIDE, *subst.* (*surface*), superficies; (*what skates itself*), frons, species, forma.
 OUTSIT, *to*, sedendo amittere.
 OUTSLEEP, *to* (*the morn*), dormire in multum diem.
 OUTSPREAD SAILS, *adj.*, vela passa or plena.
 OUTSTAND, *to*, resistere; excedere.
 OUTSTARE, *to*, fixo obtutu superare.
 OUTSTRETCH, *to*, distendere, expandere.
 OUTSTRIP, *to*, cursu superare; prævertere, præcurrere.
 OUTTALK, *to*, multiloquio superare.
 OUTVIE, *to*, alqm superare.
 OUTVOTE, *to*, suffragiis vincere; *he was outvoted*, ceterorum consensu victus est.
 OUTWALK, *to*, ambulando prævertere.
 OUTWARD, *adj.*, externus, exterus; exterior.
 OUTWARDLY, *adv.*, extrinsecus; exteriora.
 OUTWEIGH, *to*, præponderare; pondere superare.
 OUTWIT, *to* (*deceive*), circumvenire; (*surpass in cunning*), astutiâ or acumine antecedere.
 OUTWORKS, *subst. pl.*, munimenta exteriora.
 OVAL, *adj.*, ex longo rotundus; ovatus; *subst.*, ovi forma.
 OVATION, *subst.*, ovatio.
 OVEN, *subst.*, furna; *little oven*, fornacula; *potter's oven*, fornax figuli; *of an oven*, furnaceus.
 OVER, *prep.*, super, supra, in; inter; trans; per; supra, plus, amplius; *overnight*, ante noctem.
 OVER, *adv.* (*too, excessively*), nimis, nimium; ultra modum; *overmuch*, nimis; *over easy*, justo facilius; *over and above*, ad hæc, super hæc, præterea, insuper; *over and over again*, iterum atque iterum, iterum ac sæpius; *over against*, ex adverso, adversus; e regione; *all over*, totus; per totum; *over or under*, plus minus; *to give over*, desinere, desistere; *to be over*, desuisse, abuisse, præteritæ.
 OVERABOUND, *to*, abundare.
 OVERACT, *to*, plus quam satia est facere or elaborare.
 OVERARCH, *to*, conforicare.
 OVERAWE, *to*, metu absterere, coercere.
 OVERBAKED, *adj.*, nimis coctus.
 OVERBALANCE, *to*, præponderare.
 OVERBEAR, *to* (*with blows*), verberibus operire.
 OVERBEARING, *adj.*, arrogans, insolens.
 OVERBID, *to*, pluris licitari.
 OVERBIG, *adj.*, prægrandis, prælargus.
 OVERBOARD, *adv.*, e nave.
 OVERBOILED, *adj.*, nimis coctus.
 OVERBOLD, *adj.*, temerarius, nimis confidens.
 OVERBURDENED, *adj.*, prægravatus.
 OVERCAST, *to*, adnubilare.
 OVERCAST, *adj.*, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.
 OVERCASTING, *subst.*, obductio.
 OVERCAUTIOUS, *adj.*, nimis cautus.
 OVERCHARGE, *to*, nimio pondere onerare; *in-gravare*; *to overcharge the stomach*, se ingurgitare.
 OVERCHARGING, *subst.*, onus injuatum; *overcharging of the stomach*, ingluvius.
 OVERCLOUDED, *adj.*, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.
 OVERCOME, *to*, vincere, convincere, devincere, superare.

OVERREACHER.

OVERCOMER, *subst.*, victor, superator; expug-nator.
 OVERCOMING, *subst.*, victoria; superatio.
 OVERCONFIDENT, *adj.*, nimis confidens.
 OVERCURIOUS, *adj.*, nimis curiosus.
 OVERDO, *to* (*one's self*), nimio labore ac fatigare.
 OVERDRESSED, *adj.*, nimis splendide ornatus.
 OVERDRIVE, *to*, nimium urgere.
 OVEREARNEST, *adj.*, nimis vehemens.
 OVEREAT, *to*, plus æquo comedere.
 OVERFILL, *to*, supra modum implere.
 OVERFINE, *adj.*, nimis elegans.
 OVERFLOW, *to*, v. a., inundare; v. n. exu-dare, redundare, superfundi; abundare.
 OVERFLOWING, *subst.*, inundatio.
 OVERFOND, *adj.*, nimis indulgens.
 OVERFORWARDNESS, *subst.*, nimia alacritas.
 OVERGREAT, *adj.*, nimius.
 OVERGROW, *to*, supercrescere.
 OVERGROWTH, *subst.*, exuberans incremen-tum.
 OVERHAUL, *to* (*accounts*), rationes recensere.
 OVERHAPPY, *adj.*, nimis felix.
 OVERHASTE *subst.*, nimis festinatio.
 OVERHASTILY, *adv.*, præpropere.
 OVERHASTY, *adj.*, præproperus, præcepta.
 OVERHEAD, *adv.*, supra.
 OVERHEAR, *to*, subauditare.
 OVERHEAT, *to*, nimis calefacere.
 OVERHEAVY, *adj.*, nimis gravis; prægravia.
 OVERJOYED, *to be*, immoderata lætitia efferi.
 OVERLABORED, *adj.*, nimio labore defatigatus.
 OVERLADE, *to*, nimio pondere onerare.
 OVERLARGE, *adj.*, nimis amplus.
 OVERLAY, *to*, inducere.
 OVERLEAP, *to*, transilire.
 OVERLOAD, *to*, nimis onerare.
 OVERLONG, *adj.*, prælongus.
 OVERLOOK, *to* (*inspect*), inspicere, intueri; (*take care of*), curare, accurare; providere, prospicere; (*neglect*), negligere, omittere; (*pardon*), condonare; (*scorn*), contemnere, despiciere; (*overtop*), supereminere.
 OVERLOOKING, *subst.* (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus; (*taking care of*), curatio; (*neglecting*), neglectus, omisio; (*pardonning*), condonatio.
 OVERMATCH, *to*, magitudine or viribus superare.
 OVERMATCH, *subst.*, qui majore vires habet.
 OVERMATCHED, *adj.*, magitudine impar.
 OVERMEASURE, *subst.*, accessio, additamentum, auctarium.
 OVERMUCH, *adj.*, nimis, nimia.
 OVEROFFICIOUS, *adj.*, nimis officiosa.
 OVERPASS, *to*, transgredi, prætervehi; (*go over*), trajicere; (*excel*), superare, vincere; (*let slip*), omittere, prætermittere.
 OVERPASSING, *subst.* (*going by*), prætervectio, trajectio; (*outgoing*), progressio.
 OVERPAY, *to*, plus quam debetur solvere.
 OVERPLUS, *subst.*, additamentum; o. in weight, ponderis auctarium; *to be o.*, restare, superesse.
 OVERPOWER, *to*, vincere; opprimere.
 OVERPRIZE, *to*, pluris quam par est æstimare.
 OVERRATE, *to*, nimium pretium statuere alicui rei.
 OVERRATING, *subst.*, immodica rei æstimatio.
 OVERREACH, *to*, circumvenire; deludere.
 OVERREACHER, *subst.*, fraudator.

OVERREACHING.

OVERREACHING, *subst.*, fraudatio.
 OVERRECKON, *to*, in subducendis rationibus nlmq fallere.
 OVERRIDE, *to* (*one's self*), equitando se nimis fatigare.
 OVERRIGID, *adj.*, nimis rigidus *or* severus.
 OVERRIPE, *adj.*, fracidus.
 OVERROASTED, *adj.*, nimis assus.
 OVERRULE, *to*, vincere, superare; *to overrule a plea*, objectionem repudiare.
 OVERRUN, *to* (*outrun*), cursu præterire; (*cover all over*), cooperire; (*ravage*), populari, vastare.
 OVERSCRUPULOUS, *adj.*, nimis scrupulosus.
 OVERSEA, *adj.*, transmarinus.
 OVERSEE, *to* (*inspect*), curare; inspicere, recognoscere.
 OVERSEER, *subst.*, custos; curator; exactor; magister.
 OVERSELL, *to*, plus quam par est vendere.
 OVERSET, *to*, evertere.
 OVERSHADOW, *to*, obumbrare, apacare.
 OVERSHOES, *subst. pl.*, tegumenta calceorum.
 OVERSHOOT, *to*, jactu scopum transgredi; *to overshoot one's self*, consilio labi.
 OVERSIGHT, *subst.*, error, erratum, incuria; *oversight of a business*, curatio, cura, inspectio.
 OVERSKIP, *to*, præterire, prætermittere.
 OVERSKIPPING, *subst.*, prætermissio.
 OVERSLEEP, *to* (*one's self*), nimis diu dormire.
 OVERSPENT, *adj.*, defatigatus.
 OVERSPREAD, *to*, obducere, operire; conspergere, sternere.
 OVERSTOCKED, OVERSTORED, *adj.*, nimis redundans.
 OVERSTRAIN, OVERSTRETCH, *to*, nimis extendere.
 OVERT, *adj.*, apertus, manifestus.
 OVERTAKE, *to*, assequi, consequi; nancisci; ex fugâ reprehendere; prævertere; (*surprise*), opprimere.
 OVERTAKING, *subst.*, consecutio.
 OVERTALKATIVE, *adj.*, loquacior.
 OVERTASK, *to*, majus justo alicui pensum injungere.
 OVERTAX, *to*, iniquis oneribus premere.
 OVERTHROW, *to* (*demolish*), diruere, subvertere; demoliri; (*defeat*), superare, devincere, prosternere.
 OVERTHROW, *subst.*, clades, strages.
 OVERTHROWER, *subst.*, eversor, victor.
 OVERTHROWING, *subst.*, eversio, subversio.
 OVERTHIRE, OVERTOIL, *to* (*one's self*), scipsum laboribus discrucinare.
 OVERTIRED, OVERTOILED, *adj.*, laboribus fractus.
 OVERTOP, *to*, eminere, supereminere; superare, antecellere, præstare, antere.
 OVERTRIIP, *to*, leviter cursitare super.
 OVERTURE, *subst.* (*beginning*), exordium; (*proposal*), conditiones propositæ.
 OVERTURN, *to*, evertere, subvertere.
 OVERVALUE, *to*. See OVERRATE, *to*.
 OVERVIOLENT, *adj.*, nimis veemens.
 OVERWEAK, *adj.*, nimis oculis, languidus.
 OVERWEENING, *adj.*, superbus, arrogans; *subst.*, superbia, arrogantia.
 OVERWEIGH, *to*, præponderare; præpedere.
 OVERWEIGHT, *subst.*, suctarium, additamentum.

PADDLE.

OVERWHELM, *to*, obruere, immergere, operire; opprimere.
 OVERWISE, *adj.*, nasutus.
 OVERWORN (*with age*), *adj.*, senio confectus.
 OVERWROUGHT, *adj.*, nimis elaboratus.
 OVERZEALOUS, *adj.*, nimis studiosus.
 OVIFORM, *adj.*, ovatus.
 OVIPAROUS, *adj.*, oviparua.
 OWE, *to*, debere.
 OWING, *subst.*, debitus; debitum.
 OWL, OWLET, *subst.*, ulula, noctua; *of an owl*, nocturnus.
 OWN, *adj.*, proprius, suus; *at his own house*, apud se; *with his own hand*, sua ipsius manu; *of one's own accord*, ultro, sua sponte.
 OWN, *to* (*acknowledge*), fatèri, confitèri, agnoscere; (*claim*), vindicare, asserere, poscere; (*possess*), possidere, tenere.
 OWNER, *subst.*, possessor, dominus.
 OWNERSHIP, *subst.*, dominiun.
 OWNING, *subst.*, agnitio.
 OX, *subst.*, bos; *oxen*, boves; *of an ox*, bubulus, bovillus; *ox-fly*, tabanus; *ox-stall*, bubile.
 OYEZ, *audite*, aures arrigite.
 OYSTER, *subst.*, ostrea, ostreum; *of oysters*, ostrearius.

P.

PAGE, *subst.*, passus, gradus, gressus; incessus, ingressus; (*a measure*), passus.
 PACE, *to* (*walk*), ambulare; (*with short steps*), parvo procedere gradu; (*as a horse*), totum incedere.
 PACER, *subst.*, equus tolutaris.
 PACIFIC, *adj.* (*peace-making*), pacificus; (*peaceable*), pacis amans; (*easily softened*), placabilis; (*in harmony*), concors.
 PACIFICATION, *subst.*, pacificatio, pacis conciliatio.
 PACIFICATOR, *subst.*, pacificator, pacis reconciliator.
 PACIFICATORY, PACIFYING, *adj.*, pacificus, pacificatorius.
 PACIFY, *to*, pacare, placare, pacificare, mitigare, sedare, mulcere, lenire.
 PACIFYING, *subst.*, pacificatio, placatio, pacis conciliatio.
 PACING, *adj.*, tolutaris, tolutarius, gradarius.
 PACK, *subst.* (*crew*), globus, grex, caterva; (*bundle*), fascis; (*burden*), onus, sarcina; *lute pack*, fasciculus, sarcinula; *of a pack*, sarcinarius; *pack of troubles*, ilias malorum.
 PACK, *to*, *v. a.*, concarinare, in fasciculum colligare; (*drive away*), fugare; *v. n.* (*go away*), fugere.
 PACKER, *subst.*, qui merces in fasces compiagit.
 PACKET, *subst.*, fasciculus.
 PACKET-SHIP, *subst.*, navis tabellaria.
 PACKING, *subst.*, mercium in fasces colligatio.
 PACK-THREAD, *subst.*, filum sarcinarium.
 PACT, PACTION, *subst.*, pactum, coeventum; pactio.
 PAD, *subst.* (*stuffed cloth*), pannus suffarcinatus; *pad for a horse*, eppippium: *pad of straw*, culcita stramentitia; *pad, padder*, latro, prædo; *grassator*.
 PAD *to* (*as a horse*), totum incedere; (*rob on the highway*), prædari, latrocinari.
 PADDLE, *to*, agitare.

PADDLING.

PADDLING, *subst.*, agitatio.
PADDÖCK, *subst.*, bufo major; *paddock* in a park, septum.
PAGAN, *adj.*, ethnica, gentilis; *subst.*, paganus.
PAGANISM, *subst.*, inanium deorum cultus.
PAGE, *subst.* (*attendant*), asecla, pedisequus; *soldier's page*, calo; *page of honor*, puer ex aula; *page of a book*, pagina, pagella.
PAGE, *to* (a book), libri paginas notare.
PAGEANT, *subst.* (*show*), spectaculum, pompa; (*borne in triumph*), fericulum.
PAGEANTRY, *subst.*, venditatio, ostentatio; pompa.
PAGODA, *subst.*, templum Indicum.
PAIL, *subst.*, situla, hama; *milk-pail*, mulctra.
PAIFUL, *subst.*, quantum situla capere potest.
PAIN, *subst.* (*uneasiness*), dolor, agor, cruciatus; (*of the mind*), cura, anxietas, sollicitudo; (*punishment*), poena; *supplicium*; *to p.* (*put to p.*), cruciari, angere; (*cause p.*), dolorem facere, afferre.
PAINFUL, *adj.*, dolorem afferens, acerbus; (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus, molestus, operosus; (*laborious*), laboriosus, industrius, laboris amans.
PAINS, *subst. pl.*, labor, opera; negotium; *to take pains*, operam dare or navare, laborare; *painstaker*, laboriosus, industrius.
PAINT, *to*, pingere, depingere.
PAINT, *subst.*, pigmentum; fucus, offueia; cerussa.
PAINTER, *subst.*, pictor.
PAINTING, *subst.*, pictura; *art of painting*, ars pingendi; (*picture*), tabula, imago picta.
PAIR, *subst.* (*couple*), par; duo; *pair of bellows*, follis; *pair of breeches*, braccæ; *pair of shoes*, calcetrum par; *married pair*, conjuges, mariti; *pair of stairs*, scala.
PAIR, *to* (*match*), aptare, accommodare, æquare; (*couple*), iungere, copulare, sociare; (*as opponents*), committere.
PAIRING, *subst.* (*matching*), accommodatio, æquatio; (*coupling*), copulatio, junctio.
PALACE, *subst.*, domus regia; palatium; *of a palace*, palatinus.
PALATABLE, *adj.*, palato gratus.
PALATE, *subst.*, palatum.
PALE, *subst.*, pilus, sudex; septum ex audibus factum.
PALE, *to*, audibus obsepire.
PALE, **PALLID**, *adj.*, pallens, pallidus, luridus; *somewhat p.*, pallidor, pallidulus; *very p.*, perpallidus; *to be p.*, pallere; *to grow p.*, pallescere.
PALED, *adj.*, audibus muoitus, palis circumseptus; *place paled in or about*, septum.
PALENESS, *subst.*, pallor.
PALFREY, *subst.*, caballus, equus ephippiatus.
PALINODE, *subst.*, retractatio, palinodia.
PALISADE, *subst.*, pali; valli, vallum.
PALISADE, *to*, palis or vallo munire, vallare.
PALL, *subst.*, palla, pallium.
PALL, *to*, aporem amittere; *to pall upon the stomach*, nauseam creare.
PALLED, *adj.*, mucidus.
PALLET, *subst.* (*bed*), grabatus; (*in heraldry*), palus minutus; (*used by painters*), asecla manualis pigmentum ferens.
PALLIATE, *to* (*disguise*), dissimulare, celare, occultare; (*excuse*), peccatum or culpam elevare, verbis extenuare.
PALLIATION, *subst.* (*disguising*), dissimulatio,

PANTOMIMIC.

occultatio; (*excusing*), elevatio, extenuatio; (*excuse*), excusatio.
PALLIATIVE, *adj.*, ad dissimulationem or extenuationem pertinens; *p. cure*, sanatio imperfecta.
PALLID, *adj.* See PALE.
PALM, *subst.* (*of the hand*), palma; (*hand's breadth*), palmus; *of a p.*, palmaris; *p.-tree*, palma; *of the p.*, palmeus; *Palm Sunday*, dies palmarum.
PALM OFF, *to*, simulare.
PALMER, *subst.* (*pilgrim*), qui in loca sacra migrat.
PALMISTER, *subst.*, qui divinat ex manuum inspectione.
PALMISTRY, *subst.*, ars divinandi ex manuum inspectione.
PALMY, *adj.*, palmas ferens.
PALPABLE, *adj.*, palpandus, tactilis, tractabilis; (*manifest*), manifestus, perspicuus.
PALPABLENESS, *subst.*, perspicuitas.
PALPABLY, *adv.* ita ut tactu percipi possit; (*manifestly*), manifeste, aperte, perspicue.
PALPITATE, *to*, palpitare.
PALPITATION, *subst.*, palpitatio.
PALSGRAVE, *subst.*, palatiuus comes.
PALSIED, *adj.*, paralyticus.
PALSY, *subst.*, paralyticus.
PALTRY, *adj.*, vilis, sordidus; tressis, proletarius.
PAMPER, *to*, saginare, indulgere; *to p. one's self*, genio indulgere; *to p. for sale*, mangoizare.
PAMPERING, *subst.*, saginatio.
PAMPHLET, *subst.*, libellus.
PAMPHLETEER, *subst.*, qui libello scribit.
PAN, *subst.*, sartago; frxorium; patina, discus, catus.
PANACEA, *subst.* (*herb*), psnax, panacea; (*medicine*), medicamentum panchrestum.
PANADO, *subst.*, jusculum ex pane confectum.
PANCAKE, *subst.*, laganum.
PANDECTS, *subst. pl.*, pandectæ.
PANDER, *subst.*, leno; perductor; *to play the pander*, lenocinari.
PANE (*of glass*), *subst.*, quadratum vitreum.
PANEGYRIC, *subst.*, panegyrica oration, laudatio publica, oratio panegyrica.
PANEGYRIST, *subst.*, laudator publicus.
PANEL, *subst.*, quadratum ligneum; (*of a door*), tympanum; *panel of a jury*, album juratum.
PANG, *subst.*, dolor, angor.
PANIC, *subst.*, terror velut lymphaticus.
PANIC, *subst.* (*grain*), panicum; *petty panic*, phalaris.
PANNEL, *subst.*, of a horse, clitellæ; of a hawk, accipitris venterculus.
PANNIER, *subst.*, corbis, canistrum, cista, fiescia, sporta.
PANOPLY, *subst.*, armatura corpus totum tegeas.
PANSY, *subst.*, viola tricolor.
PANT, *to*, palpitare, micare; *subillire*, subsultare; *to pant after*, magnopere desiderare.
PANTHER, *subst.*, panthera, pardalis, pardus; *of a panther*, pantherinus.
PANTING, *subst.*, palpitatio; *panting for breath*, anhelatio; *panting for fear*, trepidatio.
PANTINGLY, *adv.* cum palpitatione.
PANTOFLE, *subst.*, solea, crepida.
PANTOMIME, *subst.*, pantomimus.
PANTOMIMIC, *adj.*, pantomimicus; *p. actor*, pantomimus; *p. actress*, pantomima.

PANTRY.

PANTRY, *subst.*, cella penuria.
 PAP, *subst.* (*dug.*), papilla, ubi; (*breast*), mamma; *little pap*, mamilla, mammula; *pap of apples*, pulp; *pap for babies*, alimentum ex pane infantibus paratum.
 PAPACY, *subst.*, papatus.
 PAPAL, *adj.*, papalis, pontificus.
 PAPER, *subst.*, charta; *of paper*, chartaceus; *papers*, scripta, litteræ, tabellæ; *public papers*, tabulæ publicæ.
 PAPIST, *subst.*, addictus pontifici Romano.
 PAPISTRY, *subst.*, legia pontificis Romani studium.
 PARABLE, *subst.*, parabole, collatio; *by a parable*, collatione.
 PARABOLIC, *adj.*, parabolicus.
 PARADE, *subst.* (*pomp*), pompa, apparatus, ornatus; (*ostentation*), ostentatio; (*review*), militum recensio.
 PARADIGM, *subst.*, exemplum, exemplar, paradigma.
 PARADISE, *subst.*, Paradisia; locus amœnissimus.
 PARADOX, *subst.*, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium.
 PARADOXICAL, *adj.*, mirus, admirabilis.
 PARAGON, *subst.*, exemplum perfectum.
 PARAGRAPH, *subst.*, caput, paragraphus.
 PARALLAX, *subst.*, parallaxis.
 PARALLEL, *adj.*, paribus intervallis inter se distans; *subst.* (*comparison*), comparatio, collatio.
 PARALLEL, *to*, inter se comparare, conferre; exæquare.
 PARALLELED, *adj.*, comparatus, exæquatus; *not to be paralleled*, incomparabilis.
 PARALLOGRAM, *subst.*, parallelogramma.
 PARALOGISM, *subst.*, falsa ratiocinatio.
 PARALYTIC, *adj.*, paralyticus, arthriticus.
 PARAMOUNT, *adj.*, summus.
 PARAMOUR, *subst.* (*lover*), amans; mœchus; (*female lover*), amica, pellex; *of a p. anatomia*.
 PARAPET, *subst.*, pluteus, lorica.
 PARAPHRASE, *subst.*, paraphrasis.
 PARAPHRASE, *to*, paraphrasi illustrare.
 PARAPHRAST, *subst.*, paraphrastes.
 PARAPHRASTICAL, *adj.*, paraphrasticus.
 PARASITE, *subst.*, parasitus; *to play the parasite*, parasitari.
 PARASITICAL, *adj.*, parasiticus.
 PARASOL, *subst.*, umbella.
 PARBOIL, *to*, leviter coquere.
 PARCEL, *subst.* (*little bundle*), fasciculus; (*little quantity*), particula, partiuncula; *by parcels*, particulatim.
 PARCEL OUT, *to*, partiri, minutim distribuere.
 PARCH, *to*, torrere, arfacere, adurere, amburere, comburere, frigare.
 PARCHING, *adj.*, torridus; *subst.*, adustus.
 PARCHMENT, *subst.*, membrana; charta pergamenæ; *of p.*, membranæus, membranaceus.
 PARD, *subst.*, pardua.
 PARDON, *subst.*, venia; pœnæ remissio; *to ask pardon*, veniam ab aliquo petere; *general pardon*, lex oblivionis, amnestia.
 PARDON, *to*, ignoscere, condonare, veniam dare, concedere, pœnâ remittere; culpâ gratiam facere.
 PARDONABLE, *adj.*, veniâ dignus; *not pardonable*, veniâ indignus.
 PARE, *to*, præcidere, recidere; præsecare, rese-

PARTIAL.

care; *to pare about*, circumsecare, amputare; *to pare away*, abraderere; *to pare off*, deatringere.
 PARENT, *subst.*, parens.
 PARENTAGE, *subst.*, genna, stirps.
 PARENTAL, *adj.*; *by gen.*: parentum; quod parentem decet.
 PARENTHESIS, *subst.*, interpositio, interclusio.
 PARGET, *subst.*, tectorium.
 PARGET, *to*, tectorio inducere, dealbare.
 PARGETTING, *subst.*, dealbatio, inductio.
 PARING, *subst.*, præsegmen; resectio.
 PARISH, *subst.*, parœcia.
 PARISHIONER, *subst.*, sacro alicui cœtui adscriptus.
 PARITY, *subst.*, paritas, æqualitas.
 PARK, *subst.*, vivarium.
 PARLEY, *subst.*, colloquium, colloquio.
 PARLEY, *to*, colloqui.
 PARLIAMENT, *subst.*, senatus (Britannicus); *P. house*, curia; *member of Parliament*, senator.
 PARLIAMENTARY, *adj.*, ad senatum pertinens, ex usu senatus.
 PARLOR, *subst.*, diæta ornatior, triclinium; *of a parlor*, tricliniaris.
 PAROCHIAL, *adj.*, parœcialis.
 PARODY, *subst.*, versus ad ridiculum detorsi.
 PARODY, *to*, versus detorqueere.
 PAROLE, *subst.*, verbum, fides data; *parole-will*, testamentum nuncupatum.
 PAROXYSM, *subst.*, morbi recessus.
 PARRICIDE, *subst.* (*the person*), parricida; (*the crime*), parricidium.
 PARROT, *subst.*, psittacus.
 PARRY, *to* (*a blow*), telum avertere, deflectere.
 PARSE, *to*, singulas orationis partes tractare.
 PARSIMONIOUS, *adj.*, parcus, frugalis.
 PARSIMONY, *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.
 PARSING, *subst.*, partium orationis examinatio.
 PARSLEY, *subst.*, apium.
 PARSNIP, *subst.*, pastinaca.
 PARSON, *subst.*, sacerdos.
 PARSONAGE, *subst.* (*the office*), sacerdotium; (*the house*), sacerdotis domus.
 PART, *subst.*, pars, portio; (*direction*), pars; (*duty*), munus, officium; *for my part*, quod ad me attinet; *I for my part*, ego quidem; *a little part*, particula, partiucula; *in part*, partim, ex parte; *for the most part*, plerumque, plurimum; *maxims ex parte*; *in two parts*, bipartito; *on all parts*, circumquaque, undique; *in some parts*, quodam modo, aliquatenus; *part in a play*, partes, persona; *to take one's part*, a parte alius stare; *to take in good part*, æqui bonique consulere; *to take in ill part*, male consulere; *parts* (*talents*), ingenium, ingenii dotes.
 PART, *to*, v. a. (*divide*), partiri, diaptiri, dividere, distribuere; (*put asunder*), separare, avellere, dirimere, discriminare, distinguere; v. n. (*depart*), digredi, discedere, decedere; proficiaci; *to part with*, dimittere, cedere.
 PARTAKE OF, *to*, participem rei alia esse.
 PARTAKER, *subst.*, particeps, consors, socius, comes.
 PARTAKING, *adj.*, particeps, compos.
 PARTER (*of differences*), *subst.*, arbiter; sequenter.
 PARTERRE, *subst.*, arca in horto variis figuris descripta.
 PARTIAL, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus; partium studio abreptus; (*in part*), non ab omni parte.

PARTIALITY.

PARTIALITY, *subst.*, iniquitas; **partium studium**.
PARTICIPANT, *adj.*, particeps.
PARTICIPATE, *to*, participem esse alija rei, habere partem in re.
PARTICIPATION, *subst.*, societatis; *para*.
PARTICIPIAL, *adj.*, participialis.
PARTICIPLE, *subst.*, participium.
PARTICLE, *subst.*, particula.
PARTICULAR, *adj.*, singularis, peculiaris, specialis, proprius.
PARTICULARITY, *subst.*, qualitas rei particularis.
PARTICULARIZE, *to*, alqd nominatim indicare.
PARTICULARLY, *adv.*, singulatum, singulatim; separatim, eorsum; particulatim; definite, distincte; proprie.
PARTING, *subst.*, partitio, divisio, disjunctio; discessio.
PARTISAN, *subst.* (*favorer*), adjutor, fautor; (*weapon*), bipennis; (*commander's staff*), vitis, baculus ducis militaris insigne.
PARTITION, *subst.*, partitio, distributio, divisio.
PARTLY, *adv.*, partim; quodammodo, aliquatenus.
PARTNER, *subst.*, socius, consors, particeps.
PARTNERSHIP, *subst.*, societas, consociatio, consortium.
PARTRIDGE, *subst.*, perdix.
PARTURIENT, *adj.*, parturientis.
PARTURITION, *subst.*, status parturiendi.
PARTY, *subst.* (*person*), quidam, quædam; (*adversary*), adversarius; (*faction*), factio, secta; (*detachment of soldiers*), militum manus.
PARTY-COLORED, *adj.*, versicolor, discolor, varii coloris.
PASCHAL LAMB, *subst.*, agnus paschalis.
PASQUINADE, *subst.*, carmen probrosum, libellus famosus.
PASS, *subst.* (*condition*), conditio, status; (*passage*), aditus; angiportus, angustia, fauces; (*passport*), syngraphus; *pass in fencing*, ictus.
PASS, *to* (*go*), ire, cedere; *to pass a river*, flumen transire; *to pass a bill*, legem ferre; (*excel*), antea, antecedere, præstare; (*exceed*), excedere; *to pass across*, trajicere; *to pass along*, per viam iter facere; *to pass along by*, præterlabi; *to pass away*, abire, avolare; *to pass away time*, tempus terere; *to pass by one*, alqm præterire; *to pass for*, vicem supplere; *to pass on*, iter proseguere; *to pass out*, egredi; *to pass over*, transire, trajicere; omittere, prætermittere; *to pass under*, subterire; *to come to pass*, evenire, contingere; *to let pass*, dimittere.
PASSABLE, *adj.* (*indifferent*), tolerabilis, medicris; (*that one may pass through*), pervius.
PASSAGE, *subst.* (*roud to pass over*), transitus, trajetctus; (*way*), aditus; (*alley*), angiportus; (*lane*), deverticulum; *passage of a book*, sententia, locus.
PASSENGER, *subst.*, viator; vector.
PASSIBILITY, *subst.*, patiendi capacitas.
PASSIBLE, *adj.*, patibilis.
PASSING, *adj.*, excellens, præstans; *adv.*, valde, egregie, vehementer; *subst.*, *p. along*, progressio; *p. beyond*, prætervectio; *p. over*, transitus, trajetctus.
PASSION, *subst.* (*anger*), ira, iracundia; fervor mentis; (*affection*), animi affectio, affectus, impetus, motus, concitatio; (*love*), amor, studium; (*suffering*), perpassio.
PASSIONATE, *adj.*, iracundus; (*ardent*), ardens, vehementis.

PATRONAGE.

PASSIVE, *adj.* (*still*), quietus; (*in grammar*), passivus.
PASSOVER, *subst.*, pascha; agnus paschalis.
PASSPORT, *subst.*, syngraphus.
PAST, *adj.*, præteritus; anteaactus, exactus, peractus, transactus; *in times past*, olim, quondam; *past cure*, insanabilis; *it is past help*, actum est.
PASTE, *subst.*, farina aquâ subacta; gluten, glutinum.
PASTE, *to*, farina agglutiosare.
PASTEBBOARD, *subst.*, charta deosa.
PASTERN, *subst.*, equi suffrago.
PASTIL, *subst.*, pastillum.
PASTIME, *subst.*, ludus, oblectatio, oblectamentum; *for pastime*, voluptatis causa.
PASTOR, *subst.* (*priest*), sacerdos.
PASTORAL, *adj.*, pastoralis, pastorius; *subst.*, poema bucolicum.
PASTRY, *subst.*, artocreas; panis dulcor; *pastry-cook*, pistor dulciarius.
PASTURE, *subst.*, pascuum; *of pasture*, pascuus.
PASTURE, *to*, pascere; *to p. together*, compascere.
PASTURABLE, *adj.*, pascuus, pastorius.
PASTURAGE, *subst.*, pabulatio, pascus.
PASTURING, *subst.*, pabulum, pabulatio.
PASTY, *subst.*, artocreas.
PAT, *adj.*, aptus, accommodatus; *subst.*, ictus levior.
PAT, *to*, leviori ictu or leviter ferire.
PATCH, *subst.*, panniculus, assumentum.
PATCH, *to*, pannum assuere; *to patch up*, resarcire, reficere, reconcinare.
PATCHER, *subst.*, qui vestes reconcinat or interpluat.
PATCHING, *subst.*, interpolatio.
PATCHWORK, *subst.*, opus ex panni consutum.
PATE, *subst.*, caput; *long-pated*, versutus, astutus; *shallow-pated*, stultus, rudis.
PATENT, *subst.*, diploma.
PATENTEE, *subst.*, qui regio diplomate donatus est.
PATERNAL, *adj.*, paternus, patrius.
PATERNALLY, *adv.*, patria curâ.
PATERNOSTER, *subst.*, precæ a Christo præceptæ.
PATH, **PATHWAY**, *subst.*, semita, via; callis.
PATHETIC, *adj.*, vehemens; commoveas.
PATHLESS, *adj.*, inivius.
PATHOLOGIST, *subst.*, qui de valetudinis generibus tractat.
PATHOS, *subst.*, vehemens dicendi genus.
PATIENCE, *subst.*, patientia, tolerantia, æquus animus; perseverantia.
PATIENT, *adj.*, patiens, tolerans; placidus, mitis, lenis; *somewhat patient*, forticulus.
PATIENT, *subst.*, æger, ægrotus.
PATRIARCH, *subst.*, patriarcha.
PATRIARCHAL, *adj.*, patriarchalis.
PATRIARCHATE, *subst.*, pstriarchatus.
PATRICIAN, *subst.*, patricius; *like a p.*, patricius.
PATRIMONIAL, *adj.*, patrimonialis.
PATRIMONY, *subst.*, patrimonium, patria bona.
PATRIOT, *subst.*, patriæ amans, civis bonus.
PATRIOTISM, *subst.*, patriæ amor or caritas.
PATROL, *subst.*, circitores, vigiles ambulantes.
PATROL, *to*, circumire stationes or urbem.
PATRON, *subst.*, patronus; fautor, cultor; advoctatus.
PATRONAGE, *subst.* (*protection*), patrocinium,
1167

PATRONESS.

tutela; (*favor*), gratia; (*right of presentation*), t^jus patronatus.

PATRONESS, *subst.*, patrona; fau^{tr}ix.

PATRONYMIC, *subst.*, nomen patronymicum.

PAT'EN, *subst.*, sculponea, eclea lignea ferro munita; *paten-maker*, sculponearum faber.

PAT'ERN, *subst.*, exemplar, exemplum; specimen.

PAUCITY, *subst.*, paucitas.

PAUNCH, *subst.*, p^{an}tex, abdomen, alvus.

PAUSE, *subst.*, pausa, intervallum; interjecta quies; mora; *pause in music*, intermissio cantus.

PAUSE, *to*, quiescere; sermonem or cantum intermittere.

PAUSER, *subst.*, deliberator; cessator.

PAUSING, *subst.*, intermissio, respiratio; *pausing on*, meditatio.

PAVE, *to*, lapide or silice sternere.

PAVED, *adj.*, pavimentatus.

PAVEMENT, *subst.*, via strata, pavimentum; *pavement-bearer*, fistuca, pavicula.

PAVER, *subst.*, silicarius; pavimentorum structor.

PAVILION, *subst.*, tabernaculum, tentorium.

PAVILIONED, *adj.*, sub tentorio.

PAVING, *subst.*, stratura; pavimenti constructio.

PAW, *subst.*, pes; unguis; ungula; *little paw*, unguiculus.

PAW, *to* (*upon*), pedibus blandiri; (*handle*), unguibus tractare.

PAWN, *subst.*, pignus; arrhabo; *pawn at chess*, miles gregarius, pedes.

PAWN, *to*, pignerare, oppignerare; pignori dare; pro pignore tradere.

PAWNBROKER, *subst.*, pignerator.

PAWNING, *subst.*, pigneratio.

PAY, *subst.*, stipendium; merces; pecunia.

PAY, *to*, numerare, solvere; laboris pretium pendere, mercedem persolvere, attribuere; *to pay again*, renumerare; *to pay all*, exsolvere, persolvere; *to pay back*, reddere, rependere.

PAYABLE, *adj.*, solveodus, numerandus, pendendus.

PAYER, PAYMASTER, *subst.*, qui mercedem or pecuniam solvit.

PAYMENT, *subst.*, numeratio, solutio; *paying of wages*, stipendium.

PEA, *subst.*, pisum.

PEACE, *subst.*, pax, quies, requies, otium; *peace!* pax! au! st! tacet! tacete! silite!

PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL, *adj.*, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, sedatus; clemens; inturbidus.

PEACEABLENESS, PEACEFULNESS, *subst.*, concordia, tranquillitas, quies.

PEACH, *subst.*, malum Persicum; *peach-tree*, arbor Persica.

PEACOCK, *subst.*, pavo; *of a peacock*, pavoninus; *like a peacock*, pavonaceus.

PEAHEN, *subst.*, pavo femina.

PEAK, *subst.*, culmen; cacumen; apex.

PEAL, *subst.*, of bells, campanarum concentus.

PEAL, *to*, v. n., sonare; canere; v. a., tundero, contundero.

PEAR, *subst.*, pirum; *pear-tree*, pirus.

PEARL, *subst.*, margarita; bacca; *large p.*, unio; *mother-of-p.*, unionum concha; *p-oyster*, margaritarum concha; *p. for the ear*, elenchus; stalagnium.

PEARLY, *adj.*, gemmis abundans; gemmæ similla.

PENCIL.

PEASANT, *subst.*, paganus, rusticus; agrestis.

PEASANTRY, *subst.*, pagani, rustici, plebs rustica.

PEAT, *subst.*, alimenta ignis ex uliginosis agris effo^{ss}a.

PEBBLE, *subst.*, calculus.

PEBBLY, *adj.*, calculus abundans.

PECCADILLO, *subst.*, error levis.

PECK, *subst.*, quarta pars modii.

PECK, *to*, rostro tundere or impetere.

PECKER, WOODPECKER, *subst.*, picus Martius.

PECTORAL, *adj.*, pectoralis.

PECULATION, *subst.*, peculatus.

PECULIAR, *adj.*, peculiaris, proprius, certus.

PECULIARITY, *subst.*, qualitas peculiaris.

PECUNIARY, *adj.*, pecuniarius.

PEDAGOGUE, *subst.*, pædagogus; ludi magister.

PEDAL, *subst.*, epitonium.

PEDANT, *subst.*, grammatista, doctor umbra^{ticus}.

PEDANTIC, *adj.*, ineptus.

PEDANTRY, *subst.*, ineptiæ; jactatio putida.

PEDDLER, PEDLAR, *subst.*, mercator circumforaneus, institor.

PEDDLING, *adj.*, circumforaneus.

PEDESTAL, *adj.*, columnæ basis; stylobata.

PEDIGREE, *subst.*, stemma; genus.

PEDIMENT, *subst.*, ornamento in fastigio jacturam collocatum

PEDOBAPTISM, *subst.*, infantium baptismus.

PEEL, *subst.*, cortex, liber; *peel of an onion*, cepæ tunica.

PEEL OFF, *to*, v. a., decorticare; v. n., desquamari.

PEEP IN, *to*, introspicere, per rimam speculari.

PEEP (*of day*), *subst.*, diluculum, prima lux.

PEEPER, *subst.*, speculator.

PEEPING INTO, *subst.*, inspectio.

PEER, *adj.*, par; *peers*, proceres, optimates; *peers of England*, principes Angliæ.

PEER, *to*, inspiciere, scrutari; *to peer out*, apparere, exoriri.

PEERAGE, *subst.*, procerum gradus, optimatum dignitas.

PEERLESS, *adj.*, incomparabilis, singularis.

PEEVISH, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis, asper.

PEEVISHNESS, *subst.*, morositas.

PEG, *subst.*, paxillus, epigrus (*only in pl.*).

PEG, *to*, epigris figere.

PELF, *subst.*, lucrum, lucellum.

PELICAN, *subst.*, pelicanus onocrotalus (L.).

PELLLET, *subst.*, pilula.

PELLICLE, *subst.*, pellicula.

PELLITORY, *subst.*, pyrethrum; *pellitory of the wall*, herba parietaria.

PELLMELL, *adv.*, confuse, promiscue.

PELLUCID, *adj.*, pellucidus.

PELLUCIDITY, *subst.*, pelluciditas.

PELT, *to*, lapidibus petere.

PEN, *subst.*, calamus; stilus.

PEN, *to*, scribere, litteris mandare; *to pen up*, in arctum concludere; *to pen sheep*, oves stabulo includere.

PENAL, *adj.*, pœnalis.

PENALTY, *subst.*, pœna, multa.

PENANCE, *subst.*, pœna, supplicium; piaculum; *to do p.*, piaculum pati, aliqd piaculo luere, expiari.

PENCIL, *subst.*, penicillus.

PENCIL OUT, *to*, penicillo describere or delineare.

PENDANT.

PENDANT, *subst.* (streamer), lemniscus; (*flag*),
 navis insignis; *pendant for the ear*, auris.
 PENDENCY (*of suit*), *subst.*, comparatio.
 PENDENT, *adj.*, pendens; pendulus.
 PENDING (*the suit*), lite pendente.
 PENDULOUS, *adj.*, pendulus.
 PENDULUM, *subst.*, perpendiculum.
 PENETRABLE, *adj.*, penetrabilis, penetrandus.
 PENETRATE, *to*, penetrare, permanere.
 PENETRATING, PENETRATION, *subst.*, pene-
 tratio.
 PENETRATIVE, *adj.*, quod vim penetrandi ha-
 bet.
 PENGUIN, *subst.*, aptenodytes (L.).
 PENINSULA, *subst.*, pænisula.
 PENITENCE, *subst.*, pœnitentia.
 PENITENT, *adj.*, pœnitens.
 PENITENTIAL, *adj.*, ad pœnitentiam pertinens.
 PENITENTIARY, *subst.*, ergastulum.
 PENMAN, *subst.*, scriba.
 PENNILESS, *adj.*, omnium rerum egeus.
 PENNON, *subst.*, vexillum minus; insigne navis;
 signum.
 PENNY, *subst.*, denarius; *earnest-penny*, arrhas,
 arrhabo; *halfpenny*, obolus.
 PENNYROYAL, *subst.*, mentha pulegium (L.).
 • PENNYWORTH, *subst.*, quantum valet denarius.
 PENSION, *subst.*, annua principis; beneficium,
 commodum emerite militie.
 PENSIONER, *subst.*, beneficiarius.
 PENSIVE, *adj.* (thoughtful), in cogitatione defix-
 us; (*sorrowful*), mœstus, tristis; *to be pensive* (*sor-
 rowful*), mœrere, dolere.
 PENSIVENESS, *subst.*, mœstitia, tristitia; anxi-
 etas, sollicitudo.
 PENT UP, *adj.*, clausus, iocclusus.
 PENTAGONAL, *adj.*, quinque angulos habens.
 PENTAMETER, *subst.*, pentameter.
 PENTATEUCH, *subst.*, pentateuchum.
 PENTECOST, *subst.*, pentecoste.
 PENT-HOUSE, *subst.*, compluvium.
 PENURIOUS, *adj.* (niggardly), avarus, tenax, sor-
 didus; (*indigent*), indigus, egenus, egeus, pauper.
 PENURIOUSNESS, *subst.*, avaritia; parsimonia.
 PENURY, *subst.*, egestas, paupertas, penuria, in-
 opia, indigentia.
 PEONY, *subst.*, pœonia.
 PEOPLE, *subst.*, populus; *common p.*, plebs, ple-
 becula, vulgus; *of the p.*, popularis; *of the common
 p.*, vulgaris, plebeius; *full of p.*, frequens, celebr.
 PEOPLE, *to*, frequentare incolis.
 PEOPLED, *adj.*, frequens; celebr.
 PEPPER, *subst.*, piper.
 PEPPER, *to*, pipere condire.
 PEPPERED, *adj.*, piperatus.
 PERADVENTURE, *adv.*, forsan, forte, fortassis.
 PERAMBULATE, *to*, perambulare, obire.
 PERCEIVE, *to* (understand), percipere, sentire,
 intelligere, animadvertere; (*see*), oculis percipere,
 videre, cernere; *to p. beforehand*, præsentire; *to p.
 a little*, subsentire; (*have an inkling of*), subulere.
 PERCEIVABLE, PERCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, quod
 percipi potest; adspectabilis; sensilis.
 PERCEPTIBLY, *adv.*, its ut percipi possit.
 PERCEPTION, *subst.*, perceptio.
 PERCEPTIVE (*faculty*), facultas percipiendi.
 PERCH, *subst.* (pole), pertica; (*fish*), perca.
 PERCH, *to*, arbori or in arbore insidere.
 PERCHANCE, *adv.*, forsan, forsitan.

PERIWINKLE.

PERCHED, *adj.*, insidens.
 PERCOLATE, *to*, percolare.
 PERCOLATION, *subst.*, percolatio.
 PERCUSSION, *subst.*, percussio.
 PERDITION, *subst.*, perniciis, exitum.
 PEREGRINATION, *subst.*, peregrinatio.
 PEREMPTORILY, *adv.*, disertis verbis.
 PEREMPTORINESS, *subst.*, obstinacia, pertinacia.
 PEREMPTORY, *adj.*, peremptorius; *peremptory
 in opinion*, sententia tenax.
 PERENNIAL, *adj.*, perennis.
 PERFECT, *adj.* (complete), perfectus, absolutus;
 exactus; (*untire*), integer, plenus; (*genuine*), verus,
 germanus; (*skillful*), peritus; *subst.*, tempus præ-
 teritum or perfectum.
 PERFECT, *to*, perficere, absolvere; ad finem
 perducere; excolere.
 PERFECTING, *subst.*, consummatio.
 PERFECTION, *subst.*, perfectio, absolutio; *to
 bring to p.*, absolvere, perficere, consummare.
 PERFECTLY, *adv.*, perfecte, absolute, exacte;
 (*entirely*), plane, prorsus, omnino.
 PERFECTNESS, *subst.*, perfectio; (*entireness*),
 integritas; (*skill*), peritia.
 PERFIDIOUS, *adj.*, perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.
 PERFIDIOUSNESS, PERFIDY, *subst.*, perfidia,
 infidelitas.
 PERFORATE, *to*, perforare, pertebrebrare.
 PERFORATION, *subst.*, foramen.
 PERFORCE, *adv.*, vi; violententer.
 PERFORM, *to* (execute), perficere; (*accomplish*),
 peragere, absolvere; (*bring to pass*), efficere.
 PERFORMABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri potest.
 PERFORMER, *subst.*, effector.
 PERFORMING, PERFORMANCE, *subst.*, per-
 fectio, peractio; (*work*), opus.
 PERFUME, *subst.*, odor, suffimentum; thymia-
 ma; fumus.
 PERFUME, *to*, fumigare, suffire; odoribus im-
 buere.
 PERFUMER, *subst.*, unguentarius; myropola.
 PERFUMERY, *subst.*, merces odorum.
 PERFUMING, *subst.*, effusio; *perfuming-pan*,
 acerra, turibulum.
 PERHAPS, *adv.*, fors, forsitan.
 PERICRANIUM, *subst.*, membrana cerebri.
 PERIL, *subst.*, periculum, discrimen.
 PERILOUS, *adj.*, periculosus.
 PERIOD, *subst.*, periodus; (*conclusion*), finis,
 exitus; (*stated number of years*), annuum series;
 (*time*), tempus; (*age*), ætas; (*set of sentences*), peri-
 odus, verborum ambitus.
 PERIODICAL, *adj.*, certo tempore recurrens,
 periodicus; (*in writing*), circumscriptus, numerose
 cadens.
 PERIPATETIC, *adj.*, peripateticus.
 PERIPHRAIS, *subst.*, circumlocutio.
 PERIPNEUMONY, *subst.*, pulmonis inflammatio.
 PERISH, *to*, perire, deperire, interire; occidere;
 (*as fruit*), putrescere.
 PERISHABLE, *adj.*, periturus, caducus; putre-
 dini obnoxius.
 PERISHABLENESS, *subst.*, fragilitas.
 PERISHING, *subst.*, interitus.
 PERIWIG, PERUKE, *subst.*, capillamentum, cri-
 nes cempti; calendrum.
 PERIWINKLE, *subst.* (herb), clematis, viaca,
 pervincis; (*fish*), cochlea marina.

PERJURE.

PERJURE, *to (one's self)*, perjurare, pejerare.
 PERJURED, *adj.*, perjurus.
 PERJURY, *subst.*, perjurium.
 PERMANENCE, PERMANENCY, *subst.*, duratio.
 PERMANENT, *adj.*, permanens, firmus, fixus, constans, stabilis.
 PERMANENTLY, *adv.*, diu, diutine.
 PERMEABLE, *adj.*, pervia.
 PERMISSIBLE, *adj.*, quod permitti potest.
 PERMISSION, *subst.*, permissio, concessio, copia, venia, licentia, facultas.
 PERMIT, *to*, permittere, concedere, cinere, facultatem dare; *it is permitted*, licet.
 PERMUTATION, *subst.*, mutatio, permutatio.
 PERNICIOUS, *adj.*, perniciosus, exitiosus, peccifer.
 PERNICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, vis nocendi.
 PERORATION, *subst.*, peroratio.
 PERPENDICULAR, *adj.*, ad perpendicularum exactus; *subst.*, perpendicularum.
 PERPENDICULARLY, *adv.*, ad perpendicularum, ad lineam.
 PERPETRATE, *to*, patrare, perpetrare.
 PERPETUAL, *adj.*, perpetuus, perennis, sempiternus, æternus.
 PERPETUATE, *to*, perpetuum efficere.
 PERPETUATING, *subst.*, in perpetuum sanctio.
 PERPETUITY, *subst.*, perpetuitas, perennitas, æternitas.
 PERPLEX, *to (confound)*, implicare, confundere, turbare; (*put in doubt*), incertum reddere, consilii inopem facere; (*vex*), affligere, vexare, cruciare.
 PERPLEXED, *adj.*, turbatus, perplexus, dubius; dubitans, hæsitans; anxius, sollicitus.
 PERPLEXITY, *subst.*, angustia, difficultas; anxietas, sollicitudo; dubitatio, hæsitatio.
 PERQUISITE, *subst.*, pecunia adventicia.
 PERRY, *subst.*, potus ex piris confectus.
 PERSECUTE, *to*, insectari, premere, affligere; vexare, exagitare; (*importune*), sollicitando molestiam exhibere alicui.
 PERSECUTION, *subst.*, insectatio, vexatio.
 PERSECUTOR, *subst.*, vexator.
 PERSEVERANCE, *subst.*, perseverantia, constantia; permansio.
 PERSEVERE, *to*, perseverare; *to persevere stubbornly*, perstare, persistere, permanere; *to persevere in*, constanter servare.
 PERSEVERING, *adj.*, perseverans, constans.
 PERSIST, *to*, perstare, perstare, perseverare.
 PERSISTENCY, *subst.*, perseverantia, constantia; pertinacia.
 PERSON, *subst.*, homo; (*outward form*), statura, forma, corpus; species; (*in grammar*), persona; many persons, multi, plurimi; a certain person, quidam, quedam; any person, quivis, quilibet; if a person, si quis; in person, ipse.
 PERSONAGE, *subst.*, homo; great or illustrious personage, vir clarus or illustris.
 PERSONAL, *adj.*, ipsius, per se; privatus; (*grammar*), personalis; p. action, actio personalis.
 PERSONALITY, *subst.*, contumelia.
 PERSONALLY, *adv.*, ipse; personaliter.
 PERSONATE, *to*, personam alterius inducere, agere.
 PERSONIFICATION, *subst.*, prosopopœia.
 PERSONIFY, *to*, rem in personam constituere.
 PERSPECTIVE, *adj.*, scenographica; *subst.*, scenographia.

PETITIONING.

PERSPICACIOUS, *adj.*, perspicax, sagax.
 PERSPICACITY, *subst.*, perspicacia.
 PERSPICUITY, PERSPICUOUSNESS, *subst.*, perspicuitas, claritas, evidentia.
 PERSPICUOUS, *subst.*, perspicuus.
 PERSPIRATION, *subst.*, sudatio, sudor.
 PERSPIRE, *to*, sudare, sudorem emittere.
 PERSUADE, *to*, persuadere; (*advise*), suadere, hortari.
 PERSUADER, *subst.*, suasor, suctor, impulsor.
 PERSUASION, *subst.*, persuasio; suasio, adhortatio; (*opinion*), opinio.
 PERSUASIVE, *adj.*, ad persuadendum accomodatus.
 PERSUASIVELY, *adv.*, persuasibiliter.
 PERSUASIVENESS, *subst.*, persuadendi fœcilitas.
 PERT, *adj. (lively)*, alacer, acer; (*saucy*), confidens, protervus, procax; (*smart*), argutus, sagax; (*talkative*), garrulus, loquax.
 PERTAIN, *to*, pertinere, attingere; spectare, respicere; aliquid esse.
 PERTINACIOUS, *adj.*, pertinax, perversax, obstinatus.
 PERTINACITY, *subst.*, pertinacia; obstinatio.
 PERTINENCE, PERTINENCY, *subst.*, convenientia, congruentia.
 PERTINENT, *adj.*, aptus, appositus, ad rem convenientis.
 PERTNESS, *subst.*, alacritas; (*confidence*), audacia, procacitas; (*smartness*), astutia, sagacitas; (*talkativeness*), garrulitas.
 PERTURB, *to*, perturbare.
 PERTURBATION, *subst.*, perturbatio.
 PERUKE. See PERWIG.
 PERUSAL, *subst.*, perlectio.
 PERUSE, *to*, perlegere, percurrere.
 PERUSER, *subst.*, qui perlegit.
 PERVADE, *to*, pervadere.
 PERVERSE, *adj.*, perversus, protervus.
 PERVERSION, *subst.*, pravitas; *perversion of words*, prava interpretatio.
 PERVERSITY, PERVERSNESS, *subst.*, perversitas, protervitas.
 PERVERT, *to*, pervertere, corrumpere, depravare.
 PERVERTER, *subst.*, corruptor, corruptrix.
 PERVERTING, *subst.*, corruptio, depravatio.
 PERVICACIOUS, *adj.*, perversax, pertinax, obstinatus.
 PERVICACITY, *subst.*, perversicia, pertinacia.
 PERVIOUS, *adj.*, pervius.
 PEST, *subst.*, pestilentia, lues; pestis, perniciosa.
 PESTER, *to*, incommodare, infestare, perturbare, vexare.
 PESTERER, *subst.*, importunus, odiosus.
 PESTERING, *subst.*, importunitas, vexatio.
 PESTIFEROUS, *adj.*, pestifer, pestiferus.
 PESTILENCE. See PEST.
 PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, *adj.*, pestilens; contagiosus; periculosus.
 PESTLE, *subst.*, pistillum.
 PET, *subst.*, offensio, offensa; stomachus; *to be in a pet*, irasci; succensere.
 PETARD, *subst.*, ppetarda.
 PETITION, *subst.*, (request), preces, rogatio, supplicium; (*in writing*), libellus supplicis.
 PETITION, *to*, supplicare, petere, rogare.
 PETITIONER, *subst.*, supplicis.
 PETITIONING, *subst.*, rogatio, rogatus.

PET-LAMB.

PET-LAMB, *subst.*, agnus, qui in deliciis habetur.
 PETRIFICATION, *subst.*, in lapidem conversio.
 PETRIFY, *to, v. a.*, in lapidem convertere; *v. n.*, lapidescere.
 PETTICOAT, *subst.*, indusium muliebre.
 PETTIFOGGER, *subst.*, leguleius, vitilitigstor; cavillator; rabula.
 PETTIFOGGING, *subst.*, caninum studium.
 PETTINESS, *subst.*, parvitas, exilitas.
 PETTISH, *adj.*, iracundus, morosus.
 PETTISHNESS, *subst.*, iracundia, morositas.
 PETTITONES, *subst. pl.*, porcelli pedes.
 PETTY, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, levis.
 PETULANCY, *subst.*, petulantia, procacitas.
 PETULANT, *adj.*, petulans, procaax, protervus.
 PEW, *subst.*, subsellium circumseptum.
 PEWIT, *subst.*, parra.
 PEWTER, *subst.*, plumbum album, stannum; *of pewter*, stanneus.
 PEWTERER, *subst.*, vasurum stanneorum artifices.
 PHANTASY, *subst.*, visum, visio; res ficta.
 PHANTOM, *subst.*, species, umbra; *phantom of liberty*, simulacrum libertatis.
 PHARISAIC, *adj.*, fictus, simulatus.
 PHARISEE, *subst.*, Phariseus.
 PHARMACY, *subst.*, ars medicamentaria.
 PHASES (of the moon), *subst. pl.*, lunæ lumina.
 PHEASANT, *subst.*, phasianus.
 PHENOMENON, *subst.*, phænomenon.
 PHIAL, *subst.*, phiala, legena vitrea.
 PHILANTHROPIST, *subst.*, hominibus amicus.
 PHILANTHROPY, *subst.*, humanitas.
 PHILOGER, *subst.*, antiquitatis studiosus; philologus, grammaticus.
 PHILOGICAL, *adj.*, grammaticus.
 PHILOLOGY, *subst.*, antiquitatis studium; philologia, grammatica (-orum).
 PHILOMEL, *subst.*, philomela.
 PHILOSOPHER, *subst.*, philosophus.
 PHILOSOPHICAL, *adj. gen.*, philosophorum, ad philosophiam pertinens.
 PHILOSOPHICALLY, *adverb.*, philosophorum more.
 PHILOSOPHIZE, *to*, philosophari.
 PHILOSOPHY, *subst.*, philosophia; *moral p.*, ethica, *pl.*, philosophia moralis; *natural p.*, physica, *pl.*, philosophia naturalis; *speculative p.*, philosophia contemplativa.
 PHILTRES, *subst. pl.*, philtrea, amatoria.
 PHIZ, *subst.*, vultus; os.
 PHEBOTOMIST, *subst.*, qui venam secat.
 PHEBOTOMIZE, *to*, venam incidere or secare.
 PHEBOTOMY, *subst.*, venæ sectio.
 PHLEGM, *subst.*, pituita; *p. of the eye*, gramis.
 PHEGMATIC, PHEGMY, *adj.*, pituitosus; *fig.*, lentus, patiens.
 PHEME, *subst.*, instrumentum ferreum ad sanguinem equis detrahendum.
 PHENIX, *subst.*, phœnix.
 PHRASE, *subst.*, locutio; forma loquendi.
 PHRASE, *to*, vocare, nominare.
 PHRASEOLOGY, *subst.* (*diction*), loquendi or scribendi ratio; (*phrase-book*), liber formas loquendi docens.
 PHRENETIC, *adj.*, amens, phreneticus.
 PHRENSY, *subst.*, phrenesis; insanis, amentia.
 See FRENZY.
 PHTHISICAL, *adj.*, phtthis laborans

PIKE.

PHTHISIS, *subst.*, phtthis.
 PHYLACTERY, *subst.*, phylacterium.
 PHYSIC, *subst.* (*science*), medicina, ars medicinalis, medendi scientia; (*medicine*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum.
 PHYSIC, *to*, remedia ægrotanti præscribere.
 PHYSICAL, *adj.*, physicus; medicus, medicinalis.
 PHYSICIAN, *subst.*, medicus.
 PHYSICS, *subst. pl.*, physica, *pl.*, doctrina de rerum natura.
 PHYSIOGNOMIST, *subst.*, physiognomon.
 PHYSIOGNOMY, *subst.* (*art*), physiognomia; (*features*), vultus, facies, oris lineamenta.
 PIIYSIOLOGY, *subst.*, physiologia; ratio naturalis.
 PIAZZA, *subst.*, porticus, ambulacrum.
 PICARON, *subst.* (*pirate*), pirata, prædo maritimus; (*pirate-ship*), navis piratica or prædatoria.
 PICK, *to*, legere, deligere, eligere; *to pick a bone*, carnem ex osse desecare; (*cleanse*), mundare, purgare; (*gather*), colligere; (*pluck*), carpere, decerpere; avellere; (*steal*), surripere; (*trim*), ornare; *to pick out*, decerpere; *aeligere*; *to pick up*, excipere; *to pick a lock*, aeram unco aperire.
 PICK-AXE, *subst.*, dolabra, ligo.
 PICKER, *subst.*, ear-picker, auriscalpium; tooth-picker, dentiscalpium.
 PICKEREL, *subst.*, lucius parvus.
 PICKLE, *subst.*, muria, salsa, salsamentum; pickles, poma condita.
 PICKLE, *to*, muria or sale condire.
 PICKLING, *subst.*, conditus, conditura.
 PICKLOCK, *subst.*, qui seram furti causa aperit.
 PICKPOCKET, *subst.*, fur clancularius.
 PICTURE, *subst.*, pictura, imago, effigies, simulacrum; tabula.
 PICTURE, *to*, pingere, depingere; adumbrare, delineare.
 PIE, *subst.*, artocreas; crustum coctum; (*bird*), pica.
 PIEBALD, *adj.*, maculatus.
 PIECE, *subst.* (*part*), pars; (*fragment*), fragmentum; (*bit*), frustum; (*patch*), panniculus, pannus; (*play*), fabula; *p. of ground*, ager, agellus; *p. of work*, aliquantum negotii; opus; *p. of money*, nummus, nummulus; *p. of wood*, lignum; *p. of antiquity*, monumentum antiquitatis; *made of one p.*, solidus; *p. of ordnance*, tormentum; *a p., by the p.*, singuli; *piecemeal*, minutatim, frustatim; per partes.
 PIECE, *to* (*mend*), sarcire, resarcire; reficere, reparare; *to piece up*, crasse conficere.
 PIED, *adj.*, versicolor, variatus, maculosus.
 PIER, *subst.* (*of a bridge*), fulcrum pontis; (*mole*), moles, agger.
 PIERCE, *to*, penetrare; terebrare, perforare; *to pierce through*, transfigere, perfodere.
 PIERCER, *subst.*, qui penetrat; terebra.
 PIERCING, *subst.*, terebratio.
 PIERCINGLY, *adv.*, acriter, acerbe.
 PIETY, *subst.*, pietas, religio.
 PIG, *subst.*, porculus, porcellus; *pig-sty*, hars, sule.
 PIG, *to*, porcellos parere.
 PIGEON, *subst.*, columba; *young p.*, pullus columbinus; columbulus; *cock-p.*, columbus; *of a p.*, columbinus, columbaris; *p-hole*, loculamentum.
 PIGMY, *subst.*, Pygmæus; (*dwarf*), nanus, pumilio, pumilus.
 PIKE, *subst.* (*weapon*), hasta; (*fish*), lucius.

PILASTER.

PILASTER, *subst.*, columella.
 PILCHARD, *subst.*, balecula.
 PILE, *subst.* (*heap*), cumulus, acervus, strues, moles, congeries; (*post*), sublicus.
 PILE, *to* (*fasten with piles*), sublicis defixis sustentare; *to p. up*, acervare, accumulare, congerere.
 PILER UP, *subst.*, accumulator.
 PILES, *subst. pl.*, hæmorrhoids, ficus.
 PILFER, *to*, surripere, suffurari, compilare; clepere.
 PILFERER, *subst.*, fur.
 PILFERING, *subst.*, latrocinium; rapacitas.
 PILGRIM, *subst.*, qui in loca sacra iter facit; (*traveller*), vistor.
 PILGRIMAGE, *subst.*, peregrinatio sacra; iter.
 PILING UP, *subst.*, acervatio, accumulatio, extractio.
 PILL, *subst.*, pilula, globulus.
 PILLAGE, *to*, compilare, expilare, spoliare, depoliare; vastare, populari, depopulari; diripere; *to pill hemp*, cannabim stringere.
 PILLAGE, *subst.*, spoliium, rapina, præda; direptio, compilatio, spoliatio, populatio, vastatio.
 PILLAGER, *subst.*, expilator, spoliator, direptor, populator, prædo.
 PILLAR, *subst.*, columna; *fig.*, columæo; *pillars* (*bustresses*), anterides, erismæ.
 PILLION, *subst.*, sella muliebris.
 PILLORY, *subst.*, columbar, numella.
 PULLOW, *subst.*, cervical, pulvinus, pulvior, culcita.
 PILOT, *subst.*, gubernator; rector navis; proreta.
 PILOTAGE, *subst.*, rectoris navigii munus or merces.
 PIMP, *subst.*, leno, perductor.
 PIMP, *to*, leococinari.
 PIMPERNAL, *subst.*, pimpinella (L.).
 PIMPLE, *subst.*, pistula, papula; tuberculum; *vari. pl.*; *red pimple*, lentigo, leaticula rubra.
 PIMPLED, *adj.*, pustulosus.
 PIN, *subst.*, acus; *iron pin*, clavus ferreus; *crisp-
 ing pin*, calamistrum.
 PIN, *to*, acu or acubus subnectere; acu figere.
 PINCERS, *subst. pl.*, forceps; *a surgeon's pin-*
cers, volsella.
 PINCH, *subst.*, vellicatio; *pinch with the teeth*, morsus, morsuicula; (*strait or necessity*), necessitas extrema, angustia.
 PINCH, *to*, vellere, vellicare; premere, comprimere; (*as cold*), urere, adurere; (*hurt*), lædere; (*grieve*), contristare, vexare, cruciare.
 PINCHING, *adj.* (*severe*), gravis, acerbus, iciquus; (*niggardly*), parcus, tenax; *subst.* (*fretting*), adustio.
 PINE TREE, *subst.*, pinus; *wild pine*, pinaster; *of a pine*, pineus.
 PINE AWAY, *to*, tabescere, contabescere; macescere, macrescere; marcescere; languore confici.
 PINING AWAY, *subst.*, languor, marcor, tabes.
 PINION, *subst.* (*wing*), ala.
 PINION, *to* (*one*), alejs brachia viuculis constringere.
 PINK, *subst.* (*flower*), dianthus (L.); (*small ship*), navicula.
 PINK, *to*, perforare; pertundere.
 PINK-EYED, *adj.*, oculis pusillis.
 PINNACE, *subst.*, phuscul, acatium, celox, cymba.
 PINNACLE, *subst.*, pinnae, fastigium.
 PINT, *subst.*, sextarius, sexta pars congi.

PLACARD.

PIONEER, *subst.*, munitor, fossor; (*miner*), cucularia.
 PIOUS, *adj.*, pius, religiosus.
 PIP, *subst.* (*in birds*), pituita; (*in cards*), macula, nota.
 PIP, *to*, pipire.
 PIPE, *subst.*, tubus, fistula; tibia; (*for smoking*), fumigium; *pipe of wine*, viol doliium.
 PIPE, *to*, fistulâ canere; calamus iohare.
 PIPER, *subst.*, tibicen, fistulator; auletes.
 PIPING, *adj.*, *it is piping hot*, est calidissimum.
 PIPKIN, *subst.*, ollula, cacabus, chytra.
 PIPPIN, *subst.*, malum petisium.
 PIQUANT, *adj.*, acutus, salsus.
 PIQUE, *subst.*, simultas, odium, contentio.
 PIQUE, *to*, offendere, perstringere.
 PIRACY, *subst.*, prædatio, piratica.
 PIRATE, *subst.*, prædo maritimus, pirata; (*ship*), navis piratica.
 PIRATICAL, *adj.*, piraticus, prædatorius.
 PISCATORY, *adj.*, piscatorius.
 PISH! *interj.*, phy! vah!
 PISMIRE, *subst.*, formica; *of a p.*, formicinus.
 PISTOL, *subst.*, sclopetus minoris modi.
 PISTOLE, *subst.*, aureus Hispanus.
 PIT, *subst.*, scrobs, fossa, puteus; *little pit*, puteolus; *pit in a theatre*, cavea ima; *of a pit*, putealis; *pit made by the fingers*, vestigium digiti; *pu-coal*, carbo fossilis; *pitfall*, fovea.
 PITCH, *subst.*, pix.
 PITCH, *to*, picare, impicare; pice obducere.
 PITCH, *subst.* (*bigness*), magnitudo, statura; (*measure*), modus; *pitch of a hill*, clivus; *jugum*, cacumen; *to such a pitch*, eo, adeo.
 PITCH, *to*, v. a. (*throw*), jacere, conjicere, projicere; (*fix*), figere, affigere; v. n. (*alight*), sidere, descendere; *to pitch upon*, eligere, deligere.
 PITCHED, *adj.*, *pitched camp*, castra stativa; *pitched battle*, prælium justum.
 PITCHER, *subst.*, urceus; hydria; *little pitcher*, urceolus.
 PITCHFORK, *subst.*, furca scœnaria.
 PITEOUS, *adj.* (*full of pity*), misericors; (*miserable*), miser, miseraudus, miserabilis.
 PITEOUSNESS, *subst.*, paupertas, tenuitas.
 PITH, *subst.*, medulla; flos.
 PITHILY, *adv.*, nervose.
 PITHINESS, *subst.*, œrvositas, robur.
 PITHLESS, *adj.*, aridus, siccus.
 PITHY, *adj.*, medullâ abundans; nervosus.
 PITTABLE, *adj.*, miserandus.
 PITIFUL, *adj.* (*miserable*), miser, miseraudus; (*lamentable*), dolendus, lugeodus; (*contemptible*), abjectus, humilis; (*compassionate*), misericors.
 PITIFULNESS, *subst.*, exiguitas, tenuitas; (*mercy*), misericordia.
 PITILESS, *adj.*, immisericors; immitis, durus.
 PITTANCE, *subst.*, demensio.
 PITTED, *adj.*, *with the small-pox*, notis variolarum insignis.
 PITY, *subst.*, misericordia; miseratio, commiseratio.
 PITY, *to*, miserâri, misercscere, misericordiâ movêri.
 PIZZLE, *subst.*, nervus.
 PLACABLE, *adj.*, placabilis.
 PLACABLENESS, *subst.*, placabilitas.
 PLACARD, *subst.* (*edict*), edictum, decretum; (*order fixed up*), libellus publice affixus.

PLACE.

PLACE, *subst.*, locus; (*office*), munus, magistratus; (*quality, rank*), dignitas, numerus, ordo; (*passage in a book*), locus; *little p.*, loculus; *fortified p.*, castellum; *in another p.*, alibi; *in any p.*, ubicubi, usquam; *in the same p.*, ibidem; *in this p.*, hic; *in no p.*, nusquam; *in what or which p.*, ubi; *in what p.*, soever, ubicunque.

PLACE, *to*, statuere, constituere, ponere, collocare; (*arrange*), disponere; *to p. again*, reponere; *to p. before*, præponere; *anteponere*; *to p. behind*, posthæbere, postponere; *to p. out*, elocare.

PLACID, *adj.*, placidus.

PLACING, *subst.*, locatio, collocatio; *placing between*, interpositio.

PLAGIARISM, *subst.*; *act of plagiarism*, furturn.

PLAGIARY, *subst.*, fur.

PLAGUE, *subst.* (*pestilence*), pestilentia, lues; (*trouble*), malum, incommodum, molestia.

PLAGUE, *to*, cruciare, vexare; *to torquere*; *to plague one's self*, se afflictare.

PLAGUY, *adj.*, pestilens, pestifer.

PLAICE, *subst.*, passer maculosus, psitta.

PLAIN, *adj.* (*even*), planus, æquus, lævis; (*manifest*), manifestus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus; (*open, honest*), apertus, candidus, sincerus, simplex; (*without ornament*), inornatus.

PLAIN, *subst.*, planities; campus; æquor.

PLAINNESS, *subst.* (*clearness*), perspicuitas, claritas; (*simplicity*), simplicitas; (*smoothness*), lævitas.

PLAINT, querela, questus.

PLAINTIF, *subst.*, petitor, accusator.

PLAINTIVE, *adj.*, querulus.

PLAIT, *subst.*, sinus; *full of plaits*, sinuosus.

PLAIT, *to*, plicare, complicare; *detexere*.

PLAITER, *subst.*, qui plicat.

PLAITING, *subst.*, plicatura.

PLAN, *subst.* (*draught*), descriptio; (*design*), consilium, propositum; (*order*), ratio.

PLAN, *to*, delineare, formare; *animo concipere*.

PLANE, *subst.* (*tree*), plataeus; *of a p.*, platanus; *a joiner's p.*, runcina; *p. in geometry*, planum.

PLANE, *to*, runcinare.

PLANET, *subst.*, stella errans.

PLANETARY, *adj.*, sideralis.

PLANET-STRUCK, *adj.*, sideratus.

PLANISPHERE, *subst.*, planisphærium.

PLANK, *subst.*, tabula, assis; *little plank*, lamina lignea.

PLANK, *to*, cossare, contabulari.

PLANKING, *subst.*, contabulatio.

PLANT, *subst.*, planta; herba; *young plant*, virgulum.

PLANT, *to*, serere, ponere, deponere; *plants serere*.

PLANTAIN, *subst.*, plantago.

PLANTATION, *subst.*, *of trees*, locus arboribus consitus; (*nursery*), seminarium; (*colony*), colonia.

PLANTED, *adj.*, plantatus, satus, consitus.

PLANTER, *subst.*, sator, consitor.

PLANTING, *subst.*, satio, consitio; *satus*; *planting-stick*, pastinum.

PLASH, *subst.*, lacus, lacuna; *aspersio*.

PLASH, *to*, aspergere; *to splash trees*, putare, amputare; *tøndere*.

PLASHY, *adj.*, lacunis plenus.

PLASTER, *subst.*, emplastrum; *cataplasma*; *plaster for a wall*, tectorium; *gypsum*.

PLASTER, *to*, emplastrum imponere; *to plaster a wall*, tectorio inducere.

PLEASURABLE.

PLASTERER, *subst.*, tector.

PLASTIC, *adj.*, plasticus.

PLAT, *subst.*, *of ground*, agellus.

PLATE, *subst.*, *of metal*, lamina, lamella; *thin plate*, bractea; (*small disk*), orbis, scutella; (*gold or silver vessels*), sassa aurea or argentea; *of plate*, aurcus, argenteus.

PLATE, *to*, laminâ obducere.

PLATED, *adj.*, bracteatus.

PLATIFORM, *subst.* (*model*), exemplar, modulus; (*fortification*), agger, suggestum.

PLATONIC LOVE, amor Socratica fide.

PLATONIST, *subst.*, Platonis assecta, Platonicus.

PLATOON, *subst.*, manipulus, caterva; *in platoons*, manipulatim.

PLATTER, *subst.*, ctninus, discus; *de p.* platter, lanx, gabbata, *pl.*; *little platter*, stellus, putella.

PLAUSIBILITY, *subst.*, qualitas rei plausibilis.

PLAUSIBLE, *adj.*, plausibilis, speciosus.

PLAY, *subst.*, ludus, lusus; *public p.*, spectaculum; *stage p.*, fabula; *plays*, ludi scenici, mimi.

PLAY, *to*, ludere; *to p. away* (*at bowls*), globum mittere; *to p. before*, præludere; *to p. at ball*, pilâ ludere; *to p. double*, prævaricari; *to p. often*, lustrare; *to p. the part of*, partem agere, officium præstare; *to p. one's part well*, partes explere; *to p. a play*, fabulam agere; *to p. the philosopher*, philosophari; *to p. together*, colludere; *to p. upon one*, sibi illudere; *to p. society*, modulari; *to p. upon an instrument*, canere.

PLAYER, *subst.*, hysor; *stage-p.*, actor, hystrio.

PLAY-FELLOW, *subst.*, collusor, sodalis, equalis.

PLAYFUL, *adj.*, ludibundus; lascivus; jocosus, jocularis.

PLAY-HOUSE, *subst.*, theatrum.

PLAYTHINGS, crepundia, *pl.*

PLEA, *subst.*, causæ actio or dictio; defensio; (*excuse*), excusatio; *common p.s.*, placita communia.

PLEAD, *to*, causas agere, actitare, dicere, disceptare.

PLEADABLE, *adj.*, quod allegari potest.

PLEADER, *subst.*, causarum actor, patronus, cusidicus, advocatus.

PLEADING, *subst.*, opera forensis; causæ actio, defensio, litigatio.

PLEASANT, *adj.*, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis, dulcis; amœnus, venustus; *h-tus*; *pleasant in discourse*, lepidus, facetus, festivus; *pleasant in manners*, urbanus.

PLEASANTNESS, *subst.*, amœnitas, hilaritas; jucunditas; *p. in speech*, facundia, lepor, festivitas; *p. in manners*, comitas, urbanitas.

PLEASANTRY, *subst.* (*wit*), facetiæ, sales, dictoria; lepos; (*merriment*), hilaritas.

PLEASE, *to* (*like*), placet, libet, collibet mihi alqd; (*will*), velle, jubere; (*delight*), delectare, oblectare, voluptate afficere; *if you please*, si placet; *it pleases*, placet; *it does not please*, displicet.

PLEASING, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, amœnus; *well pleasing*, pergratus; *subst.*, gratificatio.

PLEASURE, *subst.* (*delight*), voluptas, jucunditas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, gaudium; (*will*), arbitrium, voluntas; (*service, good turn*), gratia, beneficium, meritum, officium; *with pleasure*, libens, lubens.

PLEASURE, *to* (*one with a thing*), alqd alicui commodare or accommodare.

PLEASURABLE, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus.

PLEBEIAN.

PLEBEIAN, *adj.*, plebeius; *subst.*, homo plebeius, homo de plebe.
 PLEDGE, *subst.* (*pawn*), pignus, depositum; (*proof*), argumentum, testimonium; (*surety*), præst, vas; (*earnest-money*), arrhabo.
 PLEDGE, *to*, pignerare, oppignerare; pignori dare; *to p. in drinking*, propinanti vices reddere.
 PLEDGING, *subst.*, pigneratio.
 PLENARY, *adj.*, plena, perfectus.
 PLENIPOIENTIARY, *subst.*, legatus plena potestate instructus.
 PLENTITUDE, *subst.*, plenitudo.
 PLENTEOUS, *adj.*, affluens, abundans, copiosus, acatens.
 PLENTEOUSNESS, *subst.*, copia, abundantia, affluentia.
 PLENTIFUL, *adj.*, sffluens, copiosus; uber.
 PLENTIFULNESS. *See* PLENTY.
 PLENTY, *subst.*, ubertas, copia; abundantia, affluentia; opulentia.
 PLEONASM, *subst.*, pleonasmus.
 PLETHORA, PLETHORY, *subst.*, humorum abundantia.
 PLETHORIC, *adj.*, humoribus abundans.
 PLEURISY, *subst.*, laterum dolor, pleuritis.
 PLEURITIC, *adj.*, laterum dolore laborans, pleuriticus.
 PLIABLE, PLIANT, *adj.*, flexilia, flexibilia, aequax; obediens; lentus; *somewhat pliable*, lentulus; *pliable temper*, ingenium facile, tractabile.
 PLIABLENESS, PLIANTNESS, PLIANCY, *subst.*, leuitia; *p. of temper*, placabilitas, facilitas.
 PLIGHT, *subst.*, conditio, status; *plight of body*, habitudo, habitus.
 PLIGHT, *to* (*one's troth*), spondere, fidem dare.
 PLINTH, *subst.*, plinthus, plinthis.
 PLOD, *to*, negotio diligenter incumbere, sedulo rei operam navare.
 PLODDER, PLODDING FELLOW, *subst.*, ædulus, diligens.
 PLOT, *subst.* (*design*), consilium, ratio; (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio; (*piece of ground*), agellus; area.
 PLOT, *to* (*contrive*), comminisci, excogitare; consilia capere; (*conspire*), conjurare, conspirare.
 PLOTTER, *subst.*, conjuratus.
 PLOTTING, *subst.*, conjuratio, conspiratio.
 PLOUGH, *subst.*, aratrum.
 PLOUGH, *to*, arare, exsare; terram colere.
 PLOUGHING, *subst.*, aratio.
 PLOUGH-LAND, *subst.*, arvum.
 PLOUGHMAN, *subst.*, arator, agricola.
 PLOUGHSHARE, *subst.*, vomer.
 PLOVER, *subst.*, parra.
 PLUCK, *subst.* (*strain*), visus; *calf's pluck*, exta vitulina.
 PLUCK, *to* (*give one a pluck*), vellere, vellicare; (*break off*), carpere, decerpere, avellere; (*tear away*), avellere; *to p. asunder*, divellere; *to p. down*, destruere, diruere; *to p. off*, decerpere, detrahere; *to p. out*, evellere; *to p. up by the roots*, eradicare, extirpare.
 PLUCKING, *subst.* (*away or from*), avulsio; *plucking out*, evulsio; *plucking up*, extirpatio.
 PLUG, *subst.*, clavus ligneus, cuneolus.
 PLUM, *subst.*, prunum; *little plum*, prunum nanum; *plum-tree*, prunus.
 PLUMAGE, *subst.*, plumæ.
 PLUMB, *to*, opus ad libellam exigere.

POINT.

PLUMBER, *subst.*, plumbarius, plumbi fusor.
 PLUMB-LINE, *subst.*, amussis, libella, perpen diculum.
 PLUME, *subst.*, crista; *little plume*, plumula.
 PLUME, *to* (*pluck the feathers*), plumas detrare; (*adorn with feathers*), plumis ornare.
 PLUMMET, *subst.*, bulla ad libellam pensilia.
 PLUMP, *adj.*, nitidus, obesus, pinguis; *adv.*, directo.
 PLUMPNESS, *subst.*, nitor.
 PLUMY, *subst.*, plumens.
 PLUNDER, *subst.*, præda, spoliium; rapina.
 PLUNDER, *to*, prædari, peculiari, depeculari, populari, spoliare, diripere.
 PLUNDERER, *subst.*, prædator, populator; apoliator, direptor; prædo.
 PLUNDERING, *subst.*, apoliatio, direptio.
 PLUNGE, *subst.*; *to make a plunge*, ac in aquam mergere; in aquam deillire.
 PLUNGE, *to*, v. a., mergere, immergere; v. n., se mergere in alqd or in alqa re; subire alqd; *to plunge often*, mersare; *to plunge one's self*, ac immergere.
 PLUNGER, *subst.* (*diver*), urinator.
 PLUPERFECT, *subst.*, tempus plus quam perfectum.
 PLURAL, *adj.*, pluralis.
 PLURALITY, *subst.*, major numerus, numero plures.
 PLY, *subst.*, pannus villosus.
 PLY, *to* (*a business*), se ad alqd agendum accingere, operi incumbere; *to ply at a place*, alicui loco consuescere.
 PNEUMATIC, *adj.*, pneumatica.
 POACH, *to* (*an egg*), ovum subcoquere; *to poach* (*kill game illegally*), illicita venatione uti.
 POACHER, *subst.*, qui illicita venatione utitur.
 POACHING, *subst.*, venatio illicita.
 POCK, *subst.* (*pimple*), pustula, papula.
 POCKET, *subst.*, funda vestis; sinus; marsupium, crumena; (*little bag*), sacculus, saccellus.
 POCKET, *to*, alqd in sinum immittere; (*conceal*), celare, concelare.
 POCKET-BOOK, *subst.*, libellus in funda portandus.
 POCKET-DAGGER, *subst.*, pugionculus.
 POCKET-DICTIONARY, *subst.*, lexicon formæ minoris.
 POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, *subst.*, sudarium.
 POD, *subst.*, siliqua, valvulus.
 POEM, *subst.*, poëma, carmen.
 POESY, *subst.*, poësis, poëtica, poëtice, ars poëtica.
 POET, *subst.*, poëta; vates.
 POETESS, *subst.*, poëtria.
 POETIC, POETICAL, *adj.*, poëticus.
 POETIZE, *to*, carmen or carmina componere, versus facere.
 POETRY, *subst.* (*see* POESY); (*poems*), carmina, versus.
 POIGNANCY, *subst.*, mordacitas; acerbitas.
 POIGNANT, *subst.*, pungens, acerbus.
 POIGNARD, *subst.*, pugio; *small p.*, pugionculus.
 POIGNARD, *to*, pugione confodere.
 POINT, *subst.*, acumen; cuspis, mucro; (*round dot*), punctum; *p. of time*, punctum temporis; (*of place*), locus, pors; (*matter, case*), res; (*condition*), conditio, status, causa; (*topic, head*), locus, caput; *the p.s of the compass*, ventorum diversi tractus; *in p. of*, respectu, in; *p. blank*, præcisè, discretis verbis.

POINT.

POINT, *to*, acuere, cuspidare; *to point at*, digito monstrare; (*distinguiat by pointe*), interpungere.
 POINTEDLY, *adv.*, acriter, acute.
 POINTER (*dog*), *subst.*, canis subseidens.
 POINTING, *subst.* (*of writing*), interpunctio; *pointing ut*, digito monstratio.
 POINTLESS, *adj.*, hebes, obtusus, retusus.
 POISE, *subst.*, pondus.
 POISE, *to*, ponderare, pendere; librare.
 POISING, *subst.*, ponderatio.
 POISON, *subst.*, venenum, virus.
 POISON, *to* (*kill by poison*), veneno tollere; (*im-bue with poison*), veneno imbueri; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare, vitare.
 POISONER, *subst.*, veneficus, veofica.
 POISONING, *subst.*, veneficium.
 POISONOUS, *adj.*, venenosus; venenatus; viro-sus; peatifer.
 POKE, *subst.*, saccus, pera; *little poke*, sacculus, perula.
 POKE, *to*, digito or baculo explorare.
 POKER, *subst.*, baculus ferreus ad ignem exci-tandum.
 POLAR, *adj.*, ad polum pertinens.
 POLE, *subst.*, pertica; (*of the heavens*), axis, cardo.
 POLE-AXE, *subst.*, bipennis, securia.
 POLECAT, *subst.*, mustela putorius (L.).
 POLEMIC, POLEMICAL, *adj.*, pugna.
 POLICE, *subst.*, vigiles, magistratus quibus pub-lica securitatis cura delata est.
 POLICY, *subst.* (*art of governing*), politia, reipub-licæ administrandæ ratio; (*prudence*), prudentia, consilium; (*cunning*), astutia, versutia; *policy of insurance*, sygrapha or tabula qua cavetur.
 POLISH, *to*, polire, expolire, limare; excolere; edolare.
 POLISH, POLISHING, *subst.*, politura.
 POLISHER, *subst.*, qui polit, politor.
 POLITE, *adj.*, politus, conciosus, elegans, cultus, urbanaus.
 POLITENESS, *subst.*, urbanitas.
 POLITIC, *adj.*, prudens, callidus, astutus.
 POLITICAL, *adj.*, politicus.
 POLITICIAN, *subst.*, vir rerum civilium peritus.
 POLITICS, *subst. pl.*, res politicæ, politica, *pl.*
 POLL, *subst.* (*head*), caput; (*fish*), capito; *poll*, *polling*, electio viritum facta.
 POLL, *to*, *v. a.* (*clip*), tundere, resecare; (*crop*), decacuminare; *v. a.*, suffragia viritum dare.
 POLLUTE, *to*, polluere, corrumpere; fœdare, vitare; contaminare.
 POLLUTER, *subst.*, corruptor.
 POLLUTING, POLLUTION, *subst.*, depravatio, corruptio; contagium.
 POLTROON, *subst.*, ignavus, timidus.
 POLYGAMY, *subst.*, polygamia.
 POLYGON, *subst.*, polygonum.
 POLYPODY, *subst.*, filicula, polypodium
 POLYPUS, *subst.*, polypus.
 POLYSYLLABLE, *subst.*, verbum complures syl-labas habens.
 POLYTHEISM, *subst.*, multorum deorum cultus.
 POLYTHEIST, *subst.*, qui plures esse deos credit.
 POMATUM, *subst.*, adeps odoratus.
 POMEGRANATE, *subst.*, malum granatum or Puniceum; *pomegranate-tree*, arbor Punica.
 POMMEL, *subst.*, orbiculus.
 POMMEL, *to*, pugno demulcere; gladii capulo pultare.

PORTABLE.

POMP, *subst.*, splendor, apparatus, lautitia; pompa.
 POMPION, *subst.*, pepo.
 POMPOUS, *adj.*, apledidus, sumptuosus, mag-nificus; gloriosus.
 POMPOUSNESS, *subst.*, splendor, magnificentia; pompa; verborum tumor.
 POND, *subst.*, stagnum; lacus; *fish pond*, piscina.
 PONDER, *to*, perpendere, animo versare, con-templari, meditari; *to ponder often*, pensitare; *to ponder beforehand*, prameditari.
 PONDERABLE, *adj.*, quod ponderari potest.
 PONDERER, *subst.*, contemplator.
 PONDERING, *subst.*, meditatio, contemplatio.
 PONDEROUS, *adj.*, ponderosus, gravis.
 PONDEROUSNESS, *subst.*, pondus, gravitas.
 PONTIFF, *subst.*, pontifex; ppa.
 PONTIFICIAL, *adj.*, pontificalis, pontificius; *sub-stant.*, ritum pontificalium liber; *in pontificale*, vestibus pontificia amictus.
 PONTIFICATE, *subst.*, pontificatus.
 PONTON, *subst.*, ponto.
 PONY, *subst.*, equulus, manulus.
 POOL, *subst.*, palus, stagnum.
 POOP, *subst.*, puppis.
 POOR, *subst.* (*not rich*), inops; tenuis, egeus, ege-us, pauper; (*barren*), jejunus, aridus, frigidus; (*mean*), malus, vilis, sordidus; (*lean*), macer, maci-lentus; *somewhat poor*, pauperculus; *very poor*, per-pauper, pauperrimus.
 POORNESS, *subst.*, paupertas, egestas; inopia, penuria, indigentia.
 POP, *subst.*, sonitus; crepitus.
 POP, *to*, *v. a.*, ori indere; *v. n.*, subito ingredi; subito egredi; *to pop out a word*, verbum temera effutire.
 POPE, *subst.*, pontifex Romanus, papa.
 POPEDOM, *subst.*, pontificia dignitas, papatus.
 POPERY, *subst.*, pontificis Romani doctrina.
 POPINJAY, *subst.*, paittacus.
 POPISH, *adj.*, papisticus.
 POPLAR-TREE, *subst.*, populus.
 POPPY, *subst.*, papaver; *of poppy*, papaverens.
 POPULACE, *subst.*, vulgus, plebs; *meaner popu-lace*, plebeula.
 POPULAR, *adj.*, popularis; vulgaris, quotidiana.
 POPULARITY, *subst.*, populi favor, aura popu-laris.
 POPULATE, *to*. See PEOPLE, *to*.
 POPULATION, *subst.*, incolarum numerus, in-cola.
 POPULOUS, *adj.*, frequens, celebr.
 POPULOUSNESS, *subst.*, celebritas.
 PORCELAIN VESSELS, vasa murria.
 PORCH, *subst.*, porticus; *outward p.*, propylæum.
 PORCUPINE, *subst.*, hystrix.
 PORE, *to* (*upon*), acerrime contemplari.
 PORES, *subst. pl.*, foramina; pori.
 PORK, *subst.*, caro porcina or suilla.
 POROUS, *adj.*, foraminosus; rarus.
 POROUSNESS, *subst.*, raritas.
 PORPHYRY, *subst.*, porphyrites, marmor por-phyriticum.
 PORPOISE, *subst.*, tursio.
 PORRIDGE, *subst.*, jus. jusculum.
 PORRINGER, *subst.*, scutella, gabatæ, *pl.*
 PORT, *subst.*, portus.
 PORT-WINE, vinum ex Portu Callensii allatum.
 PORTABLE, *adj.*, quod portari potest, portabilis.

PORTAL.

PORTAL, *subst.*, porta; janua; propylæum.
 PORTCULLIS, *subst.*, catarracta.
 PORTE, *subst.*, aula Turcica.
 PORTEND, *to*, portendere; præsigira.
 PORTENT, *subst.*, portentum, præsigium; omen.
 PORTENTOUS, *adj.*, portentosus, ominosus.
 PORTER, *subst.* (at a gate), janitor, ostiarius; (*carrier*), bajulus, gerulus.
 PORTERAGE, *subst.*, bajuli merces.
 PORTICO, *subst.*, porticus.
 PORTION, *subst.*, portio, pars; sors; *small portion*, particula, portiuncula; *a wife's portion*, dos; *a portion to live upon*, peculium.
 PORTION, *to* (divide), partiri, distribuere; (*en-dow*), dotare.
 PORTLINESS, *subst.*, corporis dignitas.
 PORTLY, *adj.*, oris dignitate præditus.
 PORTMANTEAU, *subst.*, averta.
 PORTRAIT, *subst.*, effigies, imago.
 PORTRAY, *to*, pingere, depingere.
 PORTRESS, *subst.*, janitrix.
 POSE, *to*, difficili questione torquere alqm.
 POSER, *subst.*, qui alios quæstionibus torquet; quæstio difficilis.
 POSITION, *subst.* (*way of being placed*), collocatio, status, habitus; (*place*), locus, situs; (*thesis*), positio; (*opinion*), sententia; (*in grammar*), positio.
 POSITIVE, *adj.* (*certain*), certus; (*confident*), confidens, sententiæ tenax; *positive law*, lex scripta; *positive degree*, gradus primus.
 POSITIVELY, *adv.*, certe, profecto.
 POSITIVENESS, *subst.*, obstinatio, pervicacia.
 POSSESS, *to*, possidere, teoere, habere; *to possess before*, præoccupare.
 POSSESSION, *subst.*, possessio; *to take p.*, possidere, occupare; *in p. of*, penes; *a p.*, possessio, fundus, prædium; *small p.*, possessiuncula.
 POSSESSIVE, *adj.*, possessivus.
 POSSESSOR, *subst.*, possessor; dominus.
 POSSET, *subst.*, lac infuso vino conglutatum.
 POSSIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio, facultas.
 POSSIBLE, *adj.*, quod fieri or effici potest, possibili.
 POSSIBLY, *adv.* (*by any means*), ulla ratione; (*perhaps*), forsitan, forsan.
 POST, *subst.* (*stake*), palus, paxillus; (*door-post*), postis; (*place, office*), munus; (*place occupied in war*), locus, statio; præsidium; (*letter-carrier*), cursor publicus, tabellarius; (*coach*), vehiculum publicum.
 POST, *to* (*one's self in a place*), locum alqm occupare; *to post up*, publice proponere.
 POSTAGE, *subst.*, vecturæ præmium.
 POSTER, *subst.*, cursor.
 POSTERIOR, *adj.*, posterior.
 POSTERIORES, *subst. pl.*, partes posteriores.
 POSTERITY, *subst.*, posteritas, posterii.
 POSTERN, POSTERN GATE, *subst.*, janus postica.
 POSTHUMOUS, *adj.*, postumus; (*of a book*), post mortem scriptoris editus.
 POSTILION, *subst.*, cursor publicus.
 POST-MERIDIAN, *adj.*, post-meridianus.
 POSTPONE, *to*, postponere, posthabere.
 POSTSCRIPT, *subst.*, additamentum, litterarum appendix.
 POSTURE, *subst.*, habitus, gestus; status; *posture of affairs*, rerum conditio.
 POT, *subst.* (*to drink from*), cantharus, calix, po-

POWERFUL.

culum; culullus; (*to cook in*), olla; *little pot*, cyathus, pocillum; *chamber-p.*, lasanum, matula; *earthen p.*, fidelia, olla fictilis.
 POT, *to* (*pigeons*), columbas coctas butyro condire.
 POTASH, *subst.*, sal lixivium.
 POTATION, *subst.*, potatio.
 POTATOES, *subst. pl.*, tubera or bulbi solani.
 POTENCY, *subst.*, potentia, potestas.
 POTENT, *adj.*, potens, valens.
 POTENTATE, *subst.*, princeps, dynasta.
 POTENTIAL, *adj.*, potentialis.
 POTHER, *subst.*, turba; *to make a pother*, turbas ciere.
 POTION, *subst.*, potio, sorbitio.
 POTPAGE, *subst.*, jus, jusculum.
 POTTER, *subst.*, figulus; *of a potter*, figurarius, figlinus; *potter's clay*, argilla.
 POTYLE, *subst.*, quatuor libræ liquidorum.
 POUCH, *subst.*, pera, crumena, marsupium, balga; *little p.*, perula, sacculus; *leathern p.*, scortea.
 POUTLERER, *subst.*, pullarius.
 POUTLICE, *subst.*, cataplasma.
 POUTLICE, *to*, cataplasma adhibere.
 POULTRY, *subst.*, pecus volatilis; altilis; *of poultry*, gallinarium, gallinae.
 POUNCE, *subst.*, unguis.
 POUNCE, *to* (*upon*), unguibus comprehendere.
 POUND, *subst.*, libra, libra pondo, pondo; *half a p.*, selibra; *a p. and a half*, sesquilibra; *weighing a p.*, libralis, librarius; *a p. in money*, libra, miosa; *p. for cattle*, carcer pecuarius.
 POUND, *to* (*bruise*), pinsere, conterere, contundere; *to p. cattle*, pecudes carcer inclusas detinere.
 POUNDAGE, *subst.*, multa pro pecudibus carcer inclusis.
 POUNDER, *subst.*, pistillum.
 POUNDING, *subst.*, contusio; pistura; *pounding of cattle*, pecudum in carcere inclusio.
 POUR, *to*, fundere; *to p. about*, circumfundere; *to p. back*, refundere; *to p. down*, defundere; *to p. in*, infundere; *to p. out*, effundere; *to p. upon*, affundere, offundere; *v. n.*, defuere.
 POURING IN, *subst.*, infusio; *p. out*, effusio, profusio; *p. all over*, perfusio.
 POUT, *to*, stomachari, indignari; *to pout at one*, libellis projectis alqm conspicere.
 POUT, *subst.*, assellus barbatus.
 POUTING, *adj.*, morosus, stomachosus.
 POUTINGLY, *adv.*, libellis projectis.
 POVERTY, *subst.*, paupertas, egestas, inopia, indigentia; pauperies, tenuitas; rei familiaris angustia.
 POWDER, *subst.*, pulvis; (*as a medicine*), polvis medicatus; *fine powder*, pulvisculus; *gunpowder*, pulvis pyrius.
 POWDER, *to* (*strew with powder*), pulvere conspergere; (*reduce to powder*), in pulverem redigere.
 POWER, *subst.* (*ability*), potestas, facultas, copia; ars; potentia, virtus; (*authority*), auctoritas, imperium, dominatus; (*force*), vis, efficacia; *p. of body*, vis, nervi; *a p. (great number)*, vis, copia iagens; *p.s of the mind*, animi dotes; *the p.s of Europe*, Europæ principes; *p. to effect*, efficientia, *to the best of my p.*, pro viribus, pro virili parte, ut potera.
 POWERFUL, *adj.*, potens, polles, opulentus, amplus; fortis, validus; (*efficacious*), efficax; *not p.*, inefficax; *very p.*, præpotens, præpollens, prævalens.

POWERFULNESS.

POWERFULNESS, *subst.*, vis, potestas, potentia.
 POWERLESS, *adj.*, impotens, debilis.
 POX, *subst.*, lues venerea; *small-pox*, variola.
 PRACTICABLE, *adj.*, quod fieri potest.
 PRACTICAL, *adj.*, in agendo positus, activus.
 PRACTICALLY, *adv.*, usu; re.
 PRACTICE, *subst.*, usus; experientia; exercitatio; ars; usus et tractatio; (*wont*), mos, consuetudo; *secret practices*, coeasilis clandestina.
 PRACTICE, *to*, exercere, exercitare, factitare, colere; *to practice in*, experiri; *to practice law*, causas agere.
 PRACTICING, *subst.*, exercitatio.
 PRACTITIONER, *subst.*, qui aliquam artem exercet; *p. in law*, cansarum actor; pragmaticus.
 PRAGMATICAL, *subst.*, ineptus, insulsus; ardentio.
 PRAISE, *subst.*, laus, laudatio; *with praise*, cum laude.
 PRAISE, *to*, laudare, collaudare, extollere; cautare, celebrare, predicare, laudibus efferre.
 PRAISER, *subst.*, laudator, laudatrix.
 PRAISEWORTHY, *adj.*, laudabilis, laude dignus; *not praiseworthy*, illaudabilis.
 PRAISING, *subst.*, laudatio; predicatio.
 PRANCE, *to*, subsultare, solo insultare.
 PRANK, *subst.*, ludus; *subtle prank*, dolus, astutia; *wicked prank*, flagitium.
 PRATE, PRATTLE, *to*, garrire, blaterare; decantare; *to p. foolishly*, ineptire, nugari; *to p. pertly*, argutari; *to p. as a child*, lallare.
 PRATER, PRATTLER, *subst.*, garrulus, blatero.
 PRATING, PRATTLING, *adj.*, loquax, garrulus, futilis; *subst.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.
 PRATTLE, *subst.*, garrulus.
 PRAWN, *subst.*, cancer squilla.
 PRAY, *to*, orare, rogare; precari; *to p. against*, deprecari; *to p. for*, intercedere; *to p. together*, comprecari.
 PRAYER, *subst.*, preces; precatio; rogatio; *urgent p.*, obsecratio, obtestatio; *p.-book*, liber precationum; *by p.*, precario, prece; *to obtain by p.*, orando impetrare.
 PRAYING, *subst.*, precatio, rogatio; obsecratio, obtestatio.
 PREACH, *to*, orationem sacram habere; *to p. about a thing*, rem oratione explicare; *to p. the Gospel*, evangelium predicare.
 PREACHER, *subst.*, orator.
 PREAMBLE, *subst.*, prelatio, prooemium.
 PREBEND, *subst.*, prebenda.
 PREBENDARY, *subst.*, beneficiarius.
 PRECARIOUS, *adj.*, precarius; incertus.
 PRECAUTION, *subst.*, precautio; provisio; *to use precaution*, precaevare, providere.
 PRECEDE, *to* (*go before*), praecedere, praere, praegradi; (*excel*), praestare, superare, vincere.
 PRECEDENCE, PRECEDENCY, *subst.*, prior locus; jus praecedendi.
 PRECEDENT, *subst.*, exemplum.
 PRECEDENTLY, *adv.*, ante; priusquam.
 PRECEDING, *adj.*, praecedens, antecedens; superior.
 PRECENTOR, *subst.*, praecantor.
 PRECEPT, *subst.*, praecceptum, praescriptum.
 PRECINCT, *subst.*, circuitus, ambitus.
 PRECIOUS, *adj.*, pretiosus, magni pretii; *a precious stone*, gemma.
 PRECIOUSNESS, *subst.*, praestantia; caritas.

PREFER.

PRECIPICE, *subst.* (*steep place*), praecipitium, locus praecipis; (*danger*), discrimen, periculum.
 PRECIPITANUS, *subst.*, nimia festinatio; imprudentia, temeritas.
 PRECIPITATE, *adj.*, praecipis; temerarius, praeproperus; *subst.*, quod deiecitur.
 PRECIPITATE, *to* (*cast headlong*), praecipitare, in praecipis dejicere; praecipitem dare or agere; (*hurry too much*), praecipitare aliquid.
 PRECIPITATION, *subst.* (*haste*), nimia festinatio; (*in chemistry*), liquoris subsidentia.
 PRECISE, *adj.* (*certain*), certus, definitus; (*careful*), diligens; (*true*), verus; (*affected*), affectatus; (*scrupulous*), scrupulosus; *a p. rule*, norma exacta.
 PRECISELY, *adv.* (*exactly*), diligenter, accurate, exacte, subtiliter, ad amissum; (*finically*), affectate, molliter; (*scrupulously*), scrupulose.
 PRECISENESS, PRECISION, *subst.*, diligentia; cura, accurateo; subtilitas; *excessive preciseness*, nimia concinnitatis concetatio.
 PRECLUDE, *to*, pracludere.
 PRECOCIOUS, *adj.*, praecox.
 PRECOGNITION, *subst.*, praecognitio.
 PRECONCEIVE, *to*, praesentire.
 PRECONCEPTION, *subst.*, praemeditatio; praenotio.
 PRECONTRACT, *subst.*, pactio antecedens.
 PRECURSOR, *subst.*, praecursor; praenunciator.
 PREDECESSOR, *subst.*, antecessor; *pl.*, majores, patres.
 PREDESTINARIAN, *subst.*, qui praedestinationem asserit.
 PREDESTINATE, *to*, ante destinare, praedestinare.
 PREDESTINATION, *subst.*, praedestinatio.
 PREDETERMINATION, *subst.*, determinatio antecedens.
 PREDETERMINED, PREDETERMINATE, *adj.*, ante constitutus, praefaitus.
 PREDICABLE, *adj.*, praedicabilis.
 PREDICAMENT, *subst.*, status, conditio; praedicamentum.
 PREDICATE, *to*, praedicare.
 PREDICATE, *subst.*, attributio; res attributa.
 PREDICATION, *subst.*, praedicatio.
 PREDICT, *to*, praedicere.
 PREDICTION, *subst.*, praedictum; praedictio.
 PREDISPOSE, *to*, ante disponere.
 PREDISPOSITION, *subst.*, ad aliquid propensio.
 PREDOMINANCE, *subst.*, praevaletentia.
 PREDOMINANT, *adj.*, praevaletentia.
 PREDOMINATE, *to*, praevalescere.
 PRE-ELECTED, *adj.*, ante electus.
 PRE-EMINENCE, *subst.*, locus prior; (*excellence*), praestantia, excellentia; (*superiority*), principatus, priores partes.
 PRE-ENGAGE, *to*, ante obligare.
 PRE-ENGAGEMENT, *subst.*, obligatio antecedens.
 PRE-EXIST, *to*, ante esse.
 PRE-EXISTENCE, *subst.*, ante esse.
 PRE-EXISTENT, *adj.*, qui ante fuit.
 PREFACE, *subst.*, praefatio, prooemium.
 PREFACE, *to*, praefari, prooemiari.
 PREFATORY, *adj.*, ad praefationem pertinens.
 PREFECT, *subst.*, praefectus, praepositus.
 PREFECTURE, *subst.*, praefectura.
 PREFER, *to*, praeferre; praepondere; antevertere; (*as a charge*), afferre, exhibere.

PREFERABLE.

PREFERABLE, *adj.*, præferendus, anteponeendus.
 PREFERABLY (*to all other things*), omnibus aliis rebus posthabitis.
 PREFERENCE, *subst.*, partes priores; *to give preference to*, præferre.
 PREFERMENT, *subst.*, dignitatis accessio; *to come to preferment*, dignitate augeri.
 PREFIX, *to*, præfigere; præscribere.
 PREGNANCY, *subst.*, graviditas; *pregnancy of wit*, ingenii acumen.
 PREGNANT, *adj.*, prægnans, gravidus.
 PREJUDGE, *to*, præjudicare.
 PREJUDICATION, *subst.*, præjudicatio, præjudicium.
 PREJUDICE, *subst.*, opinio præjudicata; (*hurt*), incommodum, datum, detrimentum.
 PREJUDICE, *to* (*damage*), alicui obesse, damno esse; *alqm damno afficere; to be prejudiced*, opinione præjudicata duci.
 PREJUDICIAL, *adj.*, damnosus, noxius.
 PRELACY, *subst.*, munus prælati.
 PRELATE, *subst.*, prælatus.
 PRELITICAL, *adj.*, ad prælatos pertinens.
 PRELIMINARY, *adj.*, procemii loco propositus; *subst.*, procemium.
 PRELUDE, *subst.*, prælusio.
 PRELUDE, *to*, præludere.
 PRELUSIVE, *adj.*, ad exordium pertinens.
 PREMATURE, *adj.*, præmaturus.
 PREMEDITATE, *to*, præmeditari, præcogitare.
 PREMEDITATION, *subst.*, præmeditatio.
 PREMISE, *to*, præfari.
 PREMISES, *subst. pl.*, præmissa; fundi, prædia, *pl.*
 PREMIUM, *subst.*, præmium.
 PREMONITION, *subst.*, præmonitus.
 PREMONITORY, *adj.*, ad præmonitionem pertinentens.
 PREMUNIRE (*in law*), bonorum confiscatio.
 PREOCCUPATION, *subst.*, præoccupatio.
 PREOCCUPY, *to*, præoccupare.
 PREORDAIN, *to*, ante decernere or constituere.
 PREORDINATION, *subst.*, prior designatio.
 PREPARATION, *subst.*, præparatio, comparatio; *preparations for war*, apparatus belli.
 PREPARATIVE, PRÆPARATORY, *subst.*, præparatio, apparatus.
 PRÆPARATORY, *adj.*, præparans; prima elementa continens.
 PREPARE, *to, v. a.*, parare, præparare, apparare, aptare, instruere; *v. n.*, se parare or præparare, se accingere, accingi ad alqd.
 PRÆPAREDNESS, *subst.*, alacritas ad alqd agendum.
 PREPENSE, *adj.*, præmeditatus.
 PREPONDERATE, *to*, propendere; præponderare.
 PREPOSITION, *subst.*, præpositio.
 PREPOSSESS, *to*, præoccupare, prævertere.
 PREPOSSESSION, *subst.*, præoccupatio.
 PREPOSTEROUS, *adj.*, præposterus, perversus.
 PREPUCE, *subst.*, præputium.
 PREREQUISITE, *adj.*, ante necessarius.
 PREROGATIVE, *subst.*, præcipuum jus, privilegium, prærogativa.
 PRÆSAGE, *subst.*, præsagium, præsagium; omen.
 PRÆSAGE, *to*, præsagire, portendere, ominari.
 PRÆSAGING, *adj.*, præsagus, sagax.
 PRÆSBYTER, *subst.*, presbyter.

PRETEND.

PRÆSBYTERIAN, *subst.*, præsbysterianus.
 PRÆSBYTERY, *subst.*, consilium presbyterorum.
 PRÆSCIENCE, *subst.*, præscientia.
 PRÆSCIENT, *adj.*, præsciens.
 PRÆSCRIBE, *to*, præscribere; præcipere; *to prescribe bounds*, terminos ponere.
 PRÆSCRIPT, *subst. (form)*, formula, præscriptum.
 PRÆSCRIPTION, *subst.*, præscriptio; præscriptum.
 PRÆSENCE, *subst.*, præsentia; (*look*), adspectus, vultus; *in one's p.*, coram alqo, alqo præsentem.
 PRÆSENT, *adj.*, præsens; præsentaneus, instans; (*at hand*), præsto; *p. money*, pecunia numerata; *at p.*, in præsentia, in præsentem, hoc tempore; *for the p.*, in præsens.
 PRÆSENT, *subst.*, donum, munus; *small present*, muusculum.
 PRÆSENT, *to*, præstare; *to p. one with a thing*, alicui rem or alqm re donare, alqd alicui deferre; *to p. one's self before one*, comparare, se coram alqo sistere; *to p. to a benefice*, beneficium ecclesiasticum alicui offerre.
 PRÆSENTATION, *subst.*, of a prayer, precatio; (*introduction*), aditus conveolendi.
 PRÆSENTEE, *subst.*, qui ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatur.
 PRÆSENTIMENT, *subst.*, præsensio.
 PRÆSENTING, *subst.*, collatio.
 PRÆSENTLY, *adv.*, jam; extemplo, confestim.
 PRÆSENTMENT, *subst.*, in jus citatio.
 PRÆSERVATIVE, *subst.*, aotidotum.
 PRÆSERVE, *to*, servare, coaservare; tueri, tutari; (*hold to*), tenuere.
 PRÆSERVER, *subst.*, custos, conservator, protector.
 PRÆSERVES, *subst. pl.*, fructus conditanæ; sal-gama.
 PRÆSERVING, PRÆSERVATION, *subst.*, conservatio; tutela, custodia; salus.
 PRÆSIDE OVER, *to*, præsidere, præesse.
 PRÆSIDENTY, *subst.*, præfectura.
 PRÆSIDENT, *subst.*, præses; rector.
 PRÆSS, *subst.*, prelium; torcular; *p. for clothes*, tormentum; *p. for keeping clothes*, armarium; *p. for keeping books*, pluteus; *a p. of people*, turba densa, coacta multitudo.
 PRÆSS, *to*, premere; (*squeeze*), elidere; *to p. down*, deprimere; *to p. out*, exprimere; *to p. together*, comprimere, coartare; *to p. forward*, contendere, annti; *to p. one*, alicui instare, alqm urgere.
 PRÆSSING, *subst.*, pressus, pressura; *pressing down*, depressio; *pressing together*, compressio; *pressing of soldiers*, conquistio militum.
 PRÆSSURE, *subst.*, pressura, vis.
 PRÆSUME, *to*, præferere; audere; sibi omnium arrogare (*hope*), sperare; (*suppose*), reri, conjicere.
 PRÆSUMPTION, *subst.* (*arrogance*), arrogantiæ; confidentiæ; (*conjecture*), conjectura, suspicatio.
 PRÆSUMPTIVE HEIR, heres proximus.
 PRÆSUMPTUOUS, *adj.*, arrogans, confidens, audax, insolens.
 PRÆSUMPTUOUSNESS, *subst.*, arrogantia, audacia.
 PRÆSUPPOSE, *to*, ante statuere.
 PRÆTENCE, PRÆTEXT, *subst.*, causa, nomen simulatio, species, titulus; color.
 PRÆTEND, *to*, simulare, assimulare; prætendere, obtundere; præ se ferre

PRETENDER.

PRETENDER, *subst.*, simulator; (*candidate*), candidatus, competitor.
 PRETENSION, *subst.* (*claim*), postulatio; (*design*), consilium; (*hope*), spes.
 PRETERIMPERFECT, *subst.*, tempus imperfectum.
 PRETERITE, *subst.*, tempus præteritum.
 PRETERMISSION, *subst.*, omissio.
 PRETERMIT, *to*, omittere, prætermittere.
 PRETERNATURAL, *adj.*, a natura discrepans.
 PRETEXT. See PRETENCE.
 PRETOR, *subst.*, prætor.
 PRETORIAN, *adj.*, prætorianus.
 PRETTINESS, *subst.*, elegantia; forma; venustas, concinnitas.
 PRETTY, *adj.* (*handsome*), bellus, concinnus, scitus, speciosus; (*merry*), lepidus, facetus; *adv.*, bene, satis.
 PREVAIL, *to*, prævalere, valere, pollere; *to p. upon*, exorsse; *to p. aver*, superare, vincere.
 PREVALENCE, *subst.*, efficacia, vis.
 PREVALENT, *adj.*, valens, prævalens.
 PREVARICATE, *to*, prævaricari.
 PREVARICATING, PREVARICATION, *subst.*, prævaricatio.
 PREVARICATOR, *subst.*, prævaricator.
 PREVENT, *to*, cavere, præcavere; prohibere.
 PREVENTION, *subst.*, cautio.
 PREVENTIVE, *subst.*, remedium.
 PREVIOUS, *adj.*, prior, antecedens.
 PREVIOUSLY, *adv.*, prius, ante; antea.
 PREY, *subst.*, præda; raptum.
 PREY UPON, *to*, prædam facere ab alio; vastare; absumere.
 PREYER, *subst.*, prædator; prædo.
 PREYING ON, *subst.*, prædatio.
 PRICE, *subst.*, pretium; *to offer a p.*, liceri, licitari; *corn is at a high p.*, sonona cara est; *at a low p.*, vilis; *at no p.*, nibili, nullius pretii; *of what p.?* quanti?
 PRICK, *to*, pungere, compungere; *to prick forward*, incitare, stimulare.
 PRICK, *subst.*, punctum; punctio; (*goad*), aculeus.
 PRICKER, *subst.*, qui pungit; *pricker forward*, stimulator.
 PRICKING, *subst.*, punctio; *p. forward*, incitatio.
 PRICKLE, *subst.*, sentis, spina; aculeus.
 PRICKLY, *adj.*, aculestus, spinosus.
 PRIDE, *subst.*, superbia; insolentia; arrogantia; fastidium; fastus.
 PRIDE, *to* (*one's self on*), re aliqua inflatum esse, de aliqua re gloriari.
 PRIEST, *subst.*, sacerdos; flamen; *little priest*, sacrificus.
 PRIESTHOOD, *subst.*, sacerdotium.
 PRIESTLY, *adj.*, sacerdotilis.
 PRIG, *subst.*, troesulus.
 PRILL, *subst.*, rhombus.
 PRIM, *adj.*, elegantie nimis studiosus.
 PRIMACY, *subst.*, principatus.
 PRIMARY, PRIMAL, *adj.*, primus, primarius, primitivus.
 PRIMATE, *subst.*, ecclesiasticorum princeps.
 PRIME, *adj.*, primus, primarius, præcipuus, princeps; *prima*, prima hora; *flos etatis*; *prims of the moon*, subis luna.
 PRIMER, *subst.*, liber primarius.
 PRIMEVAL, *adj.*, prisca, perantiquus.

PRIZE.

PRIMITIAL, *adj.*, primitivus.
 PRIMITIVE, *adj.* (*very ancient*), prisca; (*original*), primus, principalis; *a primitive word*, verbum primitivum.
 PRIMOGENIAL, *adj.*, primigenius.
 PRIMOGENITURE, *subst.*, primogenitura, jus primorum natalitiorum.
 PRIMORDIAL, *adj.*, ad primordium pertineus; *subst.*, primordium, origo.
 PRIMROSE, *subst.*, primula veris (L.).
 PRINCE, *subst.*, princeps; rex; principis or regis filius; puer or adolescens regius.
 PRINCEDOM, *subst.*, dignitas principalis.
 PRINCELY, *adject.*, principalis, regius; (*like a prince*), regalis; *adv.*, regia, regaliter.
 PRINCESS, *subst.*, princeps; virgo regia; filia principis or regis.
 PRINCIPAL, *adj.*, princeps, præcipuus; *principal actor*, dux, caput.
 PRINCIPAL, *subst.*, præses, rector; *principal of money*, caput, somma.
 PRINCIPALITY, *subst.*, terræ principales; dignitas principalis.
 PRINCIPALLY, *adv.*, præcipue, maxime, in primis.
 PRINCIPLE, *subst.* (*original*), principium, origo; (*opinion*), sententia, sensus, opinio; *principles of an art*, artis rudimenta.
 PRINCIPLED; *well or ill principled*, bonis or malis opinionibus imbutus.
 PRINK, *to*, ornare.
 PRINT, *subst.* (*mark*), nota; (*trace*), vestigium; (*act of printing*), impressio; (*picture*), imago sculpta.
 PRINT, *to*, imprimere; *to p. a book*, librum typis exscribere; *to p. linen*, lintea formis pingere.
 PRINTER, *subst.*, typographus; *printer's press*, prelum typographicum.
 PRINTING, *subst.*, artes typographicæ; *a printing*, impressio; *printing-office*, officina typographica.
 PRINTLESS, *adj.*, sine ullo vestigio.
 PRIOR, *adj.*, prior; anterior; *subst.*, prior, antistes.
 PRIORESS, *subst.*, antistita, magistra.
 PRIORITY, *subst.*, principatus, partes priores.
 PRIORY, *subst.*, cœnobium.
 PRISM, *subst.*, prisma.
 PRISMATIC, *adj.*, prismaticus.
 PRISON, *subst.*, carcer, custodia; ergastulum.
 PRISONER, *subst.*, captus; *p. of war*, captivus.
 PRISTINE, *adj.*, pristinus.
 PRIVACY, *subst.* (*private place*), recessus, recessus; (*keeping of counsel*), taciturnitas, silentium.
 PRIVATE, *adj.*, privatus, secretus, arcuus; *private person*, homo privatus.
 PRIVATEER, *subst.*, navis prædatoria.
 PRIVATELY, *adv.*, privatim, clism.
 PRIVATION, *subst.*, privatio.
 PRIVATIVE, *adj.*, privativus.
 PRIVET, *subst.*, ligustrum.
 PRIVILEGE, *subst.*, privilegium, prærogativa.
 PRIVILEGED, *adj.*, immunis; privilegio donatus; *a privileged place*, refugium.
 PRIVILY, *adv.*, occulte, clam, privatim.
 PRIVITY, *subst.*, conscientia.
 PRIVY, *adj.*, arcanus, secretus; *privy parts*, verenda; *privy to a thing*, conscius, particeps; *subst.*, sella familiarica, forica.
 PRIZE, *subst.*, palma, victoriæ præmium; (*plunder*), præda.

PRIZE.

PRIZE, *te*, aestimare.
 PRIZER, *subst.*, aestimator.
 PRIZING, *subst.*, aestimatio.
 PROBABILITY, *subst.*, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.
 PROBABLE, *adj.*, probabilia, verisimilis.
 PROBATE, *subst.* (*of wills*), probatio testamentorum.
 PROBATION, *subst.*, probatio; examinatio.
 PROBATIONARY, *adj.*, ad probationem pertinens.
 PROBATIONER, *subst.*, novitius, tiro.
 PROBATIONERSHIP, *subst.*, tirocinium.
 PROBE, *subst.*, instrumentum ad vulnera exploranda accommodatum.
 PROBE, *to* (*a wound*), vulnus explorare
 PROBITY, *subst.*, probitas, virtus.
 PROBLEM, *subst.*, problema, quaestio.
 PROBLEMATICAL, *adj.*, incertus, dubius.
 PROCEDURE, *subst.*, ordo, series.
 PROCEED, *to*, procedere, progredi, pergere; *to proceed* (*spring*) *from*, proveoire, exoriri; *to proceed against one at law*, aliquem in jus vocare.
 PROCEEDING, *subst.*, processus, progressus; progressio; *proceedings*, res gestae; (*at law*), controversiae iuridicae.
 PROCESS, *subst.*, processus; *process in law*, actio, lis; *in process of time*, procedente tempore.
 PROCESSION, *subst.*, pompa; *funeral procession*, exsequia, pompa funebris.
 PROCLAIM, *to*, proclamare; declarare, promulgare, edicere.
 PROCLAIMER, *subst.*, proclamator, praeco.
 PROCLAMATION, *subst.*, proclamatio; edictum.
 PROCONSUL, *subst.*, proconsul; *of a proconsul*, proconsularis.
 PROCONSULSHIP, *subst.*, proconsulatus.
 PROCRASTINATE, *to*, procrastinare, differre.
 PROCRASTINATION, *subst.*, procrastinatio, dilatio.
 PROCREATE, *to*, procreare, gignere.
 PROCREATING, PROCREATION, *subst.*, procreatio, generatio.
 PROCREATOR, *subst.*, procreator, genitor.
 PROCTOR, PROCURATOR, *subst.*, procurator; cognitor.
 PROCTORSHIP, *subst.*, procuratoria munus; cognitus.
 PROCURABLE, *adj.*, quod comparari potest.
 PROCURE, *to* (*get*), parare, comparare, conciliare; acquirere, efficere, consequi; (*cause*), facessere; procurare.
 PROCURER, *subst.*, conciliator; (*pimp*), leno.
 PROCURING, *subst.*, comparatio, conciliatio.
 PRODIGAL, *adj.*, prodigus, profusus; *subst.*, prodigus, nepos, ganeo.
 PRODIGALITY, *subst.*, prodigentia, effusio.
 PRODIGIOUS, *adj.* (*monstrous*), prodigiosus, portentosus; (*extraordinary*), ingens, immanis.
 PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.*, prodigiose; valde, vehementer.
 PRODIGY, *subst.*, prodigium, portentum, omentum.
 PRODUCE, *to* (*bring forth*), producere, procurare, gignere; fructum edere; (*exhibit*), in medium proferre.
 PRODUCER, *subst.*, qui producit or gignit.
 PRODUCIBLE, *adj.*, quod produci potest.
 PRODUCING, *subst.*, productio.

PROHIBIT.

PRODUCT, PRODUCE, *subst.*, fructus, commodum, emolumentum; (*amount*), summa.
 PRODUCTION, *subst.*, opus; *production of animals*, generatio; *production of plants*, germinatio; *productions of the soil*, terrae fruges.
 PRODUCTIVE, *adj.*, fecundus, fertilis.
 PROEM, *subst.*, proemium, praefatio; *to make a proem*, praefari.
 PROFANATION, *subst.*, profanatio.
 PROFANE, *adj.*, profanus impius, improbus; nefastus.
 PROFANE, *to*, profanare.
 PROFANENESS, PROFANITY, *subst.*, impietas.
 PROFANER, *subst.*, violator; impius.
 PROFESS, *to* (*own*), profiteri; (*practice*), exercere, facitare; (*pretend*), asseverare, affirmare.
 PROFESSEDLY, *adv.*, ex professo.
 PROFESSION, *subst.* (*acknowledgment*), professio; (*trade*), ars, quaestus; (*protestation*), asseveratio, affirmatio.
 PROFESSIONAL, *adj.*, ad vitam iustitutum pertinentens.
 PROFESSOR, *subst.*, professor; *of a professor*, professorius.
 PROFESSORSHIP, *subst.*, professoris munus.
 PROFFER, *to* (*attempt*), tentare, attentare, coariri; (*propose*), proponere, offerre.
 PROFFER, *subst.*, constus; (*thing proposed*), res proposita.
 PROFFERER, *subst.*, qui proponit or offert.
 PROFICIENCY, *subst.*, progressus, progressio, processus.
 PROFICIENT, *adj.*, progressus faciens.
 PROFILE, *subst.*, facies obliqua.
 PROFIT, *subst.*, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, quaestus; fructus, redditus.
 PROFIT, *to*, proficere, promovere, prodesse; (*serve*), commodare; (*get advantage*), lucrari.
 PROFITABLE, *adj.*, commodus, fructuosus, frugifer, lucrosus, utilis; conductibilis; quaestuosus; *it is profitable*, conducit, expedit, confert.
 PROFITABLENESS, *subst.*, utilitas.
 PROFITING, *subst.*, progressus, profectus.
 PROFITLESS, *adj.*, incommodus, infructuosus.
 PROFLIGACY, *subst.*, animus perditus; pravitatis.
 PROFLIGATE, *adj.*, profligatus, perditus, scelestus.
 PROFOUND, *adj.*, profundus, altus; subtilis.
 PROFUNDITY, *subst.*, profunditas, altitudo.
 PROFUSE, *adj.*, profusus, effusus, prodigus.
 PROFUSENESS, PROFUSION, *subst.*, profusio, effusio; prodigentia.
 PROGENITOR, *subst.*, avus; generis suctor.
 PROGENY, *subst.* (*brood*), fetus, auboles, progenies, proles; (*children*), liberi; progones; stirps; posterii; genus.
 PROGNOSTIC, *subst.*, praesagium; prognosticum.
 PROGNOSTICATE, *to*, hariolari, portendere; ex prognosticis praedicere.
 PROGNOSTICATING, PROGNOSTICATION, *subst.*, praedictio.
 PROGNOSTICATOR, *subst.*, hariolus; augur.
 PROGRESS, PROGRESSION, *subst.*, progressus, progressio, profectus.
 PROGRESSIVELY, *adv.*, ad modum progressivum.
 PROHIBIT, *to*, prohibere, interdicerere, vetare.

PROHIBITION.

PROHIBITION, PROHIBITING, *subst.*, prohibitio, inhibitio; interdictum.
 PROJECT, *subst.*, consilium; propositum; institutum.
 PROJECT, *to, v. a.*, cogitare, in mente agitare, moliri, machinari; excogitare; *v. n. (stand out)*, emiſſe, exstare.
 PROJECTILE, *adj.*, vi impulsus.
 PROJECTING, *subst.*, designatio.
 PROJECTION, *subst.*, projectura, prominentia.
 PROJECTIVE, *adj.*, impellens.
 PROJECTOR, *subst.*, molitor, designator.
 PROLEPSIS, *subst.*, prænotio.
 PROLETARIAN, *subst.*, proletarius, vilis.
 PROLIFIC, *adj.*, fecundus.
 PROLIX, *adj.*, longus, verborosus.
 PROLIXITY, *subst.*, verbositas, ambragea.
 PROLOCUTOR, *subst.*, prolocutor.
 PROLOGUE, *subst.*, prologus, proœmium, præfatio.
 PROLONG, *to*, protrahere, producere.
 PROLONGATION, PROLONGING, *subst.*, prolatio, dilatio.
 PROMINENCE, *subst.*, prominentia, projectura.
 PROMINENT, *adj.*, prominens, eminens.
 PROMISCUOUS, *adj.*, promiscuus.
 PROMISE, *subst.*, promissum, pollicitum; promissio; fides; sponsio.
 PROMISE, *to*, promittere, polliceri; fidem dare; (*vow*), vovère; *to p. in marriage*, despondere; *to p. often*, pollicitari; *to p. openly*, profiteri.
 PROMISER, *subst.*, promissor, stipulator.
 PROMISING, *subst.*, promissio, pollicitatio.
 PROMISSORY NOTE, chirographi cautio.
 PROMONTORY, *subst.*, promontorium.
 PROMOTE, *to*, juvare, adjuvare, promovère, provehere; efferre.
 PROMOTER, *subst.*, qui promovet.
 PROMOTION, *subst. (advancement)*, officium amplius; (*honor*), honor, dignitas.
 PROMPT, *adj.*, promptus, expeditus.
 PROMPT, *to*, suggerere, subicere, dicere.
 PROMPTER, *subst.*, suator, monitor, hortator.
 PROMPTING, *subst.*, hortatio; suggestio.
 PROMPTITUDE, PROMPTNESS, *subst.*, alacritas, facilitas.
 PROMULGATE, *to*, promulgare, pronuciare.
 PROMULGATION, *subst.*, promulgatio.
 PROMULGATOR, *subst.*, qui promulgat.
 PRONE, *adj.*, pronus, propensus, proclivis.
 PRONENESS, *subst.*, proclivitas, propensio.
 PRONG, *subst.*, bidens, furca.
 PRONOUN, *subst.*, pronomen.
 PRONOUNCE, *to*, pronuciare, appellare; enuciare; efferre; eloqui, effari, dicere; (*deliver*), dicere; recitare.
 PRONOUNCING, PRONUCIATION, *subst.*, pronuciatio; prolatio; recitatio; *pronouncing in public*, elocutio.
 PROOF, *subst. (experiment)*, experimentum; specimen, tentamen; (*argument*), argumentum; probatio; (*evidence*), testimonium; *proof-sheet*, specimen typographicum.
 PROOF, *adj.*, firmus, stabilis; obstinatus; impenetrabilis.
 PROP, *subst.*, fulcrum, admioiculum; *fig.*, firmamentum.
 PROP, *to*, falcire, suffalcire, adminiculari.
 PROPAGABLE, *adj.*, qui propagari potest.

PROSELYTE.

PROPAGATE, *to*, propagare.
 PROPAGATING, PROPAGATION, *subst.*, propagatio.
 PROPAGATOR, *subst.*, propagator.
 PROPEL, *to*, propellere.
 PROPENSE, *adj.*, propensus, pronus.
 PROPENSITY, *subst.*, propensio.
 PROPER, *adj. (peculiar)*, proprius, peculiaris; (*fit*), aptus, commodus, accommodatus, idoneus; (*tall*), procerus, longus.
 PROPERTY, *subst. (quality)*, proprium, proprietates; (*disposition*), ingenium, natura, indoles; (*ownership*), dominium, possessio; (*substance*), facultates, bona, opes.
 PROPHECY, *subst.*, vaticinium, oraculum; prædictum, prædictio.
 PROPHECY, *to*, vaticinari, divinare; præcinerre.
 PROPHEYSING, *subst.*, vaticinatio.
 PROPHET, *subst.*, vates.
 PROPHETESS, *subst.*, vates.
 PROPHETIC, *adj.*, vaticinus, fatidicus.
 PROPINQUITY, *subst.*, propinquitas.
 PROPITIATE, *to*, propitiare, reconciliare.
 PROPITIATION, *subst.*, propitiatio.
 PROPITIATOR, *subst.*, gratiæ reconciliator.
 PROPITIATORY, *adj.*, ad propitiationem pertinens; piacularis.
 PROPITIOUS, *adj.*, propitius, benignus.
 PROPITIOUSNESS, *subst.*, benignitas.
 PROPORTION, *subst.*, proportio, ratio, comparatio.
 PROPORTION, *to*, secundum proportionem distribuere; iusta ratione describere.
 PROPORTIONABLE, PROPORTIONAL, *adj.*, secundum proportionem distributus; commodus.
 PROPORTIONED, PROPORTIONATE, *adj.*, æquus, iustus; *well-proportioned*, concinnus.
 PROPORTIONING, *subst.*, accommodatio.
 PROPOSAL, *subst.*, propositio, propositum, conditio proposita.
 PROPOSE, *to (proffer)*, proponere; (*resolve*), statuerre, constituere; decernere.
 PROPOSER, *subst.*, qui alqd proponit.
 PROPOSITION, *subst.*, propositio, enunciatio.
 PROPOSITIONAL, *adj.*, in modum propositionis.
 PROPOUND, *to*, proponere.
 PROPOUNDER, *subst.*, qui proponit.
 PROPOUNDING, *subst.*, propositio.
 PROPRIETOR, *subst.*, dominus.
 PROPRIETY, *subst.*, proprietates, possessio legitima or propria; *p. of speech*, sermo purus; mundities orationis; *p. in conduct*, honestas; decorum; pudicitia.
 PROROGUE, *to*, prorogare, differre.
 PROROGUING, PROROGATION, *subst.*, prorogatio.
 PROSAIC, *adj.*, solutus, oratione soluta or pedestri scriptus.
 PROSCRIBE, *to*, proscribere, relegare.
 PROSCRIPTION, PROSCRIBING, *subst.*, proscriptio, relegatio; (*open sale*), sub hasta venditio.
 PROSE, *subst.*, prosa oratio; oratio soluta.
 PROSECUTE, *to (follow up)*, prosequi, persequi; *to prosecute at law*, arcessere, reum facere or agere.
 PROSECUTING, PROSECUTION, *subst. (at law)*, actio, lis.
 PROSECUTOR, *subst.*, actor.
 PROSELYTE, *subst.*, proselytus.

PROSELYTIZE.

PROSELYTIZE, *to*, aliquam a patriâ sacris ad sua abducere.

PROSODY, *subst.*, ars metrica, prosodia.

PROSPECT, *subst. (viam)*, prospectus; (*hope*), spes; (*design*), consilium; (*viewing*), inspectio.

PROSPECTIVE, *adj.*, providus.

PROSPER, *to, v. n.*, florere, valere; *v. a.*, secundare, beare, fortunare, prosperare.

PROSPERITY, *subst.*, prosperitas, felicitas.

PROSPEROUS, *adj.*, prosperus, felix.

PROSTITUTE, *subst.*, meretrix, prostibulum.

PROSTITUTE, *to*, prostituere.

PROSTITUTION, *subst.*, stuprum; stupri consuetudo.

PROSTRATE, *adj.*, stratus, prostratus.

PROSTRATE, *to*, prosternere.

PROSTRATION, *subst.*, projectio.

PROTECT, *to*, tegere, protegere, defendere; tueri.

PROTECTION, *subst.*, tutela, tutamen; præsidium.

PROTECTOR, *subst.*, patronus, defensor, tutor.

PROTEST, *denunciatio* contestata; *syngraphæ* rejectio.

PROTEST, *to*, testari, contestari, obtestari; diserte affirmare; *to p. a bill of exchange*, *syngraphum* non recipere.

PROTESTANT, *adj.*, a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, *subst.*, protestantismus.

PROTESTATION, *subst.*, affirmatio sollemnis; *protestation against*, intercessio.

PROTESTER, *subst.*, qui protestando aliquid denunciât.

PROTOTYPE, *subst.*, exemplum primum.

PROTRACT, *to*, protrahere, producere; differre, proferre, procrastinare.

PROTRACTER, *subst. (delayer)*, cunctator, dilator; (*instrument*), instrumentum mathematicum ad angulos metiendos.

PROTRACTING, PROTRACTION, *subst.*, dilatio; productio, procrastinatio.

PROTRACTIVE, *adj.*, protrahendi vim habens.

PROTRUDE, *to*, protrudere.

PROTRUSION, *subst.*, actus protrudendi.

PROTUBERANCE, *subst.*, tuber; tumor inflatus.

PROTUBERANT, *adj.*, tumidus, turgidus, tumens.

PROUD, *adj.*, superbus, insolens, arrogans, fastosus; elatus, tumens; (*splendid*), magnificus, splendidus; *somewhat proud, proudish*, superbius; *proud flesh*, caro putris et emortua.

PROVABLE, *adj.*, probabilis; *not provable*, improbabilis.

PROVE, *to, v. a. (make good)*, probare, comprobare, confirmare; arguere, docere; (*try*), experiri, periclitari; *v. n. (happen)*, accidere; (*become*), fieri, evadere.

PROVENDER, *subst.*, psbulum; *of provender*, pabularis, pabulistorius.

PROVERB, *subst.*, proverbium; dictum; verbum.

PROVERBIAL, *adj.*, proverbii loco celebratus.

PROVIDE, *to*, parare, comparare, præparare, apparare; *to provide for*, providere, prospicere, consulere; *to provide by will*, testamentum cavere.

PROVIDED, *adj. (furnished)*, suppeditatus; instructus, manitus; *provided that, &c.*, eâ conditione, eâ lege, ut, &c.

PUBLIC.

PROVIDENCE, *subst.*, providentia, prudentia; cautio.

PROVIDENT, *adj.*, providus, cautus, prudens.

PROVIDENTIAL, *adj.*, ad providentiam divinam pertinens.

PROVIDENTIALLY, *adv.*, divinâ providentiâ accidens.

PROVIDER, *subst.*, provisor.

PROVIDING, *subst.*, procuratio; *providing of fodder*, pabulatio.

PROVINCE, *subst.*, provincia; regio; (*office*), munus; *of a province*, provincialis; *provinces by province*, provinciâtim.

PROVINCIAL, *adj.*, provincialis; *subst.*, ioculos provinciarum; *provincial of a religious order*, provinciarum præpositus.

PROVISION, *subst. (necessaries for life)*, penus, cibus, victus; annona; (*preparation*), apparatus, præparatio; (*caution*), cautio.

PROVISIONAL, *adj.*, pro statu rerum paratus; ad cautelam addibitus.

PROVISIONALLY, *adv.*, per modum cautionis.

PROVISO, *subst.*, conditio; exceptio, adjectio.

PROVOCATION, *subst.*, offensio; injuria, contumelia.

PROVOCATIVE, *subst.*, irritamentum, incitamentum; stimulus; (*allurement*), illecebra, lenocinium.

PROVOKE, *to*, movere, commovere, excitare; stimulare; incitare; (*anger*), irritare; (*allure*), allicere, illicere, pellicere; allectare.

PROVOKER, *subst.*, stimulator; irritator.

PROVOKING, *adj.*, molestus; *subst.*, irritatio, stimulator.

PROVOKINGLY, *adv.*, ita ut stomachus moveatur.

PROVOST, *subst.*, præpositus.

PROVOSTSHIP, *subst.*, præfectura.

PROW, *subst.*, prora; *p.-mast*, malus exterior.

PROWESS, *subst.*, virtus, vis, fortitudo.

PROWL, *to*, prædare.

PROWLER, *subst.*, prædator.

PROXIMATE, *adj.*, proximus.

PROXIMITY, *subst.*, proximitas.

PROXY, *subst.*, vicarius.

PRUDE, *subst.*, femina modestiam affectans.

PRUDENCE, *subst.*, prudentia; parsimonia.

PRUDENT, *adj.*, prudens; parcus.

PRUDENTIAL, *adj.*, ad prudentiam pertinens.

PRUDISH, *adj.*, putidus, affectatus.

PRUNE, *subst.*, prunum.

PRUNE, *to*, putare, amputare; tondere; reserare.

PRUNER, *subst.*, putator, frondator.

PRUNING, *subst.*, putatio, amputatio; *pruning-knife*, falx.

PRURIENT, *adj.*, pruriens.

PRY INTO, *to*, observare, explorare, scrutari, speculari.

PRYER INTO, *subst.*, speculator.

PRYING INTO, *subst.*, intuitus penitentis.

PSALM, *subst.*, psalmus; hymnus.

PSALMIST, *subst.*, psalmographus; psalmista.

PSALMODY, *subst.*, psalmorum cantio, psalmodia.

PSALTER, PSALTERY, *subst.*, psalterium.

PUBERTY, *subst.*, pubertas.

PUBESCENT, *adj.*, pubescens.

PUBLIC, *adj. (common)*, publicus, communis,

PUBLICAN.

vulgaris; (*known*), notus, cognitus, pervulgatus; *subst.*, homines, populus, vulgus; *in public*, palam, propalam; *the public weal*, reipublicæ salus.

PUBLICAN, *subst.* (*tax-farmer*), publicanus; (*victualler*), caupo.

PUBLICITY, *subst.* (*of a place*), celebritas.

PUBLISH, to, vulgare, divulgare, publicare, promulgare; *in vulgus* indicare; celebrare; *to publish a book*, librum edere or emittere.

PUBLISHER, *subst.*, editor, vulgator; buccinator.

PUBLISHING, PUBLICATION, *subst.*, publicatio, promulgatio, editio; (*book*), liber.

PUCKER, to, *v. a.*, corrugare.

PUCKER, *subst.*, ruga.

PUDDING, *subst.*, globus ex farinis factus; (*sauage*), farcinem; *pudding-maker*, factor, botularius.

PUDDLE, *subst.*, stagnum; lacuna.

PUERILE, *adj.*, puerilis.

PUERILITY, *subst.*, puerilitas.

PUFF, *subst.*, fungus; *puff of wind*, impetus venti; flatus; (*want of breath*), anhelitus.

PUFF, to, flare; crepitum dare; *to puff the fire*, ignem sufflare; *to puff out*, efflare; *to puff away*, diffilare; *to puff up*, inflare.

PUFFED UP, *adj.*, inflatus, sufflatus; *to become puffed up*, intumescere; *puffed up with pride*, superbia tumens.

PUFFIN, *subst.*, *apple*, malum pulmoneum.

PUFFING, *subst.*; *p. at*, sufflatio; *p. up*, inflatio; *p. for want of breath*, anhelitus.

PUFFY, *adj.*, tumens, inflatus.

PUG, *subst.*, aimis, simius.

PUGH! *interj.*, vah! apage!

PUISSANCE, *subst.*, potentis, potestas.

PUISSANT, *adj.*, potens.

PUKE, PUKING, *subst.*, vomitus; (*emetic*), vomitorium.

PUKE, to, vomere, vomitare.

PULE, to, vagire; pipire.

PULL, to, vellere, vellicare; *to pull asunder*, divellere; *to pull away*, avellere, revellere; *to pull back*, retrahere; impedire; *to pull down*, diruere, destruere; *to pull in*, contrahere; retractare; *to pull off*, detrahere, expere; *to pull out*, extrahere, evellere; *to pull to pieces*, discernere; *to pull up*, evellere; exstirpare.

PULL, *subst.*, nisus.

PULLER (*away or up*), *subst.*, avulsor.

PULLET, *subst.*, pullastra.

PULLEY, *subst.*, orbiculus; trochlea.

PULLING, *subst.*, vellicatio; *p. away*, avulsio; *p. out*, evulsio; *p. up by the roots*, exstirpatio.

PULMONARY, *adj.*, ad pulmones pertinens; *subst.* (*herb*), pulmonaria.

PULP, *subst.*, pulpa; caro.

PULPIT, *subst.*, suggestus.

PULPY, *adj.*, carnosus.

PULSATON, *subst.*, pulsus.

PULSE, *subst.*, puls, legumen; *pulse of the arteries*, pulsus; *to feel one's pulse*, venas tentare.

PULVERIZE, to, in pulverem redigere.

PUMICE-STONE, *subst.*, putnax, lapis bibulus.

PUMP, *subst.*, antlia; *pumps* (*shoes*), calceorum genus levius.

PUMP, to, (antliam) exhaurire; aquam haurire; *to pump one*, alcijs animum explorare.

PUMPKIN, *subst.*, pepo.

PUN, *subst.*, annominatio; lusus verborum.

PURLOIN.

PUN, to, verborum sono ludere.

PUNCH, *subst.*, terebra; (*harlequin*), maccus.

PUNCH, to, terebrare, perforare.

PUNCHEON (*of wine*), vas vinarium xxi amphoras continens.

PUNCTILIO, *subst.*, res nibili; nugæ.

PUNCTILIOUS, *adj.* (*scrupulous*), religiosus; (*ceremonious*), nimis officiosus.

PUNCTUAL, *adj.*, accuratus.

PUNCTUALITY, *subst.*, accurata temporis observatio.

PUNCTUATION, *subst.*, interpunctio.

PUNCTURE, *subst.*, punctura; foramen.

PUNGENCY, *subst.*, acrimonia.

PUNGENT, *adj.*, pungens, acer.

PUNISH, to, punire, castigare, pœna afficere; subimadvertere in.

PUNISHABLE, *adj.*, pœnâ dignus.

PUNISHER, *subst.*, punitor, castigator, ultor.

PUNISHING, *subst.*, punitio, castigatio; animadversio.

PUNISHMENT, *subst.*, pœna; multa; supplicium; *lack of p.*, impunitas; *without p.*, impune.

PUNK, *subst.*, lena.

PUNY, PUISNE, *subst.*, parvus, exiguus; *puisne judge*, iudex inferior.

PUP, to, catulos edere or parere.

PUPIL, *subst.* (*ward*), pupillus, pupilla; (*scholar*), discipulus, discipula; *pupil of the eye*, oculi pupilla.

PUPPET, *subst.*, simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur.

PUPPY, *subst.* (*dog*), catulus, catellus; (*silly person*), stultus, fatuus.

PURBLIND, *adj.*, myops; lusciosus.

PURCHASABLE, *adj.*, quod pretio comparari potest.

PURCHASE, to (*buy*), emere; cœmère; pecuniâ comparare; (*acquire*), acquirere, parare, comparare.

PURCHASE, PURCHASING, *subst.*, emptio; res empta.

PURCHASER, *subst.*, emptor.

PURE, *adj.* (*clean*), purus, mundus; (*clear*), clarus, limpidus; (*chaste*), castus, pudicus; (*mere*), purus, putus, merus; (*incorrupt*), incorruptus, integer; (*unmixed*), merus, sincerus.

PURENESS, *subst.*, sinceritas; sanctitas.

PURGATORY, *subst.*, ipurgatorium.

PURGE, *subst.*, medicamentum catharticum.

PURGE, to, purgare; *to purge out*, expurgare; *to purge by sacrifice*, expiare, lustrare.

PURGER, *subst.*, qui purgat.

PURGING, PURGATIVE, *adj.*, catharticus; *substant.*, purgatio, expurgatio; *purging by sacrifice*, expiatio, lustratio.

PURIFICATION, *subst.*, purgatio; expiatio; lustratio.

PURIFIER, *subst.*, qui purgat.

PURIFY, to, purgare; abluere; lustrare; expiare.

PURITAN, *subst.*, qui puriorem religionem profectur.

PURITANICAL, *adj.*, ad eos, qui puriorem religionem præ se ferunt, pertinens.

PURITY, *subst.*, puritas, castitas; munditia; *purity of language*, pura oratio.

PURL, to, murmurare, susurrare.

PURLIEU, *subst.*, locus exemptus.

PURLOIN, to, subducere, suppliare, auferre, suffurari.

PURLOINER.

PURLOINER, *subst.*, fur; expilator clandestinus.
 PURLOINING, *subst.*, compilatio clandestina.
 PURPLE, *subst.*, purpura; *of p.* purpureus; *p. color.* murex, ostrum; *the purples.* febris purpurea.
 PURPORT, *subst.*, significatio, vis; notio.
 PURPORT, *to*, significare, valere.
 PURPOSE, *subst.*, propositum, consilium, institutum; sententia; destinatio; *to the p.* appositus, *adv.*, apposite; *on p.* consulto, de industria; *to what p.?* quo? quorsum? *to that p.* eo, ideo; *to no p.* frustra, incassum.
 PURPOSE, *to*, sibi proponere, in animo habere, cogitare; destinare; statuere.
 PURPOSELY, *adv.*, cogitato, consulto.
 PURPOSING, *subst.*, designatio.
 PURR, *to*, fremere.
 PURSE, *subst.*, sacculus, marsupium; crumens; oculi, arca.
 PURSER, *subst.*, custos pecuniarum.
 PURSINESS, *subst.*, obesitas; angustis spiritus.
 PURSLAIN, *subst.*, portulaca.
 PURSUANCE, *subst.*; *in p. of.* secundum.
 PURSUANT TO, congruenter ad, secundum.
 PURSUE, *to*, persequi, prosequi; *to pursue diligently*, insequi.
 PURSUER, *subst.*, insequens, instans.
 PURSUIT, *subst.*, connectatio, persecutio.
 PURSUIVANT, *subst.*, apparitor, lictor, accensus; *pursuivant-at-arms*, fetialis assecla.
 PURSY, *adj.* (*fac.*), obesus; (*short-winded*), spiritus angustioris.
 PURULENCY, *subst.*, puris abundantia.
 PURULENT, *adj.*, purulentus; pure plenus.
 PURVEY, *to*, procurari; rebus necessariis providere.
 PURVEYANCE, PURVEYING, *subst.*, cibarium emptio.
 PURVEYOR, *subst.*, annonæ curator, frumentator.
 PUSH, *subst.*, impulsus, impetus; ictus.
 PUSH, *to*, pellere, impellere; trudere; fodere; *to push back*, repellere; *to push forward, v. a.*, instigare; *v. n.*, festinare.
 PUSHER FORWARD, *subst.*, impulsor, auctor.
 PUSHING, *subst.*, impulsus; *pushing back*, repulsus; *pushing on*, impulsio, stimulatio.
 PUSILLANIMITY, *subst.*, timiditas, ignavia.
 PUSILLANIMOUS, *adj.*, timidus, ignavus, pusilli animi.
 PUSS, *subst.*, felis.
 PUSTULE, *subst.*, pustula, pusula.
 PUSTULOUS, *adj.*, pustulosus.
 PUT, *to*, ponere; locare, collocare; statuere; *to put again*, reponere; *to put against*, opponere, obijcere; *to put apart or aside*, seponere; *to put away*, amovère; *to put back*, repellere, rejicere; *to put before*, proponere; *præponere*; apponere; *to put between*, interponere; *to put by*, seponere, recudere; *to put down*, dejicere; *to put forth*, exserere, emittere; *to put forward*, promovère; *to put in*, immittere, indere; *to put into*, inserere; *to put off*, differre; *prorogare*, procrastinare; *producere*; *to put on*, inducere, induere; *to put out*, ejicere; *delere*; *to put over*, transferre; *præficere*; *to put to*, apponere; *adjungere*; *to put together*, componere; *to put under*, supponere; *to put unto*, adjungere; *to put up*, levare, figere; *to put upon*, imponere.
 PUT, *subst.*; *a put-off*, impedimentum, mora.

QUALITY.

PUTREFY, *to, v. u.*, putrefacere; *v. n.*, putrescere, corrumpi.
 PUTREFYING, PUTREFACTION, *subst.*, putredo; corruptio.
 PUTRID, *adj.*, putris, putidus.
 PUTTER AWAY, *subst.*, depositor; *putter on*, stimulator, auctor.
 PUTTING, *subst.*, positio, positura, positus; *p. away*, amotio; *p. apart*, separatio; *p. back*, rejectio; *p. between*, interpositio; *p. in*, immisio; *p. on*, impulsio; *p. out*, deletio, extinctio; *p. to*, appositio; *p. together*, compositio; *p. under*, subjectio.
 PUTTY, *subst.*, creta oleo commixta.
 PUZZLE, *to*, alicui scrupulum injicere; aliquid confundere.
 PUZZLE, *subst.*, quæstio difficilis.
 PUZZLER, *subst.*, qui confudit.
 PUZZLING, *subst.*, in res explicatu difficiles ductio.
 PYRAMID, *subst.*, pyramis; meta.
 PYRAMIDAL, *adj.*, in pyramidis formam redscutus.
 PYRITES, *subst.*, pyrites.

Q.

QUACK, *subst.*, pharmacopola circumforaneus; circulator; malus medicus.
 QUACK, *to* (*act the quack*), empiricem exercere; (*cry as a duck*), obstrepitare.
 QUACKERY, *subst.*, empirice.
 QUADRAGESIMAL, *adj.*, quadragesimalis.
 QUADRANGLE, *subst.*, ares quadrata.
 QUADRANGULAR, *adj.*, quadrangulus, quadrangularis.
 QUADRANT, *subst.*, quadrans; quarta pars circuli.
 QUADRATIC, *adj.*, quadraticus.
 QUADRATURE, *subst.*, quadratura.
 QUADRUPED, *subst.*, quadrupes.
 QUADRUPLE, *adj.*, quadruplex; *subst.*, quadruplum.
 QUAFF, *to*, perpotare; *to quaff off*, ebibere.
 QUAFFER, *subst.*, ebriosus.
 QUAFFING, *subst.*, compotatio; *quaffing about*, circumpotatio.
 QUAG, QUAGMIRE, *subst.*, palus, vorago.
 QUAGGY, *adj.*, paludosus, paluster.
 QUAIL, *subst.*, coturnix.
 QUAIL, *to*, animo cadere.
 QUAIN, *adj.*, elegans, bellus, comptus, nitidus; *argutus*; (*odd*), raris, mirus.
 QUAININESS, *subst.*, elegantia, nitor.
 QUAKE, *to*, tremere, trepidare; *to begin to quake*, contremiscere; *to make to quake*, tremefacere.
 QUAKING, *subst.*, horror, tremor.
 QUALIFICATION, *subst.* (*endowment*), dos, virtus; facultas; (*abatement*), imminutio; *with qualification*, cum exceptione.
 QUALIFY *to* (*make fit*), idoneum facere; (*appease*), mitigare, pacare, sedare; (*modify*), immutare aliquid de aliqua re; moderari.
 QUALIFYING, *subst.*, sedatio, placatio.
 QUALITY, *subst.*, conditio, status; ratio; natura; qualitas; (*rank*), locus; ordo; dignitas; *good q.*, bonitas; *qualities*, mores; *natural qualities*, animi dotes; *of what q.?* qualis? *of that q.*, talis, is; *a person of q.* homo nobilis.

QUALM, *subst.*, nausea; stomachi ægritudo.

QUALMISH, *adj.*, crudus, stomachi ægritudine laborans.

QUANDARY, *subst.*, dubitatio; angustia, difficultas.

QUANTITY, *subst.*, modus, numerus; magnitudo; quantitas; (*in proœdy*), mensura.

QUARANTINE, *subst.*, tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum.

QUARREL, *subst.*, jurgium, rixa; controversia; simulata; (*side, party*), causa, pars.

QUARREL, *to*, litigare, rixari, jurgari; altercari, contendere.

QUARRELLER, *subst.*, altercator, litigator.

QUARRELLING, *subst.*, contentio, litigatio; lis.

QUARRELSOME, *adj.*, certandi cupidus; rixosus; litigiosus.

QUARRELSOMENESS, *subst.*, certandi studium.

QUARRY, *subst.*, lapidum fodina, lapidina; *quarry of a hawk*, accipitris præda.

QUARRY, *to*, lapides fodere.

QUART, *subst.*, duo sextarii.

QUARTAN AGUE, *subst.*, febris quartana.

QUARTER, *subst.*, quadrans, quarta pars; *a q. of corn*, frumenti octo modii; *the q.s of the moon*, lunæ phases; *q.s (lodgings)*, hospitium; *q. (direction)*, pars; (*country*), regio, terra; *from all q.s*, undique; *q. in fighting*, salus; *to give q.*, in fidem recipere, vitæ parcere.

QUARTER, *to*, quadrifariam dividere; (*receive into one's house*), hospitio excipere.

QUARTERING, *subst.*, sectio, lanistatus; (*lodging*), in hospitio receptio.

QUARTERLY, *adj.*, tertio quoque mense factus; *adv.*, tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, *subst.*, sextarii quarta pars.

QUARTO, *subst.*, forma quartanaria; *a book in quarto*, liber formâ quartanariâ.

QUASH, *to*, opprimere, obruere.

QUASHING, *subst.*, oppressio.

QUATERNION, *subst.*, quatuor.

QUAVER, *to*, vibrare; (*shake*), vibrari.

QUAVERING, *adj.*, tremulus.

QUAY, *subst.*, agger.

QUEAN, *subst.*, meretrix, scortum.

QUEEN, *subst.*, regina; *queen-consort*, uxor regia; *queen-dowager*, quæ regis prioris uxor erat.

QUEER, *adj.*, ineptus, insularis; nequam; ridiculus.

QUELL, *to*, domare, debellare; vincere; extinguere.

QUELLER, *subst.*, domitor, victor.

QUELLING, *subst.*, domitus.

QUENCH, *to*, extinguere, restinguere.

QUENCHABLE, *adj.*, qui extingui potest.

QUENCHER, *subst.*, extinctor.

QUENCHING, *subst.*, extinctio, restinctio.

QUERIMONIOUS, *adj.*, queribundus, querulus.

QUERN, *subst.*, mola trusatilis.

QUERULOUS, *adj.*, querulus.

QUERULOUSNESS, *subst.*, querimonia.

QUERY, *subst.*, quæstio.

QUERY, *to*, quæstionem proponere; dubitare.

QUEST, *subst.*; *to be in quest of*, quærere; *to go in quest of*, ad investigandum alqd proficisci.

QUESTION, *subst.* (*interrogation*), ioterrogatio, quæstio; (*doubt*), dubitatio; (*subject*), res, propositum.

QUESTION, *to*, interrogare, percunctari; equi-

rere; (*doubt*), in dubium vocare; (*examine*), examinare, scrutari.

QUESTIONABLE, *adj.*, dubius, incertus.

QUESTIONER, *subst.*, percunctator.

QUESTIONING, *subst.*, dubitatio, inquisitio.

QUESTIONLESS, *adv.*, sine dubio, iodubitanter.

QUESTOR, *subst.*, quæstor.

QUIBBLE, *subst.*, ananominatio; *quibbles*, argutia, captiones.

QUIBBLE, *to*, cavillari; verborum sono ludere.

QUIBLER, *subst.*, cavillator.

QUIBLING, *subst.*, cavillatio; *quibbling question*, captiosa interrogatio.

QUICK, *adj.* (*nimble*), agilis, alacer, pernix, celer, citus; (*hasty*), festinans, properans; (*ready*), promptus; (*alive*), vivus.

QUICK, QUICKLY, *adv.* (*soon*), cito, extemplo, illico, statim; (*with haste*), velociter, celeriter, festinanter; (*alertly*), impigre; (*sharply*), acute, subtiliter.

QUICKEN, *to* (*vivify*), animare; (*urge*), ineligare; (*hasten*), maturare, accelerare.

QUICKENER, *subst.*, stimulator.

QUICKENING, *subst.*, animatio.

QUICKNESS, *subst.* (*nimbleness*), agilitas, celeritas, velocitas; (*liveliness*), vivacitas, vigor.

QUICKSILVER, *subst.*, argentum vivum.

QUIDDANY, *subst.*, cydonium.

QUIDDITY, *subst.*, quæstio captiosa.

QUIESCENCE, *subst.*, quies.

QUIESCENT, *subst.*, quiescens.

QUIET, *adj.* (*tranquil*), quietus, tranquillus, placidus; (*silent*), tacitus, taciturnus; (*peaceable*), placidus.

QUIET, *subst.*, quies, otium, pax.

QUIET, *to*, placare, pacare, sedare.

QUIETER, *subst.*, pacator.

QUIETING, *subst.*, placatio, sedatio.

QUIETNESS, *subst.*, requies; securitas; tranquillitas.

QUILL, *subst.* (*feather*), penna, pluma; (*pen*), calamus.

QUILT, *subst.* (*for a bed*), vestia stragula cui xylinum insutum est.

QUILT, *to*, pannum bombyce fartum consuere.

QUINCE, *subst.*, malum cydonium; *quince-tree*, cydonia.

QUINQUENNIAL, *adj.*, quinquennia, quinquennalis.

QUINSY. See SQUINANCY.

QUINTAIN, *subst.*, palus quintanus.

QUINTAL, *subst.*, centumpondium.

QUINTESSENCE, *subst.*, essentia quinta; (*extract*), succus subtilissimus.

QUIP, *subst.*, dicitium.

QUIP, *to*, vellicare, sagillare; perstringere.

QUIRE, *subst.*, chartæ plagulæ viginti quatuor; (*twenty sheets*), scapus.

QUIRK, *subst.*, cavillatio, captio; calumnia.

QUIT, *to* (*leave*), relinquere, deserere; (*yield*), cedere; (*free*), liberare, absolvere, relaxare; *to quit one's self well*, virum se præbere.

QUIT, *adj.*, absolutus, impunitus; *to go quits*, impune ferre.

QUITE, *adv.*, omnino, peccitus, plane, prorsus.

QUITTANCE, *subst.*, acceptio latio; apocha.

QUITTING, *subst.* (*leaving*), desertio, derelictio; (*freeing*), liberatio.

QUIVER, *subst.*, pharetra.

QUIVER.

QUIVER, *to*, tremere; micare; horrere.
 QUIVERING, *subst.*, horror, tremor.
 QUOIT, *subst.*, discus; *to play at quoits*, discis certare.
 QUORUM, *subst.*, numerus justus.
 QUOTA, *subst.*, pars constituta.
 QUOTATION, *subst. (act)*, prolatio, productio; (*passage*), locus, verba.
 QUOTE, *to*, sfferre, laudare, producere.
 QUOTH HE, *ioquit*.
 QUOTIDIAN, *adj.*, quotidianus.
 QUOTIENT, *subst.*, quotus, quotum.

R.

RABBI, RABBIN, *subst.*, rabbinus, mægister Judæicus.
 RABBINICAL, *adj.*, rabbinicus.
 RABBIT, *subst.*, cuniculus.
 RABBLE, *subst.*, vulgus, multitudo de plebe, turba
 RABID, *adj.*, rabidus, rabiosus.
 RACE, *subst.*, cursus, curriculum, cursûs certamen; (*stock*), genus; gens; stirps; majores.
 RACE, *to*, cursu certare.
 RACE-HORSE, *subst.*, equus cursor.
 RACER, *subst. (man)*, cursor; (*horse*), equus cursor.
 RACK, *subst.*, crstes; (*for torture*), equuleus; tormenta, cruciatus.
 RACK, *to* (*torment*), torquere, cruciare; *to rack beer*, cerevisiam defæcere.
 RACKER, *subst.*, tortor.
 RACKET, *subst. (for tennis)*, reticulum; (*stir*), strepitus; turba.
 RACKING, *subst.*, caraficina; cruciatus; tormenta.
 RACCOON, *subst.*, cuniculus Americanus.
 RACY, *adj.*, saporis gratissimi.
 RADIANCE, RADIANCY, *subst.*, nitor, splendor.
 RADIANT, *adj.*, radisus, splendidus, nitens, fulgens.
 RADIATE, *to, v. n.*, radiare; fulgere, nitere; *v. u.*, in omnes partes emittere.
 RADIATION, *subst.*, radiatio; emissio.
 RADICAL, *adj.*, ad radicem pertinens; (*innate*), naturâ inisitus.
 RADISH, *subst.*, raphanus; *of r.*, raphanius.
 RAFFLE, *to* (*at dice*), aleâ ludere.
 RAFFLE, RAFFLING, *subst.*, alea, alcæ lusus.
 RAFT, *subst.*, ratis.
 RAFTER, *subst.*, tignum, trabs; *little rafter*, tigelum; *of rafters*, signarius.
 RAFTER, *to*, contignare, tignis firmare.
 RAFTERING, *subst.*, contignatio.
 RAG, *subst.*, pannus, panniculus; *linen rag*, lictolum.
 RAGAMUFFIN, *subst.*, mendicabulum.
 RAGE, *subst.*, rabies, furor; ira; *rage for*, aviditas; *in a rage*, rabidus, furibundus, furiosus.
 RAGE, *to*, furere, insanire, sævire; *to r. anew* (*as a wound*), recrudescere; *to r. (as the sea)*, sæstuaræ.
 RAGGED, *adj.*, psnnosus, pannis obsitus; (*horn*), laceratus.
 RAGGEDNESS, *subst.*, pannositas.
 RAGING, *adj.*, furiosus, rabidus; *subst.*, furor, rabies.
 RAGOUT, *subst.*, cuppediæ.

RANK.

RAIL, *subst.*, palus, repagulum; *rails*, pluteus.
 RAIL, *to*, palis sepire, repagulis mœuire.
 RAIL, *to* (*against, at*), maledicere, criminari, conviciari; verborum contumeliis lacerare.
 RAILER, *subst.*, conviciator; maledicus.
 RAILING, *subst.*, maledictum, convicium; msle-dictio.
 RAILLERY, *subst.*, cavillatio; fœcetiæ acerbæ.
 RAIMENT, *subst.*, vestis, vestitus.
 RAIN, *subst.*, pluvia; imber; *in the rain*, per imbrem; *of rain*, pluvius, pluvialis.
 RAIN, *to*, pluere; *to rain in*, impluere; *to rain through*, perpluere.
 RAINBOW, *subst.*, arcus pluvius.
 RAINY, *adj.*, pluvius; pluviosus; *rainy day*, dies pluvialis.
 RAISE, *to*, levare, sollevare; attollere, tollere, erigere, arrigere; (*collect*), colligere, cogere; (*rouse up*), excitare, suscitare; *to raise the price*, pretium augere; *to r. men*, milites conscribere, legere; *to r. money*, pecuniam decernere.
 RAISER, *subst.*, concitator.
 RAISING, *subst.*, concitatio, incitatio.
 RAISIN, *subst.*, acinus passus.
 RAKE, *subst.*, rastrum, sarcolum
 RAKE, *to*, radere, deradere; (*with a rake*), sarculare, arrire; *to rake again*, resarrire; *to rake together*, curradere.
 RAKER, *subst.*, sarritor.
 RAKING, *subst.*, sarculatio, sarritio.
 RALLY, *to* (*in fight*), aciem restituere; (*after a rout*), ex fuga coovenire.
 RALLY, *to* (*jest*), carpere, lacerare; cavillari.
 RALLYING, *subst.*, pugnæ instauratio; cavillatio.
 RAM, *subst.*, aries.
 RAM, *to*, fistucare; (*stuff*), infercire.
 RAMBLE, *subst.*, vagatio, error.
 RAMBLE, *to*, vagari, errare; *to ramble in discourse*, a proposito aberrare.
 RAMBLER, *subst.*, erro, homo vagus, vagabundus.
 RAMBLING, *adj.*, vsqus.
 RAMIFICATION, *subst.*, ramorum divisio.
 RAMIFY, *to*, germinare, egerminare.
 RAMMER, *subst.*, fistuca, pavicula.
 RAMMING, *subst.*, fistucatio.
 RAMMISH, *adj.*, rancidus, biricosus, olidus.
 RAMMISHNESS, *subst.*, rancor, fœtor.
 RAMPANT, *adj.*, (*wanton*), procax, lascivus; (*in heraldry*), erectus.
 RAMPART, *subst.*, vallum, agger; prnpugnaculum.
 RANCID, *adj.*, rancidus.
 RANCIDITY, *subst.*, rancor.
 RANCOR, *subst.*, invidia, malignitas.
 RANCOROUS, *adj.*, invidus, malignus.
 RANDOM, *adj.*, fortuitus, temerarius; *subst.*, telum temere emissum; *at r.*, inconsulto, temere.
 RANGE, *subst.*, ordo, series; (*ramble*), vagatio.
 RANGE, *to, v. a.*, ordinare, disponere, instruere; *v. n.*, recta serie collocari; *to range up and down*, obambulare, errare, vagari.
 RANGER, *subst.*, explorator; *ranger of a forest*, saltus custos.
 RANGING, *subst. (setting in order)*, dispositio; (*inspecting*), lustratio.
 RANK, *adj.*, nimis luxurians; *to be r.*, luxuriari; *r. in smell*, rancidus, olidus; *r. poison*, acre venenum; *a r. rogue*, nebulo profigatissimus.

RANK.

RANK, *subst.*, ordo, aeries; (*quality*), ordo, gradus, locus, dignitas.
 RANK, *to*, ordinare; aestimare.
 RANKER, *subst.*, ordinator.
 RANKLE, *to*, appurare; (*spread*), serpere; putrere; recrudescere.
 RANKLING, *subst.*, appuratio.
 RANKNESS, *subst.* (*stinking smell*), rancor, foetor; (*luxuriance*), luxuria.
 RANSACK, *to* (*plunder*), diripere; (*devastate*), vastare, populari; (*search*), excutere.
 RANSACKER, *subst.*, direptor, spoliator, vaastator.
 RANSACKING, *subst.*, direptio, spoliatio, vaastatio.
 RANSOM, *subst.*, pecuniæ quibus quia redimitur.
 RANSOM, *to*, redimere.
 RANSOMER, *subst.*, redemptor.
 RANSOMING, *subst.*, redemptio.
 RANT, *subst.*, vaniloquentia.
 RANT, *to*, auperbe loqui.
 RANTING, *subst.*, oratio inflata.
 RAP, *subst.*, ictua levia.
 RAP, *to*, ferire, percutere, pulsare.
 RAPACIOUS, *adj.*, rapax.
 RAPACITY, RAPACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, rapacitas.
 RAPE, *subst.* (*carrying off*), raptus; stuprum mulieri illatum; (*wild turnip*), rapum.
 RAPID, *adj.*, rapidus, velox.
 RAPIDITY, *subst.*, rapiditas, velocitas.
 RAPIER, *subst.*, verutum, ensis lingua et angustus.
 RAPINE, *subst.*, rapina.
 RAPPER, *subst.*, pulsator.
 RAPPING, *subst.*, pulsatio.
 RAPT (*with joy*), *adj.*, effusa lætitia exultans.
 RAPTURE, *subst.*, animi impetus; insanin.
 RAPTUROUS, *adj.*, anavisissimus.
 RARE, *adj.* (*thin*), rarus, subtilis, tenuis; (*uncommon*), rarus, infrequens; (*excellent*), eximius, egregius.
 RAREFY, *to*, v. a., exteare; v. n., exteuari.
 RAREFYING, *subst.*, extenuatio.
 RARENESS, RARITY, *subst.*, raritas; res rara.
 RASCAL, *subst.*, balstro, mastigia, flagitiosus.
 RASCALITY, *subst.*, mores acarii; nequitia.
 RASCALLY, *adj.*, flagitiosus, scelestus.
 RASE, *to*, strigare; eradere, expungere, delere.
 RASE, *subst.* (*blot*), litura; rase made by a weapon, leve vulnus.
 RASH, *adj.*, inconsideratus, temerarius, præceps.
 RASHNESS, *subst.*, inconsiderantia, temeritas; rashness of belief, credulitas.
 RASING, *subst.* (*scrapping*), rasura; (*demolishing*), demolitio, subversio; (*blowing out*), delictio.
 RASP, *subst.*, acobina.
 RASP, *ta*, discobinare.
 RASPBERRY, *subst.*, morum Idæum; raspberry-bush, rubus Idæus.
 RASURE, *subst.*, rasura.
 RAT, *subst.*, mus ratta (L.); mus.
 RATEABLE, *adj.*, censualis.
 RATE, *subst.* (*price*), pretium; (*proportion*), ratio; (*tax*), vectigal, tributum; (*manner*), modus.
 RATE, *to* (*tax*), vectigal imponere; (*value*), aestimare; (*hide*), oburgare, increpare.
 RATHER, *adv.*, potius, magis; (*somewhat*), paulo.
 RATIFICATION, RATIFYING, *subst.*, confirmatio, sanctio.
 RATIFY, *ta*, confirmare, sancire, ratum facere.

READY.

RATING, *subst.* (*valuing*), aestimatio; (*chiding*), oburgatio.
 RATIOCINATION, *subst.*, ratiocinatio.
 RATIOCINATIVE, *adj.*, ratiocinativus.
 RATIONAL, *adj.*, ratione præditus, rationalia; rationi consentanea.
 RATIONALITY, *subst.*, facultas ratiocinandi.
 RATIONALLY, *adv.*, e ratione, prudenter.
 RATTLE, *subst.*, crepitaculum; crotalum.
 RATTLE, *to*, crepare, crepitare; (*talk impertinently*), incepte garrere; *to rattle at one*, oburgare, increpare.
 RATTLING, *subst.* (*shaking*), concussio; (*chiding*), oburgatio.
 RAVAGE, *to*, vastare; populari; diripere; expilare; spoliare.
 RAVAGE, RAVAGING, *subst.*, direptio, expilatio, populatio, spoliatio, vastatio.
 RAVAGER, *subst.*, direptor, populator, spoliator, vaastator.
 RAVE, *to*, delirare, deipere, insanire.
 RAVEL, *to*, involvere; *to ravel out*, retexere.
 RAVEN, *subst.*, corvus.
 RAVEN, RAVIN, *to*, rapere, prædari; vorare, heluari.
 RAVENER, *subst.*, heluo.
 RAVENING, RAVENOUS, *adj.*, avidus, rapax, vorax.
 RAVENING, *subst.*, raptio, rapacitas.
 RAVENOUSNESS, *subst.*, voracitas.
 RAVER, *subst.*, delirus.
 RAVING, *adj.*, furens, insanus, delirus; *subst.*, deliratio, delirium, insanin.
 RAVISH, *to*, vi abripere; (*charm*), capere, oblectare; permulcere; delinire.
 RAVISHER, *subst.*, raptor; stuprator.
 RAVISHMENT, *subst.*, raptus; (*delight*), aumma voluptas.
 RAW, *adj.* (*crude*), crudus; (*not sodden*), incoctus; *to grow raw*, crudescere; (*unskillful*), rudis, imperitus.
 RAWNESS, *subst.*, cruditas; imperitia.
 RAY, *subst.* (*beam*), radius; (*fish*), raia, squalus; ray of gold, bractea, bracteola.
 RAZE, *to*. See RASE, *to*.
 RAZOR, *subst.*, culter tonatoria, novacula.
 REACH, *subst.* (*extent*), ambitus, tractus; (*fetch*), ars, artificium, fallacia; (*capacity*), captus, facultas; (*power*), potestas; reach at sea, duorum promotiorum intervallum.
 REACH, *to*, v. a. (*come to*), aliquid pervenire; (*overtake*), assequi, consequi; (*obtain*), adipisci; *to reach out*, extendere; *to reach to one*, porrigere, præbere, dare; v. n., exteodi, porrigi.
 REACHING, *subst.* (*extending*), porrectio.
 READ, *to*, legere; *to r. over*, perlegere, evolvere; *to r. over again*, relegere; *to r. often*, lectitare; *to r. aloud*, recitare; (*guess*), conjectare, conijicare.
 READER, *subst.*, lector; (*curate*), sacerdos vicarius.
 READINESS, *subst.*, alacritas, facilitas, facultas; propensio; *in readiness*, in promptu, præsto.
 READING, *subst.*, lectio; *reading over*, evolutio; *reading desk*, pulpitum.
 READJOURN, *to*, denuo in aliam diem rejicere.
 READMIT, *to*, iterum admittere.
 READORN, *to*, denuo ornare.
 READY, *adj.* (*prompt*), promptus, paratus, expectatus; (*inclined*), propensus, proclivis; (*willing*),

REAL.

libens, volens; ready money, pecunia præsens or numerata; to get or make ready, parare, apparare, præparare, expedire.

REAL, *adj.*, verus; solidus; germanus.

REALITY, *subst.*, veritas, verum; in reality, re, reverâ.

REALIZE, *to*, efficere, perficere; ad effectum perducere.

REALLY, *adv.* (in earnest), reverâ, re; sane; sincere; (truly), profecto, nâ.

REALM, *subst.*, regnum; regnum; regio.

REAM, *subst.*, vigioti scapi.

REANIMATE, *to*, vitam reddere alicui; ad novam spem excitare.

REANNEX, *to*, denuo adjuungere.

REAP, *to*, metere, demetere, messem facere; *fig.*, fructum capere.

REAPER, *subst.*, messor.

REAPING, *subst.*, messio, demessio; reaping-time, messis; of reaping, messorius.

REAR, *subst.*, of an army, acies postrema, novissima, agnen extremum or novissimum.

REAR, REAR UP, *to*, erigere, elevare, tollere; to rear a building, ædificare; to rear children, iafactes alere, educare.

REARING, *subst.* (lifting up), erectio; (bringing up), educatio.

REASCEND, *to*, denuo ascendere.

REASON, *subst.* (the faculty), ratio; mens; (wisdom), consilium, prudentia; (right), æquum jus; (moderation), modus; (motive), causa; ratio, argumentum; for that r., eâ de causâ, propterea, ideo; by r. of, ob, propter, præ; by r., quum, propterea quod.

REASON, *to*, disceptare, disputare, argumentari, disserere, ratiocinari.

REASONABLE, *adj.* (endowed with reason), rationis particeps, ratioe præditus; (just), æquus, justus; (moderate), modicus, mediocria.

REASONABLENESS, *subst.*, æquitas, justitia.

REASONER, *subst.*, ratiocinator.

REASONING, *subst.*, ratiocinatio, disceptatio, argumentatio.

REASSEMBLE, *to*, v. a., iterum convocare; v. n., rursus convenire.

REASSERT, *to*, reposedere.

REASSIGN, *to*, iterum assignare.

REASSIGNMENT, *subst.*, assignatio repetita.

REASSUME, *to*, resumere; denuo sumere.

REASSURE, *to*, coofirmare.

REATTEMPT, *to*, retentare.

REBAPTIZE, *to*, sacris aquis rursus inspergere.

REBATED, *adj.* (in heraldry), deminutus, immioutus.

REBATEMENT, *subst.*, deminutio, immioutio.

REBECK, *subst.*, violina tres nervos habens.

REBEL, *subst.*, homo seditiosus; rerum novarum molitor.

REBEL, *to*, seditioem movere; alcis imperium detrectare; rebellare.

REBELLION, *subst.*, seditio; rebellio, rebellatio.

REBELLIOUS, *adj.*, rerum novarum studiosus; (turbulent), seditiosus, turbulentus; (in revolt), rebellans; (obstinate), contumax.

REBELLIOUSNESS, *subst.*, contumacia; rerum novarum studium.

REBELLOW, *to*, resonare.

REBOUND, *to*, repercutere, recellere.

REBOUND, *subst.*, repercussio.

RECOGNIZE.

REBUFF, *subst.*, repulsa; to meet with a rebuff, repulsam ferre.

REBUILD, *to*, restituere, reficere.

REBUKE, *to*, objurgare, increpare, reprehendere, castigare, arguere.

REBUKE, *subst.*, objurgatio, reprehensio, castigatio; convicium.

REBUKER, *subst.*, objurgator, castigator, reprehensor.

RECALL, *to*, revocare; to recall to memory, in memoriam reducere or revocare.

RECALLING, *subst.*, revocatio.

RECALL, *to*, dictum revocare, recantare.

RECANTER, *subst.*, qui dicta recantat.

RECANTING, RECANTATION, *subst.*, retractatio.

RECAPITULATE, *to*, dicta breviter repetere.

RECAPITULATION, *subst.*, summarium.

RECEDE, *to*, recedere, retrocedere, regredi.

RECEIPT, *subst.*, receptio, medici præscriptum; (for money), syngrapha pecunia accepta.

RECEIVE, *to* (obtain), accipere, recipere; (imbibe), imbibere, imbul; (harbor), hospitio excipere; to receive a wound, vulcerari; to receive into company, in societatem admittere.

RECEIVER, *subst.*, receptor, acceptor; coactor; receiver of taxes, tributorum exactor; (chemical vessel), vas succum stillatum recipiens.

RECEIVING, *subst.*, receptio, acceptio; admissio.

RECELEBRATE, *to*, denuo celebrare.

RECENCY, RECENTNESS, *subst.*, novitas.

RECENT, *adj.*, recens.

RECENTLY, *adv.*, recenter, recens, nuper.

RECEPTACLE, *subst.*, receptaculum; cella; horreum; (burking-place), latebra.

RECEPTION, *subst.* (receiving), receptio; (entertainment), receptio, hospitium.

RECEPTIVE, *adj.*, capax.

RECESS, *subst.*, recessus; latebra.

RECIPE, *subst.*, præscriptum.

RECIPROCAL, *adj.*, reciprocus, mutuus.

RECIPROCATATE, *to*, alternare, mutare.

RECIPROCATION, *subst.*, reciprocatio, alternatio.

RECITAL, *subst.*, narratio.

RECITATION, *subst.*, recitatio.

RECITE, *to*, recitare; citare; enumerare; narrare.

RECITER, *subst.*, recitator; narrator.

RECK, *to*, curare, attendere.

RECKLESS, *adj.*, securus; socors, segnus; negligens.

RECKLESSNESS, *subst.*, negligentia, securitas; socordis, desidia.

RECKON, *to* (count), numerare, computare, supputare; subducere; (esteem), arbitrari, existimare, ducere; (design), statuere, constituere.

RECKONER, *subst.*, qui rationes computat.

RECKONING, *subst.* (calculation), numeratio, computatio, recensio; (bill), symbola, collecta; (account to be given), ratio.

RECLAIM, *to*, corrigere, ad frugem revocare.

RECLAIMING, *subst.*, emendatio, correctio.

RECLINE, *to*, reclinari.

RECLINING, *adj.*, reclinis.

RECLOSE, *to*, iterum claudere.

RECLOSE, *adj.*, seclusus; *subst.*, homo solitarius.

RECOGNIZANCE, *subst.*, obligatio.

RECOGNIZE, *to*, recognoscere, agnoscere.

RECOGNIZING.

RECOGNIZING, RECOGNITION, *subst.*, cognitio, agnitio.
 RECOIL, *to* (*rush back*), recellere, resilire; (*give back*), cedere, recedere.
 RECOIL, RECOILING, *subst.*, repercussio; recessus.
 RECOIN, *to*, iterum cudere.
 RECOINAGE, *subst.*, actus iterum cudendi.
 RECOLLECT, *to*, reminisci, recordari; recolligere, recipere.
 RECOLLECTING, RECOLLECTION, *subst.*, recordatio, cognitio.
 RECOMMENCE, *to*, reuovare, integrare, denuo incipere.
 RECOMMENCING, *subst.*, inauratio, redintegratio.
 RECOMMEND, *to*, commendare, laudare.
 RECOMMENDABLE, *adj.*, commendabilis, laude dignus.
 RECOMMENDATION, *subst.*, commendatio, laudatio.
 RECOMMENDATORY, *adj.*, commendatitius.
 RECOMMENDER, *subst.*, laudator.
 RECOMMIT, *to*, iterum in custodiam conjicere.
 RECOMPENSE, *to*, remunerare, compensare, pendere; alicui laboris or operæ mercedem dare.
 RECOMPENSE, *subst.* (*reward*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*reward*), præmium, merces; *without recompense*, gratis.
 RECOMPENSER, *subst.*, qui compensat.
 RECOMPOSE, *to*, denuo componere.
 RECONCILABLE, *adj.*, reconciliationem admittens.
 RECONCILABLENESS, *subst.*, qualitas rei reconciliationem admittentis.
 RECONCILE, *to*, reconciliare, placare, in gratiam reducere.
 RECONCILER, *subst.*, reconciliator.
 RECONCILIATION, RECONCILEMENT, *subst.*, reconciliatio, reditus in gratiam.
 RECONDITE, *adj.*, reconditus, occultus.
 RECONDUCT, *to*, reconducere.
 RECONDUCTING, *subst.*, reconditio.
 RECONNOITRE, *to*, explorare, indagare.
 RECONQUER, *to*, denuo vincere.
 RECONSECRATE, *to*, iterum consecrare.
 RECONSIGN, *to*, rursus tradere or consignare.
 RECONVEY, *to*, referre, reportare.
 RECORD, *to*, *v. a.*, in acta, tabulas or commentarios referre; *v. n.*, alternis vicibus canere.
 RECORD, *subst.*, annales; (*testimony*), testimonium; (*bill of r.*, libellus memorialis; *to bear r.*, testari; *it is upon r.*, memoriæ proditum est.
 RECORDER, *subst.*, prætor urbsuus.
 RECORDING, *subst.*, in fastos relatio; *recording of birds*, avium modulatio altera.
 RECOUNT, *to*, enumerare, supputare, memorare, narrare.
 RECOUNTING, *subst.*, enumeratio, supputatio, narratio.
 RECOURSE, *subst.*, refugium, perfugium; *to have recourse*, *to*, ad alqd or alqm perfugere, confugere, refugere.
 RECOVER, *to*, *v. a.*, recuperare, recolligere, recipere, reparare; *v. n.*, convalescere, e morbo recreari; *to recover one's wits*, resipiscere.
 RECOVERABLE, *adj.*, quod recuperari potest.
 RECOVERER, *subst.*, recuperator.
 RECOVERING, RECOVERY, *subst.*, recuperatio;

REDOUBT.

tio; (*in law*), evictio; *r. of health*, salua, valetudo confirmata; (*remedy*), remedium, medicina.
 RECREANT, *adj.*, timidus, ignavus; falsus, perfidus.
 RECREATE, *to*, recreare, oblectare; reficere.
 RECREATION, *subst.*, animi relaxatio; oblectatio, requies.
 RECREATIVE, *adj.*, jucundus, gratus.
 RECRIMINATE, *to*, crimen in accusatorem rejicere.
 RECRIMINATION, *subst.*, criminis in accusatorem rejectio.
 RECRUIT, *to*, supplere; redintegrare; *to recruit one's self*, ac reficere.
 RECRUIT, *subst.* (*supply*), supplementum; (*new soldier*), miles novus, tiro.
 RECRUITING (*of one's self*), *subst.*, refectio.
 RECTANGLE, *subst.*, figura quatuor rectos angulos habens.
 RECTANGULAR, *adj.*, rectos angulos habens.
 RECTIFIABLE, *adj.*, qui corrigi potest.
 RECTIFICATION, RECTIFYING, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio.
 RECTIFY, *to*, corrigere, emendare.
 RECTILINEAL, RECTILINEAR, *adj.*, rectas lineas habens.
 RECTITUDE, *subst.*, rectum.
 RECTOR, *subst.*, rector.
 RECTORSHIP, *subst.*, rectoris munus.
 RECTORY, *subst.*, rectoria domus.
 RECUMBENCY (*reliance upon*), *subst.*, fides, fiducia.
 RECUMBENT (*leaning upon*), *adj.*, recumbens.
 RECUR, *to*, recurrere.
 RECUSANT, *subst.*, qui sacris adesse recusat.
 RED, *adj.*, ruber; (*light-red*), rufus, ruseus; (*yellow-red*), rutilus; (*high-red*), rubicundus; (*dark-red*), rubidus; (*purple*), purpureus; (*scarlet*), coccinus; (*crimson*), molochinus; (*vermillion*), micaicenus; (*rosy*), roseus; (*stag-red*), cervinus; (*brown-red*), badius; *to grow red*, rubescere; *to make red*, rufare, rutilum reddere; *to be red*, rubere.
 REDDEN, *to*, *v. a.*, rufare, rubro colore inficere; *v. n.*, rubescere, rufescere.
 REDDISH, *adj.*, rubeus; subruber, rubellus; subrufus.
 REDDITION, *subst.*, redditio.
 REDEEM, *to*, redimere; *to redeem a pawn*, repigoreare.
 REDEEMABLE, *adj.*, quod redimi potest, redimendus.
 REDEEMER, *subst.*, redemptor, liberator.
 REDELIVER, *to*, liberare; (*give back again*), reddere.
 REDEMAND, *to*, repeterere, reposcere.
 REDEMPTION, *subst.*, redemptio.
 REDINTEGRATE, *to* (*renew*), redintegrare, renovare.
 REDINTEGRATION, *subst.*, redintegratio, renovatio.
 REDNESS, *subst.*, rubor; *redness of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio.
 REDOLENCE, REDOLENCY, *subst.*, fragrantia.
 REDOLENT, *adj.*, redolens, fragrans; *to be redolent*, redolere.
 REDOUBLE, *to*, geminare, conduplicare.
 REDOUBLING, *subst.*, conduplicatio.
 REDOUBT, *subst.*, munimentum, propugnaculum.

REDOUBTABLE.

REDOUBTABLE, REDOUBTED, *adj.*, formidolosus; metuendus.
 REDOUND, *to*, redundare.
 REDRESS, *to*, corrigere, emendare, reformare; restituere, resarcire.
 REDRESS, *subst.*, emendatio; restitutio.
 REDRESSER, *subst.*, corrector, emendator.
 REDRESSING, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio.
 REDUCE, *to*, reducere, redigere; minuere; expugnare.
 REDUCIBLE, *adj.*, quod reduci or redigi potest.
 REDUCING, REDUCTION, *subst.* (lessening), deminutio, imminutio; *reducing by storm*, expugnatio.
 REDUNDANCY, *subst.*, redundatio, redundantia.
 REDUNDANT, *adj.*, redundans, abundans.
 REDUPLICATE, *to*, duplicare, geminare.
 REDPLICATION, *subst.*, duplicatio.
 REDUPLICATIVE, *adj.*, ad duplicationem pertinens.
 RE-ECHO, *to*, resonare; vocem reddere.
 REED, *subst.*, arundo, canna, calamus; *of reed*, arundineus, canneus.
 REEDY, *adj.*, arundinosus; (*like a reed*), arundineus.
 REEK, *subst.*, fumus, vapor.
 REEK, *to*, fumare, vaporare.
 REEKING, REEKY, *adj.*, fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.
 REEKING, *subst.*, vapor.
 REEL, *subst.*, rhombus.
 REEL, *to* (*stagger*), vacillare, titubare.
 RE-ELECT, *to*, iterum creare.
 RE-ELECTION, *subst.*, iterata electio.
 REELER, *subst.*, qui or quæ filum glomerat.
 REELING, *subst.* (*of thread*), glomeratio.
 REELING, *subst.* (*staggering*), vacillatio.
 RE-EMBARK, *to*, *v. n.*, navem rursus conscendere.
 RE-EMBARKING, RE-EMBARKATION, *subst.*, in navem or naves iterata conscensio.
 RE-EFFECTED, *adj.*, iterum saucitus.
 RE-ENGAGE, *to* (*in battle*), iterum configere.
 RE-ENJOY, *to*, iterum frui.
 RE-ENTER, *to*, rursus intrare; iterum ingredi.
 RE-ENTHRONE, *to*, iterum in solio collocare, instaurare.
 RE-ENTRY, *subst.*, introitus iteratus.
 RE-ESTABLISH, *to*, restituere, instaurare.
 RE-ESTABLISHER, *subst.*, restitutor.
 RE-ESTABLISHING, RE-ESTABLISHMENT, *subst.*, restitutio, instauratio.
 RE-EXAMINATION, *subst.*, ad examen revocatio.
 RE-EXAMINE, *to*, ad examen revocare; in alqd denuo inquirere.
 REFECTION, *subst.*, refectio, recreatio.
 REFECTORY, *subst.*, cenaculum.
 REFER, *to*, *v. a.*, referre, remittere, relegare; *v. u.*, *to refer to an author*, auctorem citare or laudare.
 REFEREE, *subst.*, arbiter; sequester.
 REFERENCE, *subst.*, remissio, permissio; (*arbitration*), arbitrium, arbitratu; (*regard*), ratio, respectus; *r. in a book*, nota ad librum referens.
 REFERRIBLE, *adj.*, quod referri potest ad alqd.
 REFINE, *to*, purgare, eliminare; excoquere; *to refine wines*, vina defæcere.
 REFINEDLY, *adv.*, affectata elegantia; curiose.
 REFINER, *subst.*, purgator.

REGARD.

REFINING, *subst.*, purgatio.
 REFIT, *to*, reficere, instaurare.
 REFITTING, *subst.*, refectio.
 REFLECT, *to* (*reverberate*), repercutere, reverberare; *to reflect upon*, considerare, secum cogitare, revolvere; (*blame*), reprehendere.
 REFLECTING, REFLECTION, *subst.* (*reverberation*), repercussio; (*of the mind*), meditatio, cogitatio; (*reprehension*), reprehensio.
 REFLECTIVE VERB, verbum reflexivum.
 REFLEXIBILITY, *subst.*, qualitas rei quæ reflecti potest.
 REFLEXIBLE, *adj.*, quod reflecti potest.
 REFLEXIVE, *adj.*, ad præterita respiciens.
 REFLEUNT, *adj.*, refluxus, refluxus.
 REFLUX, *subst.*, refluxus.
 REFORM, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio; rerum mutatio.
 REFORM, *to*, corrigere; emendare; reformare; commutare.
 REFORMATION, *subst.*, correctio, emendatio.
 REFORMER, *subst.*, emendator, corrector; reformator.
 REFRACT, *to*, radios infringere or refringere.
 REFRACTION, *subst.*, refractio radorum.
 REFRACTIVE, *adj.*, refringendi vim habens.
 REFRACTORINESS, *subst.*, contumacia.
 REFRACTORY, *adj.*, contumax; refractarius, pertinax.
 REFRAIN, *to* (*forbear*), (*se*) abstinere, sibi temperare; (*curb*), refrænare, compefcere, cohibere, continere; temperare.
 REFRAINING, *subst.*, temperatio, temperantia.
 REFRANGIBILITY, *subst.*, conditio rei quæ refringi potest.
 REFRANGIBLE, *adj.*, quod refringi potest.
 REFRESH, *to* (*recreate*), recreare, relaxare; (*cool*), refrigerare; (*repair*), interpolare, recoocinare; resarcire.
 REFRESHING, *adj.* (*cooling*), refrigerans, refrigeratorius.
 REFRESHMENT, *subst.*, recreatio, refectio; *livenim*; (*food*), cibus.
 REFRIGERATIVE, *adj.*, refrigeratorius.
 REFUGE, *subst.*, perflugium, refugium; asylum; præsidium.
 REFUGEE, *subst.*, patriâ profugus.
 REFULGENCE, *subst.*, fulgor, nitor, splendor.
 REFULGENT, *adj.*, fulgens, nitens, splendens.
 REFUND, *to*, reddere, resolvere.
 REFUSAL, REFUSING, *subst.*, recusatio, detrectatio; (*repulse*), repulsa.
 REFUSE, *subst.*, purgamentum, recrementum, quisquiliæ; *refuse of metal*, scoria.
 REFUSE, *to*, recusare, detrectare, negare, abnegare; aspernari; respuere, renuere; abouere.
 REFUSER, *subst.*, qui recusat.
 REFUTE, *to*, refutare, confutare; refellere.
 REFUTING, REFUTATION, *subst.*, confutatio, refutatio.
 REGAIN, *to*, recuperare, redipiçi.
 REGAINING, *subst.*, recuperatio.
 REGAL, *adj.*, regalis, regius.
 REGALE, *to*, munificis donis or convivio excludere.
 REGALE, *subst.*, epulæ, lautum convivium.
 REGALIA, *subst. pl.*, regis insignia.
 REGALING, *subst.*, epulatio opipara.
 REGARD, *subst.*, respectus, cura, ratio; obser-

REGARD.

vantia; reverentia; consideratio, contemplatio; *with regard to*, quod attinet ad.

REGARD, *to* (*consider*), attendere, animadvertere; consulere, curare; (*value*), aestimare; (*mark*), observare, intueri; *not to r.*, spernere, negligere.

REGARDER, *subst.*, observator.

REGARDFUL, *adj.*, attentus, observans.

REGARDING (*concerning*), de, super.

REGARDING, *subst.*, respectus.

REGARDLESS, *adj.*, negligens, remissus, incuriosus; socors.

REGARDLESSNESS, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria.

REGENCY, *subst.* (*rule*), imperium, regnum; (*in another's stead*), regni procuratio; (*rulers*), regni procuratores.

REGENERATE, *to*, regenerare, regnare.

REGENERATION, *subst.*, generatio nova.

REGENT, *subst.*, moderator, gubernator, rector; *praefectus*; (*viceroy*), prorex; regni procurator.

REGICIDE, *subst.*, regis interfector; regis caedes.

REGIMEN, *subst.*, regimen, moderamen.

REGIMENT, *subst.*, legio; *regiment of guards*, legio praetoria.

REGIMENTAL, *adj.*, legionarius.

REGION, *subst.*, regio, plaga, tractus.

REGISTER, *subst.* (*book of records*), acta, *pl.*, tabulae; (*roll*), index; (*officer*), actorum custos, a commentarius.

REGISTER, *to*, in tabulas referre, in actis scribere, adscribere.

REGISTERING, REGISTRY, *subst.*, in tabulas relatio; descriptio; (*office*), tabularium.

REGORGE, *to*, vomere, revolvere.

REGRAFT, *to*, iterum inserere.

REGRANT, *to*, iterum donare.

REGRESS, *subst.*, regressus.

REGRET, *subst.*, poenitentia; aegritudo animi.

REGRET, *to*, aegre ferre, animi dolore affici.

REGULAR, *adj.*, ad normam exactus; (*steady*), constans; (*due*), justus; (*moderate*), moderatus, temperatus; *regular troops*, milites legionarii.

REGULARITY, *subst.*, ordo; constantia.

REGULARLY, *adv.*, constanter; ordiue.

REGULATE, *to*, ordinare, moderari, temperare, disponere.

REGULATING, REGULATION, *subst.*, ordinatio, temperatio, moderatio; (*law*), lex.

REGULATOR, *subst.*, ordinator, moderator.

REHEARSAL, REHEARSING, *subst.*, recitatio, narratio, commemoratio.

REHEARSE, *to*, recitare, citare; enarrare; memorare.

REIGN, *to*, regnare, regem esse; (*prevail*), vigere; (*be in vogue*), florere, valere.

REIGN, *subst.*, regnum, imperium.

REIMBURSE, *to*, reddere; resolvere; refundere.

REIMBURSEMENT, *subst.*, pecuniae expensae solutio *or* restitutio.

REIMBURSER, *subst.*, qui pecuniam impensam resolvit.

REIN, *subst.*, habena, lorum.

REINS, *subst. pl.*, renes.

REINDEER, *subst.*, tarandus.

REINFORCE, *to*, instaurare, reficere; vires adde-re.

REINFORCEMENT, *subst.* (*of troops*), supplementum; novae copiae.

REINGRATIATE, *to*, in gratiam rursus insinua-re.

RELIGIOUS.

REINSPIRE, *to*, iterum inspirare.

REINSTALL, *to*, deo inaugurata, instaurare.

REINSTATE, *to*, in pristinum locum restituere.

REINVEST, *to* (*invest again*), possessionem rursus dare; alicui munus restituere; (*besiege again*), obsidio iterum cingere.

REINVESTING, REINVESTMENT, REINVESTITURE, *subst.*, muneris restitutio; obsidio iterata.

REITERATE, *to*, iterare, repetere.

REITERATION, *subst.*, iteratio, repetitio.

REJECT, *to*, rejicere, repudiare, respuere; *reprobare*.

REJECTING, REJECTION, *subst.*, relectio, repudiatio.

REJOICE, *to*, *v. n.*, gaudere, laetari; *v. a.*, laetificare, hilarare, oblectare.

REJOICER, *subst.*, qui laetatur.

REJOICING, *subst.*, laetitia, gaudium, exsultatio.

REJOIN, *to*, *v. a.*, denuo jungere; alqm rursus adire; *v. n.*, iterum respondere.

REJOINER, *subst.*, responsio iterata.

REKINDLE, *to*, iterum accendere.

RELAND, *to*, in terram denuo exponere *or* egredi.

RELAPSE, *to*, recidere.

RELAPSE, *subst.*, novus lapsus; iterum admissa culpa.

RELATE, *to* (*tell*), narrare, memorare, referre; (*belong to*), ad alqd attinere *or* pertinere.

RELATED, *adj.* (*akin*), propinquus; (*by blood*), consanguineus; (*by marriage*), affinis.

RELATER, *subst.*, narrator, memorator.

RELATION, *subst.*, relatio, narratio; (*regard*), ratio; (*kindred*), consanguinitas, affinitas; *a relation or relative*, propinquus; consanguineus; affinis.

RELATIVE, *adj.*, quod ad alterum refertur; *relative pronoun*, pronomen relativum.

RELATIVELY, *adv.*, *pro* ratione.

RELAX, *to* (*let loose*), relaxare, remittere; (*mitigate*), resolvere.

RELAXATION, RELAXING, *subst.*, relaxatio, remissio.

RELAY (*of horses*), *subst.*, equi recentes.

RELEASE, *to*, dimittere; solvere; liberare.

RELEASE, *subst.*, absolutio, liberatio.

RELEASING, RELEASEMENT, *subst.*, relaxatio, solutio.

RELENT, *to* (*grow soft*), mollescere, mitescere; *se remittere*; (*yield*), cedere.

RELENTLESS, *adj.*, inflexibilis, inexorabilis.

RELIANCE, *subst.*, fiducia.

RELICS, *subst. pl.*, reliquiae.

RELICT (*widow*), *subst.*, vidua.

RELIEF, *subst.* (*consolation*), consolatio, solatio; (*help*), suppetiae, auxilium, subsidium.

RELIEVE, *to* (*comfort*), consolari, erigere; (*help*), levare, relevare, sublevare; auxiliari, subvenire, opitulari.

RELIEVER, *subst.* (*comforter*), qui consolatur; (*helper*), qui opem fert.

RELIEVING, *subst.* (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium, suppetiae.

RELIEVO, RELIEF, *subst.*, opus prominens *or* exstans.

RELIGHT, RELUME, *to*, iterum illuminare.

RELIGION, *subst.*, res divinae; religio; sacra; lex; (*as a feeling*), religio, pietas erga Deum.

RELIGIONIST, *subst.*, homo superstitiosus.

RELIGIOUS, *adj.* (*devout*), religiosus; pius erga

Deum; (*concerning religion*), ad religionem or sacra pertines; (*punctual*), qui religiose manet promissis.

RELIGIOUSNESS, *subst.*, pietas erga Deum.

RELINQUISH, *to*, relinquere, deserere, destitutum.

RELINQUISHING, RELINQUISHMENT, *subst.*, derelictio, destitutio.

RELIQUES, *subst. pl.*, reliquiæ.

RELISH, *subst.*, sapor; sapor jucundus; *of a good relish*, gustui gratus.

RELISH, *to* (*taste*), gustare, degustare; (*savor of*), sapere; (*season*), condire; *I relish a thing*, mihi placet.

RELISHABLE, *adj.*, grati saporis, gustui jucundus.

RELIST, *to*, nomen inter milites iterum dare.

RELUCTANCE, *subst.*, animus alienus or aversus a re ab; fastidium; declinatio or fuga ulcra rei.

RELUCTANT, *adj.*, aversans, abhorrens.

RELY, *to*, acquiescere, requiescere, confidere, ianiti; fretum esse.

REMAIN, *to* (*continue, tarry*), manere, remanere, permanere; (*be extant*), exstare; (*be left*), restare, relinqui; (*be over and above*), superesse, superare; *it remains*, reliquum est, restat.

REMAINDER, *subst.*, reliquum, residuum; reliquiæ.

REMAINING, *adj.*, reliquus, residuus.

REMAINS, *subst. pl.*, reliquiæ.

REMAKE, *to*, denuo formare, rebere.

REMAND, *to* (*call back*), revocare; (*send back*), remittere, dimittere.

REMANDING, *subst.*, revocatio.

REMARK, *subst.*, observatio; dictum.

REMARK, *to*, notare, observare; animadvertere.

REMARKABLE, *adj.*, insignis, notabilis; eminentis, illustri; spectabilis; notatu dignus.

REMEDILESS, *adj.* (*past remedy*), insanabilis; irreparabilis.

REMEDY, *subst. (medicine)*, remedium, medicina; medicamentum, medela; auxilium; (*help, relief*), remedium, medicina.

REMEDY, *to*, mederi, remedium afferre.

REMEDYING, *subst.*, curatio, sanatio.

REMEMBER, *to*, reminisci, meminisse, recordari, memoriâ tenere; in memoriam revocare; *r. me to him*, salutata eum meis verbis, notatu nomine; (*put in mind*), monere, commoneere; commonefscere.

REMEMBRANCE, *subst.*, memoria; recordatio; commemoratio; conscientia; *book of remembrance*, commentarii, liber memorialis.

REMEMBRANCER, *subst.*, monitor, admonitor.

REMIND, *to* (*one of a thing*), alqm de alqs re monere, admonere, commoneere.

REMINING, *subst.*, monitio, admonitio.

REMINISCENCE, *subst.*, recordatio.

REMISS, *adj. (slack)*, remissus, segnis; (*slothful*), piger, socors.

REMISSION, *subst. (pardon)*, venia; pœnæ remissio; (*relaxation*), relaxatio.

REMISSNESS, *subst.*, negligentia, incuria; dilatio; remissio.

REMIT, *to* (*send back*), remittere; (*abate*), minui; (*refer to another*), referre; (*forgive*), remittere, absolvere; condonare.

REMITTANCE (*of money*), *subst.*, pecuniæ missio.

REMNANT, *subst.*, reliquum; reliquiæ.

REMONSTRANCE, *subst.*, declaratio contestanda facta.

REMONSTRATE, *to*, contestando declarare.

REMORA, *subst. (fish)*, remors, auspiciis placidulus.

REMORSE, *subst.*, conscientia angor or sollicitudo; conscientia; (*pity*), misericordia.

REMORSEFUL, *adj.*, pœnitens.

REMORSELESS, *adj.*, nulla scelerum conscientia commotus.

REMOTE, *adj.*, remotus, longinquus.

REMOTENESS, *subst.*, longinquitas, distantia.

REMOUNT, *to*, rursus ascendere or conscendere.

REMOVABLE, *adj.*, mobilis; *not r.*, immobilis.

REMOVAL, *subst.*, migratio, commigratio.

REMOVE, *to*, amovere, demovere, movere; amandare; abdicare; (*kill*), occidere, interficere.

REMOVE, *subst.*, gradus.

REMOVER, *subst.*, qui alqd removet; qui migrat.

REMOVING, *subst.*, amotio, remotio.

REMUNERATE, *to*, remunerare.

REMUNERATION, *subst.*, remuneratio.

RENCOUNTER, *subst. (meeting)*, concursus; (*shock*), concursus.

REND, *to*, lacerare, dilacerare; discernere.

RENDER, *to* (*return*), reddere, restituere; (*translate*), interpretari, vertere, (*into Latin*) Latine reddere; *to render a service*, operam alicui tribuere; *to render up*, tradere, dedere.

RENDERING, *subst.*, redditio; (*translating*), interpretatio; *rendering up*, deditio.

RENDEZVOUS, *subst.*, conventus; *place of rendezvous*, locus ad conveniendum dictus.

RENDEZVOUS, *to*, in locum præfinitum convenire.

RENEGADE, *subst.*, qui partes suas deserit, fapostata.

RENEW, *to*, renovare, redintegrare; iterare.

RENEWAL, *subst.*, renovatio, integratio.

RENEWER, *subst.*, renovator.

RENEWING, *subst.*, renovatio, integratio.

RENOUNCE, *to*, renunciare, abdicare, repudiare.

RENOUNCING, RENOUNCEMENT, *subst.*, renunciatio, repudiatio.

RENOVATE, *to*, renovare, reparare.

RENOVATION, *subst.*, renovatio.

RENOWN, *subst.*, gloria, fama, laus, præconium; claritas; celebritas.

RENOWNED, *adj.*, insignis, celebratus, præclarus.

RENT, *subst. (tear)*, scissura, fissura; (*revenue*), reditus, proventus; (*pay for use*), merces (annua).

RENT, *to* (*as a landlord*), locare, elocare; (*as a tenant*), conducere.

RENTAL, *subst.*, vectigalium index.

RENTER, *subst.*, conductor.

RENTING, *subst.*, conductio.

RENUNCIATION, *subst.*, renunciatio.

REORDINATION, *subst.*, initiatio sacris ordinibus iterata.

REPAIR, *to*, sarcire, resarcire, reficere, reconcinare; *to repair to*, se conferre.

REPAIR, *subst. (refuting)*, refectio; *place of repair*, locus celebris.

REPARABLE, *adj.*, reparabilis; *not reparabile*, irreparabilis.

REPARATION, *subst.*, refectio; (*satisfaction*), satisfactio.

REPARTEE, *subst.*, dicacitas; a r., acuta respon-

REPASS.

sio; a *smart r.*, salse dictum; to *make a r.*, argue respondere.

REPASS, *to*, iterum transire.

REPASSABLE, *adj.*, quod denuo transiri potest.

REPAST, *subst.*, cœna, cœnula; gustatio; cibus.

REPAY, *to* (*pay back*), solvere, resolvere, reddere; (*recompense*), referre, rependere; remunerari.

REPAYMENT, *subst.*, solutio iterata; remuneratio.

REPEAL, *subst.*, abrogatio.

REPEAL, *to*, abrogare, antiquare; rescindere.

REPEALABLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.

REPEAT, *to*, repetere, iterare.

REPEATEDLY, *adv.*, iterum ac sæpius, identidem.

REPEATER, *subst.*, horologium sonis tempus indicans.

REPEATING, REPETITION, *subst.*, repetitio, iteratio.

REPEL, *to*, repellere, depellere.

REPELLER, *subst.*, depulsor.

REPELLING, *subst.*, depulsio.

REPENT, *I*, pœnitet me alcijs rei; *it repents*, pœnitet, piget, dolet.

REPENTANCE, *subst.*, pœnitentia.

REPENTANT, REPENTING, *adj.*, pœnitens, pœnitentia ductus.

REPEOPLE, *to*, iterum civibus frequentem reddere; urbi populum inducere.

REPEOPLING, *subst.*, iterata colonix inductio.

REPERCUSSION, *subst.*, repercusio.

REPERCUSSIVE, *adj.*, repercutiens.

REPERTORY, *subst.*, repertorium.

REPETITION, *subst.*, repetitio, iteratio.

REPINE, *to*, indignari, murmurare.

REPINING, *subst.*, murmuratio, conquestio; (*envying*), invidentia.

REPLACE, *to*, reponere; (*make good again*), supplere, reparare; (*substitute*), substituire.

REPLACING, *subst.*, supplementum.

REPLANT, *to*, reserere.

REPLANTING, *subst.*, satio iterata.

REPLEAD, *to*, causam iterum dicere.

REPLENISH, *to*, replere, implere, complere.

REPLENISHING, *subst.*, expletio.

REPLETE, *adj.*, repletus; abundans.

REPLETION (*of blood*), sanguinis abundantia.

REPLEVY, REPLEVIN, *subst.*, bonorum interposita cautione redemptio.

REPLEVY, *to*, libertatem mediantibus fide iussoribus dare.

REPLICATION, *subst.*, replicatio.

REPLY, *subst.*, responsum; responsio.

REPLY, *to*, respondere; referre, reponere; subjicere; *to reply by letter*, rescribere.

REPORT, *subst.* (*crack*), sonitus, fragor; (*rumor*), rumor, fama; auditum; (*in law*), narratio, relatio; (*intelligence*), nuncius; *good r.*, fama, existimatio; *ill r.*, infamia; *to have a good r.*, bene audire; *to have an evil r.*, male audire; *by r.*, fando, ut fama est; *reports*, commentarii.

REPORT, *to*, nunciare, renunciare; arrare, memorare; perhibere, prndere, tradere.

REPORTER, *subst.*, nuncius, auctor; (*accuser*), criminator, accusator; (*register*), commentariensis.

REPORTING, *subst.*, rumoris dissipatio.

REPOSE, *subst.* (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio; (*sleep*), quies, somnus.

REPULSION.

REPOSE, *to*, quiescere; otiosi, feriari; *to repose trust in*, confidere.

REPOSING, *subst.* (*resting*), quies, requies.

REPOSITORY, *subst.*, receptaculum; repositoryum; *repository for records*, tabularium.

REPOSSESS, *to*, iterum possidere; (*recover*), recuperare.

REPREHEND, *to*, reprebendere, arguere, objurgare.

REPREHENDER, *subst.*, reprebensor, objurgator.

REPREHENDING, REPREHENSION, *subst.*, reprehensio, objurgatio.

REPREHENSIBLE, *adj.*, reprehendus.

REPRESENT, *to* (*exhibit*), repræsentare, exhibere, effingere; (*declare*), declarare, narrare, demonstrare.

REPRESENTATION, *subst.*, repræsentatio; imago; (*remonstrance*), declaratio, demonstratio; (*likeness*), similitudo.

REPRESENTATIVE, *subst.*, vicem alcijs gerens; senator; *House of Representatives*, senatus inferior.

REPRESS, *to*, refrænare, reprimere; cohibere coercere; compescere; contundere.

REPRESSER, *subst.*, frenator, domitor.

REPRESSION, *subst.*, repressio.

REPRIEVE, *to*, supplicium proferre.

REPRIEVE, *subst.*, supplicii prolatio.

REPRIMAND, *subst.*, objurgatio, castigatio, reprehensio.

REPRIMAND, *to*, objurgare, reprehendere, castigare.

REPRINT, *to*, librum denuo typis exscribendum curare.

REPRISAL, *subst.*, vis vi repulsa.

REPROACH, *subst.* (*blame*), probrum, opprobrium; exprobratio, vituperatio; (*disgrace*), dedecus, ignominia.

REPROACH, *to*, objicere, objectare; contumelias afficere; conviciari.

REPROACHABLE, *adj.*, reprehensione dignus.

REPROACHFUL, *adj.*, contumeliosus, probrosus, criminosus.

REPROACHING, *subst.*, exprobratio.

REPROBATE, *adj.*, nefarius; profligatus; *subst.*, homo perditus.

REPROBATE, *to*, reprobare, damnare; rejicere.

REPROBATION, *subst.*, improbatio.

REPRODUCE, *to*, denuo generare; denuo proferre.

REPROOF, REPROVING, *subst.*, reprebansio, castigatio; animadversio.

REPROVABLE, *adj.*, reprebansione dignus.

REPROVE, *to*, reprehendere, castigare; culpate; arguere; confutare, reprobare.

REPROVER, *subst.*, reprebensor, castigator.

REPTILE, *subst.*, animal repens.

REPUBLIC, *subst.*, republica.

REPUBLICAN, *adj.*; *by the gen.*: reipublicus liberæ; liber; *subst.*, reipublicæ liberæ amicus or propugnator.

REPUDIABLE, *adj.*, repudiandus.

REPUDIATE, *to*, repudiare, rejicere.

REPUDIATION, *subst.*, repudiatio, rejectio.

REPUGNANCE, *subst.* (*discrepancy*), repugnantia, discrepantia; (*dislike*), odium; *with r.*, invitus.

REPULSE, *subst.*, propulsatio; repulsa.

REPULSE, *to*, repellere, propellere.

REPULSION, *subst.*, repulsio.

REPULSIVE.

REPULSIVE, *adj.*, repellens; fastidiosus.
 REPURCHASE, *to*, redimere.
 REPUTABLE, *adj.*, honestus; bonæ famæ.
 REPUTABLENESS, *subst.*, honestas; claritas.
 REPUTE, *to*, existimare.
 REPUTE, REPUTATION, *subst.*, fama, existimatio, hominum opinio, nomen, celebritas; *of good repute*, honestus; *of bad repute*, infamis.
 REQUEST, *subst.*, petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum; (*petition in writing*), libellus supplicis.
 REQUEST, *to*, petere, rogare, supplicare, requirere.
 REQUESTER, *subst.*, rogator, flagitator, petitor.
 REQUIEM, *subst.*, *to sing a requiem*, pro mortuis rem divinam facere.
 REQUIRABLE, *adj.*, quod exigi potest.
 REQUIRE, *to*, exigere, imperare; postulare, flagitare.
 REQUIRING, *subst.*, postulatio, postulatus.
 REQUISITE, *adj.*, necessarius.
 REQUISITENESS, *subst.*, necessitas.
 REQUISITION, *subst.*, postulatio, rogatio.
 REQUITAL, REQUITING, *subst.*, remuneratio, compensatio.
 REQUITE, *to*, referre, reddere; compensare.
 REREMOUSE, *subst.*, vespertilio.
 RESAIL, *to*, renavigare.
 RESALE, *subst.*, iterata venditio.
 RESALUTE, *to*, resalutare.
 RESCIND, *to*, rescindere, abrogare; convellere.
 RESCRIPT, *subst.*, rescriptum.
 RESCUE, *subst.*, liberatio; recuperatio.
 RESCUE, *to*, liberare; redimere; recuperare.
 RESEARCH, *subst.*, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio.
 RESEARCH, *to*, iterum scrutari, denuo inquirere.
 RESEAT, *to*, deouo collocare.
 RESEMBLANCE, *substant.*, similitudo; effigies, forms.
 RESEMBLE, *to* (*be like*), similem or consimilem esse; referre; (*compare*), comparare, conferre.
 RESEND, *to*, remittere.
 RESENT, *to*, ægre ferre; dolore affici.
 RESENTMENT, *subst.*, indignatio, animi dolor.
 RESERVATION, *subst.*, conservatio; *with reservation*, dissimulatio.
 RESERVE, *to*, reservare; seponere.
 RESERVE, *subst.* (*of soldiers*), subsidia, copias subsidiarie; (*exception*), exceptio; *without reserve*, sine exceptione; (*freely*), libere, aperte.
 RESERVED, *adj.* (*grave*), severus, austerus; (*close*), occultus, tectus; (*in speech*), tsciturnus.
 RESERVEDNESS (*in speech*), *subst.*, taciturnitas.
 RESERVOIR, *subst.*, receptaculum.
 RESETTLE, *to*, denuo stabilire.
 RESETTLING, *subst.*, sedatio.
 RESIDE, *to* (*in a place*), alio loco habitare, domicilium habere.
 RESIDENCE, *subst.* (*residing*), habitatio; (*place of residence*), domicilium, sedes, habitatio.
 RESIDENT, *adj.*; *to be resident*, habitare; *subst.*, procurator rerum; legatus inferior.
 RESIDUAL, RESIDUARY, *adj.*, ad residuum pertinens.
 RESIDUE, *subst.*, residuum, reliquum.
 RESIGN, *to* (*quit*), deponere; se munere abdicare; (*yield*), cedere, concedere, tradere.

REST.

RESIGNATION, *subst.*, cessio, concessio; *resignation of an office*, muneris abdicatio; (*submission to a higher will*), animus æquus.
 RESIN, *subst.*, resina.
 RESINOUS, *adj.*, resinaceus, resinosus.
 RESIST, *to*, resistere, obsistere; reciti; repugnare.
 RESISTANCE, *subst.*, repugnantia, renisus.
 RESISTER, *subst.*, oppugnator.
 RESISTIBLE, *adj.*, cui resistere licet.
 RESOLUTE, *adj.* (*bold*), sudax, confidens; (*firm*), constans, propositi tenax.
 RESOLUTION, *subst.* (*design*), consilium, propositum, statutum; (*courage*), sudacia, animus, fortitudo; *with r.*, audacter, fortiter; *the r. of an assembly*, decretum, jussum, scitum; *the r. of a question*, questionis solutio.
 RESONANT, *adj.*, resonans, resonans.
 RESORT, *subst.* (*great number*), frequentia, concursus, cœtus; (*refuge*), refugium, perfrugium; (*in law*), iurisdicatio, conventus.
 RESORT TO, *to*, frequentare; *to resort together*, convenire, confluere.
 RESORTING, *subst.*, congressus, conventus; frequentia; *resorting to*, frequentatio.
 RESOUND, *to*, sonare, resonare; perstrepere; *to resound one's praise*, alqm laudibus efferre.
 RESOUNDING, *subst.*, resonantia.
 RESOURCE, *subst.*, præsidium, adjumentum; ratio; modus; *resources*, opes, facultates.
 RESOW, *to*, denuo reserere.
 RESPECT, *subst.* (*regard*), ratio, respectus; *in respect of*, præ, propter; (*reverence*), reverentia, cultus; veneratio.
 RESPECT, *to* (*regard*), respicere; respectum habere; (*relate to*), attinere, pertinere, spectare ad; (*esteem*), revereri, venerari, colere.
 RESPECTER, *subst.*, cultor.
 RESPECTFUL, *adj.*, reverens; verecundus; observans.
 RESPECTFULNESS, *subst.*, observantia; verecundia.
 RESPECTIVE, *adj.*, singuli; quisque; reciproci, mutui.
 RESPECTIVELY, *adv.* (*severally*), sigillatim, singulatin; (*comparatively*), comparate.
 RESPIRATION, *subst.*, respiratio; halitus.
 RESPIRE, *to*, spirare, respirare; spiritum ducere.
 RESPITE, *subst.*, mora; requies, cessatio; intercessio.
 RESPITE, *to*, prorogare; differre; morasnectere.
 RESPITING, *subst.*, prorogatio, dilatio.
 RESPLENDENCY, *subst.*, fulgor, splendor.
 RESPLENDENT, *adj.*, splendens, resplendens, fulgens, clarus, nitidus.
 RESPOND, *to*, respondere.
 RESPONDENT, *subst.*, reus.
 RESPONSE, *subst.*, responsum.
 RESPONSIBLE, *adj.* (*able to pay*), qui solvendo est; (*accountable*), cui ratio reddenda est; *responsible for damages*, damnis resarciendis obnoxius.
 RESPONSIVE, *adj.*, respondens.
 REST, *subst.* (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio; otium; (*peace*), pax, otium; tranquillitas; (*sleep*), quies, somnus; *rest in music*, pausa; (*prop*), fulcrum; *rest of a lance*, bastæ retinaculum.
 REST, *to* (*take rest*), quiescere; quietem capere; ab opere cessare; (*sleep*), requiescere; *to rest be*

REST.

ween *whiles*, interquiescere; *to rest together*, conquiescere; *to rest (rely) upon one*, alicui confidere; *to rest (tarry) in a place*, manere, commorari; *to r. (lean) upon*, inniti, recumbere; (*remain*), superesse.

REST, *subst. (residue)*, residuum; reliquia.

REST-HARROW, *subst.*, ononis.

RESTING, *subst.*, requies; cessatio, relaxatio.

RESTITUTION, *subst.*, restitutio.

RESTIVE, *adj.*, cootumax, perversax.

RESTIVENESS, *subst.*, contumacia.

RESTLESS, *adj. (having no rest)*, inquietus; (*turbulent*), turbulentus, seditiosus.

RESTLESSNESS, *subst.*, inquietas.

RESTORABLE, *adj.*, qui restitui or reddi potest.

RESTORATION, *subst.*, instauration; restitutio.

RESTORATIVE, *subst.*, medicamentum quod vires reficit.

RESTORE, *ta*, reddere, restituere, retribuere; *to restore to life*, ad vitam revocare.

RESTORER, *subst.*, restitutor, reparator; vindex.

RESTRAIN, *to (curb)*, frenare, refrenare; coercere; cohibere; reprimere; compeocere, restringere; (*limit*), terminare, terminis circumscribere.

RESTRAINEDLY, *adv.*, restricte.

RESTRAINER, *subst.*, frenator; qui cohibet.

RESTRAINING, RESTRAINT, *subst. (curbing)*, cohibitio, coercitio, moderatio; (*limiting*), circumscriptio; modus.

RESTRICT, *ta*, circumscribere.

RESTRICTION, *subst.*, moderatio; exceptio, conditio; *right of r.*, coercitio; *without r.*, libere.

RESTRICTIVE, *adj.*, limitans, definiens.

RESULT, *subst. (effect)*, exitus, eventus, effectus; (*conclusion*), deliberationis summa.

RESULT FROM, *to*, ex alia re oriri or nasci.

RESUMABLE, *adj.*, quod resumii potest.

RESUME, *ta*, resumere.

RESUMING, RESUMPTION, *subst.*, iterata susceptio.

RESURRECTION, *subst.*, resurrectio, reditus in vitam.

RESURVEY, *to*, iterum oculis lustrare.

RESUSCITATE, *to (stir up anew)*, resuscitare; (*raise from the dead*), ad vitam revocare, a mortuis excitare.

RESUSCITATION, *subst.*, revocatio ad vitam.

RETAIL, *ta*, merces minutatim vendere; cauponari.

RETAIL, RETAILING, *subst.*, mercium particulatim venditio; *to sell by retail*, dividere.

RETAILER, *subst.*, taberoarius; qui merces particulatim vendit.

RETAIN, *to (hinder)*, retinere, detinere; (*keep*), servare, conservare, tenere; (*hire*), mercede conducere.

RETAINER, *subst. (attendant)*, assecla, comes, cliens; (*retaining fee*), honorarium.

RETAKE, *ta*, recipere; resumere.

RETALIATE, *ta*, par pari referre; rem re compensare.

RETALIATION, *subst.*, par grstia; remuneratio; (*revenge*), ultio, vindicta; *law of r.*, jus talionis.

RETARD, *ta*, tardare, retardare, morari, cuactari, impedire.

RETARDING, RETARDATION, *subst.*, retardatio, cuactatio; mora.

RETCH, *to (vomit)*, vomere, vomitare; (*in spitting*), screare.

RETENTION, *subst.*, retentio.

REVELLER.

RETENTIVE, *adj.*, ad retentionem pertinens; tenax.

RETINUE, *subst.*, turba clientum, comitatus; pompa.

RETIRE, *to*, recedere, abscedere, secedere; regredi; se recipere; se abdere alquo.

RETIRED, *adj. (removed)*, subductus, summotus; (*solitary*), solitarius; *a retired place*, locus solus, locus ab arbitris remotus.

RETIREDNES, *subst.*, secessus.

RETIRING, RETIREMENT, *subst.*, recessus, regressus; secessio.

RETIRINGLY, *adv.*, recessim.

RETORT, *to (throw back)*, retorquere; (*reply*), reponere.

RETORT, RETORTING, *subst.*, criminis or argumenti translatio.

RETOUCH, *to*, retractare.

RETRACE, *to*, denuo investigare; *to retrace one's way*, viam relegere.

RETRACT, *to (draw back)*, retrahere; (*take back*), revocare; retractare; mutare.

RETRACTATION, *subst.*, retractatio; receptus.

RETREAT, *subst.*, receptus, regressus; fuga; *place of retreat*, receptaculum, refugium; *to sound a retreat*, receptui canere.

RETREAT, *ta*, recedere, se recipere, pedem referre; decedere.

RETRENCH, *ta*, amputare, desecare, resecre; recidere.

RETRENCHMENT, *subst. (lessening)*, imminutio, deminutio.

RETRIBUTION, *subst.*, par gratia; remuneratio, compensatio; *to make retribution*, par pari referre.

RETRIBUTIVE, *adj.*, retribuens.

RETRIEVE, *to*, recuperare, iastaurare; restituere; *to retrieve a loss*, damnum resarcire.

RETRIEVING, *subst.*, recuperatio, iastauratio, restitutio.

RETROGRADE, *adj.*, retrogradus.

RETROGRADE, *to*, retrogradi, recedere.

RETROSPECT, *subst.*, respectus.

RETROSPECTION, *subst.*, actus respiciendi.

RETROSPECTIVE, *adj.*, respiciens.

RETURN, *subst.*, reditus, regressus; reversio, (account), ratio; (*income*), reditus; *return of favors*, beneficium remuneratio; *days of return (in law)*, dies legitimi.

RETURN, *to v. a.*, reddere, restituere; *to return in writing*, rescribere; *v. n.*, redire, revocare; remeare; se recipere, reverti.

RETURNABLE, *adj.*, quod reddi or restitui potest.

RETURNING, *subst. (restoring)*, restitutio; (*coming back*), reditio, reditus.

REUNION, REUNITING, *subst. (joining again)*, iterata conjunctio; (*reconciliation*), reconciliatio.

REUNITE, *to (join again)*, iterum conjugere; (*reconcile*), reconciliare.

REVEAL, *ta*, retegere, patefacere, ostendere; aperire, cluudere; (*publish abroad*), evulgare, palam enuciare.

REVEALED RELIGION, religio, qua homioes divitiis imbuti sunt.

REVEALER, *subst.*, qui recogit or patefacit.

REVELATION, *subst.*, patefactio; *by divine revelation*, divinitus; *book of Revelation*, apocalypsis.

REVEL, *to*, commissari; convivari, epulari.

REVELLER, *subst.*, commissator.

REVELLING.

REVELLING, REVELRY, REVEL, *subst.*, comissatio; convivium nocturnum.

REVENGE, *subst.*, vindicta, ultio; pœna; *to take revenge*, ulcisci alqm.

REVENGE, *to*, vindicare, ulciaci; peraequi.

REVENGEFUL, *adj.*, vindictâ gaudens, ultionia cupidus.

REVENGEFULNESS, *subst.*, ultionia aviditas or cupiditas.

REVENGER, *subst.*, vindex, ultor; ultrix.

REVENGING, *subst.*, vindicatio, ultio.

REVENUE, *subst.*, reditus, fructus; vectigal.

REVERBERATE, *to, v. a.*, repercutere, reverberare; *v. n.*, resonare.

REVERBERATION, *subst.*, repercussio.

REVERE, *to*, revereri, venerari.

REVERENCE, *subst.*, reverentia, veneratio, venerationis; *r. for parents*, pietas erga parentes; *want of r.*, irreverentia; *his r.*, vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, *to*, revereri, venerari; colere, honorare.

REVERENCER, *subst.*, venerator, cultor.

REVERENCING, *subst.*, veneratio, observantia, cultus.

REVEREND, *adj.*, reverendus; venerabilia.

REVERENT, *adj.*, reverens.

REVERENTIAL, *adj.*, venerabundus.

REVERIE, *subst.*, somnium, deliramentum.

REVERSE, *subst. (contrary)*, contrarium; (*back side*), pars aversa; (*defeat*), incommodum.

REVERSE, *to*, invertere; subvertere; *to reverse laws*, legea abrogare.

REVERSIBLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.

REVERSION, *subst.*, jus successiois.

REVERSIONARY, *adj.*, jure successiois.

REVERT, *to*, revertere, reverti.

REVICTUAL, *to*, rursus cibaria suppeditare.

REVIEW, *subst.*, recognitio, recensio; *review of a book*, censura libri.

REVIEW, *to*, recensere, recognoscere, lustrare.

REVIEWER, *subst.*, censor.

REVILE, *to*, conviciari; maledicere.

REVILER, *subst.*, conviciator; maledicus.

REVILING, *subst.*, maledictio; convicia.

REVISE, *to*, recognoscere, retractare; relegere; recensere.

REVISING, REVISAL, *subst.*, recogitio, recensio.

REVISIT, *to*, revivere, revisitare.

REVIVAL, REVIVING, *subst.*, renovatio, restitutio; ad vitam reditus.

REVIVE, *to, v. a.*, in vitam reducere or revocare; a mortuis excitare; (*renew*), renovare, rediote-grare, restituere; (*quicken*), animare, stimulare, accendere; (*affect with pleasure*), hilarare, oblectare; *v. n. (be restored to life)*, reviviscere; (*flourish again*), iterum florere or vigere.

REVIVER, *subst.*, qui vitam alicui reddit; qui alqd renovat.

REVOCABLE, *adj.*, revocabilis; *not revocable*, irrevocabilis.

REVOKE, *to*, revocare; (*repeal*), rescindere, abrogare.

REVOKING, REVOCATION, *subst.*, revocatio, retractatio; abrogatio.

REVOLT, *to*, deficere, desciscere.

REVOLT, REVOLTING, *subst.*, defectio; secessio; rebellio; (*desertion*), transfugium; (*apostasy*), defectio a sacris.

RIDE.

REVOLTER, *subst.*, defector; homo seditiosus. REVOLUTION, *subst. (going round)*, circum-actio; ambitus, circuitus; (*change*), mutatio, conversio; vicissitudo; *a political revolution*, rerum publicarum conversio, civilis perturbatio.

REVOLUTIONARY, *adj.*, seditiosus.

REVOLVE, *to (go round)*, se versare, ac circum-agere; circumagi; (*think over*), reputare, meditari, animo agitare.

REVOLVING, *subst.*, reputatio; meditatio repetita.

REVULSION, *subst. (pulling away)*, revulsio; (*in physic*), depulsio.

REWARD, *subst.*, præmium; merces.

REWARD, *to*, alicui præmium tribuere, alqm præmio efficere, remunerari.

REWARDER, *subst.*, qui remuneratur.

REWARDING, *subst.*, remuneratio; compensatio.

RHAPSODIST, *subst.*, rhapsodiarum acriptor.

RHAPSODY, *subst.*, rhapsodia.

RHENISH, *adj.*, Rbenanus; *Rhenish wine*, vinum Rbenense.

RHETORIC, *subst.*, rhetorice, ars rhetorica; orationis ornatu.

RHETORICAL, *adj.*, rhetorica, oratoria.

RHETORICIAN, *subst.*, rhetor, orator.

RHEUM, *subst.*, destillatio; fluxus humorum.

RHEUMATIC, *adj.*, rheumaticus.

RHINOCEROS, *subst.*, rhinoceros.

RHOMB, *subst.*, rhombus.

RHOMBOID, *subst.*, rhomboïdes.

RHUBARB, *subst.*, rba, radix Poetica.

RHYME, *subst.*, extremorum verborum similis eouitus; (*verses*), versus, versiculi, carmen.

RHYME, *to*, veras facere; (*agree in sound*), congruere.

RHYMER, *subst.*, versificator.

RHYTHM, *subst.*, rhytmus; numerus.

RHYTHMICAL, *adj.*, numerosus.

RIB, *subst.*, costa; *having ribs*, costatus.

RIBALD, *adj.*, obscœvus, impurus, impudicus.

RIBALDRY, *subst.*, obscœvitas, spurcicies.

RIBBON, RIBAND, *subst.*, fascia, tœnia; lemnaicus.

RICE, *subst.*, oryza.

RICH, *adj. (wealthy)*, dives, locuples, opulentus; abundans, copiosus; (*magnificent*), magnificus, lautus; (*precious*), pretiosus; *rich in money*, pecuniosus; *very rich*, ditissimus, prædives; *to make rich*, locupletare.

RICHES, *subst. pl.*, divitiæ; opes, facultates, fortune.

RICHNESS, *subst.*, opulentia; fertilitas; magnificentia.

RICK, *subst.*, atrues, cumulus, acervus.

RICKETS, *subst.*, trachitidis.

RID, *to*, liberare, expedire; redimere; *to get rid of*, se liberare a; *rid from*, extricatus, expeditus.

RIDDANCE, RIDDING, *subst.*, liberatio.

RIDDLE, *subst. (enigma)*, ænigma; (*seve*), cribrum, exercruculum.

RIDDLE, *to (unriddle)*, solvere, expedire; (*sift*), excernere.

RIDE, *to*, equitare; equo vehi; *to ride about*, obequitare; *to ride at anchor*, in aucoris stare; *to ride away*, avahi; *to ride back*, in equo redire; *to ride by*, præterequare; *to ride post*, vehiculo publico

RIDER.

uti; to ride through, perequitare; to ride unto, ad-equitare.

RIDER, *subst.*, equus; sessor, rector.

RIDGE, *subst.*, fastigium, culmen, vertex; ridge between furrows, perca, lira; ridges in wrought stones, strius.

RIDGED, RIDGY, *adj.*, jugosus; (fluted), striatus.

RIDGE, *to*, in modum jugi formare.

RIDICULE, *subst.*, derisus, irrisus.

RIDICULE, *to*, alqm ridere, ludere, ludificari; ludibrio habere.

RIDICULER, *subst.*, derisor, irrisor.

RIDICULOUS, *adj.*, ridiculus, risu dignus.

RIDICULOUSNESS, *subst.*, ridicula natura.

RIDING, *subst.* (on horseback), equitatio; (in a coach), vectio.

RIFE, *adj.*, frequens; grassans; to grow rife, increbrescere.

RIFENESS, *subst.*, frequentia, abundantia.

RIFRAFF, *subst.*, recrementum; quisquillæ.

RIFLE, *subst.*, bombarda.

RIFLE, *to*, spoliare, diripere.

RIFLER, *subst.*, spoliator.

RIFLING, *subst.*, spoliatio.

RIFT, *subst.*, fissura, rima.

RIFT, *to*, v. a., findere, scindere; v. n., dissilire; diffundere.

RIG, *to* (a ship), navem armare, instruere.

RIGGER, *subst.*, navium instructor.

RIGGING, *subst.*, navis instructio; arma, armamenta, pl.

RIGHT, *adj.* (proper), aptus, commodus, idoneus; (sound), sanus; (straight), rectus, directus; (not left), dexter; (correct), rectus, justus; (true), verus, legitimus; (just), æquus, justus; not right (spurious), adulterinus, spurius; the right hand, (manus) dextra; toward the r. hand, dextrorsus, dextrorsum.

RIGHT, *adv.*, recte, æque, plane; right forward, rectâ; right against, ex adverso.

RIGHT, *subst.*, jus, æquum, fas; to bring to rights, corrigere.

RIGHT, *to* (one), jus alcijs tueri; to right one's self, jus suum vindicare.

RIGHTEOUS, *adj.*, æquus, justus, rectus.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, RIGHTFULNESS, *subst.*, jus, justitia, æquitas.

RIGHTFUL, *adj.*, æquus, justus.

RIGHTNESS, *subst.* (directness), rectitudo; (justice), æquitas.

RIGID, *adj.*, rigidus, austerus.

RIGIDITY, *subst.*, rigor, severitas.

RIGOROUS, *adj.*, rigidus, asper, austerus, severus; (exact), diligens.

RIGOROUSNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, severitas, rigor.

RIGOR, *subst.*, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas.

RILL, *subst.*, rivus, rivulus.

RIM, *subst.*, margo, ora.

RIME, *subst.*, pruina; covered with r., pruinosus.

RIMY, *adj.*, nebulosus.

RIND, *subst.*, cortex, liber, cutis; this rind, tunica; inner rind of bark, phlyra.

RING, *subst.* (circle), circulus, orbis; (for the finger), annulus; (ear-ring), inauris; r. of a coat of mail, hamus; of a r., annularius; bearing a r., annulatus; r. of a door, cornix; r. for wrestling, palæstra.

RING, *to* (a hog), suis rostro annulum ferreum

ROAD.

inserere; to r. a bell, campanam pulsare; (as a bell), tinnire; to r. again, resonare; to r. about, circumsonare.

RINGED, *adj.*, annulatus.

RINGLEADER, *subst.*, caput, princeps; dux, actor; fax.

RINGLET, *subst.*, annulus, circulus; cincinni, pl.

RING-WORM, *subst.*, impetigo.

RINSE, *to*, eluere; lavare, abluere.

RINSING, *subst.*, lavatio, lotio, ablutio; lotura.

RIOT, RIOTOUSNESS, *subst.*, luxuria, luxus, intemperantia; (tumult), turbæ, tumultus; (brawl), rixu; (unlawful assembly), cœtus, illicitus concursus.

RIOT, *to*, luxuriari, bacchari.

RIOTER, *subst.*, heluo, commissor; (disturber of peace), homo seditiosus, turbæ concitator.

RIOTOUS, *adj.*, luxuriosus, libidinosus; (turbulent), seditiosus, turbulentus.

RIP, *to*, resuere, dissuere; (cleave), findere.

RIPE, *adj.*, maturus; coctus; ripe before the time, præmaturus, præcox; ripe of age, pubes; not ripe, immaturus, crudus.

RIPEN, *to*, v. a., maturare; v. n., maturare.

RIPENESS, *subst.*, maturitas; ripeness of age, pubertas.

RIPPLE, *subst.*, undæ minores.

RIPPLE, *to*, stringere; crispare.

RISE, *subst.*, origo; fons; principium; primordium; rise of the sun, solis ortus; rise of stocks, ingravescens pretium; (preferment), dignitatis accessio.

RISE, *to* (stand up), surgere, exsurgere; se atollere; (of dough), fermentari; (of heavenly bodies), oriri, exoriri; emergere; (proceed), fieri, nasci; erumpere; proficisci; to rise again, resurgere; to rise out or from, evasci, exoriri; (mount), ascendere, conscendere; to rise in price, cariorem fieri; to rise up, assurgere; to rise up again, resurgere; (swell), tumere, turgere.

RISIBLE, *adj.*, ad ridendum aptus.

RISING, *substant.* (standing up), consurrectio; (arising), ortus, exortus; (coming forth), emersus; (swelling), tuber, tumor; (tumult), seditio; motus, tumultus.

RISK, *subst.*, periculum; discrimen.

RISK, *to*, v. a., periclitari, in discrimen mittere; v. n., discrimen adire.

RISKER, *subst.*, qui periclitatur.

RITE, *subst.*, ritus, cærimonia; funeral rites, exsequia, justa, pl.

RITUAL, *adj.*, ritualis; *subst.*, codex ritualis.

RIVAL, *subst.*, rivalis, æmulus, æmulator.

RIVAL, *to*, æmulari; imitari.

RIVALRY, RIVALSHIP, *subst.*, rivalitas.

RIVE, *to*, v. a., findere; scindere; v. n., fatiscere.

RIVING, *subst.*, fissio.

RIVER, *subst.*, fluvius, flumen, amnis; small r., rivus; of a r., fluvialis, fluvialitlis, fluvialiticus.

RIVET, *subst.*, clavus.

RIVET, *to*, inflectere, repangere; clavi cuspidem retundere.

RIVETING, *subst.*, colligatio clavo retuso facta.

RIVULET, *subst.*, rivulus.

RIX-DOLLAR, *subst.*, (thalærus) imperialis.

ROACH, *subst.*, rubellio.

ROAD, *subst.*, via; iter; high road, via publica; on the road, in via, inter viam; rood for ships, statio; sinus.

ROAM.

ROAM, *to*, vagari, errare.
 ROAMER, *subst.*, erro, homo vagus, vagabundus.
 ROAMING, *subst.*, vagatio, erratio.
 ROAN HORSE, equus rubens subalbidus.
 ROAR, *to*, rugire; mugire; clamare; (*as the sea*), fremere.
 ROARER, *subst.*, clamator.
 ROARING, *adj.*, clamansus; fremebandus; *subst.*, clamatio; rugitus; fremitus.
 ROAST, *to*, *v. a.*, assare; *v. n.*, assari; *to r. a little*, subassare; *to r. eggs*, ova ad prunas coquere.
 ROAST, ROASTED, *adj.*, assus; *roast meat*, caro assa; *roast beef*, assum bubulum.
 ROB, *to*, *v. n.*, rerpere; latrocinari, prædari; *v. a.*, privare, spoliare; adimere, eripere, auferre; *to rob* *privily*, suffurari.
 ROBBER, *subst.*, lstro, prædo; fur; raptor, direptor; ereptor.
 ROBBERY, *subst.*, rapina, latrocinium, prædatio; furtum.
 ROBBING, *subst.*, spoliatio, direptio; *robbing of churches*, sacrilegium; *of robbing*, prædatorius.
 ROBE, *subst.*, vestis, toga, palla; *purple robe*, purpura; *slight loose robe*, lacerata, pallium.
 ROBED, *adj.*, prætextatus.
 ROBIN REDBREAST, *subst.*, motacilla rubecula (L.).
 ROBUST, *adj.*, robustus, validus, fortis.
 ROBUSTNESS, *subst.*, robur.
 ROCHET, *subst.*, stola sacerdotalis; (*fish*), rubellio.
 ROCK, *subst.*, saxum, rupes, scapulus, cautes; *hard as rock*, saxeus.
 ROCK, *to*, *v. a.*, agitare; *v. n.*, agitari, titubare.
 ROCKER, *subst.*, qui cunas agit.
 ROCKET, *subst.*, radii pyrius.
 ROCKING, *subst.*, agitatio; (*reeling*), titubatio.
 ROD, *subst.*, virga; *litle rod*, virgula; (*whip*), flagrum, flagellum; (*twig*), vimen; *made of rods*, vimineus.
 RODOMONTADE, *subst.*, gloriatio inepta.
 RODOMONTADE, *to*, multa de se gloriose mentiri.
 ROE, *subst.*, capres; *roeback*, capreolus; *the roe of a fish*, piscis ova; *soft roe*, lactes.
 ROGATION WEEK, *subst.*, imbarvalia, pl.
 ROGUE, *subst.*, scelestus, perditus; *to play the rogue*, lascivire.
 ROGUE ABOUT, *to*, oberrare, divagari.
 ROGUERY, *subst.* (*knavery*), scelus, improbitas, nequitia; (*banter*), cavillatio, jocatio.
 ROGUISH, *adj.* (*knavish*), scelestus, nequam; (*wanton*), lascivus.
 ROGUISHNESS, *subst.* (*knavishness*), nequitia, improbitas; (*wantonness*), lascivia.
 ROLL, *subst.*, volumen; *roll of bread*, crustulum panis oblongum; (*roller*), cylindrus; rotula; (*list*), index, album; numeri; (*record*), volumen.
 ROLL, *to*, *v. a.*, volvere, vultare; *circumple*, *to roll to or toward*, advolvere; *to roll from or out*, evolvere; *to roll under*, subvolvere; *to roll up*, convolvere, involvere; *v. n.*, volvi, vultari; circumversari.
 ROLLER, *subst.*, cylindrus; rotula.
 ROLLING, *subst.*, volutatio; *r. stone*, cylindrus.
 ROMAN, *adj.* and *subst.*, Romanus.
 ROMANCE, *subst.*, fabula Romanensis; (*novel*), fabula ficta.
 ROMANCE, *to*, fabulas fingere.

ROUGHNESS.

ROMANCER, *subst.*, fabularum Romanensium scriptor.
 ROMANIST, *subst.*, addictus ecclesie Romanæ.
 ROMANIZE, *to*, ecclesiam Romanam sequi.
 ROMANTIC, *adj.*, fabulosus, fictus; (*pleasant*), amœnissimus.
 ROMP, *subst.*, lasciva puella.
 ROMP, *to*, lascivire.
 ROOD, *subst.*, pertica, radius geometricus; *rood of land*, junci quincunx; (*cross*), crux; *holy rood*, sancta crux.
 ROOF, *subst.*, tectum; culmen; (*rafters*), cantherii; *roof of the mouth*, palatum.
 ROOF, *to*, tecto tegere.
 ROOF-TILE, *subst.*, tegula.
 ROOK, *subst.*, cornix frugilega; (*at chess*), turris.
 ROOKERY, *subst.*, nidus corvicum.
 ROOM, *subst.* (*space*), lacus, apatium; (*stead*), vice; locus; (*apartment*), cooclave, diæta.
 ROOMY, *adj.*, amplus, spatiosus.
 ROOST, *subst.*, pertica gallinaria.
 ROOST, *to*, quiescere, perticæ insidère.
 ROOT, *subst.*, radix; stirps, causa; *small root*, radícula; *to take root*, radicari.
 ROOT UP, *to*, eradicare, exstirpare; *to root as a hog*, rursare; rostro versare.
 ROOTING OUT or UP, *subst.*, eradicatio, exstirpatio.
 ROPE, *subst.*, funis, festis; *litle rope*, fauculos, resticula; *rope-maker*, restio; *rope-dancer*, fuambulus; *rope of onions*, cepsum colligatarum series.
 ROPY, *adj.*, glutinosus, viscosus.
 ROSA SOLIS (*herb*), ros solis.
 ROSARY, *subst.* (*of beads*), spherulæ precatoriæ; (*garden of roses*), rosetum, rosarium.
 ROSE, *subst.*, rosa; flos rosæ; *r.-color*, color rosæ; *r.-garlands*, sarta rosæa; *r.-water*, aqua rosata; *r.-wood*, lignum rhodioum; *r.-wort*, radix rhadina.
 ROSEMARY, *subst.*, ros maria, rasmarioua.
 ROSIN, *subst.*, resina; *of rosin*, resinaceus.
 ROSINED, *adj.*, resinatus.
 ROSY, *adj.*, roseus.
 ROT, *subst.*, lves.
 ROT, *to*, *v. a.*, putrefacere; *v. n.*, putrefieri; *to rot inwardly*, tabescere.
 ROTATION, *subst.*, rotatio.
 ROTE, *subst.*, by rote, memoriter.
 ROTTEN, *adj.*, putris, putridus; (*as a sore*), parulentus; *rotten sore*, ulcus; *to grow rotten*, putrescere, putrefieri; *to make rotten*, putrefacere; *rotten wood*, lignum cariosum.
 ROTTENNESS, *subst.*, putredo, putror; *rotteness in wood, bones, &c.*, caries.
 ROTUND, *adj.*, rotundus.
 ROTUNDITY, *subst.*, rotunditas.
 ROUGE, *adj.*, ruber, rubicundus; *subst.*, pigmentum rubrum.
 ROUGH, *adj.*, asper, horridus, scaber; (*hair*), hirsutus, bispidus; (*grim*), tetricus, torvus; (*home-ly*), rudis; (*prickly*), sentus, spinosus; *r. in taste*, austerus; *to be r.*, horrère; *to grow r.*, iahorrescere, *to make r.*, exasperare.
 ROUGH-CAST, *subst.*, trullisatio.
 ROUGH-CAST, *to* (*a wall*), parietem trullisare.
 ROUGH DRAW, *to*, in composite delibere.
 ROUGH HEW, *to*, exscariere.
 ROUGH HEWN, *adj.*, rudis, agrestis, impolitus.
 ROUGHNESS, *subst.*, asperitas, acerbitas, duritia; *roughness of hair*, hirsutia.

ROUND.

ROUND, *adj.*, rotundus; globoeus; orbiculatus; *to make round*, rotundare; conglobare; *round like a top*, turbinatus.

ROUND, *adv. and prep.*, circum; circa; in circuitu; *r. about*, circum; undique; (*in a r.*, in orbem; *to run r.*, in gyrum flecti; *gathered r.*, circumstantes.

ROUND, *subst.*, circulus, orbis; *littler.*, orbiculus; *half r.*, semicirculus; (*guard*), circitores; *to go the r.*, stationes circumire; *a r. of a ladder*, gradus.

ROUND, *to*, rotundare; conglobare.
 ROUNDED, *adj.*, orbiculatus.
 ROUNDISH, *adj.*, fere rotundus.

ROUNDLY, *adv. (in form)*, orbiculatim, rotunde; (*in pac*), citato gradu; (*in speaking*), ore rotundo, vulubiler; (*freely*), libere, audacter; (*honestly*), ingenue, sincere; (*smartly*), graviter, acriter.

ROUNDNESS, *subst.*, rotunditas.
 ROUSE, *to*, excitare, incitare, instigare; erigere.
 ROUSING UP, *subst.*, incitatio.

ROUT, *subst.*, turba, caterva; cœtus; concursatio; *rixa*; (*avertthrow*), clades, strages.
 ROUTE, *to*, hostium copias vincere, frangere, fugare.

ROVE, *to*, vagari, errare; *to rove at sea*, piraticam facere.
 ROVER, *subst.*, vague homo; *sea-rover*, pirata, prædo.

ROVING, *adj.*, vagans, errabundus; (*pillaging*), prædabundus; *subst. (rambling)*, vagatio, erratico; (*pillaging*), prædatio, latrocinium.

ROW, *subst.*, ordo, series.
 ROW, *to*, remigare; navem remis agere.
 ROWER, *subst.*, remex.

ROWING, *subst.*, remigium, remigatio.
 ROYAL, *adj.*, regius; regalis.
 ROYALIST, *subst.*, regi addictus, regis partibus favens.

ROYALTY, *subst.*, regia dignitas; *ensigns of royalty*, regia insignia.

RUB, *to (chafe)*, fricare; (*wear by rubbing*), terere; (*gall*), atterere; (*at bowls*), impingere; *to rub against*, atterere; (*graze*), stringere, præstringere; *to rub with a cloth*, distringere; *to rub gently*, demulcere; *to rub off*, defricare; *to rub all over*, perfricare; *to rub the dirt off*, abstergere, detergere; *to rub to pieces*, perterere; *to rub together*, conterere; *to rub (banter) a person*, carpere, lacesere.

RUB, *subst. (kindrance)*, impedimnetum.
 RUBBER, *subst.*, fricator, tritor; (*whetstone*), cos.
 RUBBING, *subst.*, fricatio; attritio; *rubbing-brush*, strigilis.

RUBBISH, *subst.*, rudus; (*stuff*), rejectanea.
 RUBICUND, *adj.*, rubens, rubicundus.

RUBRIC, *subst.*, præcepta litteris miciatia scripta.
 RUBY, *subst.*, carbunculus; trabinus; (*sore*), carbunculus.

RUCTION, *subst.*, ructatio.
 RUDDER, *subst.*, gubernaculum, clavus.

RUDDLE, *subst.*, rubrica; *marked with ruddle*, rubricatus; *full of ruddle*, rubricosus.
 RUDDINESS, *subst.*, rubor.

RUDDY, *adj.*, rufus, ruber, rubens, rubidus, rubicundus.

RUDE, *adj. (unpolished)*, impolitus, iacultus, inconditus; (*unskillful*), imperitus, rudis; (*clownish*), agrestis, rusticus.

RUDENESS, *subst.*, rusticitas, inurbanitas.
 RUDIMENT, *subst. pl.*, rudimenta, elementa, principia.

RUN.

RUDIMENTAL, *adj.*, ad elementa pertinens.
 RUE, *subst.*, ruta; *of rue*, rutaceus.
 RUE, *to*, dolere, lugere; *I rue, doleo*, pœnitet me.
 RUEFUL, *adj.*, luctuosus, tristis.
 RUFFIAN, *adj.*, furens, atrox; *subst.*, sicurius, percussor.

RUFFIAN, *to*, tumultuari, furcare.
 RUFF, RUFFLE, *subst.*, callare in eius collectum; (*fish*), porcellus marinus.

RUFFLE, *to (contract into plaits)*, in sinus formare; (*disorder*), turbare; (*wrinkle*), rugare, in rugas trahere.

RUFFLING, *subst. (disordering)*, turbatio, inquietatio.

RUG, *subst.*, gsuaspe; stragulum hispidum.
 RUGGED, *adj.*, asper, inæqualis; asalebrosus; scaber; (*without grace*), durus; (*rugged in temper*), rigidus.

RUGGEDNESS, *subst.*, asperitas; (*fierceness*), diritas.

RUIN, *subst. (destruction)*, ruina, exitium, interitus; (*slaughter*), clades, atragee; *ruins, ruinæ*; parietinæ.

RUIN, *to*, demoliri, deturbare, diruere, delere; evertere; (*destray*), perdere, pervertere, pessum dare; *to ruin one's self*, fortunas suas dissipare.

RUINER, *subst.*, demolitor.
 RUINING, *subst.*, demolitio, excisio.

RUINOUS, *adj.*, ruinosus, caducus; (*destructive*), perniciosus; *to become ruinous*, collabesceri.

RULE, RULING, *subst. (government)*, gubernatio, moderatio; dominatus; imperium, regnum; dominium; (*law*), lex, institutum; præscriptum, præceptum; (*art*), ars, regula, norma; (*custom*), mos, consuetudo, formula; (*example*), exemplum, forma; (*ruler*), regula; *carpenter's rule*, amussia.

RULE, *to, v. n.*, imperium tenere, imperare; regnare; *v. a.*, alicui imperare; gubernare, moderari; regere.

RULER, *subst.*, princeps, gubernator, moderator; dominus, imperator; (*rule*), regula.

RUM, *subst.*, vium Idicum.
 RUMBLE, *to*, tumultuari, crepare, crepitare.

RUMBLING, *adj.*, fragosus; *subst.*, fremitus, strepitus; *great rumbling*, fragor; *rumbling of the guts*, ventris torminis.

RUMINATE, *to*, ruminare; *to ruminate upon*, eorum reputare; perpendere.

RUMINATION, *subst.*, ruminatio; (*meditation*), cogitatio, meditatio.

RUMMAGE, *to*, rimari, scrutari, investigare.
 RUMMAGING, *subst.*, investigatio.

RUMMER, *subst.*, calix vitreus amplior.
 RUMOR, *subst.*, rumor, fama.
 RUMOR ABOUT, *to*, rumorem serere, famam spargere.

RUMP, *subst.*, lumbus; nates, clunes.
 RUMPLE, *subst.*, ruga.

RUMPLE, *to*, rugare, corrugare.
 RUN, *to (go swiftly)*, currere; (*drop*), stillare, manare; (*flow*), fluere; (*make haste*), festinare, properare; *to run at the eyes*, lippire; *to run as a sore*, suppurare; *to run (wander) about*, palari, vagari; *to run ahead*, præcurrere; *to run after*, pone sequi; *insectari*; *to run (dash) against*, occurrere, allici, illidi; *v. a.*, allidere, illidere; *to run along*, labi, fluere; *to run at*, petere; *to run away*, fugere; *to run back*, recurrere; *to run before*, præcurrere; *to run beside*, præterlabi; *to run between*, intercurre.

rere; interfluere; *to run by*, cursu præterire, præterfluere, præfluere; *to run counter to*, repugnare, discrepare; *to run to decay*, collabi, corruiere; *to run down*, decurrere, delabi; *v. a.*, superare; *to run fast*, concitato gradu currere; *to run forth*, procurrere; *to run a hazard*, periclitari; *to run high*, augeri; *to run in*, intro currere; *to run into*, incurere in; *to run mad*, desipere; *to run often*, cursare, cursitare; *to run on*, progredi; *to run out*, excurrere; *effluere; to run over*, percurrere, transcurrere; *v. a.*, cursu deturbare; *to run through*, percurre; *perfluere; to run through with a sword*, transfigere, perfodere; *to run to*, accurrere; *to run together*, concurrere, confluere; *to run under*, subterlabi; *to run up and down*, circumcurrere; *to run up*, assurgere; *to run upon one*, in alqm irruere.

RUN, *subst.*, cursus; *at the long-run*, tandem, denique.

RUNAWAY, *subst.*, fugitivus; transfuga.

RUNDLE, *subst.*, circulus, orbis; (*of a ladder*), gradus.

RUNDLET, *subst.*, quadrantal, doliolum.

RUNNEL, *subst.*, rivus, rivulus.

RUNNER, *subst.*, cursor; *runner forth*, excursor; (*rope*), funis ductarius; (*upper millstone*), cætilus.

RUNNET, *subst.*, coagulum.

RUNNING, *subst.*, cursus; *r. against*, occurus; *r. away*, fuga; *r. back*, recurus; *r. forth*, procurus; *r. out*, excursio; *r. over*, transcursus; *r. together*, concursus.

RUPTURE, *subst.*, violatio; (*falling out*), dissidium, discordia; *r. in the groin*, hernia, ramex.

RUPTURED, *adj.*, ramicosus.

RUPTURE-WORT, *subst.*, heruaria (L.).

RURAL, *adj.*, rusticus, ruralis.

RUSH, *subst.*, juncus, scirpus.

RUSH, *to*, ruere; *to rush in*, irruere; *to rush out*, prorueri; *to rush through*, perrumpere.

RUSH, *subst.*, impetus.

RUSHING IN, *subst.*, irruptio.

RUSHY, *adj.*, juncosus; junceus, juncians, scirpeus.

RUSK, *subst.*, panis cibarius.

RUSSET, *adj.*, rarus, subrufus.

RUST, *subst.*, rubigo; squalor; *rust of copper*, ærugo; *rust of bacon*, rancor.

RUST, *to*, rubiginem trahere, rubiginem obduci.

RUSTIC, *adj.*, rusticus, agrestis.

RUSTICATE, *to*, rusticari.

RUSTICATED, *adj.*, in rus amadatus.

RUSTICITY, *subst.*, rusticitas.

RUSTINESS, *subst.* (*of bacon*), rancor; (*of iron*), eitis.

RUSTLE, *to*, crepare, strepere.

RUSTLING, *subst.*, crepitus, strepitus, fremitus; *rustling of armour*, clangor; *rustling of leaves*, frondium susurrus.

RUSTY, *adj.*, rubiginosus; æruginosus; squalidus; *to grow rusty*, rubiginem trahere.

RUT, *subst.* (*of deer*), coitus desiderium; (*of a cart-wheel*), orbita.

RUTHFUL, *adj.*, misericors.

RUTHFULLY, *adv.*, misere, luctuose.

RUTHLESS, *adj.*, immisericors.

RUTHLESSNESS, *subst.*, immisericordia.

RYE, *subst.*, secale; *of rye*, secalinus; *rye-meal*, farina secalis.

S.

SABBATH, *subst.*, sabbatum; dies dominica; *of the Sabbath*, sabbaticus.

SABLE, *adj.*, ater, niger, pullus; *subst.* (*beast*), mustela zibellina (L.); (*skin*), pellis zibellina.

SABRE, *subst.*, acinaces.

SACERDOTAL, *adj.*, sacerdotalis.

SACK, *subst.*, saccus; *leathern sack*, culeus; *little sack*, sacculus; (*wine*), vinum Hispanicum.

SACK, *to* (*pillage*), diripere, vastare, spoliare, expilare, populari; *to sack up*, sacco inserere or condere.

SACKCLOTH, *subst.*, cilicium; *of sackcloth*, cilicinus.

SACKER, *subst.*, direptor, prædator.

SACKING, *subst.*, direptio, spoliatio, expilatio.

SACRAMENT, *subst.*, sacramentum.

SACRAMENTAL, *adj.*, ad sacramentum spectans.

SACRED, *adj.*, ascer, religiosus, sanctus; *consecrated; to make sacred*, ascrare; devovere.

SACREDNESS, *subst.*, sanctitas; cærimonia; religio.

SACRIFICE, *subst.*, sacrificium, sacra, pl.

SACRIFICE, *to*, sacrificare; sacra facere; immolare; libare; (*kill*), occidere; trucidare; (*devote*), devovere, perdere; (*abandon*), relinquere, deserere.

SACRIFICER, *subst.*, immolator, sacrificus.

SACRIFICING, *subst.*, sacrificatio.

SACRILEGE, *subst.*, sacrilegium.

SACRILEGIOUS, *adj.*, sacrilegus.

SACRIST, SACRISTAN, *subst.*, ædituus; sacrorii curator.

SACRISTY, *subst.*, sacrarium.

SAD, *adj.* (*sorrowful*), tristis, mæstus; (*grievous*), acerbus, luctuosus, gravis; (*nasty*), foedus; (*shameful*), turpis, infamis; (*evil, wicked*), malus, improbus, pravus; *a sad fellow*, homo perditus; *a sad orator*, orator ineptus.

SADDEN, *to*, contristare, tristitia afficere.

SADDLE, *subst.*, sella; *of a saddle*, sellaris; *saddle-backed*, pandus.

SADDLE, *to*, equo sellam imponere, equum sternere.

SADDLED HORSE, equus stratus.

SADDLER, *subst.*, sellarum equestrium artifex.

SADNESS, *subst.* (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, mæstitas; (*seriousness*), gravitas.

SAFE, *adj.*, tutus, salvus, incolumis; securus; *safe and sound*, integer, sospes; *safe conduct*, præsidium.

SAFE, *subst.*, armarium; arca.

SAFETY, *subst.*, incolumitas, aslus; *place of safety*, perfugium, asylum.

SAFFRON, *subst.*, crocus, crocum; *of saffron*, croceus, crocinus.

SAGACIOUS, *adj.*, sagax.

SAGACITY, *subst.*, sagacitas, sollertia.

SAGE, *subst.* (*herb*), salvia.

SAGE, *adj.*, sapiens, prudens, cordatus; *to be sage*, sapere.

SAGENESS, *subst.*, sapientia, prudentia.

SAGITTARY, *subst.*, Sagittarius.

SAIL, *subst.*, velum; *carbasus*, lioteum; (*ship*), navis, navigium; *of a sail*, velaris.

SAIL, *to*, vela facere; navigare, navi vehi; *to sail*

SAILOR.

about, circumnavigare; *to sail back*, renavigare; *to sail before*, prænavigare; *to sail forward*, nave proveli; *to sail over*, trajicere; *to sail out of*, enavigare; *to sail through*, pernavigare; *to sail unto*, adnavigare.

SAILOR, *subst.* (*seaman*), nauta, navita; (*fish*), nautilus.

SAILING, *subst.*, navigatio; *sailing by*, præternavigatio.

SAINT, *adj.*, sanctus.

SAINT-LIKE, SAINTLY, *adj.*, sancto similia, sanctus.

SAIN'TSHIP, *subst.*, sancti hominis dignitas.

SAKE, *subst.*, causa: *for my sake*, meâ causâ; *for his sake*, illius causâ, illius ergo; *for God's sake*, per Deum oro.

SALACIOUS, *adj.*, salax, libidinosus.

SALACITY, *subst.*, salacitas, libido.

SALAD, *subst.*, acetaria; *salad-herb*, olus acetarium; (*lettuce*), lactuca.

SALAD-OIL, *subst.*, oleum cibarium.

SALAMANDER, *subst.*, salamandra.

SALARY, *subst.*, merces; *salarium*, stipendium.

SALE, *subst.*, venditio; *public sale*, auctio; *set up for sale*, on sale, venalis; *of a public sale*, auctioarius.

SALEABLE, *adj.*, venalis, vendibilis.

SALEABLENESS, *subst.*, conditio vendibilis.

SALESMAN, *subst.*, veador.

SALIENT ANGLE, angulus exterior.

SALINE, *adj.*, salus, subsalsus.

SALIQUE LAW, lex Salica.

SALIVA, *subst.*, saliva.

SALIVARY GLAND, glandula salivalis.

SALIVATE, *to*, salivare.

SALIVATION, *subst.*, salivæ proritatio; *salivatio* plurima.

SALLOW, *adj.*, pallidus, luridus; *sallow color*, pallor; *to grow sallow*, pallescere.

SALLOW-TREE, *subst.*, salix; *grove of sallow-trees*, salictum.

SALLY, *subst.*, eruptio, impetus; *sally-port*, porta ex qua fit eruptio.

SALLY, *to*, procurrere, procurrare, in hostes erumpere.

SALMON, *subst.*, salmo.

SALOON, *subst.*, œcus; diœta.

SALT, *subst.*, sal; *salt-petre*, sal petræ; *salt-cellar*, salinum; *of salt*, salarius; *salt-pit*, salia fodina; *salt-mine*, salinæ.

SALT, *adj.*, salus; (*salted*), salitus, sale conditus; *salt fish*, pisces sale macerati, salsamenta.

SALT, *to*, salire, sale condire; (*pickle*), muriâ condire.

SALTING, *subst.*, salitura; *salting-tub*, vas salsamentarium.

SALTY, *adj.*, subsalsus.

SALTLESS, *adj.*, insulsus.

SALTNESS, *subst.*, salsitudo, salsedo, salsugo, salsilago.

SALUBRIOUS, *adj.*, saluber.

SALUBRITY, *subst.*, salubritas.

SALUTARY, *adj.*, salutaris, saluber.

SALUTE, *to*, salutare; alicui salutem impertire; *to s. again*, resalutare; (*kiss*), naculari, susvari.

SALUTE, SALUTING, SALUTATION, *subst.*, salutatio; salus; *saluting again*, resalutatio; *of saluting*, saluatorius.

SALUTOR, *subst.*, saluator, salutatrix.

F R E

SASH.

SALVATION, *subst.*, salus; conservatio; *salvation of souls*, animarum salus.

SALVE, *subst.*, unguentum; *eye-solve*, collyrium.

SALVE, *to*, ungere, inungere.

SALVER, *subst.*, vas argenteum ad calices manu sustinendum.

SALVING, *subst.*, unctio.

SALVO, *subst.*, exceptio, cautio; cautela.

SAME, *adj.*, ipse, idem; *the very s.*, ipsissimus; *at the s. time*, simul, una; *at the s. time that*, dum.

SAMENESS, *subst.*, eadem ratio.

SAMPLE, SAMPLER, *subst.* (*example*), exemplar, exemplum; (*model*), exemplum, forma; (*pattern*), specimen.

SAMPLE, *to*, comparare, œquiparare.

SANATORY, *adj.*, ad sanationem perticiens.

SANCTIFICATION, *subst.*, peccati liberatio; sanctimonie collatio.

SANCTIFIER, *subst.*, qui alicui sanctitatem confert; qui sancte colit.

SANCTIFY, *to* (*set free from sin*), a peccato liberare; (*make holy*), sanctum facere; alicui sanctitatem conferre.

SANCTIMONIOUS, *adj.*, pietatem simulans, simulator.

SANCTIMONY, *subst.*, sanctimonia, sanctitas.

SANCTION, *subst.* (*ratification*), sanctio, confirmatio; (*decree*), decretum.

SANCTION, *to*, sancire.

SANCTITY, *subst.*, sanctitas, sanctimonia.

SANCTUARY, *subst.* (*holy place*), locus sacra, templum; (*place of refuge*), asylum, perugium.

SAND, *subst.*, arena; sabulum; saburra; pulvis; (*grave*), glareâ; *sand-bank*, sylvris; *the sands*, arenas litoris.

SANDAL, *subst.*, crepida; solea; sandalum.

SANDED, *adj.* (*spotted*), maculosus; (*strewn with sand*), pulvere conspersus.

SANDY, *adj.*, arenaceus; (*mized with sand*), arenatus; (*full of small sand*), arenosus; sabulosus.

SANE, *adj.*, sanus.

SANGUINARY, *adj.* (*bloody*), sanguinarius; (*where blood is shed*), cruentus; *subst.* (*herb*), einnabaris Indica.

SANGUINE, *adj.*, sanguineus; (*hoping*), plenus spei; (*cheerful*), alacer, bilaris; (*earnest*), certus.

SANGUINENESS, *subst.*, alacritas, ardor; confidentia.

SANHEDRIM, *subst.*, synedrium.

SANITY, *subst.*, sanitas, bona valetudo.

SAP, *subst.*, succus.

SAP, *to* (*a wall*), murum suffodere or subruere.

SAPIENCE, *subst.*, sapientia.

SAPIENT, *adj.*, sapiens.

SAPLESS, *adj.*, exsuccus; aridus.

SAPLING, *subst.*, virgultum.

SAPPER, *subst.*, cunicularius.

SAPPHIC VERSE, Sapphicus versus; *Sapphics*, carmina Sapphica.

SAPPHIRE, *subst.*, sapphirus; *of a sapphire*, sapphirinus.

SAPPINESS, *subst.*, humiditas.

SAPPY, *adj.*, succi plenus, succosus; viridis.

SARABAND, *subst.*, tripodium Hispanicum.

SARCASM, *subst.*, dieterium; acerbae factiœ.

SARCASTIC, *adj.*, acerbus; mordax.

SARDINE, *subst.*, sardina, trichias.

SARDIUS, SARDONYX, *subst.*, sardonyx.

SASH, *subst.*, fascia militaris; cingulum.

1201

SASH-WINDOW.

SASH-WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra ex lignea compage confecta.

SASSAFRAS, *subst.*, laurus sassafras (L.).

SATAN, *subst.*, Satanas.

SATANIC, SATANICAL, *adj.*, satanicus, diabolicus.

SATCHEL, *subst.*, sacculus, pera.

SATE, SATIATE, *to*, satiare, saturare, explere.

SATIETY, *subst.*, saties, satietas, saturitas.

SATIN, *subst.*, pannus sericus aitiens.

SATIRE, *subst.*, satira, carmen satiricum.

SATIRIC, SATIRICAL, *adj.*, satiricus; acerbus.

SATIRIST, satirarum scriptor, poeta satiricus.

SATIRIZE, *to*, acerbis factis irridere.

SATISFACTION, *subst.* (reparation), satisfactio, compensatio, restitutio; (contentment of mind), voluptas, animi oblectatio; (to make s., satisfacere, compensare, restituere; to give s. (please), aliquid voluptate perfundere; with s., lubeas, lubenter.

SATISFACTORY, *adj.*, gratus, jucundus, acceptus.

SATISFACTORINESS, *subst.*, bonitas.

SATISFY, *to* (content, please), alicui satisfacere, animum alicui explere or voluptate perfundere; (pay), alicui satisfacere, ut alienum dissolvere.

SATISFYING, *subst.*, satisfactio.

SATURATE, *to*, saturare, satiare; explere.

SATURDAY, *subst.*, dies Saturni.

SATURINE, *adj.*, tristis, tetricus.

SATYR, *subst.*, Satyrus.

SAUCE, *subst.*, jus; intinctus; condimentum.

SAUCE-BOX, *subst.*, homo impudens.

SAUCE-PAN, *subst.*, acetabulum.

SAUCER, *subst.*, scutella.

SAUCINESS, *subst.*, petulantia, insolentia; proceritas.

SAUCY, *adj.*, petulans, insolens, protervus; procer; to grow saucy, insolere.

SAUNTER ABOUT, *to*, errare, vagari; ambulare.

SAUSAGE, *subst.*, farcimen, botulus; hilla; tomentum; sausage maker, botularius.

SAVAGE, *adj.* (cruel), crudelis, immanis, efferratus; (rude), ferus, incultus; jagged beast, fera; to make savage, efferrare.

SAVAGE, *subst.*, homo ferus.

SAVAGENESS, *subst.*, feritas; barbaria; atrocitas.

SAVE, *to* (preserve), servare, conservare; salvum praestare; (spare), parcere; (scrape together), corrådere; (gain), lucrari, lucrum facere.

SAVE (except), praeter, nisi, extra, praeterquam.

SAVIN, *subst.*, sabia.

SAVING, *adj.*, parvus frugalitas; diligens; frugi; *subst.*, conservatio; (exception), exceptio; *prep.*, praeter, extra; *adv.*, praeterquam; saving that, nisi quod.

SAVINGNESS, *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.

SAVIOR, *subst.*, servator, servatrix; our Savior, Christus, vindex periculi nostri.

SAVOR, *subst.* (smell), odor; (taste), sapor; ill savor, fœtor.

SAVOR (smell) of, *to*, olere; (taste of), sapere.

SAVORINESS, *subst.*, sapor jucundus; suavitas.

SAVORY, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis.

SAVOYS, *subst.*, brassica Sabaudica.

SAW, *subst.*, serra; little saw, serrula; old saw (say), proverbium.

SAW, *to*, v. a., serrā secare, serrare; v. n., seram ducere.

SAWING, *subst.*, serratura.

SCAPULAR.

SAWYER, *subst.*, qui ligna serrā dissecat.

SAY, *to*, dicere, aio; (suppose), facere; to say again, iterum dicere, repetere; to say against, contradicere; to say beforehand, praedicere; to say no, negare; to say ay, aio, affirmare; to say nothing, tacere, silere; say on, perge; that is to say, scilicet, videlicet, hoc est.

SAYING, *subst.*, dictio; saying again, repetitio; (thing said), dictum; verbum, proverbium; (sentiment), sententia.

SCAB, *subst.*, scabies; dry scab, impetigo; scab in sheep, prorigo; wild scab, psora.

SCABBARD, *subst.*, vagina.

SCABBED, SCABBY, *adj.*, scabiosus; morbidus; to be scabbed, scabie laborare.

SCABBINESS, *subst.*, scabies.

SCABROUS, *adj.*, scaber, asper.

SCAFFOLD, *subst.*, tabulatum; pulpitum, ca-tasta.

SCAFFOLDING, *subst.*, tabulati constructio.

SCALADE, *subst.*, ascensus in murum, scalis ad-motis in muros irruptio.

SCALD, *to* (scorch), urere, suburere, amburere.

SCALD, *subst.* (on the head), prorigo; scald-pated, capite porriginoso.

SCALDING HOT, *adj.*, fervens, fervidus.

SCALDING, *subst.*, ambustio; scalding with hot liquor, fervente liquore perfusio.

SCALE, *subst.* (of a fish), squama; (of a balance), lanx; (measure), mensura, modus; musical scale, diagramma; a pair of scales, libra, trutina; scales in the head, furfures capitis.

SCALE, *to*, v. a. (take off the scales), desquamare; (peel off), decorticare; v. n., abcedere; to scale the walls of a town, oppidi muros per scalias abscendere.

SCALING, *subst.*, decortico.

SCALING (of walls), *subst.*, scaiarum ad muros adnotarum consensio; scaling-ladder, scala.

SCALY, *adj.*, squamosus; squamis intectus.

SCALL, *subst.*, impetigo, lichen.

SCALLION, *subst.*, ascalonia.

SCALLOP, *subst.*, pecten; small s., pectunculius.

SCALLOPED, *adj.* (notched), denticulatus.

SCALP, *subst.*, cutis capitis.

SCALP, *to*, caput deglubere; capiti pellem detrahere.

SCAMPER AWAY, *to*, fugere, aufugere.

SCAN, *to* (examine into), examinare, perpendere; to scan a verse, versum metiri pedibus, versum scandere.

SCANDAL, *subst.* (offence), offensio, offensio; malum exemplum; (disgrace), dedecus, ignominia; (backbiting), criminationes falsae.

SCANDALIZE, *to* (give offence), malo exemplo offendere; (disgrace), dedecorare; (backbite), sinistra sermonibus carpere.

SCANDALOUS, *adj.*, flagitiosus, probrosus; turpis, dedecorosus; pessimi exempli.

SCANDALOUSNESS, *subst.*, dedecus, ignominia.

SCANT, *to*, angustum reddere, angustare; coutrohere.

SCANT, SCANTY, *adj.*, minor justo; angustus, exiguus.

SCANTILY, *adv.*, parce, vix, aegre.

SCANTINESS, *subst.*, angustia; exiguitas.

SCANTLING, *subst.* (proportion), mensura, ratio, proportio; (little piece), frustulum; portiuacula.

SCAPULAR, SCAPULARY, *adj.*, scapularis.

SCAR.

SCAR, *subst.*, cicatrix; *little scar*, cicatricula; *full of scars*, cicatricosus.
 SCARAMOUCIL, *subst.*, mimus, pantomimus.
 SCARCE, *adj.* (*rare*), rarus; (*dear*), carus.
 SCARCE. SCARCELY, *adv.*, vix, ægre, difficulter; (*scantly*), parce, tenuiter.
 SCARCENESS, SCARCITY, *subst.*, caritas; *difficultas*; paucitas, raritas.
 SCARE, *to*, terrere, territare, perterrefacere.
 SCARECROW, *subst.*, formido, terriculum.
 SCARF, *subst.*, mitella, fascia.
 SCARF, *to*, velare, tegere.
 SCARIFICATION, SCARIFYING, *subst.*, scarificatio.
 SCARIFIER, *subst.*, scalpellum ad scarificandum aptum.
 SCARIFY, *to*, scarificare, cuticulum radere.
 SCARLET, *subst.* (*grain*), coccum; (*color*), os-trum, color coccineus; *s. cloth*, coccinum; *of s.*, coccinus, coccineus; *clothed in s.*, coccineus.
 SCARP, *subst.* (*in fortification*), ima muri declivitas; (*in heraldry*), fascia minor.
 SCATHE, *subst.*, damnum, malum.
 SCATHE, *to*, danno afficere.
 SCATTER, *to*, spargere, disjicere, dissipare.
 SCATTERING, *subst.*, sparsio, dissipatio, *diffusio*.
 SCAVENGER, *subst.*, qui vicus urbis purgat.
 SCENE, *subst.*, scena; locus ubi res agitur; res; *spectaculum*; *scenes*, parietes scenici.
 SCENERY, *subst.*, apparatus ad scenam pertinentens.
 SCENT, *subst.*, odor; (*sense of smell*), odoratus.
 SCENT, *to*, odorari, olfacere.
 SCENTED, *adj.*, odoratus; *ill-scented*, foetidus; *sweet-scented*, suave olens; aromaticus.
 SCEPTIC, *subst.*, qui omnia in dubium revocat.
 SCEPTICAL, *adj.*, scepticus, dubitans.
 SCEPTICISM, *subst.*, dubitandi studium.
 SCEPTRE, *subst.*, sceptrum; (*rule*), regnum.
 SCEPTRED, *adj.*, sceptrifer.
 SCHEDULE, *subst.*, schedula.
 SCHEME, *subst.*, figura, forma; ratio, consilium.
 SCHISM, *subst.*, schisma; discessio.
 SCHISMATIC, SCHISMATICAL, *adj.*, schismaticus.
 SCHOLAR, *subst.* (*learner*), discipulus; auditor; *scholasticus*; (*man of learning*), homo doctus, eruditus, litteratus.
 SCHOLARSHIP, *subst.*, doctrina, eruditio; *litteratura*.
 SCHOLASTIC, *adj.*, scholasticus.
 SCHOLIAST, *subst.*, explicator, commentator.
 SCHOLION, *subst.*, scholion.
 SCHOOL, *subst.*, schola; ludus litterarius; *auditorium*.
 SCHOOL, *to* (*hide*), increpare.
 SCHOOL-BOY, *subst.*, tiro.
 SCHOOL FELLOW, *subst.*, condiscipulus.
 SCHOOLING, *subst.*, merces præceptoris *or* institutionis.
 SCHOOLMAN, *subst.*, scholasticus.
 SCHOOLMASTER, *subst.*, ludi magister, præceptor.
 SCHOOLMISTRESS, *subst.*, ludi magistra.
 SCIENCE, *subst.*, doctrina, disciplina; ars; (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; cognitio alcijs rei.
 SCIENTIFIC, *adj.*, quod in artibus versatur; doctus, eruditus.

SCRAMBLE.

SCIMITAR, *subst.*, acinaces, ensis falcatus.
 SCINTILLATION, *subst.*, scintillatio.
 SCIOLIST, *subst.*, semidoctus, subdoctus.
 SCION, *subst.*, surculus.
 SCISSORS, *subst. pl.*, forfex, forficula.
 SCISSURE, *subst.*, scissura.
 SCOFF AT, *to*, ludibrio habere, irridere, cavillari.
 SCOFF, SCOFFING, *subst.*, irrisio, derisio; *cavillatio*; *ludibrium*.
 SCOFFER, *subst.*, derisor, irrisor; *scurra*.
 SCOFFINGLY, *adv.*, acerbe; *per ludibrium*.
 SCOLD, *to*, jurgare, rixari; *altercari*; *to scold at*, objurgare, conviciari, increpare.
 SCOLD, *subst.*, mulier rixosa.
 SCOLDING, *subst.*, rixa, jurgium, convicium.
 SCONCE, *subst.*, propugnaculum, munimentum; *sconce for a candle*, lychnuchus.
 SCOOP, *subst.*, haustum.
 SCOOP, *to*, excavare.
 SCOPE, *subst.* (*design*), consilium, propositum; (*room*), spatium; (*liberty*), copia, licentia.
 SCORBUTIC, *adj.*, stomacace laborans.
 SCORCH, *to*, torrere, adurere, amburere.
 SCORCHING, *subst.*, adustio, amustio.
 SCORE, *subst.* (*account*), ratio; (*reason*), causa, nomen; (*number*), numerus vicenarius; *viginti*; *twoscore*, quadraginta; *threescore*, sexaginta; *four-score*, octoginta; *a song in score*, verba cantilenæ cum notis musicis annexis.
 SCORE, SCORE UP, *to*, notare, signare; *to score a writing*, lineas sub verbis ducere.
 SCORING, *subst.*, notatio, signatio.
 SCORIOUS, *adj.*, scoriam abundans.
 SCORN, *subst.*, contemptio; fastidium.
 SCORN, *to*, contemnere, despiciere; *spernere*.
 SCORNER, *subst.*, contemptor, spreter; derisor.
 SCORNFUL, *adj.*, fastidiosus, fastosus.
 SCORNING, *subst.*, despectio, contemptio, aspernatio.
 SCORPION, *subst.*, scorpio, scorpia.
 SCOT, *subst.*, rata portio, symbola; *scot and lot*, tributum.
 SCOT-FREE, *adj.*, immunis, impunis; *adv.*, *impune*.
 SCOUNDREL, *subst.*, nebulo, homo nequam.
 SCOUR, *to*, purgare, mundare; *detergere*; *eludere*; (*drive away*), abigere, fugare; *to scour about*, cursitare.
 SCOURER, *subst.*, purgator.
 SCOURGE, *subst.*, flagrum, flagellum; *scutica*, lora, *pl*.
 SCOURGE, *to*, verberare, loris *or* flagellis cedere, flagellare; *virgis cedere*.
 SCOURGER, *subst.*, loriarius; carnifex.
 SCOURGING, *subst.*, verberatio; (*harassing*), vexatio.
 SCOURING, *subst.*, purgatio.
 SCOUT, *subst.*, explorator, speculator.
 SCOUT, *to*, latitare; *to scout up and down*, explorare, speculari.
 SCOWL, *subst.*, frons nubila.
 SCOWL, *to*, frontem corrugare.
 SCOWLING, *adj.*, torvus; *vultuosus*.
 SCRAG, *subst.*, corpus macilentum.
 SCRAGGINESS, *subst.*, macies.
 SCRAGGY, *adj.*, macer, macilentus.
 SCRAMBLE, *to, v. a.*, diripere, arripere, raptim colligere; *v. n.*, *to scramble up*, adrepere.

SCRAMBLE.

SCRAMBLE, SCRAMBLING, *subst.*, licentia diripiendi; *scrambling up*, consensio.

SCRAMBLER UP, *subst.*, qui ad locum altum adrepat.

SCRAP, *subst.*, particula; fragmentum; frustulum; *scraps*, frusta, reliquia.

SCRAPE, *subst.*, rerum angustiae or difficultas.

SCRAPE, *to, v. a.*, radere; scalpere, scabere; *to s. away*, abraderere; *to s. off*, deradere, destringere; *to s. out*, eradere, delere; *to s. together*, corradere; *v. n.*, poplitum inoepte infectere.

SCRAPER, *subst.*, qui radit; radula.

SCRAPING, *subst.*, rasura; *scraping off or out*, deletio; *scraping together*, collectio; *scraping-iron*, scalprum.

SCRATCH, *subst.*, levis incisura, leve vulnus.

SCRATCH, *to*, scabere, scalpere; *cutem perstringere*.

SCRATCHER, *subst.*, scalptor.

SCRATCHING, *subst.*, sculptura.

SCRAWL, *subst.*, litterae male factae; ineptiae.

SCRAWL, *to*, male scribere.

SCRAWLER, *subst.*, scriba imperitus.

SCRAWLING, *subst.*, scriptio inla.

SCRAY, *subst.*, hirundo marina.

SCREAM, *to*. See CREAK, *to*.

SCREAM, *to*, exclamare, vociferari.

SCREAMING, *subst.*, exclamatio.

SCREECH, *to*, ululare.

SCREEN, *subst. (shelter)*, umbraculum, umbella; (*sieve*), cribrum.

SCREEN, *to*, tegere, celare; (*sift*), cribrare, cernere.

SCREW, *subst.*, cochlea.

SCREW, *to*, torquendo perforare; cochleam figere.

SCRIBBLE, *to*, male scribere; (*write often*), scrip- titare.

SCRIBBLER, *subst.*, qui male scribit.

SCRIBBLING, *subst.*, mala scriptio.

SCRIBE, *subst.*, scriba, librarius.

SCRIP, *subst.*, pera, saccus.

SCRIPTURAL, *adj.*, libris sacris conveniens.

SCRIPTURE, *subst.*, litterae sacrae, libri sacri.

SCRIVENER, *subst.*, librarius; *petty scrivener*, li- brariolus.

SCROFULOUS, *adj.*, acrofula laborans.

SCROLL, *subst.*, schedula; libellus; volumen.

SCRUB, *to*, fricare; scalpere, strigere.

SCRUB, *subst. (mean person)*, homo vilis; (*sorry horse*), equus strigosus.

SCRUBBING, *subst.*, fricatio vehementior.

SCRUBBY, *adj.*, squalidus, misellus.

SCRUPLE, *subst. (in weight)*, scrupulum, scrupulum; (*doubt*), scrupulus, religio; dubitatio, haesi- tatio.

SCRUPLE, *to*, alqd religioni habere; dubitare, haesitare.

SCRUPULOUS, *adj.*, scrupulosus, religiosus; dubitans, haesitans.

SCRUPULOUSNESS, *subst.*, scrupulositas.

SCRUTINEER, *subst.*, scrutator.

SCRUTINIZE, *to*, scrutari, explorare.

SCRUTINY, *subst.*, scrutatio; suffragiorum col- lectorum examen.

SCUD AWAY, *to*, aufugere; *to scud along*, festi- nare, properare.

SCUFFLE, *subst.*, rixa; pugna tumultuaria; *in the scuffle*, inter manus.

SCUFFLE, *to*, concertare, inter se decertare.

SEA-SHORE.

SCUFFLING, *subst.*, decertatio; *scuffling with*, concertatio; conflictus.

SCULL, *subst.*, cymbula unius remigis.

SCULLERY, *subst.*, lavatrina; *scullery-wench*, aervula coquoaria.

SCULLION BOY, *subst.*, puer coquinarius.

SCULPTOR, *subst.*, sculptor; statuarum srtifex.

SCULPTURE, *subst. (art)*, ars signa fabricandi; (*work*), sculptura; opus sculptile; *imago ficta*, sig- num, statua.

SCULPTURE, *to*, sculperere; fingere.

SCUM, *subst.*, spuma; *full of scum*, spumosus; *of scum*, spumeus; *covered with scum*, spumatus.

SCUM, *to*, despumare.

SCUMMER, *subst.*, spatula.

SCUPPER, *subst.*, latrionae navalis.

SCURF, *subst.*, furfures; porrigo; *scurf of a sore*, crusta ulceris.

SCURFINESS, *subst.*, psora.

SCURFY, *adj.*, furfurosus; porrigine laborans.

SCURRILITY, SCURRILOUSNESS, *subst.*, scur- rilis dicacitas; joci illiberales; coovicia.

SCURRILOUS, *adj.*, scurrilis; contumeliosus; probrosus.

SCURVINESS, *subst.*, pravitas, proscitias.

SCURVY, *adj.*, improbus, pravus, procax; *subst.*, stomacace.

SCUTCHEON. See ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTTLE, *subst.*, corbis, sportula; *scuttles of a ship*, navis valvae.

SCYTHE, *subst.*, falx.

SEA, *subst.*, mare; oceanus; *high sea*, altum; *open sea*, salum; *of the sea*, marinus; *narrow sea*, fretum; *main sea*, altum.

SEA-BEATEN, *adj.*, fluctibus illisus.

SEA-BREEZE, *subst.*, aura maris.

SEA-COAST, *subst.*, ors maritima.

SEA-FARING MAN, nauta.

SEA-FIGHT, *subst.*, proelium navale, pugna na- valis.

SEA-FISH, *subst.*, piscis marinus.

SEA-GRASS, *subst.*, alga, ulva marioa.

SEAL, *subst.*, signum, sigillum; (*beast*), vitulus marinus.

SEAL, *to*, signare, consignoare; *seal up*, obsignare.

SEALER, *subst.*, signator, obsignator.

SEALING, *subst.*, signatio; signatura.

SEAM, *subst.*, sutura; (*measure*), mensura octo modius continens.

SEA-MAID, *subst.*, siren.

SEAMAN, *subst.*, nauta; navita.

SEAMLESS, *adj.*, oon consutus.

SEAMSTRESS, *subst.*, mulier quae acu victum quarit.

SEA-PORT, *subst.*, portus maritimus.

SEAR, SERE, *adj.*, siccus, aridus.

SEAR, *to*, ustulare, inuere.

SEARCH, *to*, scrutari, explorare, indagare, in- vestigare; inquirere.

SEARCH, SEARCHING, *subst.*, scrutatio; in- quisitio, indagatio, investigatio.

SEARCHER, *subst.*, scrutator, inquisitor, inda- gator; investigator, explorator.

SEARFEDNESS (*of conscience*), conscientia nulli religione tacta.

SEARING, *subst.*, ustio; *searing-iron*, cauterium.

SEAR-WOOD, *subst.*, ramalia.

SEA-SERVICE, *subst.*, militia navalis.

SEA-SHORE, *subst.*, litus (maris).

SEA-SICK.

SEA-SICK, *adj.*, nauseans.SEA-SICKNESS, *subst.*, nausea.SEASON, *subst.*, tempestas, tempus; *s. of the year*, anni tempus; *fit s.*, occasio, opportunitas; *tempestivitas*; *in s.*, tempestive, opportune; *out of s.*, in-tempestive.SEASON, *to*, condire; assuefacere.SEASONABLE, *adj.*, tempestivus, opportunus.SEASONABLENESS, *subst.*, opportunitas, tempestivitas.SEASONER, *subst.*, qui cibos condit.SEASONING, *subst.*, conditura; condimentum.SEAT, *subst.*, sessio, sedile; sedes; sella; *little s.*, sedecula; *s. of turf*, cæspes; *s. of state*, solium; (*bench*), scamnum; *low s.*, scabellum; *s. of justice*, tribunal; (*dwellling*), sedes, domicilium, habitatio; *country-s.*, domus rustica, villa; (*site*), situs.SEAT, *to*, in sede locare; *to seat one's self*, considerare; *to be seated*, sedâre.SEATING, *subst.*, collocatio in sede; *a seating one's self*, sessio.SECESSION, *subst.*, secessio, secessus.SECLUDE, *to*, secernere; secludere, excludere.SECLUDED, *adj.*, solitarius.SECOND, *adj.*, secundus; alter; *the second time*, secundo, iterum.SECOND, *subst.* (*assistant*), adjutor; (*at a duel*), arbiter; *a second of time*, minima pars horæ.SECOND, *to*, alqm juvare, adjavare; *aliqui subidium* or *suppetias ferre*; *aliqui sdesse*.SECONDARY, *adj.*, secundus, inferior; subjectus.SECONDLY, *adv.*, secundo, iterum; deinde.SECRECY, *subst.* (*silence*), taciturnitas, silentium; (*retirement*), recessus, secessus.SECRET, *adj.* (*hidden*), arcanus, secretus, occultus; *abditus*; *lstenus*; (*endued with secrecy*), taciturnus, occultus.SECRET, *subst.*, arcanum, secretum, occultum; *res arcana*; *res silenda*; *mysterium*.SECRETARY, *subst.*, scribe, librarius, amanuensis.SECRETARYSHIP, *subst.*, scribæ munus.SECRETE, *to*, occultare, celare.SECRETING, *subst.*, occultatio furtiva.SECRETNESS, *subst.*, taciturnitas.SECRETORY, *adj.*, secernens.SECT, *subst.*, secta; schula; *of our sect*, nostras; *of your sect*, vestras.SECTARY, *subst.*, sectator.SECTION, *subst.* (*cutting*), sectio; (*dividing*), in partes distributio; (*part*), particula.SECULAR, *adj.*, secularis; profanus, civilis; externus.SECULARITY, *subst.*, animus ad rem nimis attentus.SECUNDINES, *subst. pl.*, secundæ.SECURE, *adj.* (*safe*), securus, tutus, salvus; (*careless*), negligens, remissus.SECURE, *to*, tutam reddere, salvum præstare, munire; *defendere*; (*apprehend*), prehendere, deprehendere.SECURING, *subst.*, in tutum collocatio.SECURITY, *subst.*, securitas, otium; (*safety*), salus; (*hail*), vadimonium; *cautio*; *vas*; *præs*, sponsor; (*engagement*), sponso; *to give security*, satis dare; *to take security*, satis accipere.SEDAN, *subst.*, lectica, sella gestatoria.SEDATE, *adj.*, sedatus, quietus.SEDENTARY, *adj.*, sedentarius.

SELDOM.

SEDGE, *subst.*, ulva, carex.SEDIMENT, *subst.*, sedimentum; fæx.SEDITION, *subst.*, seditio, motus.SEDITIOUS, *adj.*, seditiosus, factiosus, tumultuosus.SEDUCE, *to* (*deceive*), seducere, decipere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare.SEDUCEMENT, *subst.*, illecebæra, lcnocinia.SEDUCER, *subst.*, deceptor; corruptor.SEDUCING, SEDUCTION, *subst.*, seductio, deceptio.SEDULITY, *subst.*, sedulitas, assiduitas, diligentia.SEDULOUS, *adj.*, sedulus, assiduus, diligens.SEE, *subst.*, diocesis.SEE, *to*, vidêre, conspiciere, cernere; intelligere; *see! en! ecce! aspice!* *to see afar off*, prospicere; *to see clearly*, perspiciere; *to go to see one*, visere, visitare; *to see into*, introspicere; *to see to*, cavêre, curare, providêre.SEED, *subst.*, semen; *fig.*, stirps; *of seed*, seminâlis; *to sow seed*, serere, seminare.SEED, *to* (*run to seed*), in semen ire, semen ferre.SEEDLING, *subst.*, planta gemmascere incipiens.SEEDSMAN, *subst.*, qui semina venditat.SEEDY, *adj.*, seminiosus.SEEING, *subst.*, visio.

SEEING THAT, quando, quoniam, siquidem, quum.

SEEK, *to* (*search after*), quærere, conquirere; (*seek to obtain*), petere, appetere, sequi; *to seek to studêre*, cupere; *to seek diligently*, acrutari; *to seek out*, exquirere; (*endeavour*), conari, moliri.SEEKER, *subst.*, out, indagator, investigator.SEEKING, *subst.*, ofter, indagatio, investigatio.SEEL, *to* (*a hawk*), accipitris oculos tegere; *a ship*, navem ad alterum latus inclinare.SEEM, *to*, videri; *it seems*, videtur.SEEMER, *subst.*, simulator.SEEMING, *adject.*, opinatus; simulatus, fictus; *subst.*, species.SEEMINGLY, *adv.*, in speciem, specie.SEEMLINESS, *subst.*, decentia; decor, decus, decorum.SEEMLY, *adj.*, decens, decorus, speciosus; *adv.*, decenter, decore.SE'NNIGHT, *subst.*, septem dies, hebdomas.SEER, *subst.*, vates.SEESAW, *to*, vacillare.SEESAW, *subst.*, vacillatio.SEETHE, *to*, *v. a.*, coquere; *v. n.*, fervêre, exæstare; *to seethe over*, exandare.SEETHER, *subst.* (*vessel*), ahenum coculum; *oil*; (*person*), coctor.SEETHING, *subst.*, coctio, coctura; *seething over*, exundatio.SEGMENT, *subst.*, segmentum.SEGREGATION, *subst.*, segregatio, separatio.SEIGNIOR, *subst.*, dominus.SEIGNIORIAL, *adj.*, magnam ditionem habens.SEIGNIORY, *subst.*, dominatus.SEINE, *subst.*, sægena.SEIZE, *to*, prehendere, comprehendere, apprehendere; *capere*, corripere, occupare.SEIZIN, *subst.*, possessio.SEIZING, SEIZURE, *subst.*, prehensio, comprehensio, occupatio.SELDOM, *adv.*, raro, non sæpe; *very seldom*, perraro, rarissime.

SELECT.

SELECT, *to*, seligare, eligere.
 SELECT, *adj.*, selectus, sepositus.
 SELECTER, *subst.*, elector.
 SELECTING, SELECTION, *subst.*, selectio.
 SELF, *subst.*, ipse, idem; *I myself*, ego ipse; *he himself, his own self*, ille ipse; *by one's self*, solus; *self-conceit, arrogantia*; *self-conceited, arrogans*; *self-denial, abstinentia*; *self-evident, per se clerus*; *self-love, amor sui*; *self-will, contumacia*; *self-willed, contumax*.
 SELFISH, *adj.*, suarum rerum cupidus.
 SELFISHNESS, *subst.*, sui studium, illiberalitas.
 SELL, *to, v. a.*, vendere, venum dare; *to sell off* *en*, venditare; *v. n.*, vendi, venire.
 SELLER, *subst.*, venditor; venditrix.
 SELLING, *subst.*, venditio.
 SELVEDGE, *subst.*, fimbria, iostitis; limbus.
 SEMBLANCE, *subst.*, species; similitudo.
 SEME, *subst. (of corn)*, frumenti octo modii.
 SEMIBREVE, *subst.*, nota semibrevis.
 SEMICIRCLE, *subst.*, semicirculus.
 SEMICIRCULAR, *adj.*, semicirculatus; semicirculus.
 SEMICOLON, *subst.*, semicolon.
 SEMI DIAMETER, *subst.*, dimidia diametri pars.
 SEMINAL, *adj.*, seminalis.
 SEMINARY, *subst.*, seminarium.
 SEMIQUAVER, *subst.*, nota semifusa.
 SEMPTERNAL, *adj.*, sempiternus, perpetuus.
 SENARY, *adj.*, senarius.
 SENATE, *subst.*, senatus; patres; *s-house*, curia.
 SENATOR, *subst.*, senator.
 SENATORIAL, *adj.*, senatorius.
 SEND, *to*, mittere; *to s. about*, circummittere; *to s. away*, dimittere; legare; abigere; *to s. back*, remittere; *to s. before*, præmittere; *to s. for*, accessere; aliquid afferri jubere; *to s. forth*, emittere; *to s. into exile*, relegare, in exsilium mittere; *to s. out*, emittere; *to s. out of the way*, ablegare, amandare; *to s. over*, transmittere.
 SENDER, *subst.*, qui mittit.
 SENDING, *subst.*, missio; *s. away*, dimissio, relegatio; *s. back*, remissio; *s. for*, accitias; *s. forth*, dimissio; *s. out*, emissio; *s. out of the way*, amandatio, ablegatio.
 SENESCHAL, *subst.*, iseneschallus.
 SENIOR, *adj.*, major or grandior aetate.
 SENIORITY, *subst.*, ætatis prærogativa.
 SENSATION, *subst.*, sensus; *pleasant sensation*, voluptas; *painful sensation*, dolor.
 SENSE, *subst.*, sensus; *s. of hearing*, auditus; *s. of seeing*, visus; (*understanding*), intelligentia, mens, iudicium; *common s.*, iudicium commune; (*wit*), ingenium, sagacitas; (*prudence*), prudentia, sapientia; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; (*meaning*), vis, significatio.
 SENSELESS, *adj. (void of feeling)*, nihil sentiens; (*foolish*), absurdus, ineptus; inanis; (*void of reason*), ratiõis expertus.
 SENSELESSNESS, *subst.*, stupor, sensus; (*folly*), stultitia, vecordia.
 SENSIBILITY, SENSIBLENESS, *subst.*, militia; sentiendi vis, sensus.
 SENSIBLE, *adj. (what may be felt)*, sensibilis, externus; (*affecting the senses*), sensum movens, afficiens; (*wise*), prudens, sapiens.
 SENSITIVE, *adj. (endued with sense)*, sensu præditus; (*quick to feel*), facilis sentiens; irritabilis.
 SENSORY, *subst.*, sedes sensus communis.

SERGEANTSHIP.

SENSUAL, *adj. (carnal)*, ad corpus pertioens; (*voluptuous*), libidinosus.
 SENSUALIST, *subst.*, homo voluptuarius.
 SENSUALITY, *subst.*, corporis voluptates; amor venereus.
 SENSUOUS, *adj.*, sensus movens, in sensus cadens.
 SENTENCE, *subst.*, sententia; *little sentence*, sententiola; *a judge's sentence*, iudicium, sententia; (*period*), periodus.
 SENTENCE, *to*, iudicium facere, sententiam pronuntiare; *to sentence to death*, capitis dampnare.
 SENTENTIOUS, *adj.*, sententiosus.
 SENTENTIOUSNESS, *subst.*, sententiarum abundantia.
 SENTIENT, *adj.*, sensu præditus, sentiens.
 SENTIMENT, *subst.*, (*opinion*), sententia, opinio, sensus; (*saying*), dictum.
 SENTIMENTAL, *adj.*, mollis.
 SENTIMENTALITY, *subst.*, nimia animi mollitia.
 SENTINEL, SENTRY, *subst.*, excubias, stationes, vigiliæ; excubitor, speculator.
 SEPARABLE, *adj.*, separabilis.
 SEPARATE, *adj.*, separatus, disjunctus, seijunctus.
 SEPARATE, *to, v. a.*, separare, seijungere, disijungere, segregare; distrahare, divellere; abstrahere; *v. n.*, solvi, dissolvi; seijungi; discedere.
 SEPARATELY, *adv.*, separatim, eorsum.
 SEPARATING, SEPARATION, *subst.*, separatio, disjunctio; discessus; (*variance*), dissidium; *separation of man and wife*, divorcium; repudium.
 SEPARATIST, *subst.*, qui a publicis ecclesiæ ritibus secedit.
 SEPTEMBER, *subst.*, (mensis) September.
 SEPTENARY, *adj.*, septenarius.
 SEPTENNIAL, *adj.*, septennis.
 SEPTENTRIONAL, *adj.*, septentrionalis, aquilonaris.
 SEPTUAGINT, *subst.*, septuaginta interpretes.
 SEPULCHRAL, *adj.*, sepulchralis.
 SEPULCHRE, *subst.*, sepulchrum; tumulus; monumentum.
 SEPULTURE, *subst.*, sepultura, humatio.
 SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, *subst.*, consequentia, consequutio; (*upshot*), effectus, eventus; (*aftertime*), tempus posterum, futurum; *the sequel of*, pars reliqua.
 SEQUESTERED, *adj. (retired)*, abditus, reconditus.
 SEQUESTRATE, *to*, confiscare, proscribere.
 SEQUESTRATION, *subst.*, confiscatio, proscriptio.
 SEQUESTRATOR, *subst.*, sequester; proscriptor.
 SERAGLIO, *subst.*, palatium imperatoris Turcici.
 SERAPH, *subst.*, tseraphus.
 SERAPHIC, *adj.*, tseraphicus.
 SERE. *See* SEAR.
 SERENADE, *subst.*, concentus nocturno tempore factus.
 SERENADE, *to*, vantu nocturno honorare.
 SERENE, *adj.*, serenus, mitis; liquidus; *to make serene*, securare.
 SERENITY, *subst.*, serenitas; animi æquitas.
 SERF. *See* VASSAL.
 SERGE, *subst.*, damni genus lænei.
 SERGEANT, SERJEANT, *subst. (beadle)*, apparitor, lictor; (*in the army*), decurio.
 SERGEANTSHIP, *subst.*, lictoris munus.

SERIES.

SERIES, *subst.*, series, ordo.
SERIOUS, *adj.* (*grave*), serius, gravis; (*momentous*), gravis, vehemens; (*earnest*), accr.
SERIOUSNESS, *subst.*, gravitas, severitas.
SERMON, *subst.*, oratio sacra; *funeral sermon*, oratio funebris.
SEROUS, *adj.*, ferosus.
SERPENT, *subst.*, serpcnps, anguis; *water-serpent*, hydrus.
SERPENTINE, *adj.*, anguineus, tortuosus.
SERRIED, *adj.*, densus, confertus.
SERVANT, *subst.*, famulus; minister; (*slave*), servus, puer; (*lackey*), pedisequus; *servants*, famuli, familia; *of servants*, famularii.
SERVE, *to*, alicui servire, famulari; *to s. as a soldier*, militare, merere, stipendium facere; *to s. God*, Deum colere; *to s. at table*, ministrare; *to s. one with a thing*, alqd alicui præbere, porrigere, subministrare; *to s. one's self with*, uti; *to s. up*, cibos apponere; *to s. (be useful)*, prodesse, cunducere; sufficere, suppetere.
SERVICE, *subst.* (*condition of a servant*), famulatus, ministerium; (*of a slave*), servitium, servitus; (*duty*), officium, obsequium; *opern*; (*use*), usus, utilitas; *s. in war*, militia; (*office*), munus, officium; *partes*, vicee; *hard s.*, labor gravis; (*workship*), cultus; *s. at tennis*, pilæ prior ictus; *s. at table*, ferulum; *s. of silver plate*, vasa argentea.
SERVICEABLE, *adj.* (*useful*), utilis, commodus, opportunus; (*officious*), officiosus, obsequiosus; (*fit for service*), aervitio aptus.
SERVICEABLENESS, *subst.*, utilitas, commoditas.
SERVICE-BERRY, *subst.*, sorbum; *service-tree*, sorbus.
SERVILE, *adj.*, servilis, vernilis.
SERVILITY, *subst.*, vernilitas.
SERVITUDE, *subst.*, servitus, servitium.
SESS. See **ASSESS**, *to*.
SESSION, *subst.*, iudicium conventus, consessus.
SESTERCE, *subst.*, sestertius.
SET, *subst.*, apparatus; numerus iustus; *set of cards*, chartarum fasciculus; *set of horses*, equi; *set of household furniture*, suppellectilis omne instrumentum; *set of trees*, ordo arborum; *set or slip*, propago; *set of sun*, occasus solis; *set off*, ornatus.
SET, *to (put)*, ponere, statuere; locare, collocare; (*appoint*), statuere, constituere; (*plant*), plantare, serere; *to set about*, aggredi, suscipere; *to set one about a thing*, alqd alicui mandare; *to set abroad*, divulgare; *prodere*; *to set again*, reponere; *to set against*, opponere; *to set agog*, incendere, incitare; *to set apart or aside*, seponere, segregare; *posthabere*; *omittere*; *rejicere*; *to set away*, amovere; *to set awry*, torquere; *to set back*, repellere; *to set before one*, opponere; *to set before*, præponere; *to set between*, interponere; *to set by*, aestimare; *to set down*, deponere; *to set down in writing*, scribere, conscribere, litteris mandare; *to set fast*, fignere; *firmare*; *to set forth*, ornare; *laudare*; *ostendere*; *describere*; *to set forth a book*, librum edere; *to set forward*, procedere; *to set free*, emancipare; *liberare*; *to set in*, indere, immittere; *to set off*, ornare; *polire*; *augere*; *to set on*, impellere, stimulare; *appouere*; *to set open*, recludere, aperire; *to set in order*, ordinare; *disponere*; *to set out*, v. a., exponere; *assignare*; *ornare*; v. n., proficisci, iter inire; *to set right*, loco suo reponere; *to set to rights*, corrigere; *to set to*, apponere, admovere; *to set to*

SHADE.

gether, componere, committere; conferre; *to set together again*, recoucinare; *to set up*, extruere; *ædificare*; *statuere*, instituere; *tollere*; *to set upon*, adori, aggredi; *to set to work*, negotium suscipere; v. n., *to set (as the sun)*, occidere.
SET, *adj.* (*appointed*), certus, statutus, status.
SETACEOUS, *adj.*, setosus.
SETTER, *subst.* (*planter*), sator, seminator, con-sitor; (*pimp*), leno; (*scout*), explorator; (*setting-dog*), canis cubitor; *setter on*, ductor; *setter forth of games*, munerarius.
SETTING, *subst.*, positio, positura; s. *apart*, separatio; s. *forward*, progressus; s. *off*, distinctio; s. *in order*, dispositio; s. *up*, erectio; s. *upon*, aggressio; s. *of the sun*, solis occasus; s. *stick*, pastinuum.
SETTLE, *subst.*, sedile, sella; sedes.
SETTLE, *to*, v. a., statuere, constituere; collo-care; affirmare, stabilire; v. n., considerare, consi-dere; consistere; (*sink to the bottom*), sidere, resi-dere; (*as beer*), defervescere; (*light upon*), insi-dere.
SETTLEDNESS, *subst.*, stabilitas, firmitas.
SETTLEMENT, **SETTLING**, *subst.*, constitutio; *settlement of a daughter*, filiæ collocatio; (*agree-ment*), pactum, fœdus; (*fixed place of abode*), sedes, domicilium; (*colony*), colonia.
SEVEN, *num.*, septem; septeni; s. *times*, septies; s. *years old*, septennis; s. *years*, septennium; s. *hundred*, septingenti; *of s. hundred*, septingena-rius; s. *hundred times*, septingentias; *seven-fold*, sep-templex; s. *feet long*, septempedalis.
SEVENTEEN, septemdecim.
SEVENTEENTH, *adj.*, decimus septimus.
SEVENTH, *adj.*, septimus.
SEVENTHLY, *adv.*, septimo loco; septimum.
SEVENTIETH, *adj.*, septuagesimus.
SEVENTY, septuaginta; *of seventy*, septuage-narius; *seventy times*, septuages.
SEVER, *to*, separare, segregare, sejungere, divi-dere.
SEVERAL, *adj.* (*many*), aliquot, nonnulli; plures, complures; (*distinct*), distinctus, diversus, varius.
SEVERALLY, *adv.*, singulatim, seorsum, separatim; articulatim.
SEVERE, *adj.* (*hard*), severus, austerus; (*grave*), gravis, sobrius, serius; *very severe*, perseverus, per-tristis.
SEVERING, *subst.*, separatio, seunctio.
SEVERITY, *subst.*, severitas, austeritas; duritia.
SEW, *to*, suere; *to sew before*, præsuere; *to sew behind*, desuere; *to sew in*, insuere; *to sew to*, as-suere; *to sew together*, consuere.
SEWER, *subst.*, eutor; *sewer (in a street)*, cloaca.
SEWING, *subst.*, sutura; *sewing together*, con-sutura.
SEX, *subst.*, sexus; *male sex*, sexus virilis; *female sex*, sexus muliebris.
SEXENNIAL, *adj.*, sex annorum; sexto quoque anno factus.
SEXTON, *subst.*, ædituus.
SHABBINESS, *subst.*, sordes.
SHABBY, *adj.*, sordidus; *pannis obsitus*.
SHACKLE, *to*, vinculis colligare, catenis vincire impidire.
SHACKLES, *subst. pl.*, vincula, castenæ, compe-des; *foot-shackles*, pedicæ; *hand-shackles*, manicæ.
SHAD, *subst.*, clupea, alosa major.
SHADE, **SHADOW**, *subst.*, umbra; (*appearance*), umbra, imago, species, instar; (*favor*), umbra, præ-

eidium, tutela; (*trace*), vestigium; (*type*), typus; *shades*, umbræ, manes.

SHADE, SHADOW, *to*, umbrare, opacare, ob-
scurare; (*cover*), tegere; *to shadow out*, adumbrare.

SHADINESS, *subst.*, opacitas.

SHADOWING, *subst.*, adumbratio.

SHADY, SHADOWY, *adj.*, umbrosus, opacus; obscurus.

SHAFT, *subst.*, telum, spiculum, calamus; sagitta; (*spire*), pyramis; *shaft of a pillar*, columnæ acapus; *shaft in a mine*, puteus.

SHAG, *subst.*, villus.

SHAGGED, SHAGGY, *adj.*, villosus, hirsutus.

SHAGREEN, *subst.* (*leather*), squali or canis marini corium.

SHAKE, *subst.*, motio, motus; quassatio; *shake in music*, inmodulatio.

SHAKE, *to*, *v. a.*, quater, concutere, quassare, movère, agitare, jactare, vibrare; *to shake off*, excutere; *to shake often*, agitare; *v. n.* (*in an ague*), cohorrère; (*for fear*), tremere, contremiscere, horrère; (*with cold*), frigore tremere or horrère.

SHAKER, *subst.*, qui quassat or concutit.

SHAKING, *adj.*, tremulus, mobilis; *subst.*, quassatio, concussio, jactatio; tremor; horror; agitatio; successio.

SHALE. See SHELL.

SHALL, *I, debeo*; *I shall write*, scribam; *we shall all die*, moriendum est omnibus.

SHALLOON, *subst.*, panni rasi genus.

SHALLOP, *subst.*, paro, lembus, scapha.

SHALLOT, *subst.*, allium Lusitanicum, ceps setania.

SHALLOW, *adj.* (*not deep*), tenuis; (*superficial*), parum subtilis; (*dull*), hebes; (*insipid*), jejuus, insulsus.

SHALLOWNESS, *subst.*; *of water*, aqua tenuis; *of wit*, tarditas ingeni; imperitia.

SHALLOWS, *subst. pl.*, vada.

SHALM, SHALM, *subst.*, tuba cornea.

SHAM, *to*, ludificari, fallere.

SHAM, *subst.*, dolus, fallacia; *adj.*, commentitius, fictus.

SHAMADE, *subst.*; *to sound or beat shamade*, de-ditionem significare.

SHAMBLES, *subst. pl.*, macellum, lazarium.

SHAME, *subst.* (*feeling*), pudor; verecundia; pudicitia; (*disgrace*), dedecus, infamia, ignominia; opprobrium.

SHAME, *to*, pudore afficere; (*disgrace*), infamare, indecorare, dehonestare; *I am ashamed*, pudet me; erubescere.

SHAMEFACED, *adj.*, verecundus, pudens, pudicus; pudibundus.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, *substant.*, verecundia, pudor.

SHAMEFUL, *adj.*, turpis, ignominiosus, foedus.

SHAMEFULNESS, *subst.*, turpitudinis, foeditas.

SHAMELESS, *adj.*, impudens, inverecundus.

SHAMELESSNESS, *subst.*, impudentia.

SHANK, *subst.*, crus; tibia; *shank of a chimney*, fumarium; *shank of a candlestick*, candelabri scapus; (*stalk*), caulis.

SHAPE, *subst.*, forma, figura; (*image*), effigies.

SHAPE, *to*, formare, figurare; fingere.

SHAPELESS, *adj.*, informis.

SHAPING, *subst.*, formatio, figuratio.

SHARD, SHERD, *subst.*, testæ; *little s.*, testula; *of a s.*, testaceus; *shards*, testæ cæmentum.

SHARE, *subst.*, pars, portio; *share-bone*, os scorum; *shares!* in commune!

SHARE, *to* (*divide*), dividere, distribuere, parti, dispertiri; (*give one a share*), communicare, participare; (*partake of*), partem habère in, participem esse rei.

SHARELESS, *adj.*, exsors.

SHARER, *subst.*, distributor; (*partaker*), participes, consors, socius.

SHARK, *subst.* (*fish*), canis marinus; carcharias, (*smell-feast*), parasitus; (*rapacious fellow*), accipiter, milvus.

SHARP, *adj.* (*in edge*), acutus; (*to the taste and smell*), acutus; (*to the taste*), acer; (*sour*), acidus; (*in treatment*), acer, severus, acerbus, asper; (*in words*), mordax; (*in wit*), acer, acutus, subtilis; (*of the senses*), acutus, sagax; acer; (*in action*), acer.

SHARPEN, *to*, acuire; cuspidare; cacumicare.

SHARPENED, *adj.* (*pointed*), cuspidatus, mucronatus.

SHARPENING, *subst.*, excuscutio.

SHARPER, *substant.*, versutus, astutus, sagax; (*cheat*), veterator, fraudator.

SHARPNESS, *subst.* (*of edge*), acies; (*cruelty*), duritas, severitas, crudelitas; (*smartness*), acrimonia; (*sourness*), acerbitas; (*of words*), mordacitas; (*of wit*), ingeni acumen, sagacitas.

SHATTER, *to*, quassare, disjicere, diffringere.

SHAVE, *to*, radere; tondère; *to shave about*, circumradere; *to shave off*, abradere.

SHAVER, *subst.*, tonsor.

SHAVING, *subst.*, rasura, tonsura; *of shaving*, tonsorius; *shavings*, ramenta, pl.

SHAWL, *subst.*, amiculum muliebri.

SHE, *pron.*, ea, illa, ipsa, ista, hæc.

SHEAF, *subst.*, fascis, manipulus.

SHEAR, *to*, *v. a.*, tondère; *v. n.*, labare.

SHEARER, *subst.*, tonsor.

SHEARING, *subst.*, tonsura.

SHEARS, *subst. pl.*, forfex.

SHEATH, *subst.*, theca, vagina; *little s.*, vaginula.

SHEATHE, *to*, in thecam or vaginam recondere.

SHED, *to*, fundere, effundere; *to s. about*, circumfundere; *to s. horns*, cornua amittere or mutare.

SHED, *subst.* (*cottage*), casula, tugurium; (*attached to a house*), pergula; (*booth*), taberna.

SHEDDER OF BLOOD, *subst.*, homicida.

SHEDDING, *subst.*, fusio, effusio.

SHEEN, *subst.*, oitor, splendor.

SHEEP, *subst.*, ovis; *little s.*, ovicula; *s. pl.*, oves, pecus ovillum, pecudes; *of s.*, ovinus, ovillus.

SHEEPISH, *adj.* (*silly*), insulsus, insipiens; rusticus.

SHEEPISHNESS, *subst.*, insulsitas, rusticitas.

SHEER, *adj.*, purus, patens, merus.

SHEER OFF, *to*, clanculum discedere.

SHEET, *subst.*, lodix; *sheet of paper*, chartæ pagina; *sheet of lead*, plumbi lamina.

SHEET, *to*, tegere, vclare.

SHEETING, *subst.*, pannus linteus ex quo lodices conficiuntur.

SHEKEL, *subst.*, sicius.

SHELL, *subst.*, pluteus; abacus; *s. of sand*, syrtis.

SHELL, *subst.*, putamen, testa; (*of pulse*), folliculus; (*of a snail*), testæ cochleæ; (*wearing a shell*), testaceus.

SHELL, *to*, putamen detrudere; folliculis eximere.

SHELTER, *subst.*, receptus, receptaculum, refu-

SHELTER.

gium, perfrugium, asylum; (*protection*), praesidium, tutela.

SHELTER, *to*, protegere, defendere, tuëri.

SHELVLING, SHELVEY, *adj.*, declivis.

SHEPHERD, *subst.*, ovium pastor or custos, opilio; *of a shepherd*, pastorius, pastoralis.

SHEPHERDESS, *subst.*, puella ovium custos.

SHERD. *See* SHEARD.

SHERIFF, *subst.*, twicecomes; *under-sheriff*, tsuvicecomes.

SHERIFFDOM, *subst.*, twicecomitatus.

SHEW, *to*, monstrare, demonstrare; declarare; indicare; ostendere; exhibere; arguere; aperire; *to a one's self just*, aequum se præbere; *to s. abroad*, in lucem proferre, divulgare, publicare; *to s. forth*, exhibere; *to s. respect to one*, alqm revereri, venerari, colere.

SHEWER, *subst.*, monstrator.

SHEWING, *subst.*, monstratio, indicatio, declaratio.

SHIELD, *subst.*, scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, cetra; *fig.*, praesidium.

SHIELD, *to*, acuto defendere; *fig.*, tegere, tuëri, defendere.

SHIELDING, *subst.*, protectio, defensio.

SHIFT, *subst.* (*remedy*), remedium; consilium; artificium; effugium; (*under-garment*), indusium.

SHIFT, *to*, *v. a.* (*change*), mutare, commutare, permutare; alternare; (*remove*), removere, smovere; *to shift one's self*, vestem mutare; *v. n.*, mutari; (*escape*), evadere, effugere.

SHIFTING, *subst.*, mutatio, commutatio; *shifting to another place*, migratio.

SHIFTLESS, *subst.*, inops consilii; inops, indiguitas.

SHILLING, *subst.*, tsolidus.

SHIN, SHIN-BONE, *subst.*, tibia.

SHINE, *to*, lucere, fulgere, splendere, nitere; *to s. about*, circumfulgere; *to s. before*, prælucere; *to s. out*, emittere, emittescere; *to s. together*, collucere; *to s. upon*, asfulgere; (*be distinguished*), apseudere, exsplendescere.

SHINGLE, *subst.*, scandula; *the shingles*, herpes, circiaus, zona.

SHINING, *adj.*, fulgens, coruscans, nitens; fulgidus, coruscus, rutilans, nitidus, splendidus; *subst.*, fulgor, nitor, splendor.

SHIP, *subst.*, navis, navigium.

SHIP, *to*, in navem or naves imponere; *to ship off*, navibus asportare.

SHIPPING, *subst.* (*going on board*), in navem conscensio; (*putting on board*), in navem impositio; (*ships*), naves, classis.

SHIPWRECK, *subst.*, naufragium.

SHIPWRECKED, *adj.*, naufragus.

SHIPWRIGHT, *subst.*, faber navalis.

SHIRE, *subst.*, provincia, comitatus; *shire-mote*, comitia comitatus.

SHIRK, *to*, parasitari.

SHIRT, *subst.*, tunica interula, subucula.

SHIRTLESS, *adj.*, inops; subuculae expertus.

SHIVER, *subst.*, fragmen, fragmentum; *in shivers*, assulatum.

SHIVER, *to*, *v. a.* (*break in pieces*), frangere, diffringere, comminueri; *v. n.* (*quake*), hurrere, tremere, contremiscere.

SHIVERING, *adj.* (*quaking*), horridus, tremulus; *subst.* (*cutting to pieces*), dissectio; (*quaking*), horror, trepidatio; algor.

SHOVE.

SHOAL, *subst.* (*throng*), turba, coetus; grex, caterva; (*shallows*), vadum, syrtis.

SHOCK, *subst.*, in *battle*, concursus, impetus;

shock of corn, frumentum manipulorum cumulus.

SHOCK, *to*, quatere, quassare, labefacere; offendere.

SHOD, *adj.*, calceatus, soleatus.

SHOE, *subst.*, calceus, calceamentum; soles; *high shod*, pero.

SHOE, *to*, calceare; alioqui calceos induere.

SHOEING, *subst.*, calceatus.

SHOEMAKER, *subst.*, sutor; calceolarius; *s.'s black*, atramentum sutorium; *s.'s shop*, taberna sutrina; *s.'s trade*, (ars) sutriana.

SHOOT, *subst.* (*sprig*), surculus, germcn; (*shot*), ictus, jactus.

SHOOT, *to*, *v. n.* (*as plants*), germinare, pullulare; *to s. up*, crescere; *to s. out*, spicare; (*as lightning*), emicare, coruscare; *v. a.* (*pain*), dolere, urere; *to s. arrows or darts*, jaculari, sagittas or tela mittere; *to s. (pass) a bridge*, sub ponte defrui.

SHOOTER (*of darts*), iuculator; *of a lock*, seræ obex.

SHOOTING, *subst.*, *of a star*, trajectio stellæ; *s. with darts*, jaculatio; *s. forth*, germinatio, pullulatio.

SHOP, *subst.*, taberna; officina; *barber's shop*, tonsotriana; *bookseller's shop*, libraria; *of a shop*, tabernaaria, *adj.*; *shop-keeper*, tabernarius.

SHORE, *subst.*, litus; ripa; *to go on shore*, in terram egredi; (*prop*), fulcrum, fultura.

SHORE UP, *to*, fulcire, suffulcire.

SHORELESS, *adj.*, sine litore.

SHORT, *adj.*, brevis, curtus; contractus; exiguus; *very s.*, perbrevis; *s. cut*, via compendiaris; *in a s. time*, brevi, brevi tempore; *to stop s.*, repente consistere; *to cut shorter*, putare, resecare; *to cut s.*, præcidere.

SHORTEN, *to*, curtare; contrahere; brevi compecti.

SHORTENING, *subst.*, contractio.

SHORTLY, *adv.* (*in time*), brevi, propediem; *shortly after*, paulo post, mox; (*in words*), breviter, summatum.

SHORTNESS, *subst.*, brevitatis; *shortness of breath*, anhelatio, angustia spiritus.

SHORT-SIGHTED, *adj.*, myops.

SHORT-WINDED, *adj.*, aohelans, anhelus, suspiriosus.

SHOT, *subst.*, teli jactus; ictus; sclopeti fragor; *small shot*, pilulae plumbeae minores; *large shot*, glandes plumbeae; (*reckoning*), syriabola, collecta; *shot-free*, immunitas a symbolis.

SHOTE, *subst.* (*fish*), trutta minor; (*pig*), nefrendis.

SHOTTEN MILK, lac vetustate coagulatum.

SHOUGH, *subst.*, hirsutus canis.

SHOULD, *I*, debui, deberem; me oportebat.

SHOULDER, *subst.*, humerus; (*of a beast*), armus; *having great shoulders*, hamerosus; *shoulder-blade*, scapula; *shoulder-slip*, humerus luxatus.

SHOULDER, *to*, in humeros tollere, humeris sublevare; humeris portare; *to shoulder up*, fulcire, suffulcire.

SHOUT, *to*, clamare, acclamare, exclamare.

SHOUT, *subst.*, clamor, acclamatio, exclamatio.

SHOUTER, *subst.*, clamator.

SHOUTING, *adj.*, clamorosus; *subst.*, clamor.

SHOVE, *to*, impellere, trudere; *to shove back*, repellere; *to shove forward*, propellere.

SHOVE.

SHOVE, *subst.*, impulsus.
 SHOVEL, *subst.*, pala; battillum; *shovel of a wa-
 ter-wheel*, pinna; *little shovel*, rutellum.
 SHOVEL, *to*, palā or battillo tollere, auferre or
 purgare.
 SHOW. See SHEW, *to*.
 SHOW, *subst.* (*appearance*), species, simulatio;
 (*ostentation*), ostentatio, jactatio; magnificentia;
 (*sight*), spectaculum; *show-bread*, panis sacer.
 SHOWER, *subst.*, pluvia repentina; imber; nim-
 bus; pluvia.
 SHOWER DOWN, *to*, depluere; nimbos demit-
 tere.
 SHOWERY, *adj.*, nimbosus, pluvios; pluvialis.
 SHOWY, *adj.*, speciosus.
 SHRED, *subst.*, panni segmentum; *by shreds*,
 minutim, minutatim.
 SHRED, *to*, præsecare, concidere.
 SHREDDING, *subst.*, concisura.
 SHREW, *subst.*, mulier clamosa or rixosa.
 SHREWD, *adj.* (*cunning*), vafer, subdolos, calli-
 dus; (*ticklish*, *dangerous*), difficilis, periculosus;
 (*bad*), pravus, improbus, malus.
 SHREWDRNESS, *subst.*, astutia, sagacitas, sol-
 lertia.
 SHREWISH, *adj.*, clamosa, perversa.
 SHREWISHNESS, *subst.*, protervitas.
 SHRIEK, *to*, exclamare, ejulare.
 SHRIEK, SHRIEKING, *subst.*, ejulatio, clamor,
 exclamatio.
 SHRIEVALTY, *subst.*, ivicecomitis munus or
 dignitas.
 SHRIFT, *subst.*, peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.
 SHRILL, *adj.*, cænorus, clarus, sonorus; stridu-
 lus.
 SHRILLNESS, *subst.*, sonus argutus or stridu-
 lus.
 SHRIMP, *subst.* (*fish*), squilla fluviatilis; (*little
 man*), homunculus.
 SHRINE, *subst.*, thesæ sacrorum; ædicula.
 SHRINK, *to* (*contract itself*), se contrahere;
 (*grow less*), decrescere, minui; *to shrink from one's
 word*, tergiversari.
 SHRINKER (*from his word*), *subst.*, tergiversa-
 tor.
 SHRINKING, *subst.*, contractio; *shrinking back
 from one's word*, tergiversatio, retractatio.
 SHRIVE, *to* (*confess*), peccata sacerdoti confiteri;
 (*absolve*), confitentem absolvere.
 SHRIVEL, *to*, *v. a.*, rugare, corrugare; *v. n.*, ru-
 gari, rugas trahere.
 SHROUD, *subst.* (*shelter*), tutela, præsidium; tec-
 tum; *shroud for a dead body*, vestimentum mortui;
shrouds of a ship, rudentes navis lateribus affixi.
 SHROUD, *to*, mortuum vestimento induere;
 (*cover*), tegere, velare; (*defend*), protegere, defen-
 dere.
 SHROVE-TIDE, SHROVE-TUESDAY, *subst.*,
 dies genialis proximus ante quadragesimum jeju-
 nium.
 SHRUB, *subst.*, frutex; arhuscula.
 SHRUBBY, *adj.*, fruticosus; *to grow shrubby*, fru-
 ticare, frutescere.
 SHRUFF, *subst.*, scoria, recrementum.
 SHRUG, *to*, præ frigore horrere or tremere; *to
 shrug up the shoulders*, scapulas attollere.
 SHUDDER, *to*, horrere, tremere.
 SHUDDERING, *subst.*, horror, tremor.
 SHUFFLE, *to*, miscere, commiscere; *to shuffle*

SIGHT.

along, accelerato et tremulo gradu incedere; *to
 shuffle and cut*, tergiversari, cavillari.
 SHUFFLER, *subst.*, tergiversator.
 SHUFFLING, *subst.* (*knavery*), fraus, dolus;
 (*mixing*), mixtura; (*boggling*), tergiversatio, cavil-
 latio.
 SHUN, *to*, fugere, effugere, vitare, evitare, decli-
 nare; cavere.
 SHUNNING, *subst.*, vitatio, evitatio, declinatio.
 SHUT, *to*, *v. a.*, claudere; aperire; *v. n.*, claudi;
 aperiri; *to shut in*, includere; *to shut out*, exclu-
 dere; *to shut up*, occludere, præcludere; obserare;
 obsignare.
 SHUTTER, *subst.* (*for half a window*), foricula.
 SHUTTING UP, *subst.*, conclusio in artum; *s.
 out*, exclusio; *the s. in of the day*, crepusculum
 vespertinum.
 SHUTTLE, *subst.*, radii (textorius).
 SHUTTLE-COCK, *subst.*, cortex pennatus.
 SHY, *adj.* (*wary*), cautus; (*disdainful*), fastosus;
 aversus; (*apt to be frightened*), pavidus, timidus.
 SHYNESS, *subst.*, cautio; fastus; timiditas.
 SIBILANT, *adj.*, sibilans.
 SIBYL, *subst.*, sibylla.
 SICK, *adj.*, æger, ægrotus, male se habens, ad-
 versa valetudine laborans; *sick of stomach*, cardis-
 cus, stomachicus; *to fall sick*, morbo effici or cor-
 ripi, in morbum incidere.
 SICKEN, *to*, in morbum incidere; languescere.
 SICKISH, *adj.*, male se habens.
 SICKLE, *subst.*, falx.
 SICKLINESS, *subst.*, valetudo tenuis.
 SICKLY, *adj.*, morbosus, valetudinarius, infirmus.
 SICKNESS, *subst.*, morbus, ægrotatio, ægrotudo,
 adversa valetudo.
 SIDE, *subst.*, latus; pars; regio; (*party*), pars,
 partes; causa; *side of a country*, ora, regio; *side of
 a leaf*, pagina; *side of a river*, ripa; (*brim*), margo;
side of a bed, spouda; *side of a hill*, clivus; *of the
 side*, lateralis; *on the side*, laterarius; *front side*,
 pars adversa; *back side*, pars aversa; *from this side*,
 hinc; *on this side*, cis, intra; *from that side*, illinc;
on that side of, trans, ultra; *on every side*, undique,
 ex omni parte; *on both sides*, utrimque; *on neither
 side*, neutro; *on the other side*, contra, e contrario;
by the side of, juxta, prope, propter; *on the father's
 side*, a patre; *on my side*, a me; *a weak side*, vitium.
 SIDE, *adj.*, laterarius; obliquus; a latero veniens.
 SIDE WITH, *to*, sibi favere, sibi partes sequi.
 SIDELONG, SIDEWISE, *adj.*, obliquus, trans-
 versus; *adv.*, oblique, transverse.
 SIDERAL, *adj.*, siderealis.
 SIDING WITH, *subst.*, partium studium.
 SIDLE, *to*, corpore inclinato incedere.
 SIEGE, *subst.*, obsidio, obsidium, obsessio, cir-
 cumsessio; *of a siege*, obsidionalis.
 SIEVE, *subst.*, cribrum; *little sieve*, cribellum;
of a sieve, cribarius.
 SIFT, *to*, cribrare, cernere, excernere; *to sift
 out*, excutere, exquirere.
 SIFTER, *subst.*, qui cribrat.
 SIFTING, *subst.* (*searching into*), investigatio,
 scrutatio; *siftings*, excrementum, recrementum.
 SIGH, *subst.*, suspirium, gemitus.
 SIGH, *to*, suspirare, gemere.
 SIGHING, *subst.*, suspirium, suspiritus.
 SIGHT, *subst.* (*faculty of seeing*), visus; videndi
 facultas; (*view*), visus, conspectus, aspectus, obtrus-
 tus; (*show*), spectaculum; (*procession*), pompa;

SIGHTED.

species; *sight of the eye*, oculi acies; *sight of a cross-bow*, scutulâ.

SIGHTED, *adj.*; *dim-s.*, lusciosus; *quick-s.*, acute cernens; *short-s.*, myops.

SIGHTLESS, *adj.*, cæcus, lumine captus.

SIGHTLY, *adj.*, speciosus, spectabilis.

SIGN, *subst.* (*token*), signum, indicium; *nota*; *in-sigoe*; (*point*), vestigium; (*presage*), omea, præsigium; *sign in the heavens*, sidus, signum cœlestis; *sign of a shop or house*, titulus, insigne; *sign-manual*, syngrapha, chirographum.

SIGN, *to*, nomen suum rei subscribere.

SIGNAL, *adj.*, insignis, notabilis; *subst.*, signum; *symbolum*; *tessera*.

SIGNALIZE, *to*, insignire; *illustrem reddere*.

SIGNALIZED, *adj.*, celebr, illustris.

SIGNATURE, *subst.*, nominis subscriptio; *nomen subscriptum*; (*among printers*), littera schedæ index.

SIGNER, *subst.*, qui alqd subscribit.

SIGNET, *subst.*, sigillum; *signet-ring*, symbolum.

SIGNIFICANCY, SIGNIFICANCE, *subst.*, vis, momentum, pondus; (*meaning*), significatio, vis; *potestas*.

SIGNIFICANT OF, *adj.*, significans, denotans; (*having weight*), magni momenti, magnam vim habens.

SIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.*, significanter, plave, aperte.

SIGNIFICATION, *subst.* (*foreshowing*), denunciatio; (*sense*), verbi significatio, vis, potestas.

SIGNIFY, *to* (*mean*), significare, valere; (*notify*), nunciare, declarare; (*presage*), præsigire, prædicare, potendere, significare.

SIGNIFYING, *subst.*, significatio, significatus, denunciatio.

SIGNING, *subst.*, nominis subscriptio.

SILENCE, *to*, alia linguam retundere, comprimere.

SILENCE, *subst.*, silentium; *reticentia*; *taciturnitas*.

SILENT, *adj.*, silens, tacitus; *taciturnus*.

SILICOSE, SILICOUS, *adj.*, siliculosus.

SILK, *subst.*, sericum, bombyx; *silk threads*, fila bombycina; *of silk*, sericus.

SILK, SILKEN, *adj.*, sericus, bombycinus.

SILKY, *adj.*, mollis, flexibilis.

SILI, *subst.*, limen (inferius).

SILLINESS, *subst.*, vecordia, ineptia, desipientia.

SILLY, *adj.*, excors, vecors, ineptus, amens, absurdus; *very silly*, perdidulus; *somewhat silly*, sub-insolus; *a silly action*, inepte factum; *a silly fellow*, caudex, stipes.

SILT, *subst.*, limus.

SILVAN, *adj.*, silvestris.

SILVER, *subst.*, argentum; *of silver*, argenteus.

SILVER, *adj.*, argenteus.

SILVER OVER, *to*, argento obducere.

SILVERED, *adj.*, argenteus.

SILVERLING, *subst.*, siclus.

SILVERY, *adj.*, argento similis.

SIMILAR, *adj.*, similia, consimilis.

SIMILARITY, SIMILITUDE, *subst.*, similitudo; *cognatio*; (*simile*), simile; (*parable*), collatio, parabole.

SIMMER, *to*, fervere, lente bullire.

SIMNEL, *subst.*, libum, collyra.

SIMONIAICAL, *adj.*, ad simoniam pertinens.

SINLESSNESS.

SIMONY, *subst.*, simonia; *munerum ecclesineticorum quadratio*.

SIMPER, *subst.*, risus levis.

SIMPER, *to*, subridere, arridere.

SIMPLE, *adj.* (*pure*), simplex, purus, sincerus, merus; (*single*), unicus, solus; (*harmless*), innocuus, innocens; (*plain*), simplex, inornatus; (*honest*), integer, probus; (*silly*), stolidus, stupidus.

SIMPLE, *to*, herbis colligendis operam dare.

SIMPLENESS, SIMPLICITY, *subst.*, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas; *fatuitas*, insipientia.

SIMPLER, SIMPLIST, *subst.*, rei herbariæ peritus.

SIMPLES, *subst. pl.*, herbæ simplices, res herbaria.

SIMPLETON, *subst.*, fatuus, ineptus, insolus.

SIMPLY, *adv.* (*sincerely*), simpliciter, sincere; (*plainly*), simpliciter, nullo ornatu; (*foolishly*), inepte, insulse.

SIMULATION, *subst.*, simulatio.

SIN, *subst.*, peccatum, delictum, nefas.

SIN, *to*, peccare, delinquere; *leges divinas violare*.

SINCE, *conj.*, quum, cum, quando, quoadmodum, quoniam.

SINCE, *adv.*, abhinc; *ab eo tempore*; *since that day*, ex illo die; *since the world began*, post homines natos, ab orbe condito; *some years since*, aliquot ante annis; *long since*, jam pridem, jam dudum; *not long since*, paullo ante, nuper; *how long since?* quam diu? quod dudum?

SINCERE, *adj.*, sincerus, probus, candidus, verus; *purus*.

SINCERITY, *subst.*, sinceritas, probitas; *caudor*.

SINCEURE, *subst.*, munus omni labore vacuum.

SINEW, *subst.*, nervus; *little sinew*, nervulus.

SINEWY, *adj.*, nervosus.

SINFUL, *adj.*, impius, improbus.

SINFULNESS, *subst.*, impietas, improbitas.

SING, *to*, canere; *cantare*, modulari; *to sing before*, præcineri; *to sing between*, intercineri; *to sing often*, cantitare; *to sing bass*, gravis cantus partes sustinere; *to sing treble*, acutâ or summâ voce canere.

SINGE, *to*, ustulare.

SINGER, *subst.*, cantor, cautator.

SINGING, *subst.*, cantio; *harmonia*.

SINGLE, *adj.*, simplex; *singulus*; *singularis*, unicus; *single person*, cœlebs.

SINGLE OUT, *to*, seligere, excerpere.

SINGLENESS, *subst.*, simplicitas.

SINGLY, *adv.*, singulatim.

SINGULAR, *adj.*, singularis, unicus, simplex; (*particular*), peculiaris; (*rare*), singularis, egregius, eximius; (*odd*), mirus; *singular number*, numerus singularis.

SINGULARITY, *subst.*, insolentia.

SINISTER, *adj.* (*unlucky*), sinister, mali ominis; (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus; (*absurd*), absurdus.

SINK, *to*, v. n., sidere, desiderare, considerare, subsidere; *labi*; *procumbere*; *decreescere*; *v. a.*, depræmere, mergere; *imminuere*, deminuere; *frangere*.

SINK, *subst.*, sentina, latrina; *colluvies*; *common sink*, cloaca.

SINKING, *subst.*, *in fortune*, fortuna inclinata, opes acciæ; *sinking of the ground*, labes agri.

SINLESS, *adj.*, integer, sanctus.

SINLESSNESS, *subst.*, sanctitas, summa probitas.

SINNER.

SINNER, *subst.*, peccator; homo impius.
 SINUOSITY, *subst.*, rei sinuosæ natura.
 SINUOUS, *adj.*, sinuosus.
 SIP, *to*, sorbillare; gustare.
 SIP, *subst.*, sorbillum, sorbitio.
 SIPPING, *subst.*, sorbitio.
 SIR, *subst.* (in address), domice; (as the designation of a knight), eques.
 SIRE, *subst.*, pater, genitor.
 SIREN, *subst.*, Siren.
 SIRRAH! *interj.*, heus tu! (as a word of reproach), stulte! improbe!
 SISTER, soror; little sister, sororcula; husband's sister, glos; of a sister, sororius.
 SISTERHOOD, *subst.* (duty of a sister), sororis officium; (society of women), feminarum sodalium.
 SISTERLY, *adj.*, sororius.
 SIT, *to*, sedere; to sit by, assidere; to sit down, considerare; to sit fast, adherere; to sit round about, circumsidere; to sit together, considere; to sit up (watch), vigilare; to sit upon, insidere; the coat sits well, vestis bene sedet; the shoes sit well, calcei ad pedes apti sunt.
 SITE, *subst.*, situs.
 SITTER, *subst.*, sessor; siter with another, consessor, assessor.
 SITTING, *subst.*, sessio; sitting at table, accubatio; sitting by, assessio; of sitting, *adj.*, sessilis.
 SITUATE, SITUATED, *adj.*, situs, positus, collocatus.
 SITUATION, *subst.*, situs, positio, positura, sedes.
 SIX, *num.*, sex; seni; sit at dice, senio; six times, sexies; of six, senarius; sixscore, centum et viginti; six hundred, sexcenti; six thousand, sex millia, sexies mille.
 SIXTEEN, sedecim; sixteen times, sedecies.
 SIXTEENTH, *adj.*, sedecimus.
 SIXTH, *adj.*, sextus.
 SIXTY, sexaginta; sexageni; of sixty, sexagenarius; sixty times, sexagies; sixtieth, sexagesimus.
 SIZABLE, *adj.*, justæ molis or magnitudinis.
 SIZE, *subst.* (bigness), moles, magnitudo; (measure), mensura, modus; size for smearing, aqua, cui glutinum admixtum est.
 SIZE, *to* (smear over with size), glutinæ illinere; (wear), cerare.
 SIZER, *subst.*, aerviens.
 SIZEY, *adj.*, glutinosus.
 SKATE, *subst.* (fish), squatina; skates, solæ ferratæ.
 SKATE, *to*, soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.
 SKEAN, *subst.*, culter.
 SKEIN (of thread), *subst.*, filii glomus.
 SKELETON, *subst.*, compages ossium.
 SKEPTIC. See SCÉPTIC.
 SKETCH, *subst.*, adumbratio, delineatio; exemplar.
 SKETCH, *to*, imperfecte describere, delineare; adumbrare.
 SKEWER, *subst.*, festuca.
 SKEWER (up meat), *to*, carnem festucis colligere.
 SKIFF, *subst.*, scapha, cymba.
 SKILLFUL, SKILLED, *adj.*, peritus, gnarus, callens, doctus.
 SKILL, SKILLFULNESS, *subst.*, ars, peritia; scientia.
 SKILLET, *subst.*, ahenum minus.

SLAP.

SKIM, *to*, despumare; (pass slightly over), leviter perstringere.
 SKIMMER, *subst.*, cochlear ad despumandum aptum.
 SKIN, *subst.*, cutis, pellis; little skin, cuticula, pellicula; skin of a beast, corium, tergus; skin of parchment, pergamenæ scheda; of the skin, cuticularis; skin (husk), folliculus.
 SKIN, *to*, cutem or pullem detrahere; pelle or corio exuere; to skin over a wound, cuticulam vulneri obducere.
 SKINNY, *adj.*, macilentus, strigosus.
 SKIP, *subst.*, saltus; by skips, per saltus.
 SKIP, *to*, saltare salire; to skip back, resilire; to skip before, præsalire; to skip over, transilire; (omit), prætermittere; to skip out, prosilire.
 SKIPPER, *subst.* (jumper), saltator, saltatrix; (fish), acus minor; (Dutch ship), navis Batava; (master of a ship), nauclerus.
 SKIPPING, *subst.*, saltatio, saltatus; of skipping, saltatorius.
 SKIRMISH, *subst.*, prælium leve, pugna fortuita, procuratio, velitatio; of a skirmish, velitaria.
 SKIRMISH, *to*, velitari; levibus præliis iociter se pugnare.
 SKIRMISHER, *subst.*, veles, excursor.
 SKIRMISHING, *subst.*, velitatio.
 SKIRT, *subst.*, fimbria, ora; limbus; skirt of a country, confinium, terminus.
 SKITTISH, *adj.*, levis, inconstans, petulans, protervus.
 SKITTISHLY, *adv.*, exsultim.
 SKITTISHNESS, *subst.*, levitas, inconstantia; lascivia, petulantia.
 SKREEN. See SCÆEN.
 SKULK, *to*, latere, latitare, delitescere.
 SKULKING-HOLE, *subst.*, latebra, latibulum.
 SKULL, *subst.*, calva, calvaria; s.-cap, pileolus.
 SKY, *subst.*, ær, æther; cœlum; of the sky, ærius, æthereus; sky-blue, cœsius.
 SLAB, *subst.*, asser materiae extimus; marble slab, tabula e marmore facta.
 SLABBER, *to*, madefacere, aquâ conspergere.
 SLABBERER, *subst.*, qui or quæ madefacit.
 SLABBY, *adj.*, madidus, cœnosus, lutosus.
 SLACK, *adj.*, laxus, remissus; (slow), leotus, tardus; (careless), remissus, negligens.
 SLACK, SLACKEN, *to*, laxare, relaxare, remittere; tardare; (flag), tardescere, languere.
 SLACKENING, *subst.*, laxatio, remissio.
 SLACKNESS, *subst.*, mora, tarditas, cunctatio.
 SLAG, *subst.*, scoria.
 SLAKE, *subst.*, textoris pecten; (flake), nivis floccus.
 SLAKE, *to*, v. a. (lime), calcem aquâ macerare; (quench), extinguere, sedare.
 SLANDER, *subst.*, calumnia, falsa criminatio.
 SLANDER, *to*, criminari, de fama alcijs detrâhere, obtrahere, calumniari.
 SLANDERER, *subst.*, calumniator, calumniatrix; criminator.
 SLANDERING, *subst.*, calumniatio, criminatio, obtrahatio.
 SLANDEROUS, *adj.*, maledicus, probrosus.
 SLANT, SLANTING, *adj.*, obliquus, transversus.
 SLAP, *subst.*, ictus, plaga; colaphus; alapa.
 SLAP, *to*, verberare, cædere, percutere; to slap up, abligurire, davorare; captara.

SLASH.

SLASH, *subst.* (*cut*), incisura; (*blow*), ictus, colaphus; (*wound*), vulnus.

SLASH, *to* (*cut*), cædere, consciadere; (*beat with a whip*), flagro or flagello cædere.

SLASHING, *subst.* (*beating*), percussio; (*wounding*), vulneratio.

SLATE, *subst.* (*stone*), lapis fissilis; tegula e lapide fissili facta.

SLATE, *to*, tegulis e lapide fissili factis obtegere or consternere.

SLATER, *subst.*, qui tegulas e lapide fissili factas tectis imponit.

SLAUGHTER, *subst.*, mælier sordida.

SLAUGHTER, *subst.*, cædes, elades, strages, trucidatio; occisio; *manslaughter*, homicidium.

SLAVE, *subst.*, servus; mancipium; verna; *little slave*, servulus; *woman-slave*, serva.

SLAVE, *to*, laborando se cruciare.

SLAVER, *subst.*, saliva, sputum.

SLAVER, *to*, salivam ex ore emittere; salivã manare.

SLAVERER, *subst.*, fatuus, ioculosus.

SLAVERY, *subst.* (*bondage*), servitus, servitium; captivitas; (*hard labor*), labor gravis.

SLAVISH, *adj.*, servilis, vencilis; abjectus.

SLAVISHNESS, *subst.* (*bondage*), servitus; (*laboriousness*), laboris assiduitas.

SLAY, (*butcher*), trucidare; (*cut the throat of*), jugulare; *slay for sacrifice*, mactare; cædere, occidere, interficere, interimere, necare.

SLAYER, *subst.*, interfector, interemptor; *slayer of his parents*, parricida; *slayer of a tyrant*, tyrannicida; *manslayer*, homicida.

SLAYING, *subst.*, cædes, trucidatio, interemptio; *slaying of parents*, parricidium.

SLED, SLEDGE, *subst.*, traha; *a smith's sledge* (*hammer*), malleus major.

SLEEK, *adj.*, lævis, politus, lævigatus; nitidus.

SLEEK, *to*, lævigare, polire.

SLEEKNESS, *subst.*, lævitas; nitor.

SLEEP, *subst.*, somnus, quies; *to rouse from sleep*, expergefacerè; *to cause sleep*, soporare, sopire; *to get to sleep*, fall asleep, obdormire, obdormiscere; *causing sleep*, soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.

SLEEP, *to*, dormire, dormitare, somnum capere; *to sleep upon*, indormire.

SLEEPER, *subst.*, dormiens, dormitor; (*fish*), exocoetus.

SLEEPINESS, *subst.*, torpor, veternus.

SLEEPING, *subst.*, somnus, quies; *sleeping-place*, dormitorium.

SLEEPLESS, *adj.*, insopitus, exsomnia; vigil.

SLEEPY, *adj.*, somno gravis; somniculosus; *fig.*, tardus, lentus, segnus.

SLEET, *subst.*, nix cum pluvîa commixta.

SLEET, *to*, ningere et pluere eodem tempore.

SLEEVE, *subst.*, manica; (*fish*), loligo.

SLEEVED, *adj.*, manicatus.

SLEEVELESS, *adj.*, manicarum expers.

SLEIGHT, *subst.*, ars, artificium; habitus, peritiã; *sleight of hand*, prestigiã.

SLENDER, *adj.*, gracilis, tenuis, exilis; juncus; *somewhat slender*, tenniculus, subtenuis; *very slender*, prægracilis; *slender estate*, res exiguã.

SLENDERNESS, *subst.*, tenuitas, gracilitas, exilitas.

SLICE, *subst.*, offula, offella; fragmentum, segmentum; assula.

SLICE, *to*, in offulas scære, concidere.

SLOVEN.

SLICING, *subst.*, concisura.

SLIDE, *to*, labi; (*fall down*), delabi, prolabi; *to slide along*, perlabi; *to slide away*, elabi; *to slide back*, relabi; *to slide by*, præterlabi; *to slide in*, illabi; *to slide over*, translabi; *to slide to*, allabi.

SLIDE, *subst.*, via lubrica in glacie perlabendo facta.

SLIDER, *subst.*, qui per glaciem perlabitur.

SLIDING, *subst.*, lapsus, prolapsio.

SLIGHT, *adj.* (*thin*), levis; (*small*), futilis, inanis.

SLIGHT, *to*, contempnere, despiciere; sperare, aspernari; rejicere; repudiare; parvi facere.

SLIGHT, *subst.*, offeosa, contemptus.

SLIGHTER, *subst.*, contemptor, contemptrix.

SLIGHTING, *subst.*, contemptus, despectus.

SLIGHTINGLY, *adv.*, contemptim.

SLIGHTNESS, *subst.*, levitas, tenuitas.

SLIM, *adj.*, gracilis, gracilentus; *a slim fellow*, longurio.

SLIME, *subst.*, limus; humor glutinosus.

SLIMY, *adj.*, limosus, glutinosus.

SLING, *subst.*, funda; *great sling*, ballista, catapulta.

SLING, *to*, fundã mittere; (*hurl*), jaculari, mittere.

SLINGER, *subst.*, funditor.

SLINGING, *subst.*, jaculatio.

SLINK AWAY, *to*, sese subducere or subtrahere; *to slink back*, sese clam retrahere.

SLIP, *subst.*, lapsus, prolapsio; (*mistake*), lapsus, error levis.

SLIP, *to* (*slide*), labi, lapsare; (*let slip*), dimittere, emittere, præmittere; *to slip aside*, elabi; *to slip down*, cadere, decidere; *to slip into*, irrepere; *insere*; *to slip on*, induere; *to slip over*, cito transire; præmittere.

SLIPPER, *subst.*, crepida, solea.

SLIPPERINESS, via lubrica.

SLIPPERY, *adj.*, lubricus; *to make s.*, lubricare.

SLIPPING, *subst.*, lapsio, lapsus.

SLIPSHOD, *adj.*, calcei talum obteneris.

SLIT, *subst.*, fissura, rima; creua.

SLIT, *to*, v. a., findere, diffundere; v. n., findi.

SLIT, *adj.*, fissus; *slit in two parts*, bifidus; *what may be slit*, fissilis.

SLITTER, *subst.*, qui findit.

SLITTING, *subst.*, fissio, fissura.

SLOE, *subst.*, prunum silvestre; *sloe-tree*, prunus silvestris.

SLOOP, *subst.*, lembus, navigiolum.

SLOPE, SLOPING, *adj.*, declivis, acclivis.

SLOPE, *to*, obliquare; oblique secare.

SLOPE, *subst.*, acclivitas, declivitas.

SLOPENESS, *subst.*, obliquitas.

SLOPING, *subst.*, obliquatio; devexitas.

SLOTH, *subst.*, desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia.

SLOTHFUL, *adj.*, iners, ignavus, piger, segois, deses.

SLOTHFULNESS, *subst.*, desidia, inertia, ignavia; torpor.

SLOUCH, *subst.*, homo inurbanus.

SLOUCHING HAT, causia marginibus demissis.

SLOUGH, *subst.*, lacna lutea, palus, cœnum; *slough of a snake*, anguis exuviæ; *slough of bears*, ursorum grex.

SLOUGHY, *adj.*, paluster, cœnosus, limosus.

SLOVEN (*slovenly fellow*), homo sordidus, disinctus, spurcus.

SLOVENLINESS.

SLOVENLINESS, *subst.*, sordes, squalor, spurcities.
 SLOVENLY, *adj.*, sordidus, spurcus, squalidus.
 SLOW, *adj.*, lentus, tardus, cunctabundus; languidus; *to be slow*, cunctari; lente agere.
 SLOWNESS, *subst.*, tarditas, leuitudo, segnitias; languor.
 SLUBBER, *to (a thing over)*, alqd negligenter or præpropere agere.
 SLUG, *subst.* (snail), limax; (*slow ship*), navis tarda; (*sort of bullet*), glans plumbea oblongæ formæ.
 SLUGGARD, *subst.*, ignavus, cessator.
 SLUGGISH, *adj.*, piger, torpidus, segnis, socors; languidus; somniculosus; *to grow s.*, torpescere.
 SLUGGISHNESS, *subst.*, igoavia, segnitias, desidia, socordia; torpor.
 SLUICE, *subst.*, objectaculum, emissarium.
 SLUICE, *to (out water)*, sublato objectaculo aquam emittere.
 SLUMBER, *subst.*, somnus levis, quies.
 SLUMBER, *to*, leviter dormire, dormitare.
 SLUMBERING, *subst.*, dormitatio.
 SLUR, *subst.*, macula, labes, dedecus.
 SLUR, *to*, maculare, inquinare, fœdare; *to slur over*, extenuare.
 SLUT, *subst.*, mulier sordida.
 SLUTTISH, *adj.*, sordida, squalida; somewhat s., sordidula; *to be s.*, sordere, squalere.
 SLUTTISHNESS, SLUTTERY, *subst.*, squalor, sordes, immunditia.
 SLY, *adj.*, vafer, callidus, subdolos, astutus; *slly fellow*, veterator.
 SLYNESS, *subst.*, astutias, vafricitas, calliditas.
 SMACK, *subst.* (relish), sapor; (*kiss*), basium; (*little skip*), navigiolium; *s. of a whip*, flagelli sonus.
 SMACK, *to (taste)*, gustare; (*taste of*), sapere; *to smack in kissing*, basium premere; *to smack one's lips*, labiis strepitum edere.
 SMALL, *adj.*, parvus, exiguus, minutus; (*slight*), levis; (*scanty*), tenuis; (*slender*), gracilis, exilis; smaller, minor; smallest, minimus; very small, perminutus, prætenuis; *a small number*, pauci; *to make small*, deminuerè; *so small*, tantus, tantulus, tantillus; *how small*, quantus, quantulus; *how small soever*, quantuluscunq; *small craft*, naviculæ; *small guts*, lactes; *the small-pox*, variolæ.
 SMALLNESS, *subst.* (littleness), exiguitas, parvitas, tenuitas, exilitas; (*slenderness*), gracilitas.
 SMALT, *subst.*, genus pigmenti cœrulei.
 SMART, *subst.*, dolor, cruciatus; *adj.*, accr; *smart in discourse*, argutus, acutus, salsus.
 SMART, *to*, dolere, condolere; *to make to smart*, cruciare, pungere.
 SMARTING, *adj.*, asper, dolore plenus; *subst.*, dolor, cruciatus.
 SMARTNESS, *subst.*, acrimonia, acerbitas, asperitas; *smartness of wit*, acumen ingenii.
 SMATTER, SMATTERING, *subst.*, levis artis alcijs scientia.
 SMATTERER, *subst.*, in learning, homo leviter litteris imbutus; *in any art*, primis alcijs artis rudimentis vix imbutus.
 SMEAR, *to*, linere, illiuere, oblinere, ungere; *inquinare*; *to smear over*, superlinere; *to smear under*, subterlinere.
 SMEAR, *subst.*, unguen.
 SMEARER, *subst.*, unctor.
 SMEARING, *subst.*, litura, unctio.

SNAPPISHNESS.

SMELL, *subst.*, odor; *sweet smell*, fragrantis; *bad smell*, fœtor; *sense of smell*, odoratus.
 SMELL, *to (emit a smell)*, olere, redolere, perolere; *fragrare*; *to perceive by the smell*, olfacere, odorari.
 SMELLER, *subst.*, qui or quæ odorat.
 SMELL-FEAST, *subst.*, parasitus.
 SMELLING, *subst.*, odoratio; *sense of smelling*, odoratus.
 SMELT, *to*, liquefacere.
 SMILE, *subst.*, risus levis; os subridens.
 SMILE, *to*, subridere, leviter ridere; *to smile at or upon*, alicui arridere.
 SMILING, *subst.*, arisio.
 SMIRK, *to (at one)*, alicui arridere.
 SMITE, *to*, ferire, percutere.
 SMITER, *subst.*, percussor.
 SMITH, *subst.*, faber; *blacksmith*, faber ferrarius; *goldsmith*, faber aurarius, aurifex; *silver-smith*, faber argentearius; *locksmith*, faber claustrarius; *gunsmith*, sclopetorum artifex.
 SMITHY, *subst.*, officina ferraria.
 SMITING, *subst.*, percussio, percussus.
 SMOCK, *subst.*, iodium; tunica interala.
 SMOKE, *subst.*, fumus; vapor.
 SMOKE, *to, v. n.*, fumare; vaporare; *v. a.*, fumigare, infumare, fumo siccare.
 SMOKELESS, *adj.*, sine fumo.
 SMOCKING, *subst.*, vaporatio; (*fumigating*), suffitio, suffumigatio.
 SMOKY, *adj.*, fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.
 SMOOTH, *adj.*, lævis; planus; enedis; (*without hair*), glaber, depilis; *smooth words*, blanda verba.
 SMOOTH, *to (make smooth)*, lævigare, polire; (*make even*), complanare; explicare; (*coax*), blandiri.
 SMOOTHER, *subst.*, qui lævigat.
 SMOOTHING, *subst.*, lævigatio; politura.
 SMOOTHNESS, *subst.*, lævitas, lævor; *smoothness of behavior*, urbanitas.
 SMOTHER, *to (choke)*, suffocare; (*suppress*), sedare, comprimere, estinguere.
 SMOTHERING, *subst.*, suffocatio.
 SMOULDER, *to*, fumare.
 SMUGGLE GOODS, *to*, merces furtim importare.
 SMUGGLER, *subst.*, qui merces furtim invehit.
 SMUT, *subst.* (blackness), nigror, fuligo; (*rust*), robigo; (*obscenity*), obscœnitas.
 SMUT, *to*, fuligine denigrare.
 SMUTTY, *adj.* (obscene), obscœnus, fœdus, spurcus.
 SNACK, *subst.*, pars, partio.
 SNAFFLE, *subst.*, freni lupus, cœmus.
 SNAG, *subst.* (knot), nodus; (*snagged tooth*), dens prominens.
 SNAGGED, SNAGGY, *adj.*, nodosus.
 SNAIL, *subst.*, cochlea; *house-snail*, limax.
 SNAKE, *subst.*, anguis, serpens, coluber; *water-snake*, hydrus, natrix; *of a snake*, anguinus, colubrius.
 SNAP, *subst.*, crepitus.
 SNAP, *to (give a snap)*, crepare; (*break*), frangere, rumpere; (*be broken*), frangi, rumpi; (*catch*), rapere, corripere; (*bite*), morsu petere; (*reprove*), oburgare, increpare.
 SNAPPER UP, *subst.*, raptor.
 SNAPPISH, *adj.*, iracundus, captiosus, mordax.
 SNAPPISHNESS, *subst.*, iracundia, mordacitas.

SNARE.

SNARE, *subst.*, laqueus, tendicula, nassa; insidiæ.
 SNARE, *to*, illaqueare, irretire.
 SNARL, *to*, mussitare; ringi; *to snarl at*, obmur-
 murare, allatrare; *to snarl thread*, implicare.
 SNARLER, *subst.*, homo morosus.
 SNARLING, *subst.*, mussitatio.
 SNATCH, *to*, repere, corripere, apprehendere;
to snatch away, abripere; *to snatch at*, captare.
 SNATCH, *subst.* (little bite), morsiuicula; (piece),
 frustulum.
 SNATCHER, *subst.*, raptor; *snatcher at*, cepta-
 tor.
 SNATCHING, *subst.*, raptio; rapacitas.
 SNEAK, *to* (creep) along, repere, reptare, sor-
 pere; (be ashamed), vultum demittere; *to s. about*,
 latitare; *to s. away*, clanculum se subducere.
 SNEAKING, *adj.* (creeping), repens; (niggard-
 ly), parvus; (mean), humilis, sordidus.
 SNEAKINGNESS, *subst.* (niggardliness), avaritia,
 parsimonia; tenacitas; (meanness), exiguitas, tenu-
 itas.
 SNEER, *subst.*, sanna; *sneers, sneering*, irrisio,
 irrisus.
 SNEER, *to*, irridere, deridere.
 SNEERER, *subst.*, irrisor, derisor; sennio.
 SNEEZE, *to*, sternuere; *to s. often*, steroutare.
 SNEEZING, *subst.*, sternutatio, sternutamentum.
 SNICKER, *to*, in siou gaudere.
 SNIFF UP, *to*, mucum reorbere.
 SNIP, *to*, amputare; *to snip off*, præcidere, de-
 cerpere.
 SNIPE, SNITE, *subst.*, scolopax gallinago (L.).
 SNIVEL, *subst.*, mucus, pituita nasi.
 SNIVEL, *to*, mucum resorbere.
 SNIVELLY, *adj.*, mucosus.
 SNORE, *to*, stertere.
 SNORER, *subst.*, stertens.
 SNORING, *subst.*, rhoncus.
 SNOT, *subst.*, mucus, pituita nasi.
 SNOTTY, *adj.*, mucosus.
 SNOOT, *subst.*, rostrum; assus; *little snout*, ros-
 tellum.
 SNOUTED, *adj.*, rostrum habens, rostratus.
 SNOW, *subst.*, nix; *snow-water*, aqua nivalis;
full of snow, vinosus; *white as snow*, niveus; *snow-*
drop (herb), viola bulbosa.
 SNOW, *to*, ningere.
 SNUB, *subst.*, tuber, nodus.
 SNUB, *to* (chide), increpare; (curb), frenare;
 comprimere.
 SNUFF, *subst.* (of a wick), fungus; (*sneezing pow-*
der), sternutamentum.
 SNUFF, *to* (a candle), candelæ fungum demere;
to snuff with disdain, nares corrugare; *to snuff up*,
 naribus haurire.
 SNUFFERS, *subst. pl.*, emuuctorium.
 SNUFFING, *subst.*, emuuctio.
 SNUFFLE, *to*, vocem e naribus proferre.
 SNUFFLER, *subst.*, balbus.
 SNUG, *adj.* (close), secretus, occultus; (compact),
 concinnus.
 SO, *adv.*, ita, sic, hoc pacto, ad or in huc mo-
 dum; *so as*, ita ut; *and so forth*, et cetera; *so then*,
 igitur, quare; *so that*, dum, dummodo, si tantum,
 modo ut; *so much*, adeo, tantopere; perinde; *so far*,
 eo, estenus, in tantum; *so far off*, tam procul,
 tam longe; *so far as*, quoad, quantum; *so great*,
 tantus, tam magnus; *so little*, tantus, tantulus, tam
 parvus *so long* tamdiu; *so many*, tot; *so much*,

SOLE.

tantuo; *so often*, toties; *so so* (indifferently), utcum-
 que, sic sentis; (*pretty well in health*), meliuscule.
 SOAK, *to*, macerare; *to soak in or up*, imbibere,
 ebibere; *to soak through*, permansere.
 SOAKER, *subst.*, potor, potator.
 SOAP, *subst.*, sapa; *soap-ball*, pila saponis; *soap-*
weed, soap-wort, saponaria.
 SOAP, *to*, sapune oblinere.
 SOAR, *subst.*, altus volatus.
 SOAR ALOFT, *to*, nilis se levare; sublime ferri;
 evolare.
 SOB, *to*, singultire.
 SOB, SOBBING, *subst.*, singultus.
 SOBER, *adj.*, sobrius, abstemius, temperatus.
 SOBER, *to*, sobrium reddere.
 SOBERNESS, SOBRIETY, *subst.*, abstinentia,
 temperantia; sobrietas.
 SOCIABLE, SOCIAL, *adj.*, sociabilis, socialis;
 affabilis; *not sociable*, insociabilis.
 SOCIABLENESS, *subst.*, sociabilitas, urbanitas.
 SOCIETY, *subst.*, societas, communitas; consu-
 ciatio; (*fraternity*), sodalitas, sodalium, collegium.
 SOCINIAN, *subst.*, Socini sectator.
 SOCK, *subst.*, tibiæ brevis; (*shoe of comedians*),
 soccus; *little s.*, ocellus; *wearing socks*, soccatus.
 SOCKET, *subst.* (shaft), scapus; *for a wick*, myxa;
socket of a tooth, dentis loculamentum; *socket of the*
eye, cavum oculi.
 SOD, *subst.* (turf), cespes.
 SODALITY. See SOCIETY.
 SODOMITE, *subst.*, pædicator.
 SOFT, *adj.* (tender), mollis, tener; lenis; (low),
 summissus; (silly), iueptus, bebes.
 SOFTEN, *to, v. a.* (make soft), mollire; (*mitigate*),
 mitigare, lenire; *v. n.* (grow soft), mollescere.
 SOFTENER, *subst.*, qui mollit or mitigat.
 SOFTLY, *adv.* (gently), molliter, leniter, placide;
 (effeminately), delicute, mulicbriter; (*leisurely*), len-
 te; (low), summissè; (*with a soft step*), suspenso
 gradu.
 SOFTNESS, *subst.*, mollitias, lenitas, teneritas.
 SOHO! *interj.*, ecce, heus.
 SOIL, *subst.* (ground), solum, ager; fundus;
 (compost), latamen, stercus; (spot), macula, labes;
 (filth), sordes.
 SOIL, *to*, inquinare, cootaminare, conspurcare;
 polluere.
 SOJOURN, *to*, commorari; deversari; habitare.
 SOJOURN, SOJOURNING, *subst.*, commoratio;
 etatio, mansio; habitatio; hospitium.
 SOJOURNER, *subst.*, hospes; incolæ.
 SOLACE, *subst.*, solatium, consolatium.
 SOLACE, *to*, consolari, solstium dare; *to solace*
one's self, scse oblectare.
 SOLAR, *adj.*, solaris.
 SOLDER, *subst.*, ferrumeo, ferrumentum, gluten.
 SOLDER, *to*, ferruminare, coaglutinare, consoli-
 dare.
 SOLDERING, *subst.*, conglutinatio.
 SOLDIER, *subst.*, miles; *old s.*, veteranus; *fel-*
low-s., commilito; *common s.*, miles gregarius; *of a*
s., militaris; *like a s.*, militum more; *soldier's boy*,
 lixa, calo.
 SOLDIER LIKE, SOLDIERLY, *adj.*, militaris;
 (brave), fortis, bellicosus.
 SOLDIERY, *subst.*, copiæ; milites.
 SOLE, *adj.*, solus, unus, unicus.
 SOLE, *subst.*, planta pedis; solea calcei; (fish),
 soles.

SOLE.

SOLE, *to* (a shoe), calceo solemam suffigere.
 SOLEICISM, *subst.*, solœicismus.
 SOLEMN, *adj.* (religious), sollemnis; (*frstal*), sollemnis, festus; (*grave*), gravis; (*lusty*), grandiloquus; (*raified*), ratus; *solemn assembly*, celebritas; *to take a solemn oath*, sancte jurare.
 SOLEMNIZE, *to*, celebrare, sollemni ritu celebrare.
 SOLEMNITY, SOLEMNESS, *subst.*, sollemnitas, sanctitas; sollemne.
 SOLICIT, *to*, sollicitare, instigare, impellere; (*beg*), poscere; *to solicit a business*, procurare.
 SOLICITING, SOLICITATION, *subst.*, sollicitatio, impulsio.
 SOLICITOR, *subst.* (*suitor*), qui rogat, poscit; deprecator; (*lawyer*), advocatus; cognitor.
 SOLICITOUS, *adj.*, sollicitus, anxius; attentus.
 SOLICITUDE, *subst.*, sollicitudo, anxietas.
 SOLID, *adj.*, solidus, firmus, stabilis; epissus; *to make solid*, solidare.
 SOLIDITY, SOLIDNESS, *subst.*, soliditas, firmitas.
 SOLILOQUY, *subst.*, meditatio; sermo intimus.
 SOLITARINESS, SOLITUDE, *subst.*, solitudo.
 SOLITARY, *adj.*, solitarius; solus, desertus; solus, unicus; *solitary life*, vita cœlebs.
 SOLSTICE, *subst.*, solstitium.
 SOLSTITIAL, *adj.*, solstitialis.
 SOLUBILITY, *subst.*, natura rei quæ solvi potest.
 SOLUBLE, *adj.*, quod solvi potest.
 SOLUTION, SOLVING, *subst.*, solutio.
 SOLVE, *to*,olvere. eoadare, exp̄dire, explicare.
 SOLVENT, *adj.*, vim solvendi habens, qui solvendo est.
 SOME, *adj.*, aliquis, quidam, nonnullus; *some — others*, alii—alii, quidam—alii, pars—alii; *some years before*, aliquot annis ante; *somebody*, aliquis, aliquisquam; *some one*, aliquis quidam; *some matter*, something, *somehow*, aliquid, nonnihil; *sometime*, quodam; *sometimes*, interdum; *at some other time*, alias; *in some measure*, aliqua ex parte; *somewhat*, aliquamdiu; *to some other place*, alio.
 SOMNIFEROUS, *adj.*, somaifer, somnificus.
 SON, *subst.*, filius; *little son*, filiolus; *son-in-law*, gener; *sons and daughters*, liberi.
 SONG, *subst.*, cœntilena, canticum, cantio, cantus; carmen.
 SONGSTER, *subst.*, cantor, cantator.
 SONGSTRESS, *subst.*, cantatrix.
 SONNET, *subst.*, cœntinucula.
 SONNETEER, *subst.*, versificator.
 SONOROUS, *adj.*, sonorus, canorus.
 SONSHIP, *subst.*, filii cognatio.
 SOON, *adv.*, cito, statim, confestim, actutum, illico; *sooner*, citius; (*rather*), potius; *s. after*, paullo post; *s. in the morning*, mane; *s. at night*, sub vesperam; *very s.*, extemplo; *too s.*, nimis mature, nimium cito; *as s. as*, simulac; *as s. as possible*, quamprimum.
 SOOT, *subst.*, fuligo; *of soot*, fuliginæus.
 SOOTH, *subst.*, verum, veritas; *in sooth*, vere; *forsooth*, sane.
 SOOTHE, *to*, blandiri, assentari, adulari; (*soften*), lenire, placare.
 SOOTHER, *subst.*, assentator, adulator.
 SOOTHING, *subst.*, adulatio, assentatio; placatio.
 SOOTHSAYER, *subst.*, haruspex, suspex, augur, hariolus; vaticinator.

SOUND.

SOOTHSAYING, *subst.*, auguratio, vaticinatio.
 SOOTY, *adj.*, fumosus.
 SOP (*in the pan*), *subst.*, offa panis carnis liquamine macerata.
 SOP, *to*, intingere; *liquore macerare*.
 SOPHISM, *subst.*, sophisma, cavillatio.
 SOPHIST, *subst.*, cavillator, sophista.
 SOPHISTICAL, *adj.*, captiosus; *sophistical arguments*, sophismata, captiosus.
 SOPHISTICATE, *to*, adulterare; corrumpere.
 SOPHISTICATING, SOPHISTICATION, *subst.*, adulteratio; corruptio.
 SOPHISTRY, *subst.*, fallaces dicendi artes; sophismata.
 SOPORIFIC, *adj.*, soporifer, soporus.
 SORCERER, *subst.*, veneficus.
 SORCERESS, *subst.*, venefica, saga.
 SORCERY, *subst.*, veneficium.
 SORDID, *adj.* (*covetous*), sordidus, avarus, præparcus; (*base*), fœdus, illiberalis; *sordid ia opparet*, pannosus.
 SORDIDNESS, *subst.*, sordes, avaritas.
 SORE, *substant.*, ulcus; *little sore*, ulcuculum; *plague-sore*, carbunculus.
 SORE, *adj.* (*grievous*), acerbus, gravis, molestus; (*full of sores*), ulcerosus; *sore eyes*, oculi teneri; *a sore place*, ulcus; *to make sore*, exulcerare.
 SORENESS, *subst.*, exulceratio; dolor.
 SORREL, *subst.*, vulpes rubra; *of a sorrel color*, helvus, helvinus.
 SORROW, *subst.*, dolor, mœror, mœstis, tristitia; sollicitudo animi; luctus.
 SORROW, *to*, dolere, mœrere.
 SORROWFUL, *adj.*, tristis, mœstus, luctuosus, lugubris, anxius.
 SORRY, *adj.* (*sorrowful*), tristis, mœstus; (*patry*), vilis; *a sorry fellow*, homo nihili.
 SORT, *subst.* (*manner*), mos, modus; (*kind*), genus, nota; (*rank*), ordo; *what sort?* qualis; *this sort*, talis, hujusmodi; *in like sort*, pariter.
 SORT, *to*, v. a., in genera digerere; *v. n.*, quadrare; *to sort together*, convenire, congregari.
 SORTABLE, *adj.*, quod commode digeri potest.
 SORTING, *subst.*, digestio, dispositio.
 SOT, *subst.* (*drunkard*), ebriosus; (*fool*), fatuus, stultus.
 SOT, *to*, v. n., se vino ingurgitare; *v. a.* (*stupefy*), infatuare.
 SOTTISH, *adj.* (*drunken*), ebriosus; (*foolish*), stolidus, fatuus, stultus.
 SOTTISHLY, *adv.* (*drunkenly*), temulenter; (*foolishly*), stulte, inepte.
 SOTTISHNESS, *subst.* (*drunkenness*), ebriositas, ebrietas; (*foolishness*), stultitia, fatuitas.
 SOUL, *subst.*, animus; anima; (*person*), homo; *souls of the dead*, umbræ, animæ.
 SOULLESS, *adj.*, abjectus, ignavus.
 SOUND, *adj.* (*valid*), firmus, ratus; (*healthful*), sanus, validus; *incolumis*; (*untainted*), integer; (*whole*), integer; *to keep sound*, sospitare, *to grow sound*, solidescere.
 SOUND, *to*, profunditatem explorare; perscrutari, degnstare.
 SOUND, *subst.* (*of the sea*), fretum; (*noise*), sonus, sonitus, strepitus.
 SOUND, *to*, v. n. (*yield a sound*), sonare, strepere, sonum emittere; (*as musical instruments*), canere; *to s. together*, concinere; *to s. all about*, circumsonare; *to s. again*, resonare; *to s. forth*, laudare; *v.*

SOUNDING.

a. (blow), inflare; to s. an alarm, classicum canere; to s. a retreat, receptum canere.

SOUNDING, *adj.*, sonans; s. back, resooans; s. ill, ubsonus; s. shrill sonorus, argutus.

SOUNDING-BOARD, *subst.*, plectrum.

SOUNDING-LEAD, *subst.*, catapirates.

SOUNDNESS, *subst.*, soliditas, firmitas; soundness of body, sanitas, vigor.

SOUP, *subst.*, jus; sorbitio; jusculum.

SOUR, *adj.*, acidus, scerbus, asper; crudus; somewhat sour, acidulus; very sour, peracerbus.

SOUR, to (ver), exacerbare, asperare.

SOURCE, *subst.*, caput, origo, fons.

SOUR-LOOKING, *adj.*, tristicus, torvus.

SOURNESS, *subst.*, acor, acerbitas, asperitas; sourness of look, vultus acerbus, torvitas.

SOUSE, *subst.*, muria, salsilago, salugo.

SOUSE, to, muria macerare or condire; (plunge), mergere.

SOUTH, *subst.*, meridies, plaga australis; *adj.*, meridionalis, australis.

SOUTHERN, SOUTHERLY, *adj.*, meridianus, ad meridiem spectans; australis.

SOUTHWARD, *adv.*, ad meridiem.

SOVEREIGN, *adj.*, supremus, summus; sui juris; *subst.*, dominus, princeps, rex.

SOVEREIGNTY, *subst.*, principatus, suprema potestas, summum imperium; dominatio.

SOW, *subst.*, sus; little sow, sucula; old sow, scrofa; of a sow, suinus, suillus; (insect), asellus.

SOW, to, v. a., serere, seminare; to sow between, interserere; to sow abroad, disseminare, spargere; v. n., sementem facere.

SOW-BREAD, *subst.*, cyclaminum.

SOWER, *subst.*, sator; seminator.

SOWING, *subst.*, satio, consitio; of sowing, seminalis; sowing-time, sementis.

SOW-LIKE, *adv.*, suis more.

SPACE, *subst.*, spatium; space between, intervalum, spatium interjectum; space of land, tractus; space between two pillars, intercolumnium.

SPACIOUS, *adj.*, spatiosus, amplus.

SPACIOUSNESS, *subst.*, amplitudo.

SPADE, *subst.*, pala; bipalium; (at cards), macula nigra.

SPAN, *subst.*, palmus; of a span, palmaris; span of life, vitæ brevitatis.

SPANGLE, *subst.*, bractea; little s., bracteola.

SPANGLED, *adj.*, bracteatus.

SPANIEL, *subst.*, canis Hispanicus.

SPANISH-FLY, *subst.*, cantharis.

SPAN-NEW, *adj.*, novissimus, recens.

SPAR, *subst.*, nex, vectis; spar of metal, cortex metalli rudis.

SPAR, to, odere; vecte obducto occludere.

SPARE, *adj.* (left), reliquus, residuus; (superfluous), supervacaneus; (lean), macer, gracilis; (scanty), tenuis.

SPARE, to, parcere; consulere; temperare; (forgive), condonare; (favor), favere, indulgere.

SPARING, *adj.*, parvus, tenax; *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas; (laying up), conservatio.

SPARINGNESS, *subst.*, parsimonia, frugalitas.

SPARK, SPARKLE, *subst.*, scintilla; little sparkle, scintillula; (lover), amans; procus; (beau), homo bellus; trossulus.

SPARKLE, to, scintillare; (glitter), fulgere, coruscare.

SPARKLING, *subst.*, scintillatio; (glittering),

SPEECH.

fulgor, coruscatio; *adj.*, scintillans, fulgidus, coruscus.

SPARROW, *subst.*, passer; little s., passer culus.

SPARRY, *adj.*, ad corticem metalli pertinens.

SPASM, *subst.*, spasmus.

SPATTER, to, luto conspergere, commaculare.

SPATTERDASHES, *subst. pl.*, perones; ocrearum genus.

SPATULA, *subst.*, spatulæ.

SPAVIN, *subst.*, tumor pedum equinorum.

SPAWN, *subst.*, piscium ova or semina.

SPAWNER, to, generare, procreare.

SPAWNER, *subst.*, piscis femina.

SPEAK, to, fari, loqui; dicere; verba facere; to s. against, contra dicere, obloqui; to s. aloud, vocem tollere; to s. before, proloqui; to s. for, intercedere; to s. of, memorare; disserere de; to s. often, dicitare; to s. out, eloqui; to s. in public, orationem habere, dicere; to s. to, alloqui, affari, compellere; to s. together, colloqui; to s. well of, collaudare; to s. ill of, absentem maledicere; to s. with, cum aliquo loqui, colloqui, sermocinari, sermonem habere.

SPEAKER, *subst.*, qui loquitur; orator, contionator; speaker of Parliament, senatus præses.

SPEAKING, *subst.*, locutio, dictio; s. of, mentio, commemoratio; s. out, pronuntiatio; s. to, allocutio; s. together, colloquium; evil s., maledictum; calumnia; art of s., ars dicendi.

SPEAR, *subst.*, hasta, lancea; fræca; little spear, hastula; boar-spear, venabulum; spearman, hastatus; spear-staff, hastile; spearmint, mentha Romana; spear-wort, ranunculus flammeus.

SPECHT, SPEIGHT, *subst.*, picus martius.

SPECIAL, *adj.* (chief), præcipuus, peculiaris; (excellent), excellens, eximius.

SPECIALLY, *adv.* (particularly), præcipue, præsertim, separatim, proprie; (excellently), excellenter, egregie, eximie.

SPECIE, *subst.*, aurum or argentum signatum; pecunia.

SPECIES, *subst.*, species; pars.

SPECIFIC, *adj.*, specialis, singularis.

SPECIFIC, *subst.*, remedium singulare.

SPECIFY, to, denotare, singulatum notare.

SPECIFYING, SPECIFICATION, *subst.*, rerum singularum notatio or index.

SPECIMEN, *subst.*, specimen, exemplum.

SPECIOUS, *adj.*, speciosus; simulatus.

SPECK, SPECKLE, *subst.*, macula, labes, lentigo; little speck, labecula; natural speck, nævus; (pimple), varus.

SPECKLE, to, maculis variare, variegare.

SPECKLED, *adj.*, maculatus; varius.

SPECTACLE, *subst.*, spectaculum; pair of spectacles, perspicillum.

SPECTACLED, *adj.*, perspicillatus.

SPECTATOR, *subst.*, spectator, spectatrix; testis, arbiter.

SPECTRE, *subst.*, species; simulacrum vanum; umbra, larva.

SPECULAR, *adj.*, specularis.

SPECULATE, to, de aliqua re cogitare.

SPECULATION, *subst.*, cogitatio; contemplatio.

SPECULATIVE, *adj.*, contemplativus.

SPECULATOR, *subst.*, qui studium in rerum contemplatione collocat.

SPEECH, *subst.*, oratio, vox; (talk), sermo; (saying), dictum, vox, verbum; (oration), oratio, con-

SPEECHLESS.

tio; *short or little speech*, oratiuncula, contiuncula; *fair speech*, blanditiæ, blandimenta; *lofty speech*, superbiloquentia; *opprobrious speech*, contumelia.

SPEECHLESS, *adj.*, mutus; elinguis.

SPEED, *subst.* (*celerity*), celeritas, velocitas; (*haste*), festinatio, prope ratio; (*success*), successus.

SPEED, *to, v. n.*, festinare, properare; *v. a.*, maturare, accelerare; *to speed well*, prosperie successibus uti.

SPEEDINESS, *subst.*, celeritas, agilitas, pernicitas.

SPEEDY, *adj.*, citus, expeditus, properus, celer, vclox.

SPELL, *subst.*, incantamentum; *spell of work*, laborandi vices.

SPELL, *to*, litteras in syllabia colligere; litteras connectere.

PELLER, *subst.*, *good or bad*, qui litteras recte or male connectit.

SPELLING, *subst.*, ratio scribendi, orthographia.

SPEND, *to*, consumere, absumere; expedere, impendere; *to spend lavishly*, profunderere; *to spend time on*, rei alqd temporis impertire.

SPENDING, *subst.*, consumptio; (*lavishing*), effusio, profusio.

SPENDTHRIFT, *subst.*, prodigus, decoctor.

SPERM, *subst.*, semen.

SPERMACEI, *subst.*, sperma ceti.

SPERMATIC, SPERMATICAL, *adj.*, ad semen pertinens.

SPEW, *to*, vomere, evomere; vomitu ejicere.

SPHERE, *subst.*, sphaera; globus; *fig.*, munus.

SPHERE, *to*, rotundare, in orbem formare.

SPHERICAL, *adj.*, globosus, sphaeroides.

SPHINX, *subst.*, Sphinx.

SPICE, *subst.*, aroma; *spices*, merces odorum, odores Arabici.

SPICE, *to*, aromatibus condire or conspergere.

SPICED SAUCE (*condiment*), *subst.*, conditura.

SPICERY, *subst.*, merces odorum.

SPICY, *adj.*, aromaticus.

SPIDER, *subst.*, aranea, araneus; *full of spiders*, araneosus; *spider's web*, araneæ tela; araneum.

SPIGOT, *subst.*, sipbonis obtoramentum.

SPIKE, *subst.*, clavus major.

SPIKE, *to*, spicare, spiculare, cuspidare.

SPIKED, *adj.*, acuminatus, cuspidatus.

SPILL, *to*, fundere, effundere.

SPILLING, *subst.*, fusio, effusio.

SPIN, *to, nère*; (*of the spider*), telam texere; *to spin out*, protrahere, producere; *to spin as a top*, versari.

SPINDLE, *subst.*, fusus; *spindle-legs*, crura exilia; *spindle of a wheel*, rotæ axis.

SPINE, *subst.*, spina.

SPINNER, *subst.*, qui or quæ stamioa net; (*little spider*), araneolus.

SPINNING, *subst.*, lanificium.

SPINSTER, *subst.*, lanifica; (*in law*), femina inupta.

SPINY, *adj.*, spinosus.

SPIRAL, *adj.*, snguineus, in se convolutus; *spiral motion*, motus in spiram.

SPIRALLY, *adv.*, spiræ instar.

SPIRE, *subst.* (*of grass*), spica graminis; (*steeple*), pyramis.

SPIRE, *to*, spicare, spicas emittere.

SPIRIT, *subst.* (*breath*), spiritus; animi; (*soul*), animus; mens; (*goblin*), larva; *good or bad spirit*,

SPOIL.

bonus or malus genius; *familiar spiritus*, lares, *pl.*, (*courage*), animus, virtus; (*disposition*), ingenium, indoles, natura; (*liveliness*), vigor, alacritas, animi ardor; (*strong liquor*), liquor acrior; (*quintessence*), spiritus, flos.

SPIRIT, *to* (*away*), furim abducere; (*to spirit up*), animare, instigare.

SPIRITED, *adj.*, animatus; *high-s.*, animosus; *superbus*; *low-s.*, excors, languidus; *mean-s.*, abjectus; *public spiritedness*, publicæ salutis studium.

SPIRITLESS, *adj.*, mæstus; frigidus, inanis.

SPIRITUAL, *adj.* (*heavenly*), cœlestis; (*incorporeal*), incorporalis; (*devout*), pius, religiosus; (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus.

SPIRITUALIZE, *to* (*in chemistry*), spiritus subtilissimos elicere; (*in theology*), favissam ad cœlestia spirandum docere.

SPIRITUALITIES, *subst. pl.*, reditus ecclesiastici.

SPIRITUOUS, *adj.*, spiritus pleuus, fervidus.

SPIRIT OUT, *to, v. a.*, expuere; *v. n.*, crumpere, prosilire.

SPIRT, *subst.* (*of wind*), impetus venti.

SPIT, *subst.*, veru; *small spit*, veruculum.

SPIT, *to* (*meat*), carnem essandam veru transfigere.

SPIT, *to*, spuere, expuere; *to spit blood*, sanguinem sputare; *to spit down*, despuere; *to spit out*, expuere, exserere; *to spit upon*, inspuere.

SPIRAL, *subst.* See HOSPITAL.

SPIRE, SPITEFULNESS, *subst.*, invidia, malevolentia; odium; malefica voluntas; *in spite of*, adversus; ingratiis.

SPIRE, *to*, invidere; male alicui velle.

SPIRE, *to*, invidere; male alicui velle.

SPITTER, *subst.*, sputator, screator.

SPITTING, *subst.*, sputatio, screatus; *spitting of blood*, sanguinis exspuitio.

SPITTLE, *subst.*, sputum, saliva; *full of spittle*, salivosus.

SPLASH, *to*, conspurcare, luto adspargere.

SPLASH, *subst.* (*of dirt*), lutu macula or adpersio.

SPLASHING, *subst.*, luti adpersio.

SPLASHY, *adj.*, aquosus, infestus, humidus.

SPLAY, *to* (*a horse*), armum equi luxare.

SPLAY-FOOT, *subst.*, pes distortus.

SPLAY-FOOTED, *adj.*, valgus, pedibus distortis.

SPLEEN, *subst.*, splen, lien; *of the spleen*, splenicus; (*as a complaint*), licnis morbus, malum hypochondricum; (*grudge*), odium; invidia.

SPLENDID, *adj.* (*bright*), splendidus; (*magnificent*), magnificus, lautus.

SPLENDOR, *subst.* (*brightness*), splendor, fulgor; (*magnificence*), magnificentia, lauditia.

SPLENETIC, *adj.*, splenicus, lienosus; (*peevish*), morosus.

SPLICE, *to* (*ropes*), funium partes inter se texere.

SPLINT, SPLINTER, *subst.*, assula, fragmentum.

SPLINT, SPLINTER, *to, v. n.*, diffodi, in assulas secari; *v. a.*, assulis firmare.

SPLIT, *to, v. a.*, findere, discedere; *v. n.*, diffindi, dissilire.

SPLITTER, *subst.*, qui diffindit.

SPOIL, *subst.*, præda; raptum; rapina; *spoils of war*, spolia.

SPOIL, *to* (*plunder*), expilare, spoliare, diripere; (*corrupt*), corrumpere, depravare; (*interrupt*), interturbare.

SPOILER.

SPOILER, *subst.* (*plunderer*), prædo, prædator, expilator, spoliator; (*corrupter*), corruptor.

SPOLLING, *subst.* (*plundering*), expilatio, spoliatio, diruptio; (*corrupting*), corruptio, depravatio.

SPOKE, *subst.*, radius rotæ.

SPOKESMAN, *subst.*, orator.

SPOLIATION, *subst.*, spoliatio, vastatio.

SPONDEE, *subst.*, spondeus.

SPONDYLE, *subst.*, spondylus.

SPONGE, *subst.*, spongia; *little s.*, spongiola.

SPONGE, *to*, spongia abstergere; *to sponge upon*, alienn sumptu edere *or* potare.

SPONGER, *subst.*, parasitus, assecla.

SPONGINESS, *subst.*, natura rei spongiosæ, raritas.

SPONGY, *adj.*, spongiosus.

SPONSION, *subst.*, spensio.

SPONSOR, *subst.* (*surety*), sponsor; (*god-father*), sponsor baptismalis.

SPONTANEOUS, *adj.*, spontaneus, voluntarius.

SPONTANEOUSNESS, SPONTANEITY, *subst.*, voluntas spontanea.

SPOOL, *subst.*, fusus.

SPOON, SPOONFUL, *subst.*, cochlear, cochlearium; ligula.

SPORT, *subst.*, lusus, ludus; jocus; oblectamentum; (*laughing-stock*), ludibrium; (*show*), spectaculum.

SPORT, *to*, ludere, jocari; *to sport wantonly*, lascivire.

SPORTFUL, SPORTING, SPORTIVE, *adj.*, ludicer, ludibundus, jocosus; lascivus.

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, *subst.*, feclivitas, lascivia.

SPORTING, *subst.*, lusio, jocatio.

SPORTSMAN, *subst.*, venator.

SPOT, *subst.*, macula, labes; *little spot*, labecula; (*blemish*), dedecus, probrum; (*place*), locus; *s. of ground*, agellus; *on the s.*, e vestigio, illico, statim.

SPOT, *to*, maculare, inquisare; (*speckle*), variis maculis notare.

SPOTLESS, *adj.*, immaculatus; (*blameless*), irreprehensus; sanctus.

SPOTTED, *adj.*, maculosus; *spotted fever*, febris purpurea.

SPOTTING, *subst.*, maculæ adpersio.

SPOUSAL, *adj.*, nuptialis, connubialis.

SPOUSALS, *subst. pl.*, sponsalia, nuptiæ.

SPOUSE, *subst.* (*husband*), maritus, conjux; (*wife*), uxor, conjux.

SPOUSELESS, *adj.*, vidua, *or* nondum matrimonio conjuncta.

SPOUT, *subst.*, os, epistomium; *spout of water*, torrens; (*pipe*), tubus; fistula.

SPOUT, *to*, fundere; *to spout down*, defundere; *to spout out*, effundere; effluere; erumpere, prosilire; *to spout up*, ia sublimè effundere.

SPOUTING OUT, *substant.* (*issuing*), eruptio; (*pouring*), effusio.

SPOUTING-WHALE, *subst.*, physeter.

SPRAIN, *subst.*, membri distortio; luxatura.

SPRAIN, *to*, membrum torquere.

SPRAT, *subst.*, sarda, sardina, halecula.

SPRAWL, *to*, humi prostratum repere.

SPRAY, *subst.*, rami extrema pars; *of water*, spuma, aspergo.

SPREAD, *subst.* (*increase*), incrementum; (*compass*), ambitus.

SPREAD, *to*, v. a. (*extend*), pandere, explicare, dif-

SQUALID.

fundere; sternere; spargere; disseminare; (*noise abroad*), vulgare, divulgare; (*enlarge*), dilatare propagare; v. n., sese extendere, extendi, difundi; manare; increbrescere.

SPREADER, *subst.*, qui spargit *or* dissipat.

SPREADING, *subst.*, distentio; *spreading of a distemper*, contagio.

SPRIG, *subst.*, ramulus, circulus; germen.

SPRIGHTLINESS, *subst.*, alacritas.

SPRIGHTLY, *adj.*, alacer, vegetus, vividus, accr.

SPRING, *subst.* (*fountain*), fons, scaturigo; (*beginning*), caput, principium, origo; *spring of day*, diluculum; (*spiral*), spira; elater; (*time*), ver, tempus vernum; (*leap*), saltus.

SPRING, *to* (*leap*), salire, *to s. out, forth, or from*, oriri, nasci, creari, gigni; (*bud*), germinare, gemmare; (*gush*), erumpere, prosilire, scaterè; *to s. a leak*, rimas agere, faticere; *to s. a mine*, vi pulveris pyrii caniculum discutere.

SPRINGE, *subst.*, laqueus, tendicula.

SPRINGINESS, *subst.*, vis elastica.

SPRINGING (*of trees*), *subst.*, germinatio, gemmatio.

SPRINGY, *adj.*, elasticus.

SPRINKLE, *to*, spargere; *to sprinkle at, upon*, adspargere, conspergere.

SPRINKLER, *subst.*, qui *or* quæ spargit.

SPRINKLING, *subst.*, sparsio, adpersio.

SPRIT-SAIL, *subst.*, velum malo anteriori affixum.

SPRITE, *subst.*, larva, dæmon.

SPROUT, *subst.*, aurculus, germen.

SPROUT, *to*, germinare, pullulare.

SPROUTING, *subst.*, germinatio.

SPRUCE, *adj.*, bellus, comptus; tersus, concin-nus.

SPRUCE, *subst.*, pinus, abies.

SPRUCENESS, *subst.*, concianitas, elegantia.

SPUME, *subst.*, spuma.

SPUMOUS, SPUMY, *adj.*, spumoseus, spumosus.

SPUNGE. *See* SPONGE.

SPUR, *subst.*, calcar; (*incitement*), illecebra, stimulus; *spur of a ship*, rostrum navis.

SPUR, *to* (*a horse*), equo calcaria subdere, equum calcaribus coocitare; *to spur on*, incitare, stimulare, instigare.

SPUR GALL, *to*, calcaribus sauciare.

SPURIOUS, *adj.*, adulterianus, falsus.

SPURN, *to*, calcitrare; respuere, repudiare.

SPURNER, *subst.*, calcitro; qui repudiat.

SPURNING, *subst.*, calcitratu; repudiatio.

SPURRED, *adj.*, calcaribus iastructus.

SPURRER, *subst.*, stimulator.

SPURRING, *subst.*, stimulatio, incitatio.

SPUTTER, *subst.*, turba, tumultus.

SPUTTER, *to*, sputare; (*as a wick*), scintillare.

SPY, *subst.*, speculator, explorator.

SPY, *to* (*observe*), speculari, explorare; (*see*), videre, conspiciere.

SPYING, *subst.*, conspectus, intuitus.

SQUAB, *subst.* (*fat person*), homo pumilus et obesus; (*pigeon*), tippio.

SQUABBLE, *to*, rixari, litigare, turbas ciere; concertare.

SQUABBLE, SQUABBLING, *subst.*, rixa, turba, tumultus.

SQUADRON, *subst.*, of horse, equitum turma; of ships, classis.

SQUALID, *adj.*, squalidus, spurcus.

SQUALL.

SQUALL, *to*, clamare, vociferari; (*as an infant*), vagire.

SQUALL (*of wind*), *subst.*, ventus vehemens improvise concitatus.

SQUALLING, *subst.*, clamor, vociferatio.

SQUANDER AWAY, *to*, profunderè, dissipare.

SQUANDERER, *subst.*, nepos; homo profusus.

SQUANDERING, *subst.*, profusio; prodigèntia.

SQUARE, *adject.*, quadratus; (*honest*), probus;

subst., quadra, res quadrata; *little square*, tessella; *workman's square*, norma; *solid square*, cubus; (*pane*) *of glass*, quadra vitrea.

SQUARE, *to* (*make square*), quadrare; (*rule*), regere, dirigere.

SQUARING, *subst.*, quadratura.

SQUASH, *to*, comprimere.

SQUASHING, *subst.*, compressio.

SQUAT, *adj.*, brevis et compactus.

SQUAT DOWN, *to*, couquinescere, subsidere.

SQUEAK, SQUEAL, *to*, argute vociferari; vagire.

SQUEAKING, SQUEALING, *adj.*, argutus, stridulus; *subst.*, vagitus; stridor.

SQUEAMISH, *adj.*, fastidiosus, nauseans; deliquatus.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *subst.*, fastidium, nausea; mollitia.

SQUEEZE, *to*, premere, comprimere; (*dash*), collidere.

SQUEEZING, *subst.*, pressio, pressura.

SQUIB, *subst.*, tubulus missilis nitrato pulvere completus.

SQUILL, *subst.*, aquilla, scilla.

SQUINANCY, *subst.*, synanche, œngina.

SQUINT-EYED, *adj.*, strabo.

SQUINT, *to*, limis spectare; oculis limis esse.

SQUINTING, *subst.*, oculorum distortio.

SQUIRREL, *subst.*, sciurus.

SQUIRT, *subst.*, sippo.

SQUIRT OUT, *to*, *v. a.*, aquam emittere, ejicere; *v. n.*, exsilire, prnjici.

ST! *interj.*, au! st!

STAB, *subst.*, ictus, plaga.

STAB, *to*, sica pungere; *to s. dead*, sica conficere.

STABBER, *subst.*, sicarius.

STABILIMENT, *subst.*, stabilimentum.

STABLE, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus; constans; *subst.*, stabulum; claustrum.

STABLE, *to*, stabulare, stabulo includere.

STABLEMAN, *subst.*, equiso.

STABLENESS, STABILITY, *subst.*, stabilitas, firmitas; constantia.

STABLING, *subst.*, stabulatio.

STABLISH, *to*, stabilire, sancire, ratum facere.

STACK, *subst.*, meta, cumulus, strues.

STAFF, *subst.*, baculum, bscillum; *s. of a spear*, hastile; *walking-s.*, scipio; (*power*), potestas; *a general's s.*, prætorium; *s. of verses*, versuum series.

STAG, *subst.*, cervus; *stag-beetle*, cervus volans.

STAGE, *subst.*, scena, theatrum; *stage of a journey*, statio; *stage of life*, gradus ætatis; *stage-coach*, currus meritorius certis stationibus commorans.

STAGER, *subst.*, homo in aliqua re multum versatus.

STAGGER, *to*, *v. n.* (*reel*), vacillare; (*waver*), dubitare, fluctuare, hæsitare; *v. a.*, scrupulum alicui movere.

STAGGERINGLY, *adv.*, titubanter, dubie.

STAGNANT, *adj.*, stagnans; *s. pool*, stagnum.

STAGNATE, *to*, stagnare, stare.

STAND.

STAGNATION, *subst.*, of the blood, sanguis coassistens; of trade, mercatura jacens.

STAD, *adj.*, gravis, serius, conatus.

STADINESS, *subst.*, gravitas, severitas.

STAIN, *subst.*, macula, labes; *little s.*, labecula.

STAIN, *to* (*sully*), maculare, contaminare; poluere; (*dye*), tingere, inficere.

STAINER, *subst.* (*dyer*), infector, tinctor.

STAINING, *subst.* (*discoloring*), decoloratio; (*dyeing*), tinctura, infectus.

STAINLESS, *adj.*, purus, immaculatus.

STAIR, *subst.* (*step*), gradus; stairs, scalæ; (*storey*), tabulatum, contignatio.

STAKE, *subst.* (*post*), pilus, paxillus, sudex; (*at play*), pecunia posita; (*at a bet*), pignus.

STAKE, *to*, ponere, deponere; piguerare; (*prop up*), fulcire.

STAKED, *adj.*, palatus, vallatus.

STALE, *adj.* (*old*), vetus, inveterascens; (*flat*), imbecillus; *stale and rank*, putridus, raudicus; (*antiquated*), obsoletus, exoletus.

STALE, *subst.*, urina; lotium.

STALENESS, *subst.*, vctustas.

STALK, *subst.*, caulis; stilus; scapus; culmus; calamus; stipula; pediculus; petiolus.

STALK, *to*, magnos facere gradus; pedetentim ire.

STALL, *subst.*, etabulum; stall for horses, equile; ox-stall, bovine; (*little shop*), taberna, pergula; (*seat*), sella.

STALL, *to* (*put into a stall*), stabulare; (*fatten*), ægginare.

STALLAGE, *subst.*, merces, locarium.

STALLION, *subst.*, stabulatio.

STALLION, *subst.*, equus admissarius.

STAMMER, *to*, balbutire, hæsitare.

STAMMERER, *subst.*, balbus, blæsus.

STAMMERING AT, *subst.*, hæsitantia.

STAMMERINGLY, *adv.*, cum linguæ hæsitantione.

STAMP, *subst.* (*mark*), nota, signum; (*cut, print*), figura, tabula; imago impressa.

STAMPER, *subst.*, qui signum imprimit.

STAMPING, *subst.* (*with the feet*), suppositio pedum, calcatura; conculcatio; (*marking*), sigatio.

STANCH, *adj.*, firmus, solidus, bonus.

STANCH, *to* (*blood*), sanguinem sistere, restinguere.

STANCHER, *subst.*, qui sistit.

STANCHION, *subst.*, suppressio, restinctio.

STANCHION, *subst.*, fulcrum, fulcrus.

STANCHNESS, *subst.*, bonitas.

STAND, *to*, *v. n.*, stare; (*stop*), consistere; (*halt*), subsistere; (*be standing*), manère; (*be placed somewhere*), in aliquo loco positum or collocatum esse;

(*be*), esse; (*be circumstanced*), se habère; (*keep in a place*), morari, commorari; *to s. for sale or hire*, prostare; *to s. about*, circumstare; *to s. against*, resistere, obsistere; *to s. aside*, recedere, secedere;

to s. asunder, distare; *to s. by*, adstare, assistere; defendere; *to s. for one*, ab aliquo esse or stare; *to s. in*, perstare, constare; *to s. off*, absistere; *to s. out*, exstare, eminere; *to s. it out*, perseverare; *to s. still*, stare, consistere, subsistere, quiescere; *to s. to*, adstare; *to s. together*, constare; *to s. up*, surgere, erectum stare; *to s. up together*, consurgere; *to s. upon*, instare, insistere; *to s. with*, convenire; *v. a.*, (*sustain*), sustinere.

STAND, *subst.* (*stop*), mora; quies; (*station*), loc-

STANDARD.

us, statio; (*doubt*), dubitatio, hæsitatio; (*prop*), fulcrum, sustentaculum; *to make a stand*, gradum sistere; *to be at a stand*, hærere; dubitare; conquire; jacere.

STANDARD, *subst.*, vexillum, signum; *standard-bearer*, signifer; *standard measure*, mensura publice sancita; (*pattern*), exemplum; (*rule*), lex; *standard of money*, ratio æria.

STANDER-BY, *subst.*, nãstans.

STANDING, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus, permanens; *subst.*, statio; (*time*), ætas, tempus; *standing of a house*, positio.

STANDISH, *subst.*, atramentarium.

STANNARY, *subst.*, albi plumbi fodina.

STANZA, *subst.*, versuum series, strophæ.

STAPLE, *subst.*, emporium; *staple of a lock*, cavum in quod pessulus intruditur; *staple commodities*, merces primariæ.

STAR, *subst.*, stella; astrum, sidus; (*asterisk*), asteriscus.

STARBOARD, *subst.*, dextra pars navis.

STARCH, *subst.*, amyllum.

STARCH, *to*, amylo solidare; *starched in behavior*, putidus; affectata moribus.

*STARE, *subst.*, oculi rigidi.

STARE, *to*, adspicere, fixo obtutu adspicere; (*look wildly*), efferato adspectu intueri; *to stare at*, stupere.

STAR-FISH, *subst.*, stella piscis; astrinus.

STAR-HAWK, *subst.*, astur.

STARING, *adj.*, horridus, hirtus, asper.

STARK, *adj.*, rigens, horrens frigore; *to be stark*, rigere.

STARK, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, omnino.

STARLESS, *adj.*, sine stellis, tenebrosus.

STAR-LIKE, *adj.*, illustris, splendidus.

STARRY, *adj.*, stellarum plenus.

START, *subst.*, saltus, impetus.

START, *to*, exsilire, subsilire; trepidare, expavescere; *to start a hare*, leporem excitare; *to set out*, proficisci.

STARTER (*of difficulties*), *subst.*, qui scrupulos injicit.

STARTING-PLACE, *subst.*, carceres, repagula.

STARTLE, *to*, *v. n.*, trepidare; *v. a.*, alicui terrorem injicere.

STARTLING, *adj.*, territus.

STARVE, *to*, *v. n.*, horrere; necari; *with cold*, frigore horrere; *with hunger*, fame necari; *v. a.*, fame necare; *to starve a cause*, causam fraudare.

STARVELING, *subst.*, qui præ inedia valde macilentus est.

STATE, *subst.* (*condition*), status, conditio, locus, fortuna; (*degree, rank*), ordo; (*show*), magnificentia; splendor; (*charge, office*), munus, dignitas; (*government*), civitas, respublica; *states* (*nobility*), primores, proceres.

STATE, *to*, declarare, dicere; ordinare, moderari, temperare; disponere, definire.

STATED, *adj.*, status, constitutus.

STATELINESS, *subst.*, magnificentia, splendor; superbia, fastus.

STATELY, *adj.*, magnificus, splendidus, superbus.

STATEMENT, *subst.*, explicatio; descriptio; narratio, nunciua.

STATESMAN, STATIST, *subst.*, vir rerum civilium peritus.

STATICS, *subst. pl.*, staticæ.

STEERAGE.

STATION, *subst.* (*standing-place*), statio, locus; (*post, office*), munus.

STATION, *to*, in statione ponere, constituere.

STATIONARY, *adj.*, immobilis; firmus.

STATIONER, *subst.* (*paper-dealer*), chartarius; (*bookseller*), bibliopola.

STATIONERY, *subst.*, merces quas chartarii vendere solent.

STATUARY, *subst.* (*art*), sculptura, staturia; (*carver*), staturarius.

STATUE, *subst.*, statua, signum, simulacrum.

STATURE, *subst.*, statura.

STATUTABLE, *adj.*, legitimus.

STATUTE, *subst.*, lex; decretum, institutum.

STAVE OFF, *to*, depellere; impedire; *to stave to pieces*, frangere.

STAVES, *subst. pl.*, assulæ ðnliares.

STAY, *subst.* (*delay*), impedimentum; mora, dilatio; (*arrying*), mansio; (*prop*), fulcrum; *fig.*, admiculum; (*band*), viaculum; *stays*, thorax linteus.

STAY, *to*, *v. n.* (*abide*), manere, morari, consistere; (*loiter*), cessari, cunctari; *v. a.* (*stop*), sistere, detinere, impedire; (*curb*), cohibere, coercere, compescere; *to stay one's self*, niti, inniti; *to stay up*, fulcire, sustulcire, sustinere.

STAYING, *subst.*, commoratio; *staying up*, sustentatio.

STEAD, *subst.*, locus; *instead of*, loco, vice, pro.

STEADFAST, *adj.*, stabilis, firmus, constans.

STEADFASTNESS, *subst.*, æquabilitas.

STEADINESS, *subst.*, stabilitas, firmitas, constantia; assiduitas.

STEADY, *adj.* (*steadfast, firm*), stabilis, constans, firmus, fixus; (*incessant*), continuus, assiduus; (*careful*), diligens.

STEAK, *subst.*, offula, offella; *beef-steaks*, offulæ carnis bubulæ.

STEAL, *to*, *v. a.*, furari, clepere, surripere; *v. n.*, furtum facere; *to steal away*, clam sese subducere, elabi; *to steal into*, irrepere, subire; *to steal upon*, obrepere.

STEALER, *subst.*, fur.

STEALING, *subst.*, furtum; *given to stealing*, furax; *habit of stealing*, furacitas.

STEALTH, *subst.*, furtum; *by stealth*, furtim, furtive; clam.

STEALTHY, *adj.*, furtivus; clandestinus.

STEAM, *subst.*, vapor; *steam-boat*, navis vaporaria; *steam-engine*, machina vaporaria.

STEAM, *to*, *v. a.*, vaporare, exhalare; *v. n.*, vaporem emittere.

STEED, *subst.*, equus.

STEEL, *subst.*, chalybs, ferrum duratum; (*sword*), ferrum; *of steel*, chalybeus; *steelyard*, statera.

STEEL, *adj.*, chalybeus.

STEEL, *to* (*point with steel*), cuspidare, acuminare; (*harden*), durare, indurare.

STEP, *adj.*, præruptus, præceps, arduus; *subst.*, locus præceps, præcipitium.

STEEP, *to*, aquã macerare or mollire.

STEPPING, *subst.*, maceratio.

STEEPLE, *subst.*, turris in cacumen acutum fastigiata.

STEEPNESS, *subst.*, devexitas.

STEER, *subst.*, juvenus, bubulus.

STEER, *to*, gubernare, moderari; regere.

STEERAGE, STEERING, *subst.*, navis gubernatio; gubernatoris statio.

STEERSMAN.

STEERSMAN, *subst.*, gubernator, rector navis.

STEM, *subst.*, arboris stirps, truncus; (*race*), progenies, stirps; *genus*, *stem of a ship*, navis rostrum.

STEM, *to*, sistere, cōhibere; reprimere; sedare.

STENCH, *subst.*, foetor, putor; odor foedus, graveolentia.

STEP, *subst.* (*pace*), passus, gradus; incessus; (*footstep*), vestigium; *step of a door*, limen; *s. by s.*, gradatum, pedetentim; *s. father*, vitricus; *s. mother*, noverca; *s. son*, privignus; *s. daughter*, privigna.

STEP, *to*, gradi, gradatim incedere; *to step to a place*, alio ire, pergere, vadere; *to step after*, sequi; *to step along with*, comitari; *to step aside*, secedere; *to step back*, recidre, regredi; *to step before*, præcedere; *to step between*, inter alios incedere; *to step by*, præterire; *to step down*, descendere; *to step forth*, procedere; *to step forward*, pergere; *to step in*, ingredi, intrare; *to step off*, abscedere; *to step on*, gradum accelerare; *to step out*, egredi; *to step over*, transire; *to step through*, pervadere; *to step under*, subire; *to s. up*, ascendere; *to s. upon*, supergredi.

STEPPING, *subst.*, gradatio, incessus; *stepping aside*, secessus; *stepping in*, ingressus.

STEREOTYPE, *adj.*, stereotypus.

STERILE, *adj.*, sterilis, infecundus.

STERILITY, *subst.*, sterilitas, infecunditas.

STERLING, *subst.*, sterlingus; *pound sterling*, libra, pondo; *adj.*, spectatus, solidus, verus.

STERN, *adj.*, torvus, tetricus, severus, austerus.

STERN (of a ship), *subst.*, puppis; *to fall astern*, in puppim incurrere.

STERNNESS, *subst.*, torvitas, tetricitas, severitas, austeritas.

STEW, *subst.*, piscina.

STEW MEAT, *to*, carnem igni lento coquere.

STEWARD, *subst.*, dispensator; curator; condus.

STEWARDSHIP, *subst.*, dispensatoris munus.

STEW-PAN, *subst.*, authepsa.

STICK, *subst.* (*staff*), baculus, baculum, bacillum, scipio; (*rod*), virga; (*cudgel*), fustis; (*stake*), palus; (*young twig*), virgultum; *stick of sealing-wax*, cere signatoriae virgula.

STICK, *to*, *v. a.*, figere, affigere, infigere; *to stick up before*, præfigere; *to stick between*, interserere; *to stick in*, infigere; *to stick in the ground*, defigere; *to stick with a knife*, cultro confodere; *v. n.*, bære; *to stick to*, adhære; *to stick at*, hæsitare, dubitare; *to stick to one's word*, promissis stare or manere; *to stick out*, prominere; *to stick out against*, recusare, detrectare.

STICKING UNTO, *subst.*, adhesio.

STICKLE, *to*, stare; *to stickle for one*, ab alio stare; *to stickle in*, aliqd agere.

STICKLER, *subst.*, authepsa.

STICKLING, *subst.*, partium studium.

STICKY, *adj.*, glutinosus.

STIFF, *adj.* (*not pliable*), rigidus, rigens; (*be-numbed*), torpens, torpidus; (*inflexible*) inexorabilis; (*obstinate*), pertinax, contumax; sibi constans; (*rigid, severe*), rigidus, asper, durus, severus; *to be stiff*, rigere; *to grow stiff*, torpescere.

STIFFEN, *to*, durare; rigidum or torpidum facere; *to stiffen with starch*, amylo solidare.

STIFFNESS, *subst.*, rigor; (*numbness*), torpor; (*obstinacy*), pertinacia, animi obstinatio.

STIFLE, *to*, suffocare, spiritum intercludere; (*enaceal*), eclarc, tegere.

STIFLING, *subst.*, suffocatio.

STOCKING.

STIGMA, *subst.*, nota inusta, stigma.

STIGMATIZE, *to*, alicui infamiam inferre, notam turpitudinis inurere.

STILE, *subst.*, septum scansile, climax.

STILL, *adj.*, tranquillus, pacatus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, quietus; *still-born*, abortivus; *to be still*, quiescere, silere; *to stand still*, consistere.

STILL, *to* (*calm*), pacare, placare, sedare, tranquillare; (*distill*), succum elicere or exprimere.

STILL, *subst.*, alembicum.

STILL, *adv.* (*as yet*), adhuc, etiamdum; (*continually*), semper, usque; (*yet*), tamen.

STILLNESS, *subst.*, tranquillitas; quies; silentium.

STILTS, *subst. pl.*, grallæ; *goer on s.s.*, gressator.

STIMULATE, *to*, stimulare, excitare, impellere.

STIMULATING, STIMULATION, *subst.*, stimulatō.

STIMULUS, *subst.*, stimulus, incitamentum.

STING, *subst.* (*point*), aculeus; spiculum; (*blow of it*), ictus; plaga; (*wound*), punctum; vulnus; *sting of conscience*, conscientiae stimulus; *having a sting*, aculeatus.

STINGINESS, *subst.*, tenacitas, avaritia, malignitas.

STINGING, *adj.*, mordens, mordax, acerbus; *subst.*, punctio, punctura.

STINGLESS, *adj.*, sine aculeo.

STINGY, *adj.*, parvus, tenax, sordidus.

STINK, *subst.*, foetor, putor; graveolentia; odor foedus.

STINK, *to*, foetere, putere, putescere, male olere.

STINKING, *adj.*, male olens, foetidus, graveolens, putidus, olidus.

STINT, *subst.*, termini; modus; (*task*), pensum.

STINT, *to*, moderari, temperare; coercere, reprimere.

STINTING, *subst.*, moderatio, coercitio.

STIPEND, *subst.*, stipendium, salarium.

STIPENDIARY, *subst.*, stipendiarius.

STIPULATE, *to*, stipulari, pacisci.

STIPULATION, *subst.*, stipulatio, pactio.

STIPULATOR, *subst.*, stipulator.

STIR, *subst.*, turba, strepitus, tumultus.

STIR, *to*, *v. a.*, movere, commovere; clere; agitare; (*turn about*), versare; (*shake*), quaterre; (*mix*), permiscere; *v. n.*, se movere, moveri, commoveri; *to stir up*, turbare; instigare, exstimulare; concitare, excitare.

STIRRER, *subst.*, concitator, stimulator.

STIRRING, *adj.*, gnavus, strenuus; *subst.*, concitatio; motio; stimulatio; *stirring about*, agitatio.

STIRRUP, *subst.*, istapea, istapia, istapeda.

STITCH, *subst.*, sutura; *stitch in the side*, lateris dolor, pleuritias.

STITCH, *to*, suere, consuere; *to stitch round about*, circumsuere.

STITCHING, *subst.*, sutura, consutura.

STITHY, *subst.*, incus.

STOCK, *subst.*, arboris truncus; stirps; caudex, stipes; *s. to graft on*, talca; *s. of a musket*, sclopeti lignum; *s.s for building ships on*, navalia; *pair of s.s.*, cippus; *s. (family)*, familia, prosapia, genus, gens; (*store*), copia, vis; (*estate*), res, bona, census; *s.s in the public funds*, actiones or sortes pecuniariae.

STOCK, *to* (*a tree*), surculum arbori inserere; (*furnish*), instruere; suppeditare.

STOCKING, *subst.* (*furnishing*), instructio, suppeditatio; (*for the feet*), tibiale.

STOIC.

STOIC, *subst.*, Stoicus.STOICISM, *subst.*, Stoicorum moa or mores.STOLE, *subst.*, stola, palla.STOMACH, *subst.*, stomachus, ventriculus; (*appetite*), cibi cupiditas, appetentia; appetitus; (*hunger*), fames; (*for drink*), potionis aviditas; (*anger*), stomachus, ira, iracundia, bilis; (*courage*), audentia, animus; (*fractiousness*), contumacia.STOMACH, *to*, stomachari; irasci; ægre ferre.STOMACHER, *subst.*, mamillare, pectorale.STONE, *subst.*, lapis; little s., lapillus; great s., saxum; flint-stone, silex; loadstone, magnes; pebble-s., calculus; precious s., gemma; pumice-s., pumex; sharp s., scrupus; skunder-s., pyrites; touch-s., cotinula; whetstone, cos; s. in the bladder, calculus, lapillus; lithiasis, nephritis; s. of fruit, os; s. of wool, lanæ quatuordecim libræ; s. of veal (at London), carnis octo libræ.STONE, *adj.*, lapideus, saxens; (*built of stone*), lapideus exstructus.STONE, *to*, lapides mittere in alqm; lapidibus cooperire, lapidare.STONER, *subst.*, lapidator.STONING, *subst.*, lapidatio.STONY, *adject.*, lapidosus, calculosus, saxosus; stony place, saxetum; (*stone like*), lapidi similis.STOOL, *subst.*, sella, sedes; little stool, sellula, sedecula; (*going to stool*), alvi dejectio or levatio; *to go to stool*, alvum dejicere or reddere.STOOP, *subst.*, corporis inclinatio.STOOP, *to* (*bend*), se inclinare, curvare; (*cringe*), serviliter deprecari; (*submit to*), se submittere; (*condescend*), se demittere.STOOPING, *adj.*, inclinis, pronus; *subst.*, inclinatio.STOP, *subst.*, impedimentum; mora; intercapedo, pausa; (*put in writing*), punctum, interpunctum; full stop, periodus.STOP, *to*, v. a., prohibere, impedire; (*stanch*), sistere, cohibere; (*keep off*), distingere; *to* s. up, obstruere, obturare, oppilare; implere, opplere; *to* s. a passage, viam intercludere; *to* s. chinks, stipare, obstipare; (*ossuage*), pacare, sedare; (*punctuate*), interpungere; v. n. (*stand still*), consistere, continere gradum; (*cease from*), cessare, desistere a; (*tarry*), morari.STOPPAGE, *subst.* (*obstruction*), obstructio; (*detention*), retentio.STOPPER, STOPPLE, *subst.*, obturamentum.STOPPING, *subst.*; stopping of the breath (*suffocation*), suffocatio.STORE, *subst.* (*plenty*), copia, magna vis; stores, penus, cibaria, simeota.STORE, *to* (*furnish with*), suppeditare, instruere; (*lay up*), reservare; seponere.STORE-HOUSE, *subst.*, repositorium; promptuarium.STORER, *subst.*, condus, promus condus.STORK, *subst.*, ciconia; s.'s-bill (*herb*), geranium.STORM, *subst.* (*tempest*), procella, tempesta; (*tumult*), tumultus; (*assault*), impetus, oppugnetio.STORM, *to*, furere, ævire; *to storm at or against*, debacchari io, convicia facere alicui; *to storm a town*, urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare.STORMY, *adj.*, procellosus; turbulentus, tumultuosus.STORY, *subst.* (*narrative*), res, narratio; (*tale*), fabula, fabella; (*lie*), mendacium.STORY (*in building*), tabulatum, contignatio.

STRAY.

STOUND, *subst.*, dolor, mæstitia; stupor.STOUT, *adject.* (*courageous*), fortis, strenuus, (*fiere*), ferox, superbus; (*strong*), validus, robustus.STOUT, *subst.*, cerevisia generosa.STOUTNESS, *subst.* (*courage*), fortitudo, virtus, animus; (*strength*), robur, vires.STOVE, *subst.*, sudatorium; clibanus.STOW, *to*, locare; recondere, reponere; cogere.STOWAGE, *subst.*, locarium.STRADDLE, *to*, varicare, divaricare.STRADDLING, *adj.*, variens.STRAGGLE, *to*, palari, dispalari, vagari, errare.STRAGGLER, *subst.*, palans; erro.STRAIGHT, *adj.* (*not crooked*), rectus, directus; (*upright*), erectus; (*tall*), procerus.STRAIGHT, *adv.*, rectâ viâ, directe.STRAIGHTEN, *to*, corrigere, rectum facere.STRAIGHTNESS, *subst.* (*allness*), proceritas.STRAIGHTWAY, *adv.*, actutum, illico.STRAIN, *subst.* (*stretching*), contentio; strain in speaking or writing, stilus; diceandi ratio; strain in music, modi, cantus.STRAIN, *to*, v. a. (*stretch*), contendere; (*bind hard*), artare, stringere; *to strain liquids*, percolare; (*compel*), cogere, compellere; (*sprain*), luxare; v. n., *to strain hard*, niti, eniti; moliri.STRAINER, *subst.*, colum, saccus.STRAINING, *subst.*, contentio; nisus; (*pressing out*), expressio.STRAIT, *adj.*, strictus, artus, angustus; *subst.* (*narrow water*), fretum; (*difficulty*), difficultas, angustia; straits, inopia, egestas.STRAITEN, *to* (*narrow*), artare, angustare; (*wee*), premere, affligere.STRAITENING, *subst.*, coartatio.STRAITNESS, *subst.*, angustia; rigor, severitas.STRAND, *subst.*, litus, ripa.STRAND, *to* (*a ship*), navem vadis illidere; *to be stranded*, in litus ejici.STRANGE, *adj.* (*foreign*), alienus, peregrinus; (*unknown*), ignotus; (*far-fetched*), arcessitus; (*uncommon*), insolitus, rarus; (*slly*), fastidiosus; (*wonderful*), mirus, mirandus, novus, monstrosus; oh strange! papæ!STRANGENESS, *subst.* (*uncommonness*), insolentia, raritas; (*shyness*), fastidium; (*foreignness*), peregrinitas.STRANGER, *subst.*, externus, peregrinus, advena; hospes; (*unaware*), ignarus; (*unskilled*), ignarus, rudis.STRANGLE, *to*, strangulare; suffocare.STRANGLER, *subst.*, qui strangulat or suffocat.STRANGLES, *subst. pl.*, crassior pituita narium equinarum.STRANGLING, STRANGULATION, *subst.*, strangulatio; suffocatio.STRANGURY, *subst.*, urinæ difficultas; straguria.STRAP (*of leather*), *subst.*, lorum; (*belt*), cingulus.STRAP, *to*, loris cedere, flagellare.

STRAPPING LASS, virago.

STRATAGEM, *subst.*, ars; consilium; raus, stratagema.STRAW, *subst.*, stramentum; (*chaff*), paleæ; (*stalk*), culmus; (*litter*), substramen; of straw, stramenticia.STRAWBERRY, *subst.*, fragum; (*plant*), fragaria; *strawberry-tree*, arbutus.STRAY, *to*, errare, palari, vagari.

STRAY.

STRAY, *adj.*, errans; *subst.*, bestia errans.
 STRAYING, *subst.*, erratio, vagatio.
 STREAK, *subst.*, linea; nota, radius.
 STREAK, *to* (with a different color), vario colore distinguere.
 STREAKING, *subst.*, distinctio vario colore facta.
 STREAM, *subst.*, flumen, amnis; torrens, cursus.
 STREAM, *to*, fluere, profuere; labi; currere; *to stream out*, effluere.
 STREAMER, *subst.*, vexillum, signum.
 STREET, *subst.*, vicus, platea, via; *little street*, viculus, angiportus.
 STRENGTH, *subst.* (*vigor*), robar, vires, vis; firmitas; gravitas; vehementia; fortitudo; (*health*), sanitas; (*force*), vis, efficacia, virtus; (*power*), potentia, potestas.
 STRENGTHEN, *to*, roborare, firmare; manire.
 STRENGTHENER, *subst.*, efficax ad sanitatem confirmandam.
 STRENGTHENING, *subst.*, confirmatio.
 STRENUOUS, *adj.*, strenuus, fortis.
 STRENUOUSNESS, *subst.*, vis, fortitudo.
 STRESS, *subst.*, rei momentum, cardo, caput; *stress of weather*, tempestas.
 STRETCH, *to*, tendere; extendere; porrigere; *to stretch out*, distendere; porrigere; procurrere; *to stretch to*, pertinere ad.
 STRETCH, STRETCHING, *subst.*, extensio, distinctio; correctio.
 STREW, *to*, sternere, consternere; spargere, conspergere.
 STREWING, *subst.*, sparsio, adpersio.
 STRICKEN (*in years*), *adj.*, aetate proventus.
 STRICT, *adj.* (*close*), artus; (*exact*), exactus, accuratus; (*formal*), affectatus; (*rigid*), rigidus, severus.
 STRICTNESS, *subst.*, necessitas; accuratio; affectatio; (*rigidness*), rigor, severitas.
 STRICTURES, *subst. pl.*, censura.
 STRIDE, *subst.*, magnus gradus; passus.
 STRIDE, *to*, varicare; magnos gradus facere.
 STRIDING, *subst.*, crurum distinctio.
 STRIFE, *subst.*, contentio; altercatio, lis, rixa; dissensio.
 STRIKE, *to*, ferire, percutere; cedere, verberare, pulsare; *to s. against*, allidere; allidi; *to s. asunder*, diffundere; *to s. back*, repercutere; *to s. blind*, cæcare; *to s. down*, dejicere, contundere; *to s. into*, infingere; *to s. off*, excutere; *to s. out*, delere, obliterare; *to s. to pieces*, diffringere; *to s. through*, transigere; *to s. up*, incipere.
 STRIKER, *subst.*, pulsator.
 STRIKING, *adj.*, insignis; conspicuus; *subst.*, percussio, pulsatio.
 STRING, *subst.*, linea, funiculus; vinculum; *bowstring*, chorda, nervus; *strings of a musical instrument*, fides, nervi.
 STRING, *to*, filo conserere; *to string an instrument*, lyras nervos aptare.
 STRIP, *to*, spoliare, nudare; vestem detrahare; *to strip one's self*, vestes exuere; *to strip off the rind*, decorticare.
 STRIP, *subst.* (*of paper*), scheda chartæ; (*of cloth*), lincina.
 STRIPE, *subst.* (*blow*), plaga, ictus; (*streak*), linea, virga.
 STRIPE, *to*, lineæ varii coloris distinguere.
 STRIPLING, *subst.*, adolescens.
 STRIPPER, *subst.*, spoliator, prædator.

STUMBLING-BLOCK.

STRIPPING, *subst.*, spoliatio, nudatio.
 STRIVE, *to*, niti, enti; operam dare; conari; studere; (*struggle*), luctari; *to strive against*, obniti, obluctari.
 STRIVING, *subst.*, conatus, nixus.
 STROKE, *subst.*, plaga, ictus; *s. on the ear*, alapa; *s. of oars*, pulsus remorum; *s. with a pen*, linea.
 STROKE, *to*, palpare, mûlcere; (*milk*), mulgère.
 STROKING, *subst.*, palpatio.
 STROLL, *subst.*, ambulatio.
 STROLL ABOUT, *to*, vagari, errare, circumcurrare.
 STROLLER, *subst.*, erro, circulator.
 STRONG, *adj.* (*robust*), robustus, validus; (*earnest*), vehemens, acer; (*efficacious*), efficax, potens; (*massive*), firmus, solidus; (*powerful*), potens, pollens, valens; (*sharp in taste*), acer, acidus; (*in smell*), gravis; (*valiant*), fortis, strenuus; (*numerous*), numerosus, multus.
 STROW. See STREW, *to*.
 STRUCTURE, *subst.*, structura, ædificium.
 STRUGGLE, *to*, luctari, contendere, conniti; obluctari; conari; *to struggle with*, conficiari cum; *to struggle together*, conagredi, collectari.
 STRUGGLE, STRUGGLING, *subst.*, luctatio, nisus, certatio, contentio, certamen.
 STRUGGLER, *subst.*, luctator.
 STRUMPET, *subst.*, scortum, meretrix, prostibulum.
 STRUT, *to*, turgère, tumère; superbire; *to strut along*, superbe incedere.
 STRUTTING ALONG, *subst.*, superbus incedens.
 STUBBLE, *subst.*, stipula; *of stubble*, stipularis.
 STUBBORN, *adj.*, contumax, obstinatus, refractarius.
 STUBBORNNESS, *subst.*, contumacia, animi obstinatio.
 STUD, *subst.*, bulla; *little stud*, bullula.
 STUDDÉD, *adj.*, bullatus, clavatus; ornatus.
 STUD (*of horses*), *subst.*, equaria, equitium.
 STUDENT, *subst.*, bonarum litterarum studiosus, litteris deditus; *student at a university*, academiæ civis.
 STUDIED, *adj.*, meditatus, commentatus.
 STUDIOUS, *adj.*, litterarum studiosus; (*industrious*), industrius, diligens; (*fond of*), amans, diligens, studiosus.
 STUDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, studium.
 STUDY, *subst.*, studium, meditatio, cura; (*to study in*), museum; (*library*), bibliotheca; *studies*, litterarum studia, litteræ.
 STUDY, *to*, alicui rei studere, in aliqua re studia ponere; (*search out*), explorare, exquirere, investigare, scrutari.
 STUDYING, *subst.*, meditatio, contemplatio; tractatio litterarum.
 STUFF, *subst.* (*materials*), materia, res necessaria; (*cloth*), pannus, tela; (*baggage*), sarcinæ, impedimenta.
 STUFF, *to*, farcire, inforcire, confercire, replere.
 STUFFING, *subst.*, fartura, sagnatio; *stuffing of a quill*, tomentum.
 STUMBLE, *subst.*, pedis offensio; lapsus.
 STUMBLE, *to* (*trip*), pedem offendere; (*slip*), vestigio labi; (*sin*), peccare; *to stumble against*, incurere in, offendere.
 STUMBLER, *subst.*, offensator, cæspitator.
 STUMBLING-BLOCK, *subst.*, offendiculum.

STUMP.

STUMP, *subst.*, caudex, stipes, truncus; *stump of a limb*, membrum mutilatum.

STUMP, *to*, truncare, ad stirpem præcidere.

STUN, *to*, stupefacere, perterrere, percellere; *to be stunned*, stupere, obtupestere.

STUNT, *to* (*a thing*), alcijs rei incrementum impedire.

STUPEFACTION, *subst.*, stupor, torpor.

STUPEFY or STUPEFY, *to*, obstupefacere; *hebetare*; (*stun*), tundere, obtundere; *to be stupefied*, stupere; *to become stupefied*, stupefieri; *stupefied*, stupefactus.

STUPENDOUS, *adj.*, stupendus, mirus.

STUPID, *adj.* (*blockish*), stupidus, fatuus, hebes; (*without feeling*), torpens, torpidus.

STUPIDITY, *subst.*, stupiditas, stupor.

STURDINESS, *subst.* (*stubbornness*), contumacia; (*stoutness*), furtitudo; audacia; (*strength*), corporis robur.

STURDY, *adj.* (*stubborn*), contumax; (*stout*), acer, asper; (*lusty*), firmus, robustus.

STURGEON, *subst.*, acipenser.

STUTTER, *to*, balbutire, lingua hæsitare.

STUTTERER, *subst.*, homo balbus, blæsus, barn-balio.

STY, *subst.*, bara, suile.

STYLE, *subst.* (*pin for writing*), stilus; (*appellation*), nomen, appellatio; (*form*), formula; (*way of writing, speaking*), scribendi or dicendi genus, ratio; oratio.

STYLE, *to*, appellare, nominare.

STYLING, *subst.*, appellatio, nominatio.

STYPTIC, *adj.*, stypticus, restringens; *subst.*, medicamentum adstrictorium or stypticum.

SUASIVE. See PERSUASIVE.

SUAVITY (*of manners*), *subst.*, urbanitas.

SUB-ALMONER, *subst.*, stipis largiendæ administrator vicarius.

SUBALTERN, *adj.*, inferioris loci or ordinis; *subst.*, subcenturio.

SUB-COMMISSIONER, *subst.*, procurator vicarius.

SUB-DEACON, *subst.*, subdiaconus.

SUBDIVIDE, *to*, iterum dividere.

SUBDIVIDING, SUBDIVISION, *subst.*, divisio iterata.

SUBDUCT, *to*, subducere, detrabere.

SUBDUCTION, *subst.*, subductio, deductio.

SUBDUE, *to*, domare, superare, debellare, subigere, vincere.

SUBDUER, *subst.*, domitor, victor.

SUBDUING, *subst.*, expugnatio.

SUBJECT, *adj.*, subjectus, parens; (*obliged*), obligatus, obstrictus; (*liable to*), expositus, obnoxius; *subst.*, subjectus, civis; *subject of discourse*, argumentum; (*question*), quæstio; (*position*), positio; *subject in logic*, subjectum.

SUBJECT, *to*, subjicere, subigere, domare.

SUBJECTING, *subst.*, subjectio.

SUBJECTION, *subst.*, servitus, obedientia, officium.

SUBJOIN, *to*, subjungere, subnectere.

SUBJUGATE, *to*, superare, vincere.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, modus subjunctivus or conjunctivus.

SUBLIME, *adj.*, sublimis, excelsus, elatus, altus.

SUBLIMITY, *subst.*, sublimitas, excelstitas; altitudo.

SUBLUNARY, *adj.*, intra lunam positus.

F F F

SUCCEED.

SUBMARINE, *adj.*, sub mari positus.

SUBMERGE, *to*, submergere.

SUBMERSION, *subst.*, submersio.

SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVENESS, *subst.*, obsequium, observantia.

SUBMISSIVE, *adj.*, submissus, humilis, obediens.

SUBMIT, *to, v. a.*, submittere; *v. n.*, se subjicere, alicui cedere.

SUBMITTING, *subst.*, submissio.

SUBORDINATE, *adj.*, inferior; secundus.

SUBORDINATION, *subst.*, subordinatio; (*obedience*), obsequium; (*discipline*), disciplina.

SUBORN, *to*, subornare, pecunia corrumpere.

SUBPCENA, *subst.*, citatio in curiam sub certâ pœnâ.

SUBPCENA, *to*, in curiam citare.

SUBSCRIBE, *to* (*write under*), subacribere; (*give one's consent*), assentire, assentiri; (*give one's name*), nomen profiteri.

SUBSCRIBER, *subst.*, nominis subscriptor.

SUBSCRIBING, SUBSCRIPTION, *subst.*, nominis subscriptio; *subscription-money*, pecunia collata.

SUBSEQUENT, *adj.*, subsequens, consequens, sequens.

SUBSEQUENTLY, *adv.*, postes, posthac.

SUBSERVE, *to*, subservire; usui esse.

SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY, *subst.*, obsequium; utilitas.

SUBSERVIENT, *adj.*, subjectus; utilis.

SUBSIDE, *to*, subsidere; concidere.

SUBSIDIARY, *adj.*, subsidiarius, auxiliaris.

SUBSIDY, *subst.* (*aid*), subsidium; (*tax*), tributum; *subsides*, stipendia.

SUBSIST, *to*, subsistere, constare, exstare; *to subsist upon*, alia re vivere, se sustentare.

SUBSISTENCE, *subst.*, victus, alimenta.

SUBSTANCE, *subst.* (*matter*), substantia, materia; res; summa; (*ingredient*), pars; (*estate*), fortuna, facultates; res familiares.

SUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* (*real*), verus; (*important*), gravis, magni momenti; (*solid*), solidus, firmus; (*wealthy*), dives, locuples, opulentus.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, *subst.*, firmitas, robur.

SUBSTANTIVE, *subst.*, nomen substantivum.

SUBSTITUTE, *subst.*, vicarius; optio.

SUBSTITUTE, *to*, pro altero substituire; sufficere, subrogare.

SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTION, *subst.*, substitutio; (*fraudulently*), suppositio.

SUBTERFUGE, *subst.*, deverticulum; latebra; causa simulata.

SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEOUS, *adj.*, subterraneus.

SUBTILE, *adj.*, subtilis, tenuis; *subtile or subtle (cunning)*, acutus, astutus, callidus, subtilis, argutus.

SUBTILITY, *subst.* (*cunning*), subtilitas, calliditas, sagacitas, astutia; (*thinness*), tenuitas.

SUBTRACT, *to*, subtrahere, deducere.

SUBTRACTION, *subst.*, subductio, deductio; *by subtraction*, deducendo.

SUBURBS, *subst. pl.*, suburbia, suburbana; *of the suburbs*, suburbanus.

SUBVERSION, SUBVERTING, *subst.*, subversio, eversio, ruina.

SUBVERT, *to*, subvertere, evertere; diruere.

SUBVERTER, *subst.*, eversor, subversor.

SUCCEDANEOUS, *adj.*, succedaneus.

SUCCEED, *to* (*come after*), alicui succedere, alqm

SUCCEEDING.

excipere; (*follow*), sequi; (*have good success*), bene evenire, prospere succedere.

SUCCEEDING, adj. (*following*), sequens; posterior: *subst.*, successio.

SUCCESS, subst., eventus, exitus; *good success*, accessus, exitus bonus, res secundæ.

SUCCESSFUL, adj., felix, faustus, prosperus, secundus.

SUCCESSFULNESS, subst., prosperitas, felicitas.

SUCCESSION, subst. (*a following*), successio, consecutio; consequentia; (*series*), series; (*continuation*), continuatio; *in s.*, ordine, deinceps.

SUCCESSIVE, adj., continuus.

SUCCESSOR, subst., successor; *s.s.*, posterior.

SUCCESSOR, adj., brevis, compendiarius.

SUCCESSOR, subst., brevis; compendium.

SUCCESSOR, subst., auxilium, subsidium, suppetit.

SUCCESSOR, to (comfort), consolari, erigere; (*bring relief*), alicui succurrere, subvenire, opitulari, opem ferre.

SUCCESSOR, subst. (*comforter*), solator; (*helper*), adjutor, qui opem fert.

SUCCESSOR, adj., auxilians, opitulans; *subst.* (*comforting*), consolatio; (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium.

SUCCESSOR, adj., auxilii inops.

SUCCESSOR, subst., succi abundantia.

SUCCESSOR, adj., succosus, succi plenus.

SUCCESSOR, to (to), succumbere, cedere.

SUCH, adj., talis, ejusmodi, istiusmodi; ejus generis, hic, is; *such—as, talis—qualis; in such manner, tali modo, eo modo, ita, sic.*

SUCK, to, v. n., lactere, sugere; *v. a.*, engere, bibere; *to suck in*, imbibere, sorbere; *to suck out*, exaugere; *to suck up*, absorbere.

SUCKER, subst., of a pump, antiæ catheter; of trees, stolo.

SUCKING, adj., lactens; *subst.*, suctus.

SUCKLE, to, uberibus alere; ad ubera admittere; nutrire.

SUCKLING, subst., animal lactena.

SUCTION, subst., suctus.

SUDDEN, adj., subitus, repentinus, subitaneus; *on a sudden*, repente, subito.

SUDDENLY, adv., subito, repente.

SUDDENNESS, subst., res subita.

SUDORIFIC, adj., sudorem ciens.

SUDS, subst. pl., spuma aquæ saponis infectæ.

SUE, to (beg for), sollicitare; (*entreat*), supplicare, deprecari; *to sue at law*, lite prosequi, in jus vocare, iudicio persequi; *to sue for a place*, munus ambire.

SUET, subst., sebum, scvum; *melted suet*, liquamen; *of suet*, sebosus.

SUFFER, to (bear), pati, perpeti; tolerare, ferre, perferre, sufferre; (*be punished*), pœnas dare; (*be executed*), ultimum supplicium pati; (*give leave*), pati, permittere, concedere, sinere; *to suffer damage*, incommodo affici.

SUFFERABLE, adj., tolerabilia, ferendus, patibilis.

SUFFERANCE, subst. (*endurance*), tolerantia, patientia; permissio; (*permission*), permissio, facultas; venia; concessio.

SUFFERER, subst., qui patitur or permittit; (*loser*), qui damno afficitur.

SUFFERING, subst., permissio; dolor; ægritudo animi; mala, res adversæ.

SUFFICE, to, satis esse.

SUMPTUARY.

SUFFICIENCY, subst., quod satis est; (*ability*), facultas, habilitas; peritia.

SUFFICIENT, adj., satis idoneus, par, aptus, habilis, capax.

SUFFICIENTLY, adv., satia, affatim.

SUFFOCATE, to, suffocare.

SUFFOCATING, SUFFOCATION, subst., suffocatio.

SUFFRAGAN, subst., vicarius.

SUFFRAGE, subst., suffragium; sententia.

SUFFUSE, to, suffundere.

SUFFUSION, subst., suffusio.

SUGAR, subst., saccharum; *sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta; *sugar-cane*, arundo sacchari.

SUGAR, to, saccharo condire or conspergere.

SUGARED, SUGARY, adj., dulcissimus, melleus.

SUGGEST, to (prompt), suggerere; dictare; (*admonish*), monere, admonere; proponere.

SUGGESTER, subst., monitor, admonitor.

SUGGESTING, SUGGESTION, subst., monitio, monitio; consilium.

SUICIDE, subst., mors voluntaria.

SUIT, subst. (*request*), petitio, rogatio, supplicatio; *suit at law*, actio, litis, causa.

SUIT, subst. (*of clothes*), vestis, vestitus; *suit of cards*, cbartarum pictarum familia or genus.

SUIT, to (match), æquare, aptare, accommodare; *to suit with*, quadrare, convenire.

SUITABLE, adj., aptus, congruens; conveniens.

SUITABLENESS, subst., congruentia.

SUITE, subst., comitatus, comites, asseclæ.

SUITOR, subst. (*petitioner*), supplex; (*wooer*), procus.

SULLEN, adj., contumax, morosus.

SULLENNESS, subst., contumacia, perversitas; morositas, torvitia.

SULLY, to, maculare, conspurcare, contaminare, inquinare.

SULLYING, subst., macula, inquinamentum.

SULPHUR, subst., sulphur, sulfur.

SULPHUREOUS, SULPHUROUS, adject., sulphureus, sulphureus.

SULTAN, subst., imperator Turcicus.

SULTANA, SULTANESS, subst., imperatrix Turcici conjunx.

SULTRINESS, subst., vis æstus, æstus fervidus.

SULTRY, adj., torridus, fervidus, æstuosus.

SUM, subst., summa; *little sum*, summula; *whole sum*, solidum; *sum of a discourse*, summa, caput, argumentum; (*brief rehearsal*), summarium.

SUM UP, to, summam facere, consummare; computare, supputare.

SUMMARY, adj., brevis; *subst.*, summarium, brevium, compendium.

SUMMER, subst., æstas, æstivum tempus; of summer, æstivus; (*great beam*), trabs, traustroin.

SUMMER, to, æstatem agere.

SUMMERING, subst., æstiva commoratio.

SUMMING UP, subst., consummatio, computatio.

SUMMIT, subst., cacumen, culmen, vertex, fastigium.

SUMMON, to, citare, ciere, arceasere; in jus vocare.

SUMMONER, subst., apparitor, lictor, accensus.

SUMMONING, SUMMONS, subst., citatio, in jus vocatio; *summoning to battle*, evocatio.

SUMPTER-HORSE, subst., equus vaticus oneratus.

SUMPTUARY, adj., sumptuarius.

SUMPTUOUS.

SUMPTUOUS, adj., sumptuosus, lautus; pretiosus; *sumptuous treat, cœna dapsalis.*
SUMPTUOUSNESS, subst., luxus, splendor, magnificentia, lautitia.
SUN, subst., sol; *of the sun, solaris; to bask in the sun, apricari; sun-bent, solis radiis expositus; sun-burned, sole adustus; sun-dial, solarium; sunshine, sol; sunrise, solis ortus, sol oriens; sunset, solis occasus.*
**SUN, to, insolare, soli exponere.
SUNDAY, subst., dies solis, dies dominica; *Palm Sunday, dies palmarum.*
**SUNDER, to, separare, sejungere.
SUNDRY, adj., diversus, varius; nonnulli.
SUNNINESS, subst., apricitas.
SUNNING, subst., insolatio; *sunning of one's self, apricatio.*
SUNNY, adj., apricus, soli expositus.
SUP, subst., haustus.
**SUP, to, sorbere; to sup a little, sorbillare; to sup again, resorbere; to sup up, absorbere.
**SUP, to (eat ut supper), cœnare; having supped, cœnatus.
SUPERABLE, adj., superabilis, exsuperabilis.
**SUPERABOUND, to, abundare, redundare.
SUPERABUNDANCE, subst., abundantia, redundantia.
SUPERABUNDANT, adj., abundans, affluens.
**SUPERADD, to, supersaddere, adstruere.
SUPERANNUATED, adj., annis confectus; exoletus.
SUPERCARGO, subst., onaris navis curator.
SUPERCILIOUS, adj., superciliosus, fastosus, superbus.
SUPERCILIOUSNESS, subst., supercilium, fastus, superbia.
SUPEREMINENCY, subst., eminentia, præcellentia.
SUPEREMINENT, adj., præcellens, præstantissimus; insignis, eximius.
SUPEREROGATION, subst.; *act of supererogation, factum supervacaneum.*
SUPEREXCELLENT, adj., præcellens, excellentissimus.
SUPERFICIAL, adj., exterior; *fig.*, levis, parum diligens, parum subtilis.
SUPERFINE, adj., tenuissimus, subtilissimus.
SUPERFLUITY, SUPERFLUOUSNESS, subst., superfluitas; inutilitas; luxuria.
SUPERFLUOUS, adj., supervacaneus; inutilis.
SUPERINDUCED, adj., assumptus, adscitus, adventitius.
SUPERINDUCTION, subst., assumptio.
**SUPERINTEND, to, inspicere; procurare.
SUPERINTENDENCE, subst., curatio, procuratio; inspectio.
SUPERINTENDENT, subst., curator, procurator; inspector.
SUPERIOR, adj., superior; præstantior, melior; *subst.*, superior; rector.
SUPERIORITY, subst., prior locus, principatus; præstantia.
SUPERLATIVE, adj., excellens; præstans, præclarus.
SUPERNAL, adj., supernus; (*heavenly*), cœlestis.
SUPERNATURAL, adj., naturam superans.
SUPERNUMERARY, adj., justum numerum superans.
SUPERSCRIBE, to, inscribere.**************

SURCINGLE.

SUPERSCRPTION, subst., inscriptio.
**SUPERSEDE, to, alqm in locum alius substituire; irritum facere; abrogare.
SUPERSTITIO, subst., superstitio.
SUPERSTITIOUS, adj., superstitiosus.
SUPERSTRUCTURE, subst., structura, ædificium.
**SUPERVENE, to, supervenire.
**SUPERVISE, to, inspicere, recognoscere.
SUPERVISION, subst., cura.
SUPERVISOR, subst., inspector, curator.
SUPINE, adj., supinus; (*careless*), inconsideratus, negligens, socors; *subst.*, supinum.
SUPINENESS, subst., negligentia, incuria.
SUPPER, subst., cœna; *cibus vespertinus; slight supper, cœnula; to be at supper, cœnare; of supper, adj.*, cœnatorius.
SUPPERLESS, adj., incœnatus, incœnis.
SUPPING, subst., sorbitio; cœnatio; *s.-room, cœnaculum; little s.-room, cœnatiuncula.*
**SUPPLANT, to, supplantare.
SUPPLE, adj., mollis, flexibilis; facilis; *some-what supple, tenellus, molliculus.*
SUPPLEMENT, subst., supplementum, complementum.
SUPPLEMENTARY, adj., quod additur ad alqd complementum.
SUPPLENESS, subst., lentor, lentitia, mollitia.
SUPPLIANT, adj., supplex; *subst.*, supplex.
SUPPLICANT, subst., supplex.
**SUPPLICATE, to, supplicare, obsecrare, rogare.
SUPPLICATION, subst., supplicatio; preces.
**SUPPLY, subst. (relief), supplementum, subsidium; (plenty), copia.
**SUPPLY, to, supplere; (furnish), suppeditare; suggerere; (relieve), sublevare; succurrere.
SUPPLYING, subst., suppeditatio, instructio.
**SUPPORT, subst. (prop), fulcrum, susteotaculum; (favor), gratia; tutela, præsidium.
SUPPORTABLE, adj., tolerabilis.
SUPPORTER, subst., patronus; (*in heraldry*), animans acutum sustinens.
SUPPORTING, subst., sustentatio, auxilium.
SUPPOSABLE, adj., quod fieri potest.
SUPPOSAL, subst., propositum pro vero admissione.
**SUPPOSE, to (think), arbitrari, suspicari, opinari; (take for granted), fingere, pœnere, facere.
SUPPOSER, subst., qui opinitur or suspicatur.
SUPPOSING, SUPPOSITION, substant., opinio assumptio.
SUPPOSITIOUS, adj., suppositus, supposititius.
**SUPPRESS, to, supprimere; coërcere, rescindere; extinguere; reticere.
SUPPRESSER, subst., qui supprimit or coërcet.
SUPPRESSING, SUPPRESSION, subst., suppressio, coërcitio.
**SUPPURATE, to, suppurare, pus emittere.
SUPPURATION, subst., suppuratio.
SUPREMACY, subst., principatus.
SUPREME, subst., supremus, summus.
SURCEASING, subst., cessatio, omisio.
SURCHARGE, subst., onus novum or nimium oneris accessio.
**SURCHARGE, to, onus novum imponere, nimio pondere onerare.
SURCHARGING, subst., injusti oneris impositio.
SURCINGLE, subst., cingulum, electorium.************************

SURCOAT.

SURCOAT, *subst.*, amiculum, tunica exterior.
 SURD, *adj.*, surdus.
 SURE, *adj.* (certain), certus, compertus; (certainly knowing), certus; (faithful), fidus, fidelis; (safe), salvus, tutus, securus; (stable), stabilis, fixus; (steadfast), constans, firmus; to be sure (surety), quidem, certo, profecto.
 SURENESS, *subst.* (certainty), certa ratio; (faithfulness), fidelitas; (safety), salus; (stability), stabilitas, firmitas.
 SURETSHIP, *subst.*, satisfactio, sponsio.
 SURETY, *subst.* (the person), sponsor, vas; (the thing), sponsio, vadimonium.
 SURFACE, *subst.*, superficies, exterior facies.
 SURFEIT, *subst.*, crapula; cibi ingurgitatio.
 SURFEIT, *to* (one's self), se ingurgitare, se ex-
 plere.
 SURFEITER, *subst.*, heluo.
 SURFEITING, *subst.*, crapulae contractio.
 SURGE, *subst.*, fluctus; full of surges, fluctuosus.
 SURGE, *to*, fluctuare, restuare.
 SURGEON, *subst.*, chirurgus.
 SURGERY, *subst.*, chirurgia, ars chirurgica; of surgery, chirurgicus.
 SURGING, *subst.*, undarum tumultus.
 SURLINESS, *subst.*, contumacia, ferocitas, morositas.
 SURLY, *adj.*, contumax, ferox, morosus.
 SURMISE, *subst.*, conjectura, opinio; praesagium.
 SURMISE, *to*, conjicere, conjectare; suspicari.
 SURMOUNT, *to*, transcendere; superare, vincere; antecellere.
 SURMOUNTER, *subst.*, superator, victor.
 SURMOUNTING, *subst.*, superatio.
 SURNAME, *subst.*, cognomen, cognomentum.
 SURNAME, *to*, cognominare.
 SURPASS, *to*, antecellere, praecellere; superare, vincere; praecedere, praegradi.
 SURPASSABLE, *adj.*, superabilis, vincibilis.
 SURPASSING, *adj.*, egregius, eximius, excellens, praecellens.
 SURPLICE, *subst.*, stola sacerdotalis.
 SURPLUS, SURPLUSAGE, *subst.*, additamentum, nectarium, mantissa.
 SURPRISE, SURPRISAL, *subst.*, superventus; necopinata res; (astonishment), perturbatio, consternatio; animi stupor.
 SURPRISE, *to*, alqm nec opinantem opprimere; (astonish), conturbare, perturbare, terrere, percellere, stupefacere; (take unawares), improvise capere.
 SURPRISER, *subst.*, qui alqm nec opinantem opprimit.
 SURPRISING, *adj.* (unexpected), improvisus, inopinatus; (astonishing), mirus, admirabilis.
 SURRENDER, *subst.*, deditio, traditio; resignatio.
 SURRENDER, *to*, v. a. (restore), reddere, restituere; (deliver over), tradere, dedere; v. n., alicui se dedere, cedere, manus dare.
 SURRENDERING, *subst.*, deditio, restitutio.
 SURREPTITIOUS, *adj.*, subrepticus, furtivus.
 SURREPTITIOUSLY, *adv.*, furtim, clam, secreto.
 SURROGATE, *subst.*, vicarius.
 SURROUND, *to*, circumdare; cingere, amplecti; circumvallare.
 SURROUNDING, *subst.*, circuitio, circuitus, amplexus.
 SURVEY, *subst.* (a viewing), lustratio, inspectio; conspectus; (a measuring), metatio, dimensio.

SWAY.

SURVEY, *to*, lustrare, inspectare, luspicare, coa-
 tueri; (measure), metiri; (oversee), curare, recog-
 noscere.
 SURVEYOR, *subst.* (viewer), inspector; (meas-
 urer), mensor, metator; (overseer), curator; (archi-
 tect), architectus.
 SURVEYORSHIP, *subst.*, curatoris munus.
 SURVIVE, *to*, superstitem esse, supervivere.
 SURVIVOR, *subst.*, superstes.
 SUSCEPTIBILITY, *subst.*, sentiendi vis, animi
 mollitia.
 SUSCEPTIBLE, *adj.*, capax, aptus, idoneus; fa-
 cile sentiens or suscipiens.
 SENSEI, *to*, suspicari, suspectare; suspicere;
 suspectum habere.
 SUSPECTING, *subst.* See SUSPICION.
 SUSPEND, *to* (hang), suspendere; (defer), dif-
 ferre; to s. one's judgment, iudicium cohibere.
 SUSPENSE, *subst.*, haesitatio, dubitatio; to be in
 suspense, haesitare, dubitare; animo pendere; to
 keep in suspense, suspendere.
 SUSPENSION, *subst.*, from an office, muneris in-
 terdictio; suspension of arms, induciae.
 SUSPICION, *subst.*, suspicio, diffidentia.
 SUSPICIOUS, *adj.* (distrustful), suspiciosus, sus-
 picax; (suspected), suspectus.
 SUSTAIN, *to* (prop, defend), sustentare, sustine-
 re; tueri, defendere; (support), alere, fovere; (bear),
 ferre, perferre; tolerare, pati.
 SUSTAINABLE, *adj.*, quod sustineri or defendi
 potest.
 SUSTAINING, *subst.*, sustentatio, defensio.
 SUSTENANCE, *subst.*, alimentum, victus; pab-
 ulum.
 SUTLER, *subst.*, caupo or institor castrensis, lix.
 SUTURE, *subst.*, sutura.
 SWAB, *subst.*, scopa lanea.
 SWABBER, *subst.*, qui navem scopa purgat.
 SWADDLE, *subst.*, involucreum.
 SWADDLE, *to*, fascias involvere.
 SWADDLING-BANDS, *subst. pl.*, incubula,
 fasciae.
 SWAGGER, *to*, jactare, ostentare, gloriari.
 SWAGGERER, *subst.*, jactator, gloriosus.
 SWAGGERING, *subst.*, gloriatio, jactatio, osten-
 tatio.
 SWAIN, *subst.*, colonus; rusticus, agrestis.
 SWALLOW, *subst.*, hirundo.
 SWALLOW, *to*, sorbere, absorbere; haurire; to
 swallow up, vorare, devorare, ingurgitare.
 SWALLOWING, *subst.*, haustus.
 SWAMP, *subst.*, palus.
 SWAMPY, *adj.*, paluster.
 SWAN, *subst.*, cygnus, olor; of a swan, cygneus,
 olorinus.
 SWARD, *subst.*, agri graminosa superficies, gra-
 men.
 SWARM, *subst.*, multitudo, magnus numerus,
 nubes; of bees, apium examen, of people, turba.
 SWARM, *to*, confluere; (as bees), examine con-
 dere.
 SWART, SWARTHY, *adj.*, fuscus, nigricans,
 subniger; to grow s., nigrescere; make s., iofuscare.
 SWARTINESS, *subst.*, nigror.
 SWATHIE, *to*, fascias involvere.
 SWAY, *subst.*, imperium, potestas; ditio; domi-
 natio; regnum; rerum administratio.
 SWAY, *to*, imperare; regere; rebus praesae, res
 administrare; gubernare; dominari.

SWAYING.

SWAYING, *subst.*, gubernatio, rerum administratio.
 SWEAR, *to*, jurare; *jusjursodum dare, jurejurando se obstringere; sacramentum dicere; to swear against, abjurare, ejurare; to swear falsely, pejorare, perjurare.*
 SWEARER, *subst.*, jurator; *false swearer, jurator falsus, perjurus.*
 SWEARING, *subst.*, jurisjurandi interpositio.
 SWEAT, *subst.*, sudor.
 SWEAT, *to*, sudare; exsudare; sudorem emitere.
 SWEATER, *subst.*, sudator, sudatrix.
 SWEATING, *subst.*, sudatio; *sweating-place, sudatorium; of sweating, sudatorium.*
 SWEEP, *to*, verrere, evertere; *scopia purgare; to sweep away, auferre, diripere; to sweep before, prævertere.*
 SWEEPER, *subst.*, qui scopis verrit; *chimney-sweeper, qui caminus deterget.*
 SWEEPING, *subst.*, purgatio scopia facta; *sweepings, purgamenta; quisquilia.*
 SWEET, *adj.*, suavis, dulcis, jucundus, gratus; (*fair*), bellus, concinnus; venustus; amœous; (*dear*), carus, dilectus; (*kind*), benignus, comis, blandus; *to grow s.*, dulcescere; *somewhat s.*, subdulcis; *very s.*, suavissimus; *s. as honey, melleus, mellitus.*
 SWEET-BREAD, *subst.*, vituli pancreas.
 SWEETEN, *to*, dulcem facere; *to sweeten with sugar, saccharo temperare; (pacify), placare, mulcere; (alleviate), levare, lenire; (season), condire.*
 SWEETENER, *subst.* (*whedler*), delinitor, assentator.
 SWEETENING, *subst.*, conditura; (*alleviating*), levatio; (*pacifying*), placatio, sedatio.
 SWEETISH, *adj.*, dulciculus, subdulcis.
 SWEETNESS, *subst.*, suavitas, dulcedo; *jucunditas; amœnitas; venustas; sweetness of temper or manners, humanitas.*
 SWELL, *to, v. n.*, tumere, turgere; *turgescere; (grow out), crescere, augeri; (bump out), promioere; v. a.*, inflare, tumefacere.
 SWELLING, *adj.*, tumidus, turgidus; *subst.*, tumor, inflatio; *swelling in the throat, struma.*
 SWELTER, *to*, calore pœne suffocari.
 SWERVE FROM, *to*, errare, aberrare; *deflectere, declinare.*
 SWIFT, *adj.*, celer, velox, perax; *citus; propus; very swift, perceler, prævelox, rapidus.*
 SWIFT, *subst.* (*bird*), apus.
 SWIFTNESS, *subst.*, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas.
 SWILL, *to* (*drink greedily*), sorbere, absorbere; *ebibere; (rinse), lavare, abluere, eluere.*
 SWILLER, *subst.*, homo ebriosus.
 SWILLING, *subst.*, potatio; violentia.
 SWIM, *to*, nare, natare; *aqua sustineri; to s. away, abnatate; to s. back, reare; to s. by, prænatate; to s. in, innare, innatate; to s. out, eonare, eonatare; to s. over, transare, traonare, traonatare; to s. to, adnare; to s. upon, supernatare; to s. under water, subnatate.*
 SWIMMER, *subst.*, natator, naos; *nandi peritus.*
 SWIMMING, *subst.*, natatio.
 SWIMMINGLY, *adv.*, prospere, bono successu.
 SWINDLE, *to*, circumducere, argento emungere.
 SWINDLER, *subst.*, fraudator.
 SWINE, *subst.*, aus, porcus; *little swine, porc-*

SYSTEMATICALLY.

lus, porcellus; *of swine, aullus, porcinus; relating to swine, suarius.*
 SWINE'S DUNG, *subst.*, sacerda, succerda.
 SWINE-HERD, *subst.*, subulcus, suarius.
 SWINE'S-STY, *subst.*, hars, aule.
 SWING, *subst.*, oscillum; (*jerk*), impetus.
 SWING, *to*, jactare, librare, agitare, torquere; *to swing about, circumagere.*
 SWINGE, *to*, flagellare, verberare.
 SWINGING, *adj.* (*hanging*), pendulus; (*very large*), iagens; *subst.*, libratio, oscillatio; *swinging about, rotatio.*
 SWITCH, *subst.*, virga; vimen.
 SWIVEL, *subst.*, verticillus.
 SWOLLEN, *adj.*, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.
 SWOON, SWOONING, *subst.*, subita (animæ) defectio.
 SWOON, *I, animus me relinquit, animo liaquo, anima deficit; fallen into a swoon, collapsus.*
 SWOOP, *subst.*, impetus.
 SWORD, *subst.*, gladius; ensis; spatha; ferrum; (*sabre*), acioacea; *sword-bearer, ensifer; sword-player, gladiator.*
 SWORN, *adj.*, juratus; *jurejurando adstrictus; sworn foe, inimicus capitalis or acerrimus.*
 SYCOPHANT, *subst.*, aycophanta, delator.
 SYLLABIC, *adj.*, syllabicus.
 SYLLABLE, *subst.*, syllaba; *by syllables, syllabatum.*
 SYLLABUB, *subst.*, oxygala.
 SYLLOGISM, *subst.*, syllogiamus, ratiocinatio.
 SYLLOGISTICAL, *adj.*, syllogisticus.
 SYLLOGIZE, *to*, ratiocinari.
 SYLVAN, *adj.*, silvester.
 SYMBOL, *subst.*, symbolum.
 SYMBOLICAL, *adj.*, symbolicus.
 SYMBOLIZE, *to*, per symbolum indicare.
 SYMBOLIZING, SYMBOLIZATION, *subst.*, per symbola indicatio.
 SYMMETRICAL, *adj.*, congruens, æquabilis.
 SYMMETRY, *subst.*, partium congruentia; symmetria.
 SYMPATHETIC, *adj.*, mutuo affectus.
 SYMPATHIZE, *to*, unâ dolere or gaudere; *miscericordiâ moveri.*
 SYMPATHY, *subst.* (*fellow-feeling*), societas doloris; (*pity*), misericordia.
 SYMPHONOUS, *adj.*, modulatus, harmonicus.
 SYMPHONY, *subst.*, sonorum concentus; symphonia.
 SYMPTOM, *subst.*, indicium.
 SYMPTOMATIC, *adject.*, symptomaticus; proprius.
 SYNAGOGUE, *subst.*, synagoga.
 SYNCOPE, *subst.*, ayocope, ayocopa.
 SYNOD, *subst.*, conventus.
 SYNONYM, *subst.*, vocabulum idem significans.
 SYNONYMOUS, *adj.*, idem significans.
 SYNOPsis, *subst.*, ayopsis, conspectus.
 SYNTAX, *subst.*, orationis constructio; syntaxis.
 SYRINGE, *subst.*, siphon, siphunculus.
 SYRINGE, *to*, per siphonem injicere.
 SYRUP, *subst.*, syrumpus.
 SYSTEM, *subst.*, ratio, ars; ordo; disciplina; (*body*), corpus.
 SYSTEMATIC, *adj.*, ad artem redactus; ad regulam directus; ratione factus.
 SYSTEMATICALLY, *adv.*, ad regulam; viâ et ratione; ordine.

T.

TABERNACLE, *subst.*, tabernaculum, tentorium.
 TABLE, *subst.*, *v. n.*; (*table*, *board*), tabula; (*slab*), lamina; (*ind. v.*), index; (*tables*), tabellæ; (*fare*), victus; *table-cloth*, linteam mensæ superinfectum; *table-talk*, sermo inter cœnam habitus.
 TABLET, *subst.*, convictor quotidianus.
 TABELLING, *subst.*, convictus.
 TABOR, TABRET, *subst.*, tympanum mias.
 TACIT, *adj.*, tacitus.
 TACITURNITY, *subst.*, taciturnitas.
 TACK, *to* (*together*), assuere; connectere; *to tack up*, affigere; *to tack about*, navis cursum obliquare.
 TACKLE, TACKLING, *subst.*, instrumentum; *tackle for ships*, navium armamenta.
 TACTICS, *subst. pl.*, res militaris.
 TACTILE, *adj.*, tactilis.
 TACTION, *subst.*, tactio.
 TADPOLE, *subst.*, gyrinus.
 TAG, *subst.*, ligulæ bracteola.
 TAG, *to* (*a lace*), ligulæ bracteolam inserere; *to tag after one*, aliquid pone sequi.
 TAIL, *subst.*, cauda; *tail of a garment*, vestis ima; (*hindmost part*), postrema pars.
 TAILED, *adj.*, caudam habens.
 TAILOR, *subst.*, sartor.
 TAINT, *subst.* (*infection*), contagio, corruptio; (*blemish*), macula, labe.
 TAINT, *to, v. a.* (*corrupt*), inficere, corrumpere; *v. n.*, putrescere.
 TAINTED, *adj.*, infectus, corruptus, putridus.
 TAINTLESS, *adj.*, purus, contagionis expertus.
 TAKE, *to, v. a.*, sumere, espere; accipere, recipere; (*apprehend*), apprehendere, comprehendere; *to take about*, amplecti; *to take after*, imitari, æmulari; *to take aside*, sevocare, seducere; *to take asunder*, disjungere, dissolvere; *to take away*, tollere, demere, abripere; *to take back again*, resumere; *repetere*; *to take before*, præsumere, anticipare; *to take by the hand*, manu prehendere; *to take down*, detrahere, demere; *dirigere*; *to take for granted*, sumere, ponere; *to take from*, auferre, abripere; *to take in*, admittere; hospitio accipere; fraudare; *to take off*, tollere, auferre; demere; *to take out*, excimere, excipere; *to take to flight*, se in fugam dare; *to take unto one*, sibi adsciscere; *to take up*, tollere; *to take upon one*, sibi sumere or assumere; *to take a thing kindly*, aliquid benigne accipere; *to take ill*, ægre ferre; *to take for* (*think*), existimare, putare, ducere; *v. n.* (*succeed*), prospere cedere, succedere, evenire.
 TAKER AWAY, *subst.*, raptor; spoliator.
 TAKING, *subst.*, accepius, assumptio; *t. of advice*, deliberatio; *t. away*, ademptio; *t. before*, anticipatio; *t. hold of*, prehensio; *t. to*, assumptio.
 TALC, *subst.*, taleam (L.).
 TALE, *subst.* (*story*), fabula, narratio; *false tale*, commentaria; (*number*), numerus; recensio.
 TALENT, *subst.* (*weight*), talentum; (*endowment*), ingenium, facultas; dotes.
 TALENTED, *adj.*, ingeniosus.
 TALISMAN, *subst.*, imagunculæ magica.
 TALK, *subst.*, sermo, colloquium, sermocinatio.
 TALK, *to*, colloqui, confabulari, sermocinari, verba cedere; *to talk at random*, effatire; *to talk of abroad*, vulgare, promulgare; *to talk idly*, nugas dicere; *to talk softly*, mussare, maasitare.

TALKATIVE, *adj.*, garrulus, loquax.
 TALKATIVENESS, *subst.*, garrulitas, loquacitas.
 TALKER, *subst.*, homo loquax; *idle talker*, gerro.
 TALKING (*together*), *subst.*, colloquium; *talking much*, garrulitas.
 TALL, *adj.*, procerus, celsus, longus.
 TALLNESS, *subst.*, proceritas.
 TALLOW, *subst.*, sebum; *of tallow*, *adj.*, sebaceus; *full of tallow*, sebosus; *tallow-candle*, sebaceus, candela sebalis.
 TALLOW, *to*, sebnre.
 TALLY, *subst.*, talea; tessera.
 TALLY, *to, v. a.*, tesseras numerum notare; *v. n.* (*agree with*), convenire, congruere, quadrare.
 TALON, *subst.*, unguis; *little talon*, unguiculus.
 TAMABLE, *adj.*, domabilis.
 TAME, *adj.*, cicur; mansuetus; placidus; *to grow tame*, mansuescere.
 TAME, *to*, mansuefacere; domare; fraagere; frenare.
 TAMENESS, *subst.*, mansuetudo, lenitas.
 TAMER, *subst.*, domitor, domitrix.
 TAMING, *subst.*, domitura, domitas.
 TAMPER WITH, *to*, tentare, sollicitare; (*bribe*), pecuniâ corrumpere.
 TAMPERING WITH, *subst.*, sollicitatio.
 TAN, *subst.*, cortex coriarius.
 TAN, *to* (*leather*), corium cortice inficere; coria conficere; (*make brown*), colorare.
 TANG, *subst.*, sapor vehemens or ingratus.
 TANGIBLE, *adj.*, tactilis.
 TANGLE, *to* (*entangle*), implicare, irretire.
 TANKARD, *subst.*, cantharus operculo instructus.
 TANNER, *subst.*, coriarius.
 TANTALIZE, *to*, vana spe allicere, spem frustrari.
 TANTAMOUNT, *adj.*, idem valens; eandem vim habens.
 TAP, *subst.* (*blow*), ictus levis; (*pipe*), fistula, siphon; *tap-house*, caupona.
 TAP, *to* (*give a tap*), leviter percutere; *to tap a vessel*, dolium aperire.
 TAPE, *subst.*, vitta, tænia.
 TAPER, *subst.*, cereus; fax; *adj.*, conicus, pyramidalus.
 TAPER, *to*, in conâ figuram assurgere.
 TAPESTRY, *subst.*, tapes; aulæa.
 TAR, *subst.*, pix liquida.
 TAR, *to* (*over*), pice liquida obliovere.
 TARDINESS, *subst.*, tarditas, mora.
 TARDY, *adj.*, tardus, piger, lentus.
 TARE, *subst.*, vicia.
 TARGE, TARGET, *subst.*, scutum, clipeus major; *round targe*, parma; *short targe*, uacile, pelta.
 TAGGETEER, *subst.*, acutatus.
 TARNISH, *to, v. a.*, obscurare, infuscare; *v. n.*, infuscari, obscurari; obsolescere.
 TARPAULIN, *subst.*, pannus cannabinus pice liquida illitus; (*a sailor*), merus nauta.
 TARRIER, *subst.*, cunctator, morator.
 TARRY, *to*, morari; maære; *to tarry for*, expectare, præstolari, opperiri; (*lay behind*), tardare, cunctari.
 TARRYING, *subst.*, mora, cunctatio; *tarrying for*, expectatio.
 TART, *adj.*, acidus, acer, acerbus; *to grow tart*, acescere; *somewhat tart*, acidulus.
 TART, *subst.*, panis dulciori genus.
 TARTAR, *subst.*, vini fæx arida.
 TARTNESS, *subst.*, acor, acerbitas; mordacitas.

TASK

TASK, *subst.*, pensum, opus mandatum or præscriptum.

TASK, *to*, pensum injungere alicui.

TASKING, *subst.*, pensi injunctio.

TASK-MASTER, *subst.*, exactor operis.

TASSEL, *subst.*, ornaamentum pendulum ex filo contextum.

TASTE, *subst.*, gustus, gustatus; sapor; *taste for a thing*, sensus rei; (*perception of beauty*), iudicium, intelligentia.

TASTE, *to*, *v. a.*, palato percipere; gustare; *to taste of*, degustare; *v. n.* (*sacore*), sapere; *to taste of*, alqd sapere, respicere.

TASTEFUL, *adj.*, elegans, venustus.

TASTELESS, *adj.*, nihil sapiens; insulsus.

TASTER, *subst.* (*cup*), gustatorium.

TASTING, *subst.*, gustatio, delibatio.

TATTER, *subst.*, pannus, panniculus (*laceratus*).

TATTER, *to*, lacerare, dilacerare.

TATTERDEMLION, *subst.*, pannosus; balatro.

TATTLE, *to*, garrere, blaterare.

TATTLE, *subst.*, fabulæ, nugæ, gerræ; *tattle-basket*, loquax.

TATTLEP, *subst.*, garrulus, nugator.

TATTLING, *subst.*, garrulus, garrulitas.

TAUNT, *subst.*, convicius; *bûter t.*, sarcasmus.

TAUNT, *to*, alqm carpere, laccsere, cavillari; *conviciari*; alqd alicui exprobrare.

TAUNTER, *subst.*, conviciator maledicus.

TAUNTING WORDS, dicteria; acerbæ facetiæ.

TAUNTING, *subst.*, exprobratio.

TAUNTINGLY, *adv.*, acerbe, per ridiculum.

TAUTOLOGY, *subst.*, repetitio vocum supervacanea.

TAVERN, *subst.*, taberna vinaria; *caupona*; *tavern-keeper*, caupo; *of a tavern*, cauponarius.

TAWDRY, *adj.*, speciosus.

TAWNY, *adj.*, fulvus, fuscus.

TAX, *subst.*, vectigal, tributum; (*duty*), portorium; (*burdens*), onera; *tax-gatherer*, vectigalium exactor.

TAX, *to*, vectigal ar tributum imponere; *æstimare*; (*charge blame*), culpæ, accusare, criminari.

TAXABLE, *adj.*, vectigalis.

TAXATION, *subst.*, tributum impositio.

TAXER, *subst.*, qui tributum imponit.

TAXING, *subst.* (*blaming*), incusatio, criminatio, objurgatio.

TEA, *subst.* (*the plant*), thea; (*the drink*), potio e thea cocta.

TEACH, *to*, docere, iastituere, erudire, monere, præcepta dare.

TEACHABLE, *adj.*, docilis.

TEACHER, *subst.*, doctor, magister, præceptor.

TEACHING, *subst.*, institutio.

TEAM, *subst.*, cqui juncti.

TEAR, *subst.*, lacrima; *small tear*, lacrimula; *full of tears*, lacrimosus; *to shed tears*, lacrimare, lacrimari, flere.

TEAR, *to*, *v. a.*, lacerare, sciudere, discerpere; *v. n.*, lacerari, scindi, discerpi; *to tear away*, abripere, avellere; *to tear out*, evellere; *to tear up*, radiciculus evellere.

TEAR, *subst.* (*rent*), scissura, fissura.

TEARER, *subst.*, qui or quæ lacerat.

TEARING, *subst.*, laceratio, dilaceratio.

TEASE, *to*, carpere, carminare; (*teaz*), cruciare, exagitare, sollicitare, vexare; torquere, enecare; (*nip*), carpere, laccsere.

TEMPTATION.

TEASER, *subst.*, qui cruciat or sollicitat.

TEASING, *subst.*, sollicitatio assidua.

TEAT, *subst.*, mamma, uber; *little teat*, mamma, mamilla; (*nipple*), papula.

TECHNICAL, *adj.*, ad artem pertinens; *technical word or term*, vocabulum artis.

TEDIOUS, *adj.* (*lasting long*), longus, diutinus, (*slow*), tardus, lentus; (*troublesome*), molestus, gravis.

TEDIOUSNESS, *subst.*, temporis longitudo; tarditas, lentitudo; molestia, tedium.

TEEM, *to*, effundere; sæpe in utero gestare, parere.

TEEMING, *adj.*, ferax, fecundus, fertilis, uber.

TEGUMENT, *subst.*, tegumen, tegumentum.

TELESCOPE, *subst.*, telescopium.

TELL, *to* (*say*), dicere; (*relate*), narrare, ferre, referre, exponere, memorare; (*acquaint one with*), nunciare; (*know*), scire; *to tell abroad*, vulgare; *to tell again*, renarrare, repetere, recitare; *to tell before*, prædicere; *to tell tales*, fabulari, fabulas narrare; *to admonish*, monere; *to tell* (*compute*), computare, supputare.

TELLER, *subst.*, narrator, recitator; *teller of stories*, fabulator; (*numberer*), qui numerat.

TELLING, *subst.* (*saying*), narratio, recitatio; (*reckoning*), numeratio, computatio, recensio.

TELL-TALE, *subst.*, susurro, delator, obtrcctor.

TEMERITY, *subst.*, temeritas, inconsiderantia.

TEMPER, *subst.*, temperies, temperatio; (*nature*), natura, indoles, ingenium; (*moderation*), moderatio.

TEMPER, *to* (*moderate*), moderari, coërcere; (*mingle*), miscere; *to t. iron*, ferrum temperare.

TEMPERAMENT, *subst.*, temperatio, temperies, constitutio.

TEMPERANCE, *subst.*, temperantia, modestia, moderatio, continentia; *with temperance*, temperanter, temperate.

TEMPERATE, *adj.* (*moderate*), temperatus, moderatus; (*calm*), placidus, lenis, tranquillus.

TEMPERATENESS, *subst.*, temperantis, temperatio.

TEMPERATURE, *subst.*, natura; status; *temperature of weather*, affectio cœli.

TEMPERED, *adj.*; *good-tempered*, lepidus, festivus; *ill-tempered*, morosus.

TEMPERING, *subst.*, temperatio; admixtio.

TEMPEST, *subst.*, tempesta, procella; *tempest-beaten*, vexatus; *tempest-tossed*, jactatus.

TEMPESTUOUS, *adj.*, procellosus, turbidus.

TEMPLAR, *subst.*, templarius.

TEMPLE, *subst.*, aedes sacra; *aedes*, *pl.*: templum, delubrum, faum; *temple of the head*, tempus (capitis).

TEMPORAL, *adj.* (*earthly*), externus; (*secular*), profanus, civilis.

TEMPORALITIES, *subst. pl.*, clericorum vectigalia.

TEMPORALITY, *subst.*, plebs, ordo laicus.

TEMPORARY, *adj.*, temporarius, non diuturnus.

TEMPORIZE, *to*, temporari servire ar succumbere; (*delay*), moras necere.

TEMPORIZER, *subst.*, qui temporari servit.

TEMPORIZING, *subst.*, cunctatio, mora.

TEMPT, *to*, tentare, sollicitare; allicere, pellere.

TEMPTATION, *subst.*, tentatio, sollicitatio; illecebra; lenocinium; *t. to anger*, irritamentum iræ.

TEMPTER.

TEMPTER, *subst.*, testator, allector.
 TEMPTING, *adj.*, pellax; *subst.*, tentatio; sollicitatio.
 TEN, *num.*, decem; deni; *af ten*, denarius; *ten times*, decies; *the ten*, decas; *ten years*, decennium; *of ten years*, decennis; *ten-fold*, decemplex.
 TENTH, *adj.*, decimus; *tenths*, decimæ.
 TENTHLY, *adv.*, decimo.
 TENABLE, *adj.*, quod teneri potest.
 TENACIOUS, *adj.* (*obstinate*), tenax, pertinax; (*niggardly*), parvus, deparcus.
 TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, *subst.*, tenacitas, pertinacia.
 TENANT, *subst.*, inquilinus.
 TENANT, *to*, mercede conducere.
 TENANTABLE, *adj.*, inquilini usibus accommodatus.
 TENANTLESS, *adj.*, non habitus, vacuus.
 TEND, *to* (*take care of*), curare; servare; (*wait upon*), comitari; ministrare; *to tend to*, tendere, spectare.
 TENDENCY, *subst.* (*inclination*), inclinatio, propositio; (*design*), propositum.
 TENDER, *subst.* (*guarder*), curator, custos; (*small ship*), lembus; (*waiter*), famulus, minister.
 TENDER, *adj.* (*soft*), tener, mollis; (*nice*), delicatus; (*scrupulous*), scrupulosus, religiosus; *some-what tender*, tenellus, molliculus.
 TENDER, *to*, offerre; porrigere; deferre.
 TENDER, *subst.* (*offer*), res or conditio oblata.
 TENDERING, *subst.*, oblatio.
 TENDERNESS, *subst.* (*softness*), teneritas; (*love*), amor, caritas, benignitas; (*indulgence*), indulgentia; (*scrupulousness*), religio.
 TENDON, *subst.*, tendo, nervus.
 TENDRIL, *subst.*, clavicula, capreolus.
 TENDRIL, *subst.*, domus mercede conducta.
 TENET, *subst.*, dogma, placitum.
 TENNIS BALL, *subst.*, pila lusoria; *to play at tennis*, pilâ ludere.
 TENON, *subst.*, cardo, impages.
 TENOR, *subst.*, tenor, ratio; propositum; (*sense*), sententia; (*in music*), tenor, sonus subgravia.
 TENSE, *adj.* (*stretched*), tensus; *subst.* (*in grammar*), tempus.
 TENSILE, *adj.*, quod tendi potest.
 TENSION, *subst.*, tensio.
 TENT, *subst.*, tentorium, tabernaculum; *tent for a wound*, turunda; (*pestary*), collyrium.
 TENT, *to* (*a wound*), turandam in vulnus indere; *to tent*, habitare.
 TENTED, *adj.*, tentorii confortus.
 TENTER, *subst.*, liguca compages; *tenter-hook*, uncus, hamus.
 TENUITY, *subst.*, tenuitas, gracilitas.
 TENURE, *subst.*, jus tenendi; conditio; *base tenure*, clientela servilis.
 TEPID, *adj.*, tepidus.
 TEPIDITY, *subst.*, tepor.
 TERGIVERSATION, *subst.*, tergiversatio.
 TERM, *subst.* (*expression*), verbum, vocabulum; (*limit*), terminus, limes; (*condition*), conditio, lex.
 TERM, *to*, appellare, vocare.
 TERMGANCY, *subst.*, animus turbulentus.
 TERMAGANT, *subst.*, mulier jurgiosa.
 TERMINATE, *to*, n. a. (*limit*), terminare, definire, terminis circumscribere; (*end*), finire; v. n., terminari, desinere; *to terminate a difference*, controversiam dirimere, litem componere.

THAW.

TERMINATION, *subst.* (*bounding*), terminatio; (*concluding*), conclusio.
 TERMLESS, *adj.*, infinito.
 TERNARY, *adj.*, ternarius.
 TERRACE, *subst.*, agger terrenus; (*balcony*), podium.
 TERRACED, *adj.*, terreo aggere constructus.
 TERRENE, *adj.*, terrenus.
 TERRESTRIAL, *adj.*, terrestris.
 TERRIBLE, *adj.*, terribilis, horrendus, dirus, atrox.
 TERRIBLENESS, *subst.*, terror, horror.
 TERRIFY, *to*, terrere, perterrere; alicui terrorem injicere.
 TERRITORY, *subst.*, territorium, ager.
 TERROR, *subst.*, terror, horror; formido.
 TERSE, *adj.*, tersus, elcgans.
 TERTIAN, *subst.*, febris tertiana.
 TESSELLATED, *adj.*, tessellatus.
 TEST, *subst.*, trutina; examen; experimentum; tentamen.
 TESTACEOUS, *adj.*, testaceus.
 TESTAMENT, *subst.*, testamentum.
 TESTAMENTARY, *adj.*, testamentarius.
 TESTATOR, *subst.*, testator.
 TESTER, *subst.* (*sixpence*), sex denarii; *tester of a bed*, lecti umbella.
 TESTIFICATION, *subst.*, testificatio.
 TESTIFIER, *subst.*, testis.
 TESTIFY, *to*, testificari, testari.
 TESTIFYING, *subst.*, testatio, testificatio.
 TESTIMONIAL, *adj.*, ad testimonium pertinens; *subst.*, testimonium scriptum.
 TESTIMONY, *subst.*, testimonium, dictum.
 TESTINESS, *subst.*, mrositas; iracundia.
 TESTY, *adj.*, morosus, iracundus.
 TETCHINESS, *subst.*, iracundia, asperitas, morositas.
 TETCHY, *adj.*, iracundus, asper, morosus, difficilis.
 TETHER, *subst.*, compedes, retinaculum.
 TETHER, *to* (*a horse*), equo compedes injicere.
 TETRARCH, *subst.*, tetrarcha.
 TETRARCHY, *subst.*, tetrarchia.
 TETRASTICH, *subst.*, tetrastichon.
 TETTER, *subst.*, impetigo, lieben.
 TEXT, *subst.*, oratiois argumeatum; oratio contexta; *text-letters*, literæ uocales.
 TEXTURE, *subst.*, textura.
 THAN, *adv.*, quam; ac, atque.
 THANE, *subst.*, comes.
 THANK, *to*, gratias or grates agere, gratiam or grates habere alicui.
 THANKFUL, *adj.*, gratus, beneficiorum memor.
 THANKFULNESS, *subst.*, gratus animus.
 THANKING, THANKSGIVING, THANKS-OFFERING, *subst.*, gratiarum actio.
 THANKLESS, *adj.*, iogratus.
 THANKS, *subst. pl.*, gratia, gratiæ, grates.
 THANKWORTHY, *adj.*, laude dignus.
 THAT, *pron.*, ille, iste, is; *that way*, illâ, illsc; *that* (*who*), qui.
 THAT, *conj.*, ut; quod; quo; *often by the acc. c. infin.*
 THATCH, *subst.*, stramentum; *roof of thatch*, tectum stramenticium.
 THATCH, *to*, stramento tegere.
 THATCHER, *subst.*, qui casas stramento tegit.
 THAW, *subst.*, nivis resolutio.

THAW.

THAW, *to, v. a.*, nivem or glaciem solvere; *v. n.*, regelari, solvi.

THE; *the more—the more*, quo magis—eo magis, quanto magis—tanto magis. *There being no article in Latin, English 'the' is generally left untranslated.*

THEATRE, *subst.*, theatrum.

THEATRICAL, *adj.*, theatralis.

THEFT, *subst.*, furtum, latrocinium.

THEIR, THEIRS, *pron.*, eorum, illorum, ipsorum.

THEME, *subst.*, oratiois argumentum; (*exercise*), exercitatio; (*root*), verbum primitivum.

THEMSELVES, *pron.*, se, sese, semet; seipsos.

THEN, *adv.*, tum, tunc; ibi; eo tempore; (*after that*), tum, deinde, postea; (*therefore*), ergo, igitur.

THENCE, *adv.*, inde, hinc, ex eo locu; illinc, ex illo loco; ex ea re.

THENCEFORTH, THENCEFORWARD, *adv.*, ab eo inde tempore.

THEOLOGIAN, *subst.*, theologus.

THEOLOGICAL, *adj.*, theologicus.

THEOLOGY, *subst.*, theologia; litteræ sacræ.

THEOREM, *subst.*, theorema.

THEORETICAL, *adj.*, quod in cognitione versatur.

THEORIST, *subst.*, theoreticus.

THEORY, *subst.*, cognitio, ratio, doctrina, ars.

THERE, *adv.*, ibi, hic, illic, istic.

THEREABOUT, *adv.*, de or in illa re; *thereabout, thereabouts*, circum, circa, circiter; (*of time*), circa, sub; (*in number*), circiter, ad, fere, quasi.

THEREAFTER, *adv.*, deinde, exinde.

THEREAT, *adv.*, de or in illa re.

THEREBY, *adv.*, eo, ea re, iis rebus.

THEREFORE, *adv.*, ita, itaque, igitur, ob eam rem, hanc ob causam.

THEREFROM, *adv.*, ab eo, ex eo, inde.

THEREIN, *adv.*, in eo or illa loco; in ea or illa re.

THEREOF, *adv.*, ejus, hujus, istius, illius, illorum.

THEREON, THEREUPON, *adv.*, deinde, postea, tum.

THEREWITH, *adv.*, cum eodem; *therewithal*, quoque.

THERMOMETER, *subst.*, fthermometrum.

THESIS, *subst.*, positio; propositum; quæstio.

THICK, *adj.* (*not thin*), densus, crassus; (*large*), largus, latus; (*gross*), pinguis; (*muddy*), turbidus, fæculentus; (*misty*), nebulosus.

THICKEN, *to, v. a.*, densare, condensare, spissare, constipare; *v. n.*, densari, spissescere, crassescere.

THICKET, *subst.*, dumetum, condensa arborum.

THICKNESS, *subst.* (*density*), densitas; (*frequency*), crebritas, frequentia.

THIEF, *subst.*, fur; *petty thief*, furunculus.

THIEVE, *to*, furari; auferre, auferre, raptare; furtum facere.

THIEVERY, *subst.*, furta, *pl.*

THIEVING, *subst.*, furta, *pl.*, furatrina; *of thieving*, furtificus.

THIEVISH, *adj.*, furax, furtivus, furtificus.

THIEVISHNESS, *subst.*, furacitas

THIGH, *subst.*, femur, femur.

THILL, *subst.*, temo.

THIMBLE, *subst.*, digiti munimentum.

THIN, *adj.* (*not thick*), rarus, tenuis; (*few*), infrequens; (*lean*), macer, macilentus; (*light*), levis; (*slender*), pertenuis.

THINE, *adj.*, tuus.

THRALL.

THING, *subst.*, res; negotium; *something*, aliquid, nonnihil; *things*, res, bona, vestitus, apparatus; (*baggage*), sarcinæ.

THINK, *to*, cogitare; intelligere; (*intend*), cogitare, in animo habere; *to think again*, recogitare; *to think of, on, upon*, meditari, contemplari, considerare, deliberare; (*remember*), recordari, reminisci; *to think on beforehand*, præmeditari; (*believe, suppose*), putare, arbitrari, opinari, existimare, judicare; *veri, censere*: credere; *to think otherwise*, dissentire, aliter or secus sentire; *to t. light of*, parvi facere or ducere; *tu t. worthy*, dignari.

THINKING, *subst.*, cogitatio; *t. upon*, meditatio; *t. beforehand*, præmeditatio; (*opinion*), opinio, sententia; *way of t.*, ingenium, animus, ratio.

THINNESS, *subst.*, tenuitas; raritas; fragilitas.

THIRD, *adj.*, tertius; *subst.*, (pars) tertia; triens; *of a third*, tertigius, tertianus; *two thirds*, bes.

THIRST, *subst.*, sitis; *fig.*, cupiditas.

THIRST, *to*, sitire.

THIRSTY, *adj.*, sitiens.

THIRTEEN, tredecim, decem et tres; terni deni.

THIRTEENTH, *adj.*, decimus tertius.

THIRTY, *num.*, triginta; tricenari; *the thirtieth*, tricessimus.

THIS, *pron.*, hic, hæc, hoc.

THISTLE, *subst.*, carduus; *thistle-down*, pappus.

THITHER, *adv.*, eo, illo, illuc, isthuc.

THITHERWARD, *adv.*, illorsum, istorsum.

THONG, *subst.*, lorum; habena; corrigia; (*on a weapon*), anentum; *of a thong*, loreca.

THORN, *subst.* (*bush*), spina, damus, vepres, sentis; (*prickle*), spina; *black thorn*, prunus silvestris; *white thorn*, crataegus oxycantha (L.); *buck-thorn*, rhamnus.

THORNBACK, *subst.* (*fish*), raia clavata.

THOROUGH, *prep.*, per; *adj.*, perfectus.

THOROUGHFARE, *subst.*, via publica.

THOROUGHLY, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, perfecte, omnino.

THOROUGH-PACED, *adj.*, perfectus, consummatus.

THOU, *pron.*, tu.

THOUGH, *conj.* (*although*), ut, licet, etsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam; (*nevertheless*), nihilominus, tamen; *as though*, quasi, ut si, velut, veluti.

THOUGHT, *subst.*, cogitatio; (*reflection*), intentio cogitandi; (*recollection*), recordatio, memoria; (*mind*), mens, animus; (*concern*), cura, sollicitudo; *a thought*, cogitatum; (*opinion*), sententia, opinio; (*plan*), consilium; (*purpose*), propositum; (*contrivance*), inventum, commentum; (*sentiment, saying*), sententia, dictum.

THOUGHTFUL, *adj.* (*wary*), consideratus, co-sultus, prudens; (*anxious*), anxius, sollicitus, suspensus.

THOUGHTFULNESS, *subst.* (*wariness*), prudentia, consideratio; (*anxiety*), anxietas, angor; sollicitudo.

THOUGHTLESS, *adj.*, imprudens, inconsideratus, improvidus.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, *subst.*, inconsiderantia, imprudentia, temeritas.

THOUSAND, *num.*, mille; *two t.*, bis mille, duo milia; *a t.* (*great many*), mille, sexcenti, multi.

THOUSANDTH, *adj.*, millesimus.

THRALL, THRALLDOM, *subst.* (*slavery*), servitium, servitus; *thrall (slave)*, servus, mancipium.

THRASH.

THRASH. *See* THRESH.
 THREAD, *subst.*, filum; (*string*), lnum, linea; *stano*.
 THREAD, *to* (*a needle*), filum per acum trajicere.
 THREADBARE, *adj.*, tritus, detritus.
 THREAT, THREATS, THREATENING, *subst.*, *mime*, minatio, comminatio.
 THREATEN, *to*, minari, miniteri; *iotentare*; *denunciare*.
 THREATENER, *subst.*, *qui* or *quæ* minatur.
 THREATENING, *adj.*, minax; minitans; *minitabundus*; *instans*; *subst.*, minatio.
 THREATENINGLY, *adv.*, minanter, minaciter.
 THREE, *num.*, tres; triini; terni; *the three*, trias; *numerus ternarius*; *three hundred*, trecenti; *three hundred times*, trecenties.
 THREE-FOLD, *adj.*, triplex, trigeminus.
 THREESCORE, sexaginta; *t. times*, sexagies.
 THRESH, *to* (*corn*), frumentum dcterere, spicas excutere; (*beat*), cadere, verberare.
 THRESHER, *subst.*, *qui* frumentum dedit.
 THRESHING, *subst.*, tritura *threshing-floor*, *area*; *threshing-machine*, tribunal.
 THRESHOLD, *subst.*, limen inferius.
 THRICE, *adv.*, *ter*; *thrice as much*, triplum.
 THRIFT, THRIFTINESS, *subst.*, parsimonis, frugalitas.
 THRIFTESS, *adj.*, prodigus.
 THRIFTY, *adj.*, frugi, frugalis, parcus.
 THRILL, *to* (*bore*), terebrare, perforare; (*penetrate*), penetrare, pervadere.
 THRIVE, *to*, florere, valere; *ditescere*; *to thrive in flesh*, pinguescere.
 THRIVING, *subst.*, prosperitas; *thriving in flesh*, corporis nectus.
 THRIVINGLY, *adv.*, prospere, feliciter.
 THROAT, *subst.*, guttur, gula, jugulum.
 THROB, *to*, palpitate, micare, subsillire.
 THROBBING, *subst.*, palpitatio.
 THROES, *subst. pl.*, labores puerperæ.
 THRONE, *subst.*, (*royal seat*), solium; (*chief rule*), principatus, imperium, regnum.
 THROG, *subst.*, turba, frequentia.
 THROG, *to*, premere, artare, angustare; *to throng into*, confluere in, convenire.
 THROSTLE, *subst.*, turdus.
 THROTTLE, *to*, strangulare; suffocare.
 THROTTLING, *subst.*, strangulatio; suffocatio.
 THROUGH, *prep.*, per; *propter*, *ex*, *a*; *to bore through*, perforare; *adv.*, per; *through and through*, penitus, prorsus.
 THROUGHLY, *adv.*, penitus, plane, omnino.
 THROUGHOUT, *adv.*, per omnes partes; *prosus*.
 THROW, *to*, jacere, conjicere; mittere, torquere; *to throw about*, circumjicere; *to t. abroad*, spargere; *to t. against*, objicere; *to t. all along*, abjicere, prosternere; *to t. aside* or *away*, abjicere, rejicere; *to t. back*, rejicere; *to t. before*, objicere; *to t. between*, interjicere; *to t. down*, dejicere, disjicere, prosternere; *to t. forth*, emittere; *to t. in*, injicere; *to t. off*, rejicere; *to t. out*, ejicere, projicere; *to t. over*, transmittere, trajicere; *to t. together*, conjicere, acumulare; *to t. unto*, adjicere; *to t. up*, sublimate jacere; vomere; *to t. upon*, superinjicere.
 THROW, *subst.*, jactus, missus.
 THROWER, *subst.*, jaculator; *thrower down*, demolitor.
 THROWING, *subst.*, jectus; *conjectio*; *rejectio*.

TILL.

THRUM, *to*, imperite citbaram pulsare.
 THRUMS, *subst. pl.*, subteminis extremitates; *villi*.
 THRUSH, *subst.*, turdus.
 THRUST, *subst.*, impulsus, impetus, ictus.
 THRUST, *to*, pellere, impellere, trudere; *to t. away*, depellere, abigere; *to t. back*, repellere; *to t. down*, detrudere; *to t. forward*, propellere; *to t. into*, intrudere; *to t. out*, expellere; *to t. through*, transigere, perfodere; *to t. together*, comprimere; *to t. upon*, obrudere.
 THRUSTER, *subst.*, impulsor; *thruster forward*, hortator, instigator.
 THRUSTING BACK, *subst.*, repulsio; *thrusting forward*, impulsio; *thrusting together*, compressio.
 THUMB, *subst.*, pollex; *of the thumb*, pollicaris.
 THUMB, *to*, pullice terere.
 THUMP, *subst.*, ictus validus et sonorus.
 THUMP, *to*, tundere, contundere; *to thump at the door*, astium pulsare.
 THUMPER, *subst.*, pulsator.
 THUMPING, *subst.*, pulsus, pulsatio, contusio.
 THUNDER, *subst.*, tonitrus; (*thunder-bolt*), fulmen; (*thunder-clap*), fragor cæli; *of thunder*, fulmineus; *t. struck*, fulminatus; *de cælo ictus* or *tactus*.
 THUNDER, *to*, tonare, intonare, fulminare.
 THUNDERER, *subst.*, fulminator.
 THUNDERING, *subst.*, fulminatio; *cæli fragor*.
 THURSDAY, *subst.*, dies Jovis.
 THUS, *adv.*, sic, ita, hoc modo, hoc pacto; *adeo*; *thus much*, hæcenus.
 THWACK, *to*, mulcare, pulsare, verberare.
 THWACK, *subst.*, ictus, verber.
 THWACKING, *subst.*, verberatio.
 THWART, ATHWART, *adj.*, transversus, obliquus.
 THWART, *to* (*contradict*), adversari; refragari; *contradecere*; (*hinder*), obstare, officere, impedire.
 THY, THINE, *adj.*, tuus.
 THYME, *subst.*, thymus; *wild thyme*, serpyllum.
 TIARA, *subst.*, tiara, tias.
 TICK, *subst* (*credit*) fides; (*small pulsation*), ictus levis; (*insect*), ricinus.
 TICKET, *subst.*, tessera; *ticket in a lottery*, sors.
 TICKLE, *to*, titillare.
 TICKLING, *subst.*, titillatio.
 TICKLISH, *adject.*, titillationis impatientis; (*capitiosus*), captiosus; (*nice*), difficilis; (*dangerous*), periculosus, lubricus.
 TID BITS, *banæ res*, cuppediæ.
 TIDE, *subst.*, æstus maris, accessus maris; (*time*), tempus, tempestas.
 TIDINGS, *subst. pl.*, nuntius; fama, rumor.
 TIDY, *adj.*, mundus, concinnus; sollers.
 TIE, *subst.*, vinculum, nodus; nexus.
 TIE, *to*, ligare, deligare, alligare; *destrigere* obstringere, constingere; vincire; necere.
 TIGER, *subst.*, tigris; *of a tiger*, tigrinus.
 TIGHT, *adj.* (*u. at*), nitidus, mundus; (*strait*); artus, angustus; (*drown close*), strictus; (*firm*), firmus; (*sound*), integer; (*fast*), artus.
 TIGHTNESS, *subst.*, firmitudo.
 TIGRESS, *subst.*, tigris femina.
 TIKE, *subst.*, ricinus.
 TILE, *subst.*, tegula; *gutter-tile*, imbrex.
 TILE, *to*, tegulis sternere.
 TILER, *subst.*, tegularum structor.
 TILING, *subst.*, tegulæ.
 TILL, *subst.*, locus.

TILL.

TILL, *conj.*, dum, usque dum; donec; (*before that*), antequam, priusquam.
 TILL, *prep.*, ad, usque ad; in, usque in; ante.
 TILL, *to*, terram *or* agrum colere.
 TILLAGE, *subst.*, agricultura, arstio.
 TILLER, *subst.*, agricola, arator, colonus; *tiller of a boat*, clavus.
 TILLING, *subst.*, arstio, agri cultura.
 TILT, *subst.* (*tent*), tentorium; (*tournament*), ludus equester.
 TILT, *to*, hastis concurrere *or* ludere; *to tilt a barrel*, dolium inclinare.
 TILTERS, *subst. pl.*, qui adversis hastis ludunt.
 TILTING, *subst.* (*tournament*), cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus; *tilting-staff*, basta; *tilting of a barrel*, dolii inclinatio.
 TILT-YARD, *subst.*, locus ubi equites hastis concurrunt.
 TIMBER, *subst.*, materis; (*beams*), tigna; *of timber*, materiarius; *timber-work*, materiaria.
 TIMBER, *to*, ligno construere, contignare.
 TIMBERING, *subst.*, materiatio.
 TIMBREL, *subst.*, tympanum.
 TIME, *subst.*, tempus; dies; spatium; ætas; (*season*), tempestas; (*leisure*), otium; *interval of t.*, intervallum, tempus interjectum; *length of t.*, diurnitas; *t. out of mind*, multis ante annis; *at that t.*, tunc, tum; *at any t.*, unquam; *at no t.*, nunquam; *if at any t.*, siquando; *at what t.*, quando; *in the mean t.*, interea, interim; *before this t.*, antehac; *before that t.*, antea, ante; *of t.*, temporalis; *of old t.*, antiquus; *three times, nvm.*, ter; *many times, adv.*, sæpe, crebro; *at all times*, semper.
 TIME, *to*, tempestive agere; *well-timed*, tempestivus.
 TIMELY, *adj.*, tempestivus, opportunus; *adv.*, in tempore, tempestive, mature.
 TIMID, *adj.*, timidus, pavidus.
 TIMIDITY, *subst.*, timiditas, timor, pavor.
 TIMOROUS, *adj.*, timidus, formidolosus, pavidus.
 TIMOROUSNESS, *subst.*, timor, pavor; metus, formido.
 TIN, *subst.*, plumbum album, stannum.
 TIN, *to*, plumbo albo tegere.
 TINCTURE, *subst.* (*dye*), color; *fig.*, species; (*impression of the mind*), mentis sensus; (*smattering*), levis scientia; (*as a medicine*), liquor medicatus.
 TINCTURE, *to*, imbueri, inficere.
 TINDER, *subst.*, igniarium; *tinder-box*, pyxidula igniarium continens.
 TING, *subst.*, sonus.
 TINGLE; TINKLE, *to*, tinnire, resonare.
 TINGLING, *adj.*, tinniens, tinnulus.
 TINKER, *subst.*, vasorum æreorum sartor circumferaneus.
 TINMAN, *subst.*, opifex vasorum e plumbo albo factorum.
 TINNING, *subst.*, plumbi albi inductio.
 TINSEL, *subst.*, metallum aurei coloria; splendore falsus.
 TINSELLED, *adj.*, splendore falso ornatus.
 TINT, *subst.*, color.
 TINY, *adj.*, parvulus, tenuiculus.
 TIP, *subst.*, extremitas, summitas.
 TIP, *to*, præfigere; (*throw down*), dejicere; *to tip off*, mori.
 TIPPET, *subst.*, collare.
 TIPPLE, *to*, potitare, subbibere.

TOILSOMENESS.

TIPPLER, *subst.*, ebriosus, potor.
 TIPPLING, *subst.*, potatio, comissatio; *tippling-house*, canponula.
 TIPSTAFF, *subst.* (*officer*), viator, lictor, accensus; (*instrument*), accensi baculus.
 TIPSY, *adj.*, ebrius, madidus.
 TIRE, *subst.* (*attire*), ornatus; (*rank*), ordo, series.
 TIRE, *to* (*dress*), ornare, adornare; colere; (*wear*), fatigare, lassare; *to be tired*, defatiscere, fatigari.
 TIRESOME, *adj.*, laboriosus; longinquus; moleatus, tædii plenus.
 TIRESOMENESS, *subst.*, fatigatio; labor.
 TIRING, TIREDNESS, *subst.*, istigatio; lassitudo; tædium.
 TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, *subst.*, penetrale, quo histriones se ornant.
 TISSUE, *subst.*, sericum auro *or* argento intertextum.
 TISSUED, *adj.*, intertextus.
 TIT, *subst.*, equulus, mannus.
 TITHABLE, *adj.*, decumis obnoxius.
 TITHE, *subst.*, (*pars*) decima; *tithes*, decimæ, decumæ.
 TITHE, *to*, decimam *or* decumas impere; decumas exigere; (*pay the tithes*), decumas dare.
 TITHER, *subst.*, qui decumas exigit.
 TITHING, *subst.*, decuria, tithinga, fdeceana; *tithing-man*, decurio.
 TITILLATE, *to*, titillare.
 TITILLATION, *subst.*, titillatio.
 TITLE, *subst.*, nomen, appellatio; (*inscription*), titulus, inscriptio; præscriptio; (*right*), jus, auctoritas.
 TITLE, *to*, appellare, vocare, nominare; inscribere.
 TITTER, *to*, cachinnare.
 TITTLE, *subst.* (*dot*), punctum; (*the least*), pars minima; *not a tittle*, nihil prorsus.
 TITTLE-TATTLE, *subst.* (*idle talk*), garritus; (*prater*), garrulus.
 TITTLE-TATTLE, *to*, garrire, blaterare, deblaterare.
 TITULAR, *adj.*, nomen tantum habens.
 TO, *prep.*, ad; adversum; apud; cum; erga; præ; pro; in; *according to*, ad, e, ex, secundum; *to no purpose*, frustra; *to be*, esse; *to be able*, posse; *to-day*, hodie; *to-morrow*, cras; *to-night*, hac nocte; *to and fro*, sursum deorsum, ultra citroque.
 TOAD, *subst.*, bufo.
 TOAST, *subst.*, panis coctus; (*health*), salus; (*sentiment*), dictum; (*beauty*), puella formosa.
 TOAST, *to*, ad ignem torrere; propinare.
 TOASTER, *subst.*, qui propinat.
 TOASTING-IRON, *subst.*, ferrum ad alqd igni torrendum.
 TOBACCO, *subst.*, tabacum, herba Nicotiana.
 TOBACCONIST, *subst.*, tabaci venditor.
 TOE, *subst.*, pedis digitus; *great toe*, pedis pollex.
 TOGETHER, *adv.*, simul, unâ; conjuoctum; (*without intermission*), continenter.
 TOIL, *subst.*, labor, opera, opus.
 TOIL, *to*, laborare, sudare, operari; niti.
 TOILET, *subst.*, mensa comâtoris; *to make one's toilet*, se ornare.
 TOILING, *subst.*, laboratio.
 TOILS, *subst. pl.*, plagæ; indagine.
 TOILSOME, *adj.*, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.
 TOILSOMENESS, *subst.*, difficultas.

TOKEN.

TOKEN, *subst.*, sigillum, nota; documentum; (*ticket*), tessera.
 TOLERABLE, *adj.*, tolerabilis; ferendus; medicus; modicus.
 TOLERANCE, *subst.*, toleratio, patientia.
 TOLERATE, *to*, tolerare, ferre, petiti; indulgere.
 TOLERATING, TOLERATION, *subst.*, toleratio, permissio, indulgentia.
 TOLL, *subst.*, vectigal, tributum.
 TOLL, *to* (a bell), campanam leviter pulsare.
 TOLLING (of a bell), *subst.*, levis campanæ pulsatio.
 TOMB, *subst.*, sepulcrum; tumulus.
 TOMBLESS, *adj.*, sine sepulcrali monumento.
 TOMBOY, *subst.*, puella lasciva.
 TOME, *subst.*, tomus, volumen, corpus.
 TON, *subst.*, libræ majores MMXL.
 TONE, *subst.*, sonus; tonus; sermo.
 TONGS, *subst. pl.*, forceps.
 TONGUE, *subst.*, lingua; *little tongue*, lingula; (*language*), lingua, sermo; *tongue of land*, lingua, lingula; *tongue of a balance*, examen.
 TONGUED, *adj.*, lingua præditus.
 TONGUELESS, *adj.*, elinguis, mutus.
 TONNAGE, TUNNAGE, *subst.*, tributum in singula dolia impositum.
 TONSILS, *subst. pl.*, tonsillæ.
 TOO, *adv.* (also), quoque, etiam; *too much*, nimis, nimium; *plus justo*; *too great*, nimis magnus, nimis.
 TOOL, *subst.*, instrumentum; (*person employed*), minister, administer; *tools*, utensilia, instrumentum, supplex; ferramenta.
 TOOTH, *subst.*, dens.
 TOOTHACHE, *subst.*, dolor dentium.
 TOOTH-DRAWER, *subst.*, forfex.
 TOOTHED, *adj.*, dentatus, denticulatus.
 TOOTHLESS, *adj.*, dentibus carens, edentulus.
 TOOTH-PICK, TOOTH-PICKER, *subst.*, denticulaspium.
 TOP, *subst.*, vertex; culmen, cacumen; fastigium; *top of a house*, domus fastigium, tectum; *top of a mountain*, mons summus; *top of a pillar*, capitulum, caput; *top to play with*, turbo, trochus.
 TOP, *to*, decacuminare, obtruncare; (*overtop*), superare, supereminere.
 TOPE, *to*, potitare, perpotare.
 TOPER, *subst.*, bibax.
 TOPIC, *substant.*, propositio, propositum; argumentum; *positio*; *topics*, loci communes.
 TOPICAL, *adj.*, topicus.
 TOP KNOT, *subst.*, vitæ caput ornans.
 TOP-MAST, *subst.*, malus superior.
 TOPOGRAPHY, *subst.*, locorum descriptio; topographia.
 TIPPING, *adj.* (*eminent*), eximius, egregius; (*gallant*), oitidus, speciosus; *subst.*, decacuminatio; (*tuft*), apex, crista.
 TOP-SAIL, *subst.*, supprum.
 TOPSY-TURVY, *adv.*, præpostere; inverso ordine.
 TORCH, *subst.*, fax, tæds, funale; *little torch*, facula.
 TORCH-LIGHT, *subst.*, fax lucens.
 TORMENT, *subst.*, tormentum, cruciatus, vexatio.
 TORMENT, *to*, cruciari, vexare, afflictere, torquere.

TOWERING.

TORMENTER, *subst.*, tortor, carnifex; vexator.
 TORMENTING, *subst.*, cruciatus, cruciamentum.
 TORPID, *adj.*, torpidus, stupidus.
 TORPIDNESS, TORPITUDE, *subst.*, torpor.
 TORRENT, *subst.*, torrens.
 TORRID, *adj.*, torridus, fervidus.
 TORSION, *subst.*, tortio.
 TORTIVE, *adj.*, tortilis.
 TORTOISE, *subst.*, testudo.
 TORTUOSITY, *subst.*, tortura.
 TORTUOUS, *adj.*, tortuosus.
 TORTURE, *subst.*, tormentum, cruciatus; *crucifitina*.
 TORTURE, *to* (vex), cruciari, vexare; (*put to the rack*), torquere, excarnificare.
 TORTURING, *subst.*, cruciatus.
 TORY, *subst.*, qui veteri reipublicæ constitutioni favet.
 TOSS, *subst.*, jactus.
 TOSS, *to* (cast), jacere, mittere; (*shake*), agitare, jactare; *to toss aside or away*, abjicere; *to toss back*, rejicere; *to toss before*, objicere; *to toss in*, injicere; *to toss over*, trajicere; *to toss out*, ejicere; *to toss up*, egerere.
 TOSSING, *subst.*, jactatio, agitatio.
 TOTAL, *adj.*, totus, integer, universus; *sumtotal*, summa.
 TOTALLY, *adv.*, penitus, prorsus, omnino.
 TOTTER, *to*, labare, vacillare, nutare, titubare, *fig.*, dubitare, hæsitare.
 TOTTERING, *subst.*, vacillatio; dubitatio.
 TOUCH, *subst.*, tactus, tactio; *touch in painting*, ductus; (*smattering*), levis artis scientia; (*taunt*), diciturium; (*essay, trial*), periculum, experimentum; periclitatio.
 TOUCH, *to*, tangere, attingere, contingere; (*concern*), attingere, pertinere ad; (*move, affect*), movere, commovere.
 TOUCHABLE, *adj.*, tactilis.
 TOUCH-HOLE, *subst.*, foramen per quod scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.
 TOUCHING, *subst.*, tactio; *adj.*, movens; *miscrabilis*; *prep.*, de, quod stituet ad.
 TOUCHSTONE, *subst.*, lapis Lydius; bassous; cotilicus.
 TOUCHY, *adj.*, morosus, asper, tetricus.
 TOUGH, *adj.* (*clammy*), leutus, tenax; (*hard*), durus; (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus; (*stout*), fortis, strenuus.
 TOUGHNESS, *subst.* (*clamminess*), lentor, tenacitas; (*hardness*), duritia, firmitas; (*difficulty*), difficultas; (*stoutness*), fortitudo.
 TOUR, *subst.* (*circuit*), circuitus, ambitus; (*journey*), iter.
 TOURNAMENT, *subst.*, ludus equestris, certamen equestre.
 TOW, *subst.*, stuppa; *of tow*, stuppeus.
 TOW, *to* (along), trahere, pertrahere; ducere.
 TOWARD, TOWARDS, *prep.*, ad, adversus, contra, erga, in; obviam; sub, versus.
 TOWARDLINESS, TOWARDNESS, *subst.*, in-doles docilis; dexteritas.
 TOWARDLY, *adj.*, docilis, dexter, promptus.
 TOWEL, *subst.*, mantile.
 TOWER, *subst.*, turris; arx; *small tower*, turricula.
 TOWER, *to*, alte volare, in sublime ferri.
 TOWERED, *adj.*, turritus.
 TOWERING, *adj.*, clatus.

TOWN.

TOWN, *subst.*, oppidum, urbs; *little town*, oppidulum; *country t.*, municipium; (*village*), vicus.

TOWNSMAN, *subst.*, oppidanus.

TOY, *subst.* (*whim*), aomi impetus; (*silly things*), nugæ, trica; (*playthings*), crepundia; (*little curiosities*), minutia.

TOY, *to*, nugari, ineptire.

TOYER, *subst.*, nugax.

TOYISH, *adj.*, nugatorius, ineptus.

TOYISHNESS, *subst.*, ineptia, petulantia.

TOYMAN, *subst.*, qui crepundia vendit.

TRACE, *subst.* (*footstep*), vestigium, nota; (*path*), callis, semita.

TRACE, *to*, investigare, indagare.

TRACER, *subst.*, vestigator, indagator.

TRACING, *subst.*, investigatio, indagatio.

TRACK, *subst.*, vestigium; (*path*), semita, callis; (*rut*), orbita.

TRACK, *to*, vestigiis sequi.

TRACKLESS, *adj.*, inivius.

TRACT, *subst.*, spatium, amplitudo; *tract of land*, tractus, regio; (*small pamphlet*), liber, libellus.

TRACTABILITY, *subst.*, mansuetudo.

TRACTABLE, *adj.*, tractabilis; mansuetus; facillis, flexibilis.

TRACTILE, *adj.*, ductilis.

TRACTION, *subst.*, tractus, actus trahendi.

TRADE, *subst.* (*craft*), ars, artificium, quæstus; (*traffic*), mercatura; negotia; commercium; (*way of life*), vitæ institutio.

TRADE, *to*, artem aliquam exercere; mercaturam facere; mercari, negotiari.

TRADER, TRADESMAN, *subst.*, mercator, negotiator; (*merchant-ship*), navis mercatoria.

TRADES FOLK, *subst.*, fabri.

TRADING, *subst.*, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio.

TRADITION, *subst.*, memoria; sermo, fama.

TRADITIONAL, TRADITIONALY, *adj.*, a majoribus traditus, memoria traditus.

TRADUCE, *to*, infamare; calumniari.

TRADUCER, *subst.*, obtrektor, calumniator.

TRADUCING, TRADUCEMENT, *subst.*, criminatio, calumnia.

TRAFFIC, *subst.*, mercatura, commercium; negotiatio.

TRAFFIC, *to*, negotiari, mercari.

TRAFFICKER, *subst.*, negotiator, mercator.

TRAGEDIAN, *subst.*, actor tragicus; poeta tragicus.

TRAGEDY, *subst.*, tragœdia.

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, *adj.*, tragicus; *fig.*, tristis, funestus.

TRAGICALNESS, *subst.*, atrocitas.

TRAIL, *to*, *v. a.*, trahere, verrere; *v. n.*, trahi, terram verrere.

TRAIN, *subst.* (*retinue*), comitatus, comites; cohorts; pompæ; (*baggage*), impedimenta; *train of gunpowder*, pulveris pyrii ductus; *train of a gown*, syrma.

TRAIN, *to*, trahere; verrere; *to train up*, educare, instituere, erudire; *to train soldiers*, milites exercere.

TRAINER, *subst.*, educator, magister.

TRAINING, *subst.*, educatio, instructio, disciplina.

TRAIT, *subst.*, ductus; lineamentum.

TRAITOR, *subst.*, proditor; perduellus.

TRAITOROUS, *adj.*, infidus, perfidus.

TRANSPIRE.

TRAITOROUSLY, *adv.*, perfidiose.

TRAMMEL, *subst.*, tragula, verriculum.

TRAMPLE, *to*, *v. a.*, calcare, conculcare; spernere; *v. n.*, pedibus strepere.

TRAMPLING UPON, *subst.*, calcatura, conculcatio.

FRANCE, *subst.*, secessus animi a corpore, excessus mentis.

TRANQUIL, *adj.*, tranquillus.

TRANQUILLITY, *subst.*, tranquillitas.

TRANSACTION, *to* (*manage*), agere, peragere, transigere; expedit; (*agree*), pacisci, pactionem facere.

TRANSACTION, *subst.*, res, negotium; pactum.

TRANSACTOR, *subst.*, rerum administrator, curator.

TRANSCEND, *to* (*surmount*), transcendere; (*exceed*), superare, antecellere.

TRANSCENDENCY, *subst.*, præstantia, eminentia.

TRANSCENDENT, *adj.*, singularis, insigis, excellens, præclarus.

TRANSCRIBE, *to*, transcribere, describere.

TRANSCRIBER, *subst.*, qui exscribit, scriba.

TRANSCRIBING, TRANSCRIPTION, *subst.*, transcriptio.

TRANSCRIPT, *subst.*, transcriptum; exemplar.

TRANSFER, *to*, transponere, transferre.

TRANSFER, *subst.*, translatio.

TRANSFIGURATION, *subst.*, transfiguratio, formæ mutatio.

TRANSFIGURE, *to*, in aliud transfigurare.

TRANSFIX, *to*, transfigere, trajicere.

TRANSFORM, *to*, in aliud formare, mutare, transformare.

TRANSFORMATION, *subst.*, formæ mutatio, transfiguratio.

TRANSFUSE, *to*, transfundere.

TRANSFUSION, *subst.*, transfusio.

TRANSGRESS, *to*, transgredi; transcendere.

TRANSGRESSION, *subst.*, legis violatio; delictum.

TRANSGRESSOR, *subst.*, violator.

TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, *adj.*, caducus, fragilis.

TRANSIENTLY, *adv.*, obiter, in transitu.

TRANSIENTNESS, *subst.*, fragilitas.

TRANSIT, *subst.*, transitus.

TRANSITION, *subst.*, transitio, transitus.

TRANSITIVE, *adj.*, transitivus.

TRANSLATE, *to*, transferre; vertere; interpretari.

TRANSLATION, *subst.*, translatio, conversio; liber translatus.

TRANSLATIVE, *adj.*, translativus.

TRANSLATOR, *subst.*, interpres.

TRANSMARINE, *adj.*, transmarinus.

TRANSMIGRATE, *to*, transmigrare, demigrare.

TRANSMIGRATION, *subst.*, demigratio.

TRANSMISSION, TRANSMITTAL, *subst.*, transmissio.

TRANSMIT, *to*, transmittere; *to transmit to memory*, memoriam prodere.

TRANSMUTATION, *subst.*, transmutatio, conversio.

TRANSMUTE, *to*, mutare, transmutare.

TRANSOM, *subst.*, transtrum, trabs transversa.

TRANSPARENCY, *subst.*, pelluciditas.

TRANSPARENT, *adj.*, pellucidus, translucidus.

TRANSPIRE.

TRANSPIRE, *to*, perspirare; exire in vulgus.
 TRANSPIRING, TRANSPIRATION, *subst.*, spiratio.
 TRANSPLANT, *to*, transponere, transferre.
 TRANSPLANTER, *subst.*, translator.
 TRANSPLANTING, TRANSPLANTATION, *subst.*, translatio.
 TRANSPORT, *subst.*, animi impetus; insania; *transport-ship*, navis oneraria or vectoria.
 TRANSPORT, *to*, trāsportare, transvehere, transferre.
 TRANSPORTATION, TRANSPORTING, *subst.*, transportatio; vectura.
 TRANSDPOSE, *to*, ordinem immutare; convertere.
 TRANSDPOSING, TRANSDPOSITION, *subst.*, ordinis mutatio; trajectio.
 TRANSUBSTANTIATE, *to*, in aliam naturam convertere.
 TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *subst.*, in aliam naturam conversio.
 TRANSVERSE, *adj.*, transversus; obliquus.
 TRAP, *subst.*, decipula; laqueus.
 TRAP, *to*, illaqueare, irretire, laqueo capere.
 TRAP-DOOR, *subst.*, janua caduca.
 TRAPPINGS, *subst. pl.*, equorum ornatu, phalaræ.
 TRASH, *subst.*, scruta; merces viles.
 TRASHY, *adj.*, vilis, inutilis.
 TRAVAIL, *subst.*, labor, opera; *t. of a woman*, puerperium.
 TRAVAIL, *to*, laborare, operari, moliri; *to travail with child*, parturire.
 TRAVAILING, *subst.*, elaboratio; partus, partura.
 TRAVEL, *to* (*journey*), iter facere; (*set out*), proficisci; (*journey in a foreign land*), peregrinari.
 TRAVELLER, *subst.*, viator; hospes; peregrinator; *of a traveller*, viator.
 TRAVELLING, *subst.*, (abroad), peregrinatio.
 TRAVERSE, *subst.* (*in law*), objecti criminis negatio.
 TRAVERSE, *to*, transire; permesse, peragrarè; (*thwart*), conturbare.
 TRAVERSING, *subst.*, peragratio.
 TRAY, *subst.*, trulla, asserculus cavatus.
 TRACHEROUS, *adj.*, perfidus, perfidiosus; *treacherous knave*, veterator.
 TRACHEROUSLY, *adv.*, perfidiose, infideliter.
 TRACHERY, *subst.*, perfidia; infidelitas.
 TREACLE, *subst.*, theriaca.
 TREAD, *subst.*, incesus; (*step*), gradus.
 TREAD, *to*, incedere, gradi; *to tread down*, conculcere; calcare.
 TREADER UPON, *subst.*, qui conculcat.
 TREADING UPON, *subst.*, calcatura, conculcatio.
 TREADLE, *subst.*, insila; ovi umbilicus; *sheep's treadles*, fimus ovinus.
 TREASON, *subst.*, proditio.
 TREASONABLE, TREASONOUS, *adj.*, perfidus, perfidiosus.
 TREASURE, *subst.*, thesaurus; *a prince's treasure*, fiscus; (*wealth*), opes.
 TREASURE UP, *to*, in thesauro recondere.
 TREASURER, *subst.*, thesauri custos; *public treasurer*, quæstor, ærarii præfectus.
 TREASURERSHIP, *subst.*, thesauri custodia munus; quæstura, thesauri cura.

TRICK.

TREASURING, *subst.*, accumulatio, congestio.
 TREASURY, *subst.*, thesaurus; ærarium, fiscus.
 TREAT, *subst.*, convivium, epula.
 TREAT, *to*, *v. n.*, tractare, agere; disceptare; *to treat upon*, de aliqua re disserere, disputare; *v. a.*, tractare; accipere, excipere; convivio excipere.
 TREATISE, *subst.*, liber, libellus, commentatio; *short treatise*, commentariolum.
 TREATMENT, *subst.*, tractatio; *friendly t.*, humanitas; *rough t.*, asperitas; *mild t.*, indulgentia.
 TREATY, *subst.*, pactum, conventum, pectio, fœdus.
 TREBLE, *adj.*, triplex, triplus.
 TREBLE, *to*, triplicare.
 TREBLE, *subst.*, sonus acutus; *treble-string*, fidium tenuissima.
 TREE, *subst.*, arbor, arbos; *little tree*, arbuacula; *tree of a cross-bow*, scapus; *tree of a saddle*, ligna sellæ forma; *of a tree*, *adj.*, arboreus, arborarius.
 TREFOIL, *subst.*, trifolium.
 TRELIS, *subst.*, clatris, cancelli.
 TRELISED, *adj.*, clathratus.
 TREMBLE, *to*, tremere, tremiscere; viorsre.
 TREMBLING, *adj.*, tremens, tremulus, tremebundus, trepidans; *subst.*, tremor, trepidatio; *trembling for cold or fear*, horror.
 TREMENDOUS, *adj.*, tremendus, horrendus.
 TRENOR, *subst.*, tremor.
 TRENULOUS, *adj.*, tremulus, tremens.
 TRENCH, *subst.* (*ditch*), fossa, lacua; (*pit*), scrobs.
 TRENCH ABOUT, *to*, circumvallare, fossâ cingere.
 TRENCHER, *subst.*, scutella.
 TRENDLE, *subst.*, fœmolucrum.
 TREPAN, *subst.*, terebrâ, modiolus; (*sharper*), vectorator.
 TREPAN, *to*, terebrâ perforare; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere.
 TREPANNER, *subst.*, doli fabricator.
 TREPIDATION, *subst.*, trepidatio.
 TRESPASS, *subst.*, delictum, peccatum; offensa, crimen.
 TRESPASS, *to*, peccare, delinquere; *leges violare*.
 TRESPASSER, *subst.*, legum violator.
 TRESSES, *subst. pl.*, cirri, cincinni; (*ringlets*), annuli; crines, coma.
 TRESTLE, *subst.*, fulcrum.
 TRET, *subst.*, deductio a pondere mercium.
 TREY-POINT, *subst.*, ternio.
 TRIAL, *subst.* (*attempt*), tentatio, tentamea; *periculum, experimentum, conatus*; (*examination*), probatio, examea; (*temptation*), tentatio; illecebra, laocium.
 TRIANGLE, *subst.*, triangulum, trigonus.
 TRIANGULAR, *adj.*, triangulus, trigonus.
 TRIBE, *subst.*, tribus; gens, geos, natio.
 TRIBULATION, *subst.*, cruciatus, afflictatio.
 TRIBUNAL, *subst.*, tribunal, sella juridica.
 TRIBUNE, *subst.*, tribunus.
 TRIBUNICIAL, *adj.*, tribuicitius.
 TRIBUTARY, *adj.*, tributarius, vectigalis; *not tributary*, tributorum immunis.
 TRIBUTE, *subst.*, tributum, stipendium.
 TRICE, *subst.*, temporis punctum or momentum; *in a trice*, statim, confestim, illico, extemplo, dicto citius.
 TRICK, *subst.* (*fech*), ars, artificium, fallacia, dol-

TRICK.

us; (*habit*), mos, consuetudo; *at cards*, vices unæ, diuæ, &c.

TRICK, *to*, alicui imponere, alqm decipere, fraudare.

TRICKER, TRICKSTER, *subst.*, fraudator, vcterator.

TRICKING, *subst.*, fraudatio.

TRICKING, *subst.*, exornatio; ornatus.

TRICK UP, *to*, ornare, adornare; excolere.

TRICKLE, *to*, stillare; *to t. down*, destillare, manare; *to t. through*, permanere, perfuere.

TRICKY, *adj.*, festiuis, lupidus.

TRIDENT, *subst.*, tridens.

TRIENNIAL, *adj.*, triennis, trium annorum.

TRIFER, *subst.*, tentator, probator.

TRIFLE, *subst.*, res parua; res parui momenti; *minusculum*; *trifles*, minutia, nugæ.

TRIFLE, *to*, nugari, nugæ agere.

TRIFLER, *subst.*, nugator, nugax.

TRIFLING, *adj.*, nugatorius, frivulus.

TRIFORM, *adj.*, triformis.

TRIG, *to* (*a wheel*), sufflaminare.

TRIGGER, *subst.*, sufflamen.

TRIGONAL, *adj.*, trigonalis.

TRIGONOMETRY, *subst.*, trigonometria.

TRILL, *subst.*, *in music*, vox or sonus vibrans.

TRILL, *to* (*in singing*), vibrasero; (*trickle down*), destillare.

TRILLION, *subst.*, trillio.

TRIM, *adj.*, bellus, comptus, concinnus; elegans.

TRIM, *to*, ornare, decorare; excolere; *perpolire*; (*clip*), tondere, radere.

TRIM, *subst.*, vestis; vestitus, ornatus.

TRIMMER, *subst.*, concinnator; ornatrix; tonsor.

TRIMMING, *subst.*, exornatio; interpolatio.

TRIMNESS, *subst.*, concinitas, elegantia.

TRINAL, *adj.*, triuus.

TRINITARIAN, *subst.*, qui Deum trium esse credit.

TRINITY, *subst.*, trinitas.

TRINKETS, *subst. pl.*, nugæ, tricæ; gerræ.

TRIP, *subst.* (*stumble*), offensio pedis; (*slip*), error, labes; (*dance*), saltatio; (*journey*), iter, deverticulum.

TRIP, *to*, pedem offendere; (*totter*), titubare; (*err*), lubi, peccare, errare; (*caper*), saltare, tripudare; *to trip up and down*, circumcurrere; *to trip up one's heels*, supplantare.

TRIPARTITE, *adj.*, tripartitus.

TRIPLE, *subst.*, omasum.

TRIPLE, *adj.*, triplus, triplex.

TRIPLE, *to*, triplicare, in triplum augere.

TRIPLET, *subst.*, tres, terni.

TRIPOD, *subst.*, tripas.

TRIPPING, *subst.*, agilis saltatio.

TRIPPINGLY, *adv.*, agiliter.

TRISYLLABIC, *adj.*, trisyllabus.

TRISYLLABLE, *subst.*, vox trisyllaba.

TRITE, *adj.*, sermo tritus; vulgaris.

TRITURATE, *to*, triturare.

TRITURATION, *subst.*, trituratio.

TRIUMPH, *subst.*, triumphus, ovatio; victoria; (*exultation*), exultatio, lætitia.

TRIUMPH, *to*, triumphare; (*exult*), exultare, lætari.

TRIUMPHAL, *adj.*, triumphalis.

TRIUMPHANT, *adj.*, triumphans, victor.

TRIUMVIRATE, *subst.*, triumviratus; *of the triumvirate*, triumviralis.

TRUMPING.

TRIVET, *subst.*, tripus.

TRIVIAL, *adj.*, vulgaris, levis, trivialis; (*trifling*), futilis.

TROCHÉE, *subst.*, trochæus.

TROLOLOP, *subst.*, mulier equalida.

TROOP, *subst.*, turba, cæterva; agmen, grex; *troup of horse*, equitum turma.

TROOP, *to*, gregitum incedere; *to t. off*, aufugere.

TROOPER, *subst.*, equus.

TROPÉ, *subst.*, tropus; translatio.

TROPHÉED, *adj.*, trophæis ornatus.

TROPHY, *subst.*, trophæum.

TROPICAL, *adj.*, tropicus.

TROPICS, *subst. pl.*, circuli tropici.

TROT, *subst.*, gradus citatus.

TROT, *to*, citato gradu incedere.

TROTH, *subst.*, veritas, fides; *in troth*, meherculo, profecto.

TROTTER, *subst.*, equus successor.

TROUBLE, *subst.* (*disturbance*), turbæ, tumultus; (*sedition*), seditio; *t. of mind*, animi perturbatio, sollicitudo, angor; (*difficulty*), difficultas, angustia; (*misfortune*), res adversæ; (*pains*), labor, opes;

negotium; (*vezation*), molestia, ægritudo.

TROUBLE, *to*, turbare, conturbare, inquietare, vexare; affligere.

TROUBLER, *subst.*, turbator, vexator.

TROUBLESOME, TROUBLOUS, *adj.*, molestus, arduus; turbulentus.

TROUBLESOMENESS, *subst.*, molestia.

TROUGH, *subst.*, alveus; consilicus; magia; aquiliculus.

TROUNCE, *to*, punire, castigare.

TROUNCING, *subst.*, punitio, castigatio.

TROUT, *subst.*, trutta; *salmon-t.*, trutta stellata.

TROW, *to*, opinari, censere, credere.

TROWEL, *subst.*, trulla.

TROWSERS, *subst. pl.*, braccæ longæ laxæque.

TROY, *subst.*; *a pound troy*, libra duodecim unciam.

TRUANT, *subst.*, cessator; qui a schola abest.

TRUANTSHIP, *subst.*, cessatio, indiligentia.

TRUCE, *subst.*, iudiciæ.

TRUCK, *subst.*, mercium permutatio.

TRUCK, *to*, merces mercibus permutare.

TRUCKLE, *to*, cedere, se submittere.

TRUCKLE-BED, *subst.*, lectulus rotis instructus.

TRUCKS, *subst. pl.*, rotæ lignæ.

TRUCULENCE, *subst.*, truculentia, ferocitas.

TRUCULENT, *adj.*, truculentus, ferox.

TRUDGE, *to* (*up and down*), cursitare, circumcurrere.

TRUE, *adj.* (*certain*), verus, certus, compertus; (*genuine*), genuinus, germanus; merus; (*real*), verus, sincerus; (*faithful*), fidelis, fidus; (*sure*), certus, firmus.

TRUENESS, *subst.*, sinceritas; fidelitas, fides.

TRULY, *adv.*, vere; iagenuè, candide; sane, profecto.

TRUMP, *subst.*, *at cards*, charta index or triumphalis.

TRUMP UP, *to*, excogitare, machinari.

TRUMPERY, *subst.*, acuta, frivola.

TRUMPET, *subst.*, tuba, buccina.

TRUMPET, *to*, tubæ or buccinæ canere, buccinare; *to trumpet forth*, vuigare, divulgare; prædicare; venditare.

TRUMPETER, *subst.*, tubicen, buccinator.

TRUMPING UP, *subst.*, excogitatio.

TRUNCATE.

TRUNCATE, *to*, curtare, truncare.
 TRUNCHEON, *subst.*, scipio, baculus brevior.
 TRUNDLE, *to*, volvere, volutare.
 TRUNK, *subst.*, ruscus; arca; *little trunk*, arcula;
trunk of a tree, truncus, stirps; *trunk of an elephant*, proboscis; *trunk or pipe*, tubus, canalis.
 TRUNNIONS, *subst. pl.*, of a cannon, tormenti bellici tubercula.
 TRUSS, *subst.*, sarcina, fasciculus; *truss of hay*, fœni manipulus.
 TRUSS UP, *to*, ciogere, succingere, stringere.
 TRUST, *subst.* (confidence), fiducia; spes certa; fides; (*thing trusted*), commissum, creditum; (*office*), munus.
 TRUST, *to* (commit), credere, committere; (*lend*), commodare, mutare; (*believe*), credere, fidem habere alicui; *to trust in* (depend upon), fidere or confidere alicui or alicui rei.
 TRUSTEE, *subst.*, ejus fidei alqd mœdatum est; fidei commissarius.
 TRUSTINESS, *subst.*, fidelitas.
 TRUSTING, *subst.*, fiducia.
 TRUSTY, *adj.*, fidus, fidelis.
 TRUTH, *subst.*, veritas; verum; (*credibility*), fides; *in truth*, sane, profecto, revera, quidem.
 TRY, *to* (attempt), tentare, experiri; periclitari, periculum facere; conari; aggredi; (*examine*), examinare; cognoscere; (*refine*), defœcare, purgare; *to try a man judicially*, quæstionem habere de alqo or in alqum; *to try a cause*, de alqa re quærere.
 TRYING, *subst.*, tentatio; periclitatio; experimentum.
 TUB, *subst.*, cadus, dolium.
 TUBE, *subst.*, tubus; fistula; *little tube*, tuhulus.
 TUBERCLE, *subst.*, tuberculum.
 TUBEROUS, *adj.*, tuberibus abundans.
 TUBULAR, *adj.*, tubulatus.
 TUCK, *subst.*, dolan, dola.
 TUCK, *to*, vellere, vellicare; *to tuck up*, succingere, colligare.
 TUCKER, *subst.*, mamillare, strophium.
 TUCKING UP, *subst.*, cinctura.
 TUESDAY, *subst.*, dies Martia.
 TUFT, *subst.*, crista; tuft of hair, cirrus, cincinnus; tuft of a tree, arboria cacumina; tuft of trees, frutetum.
 TUFTED, *adj.*, cristatus.
 TUG, *to*, niti, conari, moliri; *to tug along*, trahere, ductare; *to tug against*, reviti; *to tug one's ear*, aurem vellere.
 TUG, TUGGING, *subst.*, aisus, constus; molimen.
 TUITION, *subst.*, tuitio, tutela.
 TULIP, *subst.*, ftulipa.
 TUMBLE, *to*, v. n., volvi, volutari; v. a., volvere, volutare.
 TUMBLER, *subst.*, sultator; (*drinking-glass*), calix.
 TUMBLING, *subst.*, volutatio, agitatio.
 TUMBLINGLY, *adv.*, volutatim.
 TUMBREL, *subst.*, plaustrum stercorarium.
 TUMEFACION, *subst.*, tumor, inflatio.
 TUMEFY, *to*, tumefacere.
 TUMID, *adj.*, tumidus.
 TUMOR, *subst.*, tumor; inflatio.
 TUMULT, *subst.*, tumultus, turba, seditio.
 TUMULTUARY, *adj.*, tumultuarius.
 TUMULTUOUS, *adj.*, tumultuosus, turbulentus.
 TUN, *subst.*, dolium majus; of a tun, dollaris.

TWIN.

TUN, *to*, in cados infundere.
 TUNABLE, *adj.*, numerosus, canorus.
 TUNABLENESS, *subst.*, modulatio, harmonia.
 TUNE, *subst.*, modi, moduli, numeri; cætus.
 TUNE, *to* (an instrument), fiduciala apte contentere.
 TUNELESS, *adj.*, modulationis expers.
 TUNER, *subst.*, modulator.
 TUNIC, *subst.*, tunica.
 TUNING, *subst.*, modulatio, modulatus.
 TUNNAGE. *See* TONNAGE.
 TUNNEL, *subst.*, infundibulum; t. of a chimney, camini tubus; *under ground*, cuniculus, eunissarius.
 TURBAN, *subst.*, tiara.
 TURBANED, *adj.*, tiaratus.
 TURBID, *adj.*, turbidus; fœculentus.
 TURBINATED, *adj.*, turbinatus.
 TURBULENCY, *subst.*, animus turbulentus.
 TURBULENT, *adj.*, turbulentus, æditiosus.
 TURF, *subst.*, cæspes; green turf, cæspes vivus.
 TURFY, *adj.*, cæspitiua.
 TURGID, *adj.*, turgidus, tumidus.
 TURGIDITY, *subst.*, tumor; ampullæ.
 TURK, *subst.*, Turca.
 TURKEY-COCK, *subst.*, gallus Indicus.
 TURKISH, TURKEY, *adj.*, Turcicus.
 TURKISH, *subst.*, callais; turcosa (L.).
 TURMOIL, *subst.*, tumultus, turba.
 TURN, *subst.* (circuit), circuitus; (*walk*), ambulatio; (*course*), vicissitudo, vices; good turn, beneficium; ill turn, injuria, damnum.
 TURN, *to*, v. a. (bend), vertere, flectere; (*change*), mutare; convertere; v. n., se convertere, converti; (*become*), fieri, evadere; *to turn about*, circumagere; *to turn aside*, declinare; *to turn away or from*, avertere, devertere; *to turn back*, revertere; *to turn off*, rejicere; *to turn out*, ejicere; *to turn over*, iavertere; *to turn round*, circumvertere, circumagere; *to turn to*, advertere.
 TURNCOAT, *subst.*, qui tempori servit.
 TURNER, *subst.*, tornator.
 TURNING, *subst.* (winding), versatin, versura; t. away, aversatio; t. about, rotatio; t. back again, reversio; t. upside down, subversio; t. round, circumactio.
 TURNIP, *subst.*, rapum or rapa.
 TURNPIKE, *subst.*, septum versatile in via publica.
 TURNSPIT, *subst.*, qui veru versat.
 TURPITUDE, *subst.*, turpitudine, fœditas.
 TURRET, *subst.*, turris, turricula.
 TURRETED, *adj.*, turritus.
 TURTLE, *subst.* (bird), turtur; (tortoise), testudo.
 TUSH! TUT! *interj.*, pfui! vab!
 TUSKED, TUSKY, *adj.*, dentibus falcatis instructus.
 TUSKS, *subst. pl.*, apri dentes.
 TUTELAGE, *subst.*, tutela; anoi pupillares.
 TUTELAR, TUTELARY, *adj.*, in ejus tutela alqd est.
 TUTOR, *subst.*, præceptor domesticus or privatus.
 TUTOR, *to*, docere, præcepta imbueri.
 TUTORAGE, *subst.*, præceptoris munus.
 TUTORESS, *subst.*, magistra.
 TUTORING, *subst.*, institutio, præceptio.
 TWADDLE, *to*, garrere, blaterare.
 TWADDLING, *subst.*, garrubitas, garritus.
 TWAIN, *num.*, duo; bini.

TWANG.

TWANG, *subst.*, clangor; prava elocutio.
 TWEAK, *to*, vellicare, vellere.
 TWEAK, *subst.*, vellicatio.
 TWEEZE, TWEEZERS, *subst.*, volsella.
 TWELFTH, *adj.*, duodecimus; *subst.*, duodecima (pars).
 TWELVE, *num.*, duodecim; duodeni; *of twelve*, duodenarius; *twelve times*, duodecies.
 TWELVE-MONTH, *subst.*, annus.
 TWENTIETH, *adj.*, vicesimus, vigesima.
 TWENTY, *num.*, viginti; viceni; *of twenty*, vicenarius; *twenty times*, vicesa.
 TWICE, *adv.*, bis; *twice as much*, alterum tantum; *twice as great*, duplo major.
 TWIG, *subst.*, surculus; vimen; virga, sarmentum.
 TWILIGHT, *subst.* (*morning*), diluculum; (*evening*), crepusculum.
 TWIN, *to*, gemellos parere or edere.
 TWIN-BORN, *adj.*, eodem partu nati or editi.
 TWINE, *subst.*, filum tortum or duplex.
 TWINE, *to*, torquere, contorquere; *to t. thread*, filum duplicare.
 TWINER, *subst.*, tortor, contortor.
 TWINGE, *subst.*, vellicatio, vellicatus.
 TWINGE, *to*, vellicare; dolore convellere.
 TWINGING ABOUT, *subst.*, amplexus.
 TWINKLE, *to* (*as the eye*), nictari, connivere; (*as a star*), scintillare.
 TWINKLE, TWINKLING, *substant.*, nictatio; *twinkling of the stars*, scintillatio.
 TWINS, *subst. pl.*, gemelli, gemini.
 TWIRL, *subst.*, circumactio.
 TWIRL, *to*, circumagere, in orbem torquere.
 TWIST, *to*, torquere, contorquere; convolvere.
 TWIST, *subst.*, pili contorti; feminis pars cava.
 TWISTER, *subst.*, tortor, contortor.
 TWISTING, *subst.*, tortus; *twisting of the guts*, tormina.
 TWIT, TWITTING, *subst.*, exprobratio.
 TWIT, *to*, exprobrare, objectare, imputare.
 TWITCH, TWITCHING, *subst.*, vellicatio.
 TWITCH, *to*, vellicare, vellere.
 TWITTER, *subst.*, exprobrator.
 TWITTER, *to*, fritinnire.
 TWO, *num.*, duo; bini; gemini; *two-fold*, duplex, duplus; *two hundred*, ducenti; *two years old*, bimus, bimulus.
 TYMBAL, *subst.*, tympanum sheeneum or Mauritanicum.
 TYPANY, *subst.*, tympanites; aqua intercus.
 TYPE, *subst.* (*emblem*), symbolum; (*pattern*), exemplum; *type of a fever*, typus; *printer's type*, typus, litteræ formæ.
 TYPICAL, *adj.*, symbolicus.
 TYPIFY, *to*, ad similitudinem describere.
 TYPOGRAPHER, *subst.*, typographus.
 TYPOGRAPHICAL, *adj.*, typographicus.
 TYRANNICAL, *adj.*, tyrannicus, crudelis.
 TYRANNIZE OVER, *to*, tyrannice vexare, superbe tractare.
 TYRANNY, *subst.*, dominatio crudelis; tyrannus.
 TYRANT, *subst.*, tyrannus.

U.

UBIQUITY, *subst.*, ðomnipræsentia.
 UDDER, *subst.*, uber; (*of a sow*), sumen; mamma.

UNAPPEASED.

UGLINESS, *subst.*, deformitas, foeditas.
 UGLY, *adj.*, deformis, foedus, turpis.
 ULCER, *subst.*, ulcus; *little ulcer*, ulcusculum.
 ULCERATE, *to, v. n.*, suppurare; *v. a.*, ulcersere.
 ULCERATING, ULCERATION, *subst.*, ulceratio.
 ULCEROUS, *adj.*, ulcerosus.
 ULTIMATE, *adj.*, ultimus, postremus.
 ULTIMATELY, *adv.*, ad ultimum, denique.
 UMBILICAL, *adj.*, umbilicalis.
 UMBLES, *subst. pl.*, *of a deer*, exa cervina.
 UMBRAGE, *subst.* (*shade*), umbra, umbraculum; (*suspicion*), suspicio; (*offence*), offensa, offensio.
 UMBRAGEOUS, *adj.*, umbrosus, opacus.
 UMBRELLA, *subst.*, umbella.
 UMPIRAGE, *subst.*, arbitrium, arbitratu.
 UMPIRE, *subst.*, arbiter; sequester; (*appraiser*), aestimator.
 UN- (*not*), *adv.*, in-, non.
 UNABASHED, *adj.*, nullo pudore suffusus.
 UNABLE, *adj.* (*weak*), invalidus, infirmus; *unable to pay*, qui non est solvendo.
 UNABOLISHED, *adj.*, nondum antiquatus.
 UNACCEPTABLE, *adj.*, ingratus.
 UNACCEPTED, *adj.*, noo acceptus.
 UNACCOMMODATED, *adj.*, non instructus.
 UNACCOMPANIED, *adj.*, inocomitatus, solus.
 UNACCOMPLISHED, *adj.*, non perfectus; infectus.
 UNACCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, de quo ratio reddi non potest; (*strange*), mirus, mirabilis.
 UNACUSTOMED, *adj.*, insuetus, insolitus; (*unusual*), inusitatus, insoleus.
 UNACUSTOMEDNESS, *subst.*, insolentia.
 UNACKNOWLEDGED, *adj.*, non agnitus.
 UNACQUAINTED WITH, *adj.*, inscius, ignarus.
 UNACTUATED, *adj.*, non incitatus.
 UNADDICTED, *adj.*, non addictus.
 UNADMIRE, *adj.*, inglorius.
 UNADORED, *adj.*, non cultus.
 UNADORNED, *adj.*, inornatus.
 UNADVISABLE, *adj.*, incommodus, inutilis.
 UNADVISED, *adj.*, inconsideratus, inconsultus, imprudens.
 UNADVISEDNESS, *subst.*, imprudentia.
 UNAFFECTED, *adj.*, immotus; caudidus; apertus.
 UNAFFECTEDNESS, *subst.*, sinceritas.
 UNALLOWED, *adj.*, non affinis.
 UNALLOWABLE, *adj.*, non concedendus.
 UNALLOWED, *adj.*, inaccessus.
 UNALLOYED, *adj.*, non commixtus.
 UNALTERABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis.
 UNALTERABLY, *adv.*, constanter, certo.
 UNALTERED, *adj.*, immutatus, non mutatus.
 UNAMBITIOUS, *adj.*, sine ambitione, quietus.
 UNAMIALE, *adj.*, inamabilis.
 UNANCHORED, *adj.*, non ad ancoras stans.
 UNANIMITY, *subst.*, unanimitas, concordia.
 UNANIMOUS, *adj.*, unanimus, concors.
 UNANIMOUSLY, *adv.*, concorditer, uno animo or consensu, una voce.
 UNANSWERABLE, *adj.*, non refellendus.
 UNANSWERABLY, *adv.*, ita ut nihil obijci possit.
 UNAPPALLED, *adj.*, intrepidus.
 UNAPPARENT, *adj.*, obscurus.
 UNAPPEASABLE, *adj.*, implacabilis.
 UNAPPEASED, *adj.*, implacatus, impacatus.

UNAPPRISED.

UNAPPRISED, *adj.*, de re alqa nondum certior factus.
 UNAPPROACHABLE, *adj.*, inaccessus.
 UNAPPROVED, *adj.*, non comprobatus.
 UNARGUED, *adj.*, non disceptatus.
 UNARM, *to*, exarmare, armis spoliare *or* exuere.
 UNARMED, *adj.*, armis exutus; inermis.
 UNARRAYED, *adj.*, non vestitus, non ornatus.
 UNARTFUL, *adj.*, imperitus.
 UNASKED, *adj.*, non rogatus; non interrogatus;
 sua sponte.
 UNASSAILABLE, *adj.*, inexpugnabilis.
 UNASSAILED, *adj.*, non oppugnatus.
 UNASSAYED, *adj.*, non tentatus; inexpertus.
 UNASSISTED, *adj.*, non adjuvatus.
 UNASSUAGED, *adj.*, implicatus.
 UNASSUMING, *adj.*, minime arrogans.
 UNASSURED, *adj.*, incertus.
 UNATTAINABLE, *adj.*, non assequendus.
 UNATTEMPTED, *adj.*, intentatus, inausus.
 UNATTENDED, *adj.*, incomitatus, comitum ex-
 pers.
 UNAUTHORIZED, *adj.*, injustus.
 UNAVAILABLE, *adj.*, inutilis, inania.
 UNAVOIDABLE, *adj.*, inevitabilis.
 UNAVOIDABLENESS, *subst.*, necessitas.
 UNAVOIDABLY, *adv.*, ita ut vitari nequeat.
 UNAWARE, *adj.*, imprudens; incautus.
 UNAWARES, *adv.*, improviso, inopinato.
 UNAWED, *adj.*, parum reverens.
 UNBACKED, *adj.* (*as a horse*), nondum domitus.
 UNBALASTED, *adj.*, non sbburatus.
 UNBAR, *to*, pessulum detrudere.
 UNBARRING, *subst.*, pessuli detractio.
 UNBATED, *adj.*, non deminutus.
 UNBATHED, *adj.*, non madidus.
 UNBATTERED, *adj.*, non contusus.
 UNBEATEN, *adj.*, non verberatus; non tritus.
 UNBECOMING, *adj.*, indecens, indecorus.
 UNBECOMINGNESS, *subst.*, indecorum.
 UNBEFITTING, *adj.*, parum accomodatus.
 UNBEFRIENDED, *adj.*, inope; ab amicis de-
 sertus
 UNBEGOTTEN, *adj.*, non genitus.
 UNBEHELD, *adj.*, invisus.
 UNBELIEF, *subst.*, dubitatio; impietas.
 UNBELIEVER, *subst.*, qui religionem non profi-
 tetur.
 UNBELOVED, *adj.*, inamatus.
 UNBEND, *to*, remittere, laxare.
 UNBENDING, *adj.*, rigidus.
 UNBENEFICED, *adj.*, qui munus ecclesiasticum
 non sustinet.
 UNBEESEMING, *adj.*, indecorus, indecens.
 UNBEWAILED, *adj.*, indefectus, indeploratus.
 UNBEWITCH, *to*, præstigiis exsolvere.
 UNBIASSED, *adj.*, incorruptus, integer.
 UNBIDDEN, *adj.*, injussus; ultro, sponte.
 UNBIND, *to*,olvere, exsolvere.
 UNBINDING, *subst.*, vinculi solutio.
 UNBLAMABLE, UNBLAMED, *adj.*, non repre-
 hendendus; irreprehensus.
 UNBLAMABLENESS, *subst.*, innocentia.
 UNBLEMISHED, *adj.*, integer.
 UNBLEST, *adj.*, execratus.
 UNBLINDED, *adj.*, non exœcatus.
 UNBLOWN, *adj.*, nondum efflorescens.
 UNBOILED, *adj.*, incoctus, non coctus.
 UNBOLT, *to*, uicem detrudere.

UNCLEANNESS.

UNBONNETED, *adj.*, sine galericulo.
 UNBOOTED, *adj.*, oreis exutus.
 UNBORN, *adj.*, nondum natus.
 UNBORROWED, *adj.*, genuinus, proprius.
 UNBOSOM, *to* (*one's self to a person*), se *or* sen-
 sus suos alicui sperire.
 UNBOUGHT, *adj.*, non emptus.
 UNBOUND, *adj.*, liber; vioculis exsolutus.
 UNBOUNDED, *adj.*, interminatus, infinito.
 UNBOWEL, *to*, exenterare, eviscerare.
 UNBOWELLING, *subst.*, exenteratio.
 UNBRACE, *to*, fibulas solvere; solvere.
 UNBREATHED, *adj.*, non exercitatus.
 UNBREATHING, *adj.*, inanimus.
 UNBRED, *adj.*, male educatus; indoctus.
 UNBREECHED, *adj.*, braccis non indutus.
 UNBRIBED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
 UNBRIDLE, *to*, frenis exsolvere; freno exuere.
 UNBRIDLED, *adj.*, infrenatus; effrenatus.
 UNBROKEN, *adj.*, infractus; indomitus.
 UNBRUISED, *adj.*, illesus.
 UNBUCKLE, *to*, discingere, recingere.
 UNBUILT, *adj.*, inœdificatus.
 UNBURDEN, *to*, exonerare; levare, liberare.
 UNBURIED, *adj.*, inhumatus, insepultus.
 UNBURNT, *adj.*, igne non consumptus.
 UNBUTTON, *to*, vestem diloricare, solvere.
 UNBUTTONING, *subst.*, fibularum solutio.
 UNCALLED, *adj.*, invocatus, sponte.
 UNCANCELLED, *adj.*, non deletus.
 UNCARED FOR, *adj.*, neglectus, despectus.
 UNCASED, *adj.*, capsâ exemptus.
 UNCAUGHT, *adj.*, non captus, indeprehensus.
 UNCELEBRATED, *adj.*, non sollempni celebra-
 tus.
 UNCENSURED, *adj.*, irreprehensus.
 UNCERTAIN, *adj.*, incertus, dubius; anceps;
 fallax.
 UNCERTAINTY, *subst.*, dubitatio, ambiguitas.
 UNCHAIN, *to*, vinculis solvere, catenâ exsolvere.
 UNCHANGEABLE, *adj.*, immutabilis; stabilis,
 firmus, constans.
 UNCHANGEABLENESS, *subst.*, immutabilitas.
 UNCHANGED, *adj.*, immutatus.
 UNCHARGE, *to*, reprehensionem revocare.
 UNCHARITABLE, *adj.*, inhumans, liberalis.
 UNCHARITABLENESS, *subst.*, inhumanitas.
 UNCHASTE, *adj.*, impudicus, impurus, incestus.
 UNCHASTENESS, UNCHASTITY, *subst.*, impu-
 dicitia.
 UNCHECKED, *adj.*, non cœcitus, liber.
 UNCHEWED, *adj.*, non masticatus.
 UNCHRISTENED, *adj.*, aqua lustrali nondum
 aspersus.
 UNCIRCUMCISED, *adj.*, non circumcisus.
 UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, *adj.*, interminatus.
 UNCIRCUMSPECT, *adj.*, inconsideratus, incau-
 tus.
 UNCIVIL, *adj.*, inurbanus.
 UNCIVILIZED, *adj.*, barbarus, ferus.
 UNCLAD, *adj.*, vestibus exutus; nudus.
 UNCLARIFIED, *adj.*, nondum defœcatus.
 UNCLASP, *to*, uncinum laxare; solvere.
 UNCLASSIC, *adj.*, non classicus.
 UNCLE, *subst.*, patruus; avunculus.
 UNCLEAN, *adj.*, immundus, fœdus, sordidus,
 impurus, spurcus.
 UNCLEANNESS, *subst.*, immunditia, impuritas,
 equalor, sordes.

UNCLEFT.

UNCLEFT, *adj.*, indivisus, solidus.
 UNCLIPPED, *adj.*, non deminutus.
 UNCLOG, *to*, solvere, exonerare.
 UNCLOSESTERED, *adj.*, solutus, liberatus.
 UNCLOSE, *to*, recludere, aperire; *to* uncloss a letter, re-signare epistolam.
 UNCLOTHE, *to*, vestitus exuere, veste spoliare.
 UNCLOSED, *adj.*, serenus, innoxibilis.
 UNCOINED, *adj.*, nondum cusus.
 UNCOMBED, *adj.*, impexus.
 UNCOMELINESS, *subst.*, deformitas.
 UNCOMELY, *adj.*, indecens, inelegans, illepidus.
 UNCOMMON, *adj.*, insolitus, insolens; rarus, non vulgaris.
 UNCOMPASSIONATE, *adj.*, immisericors; immitis.
 UNCOMPELLED, *adj.*, non compulsus.
 UNCOMPOUNDED, *adj.*, incompositus.
 UNCONCERN, *subst.*, incuria, negligentia.
 UNCONCERNED, *adj.*, immotus, securus.
 UNCONDEMNED, *adj.*, indemnatas, non damnatus.
 UNCONDITIONAL, *adj.*, absolutus, purus.
 UNCONDITIONALLY, *adv.*, sine exceptione.
 UNCONFINED, *adj.*, interminatus, infinitus.
 UNCONFIRMED, *adj.*, nondum ratus or confirmatus.
 UNCONQUERABLE, *adj.*, insuperabilis, invictus.
 UNCONSCIONABLE, *adj.*, injustus, iniquus.
 UNCONSCIOUS, *adj.*, non conscius; omoi sensu carens.
 UNCONSECRATED, *adj.*, nondum consecratus.
 UNCONSIDERED, *adj.*, non perpensus.
 UNCONSTRAINED, *adv.*, iuocactus, spontaneus.
 UNCONTAMINATED, *adj.*, incontaminatus, integer.
 UNCONTROLLED, *adj.*, nullo imperio subjectus, liber.
 UNCONTROVERTED, *adj.*, de quo non ambiguitur.
 UNCONVERSABLE, *adj.*, non affabilis.
 UNCONVINCED, *adj.*, etiamnum dubitans.
 UNCORDED, *adj.*, funibus solutus.
 UNCORRECTED, *adj.*, impunitus, incastigatus.
 UNCORRUPTED, *adj.*, incorruptus, integer.
 UNCOUNTABLE, *adj.*, innumerabilis.
 UNCOUPLE, *to*, disjungere, separare.
 UNCOURTEOUS, UNCOURTLY, *adj.*, inurbanus, rusticus.
 UNCOURTLINESS, *subst.*, inurbanitas, rusticitatis.
 UNCOUTH, *adj.*, impolitus; inscitus; rudis.
 UNCOUTHNESS, *subst.*, rusticitas; inscitia.
 UNCOVER, *to*, detegere, reterege, aperire.
 UNCREATED, *adj.*, non creatus.
 UNCREDITABLENESS, *subst.*, mala existimatio.
 UNCROPPED, *adj.*, nondum decerpere.
 UNCROWDED, *adj.*, infrequens.
 UNCROWN, *to*, coronam alicui detrahere.
 UNCRUMPLED, *adj.*, non corrugatus.
 UNCTION, *subst.*, unctio, unctura.
 UNCTUOUS, *adj.*, pinguis.
 UNCTUOUSNESS, UNCTUOSITY, *subst.*, pinguedo.
 UNCULTIVATED, *adj.*, incultus; rudis, horridus.
 UNNUMBERED, *adj.*, non impeditus or gravatus.
 UNCURB, *to* (a horse), lupatum equi demere.
 UNCURBED, *adj.*, non repressus.

UNDERSTANDING.

UNCURED, *adj.*, non sanatus; (*unsalted*), sale non conditus.
 UNCURL, *to*, solvere, expedito.
 UNCURLED, *adj.*, non crispatus; solutus.
 UNCURRENT, *adj.*, non receptus.
 UNCUT, *adj.*, intonsus; imputatus.
 UNDAAMAGED, *adj.*, integer, illaesus.
 UNDAUNTED, *adj.*, intrepidus, inimpavidus.
 UNDAUNTEDNESS, *subst.*, animus intrepidus.
 UNDAZZLED, *adj.*, non praestriatus.
 UNDECEALED, *adj.*, non deminutus, integer.
 UNDECEIVABLE, *adj.*, qui falli non potest.
 UNDECEIVE, *to*, errore liberare, solvere.
 UNDECIDED, *adj.*, nondum iudicatus; dubius.
 UNDECKED, *adj.*, inarmatus, incomptus.
 UNDEFENDED, *adj.*, indefensus, non defensus.
 UNDEFILED, *adj.*, impollutus, incontaminatus, integer.
 UNDEFINABLE, *adj.*, quod definir non potest.
 UNDEFRAVED, *adj.*, non solutus or erogatus.
 UNDEMOLISHED, *adj.*, non aversus, non dirutus.
 UNDEMONSTRABLE, *adj.*, quod nequit demonstrari.
 UNDENIABLE, *adj.*, non negandus, evidens.
 UNDENIABLY, *adv.*, eviderent, sine controversis.
 UNDEPLORED, *adj.*, indeploratus.
 UNDEPRAVED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
 UNDER, *prep.*, sub, subter, infra; *adj.*, inferior, minor.
 UNDER-BEAM, *subst.*, capreolus.
 UNDERBID, *to*, minoris licitari.
 UNDERBIND, *to*, subligare; subcingere.
 UNDER-BUTLER, *subst.*, suppromus.
 UNDER COOK, *subst.*, coqus vicarius.
 UNDERGIRD, *to*, subligare, subcingere.
 UNDERGO, *to*, subire, sustinere, ferre.
 UNDER-GOVERNOR, *subst.*, subpraefectus.
 UNDERGROUND, *adj.*, subterraneus.
 UNDERHAND, *adv.*, clam, clanculum, secreto.
 UNDERIVED, *adj.*, non derivatus.
 UNDER-JOBBER, *subst.*, miolester.
 UNDERLAY, *to*, supponere, subjicere.
 UNDER-LEATHER, *subst.*, soles.
 UNDERLING, *subst.*, inferior.
 UNDER LIP, *subst.*, labrum inferius.
 UNDERMINE, *to*, subruere, suffodere.
 UNDERMINING, *subst.*, suffossio.
 UNDERMOST, *adj.*, infimus, imus.
 UNDERNEATH, *adv.*, infra, subter, subtus.
 UNDERPLOT, *subst.*, res minoris momenti.
 UNDERPRAISE, *to*, haud dignis laudibus efferre.
 UNDERPROP, *to*, suffulcire; statumigare.
 UNDERRATE, *subst.*, pretium justo minus.
 UNDER-SECRETARY, *subst.*, scriba inferior.
 UNDERSELL, *to*, minoris quam alii vendere.
 UNDER-SERVANT, *subst.*, famulus or miolester inferior.
 UNDERSEWED, *adj.*, subsutus.
 UNDER-SHERIFF, *subst.*, subvicecomes.
 UNDERSTAND, *to* (*comprehend*), accipere, intelligere, comprehendere; exaudire; (*know*), scire, instructum esse alqa re, peritum esse alqis rei; *I understand*, intellexi, cognovi, comperi, percepi.
 UNDERSTANDING, *subst.*, mens, intelligentia; ingenium, iudicium, prudentia, consilium, captus; perceptio, comprehensio; (*agreement*), consensus, consensus; *secret understanding*, collusio; *good understanding*, concordia.

UNDERSTRAPPER.

UNDERSTRAPPER, *subst.*, homunculus tenuis.
 UNDERTAKE, *to*, incipere, aggredi; cœptare, moliri; suscipere; conari, sudâre; in se recipere.
 UNDERTAKER, *subst.*, molitor, inceptor; *of funerals*, libitinarius.
 UNDERTAKING, *subst.*, susum, cœptum, inceptum; opus.
 UNDERVALUE, UNDERRATE, UNDERPRIZE, *to*, pretio justo minori aestimare; (*slight*), contemnere; spernere; (*detract from*), elevare.
 UNDERVASSAL, *subst.*, mancipium.
 UNDERWOOD, *subst.*, humiliores arbores.
 UNDERWORK, *to*, non estis elaborare.
 UNDERWRITE, *to*, subscribere, infra scribere.
 UNDERWRITER, *subst.*, qui cœvet de or pro aliqua re.
 UNDERWRITING, *subst.*, subscriptio.
 UNDESCRIBED, *adj.*, non descriptus.
 UNDESERVED, *adj.*, immeritus, indignus.
 UNDESERVING OF, *adj.*, indignus, immerens.
 UNDESIGNING, *adj.*, fraudis expers, sincerus.
 UNDESIRABLE, *adj.*, non expetendus.
 UNDESIRE, *adj.*, inoptatus.
 UNDETERMINABLE, *adj.*, quod determinari non potest.
 UNDETERMINED, *adj.*, non determinatus, in medio relictus.
 UNDEVOUT, *adj.*, irreligiosus.
 UNDIGESTED, *adj.*, crudus; indigestus, indocidus.
 UNDILIGENT, *adj.*, perum diligens, indiligens.
 UNDIMINISHABLE, *adj.*, quod deminui non potest.
 UNDIMINISHED, *adj.*, integer, non imminutus.
 UNDIPPED, *adj.*, non immersus.
 UNDISCERNED, *adj.*, non perceptus.
 UNDISCERNIBLE, *adj.*, invisibilis; quod percipi non potest.
 UNDISCHARGED, *adj.* (*as a duty*), non præstitus; (*as a debt*), non solutus.
 UNDISCIPLINED, *adj.*, indoctus; nondum instructus; inexercitatus.
 UNDISCOVERABLE, *adj.*, non indagandus.
 UNDISCOVERED, *adj.* (*not known*), incomperatus; (*not made public*), non reiectus or patefactus.
 UNDISGUISED, *adj.*, in conspectu positus.
 UNDISMAYED, *adj.*, imperterritus.
 UNDISPOSED OF, *adj.*, nondum venditus; nondum alienatus.
 UNDISPUTED, *adj.*, de quo nulla est controversia.
 UNDISSEMBLED, *adj.*, non dissimulatus.
 UNDISSOLVABLE, *adj.*, indissolubilis.
 UNDISTINGUISHED, *adj.*, indistinctus, indiscretus.
 UNDISTRACTED, *adj.*, minime confusus.
 UNDISTURBED, *adj.*, imperturbatus; quietus.
 UNDIVIDABLE, *adj.*, indivividuus.
 UNDIVIDED, *adj.*, individus; communis.
 UNDIVULGED, *adj.*, non patefactus.
 UNDO, *to*, infectum reddere; (*annul*), abrogare; rescindere; (*slacken*), relaxare; (*unravel*), retexere; (*untie*), solvere; (*ruin*), perdere, pessundare.
 UNDOING, *subst.* (*ruining*), perditio; (*ruin*), interitus, exitium; (*annulling*), abolitio; (*slackening*), relaxatio; (*unriving*), solutio.
 UNDONE, *adj.* (*not done*), infectus, imperfectus; (*ruined*), perditus; *I am undone*, perii.
 UNDOUBTED, *adj.*, non dubius, certus.

UNFAVORABLE.

UNDOUBTEDLY, *adv.*, haud dubie, sine dubio.
 UNDRAWN, *adj.*, non tractus.
 UNDREADED, *adj.*, non formidatus.
 UNDRESS, *to*, vestes alicui detrâre; *to undress one's self*, vestes exuere.
 UNDRRESS, *subst.*, vestis domestica.
 UNDUE, *adj.*, indebitus; nimius.
 UNDULATE, *to*, undare, fluctuare.
 UNDULATING, UNULATORY, *adj.*, undulatus; undatus.
 UNDUTIFUL, UNDUCEOUS, *adj.*, impius; contumax.
 UNDUTIFULNESS, *subst.*, contumacia; impietas.
 UNDYED, *adj.*, non tinctus.
 UNDYING, *adj.*, nunquam moriturus.
 UNEARNED, *adj.*, sine labore partus.
 UNEARTHLY, *adj.*, cœlestis.
 UNEASINESS, *subst.*, molestia, sollicitudo; miseria.
 UNEASY, *adj.*, molestus; æger, sollicitus, anxius.
 UNEATEN, *adj.*, haud comesus.
 UNEDIFIED, *adj.*, ineruditus.
 UNEDIFYING, *adj.*, jejnosus; inutilis.
 UNEMPLOYED, *adj.*, otiosus; labore vacuus.
 UNENDOWED, *adj.*, indotatus.
 UNENGAGED, *adj.*, non addictus; liber.
 UNENLIGHTENED, *adj.*, rudis; ferus.
 UNENTOMBED, *adj.*, insepultus.
 UNENVIED, *adj.*, non invidendus.
 UNEQUABLE, *adj.*, inæquabilis, inæqualis.
 UNEQUIVOCAL, *adj.*, minime ambiguus.
 UNERRING, *adj.*, errori non obnoxius, certus.
 UNESSENTIAL, *adj.*, non magni momenti, levis.
 UNESTABLISHED, *adj.*, sine auctoritate.
 UNEVANGELICAL, *adj.*, legi Christianæ non consentaneus.
 UNEVEN, *adj.*, non æquus; inæquabilis; (*rough*), asper.
 UNEVENNESS, *subst.*, iniquitas; asperitas; inæqualitas.
 UNEXAMINED, *adj.*, nondum examinatus.
 UNEXAMPLED, *adj.*, novus, singularis; inauditus, novus.
 UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.*, exceptionibus non obnoxius, probus, firmus.
 UNEXPECTED, *adj.*, inexpectatus.
 UNEXPECTEDLY, *adv.*, præter expectationem, repente, de improvviso.
 UNEXPECTEDNESS, *subst.*, subitis res.
 UNEXPIRED, *adj.*, nondum finitus.
 UNEXPLORED, *adj.*, incognitus.
 UNFADED, *adj.*, vixens, florens.
 UNFADING, *adj.*, nunquam deflorescens, perennis.
 UNFAILING, *adj.*, certus, firmus; fidus.
 UNFAIR, *adj.*, iniquus, injustus.
 UNFAIRNESS, *subst.*, iniquitas, injustitia.
 UNFAITHFUL, *adj.*, infidus, infidelis, perfidus.
 UNFAITHFULNESS, *subst.*, infidelitas, perfidia.
 UNFAISIFIED, *adj.*, non adulteratus.
 UNFAMILIAR, *adj.*, inusitatus.
 UNFASHIONABLE, *adj.*, hodierno usui parum accommodatus.
 UNFASHIONED, *adj.*, informis.
 UNFASTEN, *to*, refigere; solvere; labefacere.
 UNFATHOMABLE, *adj.*, immensa altitudine.
 UNFATIGUED, *adj.*, non fessus.
 UNFAVORABLE, *adj.*, incommodus; adversus.

UNFAVORABLY.

UNFAVORABLY, *adv.*, incommode; secus, in-
 stre. male.
 UNFEATHERED, *adj.*, implumia, deplumia.
 UNFED, *adj.*, inpassus.
 UNFEED, *adj.*, munere non donatus.
 UNFEELING, *adj.*, omni sensu carens, torpidus.
 UNFEIGNED, *adj.*, non fictus; sincerus, verus.
 UNFELT, *adj.*, scusibus non perceptus.
 UNFENCED, *adj.*, immunitus, non septus.
 UNFERMENTED, *adj.*, non fermentatus.
 UNFERTILE, *adj.*, infecundus, sterilis.
 UNFETTER, *to*, e vinculis eximere, vioculis sol-
 vere.
 UNFILLED, *adj.*, non impletus.
 UNFINISHED, *adj.*, imperfectus, non consum-
 matus.
 UNFIT, *adj.*, parum idoneus, inhabilis; ineptus;
unfit to learn, indocilis.
 UNFITLY, *adv.*, inepte, indecore.
 UNFITNESS, *subst.*, inutilitas.
 UNFIX, *to*, refigere; labefacere.
 UNFIXED, *adj.*, reflexus, labefactus.
 UNFLEDGED, *adj.*, nondum pennatus, implu-
 mis.
 UNFLESHED, *adj.*, novitius.
 UNFOILED, *adj.*, invictus.
 UNFOLD, *to*, explicare, explanare; *to unfold*
sheep, oves septis inclusas dimittere.
 UNFOLDING, *subst.*, explicatio.
 UNFORBIDDEN, *adj.*, non prohibitus, non veti-
 tus.
 UNFORCED, *adj.*, non coactus.
 UNFORESEEN, *adj.*, improvisus.
 UNFORFEITED, *adj.*, non confiscatus.
 UNFORGOTTEN, *adj.*, non oblivioni traditus.
 UNFORTIFIED, *adj.*, immunitus.
 UNFORTUNATE, *adj.*, infortunatus, infelix, in-
 faustus.
 UNFORTUNATENESS, *subst.*, infelicitas.
 UNFOULED, *adj.*, incorruptus.
 UNFOUND, *adj.*, incompertus.
 UNFREQUENCY, *subst.*, infrequentia.
 UNFREQUENT, *adj.*, infrequens; rarus.
 UNFREQUENTED, *adj.*, inceleber; desertus.
 UNFRIENDLINESS, *subst.*, animus iniquus.
 UNFRIENDLY, *adj.*, inimicus.
 UNFROZEN, *adj.*, non congelatus.
 UNFRUITFUL, *adj.*, infecundus, sterilis.
 UNFURL, *to*, expandere, explicare.
 UNFURNISHED, *adj.*, sine suppellectile.
 UNGAINLY, *adj.*, agrestis, rusticus.
 UNGARNISHED, *adj.*, inornatus, impolitus.
 UNGENEROUS, *adj.*, illiberalis.
 UNGENTEEL, *adj.*, illiberalis, inobestus.
 UNGENTLE, *adj.*, immasuetus.
 UNGENTLEMANLY, *adj.*, illiberalis.
 UNGENTLENESS, *adj.*, inurbanitas, asperitas.
 UNGILT, *adj.*, non inauratus.
 UNGIRD, *to*, discingere, recingere.
 UNGIRTH, *to* (a horse), cingulum equi solvere.
 UNGLUE, *to*, deglutinare, reglutinare.
 UNGODLINESS, *subst.*, impietas; scelus.
 UNGODLY, *adj.*, impius, irreligiosus.
 UNGORED, *adj.*, non corru percussus.
 UNGORGED, *adj.*, nondum exsaturatus.
 UNGOTTEN, *adj.*, non partus.
 UNGOVERNABLE, *adj.*, indomitus, intractabilis,
 ferox.

UNGRACEFUL, *adj.*, invenustus, inelcgans.

UNITEDLY.

UNGRACIOUS, *adj.*, improbus, pravus; parum
 jucundus.
 UNGRAFTED, *adj.*, nondum insitus or inocula-
 tus.
 UNGRAMMATICAL, *adj.*, legibus grammatico-
 rum non consentaneus.
 UNGRANTED, *adj.*, inconcessus.
 UNGRATEFUL, *adj.*, ingratus, beneficii imme-
 mor.
 UNGRUDGINGLY, *adv.*, libenter, ex animo.
 UNGUARDED, *adj.*, incustoditus; imprudens.
 UNGUENT, *subst.*, unguentum.
 UNHALLOW, *to*, profanare, temerare.
 UNHALTER, *to*, a laqueo liberare.
 UNHAND, *to*, e manibus dimittere.
 UNHANDLED, *adj.*, intactus.
 UNHANDSOME, *adj.*, invenustus, inelcgans.
 UNHANDSOMENESS, *subst.*, deformitas.
 UNHAPPINESS, *subst.*, infelicitas, miseria.
 UNHAPPY, *adj.*, infelix, infastus, miser.
 UNHARBOR, *to* (a stag), cervum e cubili exigere.
 UNHARDY, *adj.*, insudax, timidus.
 UNHARMONIOUS, *adj.*, immodulatus.
 UNHARNNESS, *to*, abjungere; (*separate*), dejun-
 gere.
 UNHEALTHINESS, *subst.*, mala corporis vale-
 tudo.
 UNHEALTHY, *adj.*, valetudinisrius, iofirmus.
 UNHEARD, *adj.*, inauditus.
 UNHEEDED, *adj.*, inobseervatus.
 UNHIDDEN, *adj.*, non abditus, apertus.
 UNHINGE, *to*, de cardine detrahare.
 UNHOLINESS, *subst.*, impietas.
 UNHOLY, *adj.*, impius; profanus.
 UNHOOK, *to*, hamum or uncum solvere.
 UNHOPED FOR, *adj.*, inasperatus.
 UNHOPEFUL, *adj.*, de quo bene sperari non
 potest.
 UNHORSE, *to*, ex equo deturbare.
 UNHURT, *adj.*, illsesus, incolumis, salvus.
 UNHUSKED, *adj.*, folliculo exemptus.
 UNICORN, *subst.*, monoceros.
 UNIFORM, *adj.*, unius modi, equalis, constans,
 stabilis; *subst.*, vestitus militaris.
 UNIFORMITY, *subst.*, equalitas, constantia.
 UNIMPAIRED, *adj.*, integer, illibatus.
 UNIMPORTANT, *adj.*, levis, parvi momenti.
 UNINFORMED, *adj.*, parum eruditus, indoctus.
 UNINHABITABLE, *adj.*, non habitabilis.
 UNINHABITED, *adj.*, non habitatus.
 UNINJURED, *adj.*, illsesus.
 UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.*, quod intelligi non pot-
 est, quod animo percipi non potest; obscurus.
 UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.*, quod quis insciens fe-
 cit, fortuitus.
 UNINTENTIONALLY, *adv.*, non de industria;
 forte.
 UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.*, non interruptus, per-
 petuus.
 UNINVITED, *adj.*, non vocatus.
 UNION, *subst.* (*joining*), junctio, consociatio;
 (*unanimity*), concordia, consensus.
 UNIQUE, *adj.*, unicus, singularis.
 UNISON, *subst.*, concertus, concordia.
 UNIT, UNITY, *subst.*, unitas.
 UNITARIAN, *subst.*, tunionita.
 UNITE, *to*, v. a., jungere, conjugere, conciliare;
 v. n., se jungere; misceri; coalescere; coire.
 UNITEDLY, *adv.*, simul.

UNITER.

UNITER, *subst.*, qui conjungit.
 UNITING, *subst.*, conjunctio.
 UNITY, *subst.*, unitas.
 UNIVERSAL, *adj.*, uniuersus, uniuersalis; communis.
 UNIVERSALLY, *adv.*, uoiverse, generatim.
 UNIVERSE, *subst.*, uniuersitas, mundus, rerum natura.
 UNIVERSITY, *subst.*, uniuersitas litterarum, academia; *of a university*, academicus.
 UNJOYOUS, *adj.*, tristis, parum alacris.
 UNJUST, *adj.*, iniustus, iniquus.
 UNKENNEL, *to*, e cubili excitare.
 UNKIND, *adj.*, parum benignus, inclemens.
 UNKINDNESS, *subst.*, inclementia, inhumanitas.
 UNKNIGHTLY, *adj.*, equite indignus.
 UNKNIT, *to*, enodare, soluere.
 UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.*, inscienter, imprudenter.
 UNKNOWN, *adj.*, ignotus, incogitatus.
 UNLACED, *adj.*, recinctus.
 UNLADE, *to*, exonerare; deplere.
 UNLAMENTED, *adj.*, indeploratus.
 UNLAWFUL, *adj.*, non legitimus; illicitus.
 UNLAWFULNESS, *subst.*, iniustitia, iniquitas.
 UNLEARN, *to*, dediscere.
 UNLEARNED, *adj.*, indoctus, illitteratus.
 UNLESS, *conj.*, nisi, praeterquam.
 UNLICENSED, *adj.*, non privilegio donatus.
 UNLIKE, *adj.*, dissimilis, diuersus.
 UNLIKELINESS, *subst.*, diuersio rei non probabilis.
 UNLIKELY, *adj.*, non uerisimilis, non probabilis.
 UNLIKENESS, *subst.*, dissimilitudo, diuersitas.
 UNLIMITED, *adj.*, interminatus, infinitus.
 UNLOCK, *to*, reserare, recludere.
 UNLOOKED FOR, *adj.*, inopinatus, repentinus.
 UNLOOSE, *to*, soluere; laxare.
 UNLOVED, *adj.*, inamatus, fastiditus.
 UNLOVELY, *adj.*, inamabilis, inuauis.
 UNLUCKINESS, *subst.*, infelicitas.
 UNLUCKY, *adj.*, infelix, infastus; miser.
 UNMAKE, *to*, irritum facere.
 UNMAN, *to*, euirare, effeminare.
 UNMANAGEABLE, *adj.*, intractabilis; inhabilis.
 UNMANLY, *adj.*, uero indignus.
 UNMANNERLINESS, *subst.*, morum inurbanitas.
 UNMANNERLY, *adj.*, inurbanus, rusticus.
 UNMARKED, *adj.*, non notatus.
 UNMARRIED, *adj.*, noudum matrimonio conjunctus; caelebs.
 UNMASK, *to*, laruam detrabere.
 UNMEDITATED, *adj.*, non praecogitatus.
 UNMEET, *adj.*, non aptus, parum idoneus, inutilis.
 UNMELTED, *adj.*, non liquefactus.
 UNMENTIONED, *adj.*, non commemoratus.
 UNMERCHANTABLE, *adj.*, non uendibilis.
 UNMERCIFUL, *adj.*, immisericors.
 UNMERITED, *adj.*, immeritus, indignus.
 UNMINDED, *adj.*, minime curatus.
 UNMINDFUL, *adj.*, immemor; incautus.
 UNMINDFULNESS, *subst.*, obliuio; incuria.
 UNMINGLE, UNMIXED, *adj.*, non mixtus, merus.

UNRIP.

UNMUFFLE, *to*, os aperire.
 UNMUSICAL, *adj.*, non modulatus.
 UNMUZZLE, *to*, capistrum exuera.
 UNNATURAL, *adj.*, naturae repugnans.
 UNNATURALLY, *adv.*, contra naturam.
 UNNECESSARY, *adj.*, non necessarius, superuacuuus.
 UNNERVE, *to*, infirmare, debilitare.
 UNNOYED, *adj.*, neglectus, contemptus.
 UNOCCUPIED, *adj.*, otiosus; uacuuus.
 UNOFFENDING, *adj.*, innocuus.
 UNPACK, *to*, aperire; explicare.
 UNPARALLELED, *adj.*, incomparabilis, singularis.
 UNPARDONABLE, *adj.*, ueniã indignus.
 UNPARLIAMENTARY, *adj.*, consuetudini parlamentariae repugnans.
 UNPEOPLE, *to*, uacuefacere, vastare, populari.
 UNPERCEIVABLE, *adj.*, sub seosum non cadens.
 UNPESTERED, *adj.*, imperturbatus.
 UNPHILOSOPHICAL, *adj.*, philosophiae praecipit repugnans.
 UNPILE, *to*, acervum diruere.
 UNPIN, *to*, aciculis exemptis soluere.
 UNPLEASANT, *adj.*, inuicundus, inuauis; inamabilis, inamoenus.
 UNPLEASING, *adj.*, inuauis, inuicundus.
 UNPLUME, *to*, plumas detrabere.
 UNPOLISHED, UNPOLITE, *adj.*, impolitus, rudis; incultus.
 UNPOPULAR, *adj.*, non uulgo accommodatus, non popularis.
 UNPRACTICED, *adj.*, inexercitatus.
 UNPRECEDENTED, *adj.*, sine exemplo; inauditus.
 UNPREMEDITATED, *adj.*, non praemeditatus.
 UNPRETENDING, *adj.*, modestus, probus, minime arrogans.
 UNPRINCELY, *adj.*, quod principem non decet.
 UNPRINCIPLED, *adj.* (*ignoraat*), inscius, rudis; (*reprobate*), impius, improbus.
 UNPROFITABLE, *adj.*, inutilis, infructuosus.
 UNPROFITIOUS, *adj.*, iniquus, infastus.
 UNPROSPEROUS, *adj.*, non prosper, infelix.
 UNPROVED, *adj.*, non probatus.
 UNPROVIDED, *adj.*, imparatus.
 UNPROVOKED, *adj.*, non laceratus.
 UNPUNISHED, *adj.*, impenitus, imponis; inultus.
 UNPURSUED, *adj.*, non insectatus.
 UNQUALIFIED, *adj.*, inhabilis alicui rei, non idoneus.
 UNQUESTIONABLE, *adj.*, certus, non dubius.
 UNRAVEL, *to*, retexere; explicare; soluere.
 UNREASONABLE, *adj.*, rationis expertus; iniustus; immodicus.
 UNREGARDED, *adj.*, contemptus, apretus, neglectus.
 UNREGARDFUL, *adj.*, negligens, incuriosus.
 UNRESERVED, *adj.*, libere loquens, siocerus.
 UNRESOLVED, *adj.*, dubius, incertus.
 UNRESPECTFUL, *adj.*, parum uerecundus.
 UNRESTRAINED, *adj.*, iodomitus, effrenatus.
 UNREVENGED, *adj.*, inultus.
 UNREWARDED, *adj.*, non muneratus.
 UNRIDDLE, *to*, soluere, explicare.
 UNRIG, *to*, apparatu spoliarè.
 UNRIGHTEOUS, *adj.*, iniquus, iniustus.
 UNRIP, *to*, dissuere, resuere.

UNRIPE.

UNRIPE, UNRIPENED, *adj.*, immaturus, crudus.
 UNROLL, *to*, evolvere, explicare.
 UNROOF, *to*, tecto nudare.
 UNRULY, *adj.*, effrenatus, efferatus; immodicus.
 UNSADDLE, *to*, stratum equo detrahare.
 UNSAFE, *adj.*, non tutus, infestus.
 UNSAID, *adj.*, indictus, non dictus.
 UNSATISFACTORY, *adj.*, non idoneus.
 UNSAY, *to*, dicta revocare or retractare.
 UNSCREW, *to*, cochleam retorquendo refigere.
 UNSCRIPTURAL, *adj.*, libris sacris repugnans.
 UNSEAL, *to*, resignare.
 UNSEASONABLE, *adj.*, intempestivus, importunus.
 UNSEEMLY, *adj.*, indecorus, turpis, deformis.
 UNSELFISH, *adj.*, non nimium sui amans.
 UNSENT FOR, *adj.*, invocatus, non accessitus.
 UNSETTLE, *to*, siquid incertum or irritum facere.
 UNSETTLED, *adj.*, instabilis; dubius.
 UNSEX, *to*, sexu or genere privare.
 UNSHACKLE, *to*, vinculis solvere.
 UNSHAKEN, *adj.*, immotus, non commotus.
 UNSHAPEN, *adj.*, informis; deformis.
 UNSHEATHE, *to*, e vagina educere, destringere.
 UNSHIP, *to*, navem exonerare.
 UNSHOD, *adj.*, discalceatus, nudis pedibus; (*as a horse*), soleis ferreis carnis.
 UNSKILLED, *adj.*, imperitus, rudis.
 UNSOCIABLE, *adj.*, insociabilis.
 UNSOLD, *adj.*, non venditus.
 UNSOLE, *to* (*a shoe*), solem calceo detrahare.
 UNSOPHISTICATED, *adj.*, non commixtus.
 UNSPEAKABLE, *adj.*, inenarrabilis, ineffabilis.
 UNSTABLE, *adj.*, instabilis, inconstans.
 UNSTEADY, *adj.*, inconstans, leviss.
 UNSTOP, *to*, aperire, patefacere.
 UNSTRING, *to* (*a bow*), arcum retendere or laxare.
 UNSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.*, non sub tactum cadens.
 UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.*, infelix, infaustus, non prosper.
 UNSUCCESSFULLY, *adv.*, parum prospere.
 UNSUITABLE, *adj.*, non aptus, non idoneus.
 UNSUSPECTED, *adj.*, non in suspicionem adductus.
 UNSUSPECTING, *adj.*, non suspiciosus.
 UNSWATHE, *to*, e fasciis evolvere.
 UNSWORN, *adj.*, injuratus.
 UNTAINTED, *adj.*, incorruptus, incothaminatus.
 UNTAMABLE, *adj.*, indomabilis.
 UNTAUGHT, *adj.*, indoctus, rudis.
 UNTEACHABLE, *adj.*, indocilis.
 UNTHANKFUL, *adj.*, ingratus.
 UNTHINKING, *adj.*, inconsultus, temerarius.
 UNTHOUGHT OF, *adj.*, inopinatus.
 UNTHRIFTY, *adj.*, prodigus, dissolutus.
 UNTHRIVING, *adj.*, non florens.
 UNTIE, *to*, solvere, resolvere, dissolvere.
 UNTIL, *conj.*, donec, dum, usque dum; *prep.*, usque ad; *until now*, adhuc, hactenus; *until then*, eatenus, eousque; *until when?* quousque.
 UNTILLED, *adj.*, incultus, inaratus.
 UNTIMELY, *adj.*, intempestivus; importunus; immaturus; prematurus.
 UNTITLED, *adj.*, sine dignitatis titulo.
 UNTO, *prep.*, ad, tenus.
 UNTOLD, *adj.*, indictus; non numeratus.
 UNTOWARD, *adj.*, contumax, perversus, protervus.

URCHIN.

UNTRANSPARENT, *adj.*, non pellucidus.
 UNTRUE, *adj.*, non verus, falsus.
 UNTRUSTY, *to*, discingere.
 UNTRUSTY, *adj.*, infidus, infidelis.
 UNTRUTH, *subst.*, mendacium, commentum.
 UNTURNED, *adj.*, non versus.
 UNTWINE, UNTWIST, *to*, retexere, retorquere.
 UNUSED, UNUSUAL, *adj.*, inusitatus, insolitus, inusuetus.
 UNUTTERABLE, *adj.*, ineffabilis.
 UNVEIL, *to*, velamen elcjs capiti detrahare; detegere, patefacere.
 UNWARNED, *adj.*, non admonitus.
 UNWARRANTABLE, *adj.*, quod nullo modo defendi potest.
 UNWARY, *adj.*, incautus, inconsultus.
 UNWAVERING, *adj.*, firmus, fidus.
 UNWEARIED, *adj.*, indefatigatus, indefessus.
 UNWEAVE, *to*, retexere.
 UNWHOLESOME, *adj.*, insalubris; pestilens.
 UNWIELDY, *adj.*, inhabilis, vastus, pinguis.
 UNWILLING, *adj.*, invitus, volens.
 UNWIND, *to*, devolvere.
 UNWISE, *adj.*, inconsultus, insipiens, insulsus, imprudens.
 UNWITTY, *adj.*, illepidus, infacetus.
 UNWONTED, *adj.*, insolitus, inusuetus, inusitatus.
 UNWORSHIPPED, *adj.*, non adoratus.
 UNWORTHY, *adj.*, indignus; immeritus; immerens.
 UNWOUNDED, *adj.*, invulneratus, integer.
 UNWOVEN, *adj.*, non textus.
 UNWRAP, *to*, evolvere, explicare.
 UNWREATH, *to*, retorquere.
 UNWRITTEN, *adj.*, inscriptus, non scriptus.
 UNYIELDING, *adj.*, inexorabilis, inflexibilis; firmus.
 UNYOKE, *to*, abjungere, dejungere.
 UP, UPWARD, *adv.*, sursum; sublime, in sublime; (*rise up*), surge; (*go up*), ascende! *up to*, tenus, usque ad; *up and down*, sursum deorsum; *up the stream*, adverso flumine, contra aquam.
 UPBEAR, *to*, tollere, sustinere.
 UPBRAID, *to*, aliquid alicui exprobrare.
 UPBOLD, *to*, sustinere, sustentare; juvare.
 UPHOLSTERER, *subst.*, suppellectilis fabricator.
 UPLANDS, *subst. pl.*, loca montana.
 UPON, *prep.*, ad, in, super; *upon my honor*, mea fide.
 UPPER, *adj.*, superior.
 UPPERMOST, *adj.*, supremus, summus.
 UPRaise, *to*, elevare, tollere.
 UPREAR, *to*, attollere; exstruere.
 UPRIGHT, *adj.* (*in posture*), arrectus, erectus; (*morally*), probus, sincerus, æquus, justus.
 UPRIGHTNESS, *subst.*, probitas, sinceritas.
 UPRISE, *to*, surgere; oriri.
 UPROAR, *subst.*, turba, tumultus.
 UPROOT, *to*, eradicare, extirpare.
 UPSHOT, *subst.*, eventus; rei summa.
 UPSIDE DOWN, *adv.*, inverso ordine.
 UPSTART, *subst.*, novus homo.
 UPTURN, *to*, vertere.
 UPWARD, *adv.*, sursum; *to turn upward*, resupinare.
 URBANE, *adj.*, urbanus, humanus.
 URBANITY, *subst.*, urbanitas, humanitas.
 URCHIN, *subst.*, erinaceus; (*dwarf*), nanus; (*boy*), puer.

URETER.

URETER, *subst.*, ureter.
 URGE, *to*, urgere; impellere, incitare, stimulare.
 URGENCY, *subst.*, impulsus; necessitas.
 URGENT, *adj.*, importunus; gravis.
 URGER, *subst.*, impulsor, stimulator.
 URGING, *subst.*, impulsus, stimulatio.
 URINAL, *subst.*, vas ad urinam excipiendam.
 URINARY, *adj.*, urinalis.
 URINE, *subst.*, urina; lotium.
 URINE, *to*, urinam reddere, mingere.
 URN, *subst.*, urna.
 USAGE, *subst.* (treatment), tractatio; (custom), consuetudo; mos; institutum; ritus.
 USE, *subst.*, usus; usurpato; (interest), usura, fenus; (advantage), utilitas, usus.
 USE, *to*, *v. a.*, uti, usurpare; adhibere; (treat), tractare, habere, accipere; (exercise), exercere; (habituate), assuefacere, consuefacere; *v. n.* (be wont), solere, assuevisse, consuevisse.
 USEFUL, *adj.*, utilis; saluber, salutaris; *to be useful*, usui esse, ex usu esse, prodasse, conducere.
 USEFULNESS, *subst.*, utilitas; salubritas.
 USELESS, *adj.*, inutilis; inanis, vanus, irritus.
 USELESSNESS, *subst.*, inutilitas; inauitas.
 USHER, *subst.*, antebulo, viator; (sergeant), licter, accensus; *usher of a school*, magister inferior.
 USHER, *to*, introducere.
 USING, *subst.*, usus; usurpato.
 USUAL, *adj.*, usitatus, usu receptus, consuetus.
 USUALLY, *adv.*, plerumque.
 USUCAPTION, *subst.*, usucaptio.
 USUFRUCT, *subst.*, usus fructus.
 USUFRUCTUARY, *adj.*, usufructuarius.
 USURER, *subst.*, fenerator.
 USURIOUS, *adj.*, lucro inbians; iniquus.
 USURP, *to*, usurpare; sibi asserere, invadere.
 USURPATION, *subst.*, usurpato.
 USURPER, *subst.*, usurpator.
 USURPINGLY, *adv.*, sine jure.
 USURY, *subst.*, feneratorio; usura, fenus; fenus iniquum; *of usury*, feneratorius, fenebris.
 UTENSILS, *subst. pl.*, utensilia; vasa, instrumenta.
 UTILITY, *subst.*, utilitas, commeditas; commodum, lucrum.
 UTMOST, *adj.*, extremus, summus.
 UTTER, *adj.*, exterior; totus, integer.
 UTTER, *to*, profari, effari, eloqui, proferre, pronunciare; (sell), vendere.
 UTTERABLE, *adj.*, quod enunciari potest.
 UTTERANCE, *subst.*, eloquium, elocutio; *utterance of wares*, venditio.
 UTTERER, *subst.*, editor.
 UTTERLY, *adv.*, penitus, omnino; prorsus.
 UTTERMOST, *adj.*, extremus; (farthest), ultimus.
 UVULA, *subst.*, uva.
 UXORIOUS, *adj.*, uxorius; uxori nimis deditus.

V.

VACANCY, *subst.*, vacatio; (leisure), otium.
 VACANT, *adj.*, vacans, vacuus; (at leisure), otiosus, ferians; *to be vacant*, vacare; otiosi, feriari.
 VACATE, *to* (leave), loco excedere, relinquere; (annul), abrogare, antiquare.
 VACATION, *subst.*, vacatio, relaxatio; otium; justitium; (holidays), foris.

VARLET.

VACCINATE, *to*, alicui varioles inserere.
 VACILLATE, *to*, vacillare, labare, fluctuare.
 VACILLATION, *subst.*, vacillatio.
 VACUITY, *subst.*, vacuitas, vacuum.
 VAGABOND, *subst.*, erro, homo vagus or vagabundus.
 VAGARY, *subst.*, repentinus animi impetus.
 VAGRANCY, *subst.*, vagatio.
 VAGRANT, *subst.*, homo vagabundus.
 VAIN, *adj.* (idle, useless), vanus, insanis, inutilis; (trifling), levis; (fond of praise), avidus laudis; (self-conceited), qui nimium sibi placet; (boastful), gloriosus.
 VALE, *subst.*, vallis.
 VALEDICTION, *subst.*, valedictio.
 VALET, *subst.*, servus, famulus; *valet-de-chambre*, cubicularius.
 VALETUDINARY, *adj.*, valetudinarius.
 VALIANT, *adj.*, fortis, strenuus.
 VALIANTNESS, *subst.*, fortitudo, virtus.
 VALID, *adj.*, ratus; firmus.
 VALIDITY, *subst.*, firmitas, auctoritas.
 VALLEY, *subst.*, vallis.
 VALOROUS, *adj.*, virilis, fortis, animosus.
 VALOR, *subst.*, fortitudo, virtus bellica.
 VALUABLE, *adj.*, pretiosus; cæsus.
 VALUABLES, *subst. pl.*, res pretiosæ.
 VALUATION, *subst.*, æstimatio.
 VALUE, *subst.*, pretium; *of little or no value*, vilis; *of more value*, pluris.
 VALUE, *to*, æstimare; censere; pendere, habere; curare.
 VALUELESS, *adj.*, vilis, nihili.
 VALUER, VALUATOR, *subst.*, æstimator.
 VALUING, *subst.*, æstimatio; (setting to sale), addictio.
 VALVE, *subst.*, operculum; *valves*, valvæ.
 VAMP UP, *to*, reconcionare, resarcire.
 VAN, *subst.*, primum agmen, prima acies; frons.
 VAN-COURIER, *subst.*, præcursor.
 VANE, *subst.*, ventorum index.
 VANISH, *to*, vanescere, evanescere; discedere.
 VANITY, *subst.*, vanitas, inanitas, futilitas; fragilitas; ambitio, ostentatio; arrogantia.
 VANQUISH, *to*, vincere, superare; subigere, domare; convincere, refellere.
 VANQUISHABLE, *adj.*, vincibilis; superabilis.
 VANQUISHER, *subst.*, victor, domitor.
 VANQUISHING, *subst.*, expugnatio.
 VANTAGE, *subst.*, quæstus, lucrum; (overplus), auctarium.
 VANTAGE, *to*, prodasse, adjuvare.
 VAPID, *adj.*, vapidus; insulsus.
 VAPOROUS, *adj.*, vapores emittens.
 VAPOR, *subst.*, vapor, exhalatio.
 VAPOR, *to*, gloriari, se ostentare.
 VAPORING, *adj.*, glorians, ferox.
 VAPORISH, *adj.*, morosus, difficilis.
 VARIABLE, *adj.*, varius; mutabilis; dubius.
 VARIABLENESS, *subst.*, levitas, inconstantia.
 VARIANCE, *subst.*, altercatio, contentio, lis, dissensio.
 VARIATION, *subst.*, variatio, mutatio.
 VARIEGATE, *to*, coloribus distinguere.
 VARIEGATED, *adj.*, varius, discolor.
 VARIETY, *subst.*, varietas, diversitas; vicissitudo.
 VARIOUS, *adj.*, varius, diversus.
 VARLET, *subst.*; *wicked varlet*, homo scelestus.

VARLETRY,

VARLETRY, *subst.*, vulgus, infima fœx populi.
 VARNISH, *subst.*, vernix; *fig.*, lucus.
 VARNISH, *to*, vernice illinere; dissimulare, celare, fucare.
 VARY, *to* (*alter*), variare, mutare; (*disagree*), discrepare, discordare; dissidère.
 VASE, *subst.*, vas (specioſum).
 VASSAL, *subst.*, cliens, fvasallus; servus.
 VASSALAGE, *subst.*, clientela.
 VAST, *adj.*, ingens, immensus; vastus.
 VASTLY, *adv.*, vaste; valde, vehementer.
 VASTNESS, *subst.*, immensitas, vastitas.
 VAT, *subst.*, cupa, labrum, dolium.
 VAULT, *subst.*, forox, camera, arcus.
 VAULT, *to*, fornicare, camerare, arcusre.
 VAULT OVER, *to*, transilire.
 VAULTING, *adj.*, decultorius, saltatorius; *subst.*, saltus, desultura.
 VAUNT, *to*, se efferre, se jactare.
 VAUNT, VAUNTING, *subst.*, jactatio, gloriatio.
 VAUNTER, *subst.*, jactator, gloriosus.
 VAUNTING, VAUNTFUL, *adj.*, gloriosus.
 VAUNTINGLY, *adv.*, jactanter, gloriose.
 VEAL, *subst.*, caro vitulina.
 VEER, *to*, vertere; *to veer about*, circumagere.
 VEGETABLE, *adj.*, terrâ genitus; *subst.*, herba, planta; arbor.
 VEGETATE, *to*, vivere; crescere; germinare.
 VEGETATION, *subst.*, incrementum; (*plants*), herbæ, plantæ.
 VEGETATIVE, *adj.*, vitalis; qui auctum juvat.
 VEHEMENCE, VEHEMENCY, *subst.*, vehementia, vis.
 VEHEMENT, *adj.*, vehemens, fervidus.
 VEHICLE, *subst.*, vehiculum.
 VEIL, *subst.*, ricâ, velum; velum; flammæum.
 VEIL, *to*, ricâ velare; velare, tegere.
 VEIN, *subst.*, vena; little vein, venula.
 VEINED, *adj.* (*grained*), crispatus.
 VEINY, *adj.*, venosus.
 VELLUM, *subst.*, membræa; pergæmena; *of vellum*, membranaceus.
 VELOCITY, *subst.*, velocitas.
 VELVET, *subst.*, pannus sericus altero latere villosus, fvelvetum.
 VENAL, *adj.*, venalis; venalitus.
 VEND, *to*, vendere, venditare.
 VENDER, *subst.*, venditor.
 VENDIBLE, *adj.*, vendibilis.
 VENDING, *subst.*, venditio.
 VENERABLE, *adj.*, venerabilis, venerandus; augustus.
 VENERATE, *to*, venerari, revereri, colere.
 GENERATION, *subst.*, veneratio, honor; reverentia.
 VENERATOR, *subst.*, venerator.
 VENEREAL, *adj.*, veneræus.
 VENERY, *subst.*, venatio; res venerea, libido.
 VENGEANCE, *subst.*, vindicta, vindicatio, ultio.
 VENGEFUL, *adj.*, vindictâ gaudens.
 VENIAL, *adj.*, venia dignus.
 VENISON, *subst.*, caro ferus.
 VENOM, *subst.*, venenum, virus.
 VENOMED, *adj.*, venenatus.
 VENOMOUS, *adj.*, venenosus, virulentus; malignus.
 VENT, *subst.*; vent-hole, spiraculum.
 VENT, *to* (*give vent to*), spiraculum aperire; effundere.

VESTING.

VENTILATE, *to*, ventilare.
 VENTILATION, *subst.*, ventilatio.
 VENTRICLE, *subst.*, ventriculus.
 VENTURE, *subst.* (*undertaking*), ausum, inceptum; (*chance*), aors; (*hazard*), alea, periculum, casus; *at a venture*, temere.
 VENTURE, *to*, periclitari; periculum facere; iudicium adducere.
 VENTURESOME, VENTUROUS, *adj.*, audax, fidens; (*rash*), temerarius.
 VENTURESOMENESS, *subst.*, audacia, temeritas.
 VERACIOUS, *adj.*, verax.
 VERACITY, *subst.*, veracitas, veritatis; fidea.
 VERB, *subst.*, verbum.
 VERBAL, *adj.*, verbalis.
 VERBALLY, *adv.*, coram; (*in word only*), verbo tenus.
 VERBATIM, *adv.*, ad verbum, iisdem verbis.
 VERBOSE, *adj.*, verbosus.
 VERDANT, *adj.*, virens, viridans, viridia.
 VERDICT, *subst.*, iudicium, eententia.
 VERDIGRIS, *subst.*, ærugo.
 VERDURE, *subst.*, color viridis, viriditas.
 VERGE, *subst.* (*edge*), margo; ambitus; limea.
 VERGE, *to*, vergere.
 VERGE, *subst.* (*rod*), baculus lictoris.
 VERGER, *subst.*, lictor, viator.
 VERIDICAL, *adj.*, veridicus.
 VERIFIER, *subst.*, confirmator, assertor.
 VERIFYING, VERIFICATION, *subst.*, confirmatio.
 VERIFY, *to*, confirmare, ratum facere.
 VERILY, *adv.*, quidem, nœ, revera, vere, certo.
 VERISIMILITUDE, *subst.*, verisimilitudo.
 VERITABLE, *adj.*, verus.
 VERITY, *subst.*, veritas.
 VERJUICE, *subst.*, omphacium.
 VERMICULAR, *adj.*, vermicularis.
 VERMILION, *subst.*, minium.
 VERMIN, *subst.*, vermes; serpentes; pediculi.
 VERMINOUS, *adj.*, verminosus, vermidans.
 VERNACULAR, *adj.*, vernaculus.
 VERNAL, *adj.*, vernus.
 VERSATILE, *adj.*, versatilis.
 VERSE, *subst.*, versus, versiculus, carmen, poemæ.
 VERSED, *adj.*, versatus, exercitatus.
 VERSICLE, *subst.*, versiculus.
 VERSIFIER, *subst.*, versificator.
 VERSIFY, *to*, versificare, versus facere.
 VERSIFYING, *subst.*, versificatio.
 VERSION, *subst.*, interpretatio.
 VERT, *adj.*, viridia.
 VERTICAL, *adj.*, supra verticem positus.
 VERTIGINOUS, *adj.*, vertigine laborans, vertiginosus.
 VERTIGO, *subst.*, vertigo.
 VERVAIN, *subst.*, verbena.
 VERY, *adj.*, verus, merus; ipse; *adv.*, valde, admodum, multum.
 VESICULAR, *adj.*, fistulosus.
 VESPERS, *subst. pl.*, sacra pomeridiana or pertina.
 VESSEL, *subst.*, vas; little vessel, vasculum; (*little ship*), navicula.
 VEST, *subst.*, vestis, vestimentum.
 VEST, *to*, inaugurare; cooptare.
 VESTING (*in an office*), *subst.*, inauguratio; cooptatio.

VESTMENT.

VESTMENT, *subst.*, vestimentum, indumentum.
 VESTRY, *subst.*, vestiarium, aacrarium.
 VESTURE, *subst.*, vestis, vestitus.
 VETCH, *subst.*, vicia, ervum, cicer.
 VETERAN, *subst.*, (miles) veteranus.
 VEX, *to*, vexare, inquietare, cruciare; affigere; irritare.
 VEXATION, *subst.*, molestia, sollicitudo, molestia.
 VEXATIOUS, *adj.*, acerbus, molestus; litigiosus.
 VEXER, *subst.*, vexator; afflictor.
 VEXING, *subst.*, vexatio, perturbatio.
 VIAL, *subst.*, laguuncula vitrea.
 VIANDS, *subst. pl.*, cibi, cibaria.
 VIBRATE, *to*, vibrare, agitare.
 VIBRATION, *subst.*, agitatio; pulsus.
 VICAR, *subst.*, vicarius.
 VICARAGE, *subst.*, vicarii sacerdotis munus.
 VICARIOUS, *adj.*, vicarius.
 VICARSHIP, *subst.*, vicarii munus.
 VICE, *subst.*, vitium; vitiositas, turpitude; pravitatis, improbitas.
 VICE-ADMIRAL, *subst.*, legatus classiarum.
 VICEGERENT, *subst.*, vicarius, legatus.
 VICEROY, *subst.*, prorex.
 VICINAGE, VICINITY, *subst.*, vicinia, vicinitas.
 VICIOUS, *adj.*, vitiosus, pravus; improbus.
 VICIOUSLY, *adv.*, vitiose, prave, improbe, perperam.
 VICIOUSNESS, *subst.*, pravitatis.
 VICISSITUDE, *subst.*, vicissitudines, varietas.
 VICTIM, *subst.*, victima, hostia.
 VICTOR, *subst.*, victor, debellator, domitor.
 VICTORIOUS, *adj.*, victor, victrix.
 VICTORY, *subst.*, victoria; palma.
 VICTUAL, VICTUALS, *subst.*, cibus, cibi, cibaria; victus; penus.
 VICTUAL, *to*, alicui cibaria suppeditare.
 VICTUALLER, *subst.*, caupo.
 VICTUALLING-HOUSE, *subst.*, caupona, popina.
 VIE WITH, *to*, certare, contendere; (*compare*), æquiparare.
 VIEW, *subst.*, visus, prospectus, intuitus.
 VIEW, *to*, lustrare, speculari, inspicere, intueri.
 VIEWER, *subst.*, inspector, explorator.
 VIEWLESS, *adj.*, invisibilis.
 VIGIL, *subst.*, vigilia, pervigilium.
 VIGILANCE, *subst.*, vigilantia, diligentia.
 VIGILANT, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans, diligens.
 VIGOROUS, *adj.*, vegetus, vigena, valens, validus.
 VIGOROUSLY, *adv.*, acriter, strenue, valide.
 VIGOROUSNESS, VIGOR, *subst.* (*strength*), vires, vigor; (*fervor*), ardor, fervor; (*resolution*), animi constantia.
 VILE, *adj.*, vilis, abjectus; (*filthy*), fœdus, sordidus; (*wicked*), pravus.
 VILENESS, *subst.*, vilitas, pravitas.
 VILIFY, *to*, criminari, infamare.
 VILIFYING, *subst.*, criminatio, obrectatio.
 VILLA, *subst.*, villa.
 VILLAGE, *subst.*, vicus, pagus.
 VILLAGER, *subst.*, vicanus, paganus.
 VILLAIN, *subst.*, mancipium; (*rogue*), acolestus, nequam.
 VILLAINOUS, *adj.*, scelestus, flagitiosus, nefarius.
 VILLAINOUSNESS, VILLAINY, *subst.*, improbitas, pravitas; flagitium.
 VILLANAGE, *subst.*, clientela.
 VINDICATE, *to*, vindicare, tueri, defendere.

VITREOUS.

VINDICATING, VINDICATION, defensio.
 VINDICATOR, *subst.*, vindex, defensor.
 VINDICATORY, *adj.*, vindicans.
 VINDICTIVE, *adj.*, ulciscendi cupidus.
 VINE, *subst.*, vitis; vinea.
 VINEGAR, *subst.*, vinum acidum, acetum.
 VINEYARD, *subst.*, vinea, vinetum.
 VINOUS, *adj.*, vinosus.
 VINTAGE, *subst.*, vindemia; (*of v.*, vindemiatorius).
 VINTAGER, *subst.*, vindemiator, vindemitor.
 VINTNER, *subst.*, caupo vinarius.
 VINTRY, *subst.*, taberna vinaria.
 VIOL, *subst.*, fides, *pl.*; lyra, cithara.
 VIOLABLE, *adj.*, violabilis; (*not v.*, inviolabilis).
 VIOLATE, *to*, violare, temerare; frangere.
 VIOLATING, VIOLATION, *subst.*, violatio, ruptio.
 VIOLENCE, *subst.*, violentia, vis.
 VIOLENT, *adj.*, violens, violentus, vehemens.
 VIOLENTLY, *adv.*, violenter, vehementer, *vi per vim*.
 VIOLET, *subst.*, viola; (*of violets*, violaceus).
 VIOLIN, *subst.*, fviolina.
 VIOLINIST, *subst.*, qui violina canit; fidicen.
 VIOLIST, *subst.*, fidicen.
 VIPER, *subst.*, vipera.
 VIPEROUS, *adj.*, viperens, viperinus.
 VIRAGO, *subst.*, virago; mulier jurgiosa.
 VIRGIN, *subst.*, virgo.
 VIRGINITY, *subst.*, virginitas.
 VIRILE, *adj.*, virilis, masculus.
 VIRILITY, *subst.*, virilitas.
 VIRTUAL, *adj.*, verus.
 VIRTUALLY, *adv.*, revera, re.
 VIRTUE, *subst.*, virtus; probitas; sanctitas; (*force*), vis, efficacia; (*by virtue of*, e, ex, per).
 VIRTUOSO, *subst.*, homo artis peritissimus.
 VIRTUOUS, *adj.*, probus, honestus, sanctus.
 VIRTUOUSLY, *adv.*, cum virtute, sancte.
 VIRULENCY, *subst.*, mordacitas, acerbitas.
 VIRULENT, *adj.* (*poisonous*), venenosus; (*smart*), mordax, acerbus, asper.
 VISAGE, *subst.*, facies, os, vultus.
 VISCOSITY, VISCIDITY, *subst.*, lentitas.
 VISCONT, *subst.*, fvicecomes.
 VISCOUS, VISCID, *adj.*, lentus, tenax; viscosus.
 VISIBLE, *adj.*, adspectabilis; conspicuus; expressus, apertus, perspicuus, clarus, manifestus.
 VISION, *subst.*, visus; conspectus; visum, species, simulacrum.
 VISIONARY, *adj.*, fictus.
 VISIT, *subst.*, salutatio; accessus.
 VISIT, *to*, visere, invisere, visitare.
 VISITANT, VISITOR, *subst.*, saluator.
 VISITATION, VISITING, *subst.*, aditus, frequentatio.
 VISOR, VIZARD, *subst.*, larva, persona.
 VISORED, VIZARDED, *adj.*, larvæ generis, per sonatus.
 VISTA, *subst.*, prospectus.
 VISUAL, *adj.*, ad visionem pertinens.
 VITAL, *adj.*, vitalis.
 VITALITY, *subst.*, vitalitas.
 VITALS, *subst. pl.*, vitalia.
 VITATE, *to*, vitare, depravare, corrumpere.
 VITIATION, VITIATING, *subst.*, vitatio, corruptio.
 VITREOUS, *adj.*, vitreus.

VITRIFY.

VITRIFY, *to*, in vitrum vertere.
 VITUPERATE, *to*, vituperare, reprehendere.
 VITUPERATION, *subst.*, vituperatio, reprehensio.
 VIVACIOUS, *adj.*, vivax, vegetus, vigens.
 VIVACITY, *subst.*, vivacitas.
 VIVARY, *subst.*, vivarium.
 VIVID, *adj.*, vividus.
 VIVIFY, *to*, vivum facere.
 VIVIPAROUS, *adj.*, vivos fetus pariens.
 VIXEN, *subst.*, femina rixosa.
 VIZARD. *See* VISOR.
 VOCABULARY, *subst.*, lexicon; onomasticum.
 VOCAL, *adj.*, vocalis.
 VOCALIZE, *to*, vocalem reddere.
 VOCALLY, *adv.*, distincte voces efferendo.
 VOCATION, *subst.*, institutum vitæ, ars, quæstus.
 VOCATIVE CASE, *adj.*, casus vocativus.
 VOCIFERATE, *to*, vociferari.
 VOCIFERATION, *subst.*, vociferatio, exclamatio.
 VOCIFEROUS, *adj.*, clamorosus.
 VOGUE, *subst.*, fama, existimatio, nomen; *to be in vogue*, vigère; laude florère.
 VOICE, *subst.*, vox; (*vote*), sententia; suffragium.
 VOICED, *adj.*, voce præditus.
 VOID, *adj.* (*empty*), vacuum, inanis; expers; (*of no authority*), irritus; (*of no effect*), cassus, vanus.
 VOID, *to*, egerere, excernere.
 VOIDABLE, *adj.*, quod abrogari potest.
 VOIDANCE, *subst.*, exinotus.
 VOIDING, *subst.*, egestio, excretio.
 VOIDNESS, *subst.*, vacuitas, insinitas.
 VOLANT, *adj.*, volens.
 VOLATILE, *adj.*, volatilis; levis, volaticus.
 VOLATILENESS, *subst.*, levitas.
 VOLCANO, *subst.*, mous flammæ eructans.
 VOLITION, *subst.*, voluntas.
 VOLLEY, *subst.* (*shout*), acclamatio; *volley of shot*, tormenta.
 VOLUBILITY, *adj.*, volubilitas, mobilitas.
 VOLUBLE, *adj.*, volubilis; garrulus.
 VOLUME, *subst.*, volumen, tomus, corpus.
 VOLUMINOUS, *adj.*, ex pluribus voluminibus constans.
 VOLUNTARILY, *adv.*, sponte suo, ultro.
 VOLUNTARY, *adj.*, voluntarius, spontaneus.
 VOLUNTEER, *to*, ultro nomen militiæ dare.
 VOLUNTEER, *subst.*, miles voluntarius.
 VOLUPTUARY, VOLUPTUOUS, *adj.*, voluptuarius, voluptuosus, luxuriosus.
 VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *subst.*, voluptas, luxuria.
 VOMIT, *subst.*, vomitus; (*emetic*), vomitorium.
 VOMIT, *to*, *v. n.*, vomere, vomitare; *v. a.* vomere, vomere.
 VOMITER, *subst.*, vomitor; nauseator.
 VOMITING, *subst.*, vomitio, vomitus.
 VOMITORY, *adj.*, vomitorium.
 VORACIOUS, *adj.*, vorax, edax, gulosus.
 VORACITY, *subst.*, voracitas, edacitas.
 VOTARESS, *subst.*, voto obstricta.
 VOTARY, *subst.*, devotus, obstrictus.
 VOTE, *subst.*, suffragium, sententia.
 VOTE, *to*, suffragium ferre, censere; (*decree*), decernere.
 VOTIVE, *adj.*, votivus.
 VOUCH, *to*, affirmare, asseverare; attestari; cavere.
 VOUCHER, *subst.*, confirmator, sponsor; suctor.

WAKES.

VOUCHING, *subst.*, sponsio; asseveratio; ad-stipulatio.
 VOUCHSAFE, *to*, dignari, concedere.
 VOUCHSAFEMENT, *subst.*, beneficium, donum.
 VOW, *subst.*, votum, promissum.
 VOW, *to*, vovère; votum nuncupare.
 VOWEL, *subst.*, (littera) vocalis.
 VOW-FELLOW, *subst.*, eodem voto obstrictus.
 VOWING, *subst.*, voti sponsio; devotio.
 VOYAGE, *subst.*, navigatio; iter.
 VULGAR, *adj.* (*common*), vulgaris, popularis, (*mean*), humilis, abjectus.
 VULGARITY, *subst.*, vulgi mores.
 VULNERABLE, *adj.*, vulneribus obnoxius.
 VULTURE, *subst.*, vultur, vulturius; *of a vulture*, vulturinus.

W.

WAD, *subst.* (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus; (*black lead*), stibium.
 WAD, *to* (*a garment*), vesti xylinum inserere.
 WADDING, *subst.*, xylinum vesti insuendum.
 WADDLE, *to*, incesso vacillare.
 WADE, *to*, in aqua incedere.
 WADABLE, *adj.*, qui vadu transiri potest.
 WAFER, *subst.*, crustulum; *holy wafer*, panis cœnæ sacræ.
 WAFT, *to*, ferre, deducere, deferre; *to waft over*, trajicere.
 WAG, *subst.*, homo jocosus.
 WAG, *to*, *v. a.*, agitare; *v. n.*, vacillare, nutare; *to wag the tail*, caudam movere, cœvère.
 WAGE, *to*, pignore certare; *to wage law*, litigare; *to wage war*, bellum gerere.
 WAGER, *subst.*, sponsio; pignus.
 WAGES, *subst. pl.*, merces; stipendium; *of wages*, mercenarius.
 WAGGING, *subst.*, vacillatio.
 WAGGISH, *adj.*, petulans; jocosus.
 WAGGISHNESS, WAGGERY, *subst.*, petulantia; jocus, joci.
 WAGGLE, *to*, vacillare.
 WAGON, *subst.*, plaustrum, carrus; rheda, carrus, vehiculum.
 WAGONAGE, *subst.*, vectura.
 WAGONER, *subst.*, auriga, rhedarius.
 WAGTAIL, *subst.*, motacilla.
 WAIL, *to*, lamentari, ejulare, plorare, lugère.
 WAILFUL, *adj.*, lugubris.
 WAILING, *subst.*, lamentatio, luctus.
 WAIN, *subst.*, vehiculum, plaustrum.
 WAINSCOT, WAINSCOTING, *subst.*, opus tabulatum.
 WAINSCOT, *to*, tabulare.
 WAIST, *subst.*, media pars corporis.
 WAIT, *to* (*for*), expectare, præstolari, opperiri; *to wait upon*, comitari, deducere.
 WAIT, *subst.*, *to lie in wait for*, insidiari; *a lying in wait*, insidiæ.
 WAITER, *subst.*, famulus, minister.
 WAITING FOR, *subst.*, expectatio.
 WAITING-MAN, *subst.*, famulus, podisequus.
 WAITING-WOMAN, *subst.*, famula, ancilla.
 WAKE, *to*, *v. a.*, expergefacerere, suscitare; *v. n.* expergisci.
 WAKEFUL, *adj.*, vigil, insomnis.
 WAKES, *subst. pl.*, paganalia; feriæ rusticæ.

WALK.

WALK, *subst.*, ambuletio; ambulacrum.
 WALK, *to*, ambulare, spatari, ire.
 WALKER (*abroad*), *subst.*, ambulator.
 WALKING, *subst.*, ambuletio; *walking-place*, ambulacrum.
 WALL, *subst.*, murus; *mœnia*, *pl.*; *wall of a house*, paries.
 WALL, *to*, mœnibus cingere, munire.
 WALLEY, *subst.*, mantica, pcrs; sacciperium.
 WALL-EYED, *adj.*, glaucomatē laborat̄s.
 WALLOW, *to*, volutari.
 WALLOWING, *subst.*, volutatio, volutatus.
 WALNUT, WALNUT-TREE, *subst.*, juglana.
 WAN, *adj.*, pallidus, luridus; *to be wan*, pallere.
 WAND, *subst.*, virga.
 WANDER, *to*, errare, vagari, palari.
 WANDERER, *subst.*, errans, erro.
 WANDERING, *subst.*, erratic, vagatio; error; *wandering through*, peragratio.
 WANE, *subst.*, of the moon, lunæ decrementum.
 WANNES, *subst.*, pallor.
 WANT, *subst.* (*lack*), defectus, defectio; inopia; (*indigence*), egestas, indigentia; *want of knowledge*, inscitia, ignorantia.
 WANT, *to*, v. a., carere, egere, indigere; vacare; (*wish*), velle; v. n., deesse, abesse, deficere.
 WANTING, *adj.*, deficiens.
 WANTON, *adj.*, lascivus, petulans; procax; delicatus.
 WANTON, *to*, lascivire.
 WANTONLY, *adv.*, procaciter; molliter.
 WANTONNESS, *subst.*, lascivia, petulantia; procacitas.
 WAR, *subst.*, bellum; arma; militia; *in war*, bello, belli tempore; *man-of-war*, navis bellica.
 WAR, *to*, bellum gerere.
 WARBLE, *to*, v. a., modulari; v. n., canere.
 WARBLER, *subst.*, modulator.
 WARBLING, *adj.*, cœnorus; *subst.*, modulatio.
 WARD, *subst.*, custodia; *ward in a city*, regio, vicus; (*person under ward*), pupillus, pupilla; *ward of a lock*, serræ ferramenta clatrata.
 WARD, *to* (*guard*), custodire, tueri, protegere; v. n., cavere.
 WARDEN, *subst.*, custos; præpositus.
 WARDER, *subst.*, vigil, custos.
 WARDMOTE, *subst.*, regionis urbanæ conventus.
 WARDROBE, *subst.*, vestiarius; (*clothes*), vestes, vestimenta.
 WARSHIP, *subst.*, tutola; ætas pupillaris.
 WARE, *subst.*, merx; mercimonium; *wares*, merces; *earthen-ware*, vass fictilia; *iron-ware*, feramenta.
 WAREHOUSE, *subst.*, borreum; receptaculum mercium.
 WARFARE, *subst.*, militia, bellum.
 WARINESS, *subst.*, cautio, circumspectio.
 WARLIKE, *adj.*, bellicosus, militaris.
 WARM, *adj.* (*tepid*), calidus; (*ardent*), ardens, acer, vehemens; (*intimate*), intimus.
 WARM, *to*, calefacere, tepefacere.
 WARMING, *subst.*, calefactio.
 WARMNESS, WARMTH, *subst.*, calor, tepor; fervor, ardor.
 WARN, *to*, monere, commonere; hortari; edicere.
 WARNER, *subst.*, monitor, admonitor.
 WARNING, *subst.*, mooitio, mooitus, monitum; documentum.

WAVERING.

WARP, *subst.*, atamen.
 WARP, *to*, v. a., a *woof*, telam ordiri; (*corrupt*), depravare; v. n. (*be warped*), curvari.
 WARPING, *subst.*, curvatio, incurvatio.
 WARRANT, *subst.*, præceptum, mandatum; cautio.
 WARRANT, *to*, securum præstare; defendere, protegere; testimonio confirmare; (*in law*), fide jubere.
 WARRANTABLE, *adj.*, legitimus.
 WARRANTER, *subst.*, auctor; confirmator; fidejussor, cautor.
 WARRANTING, WARRANTY, *subst.*, auctoritas; stipulatio; cautio.
 WARREN, *subst.*, vivarium.
 WARRENER, WARREN-KEEPER, *subst.*, vi-varii custos.
 WARRIOR, *subst.*, miles, homo militaris.
 WART, *subst.*, verruca.
 WARY, *adj.*, cautus, circumspectus; (*thrifty*), parcus, frugalis; *to be wary*, cavere.
 WASH, *to*, lavare, luere.
 WASH, *subst.*, compositio ad alqd lavandum.
 WASHER, *subst.*, lotor.
 WASHING, *subst.*, lotio, lavatio, lotura.
 WASHY, *adj.*, humidus; infirmus.
 WASP, *subst.*, vespa.
 WASPISH, *adj.*, morosus, perversus.
 WASPISHNESS, *subst.*, morositas.
 WASSAIL, *subst.*, compositio, comissatio.
 WASSAILER, *subst.*, bibax, ebriosus.
 WASTE, *adj.*, vastus, desertus, incultus; inutilis; *subst.*, vastatio, damnus; jactura.
 WASTE, *to*, vastare, populari; diruere; spoliare; (*squand*), consumere, concidere; profundere, dissipare.
 WASTEFUL, *adj.*, profusus, prodigus.
 WASTEFULNESS, *subst.*, profusio; prodigentia.
 WASTER, *subst.*, vastator, populator; consumptor; prodigus.
 WASTING, *subst.* (*ravaging*), vastatio; *prodigal wasting*, profusio; *wasting away*, tabes.
 WATCH, *subst.*, vigilia, vigilatio; custodia; excubie; (*pocket time-piece*), horologium portabile.
 WATCH, *to*, custodire; servare, observare; contemplari; *watch for*, aucupari.
 WATCHER, *subst.*, observator; vigil, custos.
 WATCHFUL, *adj.*, vigil, vigilans.
 WATCHFULNESS, *subst.*, vigilantia; cautio; circumspectio.
 WATCHING, *subst.*, observatio; vigilatio.
 WATER, *subst.*, aqua; unda; (*river*), amnis, fluvius, flumen; (*brook*), rivus; (*sed*), mare.
 WATER, *to*, rigare, irrigare; bumectare; aquâ conspergere.
 WATERER, *subst.*, qui irrigat; qui aquâ conspergit.
 WATERING, *subst.*, rigatio, irrigatio.
 WATERY, *adj.*, aquosus, humidus.
 WATTLE, *subst.* (*hurdle*), crates; *wattles of a cock*, *subst.*, pileæ galli.
 WATTLE, *to* (*make wattles*), vimina cōtextere; (*cover with hurdles*), crateare.
 WAVE, *subst.*, unda; fluctus.
 WAVE, *to*, v. n., fluctuare; v. u., vibrare, ventitare, agitare.
 WAVER, *to*, nutare, fluctuare; vacillare, tremere; quassari.
 WAVERING, *adj.*, tremulus, vacillans; *wavering*

WAVING.

in mind, dubius, hæsitans; *subst.*, tremor, vacillatio; dubitatio.
 WAVING, *subst.*, agitatio, jactatio; *omissio*.
 WAVY, *adj.*, undatus, undulatus; undosus.
 WAWL, *to*, ululare, ejulare.
 WAX, *subst.*, cera; a little wax, cerula.
 WAX, *to*, cerare, iocerare.
 WAX, *to*, crescere; fieri; *to wax fat*, pinguescere; *to wax old*, senescere.
 WAXEN, *adj.*, cæreus.
 WAXING, *subst.*, lacrementum, auctus.
 WAY, *subst.* (road), via; (*march*), iter; (*way of approach*), aditus; (*course*), cursus; (*passage*), meatus; (*quartér*), pars; (*method*), ratio; (*manner*), modus; (*custom*), mos, consuetudo; (*distance*), intervalium; (*space*), spatium.
 WAYFARE, *WAYFARING-MAN*, *subst.*, victor; *of a wayfarer*, victorius.
 WAYLAY, *to*, insidiari.
 WAYLAYER, *subst.*, insidiator.
 WAYLESS, *adj.*, savius.
 WAYWARD, *adj.*, difficilis, morosus.
 WAYWARDNESS, *subst.*, morositas, perversitas.
 WE, *pron.*, nos; *we ourselves*, nosmet ipsi, ipsi nos.
 WEAK, *adj.*, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus, languidus.
 WEAKEN, *to*, debilitare, infirmare, attenuare; frangere.
 WEAKENING, *subst.*, debilitatio, infirmatio.
 WEAKLING, *subst.*, debilis.
 WEAKLY, *adj.*, debilis, infirmus; *adv.*, infirme, impotenter.
 WEAKNESS, *subst.*, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas; impotentia.
 WEAL, *subst.*, vibex; (*welfare*), salus.
 WEALTH, *subst.*, divitiæ; res, facultates, opes.
 WEALTHINESS, *subst.*, opulentia, felicitas.
 WEALTHY, *adj.*, opulentus, beatus, dives, locuples.
 WEAN, *to*, a mamma disjungere, a lacte depellere.
 WEANING, *subst.*, a lacte depulsio.
 WEAPON, *subst.*, telum, ferrum; *weapons*, arma, tela.
 WEAPONED, *adj.*, armatus.
 WEAPONLESS, *adj.*, iœrmiæ; armia exutus.
 WEAR, *subst.*, emissarium; oassa piscatoria.
 WEAR, *to*, gerere, gestare; *to wear away or out*, terere, conterere, conficere, attenuare.
 WEARER, *subst.*, qui gestat; tritor.
 WEARINESS, *subst.*, lassitudo, fatigatio, languor; tœdium.
 WEARING AWAY, *subst.*, attritus.
 WEARISOME, *adj.*, molestus, gravis.
 WEARISOMENESS, *subst.*, molestia, gravitas.
 WEARY, *adj.*, fessus, fatigatus, lassus.
 WEARY, *to*, lassare, delassare, fatigare; *to weary out*, conficere.
 WEARYING, *subst.*, fatigatio.
 WEASAND, *subst.*, aspera arteria; gurgulio.
 WEASEL, *subst.*, mustela.
 WEATHER, *subst.*, tempestas; cœlam; ær; *cloudy w.*, tempus nubilum; *dry weather*, siccitas.
 WEATHER, *to* (a storm), eluctari; periculis perfungi; *to weather a cape*, promontorium superare.
 WEAVE, *to*, texere, detexere; telam ordiri.
 WEAVER, *subst.*, textor, textrix.
 WEAVING, *subst.*, textura, textus.

WET.

WEB, *subst.*, textum, tela; *web in the eye*, oculi suffusio.
 WEBBED, WEB-FOOTED, *adj.*, palmipes.
 WED, *to*, matrimonium contrahere; (*of a man*), uxorem ducere; (*of a woman*), nubere.
 WEDDED, *adj.*, in matrimonio conjunctus.
 WEDDING, *subst.*, nuptiæ; *of a w.*, nuptialis.
 WEDGE, *subst.*, cœcus; *little wedge*, cuneolus.
 WEDGE IN, *to*, vadigere.
 WEDLOCK, *subst.*, matrimonium, conjugium.
 WEDNESDAY, *subst.*, dies Mercurii.
 WEED, *subst.*, herba inutilis; (*dress*), habitus, vestis.
 WEED, *to*, runcare; sarrire.
 WEEDER, *subst.*, runcator, sarritor.
 WEEDING, *subst.*, runcatio; sarritio, sarculatio; *weeding-hook*, sarculum, marra.
 WEEDY, *adj.*, herbis inutilibus obsitus.
 WEEK, *subst.*, hebdomas, septem dies.
 WEEKLY, *adv.*, singulis hebdomadibus.
 WEEN, *to*, autumare, opinari; censere.
 WEEP, *to*, lacrimare, lacrimari, flere; plorare.
 WEEPER, *subst.*, plorator.
 WEEPINGLY, *adv.*, lacrimose.
 WEEVIL, *subst.*, curculio.
 WEFT, *subst.*, bestia erratica.
 WEIGH, *to*, pendere, pensare, expendere, ponderare; (*consider*), ponderare, examinare, considerare; *to weigh up*, tollere, levare.
 WEIGHING, *subst.*, ponderatio; consideratio; *weighing down*, depressio.
 WEIGHT, *subst.*, pondus; (*influence*), momentum, auctoritas, vis, gravitas.
 WEIGHTINESS, *subst.*, gravitas.
 WEIGHTY, *adj.*, gravis; ponderosus, onerosus; potens, pollens; *to grow weighty*, gravescere.
 WELCOME, *adj.*, acceptas, grates, jucundus; exoptatus.
 WELCOME, *to*, benigne excipere, de adventu gratulari.
 WELCOMING, *subst.*, gratulatio.
 WELFARE, *subst.*, salus, incolumitas; bonum, commodum.
 WELKIN, *subst.*, cœlum, æther.
 WELL, *adv.*, bene, recte, probe, belle; *adj.*, sanus, validus, viribus integer; *interj.*, well! age!
 WELL, *subst.*, fons; puteus; *little well*, fonticulus; *of a well*, fontanus, putealis.
 WELL, *to*, scatarire.
 WELL-A-DAY, *interj.*, eheu! heu! he!
 WELT, *subst.*, vestis limbus; calcei lacinia.
 WELT, *to*, limbo prætexere.
 WELTHER, *to*, volutari, se volutare.
 WELTERING, *subst.*, volutatio.
 WEN, *subst.*, tuber; strama, scrofula.
 WENCH, *subst.*, puella; ancilla.
 WENCH, *to*, scortari, lustra frequentare.
 WENCHER, *subst.*, scortator.
 WEND, *to*, ire, vadere.
 WEST, *subst.*, occidens, occasus.
 WESTERING, *adj.*, occidentalis.
 WESTERN, WESTERLY, *adj.*, occidentalis; occidentuus.
 WESTWARD, *adv.*, ad occidentem, occasum versus.
 WET, *adj.*, humidus, madidus, madens; (*moist, marshy*), uliginosus; (*rainy*), pluviosus.
 WET, WETNESS, *subst.*, humor.
 WET, *to*, conspergere; humectare; madescere.

WETHER.

WETHER, *subst.*, vervex, aries castratus.
WETTISH, *adj.*, humidulus, subhumidus.
WHALE, *subst.*, balæna, cetus; *whalebone*, os cetaceum.

WHARF, *subst.*, locus ubi naves exonerantur.
WHARFAGE, *subst.*, portorium.
WHAT, *pron.*, quis, qui; qualis; quid; (*partly*), quæ.

WHATSOEVER, *pron.*, quicumque; quisquis; qualiscunque, qualis qualis.

WHEAL, *subst.*, pustula, pusula; tuberculum.
WHEAT, *subst.*, triticum; *of wheat*, triticeus.
WHEATEN, *adj.*, triticeus.

WHEEDLE, *to*, illicere, pellicere, allicere, blandiri, lenocinari, demulcere.

WHEEDLER, *subst.*, delinitor.
WHEEDLING, *adj.*, pella, blandiloqua; *subst.*, blanditia, blandimentum.

WHEEL, *subst.*, rota; *little wheel*, rotula.
WHEEL, *to* (*about*), *v. a.*, circumagere; *v. n.*, circumagi; signa convertere.

WHEELING, *subst.*, conversio; *wheeling round*, circumactio.

WHEELWRIGHT, *subst.*, rotarum artifex.
WHEEZE, *to*, spiritum asthmaticum edere.

WHEEZING, *adj.*, asthmaticus; *subst.*, ravis.
WHEELM, *to*, tegere, obtegere, cooperire.

WHELP, *subst.*, catulus, catellus; *of a whelp*, catulinus.

WHELP, *to*, catulos parere.

WHEN, *adv.*, quando, quum, ubi; postquam; *just when*, simul ac; *when as*, quandoquidem; *whenever*, quandocunque, quoquo tempore.

WHENCE, *adv.*, unde, ex quo loco, ex qua re, ex quo; *whence are you?* cujus es? *whencesoever*, undecunque; *whence you will*, undelibet.

WHERE, *adv.*, ubi, ubinam, quoloco, qua; *every where*, ubique; *nowhere*, nusquam.

WHEREABOUT, WHEREABOUTS, *adv.*, ubi, ubi loci.

WHEREAS, *conj.*, quum, quod.
WHEREAT, *adv.*, ad quod, quod.

WHEREBY, *adv.*, per quod, quo.
WHEREFORE, *adv.*, cur, quare, quamobrem.

WHEREIN, *adv.*, in quo, in qua re.
WHEREOF, *adv.*, de quo, cujus, quorum.

WHEREON, *adv.*, super quod, in quo.
WHERESOEVER, *adv.*, ubicunque, ubiubi.

WHERETO, WHEREUNTO, *adv.*, ad quod, quo, cui.

WHEREUPON, *adv.*, ex quo, unde, quo facto.
WHEREVER, *adv.*, ubicunque, ubiubi.

WHEREWITH, WHEREWITHAL, *adv.*, quo, quibus.

WHERRY, *subst.*, scapha, cymba.
WHEAT, *to*, acnere, exacure.

WHEAT, *subst.*, incitamentum.
WHETHER, *conjunct.*, -ne, num; *whether—or*, utrum—an.

WHETHER, *pron.*, of the two, uter.
WHEATSTONE, *subst.*, cus; *little w.*, coticula.

WHETTING, *subst.*, exacutio.
WHIFF, *subst.*, serum; *full of whey*, serosus; *whey-colored*, albidus.

WHYISH, *adj.*, sero similis.
WHICH, *pron. inter.*, quis; (*of two*), uter; *relat. pron.*, qui, que, quod; *which way*, qua; *which way soever*, quacunque; *quomodocunque*.

WHIFF, *subst.*, halitus; flatua.

WHITTLE.

WHIG, *subst.*, homo popularis.
WHIGGISH, *adj.*, popularis, libertatis studiosus.
WHIGGISM, *subst.*, libertatis studium.

WHILE, *subst.*, tempus; *a w.*, *a little w.*, paullisper, parumper; *a pretty w.*, aliquantisper; *a w. ago*, pridem, nuper; *a good w.*, diu; *a good w. ago*, jamdudum; *a little w. ago*, modo, nuper; *for a w.*, ad quoddam tempus; *it is worth while*, operæ pretium est.

WHILE, *to*, otitari.

WHILE, WHILST, *conj.*, dum; quoad; quam.

WHILOM, *adv.*, olim, aliquando.
WHIM, WHIMSEY, *subst.*, repentibus animi impetus.

WHIMPER, *to*, vagire.

WHIMSICAL, *adj.*, levis, inconstans; difficilis.
WHIN, *subst.*, genista spinosa.

WHINE, *to*, gannire, vagire; quiritare.
WHINE, WHINING, *subst.*, gemitus; querela.

WHINNY, *to* (*neigh*), hinnire.
WHIP, *to* (*scourge*), flagellare, verberare; (*stitch*), pratextere; *to be whipped*, vapulare.

WHIP, *subst.*, flagellum; scutica; lora, pl.
WHIPPER, WHIPSTER, *subst.*, verberator, flagellator.

WHIPPING, *subst.*, flagellatio, verberatio.
WHIRL, *subst.*, verticillum; conversio.

WHIRL, *to* (*about*), torquere, circumagere, rotare.

WHIRLING, WHIRLPOOL, *subst.*, vortex, vorago, gurgis.

WHIRLWIND, *subst.*, turbo.
WHIRRING, *adj.*, stridulus.

WHISK, *to*, cursitare.
WHISKERS, *subst. pl.*, genæ pilosæ.

WHISPER, *to*, susurrare; submissè loqui; murmurare.

WHISPER, WHISPERING, *subst.*, susurrus, auratio.

WHISPERER, *subst.*, qui susurrat.
WHIST, *interj.*, st! at! tac! silentium!

WHISTLE, *subst.*, sibilus; fistula.
WHISTLE, *to*, *v. n.*, sibilare; *v. a.*, sibilando exprime.

WHISTLER, *subst.*, sibilans, fistulator.
WHISTLING (*to a horse*), *subst.*, poppy-ma.

WHIT, *subst.*, aliquid; *not a whit*, nihil; *every whit*, prorsus, omnino.

WHITE, *adj.*, albus; candidus; cæcus; purus; *somewhat white*, subalbus, albicans; *to make white*, dealbare, candefacere; *to be white*, albère, candère; *to grow white*, albescere, candescere.

WHITE, *subst.*, album.
WHITED, *adj.*, albus, dealbatus.

WHITEN, *to*, album reddere, dealbare.
WHITENER, *subst.*, dealbator.

WHITENESS, *subst.*, albedo, candor.
WHITHER, *adv.*, quo, quoniam; *whithersoever*, quoquo, quocunque, quoquo versus.

WHITISH, *adj.*, subalbidus, subalbus, albicans.
WHITISHNESS, *subst.*, canities.

WHIT-LEATHER, *subst.*, alata.
WHITLOW, *subst.*, ulcus digitale, paronychium.

WHIT-SUNDAY, *subst.*, dies festus pentecostes.
WHITSUNTIDE, *subst.*, pentecoste, dies pentecostales.

WHITTEN-TREE, *subst.*, sambucus aquatica.
WHITTLE, *subst.* (*mantle*), palla candida; (*little knife*), cultellus.

WHITTLE.

WHITTLE, *to*, cultello resecare.
 WHIZ, *to*, stridère, stridère.
 WHIZZING, *adj.*, stridulus; *subst.*, stridor.
 WHO, *pron. inter.*, quis, quæ; *rel. pron.*, qui, quæ, quod.
 WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, *pron.*, quisquis, quicumque.
 WHOLE, *adj. (entire)*, integer, solidus; (*all*), totus, universus; (*in health*), sanus, validus.
 WHOLE, *subst.*, totum; *noiversum*, solidum; *summa*; *res publica*.
 WHOLENESS, *subst.*, integritas; *sanitas*.
 WHOLESAL DEALER, *subst.*, qui merces solidas vendit.
 WHOLESOME, *adj.*, saluber, salutaris.
 WHOLESOMENESS, *subst.*, salubritas.
 WHOLLY, *adv. (solidly)*, solide; (*altogether*), plane, omnino, prorsus; *penitus*.
 WHOOP, *subst.*, clamor; *upupa*.
 WHOOP, *to*, clamare, clamitare, veciferari.
 WHORTLEBERRY, *subst.*, vaccinium.
 WHY, *adv.*, cur, quare, quomobrem; *why not?* quin, quidni, cur non; *why so?* quid ita?
 WICK, *subst.*, elychnium.
 WICKED, *adj.*, impius, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, nefarius, pravus.
 WICKEDNESS, *subst.*, impietas; *scelus*; *nequitia*.
 WICKER, *adj.*, vimineus.
 WICKET, *subst.*, ostiolum.
 WIDE, *adj. (broad)*, latus; (*roomy*), amplius, spatiosus, luxus, capax.
 WIDEN, *to*, dilatare, ampliare.
 WIDENESS, WIDTH, *subst.*, lätitudo, amplitudo.
 WIDGEON, *subst.*, fatuus, stultus.
 WIDOW, *subst.*, vidua, mulier vidua.
 WIDOW, *to*, viduare.
 WIDOWER, *subst.*, homo viduus.
 WIDOWHOOD, *subst.*, viduitas.
 WIDTH, *See* WIDENESS.
 WIELD, *to*, tractare, contractare; *vibrare*.
 WIFE, *subst.*, uxor, coconjux; *marita*; *little wife*, uxoreula; *old wife*, anus, vetula, avicula.
 WIG, *subst.*, callendrum.
 WIGHT, *subst.*, homo; *animal*.
 WILD, *adj. (fierce)*, ferus, indomitus; (*mad*), furiosus, amens; (*fantastical*), levis, inconstans; (*waste*), incultus, vastus; (*growing wild*), agrestis, silvester; (*absurd*), absurdus, insulsus.
 WILDERED, BEWILDERED, *adj.*, errabundus.
 WILDERNESS, *subst.*, locus desertus, regio deserta, solitudo.
 WILDING, *subst.*, malum silvestre; *wilding-tree*, malus silvestris.
 WILDNESS, *subst.*, feritas; *ferocia*; *sævitia*; *insulitas*.
 WILE, *subst.*, dolus, artificium.
 WILILY, *adv.*, nstute, callide, dolose.
 WILINESS, *subst.*, astutia; *calliditas*.
 WILLFUL, *adj. (intentional)*, quod consulto fit, præcogitatus; (*obstinate*), contumax.
 WILLFULNESS, *subst.*, pertinacia, contumacia.
 WILL, *subst.*, voluntas; (*inclination*), animus; (*liking*), arbitrium, libide; (*desire*), stadium, votum; (*purpose*), consilium, propositum; (*opinion*), sententia; (*command*), mandatum, jussum; (*assent*), assensus; (*agreement*), consensus; *free-will*, liberum arbitrium; *last will*, testamentum.

WISDOM.

WILL, *to*, velle; *not to will*, nolle; *to will (command)*, jubère, mandare.
 WILLING, *adj.*, libens, promptus, volens.
 WILLINGNESS, *subst.*, animus libens.
 WILLOW, *subst.*, salix; *of a willow*, salignus.
 WIMBLE, *subst.*, terebra; *little w.*, terebellum.
 WIN, *to* (*gain*), lucrari, lucrum facere; (*get*), assequi, consequi, petiri, adipisci.
 WINNER, *subst.*, qui lucratur; *victor*.
 WINNING, *adject.*, suavia, blandus, facundus; *subst.*, adeptie, impetratio.
 WINCE, WINCH, *to*, calcitrare; *calcibus ferire*.
 WINCER, *subst.*, equus calcitro.
 WINCH, *subst.*, trochlea, rechamus.
 WINCING, *adject.*, calcitrosus; *subst.*, calcitratu.
 WIND, *subst.*, ventus; *gentle wind*, aura; *boisterous wind*, turbo; (*breath*), flatus, spiritus, halitus, anima; *wind from the stomach*, flatus ventris.
 WIND, *to*, vertere, circumvertere, contorquere; (*roll about*), volvere, circumplicare; (*smell out*), odorari, olfacere; *to w. (blow) a horn*, cornu inflare.
 WINDED, *adj.*; *long-winded*, longus, diutinus; *short-winded*, anhelus, suspiriosus.
 WINDER, *subst.*, tortor, contortor.
 WINDING, *adj.*, tortilis, flexilis; *winding in and out*, flexuosus; *sinuosus*; *subst.*, flexus, sinus.
 WINDLASS, *subst.*, trochlea, rechamus.
 WIND-MILL, *subst.*, mola venti.
 WINDOW, *subst.*, fenestra; *little w.*, fenestella.
 WINDWARD, *adv.*, ventum versus.
 WINDY, *adj.*, ventosus, ventis obnoxius.
 WINE, *subst.*, vinum; *sour wine*, posca; *pure wine*, merum; *of wine*, vinarius.
 WING, *subst.*, ala; *wing of an army*, cornu; *wings*, alæ, pennæ.
 WING, *to*, volare, volatu ferri.
 WINGED, *adj.*, alatus, peonatus.
 WINK, *subst.*, oculorum nutus.
 WINK, *to*, nictare; *connivere*.
 WINKER, *subst.*, qui alicui adnctat.
 WINKING AT, *subst.*, dissimulatio.
 WINNOW, *to*, ventilare, eventilare.
 WINNOWER, *subst.*, ventilator.
 WINNOWING, *subst.*, ventilatio.
 WINTER, *subst.*, hiems, tempus hibernum; *bruma*, tempus brutale; *of winter*, hiemalis, hibernus; *it is winter*, hiemat.
 WINTER, *to*, hiernare, hibernare.
 WINTERING, *subst.*, hiematio, hibernatio.
 WINTRY, *adj.*, hiemalis.
 WINY, *adj.*, vinosus, vinolentus.
 WIPE, *subst. (jeer)*, dicerium; *to give one a wipe*, ludificari, mordere.
 WIPE, *to*, tergere, tergère; *to wipe off*, abstergere, detergere; *to wipe off a charge*, diluere; *to wipe out*, extergere, delere.
 WIPER, *subst.*, qui terget.
 WIPING, *subst. (cleaning)*, purgatio.
 WIRE, *subst.*, filum metallicum.
 WIRE-DRAWER, *subst.*, qui metallum in filum ducit.
 WIRY, *adj.*, ex filo metallico constans.
 WIS, *to*, scire; *I wist*, noveram, intellexi.
 WISE, *adj.*, sapiens, prudens, consultus; *providus*.
 WISE, *subst.*, modus; *in anywise*, quoquo modo; *in no wise*, nullo modo, nullo pacto, nequaquam.
 WISDOM, *subst.*, sapientia, prudentia.

WISH.

WISH, *subst.*, optatio; optatum, votum, desiderium; (*will*), voluntas.

WISH, *to*, optare, exoptare; cupere, concupiscere, avêre; desiderare; velle.

WISHER, *subst.*, *well-wisher*, amicus, fautor.

WISHFUL, *adj.*, avidus.

WISHING, *subst.*, optatio; desideratio.

WIST. *See* WIS, *to*.

WISTFUL, *adj.*, intentus.

WISTFULLY, *adv.*, oculis intentis.

WIT, *subst.*, ingenium; acumen, sagacitas, solertia; lepos, facetiæ, sal, sales; (*man of wit*), homo ingeniosus.

WIT, *to*, scilicet, videlicet; nempe, nimirum.

WITCH, *subst.*, maga; saga, venciſca.

WITCH, *to*. *See* BEWITCH, *to*.

WITCHCRAFT, WITCHERY, *subst.*, fascinatio; veneficium; mſgica, ars magica; incantatio.

WITH, *prep.*, cum; a, apud; *with us*, nobiscum; *with care*, diligenter.

WITHAL, *adv.* (*with which*), quo, quibus, quocum. quibuscum; (*besides*); ad hæc, præterea.

WITHDRAW, *to*, v. a., avocare, amovêre, abstrahere, abducere; v. n., se removêre, se recipere.

WITHDRAWING, *subst.*, amotio, avocatio, deductio.

WITHE, *subst.*, vimen; *of withes*, vimineus.

WITHER, *to*, marcescere; exarescere; evanescere; canescere.

WITHERED, *adj.*, marcidus, flaccidus, arefactus.

WITHERING, *subst.*, marcor, languor, tabes.

WITHERS (*of a horse*), *subst. pl.*, dorsi suffragines.

WITHHOLD, *to*, detinêre, retinêre, cohibêre.

WITHHOLDING, *subst.*, retentio.

WITHIN, *adv.*, intus, intrinsecus; intro; *prep.*, in, intra, cis.

WITHOUT, *adv.*, extra, foris, extrinsecus; *prep.*, sine, extra, ultra; *conj.*, nisi, nisi.

WITHSTAND, *to*, obstare, obsistere, resistere; obniti; repugnare; oblocutari.

WITHSTANDER, *subst.*, adversarius, repugnator.

WITHSTANDING, *subst.*, repugnantia.

WITLESS, *adj.*, insipiens, stultus.

WITLING, *subst.*, qui ingenium præ se fert.

WITNESS, *subst.*, testis, attestator; (*voucher*), auctor; (*judge*), arbiter, arbitra; (*testimony*), testimonium.

WITNESS, *to*, testari, attestari, testificari.

WITNESSING, *subst.*, testificatio; auctoritas.

WITTICISM, *subst.*, dicitium.

WITNESS, *subst.*, sagacitas, acumen ingenii.

WITTINGLY, *adv.*, prudenter; coasulto; *de industria*.

WITTY, *adj.*, acutus, argutus, ingeniosus, subtilis; facetus, lepidus.

WIZARD, *subst.*, magus; veneficus.

WOE, *subst.*, mala, *pl.*, res adversæ; calamitas; miseria; *interj.*, vœ!

WOBEGONE, *adj.*, dolore oppressus.

WOEFUL, *adj.*, miser, miserabilis, ærumnosus, calamitosus.

WOEFULNESS, *subst.*, miseria, calamitas.

WOLF, *subst.*, lupus; *she-wolf*, lupa.

WOLFISH, WOLVISH, *adj.*, lupinus.

WOMAN, *subst.*, mulier, femina; *young w.*, adolescentula; *little w.*, muliercula; *grave w.*, matrona; *manly w.*, virago; *adj.*, *of a w.*, muliebris.

WORLDLING.

WOMANISH, WOMANLY, *adj.*, muliebris; femineus; (*unmanly*), effeminatus; (*matronly*), mstro-nalis.

WOMANKIND, *subst.*, sexus muliebris.

WOMB, *subst.*, uterus, matrix; *little womb*, uterulus; *of the womb*, uterius.

WONDER, *subst.*, miraculum, portentum, prodigium, res mira.

WONDER, *to*, mirari; stupêre; admirari; *to wonder at*, aliqua re obstupescere.

WONDERER, *subst.*, mirator, admirator.

WONDERFUL, WONDROUS, *adj.*, mirus, mirabilis, mirificus, prodigiosus.

WONDERFULNESS, *subst.*, mirabilitas.

WONDERING, *subst.*, miratio, admiratio.

WONT, *adj.*; *to be wont*, solêre, consuevisse.

WONT, *subst.*, mos, consuetudo.

WONTED, *adj.*, solitus, consuetus, usitatus.

WOO, *to*, ambire, sollicitare.

WOOD, *subst.*, lignum; materia; (*wood-work*), materiatio; *a wood*, silva; *of wood*, ligneus.

WOODEN, *adj.*, ligneus; (*stiff*), rigidus.

WOODY, WOODÉD, *adj.*, silvester; silvosus; saltuosus.

WOOPER, *subst.*, procus.

WOOF, *subst.*, trama.

WOOL, *subst.*, lana.

WOOLEN, *adj.*, laneus; *dressed in woollen*, lanatus; *woolen-draper*, lanarius.

WOOLLY, *adj.*, lanaris; lanam ferens; lanæ similis; lanosus, villosus.

WORD, *subst.*, verbum, vocabulum, vox; dicitum; (*command*), præceptum, maadatum, jussum; (*promise*), fides; promissum, pollicitum; *word for word*, ad verbum, iisdem verbis; *word (watch-word)*, tessera, signum.

WORD, *to*, verbis exprimere or reddere.

WORDINESS, *subst.*, verbositas.

WORDY, *adj.*, verbosus.

WORK, *subst.* (*toil*), opera, opus; labor; (*the thing made*), opus, monumentum; (*machine*), machina; (*fortification*), munitio, munimentum; (*trouble*), turbæ, tumultus; (*works military*), opera, munitiones, munimenta; (*works, deeds*), facta.

WORK, *to (labor)*, laborare, operari; *to work at*, operam dare alicui rei; (*fashion*), fabricare, fingere; *to work upon*, suadêre; *to work (as liquors)*, fermentescere; *to work (as physic)*, alvum movêre; *to work upward*, vomitionem ciêre; *to work downward*, per inferiora purgare.

WORKER, WORKMAN, *subst.*, operarius, opifex; *workmen*, operæ.

WORK-FELLOW, *subst.*, adjutor.

WORK-HOUSE, *subst.*, ergastulum.

WORKING, *subst.*, operatio; *working-day*, dies profestus.

WORKMAN-LIKE, *adj.*, bene or affabre factus; *adv.*, bene, affabre; *not workman-like*, infabre.

WORKMANSHIP, *subst.*, artificium, opus.

WORKSHOP, *subst.*, officina, fabrica.

WORK-WOMAN, *subst.*, mercenaria.

WORLD, *subst.* (*universe*), mundus; univèrsium, rerum natura; (*earth*), orbis terræ or terrarum; (*earthly things*), res humane; (*men*), homines; (*fine manners*), mores elegantiores.

WORLDLINESS, *subst.*, rerum inanum amor; avaritia.

WORLDLING, *subst.*, homo voluptatibus deditus; avarus.

WORLDLY.

WORLDLY, *adj.* (*earthly*), humanus; (*empty, vain*), vanus, inanis; (*sensual*), voluptarius; (*covetous*), avarus.

WORM, *subst.*, vermis; *little worm*, vermiculus.

WORM-EATEN, *adj.*, cariosus; vermiculosus.

WORM-HOLE, *subst.* (*in wood*), caries; (*in fruit*), vermiculatio.

WORMWOOD, *subst.*, absinthium.

WORMY, *adj.*, verminosus; vermiculosus.

WORRY, *to* (*tear*), laniare, lacerare; (*tease*), cruciare, exagitare, fatigare, vexare.

WORSE, *adj.*, pejor, nequior, vilior; deterior; *adv.*, pejus, deterius; *to make worse*, in pejus mutare; aggravare; *to grow worse*, in pejus ruere; aggravescere.

WORSHIP, *subst.*, cultus, veneratio; reverentia.

WORSHIP, *to*, colere, venerari; adorare; admirari; in honore habere.

WORSHIPFUL, *adj.*, venerabilis, venerandus; *right worshipful*, perhonorificus.

WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.*, honorifice, honorate.

WORSHIPPER, *subst.*, cultor, adorator, admirator.

WORSHIPPING, *subst.*, adoratio; veneratio; cultus.

WORST, *adj.*, pessimus, deterrimus; *adv.*, pessime.

WORST, *to*, superare, vincere.

WORSTED, *subst.*, filum, lanæum.

WORT, *subst.*, of beer, mustum bordeaceum; (*herb*), herba, olus; (*Colewort*), brassica.

WORTH, *subst.* (*value*), pretium; (*esteem*), honor; (*merit*), dignitas, virtus, meritum.

WORTH, *adj.*, valens; *to much*, pretiosus; carus.

WORTHILY, *adv.*, digne, merito.

WORTHLESS, *adj.*, vilis, nibili, nequam.

WORTHLESSNESS, *subst.*, tenuitas, vilitas.

WORTHY, *adj.*, dignus; probus; egregius, præclarus; *not worthy*, iodignus.

WOT, *to*, scire, credere.

WOULD, *I*, velim, vellem; *I would not*, nolim, nollera.

WOUND, *subst.*, vulnus; plaga; ictus.

WOUND, *to*, vulnerare, sauciare; vulnus infligere.

WOUNDER, *subst.*, qui vulnerat.

WOUNDING, *subst.*, vulneratio, sauciatio.

WRANGLE, *subst.*, rixas, jurgium; lites.

WRANGLE, *to*, jurgare, rixari, altercari, litigare.

WRANGLER, *subst.*, rixator, altercator, litigator.

WRANGLING, *adj.*, rixosus, litigiosus, jurgiosus; *subst.*, jurgium, altercatio.

WRAP, *to* (*fold in*), involvere; (*entangle*), irritare, implicare; *to wrap together*, convolvere; *to wrap up*, colligere.

WRAPPER, *subst.*, involucrum; amiculum.

WRAPPING, *subst.*, implicatio, involutio.

WRATH, *subst.*, ira, bilis, stomachus; indignatio.

WRATHFUL, *adj.* (*angry*), iratus, irâ incensus; (*subject to wrath*), iracundus.

WREAK, *to*, vomere; *to wreak vengeance upon*, ulcisci, persequi.

WREATH, *subst.*, sertum, corona; *little wreath*, corolla; *wreath about a pillar*, voluta.

WREATH, *to*, torquere, crispare.

WREATHED, *adj.*, in spiram convolutus.

WRECK, *subst.*, navis fracta; naufragium; clades.

YARN.

WRECK, *to*, perdere; *to wreck a ship*, navem ad scopulos confringere.

WREN, *subst.*, avis reguliolus; regulus.

WRENCH, *subst.*, membri distortio.

WRENCH, *to*, a limb, membrum distortionem luxare; *to wrench open a door*, fores offringere.

WREST, *to*, torquere, contorquere; (*misrepresent*), perverse interpretari.

WRESTER, *subst.*, contortor, extortor.

WRESTING, WREST, *subst.*, contortio, distortio.

WRESTLE, *to*, luctari; *to wrestle with*, cum alio colluctari; *to wrestle with death*, animam agere.

WRESTLER, *subst.*, luctator; athleta; *wrestler-like*, athleticæ.

WRESTLING, *subst.*, luctus, luctatio, luctamen.

WRETCH, *subst.*, miser, perditus.

WRETCHED, *adj.*, miser, miserabilis, ærumnatus.

WRETCHEDNESS, *subst.*, miseria, ærumna.

WRIGGLE, *to*, jactari; vacillare.

WRIGHT, *subst.*, faber, opifex.

WRING, *to*, premere, stringere; torquere.

WRINGING, *subst.*, tortio, contortio.

WRINKLE, *subst.*, ruga.

WRINKLE, *to*, rugare, corrugare, in rugas contrahere.

WRIST, *subst.*, carpus; pugni commissura.

WRIT, *subst.*, libellus, præceptum, mandatum; *holy writ*, sacræ litteræ, libri sacri.

WRITE, *to*, scribere, conscribere; exarare; *to write again*, rescribere; *to write before*, præscribere; *to write between*, interscribere; *to write down*, litteris mandare; *annotate*; *to write in or upon*, inscribere; *to write often*, scriptitare; *to write out*, perscribere; *exscribere*; *to write over or above*, superscribere; *to write to*, adscribere; *to write under*, subscribere.

WRITER, *subst.*, scriba, scriptor, amanuensis; (*author*), scriptor, auctor.

WRITHE, *to*, v. n., se versare; incurvari.

WRITHING, *subst.*, tortio, contortio.

WRITING, *subst.* (*the act*), scriptio, scriptura; stilus; (*thing written*), litteræ, scriptum; liber, codex; codicilli; libellus; tabulæ; *in or by writing*, scribendo; *art of writing*, ars scribendi.

WRONG, *subst.*, injuria; contumelia; offensa; *adj.*, non justus; pravus; præposterus; falsus; malus.

WRONG, *to*, violare, lædere; vim inferre, damno afficere.

WRONGER, *subst.*, homo injurius, iniquus.

WRONGFUL, *adj.*, injurius, injuriosus, injustus.

WRONG-HEADED, *adj.*, stultus; inconciliatus.

WRONGING, *subst.*, violentia.

WRY, *adj.*, distortus, pravus, obliquus; curvus; distortus.

Y.

YACHT, *subst.*, celox, navicula.

YARD, *subst.*, tres pedes; ulna; *half a yard*, sesquipedes, cubitus; *of a yard*, tripodalis.

YARE, *adj.* (*eager*), acer, ardens; (*lively*), agilis, vividus, vegetus.

YARN, *subst.*, filum; *woolen yarn*, lana neta; *linen yarn*, linum netum.

YAWN.

YAWN, *to*, oscitare, oscitari; hiare, hiscere.
 YAWN, YAWNING, *subst.*, oscitatio.
 YE, *pron.*, vos.
 YEA, *adv.*, immo, immo vero; *yea truly*, maxime; *yea rather*, quin potius.
 YEAN, *to*, parere, eniti.
 YEANING, *subst.*, nixus, psrtus.
 YEANLING, *subst.*, agnus.
 YEAR, *subst.*, anous, annuum tempus, anni spatium; *half a year*, sex menses; *years*, anni, ætas; *two years*, biennium; *three years*, triennium.
 YEARLING, *subst.*, anniculus.
 YEARLY, *adj.*, annuus; anniversarius; *adv.*, quotannis, singulis annis.
 YEARN, *to*, misericordiã commoveri.
 YEARNING, *subst.*, misericordia; miseriatio.
 YEAST. See YEST.
 YELL, *to*, ejulare; vagire.
 YELL, YELLING, *subst.*, ejulatus, ejulatio; vagitus.
 YELLOW, *adj.*, gilbus, gilvus, helvus; flavus; fulvus; luteus; badius; aureus; melleus; cereus; cerinus; croceus; sulphureus.
 YELLOWISH, *adj.*, helvolus, luteolus.
 YELP, *to*, gannire, latrare.
 YELPER, *subst.*, latrator.
 YELPING, *subst.*, gannitus, latratus.
 YEOMAN, *subst.*, paganus ingenuus; *yeoman of the guard*, satelles.
 YEOMANRY, *subst.*, agrorum domini.
 YERK, *subst.*, verber, ictus, plaga.
 YERK, *to*, verberare, flagellare; *to yerk out behind*, calcitrare.
 YES, *adv.*, ita, ita est, sic est; recte, certo, vero; etiam, enoe; immo; scilicet.
 YEST, *subst.*, cerevisiæ flos or spuma.
 YESTERDAY, *adv.*, beri, hesterno die; *the day before yesterday*, nudistertius; *of yesterday*, hesternus.
 YESTERNIGHT, *adv.*, beri vesperi.
 YESTY, *adj.*, spumosus.
 YET, *conj.*, at, tamen, attamen, verum, quidem, certe, etsi; *as yet*, adhuc; dum; *scarce yet*, vix dum; *not yet*, noadum; *yet (moreover)*, præterea, insuper, ad hæc.
 YEW, *subst.*, taxus; *of the yew*, taxeus.
 YIELD, *to (give way to)*, cedere, concedere, succumbere; (*surrender*), se dedere; (*comply with*), alicui morcm gerere, obsequi; (*give consent*), assentire, assentiri; (*grant*), futãri, concedere; (*bring forth*), ferre, producere, gignere.

ZOOLOGY.

YIELDING, *subst.* (*granting*), cessio, concessio *yielding again*, restitutio; *yielding up*, deditio.
 YIELDINGLY, *adv.*, obsequenter.
 YIELDINGNESS, *subst.*, obsequium, iadulgentia.
 YOKE, *subst.*, jugum; *fig.*, servitus; *of a yoke*, jugalis.
 YOKE, *to*, jugum alicui imponere; *to yoke oxen*, boves jungere; *to yoke unto*, adjungere.
 YOKED, *adj.*, jugo subjectus; *yoked together*, jugo conjunctus.
 YONDER, *adv.*, illic; *on yon side*, ab illa regione.
 YORE, *subst.*; *of yore*, olim, quoddam, antiquitus.
 YOU, *pron.*, vos; tu; *you yourself*, tu ipse, tute; *you yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet.
 YOUNG, *adj.*, parvus, parvulus, tener, infans; puer, puella; adolescens, adoleseentulus; juvenis; (*of beasts*), pullus, catulus; (*of trees*), novellus.
 YOUNG, *subst. pl.*, pulli, catuli; soboles; *younger*, *adj.*, setate junior, minor or inferior; *natu minor*; *youngest*, *adj.*, natu minimus.
 YOUNGLING, YOUNGSTER, *subst.*, adoleseentulus.
 YOUR, YOURS, *pron. adj.*, tuus; vester.
 YOURSELF, *pron.*, tu ipse, tute, tutemet; *yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.
 YOUTH, *subst.*, pueritia, ætas puerilis; adoleseentia; juvenatus; juvenas, juvena; (*young people*), adoleseentes; juvenes; juniores; juvenus.
 YOUTHFUL, *adj.*, puerilis, juvenilis.
 YOUTHFULNESS, *subst.*, juvenatus, juvenota.

Z.

ZANY, *subst.*, sannio; maccus.
 ZEAL, *subst.*, studium; iodustria; *ardent zeal*, ardor, fervor.
 ZEALOT, *subst.*, acerrimus alcjs rei defensor, propugnator; homo fanaticus.
 ZEALOUS, *adj.*, acer; ardens; vehemens; studiosus; *to be zealous for*, alicui rei studere.
 ZENITH, *subst.*, zenit; *in the zenith*, supra verticem.
 ZEPHYR, *subst.*, Zephyrus.
 ZODIAC, *subst.*, orbis signifer, circulus zodiacus.
 ZONE, *subst.*, zona; cingulus terræ.
 ZOOLOGY, *subst.*, animalium descriptio; zoo-
 logia.

TABLES

OF

TIME, VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURES.

THE ROMAN YEAR.

Days of the Month.	Apr., Jun., Sep., Nov.	Jan., Aug., December.	Mar., Mai., Jul., Oct.	Februarius.
1	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.	Calendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	{ Prid. Cal. }
29	III.	IV.	IV.	{ Martias. }
30	{ Prid. Cal. }	III.	III.	
31	{ Mens. seq. }	{ Prid. Cal. }	{ Prid. Cal. }	
		{ Mens. seq. }	{ Mens. seq. }	

OF THE AS.

The Romans used this word (*As*) to denote, I. The copper coin, value (in the time of Cicero) about one cent and a half of our money. II. The unit of weight (*libra*), or of measure (*jugerum*). III. Any unit or integer considered as divisible; as, of inheritance, interest, houses, &c.; whence *ex asse* here, one who inherits the whole. (See this word in the *Lexicon*.) The multiples of the *As* are, *Dupondius* (*duo pondo*; for the *As* originally weighed a pound), *i. e.*, 2 *Ases*; *Sestertius* (*sesqui tertius*), *i. e.*, 2½ *Ases*; *Tressis*, *i. e.*, 3 *Ases*; *Quatuordecis*, *i. e.*, 4 *Ases*; and so on to *Centussis*, *i. e.*, 100 *Ases*. The *As*, whatever unit it represented, was divided into twelve parts or *uncia*, and the different fractions received different names, as follows:

	Uncia.	Uncia
As.....	12	Triens..... 4
Deunx.....	11	Quadrans, or Teruncius..... 3
Dextans.....	10	Sextans..... 2
Dodrans.....	9	Uncia..... 1
Bes.....	8	
Sextunx.....	7	
Semia.....	6	Sescuncia..... ½
Quincunx.....	5	

The *Uncia* was divided in the following manner:

1 <i>Uncia</i> contained 2 <i>Semiuñciæ</i> .	
“ “ 3 <i>Duellæ</i> .	
“ “ 4 <i>Sicilici</i> .	
“ “ 6 <i>Sextulæ</i> .	
“ “ 24 <i>Scrupula</i> (<i>Scriptula</i> or <i>Scripula</i>).	
“ “ 48 <i>Oboli</i> .	
“ “ 144 <i>Siliquæ</i> .	

TABLES OF TIME, VALUE, WEIGHT, AND MEASURES.

ROMAN COINS.

These were the Teruncius, Sembella, and As or Libella, of copper; the Sestertius, Quinarius or Victoriatus, Denarius, of silver; and the Aureus, of gold.

			§.	Cts.	M.
The Teruncius			0	0	3.9
2 Teruncii make	1 Sembella		0	0	7.8
2 Sembellæ	"	1 As or Libella	0	1	5.6
2½ Asses*	"	1 Sestertius	0	3	9
2 Sestertii	"	{ 1 Quinarius or Victoriatus }	0	7	8
2 Quinarii	"	1 Denarius	0	15	6
25 Denarii	"	1 Aureus	3	90	0

* Sometimes also (in copper) the triens, sextans, uncia, sex-tula, and dupondius.

ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

SESTERTII NUMMI.

(Approximate Value.)

	§.	Cts.	M.
Sestertius (or nummus)	0	3	9
Decem sestertii	0	39	0
Centum sestertii	3	90	0
Mille sestertii (equal to a sestertium).	39	0	0

SESTERTIA.

Sestertium (equal to mille sestertii)	39	0	0
Decem sestertia	390	0	0
Centum, centum sestertia, or centum milia sestertium	3900	0	0

N. B.—The marks denoting a Sestertius nummus are IIS, LLS., HS., which are properly abbreviations for 2½ asses. Observe, also, that when a line is placed over the numbers, *centena milia* is understood, as in the case of the numeral ad-verbs; thus, H. S. MC. is milles centies HS.; whereas HS. MC. is only 1100 Sestertii.

ROMAN CALCULATION OF INTEREST.

	Per cent. a year.
Asses usuræ or centesimæ	12
Semisses usuræ	6
Trientes usuræ	4
Quadrantes usuræ	3
Sextantes usuræ	2
Unciæ usuræ	1
Quincunces usuræ	5
Septunces usuræ	7
Besses usuræ	8
Dodrantæ usuræ	9
Dextantes usuræ	10
Deunces usuræ	11

ROMAN WEIGHTS.

	Oz.	Dwts.	Gr.
Siliqus	0	0	3.036
3 Siliquæ make	1	0	9.107
2 Oboli	"	{ 1 Scrupulum (Scriptulum, or Scrupulum) }	0 0 18.214
3 Scrupula	"	1 Drachma	0 2 6.643
1½ Drachma	"	1 Sextula	0 3 0.857
1½ Sextula	"	1 Sicilius	0 4 13.286
1½ Sicilius	"	1 Duella	0 6 1.714
3 Duellæ	"	1 Uncia	0 18 5.143
12 Unciæ	"	1 Libra* (As)	10 16 13.714

* The Libra was also divided, according to the fractions of the As, into Deunx, &c.

1260

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS DRY.

English Corn Measure.

	Peck.	Gall.	Pint.	Sol. in Dec.
Ligula	0	0	0.021	0.01
4 Ligulæ make	1	0	0.083	0.04
1½ Cyathus	"	1 Acetabulum	0	0.125 0.06
4 Acetabula	"	1 Hemina	0	0.5 0.24
2 Heminæ	"	1 Sextarius	0	0 1 0.48
8 Sextarii	"	1 Semimodius	0	1 0 3.84
2 Semimodii	"	1 Modius	1	0 0 7.68

ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS LIQUID.

English Wine Measure

	Galls.	Pints.	Sol. in Dec.
Ligula	0	0.021	0.117
4 Ligulæ make	1	0.083	0.469
1½ Cyathus	"	{ 1 Acetabu- lum }	0 0.125 0.704
2 Acetabula	"	1 Quartarius	0 0.25 1.409
2 Quartarii	"	1 Hemina	0 0.5 2.818
2 Heminæ	"	1 Sextarius*	0 1 5.636
6 Sextarii	"	1 Congius	0 7 4.942
4 Congii	"	1 Urna	3 4.5 5.33
2 Urnæ	"	{ 1 Amphora (or Quad- rantal) }	7 1 10.66
20 Amphoræ	"	1 Culeus	143 3 11.95

* The Sextarius was also divided into twelve equal parts, called *cyathi*, and therefore the calices were denominated *sextantes*, *quadrantes*, *trientes*, according to the number of *cyathi* which they contained.

N. B.—Cados, congaris, and dolium, are the names of cer-tain vessels, not measures, of capacity.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	English paces.	Feet.	Inch. Dec.
Digitus transversus	0	0	0.725
1½ Digitus make	1	0	0.967
3 Unciæ	"	{ 1 Palmus minor }	0 0 2.901
4 { Palmi mi- nores }	"	1 Pes	0 0 11.604
1½ Pes	"	1 Palmipes	0 1 2.505
1½ Palmipes	"	1 Cubitus	0 1 5.406
1½ Cubitus	"	1 Gradus	0 2 5.01
2 Gradus	"	1 Passus	0 4 10.02
125 Passus	"	1 Stadium	120 4 4.5
8 Stadia	"	1 Milliare	967 0 0

ROMAN SQUARE MEASURES.

	Roman sq. feet.	English rods.	Sq. ple.	Sq. feet.
Jugerum (As)	28,800	2	18	250.05
Deunx	26,400	2	10	183.85
Dextans	24,000	2	02	117.64
Dodrans	21,600	1	34	51.42
Bes	19,200	1	25	257.46
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191.25
Semis	14,400	1	09	125.03
Quincunx	12,000	1	01	58.82
Triens	9,600	0	32	264.85
Quadrans	7,200	0	24	198.64
Sextans	4,800	0	16	132.43
Uncia	2,400	0	08	66.21

